AN

ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

SKEAT.

London

HENRY FROWDE



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ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

BY THE

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'Step after step the ladder is ascended.'

GEORGE HERBERT, Jacula Prudentum.

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CONTENTS.

										PAGE
PREFACE .	•	•	•	•	,	•	٠	•	•	•
BRIEF NOTES UPOR	THE LA	NGUAGES	CITED II	THE]	DICTIO	NARY		•	•	xii
CANONS FOR ETYM	OLOGY		•	•			•		•	хx
LIST OF BOOKS CO	NSULTED	•	•	•	•			•	•	xxii
KEY TO THE GENE	RAL PLA	N .	•		•			•	•	1
DICTIONARY O	F ETYM	OLOGIES	s .	•	•		•		•	:
APPENDIX: I.	List of	PREFIXI	es .	•	•	•	•	•	•	72
II.	Suffix	ES .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	72
· III.	List of	ARYAN	Roots		•	•		•	•	72
	Brief 1	INDEX TO	THE AB	ove Ro	OTS	•	•	•	•	74:
IV.	DISTRI	BUTION OI	F Words	ACCOR	DING T	O THE	Langu	AGES F	ROM	
	WI	HICH THE	Y ARE D	ERIVED	•	•	•		•	74.
v.	SELECT	LIST OF	Ехамрі	LES OF	Sound	-SHIFTI	NG.	•,		76
VI.	List of	г Номон	YMS .	•	•	•	•	•	•	76:
VII	. List of	DOUBLE	TS .	•	•	•	•	•	•	77
ERRATA AND	ADDENI)A .	•		_	_		_		77.

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PREFACE.

THE present work was undertaken with the intention of furnishing students with materials for a more scientific study of English etymology than is commonly to be found in previous works upon the subject. It is not intended to be always authoritative, nor are the conclusions arrived at to be accepted as final. It is rather intended as a guide to future writers, shewing them in some cases what ought certainly to be accepted, and in other cases, it may be, what to avoid. The idea of it arose out of my own wants. I could find no single book containing the facts about a given word which it most concerns a student to know, whilst, at the same time, there exist numerous books containing information too important to be omitted. Thus Richardson's Dictionary is an admirable store-house of quotations illustrating such words as are of no great antiquity in the language, and his selected examples are the more valuable from the fact that he in general adds the exact reference 1. Todd's Johnson likewise contains numerous well-chosen quotations, but perhaps no greater mistake was ever made than that of citing from authors like 'Dryden' or 'Addison' at large, without the slightest hint as to the whereabouts of the context. But in both of these works the etymology is, commonly, of the poorest description; and it would probably be difficult to find a worse philologist than Richardson, who adopted many suggestions from Horne Tooke without enquiry, and was capable of saying that hod is 'perhaps hoved, hov'd, hod, past part. of heafan, to heave.' It is easily ascertained that the A. S. for heave is hebban, and that, being a strong verb, its past participle did not originally end in -ed.

It would be tedious to mention the numerous other books which help to throw such light on the history of words as is necessary for the right investigation of their etymology. The great defect of most of them is that they do not carry back that history far enough, and are very weak in the highly important Middle-English period. But the publications of the Camden Society, of the Early English Text Society, and of many other printing clubs, have lately materially advanced our knowledge, and have rendered possible such excellent books of reference as are exemplified in Stratmann's Old English Dictionary and in the still more admirable but (as yet) incomplete 'Wörterbuch' by Eduard Mätzner. In particular, the study of phonetics, as applied to Early English pronunciation by Mr. Ellis and Mr. Sweet, and carefully carried out by nearly all students of Early English in Germany, has almost revolutionised the study of etymology as hitherto pursued in England. We can no longer consent to disregard vowel-sounds as if they formed no essential part of the word, which seems to have been the old detrine; indeed, the idea is by no means yet discarded even by those who ought to know better.

On the other hand, we have, in Eduard Müller's Etymologisches Wörterbuch der Englischen Sprache², an excellent collection of etymologies and cognate words, but without any illustrations

¹ I have verified a large number of these. Where I could not conveniently do so, I have added '(R.)' in parenthesis at the end of the reference. I found, to my surprise, that the references to Chaucer are often utterly wrong, the numbers being frequently misprinted.

² It is surprising that this book is not better known. If the writers of some of the current 'Etymological' Dictionaries had taken E. Müller for their guide, they might have doubled their accuracy and halved their labour.

of the use or history of words, or any indication of the period when they first came into use. We have also Webster's Dictionary, with the etymologies as revised by Dr. Mahn, a very useful and comprehensive volume; but the plan of the work does not allow of much explanation of a purely philological character.

It is many years since a new and comprehensive dictionary was first planned by the Philological Society, and we have now good hope that, under the able editorship of Dr. Murray, some portion of this great work may ere long see the light. For the illustration of the history of words, this will be all-important, and the etymologies will, I believe, be briefly but sufficiently indicated. It was chiefly with the hope of assisting in this national work, that, many years ago, I began collecting materials and making notes upon points relating to etymology. The result of such work, in a modified form, and with very large additions, is here offered to the reader. My object has been to clear the way for the improvement of the etymologies by a previous discussion of all the more important words, executed on a plan so far differing from that which will be adopted by Dr. Murray as not to interfere with his labours, but rather, as far as possible, to assist them. It will, accordingly, be found that I have studied brevity by refraining from any detailed account of the changes of meaning of words, except where absolutely necessary for purely etymological purposes. numerous very curious and highly interesting examples of words which, especially in later times, took up new meanings will not, in general, be found here; and the definitions of words are only given in a very brief and bald manner, only the more usual senses being indicated. On the other hand, I have sometimes permitted myself to indulge in comments, discussions, and even suggestions and speculations, which would be out of place in a dictionary of the usual character. Some of these, where the results are right, will, I hope, save much future discussion and investigation; whilst others, where the results prove to be wrong, can be avoided and rejected. In one respect I have attempted considerably more than is usually done by the writers of works upon English etymology. I have endeavoured, where possible, to trace back words to their Aryan roots, by availing myself of the latest works upon comparative philology. In doing this, I have especially endeavoured to link one word with another, and the reader will find a perfect network of crossreferences enabling him to collect all the forms of any given word of which various forms exist; so that many of the principal words in the Aryan languages can be thus traced. Instead of considering English as an isolated language, as is sometimes actually done, I endeavour, in every case, to exhibit its relation to cognate tongues; and as, by this process, considerable light is thrown upon English by Latin and Greek, so also, at the same time, considerable light is thrown upon Latin and Greek by Anglo-Saxon and Icelandic. Thus, whilst under the word bite will be found a mention of the cognate Latin findere, conversely, under the word fissure, is given a cross-reference to bite. In both cases, reference is also made to the root BHID; and, by referring to this root (no. 240, on p. 738), some further account of it will be found, with further examples of allied words. It is only by thus comparing all the Aryan languages together, and by considering them as one harmonious whole, that we can get a clear conception of the original forms; a conception which must precede all theory as to how those forms came to be invented1. Another great advantage of the comparative method is that, though the present work is nominally one on English etymology, it is equally explicit, as far as it has occasion to deal with them, with regard to the related words in other languages; and may be taken as a guide to the etymology of many of the leading words in Latin and Greek, and to all the more important words in the various Scandinavian and Teutonic tongues.

I have chiefly been guided throughout by the results of my own experience. Much use of many

¹ I refrain from discussing theories of language in this work, contenting myself with providing materials for aiding in such discussion.

PREFACE.

dictionaries has shewn me the exact points where an enquirer is often baffled, and I have especially addressed myself to the task of solving difficulties and passing beyond obstacles. Not inconsiderable has been the trouble of verifying references. A few examples will put this in a clear light.

Richardson has numerous references (to take a single case) to the Romaunt of the Rose. He probably used some edition in which the lines are not numbered; at any rate, he never gives an exact reference to it. The few references to it in Tyrwhitt's Glossary and in Stratmann do not help us very greatly. To find a particular word in this poem of 7700 lines is often troublesome; but, in every case where I wanted the quotation, I have found and noted it. I can recall several half-hours spent in this particular work.

Another not very hopeful book in which to find one's place, is the Faerie Queene. References to this are usually given to the book and canto, and of these one or other is (in Richardson) occasionally incorrect; in every case, I have added the number of the stanza.

One very remarkable fact about Richardson's dictionary is that, in many cases, references are given only to obscure and late authors, when all the while the word occurs in Shakespeare. By keeping Dr. Schmidt's comprehensive Shakespeare Lexicon 1 always open before me, this fault has been easily remedied.

To pass on to matters more purely etymological. I have constantly been troubled with the vagueness and inaccuracy of words quoted, in various books, as specimens of Old English or foreign languages. The spelling of 'Anglo-Saxon' in some books is often simply outrageous. Accents are put in or left out at pleasure; impossible combinations of letters are given; the number of syllables is disregarded; and grammatical terminations have to take their chance. Words taken from Ettmüller are spelt with \ddot{a} and a; words taken from Bosworth are spelt with a and a, without any hint that the a and a of the former answer to a and a in the latter. I do not wish to give examples of these things; they are so abundant that they may easily be found by the curious. In many cases, writers of 'etymological' dictionaries do not trouble to learn even the alphabets of the languages cited from, or the most elementary grammatical facts. I have met with supposed Welsh words spelt with a, with Swedish words spelt with a, with Danish infinitives ending in a, with Icelandic infinitives in a, and so on; the only languages correctly spelt being Latin and Greek, and commonly French and German. It is clearly assumed, and probably with safety, that most readers will not detect mis-spellings beyond this limited range.

But this was not a matter which troubled me long. At a very early stage of my studies, I perceived clearly enough, that the spelling given by some authorities is not necessarily to be taken as the true one; and it was then easy to make allowances for possible errors, and to refer to some book with reasonable spellings, such as E. Müller, or Mahn's Webster, or Wedgwood. A little research revealed far more curious pieces of information than the citing of words in impossible or mistaken spellings. Statements abound which it is difficult to account for except on the supposition that it must once have been usual to manufacture words for the express purpose of deriving others from them. To take an example, I open Todd's Johnson at random, and find that under bolster is cited 'Gothic bolster, a heap of hay.' Now the fragments of Gothic that have reached us are very precious but very insufficient, and they certainly contain no such word as bolster. Neither is bolster a Gothic spelling. Holster is represented in Gothic by hulistr, so that bolster might, possibly, be bulistr. In any case, as the word certainly does not occur, it can only be a pure invention, due to some blunder; the explanation

seldom provided for.

To save time, I have seldom verified Dr. Schmidt's references, believing them to be, in general, correct. I have seldom so trusted any other book.

³ Sie; printers often make a do duty for d. I suspect that d is

^{*} Todd's Johnson, s.v. Boll, has 'Su. Goth. bulna, Dan. bulnar.'
Here bulna is the Swedish infinitive, whilst bulner is the first person of the present tense. Similar jumbles abound.

'a heap of hay' is a happy and graphic touch, regarded in the light of a fiction, but is out of place in a work of reference.

A mistake of this nature would not greatly matter if such instances were rare; but the extraordinary part of the matter is that they are extremely common, owing probably to the trust reposed by
former writers in such etymologists as Skinner and Junius, men who did good work in their day, but
whose statements require careful verification in this nineteenth century. What Skinner was capable of,
I have shewn in my introduction to the reprint of Ray's Glossary published for the English Dialect
Society. It is sufficient to say that the net result is this; that words cited in etymological dictionaries (with very few exceptions) cannot be accepted without verification. Not only do we find
puzzling misspellings, but we find actual fictions; words are said to be 'Anglo-Saxon' that are not to
be found in the existing texts; 'Gothic' words are constructed for the mere purpose of 'etymology;'
Icelandic words have meanings assigned to them which are incredible or misleading; and so on of
the rest.

Another source of trouble is that, when real words are cited, they are wrongly explained. Thus, in Todd's Johnson, we find a derivation of bond from A. S. 'bond, bound.' Now bond is not strictly Anglo-Saxon, but an Early English form, signifying 'a band,' and is not a past participle at all; the A.S. for 'bound' being gebunden. The error is easily traced; Dr. Bosworth cites 'bond, bound, ligatus' from Somner's Dictionary, whence it was also copied into Lye's Dictionary in the form: 'bond, ligatus, obligatus, bound.' Where Somner found it, is a mystery indeed, as it is absurd on the face of it. We should take a man to be a very poor German scholar who imagined that band, in German, is a past participle; but when the same mistake is made by Somner, we find that it is copied by Lye, copied by Bosworth (who, however, marks it as Somner's), copied into Todd's Johnson, amplified by Richardson into the misleading statement that 'bond is the past tense and past participle of the verb to bind,' and has doubtless been copied by numerous other writers who have wished to come at their etymologies with the least trouble to themselves. It is precisely this continual reproduction of errors which so disgraces many English works, and renders investigation so difficult.

But when I had grasped the facts that spellings are often false, that words can be invented, and that explanations are often wrong, I found that worse remained behind. The science of philology is comparatively modern, so that our earlier writers had no means of ascertaining principles that are now well established, and, instead of proceeding by rule, had to go blindly by guesswork, thus sowing crops of errors which have sprung up and multiplied till it requires very careful investigation to enable a modern writer to avoid all the pitfalls prepared for him by the false suggestions which he meets with at every turn. Many derivations that have been long current and are even generally accepted will not be found in this volume, for the plain reason that I have found them to be false; I think I may at any rate believe myself to be profoundly versed in most of the old fables of this character, and I shall only say, briefly, that the reader need not assume me to be ignorant of them because I do not mention them. The most extraordinary fact about comparative philology is that. whilst its principles are well understood by numerous students in Germany and America, they are far from being well-known in England, so that it is easy to meet even with classical scholars who have no notion what 'Grimm's law' really means, and who are entirely at a loss to understand why the English care has no connection with the Latin cura, nor the English whole with the Greek δλος, northe French charite with the Greek xapis. Yet for the understanding of these things nothing more is. needed than a knowledge of the relative values of the letters of the English, Latin, and Greek alphabets. A knowledge of these alphabets is strangely neglected at our public schools; whereas a

Bond is a form of the past tense in Middle English and indeed the sb. bond is itself derived from the A.S. pt. t. band; but bond is certainly not the past participle.

PREFACE. ix

few hours carefully devoted to each would save scholars from innumerable blunders, and a boy of sixteen who understood them would be far more than a match, in matters of etymology, for a man of fifty who did not. In particular, some knowledge of the vowel-sounds is essential. Modern philogy will, in future, turn more and more upon phonetics; and the truth now confined to a very few will at last become general, that the vowel is commonly the very life, the most essential part of the word, and that, just as pre-scientific etymologists frequently went wrong because they considered the consonants as being of small consequence and the vowels of none at all, the scientific student of the present day may hope to go right, if he considers the consonants as being of great consequence and the vowels as all-important.

The foregoing remarks are, I think, sufficient to shew my reasons for undertaking the work, and the nature of some of the difficulties which I have endeavoured to encounter or remove. I now proceed to state explicitly what the reader may expect to find.

Each article begins with a word, the etymology of which is to be sought. When there are one or more words with the same spelling, a number is added, for the sake of distinction in the case of future reference. This is a great convenience when such words are cited in the 'List of Aryan Roots' and in the various indexes at the end of the volume, besides saving trouble in making cross-references.

After the word comes a brief definition, merely as a mark whereby to identify the word.

Next follows an exact statement of the actual (or probable) language whence the word is taken, with an account of the channel or channels through which it reached us. Thus the word 'Canopy' is marked '(F., — Ital., — L., — Gk.),' to be read as 'French, from Italian, from Latin, from Greek;' that is to say, the word is ultimately Greek, whence it was borrowed, first by Latin, secondly by Italian (from the Latin), thirdly by French (from the Italian), and lastly by English (from French). The endeavour to distinguish the exact history of each word in this manner conduces greatly to care and attention, and does much to render the etymology correct. I am not aware that any attempt of the kind has previously been made, except very partially; the usual method, of offering a heap of more or less related words in one confused jumble, is much to be deprecated, and is often misleading.

After the exact statement of the source, follow a few quotations. These are intended to indicate the period at which the word was borrowed, or else the usual Middle-English forms. When the word is not a very old one, I have given one or two of the earliest quotations which I have been able to find, though I have here preferred quotations from well-known authors to somewhat earlier ones from more obscure writers. These quotations are intended to exemplify the history of the form of the word, and are frequently of great chronological utility; though it is commonly sufficient to indicate the period of the word's first use within half a century. By way of example, I may observe that canon is not derived from F. canon, but appears in King Ælfred, and was taken immediately from the Latin. I give the reference under Canon, to Ælfred's translation of Beda, b. iv. c. 24, adding 'Bosworth' at the end. This means that I took the reference from Bosworth's Dictionary, and had not, at the moment, the means of verifying the quotation (I now find it is quite correct, occurring on p. 598 of Smith's edition, at 1.13). When no indication of the authority for the quotation is given, it commonly means that I have verified it myself; except in the case of Shakespeare, where I have usually trusted to Dr. Schmidt.

A chief feature of the present work, and one which has entailed enormous labour, is that, whenever I cite old forms or foreign words, from which any given English word is derived or with which it is connected, I have actually verified the spellings and significations of these words by help of the

Span. and Port. curso, Lat. cursus, &c. Here the Latin form should have followed the French. With the Prov., Ital., Span, and Port. forms we have absolutely nothing to do.

In Webster's dictionary, the etymology of canopy is well and sufficiently given, but many articles are very confused. Thus Course is derived from F. course, course, Prov. cors. corsa, Ital. corso, corsa,

dictionaries of which a list is given in the 'Key to the General Plan' immediately preceding the letter A. I have done this in order to avoid two common errors; (1) that of misspelling the words cited 1, and (2) that of misinterpreting them. The exact source or edition whence every word is copied is, in every case, precisely indicated, it being understood that, when no author is specified, the word is taken from the book mentioned in the 'Key.' Thus every statement made may be easily verified, and I can assure those who have had no experience in such investigations that this is no small matter. I have frequently found that some authors manipulate the meanings of words to suit their own convenience, when not tied down in this manner; and, not wishing to commit the like mistake, which approaches too nearly to dishonesty to be wittingly indulged in, I have endeavoured by this means to remove the temptation of being led to swerve from the truth in this particular. Yet it may easily be that fancy has sometimes led me astray in places where there is room for some speculation, and I must therefore beg the reader, whenever he has any doubts, to verify the statements for himself (as, in general, he easily may), and he will then see the nature of the premises from which the conclusions have been drawn. In many instances it will be found that the meanings are given, for the sake of brevity, less fully than they might have been, and that the arguments for a particular view are often far stronger than they are represented to be.

The materials collected by the Philological Society will doubtless decide many debateable points, and will definitely confirm or refute, in many cases, the results here arrived at. It is, perhaps, proper to point out that French words are more often cited from Cotgrave than in their modern forms. Very few good words have been borrowed by us from French at a late period, so that modern French is not of much use to an English etymologist. In particular, I have intentionally disregarded the modern French accentuation. To derive our word recreation from the F. récréation gives a false impression; for it was certainly borrowed from French before the accents were added.

In the case of verbs and substantives (or other mutually related words), considerable pains have been taken to ascertain and to point out whether the verb has been formed from the substantive, or whether, conversely, the substantive is derived from the verb. This often makes a good deal of difference to the etymology. Thus, when Richardson derives the adj. full from the verb to fill, he reverses the fact, and shews that he was entirely innocent of any knowledge of the relative value of the Anglo-Saxon vowels. Similar mistakes are common even in treating of Greek and Latin. Thus, when Richardson says that the Latin laborare is 'of uncertain etymology,' he must have meant the remark to apply to the sb. labor. The etymology of laborare is obvious, viz. from that substantive.

The numerous cross-references will enable the student, in many cases, to trace back words to the Aryan root, and will frequently lead to additional information. Whenever a word has a 'doublet,' i.e. appears in a varying form, a note is made of the fact at the end of the article; and a complete list of these will be found in the Appendix.

The Appendix contains a list of Prefixes, a general account of Suffixes, a List of Aryan Roots, and Lists of Homonyms and Doublets. Besides these, I have attempted to give lists shewing the Distribution of the Sources of English. As these lists are far more comprehensive than any which I have been able to find in other books, and are subdivided into classes in a much stricter manner than has ever yet been attempted, I may crave some indulgence for the errors in them.

From the nature of the work, I have been unable to obtain much assistance in it. The mechanical process of preparing the copy for press, and the subsequent revision of proofs, have entailed upon me no inconsiderable amount of labour; and the constant shifting from one language

¹ With all this care, mistakes creep in; see the Errata. But I feel sure that they are not very numerous.

PREFACE. xi

to another has required patience and attention. The result is that a few annoying oversights have occasionally crept in, due mostly to a brief lack of attention on the part of eye or brain. In again going over the whole work for the purpose of making an epitome of it, I have noticed some of these errors, and a list of them is given in the Errata. Other errors have been kindly pointed out to me, which are also noted in the Addenda; and I beg leave to thank those who have rendered me such good service. I may also remark that letters have reached me which cannot be turned to any good account, and it is sometimes surprising that a few correspondents should be so eager to manifest their entire ignorance of all philological principles. Such cases are, however, exceptional, and I am very anxious to receive, and to make use of, all reasonable suggestions. The experience gained in writing the first 'part' of the book, from A-D, proved of much service; and I believe that errors are fewer near the end than near the beginning. Whereas I was at first inclined to trust too much to Brachet's Etymological French Dictionary, I now believe that Scheler is a better guide, and that I might have consulted Littré even more frequently than I have done. Near the beginning of the work, I had no copy of Littré of my own, nor of Palsgrave, nor of some other very useful books; but experience soon shewed what books were most necessary to be added to my very limited collection. In the study of English etymology, it often happens that instantaneous reference to some rather unexpected source is almost an absolute necessity, and it is somewhat difficult to make provision for such a call within the space of one small room. This is the real reason why some references to what may, to some students, be very familiar works, have been taken at second-hand. I have merely made the best use I could of the materials nearest at hand. But for this, the work would have been more often interrupted, and time would have been wasted which could ill be spared.

It is also proper to state that with many articles I am not satisfied. Those that presented no difficulty, and took up but little time, are probably the best and most certain. In very difficult cases, my usual rule has been not to spend more than three hours over one word. During that time, I made the best I could of it, and then let it go. I hope it may be understood that my object in making this and other similar statements regarding my difficulties is merely to enable the reader to consult the book with the greater safety, and to enable him to form his own opinion as to how far it is to be trusted. My honest opinion is that those whose philological knowledge is but small may safely accept the results here given, since they may else do worse; whilst advanced students will receive them with that caution which so difficult a study soon renders habitual.

One remark concerning the printing of the book is worth making. It is common for writers to throw the blame of errors upon the printers, and there is in this a certain amount of truth in some instances. But illegible writing should also receive its fair portion of blame; and it is only just to place the fact on record, that I have frequently received from the press a first rough proof of a sheet of this work, abounding in words taken from a great many languages, in which not a single printer's error occurred of any kind whatever; and many others in which the errors were very trivial and unimportant, and seldom extended to the actual spelling.

I am particularly obliged to those who have kindly given me hints or corrections; Mr. Sweet's account of the word left, and his correction for the word bless, have been very acceptable, and I much regret that his extremely valuable collection of the earliest English vocabularies and other records is not yet published, as it will certainly yield valuable information. I am also indebted for some useful hints to Professor Cowell, and to the late Mr. Henry Nicol, whose knowledge of early French phonology was almost unrivalled. Also to Dr. Stratmann, and the Rev. A. L. Mayhew, of Oxford, for several corrections; to Professor Potwin, of Hudson, Ohio; to Dr. J. N. Grönland, of Stockholm, for some notes upon Swedish; to Dr. Murray, the Rev. O. W. Tancock, and the Rev. D. Silvan

Evans, for various notes; and to several other correspondents who have kindly taken a practical interest in the work.

In some portions of the Appendix I have received very acceptable assistance. The preparation of the lists shewing the Distribution of Words was entirely the work of others; I have done little more than revise them. For the word-lists from A—Literature, I am indebted to Miss Mantle, of Girton College; and for the lists from Litharge — Reduplicate, to A. P. Allsopp, Esq., of Trinity College, Cambridge. The rest was prepared by my eldest daughter, who also prepared the numerous examples of English words given in the List of Aryan Roots, and the List of Doublets. To Miss F. Whitehead I am indebted for the List of Homonyms.

To all the above-named and to other well-wishers I express my sincere thanks.

But I cannot take leave of a work which has closely occupied my time during the past four years without expressing the hope that it may prove of service, not only to students of comparative philology and of early English, but to all who are interested in the origin, history, and development of the noble language which is the common inheritance of all English-speaking peoples. It is to be expected that, owing to the increased attention which of late years has been given to the study of languages, many of the conclusions at which I have arrived may require important modification or even entire change; but I nevertheless trust that the use of this volume may tend, on the whole, to the suppression of such guesswork as entirely ignores all rules. I trust that it may, at the same time, tend to strengthen the belief that, as in all other studies, true results are only to be obtained by reasonable inferences from careful observations, and that the laws which regulate the development of language, though frequently complicated by the interference of one word with another, often present the most surprising examples of regularity. The speech of man is, in fact, influenced by physical laws, or in other words, by the working of divine power. It is therefore possible to pursue the study of language in a spirit of reverence similar to that in which we study what are called the works of nature; and by aid of that spirit we may gladly perceive a new meaning in the sublime line of our poet Coleridge, that

'Earth, with her thousand voices, praises God.'

CAMBRIDGE, Sept. 29, 1881.

BRIEF NOTES UPON THE LANGUAGES CITED IN THE DICTIONARY.

ENGLISH. Words marked (E.) are pure English, and form the true basis of the language. They can commonly be traced back for about a thousand years, but their true origin is altogether pre-historic and of great antiquity. Many of them, such as father, mother, &c., have corresponding cognate forms in Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin. These forms are collateral, and the true method of comparison is by placing them side by side. Thus father is no more 'derived' from the Sanskrit pita' than the Skt. pita is 'derived' from the English father. Both are descended from a common Aryan type, and that is all. Sometimes Sanskrit is said to be an 'elder sister' to English; the word 'elder' would be better omitted. Sanskrit has doubtless suffered less change, but even twin sisters are not always precisely alike, and, in the course of many years, one may come to look younger than the other. The symbol + is particularly used to call attention to collateral descent, as distinct from borrowing or derivation. English forms belonging to the 'Middle-English' period are marked 'M. E.' This period extends, roughly speaking, from about 1200 to 1460, both these dates being arbitrarily chosen. Middle-English consisted of three dialects, Northern, Midland, and Southern; the dialect depends upon the author cited. The spellings of the 'M. E.' words are usually given in the actual forms found in the editions referred to, not always in the theoretical forms as given by Stratmann, though these are, etymologically, more correct. Those who possess Stratmann's Dictionary will do well to consult it.

Words belonging to English of an earlier date than about 1150 or 1200 are marked 'A. S.', i.e. Anglo-Saxon. Some have asked why they have not been marked as 'O. E.', i.e., Oldest English. Against this, there are two reasons. The first is, that 'O. E.' would be read as 'Old English,' and this term has been used so vaguely, and has so often been made to include 'M. E.' as well, that it has ceased to be distinctive, and has become comparatively useless. The second and more important reason is that, unfortunately, Oldest English and Anglo-Saxon are not coextensive. The former consisted, in all probability, of three main dialects, but the remains of two of these are very scanty. Of Old Northern, we have little left beyond the Northumbrian versions of the Gospels and the glosses in the Durham Ritual: of Old Midland, almost the only scrap preserved is in the Rushworth gloss to St. Matthew's Gospel; but of Old Southern, or, strictly, of the old dialect of Wessex, the remains are fairly abundant, and these are commonly called Anglo-Saxon. It is therefore proper to use 'A. S.' to denote this definite dialect, which, after all, represents only the speech of a particular portion of England. The term is well-established and may therefore be kept; else it is not a particularly happy one, since the Wessex dialect was distinct from the Northern or Anglian dialect, and 'Anglo-Saxon' must, for philological purposes, be taken to mean Old English in which Anglian is not necessarily included.

Anglo-Saxon cannot be properly understood without some knowledge of its phonology, and English etymology cannot be fairly made out without some notion of the gradations of the Anglo-Saxon vowel-system. For these things, the student must consult Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Reader and March's Grammar. Only a few brief hints can be given here.

Short vowels: a, x, e, i, o, u, y. Long vowels: a, x, e, f, f, f, f, f.

Diphthongs: ed, answering to Goth. au; ed, Goth. iu; also (in early MSS.) ie and ie.

Breakings. The vowel a commonly becomes ea when preceded by g, c, or sc, or when followed by l, r, h, or x. Similarly e or i may become eo. The most usual vowel-change is that produced by the occurrence of i (which often disappeared) in the following syllable. This changes the vowels in row (1) below to the corresponding vowels in row (2) below.

These two rows should be learnt by heart, as a knowledge of them is required at almost every turn. Note that d and d most often arise from an original (Aryan) d; whilst d0, d0, and d0 arise from original d0.

Modern E. th is represented by A.S. p or b, used indifferently in the MSS.; see note to Th.

Strong verbs are of great importance, and originated many derivatives; these derivatives can be deduced

Given as pitti in the Dictionary, this being the 'crude form' under which it appears in Benfey.

from the form of the past tense singular, of the past tense plural, or of the past participle, as well as from the infinitive mood. It is therefore necessary to ascertain all these leading forms. Ex: bindan, to bind; pt. t. band, pl. bundon, pp. bundon. From the pt. t. we have the sb. band or bond; from the pp. we have the sb. bundle.

Examples of the Conjugations are these.

- 1. Feallan, to fall; pt. t. feoll, pl. feollon; pp. feallen. Base FAL = \sqrt{SPAR} .
- 2. Bindan, to bind; pt. t. band, pl. bundon; pp. bunden. Base BAND = \(\sqrt{BHANDH}. \)
- 3. Beran, to bear; pt. t. bær, pl. bæron; pp. boren. Base BAR = VBHAR.
- 4. Gifan, to give; pt. t. geaf, pl. geafon, pp. gifen. Base GAB.
- 5. Scinan, to shine; pt. t. scan, pl. scinon, pp. scinen. Base ski.
- 6. Beódan, to bid; pt. t. beád, pl. budon, pp. boden. Base BUD.
- 7. Faran, to fare; pt. t. for, pl. foron, pp. faren. Base FAR = \sqrt{PAR} .

Strong verbs are often attended by secondary or causal verbs; other secondary verbs are formed from substantives. Many of these ended originally in -ian; the i of this suffix often disappears, causing gemination of the preceding consonant. Thus we have habban, to have (for haf-ian*); peccan, to thatch (for pac-ian*); biddan, to pray (for bid-ian*); secgan, to say (for sag-ian*); sellan, to give, sell (for sal-ian*); dyppan, to dip (for dup-ian*); sellan, to set (for sal-ian*). With a few exceptions, these are weak verbs, with pt. t. in -ode, and pp. in -od.

Authorities: Grein, Ettmüller, Somner, Lye, Bosworth, Leo, March, Sweet, Wright's Vocabularies.

OLD LOW GERMAN. Denoted by 'O. Low G.' This is a term which I have employed for want of a better. It is meant to include a not very large class of words, the precise origin of which is wrapped in some obscurity. If not precisely English, they come very near it. The chief difficulty about them is that the time of their introduction into English is uncertain. Either they belong to Old Friesian, and were introduced by the Friesians who came over to England with the Saxons, or to some form of Old Dutch or Old Saxon, and may have been introduced from Holland, possibly even in the fourteenth century, when it was not uncommon for Flemings to come here. Some of them may yet be found in Anglo-Saxon. I call them Old Low German because they clearly belong to some Old Low German dialect; and I put them in a class together in order to call attention to them, in the hope that their early history may receive further elucidation.

DUTCH. The introduction into English of Dutch words is somewhat important, yet seems to have received but little attention. I am convinced that the influence of Dutch upon English has been much underrated, and a closer attention to this question might throw some light even upon English history. I think I may take the credit of being the first to point this out with sufficient distinctness. History tells us that our relations with the Netherlands have often been rather close. We read of Flemish mercenary soldiers being employed by the Normans, and of Flemish settlements in Wales, 'where (says old Fabyan, I know not with what truth) they remayned a longe whyle, but after, they sprad all Englande ouer.' We may recall the alliance between Edward III and the free towns of Flanders; and the importation by Edward of Flemish weavers. The wool used by the cloth-workers of the Low Countries grew on the backs of English sheep; and other close relations between us and our nearly related neighbours grew out of the brewing-trade, the invention of printing, and the reformation of religion. Caxton spent thirty years in Flanders (where the first English book was printed), and translated the Low German version of Reynard the Fox. Tyndale settled at Antwerp to print his New Testament, and he was burnt at Vilvorde. But there was a still closer contact in the time of Elizabeth. Very instructive is Gascoigne's poem on the Fruits of War, where he describes his experiences in Holland; and every one knows that Zutphen saw the death of the beloved Sir Philip Sidney. As to the introduction of cant words from Holland, see Beaumont and Fletcher's play entitled 'The Beggar's Bush.' After Antwerp had been captured by the Duke of Parma, 'a third of the merchants and manufacturers of the ruined city,' says Mr. Green, 'are said to have found a refuge on the banks of the Thames.' All this cannot but have affected our language, and it ought to be accepted, as tolerably certain, that during the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, particularly the last, several Dutch words were introduced into England; and it would be curious to enquire whether, during the same period, several English words did not, in like manner, find currency in the Netherlands. The words which I have collected, as being presumably Dutch, are deserving of special attention.

For the pronunciation of Dutch, see Sweet's Handbook of Phonetics. It is to be noted that the English so in boor exactly represents the Dutch se in boer (the same word). Also, that the Dutch seh is very different from the German sound, and is Englished by se or sh, as in landscape, formerly landskip. The audacity with which English has turned the Dutch ui in bruin (brown) into broo-in is an amazing instance of the influence

of spelling upon speech. V and z are common, where English has f and z. The symbol ij is used for double i, and was formerly written y; it is pronounced like E. i in wine. The standard Low German th appears as d; thus, whilst thatch is English, deck is Dutch. Ol appears as ou, as in oud, old, goud, gold, houden, to hold. D between two vowels sometimes disappears, as in weer (for weder *), a wether. The language abounds with frequentative verbs in -eren and -elen, and with diminutive substantives in -je (also -ije, -pje, -etje), a suffix which has been substituted for the obsolete diminutive suffix -ken.

Authorities: Oudemans, Kilian, Hexham, Sewel, Ten Kate, Delfortrie; dictionary printed by Tauchnitz.

OLD FRIESIC. Closely allied to Anglo-Saxon; some English words are rather Friesian than Saxon.

Authorities: Richthofen; also (for modern North Friesic) Outzen; (for modern East Friesic) Koolman.

OLD SAXON. The old dialect of Westphalia, and closely allied to Old Dutch. Authority: Heyne.

LOW GERMAN. This name is given to an excellent vocabulary of a Low German dialect, in the work commonly known as the Bremen Wörterbuch.

SCANDINAVIAN. By this name I denote the old Danish, introduced into England by the Danes and Northmen who, in the early period of our history, came over to England in great numbers. Often driven back, they continually returned, and on many occasions made good their footing and remained here. Their language is best represented by Icelandic, owing to the curious fact that, ever since the first colonisation of Iceland by the Northmen about A.D. 874, the language of the settlers has been preserved with but slight changes. Hence, instead of its appearing strange that English words should be borrowed from Icelandic, it must be remembered that this name represents, for philological purposes, the language of those Northmen, who, settling in England, became ancestors of some of the very best men amongst us; and as they settled chiefly in Northumbria and East Anglia, parts of England not strictly represented by Anglo-Saxon, 'Icelandic' or 'Old Norse' (as it is also called) has come to be, it may almost be said, English of the English. In some cases, I derive 'Scandinavian' words from Swedish, Danish, or Norwegian; but no more is meant by this than that the Swedish, Danish, or Norwegian words are the best representatives of the 'Old Norse' that I could find. The number of words actually borrowed from what (in the modern sense) is strictly Swedish or strictly Danish is but small, and they have been duly noted.

Icelandic. Vowels, as in Anglo-Saxon, are both short and long, the long vowels being marked with an accent, as a, ℓ , &c. To the usual vowels are added \ddot{v} , and the diphthongs au, ey, ei; also \varkappa , which is written both for \varkappa and α , strictly of different origin; also $ja, ja, j\ddot{v}, j\ddot{v}, j\ddot{v}, j\ddot{v}$. Among the consonants are \ddot{v} , the voiced th (as in E. thou), and \dot{v} , the voiceless th (as in E. thin). \dot{v} was at one time written both for \dot{v} and \dot{v} . The most usual vowel-change is that which is caused by the occurrence of \dot{v} (expressed or understood) in the following syllable; this changes the vowels in row (1) below into the corresponding vowels in row (2) below.

(1)
$$a$$
, o , u , au , d , o , u , jo , ju .
(2) e , y , y , ey , \approx , \approx , y , y , y ,

Assimilation is common; thus dd stands for δd , or for Goth. sd (=A.S. rd); kk, for nk; ll, for lr or lp; nn, for np, nd, or nr; tl, for dl, kl, nl, ndl, lp. Initial sk should be particularly noticed, as most E. words beginning with sc or sk are of Scand. origin; the A.S. sc being represented by E. sh. Very remarkable is the loss of v in initial vr = A.S. vr; the same loss occurring in modern English. Infinitives end in -a or -ja; verbs in -ja, with very few exceptions, are weak, with pp. ending in $-\delta$, $-\delta r$, -l, -lr, &c.; whereas strong verbs have the pp. in -inn.

Authorities: Cleasby and Vigfusson, Egilsson, Möbius, Vigfusson's Icelandic Reader.

Swedish. To the usual vowels add \hat{a} , \ddot{a} , \ddot{o} , which are placed at the end of the alphabet. Diphthongs do not occur, except in foreign words. Qv is used where English has qu. The Old Swedish w (= A.S. w) is now v. The Icelandic and A.S. initial p (= th) is replaced by t, as in Danish, not by d, as in Dutch; and our language bears some traces of this peculiarity, as, e.g. in the word hustings (for husthings), and again in the word tight or taut (Icel. $p\acute{e}ttr$).

Assimilation occurs in some words, as in finna (for finda*), to find, dricka (for drinka*), to drink; but it is less common than in Icelandic.

Infinitives end in -a; past participles of strong verbs in -en; weak verbs make the pt. t. in -ade, -de, or -k, and the pp. in -ad, -d, or -t.

Authorities: Ihre (Old Swedish, also called Suio-Gothic, with explanations in Latin); Widegren; Tauchnitz dictionary; Rietz (Swedish dialects, a valuable book, written in Swedish).

Danish. To the usual vowels add x and v, which are placed at the end of the alphabet. The symbol v is also written and printed as v with a slanting stroke drawn through it; thus v. v is used where English has v. The Localandic and A.S. initial v (v) is replaced by v, as in Swedish; not by v, as in Dutch. Assimilation occurs in some words, as in v drink, but is still less common than in Swedish. Thus the Icel. v finna, Swed. v finna, to find, is finde in Danish. v for v a man, is a remarkable form. We should particularly notice that final v, v, and v sometimes become v, v, and v respectively; as in v as

Authority: Ferrall and Repp's Dictionary. Norwegian. Closely allied to Danish.

Authority: Aasen's Dictionary of Norwegian dialects (written in Danish).

GOTHIC. The Gothic alphabet, chiefly borrowed from Greek, has been variously transliterated into Roman characters. I have followed the system used in my Mœso-Gothic Dictionary, which I still venture to think the best. It is the same as that used by Massmann, except that I put w for his v, kw for his kv, and hw for his hv, thus turning all his v's into w's, as every true Englishman ought to do. Stamm has the same system as Massmann, with the addition of p for th (needless), and q for kw, which is not pleasant to the eye; so that he writes qap for kwath (i.e. quoth). f corresponds to the E. f. One peculiarity of Gothic must be particularly noted. As the alphabet was partly imitated from Greek, its author used f0 and f1 (like f1 Gk. f1, f2 to represent f3 and f4 as in f4 suggo, tongue, f5 drightan, to drink. The Gothic vowel-system is particularly simple and clear, and deserving of special attention, as being the best standard with which to compare the vowel-systems of other Teutonic languages. The primary vowels are f2, f3, f3 always short, and f4 it may be observed that this marking of the letters is theoretical, as no accents appear in the MSS. The diphthongs are f3, f4, f6, and f7 and f8 two former being distinguished, theoretically, into f8 and f8 and f9. March arranges the comparative value of these vowels and diphthongs according to the following scheme,

Aryan A I U AI (Skt.
$$\ell$$
) AU (Skt. δ).

Gothic $\begin{cases} a, i, u, \\ ai, au, \end{cases}$ i u ei iu .

Aryan Â Î Û ÂI ÂU.

Gothic e, o ei u $4i$ $4u$.

Hence we may commonly expect the Gothic ai, ei, to arise from an original I, and the Gothic iu, au, to arise from an original U. The Gothic consonant-system also furnishes a convenient standard for other Teutonic dialects, especially for all Low-German. It agrees very closely with Anglo-Saxon and English. But note that A.S. gifan, to give, is Gothic giban (base GAB), and so in other instances. Also ear, hear, berry, are the same as Goth. auso, hausjan, basi, shewing that in such words the E. r is due to original s.

Authorities: Gabelentz and Löbe, Diesenbach, Schulze, Massmann, Stamm, &c. (See the list of authorities in my own Mœso-Gothic Glossary, which I have used almost throughout, as it is generally sufficient for practical purposes)¹.

GERMAN. Properly called High-German, to distinguish it from the other Teutonic dialects, which belong to Low-German. This, of all Teutonic languages, is the furthest removed from English, and the one from which fewest words are directly borrowed, though there is a very general popular notion (due to the utter want of philological training so common amongst us) that the contrary is the case. A knowledge of German is often the sole idea by which an Englishman regulates his 'derivations' of Teutonic words; and he is better pleased if he can find the German equivalent of an English word than by any true account of the same word, however clearly expressed. Yet it is well established, by Grimm's law of sound-shiftings, that the German and English consonantal systems are very different. Owing to the replacement of the Old High German a by the Mod. G. b, and other changes, English and German now approach each other more nearly than Grimm's law suggests; but we may still observe the following very striking differences in the dental consonants.

³ Let me note here that, for the pronunciation of Gothic, the student should consult Ellis's Early English Pronunciation, i. 561, The values of the vowels given at p. 288 of my Gothic Glossary, written thirteen years ago, are not quite right.

English. d ! !h. German. ! z(ss) d.

These changes are best remembered by help of the words day, tooth, foot, thorn, German tag, sahn, fuss, dorn; and the further comparison of these with the other Teutonic forms is not a little instructive.

Teutonie type	DAGA	TANTHU	FOTU	THORNA.
Anglo-Saxon	dæg	168	fől	born.
Old Friesic	dei	toth	fot	thorn.
Old Saxon	dag	tand	fot	thorn.
Low German	dag	län	foot	
Dutch	dag	tand	voet	doorn.
Icelandic	dag-r	<i>lönn</i>	f6t-r	born.
Swedish	dag	tand	fol	törne.
Danish	dag	tand	fod	tiörn.
Gothic	dag-s	, tunthu-s	fotu-s	thaurnu-s.
German	lag	zahn	fuss	dorn.

The number of words in English that are borrowed directly from German is quite insignificant, and they are nearly all of late introduction. It is more to the purpose to remember that there are, nevertheless, a considerable number of German words that were borrowed indirectly, viz. through the French. Examples of such words are brawn, dance, gay, guard, halbert, &c., many of which would hardly be at once suspected. It is precisely in accounting for these Frankish words that German is so useful to the English etymologist. The fact that we are highly indebted to German writers for their excellent philological work is very true, and one to be thankfully acknowledged; but that is quite another matter altogether.

Authorities: Wackernagel, Flügel, E. Müller. (I have generally found these sufficient, from the nature of the case; especially when supplemented by the works of Diez, Fick, Curtius, &c. But there is a good M.H.G. Dictionary by Lexer, another by Benecke, Müller, and Zarncke; and many more.)

FRENCH. The influence of French upon English is too well known to require comment. But the method of the derivation of French words from Latin or German is often very difficult, and requires the greatest care. There are numerous French words in quite common use, such as aise, ease, trancher, to cut, which have never yet been clearly solved; and the solution of many others is highly doubtful. Latin words often undergo the most curious transformations, as may be seen by consulting Brachet's Historical Grammar. What are called 'learned' words, such as mobile, which is merely a Latin word with a French ending, present no difficulty; but the 'popular' words in use since the first formation of the language, are distinguished by three peculiarities:

(1) the continuance of the tonic accent, (2) the suppression of the short vowel, (3) the loss of the medial consonant. The last two peculiarities tend to disguise the origin, and require much attention. Thus, in the Latin bonitatem, the short vowel i, near the middle of the word, is suppressed; whence F. bonte, E. bounty. And again, in the Latin ligare, to bind, the medial consonant g, standing between two vowels, is lost, producing the F. lier, whence E. liable.

The result is a great tendency to compression, of which an extraordinary but well known example is the Low Latin *zetaticum*, reduced to *edage* by the suppression of the short vowel *i*, and again to *aage* by the loss of the medial consonant *d*; hence F. *age*, E. *age*.

One other peculiarity is too important to be passed over. With rare exceptions, the substantives (as in all the Romance languages) are formed from the accusative case of the Letin, so that it is commonly a mere absurdity to cite the Latin nominative, when the form of the accusative is absolutely necessary to shew how the French word arose. On this account, the form of the accusative is usually given, as in the case of caution, from L. cautionem, and in numberless other instances.

French may be considered as being a wholly unoriginal language, founded on debased Latin; but it must at the same time be remembered that, as history teaches us, a certain part of the language is necessarily of Celtic origin, and another part is necessarily Frankish, that is, Old High German. It has also clearly borrowed words freely from Old Low German dialects, from Scandinavian (due to the Normans), and in later times, from Italian, Spanish, &c., and even from English and many entirely foreign languages.

Authorities: Cotgrave, Palsgrave, Littré, Scheler, Diez, Brachet, Burguy, Roquesort, Bartsch.

OTHER ROMANCE LANGUAGES. The other Romance languages, i. e. languages of Latin origin, are Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Provençal, Romansch, and Wallachian. English contains words borrowed from the first four of these, but there is not much in them that needs special remark. The Italian and Spanish forms are often useful for comparison with (and consequent restoration of) the crushed and abbreviated Old French forms. Italian is remarkable for assimilation, as in anmirare (for admirare) to admire, ditto (for dicto), a saying, whence E. ditto. Spanish, on the other hand, dislikes assimilation, and carefully avoids double consonants; the only consonants that can be doubled are c, n, r, besides ll, which is sounded as E. l followed by y consonant, and is not considered as a double letter. The Spanish \tilde{n} is sounded as E. n followed by y consonant, and occurs in dueña, Englished as duenna. Spanish is also remarkable as containing many Arabic (Moorish) words, some of which have found their way into English. The Italian infinitives commonly end in -are, -ere, -ire, with corresponding past participles in -ato, -uto, -ito. Spanish infinitives commonly end in -ar, -er, -ir, with corresponding past participles in -ado, -ido, -ido. In all the Romance languages, substantives are most commonly formed, as in French, from the Latin accusative.

CELTIC. Words of Celtic origin are marked '(C.)'. This is a particularly slippery subject to deal with, for want of definite information on its older forms in a conveniently accessible arrangement. That English has borrowed several words from Celtic cannot be doubted, but we must take care not to multiply the number of these unduly. Again, 'Celtic' is merely a general term, and in itself means nothing definite, just as 'Teutonic' and 'Romance' are general terms. To prove that a word is Celtic, we must first shew that the word is borrowed from one of the Celtic languages, as Irish, Gaelic, Welsh, Cornish, or Breton, or that it is of a form which, by the help of these languages, can be fairly presumed to have existed in the Celtic of an early period. The chief difficulty lies in the fact that Welsh, Irish, Cornish, and Gaelic have all borrowed English words at various periods, and Gaelic has certainly also borrowed some words from Scandinavian, as history tells us must have been the case. We gain, however, some assistance by comparing all the languages of this class together, and again, by comparing them with Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, &c., since the Celtic consonants often agree with these, and at the same time differ from Teutonic. Thus the word boast is probably Celtic, since it appears in Welsh, Cornish, and Gaelic; and again, the word down (2), a fortified hill, is probably Celtic, because it may be compared with the A.S. tun, a Celtic d answering to A.S. t. On the other hand, the W. hofio, to hover, appears to be nothing but the common M.E. hoven, to hover, derived from the A.S. hof, a dwelling, which appears in E. hov-el. We must look forward to a time when Celtic philology shall be made much more sure and certain than it is at present; meanwhile, the Lectures on Welsh Philology by Professor Rhys give a clear and satisfactory account of the values of Irish and Welsh letters as compared with other Aryan languages.

Some Celtic words have come to us through French, for which assistance is commonly to be had from Breton. A few words in other Teutonic languages besides English are probably of Celtic origin.

BUSSIAN. This language belongs to the Slavonic branch of the Aryan languages, and, though the words borrowed from it are very few, it is frequently of assistance in comparative philology, as exhibiting a modern form of language allied to the Old Church Slavonic. My principal business here is to explain the system of transliteration which I have adopted, as it is one which I made out for my own convenience, with the object of avoiding the use of diacritical marks. The following is the Russian alphabet, with the Roman letters which I use to represent it. It is sufficient to give the small letters only.

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Bussian Letters:
Roman Letters:
Russian Letters:
Roman Letters: shch '
                       ui e ie é iu ia ph y
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This transliteration is not the best possible, but it will suffice to enable any one to verify the words cited in this work by comparing them with a Russian dictionary. I may here add that, in the 'Key' preceding the letter A, I have given Heym's dictionary as my authority, but have since found it more convenient to use Reiff (1876). It makes no difference. It is necessary to add one or two remarks.

The symbol s only occurs at the end of a word or syllable, and only when that word or syllable ends in a consonant; it is not sounded, but throws a greater stress upon the consonant, much as if it were doubled: I denote it therefore merely by an apostrophe. The symbol is most commonly occurs at the end of a word or syllable, and may be treated, in general, as a mute letter. > only occurs at the beginning of words, and is not very common: may be represented by e at the beginning of a word, or otherwise by e, if necessary, since it cannot then be

confused with s. It is to be particularly noted that j is to have its *French* value, not the English; seeing that m has just the sound of the French j, it may as well be so written. m and i are distinguished by the way in which they occur; ie can be written $i\ell$, to distinguish it from $i\ell = 1$. •, which is rare, can be written as ph, to distinguish it from •, or f; the sound is all one. By kh, Russ. x, I mean the German guttural ch, which comes very near to the sound of the letter; but the combinations ts, ch, sh, shch are all as in English. th, or th, or th, pronounced as E. th, is of no consequence, being very rare. I do not recommend the scheme for general use, but only give it as the one which I have used, being very easy in practice.

The Russian and Slavonic consonants agree with Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin rather than with Teutonic. The same may be said of Lithuanian, which is a very well preserved language, and often of great use in comparative philology. The infinitive mood of Russian regular verbs ends in -ate, -iate, -iate, -iate, -uite, -ote, -ute; that of irregular verbs in -che, or -ti. In Lithuanian, the characteristic suffix of the infinitive is -ti.

SANSKRIT. In transliterating Sanskrit words, I follow the scheme given in Benfey's Dictionary, with slight modifications. The principal change made is that I print Roman letters instead of those which, in Benfey, are printed with a dot beneath; thus I print ri, ri, t, th, d, dh, n, instead of ri, ri, t, th, d, dh, n. This is an easy simplification, and occasions no ambiguity. For n, I print r, as in Benfey, instead of r, as in Monier Williams' Grammar. It might also be printed as a Roman n; but there is one great advantage about the symbol r, viz. that it reminds the student that this sibilant is due to an original r, which is no slight advantage. The only letters that cause any difficulty are the four forms of r. Two of these, r and r (or r), are easily provided for. r is represented in Benfey by r, for which I print r, as being easier; r is represented by r, which I retain. The only trouble is that, in Monier Williams' Grammar, these appear as r and r, which causes a slight confusion.

Thus the complete alphabet is represented by a, d, i, l, u, d, ri, rf, lri, lri, e, ai, o, au; gutturals, k, kh, g, gh, i; palatals, ch, chh, j, jh, \tilde{n} ; cerebrals, t, th, d, dh, n; dentals, t, th, d, dh, n; labials, p, ph, b, bh, m; semivowels, p, r, l, v; sibilants, p, ph, ph

It is sometimes objected that the symbols ch, chh, are rather clumsy, especially when occurring as chchh; but as they are perfectly definite and cannot be mistaken, the mere appearance to the eye cannot much matter. Some write c and ch, and consequently cch instead of chchh; but what is gained in appearance is lost in distinctness; since ∇ is certainly ch, whilst c gives the notion of E. c in can.

The highly scientific order in which the letters of the Sanskrit alphabet is arranged should be observed; it may be compared with the order of letters in the Aryan alphabet, given at p. 730, col. 2.

There are a few points about the values of the Sanskrit letters too important to be omitted. The following short notes will be found useful.

The Skt. ri answers to Aryan AR, and is perfectly distinct from r. Thus rich, to shine = Aryan ARK; but rich, to leave = Aryan RIK. An Aryan K becomes Skt. k, kh, ch, c; Aryan G becomes g, j; Aryan gh becomes gh, h; Aryan T becomes t, th; Aryan P becomes p, ph; Aryan s becomes s and sh. See the table of 'Regular Substitution of Sounds' in Curtius, i. 158. Other languages sometimes preserve a better form than Skt.; thus the \sqrt{AG} , to drive, gives Lat. ag-ere, Gk. $\frac{ay}{ay}$ -eigh, and (by regular change from g to k) Icelandic ak-a; but the Skt. is aj, a weakened form. The following scheme, abridged from Curtius, shews the most useful and common substitutions.

ARYAN.	SANSKRIT.	GK.	LAT.	LITH.	GOTHIC.
K	k, kh, ch, c	K	c, qu	k, sz	h(g).
G	g, j	γ	g	g, ż	k.
GH	gh, h	x	$\begin{cases} \text{ init. } h, f \\ \text{med. } g \end{cases}$	g, ż	g.
T	t, th	7	1	ŧ	th (d) .
D	ď	8	ď	ď	t.
DH	dh	θ	$\begin{cases} \text{ init. } f \\ \text{ med. } d, b \end{cases}$	ď	ď.
P	p, ph	π	Þ	p	f.
В	b	β	6	-	
BH.	òh	φ	$\begin{cases} \text{ init. } f \\ \text{med. } \delta \end{cases}$	b	ъ.

Both in this scheme, and at vol. i. p. 232, Curtius omits the Latin f as the equivalent of Gk. χ initially. But I think it may fairly be inserted, since Gk. $\chi \circ \lambda \dot{\eta} = \text{Lat. fel}$, Gk. $\chi \circ i \circ i \circ i = \text{Lat. friare}$, and Gk. $\chi \circ i \circ i = \text{Lat. friare}$, and Gk. $\chi \circ i \circ i = \text{Lat. friare}$, and Gk. $\chi \circ i \circ i = \text{Lat. friare}$, and Gk. $\chi \circ i \circ i = \text{Lat. friare}$, and Gk. $\chi \circ i \circ i = \text{Lat. friare}$, and Gk. $\chi \circ i \circ i = \text{Lat. friare}$, and Gk. $\chi \circ i = \text{Lat. friare}$, and Gk. $\chi \circ i = \text{Lat. friare}$, and Gk. $\chi \circ i = \text{Lat. friare}$, and Gk. $\chi \circ i = \text{Lat. friare}$, and Gk. $\chi \circ i = \text{Lat. friare}$, and Gk. $\chi \circ i = \text{Lat. friare}$, and Gk. $\chi \circ i = \text{Lat. friare}$, and Gk. $\chi \circ i = \text{Lat. friare}$, $\chi \circ i = \text{Lat. fr$

To the above list of substitutions may be added that of l for r, which is a common phenomenon in nearly all Aryan languages; the comparison of Lat. grando with Gk. $\chi \dot{a} \lambda a \zeta a$, has only just been mentioned. Conversely, we find r for l, as in the well-known example of F. rossignol = Lat. lusciniola.

Authorities: Benfey; also (on comparative philology), Curtius, Fick, Vaniček; and see Peile's Greek and Latin Etymology, Max Müller's Lectures on the Science of Language; &c.

NON-ARYAN LANGUAGES: HEBREW. The Hebrew words in English are not very numerous, whilst at the same time they are tolerably well known, and the corresponding Hebrew words can, in general, be easily found. I have therefore contented myself with denoting the alphabet beth, gimel, daleth, &c. by b, g, d, h, v, z, kh, t, y, k, l, m, n, s, ', p, ts, q, r, sh or s, t. This gives the same symbol for samech and sin, but this difficulty is avoided by making a note of the few instances in which samech occurs; in other cases, sin is meant. So also with teth and tau; unless the contrary is said, tau is meant. This might have been avoided, had the words been more numerous, by the use of a Roman s and t for samech and teth, the rest of the word being in italics. I put kh for cheth, to denote that the sound is guttural, not E. ch. I denote ayin by the mark. The other letters can be readily understood. The vowels are denoted by a, e, i, o, u, a, e, e, i, o, u, a, e, e, i, o, u, a, e, e, i, o, u.

ARABIC. The Arabic alphabet is important, being also used for Persian, Turkish, Hindustani, and Malay. But as the letters are variously transliterated in various works, it seemed to be the simplest plan to use the spellings given in Richardson's Arabic and Persian Dictionary (with very slight modifications), or in Marsden's Malay Dictionary; and, in order to prevent any mistake, to give, in every instance, the number of the page in Richardson or Marsden, or the number of the column in Palmer's Persian Dictionary; so that, if in any instance, it is desired to verify the word cited, it can readily be done. Richardson's system is rather vague, as he uses ! to represent ع and ه (and also the occasional i); also s to represent ص and ص and ما also h for and s; s for في and b; k for ع and he denotes ayin by the Arabic character. I have got rid of one ambiguity by using q (instead of k) for y; and for y in I have put the mark y, as in Palmer's Persian Dictionary. In other cases, the reader can easily tell which t, s, h, or z is meant, if it happens to be an initial letter (when it is the most important), by observing the number of the page (or column) given in the reference to Richardson's or Palmer's Dictionary. Thus in Richardson's Dictionary, pp. 349-477 contain ; pp. 960-981 contain ه ; pp. 477-487 contain ث ; pp. 795-868 contain ص ; pp. 924-948 contain ص pp. 548-588 contain -; pp. 1660-1700 contain s; pp. 705-712 contain s; pp. 764-794 contain ;; pp. 949-960 contain . in Palmer's Dictionary, the same letters are distinguished as f (coll. 121-159); \$ (coll. 408-416); \$ (coll. 160, 161); \$ (coll. 331-370); \$ (coll. 396-405); \$ (coll. 191-207); h (coll. 692-712); z (coll. 283-287); z (coll. 314-330); z (coll. 405-408); and z (coll. 416-418). Palmer gives the complete alphabet in the form a [á, i, &c.] b, p, t, s, j, ch, h, kh, d, z, r, z, zh, s, sh, s, z, t, z, gh, f, k [which I have written as q], k, g, l, m, n, w, h, y. It deserves to be added that Turkish has an additional letter. sághir nún, which I denote by ñ, occurring in the word yeñi, which helps to form the E. word janisary.

In words derived from Hindi, Hindustani, Chinese, &c., I give the page of the dictionary where the word may be found, or a reference to some authority.

CANONS FOR ETYMOLOGY.

In the course of the work, I have been led to adopt the following canons, which merely express well-known principles, and are nothing new. Still, in the form of definite statements, they are worth giving.

- r. Before attempting an etymology, ascertain the earliest form and use of the word; and observe chronology.
- 2. Observe history and geography; borrowings are due to actual contact.
- 3. Observe phonetic laws, especially those which regulate the mutual relation of consonants in the various Arvan languages, at the same time comparing the vowel-sounds.
- 4. In comparing two words, A and B, belonging to the same language, of which A contains the lesser number of syllables, A must be taken to be the more original word, unless we have evidence of contraction or other corruption.
- 5. In comparing two words, A and B, belonging to the same language and consisting of the same number of syllables, the older form can usually be distinguished by observing the sound of the principal vowel.
- 6. Strong verbs, in the Teutonic languages, and the so-called 'irregular verbs' in Latin, are commonly to be considered as primary, other related forms being taken from them.
- 7. The whole of a word, and not a portion only, ought to be reasonably accounted for; and, in tracing changes of form, any infringement of phonetic laws is to be regarded with suspicion.
- 8. Mere resemblances of form and apparent connection in sense between languages which have different phonetic laws or no necessary connection are commonly a delusion, and are not to be regarded.
- 9. When words in two different languages are more nearly alike than the ordinary phonetic laws would allow, there is a strong probability that one language has borrowed the word from the other. Truly cognate words ought not to be too much alike.
- 10. It is useless to offer an explanation of an English word which will not also explain all the cognate forms.

These principles, and other similar ones well known to comparative philologists, I have tried to observe. Where I have not done so, there is a chance of a mistake. Corrections can only be made by a more strict observance of the above canons.

A few examples will make the matter clearer.

r. The word surloin or sirloin is often said to be derived from the fact that the loin was knighted as Sir Loin by Charles II., or (according to Richardson) by James I. Chronology makes short work of this statement; the word being in use long before James I. was born. It is one of those unscrupulous inventions with which English 'etymology' abounds, and which many people admire because they are 'so clever.' The number of those who literally prefer a story about a word to a more prosaic account of it, is only too large.

As to the necessity for ascertaining the oldest form and use of a word, there cannot be two opinions. Yet this primary and all-important rule is continually disregarded, and men are found to rush into 'etymologies' without the slightest attempt at investigation or any knowledge of the history of the language, and think nothing of deriving words which exist in Anglo-Saxon from German or Italian. They merely 'think it over,' and take up with the first fancy that comes to hand, which they expect to be 'obvious' to others because they were themselves incapable of doing better; which is a poor argument indeed. It would be easy to cite some specimens which I have noted (with a view to the possibility of making a small collection of such philological curiosities), but it is hardly necessary. I will rather relate my experience, viz. that I have frequently set out to find the etymology of a word without any preconceived ideas about it, and usually found that, by the time its earliest use and sense had been fairly traced, the etymology presented itself unasked.

2. The history of a nation generally accounts for the constituent parts of its language. When an early English word is compared with Hebrew or Coptic, as used to be done in the old editions of Webster's dictionary, history is set at defiance; and it was a good deed to clear the later editions of all such rubbish. As to geography, there must always be an intelligible geographical contact between races that are supposed to have borrowed words from one another; and this is particularly true of olden times, when travelling was less common. Old French did not borrow words from Portugal, nor did old English borrow words from Prussia, much less from Finnish or Esthonian or Coptic, &c., &c. Yet there are people who still remain persuaded that Whitsunday is derived, of all things, from the German Pfingsten.

3. Few delusions are more common than the comparison of L. cura with E. care, of Gk. Alos with E. whole, and of Gk. xápis with E. charity. I dare say I myself believed in these things for many years owing to that utter want of any approach to any philological training, for which England in general has

long been so remarkable. Yet a very slight (but honest) attempt at understanding the English, the Latin, and the Greek alphabets soon shews these notions to be untenable. The E. care, A.S. cearu, meant originally sorrow, which is only a secondary meaning of the Latin word; it never meant, originally, attention or painstaking. But this is not the point at present under consideration. Phonetically, the A.S. c and the L. c, when used initially, do not correspond; for where Latin writes c at the beginning of a word, A. S. has h, as in L. cel-are = A.S. hel-an, to hide. Again, the A.S. ea, before r following, stands for original a, cearu answering to an older caru. But the L. cūra, Old Latin coira, is spelt with a long ū, originally a diphthong, which cannot answer exactly to an original a. It remains that these words both contain the letter r in common, which is not denied; but this is a slight ground for the supposed equivalence of words of which the primary The fact of the equivalence of L. c to A.S. h, is commonly known as being due senses were different. The popular notions about 'Grimm's law' are extremely vague. to Grimm's law. that Grimm made the law not many years ago, since which time Latin and Anglo-Saxon have been bound But the word law is then strangely misapprehended; it is only a law in the sense of an observed fact. Latin and Anglo-Saxon were thus differentiated in times preceding the earliest record of the latter, and the difference might have been observed in the eighth century if any one had had the wits to When the difference has once been perceived, and all other A.S. and Latin equivalent words are seen to follow it, we cannot consent to establish an exception to the rule in order to compare a single (supposed) pair of words which do not agree in the vowel-sound, and did not originally mean the same thing.

As to the Gk. $\delta \lambda os$, the aspirate (as usual) represents an original s, so that $\delta \lambda os$ answers to Skt. sarva, all, Old Lat. sollus, whilst it means 'whole' in the sense of entire or total. But the A. S. hál (which is the old spelling of whole) has for its initial letter an h, answering to Gk. κ , and the original sense is 'in sound health,' or 'hale and hearty.' It may much more reasonably be compared with the Gk. $\kappa a\lambda \delta s$; as to which see Curtius, i. 172. As to $\chi \delta \rho s$, the initial letter is χ , a guttural sound answering to Lat. h or g, and it is, in fact, allied to L. gratia. But in charity, the ch is French, due to a peculiar pronunciation of the Latin c, and the F. charitt is of course due to the L. acc. caritatem, whence also Ital. caritate or carita, Span. caridad, all from L. $c\bar{a}rus$, with long a. When we put $\chi \delta \rho s$ and $c\bar{a}rus$ side by side, we find that the initial letters are different, that the vowels are different, and that, just as in the case of cearu and cura, the sole resemblance is, that they both contain the letter r! It is not worth while to pursue the subject further. Those who are confirmed in their prejudices and have no guide but the ear (which they neglect to train), will remain of the same opinion still; but some beginners may perhaps take heed, and if they do, will see matters in a new light. To all who have acquired any philological knowledge, these things are wearisome.

- 4. Suppose we take two Latin words such as caritas and carus. The former has a stem car-i-tat-; the latter has a stem car-o-, which may very easily turn into car-i-. We are perfectly confident that the adjective came first into existence, and that the sb. was made out of it by adding a suffix; and this we can tell by a glance at the words, by the very form of them. It is a rule in all Aryan languages that words started from monosyllabic roots or bases, and were built up by supplying new suffixes at the end; and, the greater the number of suffixes, the later the formation. When apparent exceptions to this law present themselves, they require especial attention; but as long as the law is followed, it is all in the natural course of things. Simple as this canon seems, it is frequently not observed; the consequence being that a word A is said to be derived from B, whereas B is its own offspring. The result is a reasoning in a circle, as it is called; we go round and round, but there is no progress upward and backward, which is the direction in which we should travel. Thus Richardson derives chine from 'F. echine,' and this from 'F. echiner, to chine, divide, or break the back of (Cotgrave), probably from the A.S. cinan, to chine, chink, or rive.' From the absurdity of deriving the 'F. echiner' from the 'A.S. cinan' he might have been saved at the outset, by remembering that, instead of echine being derived from the verb echiner, it is obvious that echiner, to break the back of, is derived from echine, the back, as Cotgrave certainly meant us to understand; see eschine, eschiner in Cotgrave's Dictionary. Putting eschine and eschiner side by side, the shorter form is the more original.
- 5. This canon, requiring us to compare vowel-sounds, is a little more difficult, but it is extremely important. In many dictionaries it is utterly neglected, whereas the information to be obtained from vowels is often extremely certain; and few things are more beautifully regular than the occasionally complex, yet often decisive manner in which, especially in the Teutonic languages, one vowel-sound is educed from another. The very fact that the A.S. ℓ is a modification of ℓ tells us at once that ℓ and, to feed, is a derivative of ℓ food; and that to derive food from feed is simply impossible. In the same way the vowel ℓ in the verb to set owes its very existence to the vowel ℓ in the past tense of the verb to set; and so on in countless instances.

The other canons require no particular comment.

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The following is a list of the principal books referred to in the Dictionary, with a statement, in most instances, of the editions which I have actually used.

The abbreviation 'E.E.T.S.' signifies the Early English Text Society; and 'E.D.S.,' the English Dialect Society. The date within square brackets at the end of a notice refers to the probable date of composition of a poem

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KEY TO THE GENERAL PLAN OF THE ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY.

THE general contents of each article are, as far as seemed advisable, arranged in a uniform order, and the following scheme will explain the nature of the information to be found in this work.

§ 1. The words selected. The Word-list contains all the primary words of most frequent occurrence in modern literature; and, when their derivatives are included, supplies a tolerably complete vocabulary of the language. I have been chiefly guided in this matter by the well-arranged work known as Chambers's Etymological Dictionary of the English Language, edited by James Donald, F.R.G.S. A few unusual words have been included on account of their occurrence in familiar passages of standard authors.

§ 2. The Definitions. These are given in the briefest possible form, chiefly for the purpose of identifying

the word and shewing the part of speech.

§ 3. The Language. The language to which each word belongs is distinctly marked in every case, by means of letters within marks of parenthesis immediately following the definition. In the case of words derived from French, a note is (in general) also made as to whether the French word is of Latin, Celtic, German, or Scandinavian origin. The symbol '=' signifies 'derived from.' Thus the remark '(F.,-L.)' signifies 'a word introduced into English from *French*, the French word itself being of *Latin* origin.' The letters used are to be read as follows.

Arab. = Arabic. C.=Celtic, used as a general term for Irish, Gaelic, Welsh, Breton, Cornish, &c. E.=English. F.=French. G.=German. Gk = Greek.L. or Lat. = Latin. Scand. = Scandinavian, used as a general term for Icelandic, Swedish, Danish, &c. W.=Welsh.

For other abbreviations, see § 7 below.

- § 4. The History. Next follows a brief account of the history of the word, shewing (approximately) the time of its introduction into the language; or, if a native word, the Middle-English form or forms of it, with a few quotations and references. This is an important feature of the work, and (I believe) to some extent a new one. In attempting thus, as it were, to date each word, I must premise that I often cite Shakespeare in preference to a slightly earlier writer whose writings are less familiar; that an attempt has nevertheless been made to indicate the date within (at least) a century; and lastly, that in some cases I may have failed to do this, owing to imperfect information or knowledge. In general, sufficient is said, in a very brief space, to establish the earlier uses of each word, so as to clear the way for a correct notion of its origin.
- § 5. The References. A large number of the references are from Richardson's Dictionary, denoted by the symbol '(R.)' Some from Todd's Johnson, sometimes cited merely as 'Todd.' Many from Stratmann's Old English Dictionary, or the still better (but unfinished) work by Mätzner; these are all 'M. E.,' i. e. Middle-English forms. Many others are due to my own reading. I have, in very many instances, given exact references, often at the expenditure of much time and trouble. Thus Richardson cites 'The Romaunt of the Rose' at large, but I have given, in almost every case, the exact number of the line. Similarly, he cites the Fairy Queen merely by the book and canto, omitting the stanza. Inexact quotations are comparatively valueless, as they cannot be verified, and may be false.

For a complete list of authorities, with dates, see the Preface.

§ 6. The Etymology. Except in a few cases where the etymology is verbally described, the account of it begins with the symbol-, which is always to be read as 'directly derived from,' or 'borrowed from,' wherever it occurs. A succession of these symbols occurs whenever the etymology is traced back through another gradation. The order is always upward, from old to still older forms.

- § 7. Cognate Forms. Cognate forms are frequently introduced by way of further illustration, though they form, strictly speaking, no part of the direct history of the etymology. But they frequently throw so much light upon the word that it has always been usual to cite them; though no error is more common than to mistake a word that is merely cognate with, or allied to, the English one for the very original of it! For example, many people will quote the German word acker as if it accounted for, or is the original of the English acre, whereas it is (like the Lat. ager, or the Icelandic akr), merely a parallel form. It is remarkable that many beginners are accustomed to cite German words in particular (probably as being the only continental-Teutonic idiom with which they are acquainted) in order to account for English words; the fact being that no Teutonic language has contributed so little to our own tongue, which is, in the main, a Low-German dialect as distinguished from that High-German one to which the specific name 'German' is commonly applied. In order to guard the learner from this error of confusing cognate words with such as are immediately concerned with the etymology, the symbol + is used to distinguish such words. This symbol is, in every case, to be read as 'not derived from, but cognate with.' The symbol has, in fact, its usual algebraical value, i. e. plus, or additional; and indicates additional information to be obtained from the comparison of cognate forms.
- § 8. Symbols and Etymological References. The symbols used are such as to furnish, in every case, an exact reference to some authority. Thus the symbol 'Ital.' does not mean merely Italian, but that the word has actually been verified by myself (and may be verified by any one else) as occurring in Meadows's Italian Dictionary. This is an important point, as it is common to cite foreign words at random, without the slightest hint as to where they may be found; a habit which leads to false spellings and even to gross blunders. And, in order that the student may the more easily verify these words, (as well as to curb myself from citing words of

unusual occurrence) I have expressly preferred to use common and cheap dictionaries, or such as came most readily to hand, except where I refer by name to such excellent books as Rietz's Svenskt Dialekt-Lexicon. The following is a list of these symbols, with their exact significations.

A. S.—Anglo-Saxon, or native English in its earliest form. The references are to Grein, Bosworth, or Lye, as cited; or to some A. S. work, as cited. All these words are authorised, unless the contrary is said. The absurd

forms in Somner's Dictionary, cited ad nauseam by our Dictionary-makers, have been rejected as valueless.

Bret.—Breton; as in Legonidec's Dictionary, ed. 1821. Corn.—Cornish; as in Williams's Dictionary, ed. 1865.

Dan.—Danish; as in Ferrall and Repp's Dictionary, ed. 1861.

Du.—Dutch; as in the Tauchnitz stereotyped edition.

E.—Modern English; see Webster's English Dictionary, ed. Goodrich and Porter.

M. E. - Middle English; i.e. English from about A.D. 1200 to about A.D. 1500. See § 5 above.

F.—French, as in the Dict. by Hamilton and Legros. The reference 'Cot.' is to Cotgrave's French Dictionary, ed. 1660. The reference 'Brachet' is to the English translation of Brachet's French Etym. Dict. in the Clarendon Press Series. Wherever O. F. (=Old French) occurs, the reference is to Burguy's Glossaire, unless the contrary be expressly stated, in which case it is (in general) to Cot. (Cotgrave) or to Roquefort.

Gael.—Gaelic; as in Macleod and Dewar's Dictionary, ed. 1839.

G.—German; as in Flügel's Dictionary, ed. 1861.

Gk.—Greek; as in Liddell and Scott's Lexicon, ed. 1849.

Goth.—Moeso-Gothic; as in Skeat's Moeso-Gothic Glossary, ed. 1868.

Heb.—Hebrew; as in Leopold's small Hebrew Dictionary, ed. 1872.

Icel.—Icelandic; as in Cleasby and Vigfusson's Icelandic Dictionary, ed. 1874.

Ir. or Irish.—Irish; as in O'Reilly's Dictionary, ed. 1864.

Ital.—Italian; as in Meadows's Dictionary, ed. 1857.

L. or Lat.—Latin; as in White and Riddle's Dictionary, 5th ed., 1876.

Low Lat. - Low Latin; as in the Lexicon Manuale, by Maigne d'Arnis, ed. 1866.

M. E.—Middle-English; see the line following E. above.

M. H. G.-Middle High German; as in Wackernagel's Wörterbuch, ed. 1861.

O. F.—Old French; as in Burguy's Glossaire, ed. 1870.

O. H. G.—Old High German; chiefly from Wackernagel; see M. H. G. above.

Pers.—Persian; as in Palmer's Persian Dictionary, ed. 1876.

Port.—Portuguese; as in Vieyra's Dictionary, ed. 1857.

Prov.—Provençal; as in Raynouard's Lexique Roman (so called).

Russ.—Russian; as in Heym's Dict. of Russian, German, and French, ed. 1844.

Skt.—Sanskrit; as in Benfey's Dictionary, ed. 1866.

Span.—Spanish; as in Meadows's Dictionary, ed. 1856.

Swed.—Swedish; as in the Tauchnitz stereotyped edition.

W.—Welsh; as in Spurrell's Dictionary, ed. 1861.

For a complete list of authorities, see the Preface. The above includes only such as have been used too frequently to admit of special reference to them by name.

Other abbreviations. Such abbreviations as 'adj.'=adjective, 'pl.'=plural, and the like, will be readily understood. I may particularly mention the following. Cf.=confer, i.e. compare. pt. t.=past tense. pp.=past participle. q.v.=quod vide, i.e. which see. s.v.=sub verbo, i.e. under the word in question. tr.=translation, or translated. b.=book. c. (or ch., or cap.)=chapter; sometimes=canto. l.=line. s.=section. st.=stanza. A.V.=Authorised Version of the Bible (1611).

§ 9. The Roots. In some cases, the words have been traced back to their original Aryan roots. This has only been attempted, for the most part, in cases where the subject scarcely admits of a doubt; it being unadvisable to hazard many guesses, in the present state of our knowledge. The root is denoted by the symbol \checkmark , to be read as 'root.' I have here most often referred to G. Curtius, Principles of Greek Etymology, translated by Wilkins and England, ed. 1875; and to A. Fick, Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der Indogermanischen Sprachen,

fird edition, Göttingen, 1874.

§ 10. Derivatives. The symbol 'Der.,' i.e. Derivatives, is used to introduce forms derived from the primary word, or from the same source. For an account of the various suffixes, see Morris's Historical Outlines of English Accidence, and Haldemann's Affixes to English Words; or, for the purpose of comparative philology,

consult Schleicher's Compendium der Indogermanischen Sprachen.

§ 11. Cross-references. These frequently afford additional information, and are mostly introduced to save

repetition of an explanation.

§ 12. It may be added that, when special allusion is made to Brachet's Etymological Dictionary, or to a similar work, it is meant, in general, that further details are to be found in the work referred to; and that it will commonly appear that there is a special reason for the reference.

ABDICATE.

A, the indef. article; see An. A-, prefix, has at least thirteen different values in English. a. Representative words are (1) adown; (2) afoot; (3) along; (4) arise; (5) achieve; (6) avert; (7) amend; (8) alas; (9) abyss; (10) ado; (11) aware; (12) apace; (13) avast. B. The full form of these values may be represented by of-, on-, and-, us-, ad-, ab-, ex-, he-, an-, at-, ge-, an, houd. This may be illustrated by means of the examples given; cf. (1) 7. This may be illustrated by means of the examples grown, A.S. ofdune; (2) on foot; (3) A.S. andlang; (4) Messo-Gothic urreisan, for us-reisan; (5) verb from F. à chef, Lat. ad caput; (6) Lat. auertere, for abuertere; (7) F. amender, corrupted from Lat. emendare, for exmendare; (8) F. hélas, where hé is interjectional; (9) Gk. άβυσσοε, for ανβυσσος; (10) for at do, i.e. to do; (11) for M.E. ywar, A.S. gewar; (12) apace, for a pace, i. e. one pace, where a is for A.S. án, one; (13) avast, Dutch houd wast, hold fast. These prefixes are discussed at greater length in my article 'On the Prefix A- in English,' in the Journal of Philology, vol. v. pp. 32-43. See also each of the above-mentioned representative words in its proper place in this Dictionary. ¶ Prefix a (5) really has two values: (a) French, as in avalanche; (b) Latin, as in astringent; but the source is the same, viz. Lat. ad. Similarly, prefix a (6) really has two values; (a) French, the course being Lat. ¶ Prefix a (5) really has two values: (a) French, as in as in abridge; (b) Latin, as in avert, avocation; the source being Lat. In words discussed below, the prefix has its number assigned in accordance with the above scheme, where necessary.

AB-, prefix. (Lat.) Lat. ab, short form a; sometimes extended to abs. Cognate with Skt. apa, away, from; Gk. ἀπό; Goth. af; Λ. S. of; see Of. Hence numerous compounds, as abbreviate, abstract, &c. In French, it becomes a- or av-; see Abridge, Advantage.

ABACK, backwards. (E.) M. E. abakke; as in 'And worthy to be put abakke; Gower, C. A. i. 295. For on bakke, as in 'Sir Thopas drough on bak ful faste;' Chaucer, C. T. Group B, 2017, in the Harleian MS., where other MSS. have abak.—A. S. onbæc; Matt. iv. 10. Thus the prefix is a-(2); see A-. See On and Back.

ABAFT, on the aft, behind. (E.) a. From the prefix a-(2), and baft, which is contracted from bi-aft, i.e. by aft. Thus abaft is for on (the) by aft, i.e. in that which lies towards the after part. β.-baft is M. E. baft, Allit. Poems, 3. 148; the fuller form is biaft or biaften, as in 'He let biaften the more del'—he left behind the greater part; Genesis and Exodus, 3377. M. E. biaften is from A. S. beaftan, compounded of be, by, and aftan, behind; Grein, i. 53. See By, and Aft. ABANDON, to forsake, give up. (F.,—Low Lat.,—O. H. G.) M. E. abandoune. 'Bot thai, that can thame abandoune Till ded'—but they, that gave themselves up to death; Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skeat, xvii. 642.—F. abandonner, to give up.—F. à bandon, at liberty, discussed in Brachet, Etym. F. Dict.—F. à, prep., and bandon, permission, liberty.—Lat. ad, to; and Low Lat. bandum, a feudal term (also spelt bannum) signifying an order, decree; see Ban. ¶ The F. à bandon is lit. 'by proclamation,' and thus has the double sense (1) 'by license,' or 'at liberty,' and (2) 'under control.' The latter is obsolete in modern English; but occurs frequently in M. E. See Glossary to the Bruce; and cf. 'habben abandun,' to have at one's will, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 189. Der. abandon-ed, lit. given up; abandon-ment.

ABASE, to bring low. (F., =Low Lat.) Shak. has 'abase our eyes so low,' 2 Hen. VI, i. 2. 15. Cf. 'So to abesse his roialte,' Gower, C. A. i. 111. = F. abaisser, abbaisser, 'to debase, abase, abate, humble;' Cotgrave. = Low Lat. abassare, to lower. = Lat. ad, to; and Low Lat. bassare, to lower. = Low Lat. bassus, low. See Base. Der. abase-ment, A. V. Ecclus. xx. 11. ¶ It is extremely probable that some confusion has taken place between this word and to abash; for in Middle English we find abaist, abayst, abaysed, abaysyd, &c. with the sense of abashed or dismayed. See numerous examples under abasen in Mätzner's Wörterbuch. He regards the M. E. abasen as equivalent to abash, not to abase.

ABASH, to confuse with shame. (F.) M. E. abaschen, abaischen, abaissen, abasen, &c. 'I abasche, or am amased of any thynge;' Palsgrave. 'Thei weren abaische with greet stoneyinge;' Wyclif, Mk. v.

42. 'He was abasched and agast;' K. Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 1. 224. -O. F. esbahir, to astonish (see note below); mod. F. ibahir. - Prefix es- (Lat. ex, out); and bahir, to express astonishment, an onomatopoetic word formed from the interjection bah! of astonishment. Cf. Du. verbazen, to astonish, amaze; Walloon bawi, to regard with open mouth; Grandg.

¶ The final -sh is to be thus accounted for. French verbs in -ir are of two forms, those which (like venir) follow the Latin inflexions, and those which (like fleurir) add -iss to the root. See Brachet's Hist. French Grammar, Kitchin's translation, p. 131. This -iss is imitated from the Lat. -esc- seen in inchoative verbs, such as floresco, and appears in many parts of the French verb, which is thus conjugated to a great degree as if its infinitive were *fleurissir* instead of *fleurir*. β . An excellent example is seen in *obeir*, to obey, which would similarly have, as it were, a secondary form 'beissir'; and, corresponding to these forms, we have in English not only to obey, but the obsolcte form obeysche, as in 'the wynd and the sea obeyschen to hym;' Wyclif, Mk. iv. 41. Y. Easier examples appear in E. abolish, banish, cherish, demolish, embellish, establish, finish, flourish, furbish, furnish, garnish, languish, nourish, polish, punish, all from French verbs in -ir. 8. We also have examples like admonish, diminish, replenish, evidently from French sources, in which the termination is due to analogy; these are discussed in their proper . In the present case we have O. F. esbahir, whence (theoretical) esbahissir, giving M.E. abaischen and abaissen. ¶ It is probable that the word to abash has been to some extent confused with to abase. See Abase.

ABATE, to beat down. (F., -L.) M. E. abaten. 'To abate the bost of that breme duke;' Will. of Palerne, 1141. 'Thou...abatest alle tyrannè;' K. Alisaunder, ed. Weber, l. 7499. -O. F. abatre, to beat down. -Low Lat. abbattere; see Brachet. -Lat. ab, from; and battere, popular form of batuere, to beat. Der. abate-ment, and F.

ABBESS, fem. of abbot. (F.,-L.) M. E. abbesse, Rob. of Glouc. p. 370.—O. F. abaesse, abbesse; see abbiesse in Roquefort.—Lat. abbatissa, fem. in issa from abbat, stem of abbas, an abbot. See Abbot. ABBEY, a religious house. (F.,-L.) M. E. abbeye, abbaye, abbatia' [misprinted abbacia], Prompt. Parv. Spelt abbai in the Metrical Life of St. Dunstan, l. 39.—O. F. abeie, abaie; Bartsch's Chrestomathie.—Low Lat. abbatia.—Low Lat. abbat, stem of abbas. See Abbot.

ABBOT, the father (or head) of an abbey. (L.,—Syriac.) M. E. abbod, abbod. 'Abbot, abbas;' Prompt. Parv. Spelt abbod, Ancren Riwle, p. 314; abbed, Rob. of Glouc. p. 447.—A.S. abbod, abbad; Ælfric's homily on the Old Test. begins with the words 'Ælfric abbod.'—Lat. abbatem, acc. of abbas, father.—Syriac abba, father; see Romans, viii. 15; Galat. iv. 6. ¶ The restoration of the t (corrupted to d in A.S.) was no doubt due to a knowledge of the Latin form; cf. O. F. abet, an abbot.

ABBREVIATE, to shorten. (L.) Fahyan has abreuyatyd in the sense of abridged; Henry III, an. 26 (R.) Elyot has 'an abbreuiate, called of the Grekes and Latines epitoma;' The Governor, b. iii. c. 24 (R.)—Lat. abbreuiare (pp. abbreuiatus), to shorten, found in Vegetius (Brachet).—Lat. ad, to; and breuis, short. See Brief, and Abridge. Der. abbreuiation. or. Doublet, abridge. If Iere adbreuiare would at once become abbreuiare; cf. Ital. abbonare, to improve, abbassare, to lower, abbellare, to embellish, where the prefix is plainly ad. The formation of verbs in ate in English is curious; a good example is create, plainly equivalent to Lat. creare; but it does not follow that create was necessarily formed from the prevatus. Such verbs in ate can be formed directly from Lat. verbs in are, by mere analogy with others. All that was necessary was to initiate such a habit of formation. This habit plainly began with words like advocate, which was originally a past participle used as a noun, and, secondarily, was used as a verb by the very common English habit whereby substantives are so freely used as verbs.

ABDICATE, lit. to renounce. (L.) In Levins, A.D. 1570; and

B 2

used by Bishop Hall, in his Contemplations, b. iv. c. 6. § 2 (R.) – Lat. abdicare (see note to Abbreviate). – Lat. ab, from; and dicare, to consecrate, proclaim. Dicare is an intensive form from dicere, to say; see Diction. Der. abdicat-ion.

ABDOMEN, the lower part of the belly. (L.) rowed from Lat. abdomen, a word of obscure origin. ¶ Fick suggests that -domen may be connected with Skt. diman, a rope, that which binds, and Gk. διάδημα, a fillet, from the ΔDA, to bind; cf. Skt. di, Gk. δέειν, to bind. See Fick, ii. 121. Der. abdomin-al. ABDUCE, to lead away. (L.) Not old, and not usual. Used by Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 20. § 4 (R.) where some

edd. have adduce. More common is the derivative abduction, used by Blackstone, Comment. b. iv. c. 15, and a common law-term. - Lat. abducere, to lead away. - Lat. ab, from, away; and ducere, to lead. See Duke. Der. abduct-ion, abduct-or, from the pp. abductus.

ABED, in bed. (E.) Shakespeare has abed, As You Like It, ii. 4. 6, and elsewhere. The prefix a-stands for on. 'Thu restest the on bædde' = thou restest thee abed; Layamon, ii. 372.

ARMERATION. a wandering. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed.

ABERRATION, a wandering. (L.) 1674. - Lat. aberrationem, acc. of aberratio. - Lat. aberrare, to wander from. - Lat. ab, away; and errare, to wander. See Err.

ABET, to incite. (F., - Scand.) Used by Shak. Com. of Errors, i. 2. 172. [Earlier, the M. E. abet is a sb., meaning 'instignation;' ii. 2.172. [Earlier, the M. E. abet is a sb., meaning 'insugation', Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 357.]—O. F. abeter, to deceive (Burguy); abet, instigation, deceit; cf. Low Lat. abettum, excitement, instigation.—O. F. a-= Lat. ad, to; and beter, to bait: cf. 'ung ours, quant between the state of t est bien betez' = a bear, when he is well baited; Roquefort. - Icel. beita, to bait, chase with dogs, set dogs on; lit. 'to make to bite; causal verb from bita, to bite. See Bait; and see Bet. Der. abett-or, Shak. Lucrece, 886. ¶ The sense of O. F. abeter is not well explained in Burguy, nor is the sense of beter clearly made out by Roquefort; abeter no doubt had the sense of 'instigate,' as in English. Burguy wroundly referre the etum, to A. S. haten instruct of English. Burguy wrongly refers the etym. to A. S. batan, instead of

the corresponding Icel. beita.

ABEYANCE, expectation, suspension. (F., -L.) A law term; used by Littleton, and in Blackstone's Commentaries; see Cowel's Law Dict., and Todd's Johnson. - F. abriance, in the phrase 'droit en abéiance,' a right in abeyance, or which is suspended (Roquefort). - F. prefix a- (= Lat. ad); and because, expectation, a form not found, but consistent with the F. beant, gaping, pres. pt. of obs. verb beer (mod, F. bayer), to gape, to expect anxiously. - Lat. ad; and badare, to gape, to open the mouth, used by Isidore of Seville; see Brachet, s. v. bayer. The word badare is probably onomatopoetic; see Abash.

ABHOR, to shrink from with terror. (L.) Shak, has it frequently. It occurs in Lord Surrey's translation of Virgil, b. ii; cf. 'quanquam animus meminisse horret;' Aen. ii. 12. - Lat. abhorrere, to shrink from. - Lat. ab, from; and horrere, to bristle (with fear).

See Horrid. Der. abhorr-ent, abhorr-ence.

ABIDE (1), to wait for. (E.) M. E. abiden, Chaucer, C. T. Group E, 757, 1106; and in common use. - A. S. ábídan, Grein, i. 12. - A. S. prefix á-, equivalent to G. er-, Goth. us-; and bidan, to bide. + Goth. usbeidan, to expect. See Bide. Der. abid-ing; abode, formed by

variation of the root-vowel, the A.S. i passing into a, which answers to the mod. E. long o; March, A.S. Gram., sect. 230.

ABIDE (2), to suffer for a thing. (E.)

a. We find in Shak.

lest thou abide it dear, Mids. Nt. Dream, iii. 2.175; where the first quarto has aby. The latter is correct; the verb in the phrase 'to abide it' being a mere corruption. β . The M. E. form is abyen, as in 'That thou shalt with this launcegay Abyen it ful soure; Chaucer, C. T., Group B, 2011 (l. 13751). This verb abyen is also spelt abuggen and abiggen, and is extremely common in Middle English; see examples in Mätzner and Stratmann. Its pt. tense is aboughte, and we still preserve it, in a reversed form, in the modern to buy off. γ . Hence 'lest thou abide it dear' signifies 'lest thou have to buy it off dearly, i.e. lest thou have to pay dearly for it. - A. S. abicgan, to pay for. Gif friman wis fries mannes wif geliges, his wergelde abiege' = If a free man lie with a freeman's wife, let him pay for it with his wergeld; Laws of King Æthelbirht, 31; pr. in Thorpe's Ancient Laws of England, i. 10.—A.S. d-, prefix, probably cognate with the Goth. us- (unless the prefix is a-, and is short for af-, put for of-, i.e. off); and A.S. bicgan, to buy. See Buy.

ABJECT, mean; lit. cast away. (L.) Shak. has it several times, and once the subst. abjects, Rich. III, i. 1. 106. It was formerly used also as a verb. 'Almighty God abjected Saul, that he shulde no more reigne ouer Israel;' Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. ii. c. i. - Lat. abiectus, cast away, pp. of abiicere, to cast away. - Lat. ab; and incere, ¶ The Lat. iacere, according to Curtius, vol. ii. p. 59, 'can hardly be separated from Gk. lánrew, to throw.' Fick suggests that the G. jah, quick, and jagen, to hunt, are from the same root; see Ysoht. Der. abject-ly, abject-ion, abject-ness, abjects (pl. sb.).

ABJURE, to forswear. (L.) Sir T. More has abiure, Works, p. 214b (R.) Cotgrave has 'abjurer, to abjure, forswear, deny with an oath.' = Lat, abiurare, to deny. = Lat. ab, from; and iurare, to swear. = Lat. ius, gen. iuris, law, right. ¶ With Lat. ius cf. Skt. (Vedic) yos, from the root yn, to bind, to join; Benfey, p. 743; Fick, ii. 203. (4) In several words of this kind, it is almost impossible to say whether they were derived from Lat. immediately, or through the French. It makes no ultimate difference, and it is easier to consider them as from the Latin, unless the evidence is clearly against it. Der. abjur-at-ion.

ABLATIVE, taking away. (L.) Grammatical. - Lat. ablatiuus, the name of a case. - Lat. ab, from; and latum, to bear, used as active supine of fero, but from a different root. Latum is from an older form tlatum, from O. Lat. tulere, to lift; cf. Lat. tollere. The corresponding Gk. form is τλητός, endured, from τλάκιν, to endure. Coradicate words are tolerate and the Middle Eng. thole, to endure. See I 'We learn from a fragment of Cæsar's work, De Tolerate. Analogia, that he was the inventor of the term ablative in Latin. The word never occurs before; Max Müller, Lectures, i. 118 (8th edit.). **ABLAZE**, on fire. (E.) For on blaze, i.e. in a blaze. The A. S. and

Mid. Eng. on commonly has the sense of in. See Abed, and Blaze.

ABLE, having power; skilful. (F., -L.) M. E. able, Chaucer,
Prol. 584. -O. F. labile, able, of which Roquefort gives the forms abel, able. - Lat. habilis, easy to handle, active. - Lat. habere, to have, B. The spelling hable is also found, as, e.g. in Sir Thomas More, Dialogue concerning Heresies, b. iii. c. 16; also habilitie, R. More, Dialogue concerning Hereics, B. III. C. 19, and natural, N. Ascham, The Schoolmaster, ed. 1570, leaf 19 (ed. Arber, p. 63).

Der. abl.y, abili-ity (from Lat. acc. habilitatem, from habilitas).

ABLUTION, a washing. (L.) Used by Bp. Taylor (R.) From Lat. acc. ablutionem.—Lat. abluere, to wash away.—Lat. ab, away;

and luere, to wash. + Gk. λούειν, for λούειν, to wash. - √LU, to wash; Fick, ii. 223. Cf. Lat. lauare, to wash.

ABNEGATE, to deny. (L.) Used by Knox and Sir E. Sandys (R.) - Lat. abnegare, to deny. - Lat. ab, from, away; and negare, to

deny. See Negation. Der. abnegat-ion.

ABOARD, on board. (E.) For on board. 'And stode on borde baroun and knight To help king Richard for to fyght;' Richard Coer de Lion, 2543; in Weber, Met. Romances.

ABODE, a dwelling. (E.) The M. E. abood almost always has

ABODE, a dwelling. (E.) The M. E. abood almost always has the sense of 'delay' or 'abiding;' see Chaucer, C. T. 967. Older form abad, Barbour's Bruce, i. 142. See Abide (1).

ABOLISH, to annul. (F., -L.) Used by Hall, Henry VIII.

an. 28, who has the unnecessary spelling abholish, just as abominate was also once written abhominate. = F. abolir; (for the ending sh see remarks on Abash.) = Lat. abolere, to annul. ¶ The ctymology of abolere is not clear; Fick (ii. 47) compares it with Gk. απόλλυναι, to destroy, thus making Lat. olere = Gk. δλλυναι, to destroy. Mr. Wedgwood suggests that abolescere means to grow old, to perish, from the root al, to grow, for which see Fick, i. 499. Benfey refers both ολλυναι and ερνυναι (as well as Lat. olere and oriri) to the same root form ar in Fick, i. 19. Der. abol-it-ion, abol-it-ion-ist.

ABOMINATE, to hate. (L.) The verb is in Levins, A. D. 1570.

Wyclif has abomynable, Titus, i. 16; spelt abhominable, Gower, C. A.

i. 263; iii. 204. - Lat. abominari, to dislike; lit. to turn away from a thing that is of ill omen; (for the ending -ate, see note to Abbreviate.) -Lat. ab, from; and omen, a portent. See Omen. Der. abomin-able,

ABORTION, an untimely birth. (L.) Abortion occurs in Hakewill's Apology, p. 317 (R.) Shak. has abortive, L. L. i. 1. 104. Lat. acc. abortionem, from abortio.—Lat. abortus, pp. of abortii, to fail.—Lat. ab, from, away; and oriri, to arise, grow. + Gk, δρνυμ, I excite (root δρ). + Skt. rinomi, I raise myself, I excite (root ar).— AR, to arise, grow. See Curtius, i. 432; Fick, i. 19. From the same root, abort-ive.

ABOUND, to overflow, to be plentiful. (F., -L.) M. E. abounden, Wyclif, 2 Cor. ix. 8. Also spelt habunden, as in Chaucer's translation of Boethius, b. ii. pr. 4; p. 41, l. 1073. - O. F. (and mod. F.) abonder. - Lat. abundare, to overflow. - Lat. ab; and unda, a wave.

See Undulate. Der. abund ance, abund-ant, abund-ant-ly.

ABOUT, around, concerning. (E.) M. E. abuten, Ormulum, 4084; later, abouten, aboute. - A. S. ábútan; as in 'ábútan bone munt' = around the mountain, Exod. xix. 12. a. Here the prefix ú- is short for an-, the older form (as well as a later form) of on; and we accordingly find also the form onbutan, Genesis, ii. 11. [A commoner A.S. form was ymbutan, but here the prefix is different, viz. ymb, about, corresponding to Ger. um.] B. The word butan is itself a compound of be, by, and utan, outward. Thus the word is resolved into on-be-útan, on (that which is) by (the) outside. γ . Again útan, outward, outside, is an adverb formed from the prep. út, out. See On, By, and Out. The words abaft and above have been similarly resolved into on-by-aft and on-by-ove(r). See Abast, Above. Similiar forms are found in Old Friesic, where abefta is deducible from an-bi-efta; abuppa (above), from an-bi-uppa; and abuta (about), from an-bi-uta.

ABOVE, over. (E.) M. E. abufen, Ormulum, 6438; later, aboven, above. - A. S. ábúfan, A. S. Chron. an. 1090. - A. S. an, on; be, by; and ofan, upward; the full form be-isan actually occurs in the Laws of Ethelstan, in Wilkins, p. 63. See About. The word isan is exactly equivalent to the cognate G. oben, and is an extended or adverbial

By, and Up. Cf. Du. boven, above.

ABRADE, to scrape off. (L.) In Bailey, vol. ii. ed. 1731.—Lat. abradere, to scrape off, pp. abrasus.—Lat. ab, off; and radere, to scrape. See Rase. Der. abrase, pp. in Ben Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, Act v.

sc. 3, descr. of Apheleia; abras-ion.
ABREAST, side by side. (E.) In Shak. Hen. V, iv. 6. 17. The

prefix is for an, M. E. form of on; cf. abed, asleep, &c.

ABRIDGE, to shorten. (F., - L.) M. E. abregen, abrege; Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, 4571; also abregge, Chaucer, C. T. 3001.

O. F. abrevier (Burguy); also spelt abrever, abbregier, abridgier, abridgier (Roquefort).—Lat. abbreviare, to shorten. Der. abridge-ment.

Doublet, abbreviate, q. v.

ABROACH, TO SET, to broach. (Hybrid; E. and F.) M. E. setten abroche, Gower, C. A. ii. 183. For setten on broche; cf. to set on free. From E. or. and O. F. broche, a smit, spigot. See Broach

ire.' From E. on; and O. F. broche, a spit, spigot. See Broach. ABROAD, spread out. (E.) M. E. abrood, Chaucer, C. T. Group F,

ABROAD, spread out. (E.) M. E. doroad, Chaucer, C. I. Group F, 1.441; abrod, Rob. of Glouc. p. 542. For on brood, or on brod. 'The bawme thurghe his brayn all on brod ran;' Destruction of Troy, 8780. M. E. brod, brood is the mod. E. broad. See Broad.

ABROGATE, to repeal. (L.) In Shak. L. L. L. iv. 2. 55. Earlier, in Hall, Ed. IV, an. 9.—Lat. abrogare, to repeal a law; (for the ending—ate see note on Abbreviate.)—Lat. ab, off, away; and rogare, to ask, to propose a law. See Rogation. Der. abrogat-ion. ABRUPT, broken off, short, rough. (L.) Shak. 1 Hen. VI, ii. 3.

30.—Lat. abruptus, broken off, pp. of abrumpere, to break off.—Lat. ab; and rumpere, to break. See Rupture. Der. abrupt-ly, abrupt-

ABBCESS, a sore. (L.) In Kersey, ed. 1715.—Lat. abscessus, a going away, a gathering of humours into one mass.—Lat. abscedere, to go away; pp. abscessus. - Lat. abs, away; and cedere, to go. See

ABSCIND, to cut off. (L.) Bp. Taylor has the derivative abscission, Sermons, vol. ii. s. 13. The verb occurs in Johnson's Rambler, no. 90. - Lat. abscindere, to cut off. - Lat. ab, off; and scindere, to cut. Scindere (pt. t. scidi) is a pasalised form of SKID, to cleave, which appears also in Gk. σχίζειν, Skt. chhid, to cut; Fick, i. 237. Der.

absciss-ion, from the pp. abscissus.

ABSCOND, to hide from, go into hiding. (L.) Blackstone, Comment. b. iv. c. 24.—Lat. abscondere, to hide.—Lat. abs, away; and condere, to lay up, to hide. - Lat. con-=cum, together; and -dere, to

put; from DHA, to put, set, place. See Curtius, i. 316.

ABSENT, being away. (L.) Wyclif, Philip. i. 27. [The sb. absence, which occurs in Chaucer, Kn. Ta. 381, is not directly from the Latin, but through F. absence, which is Lat. absentia.]—Lat. absence. sentem, acc. case of absens, absent, pres. pt. of abesse, to be away. -Lat. ab, away, and sens, being, which is a better division of the word than abs-ens; cf. præ-sens, present. This Lat. sens, being, is cognate with Skt. sant, being, and Gk. av, ovros, being; and even with our E. sooth; see Sooth. - AS, to be; whence Lat. est, he is, Skt. asti, he is, Gk. fort, he is, G. ist, E. is; see IB. Thus Lat. sens is short for essens. See Essence. The Lat. ens is short for sens. See

Entity. Der. absence, absent-er, absent-ee.

ABSOLUTE, unrestrained, complete. (L.) Chaucer has absolut; transl. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 10, l. 2475. - Lat. absolutus, pp. of

absoluere, to set free. See Absolve.

ABSOLVE, to set free. (L.) In Shak. Henry VIII, iii. 1. 50. The sb. absolucium is in the Ancren Riwle, p. 346. The M. E. form of the verb was assoile, taken from the O. French - Lat. absoluere, to set free. - Lat. ab; and solvere, to loosen. See Solve. Der. absolute,

from the pp. absolutus; whence absolut-ion, absolut-ory.

ABSORB, to suck up, imbibe. (L.) Sir T. More has absorpt as a past participle, Works, p. 267c (R.)—Lat. absorbere, to suck up.—

Lat. ab, off, away; and sorbere, to suck up. + Gk. βοφέεν, to sup up. - ASARBH, to sup up; Fick, i. 798; Curtius, i. 368. Der. absorbable, absorb-ent; also absorpt-ion, absorpt-ive, from the pp. absorptus.

ABSTAIN, to refrain from. (F., -L.) M. E. absteynen; Wyclif, I Tim. iv. 3. The sb. abstinence occurs in the Ancren Riwle, p. 340.

- O. F. abstener (Roquefort); cf. mod. F. abstenir. - Lat. abstinere, to abstain. - Lat. abs, from; and tenere, to hold. Cf. Skt. tan, to stretch. - √TAN, to stretch. See Tenable. Der. abstin-ent, abstin-ence, from Lat. abstin-ere; and abstens-ion, from the pp. abstens-us.

ABSTEMIOUS, temperate. (L.) In Shak. Temp. iv. 53. The suffix -ous is formed on a F. model. - Lat. abstemius, temperate, refraining from strong drink.—Lat. abs, from; and tenum, strong drink, a word only preserved in its derivatives tenutum, strong drink, and tenudentus, drunken. Cf. Skt. tam, to be breathless, originally, to choke.— TAM, to choke; Fick, i. 89. Der. abstemious-ness, abstem-

ABSTRACT, a summary; as a verb, to separate, draw away from. (L.) Shak, has the sb. abstract, All's Well, iv. 3. 39. The pp. abstracted is in Milton, P. L. ix. 463. The sb. appears to have been first in use.—Lat. abstractus, withdrawn, separated, pp. of abstracter, to draw away. - Lat. abs, from; and trahere, to draw. See Trace,

Tract. Der. abstract-ed, abstract-ion.

ABSTRUSE, difficult, out of the way. (L.) In Milton, P. L. viii. 40.—Lat. abstrusus, concealed, difficult, pp. of abstruder, to thrust aside, to conceal.—Lat. abs, away; and trudere, to thrust. The Lat. trudere is cognate with Goth. thriutan, to vex, harass, and A. S. precition, to vex, to threaten; and, consequently, with E. threaten. See Threaten. Der. abstruse-ly, abstruse-ness.

ABSURD, ridiculous. (L.) In Shak. 1 Hen. VI, v. 5. 137. - Lat. absurdus, contrary to reason, inharmonious.—Lat. ab, away; and surdus, indistinct, harsh-sounding; also, deaf. Perhaps absurdus was, originally, a mere intensive of surdus, in the sense of harsh-sounding. See Surd. Der. absurd-ity, absurd-ness.

ABUNDANCE, plenty. (F., -L.) M. E. haboundanse, Wyclif, Luke, xii. 15. -O. F. abondance. -L. abundantia. See Abound.

ABUSE, to use amiss. (F., - L.) M. E. abusen; the pp. abused, spelt abwysit, occurs in the Scottish romance of Lancelot of the Laik, 1. 1206. 'I abuse or misse order a thing;' Palsgrave. Chaucer has the sh. abusion, Troilus, iv. 962. - O. F. abuser, to use amiss. - Lat. abusus, pp. of abusi, to abuse, mis-use. - Lat. ab, from (here amiss);

and uti, to usc. See Use. Der. abus-ive, abus-ive-ness.

ABUT, to project towards, to converge to, be close upon. (F., - G.) Shak, speaks of England and France as being 'two mighty monarchies Whose high, upreared, and abutting fronts The perilous narrow ocean parts asunder;' Prol. to Hen. V, l. 21. -O. F. abouter (Roquefort), of which an older form would be aboter; mod. F. abouter, to arrive at, tend to; orig. to thrust towards. [The mod. F. aboutir, to arrive at, evidently rests its meaning on the F. bout, an end, but this does not affect the ctymology.] = O. F. a, prefix = Lat. ad; and boter, to push, thrust, but. See But. Der. abut-ment, which is that which bears the 'thrust' of an arch; cf. buttress, a support; but see Buttress.

ABYSS, a bottomless gulf. (Gk.) Very frequent in Milton, P. L. i. 21, &c. - Lat. abyssus, a bottomless gulf, borrowed from Gk. – Gk. άβυσσος, bottomless. – Gk. ά-, negative prefix; and βυσσός, depth, akin to βυθός and βάθος, depth; from βαθύς, deep. ¶ Fick, i. 688, connects βαθύε with Lat. fodere, to dig; but Curtius rejects this and compares it with Skt. gambhan, depth, gabhiras, deep, and with Skt. gáh, to dip oneselve, to bathe. Der. abys-m. al. The etymology of abysm is traced by Brachet, s. v. abîme. It is from O. F. abisme; from a Low Lat. abyssimus, a superlative form,

denoting the lowest depth.

ACACIA, a kind of tree. (Gk.) Described by Dioscorides as a useful astringent thorn, yielding a white transparent gum; a description which applies to the gum-arabic trees of Egypt.—Lat, acaeia, borrowed from Gk.—Gk. acaeia, the thorny Egyptian acacia.

-Gk. deis, a point, thorn, - AK, to pierce. See Acute. ACADEMY, a school, a society. (F., -Gk.) Shak. has academes, pl., L. L. i. I. 13; iv. 3, 303; and Milton speaks of 'the olive grove of Academe, Plato's retirement;' P. R. iv. 244. [This form is more directly from the Latin.] Burton says 'affliction is a school or academy; 'Anat. of Melancholy, p. 717 (Told's Johnson). - F, académie. - Lat. academia, borrowed from Gk. - Gk. académie. a gymnasium near Athens where Plato taught, so named from the hero Academus. Der. academ-ic, academ-ic-al, academ-ic-ian.

ACCEDE, to come to terms, agree to. (L.) The verb is not in early use; but the sb. access is common in Shak. and Milton. In Mid. Eng. we have accesse in the sense of a sudden accession of fever or ague, a fever-fit; as in Lydgate's Complaint of the Black Knight, l. 136. This is a French use of the word. - Lat. accedere, to come towards, assent to; also spelt adcedere; pp. accessus. - Lat. ad, to; and cedere, to come, go, yield. See Cede. Der. access, access-ary,

ACCELERATE, to hasten. (L.) 'To accelerate or spede his iomey;' Hall, Hen. IV, an. 31 (R.) - Lat. accelerate, to hasten; (for the ending -ate, see note on Abbreviate.) - Lat. ac- (= ad); and celerate or specific control of the ending -ate, see note on Abbreviate.) - Lat. ac- (= ad); and celerate or specific control of the ending -ate, see note on Abbreviate.) are, to hasten. - Lat. celer, quick. + Gk. κέλης, a race-horse. - ΚΑL, to drive, impel; cf. Skt. kal, to drive. Fick, i. 527; Curtius, i. 179. Der. acceleration, accelerative.

ACCENT, a tone. (L.) Shak. L. L. L. iv. 2. 124. - Lat. accentus.

sing, pp. cantus. - KAN, to sound, Fick, i. 517; whence also E. hen. See Hon. Der. accent-u-al, accent-u-ate, accent-u-at-ion.

ACCEPT, to receive. (L.) M. E. accepten, Wyclif, Rom. iv. 6. – Lat. acceptare, to receive; a frequentative form. – Lat. accipere, to receive. - Lat. ac- (= ad); and capere, to take. It is not easy to say whether capere is cognate with E. heave (Curtius) or with E. have (Fick). Der. accept-able, accept-able-ness, accept-at-ion, accept-ance, accept-er.
ACCESS, ACCESSARY; see Accede.

ACCIDENT, a chance event. (L.) In Chancer, C. T. 8483. -Lat. accident-, stem of accidens, happening, prcs. pt. - Lat. accidere, to happen. - Lat. ac (=ad); and cadere, to fall. See Chance. Der. accident-al; also accidence (French; from Lat. accident-ia)

ACCLAIM, to shout at. (L.) In Milton four times, but only as a sb.; P. L. ii. 520; iii. 397; x. 455; P. R. ii. 235. The word acclaiming is used by Bp. Hall, Contemplations, b. iv. c. 25. § 4 (R.) [The word is formed on a French model (cf. claim from O. F. claimer), but from the Latin.]—Lat. acclamare, to cry out at.—Lat. ac- (=ad); and clamare, to cry out, exclaim. See Claim. Der.

acclamation, from pp. of Lat. acclamare.

ACCLIVITY, an upward slope. (L.) Used by Ray, On the Creation (R.)—Lat. acc. accliuitatem, from nom. accliuitates, a steepness; whence acclivity is formed in imitation of a F. model: the suffix -ty answers to F. -te, from Lat. -tatem. - Lat. ac- (=ad); and -cliuitas, a slope, a word which does not occur except in compounds. -Lat. cliuns, a hill, sloping ground; properly, sloping. - KLI, to lean, slope; whence also Lat. inclinare, to incline, Ck. kalveir, to lean, and E. lean. See Lean, and Incline. See also Declivity.

ACCOMMODATE, to adapt, suit. (L.) Shak. Lear, iv. 6. 81. - Lat. accommodare, to fit, adapt; for the ending -ate, see note on Abbreviate. - Lat. ac- (= ad); and commodare, to fit. - Lat. commodus, fit, commodious. See Commodious and Mode. Der. accommod-

at-ion, accommod-at-ing.

ACCOMPANY, to attend. (F., -L.) Sir. T. Wyat has it in his *Complaint of the Absence of his Love' (R.) - O. F. acompaignier, to associate with. - F. a = Lat. ad; and O. F. compaignier, compaigner, cumpagner, to associate with. - (). F. compaignie, cumpanie, association, See Company. Der. accompani-ment.

company. See Company. Der. accompani-ment.

ACCOMPLICE, an associate, esp. in crime. (F., -L.) Shak. 1 Hen. V1, v. 2.9. An extension (by prefixing either F. a or Lat. ac-ad) of the older form complice. F. complice, 'a complice, confederate, companion in a lewd action;' Cot. - Lat. acc. complicem, from nom. complex, an accomplice, lit. interwoven. - Lat. com- (for cum),

together; and plicare, to fold. See Complex.

ACCOMPLISH, to complete. (F., -L.) M. E. accomplisen, in Chaucer's Tale of Melibeus (Six-text, Group B, 2322). -O. F. accomplir, to complete; (for the ending -ish, see note to Abash.) - Lat. ad, to; and complere, to fulfil, complete. See Complete. Der. accomplish-

able, accomplish-ed, accomplish-ment.

ACCORD, to grant; to agree. (F., -L.) M. E. accorden, to agree; Chaucer, C. T. Group B, 2137; and still earlier, viz. in Rob. of Glouc. pp. 237, 309 (R.) and in K. Alisaunder, ed. Weber, l. 148. -O.F. acorder, to agree. - Low Lat. accordare, to agree, used in much the same way as Lat. concordare, and similarly formed. - Lat. ac- = ad, to, i. e. in agreement with; and corden, acc. of cor, the heart. Cf. E. concord, discord. The Lat. cor is cognate with E. Heart, q.v. Der. accord-ance, accord-ing, according-ly, accord-ant, accord-ant-ly; also accord-ion, from its pleasing sound.

ACCOST, to address. (F., -L.) Shak. Tw. Nt. i. 3. 52, which see. - F. accoster, 'to accoast, or join side to side;' Cot. - Lat. accostare, which occurs in the Acta Sanctorum, iii. Apr. 523 (Brachet). -Lat. ac-=ad; and costa, a rib; so that accostare means to join side to side, in accordance with Cotgrave's explanation. See Coast.

ACCOUNT, to reckon, value. (F., - L.) M. E. accompten, ac-

counten. In Gower, C. A. iii. 298, we find accompteth written, but it rhymes with surmounteth. The pl. sb. accountes, i. e. accounts, occurs in Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 135 – O. F. acouter (Burguy) and acompter (Roquefort); the double forms being still preserved in F compter and conter, which are doublets. - F. a, prefix = Lat. ad; and conter, or compter, to count. - Lat. computare, to compute, count. See Count. Der. account, sb., account-able, account-able-ness, account-ant.

ACCOUTRE, to equip. (F., -L.?) Shak. has accoutred, Jul. Cas. i. 2. 105. - F. accoutrer, accoustrer. Cotgrave gives both forms, and explains accoustrer by 'to cloath, dress, apparell, attire, array, deck, trim.' Marked by Brachet 'origin unknown.' The most likely guess is that which connects it with the O. F. 'cousteur, coustre, coutre, the sexton or sacristan of a church (Roquefort). One of the sacristan's duties was to have charge of the sacred vestments, whence the notion of dressing may have arisen. If this be right, we may further suppose the O. F. cousteur or coustre to be a corruption of Lat. custos, which was the Med. Latin name for the sacristan of 1. 404. - O. F. achever, achiever, to accomplish. - Formed from the

an accent. - Lat. ac- (= ad); and cantus, a singing. - Lat. canere, to a church. Custos seems to have been corrupted into custor, as shewn by the existence of the fem. form custrix, which see in Ducange. From custorem was formed the O. F. consteur. Custor seems to have been further corrupted into euster, which would give the form coustre, like maistre from magister; this also accounts for G. küster, a sacristan. In this view, coustrer would mean to act as sacristan, to keep the sacred vestments, and hence, to invest. Der. accoutre-ment.

ACCREDIT, to give credit to. (F.,-L.) Not in early use. In

Cowper, Letter 43 (R.) - F. accréditer, to accredit; formed from the sb. crédit, credit. See Credit, Creed.

ACCRETION, an increase. (L.) In Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Er-

rors, b. ii. c. 1. § 13 (R.) - Lat. acc. accretionem, from nom. accretio. -Lat. accrescere, pp. accretus, to grow, increase. - Lat. ac- for ad, to; and crescere, to grow. See Crescent. Der. accret-ive; and see

ACCRUE, to grow to, to come to in the way of increase. (F., -L.) Spenser, F. Q. iv. 6. 18, has both decrewed, decreased, and accrewed, increased or gathered. - O. F. 'accreu, growne, increased, enlarged, augmented, amplified;' Cot. The E. word must have been borrowed from this, and turned into a verb. - O. F. accroistre (Cotgrave), now accroître, to increase, enlarge; of which accreu (accru) is the pp - Lat. accrescere, to enlarge.-Lat. ac- = ad, to; and crescere, to grow. See

ACCUMULATE, to amass. (L.) Hall has accumulated; Hen. VII, an. 16 (R.) - Lat. accumulare, to amass; for the ending -ate see note to Abbreviate. - Lat. ac- = ad; and cumulare, to heap up. -Lat. cumulus, a heap. See Cumulate. Der. accumulat-ion, accumul-

ACCURATE, exact. (L.) Used by Bishop Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness, p. 19; Todd. - Lat. accuratus, studied; pp. of accurare, to take pains with - Lat. ac-=ad; and curare, to take care. -Lat. cura, care. See Cure. Der. accurate-ness, accurate-ly; also accur-acy, answering (nearly) to Lat. accuratio.

ACCURSED, cursed, wicked. (E.) The spelling with a double c is wrong, and due to the frequency of the use of ac-=Lat. ad as a prefix. M. E. acorsien, acursien. 'Ye shule . . . acursi alle fistinge; Owl and Nightingale, 1701; acorsy, Rob. of Glouc. p. 296.—A.S. á., intens. prefix = G. er. = Goth. us.; and cursian, to curse. See Curse.

ACCUSE, to lay to one's charge. (F., -L.) Chaucer has accused, accurying, and accusours, all in the same passage; see his tr. of Boethius, b. i. pr. 4, l. 334. - F. accuser. - Lat. accusare, to criminate, lay to one's charge. - Lat. ac-= ad; and causa, a suit at law, a cause. See Cause. Der. accus-able, accus-at-ion, accus-at-ory, accus-er, accusat-ive (the name of the case expressing the subject governed by a transitive verb)

ACCUSTOM, to render familiar. (F., -L.) 'He was euer accustomed;' Hall, Hen. V, an. 5. [The sb. accustomaunce, custom, occustomed] curs in a poem of the 15th century, called 'Chaucer's Dream,' l. 256.] -O. F. estre acostume, to be accustomed to a thing. - F. prefix a= Lat. ad; and O. F. costume, constume, coustome, a custom.—Lat. consuctudinem, acc. of consuctudo, custom. See Custom.

ACE, the 'one' of cards or dicc. (F.,-L.) M. E. as, Chaucer, C. T. 4544, 14579. — O. F. as, an ace.—Lat. as, a unit.—Gk. as, said to be the Tarentine pronunciation of Gk. ets, one; and thus cognate with E. one. Sec One.

ACEPHALOUS, without a head. (Gk.) Modern. - Gk. drepaλos, the same. - Gk. d-, privative; and κεφαλή, the head, cognate with E. head. See Head.

ACERBITY, bitterness. (F.,-L.) Used by Bacon, On Amending the Laws; Works, vol. ii. p. 542 (R.)-F. acerbité, 'acerbitie, sharpnesse, sourcnesse;' Cot.-Lat. acerbitatem, acc. of acerbitas, bit-

terness. - Lat. acerbus, bitter. - Lat. acer, sharp, acrid. Sce Acrid. ACHE, a severe pain. (E.) a. The spelling ache is a falsified one, due to the attempt to connect it more closely with the Gk. axos, which is only remotely related to it. In old authors it is spelt ake. 'Ake, or ache, or akynge, dolor; 'Prompt. Parv. B. That the word is truly English is best seen from the fact that the M. E. aken, to ache, was a strong verb, forming its past tense as ook, ok, pl. ooke, oke, oken. 'She saide her hede oke' [better spelt ook, pron. oak]; The Knight of La Tour, ed. Wright, p. 8. 'Thauh alle my fyngres oken;' P. Plowman, C. xx. 159.—A. S. æce, an ake, a pain; 'eal pæt sår and se æce man, C. xx. 159. = A. S. &ce, an arc, a pain, on yet said and so are onwag aladed wees = all the sore and the ake were taken away; Beda, 5. 3. 4 (Bosworth). ¶ The connection with the Gk. &xe, objoint as it looks, is not after all very certain; for the Gk. x is an E. g, and the right corresponding word to axos is the Goth. agis, A. S. ege, mod. E. awe, as pointed out both in Fick and Curtius. For the root of

Acon and awe, see Anguish, Awe.

ACHIEVE, to accomplish. (F., -L.) M. E. acheuen = acheven.

Chaucer has 'acheued and performed;' tr. of Roethius, b. i. pr. 4,

phrase venir a chef or venir a chief, to come to the end or arrive at one's object. - Lat. ad caput uenire, to come to an end (Brachet). Lat. caput is cognate with E. head. See Chief, and Head. Der. achieve-

ACHROMATIC, colourless. (Gk.) Modern and scientific. Formed with suffix ie from Gk. αχρώματος, colourless. - Gk. α., privative; and χρῶμα, colour. Connected with χρώε, the skin, just as Skt. varnas, colour, is connected with the root var, to cover; cf. χράειν, χραύειν, to graze; Curtius, i. 142, 251. Fick, i. 819, places Gk. χροά, the hide, under the form skravá, from SKRU; cf. E. skroud.

ACID, sour, sharp. (L.) Bacon speaks of 'a cold and acide juyce;' Nat. Hist. § 644 (R.) = Lat. acidus, sour. = AK, to pierce; cf. Skt. ac, to pervade; E. to egg on. See Egg, verb. Der. acid-tty, acid-ify, acid-ul-ate, acid-ul-at-ed, acid-ul-ous.

ACKNOWLEDGE, to confess, own the knowledge of. (E.) Common in Shakespeare. M. E. knowlechen, to acknowledge. a. The prefixed a- is due to the curious fact that there was a M. E. verb a-knowen with the same sense; ex. 'To mee wold shee neuer aknow That any man for any meede Neighed her body,' Merline, 901, in Percy Folio MS., i. 450. This aknowen is the A. S. oncnúwan, to perceive. Hence the prefixed a-stands for A. S. on. B. The verb knowlechen is common, as e. g. in Wyclif; 'he knowlechide and denyede not, and he knowlechide for I am not Christ; St. John, i. 20. It appears early in the thirteenth century, in Hall Meidenhad, p. 9; Legend of St. Katharine, 1. 1352. Formed directly from the sb. knowleche, now spelt knowledge. See Knowledge. Der. acknowledg-ment, a hybrid form, with F. suffix. ACME, the highest point. (Gk.) Altogether a Greek word, and written in Gk. characters by Ben Jonson, Discoveries, sect. headed

Scriptorum Catalogus. - Gk. ἀκμή, edge. - ΑΚ, to pierce.

ACOLYTE, a servitor. (F., - Gk.) Cotgrave has 'Acolyte, Accolite, he that ministers to the priest while he sacrifices or saies mass.' -Low Lat. acolythus, borrowed from Gk. - Gk. ἀκόλουθος, a follower. -Gk. d-, with (akin to Skt. sa-, sam, with); and κέλευθος, a road, way; so that ἀκόλουθυς meant originally 'a travelling companion.' The Gk.

κέλευθος is cognate with Lat. callis, a path. ¶ Fick, i. 43, suggests the

KAR, to run; which Curtius, i. 179, does not seem to accept.

ACONITE, monk's hood; poison. (F., -L., -Gk.) Occurs in Ben Jonson, Scjanus, Act. iii. sc. 3 (R.) [It may have been borrowed] directly from the Gk. or Latin, or mediately through the French.] - F. Aconit, Aconitum, a most venemous herb, of two principall kinds, viz. Libbards-bane and Wolf-bane; Cot. - Lat. aconium. - Gk. acourror, a plant like monk's-hood; Pliny, Nat. Hist. bk. xxvii. c. 3. ¶ Pliny says it is so called because it grew ev anovais, on 'steep sharp rocks' (Liddell and Scott). - Gk. akovn, a whetstone, hone. - AK, to pierce; Curtius, i. 161.

ACORN, the fruit of the oak. (E.) Chaucer speaks of 'acornes of okes;' tr. of Boethius, b. ii. met. 5, p. 50. - A. S. acern, acirn; pl. acirnu, which occurs in the A.S. version of Gen. xliii. 11, where the exact meaning is not clear, though it is applied to some kind of fruit. + Icel. akarn, an acorn. + Dan. agern, an acorn. + Du. aker, an acorn. + G. ecker, the fruit of the oak or beech; Fick, iii. 8.+ Goth. akrana-, fruit, in the comp. akrana-laus, fruitless. - A.S. acer, a field, an acre. See Acre. The suffix -ern has been changed to -orn, from a notion that accern meant an oak-corn, an etymology which is, indeed, still current. It is remarkable that acorn is related, etymologically, neither to oak nor to corn. B. If it be remembered that acre should rather be spelt acer or aker (the latter is common in Mid. Eng.), and that acorn should rather be acern or akern, it will be seen that akern is derived from aker much in the same way as silvern from silver, or wooden from wood. y. The cognate languages help here. 1. The Icel. akarn is derived from akr, a field, not from eik, an oak. 2. The Du. aker is related to akker, a field, not to eik, an oak; indeed this has been so plainly felt that the word now used for 'acorn' in Dutch is generally eikel. 3. So in German, we have eichel, an acorn, from eiche, an oak, but the word ecker is related to acker, a field, and stands for acker. 4. The Danish is clearest of all, forming agern, an acorn, from ager, a field. 5. That the Goth. akrana, fruit, is immediately derived from akrs, a field, has never been overlooked. 8. Thus the original sense of the A. S. neut. pl. acirnu or acernu was simply 'fruits of the field,' understanding 'field' in the sense of wild open country; cf. Gk. dypos, a field, the country, and αγριος, wild.

c. It will now be seen the Chaucer's expression 'acornes of okes' is correct, not tautological. e. It will now be seen that

ACOUSTIC, relating to sound. (Gk.) Modern and scientific. -Gk. Δκουστικόs, relating to hearing. -Gk. Δκούειν, to hear. Connected by Curtius and Liddell with the verb κοέιν, to perceive. -√KOF, to perceive; Curtius, i. 186; Fick, i. 815; a form which has probably lost an initial s. — √SKU, to perceive; whence also E. See Shew.

ACQUAINT, to render known. (F., -L.) M. E. acqueynten, earlier acointen, abointen. 'Acqueyntyn, or to make knowleche, notifico;' Prompt. Parv. 'Wel akointed mid ou' = well acquainted with you;

Ancren Riwle, p. 218. - O. F. acointer, acointier, to acquaint with, to advise. - Low. Lat. adcogniture, to make known; see Brachet. -Lat. ad, to; and cognitare * (not used), formed from cognitus, known, which is the pp. of cognoscere, to know. - Lat. co- - cum, with; and gnoscere (commonly spelt noscere), to know, cognate with E. know. See Know. Der. acquaint-ance, acquaint-ance-ship.

ACQUIESCE, to rest satisfied. (L.) Used by Ben Jonson, New Inn, Act iv. sc. 3 (R.) - Lat. acquiescere, to rest, repose in. - Lat. ac-=ad; and quiescere, to rest. - Lat. quies, rest. See Quiet. Der.

acquiesc-ence, acquiesc-ent.

ACQUIRE, to get, obtain. (L.) Used by Hall, Hen. VIII, an. 37 (R.) - Lat. acquirere, to obtain. - Lat. ac- = ad; and quærere, to seek. See Query. Der. acquir-able, acquire-ment; also a quisit-ion,

acquisitive, acquisitive-ness, from acquisitus, pp. of acquirere.

ACQUIT, to set at rest, set free, &c. (F., - L.) M. E. acwiten, aquyten, to set free, perform a promise. 'Uorto acwiten his fere' = to release his companion. Ancren Riwle, p. 124; 'whan it aquyted be' = when it shall be repaid; Rob. of Glouc. p. 265. = O. F. aquiter, to settle a claim. - Low Lat. acquietare, to settle a claim; see Brachet. -Lat. ac- = ad; and quietare, a verb formed from Lat. quietus, discharged, free. See Quit. Der. acquitt-al, acquitt-ance.

ACRE, a field. (E.) M.E. aker, akre. The pl. akres occurs in Rob. of Brunne's tr. of P. Langtoft, ed. Hearne, p. 115. – A. S. acer, a field. + O. Fries. ekker. + O. Sax. accar. + Du. akker. + Icel. akr. + Swed. there, there it meant originally 'a pasture,' or (more probably) 'a chase' or hunting-ground (cf. Gk. άγρα, the chase), the

root is, in any case, the same, viz. AG, to drive; Lat. ag-ere, Skt. aj, to drive; Curtius, i. 209; Fick, i. 8. See Act. Der. acre-age.

ACRID, tart, sour. (L.) Not in early use. Bacon has acrimony.

Nat. Hist. sect. 639 (R.) There is no good authority for the form acrid, which has been made (apparently in imitation of acid) by adding the suffice it to the stem acr. which is the stem of Let. adding the suffix -id to the stem acr-, which is the stem of Lat. acer, sharp, and appears clearly in the O. Lat. acrus, sharp; see Curtius, i. 161. This O. Lat. form is cognate with Gk. ακρος, pointed, Skt. agra, pointed. - ΛΛΚ, to pierce. See Curtius, as above; Fick, i. 5. Der. acrid-ness; acri-mony, acri-moni-ous, from Lat. acrimonia, sharpness. Co-radicate words are acid, acerbity, and many others. See Egg, verb.

ACROBAT, a tumbler. (Gk.) Modern. Probably borrowed, in the first instance, from F. acrobate. – Gk. ἀκροβάτηs, lit. one who walks on tip-toe. - Gk. ακρο-ν, a point, neut. of ακρος, pointed; and βατόs, verbal adj. of βαίνειν, to walk, which is cognate with E. come. See Acrid, and Come. Der. acrobat-ic.

ACROPOLIS, a citadel. (Gk.) Borrowed from Gk. ἀκρόπολις, a citadel, lit. the upper city.—Gk. ἄκρο-ς, pointed, highest, upper; and πόλις, a city. For ἄκρος, see Acrid. For πόλις, see Police.

ACROSS, cross-wise. (Hybrid.) Surrey, in his Complaint of Absence, has 'armes acrosse.' (R.) Undoubtedly formed from the very common prefix a (short for an, the later form of A. S. on), and cross; so that across is for on-cross, like abed for on bed. I do not find the full form on-cross, and the word was probably formed by analogy. Thus the prefix is English. But the word is a hybrid. See Cross.

ACROSTIC, a short poem in which the letters beginning the lines spell a word. (Gk.) From Gk. ακροστίχιον, an acrostic. – Gk. ακρο-s, pointed, also first; and στίχιον, dimin. of στίχοs, a row, order, line. - AK, to pierce; and STIGH, to climb, march, whence Gk. verb στείχειν, to march in order. See Acrid and Stirrup.

ACT, a deed. (L.) M. E. act, pl. actes. The pl. actes occurs in Chaucer's Freres Tale, C. T. 7068 (misprinted 2068 in Richardson).

- Lat. actum, an act, thing done, neut. of pp. actus, done. - Lat. agere, to do, lit. to drive. + Gk. άγειν, to drive. + Icel. aka, to drive. + Sansk. aj, to drive. - ΛAG, to drive; Fick, i. 7. Der. act, verb, whence act-ing; also (from the pp. actus) act-ion, act-ion-able, act-ive, act-iv-ity, act-or, act-r-ess; also act-ual (Lat. actualis), act-ual-ity; also act-uary (Lat. actuarius); also act-u-ate (from Low Lat. actuare, to perform, put in action). From the same root are exact, react, and a

large number of other words, such as acre, &c. See Agent.

ACUMEN, keenness of perception. (L.) It occurs in Selden's
Table-Talk, art. Liturgy. Borrowed from Lat. acumen, sharpness. AK, to pierce; whence the verb ac-u-ere, to sharpen, ac-u-men, sharpness, ac-u-s, a needle, with added u. Cf. Zend aku, a point; Der. acumin-ated, i. e. pointed, from the stem acumin-.

ACUTE, sharp. (L.) Shak. L. L. L. iii. 67.—Lat. acutus, sharp; properly pp. of verb acuere, to sharpen. from AK, to pierce. See Acumen.

Der. acute-ly, acute-ness.

AD-, prefix; corresponding to Lat. ad, to, cognate with E. at. See The Lat. ad often changes its last letter by assimilation; becoming ac. before c, af- before f, ag- before g, al- before l, an- before n, ap- before p. Ex. ac-cord, af-fect, ag-gregate, al-lude,

an-nex, ap-pear.

ADAGE, a saying, proverb. (F., -L.) Used by Hall; Hen. IV an. 9 (R.) - F. adage, 'an adage, proverb, old-said saw, witty saying;'
Cot. - Lat. adagium, a proverb. - Lat. ad, to; and -agium, a saying.

- AGH, to say, represented in Latin by the verb aio, I say (with

- AGH, to say, represented in Latin by the verb ato, I say (with long a): in Gk. by the verb ημί, I say: and in Sanskrit by the root ah, to say, whence dha, he said. Fick, i. 481.

ADAMANT, a diamond. (F., - L., - Gk.) Adamaunt in Wyclif, Ezek. iii. 9; pl. adamauntz, Chaucer, C. T. 1992. [It first occurs in the phrase 'adamaunts stan;' Hali Meidenhad, p. 37. The sense in Mid. Eng. is both 'diamond' and 'magnet.'] - O. F. adamaunt.

Let adamanta acc. of adamas a very hard stope or metal - Gk. -Lat. adamanta, acc. of adamas, a very hard stone or metal. -Gk. άδάμαε, gen. άδάμαντοε, a very hard metal, lit. that which is unconquerable.—Gk. ά-, privative; and δαμάειν, to conquer, tame, cognate with E. tame. See Tame. Der. adamant-ine; from Lat.

adamantinus, Gk, άδαμάντινος.

ADAPT, to fit, make suitable. (L.) In Ben Jonson's Discoveries; sect. headed Lectio, Parnassus, &c. – Lat. adaptare, to fit to – Lat. ad, to; and aptare, to fit. See Apt. Der. adapt-able, adapt-at-ion,

adapt-abil-ity.

ADD, to put together, sum up. (L.) M. E. adden. Wyclif has addide, Luke, xix. 11. Chaucer has added, Prol. to C. T. 501. - Lat. addere, to add. - Lat. ad, to; and -dere, to put, place; see Abscond. Der. add-endum, pl. add-enda, neut. of add-endus, fut. part. pass. of Lat. addere; also addit-ion, addit-ion-al, from pp. additus.

ADDER, a viper. (E.) M. E. addere, P. Plowman, B. xviii. 352; and again, in P. Plowman, C. xxi. 381, we find 'in persone of an addere,' where other MSS. have a naddere and a neddere. The word addere is identical with naddere, and the two forms are used interchangeably in Middle English. [There are several similar instances of the loss of initial n in English, as in the case of auger, umpire, orange, &c.] - A.S. nadre, an adder, snake; Grein, ii. 275. + Du. adder, a viper. + Icel. naor, naora. + Goth. nadrs. + O. H. G. natra, G. natter.
The root is not clear; possibly from NA, to sew, spin, cf. Lat. nere, to spin, so that the original sense may have been 'thread,' 'cord.' Cf. Old Irish, snathe, a thread. See Curtius, i. 393. Wholly unconnected with A.S. áttor, átor, poison.

ADDICT, to give oneself up to. (I..) Addicted occurs in Grafton's Chronicles, Hen. VII, an. 4 (R.) - Lat. addicere, to adjudge, assign; pp. addictus. - Lat. ad, to; and dicere, to say, proclaim. See Diction.

Der. addict-ed-ness.

ADDLED, diseased, morbid. (E.) Shak, has 'an addle egg; Troilus, i. 2. 145. Here addle is a corruption of addled, which is also in use, and occurs in Cowper, Pairing-time Anticipated. Addled means 'affected with disease,' the word addle being properly a substantive. The form adle, sb. a disease, occurs in the Ormulum, 4801.

-A. S. ádl, disease; Grein, i. 16.

The original signification of adl was 'inflammation,' and the word was formed by suffix -l (for -el, -al) from A.S. ád, a funeral pile, a burning; cf. M. II. G. eiten, to heat, glow, O. H. G. eit, a funeral pile, a fire; Lat. æstus, a glowing heat, æstas, summer; Gk. αίθειν, to burn, αίθος, a burning; Skt. edhas, edha, wood for fuel, from indh, to kindle; Curtius, i. 310. - VIDH, to kindle: Fick, i. 28.

ADDRESS, to direct oneself to. (F., -L.) M. E. adressen. 'And therupon him hath adressed;' Gower, C. A. ii. 295. - F. adresser, to address. - F. a--Lat. ad; and dresser, to direct, dress. See **Dress**.

Der. address, sb.

ADDUCE, to bring forward, cite. (L.) Bp. Taylor has adduction and adductive; Of the Real Presence, § 11. - Lat. adducere, to lead to, pp. adductus. - Lat. ad, to; and ducere, to lead. See Duke. Der.

adduc-ible; also adduct-ion, adduct-ive.

ADEPT, a proficient. (L.) 'Adepts, or Adeptists, the obtaining sons of art, who are said to have found out the grand elixir, commonly called the philosopher's stone; Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. -Lat. adeptus, one who has attained proficiency; properly pp. of adipisei, to attain, reach to. - Lat. ad, to; and apisei, to reach. The form apisei is from AP, to attain, which appears also in the Gk. απτειν, to tie. bind, seize, and in the Skt. áp, to attain, obtain. ¶ From the same root is apt, which see; also option. See Fick, i. 489, Curtius, ii, 110.

ADEQUATE, equal to, sufficient. (L.) It occurs in Hale's Contemplation of Wisdom, and in Johnson's Rambler, No. 17.—Lat. adaequatus, made equal to, pp. of adaequare, to make equal to. - Lat. ad, to; and aequare, to make equal. - Lat. aequus, equal. See Equal.

Der. adequate-ly, adequacy.

ADHERE, to stick fast to. (L.) Shak. has adhere; and Sir T. More has adherents, Works, p. 222.—Lat. adhaerere, to stick to.—Lat. ad, to; and haerere, to stick; pp. haesus.— GHAIS, to stick; which occurs also in Lithuanian; Fick, i. 576. Der. adher-ence, adherence, her-ent; also adhes-ive, adhes-ion, from pp. adhaesus.

ADIEU, farewell. (F., -L.) Written a dieu, Gower, C. A. i. 251.

-F. à dieu, (I commit you) to God. - Lat. ad deum.

ADJACENT, near to. (L.) It occurs in Lydgate's Siege of Thebes, pt. 1 (R.); see Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. 360 back, col. 1. Lat. adiacentem, acc. of adiacens, pres. pt. of adiacers, to lie near. —
Lat. ad, to, near; and iacēre, to lie. Iacēre is formed from iacēre, to
throw. See Jet. Der. adjacenc-y.

ADJECT, to add to. (L.) Unusual. Fuller has adjecting; General Worthies, c. 24. [The derivative adjective is common as a grammatical term.]—Lat. addicere, to lay or put near, pp. adjectus.—Lat. ad, near; and iacère, to throw, put. See Jet. Der. adject-ion.

adject-ive

ADJOIN, to lie next to. (F., -L.) Occurs in Sir T. More's Works, p. 40 b (R.) = O. F. adjoindre, to adjoin. - Lat. adjungere, to join to; pp. adiunctus. - Lat. ad, to; and iungere, to join. See Join. Der.

adjunct, adjunct-ive; both from pp. adjunctus.

ADJOURN, to postpone till another day. (F.,-L.) M. E. aiornen (ajornen), to fix a day, Rob. of Brunne's tr. of P. Langtoft, p. 309. - O. F. ajorner, ajurner, properly to draw near to day, to dawn. -O. F. a = Lat. ad; and jornee, a morning; cf. O. F. jor, jur, jour, a day, originally jorn = Ital. giorno. - Lat. diurnus, daily. - Lat. dies, a day. See jour in Brachet, and see Journey, Journal. Der.

ADJUDGE, to decide with respect to, assign. (F.,-L.) M. E. adiugen (= adjugen), or better aiugen (= ajugen); Fabyan, an. 1212; Grafton, Hen. II, an. 9 (R.) Chaucer has aiu ged, tr. of Boethius, bk. i. pr. 4, 1. 325. — O. F. ajuger, to decide. — O. F. a – Lat. ad; and juger, to judge. See Judge. ¶ Since the F. juger is from the Lat. iudicare, this word has its doublet in adjudicate.

ADJUDICATE, to adjudge. (L.) See above. Der. adjudicat-

ion, which occurs in Blackstone's Commentaries, b. ii. c. 21.

ADJUNCT. See Adjoin.

ADJURE, to charge on oath. (L.) It occurs in the Bible of 1539, I Sam. c. 14. Chaucer, Pers. Tale, De Ira, has 'that horrible swering of adiuration and conjuration.'- Lat. adiurare, to swear to. -Lat. ad, to; and iurare, to swear. See Abjure. Der. adjurat-ion.

ADJUST, to settle, make right. (F.,-L.) In Addison's translation of Ovid's story of Aglauros. M. E. aiusten (= ajusten) in the old editions of Chaucer's Boethius, but omitted in Dr. Morris's edition, p. 37, l. 6; see Richardson. - O. F. ajoster, ajuster, ajouster (mod. F. ajouter), to arrange, lit. to put side by side. - Low Lat. (mod. r. ajointer), to arrange, it. to put side by side. -Low Lat. adiuxtare, to put side by side, arrange. -Lat. ad, to, by; and iuxta, near, lit. adjoining or joining to. - YVUG, to join; whence also Lat. iugum, cognate with E. yoke, and iu.n.gere, to join. See Join. Der. adjust-ment, adjust-able. \(\begin{align*} \text{Not to be derived from I.at. iustus.} \)

ADJUTANT, lit. assistant. (L.) Richardson cites a passage from Shaw's translation of Bacon, Of Julius Cæsar. Adjutors occurs

in Drayton's Barons' Wars, and adjuting in Ben Jonson, King's Entertainment at Welbeck. - Lat. adiutantem, acc. of adiutans, assisting, pres. pt. of adiutare, to assist; a secondary form of adiunare, to assist. Lat. ad, to; and iuvare, to assist, pp. iutus. $-\sqrt{YU}$, to guard; cf. Skt. yu, to keep back; Fick, ii. 202. Der. adjutane-y; and (from the vb. adjutare) adjut-or, adjute. From the same root is aid, q. v.

ADMINISTER, to minister to. (L.) Administer occurs in The Testament of Love, bk. i, and administration in the same, bk. ii (R.) - Lat. administrare, to minister to. - Lat. ad, to; and ministrare, to minister. See Minister. Der. administrat-ion, administrat-ive, ad-

ministrat-or; all from Lat. administrare.

ADMIRAL, the commander of a fleet. (F., - Arabic.) Trench's Select Glossary, which shews that the term was often applied to the leading vessel in a fleet, called in North's Plutarch the 'admiral-galley.' Thus Milton speaks of 'the mast Of some great ammiral;' P. L. i. 294. But this is only an abbreviated expression, and the modern use is correct. **\beta**. M. E. admiral, admirald, admirail (Layamon, iii. 103), or more often amiral, amirail. Rob. of Glouc. has amyrayl, p. 409.—O. F. amirail, amiral; also found as amire, without the suffix. There is a Low Lat. form amiraldus, formed by suffix -aldus (O. F. -ald, F. -aud) from a shorter form amiraus. — Arabic amir, a prince, an 'emir;' see Palmer's Pers. Dict. p. 51.

Hammer derives admiral from Arabic amir-al-báhr, commander of the sea, supposing that the final word bahr has been dropped. There is no reason for this supposition, for which no proof is offered. See Max Müller, Lectures, ii. 264, note (8th edition). β. The suffix is just the same as in rib-ald, Regin-ald, from Low Lat. -aldus, answering to Low G. -wald; see Brachet's Dict. of French Etym. sect. 195; Kitchin's translation. In King Horn, l. 80, admirald rhymes with bald, bold; and in numerous passages in Middle English, amiral or amirail means no more than 'prince,' or 'chief.' Der. admirai-ty.

ADMIRE, to wonder at. (F., -L.) Shak. has 'admir'd disorder;'

Mach. iii. 4. 110. - F. admirer, 'to wonder, admire, marvel at;'

Cot. - Lat. admirari, to wonder at. - Lat. ad, at; and mirari, to wonder. Mirari is for an older smirari, to wonder at, smile at; cognate with Gk. µειδάειν, to smile, Skt. smi, to smile, smera, smiling, and E. smirk and smile; Curtius, i. 409. Sec Smile. Der. admir-able, admir-at-ion, admir-er, admir-ing-ly.

ADMIT, to permit to enter. (L.) Fabyan has admytted, admyssion; Hen. III, an. 1261. - Lat. admittere, lit. to send to. - Lat. ad, to; and mittere, to send, pp. missus. See Missile. Der. admitt-ance, admitt-able; also admiss-ion, admiss-ible, admiss-ibil-ity, from pp.

ADMONISH, to warn. (F., - Lat.) M. E. amonesten, so that admonish is a corruption of the older form amonest. 'I amoneste, or warne; Wyclif, I Cor. iv. 14. 'This figure amonesteth thee;' Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. v. met. 5. 'He amonesteth [advises] pees;' Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus. The sb. amonestement is in an Old. Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 28. - O. F. amonester (F. admonester), to advise. - Low. Lat. admonitare, afterwards corrupted to admonistare, a frequentative of admonere, to advise, formed from the pp. admonitus (Brachet). - Lat. ad, to; and monere, to advise. See Monition. Der. admonit-ion, admonit-ive, admonit-ory, all from the pp.

A-DO, to-do, trouble. (E.) M. E. at do, to do. 'We have othere thinges at do; Towneley Mysteries, p. 181; and again, With that thinges at do; 'Iowneley Mysteries, p. 181; and again, with that prynce... Must we have at do;' id. p. 237. In course of time the phrase at do was shortened to ado, in one word, and regarded as a substantive. 'Ado, or grete busynesse, sollicitudo;' Prompt. Parv. p. 7. ¶ The prep. at is found thus prefixed to other infinitives, as at ga, to go; Seuyn Sages, 3017; 'That es at say,' that is to say; Halliwell's Dict. s. v. at. See Mattaner, Engl. Gram. ii. 2. 58. β. This idiom was properly peculiar to Northern English, and is of Scandinavian origin, as is evident from the fact that the sign of the infinitive is at in Icelandic, Swedish, &c.

ADOLESCENT, growing up. (L.) Rich. quotes adolescence from Howell, bk. iii. letter 9; and adolescency occurs in Sir T. Elyot's Governour, b. ii. c. 4. - Lat. adolescentem, acc. of adolescens, pres. pt. of adolescere, to grow up. - Lat. ad, to, up; and olescere, to grow, the 'inceptive' form of the shorter olere, to grow; which again is formed from alere, to nourish. - AL, to nourish; whence also Icel. ala, to produce, nourish, and Goth. alan, to nourish, cherish. The AL is probably a development of \checkmark AR, to arise, to grow, seen in Lat. oriri; see Abortion. Der. adolescence; and see adult.

ADOPT, to choose or take to oneself. (L.) Adopt occurs in Hall, Hen. VII, an. 7. The sb. adopcioun is in Wyclif, Romans, c. 8; and in the Ayenbite of Inwyt, pp. 101, 104, 146. - Lat. adoptare, to adopt, choose. - Lat. ad, to; and optare, to wish. - AP, to wish. See

Option. Der. adopt-ive, adopt-ion.

ADORE, to worship. (L.) See Levins, Manip. Vocabulorum, p. 174; adored is in Surrey's Virgil, tr. of Æn. ii. 700. [The M. E. adouren in The Legends of the Holy Rood, p. 163, was probably taken from the O. F. adourer, generally cut down to aourer.] - Lat. adorare, lit. to pray to.—Lat. ad, to; and orare, to pray.—Lat. os, oris, the mouth; cf. Skt. ásya, the mouth, asus, vital breath; shewing that the probable signification of AS, to be, was originally to breathe; Curtius, i. 469. See Oral. Der. ador-ation, ador-er, ador-able, ador-able-ness, ador-ing-ly.

ADORN, to deck. (L.) Chaucer has adorneth, Troilus, iii. I. — Lat. adornare, to deck. — Lat. ad, to, on; and ornare, to deck. Curtius has no hesitation in stating that here the initial o stands for va (or wa), so that Lat. ornare is to be connected with Skt. varna, colour, which is from \(\sqrt{WAR (Skt. vri)}, to cover over. See Ornament. Der. adorn-ing, adorn-ment.

ADOWN, downwards. (E.) M. E. adune, Havelok, 2735; very common. - A. S. of-dune, lit. off the down or hill. - A. S. of, off, from;

and dún, a down, hill. See **Down**; and see A-, prefix.

ADRIFT, floating at random. (E.) In Milton, P. L. xi. 832. For on drift; as afloat for on float, ashore for on shore. See Afloat, and Drift.

ADROIT, dexterous. (F.,-L.) Used by Evelyn, The State of France (R.) - F. adroit, 'handsome, nimble, wheem, ready or quick Cotgrave. - F. a droit, lit. rightfully, rightly; from a, to, towards; and droit, right. The F. droit is from Lat. directum, right, justice (in late Latin), neut. of directus, direct. See Direct. Der. adroit-ly, adroit-ness.

ADULATION, flattery. (F., -L.) In Shak. Henry V, iv. 1. 271. - F. adulation, 'adulation, flattery, fawning,' &c.; Cotgrave. -In Shak. Henry V, iv. 1. Lat. adulationem, acc. of adulatio, flattery.—Lat. adulari, to flatter, fawn, pp. adulatus. ¶ The supposed original meaning of adulari is to wag the tail as a dog does, hence to fawn, which culture connects with the WAL, to wag, roll (cf. Skt. val, to wag, move to and fro, Lat. voluers, to roll). And the WAL points back to an older WAR, to surround, twist about; Curtius, i. 447, Fick, i. 212. β. Fick, wag the tail as a dog does, hence to fawn, which Curtius connects

however, takes a different view of the matter, and identifies the -ul-

in adulari with Gk. oipá, a tail; i. 770. Der. adulat-or-y.

ADULT, one grown up. (L.; or F.,—L.) Spelt adulte in Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. ii. c. i. [Perhaps through the French, as Cotgrave has 'Adulte, grown to full age.']—Lat. adultus, grown up, pp. of adolescere, to grow up. See Adolescent.

ADULTERATE, to corrupt (L.) Sir T. More, Works, p. 636 h, her adultusite as a past variationly.

has adulterate as a past participle; but Bp. Taylor writes adulterated, On the Real Presence, sect. 10. - Lat. adulterare, to commit adultery, to corrupt, falsify. - Lat. adulter, an adulterer, a debaser of money. [Of the last word I can find no satisfactory etymology.] Der. adulter-at-ion; also (from Lat. adulterium) the words adulter-y, adulter-er, adulter-ess; and (from Lat. adulter) adulter-ous, adulter-ine.

ADUMBRATE, to shadow forth. (L.) Adumbrations occurs in Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, book iii. c. 25. - Lat. adumbrare, to cast shadow over. - Lat. ad, to, towards, over; and umbrare, to cast a shadow. - Lat. umbra, a shadow. [Root unknown.] Der. adumbrant (from pres. pt. adumbrans), adumbrat-ion.

ADVANCE, to go forward. (F., -L.) **ADVANCE**, to go forward. (F., -L.) [The modern spelling is not good; the inserted d is due to the odd mistake of supposing that, in the old form avance, the prefix is a-, and represents the Lat. The truth is, that the prefix is av-, and represents the Lat. ab. The inserted d came in about A.D. 1500, and is found in the Works of Sir T. More, who has advauncement, p. 1369. The older spelling is invariably without the d.] M. E. avancen, avanneen. Chaucer has 'auaunced and forthered,' tr. of Boethius, b. ii. pr. 4, l. 1057. The word is common, and occurs in Rob. of Glouc. p. 77.—O. F. avancer (F. avancer), to go before.—O. and mod. F. avant, before.—Low Lat. ab ante, also written abante, before (Brachet). - Lat. ab, from; ante,

before. See Ante-, and Van. Der. advance-ment; and see below. ADVANTAGE, profit. (F., -L.) Properly a state of forwardness or advance. [The d is a mere wrong insertion, as in advance (see above), and the M.E. form is avantage or avanutage.] 'Avantage, profectus, emolumentum;' Prompt. Parv. p. 17. Hampole has avantage, Pricke of Conscience, l. 1012; and it is common.—O. F. and mod. F. avantage, formed by suffix -age from prep. avant, before. See

Advance. Der. advantage-ous, advantage-ous-ness.

ADVENT, approach. (L.) M. E. aduent, Rob. of Glouc. p. 463; also in Ancren Riwle, p. 70.—Lat. aduentus, a coming to, approach. - Lat. aduenire, to come to, pp. aduentus. - Lat. ad, to; and uenire, to come, cognate with E. come. See Come. Der. advent-u-al, adventit-i-ous.

ADVENTURE, an accident, enterprise. (F., -L.) [The older spelling is aventure, the F. prefix a- having been afterwards replaced by the corresponding Lat. prefix ad-.] Sir T. More, Works, p. 761 e, has adventure as a verb. The old form aventure is often cut down to auntre. Rob. of Glouc. has to auenture at p. 70, but the sb. an auntre The sb. auenture, i. e. occurrence, is in the Ancren Riwle, p. 340. - O. F. and mod. F. aventure, an adventure. - Lat. adventurus. about to happen, of which the fem. adventura was used as a sb. (res. a thing, being understood), and is represented in Italian by the form avventura. - Lat. advenire, to come to, happen; fut. part. act. adventurus. - Lat. ad, to; and uenire, to come, cognate with E. come. See Come. Der. adventure, vb., adventur-er, adventur-ous, adventur-

ADVERB, a part of speech. (L.) In Bon Jonson, Eng. Grammar, ch. xxi. Used to qualify a verb; and formed from Lat. ad, to, and uerbum, a verb, a word. See Verb. Der. adverb-ial, adverb-ial-ly. ADVERSE, opposed to. (F., - Lat.) M. E. aduerse. Gower has Whan he fortune fint [finds] aduerse; C. A. ii. 116. Aduersite, i. e. adversity, occurs in the Ancren Riwle, p. 194. Chaucer has aduersarie, an adversary, C. T. 13610. - O. F. advers, generally avers (mod. F. averse), adverse to. - Lat. adversus, turned towards, contrary, opposed to; pp. of advertere, to turn towards. - Lat. ad, to; and vertere, to turn. - WART, to turn; Fick, i. 215. See Towards. Der. advers-ary, advers-at-ive, adverse-ness, advers-ity. See below.

ADVERT, to turn to, regard. (L.) Advert occurs in The Court of Love, 1. 150, written about A.D. 1500. - Lat. aduertere, to turn towards; see above. Der. advert-ent, advert-ence, advert-enc-y.

ADVERTISE, to inform, warn. (F., -L.) Fabyan has advertysed, Hist. c. 83. For the ending rise, see note at the end of the article. - O. F. advertir, avertir. Cotgrave has 'Advertir, to inform, certifie, advertise, warn, admonish.' - Lat. advertere, to turn towards, advert to. See Advert. [Thus advertise is really a doublet of advert,] Der. advertis-er, advertis-ing; also advertisement, from O. F. ¶ In this case the ending advertissement, which see in Cotgrave. -ise is not the Gk.-i(ser, nor even the F.-iser, but a development from the mode of conjugating the verb avertir, which has the pres. part. avertiss-aut, and the imperf. avertiss-ais; see Brachet, Hist. French Gram., trans. by Kitchin, p. 131.

B. Hence also the F. sb. avertisse-ment, formerly advertisse-ment, whence E. advertise-ment.

ADVICE, counsel. (F., - L.) Sir T. More, Works, p. 11 a, has aduisedly. Fabyan has aduyce, Hen. III, an. 46. Cotgrave has 'Advis, advise, opinion, counsell, sentence, judgment,' &c. β. But in M. E. and O. F. there is generally no d. Rob. of Glouc. has auys, p. 144. - O. F. avis, an opinion; really a compounded word, standing for a vis, lit. according to my opinion, or 'as it seems' to me; which would correspond to a Lat. form ad uisum. - Lat. ad, according to; and uisum, that which has seemed best, pp. neuter of uidere, to see. — WID, to know. See Wit. Der. advise (O. F. adviser); advis-able, advis-able-ness, advis-ed, advis-ed-ness, advis-er. See below.

ADVISE, to counsel. (F., -L.) The form advise is from O. F.

adviser, a form given by Cotgrave, and explained to mean 'to advise, mark, heed, consider of,' &c. \(\beta \). But in Middle English, as in O. F., the usual form is without the d; though advised occurs in Gower, C. A. i. 5. The pt. t. avisede occurs in Rob. of Glouc. p. 558, and the sb. avys (i. e. advice) in the same, p. 144.—O. F. aviser, to have an opinion of F aris opinion and the same of the s

opinion. - O. F. avis, opinion; see above.

ADVOCATE, one called on to plead. (Lat.) 'Be myn adubeat in that heyè place; 'Chaucer, Sec. Nun's Ta., Group G, 68. - Lat. advocatus, a common forensic term for a pleader, advocate, one 'called to' the bar. Lat. ad, to; vocatus, called, pp. of vocare, to call. See Voice. Der. advocate, verb; advocate-ship; advocac-y (F. advocat-ie, which see in Cotgrave); also advowee, advowson, for which

ADVOWSON, the right of presentation to a benefice. (F.,-L.) Occurs in the Statute of Westminster, an. 13 Edw. I, c. 5; see Blount's Law Dictionary. Merely borrowed from O. F. advouson, also spelt advouson; see Advouson d'église in Roquefort. The sense is patronage, and the corresponding term in Law Lat. is advocation (see Blount), because the patron was called advocatus, or in O.F. avoue, now spelt avowee or advowee in English. Hence advowson is derived from Lat. advocationem, acc. of advocatio, and advowee is derived from Lat. advocatus. See Advocate.

ADZE, a cooper's axe. (E.) M. E. adse; the pl. adses occurs in Palladius on Husbandrie, ed. Lodge, bk. i. l. 1161; adese, Wyclif, Isaiah, xliv. 13. – A. S. adesa, adese, an axe or hatchet; Ælfric's Glossary, 25; Beda, Hist. Eccl. iv. 3; Grein, p. 1. ¶ I suspect that A.S. adesa or adese is nothing but a corruption of an older acesa (with hard c) or acwesa, and is to be identified with Goth. akwisi, an axe, cognate with Lat. ascia (put for acsia) and Gk. afirn; in which

case adze is merely a doublet of axe. Sec Axe.

AERIAL, airy, high, lofty. (L.) Milton has aërial, also written aëreal, P. L. iii. 445, v. 548, vii. 442; also aëry, P. L. i. 430, 775. Formed, apparently in imitation of ethereal (P. L. i. 25, 70, &c.), from Lat. aërius, dwelling in the air.—Lat. aër, the air. See Air. Der. From the same Lat. sb. we have aër-ate, aër-ify. The cognitive to a second at the same Lat. Sc. and the constitution to a second at the same Lat. nate Gk. word is ἀήρ, whence the Gk. prefix ἀερο-, relative to air, appearing in English as aero-. Hence aero-lite, an air-stone, faom Gk. $\lambda \theta os$, a stone; aero-naut, a sailer or sailor in the air, from Gk. ναύτης (Lat. nauta) a sailor, which from Gk. ναῦς (Lat. nauis) a ship;

aero-static, for which see Static; &c.

AERY, lit. an eagle's nest; also, a brood of eagles or hawks. (F., -Scand.) 'And like an eagle o'er his aery towers;' K. John, v. 2. 149. 'There is an aery of young children;' Hamlet, ii. 2. 354. F. aire; Cotgrave has 'Aire, m. an airie or nest of hawkes.' - Low Lat. area, a nest of a bird of prey; of which we find an example in Ducange. 'Aues rapaces . . . exspectant se inuicem aliquando prope nidum suum consuetum, qui a quibusdam area dicitur; 'Fredericus II, de Venatu.

B. The word aire is marked as masculine in Cotgrave, whereas F. aire, Lat. area, in the ordinary sense of 'floor,' is feminine. It is sufficiently clear that the Low Lat. area is quite a distinct word from the classical Lat. area, and is a mere corruption of a term of the chase. Now these terms of the chase are mostly Teutonic; hence Brachet derives this F. aire from the M. H. G. ar or are (O. H. G. aro, mod. G. aar, an eagle), and here he is very near the mark. Y. We come still closer by remembering that the Normans were, after all, Danes, and that their terms are sometimes Scandinavian rather than High German. I should rather suppose, then, that the true source is the Icel. ari, an eagle; and even venture to think that the Low Lat. area is a corruption of the Icel. ara-hreidr, which is the exact equivalent of aery, as it means an eagle's nest. Cleasby and Vigfusson give us 'ara-hreiðr, an cyrie, an cagle's nest.' The word hreibr is our 'wreath,' but is used in Icelandic in the special sense of 'bird's nest.'

8. Cognate with Icel. ari, an eagle, are O. H. G. aro, Goth. ara, Swed. örn, A. S. earn, all in the same sense, Gk. δρνιε, a bird; probably from «AR, to raise oneself; cf. Gk. δρνυναι, Lat. oriri. ¶ When fairly imported into English, the word was ingeniously connected with M. E. ey, an egg, as if the word meant an egg-ery; hence it came to be spelt eyrie or eyry, and to be misinterpreted accordingly.

AESTHETIC, tasteful, relating to perception. (Gk.) Modern.

Borrowed from Gk. alσθητικόs, perceptive. – Gk. alσθάνομαι, alσθύμαι; I perceive; a form which, as Curtius shews (vol. i. p. 483), is expanded from the older atw, I hear, cognate with Lat. au-d-ire, to hear, and Skt. av, to notice, favour. - AW, to take pleasure in, be pleased with; Fick, i. 501. Der. æsthetic-s, æsthetic-al.

AFAR, at a distance. (E.) For on far or of far. Either expres-

sion would become o far, and then a-far; and both are found; but, by analogy, the former is more likely to have been the true original; cf. abed, asleep, &c. Stratmann gives of feor, O. E. Homilies, i. 247; a fer, Gower, C. A. i. 314; on ferrum, Gawain, 1575; o ferrum, Minot,

29. See Far.

AFFABLE, easy to be addressed. (F., -L.) Milton has affable, P. L. vii. 41; viii. 648. - F. affable, 'affable, gentle, curteous, gracious in words, of a friendly conversation, easily spoken to, willingly giving ear to others; Cot.—Lat. affabilis, easy to be spoken to.—Lat. af—ad; and fari, to speak.— BHA or BHAN, to resound, to speak; Fick, i. 156. See Fable. Der. affabil-y, affabil-ity (F. affabilité = Lat. affabilitatem, acc. of affabilitas).

AFFAIR, business. (F.,-L.) M. E. affere, afere, effer; the pl. afferes is in P. Plowman, C. vii. 152. Commonest in Northern English; spelt effer in Barbour's Bruce, i. 161. – O. F. afaire, afeire (and properly so written with one f), business; merely the phrase a faire, to do, used as a substantive, like ado in English for at do; see Ado.

O. F. faire = Lat. facere; see below.

AFFECT, to act upon. (L.) In Shak. it means to love, to like; Gent. of Ver. iii. 1. 82; Antony, i. 3. 71, &c. The sb. affection (formerly affectioun) is in much earlier use, and common in Chaucer. - Lat. affecture, to apply oneself to; frequentative form of afficere, to aim at, treat. - Lat. af- = ad; and facere, to do, act. See Fact. Der. affect-ed, affect-ed-ness, affect-ing, affect-at-ion, affect-ion, affect-ionate, affect-ion-ate-ly. Of these, affectation occurs in Ben Jonson, Discoveries, sect. headed Periodi, &c.

AFFEER, to confirm. (F.,-L.) Very rare; but it occurs in Macbeth, iv. 3. 34; 'the title is affeer'd.' Blount, in his Law Dictionary, explains Affeerers as 'those that are appointed in courtleets upon oath, to settle and moderate the fines of such as have committed faults arbitrarily punishable.' B. Blount first suggests an mitted faults arbitrarily punishable.' impossible derivation from F. affier, but afterwards adds the right one, saying, 'I find in the Customary of Normandy, cap. 20, this word affeurer, which the Latin interpreter expresseth by taxare, that is, to set the price of a thing, which etymology seems to me the best.'-O.F. afeurer, to fix the price of things officially (Burguy).-Low Lat. afforare, to fix the price of a thing; Ducange. (Migne adds that the O.F. form is afforer, affeurer.) - Lat. af- = ad; and forum, or forus, both of which are used synonymously in Low Latin in the sense of 'price;' the O. F. form of the sb. being fuer or feur, which see in Burguy and Roquefort. The classical Latin is forum, meaning 'a market-place,' also 'an assize;' and is also (rarely) written ¶ If forum be connected, as I suppose, with foris and foras, out of doors (see Fick, i. 640), it is from the same root as E. door. See Door. 53 The change from Lat. o to E. ee is clearly seen in Lat. bovem, O. F. buef (mod. F. bæuf), F. beef. The Lat.

equivalent of affeerer is afforator, also written (by mistake) afferator. **AFFIANCE**, trust, marriage-contract. (F., -L.) [The verb affy is perhaps obsolete. It means (1) to trust, confide, Titus Andron. i. 47; and (2) to betroth; Tam. of Shrew, iv. 4. 49.] Both affive and affiance occur in Rob. of Brunne's tr. of P. Langtoft, pp. 87, 155. 1. The verb is from O. F. affier, to trust in, also spelt after; which is from a (Lat. ad), and fier, formed from Low Lat. fidare, a late form from Lat. fidere, to trust. 2. The sb. is from O. F. afiance, which is compounded of a- (Lat. ad) and fiance, formed from Low Lat. fidantia, a pledge, security; which is from the same Low Lat. fidare, pres. pt. fidans, of which the stem is fidant-. Thus both are reduced to Lat. fidere, to trust. + Gk. πείθειν, to persuade, whence πέποιθα, I trust. -✓ BHIDH, perhaps meaning to pledge or oblige; a weakened form of ✓ BHANDH, to bind. See Bind. So Curtius, i. 325. β. Fick also gives & BHIDII, but assigns to it the idea of 'await, expect, trust, and seems to connect it with E. bide. See Bide.

affiance, verb; affiane-ed.

AFFIDAVIT, an oath. (L.) Properly the Low Lat. affidauit = he made oath, 3 p. s. perf. of affidare, to make oath, pledge. — Lat. af- = ad; and Low Lat. fidare, to pledge, a late form from fidere, to trust. See above.

AFFILIATION, assignment of a child to its father. (F., -L.) The verb affiliate seems to be later than the sb., and the sb. does not appear to be in early use, though the corresponding terms in French and Latin may long have been in use in the law courts. - F. affiliation, explained by Cotgrave as 'adoption, or an adopting.'—Law Lat. affiliationem, acc. of affiliatio, 'an assigning a son to,' given by Ducange, though he does not give the verb affiliare.—Lat. af- = ad, to; and filius, a son. See Filial.

AFFINITY, nearness of kin, connection. (F., -L.) Fabyan has frigidare, to chill. -Lat. frigidus, cold, frigid. See effrayer in frontie. c. 133. -F. affinite, 'affinity, kindred, allyance, nearness;' Brachet, and see Frigid. affynite, c. 133. - F. affinité, 'affinity, kindred, allyance, nearness;' Cot. - Lat. affinitatem, acc. of affinitas, nearness. - Lat. affinis, near, bordering upon. - Lat. af- = ad, near; and finis, a boundary. See

AFFIRM, to assert strongly. (F., -L.) M. E. affermen; Chaucer has affermed; C. T. 2351. It occurs earlier, in Rob. of Brunne's tr. of P. Langtoft, p. 316. -O. F. afermer, to fix, secure. -O. F. a-=Lat. ad; and Lat. firmare, to make firm: from firmus, firm. See The word has been assimilated to the Lat. spelling, but was not taken immediately from the Latin. Der. affirm-able, affirm at-ion, affirm-at-ive, affirm-at-ive-ly.

AFFIX, to fasten, join on to. (F.,-L.) [Not from Lat. directly, but from the French, the spelling being afterwards accommodated to the Latin.] M. E. affichen. Gower has 'Ther wol thei al her love affiche,' riming with riche; C. A. ii. 211. Wyclif has affichede (printed affichede), 4 Kings. xviii. 16. – O. F. aficher, to fix to. – O. F. a- Lat. ad; and ficher, to fix. – Low Lat. fgicare* (an unauthenticated form) developed from 1st force to fix. developed from Lat. figere, to fix. See Fix. Der. affix, sb.

AFFLICT, to harass. (L.) Sir T. More has afflicteth, Works, p. AFFILICH, to harass. (L.) Sir T. More has afflicteth, Works, p. 1080g. [The pp. aflyght occurs in Octovian, l. 191; and the pt. t. aflighte in Gower, C. A. i. 327; these are from O. F. afflit (fem. afflite), pp. of afflire, to afflict. The sb. affliction occurs early, in Rob. of Brunne's tr. of Langtoft, p. 202.]—Lat. afflictus, pp. of affligere, to strike to the ground.—Lat. af-=ad, to, i.e. to the ground; and fligere, to dash, strike, pp. flictus. Cf. Gk. φλίβειν, θλίβειν, to crush.—

BHLIGH, to dash down; Fick, i. 703. ¶ This ✓ BHLIGH is but a weakened form of ✓ BHLAGH, to strike, whence lat. Agreelluse. 2 source and G. Bergen to strike. Hence both Lat. flag-ellum, a scourge, and G. bleuen, to strike. Hence both Flagellate and Blow (in the sense of stroke, hit) are related words. Der. afflict-ion (Lat. acc. afflictionem, from pp. afflictus); also

AFFLUENCE, profusion, wealth. (F., -L.) It occurs in Wotton's Reliquiæ, art. A Parallel; and in his Life of Buckingham in the same collection. Also in Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. - F. affluence, affluence, plenty, store, flowing, fulness, abundance; Cot. - Lat. affluencia, abundance. - Lat. affluere, to flow to, abound. - Lat. af- = ad; and fluere, to flow. See Fluent. Der. affluent (from Lat. affluentem, acc. of affluens, pres. pt. of affluere); afflux, given by Cotgrave as a

AFFORD, to supply, produce. (E.) a. This word should have but one f. The double f is due to a supposed analogy with words that begin with aff- in Latin, where aff- is put for adf-; but the word is not Latin, and the prefix is not ad-. β. Besides this, the pronunciation has been changed at the end. Rightly, it should be aforth, but the th has changed as in other words; cf. murther, now murder, further, provincially furder. Y. M. E. aforthen, to afford, suffice, provide. 'And here and there, as that my litille wit Aforthe y. M. E. aforthen, to afford, may [i. e. may suffice], eek thinke I translate it'; Occleve, in Halliwell's Dictionary (where the word is misinterpreted). 'And thereof was Piers proude, and put hem to worke, And yaf hem mete as he myghte aforth [i.e. could afford or provide], and mesurable huyre' [hire]; P. Plowman, B. vi. 200.

B. In this word, as in huyre' [hire]; P. Plowman, B. vi. 200. aware, q.v., the prefix a- is a corruption of the A. S. prefix gewhich in the 12th century was written ye- or i-, and iforth easily passed into aforth, owing to the atonic nature of the syllable. Hence we find the forms yeforthian and iforthien in the 12th century. Ex. 'thenne he iseye thet he ne mahte na mare yeforthian' = when he saw that he could afford no more; Old Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, 1st series, p. 31; 'do thine elmesse of thon thet thu maht iforthien'=do thine alms of that which thou mayest afford, id. p. 37.—A. S. ge-fordian (where the ge- is a mere prefix that is often dropped), or fordian, to further, promote, accomplish, provide, afford. Hwilc man swa haued behaten to faren to Rome, and he ne muge hit forbian' = whatever man has promised [vowed] to go to Rome, and may not accomplish it; A.S. Chron. ed. Thorpe, an. 675, later interpolation; see footnote on p. 58. 'Pa was gefordad bin fægere weorc' = then was accomplished thy fair work (Grein); 'hæfde gefor od, bæt he his frean gehet' = had performed that which he promised his lord; Grein, i. 401.—A. S. ge., prefix (of slight value); and forbian, to promote, forward, produce, cause to come forth.—A. S. forb, forth, forward. See Forth.

AFFRAY, to frighten; AFRAID, frightened. (F.,-L.) Shak, has the verb, Romeo, iii. 5. 33. It occurs early. Rob. of Brunne, in his translation of P. Langtoft, p. 174, has 'it affraied the Sarazins'=it frightened the Sarazens; and 'ther-of had many there's the safe and the safe an affray'= thereof many had terror, where affray is a sb. = O. F. effreier, effraier, esfreër, to frighten, lit. to freeze with terror; cf. Provençal esfreidar, which shews a fuller form. - Low Lat. exfrigidare, a nonoccurrent form, though the simple form frigidare occurs. The prefix

to affrayd or afraid, was in so common use that it became a mere ective, with the sense of 'fearful,' as at present.

adjective, with the sense of 'teartul,' as at present. **AFFRIGHT**, to frighten. (E.) The double f is modern, and a mistake. The prefix is A. S. á. A transitive verb in Shak, Midsummer Nt. Dream, v. 142, &c. The old pp. is not affrighted, but afright, as in Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, 1, 75.—A. S. áfyrhtan, to terrify; Grein, i. 19.—A. S. á-, prefix, = G. er-, Goth. us-, and of intensive force; and fyrhtan, to terrify, though this simple form in the property of the state of the s is not used .- A. S. fyrhto, fright, terror. See Fright. Der. aff-

right-ed-ly

AFFRONT, to insult, lit. to stand front to front. (F., -L.) double f was originally a single one, the prefix being the F. a. M. E. afronten, afrounten, to insult. That afronted me foule who foully insulted me; P. Plowman, C. xxiii. 5. The inf. affrount occurs in the Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 229.—O. F. afronter, to confront, oppose face to face. O. F. a, to, against; and front, the front; so that a front answers to Lat. ad frontem; cf. Low Lat. affrontare, to strike against. - Lat. ad; and frontem, acc. case of frons, the fore-

head. See Front. Der. affront, sb.

AFLOAT, for on float. (E.) 'Now er alle on flote' = now are all afloat; Rob. of Brunne's tr. of P. Langtoft, p. 169. So also on flot,

affoat, in Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skeat, xiv. 359.

AFOOT, for on foot. (E.) The way-ferande frekez on fote and on hors'=the wayfaring men, afoot and on horse; Allit. Poems, ed.

Morris, B. 79. We still say 'to go on foot.'

AFORE, before, in front; for on fore. (E.) M. E. afore, aforn. As it is afore seid, Book of Quinte Essence, ed. Furnivall, p. 12; aforn, Rom. Rose, 3951. - A. S. onforan, adv. in front, Grein, ii. 344. There is also an A.S. form atforan, prep. Grein, i. 61. See Fore. Der. afore-said, afore-hand, afore-time.

AFRAID, adj.; see Affray.

AFRESH, anew. (E.) Sir T. More, Works. p. 1390c. Either for

on fresh or of fresh. Perhaps the latter, by analogy with anew. q. v. AFT, AFTER, adj. and adv. behind. (E.) As a nautical term, perhaps it is rather Scandinavian than English. Cf. Icel. aptr (pronounced aftr), used like aft in nautical language (Cleasby and Vigfusson). In M. E. generally eft, with the sense of 'again;' and after, prep. and adv.—A. S. æft, eft, again, behind, Grein, 1. 219; æftan, behind (very rare); æfter, prep., after, behind, also as an adv., after, afterwards (very common). + Icel. aptan (pron. aftan), adv. and prep. behind; aptr, aftr, aptan, backwards; aftr, back, in composition. + Dan, and Swed. efter, prep. and adv. behind, after. + Du. achter, prep. and adv. behind. + Goth. aftra, adv. again, backwards. + O. H. G. aftar, after, prep. and adv. behind. + Gk. ἀπωτέρω, adv., further off. + O. Persian apataram, further (Fick, i. 17). ¶ In after, prep. and adv. - A. S. æft, eft, again, behind, Grein, i. 219; English, there has, no doubt, been from the very first a feeling that after was formed from aft; but comparative philology shews at once that this is merely an English view, and due to a mistake. The word aft is, in fact, an abbreviation or development from after, which is the older word of the two, and the only form found in most other 2. The word after, as the true original, deserves more languages. consideration. It is a comparative form, but is, nevertheless, not to be divided as after, but as after. The ter is the suffix which appears in Lat. alter. u-ter, in the Gk. υσ-τεροε, Ε-τεροε, Skt. ka-tara, &c.; and in English is generally written -ther, as in o-ther, whe-ther, ei-ther, &c. 'By Sanskrit grammarians the origin of it is said to be found be starting familiarians and officers of the skt. root far (cp. Lat. trans, E. through), to cross over, go beyond; Morris, Outlines of English Accidence, p. 106; and see p. 204. The positive form af-corresponds to Skt. apa, Gk. d\(\pi\)6, Lat. ab, Goth. af, A. S. of, E. of and off. Thus after stands for of-ter, i.e. more off, further away. See Of. Der. after-crop, after-most (q.v.), after-noon, after-piece, after-ward, after-wards (q.v.), ab-aft (q.v.).

AFTERMOST, hindmost. (E.) The suffix -most in such words as utmost is a double superlative ending, and not the word most'; Morris, Outlines of Eng. Accidence, p. 110. M. E. eftemeste, Early Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, ii. 23. - A. S. aftemest, aftemyst, last, used by Ælfric (Bosworth). + Goth. aftumists, the last; also aftuma, the last, which is a shorter form, shewing that aftum-ists is formed regularly by the use of the suffix -ists (E. -est). The division of afluma is into af and -tuma (see explanation of aft), where af is the Goth. af, E. of, and -tuma is the same as the Lat. -tumus in O. Lat. op-tumus, best, and the Skt. -tama, the regular superl. termination answering to the comparative -tara. Thus aftermost is for aftemost, i. e. af-tem-ost, double superl. of af = of. off. See Aft.

AFTERWARD, AFTERWARDS, subsequently. (E.) M.

E. afterward, Ormulum, 14793; efter-ward, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 24. The adverbial suffix -s (originally a gen. sing. suffix) was added at a later time. Shakespeare has both forms, but I do not find that e- (=Lat. ex) may have been added in the French. - Low Lat. afterwards is much earlier than his time. - A.S. afterward, adj. behind, Grein, i. 55. - A. S. after, behind; and weard, answering to E. -ward, towards. See After and Towards.

AGAIN, a second time; AGAINST, in opposition to (E.) M. E. ayein, ayen, aye, ogain, onyain, generally written with; for y, and very common both as an adverb and preposition. Also in the forms ayaines, ogaines, ayens, onyanes, generally written with 3 for y. B. At a later period, an excrescent t (common after s) was added, just as in whilst from the older form whiles, or in the provincial Eng. w for once; and in betwix-t, amongs-t. Ayenst occurs in Maundeville's Travels, p. 220; and ayeynest in Chaucer's Boethius, p. 12; I doubt if it is much older than A.D. 1350. \(\gamma\). The final -es in ayaines is the adverbial suffix -es, originally marking a gen. singular. The form ayeines occurs in Old Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, p. 7; onyænes is in the Ormulum, l. 240; I doubt if this suffix is much older than A.D. 1200, though the word to-gegnes or togenes is common at an early period. -A. S. ongegn, ongein, against, again, prep. and adv. Grein, ii. 344. +O. Sax. angegin, prep. and adv. again, against. + Iccl. i gegn, against. + Dan. igien, adv. again. + Swed. igen, adv. again. +O. H. G. ingagene, ingegene, engegene (mod. G. entgegen, where the t appears to be merely excreacent). ¶ Hence the prefix is plainly the A. S. and mod. E. on, generally used in the sense of in. The simple form geán occurs in Cædmon, ed. Thorpe, p. 62, l. 2 (ed. Grein, 1009); 'he him geán pingode' = he addressed him again, or in return; cf. Iccl. gegn, G. gegen, contrary to. A. S. ongeán seems thus to mean 'in opposition to.' The remoter history of the word is obscure; it appears to be related either to the sb. gang, a going, a way, or to the verb gán or gangan, to gang, to go, the root being either way the same. In Beowulf, ed. Thorpe, 3772, we have the phase on gange, in the way; from which phrase the alteration to ongan is not violent. The prefix again is very common in Mid. Eng., and enters into numerous compounds in which it frequently answers to Lat. re- or red-; ex. ayenbite = again-biting, i. e. re-morse; ayenbuye = buy back, i. e. red-eem. Nearly all these compounds are obsolete. The chief remaining one is M. E. ayein-seien, now shortened to

AGAPE, on the gape. (E.) No doubt for on gape; of. 'on the broad grin.' See Abed, &c. And see Gape.

AGATE, a kind of stone. (F., -L., -Gk.) Shak, L. L. L. ii. 236. Often confused with gagate or gagates, i. e. jet, in Middle English; see Spec. of Eng., ed. Morris and Skeat, sect. xviii. A. 30, and gagate in Halliwell. — O. F. agate, spelt agathe in Cotgrave. — Lat. achates, an agate (see Gower, C. A. iii. 130); borrowed from Gk. αχάτη, an agate; which, according to Pliny, 37. 10, was so called because first found near the river Achates in Sicily. For the M. E. form gagate, see Jot.

AGE, period of time, maturity of life. (F., -L.) 'A gode clerk wele in age;' Rob. of Brunne, tr. of P. Langtoft, p. 114. -O. F. 'A gode clerk aage, age; fuller form, edage (11th century). - Low Lat. ætaticum, a form which is not found, but the ending -aticum is very common; for the changes, see age in Brachet. - Lat. atatem, acc. of atas, age; which is a contraction from an older form auitas, formed by suffixing -tas to the stem aui-; from auum, life, period, age. + Gk. alw (for alfor), a period. + Goth. aiws, a period, time, age. + Skt. eva, course, conduct; discussed by Curtius, i. 482. Der. ag-ed. (See Max Müller, Lectures, i. 337, ii. 274, 8th ed.)

AGENT, one who performs or does, a factor. (L.) Shak. Macb. Lat. agene, to do, drive, conduct; pp. actus. + Gk. åyeu, to conduct. + Icel. aka, to drive. + Skt. aj, to drive. - AG, to drive, conduct. See Fick, i. 7. Der. agency, from F. agencer, to arrange, which see in Brachet; also (from Lat. pp. actus) act, act-ion, &c. Sce Act. § Also, from the same root, ag-ile, ag-ility; see Agile. Also, from the same root, ag-ile, ag-ility; see Agile. the same root, ag-itate, ag-itation, ag-itator. See Agitate. Also,

from the same root, ag-ony, ant-ag-onist; see Agony. Also amb-iguous, q. v.; and several others.

AGGLOMERATE, to mass together. (L.) Modern. Used by Thomson, Autumn, 766.—Lat. agglomeraus, pp. of agglomerare, to form into a mass, to wind into a ball.—Lat. ad, to, together (which becomes ag- before g); and glomerare, to wind into a ball. -Lat. glomer-, stem of glomus, a clue of thread (for winding), a

thick bush, orig. a mass; closely related to Lat. globus, a globe, a ball. See Globe. Der. agglomeration.

AGGLUTINATE, to glue together. (L.) Agglutinated occurs in Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 1. § 14.—Lat. agglutinatus, pp. of agglutinare, to glue together.—Lat. ad (becoming ag-before g); glutinare, to fasten with glue. - Lat. gluten (stem glutin-), glue. See Glue. Der. agglutinat-ion, agglutinat-ive.

AGGRANDISE, to make great. (F.,—L.) Young has aggrandise, a stem which occurs in the conjugation of aggrandir, which Cotgrave explains by to greaten, augment, enlarge, &c. The older form of the verb dates, pp. of agitars, to agitate; which is the frequentative of agers,

must have been agrandir, with one g; the double g is due to analogy with Latin words beginning with agg. - O. F. a, to (for Lat. ad); and grandir, to increase. - Lat. grandire, to increase. - Lat. grandise,

and grandir, to increase.—Lat. grandire, to increase.—Lat. granding great. See Grand. Der. aggrandise-ment.

AGGRAVATE, lit. to make heavy, to burden. (L.) Hall has aggrauate as a past participle; Hen. V. Shak, has the verb, Rich. II, i. 1. 43.—Lat. aggrauatus, pp. of aggrauare, to add to a load.—Lat. ad (ag-before g); grauare, to load, make heavy.—Lat. gravis, heavy. See Grave. Der. aggravat-ion.

¶ Nearly a doublet

AGGREGATE, to collect together. (L.) Aggregate occurs in Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. iii. c. 22. The Mid. Eng. has the form aggreggen, which is from the F. agreger (which see in Brachet), and occurs in Chaucer's Melibeus. Richardson oddly gives the quotation under 'Aggravate,' with which it has nothing to do. Lat. aggregare, to collect into a flock.—Lat. ad (ag- before g); gregare, to collect a flock.—Lat. grex (stem greg-), a flock. See Gregarious. Der. aggregate, pp. as adj. or sb.; aggregate-ly,

AGGRESS, to attack. (F., - L.) Not in early use. Either from F. aggresser, or from the stem of aggressor, which is purely Latin, and occurs in Blackstone's Commentaries, b. iv. c. 1. Cotgram, and occurs in Blackstone's Commentaries, b. iv. c. 1. Cotgram gives 'Aggresser, to assail, assault, set on.'—Lat. aggressus, pp. of aggredior, I assail.—Lat. ad (ag-before g); gradior, I walk, go.—Lat. gradus, a step. See Grade. Der. aggress-ion, aggress-ive,

aggress-ive-ness, aggress-or.

AGGRIEVE, to bear heavily upon. (F., -L.) M. E. agreuen; whence agreued, Chaucer, C. T. 4179; Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 323. -O. F. agrever, to overwhelm (see Burguy, p. 190. s. v. grief). O. F. a, to; and grever, to burden, injure. - Lat. ad, to; gravari, to burden, gravare, to weigh down. - Lat. gravis, heavy. See Grave.

Aggrieve is thus nearly a doublet of

*AGHAST, struck with horror. (E.) Misspelt, and often mis-interpreted. Rightly spelt agast. [? Spelt agazed in Shak. I Hen. VI, i. 1. 126, 'All the whole army stood agazed on him;' evidently with the notion that it is connected with gaze; but see the Note below.] Probably Shakespeare did not write this line, as he rightly has gasted for 'frightened' in Lear, ii. 1. 57; a word which is often now misspelt ghasted.

1. M. E. agasten, to terrify, of which the pp. is 1. M. E. agasten, to terrify, of which the pp. is both agasted and agast; and examples of the latter are very numerous. See Mätzner, Altenglische Sprachproben (Wörterbuch), ii. 41. In Wyclif's Bible, Luke, xxiv. 37, we have 'Thei, troublid and agast,' where one MS. has agasted. 'He was abasched and agast;' K. Alisaunder, ed. Weber, l. 224. 'So sore agast was Emelye;' Chaucer, C. T. 2343. 'What may it be That me agasteth in my dreme?' Leg. of Good Wom. Dido, 245. 'The deouel schal 3et agesten ham' = the devil shall yet terrify them; Ancren Riwle, p. 212. 2. The simple form agaster also occurs. 'Gaste crowen from his com', the frighten form gasten also occurs. 'Gaste crowen from his com' = to frighten crows from his corn; P. Plowman, A. vii. 129.—A.S. intensive prefix á- (= G. er., Goth. us-); and A. S. gástan, to terrify, hence, to frighten by torture, torment; 'hie gáston godes cempan gáré and ligé '= they tortured God's champions with spear and flame; Juliana, 17; Grein, i. 374. The vowel-change in A.S. gastan, E. E. gesten, later gasten, is just parallel to that in A. S. lastan, E. E. lesten, mod. E. last. The final t is properly excrescent, just as in our hes-t. behes-t, from A.S. has, a command. B. Hence the root is an A.S. gás-, answering to Goth. geis- or gais-, to terrify, which appears in the compounds us-gaisjan, to make afraid, and us-geisnan, to be amazed: where, by the way, the prefix us- is the same as in E. a-gast. The primary notion of this gais- is to fix, stick, fasten; hence, to fix to the spot, to root to the spot with terror; cf. Lat. hær-ere, to stick fast, cling; as in 'adspectu conterritus hæsit;' Verg. Aen. iii. 597; 'uox faucibus hæsit;' Aen. ii. 774; 'Attonitis hæsere animis,' i. e. they were utterly agast; Aen. iii. 529.— GHAIS, to stick fast; which appears not only in Goth. us-gaisjan and usgeisnan, and in Lat. hærere, but in the Lithuanian gaisz-tu, to tarry, delay, with its derivatives; Fick, i. 576, ii. 359.

¶ It will now, perhaps, be its derivatives; Fick, i. 576, ii. 359. ¶ It will now, perhaps, be perceived that the word agazed, if it be spelt agased, is really a good one, and corresponds to an older form without an inserted t. Nor is it the only instance; for we find another in 'the were so sore

agased the they were so sorely terrified; Chester Plays, ii. 85.

AGILE, active. (F., -L.) Shak. has agile once; Romeo, iii. 1.

171. - F. agile, which Cotgrave explains by 'nimble, agile, active,' &c. - Lat. agilis, nimble, lit. moveable, easily driven about; formed by suffix -ilis from agere, to drive. - AAG, to drive. See Agent. Der. agil-ity, from F. agilité (Cotgrave); from Lat. agilitatem, acc.

to drive, and strictly signifies 'to drive about often.' — AG, to drive. See Agent. Der. agitat-ion, agitat-or.

AGLET, a tag of a lace; a spangle. (F.,—L.) Spenser has aggulet, F. Q. ii. 3. 26. Sir T. More has aglet, Works, p. 675h.—

F. aiguillette, a point (Cotgrave), dimin. of aiguillet, a needle; formed by adding the dimin. fem. suffix -ette. - Low Lat. acucula, dimin. of Lat. acus, a needle. - AK, to pierce. See Acute.

AGNAIL, a corn on the foot; obsolete. (F., -L.) a. Much turns on the definition. In Ash's Dictionary, we find it to be 'the disease called a witlow (sic)'; but in Todd's Johnson it is 'a disease of the nails; a whitlow; an inflammation round the nails; without any citation or authority. The latter definition proves that the definer was thinking of the provincial Eng. hangnails, rightly explained by Halliwell to be 'small pieces of partially separated skin about the roots of the finger-nails;' but this is really quite a different word, and is plainly made up of hang and nail, unless it be a corruption of A. S. angnægl, a sore by the nail (perhaps an apocryphal word after all, as it is due to Lye's Dictionary, without a citation). B. The old word agnail, now probably obsolete, meant something different, viz. a swelling or a corn. It means 'a corn' in Rider's Dictionary, A. D. 1640 (Webster), and seems to have been especially used of a corn on the foot. Palsgrave has 'agnayle upon one's too;' and in MS. Med. Linc, fol. 300 is a receipt 'for agnayls one [on] mans fete or womans' (Halliwell). The fuller form is angnail, asserted by Grose to be a Cumberland word, and explained to mean a corn on the toe (Halliwell). - F. angonaille; Cotgrave has 'angonailles, botches, pockie bumps, or sores;' also called angonages, according to the same authority. The Italian has likewise the double form anguinaglia and anguinaja, but these are generally explained to mean the groin; though there is little reason for connecting them with Lat. inguen. Rather, turning to Ducange, we should note Low Lat. anguen, a carbuncle; anguinalia, with the same sense; and anghio, a carbuncle, ulcer, redness. I should connect these with Lat. angina, quinsy, Gr. άγχόνη, a throttling, strangling; from Lat. angere, Gr. άγχόν, to choke; from ΛΑGΗ or ANGH, to choke, compress, afflict. From the same root come anger, anxious, &c.; and the notion of 'inflamed' is often expressed by 'angry.' Hence I should suppose the original notion in the Low Lat. anghio and anguen to be that of 'inflammation,' whence that of 'swelling' would at once follow. A corn would, according to this theory, be called an agnail because caused by irritation or pressure. And from the same root must also come the first syllable of the A.S. ang-nægl, if it be a true word; which would the more easily cause the confusion between hangnail and agnail. At any rate, we may see that agnail has nothing to do with nail.

AGO, AGONE, gone away, past. (E.) Sometimes explained as if a miswritten form of ygo, the old pp. of go. This explanation is altogether wrong as far as the prefix is concerned. It is the M. E. ago, agon, agoon, by no means uncommon, and used by Chaucer, C. T. 1782. This is the pp. of the verb agon, to go away, pass by, used in other parts of the verb. Thus we find 'bis worldes wele al agoth' = this world's wealth all passes away; Reliquire Antique, i. 160.—A.S. dgán, to pass away (not uncommon); Grein, i. 20.—A.S. á- (G. er-, Goth. us-); and gán, to go. See Go. Cf. G. ergehen, to come to pass (which is one meaning of A.S. ágán);

Goth. us-gaggan, to go forth.

AGOG, in eagerness; hence, eager. (Scand.) Well known as occurring in Cowper's John Gilpin; 'all agog,' i.e. all eager. Gog signifies eagerness, desire; and is so used by Beaumont and Fletcher: you have put me into such a gog of going, I would not stay for all Wit Without Money, iii. 1; see Todd's Johnson. To 'set agog' is to put in eagerness, to make one eager or anxious to do a thing. Cf. F. vivre à gogo, to live in clover, lit. according to one's desire; en avoir à gogo, to have in full abundance, to have all one can wish. Both F. and E. terms are of Scand. origin. Cf. Icel.

one can wish. Both F. and E. terms are of Scand. origin. Cf. Icel. gagjask, to be all agog, to bend eagerly forward and peep; also gagjur, fem. pl., only used in the phrase standa á gagjum, to stand agog, or on tiptoe (of expectation); Cleasby and Vigfusson's Icel. Dict. Cf. G. gucken, to peep.

AGONY, great pain. (F., -L., -Gk.) The use of the word by Gower (C. A. i. 74) shews that the word was not derived directly from the Gk., but from the French. Wyclif employs agonys in the translation of Luke, xxii. 43, where the Vulgate has 'factus in agonia' -F. agonia (Cotrave). -Lat. agonia, borrowed from Gk. agonia.' - F. agonie (Cotgrave). - Lat. agonia, borrowed from Gk. Ayonia, agony; orig. a contest, wrestling, struggle. – Gk. Δγών, (1) an assembly, (2) an arena for combatants, (3) a contest, wrestle. Gr. Δγών, to drive, lead. – AG, to drive. See Agent. Der. agonise, from F. agoniser, 'to grieve extreamly, to be much perplexed' (Cotgrave); whence agonis-ing, agonis-ing-ly; Agonistes, directly from Gr. dyoniovite, a champion. Also ant-agon-ist, ant-agon-istic,

ant-agon-ism.

AGREE, to accord. (F.,-L.) M. E. agreen, to assent. 'That ... Ye wolde somtyme freshly on me se And thanne agreen that I may ben he; Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 81. Chaucer also has agreablely, graciously, tr. of Boethius, p. 43, whence mod. E. agreeably.—O. F. agreer, to receive favourably; a verb made up from the phrase à gre.—O. F. à gre, favourably, according to one's pleasure: composed of prep. a. according to (Lat. ad), and gre, also spelt gret, greit, pleasure; from Lat. neuter gratum, an obligation, favour. -Lat. gratus, pleasing (neuter gratum). See Grateful. Der. agree-able (F.), agree-able-ness, agree-ment; also dis-agree, dis-agree-

AGRICULTURE, the art of cultivating fields. (L.) Used by Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, bk. vi. c. 3. § 7. - Lat. agricultura (Cicero). - Lat. agri, gen. of ager, a field; and cultura, culture. Ager is cognate with E. acre, and cultura is from Lat. colere, to till, fut. act. part. culturus. See Acre and Culture. Der. agricultur-al, agri-

cultur-ist.

AGROUND, on the ground. (E.) For on ground. On grounde and on lofte,' i. e. aground and aloft, both on the earth and in heaven; Piers Plowman, A. i. 88; the B-text reads 'agrounde and aloft,' i. 90. See Abed, Afoot, &c.

AGUE, a fever-fit. (F.,-L.) M. E. agu, ague. Spelt agu in Rich. Coer de Lion, ed. Weber, l. 3045. 'Brenning agues,' P. Plowman, B. xx. 33. 'Agwe, sekenes, acuta, querquera;' Prompt. Parv. p. 8. 'A fever terciane Or an agu;' Chaucer, C. T. 16445.—O. F. agu, ague, sharp, acute; mod. F. aigu.—Lat. acutus, acute, fem. acuta. The explanation is found in Ducange, who speaks of 'febris acuta,' a violent fever, s. v. Acuta; observe that the Prompt. Parv. gives Lat. acuta as the equivalent of M. E. agwe. The final e in ague

is due to the fem. form of O. F. agu.—AAK, sharp. See Acute.

AH! an interjection. (F., -L.) Not in A.S. 'He bleynte and cryed a! As that he stongen were to the herte,' Chaucer, C. T. 1080. In the 12th century we find a wah or a wey, i. e. ah! woe! See Old Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 25, 29; Rob. of Glouc. p. 25. - O. F. a. interjection. - Lat. ah, interjection. + Gr. d, int. + Skt. d, int. + Icel. α , ai, int. + O. H. G. a, int. + Lithuanian a, aa, int. See Fick, i. 4. We also find M. E. a ha! as in Towneley Myst. p. 214. This is formed by combining a with ha! Mätzner remarks that a ha! in Mid. English denotes satisfaction or irony. See Ha!

AHEAD, in front. (E.) Prob. for on head, where on signifies in, as common in Mid. English. By analogy with afoot, abed, asleep, &c. It is used by Milton, on the Doctrine of Divorce; and by

Dryden, Æn. bk. v. l. 206. See Head.

AHOY, interj. used in hailing a boat. (Dutch.) Like many seaterms, it is Dutch. Du. hui, pronounced very nearly like hoy, interj. used in calling to a person. The prefixed a- is here a mere interjec-

tional addition, to give the word more force.

AID, to help. (F., -L.) Used by Chaucer, who has 'to the aiding and helping of thin cuen-Christen;' Pers. Tale, De Ira (where he speaks of swearing) .- O. F. aider, to aid. - Lat. adiutare, to aid, in later Latin aiutare, afterwards shortened to aitare; see Brachet. Adiutare is the frequent form of adiusare, to assist. - Lat. ad, to; and iuuare, to help, pp. iuius. — VYU, to guard; cf. Skt. yu, to keep back; Fick, ii. 202. See Adjutant. Der. aid, sb.; also F. aide-de-camp, lit. one who aids in the field. From the same root, adjutant.

AIL, to feel pain; to give pain. (E.) M. E. eilen, rarely ailen. What eileth the?' Chaucer, C. T. 1081. Spelt ezlen, Ormulum, 4767. A. S. eglan, to trouble, pain; Grein, i. 222. Cf. A. S. egle, troublesome, hostile. + Goth. agljan, only in the comp. us-agljan, to trouble exceedingly, to distress, to weary out, Luke, xviii. 5. Cf. Goth. aglo, anguish; aglitha, agony, tribulation; aglus, difficult, hard. From a stem ag-, with a suffixed l, often used to give a frequentative force; so that agl-means 'to keep on vexing' or 'to distress continually.' The stem ag-corresponds to mod. E. awe, and appears in A.S. sg-esa, awe-terror, distress, sg-sian, to frighten; also in Goth. ag-is, fright, af-ag-jan, to terrify; also in Gk. ax-os, distress, pain.

— AGH, to feel distress, orig. to choke; Fick, i. 481. See Awe.

Der. ail-ment, in Kersey, a hybrid compound, with F. suffix.

AIM, to endeavour after. (F., -L.) M. E. amen, aimen, eimen, to guess at, to estimate, to intend. 'No mon vpon mold might ayme the number; Will. of Palerne, 1596, 3819, 3875. Wyclif has eymeth, Levit. xxvii. 8. 'Gessyn or amyn, estimo, arbitror;' Prompt. Parv. p. 190. 'I ayme, I mente or gesse to hyt a thynge;' Palsgrave. 'After the mesure and eymyng [Lat. æstimationem] of the synne;' Wycl. Levit. v. 18; cf. xxvii. 2, 8.—O. F. aesmer, esmer, to estimate. Cotgrave has 'esmer, to aime, or levell at; to make an offer to strike, to purpose, determine, intend; also esme, an aime, or levell taken; also, a purpose, intention, determination. The s was dropped in English before m just as in blame, from O. F. blasmer, phantom for phantasm, emerald from O. F. esmeralde, ammell (i. e. en-amel) from O. F. esmail (translated by Cotgrave 'ammell or en-

ammell'), &c. The O. F. esmer = Lat. æstimare, but O. F. aesmer = Lat. adæstimare; yet they may have been confused. There was also an intermediate form eesmer. See examples in Bartsch's Chrestomathie Française, 69, 22: 116, 33; 394, 37.—Lat. æstimare, to estimate, perhaps with the prefix ad, to, about. See Estimate. Der. aim, sb., aim-less.

AIR, the atmosphere, &c. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. air, eir. Spelt air in Mandeville's Travels. p. 312; eyre in Chaucer, C. T. Group G. 767 (Can. Yeom. Tale). -F. air, air. - Lat. aer, air. - Gk. αήρ, air, mist; the stem being αfeρ, according to Curtius, i. 483. - Gr. αειν, to breathe; root αf. - AW, to blow, according to Curtius, who remarks that 'av changes into va, as auks into vaks,' the latter being an allusion to the relation between Gk. aufeur and the E. wax, to grow. Cf. Skt. vá, to blow, and E. wind, q. v. Der. air, verb, air-y,

air-less, air-gun, &c.

14

AISLE, the wing of a church. (F., -L.) Spelt aisle in Gray's Elegy and by Addison; see Richardson. - F. aile, a wing; sometimes spelt aisle, as Cotgrave notices. But the s is a meaningless insertion. Lat. āla, a wing; the long a being due to contraction. It is no doubt contracted from asida or asula, whence the dimin. asilla, a wing; see Cicero, Orat. 45. 153; Fick, i. 478. The proper meaning of asula is rather 'shoulder-blade' or 'shoulder'; cf. G. achsel. It is a diminutive of Lat. axis, a word borrowed by us from that language. See Axis, and Axle. (Max Müller quotes the passage from Cicero; see his Lectures, ii. 309, 8th ed.)

AIT, a small island. (E.) A contraction of ey-ot, dimin. of ey, an island. Cf. Angles-ey, Angle's island; &c. See Eyot.

AJAR, on the turn; only used of a door or window. (E.) A corruption of a-char, which again stands for on char, i.e. on the turn; from M. E. char, a turn.

'Quharby the day was dawyn, weil I knew; A schot-wyndo onschet a litill on char, Persauyt the morning bla, wan, and bar.

G. Douglas, tr. of Virgil; Prol. to Book vii. It means 'I undid a shot-window, a little ajar.' [Jamieson quotes this, and explains it rightly, but wrongly adds another example in which on char means 'in a chariot,' the Latin being bijugis; Æn. Riwle, pp. 36, 408; it is not an uncommon word; see seven examples in Stratmann. - A. S. on cyrre, on the turn; where cyrre is the dat. case of cyrr, a turn, turning, time, period.—A.S. cyrran, cirran, cerran, to turn; Grein, i. 156, 161, 180. + O.H.G. cheren, cherren (G. kehren), to turn.— & GAR, perhaps in the sense to turn; cf. Gk. $\gamma \nu \rho \delta s$, round, $\gamma \hat{\nu} \rho \sigma s$, a circle. See Fick, i. 73; who assigns a different sense.

AKIMBO, in a bent position. (C. and E.) In the Tale of Beryn, ed. Furnivall, oddly spelt in kenebowe; 'The host. set his hond in kenebowe;' l. 1838 (l. 1105 in Urry). Dryden uses kimbo as an adj. in the sense of 'bent,' 'curved.' 'The kimbo handles seem with bears-foot carved;' Virgil, Ecl. 3.

a. It is clear that in kenebowe, lit. in a sharp curve, is a corruption, because kene in M. E. is not used to denote 'sharp' in such a context. Also in is here a translation of the older form on, of which a is a shortened form (through the intermediate form an). B. Again, we may feel tolerably certain that the right word, in place of kene, is the M. E. cam or kam, of Celtic origin (W. cam, crooked); which is sometimes attenuated to kim, as in the reduplicated phrase kim-kam, used by Holland to signify 'all awry.' Hence akimbo stands for on-kimbow, and that again for on-kam-bow, i.e. lit. 'in a bend bend.'

7. The last syllable again for on-kam-bow, i.e. lit. in a bend bend. γ. The last syllable is, in fact, superfluous, and only repeats the sense of the second one. This is quite a habit of the E. language, which abounds in words of this character, especially in place-names. Thus Derwentwater means white water water, luke-warm means warm warm, and so on. The addition of the E. bow was a necessary consequence of the W. cam not being well understood. Cf. Gacl. camag, anything curved, a bent stick; Scot. cammock, a bent stick; Irish camog, a twist or

winding, a curve; camlorgain, a bandy leg, &c.

AKIN, of kin. (E.) For of kin; 'near of kin' and 'near akin' are equivalent expressions. A- for of occurs also in Adown,

q. v.

ALABASTER, a kind of soft marble. (L. = Gk.) 'Alabaster, a stone;' Prompt. Parv. p. 8. Wyclif has 'a boxe of alabastre' in Mark, xiv. 3, borrowed from the Vulgate word alabastrum. = Lat. alabastrum, and alabaster, alabaster. — Gk. δλάβαστρος, δλάβαστρος, alabaster, more properly written δλάβαστος; also δλαβαστίτης, δλαβαστίτις. Said to be derived from Alabastron, the name of a town in Egypt; see Pliny, Nat. Hist. 36. 8, 37. 10.

ALACK, interjection. (E.) Very common in Shakespeare; Temp.

i. 2. 151; L. L. L. ii. 186, &c. Said in some dictionaries to be

'a corruption of alas!' which would be an unusual phonetic change. It is more probably a corruption of 'ah! lord!' or 'ah!

1204. The usual M. E. forms of the word are alkenamye and

lord Christ! Otherwise, it may be referred to M. E. lak, signifying loss, failure, defect, misfortune. 'God in the gospel grymly repreueth Alle that lakken any lyf, and lakkes han hem-selue = God grimly reproves all that blame anybody, and have faults themselves; P. Plowman. x. 262. Thus alack would mean 'ah! failure' or 'ah! a loss;' and alackaday would stand for 'ah! lack on (the) day,' i.e. ah! a loss to-day! It is almost always used to express failure. Cf. alack the day! Shak. Pass. Pilgrim, 227. In modern English lack seldom has this sense, but merely expresses 'want.'

ALACRITY, briskness. (Lat.) Sir T. More has alacritie. Works, p. 75 h. [The word must have been borrowed directly from the

2. 75 b. [The word must have been borrowed directly from the Latin, the termination being determined by analogy with such words as bounty (from O. F. bonte, bontet, Lat. acc. bonitatem). This we know because the O. F. form was alaigreté, which see in Cotgrave; the form alacrité being modern.]— Lat. acc. alacritatem, nom. alacritas, briskness.—Lat. alacer, brisk. Perhaps from AL, to drive, Fick, i. 500; he compares Gk. ἐλαύνειν, ἐλάειν, to drive; Goth. al-jan, zeal.

The Ital. allegro is likewise from the

Lat. alacer

ALARM, a call to arms. (F.,—Ital.,—Lat.) M. E. alarme, used interjectionally, to call men to arms. 'Alarme! Alarme! quath that lord;' P. Plowman, C. xxiii. 92.—F. alarme, a call to arms. Cotgrave gives 'Alarme, an alarum.' Brachet says that the word alarme was first introduced into French in the 16th century, but this must be a mistake, as it occurs in the Glossary to Bartsch's Crestomathie, which contains no piece later than the 15th century, and it is obvious that it must even have come to England before the close of the 14th century. The form, however, is not French, as the O. F. form was as armes; and we actually find as armes in Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 3674. It was obviously merely borrowed from Italian, and may very well have become generally known at the time of the crusades. — Ital. all'arme, to arms! a contracted form of alle arme, where alle stands for a le, lit. 'to the,' and arme is the pl. of arma, a weapon, not now used in the singular. The corresponding Latin words would be ad illa arma, but it is remarkable that the Lat. pl. arma is neuter, whilst the Ital. pl. arme is feminine. Ducange, however, notes a Low Lat. sing. arma, of the feminine gender; and thus Ital. all'arms answers to Low Lat. ad illas armas. See Arms. Der. alarm-ist. ¶ Alarm is a doublet

of alarum, q.v.

ALARUM, a call to arms; a loud sound. (F., - Ital., - Lat.) M.

E. alarom; mention is made of a 'loude alarom' in Allit. Poems,

The o is no real part of the word, but due to ed. Morris, B. 1207. The o is no real part of the word, but due to the strong trilling of the preceding r. Similarly in Havelok the Dane, the word arm is twice written arum, ll. 1982, 2408; harm is written harum, and corn is written koren. It is a well-known Northern peculiarity. Thus alarom is really the word alarm, which

see above.

ALAS, an interjection, expressing sorrow. (F., - L.) alas, allas. Occurs in Rob. of Glouc. pp. 125, 481, 488; and in Havelok, l. 1878.—O. F. alas, interjection. [The mod. F. has only helas, formed with interj. he in place of the interj. a, the second member las being often used as an interjection in O.F. without either prefix.]—O.F. a, ah! and las! wretched (that I am)! Cf. Ital. ahi lasso (or lassa), ah! wretched (that I am)!-Lat. ah! interj. and lassus, fatigued, miserable. See Fick, i. 750, where he supposes lassus to stand for lad-tus, and compares it with Goth. lats, which is the E. late. See Late.

ALB, a white priestly vestment. (F., -L.) M. E. albe, Rob. of Brunne's tr. of Langtoft, p. 310; and in O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, ii. 163. -O. F. albe, an alb. -Low Lat. alba, an alb; fem. of Lat. albus, white. Cf. Gk. dλφόs, a white rash; O. H. G. elbiz, a swan; See Curtius, i. 364. From the same root, album,

ALBATROSS, a large sea-bird. (F., - Port.) The word occurs in Hawkesworth's Voyages, A.D. 1773 (Todd's Johnson). - F. albatros. 'The name albatross is a word apparently corrupted by Dampier [died 1712] from the Portuguese alcatraz, which was applied by the early navigators of that nation to cormorants and other sea-birds; Eng. Cyclopædia. - Portuguese alcatraz, a sea-fowl. been supposed that the prefix al is the Arabic article, and that the word was originally Arabic.

ALBUM, a. white book. (Lat.) Lat. album, a tablet, neuter of albus, white. See Alb.

ALBUMEN, white of eggs. (Lat.) Merely borrowed from Latin albumen oui, the white of an egg, rarely used. More commonly album oui. From Lat. albus, white (whence albumen, lit. whiteness). See Alb. Der. albumin-ous.

ALCHEMY, the science of transmutation of metals. (F., - Arab., Chauca has albumints an alchemist. C. T. Grann G.

alconomy; P. Plowman, A. zi. 157; Gower, C. A. ii. 89 - O. F. alchemie, arquemie; see arquemie in Roquesort. - Arabic al-himid; in Freytag, iv. 75 b; a word which is from no Arabic root, but simply composed of the Arabic def. article al, prefixed to the late Greek χημεία, given by Suidas (eleventh century). - Late Gk.

late Greek χημεία, given by Smidas (eleventh century). = Late Gr. χημεία, chemistry, a late form of χυμεία, a mingling. = Gk. χέειν, to pour (root χυ); cognate with funders. = √GHU, to pour out; Curtius, i. 252; Fick, i. 585. See Chemist.

ALCOHOL, pure spirit. (F., = Arabic.) Borrowed from F. alcool, formerly spelt alcohol (see Brachet), the original signification of which is a fine, impalpable powder. 'If the same salt shall be reduced into alcohol, as the chymists speak, or an impalpable powder, the particles and intercepted spaces will be extremely lessened; Boyle (in Todd's Johnson). - Arab. alkahál or alkokl, compounded of al, the definite article, and kahál or kohl, the (very fine) powder of antimony, used to paint the eyebrows with. See Richardson's Dict. p. 1173; cf. kuhl, collyrium; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 484. The

extension of meaning from 'fine powder' to 'rectified spirit' is European, not Arabic. Der. alcohol-ic, alcohol-izs.

ALCORAN, see KORAN. (Al is the Arabic def. article.)

ALCOVE, a recess, an arbour. (F., = Ital., = Arabic.) 'The Ladies stood within the alcowe;' Burnet, Hist. of His Own Time, an. 1688 (R.) = F. alcove, a word introduced in the 16th century from Italian (Brachet). - Ital. alcovo, an alcove, recess; the same word as the Span. alcoba, a recess in a room; the Spanish form being of Arabic origin. — Arab. al, def. article, and qobbah, a vaulted space or tent; Freytag, iii. 388 a; qubbah, a vault, arch, dome; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 467. See Alcova in Diez, whose explanation is quite satisfactory.

¶ Not to be confused (as is usual) with the English factory.

word cove.

ALDER, a kind of tree. (E.) Chaucer has alder, C. T. 2923 (Kn. Ta. 2063). 'Aldyr-tre or oryelle tre, alnus;' Prompt. Parv. p. 9. [The letter d is, however, merely excrescent, exactly as in alder-first, often used for aller-first, i.e. first of all; or as in alderliefest, used by Shakespeare for aller-liefest. Hence the older form is aller.] 'Coupet de aunne, of allerne;' Wright's Vocabularies, i. 171; 1 3th century. - A.S. alr, an alder-tree - Lat. alnus; Ælfric's Glossary, Nomina Arborum. + Du. els, alder; elzen, alder; elzen, ellen, O. H. G. elira, erila, erla; M. H. G. erle; G. erle; prov. G. eller, else. + Lat. alnus. + Lithuanian elksznis (with excrescent k), an alder-tree. + Church-Slavonic elicha, jelucha, olcha, an alder-tree; Russian olecha. See Fick, i. 500, who gives the Lith. and Slavonic forms, and gives alsna as the original form of the stem. - AL, to grow; connected with AR, to rise. From the same root we have old, ad-ult, elm; cf. Göthe's 'erl-king,' i. e. alder-king. See Elm. ¶ Thre's notion of connecting alder with a word al, water, which he supposes to exist in some Teutonic dialects, is wholly inadequate to account for the wide-spread use of the word. See Aliment.

ALDERMAN, an officer in a town. (E.) M. E. alderman, aldermon. 'Princeps, aldermon;' Wright's Vocabularies, p. 88; 12th century. Spelt aldermon in Layamon, i. 60. - Northumbrian aldormon, used to explain centurio in Mark, xv. 39, and occurring in many other passages in the Northumbrian glosses; West-Saxon ealdor-man, a prince, lit. 'elder-man.' See Turner's Hist. of the Anglo-Saxons, bk. viii. c. 7. - A. S. ealdor, an elder; and man, a man. - A. S. eald, old;

and man. See Old, Elder.

ALE, a kind of beer. (E.) M. E. ale, Reliquiæ Antiquæ, i. 177; Layamon, ii. 604. – A. S. ealu, Grein, i. 244. + Icel. öl. + Swed. öl. + Dan. öl. + Lithuanian, alus, a kind of beer. + Church-Slavonic olu, beer. ¶ See Fick, iii. 57, who gives the Lith. and Slavonic forms, and gives alu as the original form of the stem. The root is rather al, to burn, than al, to nourish. [The nature of the connection with Gaelic and Irish ol, drink, is not quite clear.] Der. brid-al, i. e.

bride-ale; ale-stake (Chaucer), ale-house, ale-wife.

ALEMBIC, a vessel formerly used for distilling. (F., -Span., -Arab.) Also spelt limbeck, as in Shak. Macb. i. 7. 67. but that is a contracted form. Chaucer has the pl. alembykes, C. T. Group G, 774. — F. alambique, 'a limbeck, a stillatory;' Cot. — Span. alambique. — Arabic al-anbik; where al is the definite article, and anbik is 'a still,' adapted from the Greek. - Gk. außif, a cup, goblet, used by Dioscorides to mean the cap of a still. - Gk. αμβη, the Ionic form of άμβων, the foot of a goblet; see Curtius. i. 367; a word related to Gk. δμφαλός. Lat. μπόο, the boss of a shield. = Graco-Lat.

AMBH; Skt. A NABH, to burst, tear, swell out (Curtius).

ALERT, on the watch. (F., - Ital., - Lat.) Alertness, Spectator, no. 566. The prince, finding his rutters [knights] alert, as the Italians say, &c.; Sir Roger Williams, Act of the Low Countries, 1618, p. 87 (R.) - F. alerte, formerly allerte, and in Montaigne and Parklets of the Low Countries, 1618, p. 87 (R.) - F. alerte, formerly allerte, and in Montaigne and Parklets of the Low Countries, 1618, p. 87 (R.) - F. alerte, formerly allerte, and in Montaigne and Parklets of the Low Countries, 1618, p. 87 (R.) - F. alerte, formerly allerte, and in Montaigne and Montaigne a Rabelais à l'erte, on the watch; originally a military term, borrowed from Italian in the 16th century (Brachet).—Ital. all'erte, on the

watch; properly in the phrase stare all'erta, to be on one's guard. — Ital. alla (for a la), at the, on the; and erta, fem. of adj. erto, erect. — Lat. ad, prep. at; illam, fem. accus. of ille, he; and erectam, fem. accus. of erectus, erect. See Erect. The phrase on the alert contains a reduplication; it means on-the-at-the-erect. Der. alert-ness.

ALGEBRA, calculation by symbols. (Low Lat, -Arab.) occurs in a quotation from Swift in Todd's Johnson. c. Bra a. Brachet (s. v. algèbre) terms algebra a medieval scientific Latin form; and Prof. De Morgan, in Notes and Queries, 3 S. ii. 319, cites a Latin poem of the 13th century in which 'computation' is oddly called 'ludus algebra almucgrabalaque.'

B. This phrase is a corruption of al jabrua al mobabalak, lit. the putting-together-of-parts and the equation, to which the nearest equivalent English phrase is 'restoration and reduction.' y. In Palmer's Pers. Dictionary, col. 165, we find 'Arabic jabr, tion.' power, violence; restoration, setting a bone; reducing fractions to integers in Arithmetic; aljabr wa'lmukubalah, algebra.' - Arabic jabara, to bind together, to consolidate. Mukabalah is lit. 'comparison;' from mukábil, opposite, comparing; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 591. Cf. Hebrew gibar, to make strong. Der. algebra-ic, algebra-ical, algebra-ist.

ALGUAZII., a police-officer. (Span., - Arab.) In Beaum. and Fletcher, Span. Curate, v. 2.—Span. alguacil, a police-officer.—Arab. al, def. art., the; and wazir, a vizier, officer, lieutenant. See Vizier. ALCUM, the name of a tree; sandal-wood. (Heb., - Aryan.) Called algum in 2 Chron. ii. 8, ix. 10, 11: corrupted to almug in I Kings, x. 11, 12. A foreign word in Hebrew, and borrowed from some Aryan source, being found in Sanskrit as valguka, sandal-wood. This valguka, which points back to a more original form valgu [for the syllable -ka is a suffix] might easily have been corrupted by Phenician and Jewish sailors into algum, a form, as we know, still further corrupted, at least in one passage of the Old Testament, into almug. Sandal-wood is found indigenous in India only, and there

chiefly on the coast of Malabar; Max Müller, Lectures, i. 232, 8th ed.

ALIAS, otherwise. (Lat.) Law Latin; alias, otherwise; from the same root as E. else. See Else.

ALIBI, in another place. (Lat.) Law Latin alibi, in another place, elsewhere. - Lat. ali-us, another; for the suffix, cf. Lat. i-bi.

ALIEN, strange; a stranger. (F., -L.) We find 'an aliene knyght;' K. Alisaunder, ed. Weber, l. 3919. Wyclif has alienys, i. e. strangers, Matt. xvii. 25; also 'an alien womman,' Ecclus. xi. 36. 'Aliens suld sone fond our heritage to winne; 'Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 140. - O. F. alien, allien, a stranger (Roquefort). - Lat. alienus, a stranger; or as adj., strange. — Lat. alius, another (stem ali-, whence ali-enus is formed). + Gk. alio, another. + Goth. alis, other, another. + Old Irish aile, another. From European stem ALIA. another, Fick, i. 501; see Curtius, i. 445. See Eilse. Der. alien-able, alien-ate, alien-at-ion; cf. al-ter, al-ter-nate, al-ter-c-at-ion.

ALIGHT, (1) to descend from; (2) to light upon. (E.) 1. M. E. alighten, alihten, particularly used of getting off a horse. 'Heo letten alle tha horsmen i than wude alihten' = they caused all the horsemen to alight in the wood; Layamon, iii. 59. 2. Also M.E. alighten, alihten; as in 'ur louerd an erthe alighte her' = our Lord alighted here upon earth; Rob. of Glouc., p. 468. β. The two senses of the word shew that the prefix a- has not the same force in both cases. It stands (1) for of-, i. e. oflitten, to alight from; and (2) for on-, i. e. onlihten, to light upon; but, unfortunately, clear instances of these are wanting. Y. The A.S. only has the simple form lihtan or geliktan, and the ambiguous dilitan (apparently of liktan), to get down, in Ælfric's Grammar, De Quarta Conj. § iii. The simple form lihtan, to alight (from horseback), occurs in the Death of Byrhtnoth, ed. Grein, l. 23. [The radical sense of lihten is to render light, to remove a burden from.] – Northumbrian liht, leht, West-Saxon leoht, light (i. e. unheavy); see A. S. Gospels, St. Matt. xi. 30. See Light,

in the sense of un-heavy.

ALIKE, similar. (E.) M. E. alike, alyke, adj. and adv. 'Alyke or euynlyke, equalis; alyke, or lyke yn lykenes, similis;' Prompt. Parv. p. 10. Also olike, Gen. and Exodus, ed. Morris, l. 2024. a. The forms alike, olike, are short for anlike, onlike; the adverbial form retains the final e, but the adj. is properly without it.

B. The adj. form anlik is also written anlich, as in 'thet is him anlich' that is like him; Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 186.

7. The prefix is therefore a- or o-, short for an- or on-, and corresponding to A. S. on-.- A. S. onlic, adj. like, Grein, ii. 348; also written anlic, Grein, i. 8. – A. S. on, prep. on, upon; and lie, like.

¶ The fullest form appears in the Gothic The fullest form appears in the Gothic

adv. analeiko, in like manner. See Like, and On.

ALIMENT, food. (F., -L.) Milton has alimental, P. L. v. 424; Bacon has medicine and aliment, Nat. Hist. sect. 67. -F. aliment, food, sustenance, nourishment; 'Cot. - Lat. alimentum, food; formed with suffix mentum from alers, to nourish. [This suffix is due to a combination of the Aryan suffixes man and -ta, on which see Schleicher.]—Lat. alers, to nourish. + Goth. alan, to nourish. + Icel. ala, to nourish, support. Cf. Old Irish altram, nourishment. — AL, to grow; and, transitively, to make to grow, to nourish, from a still older AR, to rise up. See Fick, i. 499, Curtius, i. 444. Der. aliment-al, aliment-ary, aliment-at-ion; cf. also alimony (from Lat. alimonium, sustenance, which from a tarm aliments). monium, sustenance, which from stem ali-, with suffixes -man and From the same root al- we have also ad-ult, old, elder, alder, and others.

ALIQUOT, proportionate. (Lat.) Borrowed from Lat. aliquot, several; which from Lat. alique, other, some, and quot, how many.

Aliquot nearly corresponds, in general force, to Eng. somewhat.

ALIVE, in life. (E.) A contraction of the M. E. phrase on liue, in life, where on signifies in, and liue or lyue (livè, lyvè) is the dat. case of lyf, life. 'Yf he have wyt and his on lyue' = if he has wit, and is alive; Seven Sages, ed. Wright, 1. 56.—A. S. on life, alive, Grein, ii. 184; where on is the preposition, and life is dat. case of lif. life. See On and Life.

ALKALI, a salt. (Arabic.) Chaucer has alkaly, C. T. Group G, 810. — Arabic al gali; where al is the def. article, and gali is the name given to the ashes of the plant glass-wort (Salicornia), which abounds in soda. ¶ By some, qali is derived from the Ar. verb qalay, to fry (Rich. Dict. p. 1146); Palmer's Pers. Dict. gives 'qali, alkali,' and 'qaliyah, a fricassee, curry;' col. 474. Others make qali the name of the plant itself. Der. alkali-ne, alkal-escent, alkal-oid, alkali-fy.

ALLI, every one of. (E.) M. E. al, in the singular, and alle (disyllabic) in the plural; the mod. E. is the latter, with the loss of final Chances here de is a the whole of in the phase 'al companye'.

e. Chaucer has al a, i.e. the whole of, in the phrase al a companye, C. T. Group G, 996; also at al, i.e. wholly, C. T. Group C, 633. The plural alle is very common.—A. S. eal, sing., ealle, plural; but the mod. E. follows the Northumb. form alle, a gloss to omnes in Mark, xiv. 30. + Icel. allr, sing., allir, pl. + Swed. all, pl. alle. + Dan. al, pl. alle. + Du. al, alle. + O. H. G. al, aller. + Goth. alls, allai. + Irish and Gael. wile, all, every, whole. + W. oll, all, whole, every one.

When all is used as a prefix, it was formerly spelt with only one l, a habit still preserved in a few words. The A.S. form of the prefix is eal-, Northumbrian al-, Icel. al-, Gothic ala-. Hence al-mighty, al-most, al-one, al-so, al-though, al-together, al-ways; and M. E. al-gates, i. e. always. This prefix is now written all in later formations, as all-powerful, &c. In all-hallows, i. e. all saints, the double l'is correct, as denoting the plural. So In the phrase all so-brake, Judges, ix. 53, there is an ambiguity. The proper spelling, in earlier English, would be al tobrak, where al is an adverb, signifying 'utterly,' and tobrak the 3 p. s. pt. t. of the verb tobreken, to break in pieces; so that al tobrak means 'utterly brake in pieces.' The verb tobreken is common; cf. 'Al is tobroken thilke regioun; Chaucer, C. T. 2759. β . There was a large number of similar verbs, such as tobresten, to burst in twain, tocleouen, to cleave in twain, todelen, to divide in twain, &c.; see Stratmann's O. E. Dict. pp. 500, 501, 502. Y. Again, al was used before other prefixes besides to; as 'he was al awondred;' Will. of Palerne, I. 872; and again 'al hiwened for wo;' id 661. But about a p. 1500 this again 'al biweped for wo;' id. 661. 8. But about A. D. 1500, this idiom became misunderstood, so that the to was often joined to al (misspelt all), producing a form all-to, which was used as an intensive prefix to verbs, yet written apart from them, as in 'we be fallen into the dirt, and be all-to dirtied; 'Latimer, Rem. p. 397. See the article on all to in Eastwood and Wright's Bible Wordbook. B. The gen. pl. of A. S. eal was ealra, in later English written aller, and sometimes alder, with an inserted excrescent d. Hence Shakespeare's alderliefest is for allerliefest, i.e. dearest of all; 2 Hen. VI, i. 1. 28. See Almighty, Almost, Alone, Also, Although, Always, As, Withal; also Hallowmass.

ALLAY, to alleviate, assuage. (F., -L.) The history of this word proves it to belong to the class of words in which the spelling has been modified to suit an idea. The word itself and its sense is purely French, but its form is English, due to confusion with an older English word now obsolete. I first trace the sense of the word and make the confusion still worse, the word now spelt alloy was formerly spelt allay, but we need not have do not become its origin, and afterwards account for its change of form. merly spelt allay, but we need not here do more than note the fact; see further under Alloy. The modern form of the word should have been allege, but it has nothing to do with the word now so spelt; nave ocen ausge, but it has nothing to do with the word now so spelt; see Allego. Putting saide alloy and allege, we may now proceed.

a. Allay (properly allege) is the M. E. aleggen, to alleviate, and is really no more than a (French) doublet of (the Latin) alleviate, q. v.

1. 'Aleggyn, or to softe, or relese peyne, allevio;' Prompt. Parv.

p. 9. 2. 'To allege their saules of payne' = to allay their souls with respect to pain; Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, 3894. 3.

Alle the suppress of Saleria so some ne couther Hama work lands. Alle the surgence of Salerne so sone ne couthen Haue your languages! — all the surgeons of Salerne could not so soon have allayed your languars; Will. of Palerne, 1033. 4. 'The sight only and the sauour Alegged much of my languar;' Rom. of the Rose, 6625; where the original has 'Le voir sans plus, et l'oudeur Ruscinonem; Bologne, from Lat. Bononia.

Si m'alegeoient ma douleur.' - O. F. alegier, aleger (mod. F. alleger), to alleviate, lighten, assuage, soften. — Lat. alleuiare, to lighten (Brachet). See further under Alleviate.

B. The confusion of form apβ. The confusion of form appears so early as in Gower's Confessio Amantis, iii. 273, where we find 'If I thy peines mighte alaie.' Here, instead of alegge, he has written alaie, which is a variant of the obsolete M. E. aleggen, to lay down, the direct descendant of A.S. dleegan, to lay down; a word in which the gg is hard, as in beggar, not softened as in the O. F. aleger, to alleviate. Cf. aleids = alleged, id. i. 91. It so happened that this pure old English aleggen was sometimes used in the sense of to put down, to mitigate, as in ' to allegge alle luther lawes,' i. e. to put down all bad laws, Rob. of Glouc. p. 422. Y. It is now easy to see how the confusion arose. We English, already possessing a word alegger (with hard gg) = to put down, mitigate, &c., borrowed the O. F. aleger (with soft g) = to alleviate, lighten, soften. The forms and senses of these verbs ran into each other, with the result that the English form prevailed, just as English grammar prevailed over French grammar, whilst the various senses of the French word became familiar. 8. The word is, therefore, truly French in spirit, and a doublet of alleviate, whilst overpowered as to form by the A.S. álecgan, a verb formed by prefixing the A.S. á-(=G. er-, Goth. us-), to the common verb leegan, to lay. The confusion first appears in Gower, and has continued ever since, the true sense of A.S. dleegan having passed out of mind.

Observe another passage in Gower, C. A. iii. 11, viz. 'Which may his sory thurst alaye.'

ALLEGUE, to affirm. (F.,-L.) M. E. aleggen, alegen, to affirm. 'Alleggyn awtours, allego;' Prompt. Parv. p. 9. 'Thei wol aleggen also, and by the gospel preuen;' P. Plowman, B. xi. 88. – F. alleguer, 'to alleadge, to urge, or produce reasons;' Cot. [I do not find an example in early French, but the word was surely in use, and Roquefort gives the deriv. allegances, signifying 'citations from a written authority.']=Lat. allegare, to send, despatch; also to bring forward, mention.=Lat. al-=ad; and legare, to send, appoint.=Lat. lēg-, stem of less, law. See Legal. Der. alleg-at-ion.

ALLEGIANCE, the duty of a subject to his lord. (F.,-G.) Fabyan has allegeaunce, cap. 207. The older form is with one l. 'Of alegeaunce now lemeth a lesson other tweyne;' Richard the Redeles, i. 9. Spelt alegeaums in Wyntown, 7, 8, 14. Formed by prefixing a- (=F. a-, Lat. ad-) to the word legeaumee, borrowed from the O. F. ligance, homage. [The compound aligance does not appear in O. French, as far as I can find.] = O. F. lige, liege; with suffix case (=1.15, casis). Of Comments of the control of th

-ance (= Lat. -ancia). Of Germanic origin; see Liege.

ALLEGORY, a kind of parable. (F., -Gk.) The pl. allegories occurs in Tyndal's Prol. to Leviticus, and Sir T. More's Works, p. 1041a. – F. allegorie, an allegory; Cot. – Lat. allegoria, borrowed from Greek, in the Vulgate version of Galat. iv. 24. – Gk. ἀλληγορία, a description of one thing under the image of another. - Gk. dλληγορείν, to speak so as to imply something else. – Gk. άλλο-, stem of άλλοε, another; and ἀγορεύειν, to speak, a verb formed from ἀγορά, a place of assembly, which again is from ἀγείρειν, to assemble. The prefix d- appears to answer to Skt. sa, together, and -yeipew implies a root GAR; see Fick, i. 73. Der. allegor-ic, allegor-ic-al, allegor-

ic-al-ly, allegor-ise, allegor-ise.

ALLEGRO, lively, brisk. (Ital., -Lat.) In Milton's L'Allegro, l'-lo, the Ital. def. article, from Lat. ille, he. The Ital. allegro, brisk, is from Lat. alacrum, acc. of alacer, brisk. See Alacrity.

ATLETUIA, ALLETUJAH, an expression of praise. (Hebrew.) Better hallelujah. - Heb. halelu jah, praise ye Jehovah. - Heb. halelu, praise ye, from halal, to shine, which signifies 'praise' in the Pial voice; and jah, a shortened form of jehovah, God.

ALLEVIATE, to lighten. (Lat.) Used by Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead, c. 1. Formed as if from alleuiatus, pp. of Low Lat. alleuiare, to alleviate; see note on Abbreviate. - Lat. alleuare, to lighten, which passed into the occasional form alleuiare in late times; Ducange. -Lat. al- = ad; and leuars, to lift up, to lighten. = Lat. leuis, light, of which an older form must have been leguis, cognate with Gk.

of which an older form must have been taguls, cognate with GK. kλαχύε, small, and E. light (i. e. un-heavy).—Stem LAGHU, light; Fick, i. 750. See Light, adj. Der. alleviations. See Allay.

ALLEY, a walk. (F., -L.)

M. E. aley, alley. 'So long about the aleys is he goon;' Chaucer, C. T. 10198.—O. F. alee, a gallery; a participial substantive.—O. F. aler, alier, to go; mod. F. aller.— Low Lat. anare, to come, arrive; on the change from anare to aner. and thence to aler, see Brachet; cf. F. orphelin from Low Lat. orphaninus. - Lat. adnare, to come, especially to come by water. - Lat. ad. to; and nave, to swim, properly to bathe; cf. Skt. snd, to bathe,

SNA, to wash, bathe. See Benfey, and Fick, i. 828. chief difficulties are (1) the transition from n to l, and (2) the rarity a. However, other instances occur of the assumed change, viz. orphelin, Low Lat. orphaninus (cf. E. orphan); Palerme, Palermo, formerly Panormus; Roussillon, from Lat. acc. B. As to O.F. aner.

Diez finds a few clear traces of it; and in Bartsch's Chrestomathie Française, p. 7, it appears in a very old poem on the Passion of Christ; of which the 9th line is 'E dunc orar cum el anned' = and then as He came to pray. This O. F. aner or anner is clearly the same as Ital. andare, to go, which (according to the above theory) is for Lat. anare or adnare. [Brachet instances arrive, q. v. as being similarly generalised from the sense of 'coming by water' to that of 'coming.'] \(\gamma\). Another theory makes the Ital. andare a nasalised form of Lat. aditare, to approach.

ALLIANCE, ALLIES. See Ally.

ALLICATION. a rule in arithmetic. (Lat.). 1 The verb alli-

ALLIGATION, a rule in arithmetic. (Lat.) 1. The verb alligate, to bind together, is hardly in use. Rich. shews that it occurs in Hale's Origin of Mankind (1667), pp. 305, 334. 2. The sb. is formed from this verb by the F. suffix -tion, answering to the Lat. suffix -tionem of the accusative case. - Lat. alligare, to bind together. - Lat. al-=ad; and ligare, to bind. See Ligament.

ATLIGATOR, a crocodile. (Span., -Lat.) Properly it merely means 'the lizard.' In Shak. Romeo, v. 1. 43. A mere corruption from the Spanish. [The F. alligator is borrowed from English.] -Span. el lagarto, the lizard, a name esp. given to the American cro-

codile, or cayman. 'In Hawkins's Voyage, he speaks of these under the name of alagartoes;' Wedgwood.—Lat. ille, he (whence Ital. il, Span. el, the); and lacerta, a lizard. See Lizard.

ALLITERATION, repetition of letters. (Lat.) The well-known line 'For apt alliteration's artful aid' occurs in Churchill's Prophecy of Famine. The stem alliterat- is formed as if from the pp. of a Lat. verb alliterare, which, however, did not exist. This verb is put together as if from Lat. ad literam, i. e. according to the Thus the word is a mere modern invention. See Letter. Der. A verb, to alliterate, and an adj., alliterat-ive, have been invented to match the sb.

ALLOCATE, to place or set aside. (Lat.) Burke, On the Popery Laws, uses allocate in the sense of 'to set aside,' by way of maintenance for children. [On the suffix -ate, see Abbreviate.] -Low Lat. allocatus, pp. of allocare, to allot, a Low Latin form; see Ducange.—Lat. al-= ad; and locare, to place.—Lat. locus, a place. See Locus. Der. allocat-ion.

¶ Allocate is a doublet of allow,

to assign. See Allow (1).
ALLOCUTION, an address. (Lat.) Spelt adlocution by Sir G. Wheler (R.) Borrowed from Latin; with F. suffix -tion = Lat. acc. ending -tionem. - Lat. allocutio, adlocutio, an address. - Lat. ad, to; and locutio, a speaking. - Lat. locutus, pp. of loqui, to speak; see

Loquacious.

ALLODIAL, not held of a superior; used of land. (L., - Scand.) Englished from Low Lat. allodialis, an adj. connected with the sb. allodium. 'The writers on this subject define allodium to be every man's own land, which he possesses merely in his own right, without owing any rent or service to any superior; Blackstone, Comment. b. ii. c. 7. a. The word allodium is 'Merovingian Latin;' Brachet (s. v. alleu). It is also spelt alaudum, alaudium, alodium, alodum, alodis, and means a free inheritance, as distinguished from β. The word apbeneficium, a grant for the owner's life-time only. pears as alleu in French, which Brachet derives from O. H. G. alód (see Graff), said to mean 'full ownership;' where -6d is to be explained as short for uodil, uodal, or 6dhil, a farm, homestead, or piece of inherited land; = Icel. ódal, a homestead. γ. The prefix al- does not mean 'full,' or 'completely,' but is to be accounted for in a different way; its nearest equivalent in English is the nearly obsolete word eld. signifying 'old age;' and the words whence allodium was composed are really the Icel. aldr, old age (E. eld), and bbal, a homestead. 8. This is apparent from the following note in the 'Addenda' to Cleasby and Vigfusson's Icelandic Dictionary, p. 777. 'In the Old Norse there is a compound alda-60al, a property of ages or held for ages or generations, an ancient allodial inheritance; "ok ef eigi er leyst innan þriggja vetra, þá verðr sú jörð honum at alda óðali" - and if it be not released within three years, then the estate becomes his allodial property, Diplomatarium Norvagicum, i. 129; "til æfinlegrar eignar ok alda óðals" = for everlasting possession and allodial tenure, id iii og Thanki har eignar okki salvari eignar og Thanki salvari eignar og Statistick og Thanki salvari eignar og Statistick o id. iii. 88. Then this phrase became metaphorical, in the phrase "at alda öðli" = to everlasting possession, i. e. for ever, &c. See the whole passage. The transition from ald'odal to allodal or alodal is easy, and would at once furnish a Low Lat. form allodialis, by confusion with the Lat. adjectival form in -alis. Lat. adjectival form in -alis.

e. This suggests, moreover, that the adj. allodialis is really older than the sb. allodium, and that the sb. was formed from the adjective, and not vice versâ. See further on this subject s. v. Feudal. B. Having thus arrived at Icel. aldr and dôal as the primary words, it remains to trace them further back.
 1. The Icel. addr = E. eld (Shakespeare and Spenser), a sb. from the adj. old; see Old.
 2. The Icel. ôbal = A. S. ôbel, one's native inheritance or patrimony, and is from Icel. adal, nature, disposition, ICE. apperation of the control of the cont heritance or patrimony, and is from Icel. adal, nature, disposition, 6,

Diez finds a few clear traces of it; and in Bartsch's Chrestomathie Etheling, a prince), and O. H. G. adal (G. adal), noble. The remoter origin of the word is not clear; see Fick, iii. 14, who compares Gk. ἀταλό», tender, delicate, and ἀτιτάλλειν, to tend, cherish.

17

ALLOPATHY, an employment of medicines to produce an effect different to those produced by disease; as opposed to homeopathy, q. v. (Gk.) Modern. Formed from Gk. άλλο-, crude form of άλλοε, another; and πάθος, suffering, from παθείν, πάσχειν, to suffer. See

Pathos. Der. allopath-ic, allopath-ist.

ALLOT, to assign a portion or lot to. (Hybrid; L. and E.) A clumsy hybrid compound; formed by preixing the Lat. ad (becoming al-before l) to the English word lot. Cotgrave gives 'Allotir, to divide or part, to allot;' also 'Allotement, a parting, dividing; an allotting, or laying out, unto every man his part.' [It is likely that the F. word was borrowed from the English in this case.] Shak. not could has allot but even allotters. As You Like It. 1.77; and allotted only has allot, but even allottery, As You Like It, i. 1.77; and allotted occurs much earlier, viz. in Lord Surrey's translation of the 2nd bk. of the Aneid, 1. 729. See Lot. Der. allot-ment, allott-ery.

ALLOW (1), to assign, grant as a portion or allowance. (F., L.)

1. Not to be confused with allow in the sense of to approve of 'to praise,' which is the common sense in old writers; see Luke, xi. 48. Shakespeare has both verbs, and the senses run into one another so that it is not always easy to distinguish between them in every case, Perhaps a good instance is in the Merch. of Vcn. iv. 1. 302, 'the law allows it, i. e. assigns it to you. 2. This verb is not in early use, and Shakespeare is one of the carliest authorities for it. - F. allower, formerly alouer, 'to let out to hire, to appoint or set down a proportion for expence, or for any other employment;' Cot. - Law Lat. allocare, to admit a thing as proved, to place, to use, expend, consume; see Ducange. [Blount, in his Law Dict., gives allocation as a term used in the exchequer to signify an allowance made upon an account. See Allocate.] Der. allow-able, allow-able-ness, allow-abl-y, allow-ance. Doublet, allocate.

ALLOW (2), to praise, highly approve of. (F., -L.) Sometimes confused with the preceding; now nearly obsolete, though common in early authors, and of much earlier use than the former. See Luke, xi. 48. M. E. alouen. Chaucer rimes 'I aloue the '= I praise thee, with the sb. youthè, youth; C. T. 10988.—O. F. alouer, later allouer, 'to allow, advow [i. e. advocate], to approve, like well of;' Cot.—Lat. allaudare, adlaudare, to applaud.—Lat. ad, to; and laudare, to praise. See Laud.

ALLOY, a due proportion in mixing metals. (F.,—L.) [The

verb to alloy is made from the substantive, which is frequently spelt alay or allay, though wholly unconnected with the verb allay, to assuage.] M. E. sb. alay; Chaucer has the pl. alayes, C. T. 9043. The sing, alay is in P. Plowman. B. xv. 342; the pp. alayed, alloyed, is in P. Plowman, C. xviii. 79. - O. F. a lai, a lei, according to law or rule. Lat. ad legem, according to rule, a phrase used with reference to the mixing of metals in coinage. 'Unusquisque denarius cudatur et fiat ad legem undecim denariorum;' Ducange. See Law. ¶ In Spanish, the same word ley means both 'law' and 'alloy;' á la ley means 'neatly;' á toda ley means 'according to rule;' and alear is 'to

ALLUDE, to hint at. (Lat.) Used by Sir T. More, Works, p. 860. a.—Lat. alludere, to laugh at, allude to.—Lat. al.—ad; and ludere, to play, pp. lusus. See Ludicrous. Der. allus-ion, allus-ive,

allus-ive-ly; from pp. allusus.

ALLURE, to tempt by a bait. (F., -G.) Sir T. More has alewre, Works, p. 1276c [marked 1274]. From F. à leurre, to the lure or bait; a word of Germanic origin. See Lure. Der. allure-ment.

ALLUSION, ALLUSIVE. See Allude.

ALLUVIAI, washed down; applied to soil. (Lat.) Not in early use; the sb. now used in connection with it is alluvium, prop. the neuter of the adi alluvius alluvial. In older works the sh. is

the neuter of the adj. alluvius, alluvial. In older works the sb. is alluvion, as in Blackstone, Comment. b. ii. c. 16, and in three other quotations in Richardson. This sb. = Lat. allunionem, acc. case ad, to, in addition; and luere, to wash. + Gk. Aovew, to wash. = Lut. dumonem, act. case ad, to, in addition; and luere, to wash. + Gk. Aovew, to wash. = Lut. to wash, cleanse, expiate; Fick, ii. 223. See Lave. From the same root, lave, ab-lu-tion, di-luv-ial.

ALLY, to bind together. (F., -L.) M.E. alien, with one l. 'Alied to the emperor;' Rob. of Glouc. p. 65. [The sb. aliance, alliance, occurs at p. 89. It is spelt alliance in Gower, C. A. i. 199.] -O. F. alier, to bind to. -O. F. a, to; and lier, to bind. - Lat. ad; and ligare, to bind. See Ligament. Der. ally, sb., one bound, pl. allies; alliance. From the same root, alligation, q. v. AI.MANAC, AI.MANACK, a calendar. (F., -Gk.) Spelt

almanac by Blackstone, Comment. b. iii. c. 22; almanack by Fuller, Worthies of Northamptonshire. - F. almanach, 'an almanack, or prognostication; 'Cot. - Low Lat. almanachus, cited by Brachet. - Gk. αλμεναχά, used in the 3rd century by Eusebius for 'an almanac;'

word looks like Arabic, but Dozy decides otherwise; see his Glossaire des mots Espagnols dérivés de l'Arabe, 2nd ed. p. 154. 1. Mr. Wedgwood cites a passage from Roger Bacon, Opus Tertium, p. 36, shewing that the name was given to a collection of tables shewing the movements of the heavenly bodies; 'sed hæ tabulæ vocantur Almanach vel Tallignum, in quibus sunt omnes motus coclorum certificati a principio mundi usque in finem.' 2. In Webster's Dictionary it is said that the Arabic word manakh occurs in Pedro de Alcalá (it is not expressly said in what sense, but apparently in that of almanac); and it is connected with 'Arab. manaha, to give as a present, Heb. manah, to assign, count; Arab. manaha, to give as a present, rieo. manah, to assign, count; Arab. manay, to define, determine, maná, measure, time, fate; maniyat, pl. manáyá, anything definite in time and manner, fate.' This is not satisfactory.

ALMIGHTY, all-powerful. (E.) In very early use. A. S. eal-mihitig, Grein, i. 244; almihitig, id. 57. See Might. On the spelling with one l, see All. Der. almithtiness.

ALMONDO. A kind of family for a Ch. A. for almonds they are

18

ALMOND, a kind of fruit. (F., -Gk.) 'As for almonds, they are of the nature of nuts;' Holland's Pliny, bk. xv. c. 22. Wyclif has almaundis, almonds, Gen. xliii. 11; almaunder, an almond-tree, Eccles. xii. 5 (where the Vulgate has amygdalus). [The l is an inserted letter, possibly owing to confusion with M. E. and F. forms involving the sequence of letters -alm-, where the I was but slightly sounded. It is remarkable that the excresent lappears likewise in the Span. almendra, an almond, almendro, an almond-tree.] - French amande, formerly also amende (Brachet); Cotgrave has 'Amande, an almond. -Lat. amygdala, amygdalum, an almond; whence (as traced by Brachet) the forms amygd'la, amy'dla, amyndla (with excrescent n before d), amynda; and next O. F. amende, later amande. Cf. Prov. amandola. - Gk. άμυγδάλη, άμύγδαλον, an almond. Origin unknown.

ALMONER, a distributer of alms. (F., -L., -Gk.) Spelt almogners by Sir T. More, Works, p. 235h. - O. F. almosnier, a distributer of alms; a form in which the s was soon dropped, as in F. aumône from O. F. almosne, alms. -O. F. almosne, alms; with the

suffix -ier of the agent. - Lat. eleemosyna; see Alms.

ALMOST, nearly. (E.) Chaucer has almost, C. T. 9274. Also M. E. almast, almest; the latter is especially common. 'He is almest dead; Layamon, ii. 387 (later text). - A. S. ealmást, almást; thus in the A. S. Chron. an. 1001, we have 'seo scipfyrde . . . almast earmlice forfor' = the fleet for the most part (or nearly all of it) miserably perished. —A. S. ed., prefix, completely; and mæst, the most. ¶ The sense is, accordingly, 'quite the greatest part,' or in other words 'nearly all.' Hence it came to mean 'nearly,' in a more general use and sense. It is therefore a different sort of word from the G. allermeist, which answers to A.S. ealra mást, most of all. For the spelling with one I, see All.

ALMS, relief given to the poor. (Gk.) M. E. almesse, later almes. Wyclif has almess, Luke, xi. 41. Rob. of Glouc, has almesse, p. 330. Still earlier, we have the A.S. forms ælmæsse and ælmæsse, a word of three syllables. [Thus almass-se first became almess-se; and then, dropping the final syllable (-se), appeared as almes, in two syllables; still later, it became alms. The A.S. almasse is a corruption of eccles. Latin eleëmosyna, borrowed from Greek; the result being that the word has been reduced from six syllables to one.] - Gk. ἐλεημοσύνη, compassion, and hence, alms. - Gk. ελεήμων, pitiful. - Gk. έλεείν, to pity. Der. alms-house. From the same root, almoner, q. v. ¶ The word alms is properly singular; hence the expression 'asked

an alms;' Acts, iii. 3.

ALMUG, the name of a tree; see Algum.
ALOE, the name of a plant. (Gk.) 'Aloe is an hearbe which hath the resemblance of the sea-onion,' &c.; Holland's Pliny, bk. xxvii. c. 4. Cotgrave has 'Aloës, the herb aloes, sea-houseleeke, sea-aigreen; also, the bitter juyce thereof congealed, and used in purgatives.' In like manner we still speak of 'bitter aloes;' and Wyclif has aloes, John, xix. 39, where the Vulgate has aloës, really the gen. case of the Lat. aloë, used by Pliny, and borrowed from the Gk. άλόη, the name of the plant, used by Plutarch, and in John, xix. 39.

Der. aloe-wood; a name given to a totally different plant, the agallochum, because one kind (the Aquilaria secundaria) yields a bitter secretion. The word agallochum is of Eastern origin; cf. Skt. aguru, aloe-wood; also Heb. masc. pl. ahalim, formed from a sing. ahal, aloe-wood, or

ALOFT, in the air. (Scand.) 1. For on lofte. In P. Plowman, B. i. 90, we find 'agrounde and aloft;' but in the same poem, A. i. 88, the reading is 'on grounde and on lofte.' 2. On lofte signifies 'in the air,' i. e. on high. The A. S. prep. on frequently means 'in;' and is here used to the problem the loft which is really the same and is here used to translate the Icel. a, which is really the same word. 3. The phrase is, strictly, Scandinavian, viz. Icel. a lopt, aloft, in the air (the Icel. -pt being sounded like the E. -ft, to which it answers). The Icel. lopt = A. S. lyft, the air; whence M. E. lift, the air, still preserved in prov. E. and used by Burns in his Winter Night, 1. 4. Cf. G. luft, the air; Gothic luftus, the air. See Loft, Lift.

ALONE, quite by oneself. (E.) M. E. al one, written apart, and even with a word intervening between them. Ex. al himself one himself alone; Will. of Palerne, 3316. [The al is also frequently omitted. Ex. left was he one, he was left alone, id. 211.] The M. E. al is mod. E. all; but the spelling with one l is correct. See All and One. ¶ The word one was formerly pronounced own, riming with bone; and was frequently spelt oon. The M. E. one was dissyllabic (pron. own-y), the e representing A. S. -a in the word ána, All and One. a secondary form from A. S. án, one; see examples of ána in the sense of 'alone' in Grein, i. 31, 32. The old pronunciation is retained in al-one, at-one, on-ly. al-one, at-one, on-ly, lone : see Lone.

ALONG, lengthwise of. (E.) [The prefix here is very unusual, as the a- in this case arose from the A. S. and-; see A-, prefix; and see Answer.] M.E. along, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 769; earlier anlong, Layamon, i. 7.—A.S. andlang, along, prep. governing a genitive; 'andlang bees westenes'—along the waste, Joshua, viii. 16. + O. Fries, ondlinga, prep. with gen. case; as in 'ondlinga thes reggis' = along the back (Richtofen). + G. entlang, prep. with gen. or dat. when preceding its substantive. — A. S. prefix and., cognate with O. Fries. ond., O. H. G. ant. (G. ent.), Goth. and., anda, Lat. ante, Gk. dvri, Skt. anti, over against, close to; and A. S. adj. lang, long. The sense is over against in length.' See Long. ¶ Not to be

confused with Icel. adj. endilangr, whence the adv. endelong, lengthwise, in Chaucer, C. T. 1993. ALOOF, away, at a distance. (Dutch.) 1. Spelt aloofe in Surrey's Virgil, bk. iv; aloufe in Sir T. More's Works, p. 759g. The latter says 'But surely this anker lyeth too farre alonfe for any shyppe, and hath neuer a cable to fasten her to it.' This suggests a nautical origin for the phrase. 2. The diphthong ou signifies the ou in soup, and is pronounced like the Du. oe, so that louf at once suggests Du. loef, and as many nautical terms are borrowed from that language, we may the more readily accept this. Cf. E. sloop from Du. sloep. 3. The prefix a- stands for on, by analogy with a large number of other words, such as abed, afoot, asleep, aground; so that aloof is for on loof, and had originally the same sense as the equivalent Du. phrase te loef, i. e. to windward. Compare also loef houden, to keep the luff or weather-gage; de loef afwinnen, to gain the luff, &c. So, too, Danish holde luven, to keep the luff or the wind; have luven, to have the weather gage; tage luven fra en, to take the luft from one, to get to windward of one. Our phrase 'to hold aloof' is equivalent to the Du. loef houden (Dan. holde luven), and signifies lit. 'to keep to the windward.' to the leeward vessel or object, the steersman can only hold aloof (i.e. keep or remain so) by keeping the head of the ship away. Hence to hold aloof came to signify, generally, to keep away from, or not to approach. The quotation from Sir T. More furnishes a good example. He is speaking of a ship which has drifted to leeward of its anchorage so that the said place of anchorage lies too farre aloufe,' i. e. too much to windward; so that the ship cannot easily return to it. Similar phrases occur in Swedish; so that the term is of Scandinavian as well as of Dutch use; but it came to us from the Dutch more immediately. See further under Luff.

ALOUD, loudly. (E.) Chiefly in the phrase 'to cry aloud.' M. E. 'to crye aloude;' Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 401. By analogy with abed, asleep, afoot, &c., the prefix must be on, from which it follows that loud is a substantive, not an adjective. β. It stands, then, for E. E. on lude, where lude is the dative case of a substantive signifying 'din,' 'loud sound;' cf. 'mid muchelen lude,' later text 'mid mocheler loude,' i. e. with a great 'loud,' with a great din; Layamon, l. 2501.—A. S. hlýd, sb. a din; closely related to adj. hlúd, loud. + Icel. hijób, sb. a sound. + Dan. lyd, a sound. + Swed. ljud, a sound. + Du. luid, a sound, the tenor of a thing. + G. laut, a sound, tone.

Thus Eng. is the only one of these languages which no longer uses loud as a substantive. See Loud.

ALP, a high mountain. (Lat.) Milton has alp, P. L. ii. 620; Samson, 628. We generally say 'the Alps.' Milton merely borrowed from Latin.—Lat. Alps, pl. the Alps; said to be of Celtic rowed from Latin.—Lat. Alpes, pl. the Alps; said to be of Celtic origin. 'Gallorum lingua alti montes Alpes uocantur;' Servius, ad. Verg. Georg. iii. 474; cited by Curtius, i. 364. Cf. Gael. alp, a high mountain; Irish ailp, any gross lump or chaos; alpa, the Alps (O'Reilly). B. Even granting it to be Celtic, it may still be true that Lat. Alpes and Gael. alp are connected with Lat. albus, white, spelt alpus in the Sabine form, with reference to the snowy tops of such mountains. See Curtius, i. 364; Fick, ii. 27. Der. alpine.

ALPACA, the Peruvian sheep. (Span.—Peruvian.) Borrowed by us from Span. alpaca, a Span. rendering of the Peruvian name. See Prescott, Conquest of Peru, cap. v.

ALPHABET, the letters of a language. (Gk.—Heb.) Used by

ALPHABET, the letters of a language. (Gk., = Heb.) Used by Shak. Titus And. iii. 2. 44. = Low Lat. alphabetum. = Gk. $\delta\lambda\phi\alpha$, $\beta\eta\tau\alpha$, the names of α and β (α and δ), the first two letters of the Gk. al-

phabet. - Heb. aleph, an ox, also the name of the first letter of the liebrew alphabet; and beth, a house, also the name of the second letter of the same. Der. alphabet-ic, alphabet-ic-al, alphabet-ic-al-ly.

ALREADY, quite ready; hence, sooner than expected. (E. or Scand.) Rich. shews that Udal (on Luke, c. 1) uses 'alreadie looked for' in the modern sense; but Gower, Prol. to C. A. i. 18, has al redy [badly spelt all ready in Richardson] as separate words. Al as an adverb, with the sense of 'quite,' is common in Mid. English; and Chaucer has the phrase 'al redy was his answer;' C. T. 6607. [So Mätzner's Altengl. Wörterbuch, p. 57.] The spelling with one l is correct enough; see All. And see Ready.

ALSO, in like manner. (E.) Formerly frequently written al so, separately; where al is an adverb, meaning 'entirely;' see Already, and All.—A. S. eal swa, ealswa, just so, likewise, Matt. xxi. 30, where the later Hatton MS. has allswa. See So.

¶ As is a con-

tracted form of also; see As.

ALTAR, a place for sacrifices. (F., -L.) Frequently written auter in Mid. Eng., from the O. French auter; so spelt in Wyclif, Acts, xvii. 23, Gen. viii. 20. Rob. of Brunne, p. 79, has the spelling altere, from the O. F. alter. And it occurs much earlier, in the Ormulum, 1. 1060. Beyond doubt, the word was borrowed from the French, not the Latin, but the spelling has been altered to make it look more like the Latin. - O. F. alter, auter (mod. F. autel). - I.at. altare, an altar, a high place.—Lat. altus, high. + Zend areta, ereta, high (Fick, i. 21).— AR, to raise, exalt; cf. Lat. or-iri, to rise up; Fick, i. 19. See Altitude.

ALTER, to make otherwise. (Lat.) Altered occurs in Frith's

Works, Letter from Tyndall, p. 118. [Perhaps through the F alterer, given by Cotgrave, and explained by 'to alter, change, vary; but with at least equal probability taken directly from the Low Latin.] -Low Lat. alterare, to make otherwise, to change; Ducange. - Lat. alter, other. - Lat. al-, of the same source with alius, another, and Gk. άλλοs, other; with suffix -ter (as in u-ter, neu-ter), an old comparative ending answering to E. -ther, Gk. -Tepos, Skt. -tara. See

Dor. alter-able, alter-at-ion, alter-at-ive.

ALTERCATION, a dispute. (F.,-L.) Used by Chaucer, C. T. 9349. - O. F. altercation, for which I can find no early authority; but Roquesort gives altercas, alterque, alterquie, a dispute; altercateur, disputer, and the verb alterquer, to dispute, whilst the E. pres. part. altercand occurs in Rob. of Brunne, p. 314; so that there is a high probability that the sb. was in use in French at an early period. It is, moreover, given by Cotgrave, and explained by 'altercation, brabling, brawling, &c. - Lat. altercationem, acc. of altercatio, a dispute. -Lat. altercari, to dispute. - Lat. alter, another; from the notion of speaking alternately. See above, and see below.

ALTERNATE, adj. by turns. (Lat.) Milton has alternate, P. L. v. 657; and even coins altern, P. L. vii. 348.—Lat. alternatus, pp. of alternare, to do by turns. - Lat. alternus, alternate, reciprocal. - Lat. alter, another; with suffix -na (Schleicher, sect. 222). See Alter. Der. alternat-ion, alternat-ive; also the vb. to alternate (Levins).

ALTHOUGH, however. (E.) M. E. al thagh, al thah, al though; Mandeville's Travels, p. 266; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, A. 877. From al, adverb, in the sense of 'even;' and though.

B. We even β. We even find al used alone with the sense 'although,' as in 'Al telle I nat as now his observances;' Chaucer, C. T. 2264.

γ. On the spelling with one l, see All. And see Though.

ALTITUDE, height. (Lat.) It occurs frequently near the end of Chaucer's Treatise on the Astrolabe, to translate Lat. altitudo. - Lat.

Chaucer's Treatise on the Astrolabe, to translate Lat. altitudo.—Lat. altitudo, height.—Lat. altus, high. See Altar.

ALTOGETHER, completely. (E.) Used by Sir T. More, Works, p. 914b. Formed by prefixing M. E. al, adv. 'wholly,' to together. See All, and Together.

ALUM, a mineral salt. (F.,—L.) M. E. alum, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 1035; alom, Mandeville's Travels, p. 99; and used by Chaucer, C. T. 12741.—O. F. alum (mod. F. alum), alum; Roquefort.

Lat. alumn alumn and har Victorium and others of purknown -Lat. alumen, alum, used by Vitruvius and others; of unknown origin. Der. alumin-a, alumin-ous, alumin-ium; all directly from Lat. alumin-, the stem of alumen

ALWAY, ALWAYS, for ever. (E.) Chaucer has alway, always, Prol. 275; sometimes written al way. 1. In O. Eng. Misc., ed. Morris, p. 148, we find alne way, where alne is an accus, case masc., A.S. ealne. The usual A.S. form is ealne weg, where both words are

in the acc. sing.; Grein, ii. 655. This form became successively alne way, al way, and alway.

2. In Hali Meidenhad, p. 27, we find alles weis, where both words are in the gen. sing. This occasional use of the gen. sing, and the common habit of using the gen. sing, suggested the state of the gen. sing. es as an adverbial suffix, have produced the second form always.

is shewn by the Skt. asmi, I am, compounded of the \sqrt{AS} , to be, and the pronoun mi, signifying me, i. e. I. The E. am thus retains the a of the \sqrt{AS} , and the m of the first personal pronoun. It is remarkable that the same form, am, is found in Old Irish, on which Schleicher remarks that the form am stands for am-mi, formed from as-mi by assimilation; after which the final -mi was dropped. This is, strictly, the correct view, but it is as well to divide the word as a-m, because the m is, after all, due to the final -mi. Thus a-m=a(m)m(i)=ammiSee further under Are.

AMAIN, with full power. (E.) Used by Turberville, To an Absent Friend (R.) As in other words, such as abed, afoot, aground, asleep, the prefix is the A. S. on, later an, latest a, signifying 'in' or with, prefixed to the dat, case of the sb. The usual A. S. phrase is, however, not on mægene, but ealle mægene, with all strength;

is, nowever, not on magene, but eath magene, with all strength; Grein, ii. 217. See On, and Main, sb. strength.

AMALGAM, a compound of mercury with another metal, a mixture. (F., -Gk.) [The restriction in sense to a mixture containing mercury is perhaps unoriginal; it is probable that the word taining mercury is perimps unoriginar, it is probable that the works properly meant 'an emollient;' that afterwards it came to mean 'a pasty mixture,' and at last 'a mixture of a metal with mercury.'] Chaucer has amalgaming, C. T. Group G, 771.—F. amalgame, which Cotgrave explains by 'a mixture, or incorporation of quicksilver with other metals.'

B. Either a corruption or an alchemist's angular and the mixture of positions continue or plaster—Gk utdangung an of Lat. malagma, a mollifying poultice or plaster. - Gk. μάλαγμα, an emollient; also a poultice, plaster, or any soft material.—Gk. μα-λάσσειν, to soften (put for μαλακ-γειν).—Gk. μαλακός, soft; cf. Gk. άμαλός, tender; Curtius, i. 405. - MAR, to pound. Der. amalgamate, amalgam-at-ion.

AMANUENSIS, one who writes to dictation. (Lat.) In Burton's Anat. of Melancholy; Dem. to the Reader; ed. 1827, i. 17. Borrowed from Lat. amanuensis, a scribe who writes to dictation, used by Suetonius. - Lat. a manu, by hand; with suffix -ensis, signifying belonging to, as in castrensis, belonging to the camp, from castra, a

See Manual.

AMARANTH, an everlasting flower. (L., -Gk.) Milton has amarant. P. L. iii. 352; and amarantine, P. L. xi. 78. The pl. amaramarant, P. L. iii. 352; and amarantine, P. L. xi. 78. aunz is in Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 1470; in which case it is not from the Gk. directly, but from Lat. amarantus. – Gk. άμαράντος, unfading; or, as sb., the unfading flower, amaranth. [Cf. Gk. άμαράντινος, made of amaranth.] - Gk. α-, privative; and μαραίνειν, to wither. - Μ MAR, to die; cf. Skt. marámi, I die, Lat. morior. Curtius, i. 413; Fick, i. 172. Der. amaranth-ine. ¶ There seems no good reason for the modern spelling with final -th; Milton's forms are right, and taken directly from the Greek. From the root mar we have a great many derivatives; such as murder, mortal, &c. See Ambrosial, and Mar.

AMASS, to heap up. (F., -L., -Gk.) Used by Surrey, on Eccles. c. 3. -F. amasser, 'to pile, heap, gather;' Cot. -F. à masse, to a mass; so that amasser is 'to put into a mass.'-Lat. ad, to; and massam, acc. of massa, a mass. [Curtius remarks concerning this word (ii. 326) that the Latin ss in the middle of a word answers to Gk. (.) - Gk. μαζα, μάζα, a barley-cake; lit. a kneaded lump. - Gk. μάσσειν, to knead. - /MAK, to knead; Curtius, i. 404; Fick, i. 180.

Hence also Lat. macerare, whence E. macerate.

AMATORY, loving. (Lat.) Milton has amatorious, Answer to Eikon Basilike; amatory is used by Bp. Bramhall (died 1663) in a work against Hobbes (Todd). - Lat. amatorius, loving. - Lat. amator, a lover (whence the F. amateur, now used in English). - Lat. amare, to love, with suffix -tor denoting the agent. Der. from pp. amatus of the same Lat. verb, amat-ive, amat-ive-ness. Amatory is a doublet of Amorous, q. v.

AMAZE, to astound. (E. and Scand.) Formerly written amase. The word amased, meaning 'bewildered, infatuated,' occurs three times in the Ancren Riwle, pp. 270, 284, 288. The prefix can here hardly be other than the intensive A.S. d. = G. er = Goth. us.; thus to amase is 'to confound utterly.' We also find the compound form bimased, Ancren Riwle, p. 270. On the rest of the word, see Maze. The prefix is English, the latter syllable is probably Scandinavian. Der. amaz-ed, amaz-ed-ness, amaz-ing, amaz-ing-ly, amaze-ment.

AMAZON, a female warrior. (Gk.) They were said to cut off the right breast in order to use the bow more efficiently. Shak. has Amazon, Mids. N. D. ii. 1. 70; and Amazonian, Cor. ii. 2. 95. - Gk. άμαζών, pl. άμαζόνες, one of a warlike nation of women in Scythia. -Gk. d-, privative; and μαζός, the breast -

MAD, to drip; cf. Gk. μαδάειν, Lat. madere, to be wet; also Gk. μαστόε, the breast; Fick,

AMBASSADOB, a messenger. (F., -Low Lat., -O. H. G.)
Udal, on Math. c. 28, has ambassadour. Also written embassador.
Chaucer has ambassatrye, an embassy, C. T. 4653. -F. ambassadeur, embassadour; Cot. -F. ambassade, an embassy, c. Of this word Both forms are thus accounted for. See All, and Way.

AM, the first pers. sing. pres. of the verb to be. (E.) O. Northumbrian am, as distinct from A.S. com, I am. The full form of the word brian am, as distinct from A.S. com, I am.

and shewn to be foreign by its ending -ade (unknown in Fr., which has -ée for -ade). It comes from Span. ambaxada, a word related to the Low Lat. ambaxiata. [Ducange only gives the forms ambaxata and ambassiata.] This word is derived from Low Lat. ambaziare, ambactiare [to relate, announce], formed from ambactia, a very common term in the Salic Law, meaning 'a mission, embassy. This Lat. ambactia has given rise to E. embassy, q. v. - Low Lat. ambactus, a servant, especially one who is sent on a message; used once by Cæsar, de Bello Gallico, vi. 14. - O.H.G. ambaht, ampaht, a servant. + Goth. andbahts, a servant. + A. S. ambeht, ombiht, a servant; Grein, i. 2. + Icel. ambátt, a bondwoman, handmaid. β. The fullest form appears in the Gothic, and shews that the word is compounded of i. 2. + Icel. ambátt, a bondwoman, handmaid. prefix answers to O. H. G. ant- (later ent-), Lat. ante, Gk. artí, Skt. anti, over against and appearance. the Goth. prefix and-, anda-, and the sb. bahts, a servant. anti. over against, and appears also in Along, and Answer. 8. The sb. bahts only appears in Gothic in composition, but it meant 'devoted,' as is clear from the allied Skt. bhakta, attached, devoted, with the derivative bhakti, worship, devotion, service. Bhakta is the pp. of the verb bhaj, to divide; from the BHIAG, to divide. See Benfey, p. 640; Fick, i. 154; iii. 16. Thus this curious word is fully accounted for, and resolved into the prefix which appears as and- in A.S. and Gothic, and a derivative from BHAG. It may be observed that the O. II. G. ambahti, service, is still preserved in G. in the corrupted form amt. Der. ambassadr-ess. See Embassy.

AMBER, a fossil resin; ambergris. (Arabic.) The resin is named from its resemblance to ambergris, which is really quite a different substance, yet also called amber in early writers. 1. In Holland's Pliny, b. xxxvii. c. 3, the word means the fossil amber. Beaumont and Fletcher use the word amber'd in the sense of 'scented' (Custom of the Country, iii. 2. 6), they must refer to ambergris. **B.** The word is Arabic, and seems to have been borrowed directly.— Ar. 'amber, ambergris, a perfume;' Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 433.

¶ Ambergris is the same word, with addition of F. gris, signifying 'gray.' In Milton, P. R. ii. 344, it is called gris amber. The F. gris is a word of German origin, from O. H. G. grls, gray, used of the

hair; cf. G. greis, hoary

AMBIDEXTROUS, using both hands. (Lat.) Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iv. c. 5, § 10, has 'ambidexterous, or right-handed on both sides.' He also uses ambidexters as a plural sb. - Lat. ambidexter, using both hands equally; not used in classical Latin, and only given by Ducange with a metaphorical sense, viz. as applied to one who is equally ready to deal with spiritual and temporal business. - Lat. ambi-, generally shortened to amb-; and dexter, the right hand. See B. The prefix ambi- is cognate with Gk. ἀμφί, on Dexterous. both sides, whence E. amphi-; Skt. abhi (for ambhi), as used in the comp. abhitas, on both sides; O. H. G. umbi, mod. G. um, around; A. S. embe-, emb-, ymb-, ymb-, around. It is clearly related to Lat. ambo, Gk. άμφω, both, and even to E. both. See Both.

AMBIENT, going about. (Lat.) Used by Milton, P. L. vi. 480. -Lat. ambient, stem of Lat. ambiens, going about. -Lat. amb-(shortened form of ambi-), about; and iens, going, pres. pt. of ire, to (shortened form of amoi-), about; and tens, going, pressive, go.

1. On the prefix, see Ambidextrous, above.

2. The verb ire is from \$\frac{1}{2}\$, to go; cf. Skt. and Zend i, to go; Fick, i. 506.

AMBIGUOUS, doubtful. (Lat.) Sir T. Elyot has ambiguous,
The Governour, bk. iii. c. 4. The sb. ambiguite (printed ambiguite)

The Governour, bk. iii. c. 4. The sb. ambiguite (printed ambiguite) occurs in the Tale of Beryn, ed. Furnivall, 2577. [The adj. is formed with the suffix -ous, which properly represents the F. -eux, and Lat. -osus, but is also frequently used to express the Lat. -us merely; cf. pious, sonorous, &c., from Lat. pius, sonorus.] - Lat. ambiguus, doubtful; lit. driving about. - Lat. ambigere, to drive about, go round about. - Lat. amb- = ambi-, about; and agere, to drive. On the prefix, see Ambidextrous. And see Agent. Der. ambiguous-ly; also

ambigu-it-y, from Lat. acc. ambiguitatem, nom. ambiguitas, doubt.

AMBITION, seeking for preferment. (F., -L.) Spelt ambition
by Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. iii. c. 15; ambicion by Lydgate, Story of Thebes, pt. iii (R.) Ambicion also occurs in the Ayenbite of Inwyt, pp. 17, 22.—F. ambition, given by Cotgrave.—Lat. ambitionem, acc. of ambitio, a going round; esp. used of the canvassing for votes at Rome. - Lat. ambire, supine ambitum, to go round, solicit. [Note that Lat. ambitio and ambitus retain the short i of the supine stum of the simple verb.] - Lat. ambi-, amb-, prefix, about; and ire,

tum of the simple verb.]—Lat. ambi-, amb., prenx, about; and re, to go. 1. On ambi-, see Ambidextrous. 2. The verb ire is from 1, to go; see Ambient. Der. ambiti-ous, ambiti-ous-ly.

AMBLE, to go at a pace between a walk and a trot. (F., -L.)

We find 'fat palfray amblant,' i. e. ambling; King Alisaunder, ed.

Weber, 1. 3461; and see Gower, C. A. i. 210. Chaucer has 'wel ambling,' C. T. 8265; and 'it goth an aumble' = it goes at an easy pace, said of a horse, C. T. 13515; and he calls a lady's horse an ambler, Prol. to C. T. 471.—O. F. ambler, to go at an easy pace.—Lat. ambulare, to walk. See Ambulation. Der, ambler, pre-amble.

AMBROSIA, food of the gods. (Gk.) In Milton, P. L. v. 57; he frequently uses the adj. ambrosial. — Gk. aμβροσία, the food of the gods; fem. of adj. ἀμβρόσιου. - Gk. ἀμβρόσιου, a lengthened form (with suffix -ya) of αμβροτος, immortal. - Gk. αν-, negative prefix, cognate with E. un- (which becomes aμ- before following β); and βροτός, a mortal: but Curtius (i. 413) rather divides the word as α-μβροτοε, where a- is the same negative prefix with loss of ν, and μβροτός is the full form of the word which was afterwards spelt βροτός; the word μβροτός being a corruption of the oldest form μορτός, signifying mortal. — ΜΑR, to die; see Curtius, i. 413; Fick, i. 172. ¶ The Gk. άμβροτος has its exact counterpart in Skt. amrita, immortal, used also to denote the beverage of the gods. Southey spells this word amreeta; see his Curse of Kehama, canto xxiv, and note 93 on 'the amreeta, or drink of immortality.' Der. ambrosi-al, ambrosi-an.

AMBRY, AUMBRY, a cupboard. (F.,-L.) a. Nares remarks that ambry is a corruption of almonry, but this remark only applies to a particular street in Westminster so called. The word in the sense of 'cupboard' has a different origin. **B.** The word is now obsolete, except provincially; it is spelt aumbrie by Tusser, Five Hundred Points, ed. 1573, ii. 5 (Halliwell). Clearly a corruption of O. F. armarie, a repository for arms (Burguy), which easily passed into arm'rie, a'm'rie, and thence into ambry, with the usual excrescent b after m. The O. F. armarie became later armaire, armoire; Cotgrave gives both these forms, and explains them by 'a cupboord, ambrie, little press; any hole, box contrived in, or against, a wall, &c. Hence ambry is a doublet of armory; and both are to be referred to Low Lat. armaria, a chest or cupboard, esp. a bookcase. Another form is armarium, esp. used to denote a repository for arms, which is plainly the original sense. - Lat. arma, arms. See Arms. is remarkable that, as the ambry in a church was sometimes used as a place of deposit for alms, it was popularly connected with alms instead of arms, and looked upon as convertible with almonry. Popular etymology often effects connections of this sort, which come at last to be believed in

AMBULATION, walking about. (Lat.) Used by Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 1. § 4; but uncommon. Of the adj. ambulatory Rich. gives five examples, one from Bp. Taylor's Great Exemplar, pt. iii. s. 13. Formed with F. suffix -tion, but really directly from Latin. - Lat. acc. ambulationem, from nom. ambulatio, a walking about. —Lat. ambulatus, pp. of ambulare, to walk about. β. Curtius (ii. 74) seems right in taking ambulare as short for amb-bu-lare, where ambis the usual shortened form of ambi, around, and bu-lare contains the root ba, to go, which is so conspicuous in Gk. in βά-σιε, a going, βα-δίζειν, to walk, βαίν-ειν, to go, aorist ἔβην. 1. On the prefix ambi-, see Ambidextrous. 2. On the ✓ BA, older form GA, see Base, substantive. Der. ambulat-ory (from ambulatus, pp. of ambulatus). From the same root, amble, per-ambulate, pre-amble. See Amble. Also F. ambul-ance, a movable hospital, now adopted into English.

AMBUSCADE, an ambush. (Span., - Low Lat., - Scand.) At first, spelt ambuscado; see Ben Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ed. Wheatley, ii. 4. 16, and the note. Dryden has ambuscade, tr. of Æneid, vi. 698; Richardson, by a misprint, attributes the word to Spenser. -Span. ambuscado, an ambuscade; see ambush in Meadows, Eng.-Span. section; but the commoner form is emboscada. - Span. ambuscado, placed in ambush, usually spelt emboscado, pp. of emboscar, to set in ambush. - Low Lat. imboscare; see Ambush.

AMBUSH, a hiding in a wood. (F., -Low Lat., -Scand.) In Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas. i. 3. 41. A corruption of an older embush or *enbush*, which was originally a *verb*, signifying 'to set in ambush.'
The corruption from e to a was due to Spanish influence; see above. Rob. of Brunne, in his tr. of P. Langtoft, has enbussement, p. 187, bussement, p. 242; also the pp. enbussed, set in ambush, p. 187, as well as the simple form bussed on the same page. In all these cases, ss stands for sh, as in Rob. of Gloucester. Gower has embuisshed, embusshement, C. A. i. 260, iii. 208.—O. F. embuscher, embuissier, to set in ambush. - Low Lat. imboscare, to set in ambush, lit. 'to set in a bush,' still preserved in Ital. imboscare. - Lat. in-, in (which becomes im- before b); and Low Lat. boscus, a bush, wood, thicket, whence O. F. bos, mod. F. bois. This word is really of Scandinavian

origin. See Bush. Der. ambush-ment; and see above.
AMELIORATE, to better. (F., - Lat.) Not in Not in early use. Formed with suffix -ate; on which see Abbreviate. - F. ameliorer, to better, improve; see Cotgrave. - F. prefix a = Lat. ad; and meliorer, to make better, also given by Cotgrave. - Lat. ad, to; and Low Lat. meliorare, to make better; Ducange. - Lat. ad; and melior,

better. See Meliorate. Der. ameliorat-ion.

AMEN, so be it. (L., -Gk., -Heb.) Used in the Vulgate version of Matt. vi. 13, &c. -Gk. αμήν, verily. - Heb. αmen, adv. verily, so be it; from adj. amen, firm, true, faithful; from vb. aman, to sustain, support, found, fix.

AMENABLE, easy to lead. (F., = L.) Spelt amesnable by Spen-

ser, View of the State of Ireland (R.); but the s is superfluous; printed ameanable in the Globe edition, p. 622, col. 2, l. 1. Formed, by the common F. suffix -able, from the F. verb. - F. amener, 'to bring or lead unto; 'Cot. Burguy gives the O. F. spellings as amener and amenier. - F. a-, prefix (Lat. ad); and F. mener, to conduct, to drive. - Low. Lat. minare, to conduct, to lead from place to place; also, to expel, drive out, chase away; Ducange. - Lat. minari, to threaten. - Lat. minæ, projections; also, threats. - Lat. minere, to project. See Eminent and Menace. Der. amen-abl-y. From the same root, de-mean, q. v.

AMEND, to free from faults. (F.,-L.) M. E. amenden, to better, repair; Chaucer, C. T. 10510; Ancren Riwle, p. 420. Hence amendement, Gower, C. A. ii. 373. - O. F. amender (mod. F. amender), to amend, better. - Lat. emendare, to free from fault, correct. [For the unusual change from e to a, see Brachet's Hist. Grammar, sect. 28.] - Lat. e = ex, out out, away from; and mendum, or menda, a blemish, fault. 1. On the prefix ex, see Ex.. 2. The menda, a blemish, fault. Lat. menda has its counterpart in the Skt. minda, a personal defect; Curtius, i. 418; Fick, i. 711. The remoter origin is unknown; but it is prob. connected with Lat. minor, less, minuere, to diminish. See Minor. Der. amend-able, amend-ment; also amends, q. v. And see Mend.

AMENDS, reparation. (F., -L.) M. E. pl. amendes, amendis, common in the phr. to maken amendes, to make amends; Will. of Palerne, 3919; Ayenbite of Inwyt, pp. 113, 148.—O. F. amende, reparation, satisfaction, a penalty by way of recompense. See

AMENITY, pleasantness. (F., -L.) The adj. amen, pleasant, occurs in Lancelot of the Laik, ed. Skeat, l. 999; spelt amene in a quotation from Lydgate in Halliwell. Sir T. Browne has amenity. Vulg. Errors, b. vii. c. 6. § 3.—F. amenité, 'amenity, pleasantness; Cot.—Lat. acc. amoenitatem, from nom. amoenitas, pleasantness.— Lat. amoenus, pleasant. The root appears in the Lat. amare, to love. See Amorous.

AMERCE, to fine. (F.,-L.) M. E. amercien, amercen, to fine, mulct. 'And though ye mowe amercy hem, late [let] mercy be taxour;' P. Plowman, B. vi. 40. 'Amercyn in a corte or lete, amercio;' Prompt. Parv. p. 11.—O. F. amercier, to fine; Roquesort. a. The Low Latin form is americare, to fine (Ducange); observe the citation of america above. β. The prefix is the O. F. a., from Lat. ad, and the Lat. word should rather have been spelt ammericare with double m, as ad- may become am- before a following m, and constantly does so in Italian. - O. F. mercier, sometimes 'to pay, acquit,' according to Roquefort, but the usual sense is 'to thank,' i.e. to pay in thanks; cf. Low Lat. merciare, to fix a fine; Ducange. — O. F. mercit, merchi (mod. F. merci), thanks, pity, compassion, pardon. [The corresponding Low Lat. mercia means (1) traffic; (2) a fine; (3) pity; but is merely the F. merci Latinised, though it is used in more senses.] The O. F. mercit corresponds to Ital. mercede, Span. merced, thanks, reward, recompence. - Lat. mercedem, acc. case of merces, reward, hire, wages; also used of reward in the sense of punishment; also of detriment, cost, trouble, pains; and so easily passing into the sense of fine. In late times, it acquired also the sense of 'mercy, pity,' as noted by Ducange, s. v. Merces. Even in good Latin, it approaches the sense of 'fine,' 'mulct,' very nearly. See, c. g. Virgil's use of 'mercede suorum,' at the expense of their people, by the sacrifice of their people, Æn. vii. 316; and cf. people, by the sacrifice of their people, Æn. vii. 316; and ci. Cicero, Tuscul. 3. 6. 12: 'nam istuc nihil dolere, non sine magna mercede contingit, immanitatis in animâ, stuporis in corpore.' The only other Lat. word with which mercia can be connected is mera, and perhaps in sense (1) it is so connected; but senses (2) and (3) must go together. See further under **Morcy**. ¶ The etymology has been confused by Blount, in his Law Dictionary, s. v. Amerciament, and by other writers, who have supposed the F. merci to be connected with Lat. misericordia (with which it has no connection whatever), and who have strained their definitions and explanations accordingly Der. amerce-ment, amercia-ment; the latter being a Latinised form.

AMETHYST, a precious stone. (Gk.) 'As for the amethyst, as well the herb as the stone of that name, they that think that both the one and the other is (sic) so called because they withstand drunkenness, miscount themselves, and are deceived; Holland, tr. of Plutarch's Morals, p. 560. Boyle, Works, vol. i. p. 513, uses the adj. amethystine. - Lat. amethystus, used by Pliny, 37.9. [Note: directly from the Latin, the F. form being ametiste in Cotgrave. However, the form amatiste, from the Old French, is found in the 13th century; Old. Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 98, l. 171.] = Gk. ἀμέθυστος, sb. a remedy against drunkenness; an amethyst, from its supposed virtue in that way. = Gk. ἀμέθυστος, adj. not drunken. = Gk. ἀ-, privative; and μεθωί to be drunken. Cl. the steam deink wine. compate and μεθύειν, to be drunken. - Gk. μέθν, strong drink, wine; cognate with E. mead. See Mead. Der. amethyst-ine.

AMIABLE, friendly; worthy of love. (F., - L.) 'She was so

aimiable and fre; Rom. Rose, 1226. 'The amiable tonge is the tree of life; 'Chaucer, Pers. Tale, De Ira. O. F. aimiable, friendly; also loveable, by confusion with aimable (Lat. amabilis). Lat. amicabilis, friendly, amicable. - Lat. amica-re, to make friendly; with suffix-bilis, used in forming adjectives from verbs. - Lat. amicus, a friend; prop. an adj., friendly, loving. — Lat. ama-re, to love; with suffix -ka, Schleicher, Comp. sect. 231. See Amorous. Der. amiable-ness, amiabl-y; amiabil-i-ty, formed by analogy with amicability, &c. Amicability and amiability are doublets.

AMICABLE, friendly. (Lat.) In Levins, ed. 1570. Used by Bp. Taylor, Peacemaker (R.); he uses amicableness in the same work. [Formed with suffix -ble as if from French, but really taken directly from Latin.] - Lat. amicabilis, friendly; whence the O.F. aimiable. Thus amicable and amiable are doublets. See Amiable. Der. amicabl-y, amicable-ness.

AMICE, a robe for pilgrims, &c. (F.,-L.) 'Came forth, with pilgrim steps, in amice gray;' Milton, P. R. iv. 427. - F. amict, 'an amict, or amice; part of a massing priest's habit;' Cot. The O.F. also has the forms amicte and amis (Burguy); the latter of which comes nearest to the English. - Lat. amictus, a garment thrown about one. - Lat. amictus, pp. of amicire, to throw round one, wrap about. -Lat. am-, short for amb-, ambi-, around; and incere, we cast. [Cf. eiicere, to cast out, from e, out, and incere.] For the prefix ambi-, see Ambidextrous; for the Lat. iacere, see Jet. AMID, AMIDST, in the middle of. (E.)

Amidst is common in Milton, P. L. i. 791; &c. He also uses amid. Shak. also has both forms. a. Anidst is not found in earlier English, and the final t is merely excrescent (as often after s), as in whilst, amongst, from the older forms whiles, amonges. **3.** The M. E. forms are amiddes, P. Plowman, B. xiii. 82; in middes, Pricke of Conscience, 2038; amidde, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 143; on midden, O. Eng. Homilies, i. 87. γ . Of these, the correct type is the earliest, viz. on midden; whence on-midde, a-midde were formed by the usual loss of final n, and the change of on to a, as in abed, afont, asleep. 8. The form amiddes was produced by adding the adverbial suffix -s, properly the sign of a gen. case, but commonly used to form adverbs. - A. S. on middan, in the middle; see examples in Grein, ii. 249, s. v. midde. Here on is the prep. (mod. E. on), used, as often elsewhere, with the sense of in; and middan is the dat. case of midde, sb. the middle; formed from the adj. mid, middle, cognate with Lat. medius. See Middle.

AMISS, adv. wrongly. (E. and Scand.) a. In later authors awkwardly used as a sb.; thus 'urge not my amiss;' Shak. Sonn. 151. But properly an adverb, as in 'That he ne doth or saith somtym amis;' Chaucer, C. T. 11092. The error was due to the fact that misse, without a-, meant 'an error' in early times, as will appear. B. Amiss stands for M. E. on misse, lit. in error, where on (from A. S. on) has the usual sense of 'in,' and passes into the form a-, as in so many other cases; cf. abed, afoot, asleep. Y. Also misse is the dat. case from nom. misse, a dissyllabic word, not used as a sb. in A.S., but borrowed from the Icel. missa, a loss; also used with the notion of 'error' in composition, as in Icel. mis-taka, to take in error, whence E. mistake. The M. E. misse hence acquired the sense of 'guilt,' offence,' as in 'to mende my misse,' to repair my error; Will. of

Palerne, 532. See Miss.

AMITY, friendship. (F.,-L.) Udal, Pref. to St. Marke, has amitie (R.) - F. amitie, explained by Cotgrave to mean 'amity, friendship, &c. - O. F. amiste, amisted, amistied; - Span. amistad, Ital. amistà (for amistate). - Low Lat. amicitatem, acc. of amicitas, friendship, a vulgar form, not recorded by Ducange, but formed by analogy with mendicitas from mendicus, antiquitas from antiquus; see Brachet. - Lat. amicus, friendly. - Lat. ama-re, to love, with suffix -ka. Sec Amiable, Amorous. It is of course impossible to derive the old Romance forms from Lat. amicitia, friendship, the classical form.

AMMONIA, an alkali. (Gk.) A modern word, adopted as a contraction of sal ammoniae, Lat. sal ammoniaeum, rock-salt; common in old chemical treatises, and still more so in treatises on alchemy. [Chaucer speaks of sal armoniac, C. T. Group G, 798, 824; and in the Theatrum Chemicum we often meet with sal armeniacum, i. e. Armenian salt. This, however, would seem to be due to corruption or confusion.] - Gk. αμμωνιακόν, sal ammoniac, rock-salt; Dioscorides. - Gk. αμμωνιάs, Libyan. - Gk. αμμων, the Libyan Zeus-Ammon; said to be an Egyptian word; Herodotus, ii. 42. It is said that sal ammoniae was first obtained near the temple of Jupiter Ammon.

AMMONITE, a kind of fossil shell. (Gk.) Modern. Formed by adding the suffix -ite to the name Ammon. The fossil is sometimes called by the Lat. name of cornu Ammonis, the horn of Ammon, because it much resembles a closely twisted ram's horn, and was fancifully likened to the horns of Jupiter Ammon, who was represented

as a man with the horns of a ram. See above.

AMMUNITION, store for defence. (Lat.) Used by Bacon. 'She was so Advice to Sir G. Villiers (R.) [Formed with F. suffix -tion, but borrowed from late Latin.]—Low Lat. admunitionem, acc. of admunitio defence, fortification. [The change of adm- to amm- in Latin words is not uncommon, and is the rule in Italian.]—Lat. ad-, to; and munitio, desence. - Lat. munire, to fortify, esp. to desend with a wall; originally spelt moenire, and connected with Lat. moenia, walls, fortifications. ¶ Curtius connects this with Gk. ἀμίνειν, to keep off, and suggests ΛMU, possibly meaning 'to bind;' i. 403. Otherwise

Fick, i. 724.

AMNESTY, a pardon of offenders; lit. a forgetting of offences. (F., = Gk.) Used in the Lat. form amnestia by Howell, b. iii. letter 6. Barrow has amnesty, vol. iii. serm. 41. - F. amnestie, which Cotgrave explains by 'forgetfulness of things past.'—Lat. amnestia, merely a Latinised form of the Gk. word. [Ducange gives amnescia, but this form is probably due to the fact that t is constantly mistaken for c in MSS., and is frequently so printed.] - Gk. ἀμνηστία, a forgetfulness, esp. of wrong; hence, an amnesty. - Gk. αμνηστος, forgotten, unremembered. - Gk. d-, privative; and uvaoua, I remember; from a stem mná, which is a secondary form from an older MAN; cf. Lat. me-min-i, I remember. - MAN, to think; cf. Skt. man, to think. See Mean, v.

AMONG, AMONGST, amidst. (E.) a. The form amongst, like amidst, is not very old, and has assumed an additional final t, such as is often added after s; cf. whilst, amidst, from the older forms whiles, amiddes. Amongist occurs in Torrent of Portugal, 1. 2126; but I suppose it does not occur earlier than near the end of the fourteenth century.

3. The usual form is amonges, as in P.

Plowman, B. v. 129; amonge is also common, id. v. 169. Earlier, the commonest form is among, Ancren Riwle, p. 158. Y. Amonges is formed by adding the usual adverbial suffix es, properly a genitive form, and amonge by adding the adverbial suffix -e, also common, properly a dative form. - A. S. onmang, prep. among, Levit. xxiv. 10; the forms on genang (John, iv. 31) and genang (Mark, iii. 3) also occur, the last of the three being commonest. B. Thus the prefix B. Thus the prefix is A. S. on, and the full form onmang, used as a preposition. Like most prepositions, it originated with a substantive, viz. A. S. (ge)mang, a crowd, assembly, lit. a mixture; so that on mang(e) or on gemang(e) meant 'in a crowd.' - A. S. mengan, mangan, to mix; Grein, ii. 231.

See Mingle. AMOROUS, full of love. (F.,-L.) Gower has amorous, C. A. i. 89; it also occurs in the Romaunt of the Rose, 83. - O. F. amoros, mod. F. amoureux. - Low Lat. amorosus, full of love; Ducange. Formed with the common Lat, suffix -osus from the stem amor. - Lat. amor., stem of amor, love. - Lat. amare, to love.

There seems little doubt that this Lat. word has lost an original initial k, and that Lat. am-are stands for cam-are; cf. Lat. carus, dear, which stands for camrus, cognate with Skt. kamra, beautiful, charming; Benfey, p. 158. Thus Lat. am-are is cognate with Skt. kam, to love; and Lat. amor with Skt. kuma, love (also the god of love, like Amor in Latin). - KAM, to love; Fick, i. 296. 🐠 A similar loss of initial k has taken place in the English word ape, q. v. Der. amorous-ly, amorous-ness. Also F. amour, love (now used in Eng.), from Lat. amorem, acc. case of amor, love.

AMORPHOUS, formless. (Gk.) Modern. Formed from Gk.

AMOBPHOUS, formless. (Gr.) Modern. Formed from Gr. d., privative; and Gr. μορφή, shape, form. Possibly from the MAPI, to grasp, in μάρπτειν; Curtius, ii. 62.

AMOUNT, to mount up to. (F., - L.) M. E. amounten, to mount up to, come up to, esp. in reckoning. Chaucer, C. T. 3890, 4989, 10422; Rob. of Glouc. 497. We find amuntet, ascends, in Old Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 28. - O. F. amonter, to amount to. - O. F. a mont, towards or to a mountain, to a large heap. [The adv. amont is also common, in the sense of 'uphill,' 'upward,' and is formed by joining a with mont.] - Lat. ad montem, lit. to a mountain; where montem is the acc. case of mons, a mountain. See Mount. Mountain. Der. amount, sb.

AMPHI, prefix. (Gk.) The strict sense is 'on both sides,'—Gk. αμφί, on both sides; also, around. + Lat. ambi-, amb-, on both sides, around; see Ambidextrous, where other cognate forms are given. Der. amphi-bious, amphi-brach, amphi-theatre.

AMPHIBIOUS, living both on land and in water. (Gk.) In Sir T. Browne's Vulg. Errors, bk. iii. c. 13. § 8.—Gk. ἀμφίβιοι, living a double life, i. e. both on land and water. —Gk. ἀμφί, here used in the sense of 'double;' and $\beta(\omega)$, life, from the same root as the Lat.

uinidus; see Vivid. On the prefix Amphi-, see above.

AMPHIBRACH, a foot in prosody. (Gk.) A name given, in

prosody, to a foot composed of a short syllable on each side of a long one (υ – υ). – Gk. ἀμφίβραχυε, the same. – Gk. ἀμφί, on both sides and Bpaxis, short; cognate with Lat. breuis, short, whence E. brief. See Amphi-, and Brief.

and θέατρον, a theatre, place for seeing shows. - Gk. θεάομαι, I see.

- ✓ OAF, to look, stare at; Curtius, i. 314.

AMPLE, full, large. (F., - L.) Used by Hall, Hen. VIII, an. 31. Fox and Udal use the obsolete derivative ampliate, and Burnet has ampliation; from Lat. ampliare, to augment. - F. ample, which Cotgrave explains by 'full, ample, wide, large,' &c. = Lat. amplus, large, spacious. ¶ Explained by Corssen (i. 368, ii. 575) as = ambi-pulus, i. c. full on both sides; where pulus = para, full; see Amphi and Full. Der. ampli-tude; ampli-fy (F. amplifier, from Lat. amplificare); ampli-fic-at-ion; see amplifier and amplification in Cotgrave. Also ambl-v. amble-ness.

AMPUTATE, to cut off round about, prune. (Lat.) Sir T. Browne has amputation, Vulg. Errors, b. iv. c. 5. § 1. On the suffix -ate, see Abbreviate. - Lat. amputare, to cut off round about, pp. amputatus. - Lat. am-, short for amb-, ambi-, round about (on which see Ambidextrous); and Lat. putare, to cleanse, also to lop or prune trees. - Lat. putus, pure, clean; from the same root as Pure, q. v. See Curtius, i. 349. Der. amputat-ion.

AMULET, a charm against evil. (F., -L., -Arabic.) Used by Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 5, part 3. - F. amulette, 'a countercharm; 'Cot. - Lat. amuletum, a talisman, esp. one hung round the neck (Pliny). Of Arabic origin; cf. Arab. himáyil, a sword-belt; a small Korán suspended round the neck as an amulet; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 204; Richardson explains it as 'a shoulder sword-belt, an amulet, charm, preservative,' Pers. and Arab. Dict., ed. 1806, p. 382. The literal sense is 'a thing carried.'-Arab. hamala, he carried; cf. Arab. hammúl, a porter, haml, a burthen; Palmer's Pers. Dict. coll. 203, 204. And see Pihan, Glossaire des Mots Français tirés de l'Arabe, p. 38.

AMUSE, to engage, divert. (F.) Milton has amus'd, P. L. vi. 581, 623; it also occurs in Holland's Plutarch, p. 345.—F. amuser, to amuse, to make to muse or think of; wonder or gaze at; to put into a dump; to stay, hold, or delay from going forward by discourse, questions, or any other amusements; 'Cot. - F. a-, prefix (Lat. ad), at; and O. F. muser, to stare, gaze fixedly, like a simpleton, whence E. muse, verb, used by Chaucer, C. T. Group B, 1033. See Muse, v. Der. amus-ing, amus-ing-ly, amuse-ment; also amus-ive, used in Thomson's Seasons, Spring, 216.

AN, A, the indef. article. (E.) The final n is occasionally preserved before a consonant in Layamon's Brut, which begins with the words An presst was on leaden, where the later text has A prest was in londe. This shews that the loss of n before a consonant was taking place about A.D. 1200. - A.S. an, often used as the indef. article; see examples in Grein, i. 30; but properly having the sense of 'one,' being the very word from which mod. E. one is derived.

AN-, A-, negative prefix. (Gk.) Gk. dv-, d-, negative prefix, of which the full form is ava-; see Curtius, i. 381. Cognate with the Skt. an-, a, Zend ana, an, a, Lat. in, G. and E. un, O. Irish an, all negative prefixes. See Un. The form an-occurs in several words in English, e. g. an-archy, an-ecdote, an-eroid, an-odyne, an-omaly, an-onymous. form a- is still commoner; e. g. a-byss, a-chromatic, a-maranth, a-symptote, a-tom, a-sylum.

AN, if. (Scand.) See And.

ANA-, AN-, prefix. (Gk.) It appears as an- in an-eurism, a kind of tumour. The usual form is ana-, as in ana-logy, ana-baptist. From Gk. dvá, upon, on, often up; also back, again; it has the same form ana in Gothic, and is cognate with E. on. See On.

ANABAPTIST, one who baptises again. (Gk.) Used by Hooker, Eccl. Polity, v. 62. Formed by prefixing the Gk. dvd, again, to baptist. See above, and Baptist. So also ana-baptism. ANACHRONISM, an error in chronology. (Gk.) Used by Walpole; Anecd. of Painting, vol. i. c. 2. From Gk. ἀναχρονισμός, an anachronism. - Gk. dvaxpoviseiv, to refer to a wrong time. - Gk. dva, up, sometimes used in composition in the sense of 'back-

wards; and xpovo, time. See Ana- and Chronic.
ANÆSTHETIC, a substance used to render persons insensible to pain. (Gk.) Modern. Formed by prefixing the Gk. άν-, cognate with E. un-, a negative prefix, to Gk. αἰσθητικός, perceptive, full of

perception.

wards:

perception. See Æsthetics.

ANAGRAM, a change in a word due to transposition of letters. (F., -Gk.) Ben Jonson, in his Masque of Hymen, speaks of 'IUNO, whose great name Is UNIO in the anagram. - F. anagramme (Cotgrave). - Lat. anagramma, borrowed from Gk. - Gk. ανάγραμμα, an grave). — Lat. thing, the sales used in a distributive sense; and γράμμα, a written character, letter. — Gk. γράφειν, to write, originally to cut, scratch marks; allied to E. grave. See Grave. Der. ana-See Amphi-, and Brief.

AMPHITHEATRE, an oval theatre. (Gk.) From Gk. dμφιθέατρον, a theatre with seats all round the arena. [Properly neuter from dμφιθέατρος, i. e. seeing all round.] = Gk. dμφί, on both sides;

Βίωκναπ, who transposed his name to Nu hony in a B! gramm-at-ic-al, anagramm-at-ic-al-ly, anagramm-at-ist. of anagrams. Gk. Αρσινόη, Arsinoe, transposed to lev "Hpas, Hera's violet. Lat. Galenus, Galen, transposed to angelus, an angel. E. John

ANALOGY, proportion, correspondence. (F., -Gk.) Tyndal has analogie, Works, p. 473. - F. analogie; Cot. - Lat. analogia. - Gk. ἀναλογία, equality of ratios, correspondence, analogy. - Gk. ἀνά, Tyndal up, upon, throughout; and a form λογία, made by adding the suffix ya (=Gk, -a) to the stem of λόγοs, a word, a statement, account, proportion. =Gk. λέγειν, to speak. See Logic. Der. analog-ic-al, analog-ic-al-ly, analog-ise, analog-ism, analog-ist, analog-ous; also analogue (F. analogue, prop. an adj. signifying analogous, from Gk. adj.

ανάλογος, proportionate, conformable).

ANALYSE, to resolve into parts. (Gk.) Sir T. Browne, Hydriotaphia, c. 3, says 'what the sun compoundeth, fire analyseth, not transmutcth.' Ben Jonson has analytic, Poetaster, A. v. sc. 1. Cotgrave gives no related word in French, and perhaps the F. analyser is comparatively modern. Most likely the word analytic was borrowed directly from the Gk. ἀναλυτικόε, and the verb to analyse may easily have been formed directly from the sb. analysis, i. e. Gk. dνάλυσιs, a loosening, resolving. - Gk. ἀναλύειν, to loosen, undo, resolve. - Gk. dva, back; and λύειν, to loosen. See Loosen. Der. analys-t; the words analysis and analytic are directly from the Gk.; from the last

are formed analytic-al, analytic-al-ly.

ANAPEST, ANAPEST, the name of a foot in prosody. (Gk.) Only used in reference to prosody.—Lat. anapassus.—Gk. avanaoros, struck back, rebounding; because the foot is the reverse of a dactyl. - Gk. dvanaleiv, to strike back or again. - Gk. dvá; and naleiv, to strike. - A PAW, to strike; cf. Lat. pauire, to strike, beat; Skt. pavi, the thunderbolt of Indra. Curtius, i. 333. Fick gives PU, to strike; i. 146. There are, strictly, no anapests in English, our metre being regulated by accent, not by quantity. An anapest is marked ..., the reverse of the dactyl, or -...

ANARCHY, want of government in a state. (F., -Gk.) Milton has anarch, P. L. ii. 988; and anarchy, P. L. ii. 896. -F. anarchie, an anarchy, a commonwealth without a head or governour; 'Cot. -Gk. dvapxia, a being dvapxos. -Gk. dvapxos, without head or to the commonwealth without a head or governour; 'Cot. -Gk. dvapxia, a being dvapxos. -Gk. dvapxos, without head or to the commonwealth without a head or governour contents. -Gk. dv- (E. un-); and dρχόs, a ruler. -Gk. dρχειν, to rule, to be the first; cognate, according to Curtius (i. 233), with Skt. arh, to be Der. anarch-ic, anarch-ic-al, anarch-ism, anarch-ist.

ANATHEMA, a curse. (L., -Gk.) Bacon, Essay on Goodness, refers to anathema as used by St. Paul. - Lat. anathema, in the Vulgate version of Rom. ix. 3. - Gk. ἀνάθεμα, lit. a thing devoted; hence, a thing devoted to evil, accursed. - Gk. ανατίθημι, I devote. -Gk. dvd, up; and τίθημι, I lay, place, put. - Δ DHA, to put, set; see Doom. Der. anathemat-ise (from stem dvaθεματ- of sb. dvdθεμα)

in Sir T. Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665, p. 348.

ANATOMY, the art of dissection. (F., -Gk.)

Anatomy, in old writers, commonly means 'a skeleton,' as being a thing on which anatomy has been performed; see Shak. Com. Errors, v. 238. Gascoigne has a poem on The Anatomye of a Lover. - F. anatomie, 'anatomy; a section of, and looking into, all parts of the body; also, an anatomy, or carkass cut up; Cot.—Lat. anatomia.—Gk. avaτομία, of which a more classical form is ἀνατομή, dissection. - Gk. dνατέμνειν, to cut up, cut open. - Gk. dνά; and τέμνειν, to cut. See Tome. Der. anatom-ic-al, anatom-ise, anatom-ist.

ANCESTOR, a predecessor, forefather. (F., -L.) essour, ancestre, anneestre. Chaucer has anneestre, C. T. 6713, 6741.

Ancestre, Rob. of Brunne's tr. of Langtoft, p. 9; ancessour, id. p.
177. B. Ancestor is formed from ancessour by the insertion of excrescent t, not uncommon after s; as in whilst, amongst, from the older whiles, amonges. - O. F. ancessour, a predecessor. - Lat. antecessorem, acc. case of antecessor, a fore-goer. - Lat. ante, before; and cedere, pp. cessus, to go. See Code. Der. ancestr-al, ancestr-y, ancestr-ess.

ANCHOR, a hooked iron instrument to hold a ship in its place.

(F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. anker, Havelok, 521. [The word was originally from the French, but the spelling has been modified to make it look more like the Latin.] -O. F. ancre (mod. F. ancre), an anchor. -Lat. ancora, sometimes spelt anchora, which is not so good a form. -Gk. άγκυρα, an anchor; Max Müller, Lectures, i. 108, note; 8th [Curtius, i. 160, cites a Lat. form ancus, having a crooked arm; which is, of course, closely related to Lat. uncus, a hook, Gk. δγκοε, a bend, Gk. ἀγκάν, a bend; also to Skt. anch, to bend.] — √ AK, ANK, to bend, curve; Fick, i. 6. See Angle, a hook. Der.

anchor, verb, anchor-age.

ANCHORET, ANCHORITE, a recluse, hermit. (F., - Gk.) The former is the better spelling. 1. The M. E. has the form aners, which is rather common, and used by Wyclif, Langland, and others; esp. in the phrase Ancren Riwle, i. e. the rule of (female) anchorets, the title of a work written early in the 13th century. Shak, has an chor, Hamlet, iii. 2. 229. This M. E. word is modified from the A. S. ancra, or ancer, a hermit. 2. The A. S. ancer-lif, i. e. 'hermit-life' is used to translate the Lat. uita anachoretica in Beda's Eccl. Hist. iv. 28; and the word ancer is no native word, but a mere corruption of the Low Lat. anachoreta, a hermit, recluse.

28. The more modern

form anchoret, which occurs in Burton's Anat. of Melan. p. 125 (ed. 1827), is from the French. - F. anachorete, 'the hermit called an ankrosse [corruption of ankress, a female anker or anchoret] or anchorite; 'Cot. - Low Lat. anachoreta, a recluse. - Gk. drawomrńs, a Cot. - Low Lat. anachoreta, a recluse. - Gk. αναχωρητής, a recluse, lit. one who has retired from the world. - Gk. ἀναχωρείν, to retire. - Gk. ἀνά, back; and χωρέειν, χωρείν, to withdraw, make room. - Gk. χωροε, space, room; related to χωρίε, asunder, apart; also to Skt. ha, to abandon, leave, forsake; Curtius, i. 247. - 4 GHA, to abandon, leave; Fick, i. 78.

to abandon, leave; Fick, 1. 78.

ANCHOVY, a small fish. (Span.) Formerly written anchove. Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy, speaks of 'sausages, anchoves, tobacco, caveare;' p. 106, ed. 1827.—Span. (and Portug.) anchova.

Remoter origin uncertain. Mahn (in Webster) says 'a word of Iberian origin, lit. a dried or pickled fish, from Biscayan antzua, anchua, anchuva, dry.' I find the Basque forms anchoa, dinchua, dinchova, signifying 'anchovy,' in the Dict. François-Basque by M.-H.-L. Fabre. Again, in the Diccionaria Trilingue del padre Manuel de Larramendi in Spanish Basque, and Latin I find: 'Sec. aplicade. Larramendi, in Spanish, Basque, and Latin, I find: 'Seco, aplicado à los pechos de la muger, anizua, anizutua, l.at. siccus,' i.e. dry, applied to a woman's breasts, Basque anizuta, anizutua, Lat. siccus. Perhaps Mahn's suggestion is correct.

ANCIENT (1), old. (F., -L.) Skelton has annoy-utly, Works, ed. Dyce, i. 7. The M. E. form is auncien, Mandeville, p. 93; thus the final t is excrescent, as in tyrant.—O. F. ancien (mod. F. ancien), old; cognate with Ital. anziano, Span. anciano. - Low Lat. antianus, old, Ducange. Formed by Lat. suffix -anus from Lat. ante. - Lat. ante, before. See Ante. Der. ancient-ly, ancient-ness.

ANCIENT (2), a banner, standard-bearer. (F., -L.) In Shak.

I Hen. IV, iv. 2. 34; cf. Oth. i. 1. 33. Here (as above) the t is excrescent, and ancient stands for ancien, prob. a corruption of O. F. enseigne, 'an ensigne, auncient, standard-bearer;' Cot. See Ensign. AND, copulative conjunction. (E.) Common from the earliest times. A.S. and, also written ond. + O. Sax. ende, and. + O. Fries. ande, and, an, end, en. + Du. en. + Icel. enda, if, even if, moreover (rather differently used, but the same word). + O. H. G. anti, enti, inti, unti; mod. G. und. ¶ 1. The remoter origin does not seem to have been satisfactorily traced, but it can hardly be separated from the A. S. prefix and (occurring in along and answer), and the Gothic prefix and, which are clearly related to the Lat. ante, before, Gk. drri, over against, Skt. anti, a Vedic form, equivalent to Gk. drri, over against; (see antika, vicinity, in Benfey's Skt. Dict. p. 28.) This sense of 'over against' is fairly well preserved in G. entgegen, and in the A. S. andswarian, E. an-swer; and from this sense to its use as a copulative conjunction is an easy step. See Answer. 2. The Icelandic use of enda in the sense not only of 'moreover,' but of 'if,' is the obvious origin of the use of the M. E. and in the sense of 'if.' Thus we have in Havelok, a poem with marked Scandinavianisms, the sentence, 'And thou wile my conseil tro, Ful wel shal ich with the do;' i.e. if you will trust my counsel, I will do very well by you; 1. 2861. 3. In order to differentiate the senses, i. e. to mark off the two meanings of and more readily, it became at last usual to drop the final d when the word was used in the sense of 'if;' a use very common in Shakespeare. Thus Shakespeare's an is nothing but a Scandinavian use of the common word and. When the force of an grew misty, it was reduplicated by the addition of 'if;' so that an if, really meaning 'if-if,' is of common occurrence. Neither is there anything remarkable in the use of and if as another spelling of an if; and it has been preserved in this form in a well-known passage in the Bible: 'But and if,' Matt. xxiv. 48. 4. There is, perhaps, an

etymological connection with end. See End.
ANDANTE, slow, slowly. (Ital.) A musical term. Borrowed from Ital. andante, adj. going; sb. a moderate movement. It is properly the pres. part. of the verb andare, to go. Probably from the same root as E. alley. See Alley.

ANDIRON, a kitchen fire-dog. (F.)

The M. E. forms are numbered to the property of the same root.

merous, as anderne, aunderne, aundirne, aundire, awndyern, &c. In the Prompt. Parv. p. 19, we have 'Aunderne, aundyryn, aundyrn, andena, ipoporgium.' In Wright's Vocabularies, p. 171, we have 'Aundyrnes, les chenes;' and at p. 197, 'A aundyre, andena.' [It is clear that the ending -iron is a corruption, upon English soil, in order to give the word some sort of sense in English; such corruptions are not uncommon.] The form aundyre comes very near to the original French. = O. F. andier (mod. F. landier, i. e. l'andier, the article being prefixed as in lierre, ivy, from Lat. hedera), a fire-dog. ¶ The remoter origin is obscure; but it may be noted that the Low Lat. forms are numerous, viz. andasium, a fire-dog, prop for supporting the logs, and, with the same sense, andedus, andena (quoted above in the extract from the Prompt. Parv.), anderia, anderius. The F. form corresponds with the two last of these. The form andaisium closely corresponds with Span. andas, a frame or bier on which to carry a person; cf. Portuguese andas, 'a bier, or rather, the two poles belonging

to it.' Vieyra; also Port. andor, 'a bier to carry images in a procession, a sort of sedan; 'id. The various forms so persistently retain the stem and- as to point to the Span, and Port. andar, Ital. andare, O. F. aner, to go, walk, step, move, be carried about, as the source. See Alley. 2. No certain origin of this word has been given. We may, however, easily see that the E. iron formed, originally, no part of it. We can tell, at the same time, how it came to be added, viz. by confusion with the A.S. brand-isen, lit. a 'brand-iron,' which had the same meaning, and became, at a later time, not only brondiron but brondyre. The confusion was inevitable, owing to the similarity of form and identity of use. See references in Koch, Eng. Gram. iii. 161; but he fails to give a full account of the word.

ANECDOTE, a story in private life. (F., -Gk.) Used by Sterne, Serm. 5. Not in early use. - F. anecdote, not in Cotgrave. -Gk. ἀνέκδοτος, unpublished; so that our word means properly an un-GR. ανκουτοι, impublished; so that our word means properly 'an unpublished story,' 'a piece of gossip among friends.' = GR. αν- (Ε. 101-); and ἐκδοτοι, given out. = GR. ἐκ, out, and δίδωμη, I give; from the same root as E. Donation, q. v. Der. anecdot-al, anecdot-ic-al.

ANEMONE, the name of a flower. (GR.) It means the 'windflower;' in Greek ἀνεμώνη, the accent in E. being now wrongly placed on ε instead of ο. = GR. ἀνεμοι, the wind. From the same root

as Animate, q. v.

.24

ANENT, regarding, near to, beside. (E.) Nearly obsolete, except in Northern English. M. E. anent, anende, anendes, anentis, &c. [The forms anendes, anentis, were made by adding the suffix -es, -is, orig. the sign of a gen. case, but frequently used as an adverbial suffix.] Anent is a contraction of anefent, or onefent, which occurs in the Ancren Riwle, p. 164, as another reading for anonde. In this form, the t is excrescent, as commonly after n (cf. tyrant, ancient), and the true form is anefen or onefen. - A. S. on-efen, prep. near; sometimes written on-emn, by contraction; Grein, i. 218, 225. - A. S. on, prep. in, and efen, even, equal; so that on-efen meant originally on an equality with, or 'even with.' See Even. The cognate G. neben, beside, is similarly derived from G. in, in, and eben, even; and, to complete the analogy, was sometimes spelt nebent. See Matzner, Wörterbuch; Stratmann, Old Eng. Dict., s. v. anefen, and esp. Koch, Engl. Gramm. v. ii. p. 389.

ANEROID, dry; without liquid mercury; applied to a barometer. (Gk.) Modern. – Gk. d-, privative; νηρό-ε, wet; and είδ-οε, form. – Gk. raeir, to flow. + Skt. snu, to flow. - SNU, to flow; allied to ✓ SNA, to wash, bathe, swim. See Curtius, i. 396; Fick, i. 250.

ANEURISM, a tumour produced by the dilatation of the coats of an artery. (Gk.) Formed as if from aneurisma, put for aneurysma, a Latinised form of Gk. ἀνεύρυσμα, a widening. - Gk. ἀνά, up; and εὐρύνειν, to widen. - Ck. εὐρύε, wide. + Skt. uru, large, wide. (Fick gives the Aryan form as varu, wide; i. 213.) - WAR, to cover; cf. Skt. vri, to cover, to surround.

ANEW, newly. (E.) A corruption of M. E. of-newe, used by Chaucer, C. T. Group E, 938. Cf. adown for A. S. ofdine. Here of is the A. S. of, prep., and new is our mod. E. new; the final -e being an

adverbial suffix, as usual.

ANGEL, a divine messenger. (L.,-Gk.) In very early use. A. S. ængel, engel, an angel; Grein, i. 227; borrowed from Lat. angelus. - Gk. άγγελος, lit. a messenger; hence, an angel. Cf. άγγαρος, a mounted courier, which is an old Persian word. Fick, ii. 13, cites a Skt. form anjiras, a messenger from the gods to men, an angel.

Der. angel-ic, angel-ic-al, angel-ic-al-ly.

ANGER, excitement due to a sense of injury. (Scand.) In Mid. Eng. the word is more passive in its use, and denotes 'affliction,' 'trouble,' 'sore vexation.' 'If he here thole anger and wa' = if he 'If he here thole anger and wa'=if he suffer here affliction and woe; Hampole's Pricke of Conscience, 3517. -Icel. angr, grief, sorrow. + Dan. anger, compunction, regret. + Swed. anger, compunction, regret. + Lat. anger, a strangling, bodily torture; also mental torture, anguish; from angere, to strangle. Cf. A. S. ange, oppressed, sad; Gk. ayxev, to strangle; Skt. amhas, pain, Benfey, p. 1, closely related to Skt. agha, sin. — AGH, and (nasalised) ANGH, to choke, oppress. See Curtius, i. 234; Fick, i. 9. Der. angr-y, angr-i-ly; from the same root, anguish, anxious, awe, ugly; also quinsy, q.v.; and Lat. angina.

ANGINA, severe suffering. (Lat.) Borrowed from Lat. angina, lit. 'a choking,' from angers, to strangle. See above.

ANGLE(1), a bend, a corner. (F., - L.) Chaucer has angles, C. T.

Group F. 230; also angle, as a term of astrology (Lat. angulus), id. 263. – O. F. angle (mod. F. angle), an angle. – Lat. angulus, an angle. + Gk. ἀγκύλου, crooked. From the same root as the next word. Der. angul-ar, angul-ar-ly, angul-ar-i-ty; all from the Lat. angul-aris, which from angulus.

ANGLE (2), a fishing-hook. (E.) In very early use. A. S. angel, Mat. xvii. 27. + Dan. angel, a fishing-hook. + G. angle, the same. Cf. Lat. uncus, a hook, Gk. 6ynos, 6ynow, a bend; Skt. aich, to bend. AK, ANK, to bend, curve; Fick, i. 6. From the same root

comes the word above; also Anchor, q.v. Der. angle, vb., angl-er, angl-ing.

ANGRY, i. e. anger-y; Chaucer, C. T. 12893. See Anger. ANGUISH, oppression; great pain. (F.,-L.) M. E. anguis. anguise, angoise, &c. Spelt anguys in Pricke of Conscience, 2240; anguysse, Rob. of Glouc. p. 177; anguise, Ancren Riwle, p. 178. - O. F. anguisse, angoisse, mod. F. angoisse, anguish. - Lat. angustia, narrowness, poverty, perplexity. - Lat. angustus, narrow. - Lat. angere, to stiffc, choke, strangle, + Gk. άγχειν, to strangle, - Δ ANGH, nasalised form of Δ AGH, to choke. See Anger, which is from the same root.

¶ From the same root we have also anxious, the Lat. angina, awe, ugly, and even quinsy; see Max Müller, Lectures, i.

435, 8th edit.

ANILE, old-woman-like. (Lat.) Used by Walpole, Catalogue of
Not in early use. - Lat. anilis, like an old woman. - Lat. anus, an old woman. See Fick, i. 6. ANIMADVERT, to criticise, censure. (Lat.) Lit, 'to turn the mind to.'-Lat. animaduertere, to turn the mind to, pp. animaduersus. - Lat. anim-us, the mind; ad, to; and uertere, to turn. For roots, see Animate and Verse. Der. animadvers-ion, in Ben Jonson's Discoveries, sect. headed Notæ domini Sti. Albani, &c.

ANIMAL, a living creature. (L.) In Hamlet, ii. 2. 320.—Lat. animal, a breathing creature.—Lat. anima, breath. See below. Der.

animal-ism, animal-cule.

ANIMATE, to endue with life. (Lat.) Used by Hall, Edw. IV. an. 8. - Lat. animatus, pp. of animare, to give life to. - Lat. anima, breath, life. - AN, to breathe; which appears not only in the Skt. an, to breathe, blow, live; but also in Goth. us-anan, to breathe out. expire, Mark xv. 37, 39; and in Icel. anda, to breathe, önd, breath, whence Lowland Scotch aynd, breath. Der. animat-ed, animat-ion. ANIMOSITY, vehemence of passion, prejudice. (F., -L.) Bp. Hall, Letter of Apology, has the pl. animosities. - F. animosité, 'animosity, stoutness; 'Cot. - Lat. acc. animositatem, from nom. animositas, ardour, vehemence. - Lat. animosus, full of spirit. - Lat. animus, mind, courage. + Gk. ανεμος, breath, wind. - AN, to breathe. See

The Lat. animus is now used as an Eng. word. ANISE, a medicinal herb. (F., -Gk.) In Matt. xxiii. 23, the Wycliffite versions have both anese and anete. In Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 26, we find anys; and in Wright's Vocabularies, i. 227, is: Hoc anisium, anys.' - F. anis, anise; see Cotgrave. - Lat. anisum (or anisium), usually spelt anethum (whence Wyclif's anete). - Gk. avioov, ανησον, usually spelt ανηθον, anise, dill. Perhaps the word is of Oriental origin; on the other hand, the word anisun, given in Richardson's Arabic and Pers. Dict., is marked as being a Greek word.

ANKER, a liquid measure of 8 to 10 gallons. (Dutch.) Mentioned in Bailey's Dict., vol. ii. ed. 1731, as in use at Amsterdam. – Du. anker, the same. + Swed. ankare. + G. anker. There is also a Low Lat. anceria, a keg, a small vat, which is plainly the same word. Probably the root is the same as that of *anchor*, viz. ANK, the nasalised form of \checkmark AK, to bend, curve, Fick, i. 6; and the vessel has its name from its rounded shape. Both in Du. and Ger. the word anker signifies both 'anker' and 'anchor;' so too Swed. ankare. Cf. Gk. άγκάλη, meaning (1) the bent arm, (2) anything closely enfolding.

ANKLE, the joint between leg and foot. (E.) M. E. ancle, Chaucer, C. T. 1661. Also anclowe, Ellis's Specimens, i. 279. – A.S. ancleow, ankle, Ælfric's Gloss. ed. Somner, p. 71, col. 2. + O. Fries, onklef, ankel, the ankle. + Dan. and Swed. ankel. + Icel. ökkla (for önkla), ökli. + Du. enklaauw, enkel. + O. H. G. anchala, anchla, enchila, the ankle; mod. G. enkel. [The Du. klaauw means 'claw, and the A. S. cleow seems to point to the same word, but these endings are probably mere adaptations in the respective languages, to give the words a more obvious etymology.] β. The word is clearly a diminutive, formed with suffix -el from a stem ankr. Indeed, the O. H. G. has the shorter form encha, meaning leg, ankle. The root is the same as shorter form when, meaning kg, antice. The foot is the same as that of Gk. dγκόλη, the bent arm, and dγκων, a bend, viz. A ANK, a nasalised form of A AK, to bend, curve; cf. Skt. anch, to bend. See Angle, which is from the same root. The ankle is at the 'bend' of the foot. Der. ankle-joint, ankl-et (ornament for the ancle).

ANNALS, a relation of events year by year. (F., -L.) Grafton speaks of 'short notes in manner of annales; 'Ep. to Sir W. Cecil. - F. annales, s. pl. fem. 'annales, annual chronicles;' Cot. - Lat. annales, pl. adj., put for libri annales, yearly books or chronicles; from nom. sing. ann-alis, yearly. - Lat. annus, a year, lit. the 'circuit' of a year; orig. a circle; supposed by Corssen to be a weakening of amnus, from Lat. pref. am- (for ambi-), around, cognate with Gk. aupl, around.

See Curtius, i. 365. Der. annal-ist.

ANNEAL, to temper by heat. ((1) E.; (2) F., -L.) Two distinct words have here been confused.

1. The word was originally applied to metals, in which case it was English, and denoted rather the heating of metals than the tempering process by gradual cooling. This is the M. E. anelen, to inflame, kindle, heat, melt, burn. Gower,

C. A. iii. 96, speaks of a meteoric stone, which the fire 'hath aneled' [melted] Lich unto slyme, which is congeled. Wyclif, Isaiah, xvi. 7 has 'anelid tyil' as a translation of Lat. cocti lateris. Earlier, the word means simply 'to burn' or 'inflame.' Thus, in O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, p. 219, the word seraphim is explained to mean 'birninde other anhelend' [better spelt anelend] = burning or kindling; and again, at p. 97, it is said that the Holy Ghost 'onealde eorthlicen monnan heoritation inflamed earthly men's hearts.—A.S. onælan, to burn, kindle, Grein, ii. 339; a compound verb. - A. S. on, prefix (answering to mod. E. prep. on); and ælan, to burn, Grein, i. 55. Cf. Icel. eldr, Swed. eld, Dan. ild, fire; corresponding to A. S. eled, fire, a derivative of elan, to burn. - AL, to burn; Fick, i. 500, who ingeniously compares Skt. ar-una, tawny, ar-usha, tawny; with the suggestion that these words may have meant originally 'ficry.' 2. But in the fifteenth century, a very similar word was introduced from the French, having particular reference to the fixing of colours upon glass by means of heat. This is the M. E. anelen, to enamel glass. Thus Palsgrave has 'I aneel a potte of erthe or suche lyke with a coloure, je plomme.' The word was also applied to the enamelling of metal, and is probably meant in the entry in the enamelling of metal, and is probably meant in the entry in the enamelling of metal, and is probably meant in the entry in the enamelling of metal, and is probably meant in the entry in the enamelling of metal, and is probably meant in the entry in the enamelling of metal, and is probably meant in the entry in the enamelling or other large. Prompt. Parv. at p. 11; 'Anelyn or enelyn metalle, or other lyke.' The initial a- is either the French prefix a-(Lat. ad), or may have been merely due to the influence of the very similar native word. O. F. neeler, nieler, to enamel; orig to paint in black upon gold or silver.—Low Lat. nigellare, to blacken.—Lat. nigellus, blackish; dimin. of niger, black. Probably connected with Aryan nak, night; Fick, i. 123. ¶ There is yet a third word not unlike these two, which appears in 'unaneled,' i. e. not having received extreme unction; Hamlet, i. 5. 77. This is from A.S. onelan, to put oil upon; from A.S. on, prefix, and ele, oil; see Oil.

ANNEX, to fastern or unite to. (F., -L.) The pp. annexed occurs in the Romaunt of the Rose, 4811. - F. annexer, 'to annex, knit, linke, join; 'Cot. - Lat. annexus, pp. of annectere, to knit or bind to. - Lat. ad-, to (=an- before n); and nectere, to bind. Perhaps from ✓ NAGH, to bind, Fick, i. 645; cf. Skt. nah, to bind. Der. annex-al-ion.

ANNIHILATE, to reduce to nothing. (Lat.) Hall, Edw. IV,

an. 1, has adnihilate; Bacon, Nat. Hist. sect. 100, has annihilated. Formed with suffix -ate, on which see Abbreviate. - Lat. annihilatus, pp. of annihilare, to reduce to nothing. - Lat. ad, to (=an-before n); and nihil, nihilum, nothing, which is contracted from ne (or nec) hilum, not a whit, or more literally, not a thread; since hilum is, doubtless, a corruption of filum, a thread. See Max Müller, Lectures, ii. 379, 380; 8th ed.; and see File. Der. annihilat-ion.

ANNIVERSARY, the annual commemoration of an event. (Lat.) Fabyan, an. 1369, speaks of 'an annyuersarye yerely to be kept.' pl. anniuersaries occurs in the Ancren Riwle, p. 22. It is properly an adjective, and so used by Bp. Hall, On the Obser. of Christ's Nativity, where he speaks of an 'anniversary memorial.' - Lat. anniuersarius, returning yearly. - Lat. anni-, for anno-, stem of annus, a year; and uertere, to turn. pp. uersus. See Annals, and Verse.

ANNOTATE, to make notes upon. (Lat.) Richardson remarks

that the verb is very rare; Foxe uses annotations in his Life of Tyndal, in Tyndal's Works, fol. B i, last line. Formed by the suffix -ate, on which see Abbreviate. - Lat. annotatus, pp. of annotare, to

make notes. — Lat. ad, to (= an- before n); and notare, to mark. — Lat. nota, a mark. See Note. Der. annotation, annotation.

ANNOUNCE, to make known to. (F., — L.) Milton has announc'd, P. R. iv. 504. [Chaucer has annunciat, C. T. 15501, but this is directly from Lat. pp. annunciatus.] — F. announcer, to announce; Cot. - Lat. annunciare, annuntiare, to announce; pp. annunciatus. - Lat. ad (=an- before n); and nunciare, nuntiare, to report, give a message. - Lat. nuncius, nuntius, a messenger. ¶ The earlier form seems to be nuntius; Peile, Gk. and Lat. Etym. 2nd ed. p. 246; which The earlier form probably stands, according to Corssen, for nouentius, a bringer of news, from nouere *, a nominal verb formed from nouos (nouus), new; id. p. 378. See New. Der. announce-ment; and, directly from the Latin, annunciate, annunciat-ion.

ANNOY, to hurt, vex, trouble. (F.,-L.) M. E. anoien, anuien (with one n, correctly), to vex, trouble. See Alisaunder, ed. Weber, ll. 876, 1287, 4158; Havelok, 1734; Chaucer's Boethius, pp. 22, 41 [The sb. anoi, anoy was also in very common use; see Romaunt of the Rose, 4404; Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 267, &c.; but is now obsolete, and its place to some extent supplied by annoyance and the F. ennui.] -O. F. anoier, anuier, enuier, verb, to annoy, trouble; formed from the O. F. sb. anoi, anui, enui (mod. F. ennui), annoyance, vexation, chagrin; cognate with Span. enojo. Old Venetian inodio. — Lat. in odio, lit. I had in hatred, which was used in the phrase in odio habui, lit. I had in hatred, i. e. I was sick and tired of, occurring in the Glosses of Cassel, temp. Charles the Great; see Brachet and Diez. Other phrases were the Lat. in odio esse and in odio uenire, both meaning to incur hatred, and used by Cicero; see Att. ii. 21.2.

The account in written together. In Mid. Eng. they were written apart. 'Hauelok written together.'

Dicz is quite satisfactory, and generally accepted. It proves that the O. F. sb. anoi arose from the use of Lat. in odio in certain common idiomatic phrases, and that the O. F. verb anoier was formed from the sh. See Odium and Noisome. Der. annoy-ance; from O. F. anoiance, a derivative of vb. anoier.

ANNUAL, yearly. (F.,—L.) M. E. annuel, an anniversary mass for the dead, is a special use of the word; see P. Plowman's Crede, l. 818; Chaucer, C. T. Group G, 1012, on which see my note, or that to Tyrwhitt's Chaucer, C. T. 12940. - F. annuel, annual, yearly; Cot. -Lat. annualis, yearly; formed with suffix -alis from stem annue.
-Lat. annus, a year. See Annal. ¶ It will be observed that the It will be observed that the spelling was changed from annuel to annual to bring it nearer to the Latin; but the word really came to us through French. Der. annual-ly. From the same source is annu-i-ty, apparently a coined word,

used by Hall, Hen. VIII, an. 17; and the more modern annusit-ant.

ANNUL, to nullify, abolish. (Lat.) Richardson quotes a passage containing annulled from The Testament of Love, bk. iii, a treatise of Chaucer's age; see Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. cccviii, back, col. 1. Either from F. annuller, given by Cotgrave, or direct from Lat. annullar, to annull. — Lat. ad (=an-before n); and Lat. nullus, none, a contraction from ne ullus, not any. Ullus is a contraction for unulus, dimin. of unus, one, formed by help of the dimin. suffix The Lat. unus is cognate with E. one. See Fick, ii. 30. And

sce One. Der. annul-ment.

ANNULAR, like a ring. (Lat.) Ray, On the Creation, p. 2, has both annular and annulary (R.) - Lat. annularis, like a ring; formed by suffix -aris from stem annul- (for annulo-). - Lat. annulus, a ring; diminutive of annus, a year, orig. 'a circuit;' perhaps formed from the prefix am- (for ambi-), round about, cognate with Gk. auph, around. See Annals. From the same source (Lat. annulus) we have annulat-ed, annul-et

ANNUNCIATION, ANNUNCIATE; see Announce. ANODYNE, a drug to allay pain. (L., -Gk.) Used by Bp. Taylor, Epistle Dedicatory to Serm. to the Irish Parl., 1661 (R.) Cotgrave gives 'remedes anodins, medicines which, by procuring sleep, take from a patient all sence of pain.' But the spelling anodyne is Latin. - Low Lat. anodynus, a drug relieving pain; Ducange. - Gk. ανώδυνος, adj. free from pain; whence φάρμακον ανώδυνον, a drug to relieve pain. - Gk. ἀνα-, negative prefix; and ὀδύνη, pain. [Curtius, i. 381, shows that dva, corresponding to Zend ana, and cognate with E. un, is the full form of the prefix; and this explains the long $o(\omega)$, produced by the coalescence of a and o.] Curtius, i. 300, refers δδἐνη to the verb ἔδ-ϵιν, to eat, as if it were 'a gnawing;' rightly, as it

seems to me. See Eat.

ANOINT, to smear with ointment. (F., -L.) Wyclif has anoyntidist, Acts, iv. 27, from M. E. verb anointen or anoynten; see Prompt. Parv. p. 11. Chaucer has anoint as a past participle, Prol. 191. is clear that anoint was orig. a past-participal form, but was afterwards lengthened into anointed, thus suggesting the infin. anointen. Both forms, anount and anounted, occur in the Wycliffite Bible, Gen. 1. 3; Numb. vi. 3. All the forms are also written with initial e, viz. enoint, enointed, enointen; and the true starting-point in Eng. is the pp. enoint, anointed. - O. F. enoint, anointed, pp. of enoindre, to anoint.

 C. F. en- (Lat. in-, upon, on); and oindre, to smear, anoint. — Lat. ungere, to smear, pp. unctus. See Ointment, Unction.
 ANOMALY, deviation from rule. (Gk.) Used by Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 15. § 5. Cotgrave's French Dict. gives only the adj. anomal, inequal; so that the sb. was probably taken from Lat. anomalia, or directly from the Gk. — Gk. dvoualáa, irregularity, unevenues. — Gk dvoualás, unevenue Gk. dvo. [1] form of the progrative. evenness. - Gk. ἀνώμαλος, uneven. - Gk. ἀνα-, full form of the negative prefix (see Curtius), and δμαλόs, even; the ω resulting from coalescence of a and o. The Gk. δμαλόs is formed by suffix -αλ- from δμ-, stem of δμόε, one and the same, joint, common; closely related to E. same. See Same. Der. anomal-ous,

ANON, immediately. (E.) In early use. M. E. anon, anoon, onan, anan. Rob. of Glouc. has anon, p. 6. The earliest M. E. forms are anon, anon. Ancren Riwle, 7:14; and anan, Ormulum, 104. The a is convertible with o in either syllable. — A. S. on an, lit. in one moment (answering to M. H. G. in ein), but in A. S. generally signifying 'once for all;' see examples in Grein, i. 31, sect. 8.—A. S. on (mod E. on), often used with the sense of 'in;' and A. S. án, old form of 'one.' See On, and One

ANONYMOUS, nameless. (Gk.) Not in early use. Used by Pope, Dunciad, Testimonies of Authors (R.) Formed directly from the Gk., by substituting -ous for the Gk. suffix -oe, just as it is often

thouthe al an other,' Havelok thought quite another thing; Havelok, See An and Other.

us, belonging to a goose.—Lat. anser, a goose, cognate with E. goose. See Goose. ANSERINE, goose-like. (Lat.) Not in early use. - Lat. anserin-

26

ANSWER, to reply to. (E.) The lit, sense is 'to swear in opposition to, orig. used, no doubt, in trials by law. M. E. andswerien, Layamon, ii. 518. – A.S. andswarian, andswerian, to reply to, lit. to swear in opposition to; Grein, i. 6. - A. S. and-, in opposition to, cognate with Gk. avri (see Anti-); and swerian, to swear; see Swear. Der. answer-able, answer-abl-y. The prefix ant- in G. antworten, to answer, is cognate with the A.S. prefix and- in the E. word.

ANT, a small insect; the emmet. (E.) Ant is a contraction from A. S. æmete (Lat. formica), an emmet; Ælf. Gloss., Nomina Insecto-This, americal formula, an enimet; Phil. Goss., Tollina are that ant and emmet are doublets. The form amette became, by the ordinary phonetic changes in English, amette, amet, amt, ant.

The Examples of the change of m to n before t occur in Hants as a shortened form of Hamptonshire (see Mätzner, Engl. Gram. i. 123); also in E. aunt from Lat. amita. See Emmet. Der. ant-hill.

ANTAGONIST, an opponent. (Gk.) Ben Jonson has antagonistic, Magnetic Lady, iii. 4; Milton has antagonist, P. L. ii. 509. They seem to have borrowed directly from the Gk. - Gk. ἀνταγωνιστής, an adversary, opponent. - Gk. ἀνταγωνίζομαι, I struggle against. -Gk. dντ-, short for dντί, against; and dγωνίζομαι, 1 struggle. - Gk. dγών, a struggle. See Agony. Der. antagonist-ic, antagonist-ic-al-ly; also antagonism, borrowed from Gk. άνταγώνισμα, a struggle with another.

ANTARCTIC, southern; opposite to the arctic. (L., -G.) Marlowe, Faustus, i. 3. 3; Milton, P. L. ix. 79. [Wyatt spells the word antartike; see Richardson. The latter is French. Cotgrave has *Antartique, the circle in the sphere called the South, or Antartick pole.'] - Lat. antarcticus, southern. - Gk. άνταρκτικός, southern. - Gk. = dντί, against; and dρκτικός, arctic, northern. See Arctic.

ANTE-, prefix, before. (Lat.) Occurs in words taken from Latin, e.g. ante-cedent, ante-date, ante-diluvian, &c. - Lat. ante, before; of which an older form seems to have been anted, since Livy uses antid-ea for ant-ea; xxii. 20. 6. Anted is to be considered as an ablative form (Curtius, i. 254), and as connected with Skt. anta, end, border, boundary, cognate with E. end, q. v. Thus anted would seem to mean 'from the boundary,' and hence 'before.' The prefix anti- is closely

allied; see Anti-, prefix.

ANTECEDENT, going before. (Lat.) Used by Sir T. More,
Works, p. 1115, last line. [The suffix -ent is formed by analogy with prudent, innocent, &c. and is rather to be considered as F.] - Lat. antecedentem, acc. case of antecedens, going before. - Lat. ante, before; and cedens, going, pres. pt. of cedere, to go; see Code. Der. antecedent-ly;

also antecedence (with F. suffix -ence). And see Ancestor.

ANTEDATE, to date before. (Lat.) Used by Massinger in the sense of 'anticipate;' Duke of Milan, i. 3. Formed by prefixing Lat.

ante, before, to E. date, q. v.

ANTEDILUVIAN, before the flood. (Lat.) Used by Sir T.

Browne, Vulg. Errors, bk. vii. c. 3. § 2. A coined word, made by prefixing Lat. ante, before, to Lat. diluui-um, a deluge, and adding the adj. suffix -an. See Deluge.

ANTELOPE, an animal. (Gk.) Used by Spenser, F. Q. i. 6. 26. Said to be corrupted from Gk. άνθαλοπ-, the stem of ἀνθάλωψ (gen. dνθάλοποι), used by Eustathius (flor. circa 1160), Hexaëm., p. 36 (Webster's Dict.). 'The word Dorcas, the Gk. and Roman name of the gazelle, is derived from the verb δέρκομαι, to sec. The common English word antelope is a corrupt form of the name ανθολοψ (sic), employed by Eustathius to designate an animal of this genus, and literally signifying bright eyes' [rather, bright-eyed]; Eng. Cyclop. art. Antilopea. If this be right, the derivation is from Gk. dvbew, to sprout, blossom, also to shine (cf. dνθοβάφοs, a dyer in bright colours); and άψ, gen. ἀνός, the eye, which from \checkmark OII, to see, Aryan \checkmark AK, to see; Pick, i. 4. See Anther.

ANTEINIZE, the feelers of insects. (Lat.) Modern and scientific.

Borrowed from Lat. antennæ, pl. of antenna, properly 'the yard of a

ail.' Remoter origin uncertain.

ANTEPENULTIMA, the last syllable but two. (Lat.) Used in prosody; sometimes shortened to antepenult. - Lat. antepenultima, also spelt antepanultima, fem. adj. (with syllaba understood), the last syllable but two. - Lat. ante, before; and pænultima, fem. adj., the last syllable but one. - Lat. pæne, almost; and ultimus, last. Sce Ultimate. Der. antepenultim-ate.

ANTERIOR, before, more in front. (Lat.) Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 15. § 3, has anteriour; but this is ill spelt, and due to confusion between the suffixes -our and -or. The word is borrowed directly from Lat. anterior, more in front, compar. adj. from Lat.

onse. M. E. antym; cf. 'antym, antiphona;' Prompt. Parv. p. 12. Chaucer has antem, C. T. Group B, 1850. Antem is a contraction from an older form antefn; 'biginneth these antefne' = begin this anthem, Ancren Riwle, p. 34. - A.S. antefu, an anthem; Ælfred's tr. of Beda, Eccl. Hist. i. 25. This A.S. form is a mere corruption from the Latin. - Late Lat. antiphona, an anthem; see Ducange. This is an ill-formed word, as the same word in Gk. is a plural. - Gk. dwrlφωνα, pl. of ἀντίφωνον, an anthem; properly neut. of adj. ἀντίφωνον, sounding in response to; the anthem being named from its being sung by choristers alternately, half the choir on one side responding to the half on the other side. - Gk. dvrl, over against; and pown, voice. Anthem is a doublet of Antiphon, q. v.

ANTHER, the summit of a stamen in a flower. (Gk.) Modern and scientific. Borrowed from Gk. dνθηρόs, adj. flowery, blooming. -Gk. ἀνθεῖν, to bloom; ἄνθοε, a young bud or sprout. The Gk. άνθοι is cognate with Skt. andhas, herb, sacrificial food. See Fick, i.

15; Curtius, i. 310

ANTHOLOGY, a collection of choice poems. (Gk.) Several Gk. collections of poems were so called; hence the extension of the name. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iv. c. 9. § 2, refers to 'the Greek Anthology.'-Gk. ἀνθολογία, a flower-gathering, a collection of choice poems. - Gk. ἀνθολόγος, adj. flower-gathering. - Gk. ἄνθο-, stem of ανθος, a flower; and λέγειν, to collect. See Anther and Legend.

ANTHRACITE, a kind of hard coal. (Gk.) Modern. Suggested by Gk. ἀνθρακίτη», adj. resembling coals; formed by suffix τη», expressing resemblance, from ἀνθρακ-, the stem of Gk. ἀνθραξ, coal, charcoal, also a carbuncle, precious stone.

Apparently formed from Gk, ἀνθεῖν, to sprout, also to shine, be bright; the latter sense would seem to explain ἀνθραξ in both its uses. However Curting iii tius, ii. 132, says 'no etymology of ἄνθραξ, at all probable, has indeed as yet been found.'

ANTHROPOLOGY, the natural history of man. (Gk.) Modern and scientific. Formed by the ending -logy (Gk. λογία, discourse, from λέγειν, to speak) from Gk. ἀνθρωπος, a man. β. This word from λέγειν, to speak) from Gk. άνθρωπος, a man. is to be divided $d\nu\theta\rho$ - $\omega\pi\omega$, see Curtius, i. 382. Here $d\nu\theta\rho$ - is for $d\nu\delta\rho$ -, a strengthened form of the stem $d\nu\epsilon\rho$ -, of which the nom is άνηρ, a man; and -ωποs is from Gk. ώψ, gen. ώπος, the face; so that άνθρωποs means 'having a human face,' a human being.

ANTHROPOPHAGI, cannibals. (Gk.) Used by Shak. Oth. i. 3. 144. Lit. 'men-caters.' A Latinised plural of Gk. ἀνθροποφάγοε, adj. man-eating. – Gk. ἄνθρωποε, a man; and φαγεῖν, to eat. On ανθρωπος, see above; φαγείν is from & BHAG, to eat; cf. Skt.

ANTI-, ANT-, prefix, against. (Gk.) Occurs in words taken from Gk., as antidote, antipathy, &c. In anticipate, the prefix is really the Lat. ante. In ant-agonist, ant-arctic, it is shortened to ant-. Gk. ἀντί, against, over against. + Skt. anti, over against; a Vedic form, and to be considered as a locative from the Skt. anta, end, boundary, also proximity, cognate with E. end, q. v. Cf. Skt. antika, vicinity, with the abl. antikat, used to mean 'near,' 'from,' 'close to,' in presence of;' Benfey, p. 28. ¶ This Gk. prefix is cognate with the A. S. and., appearing in mod. E. along and answer, q. v. Also with Goth and, and with Goth and a second or second or second.

with Goth. and-; and with G. ant-, as seen in antworten, to answer. **ANTIC**, fanciful, odd; as sb., a trick. (F., -L.) Orig. an adjective, and a mere doublet of antique. Hall, Henry VIII, an. 12, speaks of a fountain 'ingrayled with anticke workes;' and similarly Spenser, F. Q. iii. 11. 51, speaks of gold 'Wrought with wilde antickes, which their follies played In the rich metall as they living were.' - F. antique, old. Cotgrave gives, s. v. Antique, 'taillé à antiques, cut with anticks, or with antick-works.' - Lat. antiques, old; also spelt anticus, which form is imitated in the English. See Antique.

ANTICHRIST, the great opponent of Christ. (Gk.) Gk. dvriχριστος; 1 John, ii. 18. From Gk. αντί, against; and χρίστος, Christ.

ee Anti- and Christ. Der. antichrist-ian.

ANTICIPATE, to take before the time, forestall. (Lat.) by Hall, Henry VI, an. 38. Formed by suffix -ate (on which see Abbreviate), from Lat. anticipare, to take beforehand, prevent; pp. anticipatus. - Lat. anti-, old form of ante, beforehand; and capere, to take. Sec Ante- and Capable. Der. auticipat-ion, auticipat- on, ANTICLIMAX, the opposite of a climax. (Gk.) Compounded of Anti-, against; and Climax.

ANTIDOTE, a medicine given as a remedy. (F.,-Gk.) Used by Shak. Macb. v. 3. 43.-F. antidote, given by Cotgrave.-Lat. antidotum, neut. and antidotus, fem., an antidote, remedy. - Gk. dvridoros, adj. given as a remedy; hence, as sb. arridorov, neuter, an antidote, and duriforce, feminine, the same (Liddell and Scott). – Gk. duri, against; and borós, given, formed from biboun, I give. See Anti-, and Donation. Der. antidot-al. antidot-ic-al.

ANTIMONY, the name of a metal. (?) In Sir T. Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665, p. 317. Englished from Low Lat. autimonium; ante, before. See Ante-.
ANTHEM, a piece of sacred music. (L., -Gk.) In very early Ducange. Origin unknown. Der. antimon-ial.

ANTINOMIAN, one who denies the obligation of moral law. (Gk.) Tillotson, vol. ii. ser. 50, speaks of 'the Antinomian doctrine.' Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce, b. ii. c. 3, uses the sb. antinomie. The suffix -an is adjectival, from Lat. -anus. The word is not from Gk. dντινομία, an ambiguity in the law, but is simply coined from Gk. dντι, against, and νόμου, law, which is from the verb νέμειν, to deal out, also to pasture. See Anti-, and Nomad.

ANTIPATHY, a feeling against another. (Gk.) Used by Bacon, Nat. Hist. sect. 479. Fuller has antipathetical, Worthies of Lincolnshire. Either from F. antipathie, explained as 'antipathy' by Cotgrave; or formed directly from Gk. αντιπάθεια, an antipathy, lit. 'a suffering against.'—Gk. αντί, against; and παθεῦν, to suffer. See

Anti-, and Pathos. Der. autipath-et-ic, antipath-et-ic-al.

ANTIPHON, an anthem. (L., -Gk.) Milton has the pl. antiphonies, Areopagitica, ed. Hales, p. 12. The book containing the antiphones was called an antiphoner, a word used by Chaucer, C. T. Group B, 1709. —Low Lat. antiphone, an ill-formed word, as it represents a Gk. pl. rather than a sing. form. —Gk. dvripava, pl. of dvripavo, an anthem; properly neut. of adj. dvripavos, sounding in response to; the one half-choir answering the other in alternate verses. —Gk. dvri, contrary, over against (see Anti-); and powh, voice. —Gk. dvril, contrary, over against (see Anti-); and powh, voice. —Gk. dvrilpavos is a doublet of anthem, q. v.

369. Antiphon is a doublet or aninem, q.v.
ANTIPHRASIS, the use of words in a sense opposed to their meaning. (Gk.) Borrowed directly from Gk. ἀντίφρασιε, lit. a contradiction; also the use of words in a sense opposed to their literal meaning. – Gk. ἀντιφράζειν, to express by negation. – Gk. ἀντί, against, contrary; and φράζειν, to speak. See Anti- and Phrase. Der.

antiphras-t-ic-al.

ANTIPODES, men whose feet are opposite to ours. (Gk.) Shak. Mid. Nt. Dr. iii. 2. 55; Holland's tr. of Pliny, b. ii. c. 65.— Lat. antipodes; a borrowed word.—Gk. dvrinodes, pl., men with feet opposite to us; from nom. sing. dvrinous.—Gk. dvri, opposite to, against; and noûs, a foot, cognate with E. foot. See Anti- and Foot. Der. antipodeal.

Foot. Der. antipod-al.

ANTIQUE, old. (F., -L.) Shak. has 'the antique world;' As You Like It, ii. 3. 57. -F. antique; Cot. -Lat. antiques, old; also spelt anticus, and formed with suffix -icus from ante-, before, just as Lat. posticus, behind, is formed from post, after. See Ante-. Der. antiqu-it-y, antiqu-ate, antiqu-at-ed, antiqu-ar-j, antiqu-ar-i-an, antiqu-ar-i-an-ism.

¶ Antique is a doublet of antic, which follows the spelling

of the Lat. anticus. See Antic.

ANTISEPTIC, counteracting putrefaction. (Gk.) Modern.
Formed from Gk. ἀντί, against; and σηπτ-όε, decayed, rotten, verbal adj. from σήπευ, to make rotten. Probably connected with Lat. succus

or sucus, juice, and E. sap; Curtius, ii. 63. See Sap.

ANTISTROPHE, a kind of stanza. (Gk.) Borrowed directly from Gk. ἀντιστροφή, a return of a chorus, answering to a preceding στροφή, or strophe. – Gk. ἀντί, over against; and στροφή, a verse or stanza, lit. 'a turning;' from the verb στρέφειν, to turn. See Anti-

and Strophe.

ANTITHESIS, a contrast, opposition. (Gk.) Used by Bp. Taylor, Dissuasive from Popery, bk. i. pt. ii. s. 1 (R.) – Gk. αντίθεσιε, an opposition, a setting opposite. – Gk. αντί, over against; and Thesis. Der. antithet-ic, antithet-ic-al, antithet-ic-al-ly; from Gk. αντίθετικός, adj.

ANTITYPE, that which answers to the type. (Gk.) Bp. Taylor, Of the Real Presence, s. 12. 28, speaks of 'type and antitype.' The word is due to the occurrence of the Gk. dυτίτυπον (A. V. 'figure') in I Pet. iii. 21, and the pl. dυτίτυπα (A. V. 'figures') in Hcb. ix. 24. This sb. dυτίτυπον is the neut. of adj. dυτίτυπου, formed according to a model. — Gk. dυτί, over against; and τύπου, a blow, also a model, pattern, type, from the base of τύπτειν, to strike. See Anti-, and Type. Der. antityp-ic-al.

ANTLER, the branch of a stag's horn. (F., -O. Low G.) Like most terms of the chase, this is of F. origin. The oldest E. form is auntelere, occurring in Twety's treatise on Hunting, pr. in Reliquiæ Antiquæ, i. 151. The t stands for d, as in other words; cf. clot for clod, girt for gird, and several other examples given by Mätzner, i. 129. Thus auntelere stands for aundelere. -F. audouiller, or endouiller, both of which forms are given by Cotgrave, who explains the latter as 'the brow ankler [by corruption of antler], or lowest branch of a deer's head.' 1. The remoter origin of the word is, admittedly, a difficulty. I cannot explain the ending -ouiller, but we need not be at a loss for the source of the more material part of the word. It is plainly the (so-called) O. H. G. andi, M. H. G. ende, einde, the forehead, a word which belongs rather to O. Low German, though occurring in O. H. G. writings. This is suggested by the fact of the occurrence of the word in all the Scandinavian dialects. In the Danish dialects it occurs as and, the forehead; Molbech's Dansk Dialektlexicon, cited by Rietz. The Swed. is anne, the forehead, by assimi-

lation for ande. The Icel. is enni, by assimilation for endi; and all point to an original form which Fick renders by anthja or andja, the forehead; iii. 17. [Fick further cites the Lat. fem. pl. antia, with the sense of 'hair on the forehead.']

2. And further, we may confidently connect all these words with the Low G. prefix and., cognate with Gk. dwri, over against, Lat. ante, before, Skt. anti, over against, before; see Curtius, i. 253.

3. We may also observe that the double spelling andi and ende in O. German accounts for the double spelling in F. as andouiller and endouiller; and that the Teutonic prefix and-is remarkably represented in A. S. andwlita, mod. G. antlitz, the face, countenance.

ANUS, the lower orifice of the bowels. (Lat.) In Kersey's Dict. Borrowed from Lat. anus. Both Fick (i. 504) and Curtius (i. 472) give the derivation from the ΛAS, to sit, which would account for the long a by the loss of s. Cf. Skt. ás, to sit; Gk. ήσ-ται, he sits.

ANVIL, an iron block on which smiths hammer their work into shape. (E.) Anvil is for anvild or anvilt, a final d or t having dropped off. In Wright's Vocabularies, i. 180, is the entry 'anfeld, incus. Chaucer's Book of the Duchess, 1163, we find anvelt. - A. S. anfilte, explained by Lat. incus, Ælf. Glos. ed. Somner, p. 65; also spelt onfilt (Lye). -A. S. on., prefix, often written an., answering to mod. E. on.; and fyllan, to fell, strike down, the causal of fall. and fyllan, to fell, strike down, the causal of fall. ¶ The manner in which the sense arose is clearly preserved in Icelandic. The Icel. falla means (1) to fall, (2) to fall together, to fit, suit, a sense to some extent preserved in the M. E. fallen, to fall out fitly. The causal verb, viz. Icel. fella (mod. E. fell) means (1) to fell, (2) to make to fit; and was especially used as a workman's term. Used by joiners, it means 'to tongue and groove' work together; by masons, 'to fit a stone into a crevice; and by blacksmiths, fella jarn is to work iron into bars; see Cleasby and Vigfusson's Icel. Dict. 151, col. 1. This accounts, too, for the variation in the second vowel. The A.S. onfilt is from A.S. fyllan, the M.E. anvelt answers to Icel. fella. The same change took place in the word fell itself, if we compare it with A.S. fyllan. Thus an anvil is 'that upon which iron is worked into bars,' or 'that on which iron is hammered out.' B. 1. Similarly, the Dutch aanbeeld, an anvil, is from Du. aan, on, upon; and beelden, to form, fashion. 2. The O. II. G. aneualz, an anvil (Graff, iii. 519) is (probably) from O. H. G. ane, on, upon; and O. H. G. valdan, to fold, fold up, hence, to fit. 3. The mod. G. amboss, an anvil, is from G. an, upon; and M. H. G. bozen, to beat, cognate with E. beat. 4. The Lat. incus, an anvil, is from Lat. in, upon; and cudere, to beat, hammer. ¶ The Du. aanbeeld and O. H. G. aneualz are sometimes carelessly given as cognate words with E. anvil, but it is plain that, though the prefix is the same in all three cases, the roots are different. For the root of anvil, see Fall.

ANXIOUS, distressed, oppressed, much troubled. (Lat.) In Milton, P. L. viii. 185. Sir T. More, Works, p. 197e, has anxyete. [The sb. was probably taken from F. anxieté, given by Cotgrave, and explained by 'anxietie;' but the adj. must have been taken directly from Latin, with the change of -us into -ous as in other cases, e. g. pious, amphibious, barbarous.]—Lat. anxius, anxious, distressed.—Lat. angere, to choke, strangle. + Gk. άγχειν, to strangle.— ANGII, nasalised form of AGH, to choke, oppress; Curtius, i. 234; Fick, i. g. Der. anxious-ly, anxious-ness; also anxi-e-ty, from F. anxieté, Lat. acc. anxietatem. From the same root we have anger, anguish, Lat anging one walks and even quincy: see these words.

Lat. angina, ane, ugly, and even quinsy; see these words.

ANY, indef. pronoun; some one. (E.) The indefinite form of one.
The Mid. Eng. forms are numerous, as æniz, æni, ani, oni, eni, &c.;
æniz is in O. Eng. Homilies, i. 219. – A. S. ænig, formed by suffix ig
(cf. greed-y from A. S. græd-ig, March, A. S. Grammar, sect. 228) from
the numeral án, one. + Du. eenig, any; from een, one. + G. einiger,
any one; from ein, one. See One. Der. any-thing, any-wise.

AORTA, the great artery rising up from the left ventricle of the heart. (Gk.) In Burton, Anat. of Melancholy, ed. 1827, p. 26. Borrowed directly from Gk. ἀορτή, the aorta. — Gk. ἀείρευν, to raise up; pass. ἀείρευθαι, to rise up. See this verb discussed in Curtius, i. 441, 442.

APACE, at a great pace. (Hybrid; E. and F.) Marlow has 'gallop apace;' Edw. II, A. iv. sc. 3.

1. At an earlier period the word was written as two words, a pas, as in Chaucer, C. T. Group F, 388: 'And forth she walketh esily a pas.'

2. It is also to be remarked that the phrase has widely changed its meaning. In Chaucer, both here and in other passages, it means 'a foot-pace,' and was originally used of horses when proceeding slowly, or at a walk. The phrase is composed of the E. indef. article a, and the M. E. pas, mod. E. pace, a word of F. origin. See Pace.

APART, aside. (F., -L.) Rich. quotes from the Testament of Love, bk. iii, last sect., a passage concerning the 'five sundrie wittes, euerich aparte to his own doing.' The phrase is borrowed from the F. & part, which Cotgrave gives, and explains by 'apart, alone, singly,' &c. -Lat. ad, to; and partem, acc. case of pars, a part. See Part. APARTMENT, a separate room. (F., -Ital., -L.) In Dryden,

tr. of Virgil, An. ii. 675. - F. appartement. - Ital. appartamento, a separation; Florio.—Ital. appartare, to withdraw apart, id.; also spelt apartare.—Ital. a parte, apart. See above.

APATHY, want of feeling. (Gk.) In Holland's Plutarch, p. 62,

we have the pl. apathies; he seems to use it as if it were a new word in English. Drawn, apparently, directly from the Gk., with the usual

suffix-y. - Gk. ἀπάθεια, apathy, insensibility. - Gk. ἀ-, neg. prefix; and παθείν, to suffer. See Pathos. Der. apath-et-ic.

APE, a kind of monkey. (E.) M. E. ape, Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 4344; Ancren Riwle, p. 248. - A.S. apa, Ælf. Glos., Nomina Ferarum. + Du. aap. + Icel. api. + Swed. apa. + Irish and Gael. ap, apa. + G. affe. + Gk. $\kappa \hat{\eta} \pi \sigma s$. + Skî. kapi, a monkey. \P The loss of the initial k is not remarkable in a word which must have had far to travel; it is com- \P The loss of the initial k is monly supposed that the same loss has taken place in the case of Skt. kam, to love, as compared with Lat. amare. Max Müller notes that the Heb. koph, an ape (1 Kings, x. 22), is not a Semitic word, but borrowed from Skt.; Lectures, i. 233, 8th ed. The Skt. kapi stands for kampi, from Skt. kamp, to tremble, vibrate, move rapidly to and fro.

- KAP, to vibrate; Fick, i. 295. Der. ap-ish, ap-ish-ly, ap-ish-ness. APERIENT, a purgative. (Lat.) The word signifies, literally, opening. Used by Bacon, Nat. Hist. sect. 961. - Lat. aperient-, stem of aperiens, pres. pt. of aperire, to open. Referred by Corssen to PAR, to complete; see Curtius, ii. 170; with prefix a = ab. From same

source, aperture, Lat. apertura, from aperturus, fut. part. of aperire.

APEX, the summit, top. (Lat.) Used by Ben Jonson, King
James's Entertainment; description of a Flamen. Mere Latin.—Lat.

apex, summit. Origin uncertain.

APH-, prefix. See Apo-, prefix.
APH-RESIS, the taking away of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word. (Gk.) Borrowed directly from Gk. apaipeous, a taking away. - Gk. ἀφαιρείν, to take away. - Gk. ἀπὸ, from (ἀφ- be-

fore an aspirate); and aipeir, to take. Root uncertain.

APHELION, the point in a planet's orbit furthest from the sun. (Gk.) Scientific. The word is to be divided ap-helion. – Gk. άπ-, short for ἀπό, from; and ἥλιοε, the sun. Curtius discusses ἥλιοε, and derives it from \checkmark US, to burn, shine; cf. Lat. urere, to burn, Skt. ush, to burn; see Curtius, i. 497. ¶ Since $d\pi b$ ought to become $d\phi$ - before the following aspirate, the E. spelling is incorrect, and should have been aphhelion. But this was not adopted, because we object to double h; cf. eighth, a misspelling for eight-th, in order to avoid tth.

APHORISM, a definition, brief saying. (Gk.) Aphorismes is in Burton, Anat. of Melancholy, ed. 1827, p. 85. [Perhaps mediately, through the French. Cf. 'Aphorisme, an aphorisme or generall rule in physick;' Cot.] = Gk. ἀφορισμός, a definition, a short pithy sentence. = Gk. ἀφορίζειν, to define, mark off. = Gk. ἀπό, from, off (ἀφ-before an aspirate); and δρίζειν, to divide, mark out a boundary. = Gk. Spos, a boundary. See Horizon. Der. aphoris-t-ic, aphoris-t-

ic-al, aphoris-t-ic-al-ly.

APIARY, a place for keeping bees. (Lat.) Used by Swift (R.) Formed, by suffix -y for -ium, from Lat. apiarium, a place for bees, neut. of apiarius, of or belonging to bees. The masc. apiarius means 'a keeper of bees.' - Lat. apis, a bee. + Gk. έμπίο, a gnat. + O. H. G. imbi, a bee. See Curtius, i. 328. ¶ The suggestion that Lat. apis is cognate with E. bee is hardly tenable; the (old) Skt. word for bee is bha; see Böthlingk and Roth's Skt. Dict.

APIECE, in a separate share. (Hybrid; E. and F.) Often written a-piece; Shak. Merry Wives, i. 1. 160. Here a- is the common E. prefix, short for an, the M. E. form of on, which in former

times was often used with the sense of in.' Cf. a-bed, a-sleep, a-foot, &c. Thus a-piece stands for on piece. See Piece.

APO-, prefix, off. (Gk.) Gk. dπό, off, from. + Lat. ab, abs, from. + Skt. apa, away, forth; as prep. with abl., away from. + Zend apa, with abl., from. + Gothic af, from. + A. S. of; whence E. of, prep., and off, adv., which are merely different spellings, for convenience, of the same word. + G. ab, from. Thus the Gk. and is cognate with E. of and off, and in composition with verbs, answers to the latter. See Of, Off. Der. apo-calypse, &c.; see below. ¶ Since \$\delta\pi\$ Since \$\delta\pi\$ becomes do-before an aspirate, it appears also in aph-æresis, ap(h)-helion, and aph-orism

APOCALYPSE, a revelation. (Gk.) A name given to the last book of the Bible. M. E. apocalips, used by Wyclif.—Lat. apocalypsis, Rev. i. I (Vulgate version).—Gk. αποκάλυψιε, Rev. i. I; lit. 'an uncovering.'—Gk. αποκαλύπτειν, to uncover.—Gk. από, ωβι (cognate with E. off); and καλύπτειν, to cover. Cf. Gk. καλύβη, a hut, or this colling are the second to the control of the control

cabin, cell, cover; which is perhaps allied to Lat. clupeus, clypeus, a shield; Fick, ii. 72. Der. apocalyp-t-ic, apocalyp-t-ical.

APOCOPE, a cutting off of a letter or syllable at the end of a word. (Gk.) A grammatical term; Lat. apocope, borrowed from Gk. dποκοπ), a cutting off. – Gk. dπό, off (see Apo-); and κόπτειν, to hew, cut. – ✓ SKAP, to cut, hew; Curtius, i. 187; Fick, i. 807. Capon, q. v., is from the same root.

APQCRYPHA, certain books of the Old Testament. (Gk.) 'The other [bookes] following, which are called apocripha (because they were wont to be reade, not openly and in common, but as it were in secrete and aparte) are neyther founde in the Hebrue nor in the Chalde; Bible, 1539; Pref. to Apocrypha. The word means things hidden. – Gk. ἀπόκρυφα, things hidden, neut. pl. of ἀπόκρυφοε, hidden. - Gk. ἀποκρύπτειν, to hide away. - Gk. ἀπό, off, away (see Apo.); and κρύπτειν, to hide. See Crypt. Der. apocryph-al.

APOGEE, the point in the moon's orbit furthest from the earth. (Gk.) Scientific. Made up from Gk. 4π6 (see Apo-); and Gk. $\gamma \hat{\eta}$, the carth, which appears also in geography, geology, and

geometry, q.v.

APOLOGUE, a fable, story. (F., -Gk.) Used by Bp. Taylor, vol. i. ser. 35. -F. apologue, which Cotgrave explains by 'a pretty or tale wherein bruit beasts, or dumb things, are fained to speak. - Gk. ἀπόλογοι, a story, tale, fable. - Gk. ἀπό; and λέγειν, to speak. See Apo- and Logic.

APOLOGY, a defence, excuse. (Gk.) Sir T. More, Works, p. 932 a, speaks of the booke that is called mine apology.' [He probably Englished it from the Lat. apologia, used by St. Jerome, rather than from the Gk. immediately.] = Gk. ἀπολογία, a speech made in one's defence. - Gk. ἀπό (see Apo-); and λέγειν, to speak; see Logic. -

Der. apolog-ise, apolog-ist; apolog-et-ic-al-ly. And see above.

APOPHTHEGM, APOTHEGM, a terse saying. (Gk.) Bacon wrote a collection of apophthegms, so entitled. The word is sometimes shortened to apothegm.—Gk. ἀποφθεγμα, a thing uttered; also, a terse saying, apophthegm.—Gk. ἀποφθεγγομα, I speak out my mind plainly.

Gk. ἀπό (see Apo): and τθθενομα, I speak out my mind plainly. -Gk. ἀπό (see Apo-); and φθέγγομαι, I cry out, cry aloud, utter. Referred by Fick to ✓ SPANG or ✓ SPAG, to make a clear and loud sound; he compares Lith. spengiu, to make a loud clear

APOPLEXY, a sudden deprivation of motion by a shock to the system. (Low L., -Gk.) Chaucer, near the beginning of The Nun's Priest's Tale, has the form poplexye; like his potecarie for apothecary. -Low Lat. apoplexia, also spelt poplexia; see the latter in Ducange. -Gk. ἀποπληξία, stupor, apoplexy. -Gk. ἀποπλήσσειν, to cripple by a stroke. - Gk. ἀπό, off (see Apo-); and πλήσσειν, to strike. See Der. apoplec-t-ic

APOSTASY, APOSTACY, a desertion of one's principles or line of conduct. (F., -Gk.) In rather early use. M. E. apostasie, Wyclif's Works, ii. 51. - F. apostasie, 'an apostasie;' Cot. - Low Lat. apostasia; Ducange. - Gk. ἀποστασία, a later form of ἀπόστασιε, a defection, revolt, lit. 'a standing away from.' - Gk. ἀπό, off, from (see Apo-); and στάσιε, a standing. - Gk. ἔστην, I placed myself, ιστημ, I place, set; words from the same root as E. stand; see

Stand. And see below.

APOSTATE, one who renounces his belief. (F., - Gk.) The sb. apostate occurs in the Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 19, and is often spelt apostata (the Low Lat. form), as in P. Plowman, B. i. 104, and indeed very much later, viz. in Massinger's Virgin Martyr, A. iv. sc. 3. O.F. apostate, later apostat, as given by Cotgrave, and explained an apostata. Low Lat. apostata (also a common form in English). - Gk. ἀποστάτη», a deserter, apostate. - Gk. ἀπό; and ἔστην, 1 placed myself, ιστημι, I place, set; see above. Der. apostat-ise. Lat. form apostata occurs even in A.S.; see Sweet's A.S. Reader.

p. 100, l. 154.

APOSTLE, one sent to preach the gospel; especially applied to the earliest disciples of Christ. (L., – Gk.) Wyclif has apostle, Rom. xi. 3. The initial a was often dropped in M. E., as in posteles, P. Plowman, B. vi. 151. The earlier writers use apostel, as in O. Eng. Homilies, i. 117. The A. S. form was apostol, Matt. x. 2. - Lat. apostolus. - Gk. ἀπόστολοε, an apostle; Matt. x. 2, &c. Lit. 'one who is sent away. - Gk. ἀποστέλλειν, to send away. - Gk. ἀπό (see (Apo-); and στέλλειν, to send. — STAL, to set, appoint, despatch, send; connected with E. stall; Fick, i. 821; Curtius, i. 261. See Stall. Der. apostle-ship; also apostol-ic, apostol-ic-al, apostol-ic-al-ly, apostol-ate; from Lat. apostolus.

APOSTROPHE, a mark showing that a word is contracted;

also an address to the dead or absent. (L., = Gk.) Ben Jonson, Engl. Gram. b. ii. c. 1, calls the mark an apostrophus; 'Shak. apostropha, L. L. L. iv. 2. 123. These are Latinised forms; the usual Lat. form is apostrophe. - Gk. ἀποστροφή, a turning away; ἀπόστροφος, the mark called an apostrophe. 'Αποστροφή also signifies a figure in rhetoric, in which the orator turns away from the rest to address one only, or

in which the orator tunts away hold the set to address one only, or from all present to address the absent. – Gk. ἀπό, away (see Apo-); and στρέφειν, to turn. See Strophe. Der. apostroph-ise.

APOTHECARY, a seller of drugs. (Low Lat., – Gk.) Lit. 'the keeper of a store-house or repository.' M. E. apotecarie, Chaucer, C. T. Prol. 447; sometimes shortened to pothecarie or potecarie, id., Group C, 852. - Low Lat. apothecarius, apotecarius; Wright's Vocabularies, i. 129. - Lat. apotheca, a storehouse. - Gk. άποθήκη, a storehouse, in which anything is laid up or put away. - Gk. ἀπό, away

(see Apo-); and τ-θημ. I place, put. See Thesis.

APOTHEGM. See Apophthegm.

APOTHEOSIS, defication. (Gk.) Quotations (without references) from South and Garth occur in Todd's Johnson. Modern.—Gk. άποθέωσιε, deification. - Gk. ἀποθεόω, I deify; lit. 'set aside as a God.' -Gk. ἀπό (see Apo-); and θέος, a god, on which difficult word see Curtius, ii. 122-130

APPAL, to terrify. (Hybrid; Lat. and Celtic.) Lit. 'to deprive of vital energy,' to 'weaken.' Formed from E. pall, a word of Celtic origin, with the prefix ap-, the usual spelling of Lat. ad- before p.

a. This odd formation was probably suggested by a confusion with the O. F. apalir, to become pallid, a word in which the radical idea may easily have seemed, in popular etymology, to be somewhat the same. However, apalir is neuter (see Roquefort), whilst M. E. appallen is transitive, and signifies 'to weaken, enfeeble,' rather than to 'make β. See the examples in Chaucer: 'an old appalled wight' = an old enfeebled creature, Shipman's Tale; 'whan his name appalled is for age, Knight's Tale, 2195. And Gower, C. A. ii. 107, says: whan it is night, min hede appalleth, where he uses it, however, in a neuter y. The distinction between pall and pallid will best appear by consulting the etymologies of those words. Cf. Welsh pall, loss of energy, failure; Cornish palch, weak, sickly.

APPANAGE, provision for a dependent; esp. used of lands set apart as a provision for younger sons. (F., - L.) A French law term. Cotgrave gives 'Appanage, Appenage, the portion of a younger brother in France; the lands, dukedomes, counties, or countries assigned by the king unto his younger sons, or brethren, for their entertainment; also, any portion of land or money delivered unto a conne daughter or kinsmen in lieu of his future purceasion to the sonne, daughter, or kinsman, in lieu of his future succession to the whole, which he renounces upon the receit thereof; or, the lands and lordships given by a father unto his younger sonne, and to his heires for ever, a child's part. [Mod. F. apanage, which in feudal law meant any pension or alimentation; Brachet. The Low Lat. forms apanagium, appanagium are merely Latinised from the French.] B. Formed with F. suffix age (Lat. acticus, acticum), from O. F. apaner, to nourish, lit. to supply with bread, written apanare in Low Latin; Ducange. O. F. a., prefix (Lat. ad, to); and pain, bread. Lat. panem, acc. of panis, bread. See Pantry.

panem, acc. of panis, bread. See Fantry.

APPARATUS, preparation, provision, gear. (Lat.) Used by Hale, Origin of Mankind, p. 366. Borrowed from Lat. apparatus, preparation.—Lat. apparatus, pp. of apparare, to prepare.—Lat. ad (=ap-before p); and parare, to make ready. See Prepare.

APPAREL, to clothe, dress. (F.,—L.) The verb aparailen, to make ready, occurs in An Old Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 26. [The sb. is M.E. apparel, appareil; Wyclif, I Macc. ix. 35, 52; 2 Macc. ii IA = O F aparail. aparel. apparel. dress.]—O. F. aparail. xii. 14. = O. F. aparail, apareil, aparel, apparel, dress.] = O. F. aparailler, to dress, to apparel. = O.F. a, prefix (Lat. ad); and pareiller, parailler, parailler. ler, to assort, to put like things together with like. - O.F. pareil, parail, like, similar; mod. F. pareil. - Low Lat. pariculus, like, similar, found in old medieval documents: 'hoc sunt pariculas cosas,' Lex Salica; Brachet. - Lat. par, equal; with suffixes -ic- and -ul-, both diminutive. See Par, Pair, Peer. Der. apparel, sb.

APPARENT, APPARITION; see Appear.

APPEAL, to call upon, have recourse to. (F.,-L.) M. E. appelen, apelen. Gower, C. A. iii. 192, has appele both as verb and sb. The sb. apel, appeal, occurs in Rob. of Glouc., p. 473.-O. F. apeler, to invoke, call upon, accuse; spelt with one p because the prefix was regarded as a, the O. F. form of Lat. ad.—Lat. appellare, to address, call upon; also spelt adpellare; a secondary or intensive form of Lat. appellere, adpellere, to drive to, bring to, incline towards,

-Lat. ad, to; and pellere, to drive. Cf. Gk. πάλλειν, to shake,
brandish. See Impel. Der. appeal, sb., appeal-able; and (from Lat. appellare) appell-ant, appell-ate, appell-at-ion, appell-at-ive.

APPEAR, to become visible, come forth visibly. (F., -L.) M.E. apperen, aperen; spelt appiere, P. Plowman, B. iii. 113; apere, Cov. Myst. p. 291. = O. F. apparer, aparoir, to appear. = Lat. apparere, to appear. = Lat. ad, to (which becomes ap- before p); and parere, to appear, come in sight; a secondary form of parere, to produce. Cf. Gk. έπορον, I gave, brought. ¶ E. part is probably from the same root, viz. PAR, to apportion, bring, produce; Fick, iii. 664; Curtius, i. 350. Der. appear-ance; and (from Lat. apparere) appar-ent, appar-ent-ly, appar-ent-ness, appar-it-ion, appar-it-or. The phrase heir appar-ent-ly, appar-ent-ness, appar-it-ion, appar-it-or. apparaunt = heir apparent, is in Gower, C. A. i. 203.

apparant = heir apparent, is in Gower, C. A. i. 203.

APPEASE, to pacify, quiet. (F., -L.) M. E. apaisen, apesen, appesen. 'Kacus apaised' the wraththes of Euander;' Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iv. met. 7, p. 148. Gower has appesed, C. A. i. 341. - O. F. apaiser, mod. F. apaiser, to pacify, bring to a peace. - O. F. a pais, to a peace. - Lat. ad pacem, acc. of pan, peace. See Peace, and Pacify. Der. appeas-able.

APPELLANT, &c.; see Appeal.

APPEND, to add afterwards. (F., -L.) Often now used in the sense 'to hang one thing on to another;' but the verb is properly intransitive, and is lit. 'to hang on to something else,' to depend upon, belong to. The M. E. appenden, apenden always has this intransitive sense. 'Telle me to whom, madam, that tresore appenden', i. e. belongs; P. Plowman, B. i. 45.—O. F. apendre, to depend on, belong to, be attached to, lit. 'hang on to.'—F. a (Lat. ad), to; and pendre, to hang.—Lat. pendere, to hang. See Pendant. Der. appending (E.) appending (E.) appending (E.)

pend-age (F.), append-is (Lat.).

APPERTAIN, to belong to. (F., -L.) M. E. apperteinen, apertenen; Chaucer, C. T. Group G, 785; tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 4, p. 73.

-O. F. apartein (mod. F. appartenir), to pertain to. -O. F. a, prefix (Lat. ad); and O. F. partenir, to pertain. - Lat. pertinere, to pertain. -Lat. per, through, thoroughly; and tenere, to hold. See Pertain. Der. appurten-ance (O. F. apurtenaunse, apartenance), appurten-ant.

APPETITE, strong natural desire for a thing. (F., -L.) M. E. appetyt, appetit; Chaucer, C. T. Group B, 3390; Mandeville's Travels, p. 157 .- O. F. appetit, appetite. - Lat. appetitus, an appetite, lit. 'a flying upon,' or 'assault upon.' - Lat. appetere, to fly to, to attack. -Lat. ad-, to (=ap- before p); and petere, to fly, rush swiftly, seek swiftly. $- \checkmark PAT$, to fall, fly. Cf. Gk. πέτ-ομαι, I fly; Skt. pat, to fly, fall upon; and E. find. From the same root we have feather and pen. See Find. Der. appet-ise; Milton has appet-ence, desire, P. L. xi. 619

APPLAUD, to praise by clapping hands. (Lat.) Shak. Macb. v. 3. 53. Either from F. applaudir, given by Cotgrave, or directly from Lat. applaudere, pp. applausus. The latter is more likely, as from Lat. applaudere, pp. applausus. The latter is more likely, as Shak. has also the sb. applause, evidently from Lat. applausus, not from F. applaudissement. The Lat. applaudere means 'to clap the hands together.' - Lat. ad, to, together (= ap-before p); and plaudere, to strike, clap, also spelt ploder (whence E. ex-plode). See Explode.

Der. applause, applaus-ive, from Lat. pp. applausus.

APPLE, the fruit of the apple-tree. (E.) The apple of the eye (Deut. xxxii. 10) is the eye-ball, from its round shape. M. E. appel, appil; spelt appell in the Ormulum, 8116. - A.S. apl, appel; Grein, i. 58. + O. Fries. appel. + Du. appel, apple, ball, eye-ball. + Icel. epli. + Swed. äple, äpple. + Dan. æble. + O. H. G. aphol, aphul; G. apfel. + Irish abhal, Gael. ubhall. + W. afal. Bret. aval. Cf. also Russian jabloko, Lithuanian obulys, &c.; see Fick, i. 491, who arranges all under the European form ABALA. \(\beta\). It is evident that the ending -ala is no more than a suffix, apparently much the same as the Lat. -ul-, E. -el, gen. used as a diminutive. We should expect the sense to be 'a little ball,' and that European ab- meant a ball. This Fick connects with Lat. umbo, a boss, with the orig. sense of 'swelling;' and strives to connect it further with Lat. annis, a river, I suppose with the orig. sense of 'flood.' Cf. Skt. ambhas, ambu, water; W. y. Others afon, a river (E. Avon, obviously a very old Celtic word). have attempted a connection between apple and Avon, but it has not been fairly made out. 8. Grimm observed the resemblance between apple and A. S. ofet, ofat, fruit of trees, O. H. G. opaz, mod. G. obst, fruit of trees; and the consideration of these words suggest that, after all, 'fruit' is the radical sense of Europ. ab-. The true origin remains unknown.

APPLY, to fix the mind on; to prefer a request to. (F.,-L.) M. E. applyen. 'Applyyn, applico, oppono; 'Prompt. Parv. p. 13. It occurs in the Wycl. Bible, Numb. xvi. 5, &c. -O. F. aplier, Roquefort. - Lat. applicare, to join to, attach; turn or direct towards, apply to, pp. applicatus. — Lat. ad, to (=ap- before p); and plicare, to fold or lay together, twine together. Cf. Gk. πλέκειν, to plait; perhaps E. fold.— PLAK, to plait, twine together. Curtius, i. 202; Fick, i. 681. Der. appli-able, appli-ance; and (from Lat. applicare), applica-

ble, applic-ant, applic-at-ion.

APPOINT, to fix, settle, equip. (F., -L.) M. E. appointen, appointen; apointed in the news mone; Gower C. A. ii. 265. - O. F. apointer, to prepare, arrange, settle, fix. - Low Lat. appuncture, to repair, appoint, settle a dispute; Ducange. - Lat. ad-, to (=ap- before

pair, appoint, settle a dispute; Ducange. — Lat. ad., to (=ap-before p); and Low Lat. punctare, to mark by a prick. — Low Lat. puncta, a prick (F. pointe). — Lat. punctus, pp. of pungere, to prick, pt. t. pupugi; the orig. Lat. root pug-being preserved in the reduplicated perfect tense. See Point. Der. appoint-ment; Merry Wives, ii. 2. 272.

APPORTION, to portion out. (F.,—L.) Used by Bp. Taylor, Of Repentance, c. 3. s. 6 (R.)—F. apportioner, 'to apportion, to give a portion, or child's part;' Cot. Formed by prefixing F. a- (which in later times was written ap-before p, in imitation of the Lat. prefix the form taken by ad. before p) to the F. verb portionner, 'to ap, the form taken by ad-before p) to the F. verb portionner, to apportion, part, share, deal; Cot. - F. portion, a portion. - Lat. portionem, acc. of portio, a portion, share. See Portion. Der. ap-

APPOSITE, suitable. (Lat.) The M. E. verb apposen was used in the special sense of 'to put questions to,' 'to examine by questions;'

speaks of 'ready and apposite answers;' Life of Henry VII, ed. Lumby, p. 111, l. 22. - Lat. appositus, adj. suitable. - Lat. appositus, pp. of apponere, to place or put to, join, annex to. - Lat. ad, to (=apbefore p); and ponere, to place, put; gen. regarded as a contraction of posinere, on which see Curtius, i. 355. See Pose. Der. apposite-

of posinere, on which are Carana, a 555.

APPRAISE, to set a price on, to value. (F.,-L.) Sometimes spelt apprize, as in Bp. Hall's Account of Himself, quoted by Richardson. The M. E. forms (with one p) apreisen, apraisen, aprisen signify to value, to esteem highly, as in 'Hur enparel was apraysyt with princes of myste' = her apparel was highly prized by mighty princes; Anturs of Arthur, st. 29. In P. Plowman, B. v. 334, the simple verb preised occurs with the sense of 'appraised.' = O. F. apreiser, to value (no doubt the best form, though Roquefort only gives apretier, aprisier). = O. F. a, prefix (Lat. ad); and preiser, preisier, apriser). = O. F. a, prefix (Lat. ad); and preiser, preisier, prisier, to appreciate, value, set a price on. = O. F. preis, a price, value. = Lat. pretium, a price. See Price. ¶ The E. words price and praise being doublets, the words apprize, in the sense of to 'value,' and appraise are also doublets. To appraise in the sense 'to inform' is a different word. Der. appraise-er, appraise-ment. And see below.

APPRECIATE to set a just value on (Lat.) Richardson gives

APPRECIATE, to set a just value on. (Lat.) Richardson gives a quotation from Bp. Hall containing the sb. appreciation. Gibbon uses appreciate, Rom. Empire, c. 44. Formed by suffix -ate (see **Abbreviate**) from Lat. appreciatus, pp. of appreciare, to value at a price. [The spelling with c instead of c is due to the fact that the sb. appreciation seems to have been in earlier use than the verb, and was borrowed directly from F. appreciation, which Cotgrave explains by a praising or prizing; a rating, valuation, or estimation of. The Lat. appretiare is a made up word, from Lat. ad (becoming ap-before p) and pretium, a price. See Price; and see Appraise above.

Der. appreciation; apprecia-ble, apprecia-bly.

APPREHEND, to lay hold of, to understand; to fear. (Lat.)

Hall, Henry IV, an. 1, has apprehended in the sense of attached, taken prisoner. - Lat. apprehendere, to lay hold of, seize. - Lat. ad, to (becoming ap-before p); and prehendere, to seize, pp. prehensus. β . In the Lat. prehendere, the syllable pre is a prefix (cf. Lat. præ, before); and the Lat. root is hend-, which again is for hed-, the n being an insertion; and this is cognate with Goth. gitan, E. get. So too, the Gk, form χανδάνειν has for its real root the form χαδ, as in the acrist ε-χαδ-ον. See Fick, i. 576; Curtius, i. 242. - GIIAD, to grasp, seize. See Get. Der apprehens-ion, apprehens-ible, apprehens-ive, apprehens-ive-ness; from Lat. pp. apprehensus. And see below.

APPRENTICE, a learner of a trade. (I'., -L.) 'Apparailled hym as apprentice;' P. Plowman, B. ii. 214, in MS. W.; see the footnote; other MSS. read a prentice in this passage. The forms apprentice and prentice were used indifferently in M.E., and can be so used still. It is remarkable that the proper O. F. word was apprentif (see Brachet), whence mod. F. apprenti by loss of final f. Thus the English word must have been derived from a dialectal F. word, most likely from the Rouchi or Walloon form apprentiche, easily introduced into England from the Low Countries; cf. Provençal apprentiz, Span. and Port. aprendiz. - Low Lat. apprenticius, a learner of a trade, novice; Ducange. - Lat. apprendere, the contracted form of apprehendere, to lay hold of, which in late times also meant to learn, like mod. F. apprendre. See Apprehend. Der. appren-

APPRIZE, to inform, teach. (F.,-L.) Richardson rightly remarks that this verb is of late formation, and founded on the M. E. apprise, a substantive denoting 'information,' 'teaching.' The sb. is now obsolete, but frequently occurs in Gower, C. A. i. 44, 51, 372. O. F. apprise, apprenticeship, instruction. - O. F. appris, apris, pp. of aprendre, to learn. - Low Lat. apprendere, to learn; contr. form of ap-

prehendere, to apprehend, lay hold of. See Apprehend.

APPROACH, to draw near to. (F., -L.) M. E. approchen, approchen; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 7; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. i. pr. 1, p. 6. - O. F. aprochier, to approach, draw near to. - Lat. appropiare, to draw near to; in Sulpicius Severus and St. Jerome (Brachet).—Lat. ad, to (becoming ap-before p); and prope, near, which appears again in E. prop-inquity. Der. approach-able.

APPROBATION; see Approve.

APPROPRIATE, adj. fit, suitable; v. to take to oneself as one's own. (Lat.) (The sb. appropriation is in Gower, C. A. i. 240). The pp. appropriated is in the Bible of 1539, 3rd Esdras, c. 6 (Richardson). Tyndal, Works, p. 66, col. 1, has appropriate as an adjective, adopted from Lat. pp. appropriatus. [This is how most of our verbs in -ate were formed; first came the pp. form in -ate, used as an adj., from Lat. pp. in actus; this gradually acquired a final d, becoming actually acquire

it is not obsolete, being preserved in the mutilated form pose. Bacon vb. appropriate arose from the adj. appropriate, which afterwards took the meaning of 'fit.' Der. appropriate-ly, appropriate-ness, appro-

APPROVE, to commend; sometimes, to prove. (F., -L.) M.E. approven, appreven (with u for v). Chaucer has 'approved in counseilling; 'C. T. Group B, 2345.—O. F. approver, to approve of, mod. F. approver. [Burguy omits the word, but gives prover, and several compounds.]—Lat. approbare, to commend; pp. approbatus.— Lat. ad, to (becoming ap-before p); and probare, to test, try; to approve, esteem as good. — Lat. probus, good. See Prove. Der. approving-ly, approv-able, approv-al; also approbation (Gower, C. A. ii. 86),
from Lat. approbatio.

APPROXIMATE, adj. near to; v. to bring or come near to.
(Lat.) Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 21. § 9, has approximate as an adjective; hence was formed the verb; see note on Appropriate. - Lat. approximatus, pp. of approximare, to draw near to. - Lat. ad, to (becoming ap-before p); and proximus, very near, superlative formed from prope, near. See Approach. Der. approximately,

APPURTENANCE, in P. Plowman, B. ii. 103; see Apper-

APRICOT, a kind of plum. (F., -Port., -Arab., -Gk., -Lat.) [Formerly spelt apricock, Shak. Mids. Nt. Dr. iii. 1. 169; Rich. II, iii. 4. 29; from the Port. albricoque, an apricot.] Cotgrave has abricot, of which apricot is a corruption. — F. abricot, which Cotgrave explains by 'the abricot, or apricock plum.'—Port. albricoque, an apricot; the F. word having been introduced from Portuguese; see Brachet. Cf. Span. albaricoque, Ital. albercocca. B. These words are traced, in Webster and Littré, back to the Arabic al-baryūη (Rich. Dict. p. 263), where al is the Arabic def. article, and the word baryūη is no true Arabic word, but a corruption of the Mid. Gk. πραικόκιον, Dioscorides, i. 165 (see Sophocles' Lexicon); pl. πραικόκια; borrowed from the Lat. præcoqua, apricots, neut. pl. of pracoquus, another form of pracox, lit. precocious, They were also called pracocia, which is likewise formed from the Lat. pracox. They were considered as a kind of peach (peaches were called persica in Latin) which ripened sooner than other peaches; and hence the name. 'Maturescunt æstate præcocia intra triginta annos reperta et primo denariis singulis uenundata;' Nat. Hist. xv. 11. 'Uilia maternis fueramus præcoqua ramis Nunc in adoptiuis persica cara sumus;' Martial, 13. 46. The Lat. præcox, adoptius persica cara sumus; Martial, 13. 46. The Lat. præcos, early-ripe, is from præ, beforehand, and coquere, to ripen, to cook. See Precoclous and Cook.

C. The word thus came to us in a very round-about way, viz. from Lat. to Gk.; then to Arab.; then to Port.; then to French, whence we borrowed apricot, having previously borrowed the older form apricock from the Portuguese directly. I see no reason to doubt this account, and phonetic considerations confirm it. We require the Greek form, as intermediate to Lat. and Arabic; and the Arabic form, because it is otherwise wholly impossible to account either for the initial al- in Portuguese, or for the initial a- in English.

D. The supposition that the Lat. word was an adaptation of the Arabic or Persian one (supposed in that case to the original) is the only alternative; but barquq is not an original Pers. word; see Vullers' Lexicon Persico-Latinum.

APRIL, the name of the fourth month. (F., -L.) M.E. Aprille, April; Chaucer, C. T. Prol. 1; also Aueril [Averil], Rob. of Glouc. p. 506. This older form is French; the word was afterwards conformed to Latin spelling. O. F. Avril. - Lat. Aprilis, April; so called because it is the month when the earth opens to produce new fruits. - Lat. aperire, to open. See Aperient.

APRON, a cloth worn in front to protect the dress. (F., -L.) In the Bible of 1539, Gen. iii. 7. Formerly spelt napron or naprun, so that an initial n has been lost. 'Naprun or barm-clothe, limas; Prompt. Parv. p. 351. 'Hir napron feir and white i-wassh;' Prol. to Tale of Beryn, 1. 33.—O. F. naperon, a large cloth; Roquefort. Formed with suffix -er- (appearing in O. F. nap-er-ie, a place for keeping cloths), and augmentative suffix -on (answering to Ital. -one), from O. F. nape, a cloth; mod. F. nappe, a cloth, table-cloth. - Low Lat. napa, a cloth; explained 'mappa' by Ducange, of which word it is a corruption; cf. F. natte, a mat, from Lat. matta. - Lat. mappa, a cloth. The Lat. mappa is said in Quinctilian, i. 5. 57, to have been originally a Punic word. On the loss of n in napron, see remarks prefixed to the letter N.

APROPOS, to the purpose. (F., -L.) Mere French; viz. à propos, to the purpose, lit. with reference to what is proposed. - Lat. ad propositum, to the purpose. - Lat. ad, to; and propositum, a thing proposed, neut. of *propositus*, proposed, pp. of *proponere*, to propose. See **Propose** and **Purpose**.

sun. 'The astronomical term is also now often written apse. - Lat. apsis, gen. spelt absis, a bow, turn; pl. apsides. - Gk. apsi, a tying, fastening, hoop of a wheel; hence, a wheel, curve, bow, arch, vault.

—Gk. άπτειν, to fasten, bind. — ΛΑΡ, to seize, fasten, bind; whence also Lat. aptus and E. apt, ad-apt, ad-ept, ad-opt. See Curtius, ii. 119; Fick, ii. 17. See Apt.

APT, fit, liable, ready. (F., -L.) 'Flowring today, tomorrow apt to faile;' Lord Surrey, Frailtee of Beautie. -F. apte, explained by Cotgrave as 'apt, fit,' &c. - Lat. aptus, fit, fitted; properly pp. of obsolete verb apere, to fasten, join together, but used in Lat. as the pp. of apisci, to reach, seize. Apere is cognate with Gk. απτειν, to fasten. Cf. Skt. άρτα, fit; derived from the verbal root άρ, to reach, attain, obtain. The Lat. apere, Gk. απ-τειν, Skt. άρ, are all from a common AP, to reach, attain, fasten, bind. See Fick, ii. 17; Cur-

tius, ii. 119. Der. apt-ly, apt-ness, apt-i-tude; also ad-apt, q. v.

AQUATIC, pertaining to water. (Lat.) Used by Ray, On the
Creation. Holland has aquaticall, Plutarch, p. 692. Ray also uses aqueous (Todd's Johnson). Addison has aqueduct (id.).—Lat. aquaticus, pertaining to water.—Lat. aqua, water. + Goth. ahwa, water. + O. H. G. aha, M. H. G. ahe, water (obsolete). See Fick, i. 473. From Lat. aqua are also derived aqua-fortis, i. c. strong water, by the

addition of fortis, strong; aqua-rium, Aqua-rius, aque-ous, aque-duct.

AQUILINE, pertaining to or like an eagle. (F., -L.) 'His nose was aquiline;' Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, l. 1350. Perhaps from Lat. direct; but Cotgrave gives F. aquilin, of an eagle, like an eagle, with the example 'nez aquilin, a hawkenose, a nose like an eagle.'-Lat. aquilinus, belonging to an eagle.—Lat. aquila, an eagle; supposed to be the fem. of the Lat. adj. aquilus, dark-coloured, swarthy, brown; whence perhaps also Aquilo, the 'stormy' wind. Fick compares Lith. aklas, blind, &c.; i. 474.

ARABESQUE, Arabic, applied to designs. (F., - Ital.) Swinburne's Travels through Spain, lett. 31, qu. in Todd's Johnson, we find 'interwoven with the arabesque foliages.' - F. Arabesque, which Cotgrave explains by 'Arabian-like; also rebesk-worke, a small and curious flourishing; 'where rebesk is a corruption of the very word in question. — Ital. Arabesco, Arabian. The ending -esco in Italian answers to E. -ish. Der. From the name of the same country we have also Arab, Arab-ian, Arab-ic.

ARABLE, fit for tillage. (F., -L.) North speaks of 'arable land; 'Plutarch, p. 189. - F. arable, explained by Cotgrave as 'carable, ploughable, tillable.' - Lat. arabilis, that can be ploughed. - Lat. arare, to plough. + Lithuanian aria, to plough. + Gk. apóeu, to plough. + Goth. arjan. + A. S. erian. + O. H. G. eren, M. H. G. eren, ern, to plough (given by Wackernagel under the form ern). + Irish araim, I plough. This widely spread verb, known to most European languages, is represented in Eng. by the obsolete ear, retained in our Bibles in Deut. xxi. 4, 1 Sam. viii. 12; Is. xxx. 24. Ear is a native word (A. S. erian), not derived from, but only cognate with arare.

ARBITER, an umpire, judge of a dispute. (Lat.) In Milton, P. L. ii. 909. Some derivatives, borrowed from the French, are in much earlier use, viz. the fem. form arbitres (i. e. arbitress), Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 154; arbitrour, Wyclif, 3 Esdras, viii. 26; arbitre, arbitree (Lat. arbitrium, choice), Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. v. pr. 6, 1. 5201. arbitracion, Chaucer's Tale of Melibeus; arbitratour, Hall, Henry VI, an. 4; arbitrement, Shak. Tw. Nt. iii. 4. 286. - Lat. arbiter, a witness, judge, umpire; lit. 'one who comes to look on.' β. This curious word is compounded of ar- and biter. Here ar- is a variation of Lat. ad, to, as in ar-cessere (Corssen, Ausspr. i. 2. 239); and biter means 'a comer,' from the old verb betere (also written bætere and bitere), to come, used by Pacuvius and Plautus. The root of betere is be-, which is cognate with the Gk. root Ba-, whence Baivew, to come, and with the Goth. kwa(m), whence kwiman, to come, allied to A. S. cuman and E. come. See Curtius, i. 74, who discusses these words carefully. — & GA, nasalised as & GAM, to come. See Come. Der. arbitr-ess; see also below.

ARBITRARY, depending on the will; despotic. (Lat.) In Milton, P. L. ii. 334. - Lat. arbitrarius, arbitrary, uncertain; lit. ' what is done by arbitration, with reference to the possible caprice of the umpire.—Lat. arbitrare, to act as umpire.—Lat. arbitro-, crude form of arbiter, an umpire. See further under Arbiter. Der. arbitrari-ly,

arbitrari-ness; and see below.

ARBITRATE, to act as umpire. (Lat.) Shak. Macb. v. 2. 40. He also has arbitrator, Troilus, iv. 5. 225; which appears as arbitratour (F. arbitrateur, Cotgrave) in Hall, Henry VI, an. 4; Chaucer has arbitracion (F. arbitration), Tale of Melibeus, C. T. Group B, 2943. Formed by suffix -ate (see Appropriate) from Lat. arbitrare, to act as arbiter, to be umpire. - Lat. arbiter, an umpire. - \checkmark GÂ, to go; see the explanation under Arbiter. Der. arbitrat-ion;

also arbitra-ment (F., from Lat. arbitrare). And see above.

ARBOREOUS, belonging to trees. (Lat.) Used by Sir T. Browne,
Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 6, § 20. Milton has arborets, i. e. groves (Lat. ar-

boretum, a place planted with trees), P.L. ix. 437; and the same word occurs in Spenser, F. Q. ii. 6. 12; but we now use the Lat. arboretum in full. - Lat. arboreus, of or belonging to trees, by the change of -us into -ous, as in pious, strenuous; a change due to F. influence. - Lat. arbor, a tree. Root undetermined. Der. (from the same source) arbor-et, arbor-etum, arbor-escent; also arbori-culture, arbori-cultur-ist.

ARBOUR, a bower made of branches of trees. (Corruption of harbour; E.) Milton has arbour, P. L. v. 378, ix. 216; arbours, iv. 626. Shak. describes an arbour as being within an orchard; 2 Hen. IV, v. 3. 2. In Sidney's Arcadia, bk. i, is described 'a fine close arbor, in additional orchards are arbour as a second or the seco [made] of trees whose branches were lovingly interbraced one with the other.' In Sir T. More's Works, p. 177e, we read of 'sitting in an arber,' which was in 'the gardine.' a. There is no doubt that this word is, however, a corruption of harbour, a shelter, place of shelter, which lost its initial h through confusion with the M. E. herbere, a garden of herbs or flowers, O. F. herbier, Lat. herbarium. latter word, being of F. origin, had the initial h weak, and sometimes silent, so that it was also spelt erbare, as in the Prompt. Parv. p. 140, where we find 'Erbare, herbarium, viridarium, viridare.' y. This occasioned a loss of h in harbour, and at the same time suggested a connection with Lat. arbor, a tree; the result being further forced on by the fact that the M. E. herbere was used not only to signify 'a garden of herbs,' but also 'a garden of fruit-trees' or orchard.

¶ See this explained in the Romance of Thomas of Erceldoune, ed. J. A. H. Murray, note to l. 177, who adds that E. orchard is now used of trees, though originally a wort-yard. Mr. Way, in his note to the Prompt. Parv., p. 140, is equally clear as to the certainty of arbour being a corruption of harbour. See Harbour.

ARC, a segment of a circle. (F., -L.) Chaucer has ark, Man of Law's Prologue, l. 2; and frequently in his Treatise on the Astrolabe. In the latter, pt. ii. sect. 9, l. 2, it is also spelt arch, by the common change of k into ch in English; cf. ditch for dyke. - O. F. arc, an arc. -Lat. arcus, an arc, a bow. Cf. A. S. earh, an arrow, dart; Grein, i.

248. Der. arc-ade, q.v.; and see Arch, Archer.

ARCADE, a walk arched over. (F., -Ital., -Lat.) Pope has arcades, Moral Essays, Ep. iv. 35. -F. arcade, which Cotgrave explains by an arch, a half circle. -Ital. arcade, lit. arched; fem. of pp. of arcare, to bend, arch. - Ital. arco, a bow. - Lat. arcus, a bow. Sec Arc. (See Brachet, Etym. Dict. pref. § 201.) ARCANA; see Ark.

ARCH (1), a construction of stone or wood, &c. in a curved or vaulted form. (F., -L.) 'Arch in a wall, arcus;' Prompt. Parv. p. 14. 'An arche of marbel;' Trevisa, i. 215. A modification of O. F. arc, a bow; so also we have ditch for dyke, crutch for crook, much as compared with mickle, &c. See Arc. Der. arch-ing, arch-ed.

ARCH (2), roguish, waggish, sly. (E.) 'Dogget . . . spoke his request with so arch a leer;' Tatler, no. 193. A corruption of M. E. argh, arh, ars [i. e. argh], arwe, feeble, fearful, timid, cowardly; whence the meening afterwards passed into that of 'knavish' 'trough'

whence the meaning afterwards passed into that of 'knavish,' 'roguish. 'If Elenus be argh, and owrnes for ferde' = if Helenus be a coward, and shrinks for fear; Allit. Destruction of Troy, ed. Panton, l. 2540. This word was pronounced as ar-followed by a guttural somewhat like the G. ch; this guttural is commonly represented by gh in writing, but in pronunciation has passed into various forms; cf. through, cough, and Scot. loch. This is, perhaps, the sole instance in which it has become ch; but it was necessary to preserve it in some form, to distinguish it from are, and to retain its strength. - A. S. earg, earh, timid, slothful; Grein, i. 248. + Icel. argr, effeminate; a wretch, craven, coward. + M. H. G. arc, arch, bad, niggardly; mod. G. arg, mischievous, arrant, deceitful. See Fick, iii. 24. ¶ This word is closely connected with Arrant, q. v. Der. arch-ness.

ARCH-, chief; almost solely used as a prefix. (L., - Gk.) Shak. has 'my worthy arch and patron,' Lear, ii. 1. 61; but the word is harshly used, and better kept as a mere prefix. In arch-bishop, we have a word in very early use; A. S. erce-bisceop, arce-bisceop (Bosworth).

B. Thus arch is to be rightly regarded as descended from A. S. arce, which was borrowed from Lat. archi (in archi-episcopus), and this again from Gk. dρχι-in dρχιεπίσκοπος, an archbishop. -Gk. dρχεν, to be first; cf. Gk. dρχή, beginning. Cf. Skt. ark, to be worthy; Curtius, i. 233. The form of the prefix being once fixed, it was used for other words. Der. arch-bishop, arch-deacon, arch-duke, arch-duchy, &c. In the word arch-angel, the prefix is taken directly from the Greek; see Archi-.

ARCH-EOLOGY, the science of antiquities. (Gk.) Modern.

Made up from Gk. dpxalos, ancient, and suffix -logy (Gk. -λογία), from Gk. λόγος, discourse, which from λέγειν, to speak. See Archaic.

Der. archæolog-ist.

ARCHAIC, old, antique, primitive. (Gk.) From Gk. ἀρχαϊκόν.
primitive, antique. = Gk. ἀρχαῖον, old, ancient, lit. 'from the beginning.' = Gk. ἀρχή, beginning. Cf. Skt. arh, to be worthy; Curtius, i. 233. See below.

ARCHAISM, an antiquated phrase. (Gk.) From Gk. ἀρχαῖσμός, τους, by analogy with pious, &c. - Lat. arduus, steep, diffing archaism. - Gk. ἀρχαίζειν, to speak antiquatedly. - Gk. ἀρχαῖοι, cult, high. + Irish, Çaelic, Cornish, and Manx ard, high, lofty. The an archaism. - Gk. ἀρχαίζειν, to speak antiquatedly. - Gk. άρχαίοε, old. = Gk. dpyn, beginning. See above.

ARCHER, a bowman. (F., = L.) In early use. Used by Rob. of

Glouc., p. 199; and still earlier, in King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 1.6344. O. F. archier, an archer. Low Lat. arcarius. Formed with Lat. suffix -arius from Lat. arcus, a bow. See Arc. Der. arch-er-y.

ARCHETYPE, the original type. (F., -Gk.) Used by Bp. Hall, The Peacemaker, s. 23. -F. archetype, 'a principall type, figure, form; the chief pattern, mould, modell, example, or sample, whereby a thing is framed; 'Cot. - Lat. archetypum, the original pattern. - Gk. ἀρχέτυπον, a pattern, model; neut. of ἀρχέτυπον, stamped as a model. – Gk. 4ρχε-, another form of 4ρχι-, prefix (see Archi-); and τύπτειν, to beat, stamp. See Type. Der. archetyp-al.

ARCHI-, chief; used as a prefix. (L., – Gk.) The older form is

arch-, which (as explained under Arch-) was a modification of A. S. arce-, from Lat. archi-. The form archi- is of later use, but borrowed from the Lat. directly. - Gk. apxi-, prefix. See Arch-. Der. archi-episcopal, archi-episcopy, archi-diaconal.

¶ In the word arch-angel, the final i of the prefix is dropped before the vowel following. word arche-type, the prefix takes the form arche-; see Archetype. The same prefix also forms part of the words archi-pelago, archi-tect, archi-trave, which see below.

ARCHIPELAGO, chief sea, i. e. Ægean Sea. (Ital., - Gk.) Ital. arcipelago, modified to archipelago by the substitution of the more familiar Gk. prefix archi- (see Archi-) for the Ital. form arci-. -Gk. άρχι-, prefix, signifying 'chief;' and πέλαγος, a sca. Curtius (i. 345) conjectures πέλαγος to be from a root πλαγ-, to beat, whence also πληγή, a blow, πλήσσειν, to strike, πλάζειν, to strike, drive off;

this would make mean of the beating or tossing. This

82

root appears in E. plague, q. v.

ARCHITECT, a designer of buildings. (F., -L., -Gk.) Lit. 'a chief builder.' Used by Milton, P. L. i. 732. - F. architecte, an architect; Cotgrave. - Lat. architectus, a form in use as well as architecton, which is the older and more correct one, and borrowed from Gk. -Gk. άρχιτέκτων, a chief builder or chief artificer. - Gk. άρχι-, chief (see Archi-); and τέκτων, a builder, closely allied to τέχνη, art, and Tierew, to generate, produce. - VTAK, to hew, work at, make; cf. Skt. taksh, to hew, hew out, prepare; Lat. texere, to weave, whence E. texture. See Technical, Texture. Der. architect-ure, architect-ur-al.

ARCHITRAVE, the part of an entablature resting immediately on the column. (F., -Ital., -hybrid of Gk. and Lat.) Used by Milton, P. L. i. 715. Evelyn, On Architecture, remarks: 'the Greeks named that epistilium which we from a mungril compound of two languages (ἀρχή-trabs, or rather from arcus and trabs) called architrave.' His second derivation is wrong; the first is nearly right. His observation that it is 'a mungril compound' is just. Lit. it means 'chief beam.' - F. architrave, 'the architrave (of pillars, or stonework); the recson-peece or master-beam (in buildings of timber); 'Cotgrave. -Ital. architrave. - Gk. ἀρχί-, prefix, chief, adopted into Lat. in the form archi-; and Lat. acc. trabem, a beam, from the nom. trabs, a beam. Cf. Gk. τράπηξ, τράφηξ, a beam. The connection of the latter with Gk. τρέπειν, to turn, suggested in Liddell and Scott, is a little doubtful, but may be right.

ARCHIVES, s. pl. (1) the place where public records are kept; (2) the public records. $(F_{..}-1_{..},-Gk_{.})$ The former is the true sense. The sing is rare, but Holland has 'archive or register;' Plutarch, p. 116.—F. archives, archifs, 'a place wherein all the records, &c. [are] kept in chests and boxes;' Cot.—Lat. archivum (archivum), also archivum, the archives.—Gk. apxeiov, a public building, residence of the magistrates. - Gk. ἀρχή, a beginning, a magistracy,

and even a magistrate. Cf. Skt. ark, to be worthy.

ARCTIC, northern. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Marlowe's Edw. II, A. i. sc. 1, 1. 16. Milton has arctick, P. L. ii. 710. -F. arctique, northem, northerly; Cot. - Lat. arcticus, northern. - Gk. αρκτικόs, near 'the bear,' northern. - Gk. αρκτος, a bear; esp. the Great Bear, a constellation situate not far from the northern pole of the heavens. + Lat. ursus, a bear. + Irish art, a bear; O'Reilly, p. 39. + Skt. riksha (for arksa), a bear.

Root uncertain; see Curtius, i. 163.
However, Max Müller shews that the Skt. riksha originally meant 'shining;' Lect. ii. 394; see Skt. arch, to beam, to shine; Benfey, p. 48.

- ARK, to beam; Fick, i. 22. The word is connected, as seen shows with ursuin Para and the second seen.

above, with ursine. Der. ant-arctic, q. v.

ARDENT, burning, fiery. (F., -L.) Chaucer has 'the most ardaunt love of his wyf;' tr. of Boethius, b. iii. met. 12. The spelling has, at a later time, been conformed to Latin. -O. F. ardant, burning, pres. pt. of arder, ardoir, to burn. - Lat. ardere, to burn. Root uncertain. Der. ardent-ly, ardenc-y; ardour, Tempest, iv. 56 (O.F. ardor, Lat. acc. ardorem, from nom. ardor, a burning).

connection suggested by Bopp with Skt. ridh, to flourish, is not quite clear; see Curlius, i. 310. Der. arduous-ly, arduous-ness.

ARE, the pres. pl. of the verb substantive. (Northern E.)

whole of the present tense of the verb substantive is from the same root, viz. AS, to be. I here discuss each person separately. The sin-

gular is I am, thou art, he is; pl. we, ye, they are.

AM is found in the Northumbrian glosses of the Gospels, Luke, xxii. 33, and frequently elsewhere. It is an older form than the Wessex eom. It stands for as-m, the s having been assimilated to m, and then dropped. Here as is the root, and -m is short for -mi or -ma, and signifies the first personal pronoun, viz. me. The Northumbrian retains this -m in other instances, as in geseo-m, I see, Mark, viii. 24; doa-m, I do, Mk. xi. 33; beo-m, I be, Mk. ix. 19. \(\beta\). The original form of the 1 p. sing. in the Aryan languages was as-ma, from which all other forms are variously corrupted, viz. Skt. as-mi, Zend ah-mi, Gk. el-µl, Lat. s-u-m (for as-(u)-mi), Lithuan. es-mi, Goth. i-m, Icel. e-m, Swed. ær (for as, dropping the pronoun), Dan. er, O. Northumbrian a-m, A. S. (Wessex) eo-m, Old Irish a-m. It is the only word in English in which the old suffix -ma appears. The O. H. G. and mod. C. use the verb to be (BHU) for the present tense sing, of the verb substantive, except in the third person.

ART. This is the O. Northumbrian ard (Luke, iv. 34), modified by confusion with A. S. (Wessex) eart. That is, the final -t stands of an older -v, the contraction of vu, thou. The Icel. form is er-t; and E. and Icel. are the only languages which employ this form of the 2nd personal pronoun. The ar- stands for as-, so that ar-t stands for as-δu. β. The general Aryan formula is as-si (si meaning thou), whence Skt. as-i, Zend a-hi, Doric Gk. ἐσ-σί (Attic εί), Lat. es (pron.

dropped), Lithuan. es-si, Goth, i-s (or is), Swed. ær, Dan. er.

18. This is the same in Northumbrian and Wessex, viz. is, as at present. β. The gen. Aryan formula is as-ta, meaning 'is he;' whence Skt. as-ti, Zend ash-ti, Gk. έσ-τί, I.at. es-t, Lith. es-ti, Goth. is-t, Icel. er, Swed. ær, Dan. er, Germ. is-t. The English form has lost the pronoun, preserving only is, as a weakened form of \(AS. \)

ARE. This is the O. Northumbrian aron (Matt. v. 14) as distinguished from A. S. (Wessex) sindon; but the forms sindon and sint are also found in Northumbrian. All three persons are alike in Old English; but the Icel. has er-um, er-uō, er-u. β. The gen. Aryan formula for the 3rd pers. plu. is as-anti, whence Skt. s-anti, Gk. εἰσ-ίν, Lat. s-unt, Goth. s-ind, G. s-ind, Icel. er-u (for es-u), Swed. ær-e (for æs-e), Dan. er-e (for es-e), O. Northumb. ar-on (for as-on), M. E. ar-en, later are, A.S. s-ind(on). In the A.S. s-indon, the -on is a later suffix, peculiar to English. γ . Thus E. are is short for aren, and stands for the as-an of the primitive as-anti, whilst the A.S. sind stands for s-ant of the same primitive form. As the final e in are is no longer sounded, the word is practically reduced to ar, standing for the original root AS, to be, by the common change of s into r.

The \AS, to be, appears in Skt. as, to be, Gk. έσ- of Doric έσ-σι, Lat. es-se, to be, G. s-ein, to be, and in various parts of the verb in various languages, but chiefly in the present tense. It may be related to \(\shi \text{AS}, \text{ to sit} \); cf. Skt. \(\delta s, \text{ to sit}. \) The original sense was probably ¶ For other parts of the verb, see Be, Was.

AREA, a large space. (Lat.) Used by Dryden, Ded. to Span. Fryar (R.). - Lat. area, an open space, a threshing-floor. Root uncertain; see Fick, ii. 22.

AREFACTION, a drying, making dry. (Lat.) Used by Bacon, Adv. of Learning, b. ii. ed. Wright, p. 124, l. 14. A coined word, from Lat. arefacere, to make dry. - Lat. are-re, to be dry (cf. aridus, dry); and facere, to make. See Arid. Der. By adding -fy, to make, to the stem are-, dry, the verb arefy has also been made; it is used by Bacon, Nat. Hist. sect. 294.

ARENA, a space for disputants or combatants. (Lat.) It occurs in Hakewill, Apologie, p. 396; and Gibbon, Hist. vol. ii. c. 12. - Lat. arena, sand; hence, a sanded space for gladiators in the amphitheatre. -Lat. arere, to be dry. See Arid. Der. arena-ce-ous, i. e. sandy.

AREOPAGUS, Mars' hill; the supreme court at Athens. (Gk.) From Lat. areopagus, which occurs in the Vulgate version of Acts, xvii. 22, where the A. V. has 'Mars' hill.' – Gk. 'Αρειόπαγος, a form which occurs in no good author (Liddell and Scott); more commonly "Αρειοπ πάγοε, which is the form used in Acts, xvii. 22.—Gk. "Αρειοε, of or belonging to "Αρηε, the Gk. god of war; and πάγοε, a rock, mountain peak, hill.

Perhaps connected with Gk. πήγνυμ, I fasten, and the root PAK, to fix, as suggested by Liddell and Scott.

Der. Areopag-ite, Areopag-it-io-a (Milton's treatise).

ARGENT, white, in heraldry; silvery. (F., -L.) In Milton, iii.
460; as an heraldic term, much earlier. -F. argent, silver; also, 'argent in blason;' Cot. - Lat. argentum, silver; of which the old Oscan form was aragetom; connected with Lat. arguere, to make clear, ARDUOUS, difficult to perform. (Lat.) In Pope, Essay on Oscan form was aragetom; connected with Lat. arguere, to make clear, Criticism, 1. 95. Not in early use. Formed by change of Lat. -us argutus, clear, plain, argilla, white clay. + Gk. αργυροε, silver; connected with appos, white. + Skt. rajata, white, silver, from raj, to shine; also Skt. arjuna, white. - ARG, to shine; Fick, i. 497; Curtius, i. 211. Der. argent-ine (F. argentin, Cotgrave; Low Lat. argentinus).

ARGILLACEOUS, clayey. (Lat.) Modem. - Lat. argillaceus,

clayey. - Lat. argilla, white clay. + Gk. άργιλος, white clay. - γARG, to shine. See Argent.

ARGONAUT, one who sailed in the ship Argo. (Lat., -Gk.) Lat. argonauta, one who sailed in the Argo. -Gk. 'Αργοναύτηs, an Argonaut. -Gk. 'Αργόν, the name of Jason's ship (meaning 'the swift;' from ἀργόs, swift); and ναύτηs, a ship-man, sailor, from ναῦs,

a ship. Der. Argonaut-ic. ARGOSY, a merchant-vessel. (Span. (?) - Gk.) In Shak. Merchant of Ven. i. 1. 9; on which Clark and Wright note: 'Argosy denotes a large vessel, gen. a merchant-ship, more rarely a ship of war. The word has been supposed to be a corruption of Ragosie, 'a ship of Ragusa, but more probably is derived from the Low Lat. argis from the classical Argo. The latter is surely the more correct view. B. But perhaps our E. form was taken, by the mere addition of -y, from the Span. Argos, which is the Span. form for the name of the noted ship. The final -s may have been due to the gen. case Argous of the Lat. Argo, or to the adjectival form Argous of the same. The added -y Argo, or to the adjectival form Argous of the same. seems to have been meant for -i, to make the word plural, as some Latin plurals end in -i; at any rate, Marlowe uses argosy as a plural form; see his Jew of Malta, Act i. sc. 1. See Argonaut. ¶ Ducange records a curious word Argoisilli, meaning 'an association of merchants.' The F. argousin, a convict-warder, is probably unrelated; see Brachet.

ARGUE, to make clear, prove by argument. (F., -L.) 'Aristotle and other moo to argue I taughte; P. Plowman, B. x. 174. -O. F. arguer. - Lat. arguere, to prove, make clear; cf. argutus, clear. - ARG, to shine; Fick, i. 497; Curtius, i. 211; whence also Gk. αργόε, Skt. arjuna, white. See Argent. Der. argu-ment, Chaucer, C. T. 11198; argument-at-ion, argument-at-ive, argument-at-ively,

argument-ai-ive-ness.
ARID, dry, parched. (Lat.) Not in early use; Rich. quotes from Swift's Battle of the Books, and Cowper's Homer's Iliad, bk. xii. It was therefore probably taken immediately from Lat. aridus, dry, by merely dropping -us. - Lat. arere, to be dry. Possibly related, as suggested by Fick, to Gk. a(sev, to dry up, to parch. Der. arid-it-y, arid-ness; and see Arena, Arefaction.

ARIGHT, in the right way. (E.) We find in Layamon, l. 17631, 'er he mihte fusen a riht,' i. e. ere he might proceed aright. The a, thus written separately, is (as usual) short for an, the M. E. form of A. S. on, often used in the sense of in. Thus aright is for on right,' i. e. in right; right being a substantive. Cf. abed, asleep,

afoot, &c. See Right.

ARISE, to rise up. (E.) M. E. arisen, Old Eng. Homilies, p. 49; very common. - A.S. árísan, to arise; Grein, i. 38; in common use. - A. S. á-, and risan, to rise. The prefix á- in this case is equivalent 16. S. a., and risan, to rise. The prenx a in this case is equivalent to Goth. us., and mod. G. er.; cf. Goth. ur-reisan, to arise, Mat. viii. 15, where ur- is the prefix which commonly appears as us., but becomes ur-before a following r. The Goth. us is used separately as a preposition, with the meanings 'out, out of, from, forth from;' as 'us himinam,' out of heaven, Mark, i. 11. The O. H. G. had the same preposition, spelt ar, ir, ur, but it is wholly lost in mod. G. except in the prefix er-, and its place has been supplied by mus, which is the E. out and Goth. ut, really a different word. In Icelandic the prep. remains in full force, spelt or or or in old MSS., and sometimes yr; in later MSS. it is spelt ur, generally written as ur in mod. Icelandic. As a prefix in Icelandic, it is spelt vr. Several other E. verbs no doubt possess this prefix, but it is a little difficult to determine in every case the value of the prefix a-. In this case we are certain. See A., prefix, and see Rise.

ARISTOCRACY, a government of the best men; a government by a privileged order; the nobility. (Gk.) Holland speaks of 'an aristocracy, or regiment [i.e. government] of wise and noble senate; 'Plutarch, p. 276. - F. aristocratie, 'an aristocracy; the government of nobles, or of some few of the greatest men in the state; Cot. [Or the word may have been taken directly from Gk.] - Gk. άριστοκρατία, the rule of the best-born or nobles. - Gk. άριστο-, crude form of αριστος, best; and κρατεῖν, to be strong, to rule, govern.

A. The Gk. αριστος, best, is a superlative from a form αρι-, proper, good, which does not occur, but is abundantly illustrated by allied words, such as αρ-τιοε, fit, exact, αρ-ετή, excellence, αρ-μενοε, fit, words, such as ap-rios, nt, exact, ap-ern, excenence, ap-aros, nt, suiting; all from a root ap, to fit, suit. See other numerous related words in Curtius, i. 424. — AR, to hit upon a thing to fit; these are the roots numbered 2 and 3 by Fick, i. 19, 20; and more suitable than that which he numbers as 4. B. The Gk. κρατέν, to be strong, κράτος, strength, are connected with κραίνειν, to complete, and Lat. crears (whence E. creats); from AKAR, to make, which Fick lengthens to skar, i. 239. See Curtius, i. 189. Der. aristocratic,

aristocrat-ic-al, aristocrat-ic-al-ly, and even aristocrat (not a very good form); all from the Gk. stem dpiotokpar-.

ARITHMETIC, the science of numbers. (F., -Gk.) In M. E. we find the corrupt form arsmetike, Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 790; further altered to arsmetrik, Chaucer, C. T. 1900, 7804; these are probably from the Prov. arismetica, where s is a corruption of th. At a later period the word was conformed to the Gk. We find arithmetick in Holland's Pliny (concerning Pamphilus), b. xxxv. c. 10; and in Shak. Troil. i. 2. 123. - F. arithmetique, explained as 'arithmetick' by Cotgrave. - Gk. αριθμητική, the science of numbers, fem. of αριθμητικός, belonging to numbers. - Gk. αριθμός, number, reckoning. - AR, to hit upon a thing, fit; Curtius, i. 424. See Aristocracy. Der. arithmetic-al, arithmetic-al-ly, arithmetic-ian.

ARK, a chest, or box; a large floating vessel. (Lat.) In very early use as a Bible word. In the A.S. version of Gen. vi. 15, it is spelt arc. - Lat. arca, Gen. vi. 15 (Vulgate). - Lat. arcere, to keep. + Gk. άρκεῖν, to keep off, suffice, ἀλαλκεῖν, to keep off, whence Gk. άλκή, defence, cornesponding to Lat. area. — ARK (or AIK), to keep, protect. Fick, i. 49; Curtius, i. 162. Der. areana, Lat. neut. pl., things kept secret, secrets; from Lat. arcanus, hidden, from arcere, to

protect, keep, enclose.

ARM (1), s., the limb extending from the shoulder to the hand.
(E.) M. E. arm, Layamon, iii. 207; also earm, ærm. = O. Northumbrian arm, Luke, i. 51; A. S. earm, Grein, i. 248. + Du. arm. + Icel. armr. + Dan. and Swed. arm. + Goth. arms. + G. arm. + Lat. arms. shoulder; cf. Lat. artus, a limb. + Gk. άρμο, joint, shoulder; cf. Gk. ἄρθρον, a joint, limb. All from AR, to fit, join; expressive of the articulation of the limb, and its motion from the joint. See Curtius: Curtius, i. 424. Der. arm-let, arm-ful, arm-less, arm-pit. From the same root are ar-istocracy, ar-ithmetic, ar-ticle, ar-t, q. v.

ARM (2), v., to furnish with weapons. (F., -L.) M. E. armen, to arm; Rob. of Glouc. p. 63 .- O. F. armer, to arm. - Lat. armare, to furnish with weapons. - Lat. arma, weapons. See Arms. Der. arma-da, arma-dillo, arma-ment, armour, army; all from Lat. arma-re;

see these words. Armistice is from Lat. arma, s. pl.

ARMADA, an 'armed' fleet; a large fleet. (Span., -Lat.) Well known in the time of Elizabeth. Camden speaks of the 'great armada; 'Elizabeth, an. 1588. - Span. armada, a fleet; fem. of armado, armed, pp. of armar, to arm, equip. - Lat. armare, to arm. See

Arm, v. Doublet, army, q. v.

ARMADILLO, an animal with a bony shell. (Span., -L.) A

Brazilian quadruped; lit. 'the little armed one,' because of its protecting shell. - Span. armadillo, dimin. with suffix -illo, from armado, armed, pp. of armar, to arm. - Lat. armare, to arm. See Arm, verb. ARMAMENT, armed forces; equipment. (Lat.) Modern. Direct from the Lat. armamentam, gen. used in pl. armamenta, tackling. - Lat. armare, to arm; with suffix -mentum. See Arm, verb.

ARMISTICE, a short cessation of hostilities. (F., -L.) Not in early use. In Smollet's Hist. of England, an. 1748. - F. armistice, a cessation of hostilities. - Lat. armistitium *, a coined word, not in the dictionaries; but the right form for producing F. armistice, Ital. armistizio, and Span. armisticio; cf. Lat. solstitium, whence E. solstice. -Lat. arma, arms, weapons; and -stitum, the form assumed in composition by statum, the pp. of sistere, to make to stand, to place, fix; a secondary verb, formed by reduplication from stare, to stand, cognate with E. stand. See Arms and Stand.

ARMOUR, defensive arms or dress. (F., -L.) M. E. armour, armoure, armure. Rob. of Glouc. has armure, p. 397. - O. F. armure, armeure. - Lat. armatura, armour; properly fem. of armaturus, fut. part. act. of armare, to arm. See Arm, verb. Der. armour-er, armour-y; also armorial (F. armorial, belonging to arms; Cotgrave).

ARMS, sb. pl., weapons. (F., -L.) M. E. armes, Havelok, 2924.

-O. F. armes, pl.; sing. arme. - Lat. arma, neut. pl., arms, weapons, lit. 'fittings,' equipments. Cf. Gk. ἄρμενα, the tackling of a ship, tools of a workman. - ✓ AR, to fit, join. See Arm. Der. arm, verb, q. v.; also armei-stice, q. v.

ARMY, a large armed body of men. (F., -L.) In Chaucer's

C. T. Prol. 60, many MSS. read armee, but it is doubtful if it is the right reading, and the word is very rare at so early a time. It is spelt army in Udal on St. Matt. c. 25. - O. F. armee, fem. of arme, pp, of armer, to arm. - Lat. armare, to arm, of which the fem. pp. is armata, whence Span. armada. Doublet, armada, q. v.

AROINT THEE! begone! (Scand.) 'Aroint thee, witch!' Macbeth, i. 3. 36. The lit. sense is 'get out of the way,' or ' make room,' i. e. begone! It is a corruption of the prov. E. rynt ye, or rynt you. "Rynt thee is used by milkmaids in Cheshire to a cow, when she has been milked, to bid her get out of the way; note in Clark and Wright's edition. Ray, in his North-Country Words, gives: 'Rynt ye, by your leave, stand handsomly [i. e. more conveniently for me]. As, "Rynt you, witch," quoth Besse Locket to her mother; Cheshire Proverb.' = Icel. rýma, to make room, to clear the way; cf.

Swed. rymma, to remove, clear, get out of the way, decamp; Dan. römme, to make way, get out of the way, decamp. [Similarly, the tool called a rimer, used for enlarging holes in metal, signifies 'enlarger, 'that which makes more room;' and corresponds to a verb to rime.] Rynt ye is an easy corruption of rime ta, i. e. do thou make more room; where ta is a form frequently heard instead of 'thou' in the North of England. See Dialect of Mid-Yorkshire, by C. Clough Robinson, Pref. p. xxiv (E. D. S.), for remarks on the forms of thou.

AROMA, a sweet smell. (Lat., - Gk.) The sb. is modern in use; but the adj. aromatic is found rather early. Fabyan has 'oyntmentis and aromatykes; ' c. 166. - Late Lat. aroma, borrowed from Gk. - Gk. άρωμα, a spice, a sweet herb. Etym. unknown; but the word 'occurs not only in the sense of sweet herbs, but likewise in that of field-fruits in general, such as barley and others; Max Müller, Lect. on the Science of Language, 8th ed. ii. 293. There is thus a probability, strengthened by the very form of the word, that it is derived from άρθειν, to plough, cognate with E. ear, to plough. See Elar, verb. Der. aroma-t-ic, aroma-t-ise, from the Gk. stem άρωματ.

AROUND, prep. and adv., on all sides of, on every side. (Hybrid; E. and F.) Spenser has around, F. Q. i. 10. 54. M. E. around, Life of Beket, ed. Black, l. 2162. The prefix is the common E. a-, in its commonest use as short for an, the M. E. form of A. S. prep. on; so that a-round is for on round, i.e. in a round or circle. Round is from O. F. roond, rond, Lat. rotundus. Cf. abed, asleep, afoot, &c. See Round.

AROUSE, to rouse up. (See Rouse.) In Shak. 2 Hen. VI, iv. 1. 3. The prefix is a needless addition; no doubt meant to be intensive, and imitated from that in arise, which is the A.S. á-, answering to Gothic us-; see Arise. For further remarks, see Rouse.

ARQUEBUS, a kind of gun. (F., -Du.) Used by Nicholas Breton, an Elizabethan poet, in A Farewell to Town (R.) - F. arquebuse, 'an harquebuse, calcever, or hand-gun;' Cot. He also gives the spelling harquebuse, which is older and better. - Walloon harkibuse, in Dict. de la langue Wallonne, by Grandgagnage, i. 266, 278, qu. by Diez, who traces the word. This Walloon word is a dialectal variation of Du. haakbus, which is a significant word. - Du. haak, a hook, clasp, and bus, a gun-barrel, gun; exactly parallel to G. hakenbüchse, an arquebuse, from haken, a hook, and büchse, a gunbarrel, gun. B. The word means 'gun with a hook,' alluding to some peculiarity in the make of it. In Webster's Dict. the 'hook' is said to have been the name given to the forked rest upon which the gun, of a clumsy make, was supported; but the arquebuse was an unsupported hand-gun, and the reference seems to be rather to the shape of the gun, which was bent or hooked, whereas the oldest hand-guns had the barrel and butt all in one straight line, so that it was difficult to take aim. Another suggestion is that the hook was a trigger, previously unused. See Hackbut. ¶ Brachet derives F. arquebuse from Ital. archibugio, but this will not account for the O. F. harquebuse; besides, archibugio is itself a borrowed word. See Diez's account, which is clear and sufficient.

ARRACK, the name of an ardent spirit used in the East. (Arab.) Better spelt arack or arac, as in Sir T. Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665, pp. 45, 241, 348. From the Arabic word 'araq, juice, the more literal signification being 'sweat;' in allusion to its production by distillation. In Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 425, is the entry: 'Arab. 'araq, juice, essence, sweat; distilled spirit.' - Arab. 'araga, he

sweated. ¶ The word is sometimes shortened to Rack.

ARRAIGN, to call to account, put on one's trial. (F.,-L.)

M. E. arainen, areinen, areinen (with one r). 'He arayned hym ful runyschly, what raysoun he hade, &c.; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, C. 191.—O. F. aranier, aragnier, areismier, to speak to, discourse with; also, to cite, arraign. - O. F. a-, prefix (Lat. ad); and reisner, reisner, to reason, speak, plead. - O. F. reson, raison, reason, advice, account. -Lat. acc. rationem, from nom. ratio, reason. See Reason. The Low Lat. form of arraign is arrationare; similarly the Low Lat. derationare, to reason out, decide, produced the now obsolete darraign, to decide, esp. used of deciding by combat or fighting out a quarrel;

see Chaucer, Kn. Ta. 775. Der. arraign-ment.

ARRANGE, to range, set in a rank. (F., -O. H. G.) M. E. arayngen, as in 'he araynged his men;' Berners, Froissart, c. 325; orig. spelt with one r. -O. F. arengier, to put into a rank, arrange. -O. F. a-, prefix (Lat. ad, to); and rangier, renger, to range, put in a rank. O. F. rene, mod. F. rang, a rank, file; orig. a ring or circle of people. O. H. G. hrine, mod. G. ring, a ring, esp. a ring or circle of people; cognate with E. ring. See Rank, Ring. Der. arrange-

ARRANT, knavish, mischievous, notoriously bad. (E.) (better) spelt arrand, Howell, bk. iv. let. 9 (R.) 'So arrant a thefe;' Grafton, Hen. IV, an. 1. a. It stands for arghand, i. e. fearing, timid, cowardly, a word closely allied to Arch, q.v., which has passed through a similar change of meaning, from 'cowardly' to

'knavish.' We find, e.g. 'arwe coward' = arch (or arrant) coward, in K. Alisaunder, ed. Weber, l. 3340. \(\beta\). Arghand is the pres. pt., in the Northumbrian dialect, of the Northern E. verb argh, to be cowardly. 'Antenor arghet with austerne wordes, Had doute of the duke and of his dethe fere '= Antenor turned coward at his threatening words, had fear of the duke, and was afraid to die; Destruction of Troy, 1946. For pres. participles in -and, see Barbour's Bruce and the Pricke of Conscience. They are even found as late as in Spenser, who has glitterand, F. Q. ii. 11.17; &c. γ . This North. E. pres. pt. in-and was easily confused with the F. pres. pt. in-ant, so that arghand became arrant; used 16 times by Shakespeare. In the same way, plesand in Barbour's Bruce = mod. E. pleasant. 8. Next, its root being unrecognised, it was confused with the word errant, of French origin, first used in the phrase 'errant knights;' Sir. T. Malory's Morte Arthur, bk. iv. c. xii; or 'knight errant,' id. bk. iv. c. xxiv. Chapman, in his Byron's Tragedy, Act v. sc. 1, shews the confusion complete in the line 'As this extravagant and errant rogue.' - A. S. eargian, to be a coward: 'hy ondredon . . . þæt hy to rabe á-sláwedon and á-eargedon' = they feared, lest they might too soon become very slow (slothful) and become very timid; where á- is an intensive prefix. -A. S. earg, earh, timid; Grein, i. 248. See further under Arch. ¶ For further examples of the verb argh, Southern M. E. arzien, see Ergh in Jamieson's Scot. Dict., and arzien in Stratmann and

Matzner; and cf. Icel. ergjask, to become a coward.

ARRAS, tapestry. (F) In Shak. Haml. iv. 1. 9. So named from Arras, in Artois, N. of France, where it was first made.

ARRAY, to set in order, get ready. (F., -hybrid of Lat.and Scand.) M. E. arraien, araien, to array; common in 14th century; Chaucer, Kn. Ta. 1188; Rob. of Glouc. p. 36. - O. F. arraier, arroier, to array, prepare, arrange. - O. F. arrai, arroi, preparation. β. Formed by prefixing ar- (imitation of the Lat. prefix ar-, the form assumed by ad, to, before a following r) to the sb. roi, rai, order, arrangement, according to Burguy; though I suspect roi may rather have meant 'tackle.' The simple sb. roi seems to be rare, but we have the compounds arroi, preparation, baggage; conroi, equipage, conroier, to equip, which point to the special arrangements for a journey. Y. Of Scandinavian origin; Swed. reda, order, Dan. rede, order, Icel. reiða, implements, an outfit, tackle, rigging, service, affairs; Icel. reiði, implements, rigging of a ship; also, tackle, harness of a horse, &c. It seems to me clear that the Icel. word is the real origin, as the soft & would so easily drop out. However, the word is certainly Scandinavian. The ô or d is preserved in Low Lat. arredium, warlike apparatus, implements or equipage of war; Ital. arredo, furniture, rigging, apparel; both 8. These Scandinavian words of which come close to the Icel. use. are closely allied to A. S. rade, prepared, mod. E. ready; A. S. gerade, trappings, equipment (Grein, ii. 440); cf. Scottish graithe, to make ready, graith, ready, graith, apparatus, all words directly borrowed from Icel. greida, to equip, greidr, ready, and greidi, arrangement. Hence to array, to graithe, and to make ready, are three equivalent expressions containing the same root. See Ready, Curry. ¶ It

will be observed that the sb. array is really older than the vcrb.

ARREARS, debts unpaid and still due. (F.,-L.) The M. E. arere is always an adverb, signifying backward, in the rear; e.g. 'Some tyme aside, and somme arrere' = sometimes on one side, and sometimes backward; P. Plowman, B. v. 354. It is more commonly spelt arere (with one r), or a rere (in two words), id. C. vii. 405. O. F. arier, ariere, backward. - Lat. ad, towards; and retro, backward. [Similarly O. F. deriere (mod. F. derrière) is from Lat. de, from, and retro, backward; and we ourselves use the word rear still.] See Rear; and see arrière in Brachet.

What we now express by arrears is always expressed in M. E. by arrearages or arrerages, a sb. pl. formed from M. E. arere by the addition of the F. suffix age. For examples of arrearages, see Rich. s. v. arrear; and cf. P. Plowman, C. xii. 297.

ARREST, to stop, to scize. (F.,-L.) M. E. arresten, or commonly aresten; Chaucer, Prol. 829 (or 827).—O. F. arester, aresteir, to stay (mod. F. arrêter); given by Burguy s. v. steir (Lat. stare).—Lat. ad, to (which becomes a in O. F.); and restare, to stay, compounded of re- (older form red-), back, and stare, to stand, remain, cognate with E. stand. See Re- and Stand; and see Rest

ARRIVE, to come to a place, reach it. (F., -L.) Gen. followed by at in modern E.; but see Milton, P. L. ii. 409. M. E. aryuen, ariuen, (u for v); Rob. of Glouc. p. 18. -O. F. ariver, arriver. - Low Lat. adripare, to come to the shore, spelt arripare in a 9th cent. text. and arribare in an 11th cent. chartulary; Brachet. See the note also in Brachet, shewing that it was originally a seaman's term. - Lat. ad ripam, towards the shore, to the bank. - Lat. ad, to; and ripa, the bank, shore. Fick, i. 742, ingeniously suggests that the orig. sense of Lat. ripa is 'a rift, a break;' cf. Icel. rifa, whence E. rive. See Rive. Der. arriv-al, spelt arrivaile in Gower, C. A. ii. 4.

ARROGATE, to lay claim to, assume. (Lat.) Used by Barnes,

Works, p. 371, col. 1. The sb. arrogance is much older; Chaucer, C. T. 6694; so is the adj. arrogant, C. T. Persones Tale, De Superbia. Formed with suff. -ate (see Abbreviate) from Lat. arrogare, to ask of, to adopt, attribute to, add to, pp. arrogatus. - Lat. ad, to (= arbefore r); and rogare, to ask. See Rogation. Der. arrogat-ion; also (from Lat. arroga-re, pres. pt. arrogans, acc. arrogantem) arrogant, arrogant-ly, arrogance, arroganc-y.

ARROW, a missile shot from a bow. (E.) M. E. arewe, arwe

(with one r); Chaucer, Prol. 107; Ancren Riwle, pp. 60, 62. - A.S. arewe, A. S. Chron. an. 1083; older form earh, Grein, i. 248; akin to A. S. earn, swift, and arod, prompt, ready. + Icel. ör, an arrow, pl. örvar; akin to Icel. örr, swift. — AAR, to go; which appears in Skt. ri, to go, Gk. έρ-χομαι, I come, i-άλλω, I hasten, send, shoot; Fick, iii. 21; Curtius, ii. 171. The Skt. arvan means a horse. From the same root is E. errand, q. v. Der. arrow.y. Another view of the word is to connect A. S. earh, an arrow, Icel. ör (pl. örvar) with Goth. arhwazna, a dart, Eph. vi. 16; and these again with Lat. arcus, a bow; the supposed root being ARK, to keep off, defend; See Arc.

Fick, iii. 24. See Arc.
ARROW-ROOT, a farinaccous substance, made from the root of the Maranta Arundinacea, and other plants. (E.) From arrow and root; if the following note be correct. 'The E. name of this preparation is derived from the use to which the Indians of S. America were accustomed to apply the juice extracted from another species of Maranta—the Maranta galanga, which was employed as an antidote to the poison in which the arrows of hostile tribes were dipped; Eng. Cyclopædia, Arts and Sciences, s. v. Arrow-root. Observe the

Lat. name, 'Maranta arundinacea.'

ARSE, the buttocks. (E.) M. E. ars, ers; P. Plowman, B. v. 175, and footnote. - A. S. ars; Bosworth. + Du. aars. + Iccl. ars, also spelt rass. + Swed. and Dan. ars. + M. H. G. ars; mod. G. arsch.

+ Gk. ὄρρος, the rump; cf. οὐρά, the tail; Curtius, i. 434. ARSENAL, a magazine for naval stores, &c. (Span., - Arab.) Holland speaks of 'that very place where now the arsenall and ship-docks are;' Livy, p. 106; and see Milton, P. R. iv. 270. [Perhaps rather from Span. than from F. arcenal, which Cotgrave, following the F. spelling, explains by an Arcenall. Span. arsenal, an arsenal, magazine, dock-yard; a longer form appears in Span. atarazanal, an arsenal, a rope-walk, a cellar where wine is kept; also spelt atarazana. [So in Italian we find arzanale or arzana, an arsenal, a dockyard; and darsena, a wet dock. The varying forms are due to the word being foreign, viz. Arabic. The final -l is merely formative, and no part of the original word. The Span. atarazana and Ital. darsena are the best forms.] - Arab. dar, a house, and cina'at, art, trade; Palmer's Pers. Dict. coll. 248, 403. The two words together signify 'a house of art or construction,' 'a place for making things.' Mr. Wedgwood says: 'Ibn Khaldoun quotes an order of the Caliph Abdalmelic to build at Tunis a dár-ciná a for the construction of everything necessary for the equipment and armament of vessels. Pedro de Alcala translates atarazana by the Arab. dur a cinúa; see Engelmann and Dozy.'

ARSENIC, a poisonous mineral. (Gk.) Chaucer speaks of arsenik, C. T. Group G, 778. It was one of the four 'spirits' in alchemy. – Lat. arsenicum. – Gk. ἀρσενικόν, arsenic, a name occurring in Dioscorides, 5. 121. [This Gk. word lit. means 'male;' in allusion to the extraordinary alchemical fancy that some metals were of different sexes. Gold, e. g. also called Sol, the sun, was masculine, whilst silver, also called luna, the moon, was feminine. Others suppose the word simply refers to the strength of the mineral.] - Gk. άρσεν-, base of άρσην, a male; also, strong, mighty. Cf. Zend arshan, a man, male; Skt. rishaba, a bull; Curtius, i. 427. Der. arsenic-al. ARSON, the crime of burning houses. (F., -L.) Old Law French; see Blackstone's Comment. b. iv. c. 16. - O. F. arson, arsun,

arsiun, incendiarism. - O. F. ardoir, arder, to burn. - Lat. ardere, to

burn; pp. arsus. See Ardent.

ART (1), 2 p. s. pres. of the verb substantive. (E.) O. Northumbrian aro, later art; A. S. eart. The ar- stands for as-, from ✓AS, to be; and the -t, O. Northumb. -v, is the initial letter of o-u, i.e. thou. See further under Are.

ART (2), skill, contrivance, method. (F., -L.) M. E. art, arte; Rob. of Brunne, tr. of P. Langtoft, p. 336; and in Floriz and Blaunche-flur, ed. Lumby, l. 521. – O. F. art, skill. – Lat. acc. artem, from, nom. ars, skill. - γAR, to fit. Cf. Gk. άρτιος, fit, exact, Lat. artus, a limb (lit. joint), &c.; see Fick, i. 493; Curtius, i. 423. From the same root we have ar-m, the shoulder-joint, hence, the arm; ar-ticulation, i. e. a 'fitting,' ar-ticulate, ar-ticle, ar-ithmetic. Der art-ful, art-ful-ness, art-ist, art-ist-ic, art-ist-ic-al, art-ist-ic-al-ly, art-less, art-less-ly, art-less ness; also art-ifice, art-illery, art-isan, which are treated of separately.

ARTERY, a tube or pipe conveying blood from the heart. (L., — Gk.) Shak. L. L. L. iv. 3. 306. — Lat. arteria, the windpipe; also, an artery. [The F. form is artère, which is shorter than the E., and

consequently the E. word is not from French.] - Gk. apropia, an artery; but orig. the windpipe. Perhaps connected with dpraw, I fasten to, hang from; see Curtius, i. 442. Der. arteri-al, arteri-al-ise.

ARTESIAN, adj., applied to a well. (F.)

These wells are made

by boring till the water is found; and the adj. is properly applied to such as are produced by boring through an impermeable stratum, in such a way that the water, when found, overflows at the outlet. Englished from F. Artésien, of or belonging to Artois, a province in the N. of France, where these wells were first brought into use at an early period. See Eng. Cycl. s. v. Artesian well.

ARTICHOKE, an esculent plant; Cynara scolymus. (Ital., Arab.) 'A artochocke, cynara;' Levins, 159. 4. Holland has the odd spelling artichoux for the plural; Pliny, b. xx. c. 23. [He seems to have been thinking of F. choux, cabbage.]—Ital. articlocco, an artichoke; cf. F. artichaut, spelt artichault by Cotgrave, and explained by him as 'an artichock.' A corrupt form. Florio gives the spellings archiciocco, archicioffo, also carciocco, carcioffo. Cf. Span. alcachofa, Port. aleachofra. - Arab. al harshaf, an artichoke; Rich. Pers. Dict. The pretended Arab. ar'di shauki, cited by Diez, is a p. 562. mere corruption from Italian.

ARTICLE, a small item; a part of speech. (F.,-L.) M.E. article, Ayenbite of Inwyt, pp. 11, 12. - F. article, 'an article; a head, principall clause, title or point of a matter; . . also, a joint or knuckle; 'Cot. - Lat. articulus, a joint, knuckle, member of a sentence, an article in grammar; the lit. sense being 'a little joint.' Formed, by help of suffix -e- (Aryan -ka) and dim. suffix -ul, from Lat. artus, a joint, a limb. — AAR, to fit. See Max Müller, Lect. i. 104. (8th ed.) See Arm, Art. Der. article, verb. And see

ARTICULATE, adj., jointed, fitted; also, distinct, clear. (Lat.) Speech is articulate when distinctly divided into joints, i. e. into words and syllables; not jumbled together. - Lat. articulatus, distinct, articulate; pp. of articulare, to supply with joints, or divide by joints, chiefly applied to articulate speaking.—Lat. articulus, a little joint; dimin. of artus, a joint, limb. See Article. Der. articulate, verb; articulate-ly, articulat-ion.

ARTIFICE, a contrivance. (F., -L.) Gower has artificer, C. A. iii. 142. Shak. has artificer, K. John, iv. 2. 201; and artificial, Romeo, i. 1. 146. Artifice is in Milton, P. L. ix. 39. - F. artifice, skill, cunning, workmanship; Cot. - Lat. artificium, a crast, handicrast. - Lat. artifici-, crude form of artifex, a workman. - Lat. arti-, crude form of ars, art; and facere, to make, the stem fac- being altered to fic- in forming compounds. See Art and Fact. Der. artifici-al, artifici-al-ly; also artific-er, in Gower, C. A. iii. 142.

ARTISAN, a workman. (F., -Ital., -L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Bacon and Ford use artsman (R.) - F. artisan, an artisan, mechanic; older spelling artisien; Roquefort. - Ital. artigiano, a workman; whence it was introduced into F. in the 16th century; Brachet. B. This corresponds, according to Diez, to a late Lat. form artitianus (not found), formed in its turn from Lat. artitus, cunning, artful (a dubious word), which from Lat. artem, acc. of ars, art. The Lat. ars is, in any case, the obvious source of it. See Art.

ARTILLERY, gunnery; great weapons of war. (F., -L.) ton, P. L. ii. 715; Shak. K. John, ii. 403. Chaucer, in his Tale of Mclibeus, speaks of 'castiles, and other maner edifices, and armure, and artilries.' - O. F. artillerie, machines or equipment of war; see quotation in Roquesort s. v. artillement. The word was used to include crossbows, bows, &c. long before the invention of gunpowder. - O. F. artiller, to fortify, equip; Roquefort. - Low Lat. artillare, to make machines; a verb inferred from the word artillator, a maker of machines, given by Ducange. - Lat. art., stem of ars, art. See Art. Der. artiller-ist. \(\Psi\) What Brachet means by making artillare equivalent to articulare 'derived from artem through articulus,' I cannot understand; for articulus is not derived from artem, art, but from artus, a joint; though both are from AR, to fit. Neither is artillare, to make machines, the same as articulare, which is plainly the Ital. artigliare, to claw, from articulus, Ital. artiglio, a claw.

AS (1), conjunction and adverb; distinct from the next word. (E.) M. E. as, als, alse, also, alswa; and al so, al swa, written separately. That these are all one and the same word, has been proved by Sir F.-Madden, in remarks upon Havelok, and is a familiar fact to all who are acquainted with Middle English. In other words, as is a corruption of also. B. The successive spellings are: A. S. eal swa, Grein, i. 239; al swa, Layamon, 1. 70; al so, Seven Sages, 569, ed. Weber; 239; at swa, Layamon, 1. 70; at so, Seven Sages, 509, ed. Weber; alse, P. Plowman, A. v. 144; als, id. B. v. 230 (where als means 'also'); als mani as = as many as, Mandeville's Travells, p. 200. The A. S. eal swá means both 'just so' and 'just as.' See Also.

AS (2), relative pronoun. (Scand.) Considered vulgar, but ex-

tremely common provincially. 'Take the box as stands in the first fire-place;' Pickwick Papers, c. xx. It is found in M. E.; 'The firste soudan [sultan] was Zaracon, as was fadre to Salahadyn:

Mandeville, p. 36; and see Mätzner, Gram. ii. 2. 495. It is a corruption of es, rel. pron. signifying 'which,' due to confusion with the far commoner and native E. as, which was used in phrases like 'as long as,' and so seemed to have also somewhat of a relative force.

—O. Icel. es, mod. Icel. er, rel. pron., used precisely as the mod. prov. E. as is used still. See examples in Cleasby and Vigfusson's Icel. Dictionary, p. 131, where the prov. E. as is duly alluded to. 'Hann atti dottur eina, er Unnr het' = he had a daughter as was named Unnr. 'Hann gékk til herbergis pess er konungr var inni' = he went to the harbour (shelter, house) as the king was in. It is also by means of this relative that we can account for the -ce at the end of sin-ce, and the -s at the end of the corresponding M. E. sithen-s; cf. Icel. siôan er, O. Icel. siôan es, after that. 'The Icelandic has no relat. pron. but only the relat. particles er and sem, both indeclinable;' Cl. and Vigf. Icel. Dict.

ASAFŒTIDA, ASSAFŒTIDA, a medicinal gum. (Hybrid; Pers. and Lat.) It is the Ferula assafætida, an umbelliferous plant, growing in Persia. The Persian name is ázá (Rich. Dict. p. 65); the Lat. fætida, stinking, refers to its offensive smell. See Fetid.

ASBESTOS, a fibrous mineral. (Gk.) In Holland's Pliny, b. xxxvii. c. 10. So called because it is incombustible. – Gk. άσβεστοε, incombustible, or lit. 'unquenchable.' – Gk. ά-, negative prefix; and -σβέστοε, quenchable, from σβέντυμ, I quench, extinguish. See remarks by Curtius on this curious verb. Der. asbest-ine, adj.

ASCEIND, to climb, mount up. (Lat.) Chaucer has ascension and ascended, C. T. 14861, 14863. [There is a F. sb. ascension, but no verb ascendee, though the form descendee is used for 'to descend.']—Lat. ascendere, to climb up to, ascend; pp. ascensus.—Lat. ad-, to (reduced to a- before sc); and scandere, to climb. + Skt. skand, to jump also, to jump upwards, ascend.—✓ SKAND, to jump. Curtius, i. 207, who also points out the connection with Gk. σκάνδαλον. See Scandal. Der. ascendent, Chaucer, Prol. 417 (now foolishly spelt ascendant to pair off with descendant, though ascendent is purely Latin); ascendency; ascens-ion, from Lat. pp. ascensus; ascent (Shak.), coined to pair off with descent, the latter being a true F. word.

ASCERTAIN, to make certain, determine. (F., -L.) The s is an idle addition to the word, and should never have been inserted. Yet the spelling ascertayn occurs in Fabyan, c. 177. Bale has assartened; Image, pt. i. -O. F. acertainer, a form which Burguy notes (s. v. eert) as having been used by Marot. Cotgrave has 'acertener, to certifie, ascertaine, assure.' β. Acertener is a coined word, used in the place of the older F. acerter, to assure; it is made up of F. prefix a- (Lat. ad), and the adj. certain, certain, sure. Again, certain is a lengthened form, with suffix -ain (Lat. -anus) from the O. F. cert, sure. —Lat. certus, sure. See Certain. Der. ascertain-able.

ASCETIC, adj. as sb., one who is rigidly self-denying in religious observances; a strict hermit. (Gk.) Gibbon speaks of 'the assetics;' Hist. c. 37. In the Life of Bp. Burnet, c. 13, we find: 'he entered into such an assetic course.' The adjective was 'applied by the Greek fathers to those who exercised themselves in, who employed themselves in, who devoted themselves to, the contemplation of divine things: and for that purpose, separated themselves from all company with the world;' Richardson.—Gk. dornties, industrious, lit. given to exercise.—Gk. dorntie, one who exercises an art, esp. applied to an athlete.—Gk. dorntie, to work, adorn, practise, exercise; also, to mortify the body, in Ecclesiastical writers. Root unknown. Der. assetic-ism.

*Ascittious, added, borrowed; 'Kersey's Dict. 'Homer has been reckoned an ascititious name, from some accident of his life;' Pope, qu. in Todd's Johnson. Coined, as if from Lat. ascititius (not used), from ascitus, received, derived from others, not innate; pp. of assicere, to take in, admit, receive from without, also written adsciscere.—Lat. ad, to; and sciscere, to learn, find out, ascertain, which is formed from scire by the addition of the ending -sco, common in forming 'inchoative' or 'inceptive' verbs in Latin.—Lat. scire, to know; closely related to Gk. κείω, κεάζω, I split, cleave; see Curtius, i. 178. See Steinnes.

ASCRIBE, to attribute, impute. (Lat.) It occurs in the Lamentation of Mary Magdeleine, st. 37; a poem later than Chaucer, but sometimes printed with his works.—Lat. ascribere, to write down to one's account; pp. ascriptus.—Lat. ad, to (which becomes a-before se); and scribere, to write. See Sorlbe. Der. ascrib-able, ascript-ion.

ASH, the name of a tree. (E.) M. E. asch, esch, assch; Chaucer, C. T. 2024. 'Esche, tre, frazinus;' Prompt. Parv. p. 143.—A. S. asc, Grein, i. 58. + Du. esch. + Icel. askr. + Dan. and Swed. ask. + O. H. G. asc, M. H. G. asch; G. esche. Origin unknown. Der. ash-en, adj.

ASHAMED, pp. as adj., affected by shame. (E.) M. E. aschamed, often written a-schamed. 'Aschamod, or made ashamyd, verecundatus;' Prompt. Parv. p. 15. But we also find M. E. ofschamed, ashamed;

this instance, we may consider the prefix a- as equivalent to of-, as it is in the case of the word adown, q.v. \(\beta\). This would point back to an A. S. form of seamod, which is not recorded, but was probably in use. \(\gamma\). The form ascamian, to make ashamed, occurs once in poetry, Grein, i. 39, and the prefix a- commonly answers to G. er-, Goth. us-, an intensive prefix. \(\delta\). Hence ashamed answers either to A.S. of seamod, pp. of of seamian, to make ashamed; the prefix being indeterminate. The verb seamian, to affect by shame, is derived from the sb. seams, shame. See Shame.

ASHES, the dust or relics of what is burnt. (E.) The pl. of ash, which is little used. M. E. asche, axe, aske, a dissyllabic word, the usual pl. being aschen, axen, asken, but in Northern Eng. asches, axes, askes. Thus asken appears in the (Southern) Ancren Riwle, p. 214, while askes is in Hampole's Pricke of Conscience, 424. — A. S. asce, axe, asce, pl. ascan, axan, ascan; Grein, i. 10, 11, 58. + Du. asch. + Isel. aska. + Swed. aska. + Dan. aske. + Goth. azgo, sing., asgon, pl.; Luke, x. 13, + O. H. G. asgá, ascá; M. H. G. asche, aske, esche; G. asche. Origin unknown. Der. ash-y; Ash-Wednesday, so called from the use of ashes by penitents, the Lat. name being dies cinerum.

ASHLAR, ASHLER, a facing made of squared stones. (F.,—

L.) 'In countries where stone is scarce, ashler principally consists of thin slabs of stone used to face the brick and rubble walls of buildings; Eng. Cycl. s. v. Ashler. Again, Ashlering is used in masonry to sig-'the act of bedding in mortar the ashler above described;' id. It is also used in carpentry to signify the short upright pieces of wood placed in the roof of a house to cut off the acute angle between the joists of the floor and the rafters; almost all the garrets in London are built in this way; id. β . The clue to understanding the word is to remember that the use of wood preceded that of stone. This is remarkably exemplified by the entry in Cotgrave's Dictionary: 'Aissil, a single, or shingle of wood, such as houses are, in some places, covered withall. He also gives: 'Aisselle, an arm-hole; also, a little boord, plank, or shingle of wood.' It is clear that the facings of stone, called ashlers, were preceded by similar facings of square shingles of wood, called in French aisselles; and the square shape of these pieces gave rise to the notion of transferring the term ashler to squared stone. γ . Again, Cotgrave gives: 'Bouttice, an ashler, or binding stone, in building.' Here too it is clear that the term was previously used in carpentry of the small upright pieces which, as it were, bind together the sloping rafter and the horizontal joist, as shewn in the woodcut in the Eng. Cycl. s. v. ashlering. In this case also, the orig sense is a small board or plank, as given by Cotgrave for aisselle. S. The Scot. spellings are estler, aislair. Jamieson quotes 'houses biggit a' with estler stane' = houses all built with squared stone, from Ramsay's Poems, i. 60. And again, he quotes from Abp. Hamilton's Catechism, fol. 5 a: 'A mason can nocht hew an euin aislair without directioun of his rewill' = cannot hew a straight ashlar without drawing a line with his rule to guide him. - O. F. aiseler, a word for which Mr. Wedgwood quotes the following sentence from the Livre des Rois: 'Entur le temple . . . fud un murs de treis estruiz de aiselers qui bien furent polis,' i. e. around the temple was a wall of three rows of well-polished ashlars. B. This word is evidently an extension, by suffix -er, from O. F. aiselle, aisiele (Burguy), aisselle (Cotgrave), aissele (Bartsch, Chrest, Franc. p. 341, 1. 25), meaning 'a little board, a little plank;' the dim. of F. ais, a plank. -Lat. assis, sometimes spelt axis, a strong plank or board. Cf. the Lat. assula, dimin. of assis, which means a chip, shaving, thin piece or 'shingle' of wood; also, a shingle for roofing; also, a spar, or broken piece of marble (Vitruvius). The way in which the use of Lat. assula has been transferred to F. aisselle and to the derivative ashlar is interesting and conclusive. C. The Lat. assis is also sometimes spelt axis, and appears to be the same word as axis, an axle-D. Hence observe that Cotgrave has mixed the two forms together in his explanation of aisselle; aisselle, an armpit, is from Lat. axilla, dimin. of axis, an axle-tree; but aisselle, a little board, is for a Lat. assella, equivalent to assula, and a diminutive of assis, a board. This confusion on Cotgrave's part has somewhat thrown out Mr. Wedgwood, after he had succeeded in tracing back the word to F. aisselle. ¶ Ashlar is sometimes used to denote stones in the rough, just as they come from the quarry. This is probably because they are destined to be used as ashlar-stones. It is to be suspected that the popular mind had an idea that the stones, being hewn, must be named from an axe, unsuited as it is for stone

ASHORE, on shore. (E.) Shak. has on shore, Temp. v. 209, where we might say ashore. Ashore is for a shore, where a is short for an, M. E. form of on. So also in a-bed, a-sleep, &c.

ASIDE, to one side, on one side. (E.) For on side. Wyclif has

ASHAMEID, pp. as adj., affected by shame. (E.) M. E. aschamed, often written a-schamed. 'Aschamed, or made ashamyd, verecundatus;' Prompt. Parv. p. 15. But we also find M. E. ofschamed, ashamed; Shoreham's Poems, p. 160; Owl and Nightingale, l. 934. Hence, in

ASININE; see Ass.

ASK, to seek an answer, to request. (E.) M. E. asken, aschen, axien, &c. Asken is in Ancren Riwle, p. 338. Axien in Layamon, i. 307.—A. S. áscian, áhsian, ácsian, Grein, i. 14, 24, 40. The form design is not uncommon, nor is M. E. axien uncommon; hence mod. prov. E. az, as a variation of ask. + Du. eischen, to demand, require. + Swed. æska, to ask, demand. + Dan. æske, to demand. + O. H. G. eiscon, eisgon; M.H.G. eischen; mod. G. heischen, to ask. B. The A.S. acsian, like others in -ian, is a secondary or derived verb; from a sb. asce, an inquiry, which is not found, but may be inferred. All the above Teutonic words are related to Skt. ichchha, a wish, desire, eshana, a wish, esh, to search; to Gk. lórns, wish, will; to Sabine aisos, prayer, with which cf. Lat. æstimare (E. esteem); and to Lith. jeskóti, Russ. iskate, to seek. The root is seen in Skt. ish, to desire, wish. -4/IS, ISK, to seek, wish; Fick, i. 29, Curtius, i. 500. ¶ It is remarkable that the Icel. æskja does not mean 'to ask,' but 'to wish;' for which reason it is, in Cleasby and Vigfusson's Dict., supposed to be allied to G. wünschen and E. wish. It seems best, however, to sup-

pose the Icel. askja to belong to the present group, which is distinct from the words derived from WANSK, to wish.

ASKANCE, obliquely. (F., — Ital., — Teutonic.) Cowper, Homer's Iliad, bk. xi, writes 'with his eyes askant.' The older form seems to be askance or ascance. Sir T. Wyatt, in his Satire Of the Meane and Sure Estate, l. 52, says: 'For, as she lookt a scance, Under a stole she spied two stemyng eyes;' &c. -O. F. a scanche, de travers, en lorgnant, i.e. obliquely; Palsgrave's French Dict. p. 831. The lit. sense is 'on the slope,' so that a stands for Lat. ad, to, towards; and scanche is 'slope.' - Ital. schiancio, slope, direction; cf. Ital. schiancire, to strike obliquely; schianciana, the diagonal B. The Ital. schi- is sometimes equivalent of a square figure. to sl-, as in schiavo, a slave. And here, the word schiancio, evidently not of Latin origin, but rather Teutonic, points back to a Teutonic slank, with the sense of 'slope.' And since k is sometimes represented by t, we see here the familiar E, word slant, with the very sense required. That is, the Ital. schiancio, slope, is derived from a Teutonic root, which appears in E. as slant. Askance is thus little else than another form of aslant, so that the alternative form askant is easily accounted for. See further under Aslant. \(\Psi \) We should make a great mistake, were we to mix up with the present word the totally different word askaunce, 'perchance, perhaps,' used by Chaucer, and related to O. F. escance, 'ce qui échoit, tombe en partage' (Burguy), and to our own word chance. See it fully explained in my Glossary to Chaucer's Man of Law's Tale, in the Clarendon Press Series.

ASKEW, awry. (Scand.) 'But he on it lookt scornefully askew;' Spenser, F. Q. iii. 10. 29. As usual, the prefix a-stands for an, M. E.

form of on, and askew means 'on the skew.' But in this case, the phrase was probably suggested by the use of Icel. \acute{a} sk \acute{a} , on the skew; where \acute{a} answers to E. on; yet $sk\acute{a}$ is not quite the E. skew, though a related word, and near it. The real Icel. equivalent of E. skew is the adj. skeifr, skew, oblique; of which the Dan. form, viz. skjev, wry, oblique, is still nearer to the English. I may add here that these words are near akin to A. S. sceoh, whence E. shy. See Skew, Shy.

ASLANT, on the slant, obliquely. (See Slant.) A-slonte occurs in the Prompt. Parv. p. 6, as equivalent to acyde (aside) and to the Lat. oblique, obliquely. It stands for on slonte, on the slant, a form which occurs in the Anturs of Arthur, st. xlviii. 6; cf. abed, afoot, asleep. It appears as o slante in the Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 2254. Aslant is related to askant and askance, with the same meaning of 'obliquely.' See Askance. Slant is from a root which is best preserved in the Swed. slinta, to slip, slide, miss one's footing, glance;

served in the Swed. slinta, to slip, slide, miss one's footing, glance; whence Swed. dial. adj. slant, slippery (Rietz). See Slant.

ASLEEP, in a sleep. (E.) For 'on sleep; 'a-being short for an, M.E. form of on. 'David... fell on sleep; 'Acts, xiii. 36. See Sleep.

ASLOPE, on a slope, slopingly. (See Slope.) For 'on slope,' as in many other instances. See above. In the Romaunt of the Rose, 1,4464, a slope occurs in the sense of 'contrary to expectation,' or 'amiss.' See Slope.

ASP, ASPIC, a venomous serpent. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) Shak. has aspick, Antony, v. 2. 296, 354. Gower speaks of 'A serpent, which that aspids Is cleped;' C. A. i. 57. The form aspic is French; Cotgrave gives: 'Aspic, the serpent called an aspe.' The

French; Cotgrave gives: 'Aspic, the serpent called an aspe.' The form asp is also French; see Brachet, who notes, s. v. aspic, that there was an O. F. form aspe, which existed as a doublet of the Provençal aspic; both of them being from Lat. acc. aspidem, from nom. aspis. The false form in Gower is due to his supposing that, as

aspides is the nom. pl., it would follow that aspidis would be the nom. singular.—Gk. dowis, gen. dowidoe, an asp. Origin undetermined.

ASPARAGUS, a garden vegetable. (Lat.,—Gk.,—Pers. (?))
Formerly written sperage; Holland's Pliny, bk. xix. c. 8. Also sparage or sparagus; thus Cotgrave explains F. asperge by 'the herb sparage or sparagus.' But these are mere corruptions of the Lat. word.

- Lat. asparagus. - Gk. ἀσπάραγος, Attic ἀσφάραγος, asparagus. Curtius, ii. 110, compares it with the Zend oparegha, a prong, and the tius, il. 110, compares it with the Lend gparegna, a prong, and the Lith. spurgas, a shoot, sprout, and thinks it was a word borrowed from the Persian. He adds that asparag is found in modern Persian. If so, the orig. sense is 'sprout.' See also Fick, i. 253, s. v. sparga; ii. 281, s. v. spargo. Cf. Skt. sphur, sphar, to break out, swell.

ASPECT, view, appearance, look, (Lat.) In old authors, often aspect: 'In thin aspect ben alle aliche;' Gower, C. A.i. 143. Chaucer, Charting on the Astrolobe and Short properties in the old.

Treatise on the Astrolabe, ed. Skeat, p. 19, uses aspectys in the old astrological sense, of the 'aspects' of planets. [Probably from Lat. directly. Whilst known in English in the 14th century, the F. aspect does not seem to be older than the 16th, when it was used by Rabelais, Pant. iii. 42, in the astrological sense.] – Lat. aspectus, look. – Lat. aspectus, pp. of aspicere, to behold, sec. – Lat. ad, to, at (which becomes a- before sp); and specere, to look, cognate with E. spy.

ASPEN, ASP, a kind of poplar, with tremulous leaves. (E.) The form aspen (more usual) is a singular corruption. Aspen is properly an adjective, like gold-en, wood-en, and the sb. is asp. The tree is still called the asp in Herefordshire, and in the S. and W. of England it called the asp in referencishine, and in the S. and w. of England it is called aps. The phrase 'lyk an aspen leef,' in Chaucer, C. T. 7249, is correct, as aspen is there an adjective. M. E. asp, aspe, espe. Chaucer has asp, C. T. 2923. 'Aspe tre, Espe tre;' Prompt. Parv. pp. 15, 143.—A. S. æsp, also æps; Bosworth. + Du. esp, sb., espen, adj. + Icel. isp. + Dan. and Swed. asp. + G. aspe, ispe (O. H. G. aspa; M. H. G. apse). See Fick, iii. 29, who adds Lettish apsa, Lithuanian apuszis; Polish and Russ. osina. Origin unknown.

ASPERTITY roughness.

ASPERITY, roughness, harshness. (Lat.) Sir T. More has asperite, Works, p. 1218 c. Chaucer has asprenesse, tr. of Boethius, b. iv. pr. 4, p. 127. The contracted O. F. form asprete occurs in Ancren Riwle, p. 354, as an E. word. O. F. asperiteit, later asperite, roughness. — Lat. acc. asperitatem; nom. asperitas, roughness. — Lat.

ASPERSE, to cast calumny upon. (Lat.) Milton, P. L. ix. 296. Formed from aspersus, the pp. of aspergere, to besprinkle; also, to bespatter.—Lat. ad, to (which becomes a-before sp); and spargere, to sprinkle, scatter; allied to E. sprinkle. See Sprinkle. Der.

ASPHALT, ASPHALTUM, a bituminous substance. (Gk.) Blazing cressets fed With naphtha and asphaltus; Milton, P. L. i. 728, 729. Aspalt occurs in Mandeville's Travels, p. 100, and aspaltoun in Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 1038.—Gk. ἀσφαλτον, ἀσφαλτον, asphalt, bitumen. The Gk. word is probably of foreign origin; in Webster's Dict., it is said to be Phomician. Der. asphalt-ic; Milton, P. L. i. 411

ASPHODEL, a plant of the lily kind. (Gk.) In Milton, P. L. ix. 1040. — Gk. dσφόδελος, a plant of the lily kind. In English, the word has been oddly corrupted into daffodil and even into daffodowndilly (Halliwell). Cotgrave gives: 'Asphodile, the daffadill, affodill, or asphodill flower.'

ASPHYXIA, suspended animation, suffocation. (Gk.) In Kersey, ed. 1715. – Gk. ἀσφυξία, a stopping of the pulse. – Gk. ἀσφυκτος, without pulsation. – Gk. ἀ-, privative; and σφύζειν, to throb, pulsate;

cf. Gk. σφυγμός, pulsation. **ASPIRE**, to pant after, to aim at eagerly. (F., -L.) Generally followed by to or unto. 'If we shal... desyrously aspyre unto that countreye of heaven with all our whole heartes;' Udal, I Peter, c. 3 (R.) = F. aspirer, 'to breathe, . . . also to desire, covet, aim at, aspire unto;' Cot. = Lat. aspirare, to breathe towards, to seek to attain. = Lat. ad, to, towards (which becomes a- before sp); and spirare, to breathe, blow. Root uncertain; see Curtius, i. 117, 118; Fick, ii. 282. Der. aspir-ing, aspir-ing-ly, aspir-ant, aspir-ate (i. c. to

pronounce with a full breathing), aspiration.

ASS, a well-known quadruped of the genus Equus; a dolt. (E.)

M. E. asse; Ancren Riwle, p. 32.—A. S. assa, Grein, i. 10. The origin of the word is unknown, and to what extent one language has borrowed it from sether is very uncertain; the Icel. asni, e. g. seems to be merely the Lat. asnus contracted. What is most remarkable about the word is that it is so widely spread. The Celtic languages have W. asyn, Corn. asen, Bret. azen, Irish and Gael. asal, Manx essyl (Williams). Cf. Du. ezel, an ass, also, a dolt, blockhead, G. esel, Dan. esel, æsel, Goth. asilus, Lith. asilus, Polish osiel, all apparently diminutives, like Lat. asellus. Also Lat. asinus, Icel. asni, Swed, dsna, Gk. ovos. Most likely the word is of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. athón, she-ass; see Curtius, i. 501.

ASSAFŒTIDA; see Asafœtida.

ASSAIL, to leap or spring upon, to attack. (F., -L.) In early use. M. E. assailen, asailen; Ancren Riwle, pp. 246, 252, 362. O. F. assailler, asailir, asalir, to attack; cf. Lat. assilire. O. F. a., prefix (Lat. ad, which becomes as- in Lat. before s); and saillir, sailir, to leap, rush forward. - Lat. salire, to leap, rush forth. + Gk. άλλομαι,

ASSASSIN. ASSOCIATE. 38

often is in Latin; cf. Skt. salila, water, from root sal = sar. SAR, to flow, stream out. See Curtius, i. 167; Fick, i. 796.

Der. assail-able, assail-ant; also assault (O. F. assail, Lat. ad, to, and saltus, a leap; from saltus, pp. of salire, to leap); whence assault, verb.

ASSASSIN, a secret murderer. (F., - Arabic.) Milton has assassin-like, P. L. xi. 219; and assassinated, Sams. Agon. 1109. - F. assassin, given by Cotgrave, who also gives assassiner, to slay, kill, and assassinat, sb., a murther. ['Assassin, which is assacis in Joinville, in the 13th cent., in late Lat. hassessin, is the name of a well-known sect in Palestine who flourished in the 13th century, the Haschischin, drinkers of haschisch, an intoxicating drink, a decoction of hemp. The Scheik Haschischin, known by the name of the Old Man of the Mountain, roused his followers' spirits by help of this drink, and sent them to stab his enemies, esp. the leading Crusaders; 'Brachet. See the whole account.] - Arab. hashish, an intoxicating preparation of Cannabis indica; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 199. Der. assassin-ate, assassin-at-ion.

ASSAULT; see under Assail.

ASSAY, sb., examination, test, trial; chiefly used of the trial of metal or of weights. (F., -L.) When used in the sense of attempt, it is generally spelt essay in mod. E.; see Acts, ix. 26, xvi. 7; Heb. xi. 29. Chaucer uses assay to denote the 'trial of an experiment;' C. T. Group G, 1249, 1338. Gower uses assay for 'an attempt,' C. A. i. 68. [The spelling assay came in through the use of O. F. verb asaier as another spelling of essaier, to judge of a thing, derived from the sb. essai, a trial.] - O. F. essai, a trial. - Lat. exagium, a weighing, a trial of exact weight. See further under Essay, which is the better spelling. Cf. amend = emend. Der. assay, verb;

ASSEMBLE, to bring together, collect. (F., -L.) M. E. assemblen, asemblen; Will. of Palerne, 1120, 1288. Chaucer has 'to assemble moneye; 'tr. of Boethius, b. iii. met. 7, p. 80. The sb. asemblaye, assembly, is in K. Alisaunder, ed. Weber, l. 3473.—O. F. assembler, to assemble, approach, come together, often with the sense of 'to engage in battle,' as frequently in Barbour's Bruce. - Low Lat. assimulare, to collect, bring together into one place; different from classical Lat. assimulare, to pretend, feign. - Lat. ad, to; and simul, together; so that Low Lat. assimulare is 'to bring together;' the Lat. ad becoming as-before s, as usual. [The class. Lat. assimulare is from ad, to, and similis, like; and similis is from the same source as simul.] \(\beta. \) The Lat. simul and similis are from the same source as E. same, Gk. āµa, at the same time, Skt. sam, with, together with, sama, same. → SAM, together; Fick, i. 222; Curtius, i. 400, 401. See Same. Der. assembl-y, assembl-age. From the same source are similar, simulate, assimilate, same, homoeo-pathy, and some others. Doublet,

ASSENT, to comply, agree, yield. (F., -L.) M. E. assenten; Chaucer, C. T. 4761, 8052. 'They assentyn, by on assent,' i. e. they assent with one consent; K. Alisaunder, ed. Weber, l. 1480. -O. F. assentir, to consent, acquiesce. - Lat. assentire, to assent to, approve, consent. - Lat. ad, to (which becomes as- before s); and sentire, to feel; pp. sensus. See Sense. Der. assent, sb., in early use; Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, 8390.

ASSERT, to affirm, declare positively. (Lat.) In Milton, P. L. i. 25. Sir T. More has assertation, Works, p. 141e; and assercion, p. 473e. The E. word is formed from the Lat. pp. assertus. - Lat. asserere, to add to, take to one's self, claim, assert. - Lat. ad, to (which becomes as- before s); and serere, to join or bind together, connect, to range in a row. + Gk. esper, to fasten, bind; cf. Gk. σειρά, a rope. Cf. Skt. sarit, thread. - & SAR, to bind; Curtius, i. 441. Der.

'I will make such satis-ASSESS, to fix a rate or tax. (Lat.) faction, as it shall please you to assess it at;' North's Plutarch, p. 12; repr. in 'Shakespeare's Plutarch, ed. Skeat, p. 289. Hall has assessment, Hen. VIII, an. 24. Both verb and sb. are coined words, due to the use of the Law Lat. assessor, one whose duty it was to assess, i. e. to adjust and fix the amount of, the public taxes; 'qui tributa peræquat vel imponit;' Ducange. The title of assessor was also given to a judge's assistant, in accordance with the etymological meaning, viz. 'one who sits beside' another. - Lat. assessus, pp. of assidere, to sit beside, to be assessor to a judge. - Lat. ad, to, near (which becomes as- before s); and sedere, to sit; cognate with E. sit. See Sit. Der. assess-ment; assessor is really an older word, see above. Doublet, assize, q. v.

ASSETS, effects of a deceased debtor, &c. (F., -L.) because sufficient 'to discharge that burden, which is cast upon the heir, in satisfying the testator's debts or legacies;' Blount's Law Dict. In early use in a different form. 'And if it sufficith not for aseth;' P. Plowman, C. xx. 203, where another reading is assetz, B.

I spring, leap. + Skt. sar, sri, to flow, chiefly used of water, as salire often is in Latin; cf. Skt. salila, water, from root sal = sar. - the F. assez. β. The common M.E. form is aseth, asseth, meaning resting the fraction of the Rose, 5600, the E. asseth is used to translate often is in Latin; cf. Skt. salila, water, from root sal = sar. - the F. assez. β. The common M.E. form is aseth, asseth, meaning resting the first of the Rose, 5600, the E. asseth is used to translate of the Rose, 5600, the E. asseth is used to transla tution, compensation, satisfaction; evidently modified (probably by confusion with the O. F. assez) from the original Scandinavian word represented by Icel. seoja, to satiate; cf. Goth. saths, full; cognate with Lat. satis, enough. But our modern assets is no more than a corruption of O. F. assez, which took the place of the older Scandinavian seth; though the form syth or sith long remained in use in Scotland. Jamieson quotes: 'Yit the king was nocht sithit [satisfied] with his justice, but with mair rigour punist Mordak to the deith; Bellenden, Chron. B. ix. c. 28. We may, accordingly, regard aseth, assyth, syith, sithe (see assyth in Jamieson) as Scandinavian, at the same time treating assets as French. γ . The final -ts is a mere orthographical device for representing the old sound of the O. F. z. employed again in the word fitz (son) to denote the O. F. z. z was certainly sounded as ts; cf. F. avez with Lat. habetis, shortened to 'abet's, and cf. F. assez with Lat. ad satis, shortened to a' sat's. The G. z is pronounced as ts to this day.—Lat. ad satis, up to what is enough; from ad, to, and satis, enough. The Lat. satis is allied to Goth. saths, full, noted above. See Satisfy, Satiate. will be observed that assets was originally a phrase, then an adverb, then used adjectively, and lastly employed as a substantive. Of course it is, etymologically, in the singular, like alms, riches, eaves, &c.; but it is doubtful if this etymological fact has ever been dis-

tinctly recognised.

ASSEVERATE, to declare seriously, affirm. (Lat.) Bp. Jewel has asseveration, Desence of the Apology, p. 61. Richardson shews that the verb to assever was sometimes used. The verb asseverate is formed, like others in -ate, from the pp. of the Lat. verb. - Lat. asseueratus, pp. of asseuerare, to speak in earnest. — Lat. ad, to (which becomes as-before s); and seuerus, adj., earnest, serious. See Severe.

Der. asseverat-ion

ASSIDUOUS, sitting close at, diligent. (Lat.) In Milton, P. L. xi. 310. Dryden has 'assiduous care; 'tr. of Virgil, Georg. iii. 463. Englished by putting -ous for Lat. -us, as in abstemious, &c. - Lat. assiduus, sitting down to, constant, unremitted. - Lat. assidere, to sit at or near. - Lat. ad, to, near (= as- before s); and sedere, to sit, cognate with E. sit. See Sit. Der. assiduous-ly, assiduous-ness; also assidu-i-ty, from Lat. acc. assiduitatem, nom. assiduitas, formed from the adj. assiduus.

ASSIGN, to mark out to one, to allot, &c. (F.,-L.) M. E. assignen, asignen; Rob. of Glouc. p. 502. - O. F. assigner, to assign. - Lat. assignare, to affix a scal to, to appoint, ascribe, attribute, consign. - Lat. ad, to (which becomes as-before s); and signare, to mark. -Lat. signum, a mark. See Sign. Der. assign-able, assign-at-ion, assign-er, assign-ment (spelt assignement, Gower, C. A. ii. 373); assign-ee (from Law French assigné, pp. of assigner).

ASSIMILATE, to make similar to, to become similar to. (Lat.) Bacon has assimilating and assimilateth; Nat. Hist. sect. 899. Sir T. Browne has assimilable and assimilation; Vulg. Errors, bk. vii. c. 19. § last; bk. iii. c. 21. § 9. Formed, like other verbs in -aie, from the pp. of the Lat. verb. — Lat. assimilare, also assimulare, to make Lat. ad, to (which becomes as- before s); and similis, like.

See Similar. Dor. assimilation, assimilative. Doublet, assemble.

ASSIST, to stand by, to help. (F., -L.)

'Be at our hand, and frendly vs assist;' Surrey, Virgil, Æn. bk. iv. -F. assister, to assist, help, defend; Cot. - Lat. assistere, to step to, approach, stand at, stand by, assist. - Lat. ad, to (which becomes as- before s); and sistere, to place, to stand, a secondary form from stare, to stand, which is cognate with E. stand. See Stand. Der. assist-ant, adj., Der. assist-ant, adj.,

Hamlet, i. 3. 3; sb., id. ii. 2. 166; assist-ance, Macboth, iii. 1. 124.

ASSIZE, (1) a session of a court of justice; (2) a fixed quantity or dimension. (f., -L.) In mod. E. mostly in the pl. assizes; the use or dimension. (F., -L.) In mod. E. mostly in the pl. assizes; the use in the second sense is almost obsolete, but in M. E. we read of 'the assise of bread,' &c. It is still, however, preserved in the contracted form size; cf. sixings. See Size. M. E. assise, in both senses. (1) 'For to loke domes and asise;' Rob. of Glouc, p. 429. (2) 'To don trewleche the assys to the sellere and to the byggere [buyer]; Eng. Guilds, ed. T. Smith, p. 359. [We also find M. E. verb assisen, to appoint; Gower, C. A. i. 181. But the verb is derived from the sb.] O. F. assis, assise, an assembly of judges; also, a tax, impost; see Burguy, s. v. seoir. Properly a pp. of the O. F. verb asseoir, not much used otherwise. - Lat. assidere, to sit at or near, to act as assessor to a judge; pp. assessus. = Lat. ad, to, near (= as- before s); and sedere, to sit, cognate with E. sit. See Sit. Der. assize, verb, to assess; assiz-er. Doublet, assess, q. v.

assizer. Doublet, assess, q. v.

ASSOCIATE, a companion. (Lat.) Properly a past participle.

Cf. 'yf he intend to be associate with me in blisse;' Udal, S. Mark, c. 8; where we should now rather use associated. A mere sb. in aseth; P. Plowman, C. xx. 203, where another reading is assetz, B. Shak. Hamlet, iv. 3. 47.—Lat. associatus, joined with in company; xvii. 237; see my note on the passage, Notes to P. Plowman, p. 390.

Pp. of associare, to join, unite.—Lat. ad, to (=as-before s); and sociare, to join, associate. - Lat. socius, a companion, lit. a follower. -Lat. sequi, to follow; cf. toga, cloak, from tegere, to cover, procus, a wooer, from precari, to pray; see Peile, Gk. and Lat. Etymology, and ed. p. 188. See Sequence. Der. associate, verb; association. ASSONANT, adj., applied to a (certain) resemblance of sounds. (F.,-L.) [Chiefly used in prosody, esp. in discussing Spanish poetry, in which assonance, or a correspondence of vowel-sounds only, is a marked feature. Thus the words beholding, rosebud, boldly, glowing, broken, are said to be assonant, all having the accented vowel o in common in the penultimate syllable. So, in Spanish, are the words crueles, tienes, fuerte, teme.] - Lat. assonantem, acc. of assonans, sounding like; whence also Span. asonante (with one s). Assonans is the pres. pt. of assonare, to respond to .- Lat. ad, to, near (which becomes as- before s); and sonare, to sound. - Lat. sonus, sound. See Sound. Der. assonance.

ASSORT, to sort, dispose, arrange; to be companion with. (F., -Ital., -L.) Not much used formerly. -F. assortir, 'to sort, assort, suit, match, equall; 'Cot. - F. prefix as-, imitated from Lat. as-(the form assumed by ad, to, before s); and sb. sorte, 'sort, manner, form, fashion, kind;' Cot. Thus assortir is to put together things of like kind. The sb. sorte was introduced in the 16th cent. from Ital. sorta, a sort, kind, species; Brachet. The Ital. sorta is of Lat. origin, but a little difficult to trace. See Sort. Der. assortment (cf. F. assortiment).

ASSUAGE, to soften, allay, abate, subside. (F.,-L.) M. E. ussuagen, aswagen, aswagen. 'His wrath forto asuage;' Rob. of assuagen, asuagen, aswagen. Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 300. - O. F. asuager, asoager, to soften, appease, assuage, console; a word of which the Provençal forms are assuaviar, asuaviar. Formed (as if from a Lat. verb assuaviare, to sweeten) from the O. F. prefix a- (Lat. ad), and Lat. suauis, sweet, a word cognate with E. sweet. See Sweet. Der. assuage-ment.

In all but the prefix, to assuage is a doublet of to sweeten.

ASSUASIVE, softening, gentle [?]. (Lat.) Pope, in his Ode on St. Cecilia's day, i. 25, has the line: 'Music her soft, assuasive voice when wend her hard standard like her soft assuasive and Worten.

applies;' and the word has been used also by Johnson and Warton in a similar way; see Todd's Johnson. This queer word seems to have been meant to be connected with the verb to assuage, and to have been confused with persuasive at the same time. It is a mistaken formation, and, if allied to anything, would point to a non-existent Lat. assuadere, as if from ad and suadere. See Persuasive.

The word is to be utterly condemned.

ASSUME, to take to one's self, to appropriate; take for granted. (Lat.) The derived sb. assumption was in use in the 13th century as applied to the Assumption of the Virgin Mary. It is spelt assumeiun in the Ancren Riwle, p. 412. The use of the verb is later. It is used by Hall, Hen. VIII, an. 1.—Lat. assumere, to take to one's self; pp. assumptus.—Lat. ad, to (which becomes as-before s); and sumere, to take. β. The Lat. sumere is a compound verb, being a contraction of subemere, from sub, under, and emere, to take, buy. See Curtius, ii. 247; Fick, i. 493. The same root occurs in Redeem, Der. assum-ing, assumpt-ion, assumpt-ive, assumpt-ive-ly.

ASSURE, to make sure, insure, make confident. (F., -L.) Chaucer has 'assureth vs,' C. T. 7969, and assureunce, C. T. 4761; also asseured, tr. of Boethius, b. i. pr. 4, l. 330.—O. F. aseürer, to make secure, assure, warrant; Burguy, s. v. segur.—O. F. prefix a-(Lat. ad, to); and adj. seur, also spelt segur, secure. - Lat. securus, secure, sure. See Secure and Sure. Der. assur-ed, assur-ed-ly, assur-ed-ness,

ASTER, the name of a genus of flowers. (Gk.) A botanical name, from Gk. $d\sigma\tau\dot{\eta}\rho$, a star; owing to the star-like shape of the flowers. See **Asterisk**, **Asterism**, **Asteroid**.

ASTERISK, a little star used in printing, thus *. (Gk.) Spelt asterisque in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—Gk. ἀστερίσκοε, a little star. also an asterisk*, used for distinguishing fine passages in MSS. (Liddell and Scott). Formed, with dimin. suffix -ισκος, from dστερ-, base of darhp, a star, a word cognate with E. star. See Star. An asterisk is sometimes called a star.

ASTERISM, a constellation, a cluster of stars. (Gk.) In Drayton, Barons' Wars, b. vi (R.) A coined word, made by adding the Gk. suffix -ισμου (E. -ism) to the stem dστέρ- of the Gk. dστήρ, a star. ASTERN, on the stern, behind. (E.) Sir. F. Drake, in The World Encompassed, 1578, has: 'Having left this strait a stern.' It stands for on stern; see abed, afoot, asleep, and other words in which the prefix a-stands for an, M. E. form of on.

ASTEROID, a term applied to the minor planets situate between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. (Gk.) Modern, and astronomical. Properly an adj., signifying 'star-like,' or 'star-shaped.' = Gk. αστεροειδής, star-like. = Gk. αστερο, base of αστήρ, a star (cognate with E. star, q. v.); and elb-os, form, figure, from elber, to see (cognate with

E. wit, q. v.). Der. asteroid-al.

ASTHMA, a difficulty in breathing. (Gk.) In Blount's Gloss.,

ed. 1674; and in the Life of Locke, who suffered from it; p. 22.-Gk. ἀσθμα, short-drawn breath, panting. – Gk. ἀάζειν, to breathe out, breathe through the mouth. – Gk. ἀειν, to breathe. + Goth. waian, to blow. + Skt. νά, to blow. – WA, to blow; Curtius, i. 483; Fick, i. 202. From the same root come Lat. uentus, E. wind. Der. asthmatic, asthmat-ic-al, from Gk. adj. ασθματικός.

ASTIR, on the stir. (E.) For on stir. 'The host wes all on

*Var on steir,' i. e. they were on the move, id. xix. 577. See Stir.

*ASTONISH, to astound, amaze. (E., modified by F.) Cf. M. E. astonien, astonien, astonen.

1. The addition of the suffix -ish (as in minimumich is due to analogy. extinguish) is due to analogy. Rich quotes 'Be astonyshed, O ye heauens,' from the Bible of 1539, Jerem. ii. 12; and 'astonishment hathe taken me,' from the Geneva Bible, 1540-57, Jerem. viii. 21. It occurs, too, in Holland's Livy, p. 1124, and Holland's Pliny, i. 261; see Trench's Select Glossary. In Webster's Dict. a quotation is given from Sir P. Sidney: 'Musidorus... had his wits assonished with sorrow; 'which seems to be the earliest instance. 2. The suffix -ish is, in most other words, only added where the derivation is from a French verb ending in -ir, and forming its pres. pt. in -issant; so that the addition of it in the present case is unauthorised and incorrect. It was probably added merely to give the word a fuller sound, and from some dislike to the form astony, which was the form into which the M.E. astonien had passed, and which occurs in Hol-3. For like reasons, the word astony was land's Livy, p. 50, &c. sometimes altered to astound, so that astound and astonish are both incorrect variants from the same source. See further under

Astound. Der. astonish-ment, astonish-ing.

ASTOUND, to astonish, amaze. (E., modified by F.) Astound and astonish are both corruptions from the M. E. astonien, astunien, later astony, astoun. 1. Astonish is the older corruption, and occurs in Shakespeare, and as early as in Sir P. Sidney. Astound is in Milton, Comus, 210, and astounded in the same, P. L. i. 281. It is remarkable that Milton also uses both astonish'd, P. L. i. 266, and astonied, P. L. ix. 890. 2. Thus the final -d in astound is excrescent, like the d in sound, from M. E. soun. 'Verai much astouned' occurs in Udal, Luke, c. 2; which is the pp. of astoun. 'Astoynyn, or brese werkys, quatio, quasso;' Prompt. Parv. p. 16. 'Hit astonieth yit my thought;' Chaucer, Ho. of Fame. 84. 'The fole that stod theraboute ful adoun for drede, And leye [misprinted seye] ther as hi were astoned and as hi were dede;' St. Margarete, 291, 292. 'If he be slowe and astoned and lache, he lyutch as an asse;' Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iv. pr. 3. B. The derivation is commonly given from the O. F. estonner (mod. F. etonner), but this alone is inadequate to account either for the ending -ien in the M. E. astonien, or for the peculiar meaning of 'stunned' so often found, and sufficiently obvious in the quotation from St. Margarete, which means: 'the folk that stood around fell down for fear, and lay there as if they were stunned and as if they were dead.' Cf. 'Who with the thund'ring noise of his swift courser's feet Astunn'd the earth; ' Drayton, Polyolbion, song 18. It is obvious that the true old form of astonien must needs be the A.S. ástunian, to stun completely; for, though this word is not found in the extant A.S. literature hitherto printed, its component parts occur, viz. the intensive prefix á- and the verb stunian, given in Grein (ii. 490) and in Bosworth, and preserved in the mod. E. stun. Moreover, the A. S. prefix a- answers to mod. G. er-, and the whole word occurs in G. in the form erstaunen, to amaze. C. At the same time, the O. F. estonner has undoubtedly much influenced the word and extended its use and meanings. We conclude that astound stands for an older astoun, another form of astonie or astony, and that the derivation is, as regards form, from A.S. ástunian, to stun or amaze completely, intimately confused with the O.F. estonner, to amaze. D. To continue the tracing of the word further back, we note (1) that ástunian is from á-, prefix, and stunian; see A-, prefix, and Stun. And (2) that O. F. estonner stands for Low Lat. extonare, to thunder out, a form not found, but inferred from the form of the O. F. verb and from the occurrence in classical Latin of attonare, to thunder, amaze, astonish, a compound of ad and tonare, to thunder; see Brachet. Extonare is, similarly, from Lat. ex, out, and tonare, to thunder, a word cognate with E. thunder; See Ex-, prefix, and Thunder. And see Astonish.

ASTRAL, belonging to the stars; starry. (Lat.) Seldom used. Rich. quotes from Boyle's Works, vol. v. p. 161.—Lat. astralis, belonging to the stars.—Lat. astrum, a star, cognate with E. star. See

ASTRAY, out of the right way. (See Stray.) 'His people goth about astray;' Gower, C. A. iii. 175. 'They go a straye and speake lyes;' Bible, 1539, Ps. lviii. 3. A corruption of on stray (cf. abed, asleep). 'Thair mycht men se mony a steid Fleand on stray;' Barbour's Bruce, 13. 195.

ASTRICTION, a binding or contraction. (Lat.) It occurs in

Bacon, Nat. Hist. sect. 342. The verb to astrict is in Hall, Hen. VI, an. 37; and to astringe in Holland's Plutarch, p. 819.—Lat. acc. astrictionem, from nom. astrictio, a drawing together, contracting .-Lat. astrictus, pp. of astringere, to bind or draw closely together. See

ASTRIDE, on the stride. (E.) In Butler, Hudibras, pt. i. c. ii.

ASTRINGE, to draw closely together. (Lat.) In Holland's Plutarch, p. 819; now almost obsolete; we should say 'acts as an astringent.' Astringent is in Holland's Pliny, bk. xxiv. c. 13.—Lat. astringere, pp. astrictus, to bind or draw closely together. - Lat. ad, to, closely (which becomes a- before st); and stringere, to bind closely. See Stringent. Der. astring-ent, astring-enc-y, astriction, q. v. (from

ASTROLOGY, the knowledge of the stars. (Gk.) A pretended and exploded science. In Chaucer, Treat. on the Astrolabe, Prol. 1. 70. Lat. astrologia, used to denote 'astronomy' also. — Gk. dorpoλογία, astronomy. - Gk. ἄστρο-, for ἄστρον, a star, cognate with E. star, q.v.; and λέγειν, to speak about, whence λόγοι, a discourse.

Der. astrolog-ic-al, astrolog-ic-al-ly, astrolog-er.

ASTRONOMY, the science of the stars. (Gk.) In early usc. M. E. astronomie, Layamon, ii. 598. - O. F. astronomie. - Lat. astronomia. - Gk. ἀστρονομία. - Gk. ἀστρο-, for ἀστρον, a star, cognate with R. star, q. v.; and νέμειν, to distribute, dispense, whence Gk. νόμος, law. See Nomad. Der. astronom-ic-al, astronom-ic-al-ly, astronom-er.

ASTUTE, crafty, sagacious. (Lat.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.

-Lat. astutus, crafty, cunning.—Lat. astus, craft, craftiness. Perhaps from an amplified form aks of the root AK, to pierce; Curtius,

i. 161. Der astute-ly, astute-ness.

ASUNDER, apart. (E.) For on sunder, a form which occurs in Genesis and F.xodus, ed. Morris, l. 3909; in l. 116, we have the form o sunder. - A. S. onsundran, adv. 'And lædde hi sylfe onsundran' =

and led them apart by themselves; Mark, ix. 2. See Sunder.

ABYLIUM, a place of refuge. (L., -Gk.) 'A sanctuarie, or asylum;' Holland's Livy, p. 7. - Lat. asylum, a sanctuary, place of refuge. -Gk. ἀσυλου, an asylum; neut. of adj. ἀσυλου, safe from violence, unharmed. -Gk. ά-, negative prefix; and σύλη, a right of the control of the seizure, συλάω. I despoil an enemy, words akin to Gk. σεύλου, Lat. spolium, and E. spoil. See Curtius, i. 207, ii. 358.

ASYMPTOTE, a line which, though continually approaching a curve, never meets it. (Gk.) Geometrical. Barrow, in his Math. Lectures, lect. 9, has 'asymptotical lines.' - Gk. ασύμπτωτος, not falling together. – Gk. d-, negative prefix; συν, together (written συμ before π); and πτωτόε, falling, apt to fall, a derivative of πίπτειν, to fall (perf. tense πέ-πτωκα). The Gk. πίπτειν (Dor. aorist ἔ-πετ-ον), is from the Δ PAT, to fly, to fall. Cf. Skt. pat, to fly, to fall. From the same root are E. find, feather, and Lat. im-pet-us. Curtius, i. 259.

Der. asymptot-ic-al.

AT, prep. denoting nearness. (E.) In earliest use. A. S. at, Grein, i. 59. + Icel. at. + Dan. ad. + Swed. dt. + Goth. at. + O. II. G. az (obsolete). + Lat. ad, which enters largely into English. See Ad. ATHEISM, disbelief in the existence of God. (Gk.) Bacon has an essay 'On Atheism.' Milton has atheist, P.L. i. 495; and atheous, P. R. i. 487. All are coined words from the Ck. aless, denying the gods, a word introduced into Latin by Cicero in the form atheos. - Gk. a-, neg. prefix; and $\theta \epsilon \delta s$, a god; on which difficult word see Curtius, ii. 122. From Gk. άθεοι come atheous, athe-ism, athe-ist, athe-ist-ic, athe-ist-ic-al.

ATHIRST, very thirsty. (E.) Athirst, now an adj., is properly a past participle; and the prefix a- was originally of-. The M. E. forms are ofthurst, ofthyrst, corrupted sometimes to athurst, and sometimes to afurst. See P. Plowman, B. x. 59; King Horn, ed. Lumby, 1120; and the Ancren Riwle, p. 240, where the form is ofthurst. This form is contracted from ofthursted = made exceedingly thirsty. - A. S. of pyrsted, very thirsty, Grein, ii. 321; pp. of of pyrstan. A. S. of., intensive prefix, signifying 'very;' and pyrsted, pp. of pyrstan, to thirst; Grein, ii. 614. See Thirst.

ATHLETE, a contender for victory in a contest; a vigorous person. (Gk.) Bacon speaks of the 'art of activity, which is called athletic; Advancement of Learning, ed. Wright, p. 133. We should now say athletics. The use of athlete seems to be later. = Gk. ἀθλητήε, a combatant, contender in athletic games. - Gk. άθλεῖν, to contend. -Gk. aθλοs, a contest, contracted from aεθλοs; aθλον, the prize of a contest, contracted from deblov. These words contain the same root (e0-) as the E. wed. See Curtius, i. 309. See Wed. Der. athlet-ic.

ATHWART, across. (See Thuart). Orig. an adverb, as in Shak. Meas. i. 3, 30; later a prep., as in L. L. L. iv. 3.145. Athirt, across, occurs in the Romance of Partenay, ed. Skeat, l. 169. It stands for on thirt, a translation or accommodation of Icel. um puert, across.

(neuter fivert), transverse, and the A.S. bweorh, with the same meaning. A more usual phrase in M. E. is overthwart, as in Chaucer, Kn. Tale, See Thwart.

ATLAS, a collection of maps. (Gk.) Named after Atlas, a Greek demi-god who was said to bear the world on his shoulders, and whose figure used to be given on the title-page of atlases. Cf. Shak. 3 Hen. VI, v. 1. 36. "Ατλαι (gen. "Ατλαιτοι) probably means 'bearer' or 'sustainer,' from the "TAL, to bear, sustain, which appears in Gk. τληναι, to endure, Lat. tollere, to lift, and tolerare, to endure; see Curtius, i. 395, who remarks that in this word there is 'no evidence of any origin for the [initial] vowel but the phonetic.' See Tolerate. Der. Atlantes, in arch., figures of men used instead of columns or pilasters; from the Gk. form for the pl. of Atlas; also Atlant-ic, the name of the ocean, with reference to Mount Atlas, in the N.W. of

ATMOSPHERE, the sphere of air round the earth. (Gk.) In Pope's Dunciad, iv. 423. A coined word; from Gk. ἀτμο-; stem of ἀτμόs, vapour; and σφαΐρα, a sphere. The Gk. ἀτμόs is cognate with Skt. atman, breath, and G. athem, breath. And see Sphere. Der.

atmospher-ic, atmospher-ic-al.

ATOM, a very small particle. (L., -Gk.) Lit. 'indivisible,' i. e. a particle so small that it cannot be divided. Cudworth, in his Intellectual System, p. 26, speaks of atoms, atomists, and 'atomical physiology.' Milton has atom, P. L. viii. 18; Shak. has pl. atomies, As You Like It, iii. 2. 245.—[F. atome; Cotgrave.]—Lat. atomus, an atom.—Gk. άτομος, sb. fem., an indivisible particle; άτομος, adj., indivisible.— Gk. d-, neg. prefix; and τέμνειν (aor. ἔταμον), to cut, divide. See Anatomy. Der. atom-ic, atom-ic-al, atom-ist.

ATONE, to set at one; to reconcile. (E.) Made up of the two words at and one: so that atone means to 'set at one.' This was a words at and one; so that atone means to 'set at one.' clumsy expedient, so much so as to make the etymology look doubtful; but it can be clearly traced, and there need be no hesitation about it. a. The interesting point is that the old pronunciation of M.E. oon (now written one, and corrupted in pronunciation to wun) is here exactly preserved; and there are at least two other similar instances, viz. in alone (from M. E. al, all, and one), and only (M. E. oonly), etymologically one-ly, but never pronounced wunly in the standard speech. In anon, lit. on one, the on is pronounced as the prep. on, never as anwun. See Anon. β. The use of atone arose from the frequent use of M. E. at oon (also written at on) in the phrases 'be at requent use of M. P. at oon (also written at on) in the phrases to accomplete agree, and 'set at oon,' i. e. to set at one, to make to agree, to reconcile. The easiest way is to begin with the oldest examples, and tracedownwards to a later date. 1. Heo maden certeyne couenaunt that heo were all at on' = were all agreed; Rob. of Glouc. p. 113. 'Sone they weren at one, with wille at on assent' = they were soon agreed, with will in one concord; Rob. of Brunne, tr. of P. Langtoft, p. 220. 'If gentil men, or othere of hir contree Were wrothe, she wolde bringen hem atoon;' Chaucer, C. T. Group B, 437, where the two words are run into one in the Ellesmere MS., as printed.

They are similarly run together in a much earlier passage: 'Aton he was wib be king;' King Horn, ed. Lumby, 925.

2. Particularly note the following from Tyndal, who seems to have been the inventor of the new phrase. 'Where thou seest bate or strife between person and person, . . leave nothing vnsought, to set them at one; 'Works, p. 193, col. 2. 'One God, one Mediatour, that is to say, aduocate, intercessor, or an atonemaker, between God and man; 'Works, p. 158. One mediatour Christ, . and by that word vnderstand an attone-maker, a peacemaker; 'id. p. 431 (The Testament of M. W. Tracie). 'Hauyng more regarde to their olde variaunce then their newe attone-ment;' Sir T. More, Rich. III, p. 41 c (written in 1553, pr. in 1557). See also his Works, p. 40 f (qu. in Richardson). 'Or els. reconcile hymself, and make an onement with God;' Erasmus on the Commondments. mandments, 1553, fol. 162. 'And lyke as he made the Jewes and the Gentiles at one between themselves, even so he made them both at one with God, that there should be nothing to breake the atonement, but that the thinges in heauen and the thynges in earth, should be ioyned together as it were into one body; Udal, Ephesians, c. 2. **Attonement, a louing againe after a breache or falling out; Baret, Alvearie, s. v. 'So beene they both at one;' Spenser, F. Q. ii. 1. 26.

3. See also Shak. Rich. II, i. 1. 202; Oth. iv. 1. 244; Ant. ii. 2. 102; Cymb. i. 4. 42; Timon, v. 4. 58; As You Like It, v. 4. 116; Cor. iv. 6. 72; also atonement, Merry Wives, i. 1. 53; 2 Hen. IV, iv. 1. 221; Rich. III, i. 3. 36. Also Ben Jonson, Epicœne, Act iv. sc. 2 (Truewit to La Foole); Beaumont and Fletcher, Span. Curate, A. ii. sc. 4; Massinger, Duke of Milan, Act iv. sc. 3 (Pescara); Milton, P. L. iii. 384. Bp. Hall says: 'Ye.. set such discord 'twixt agreeing hearts 384. Bp. Hall says: 'Ye. set such discord twist agreems. Which never can be set at onement more;' Sat. iii. 7. And Dryden: 'If not atton'd, yet seemingly at peace;' Aurungzebe, Act iii. To complete the history of the word, more quotations are required from Todal France, and More, or authors of that time. The word The spelling with w is due to confusion between the Icel. pvery came into use somewhere about A.D. 1530. 4. The simple verb ones,

ATROCITY, extreme cruelty. (F., -L.) The adj. atrocious, an ill-formed word, apparently founded on the F. adj. atroce, heinous, does not appear to have been used till the 18th century. But atrocity is much older, and occurs, spelt atrocyte, in Sir T. More's Works, c. 2 (sic; R.) - F. atrocité, 'atrocity, great cruelty;' Cotgrave. - Lat. acc. atrocitatem, from nom. atrocitas, cruelty. - Lat. atroci-, crude form of atrox, cruel; more lit. raw, uncooked, applied to meat. Root unknown. From the same source, atroci-ous, atroci-ous-ly, atroci-ous-ness.

ATROPHY, a wasting away of the body. (Gk.) Medical. It means lit. 'want of nourishment.' In Evelyn's Memoirs, v. ii. p. 277. Holland writes of 'no benefit of nutriment of meat, which they call in Greek atropha; 'Pliny, bk. xxii. c. 25. — Gk. ατροφία, want of food, hunger, atrophy. — Gk. ά-, neg. prefix; and τρέφειν, to nourish (perf. t. τέ-τροφ-α); no doubt connected with Gk. τέρπειν, to delight, from Δ/TARP, to satisfy, satiate, content. See Fick, i. 599; Curtius, i. 226

ATTACH, to take and hold fast; to apprehend. (F., - Celtic.) M. E. attachen, to take prisoner, arrest, much in use as a law term. 'Attache the tyrauntz,' apprehend those cruel men; P. Plowman, B. ii. 199. - O. F. attacher, to attach, fasten; a word marked by Brachet as being of unknown origin, as well as the verb détacher, to detach, unfasten, which is obviously from the same root. B. But, as Diez remarks, the root is to be found in the word which appears in English as tack, with the signification of 'peg' or 'small nail,' so that to attach is to fasten with a tack or nail, whilst to detach is to unfasten what has been but loosely held together by such a nail. The prefix is, of course, the O. F. prep. a, to = Lat. ad, so that attacher stands for an older atacher; and in Bartsch's Chrestomathie Française the three forms atachier, atacier, ataquer all occur. Y. The only difficulty is to determine whether the source is Celtic or Old Low German, but the sense determines this. Cf. Breton tach, a nail, tacha, to fasten with a nail; Irish taca, a peg, pin, nail, fastening; Gaelic tacaid, a tack or small nail, a peg, a stab. The cognate Old Low German words are Du. tak, a bough, branch, properly a prong; Dan. takke, a jag, tooth, cog of a wheel, branch or antler of a horn, properly a prong; Swed. tagg, a prong, prickle, point, tooth; cf. also Icel. tak, a hold, grasp, a stitch in the side. 8. All these words are further allied to Icel. taka, to take (whence E. take), Lat. tangere, to touch, attack, prick slightly, the orig, sense being that of puncturing or stabbing, or pricking lightly. See Curtius, i. 269, who acutely remarks that the reason why the Lat. tangere and the Goth. tekan, to touch (as well as all the words hitherto mentioned), begin with the same letter, in opposition to Grimm's law, is simply that an initial s is dropped, and the real root is stag, whence E. stick, as in sticking a pig. The Latin tetigi, I touched, is obviously the Goth. taitok, I touched, both being reduplicated perfect tenses.

And when it is once seen that the root is stag, represented in E. both by sting and stick, as well as by the Gk. stigma, we see at once that the fuller form of Irish taca, a peg, appears in the Irish stang, a peg, a pin, and the Gaelic staing, a peg, a cloak-pin. It is curious that the Gothic actually has the compound verb attekan, but only in the sense of 'touch with the hand.' Fick also correctly gives the \sqrt{STAG} for tangere, i. 823. Cf. Skt. tij, to be sharp, where again Benfey remarks, 'cf. A. S. stician, to sting; tij has lost the initial s, as târa [star], and others.' Der. attach-able, attach-ment, attach-é (F. p. p.). Doublet, attack.

ATTACK, to assault. (F., -C.) Rich. remarks that it is not an analysis of the control of

ATTACK, to assault. (F., -C.) Rich. remarks that it is not an old word in the language. It occurs in Milton, P. L. vi. 248; Sams. Agon. 1113.—F. attaquer, explained by Cotgrave as 'to assault, or set on;' he does not use the word attack. Attaquer was a dialectal F. form of the standard F. attacher, see Brachet. Hence attack and attach are doublets; for the etymology, see Attach. Der. attack, sb.

ATTAIN, to reach to, obtain (F.,-L.) M. E. attainen, atteinen; 'they wenen to atteine to thilke good that thei desiren; 'Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iv. pr. 2, p. 118.—O. F. atsindre, attaindre, to reach to, attain.—Lat. attingere, to touch upon, to attain.—Lat. ad, to (=at-before t); and tangere, to touch. See Tangent. Dev. attain-able, attain-able-ness, attain-ment.

ATTAINT, to convict. (F., -L.) The similarity in sound between attaint and taint has led, probably, to some false law; see the remarks about it in Blount's Law Dictionary. But etymologically, and without regard to imported senses, to attaint is to convict, and attainder is conviction. As a fact, attaint is a verb that has been made out of a past participle, like convict, and abbreviate, and all verbs in -ate. It is merely the past participle of the verb to attain, used in a

technical sense in law. The Prompt. Parv. has: 'Atteyntyn, convinco;' p. 16. Palsgrave even has 'I atteynt, I hyt or touche a thyng,' i. e. attain it. In the 14th century, we find M. E. atteynt, atteint, atteynt in the sense of 'convicted,' and the verb atteyn in the sense of 'convict.' 'And justice of the lond of falsnes was atteynt' = and the justice administered in the land was convicted of falseness; Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 246. 'To reprove tham at the last day, and to atteyn tham,' i. e. to convict them; Hampole, Prick of Conscience, 5331. Cf. P. Plowman, C. xxiii. 162. See Attain. Der. attainder, from O. F. atteindre, F. atteindre, to attain, used substantively; see above. ATTAR OF ROSEB, perfumed oil of roses. (Arabic). Often called, less correctly, 'otto of roses.' From Arab. 'itr, perfume; from 'attra, he smelt sweetly. See Richardson's Arab. Dict. p. 1014.

ATTEMPER, to temper, qualify. (F.,-L.) Now little used. M. E. attempren, atempren. 'Attemprith the lusty houres of the fyrste somer sesoun;' Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. i. met. 2, p. 8.—O. F. attemprer, to modify.—O.F. a, to (Lat. ad); and temprer, to temper.— Lat. temperare, to moderate, control. See Temper.

ATTEMPT, to try, endeavour. (F.,-L.) 'That might attempt his fansie by request;' Surrey, tr. of Æneid, bk. iv. [Not in Gower,

ATTEMPT, to try, endeavour. (F.,-L.) 'That might attempt his fansie by request;' Surrey, tr. of Æneid, bk. iv. [Not in Gower, C. A. i. 287.] - O. F. atempter, to undertake; Roquefort. The simple verb tempter was also spelt tenter, tanter, tempteir; Burguy. Hence atempter is a corruption of an older form atenter.—Lat. attentare, to attempt.—Lat. ad (becoming at-before t); and tentare, to try, endeavour; so that 'attempt' is to 'try at.' Tentare is a frequentative of tendere, to stretch, and means 'to stretch repeatedly till it fits;' Curtius, i. 268. Tendere has an inserted or excrescent d, so very common after n, so that the root is Lat. ten, Aryan tan. Cf. Gk. τείνειν, to stretch, τύνου, strain, tension, whence E. tone; and from the same root we have E. thin and thunder. Cf.

Skt. tan, to stretch. - V TAN, to stretch; Curtius, i. 268; Fick, i.

591. See Thin. Der. attempt, sb.
ATTEND, to wait upon, to heed. (F.,-L.) 'The Carthage lords did on the quene attend;' Surrey, Virgil, Æn. b. iv. The sb. attencioun and attendaunce occur in Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. ii. pr. 1, p. 29; C. T. 6514. — O. F. atendre, to wait. — Lat. attendere, pp. attentus, to stretch towards, think upon, give heed to. — TAN, to stretch. See Attempt, and Thin. Der. attend-ance, attend-ant; and, from Lat. pp. attentus, we have attent, adj. (2 Chron. vi. 40, vii. 15), attent-ion, attent-ive, attent-ive-ly, attent-ive-ness.

ATTENUATE, to make thin. (Lat.) It occurs in Elyot, Castel of Health, bk. ii. c. 7; Bacon, Nat. Hist. sect. 299. Formed, like other words in -ate, from a past participle. - Lat. attenuatus, thin, pp. of attenuare, to make thin. - Lat. at (= at- before t); and tenuare, to make thin. - Lat. tenuis, thin. - \checkmark TAN, to stretch. See Attempt, and Thin. Der. attenuation.

and Thin. Der. attenuat-ion.

ATTEST, to bear witness to. (Lat.) In Shak. Hen. V, iii. 1. 22.

- Lat. attestari, to bear witness to; pp. attestatus. - Lat. ad (= at-before t); and testari, to be witness. - Lat. testis, a witness. See Testify. Der attestation.

Testify. Der. attest-at-ion.

ATTIC, a low-built top story of a house, or a room in the same. (Gk.) 'A term in architecture, comprehending the whole of a plain or decorated parapet wall, terminating the upper part of the façade of an edifice. The derivation of the word is uncertain. It appears to have been a generally received opinion that the word was derived from the circumstances of edifices in Attica being built after this manner;' Eng. Cyclopædia, s. v. 'Attick, in arch., a kind of order, after the manner of the city of Athens; in our buildings, a small order placed upon another that is much greater;' Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715.—Gk. 'Αττικόs, Attic, Athenian. See Curtius, ii. 321. (5) The K. attique, an attic, similarly coincides with F. Attique, Attic.

ATTIRE, apparel, dress; vb., to adorn, dress. (E.; with F. prefix.)
In early use.

o. The sb. is M. E. aryr, atir (with one t), and is earlier than the verb. 'Mid his fourti enihtes and hire hors and hire atyr'—with his forty knights and their horses and their apparel. In William of Palerne, l. 1725, it is spelt tir; in l. 1174, it is atir; so again, we have 'in'no gay tyr;' Alexander, frag. B. 883.

B. The verb is M. E. atyren, atiren (mostly with one t). 'Hii... newe knightes made and armede and attired hem' = they made new knights and armed and equipped them; Rob. of Glouc. p. 547. 'The sb. does not appear in French, but only the verb.—O. F. atirer, to adorn; not in Burguy, but Roquefort has: 'Attiré, omé, ajusté, paré, decoré;' also: 'Attirer, atirier, attirer, ajuster, convenir, accorder, orner, décorer, parer, préparer, disposer, régler.' 'L'abbé ne doit enseignier, ne attirier [appoint?], ne commander contre le commandement de Nostre Seigneur;' Règle de Seint Benoît; chap. 2.—O. F. a-, prefix (Lat. ad); and a verb tirer, to adorn, which is not recorded, but is to be considered as quite distinct from the common F. tirer, to draw. B. There is a missing link here, but there can be no reasonable doubt that the source of O. F. atirer is the Low G. sb. tir, glory, amply vouched for by the Old Saxon tir, glory, tirliko, honourably, gloriously.

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the Icel. tirr, glory, renown, fame, praise (a very common word), and the well-known A. S. tir, glory, honour, splendor, which was a word in common use, and forming numerous compounds; see Grein, ii. 534, 535. This word must have been gradually applied in some Low German dialect to splendor of dress, rich attire, fine apparel, &c., and afterwards imported into French. C. Now the verb atirer and all traces of it have so utterly died out in French, and this too so long ago, that we can hardly suppose otherwise than that the O. F. verb attrer was really formed in England, and that the particular Low German dialect which furnished the word tir was, in fact, English. I regard the M. E. atir or atyr, attire (accented on the second syllable, and pronounced ateer), as nothing but a Norman adaptation of the A. S. tir, splendor, with a new sense of 'splendor of dress.' See Koch, iii. 157. D. The most remarkable point is that this change of meaning actually took place also in O. H. German. The cognate word to A.S. tir is the O.H.G. ziari, M. H. G. ziere, mod. G. zier, ornament, grace, honour, whence the G. verb zieren, 'to adorn, set off, decorate, grace, trim up, embellish, gamish, attire;' Flügel's Germ. Dict.

1. Moreover, as the prefix a- was an unnecessary F. addition, we need not wonder that it was often thrown off in English, as in the well-known text: 'she painted her face, and tired her head; 2 Kings, ix. 30. The sb. tire, a head-dress, is very common in the Bible (Isaiah iii. 18; Ezek. xxiv. 17, 23; Judith, x. 3, xvi. 8), and is nothing but the A.S. tir, which some have most absurdly connected with the Persian tiara. Cotgrave explains the F. attiffers by 'attires, or tires, dressings, trickings, attirals. F. The A.S. tir, glory, is in fact, an extremely old word, connected with the A.S. adj. m fact, an extremely old word, connected with the A.S. adj. torht, bright, shining, which is undoubtedly connected with the Gk. δέρκομαι, I see, and the Skt. drig, to see; Curtius, i. 164; Fick, i. 618; Benfey's Skt. Dict. p. 414. These words are from ✓ DARK, to see, but A. S. tir goes back to the older ✓ DAR, from which ✓ DARK is but a secondary formation. ¶ The O. F. atour, apparel, sometimes confused with attire, is quite a different word; see Brachet.

ATTITUDE, position, posture. (Ital., -L.) 'Tis the business of a painter in his choice of attitudes to forests: the effect and har-

of a painter in his choice of attitudes to foresec the effect and harmony of the lights and shadows; 'Dryden, Dufresnoy, sect. 4. This, being a word connected with the painter's art, came from Italy. -Ital. attitudine, aptness, skill, attitude. -I.al. aptitudinem, acc. of aptitudo, aptitude. Thus attitude is a doublet of aptitude. See Apt. ¶ Italian assimilates pt into tt, dm to mm, &c. Der. attitud-in-al, attitud-in-ise.

ATTORNEY, an agent who acts in the 'turn' of another. (F., L.) M. E. attourneie, aturneye. 'Atturneye, suffectus, attornatus;' Prompt. Parv. p. 17. 'Attourneis in cuntre thei geten silver for noht; Polit. Songs, p. 339. - O. F. atorne, pp. of atorner, to direct, turn, prepare, arrange or transact business. - O. F. a, to (Lat. ad); and torner, to turn. - Lat. tornare, to turn, esp. to turn in a lathe. See Turn. Der. attorney-ship.

ATTRACT, to draw to, allure. (Lat.) Used by Grafton, Rich. III, an. 2. Formed, like convict and some others, from a past participle. - Lat. attractus, pp. of attrahere, to draw to, attract. - Lat. ad (=at- before t); and trahere, to draw. See Trace. Der. attract-able, attract-ib-il-it-y, attract-ion, attract-ive, attract-ive-ly, attract-ive-ness.

ATTRIBUTE, to assign or impute. (Lat.) attract, from a past participle. Yet the verb to attribute seems to have been in use before the sb. attribute, contrary to what might have been expected. The sb. is in Shak. Merch. iv. 1. 191; the verb in Sir T. More, Works, p. 1121 d. - Lat. attributus, pp. of attribuere, to assign.—Lat. ad, to (= at- before t); and tributere, to give, bestow. See **Tribute**. Der. attribute, sb., attribut-able, attribut-

ATTRITION, a wearing by friction. (F.,-L.) use in a theological sense, as expressing sorrow for sin without shrift; after shrift, such sorrow became contrition; see Tyndal, Works, p. 148, col. 2. [Perhaps from Latin directly.] - F. attrition, 'a rubbing, fretting, wearing;' Cotgrave. - Lat. acc. attritionem, from nom. attritio. a rubbing, wearing away. - Lat. attrius, rubbed away, pp. of atterere. - Lat. ad (= at- before t); and terere, to rub. Cf. Ck. reipew, to rub. - ✓ TAR, to bore; Curtius, i. 274.

ATTUNE, to make to harmonise, put in tune. (Hybrid.) A coined word. In Spenser, F. Q. i. 12. 7. Made by prefixing Lat. ad (which in composition becomes at- before i) to the sb. tune, so that attune is to 'bring to a like tune or tone.' See Tune.

AUBURN, reddish brown. (F., - Ital., -L.) M. E. auburne, awburne. 'Awburne coloure, citrinus;' Prompt. Parv. p. 17. Thus the old sense was 'citron-coloured' or light yellow. The modern meaning was probably due to some confusion in the popular mind with the word brown; indeed, Hall, in his Satires, bk. iii. Sat. 5, speaks of 'abron locks,' which looks like an attempt to 'improve' the spelling. The spelling with u shews that the word passed we find in French the closely related aubier, sap-wood, inner bark of trees, and (in Cotgrave) aubourt, 'a kind of tree tearmed in Latin alburnus.'] - Ital. alburno, of which one of the old meanings, given by Florio, is 'that whitish colour of women's hair called an alburn or aburn [The change in spelling from alb- to aub- occurs again in the F. aube, meaning the clerical vestment called an 'alb,' from Low Lat. alba, a white garment.] - Low Lat. alburnus, whitish, lightcoloured; Ducange. Cf. Lat. alburnum, the sap-wood, or inner bark of trees (Pliny). - Lat. albus, white. See Alb.

AUCTION, a public sale to the highest bidder. (Lat.) by auction' is a sale by 'increase of price,' till the article is knocked down to the highest bidder. Auction occurs in Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 119. - Lat. auctionem, acc. of auctio, a sale by auction, lit. an 'increase.' - Lat. auctus, pp. of augere, to increase; cognate with A. S.

can, to eke. See Eke. Der. auction-eer.

AUDACIOUS, bold, impudent. (F.,-L.) Ben Jonson has **AUDACIOUS, Doil, imputent. (F.,-L.) Ben jonson has 'audacious ornaments;' The Silent Woman, A. ii. sc. 3. Bacon has audacity, Nat. Hist. sect. 943.—F. audacieus, 'bold, stout, hardy, . . . audacious,' &c.; Cot. Formed as if from a Lat. form audaciosss, which again is from Lat. audaci-, crude form of audax, bold, daring. - Lat. audere, to be bold, to dare. Root uncertain. Der. audacious-ly, audacious-ness; also audacity, from Lat. acc. audacitatem, nom. audacitas, boldness.

AUDIENCE, hearing, an assembly of listeners. (F., -L.) In Chaucer, C. T. 5093; and tr. of Boethius, b. ii. pr. 7, p. 59. Sir T. More has andible, Works, p. 1259 c. -F. audience, 'an audience or hearing;' Cot. - Lat. audientia, attention, hearing. - Lat. audire, pp. auditus, to hear; cf. Lat. auris, the ear. + Gk. atw, I hear, perceive; cf. Gk. ovs, the ear. Cf. Skt. av, to be pleased. - AW, to be satisfied with; Curtius, i. 482; Fick, i. 501. Der. From Lat. audire, to hear, we have also audi-ble, audi-ble-ness, audi-bly. From the pp. auditus, we have audit-or (spelt auditour in Gower, C. A. ii. 191), audit-or-y, audit-or-ship. I should suppose audit to be from the sb. auditus, hearing, but in Webster's Dict. it is said to have arisen from

the use of the 3rd pers. sing. pres. tense, audit, he hears, attends. AUGER, a centre-bit, a tool for boring holes. (E.) 'An augoure, terebrum;' Levins, 222. 38. A corruption of nauger. Like adder, and some other words, it has lost an initial n. It is spelt nauger in Wright's Vol. of Vocabularies, 1st Series, p. 170. În Halliwell's Dict. we find: 'Navegor, an auger, a carpenter's tool. This word occurs in an inventory dated A. D. 1301, and in Nominale MS.' - A. S. nafegár, an auger, 'foratorium telum, terebellum;' Ælfric's Glossary (Bosworth). It means, literally, a nave-piercer, being used for boring the hole in the centre of a wheel for the axle to pass through. - A. S. nafu, nafa, the nave of a wheel (see Nave); and gar, a piercer, that which gores (see Gore). +O. II. G. napagér, an auger; from O. H. G. napa, nave, and gér, a spear-point. ¶ The Du. avegaar, an auger, has lost the initial n like English, being derived from naaf, the nave of a wheel, and an old word gaar, a spear-point (A. S. gar), now obsolete except in as far as it is represented by geer, a gore. But the Du. also has the word naafboor, an auger, in which the n is preserved, the derivation being from naaf, nave, and boren, to bore. Cf. Icel. nafarr.

AUGHT, a whit, anything. (E.) Very variously spelt in M. E., which has awiht, eawiht, eawi, ewi, aht, aght, aught, ouht, ought, out, oht, oght. 'Yif he awiht delan wule' = if he will give aught; O. Eng. Homilies, p. 103. Aught is for 'a whit,' and 'ought' is for 'o whit,' where o, like a, is a M. E. form of one. - A. S. áwiht, aught, Grein, i. 48. - A. S. á, short for án, one; and wiht, a wight, creature, thing, See Whit.

AUGMENT, to increase. (F., - L.) 'My sorowes to augment;' Remedie of Love (15th cent.), anon. poem in old editions of Chaucer's Works, st. 13. [Perhaps directly from Latin.] - F. augmenter, 'to augment, increase; 'Cot. - Lat. augmentare, to enlarge, pp. augmentatus. - Lat. augmentum, an increase, augment. - Lat. augere, to increase; with suffix menium. See Auction. Der. augment-able, augment-al-ion, augment-at-ive. The sb. augment is (etymologically) older than the verb, as seen above.

AUGUR, a soothsayer, a diviner by the flight and cries of birds. (Lat.) Gower has augur, C. A. ii. 82. Chaucer has augurie, Troil. and Cress. b. v. l. 380. - Lat. augur, a priest at Rome, who foretold events, and interpreted the will of the gods from the flight and singing of birds. Hence the attempt to derive augur from auis, a bird; but this is not quite clear. If it be right, the etym. is from auis, a bird, and -gur, telling, 'gur being connected with garrire, garrulus, and the Skt. gar or gri, to shout; 'Max Müller, Lect. on Science of Lang. ii. 266 (8th ed.). Fick divides the word aug-ur, and makes it mean 'assistant,' or 'helper,' from aug-ere, to increase, furnish; ii. 3. Der. augur-y (Lat. augur-ium), augur-al, augur-ship; also in-augurue, q.v. And see Auspice.

AUGUST', adj., venerable. (Lat.) Dryden, Virgil, Æn. b. i, l. 825,

through French, though the precise form auburn is not found. [Yet has: 'August in visage, and serencly bright.' - Lat. augustus, honoured,

honour. See Eke. Der. August, the 8th month, named after Augustus (i.e. the honoured) Corsar; August-an, august-ly, august-ness. AUNT, a father's or mother's sister. (F., -L.) M. E. aunte, Rob. of Glouc. p. 37. -O. F. ante (corrupted to tante in mod. F.). - Lat. amita, a father's sister. Cf. Icel. amma, a grandmother, O. H. G. amma, mother, mamma; the mod. G. amme means 'nurse.'

the change of m to n before t, see Ant.

AUREATE, golden (Lat.) Formerly aureat, a word common in some of the older Scotch poets. 'The aureat fanys,' the golden streamers; G. Douglas, Prol. to Æn. bk. xii. l. 47.—Low Lat. aureatus, golden; a corrupted form .- Lat. auratus, gilded, pp. of aurare, to gild, a verb not in use. - Lat. aurum, gold; old form, ausum. Probably named from its bright colour; from \(\sigma\) US, to burn; cf. Skt. ush, to burn, Lat. urere, to burn. Fick, i. 512; Benfey, Skt. Dict. p. 132. Der. From Lat. aurum we have aur-elia, the gold-coloured chrysalis of an insect; aur-e-ola, aur-e-ole, the halo of golden glory in paintings; aur-ic, golden; aur-i-ferous, gold-produc-

ing, from Lat. ferre, to produce, cognate with E. bear.

AURICULAR, told in the ear, secret. (Lat.) Well known in the phrase 'auricular confession.' Udal speaks of it, Reuel. of St. John, c. 21; and Grafton, K. John, an. 14; cf. Shak. K. Lear, i. 2.
99.—Low Lat. auricularis, in the phr. auricularis confessio, secret confession.—Lat. auricula, the lobe of the ear; dimin. formed by adding -c- (Aryan suffix -ka) and -ul- (dimin. suffix) to the stem auri- of Lat. auris, the ear. See Ear. Der. From Lat. auricula we have auricle, the outer ear; pl. auricles, two ear-like cavities of the heart; auricula, the 'bear's ear,' a kind of primrose, named from the shape of its leaves; auricul-ar, auricul-ar-ly, auricul-ate. From Lat. auris we

have auri-form, aur-ist.

AURORA, the dawn. (Lat.) In Shak. Romeo, i. 1. 142.—Lat. aurora, the dawn, the goddess of the dawn; which stands for an older form ausosa. + Gk. ήως, Æolic αύως, Attic έως, dawn; αύριον, morrow. +Skt. ushasa, dawn; ushas, shining; from ush, to burn. — 4 US, to burn. Curtius, i. 498; Fick, i. 32. Cf. Aurora-borealis, i. c. northern dawn or dawn-like halo; from Lat. Boreas, the North wind.

AUSCULTATION, a listening. (Lat.) Modern; chiefly medical, applied to the use of the stethoscope. - Lat. auscultationem, acc. of auscultatio, a listening .- Lat. auscultatus, pp. of auscultare, to listen. β . A contracted form for ausiculitare, a frequentative form from ausicula, old form of auricula, dimin. of auris, the ear. See

Auricular

AUSPICE, favour, patronage. (F.,-L.) Used by Dryden in the sense of 'patronage;' Annus Mirabilis, st. 288. Shak. has auspicious, Temp. i. 2. 182; v. 314. - F. auspice, 'a sign, token . . of things by the flight of birds; also, fortune, lucke, or a luckie beginning of matters; Cot. - Lat. auspicium, a watching of birds for the purpose of augury. A contraction of auspicium. - Lat. aui., stem of auis, a bird; and spicere, more usually specere, to spy, look into, cognate with E. spy. See Aviary and Spy. Der. pl. auspices; and

(from Lat. auspicium), auspici-ous, auspici-ous-ly, auspici-ous-ness.

AUSTERE, harsh, rough, severe. (F., -L., -Gk.) In early use.

'He was fulle austere;' Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 54.-O. F. austere, which Cotgrave explains by 'austere, severe, stern,' &c. -Lat. austerus, harsh, tart, sour to the taste; also, harsh, severe, rigorous. - Gk. αὐστηρόε, making the tongue dry, harsh, bitter. - Gk. αὐσε, dry, withered, parched; αὐειν, to parch, dry. Curtius, i. 490, shews that the breathing is an aspirate, and that the word is related to A. S. sear, dry, E. sere, dry, rather than to the root us, to burn.

See Sere. Der. austere-ly, austere-ness, auster-i-ty.

AUSTRAL, southern. (Lat.; or F., -L.) The use of Lat.

Auster for the South wind occurs in Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. ii. met. 3, p. 39. The adj. austral does not appear to be used till late times. [Perhaps directly from Latin.] - F. australe, southerly; Cot. -Lat. Australis, southerly. - Lat. Auster, the South wind. It probably meant 'burning,' from the \(\sqrt{US}, \) to burn. See Aurora. Der. Austral-ia, Austral-ian, Austral-asia (from Asia), Austral-asian.

AUTHENTIC, original, genuine. (F., -L., -Gk.) In early use. M. E. autentik, autentique, auctentyke. Spelt auctentyke in Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, 7115.—O. F. autentique, auctentique, later autentique, which is the form in Cotgrave, who explains it by 'authentick, authenticall, of good authority;' the English and F. words having here allie modified by reference to the original Greek — Lat having been alike modified by reference to the original Greek. - Lat. authenticus, original, written by the author's own hand. - Gk. αὐθεντικός, authentic, vouched for, warranted. - Gk. αὐθέντης, one who does things with his own hand; of uncertain origin. Perhaps αύθ-= abr-os, himself, before an aspirate; and evr-=sant==asant, being, existing, pres. part. from AS, to be. Der. authentic-al, authentic-al-ju, authentic-ate, authentic-at-ion, authentic-i-ty.

venerable. - Lat. augere, to increase, extol, magnify, promote to have been used in early French; but we find the O. F. derivative autoritet, whence was derived the M. E. autorite, authority, Ancren Riwle, p. 78.] - Lat. auctor, an originator, lit. one who makes a thing to grow.'- Lat. augere, to make to grow. See Auction. Der. author-ess, author-ship, author-i-ty, author-i-tat-ive, author-i-tat-ively, author-ise (spelt auctorise in Gower, C. A. iii. 134); author-is-at-ion.
AUTOBIOGRAPHY, a life of a man written by himself. (Gk.) Modern. Made by prefixing auto-, from (ik. αὐτο-, stem of αὐτόs, self, to biography, q. v. Der. autobiograph-ic, autobiograph-ic-al, autobio-

> AUTOCRACY, self-derived power, absolute and despotic government by one man. (Gk.) Spelt autocrasy in South's Sermons, vol. viii. ser. 10. - Gk. αὐτοκράτεια, absolute government. - Gk. αὐτο-, stem of αὐτόs, self; and κράτοs, strength, might, from κρατύs, strong, cognate with E. hard; and derived, according to Curius, i. 189, from KAR, to make, create. Der. autocrat (Gk. αὐτοκράτωρ),

autocrat-ic-al

AUTOGRAPH, something in one's own handwriting. (F., - Gk.) Used by Anthony à Wood to denote an original MS.; see the quotation in Richardson from his Athenæ Oxonienses. - F. autographe, written with his own hand; ' Cot. - Gk. αὐτόγραφος, written with one's own hand; αυτόγραφον, an original. - Gk. αυτο-, stem of αυτόε, self: and γραφειν, to write. Der. autograph-ic, autograph-y.

AUTOMATON, a self-moving machine. (Gk.) In Boyle's Works, vol. v. p. 251. Browne, in his Vulg. Errors, b. v. c. 18, § 1, uses the adj. automatous. - Gk. αὐτύματον, neut. of αὐτύματος, self-moving. - Gk. αὐτο-, stem of αὐτύς, self; and a stem ματ-, which appears in ματ-εύω, I seek after, strive to do, and in the Skt. mata, desired, pp. of man, to think; see Benfey, s. v. man. - \(\sqrt{MAN}, to think. See Mean, verb. Der. pl. automatons or automata; automatic, automat-ic-al, automat-ic-al-ly.

AUTONOMY, self-government. (Gk.) Modern. - Gk. αὐτονομία, independence. - Gk. αὐτόνομος, free, living by one's own laws. - Gk. αὐτο-, stem of αὐτόs, self; and νέμομαι. I sway, middle voice of νέμω, I distribute; whence E. nomad. See Nomad. Der. autonom-

ous, from Gk. αὐτόνομος.

AUTOPSY, personal inspection. (Gk.) Used by Ray, On the Creation; and by Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 160 (R.) – Gk. Used by Ray, On the αὐτοψία, a sceing with one's own eyes. - Gk. αὐτο-, stem of αὐτόs, self; and σψι, sight, from Gk. \checkmark OΠ, to see, Aryan \checkmark AK, to see; Fick, i. 473. Der. autoptic-al; see Optic.

AUTUMN, the harvest time of the year. (Lat.) Spelt autumpne in Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. i. met. 2, 1, 118. [It seems to have been taken from Latin immediately.]-Lat. autumnus, auctumnus, autumn. By some connected with augere (pp. auctus), to increase,

as being the season of produce. Der. autumn-al.

AUXILIARY, adj., helping; sb., a helper. (Lat.) Holland,
Livy, p. 433, speaks of 'auxiliarie or aid soldiers lightly armed.'—

Lat. auxiliarius, auxiliaris, assisting, aiding.—Lat. auxilium, help, assistance.—Lat. augere, to increase. See Auction.

AVAIL, to be of value or use. (F.,—L.) M. E. anailen (u for v).

'Avaylyn or profytyn;' Prompt. Parv. p. 17. Hampole has availes, Pricke of Conscience, 1. 3586. The compound verb was not used in the French of the continent; it was made by prefixing the O.F. a (= Lat. ad, to) to the O. F. valoir, valer, to be of use. - Lat. ualere, to be strong. — WAL, to be strong; Fick, i. 777. Cf. Skt. bala, strength, balin, strong. Der. avail-able, avail-abl-y. The simple form

appears in valiant, q. v. AVALANCHE, a fall of snow. (F.,-L.) Modern, In Coleridge's Hymn in the Vale of Chamouni, and in Byron's Manfred, Act . sc. 2. - F. avalanche, a descent of snow into the valley; given by Cotgrave in the form avallanche, 'a great falling or sinking down, as of earth, &c.'-F. avaler, which in mod. F. means 'to swallow,' but Cotgrave also gives, s.v. avaller, the senses 'to let, put, cast, lay, fell down, to let fall down.' - F. aval, downward; common in O. F. as opposed to amout, upward (Lat. ad montem, towards the hill). -O. F. a val, from Lat. ad uallem, towards the valley; hence, downward. See Valley.

AVARICE, greediness after wealth. (F.,-L.) M. E. auarice (u as v); used by Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. ii. pr. 5, p. 45; Wyclif, I Kings, viii. 3 .- O. F. avarisce, avarice. - Lat. avaritia, avarice. - Lat. auarus, greedy; cf. Lat. auidus, greedy. - Lat. auere, to wish, desire. Curtius, i. 482, hesitates about this connection with Lat. auere; see Fick, ii. 27. If it be correct, there is a further connection with Skt. av, to be pleased, to desire; cf. also Gk. ates, to regard, perceive. → AW, to be pleased, desire, regard. Der. avarici-ous, avaricious-ly, avarici-ous-ness.

AVAST, hold fast, stop. (Dutch.) It occurs in Poor Jack, a seasong by C. Dibdin, died A. D. 1814. Like many sea-terms, it is mere song by C. Dibdin, died A. D. 1814. Like many sea-terms, it is mere Dutch. — Du. houd vast, hold fast. Houd (short form hou) is the imp. AUTHOR, the originator of a book. (Lat.) M. E. autor, autour, Dutch. - Du. houd vast, hold fast. Houd (short form hou) is the is auctor, auctour; Chaucer, C. T. 9017. [The word does not seem to so of houden, cognate with E. hold. Vast is cognate with E. fast.

AVATAB, the descent of a Hindu deity in an incarnate form.

(Sanskrit.) Modern. An English modification of Skt. avatúra, with the French. Also note, that the O. F. aver was so particularly with the French. (Sanskrit.) Modern. An English modification of Skt. avaiara, descent; which stands for ava-tri-a, where ava means 'down,' tri is

'to pass over,' and -a is a suffix.

AVAUNT, begone! (F.,-L.) In Shak. Mer. Wives, i. 3. 90, &c. Shortened from the F. phrase en avant, forward! on! march!

The F. avant is from Lat. ab ante. See Advance.

AVE, hail! (Lat.) As usually used, it is short for Ave, Maria, i.e. hail, Mary! alluding to St. Luke, i. 28, where the Vulgate version has: 'Ave gratia plena.' Spenser Englishes the phrase by Ave-Mary, F. Q. i. 1. 35.—Lat. aue! hail! imp. sing. of auere, which perhaps had the sense to be propitious.' Cf. Skt. av, to be pleased.—AW, to be pleased. See Curtius, i. 482.

AVENCE, to take vengeance for an injury. (F.,—L.) 'This single of ireal is wished will be he among the word or by deale.'

sinne of ire... is wicked will to be auenged by word or by dede; Chaucer, Pers. Tale, De Ira. - O. F. avengier, to avenge. - O. F. a, prefix (Lat. ad, to); and vengier, to revenge, take vengeance. - Lat. uindicare, to lay claim to; also, to punish, revenge. An older spelling is uendicare, which is perhaps connected with uenia, leave, pardon, remission; see Peile's Introd. to Gk. and Lat. Etymology, and ed., p. 281. If so, I suppose uendicare to have meant 'to appoint the terms of pardon, hence, to punish. The Lat. uenia is connected with Skt. van, to ask; Fick, i. 208. Dicare is the frequentative of dicere, to say; see Vengeance and Diction. Der. aveng-er.

AVENUE, an approach, esp. an alley shaded by trees forming

the approach to a house. (F.,-L.) Spelt advenue in Holland's Livy, p. 413, but avenue at p. 657 (R.) - F. avenue, also spelt advenue by Cotgrave, and explained by 'an access, passage, or entry into a place.' It is the fem. form of the pp. of the verb avenur or advenir (Cotgrave), used in the original sense of 'to come to.' - Lat. advenire, to come to .- Lat. ad; and venire, to come, cognate with

E. come, q. v.

AVER, to affirm to be true. (F.,-L.) In Shak. Cymb. v. 5. 203. - F. averer, 'to aver, avouch, verific, witness;' Cotgrave. - Low Lat. auerare, aduerare, to prove a thing to be true; Ducange. A coined word, from Lat. ad, prep. to, and uerum, truth, a true thing, neut. of uerus, true. See Verity. Der. aver-ment; in Blackstone, Comment. b. iv. c. 26.

AVERAGE, a proportionate amount. (F., -L.) a. The modern sense is 'an amount estimated as a mean proportion of a number of different amounts.' This has been easily developed out of an older and original meaning, viz. a proportionate contribution rendered by a tehant to the lord of the manor for the service of carrying wheat, turf, &c. \beta. It was used, originally, solely with reference to the employment of horses and carts. Later, it meant 'a charge for carriage,' according to the weight and trouble taken. Richardson quotes from Spelman to the effect that average meant 'a portion of work done by working beasts (averiis) yoked in carriages or otherwise; also, a charge upon carriage.' [His odd translation of averiis by 'working beasts' is due to an odd notion of connecting the Low Lat. averium with Lat. opera, work 1] Y. Average is not in early use in E. literature; it occurs in Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, bk. i. c. 5. In Blount's Law Dict. (A. D. 1691), we find: 'Average (Lat. averagium, from averia, i. e. cattle) signifies service which the tenant owes the king or other lord, by horse or ox, or by carriage with either; for in ancient charters of priviledges, we find quietum esse de averagiis . . . In the Register of the Abby of Peterborough (in Bibl. Cotton.) it is thus explicated; Averagium, hoc est quod nativi deberent ex antiqua servitute ducere bladum [to carry wheat] annuatim per unum diem de Pillesgate apud Burgum, vel cariare turbas [to carry turf] de marisco ad manerium de Pillesgate cum carectis et equis suis; Anno 32 Hen. 8, c. 14; and 1 Jacob. cap. 32.' He adds: it is used for a contribution that merchants and others do proportionably make towards their losses, who have their goods cast into the sea for the safeguard of the ship, or of the goods and lives of them in the ship, in time of tempest. And it is so called, because it is proportioned after the rate of every man's average, or goods carried. In this last sence, it is also used in the Statute 14 Car. 2, cap. 27. B. The development of senses is easy, viz. (1) a contribution towards the work of carrying the lord's wheat; (2) a charge for carriage; (3) a contribution towards loss of things carried. -Low Lat. averagium, 'vecturæ onus quod tenens domino exsolvit cum averiis, seu bobus, equis, plaustris, et curribus; (2) detrimentum quod in vectura mercibus accidit. His adduntur vecturæ sumptus et necessarie aliæ impensæ; 'Ducange.—Low Lat. averium, 'omnia quæ quis possidet, F. avoir, fortune; (1) pecunia; (2) equi, oves, jumenta, cæteraque animalia quæ agriculturæ inserviunt' &c.; Ducange.— O. F. aver, also avoir, (1) to have; (2) as sb., goods, possessions, cattle. [For, in this case, the Low Lat. averium is nothing but the O. F. aver turned into a Latin word, with the suffix -ium added

used of horses that a horse was called an aver, and we even find in Burns, in a poem called 'A Dream,' st. 11, the lines: 'Yet aft a ragged cowt's been known To mak a noble aiver;' see aiver in Jamieson's Scot. Dict., and see Aver, Aver-corn, Averland, Average, Averpenny, in Halliwell's Dict. It is surprising that the extremely simple etymology of Average is wrongly given by Wedgwood, after a correct explanation of Aver and a reference to one of the right senses of Average; also by Mahn (in Webster's Dict.), who, after correctly referring to Averpenn, actually cites the verb to aver, to affirm to be true; and by Richardson, who refers to the F. œuvre, a work. The very simplicity of the explanation seems hitherto to have secured its rejection; but quite unnecessarily. An average was estimated according to the 'work done by avers,' i. e. cart-horses; and extended to carriage of goods by ships.

AVERT, to turn aside. (Lat.) 'I averte, I tourne away a thyng; Palsgrave, French Dict. - Lat. auertere, to turn away. - Lat. a, short form of ab, abs, away, from; and uertere, to turn. See Verse. Der. (From Lat. auersus, pp. of auertere) averse, Milton, P. L. ii. 763, averse-ly, averse-ness, avers-ion.

The F. avertir = Lat. aduertere,

and is therefore a different word.

AVIARY, a place for keeping birds. (Lat.) 'For aviaries, I like them not;' Bacon, Essay 46; On Gardens. - Lat. aviarium, a place for birds; neut. of adj. auiarius, belonging to birds. - Lat. auis, a bird. From the Aryan stem avi, a bird; whence also, by loss of the initial vowel, Skt. vi, a bird, Zend vi, a bird; also the Gk. of-avos. a large bird, with augmentative suffix. Curtius, i. 488; Fick, i. 503.

AVIDITY, greediness, eagerness. (F., -L.) Not in early use; in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. The pl. avidities is in Boyle's Works, ii. 317. [Perhaps immediately from Latin.] - F. avidité, 'greedinesse, covetousnesse, extreame lust, ardent affection, eager desire;' Cotgrave (who, it will be seen, has not 'avidity' as an English word). - Lat. acc. auiditatem, from nom. auiditas, eagerness. - Lat. auidus, greedy, desirous. See Avarice.

AVOCATION, pursuit, employment, business. (Lat.) Used by Dryden (Todd's Johnson); also in Boyle, Occas. Reflections, s. 2. med. 6. Not found in French, but formed with the common F. suffix -tion (Lat. acc. -tionem), from Lat. auocatio, a calling away of the attention, a diverting of the thoughts; hence, a diversion, amusement. It is in this sense that Boyle uses it. He says: 'In the time of health, visits, businesses, cards, and I know not how many other avocations, which they justly stile diversions, do succeed one another so thick, that in the day there is no time left for the distracted person to converse with his own thoughts.' Dryden (in Todd's Johnson) speaks of the 'avocations of business.' β. The word has gradually speaks of the 'avocations of business.' B. The word has gradually changed its meaning from 'diversions' to 'necessary employments,' evidently by confusion with vocations, with which it should never have been confused. A false popular notion of the etymology has probably assisted in this; the prefix seems to have been mistaken for the common F. prefix a- (Lat. ad, to), the Lat. a = ab being very rare as a prefix, occurring only in this word and avert. — Lat. auocare, to call away. — Lat. a, short for ab, abs, away; and uocare, to call; from Lat. uox (stem uoci-), a voice. See Vocal.

AVOID, to get out of the way of, to shun. (F.,-L.) M. F. auoiden (u for v), auoyden. 'Auoyden, evacuo, devacuo; avoyded, evacuatus; 'Promp. Parv. p. 19. In M. E. it is generally transitive, meaning (1) to empty, (2) to remove, (3) to go away from; but also intransitive, meaning (1) to go away, (2) to flee, escape. Of these, the true original sense is 'to empty,' as in 'avoyd thou thi trenchere' empty your plate, Babees Book, p. 23. In Ecclesiasticus, xiii. 6 (xiii. 5 in A. V.) the Vulgate version has: 'Si habes, conuiuet tecum, et euacuabit te;' where the A. V. has: 'If thou have anything, he will live with thee, yea, he will make thee bare;' but Wyclif has: 'He shal lyue with thee and avoide thee out,' which is exactly equiva-lent to the modern slang expression 'he will clean you out.' A. It is obvious that the word is closely connected with the adj. void, empty, as stated in E. Müller. It seems almost incredible that, both in Webster and Wedgwood, it is connected with the F. éviter, with which the word cannot, etymologically, have any connection. The same extraordinary confusion seems to have been a popular blunder of long standing, and has no doubt materially influenced the sense of the word. Cotgrave gives: 'Eviter, to avoid, eschew, shun, shrink from.' And Shak., though he has 'avoid the house' (Cor. iv. 5. 25), and 'how may I avoid [get rid of] the wife I chose' (Troil. ii. 65), most commonly uses it in the sense of 'shun' (Merry Wives, ii. 2. 289, &c.). In Palsgrave's French Dict., we have: 'Never have to do with hym, if thou mayst avoyde him (escheuer or euiter).' B. But, as we trace the word still further backwards, this confusion disappears, and only the correct use of the word is found. to make it a neuter collective substantive.] - Lat. habere, to have. Chaucer uses only the simple form voiden, and in senses that are all

connected with the adj. void. O. F. es- (Lat. ex, out), as in abash, q. v.; this prefix was extremely common in O. F., and Burguy gives the forms esvuidier, esveudier, to empty out, to dissipate, compounded of es-, prefix, and vuidier, voidier, to empty, make void. Our E. word, however, follows the Norman spelling, viz. voider, to empty, which see in Vie de St. Auban, ed. Atkinson, 1. 751. – Lat. ex, out; and uiduare, to empty. – Lat. uiduus, empty. See Void. Der. avoid-able, avoid-ance. ¶ In a word, avoid = evoid; just as amend = emend. ¶ In a word,

AVOIRDUPOIS, a particular way of estimating weights, viz. by a pound of 16 oz. (F., -L.) Shak. uses avoirdupois (spelt haber-de-pois in old edd.) in 2 Hen. IV, ii. 4. 277 simply with the sense of 'weight.' Lit. the signification is 'to have some weight,' or 'having some weight.'-F. avoir du pois, to have some weight, to weigh.-Lat. habere, to have, whence F. avoir; de illo, of that, of the, whence F. du; and Lat. pensum, that which is weighed out, from pensus, pp. of pendere, to weigh. The spelling pois is correct; the word is misspelt poids in mod. F. from a false notion of a connection with Lat. pondus,

weight; see Brachet.

AVOUCH, to declare, confess. (F., - L.) M. E. avouchen, Gower, C. A. i. 295. Sometimes in the sense 'to make good,' 'maintain,' or 'answer for it,' as in Macb. iii. 1.120. Grafton has avouchment in the sense of 'maintenance,' K. John, an. 14. Formed, in imitation of the older word avow, by prefixing the F. a (=Lat. ad, to) to the verb vouch; M. E. vouchen, used by Chaucer in the phrase vouchen sauf, to vouchsafe, C. T. 11355, 11885. Thus Cotgrave gives: 'Advouer, to advow, avouch, approve,' &c. The M. E. vouchen is from O. F. vocher, to call. - Lat. vocare, to call. - Lat. uox (stem uoci-), a voice. See Vouchsafe and Voice. distinct from avow.

AVOW, to confess, declare openly. (F.,-L.) M. E. avouen, avowen, to promise, swear, make a vow; also, to maintain. 'I dewoutly avowe... Sobrely to do the sacrafyse;' Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, C. 333. 'Awouyn, or to make a-vowe;' Prompt. Parv. p. 19. 'I avowe it,' in the sense 'I declare it;' Palsgrave .- O. F. avoer, mod. F. avouer, to avow, confess, a word which has much changed its meaning; see Brachet. The orig. sense was 'to swear fealty to.' It appears in Low Latin as advoare; Ducange. - F. prefix a (Lat. ad, vo, vou, veu, mod. F. vour, to make a vow (Low Lat. votare). = O. F. vo, vou, veu, mod. F. voeu, a vow.—Lat. uotum, a vow, lit. 'a thing vowed;' neut. of uotus, pp. of uouere, to vow. See Vow. Der. avow-al. 66 Quite unconnected with avoid

avow-al. (45 Quite unconnected with avouch.

AWAIT, to wait for. (F., -O. H. G.) In early use. M. E. awaiten, to wait for; also, to lie in wait for. 'Me awaiteth ou' = people lie in wait for you; Ancren Riwle, p. 174. - O. F. awaiter, awaitier, the original spelling of O. F. agaiter, agaitier, to lie in wait for, watch for; see gaitier in Burguy, and waiter in Roquefort. - O. F. prefix a- (Lat. ad); and O. F. waiter, waitier, later gaiter, gaitier (mod. F. guetter), to watch. - O. H. G. wahtan, to watch (mod. G. wachten), a verb not given in Wackernagel's Handwörterbuch, though wahtari, a watcher, and wahta, a watch, are recorded. However, the verb is a mere formation from the sb. wahta, a watch, a word corresponding to O. F. waite, a sentinel, and accurately preserved in the E. wait, as used in the phrase 'the Christmas waits.' - O. H. G. wahhan (mod. G. wachen), to wake, to be awake; cognate with A. S. wacian, to wake. Thus wait is a secondary verb, formed from an older verb corresponding to E. wake. See Awake.

AWAKE, to rouse from sleep; to cease sleeping. (E.) In M. E. we find both awaken, strong verb, answering to mod. E. awake, strong verb; and awakien, a weak verb, which accounts for the pt. t. and pp. awaked as used by Shakespeare (Timon, ii. 2. 21) and others. The latter seems to be obsolete; we will consider only the 'Tha awoc Brutus' = then Brutus awoke, Layamon, i. 53. - A. S. áwacan, pt. t. áwóc, to awake; Grein, i. 48. - A. S. á-, prefix, answering to G. er., Goth. us., an intensive prefix; and wacan, to wake, Grein, ii. 635. See Wake. Cf. G. erwachen, O. H. G. urwahhen, irwachen, weak verb, to awake. Der. awake, adj., as used in Milton, 'ere well awake,' P. L. i. 334. This was originally a past participle, viz. the M. E. awake, short for awaken, A. S. dwacen, pp. of awacan, to awake. Similarly, we have broke for broken, bound for bounden, and the like. And see below.

AWAKEN, to awake. (E.) Strictly speaking, this is an intransitive verb only, and never used transitively in early authors; it is thus distinguished from awake, which is used in both senses; and it is slightly different in its origin. M. E. awakenen, awakenen. 'I awakened therwith: P. Plowman, B. xix. 478.—A. S. awacean, awacnian, to awake; Grein, i. 46, 47. \(\beta \). Note that the word awaken is thus seen to stand for awaken, the e being merely inserted to render the word easier to sound; and the final -n answers to the first n in the A. S. suffix -nan. In this suffix, the first n is formative, and conspi-

C. The prefix a is a corruption of is used to render a verb intransitive or reflexive. Thus the verb awaken is radically and essentially intransitive, and only to be so used. Shakespeare misuses it more than once; Meas. for Meas. iv. 2. 119;

Tam. Shrew, v. 2. 42; Cor. v. 1. 23.

AWARD, to adjudge, determine. (F., = O. H. G.) 'Thus I awarde' = thus I decide, Chaucer, C. T. 13617. = O. F. eswardeir, old spelling of O. F. esgardeir, to examine, to adjudge after examination; see garder in Burguy. — O. F. prefix es-, modified from Lat. ex, out; and O. F. warder, old spelling of garder, to observe, regard, guard. [The word is thus a hybrid; for, while the prefix is Latin, the rest is O. H. G.] - O. H. G. warten, sometimes warden, to regard, look at, guard. - O. H. G. warta, a watching, guarding; wart, warto, a guard. O. H. G. warjan (M. H. G. wern, weren), to protect; O. H. G. wara, heed, care. + Goth. warjan, to bid beware; from adj. wars, wary. See Ward, Wary. → WAR, to protect; Fick, i. 211. See below.

AWARE, adj., informed of, in a watchful state. (E.) In this particular word, the prefix a- has a very unusual origin; it is a corruption of M. E. prefix i-, or y-, which again is a corruption of A. S. The spelling aware occurs in Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall, p. 16, l. 9, but is very rare, the usual spelling being iwar, ywar, or iwer; see Layamon, ll. 5781, 7261; Ancren Riwle, p. 104; Owl and Nightingale, l. 147; P. Plowman, B. i. 42; Rob. of Glouc. p. 168, l. 11; Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 100. — A. S. gewar, aware; a form not recorded, but the addition of A. S. ge- as a prefix to a word is as common as possible, and makes no appreciable difference; moreover, the verb gewærian, to protect, is recorded in a gloss; see Leo, A. S. Glossar, col. 15, 1. 31. Gewar is thus equivalent to war, aware, cautious, Grein, i. 649; where we find 'wes thu war' = be thou aware. Cf. also G. gewahr werden, to be aware; where gewahr is from O. H. G. giwar, from the prefix gi- (A. S. ge-) and war, cognate with A. S. wær. - WAR, to protect; whence also Gk. ὑράω, I see, ὥρα, care, protection, Lat. uereri, to respect, revere, Curtius, i. 432; Fick, iii. 290.

AWAY, out of the way, absent. (E.) The proper sense is 'on the way,' though now often used as if it meant 'off (or out of) the way.' To 'go away' meant 'to go on one's way.' M. E. awei, owei, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, p. 21; spelt oway in Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, 2269.—A. S. onweg, away, Grein, i. 354; from A. S. on, on, and weg, way. See **Way**. It was sometimes spelt áweg, Grein, i. 47; but the prefix á- is probably the same, the a being lengthened to compensate for the loss of n in an, another form of on.

AWE, fear, dread. (E.) M. E. a3ê, aghê, awê, properly a dissyllabic word; Ormulum, 7185. Another form is M. E. e3ê, eghê, eyê, also dissyllabic, Ormulum, 4481. The former goes with A.S. oga, fear, the latter with A. S. ege, fear. Both words occur in the same passage: 'And beó eówer ege and oga ofer ealle nitenu' = and let the fear of you and the dread of you be over all animals, Gen. ix. 2. Both can be referred to a common stem agi-, awe, dread. + Icel. agi, awe, terror. + Dan. ave, check, control, restraint; ave, to control. + Goth. agis, fear, anguish. + Irish and Gael. eaghal, fear, terror. + Gk. dxos, anguish, affliction. + Lat. angor, choking, anguish. + Skt. agha, sin. - AGH, to choke. See Curtius, i. 234; Fick, i. 9. Der. aw-ful, aw-ful-ly, aw-ful-ness. From the same root we have anguish, anxious, anger, &c. ¶ The final e in awe, now quite unnecessary, records the fact that the word was once dissyllabic.

AWKWARD, clumsy. (Hybrid; Scand. and E.) a. The modern sense of 'clumsy' is seldom found in old authors; though it means this or something very near it in 'ridiculous and awkward action;' Shak. Troil. i. 3. 149. We also find: ''tis no sinister nor no awkward claim,' Hen. V, ii. 4. 85; and again, 'by awkward wind,' i. e. by an adverse wind, 2 Hen. VI, iii. 2. 83; and again, 'awkward casualties,' and 'awkward cas i. e. adverse chances, Per. v. I. 94. β. In tracing the word backwards, its use as an adjective disappears; it was, originally, an adwards, its less as an an adjective disappears; it was, originarly, an advertise forward, backward, onward. Its sense was 'transversely,' 'sideways,' especially used with regard to a back-handed stroke with a sword. 'As he glaid by, awkwart he couth him ta' = as he glided by, he took him a back-handed stroke; Wallace, iii. 175. 'The world thai all awkeward sett' = they turn the world topsy-turvy, Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, 1541. v. The suffix -ward, as in onward, forward, means 'in the direction of,' 'towards,' like the cognate Lat. uersus. The prefix awk is the M. E. awk, auk, adj., signifying contrary, hence 'wrong.' 'Awke or angry, contrarius, bilosus, perversus. Awke or wronge, sinister. Awkely or wrawely [angrily], perverse, contrarie, bilose; 'Prompt. Parv. p. 18. Auk is a contraction of Icel. afig- or öfg-, like hawk from A. S. hafoc. — Icel. öfigr, öfugr, often contracted to öfeu, öfgir in old writers, adj. turning the afigr, often contracted to öfgu, öfgir in old writers, adj. turning the wrong way, back foremost; as in 'öfgum vapnum,' with the buttend of a weapon; 'viò hendi öfgri,' with the back of the hand; see examples in Cleasby and Vigfusson.

8. Here öf stands for af, from; cuous in both Moso-Gothic and Scandinavian, in which languages it and -ug- is a suffix. Cognate forms appear in O. Sax. auch, perverse,

turned away, perverse, cvil (from O. H. G. ap = G, ab, off, from, and suffix -uh); and in O. Skt. apak or apañch, turned away, cited by Fick, i. 17, and derived from apa, off, away, and anch, to bend, of which the original form must have been ank, or (without the nasal) ak. e. The Skt. form explains the word awk as meaning 'bent away, from Aryan APA, away, and AK, to bend; whence the sense of awkward was originally 'bent-away-ward,' hence back-handed, perverse. The root ANK occurs in E. anchor, q.v. Der. awkward-ly, awkward-ness.

46

AWI, a pointed instrument for piercing holes in leather. (E.) M. E. aul, eawl, owel, awel, al, el. 'Mid heore scherpe aules' = with their sharp awls; Ancren Riwle, p. 212. [Sometimes an aul or an all is corrupted to a naul or a nall; see Wyclif, Deut. xv. 17. Hence nall as a provincial E. word for awl.] = A. S. &l. Exod. xxi. 6. The full form is awel, cited from Ælfric's Glossary in Lye and Manning's A. S. Dict. + Icel. alr, an awl. + O. H. G. ála, M. H. G. ále, G. ahle. + Skt. árá, an awl. Cf. Skt. arpaya, to pierce, causal of ri, to go. AWN, a beard of corn or grass. (Scand.) M. E. awn. Hec arista, an awn; Wright's Vocabularies, i. 233. An older (13th-century) form agun appears at p. 155 of the same volume.—Icel. ögn, chaff, a husk. + Dan. avne, chaff. + Swed. agn, only in pl. agnar, husks. + Goth. ahana, chaff; Luke, iii. 17. + O. II. G. agana, M. II. G. agene, agen, chaff. Cf. Lat. acus, gcn. aceris, chaff, husk of corn; Gk. aχυρον, chaff, husk of corn. β. The letter-changes are rather conάχυρον, chaff, husk of corn. β. The letter-changes are rather confused. The Low German forms are from a primitive ahana, preserved in Gothic. Here ah- answers to Lat. ac-, by rule, and the root is clearly AK, to pierce, hence, sharp, which appears in several other words, e.g. ac-ute, ac-umen, ac-me; the syllables -ana are a mere suffix, equivalent to common E. dimin. -en, as seen in kitten. Thus awn stands for ak-ana, i. e. a little sharp thing. ¶ In some parts of England (e.g. Essex) beards of barley are called ails; here ail is from A. S. egla, egle, a beard of corn, a prickle, mote, Luke, vi. 41, This stands, in a similar manner, for ak-la, with a like meaning of 'a little sharp thing,' the suffix being here equivalent to the common E. dimin. -el, as in kernel, a little com. Hence awn and ail m rely differ in the suffixes; the stem ak- is the same.

AWNING, a cover spread out, to defend those under it from the sun. (Persian?) The earliest quotation I can find is one given from Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 7, in Todd's Johnson: 'Our ship became sulphureous, no decks, no awnings, nor invention possible, being able to refresh us.' Four editions of this work appeared, viz. in 1634, 1638, 1665, and 1667; in the ed. of 1665, the ref. is to p. 8. The proper sense seems to be 'a sail or tarpauling spread above the deck of a ship, to keep off the heat of the sun.' Origin uncertain. I suspect it to be Eastern. Cf. Pers. awan, awang, anything suspended, awangán, pendulous, hanging; awang, a clothes-line; Rich. Dict., p. 206. Hence probably, Low Lat. awanna, O. F. awent, which Cotgrave explains by 'a penthouse of cloth before a shop-window.'

AWORK, to work. (E.) Used by Shak., only in the phr. 'to set a-work;' 2 Hen. IV, iv. 3, 124; Troil. v. 10, 38; Haml. ii. 2, 50;

K. Lear, iii. 5. 8. Also in Chaucer: 'I sette hem so a werke, by my fay; C. T. 5797. Here a probably stands for an, M. E. form of A. S. on; as in so many other instances. Cf. abed, asleep, &c. phrase 'he fell on sleep' is similar in construction. See Work.

AWRY, obliquely, distortedly, sideways. (E.) In Shak. Tam. Shr. iv. 1. 150. M. E. awrie (better awry), Romaunt of the Rose, 201. Awry is properly an adverb, and compounded of on and wry; cf. abed, asleep, &c. Owthir all evin, or on wry = either all even or awry; Barbour's Bruce, 4. 705. β. The lit. sense is 'on the twist;' and thus wry is, in this phrase, a sb., though no instance of its use as a sb. occurs elsewhere. We may conclude that it is the adj. wry (cf. 'wry nose,' 'wry neck') used substantively to form the phrase. The adj. wry is not in very early use, and is merely developed from the M. E. verb wryen or wrien, to twist, now obsolete but once common. In Chaucer, C. T. 3283, most MSS. read: 'And with her heed she wryed fast away;' where Tyrwhitt prints writhed, which is not the same word, though related to it. The M. E. wrien, to twist, is the A.S. wrigian, to tend to, work towards, strive, Grein, ii. 473. Cf. 'swa deo ælc gesceaft, wrigao wib his gecyndes' = so does every creature, it wries (i.e. tends) towards its kind; Boethius, b. iii. met. 2 (c. 25). The diminutive of the verb wry, to tend, twist, is wriggle. Cf. Du. wrikken, wriggelen, to move about, Swed. vricka, to turn to and fro, Dan. vrikke, to wriggle; Skt. vrij, orig. to bend, twist. See

AXE, AX, an implement for cutting trees. (E.) M. E. ax, eax, en; also ane, ene. Spelt an, Havelok, 1894; Layamon, i. 196. - A.S. eax, ex. In Luke, iii. 9, the A. S. version has ex, where the North-

evil (from af, from, and suffix -uh); in O. H. G. apuh, M. H. G. ebich, mattock, trowel. + Gk. afivn, an axe. + Russ. ose. Origin uncertain; perhaps from a root AKS, an extended form of AK, to pierce; cf. Gk. ¿¿ś, sharp. And see Adze.

AXIOM, a self-evident truth. (Gk.) In Burton, Anat. of Melan. ed. 1827, i. 316; and in Locke, On the Human Understanding, bk. iv. c. 7. - Gk. ἀξίωμα, gen. ἀξιώματος, worth, quality, resolve, decision; in science, that which is assumed as the basis of demonstration, an assumption. - Gk. afriow, I deem worthy, esteem. - Gk. afrios, worthy, lit. 'weighing as much as.'-Gk. αγείν, to lead, drive, also to weigh as much.'- AG, to drive. See Agent. Der. From the stem aξιωματ-, axiomat-ic, axiomat-ic-al, axiomat-ic-al-ly.

AXIS, the axle on which a body revolves. (Lat.) In Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 313. In earlier writers, the word used is generally axle, or axletree, as in Marlowe's Faustus, A. ii. sc. 2. - Lat. axis, an axleof akterre, as in Brainwest a state, in Boundary and akterre, axis. + Gk. áfew, an axle. + Skt. aksha, an axle, wheel, cart. + O. II. G. ahsa, G. achse, an axle. + A. S. eax, an axle; Grein, i. 250. [Curtius, i. 479, considers the Gk. stem af as a secondary form from AT. to drive. Benfey likewise connects Skt. aksha, with Skt. aj, to drive.]- AG, to drive. Der. axi-al. Axle is the diminutive form, but a native word; see Axle.

AXLE, the axis on which a wheel turns, (E.) M.E. axel, exel, which is common in the compound axeltree; the latter is in Gower, C. A. i. 320, and see Prompt. Parv. p. 19. The simple word axel generally means 'shoulder' in early writers. 'He hit ber'd on his earlun' = he bears it on his shoulders; O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, p. 245. 'On his exle' = on his shoulder; Layamon, i. 96. -A. S. earl, the shoulder, Grein, i. 250. + Icel. öxl, the shoulder-joint; "xull, an axis. + Swed. and Dan. axel, a shoulder, axle, axle-tree. + O.H.G. ahsala, G. achsel, the shoulder; O.H.G. ahsa, G. achse, an axis, axle. + Lat. ax-la, only used in the contracted form āla, a shoulderjoint, a wing. β. The change in signification from 'shoulder' to 'axis' was no doubt due to confusion with the Old F. aissel, essel, mod. F. essieu, from Lat. axiculus, a small axle-tree. But this did not affect the etymology. Y. The Swed. and Dan. forms for 'shoulder' and 'axle' are alike, and the O. H. G. ahsala, the shoulder, is a mere diminutive of O. H. G. ahsa, axis, just as the Lat. ala (i. e. ax.la) is a diminutive of the Lat. axis. The explanation is, no doubt, the old one, viz. that the shoulder-joint is the axis on which the arm turns. Hence the root is AG, to drive. See Axis. Der. axle-tree, where tree has its old meaning of 'block,' or 'piece of wood.'

AY! interjection of surprise. (E.) Probably distinct from aye,

yes; see below. M. E. ey, interjection. 'Why ryse ye so rath? ey! ben'cite;' Chaucer, C. T. 3766; cf. l. 10165. Modified, by confusion with O. F. ay (in aymi) from A. S. ed, interj. signifying 'ay!' chiefly used in the compound ealá, compounded of eh, ay, and lá, lo, look. B. There has also probably been confusion with the O. F. he! in the compound helas, alas. It is hardly possible to give a clear account of the origin of ay l and eh l nor is it of much consequence. The Lowland Scotch hech! corresponds to A. S. hig! used to translate Lat. o! in Ælfric's Colloquy. ¶ The phrase 'ay me!' is certainly French, viz. the O. F. aymi, ah! for me; Burguy. Cf. Ital. ahimé, alas for me! Span. ay di mi! alas for me! Gk. oluoi, woe's me! See also Ah!

AY, AYE, yea, yes. (E.) In Shak frequently; Temp. i. 2. 268, &c.; always spelt I in old editions. The use of the word in this form and with this sense is not found in early authors. We may conclude that aye is but a corruption of yea. See Yea. The corruption was probably due to confusion with the interjection ay! which is perhaps a different word. See above.

AYE, adv., ever, always. (Scand.) The phr. 'for ay' occurs in Iwain and Gawain, l. 1510; in Ritson's Met. Romances, vol. i. We also find 'ay withouten ende,' Li Beaus Disconus, l. 531, in Ritson's M. R., vol. ii. [Also 'a buten ende,' Ancren Riwle, p. 396; where a = A.S. a.] = Icel. ei, ever. + A.S. a, aye, ever, always; Grein, i. 11; used in various phrases, such as á forð, á on worlda forð, á tó worulde, &c. It also appears in the longer forms awa, awo, Grein, i. 46, of which á is merely a contraction. It is an adverbial use of a substantive which meant 'a long time,' as shewn by the Gothic. + Goth. aiw, ever; an adverb formed from the sb. aiws, time, an age, a long period, eternity, Luke, i. 70. Cf. Lat. æuum, an age; Gk. aldw, an age, alei, dei, ever, always, aye; Skt. eva, course, conduct. See Age. AZIMUTH, an arc of the horizon intercepted between the meri-

dian of the place and a vertical circle passing through any celestial body. (Arabic.) Briefly, azimuthal circles are great circles passing through the zenith; whereas circles of declination pass through the poles. 'These same strikes [strokes] or divisiouns ben cleped [called] Azymuthz; and they deuyden the Orisonte of thin astrelable in 24 deuisiouns; Chaucer, tr. on Astrolabe, ed. Skeat, pt. i. sect. 19. was, ax. In Luke, in: 9, the Association of the horizon; from all subrian glosses have the fuller forms accasa, accase, + Icel. öx. öxi. + Swed. yxa. + Dan. öxe. + Goth. akwisi. + O. H. G. acchus, M. H. G. acchus, mod. G. axt (with excrescent t). + Lat. ascia (for acsia), an axe, samt, sing., the way, or point or quarter of the horizon; cf. 'Arab. samt, a road, way, quarter, direction; 'Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 360. From the same Arabic word is derived the E. zenith. See Zenith. AZOTE, nitrogen. (Gk.) Modern. So called because destructive to animal life. – Gk. ά-, negative prefix; and ζωτικόs, fit for preserving life. – Gk. ζάω, I live. 'The Gk. ζάω stands for διάω, and its most natural derivation is from the root gi, Zend ji, to live; 'Curtius, ii. 96. So in Fick, i. 74, who gives & GI, and derivatives. From the same root we have Gk. βίω, life, Lat. uinere, to live; also E. quick, vivid, vital, &c.; as also zoo-logy. Cf. Skt. jiu, to live. See Ouick.

AZURE, adj., of a light blue colour. (Arabic.) M. E. asur, Joseph of Arimathie, ed. Skeat, ll. 194, 198. 'Clad in asure:' Chaucer, Queen Anelida, l. 233.—O. F. azur, azure; a corrupted form, standing for lazur. The initial I seems to have been mistaken for the definite article, as if the word were l'azur; we see the opposite change in F. lierre, ivy, a corruption of l'hierre, from Lat. hedera, ivy.—Low Lat. lazur, an azure-coloured stone, known also as lapis lazuli; also, the colour itself.—Arabic lajward, lapis lazuli, azure; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 509. Der. azur-ed.

В.

BAA, to bleat like a sheep. (E.) Chapman uses baaing in his tr. of Homer, Iliad, bk. iv. 1. 463; see quotation in Richardson s. v. bleat. Shak. has the verb to ba, Cor. ii. 1. 12, and the sb. baa, 2 Gent. i. 1. 98. An imitative word, and may be considered as English. Cf. G. bä, the lowing of sheep.

BABBLE, to gossip, prate. (E.) M. E. babelen, to prate; Ancren Riwle, p. 100; to mumble, say repeatedly, P. Plowman, B. v. 8. Though not recorded in A.-S. MSS., it may be considered as an English word, being found in O. Low German. + Du. babble, to chatter. + Dan. bable, to babble. + Icel. babbla. + G. bappeln, bappern, to babble; Grimm's Dict. β. The suffix -le is frequentative, and the verb means 'to keep on saying ba ba,' syllables imitative of the efforts of a child to speak. Cf. F. babiller, to chatter. Der. babble, sb., babble-ment, babbl-ing, babbl-er, A. V. Acts, xvii. 18.

BABE, an infant. (C.) M. E. babe, Gower, C. A. i. 290; bab,

BABE, an infant. (C.) M. E. babe, Gower, C. A. i. 290; bab, Towncley Myst. p. 149; the full form being baban, Ancren Riwle, p. 234; and even Levins has: 'Babbon, pupus, 163, 12.—Welsh, Gaelic, Irish, Cornish, baban. + Manx bab, baban, a babe, child. 'This is a mutation of maban, dimin. of mab, a son; but [also] used primarily in Cornish and Welsh, as is the case in other instances;' Lexicon Cornu-Britannicum, by R. Williams.—W. mab, a son. + Gael., Irish, and Manx mac, a son, the young of any animal. [The forms mab and mac are modifications of Early Welsh maqui, a son; Rhys, Lect. on Welsh Philology, pp. 23, 419.] + Goth. magus, a boy.— MAGH, to augment; Fick, i. 708. See May. ¶ Instead of babe being formed from the infantine sound ba, it has been modified from maqui; probably by infantine influences. Baby is a diminutive form; like lassie from lass. Der. baby, baby-ish, baby-hood.

BABOON, a large ape. (F. or Low Lat.) Probably borrowed, in its present form, from F. babouin. The form bavian in the Two Noble Kinsmen, is Du. baviaan. Other spellings, babion, babian, may be modifications of M. E. babewine; Mandeville's Travels, ed. Halliwell, p. 210; Prompt. Parv. p. 20. The last is from Low Lat. babewynus. 'In an English inventory of 1295, in Ducange, we read—"Imago B. V... cum pede quadrato stante super quatuor paruos babewynos;" and the verb bebuinare signified, in the 13th century, to paint grotesque figures in MSS.; 'Brachet. Remoter origin unknown.

BACCHANAL, a worshipper of Bacchus. (L.,—Gk.) Properly,

BACCHANAL, a worshipper of Bacchus. (L., — Gk.) Properly, an adjective. 'Unto whom [Bacchus] was yearely celebrated the feast bacchanal;' Nicolls, Thucydides, p. 50 (R.) 'The Egyptian Bacchanals,' i. e. revellers, Mids. Nt. Dr. v. 48.—Lat. Bacchanalis, adj., devoted to Bacchus.—Lat. Bacchus, the god of wine.—Gk. Βάκχοε, the god of wine; also spelt 'Taκχοε, and said to be so named from the shouting of worshippers at his festival.—Gk. lάχειν, to shout; a verb apparently formed by onomatopæia, to express an interjectional laχ! Der. Bacchanal-im.

BACHELOR, a young man. (F., -L.) M. E. bacheler, Chaucer, Prol. 80; Rob. of Glouc. pp. 77, 228, 453. -O. F. bacheler. - Low Lat. baccalarius, a farm-servant, originally a cow-herd; from baccalia, a herd of cows; which from bacca, a cow, a Low Lat. form of uacca (Brachet). [Cf. F. brébis from Lat. ueruex.] Lat. uacca is the Skt. vasá, a cow; which Fick interprets as 'the lowing animal;' cf. Skt. vach, to speak. - WAK, to speak; Fick, i. 204. Der. bachelorship.

The usual derivation, from W. bach, little, is unsupported, and is but a bad guess.

BACK, a part of the body. (E.) M. E. bak, A. S. bæe (in common use). + Iccl. bak. β. Fick suggests ✓ BHAG, to turn; i. 154; iii. 198. γ. M. E. derivatives are: bacbon, backbone; bacbiten, to backbite (P. Plowman, B. ii. 80); bacward, backward (Layamon, ii. 578). Der. back-bite, back-bit-er, back-bit-ing, back-bone, back-side, back-slide, back-slid-er, back-slid-ing, back-ward, back-ward-ness.

BACKGAMMON, a kind of game. (Danish?) Spelt baggamon in Howell's Letters, ii. 66 (Todd's Johnson). A quotation from Swift in the same dict. has the spelling backgammon. It is backgammon in Butler's Hudibras, c. iii. pt. 2; ed. Bell, ii. 163. The game seems to have been much the same as that formerly called 'tables.' β. Origin unknown. Mr. Wedgwood guesses it to mean 'tray-game,' i. e. game played on a tray or board; cf. Dan. bakke, a tray (see Basin), and gammen, game. In any case, we may be sure that the latter part of the word signifies 'game,' and is nothing but the very common M. E. word gamen, a game. See Game; and see Blot. ¶ A common etymology is from W. bach, little, and cammon, a conflict, given in Todd's Johnson; but, in Welsh, the more usual position of the adjective is after its substantive. It is a worthless guess.

BACON, swine's flesh prepared for eating. (F., -O.G.) M. E. bacon, Chaucer, C. T. 5799. -O. F. bacon. -Low Lat. acc. baconem, from nom. baco; from a Teutonic source. -O. Du. baken, bacon (Oudemans). -O. Du. bak, a pig (Oudemans). Cf. M. H. G. backe,

O. H. G. packo, pakko, a flitch of bacon.

BAD, evil, wicked. (C.?) M. E. bad, badde; Chaucer has badder, i. c. worse, C. T. 10538. Not in use much earlier in English. Rob. of Glouc. has badde, evil, p. 108, l. 17; and this is perhaps the earliest instance. **B.** The word has hitherto remained unaccounted for; it is clear that the G. böse, Du. boos, bad, evil, is too unlike it to help us. The Pers. bad, wicked, has a remarkable resemblance to the Eng. word, but can hardly have been known to Rob. of Glouc. y. I think we may rather account for it by supposing it to be Celtic. Cornish bad, foolish, stupid, insane, occurs in the miracle-play of the Resurrectio Domini, ll. 1776, 1886 (fifteenth century). Mr. R. Williams says: 'this word is not extant in this sense in Welsh, but is preserved in the Armoric bad, stupidity.' He might have added that it is plainly the Gael. baodh, vain, giddy, foolish, simple; baoth, foolish, stupid, profane, wicked, wild, careless; with numerous derivatives, such as baoth-bheus, immorality, misbehaviour. This account seems sufficient. 8. May we go so far as to connect the word further with the Lat. ped-us*, bad, supposed by Corssen to be the root of Lat. peior (ped-ior), worse, and pessimus (ped-imus), worst? If so, the root is PAD, to fall.

¶ The nearest Teutonic form is the Goth. bauths, deaf, dumb, insipid (said of salt); but I see no clear proof that E. bad is connected with it. On the contrary, the Goth. bauths, deaf, is obviously the Gael. bothar, deaf; and Fick (i. 156) also cites Skt. badhira, deaf, from & BHADH, to bind. Der. bad-ly, bad-ness. The words worse, worst, are from a different root.

BADGE, a mark of distinction. (Low Lat., -O. Low G.) Occurs in Spenser, F. Q. i. 1. 2. The Prompt. Parv. has: 'Bage, or bagge, or badge, of armys, banidium.'—Low Lat. bagea, bagia, 'signum, insigne quoddam;' Ducange.—Low Lat. bagea, a ring, collar for the neck (and prob. ornament), a word of O. Low G. origin; as is seen by comparison with O. Saxon big (also spelt big), a ring; see big-gebo in gloss. to Heliand, ed. Heyne. This word is cognate with A. S. beih, a ring, ornament.— BHUGH, to bow, bend; see Fick, i. 162;

BADGER, the name of an animal. (F., -L.) Spelt bageard in Sir T. More, Works, p. 1183g; but the final d is there excrescent.

a. In M. E., the animal had three familiar names, viz. the brock, the gray, and the bawson, but does not seem to have been generally called the badger.

B. The name is a sort of nickname, the true sense of M. E. badger or bager being a 'dealer in corn;' and it was, presumably, jocularly transferred to the animal because it either fed, or was supposed to feed, upon corn. This fanciful origin is verified by the fact that the animal was similarly named blaireau in French, from the F. blé, corn; see blaireau in Brachet. \(\gamma\). The M. E. badger stands for bladger, the l having been dropped for convenience of pronunciation, as in baberlipped (P. Plowman, B. v. 190) compared with blabyrlyppyd (Digby Mysteries, p. 107).—O. F. bladier, explained by Cotgrave as 'a merchant, or ingrosser of corn.'—Low Lat. bladarius, a seller of corn.—Low Lat. bladum, corn; a contraction of abladum, abladium, used to denote 'corn that has been carried,' 'corn gathered in;' these words being corruptions of Lat. ablatum, which was likewise used, at a late period, to denote 'carried corn.'—Lat. ablatum, neut. of ablatus, carried away.—Lat. ab; and latus, borne, carried; a corruption of an older form tlatus, pp. of an old verb tlao, I lift.—\(\psi\) TAL, to lift; Fick, i. 601.

BADINAGE, jesting talk. (F., -L.) Modern, and mere French; F. badinage, jesting talk. -F. badiner, to jest. -Prov. badiner, to jest

(Brachet). A secondary form from Prov. bader, to gape; see bayer in Brachet. - Lat. badare, to gape; used by Isidore of Seville. Probably an imitative word; from the syllable ba, denoting the opening of the

mouth. Cf. babble, q. v.

BAFFLE, to foil, disgrace. (M. E., - Icel.) The history of the word is recorded by Hall, Chron. Henry VIII, anno 5. Richardson quotes the passage to shew that to baffull is 'a great reproach among the Scottes, and is used when a man is openly periured, and then they make of him an image paynted reuersed, with hys heles vpwarde, with his name, wondering, cryenge, and blowing out of [i. e. at] hym with hornes, in the moost despitefull manner they can.' The word is clearly a corruption of Lowland Scotch bauchle, to treat contemptuously; see the poem of Wallace, ed. Jamieson, viii. 724. For change of ch to ff, cf. tough, rough, &c. B. Bauchle is a verb, formed by suffix -le, from adj. bauch, tasteless, abashed, jaded, &c. This was probably borrowed from Icel. bágr, uneasy, poor, or the related sb. bágr, a struggle; from which is formed, in Icelandic, the vb. bægja, to push, or metaphorically, to treat one harshly, distress one, or, in a word, to baffle. ¶ Fick (iii. 198) gives a theoretical Teutonic form bága, strife, to account for Icel. bágr, a struggle; M.H.G. bágen, O.H.G. págan, to strive, to brawl; O. Sax. bág, boasting.

BAG, a flexible case. (E.) M.E. bagge, P. Plowman, B. prol. 41; Ancren Ríwle, p. 168. = O. Northumbrian Eng. met-bælig (Lindisfarne MS.) or met-bælg, i.e. meat-bag (Rushworth MS.), a translation of Lat.

pera, Luke, xvii. 35. + Goth. balgs, a wine-skin. + G. balg, a skin. B. It is often considered as a Celtic word, but it is really a word common to the Celtic and Teutonic branches, and connecting the two. Cf. Gaelic balg, sometimes bag, of which Macleod and Dewar say that it to the influence of Icel. baggi, a bag, formed from balgi by the assimilation so common in Icelandic. The older form is clearly balg-, from the root appearing in bulge. See Bulge. Bag is a doublet of belly, q. v.; and the pl. bags is a doublet of bellows, q. v. Der. bag, vb., bag-gy, bag-pipe (Chaucer, C. T. 567), bag-piper.

BAGATELLE, a trifle; a game. (F., -Ital.) A modern word.

- F. bagatelle, a trifle; introduced in the 16th cent. from Ital. bagattella, a trifle (Brachet). Tiez thinks it is from the same root as baggage. Bagattella he takes to be the dimin. of Parmesan bagata, a

baggage. Degate the takes to be the diffinition of a messan begate, a little property; and this to be formed from the Lombard baga, a wine-skin, cognate with E. bag. See Baggage (1), Bag.

BAGGAGE (1), travellers' luggage. (F., - C.) M. E. baggage, bagage; occurring in the piece called Chaucer's Dream, by an anonymous author, l. 1555; and in Hall, Chron. Rich. III, an. 3. - O. F. bagage, a collection of bundles, from O. F. bague, a bundle. From a Celtic root, appearing in Breton beac'h, a bundle, W. baich, a burden, Gael. bag, balg, a wallet; cognate with E. bag. See Bag. also cites Span. baga, a rope used for tying bundles; but this Span. word is (perhaps) itself from the same Celtic root. It again appears in the Lombard baga, a wine-skin, a bag.

BAGGAGE (2), a worthless woman. (F.) Corrupted from O. F. bagasse. Cotgrave explains bagasse by 'a baggage, quean, jyll, punke, flirt.' Burguy gives the forms baiasse, bajasse, bagasse, a chambermaid, light woman. Cf. Ital. bagascia, a worthless woman. B. Etym. doubtful. Perhaps originally a camp-follower; and derived from

O. F. bague, a bundle, of Celtic origin; see above.

BAIL, security; to secure. (F., -Lat.) Shak. has both sb. and verb; Meas. iii. 2. 77, 85. a. Bail as a verb is the O. F. bailler, introduced as a law-term. -O. F. bailler, to keep in custody. - Lat. baiulare, to carry about or take charge of a child.—Lat. baiūlus, a porter, a carrier. Root obscure. β. Bail as a substantive is the O. F. bail, an administrator, curator; whence 'to be bail.'-Lat. baiulus, as above.

BAILIFF, a deputy, one entrusted with control. (F.,-L.) Chaucer has bailif; Prol. 603. - O. F. baillif (Cotgrave); written as baillinus or ballinus in Low Latin. - O. F. bailler, to keep in custody.

See above

BAILIWICK, the jurisdiction of a bailiff. (F. and E.) Fabyan speaks of 'the office of ballywycke;' Rich. II, an. 1377. A hybrid word; from O. F. baillie, government; and M. E. wick, A. S. wic, a village, dwelling, station, as in North-wick, now Norwich. derivation can be clearer, though Wedgwood questions it. See Bail. The A.S. wie is not an original word, being merely borrowed from Lat. uicus, a village, as shewn by the exact correspondence of form. It is cognate with Gk. olsos, a house. Perhaps from WIK, to bind, enclose; whence Lat. uincire; Fick, i. 784.

BAILS, small sticks used in the game of cricket. (F., -L.?) The history of the word is obscure. Roquefort gives O. F. bailles, in the sense of barricade, palisade, with a quotation from Froissart: 'Il fit charpenter des bailles et les asseoir au travers de la rue; 'which I suppose to mean, he caused sticks to be cut and set across the street. Perhaps from Lat. baculus, a stick, rod, used in many senses; cf. F.

baillon, a gag, from Lat. baculonem, a deriv. of baculus (Brachet). But the history of the word remains dark.

BAIRN, a child. (E.) M. E. barn, P. Plowman, A. ii. 3.—A. S. bearn, Grein, i. 103. + Icel. barn, a child. + Swed. and Dan. barn. + Goth. barn. + Skt. bhrúna, an embryo; bharna, a child. — BHAR,

to bear. See Bear.

BAIT, to make to bite. (Scand.) M. E. baiten, to feed, Chaucer, Troilus, i. 192. 'And shoten on him, so don on bere Dogges, that wolden him to-tere, Thanne men doth the bere beyte' = and rushed upon him like dogs at a bear, that would tear him in twain, when people cause the bear to be baited; Havelok, 1838. To bait a bear to make the dogs bite him. To bait a horse is to make him eat. Icel. beita, to make to bite, the causal of Icel. bita, to bite. See Bite.

Der. bait, sb., i. e. an enticement to bite.

BAIZE, a coarse woollen stuff. (F., -L.) An error for bayes, which is a plural form; viz. the pl. of the F. baye. -F. baye, a lie, An error for bayes, which is a plural form; viz. the pl. of the F. baye.—F. baye, a lie, fib., ... a cozening trick, or tale; also, a berry; also, the cloth called bayes, &c.; Cotgrave; cf. F. bai, bay-coloured. B. That the -ze is no part of the original word, and that the word is closely connected with bay, i.e. bay-coloured, reddish brown, is clear by comparison. Cf. Du. baai, baize; Swed. boi, bays, baize (Tauchnitz); Dan. bai, baize. Also Span. bayo, bay, bayeta, baize; Ital. bajo, bay, chesnut-coloured; bajetta, baize. See Bay (1). being dyed with 'graines d'Avignon;' from F. baie, Lat. bacca, a berry. But note the difference between Bay (1) and Bay (2). Perhaps the Portuguese is the clearest; it has baio, bay-coloured, baeta, baize; but baga; a berry

BAKE, to cook by heat. (E.) M. E. baken, Chaucer, Prol. 384. A. S. bacan, pt. t. boc, pp. bacen; Levit. xxvi. 26; Exod. xii. 39. + Du. bakken, + Iccl. baka. + Swed. baka. + Dan. bage. + O. H. G. pachan; M. H. G. bachen; G. backen. + Gk. φώγειν, to roast; see Curtius, i. 382. - Δ BHAG, to roast; Fick, i. 687. Curtius, i. 382. — BHAG, to roast; Fick, i. 687. ¶ Not connected with Skt. pach, which is allied to E. cook, q. v. So too Russian peche means to 'cook,' not 'bake.' Der. bak-er, bak-ing, bak-

BALANCE, a weighing-machine. (F., -Lat.) Shak has balance, Mids. Nt. Dr. v. 324; the pl. form used by him is also balance, Merch. iv. 1. 255. M. E. balance, Ayenbite of Inwyt, pp. 30, 91. -F. balance, 'a ballance, a pair of weights or ballances;' Cot. -Lat. acc. bilancem, from nom. bilanx, having two scales; see Brachet. -Lat. bi-, double (for bis, twice); and lanz, a platter, dish, scale of a balance; prob. so named because of a hollow shape; from the same

root as Lake. See Fick, i. 748. Der. balance, verb. BALCONY, a platform outside a window. (Ital.) Milton has balcone's (sic) as a plural; Areopagitica, ed. IIales, p. 24. 'The penult is long with Sherburne (1618-1702), and with Jenyns (1704-87), and in Cowper's John Gilpin; Swift has it short; see Richard-Hales. - Ital. balcone, an outjutting corner of a house, also spelt balco (Florio). Ital. palco or palcone, a stage, scaffold, also occurs. β. Hence Diez well suggests a derivation from O. H. G. balcho, palcho, a scaffold, cognate with Eng. balk, a beam, rafter. See Balk. The term. -one is the usual Ital. augmentative; cf. balloon. word has a remarkable resemblance to Pers. bálákhána, an upper chamber, from Pers. búlá, upper, and khána, a house (Palmer, col. 68, 212); but the connection thus suggested is void of foundation, and the sense hardly suits.

BALD, deprived of hair. (C.) M. E. balled, ballid, a dissyllable; P. Plowman, B. xx. 183. Chaucer has: 'His head was balled, and schon as eny glas;' Prol. 198. The final -d thus stands for -ed, like the -ed in spotted, and serves to form an adj. from a sb. 'The original meaning seems to have been (1) shining (2) white, as a bald-faced stag; note in Morris's Glossary. A bald-faced stag is one with a white streak on its face; cf. Welsh bal, adj., having a white streak on the forehead, said of a horse; bali, whiteness in the forehead of a horse. Cf. also Gk. φαλακρόs, bald-headed; φαλαρόs, having a spot of white, said of a dog, φαλιόε, white, φαληρόε, shining. - Gael. and Irish bal or ball, a spot, mark, freckle; whence the adj. ballach, spotted, speckled. + Bret. bal, a white mark on an animal's face. + Welsh bali, whiteness in a horse's forehead. B. Cf. also Lith. balu, balti, to be white; Fick, ii. 422, iii. 208. The root is probably bhá, to shine; whence also the O. Irish bán, white. See Curtius, i. 369, 370. Der. bald-ness (M. E. ballednesse or ballidnesse, Wyclif, Levit. xiii. 42), bald-head-ed

BALDERDASH, poor stuff. (Scand.) Generally used now to signify weak talk, poor poetry, &c. But it is most certain that it formerly was used also of adulterated or thin potations, or of frothy water; and, as a verb, to adulterate drink so as to weaken it. 'It is against my freehold, my inheritance, . . To drink such balderdash, or bonny-clabber; Ben Jonson, New Inn, Act i; see the whole passage. 'Mine is such a drench of balderdash;' Beaum. and Fletcher, Woman's Prize, iv. 5. 'What have you filled us here, balderdash?' Chapman, May-day, iii. 4. 'Can wine or brandy receive any sanction by being balderdashed with two or three sorts of simple waters?' Mandeville, on Hypochond. Dis. 1730, p. 279 (Todd's Johnson). β. To dash is, in one sense, to mix wine with water (see Webster's Dictionary), and this accounts for the latter part of the word. Dash is Scandinavian; and we may therefore look to Scandinavian for the other part of the word. We find Dan. balder, noise, clatter; Swed. dial. ballra, to bellow, also to prattle, tattle; Icel. baldrast, ballrast, to make a clatter. The Dan. daske is to slap, to flap; and dask is a slap, a dash. Hence balderdash was most probably compounded (very like slap-dash) to express a hasty or unmeaning noise, a confused sound; whence, secondarily, a 'hodge-podge,' as in Halliwell; and generally, any mixture. Still, if more were known of the word's history, its etymology would be all the clearer. The Dan. balder has an excrescent d; the older form is shewn by Icel. ballrask, which is from the same source as bellow. See Bellow and Dash.

source as bellow. See Bellow and Dash.

BALDRICK, a girdle, belt. (F., -O. II. G.)

M. E. baudric, bawdrik, Chaucer, Prol. 116; bawderyke, Prompt. Parv.

p. 27. But a form baldric must have co-existed; Shak. has baldrick,

Much Ado, i. 1. 244. - O. F. baldric*, a form which must have preceded the forms baldret, baldrei, given by Burguy; cf. Low Lat. baldringus in Ducange. - O. H. G. balderich, a girdle; (not given by Wackernagel, but cited in Webster, E. Müller, Koch, and others;)

formed with suffixes -er and -ik, from O. II. G. balz, palz, a belt, allied to E. belt. See Belt.

BALE (1), a package. (F., -M. H. G.) 'Bale of spycery, or other lyke, bulga;' Prompt. Parv. p. 22. -F. bale, a ball; also, a pack, as of merchandise; Cot. -Low Lat. bala, a round bundle, package. Probably merely an adaptation of M. H. G. balle, a ball, sphere, round body. The Swed. bal (as well as F. bale above, which Cotgrave gives as a variant of balle) means, likewise, both a ball and a bale. See Ball.

bale. Sce Ball.

BALE (2), evil. (E.) Shak. has baile (1st folio), Cor. i. 1. 166; and baleful, Romeo, ii. 3. 8. M. E. bale, Havelok, 325 (and very common); baln, Layamon, 1455, 259.—A. S. bealu, bealo, balu, Grein, i. 101. + Icel. bil, misfortune. + Goth. balus*, evil; only in comp. balwa-wesei, wickedness, balweins, torment, balwjan, to torment. + O. H. G. balo, destruction; lost in mod. G. The theoretical Teut. form is balwa, Fick, iii. 209.

¶ Fick compares Lat. fallere, but this seems to be wrong, as explained in Curtius, i. 466. Der. baleful, bale-ful-ly.

BALÉ (3), to empty water out of a ship. (Dutch?) Not in early use. We find: 'having freed our ship thereof [of water] with baling;' Hackluyt's Voyages, v. ii. pt. ii. p. 109. It means to empty by means of bails, i.e. buckets, a term borrowed from the Dutch or Danish; more probably the former.—Du. balie, a tub; whence balien, to bale out (Tauchnitz, Dutch Dict. p. 23). + Dan. balle, ballie, a tub. + Swed. balja, a sheath, scabbard; a tub. + G. balje, a half-tub (nautical term); Flügel's Dict. B. By comparing this with Swed. balg, balj, a pod, shell, G. balg, a skin, case, we see that bail is, practically, a dimin. of bag. Probably pail is the same word as bail.

See Bag, Pail.

BALK (1), a beam; a ridge, a division of land. (E.) Not much in use at present; common in old authors. M. E. balke. 'Balke in a howse, trabs;' Prompt. Parv. p. 22; balkes, rafters, Chaucer, C. T. 3625; 'balke of lond, separaison;' Palsgrave. — A. S. balca, a heap; in the phr. 'on balcan legan'=to lay in heaps, Boeth. xvi. 2; which explains Shak. 'balked,' laid in heaps, I Hen. IV, i. I. 61. + O. Saxon balko, a beam; Heliand, l. 1708. + Du. balk, a beam, rafter, bar. + Icel. balkr, a partition. + Pswed. balk, a beam, partition. + Dan. bjælke, a beam. + G. balken, a beam, rafter. + Gael. balc, a boundary, ridge of earth between two furrows (perhaps borrowed from E. or Scandinavian). B. Balk stands for bar-k, derivative of the form bar as seen in M. H. G. bar, O. H. G. para, a balk, beam, enclosed field; see Fick, i. 604; Curtius, s. v. φάρου. The original idea is 'a thing cut;' hence either a beam of wood, or a trench cut in the earth; cf. Gk. φάραγξ, a ravine, φαρόω, I plough, φάρσου, a piece; from the Δ BHAR, to cut, cognate with E. bore, to pierce. The idea of 'ridge' easily follows from that of trench, as the plough causes both at once; in the same way as a dyke means (1) a trench, and (2) a rampart. See Bar, Bore.

BALK (2), to hinder. (E.) Shak, has balked, Tw. Nt. iii. 2. 26.
'Balkyn or ouerskippyn, omitto;' Prompt. Parv. And again, 'Balkyn, or to make a balke in a londe, perco;' Prompt. Parv. p. 22. A balk also means a bar, a beam, see above; and to balk means to bar one's way, to put a bar or barrier in the way; cf. Icel. balkr, a beam of wood, also a piece of wood laid across a door; also, a fence (Cleasby and Vigfusson). The force of the verb is easily understood by reading the articles on Balk (1) Bar Barriers.

ing the articles on Balk (1), Bar, Barrier.
BALL (1), a dance. (F., -L.) Used by Dryden, tr. of Lucretius,

b. ii. l. 29.—F. bal, a dance; from O. F. baler, to dance.—Low Lat. ballare, to dance. + Gk. βαλλίζειν, to dance; Fick, ii. 177. Of uncertain origin; the connection with Gk. βάλλειν, to throw, is not clearly made out. See Ballet, Ballad.

clearly made out. See Ballet, Ballad. BALL (2), a spherical body. (F., =G.) M. E. balle, Alisaunder, 6481; Layamon, ii. 307.—O. F. balle.—M. H. G. balle, O. H. G. pallii, pallo, a ball, sphere. + Icel. böllr, a ball, globe. The root is probably seen in our verb to bulge; see Bulge. From the same source, ball-oon, ball-ot; and cf. bole, bowl, bolt, bolster; boil, bolled, &c. BALLAD, a sort of song. (F., Prov., Low Lat.) M. E. balade, Gower, C. A. i. 134.—F. ballade, of which Brachet says that it came, in the 14th century, from the Provencal ballada. Ballada seems to have meant a dancing song, and is clearly derived from Low Lat. (and Ital.) ballare, to dance. See Ball (1). ¶ In some authors the form ballar or baller occurs; in this case, the word follows the Ital. spelling ballata, 'a dancing song,' from Ital. ballare, to dance. See ballats and ballatry in Milton's Areopagitica; ed. Hales, pp. 8, 24. BALLAST, a load to steady a ship. (Dutch.) Ballasting occurs in Cymbeline, iii. 6. 78; balast or ballast in Hackluyt's Voyages, i. 594; ii. pt. ii. 173. - Du. ballast, ballast; ballasten, to ballast. (Many of our sea-terms are Dutch.) + Dan. ballast, ballast; ballast; to ballast; also spelt baglast, baglaste. + Swed. barlast, a corrupted form, the O. Swed. being ballast (Ihre).

B. The latter syllable is, as all agree, the Du., Dan., and Swed. last, a burden, a word also used in English in the phr. 'a last of herrings;' see **Last**. The former syllable is disputed; but, as the Swed. is corrupt, we may rely upon the Danish forms, which shew both the original baglast and the later form ballast, due to assimilation. The Dan. bag means 'behind, at the back, in the rear;' and we find, in the Swed. dialects, that the adj. baklüsst, i.e. back-loaded, is used of a cart that is laden heavily behind in comparison with the front (Rietz). Hence 'ballast' means 'a load behind,' or 'a load in the rear;' and we may conclude that it was so called because the ballast was stowed more in the after part of the ship than in front, so as to tilt up the bows; a very sensible plan. See Back. C. Another etymology is given in the Wörterbuch der Ostfriesischen Sprache, by J. ten D. Koolman. The E. Friesic word

toad, i.e. useless load, unpromable lading. This view is possible, yet not convincing; it does not account for the Dan. baglast, which looks like an older form. Besides, ballast is a good load.

BALLET, a sort of dance. (F.) Modern; from F. ballet, a little dance; dimin. of F. bal, a dance. See Ball (1).

is also ballast, and may be explained as compounded of bal (the same

word with E. bale, evil), and last, a load. In this case ballast = bale-

load, i. e. useless load, unprofitable lading. This view is possible,

BALLOON, a large spherical bag. (Span.) Formerly balowne, baloon; see quotations in Richardson from Burton, Anat. of Melancholy, pt. ii. sec. 2, and Eastward Hoe, Act i. sc. 1. In both instances it means a ball used in a game resembling football. The word is Span. balon, a football, rather than F. ballon; the ending on is augmentative; the sense is 'a large ball.' See Ball (2). The game of baloon is better known by the Italian name pallone, which Diez says is from the O. H. G. form pallá, pallo, the earlier form of G. ball, a ball.

BALLOT, a mode of voting, for which little balls were used. (F.) 'They would never take their balls to ballot [vote] against him;' North's Plutarch, p. 927 (R.) – F. ballotter, to choose lots (Cotgrave); from ballotte, balotte, a little ball used in voting (Cotgrave), a word used by Montaigne (Brachet). The ending -otte is diminutive. See Ball (2).

BALM, an aromatic plant. (F., -Gk.) The spelling has been modified so as to bring it nearer to balsam; the spelling balm occurs in Chapman's Homer, b. xvi. 624 (R.), but the M. E. form is baume or baume; Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, 596; spelt bame, Ancren Riwle, p. 164; spelt balsame, Gower, C. A. iii. 315. The derivative enbaume occurs in P. Plowman, B. xvii. 70. -O. F. bausme. - Lat. balsamum. -Gk. βάλσαμον, the fragrant resin of the balsam-tree; from βάλσαμου, a balsam-tree. Der. balm-y. Doublet, balsam.

BALISAM, an aromatic plant (Timon, iii. 5. 110). See Balm.

BALUSTER, a rail of a staircase, a small column. (F.,—Ital.,—Gk.) Evelyn (Of Architecture) speaks of 'rails and balusters;' Dryden has ballustred, i. e. provided with balusters, Art of Poetry, canto i. l. 54; Mason has balustrede, English Garden, b. ii (R.)—F. balustre; Cotgrave has: 'Balustree, ballisters, little, round, and short pillars, ranked on the outside of cloisters, terraces;' &c. He also has: 'Balustree, Balauste, the blossome, or flower of the wild pomgranet tree.'—Ital. balaustro, a baluster. small pillar; so called from a fancied similarity in form to that of the pomegranate flower.—Ital. balausto, balausta, balaustra, the flower of the wild pomegranate tree.—Lat. balaustim.—Gk. βαλαύστιον, the flower of the wild pomegranate; Dioscorides. Allied, I suppose, to Gk. βάλαυσε, an acorn, a fruit, date, &c., cognate with Lat. glans, an acorn; Fick, i. 569, Curtius, ii. 76. The derivation is from the European GAL, to cause

to fall, to cast (Gk. βάλλειν, to cast, Skt. gal, to trickle down, fall T away). - GAR, to fall away; cf. Skt. gri, to eject, gara, a fluid. See Fick, i. 73, 568. Der. balustr-ade, q. v.

¶ The Span. baraustre, a baluster, stands alone, and must be a corruption of balaustre. Mr. Wedgwood supposes the contrary, and would derive baraustre from vara, a rod. But he does not account for the termination -austre. BALUSTRADE, a row of balusters. (F., - Ital.) Modern. Borrowed from F. balustrade. - Ital. balaustrata, furnished with balusters, as if pp. of a verb balaustrare, to furnish with balusters. See

BAMBOO, a sort of woody Indian reed. (Malay.) their houses upon arches or posts of bamboos, that he large reeds; Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 360.—Malay bambū, the name of the plant; Marsden's Malay Dict., p. 47.

BAMBOOZLE, to trick, cajole. (A cant word.)

The quota-

tions point to the original sense as being to cajole by confusing the senses, to confuse, to obfuscate. It occurs in Swift, Hist. of John Bull, and in Arbuthnot, who talks of 'a set of fellows called banterers and banboozlers, who play such tricks.' In the Tatler, no. 31, is the remark: 'But, sir, I perceive this is to you all banboozling,' i. e. unintelligible trickery. The word to ban, i. c. to cheat, is, apparently, a contraction of it, and not the original; but this is uncertain. It is obviously a cant word, and originated in thieves' slang. Webster and the Slang Dictionary assign it to the Gipsies. ¶ In Awdelay's Fraternity of Vagabonds, ed. Furnivall, the phrase bene bouse' means 'good drink,' bene being a common slang word for good, and bouse the same for drink. At p. 86 of that work is the saying that 'bene bouse makes nase nabes,' i. e. that a good drink makes a drunken head. Could bamboozle have meant 'to treat to a good drink?' course, this is but a guess.

BAN, a proclamation; pl. BANNS. (E.) M. E. ban, Rob. of Glouc, p. 187. Cf. M. E. bannien, bannen, to prohibit, curse; Layamon, ii. 497; Gower, C. A. ii. 96. [Though the Low Lat. bannum and O. F. ban are found (both being derived from the O. H. G. bannan, or pannen, to summon, from the sb. ban or pan, a summons), the word is to be considered as E., the G. word being cognate.]—A. S. gebann, a proclamation, in Ælfric's Hom. i. 30. Cf. 'pa het se cyng abannan ut ealne peodscipe'=then the king commanded to order out (assemble) all the population; A.S. Chron, A.D. 1006. +Du. ban, excommunication; bannen, to exile. + Icel. and Swed. bann, a ban; banna, to chide. + Dan. band, a ban; bande, to curse. β. Fick connects ban with Lat. fama, fari, from ✓ BHAN, to speak, . 156. Cf. Skt. bhan, to speak, related to bhásh, to speak. Bandit, Banish, Abandon. ¶ Hence pl. banns, spelt banes

in Sir T. More, Works, p. 434 g.

BANANA, the plantain tree, of the genus Musa. (Span.) Borrowed from Span. banana, the fruit of the plantain or banana-tree; the tree itself is called in Spanish banano. Probably of West-Indian origin.

BAND (1), also BOND, a fastening, ligature. (E.) M. E. bond, band, Prompt. Parv. p. 43; Ormulum, 19821.—A. S. bend, a modifi-cation of band, Mat. xi. 22. + O. Friesic band (which shews the true form). + Du. band, a bond, tie. + Icel. and Swed. band. + Dan. baand. + Goth. bandi. + G. band; O. H. G. pant. + Skt. bandha, a binding, tie, fetter; from Skt. bhand, to bind. See Bind. Der. band-age, band-box. But quite unconnected with bondage, q. v.

BAND (2), a company of men. (F.,-G.) Not found in this sense in M. E. Shak. has: 'the sergeant of the band;' Com. of Errors, iv. 3. 30; also banding as a pres. pt., 1 Hen. VI, iii. 1. 81. -F. 'bande, a band; also, a band, a company of soldiers, a troop, or crue; Cot. = G. bande, a gang, set, band. = G. binden, to bind. See Bind. Der. band, vb.; band-ed, band-ing, band-master; and see Thus band, a bond, and band, a company, are ultimately the same, though the one is E., and the other F. from G.

BANDIT, a robber; prop. an outlaw. (Ital.) Bandite occurs in Comus, l. 426, and bandetto in Shak. 2 Hen. VI, iv. 1. 135. Borrowed from Ital. bandito, outlawed, pp. of bandire, to proscribe.—Low Lat. bandire, to proclaim; formed (with excrescent d) from bannire, with the same sense.—Low Lat. bannum, a proclamation. See Ban, Banish.

BANDOG, a large dog, held in a band or else tied up. (E.) DANDOG, a large tog, held in a band of else tied up. (E.) Originally band-dog. Sir T. More, Works, p. 586 c, has bandedogges. Prompt. Parv. p. 43, has 'Bondogge, or bonde dogge, Molosus;' and Way in a note, quotes 'A bande doge, Molosus;' Cath. Angl. So also: 'Hic molosus, a banddogge,' Wright's Vocab. i. 187; also spelt banddoge, id. p. 251. 'A bandogge, canis catenarius' = a chained dog; Levins, Manip. Vocab. p. 157. See Band (1) and Dog. BANDY, to beat to and fro, to contend. (F., =G.) Shak. has bandy, to contend. Tit And i. 212: but the older sense is to beat to

bandy, to contend, Tit. And. i. 312; but the older sense is to beat to and fro, as in Romeo, ii. 5. 14. It was a term used at tennis, and was formerly also spelt band, as in 'To band the ball;' G. Turbervile, To his Friend P., Of Courting and Tenys. The only difficulty is to Riwle, p. 300.—O. F. baniere; cf. Prov. bandiera.—Low Lat. banderia,

account for the final -y; I suspect it to be a corruption of the F. bander (or bande), the F. word being taken as a whole, instead of being shortened by dropping -er in the usual manner. -F. 'bander, to bind, fasten with strings; also, to bandie, at tennis; 'Cotgrave. He also gives: 'Iouer à bander et à racler contre, to bandy against, at tennis; and, by metaphor, to pursue with all insolence, rigour, extremity.' Also: 'Se bander contre, to bandie or oppose himselfe against, with his whole power; or to joine in league with others against.' Also: 'Ils se bandent is faire un entreprise, they are plot[t]ing a conspiracie together.' B. The word is therefore the same as that which appears as band, in the phrase 'to band together.' The F. bander is derived from the G. band, a band, a tie, and also includes the sense of G. bande, a crew, a gang; and these are from G. binden, cognate with E. bind. See Bind.

BANDY-LEGGED, crook-legged. (F. and E.) Swift (in R.) has: 'Your bandy leg, or crooked nose;' Furniture of a Woman's Mind. The prefix bandy is merely borrowed from the F. bande, bent, spoken of a bow. Bandé is the pp. of F. bander, explained by Cot-grave as 'to bend a bow; also, to bind, . . . tic with bands.' He has here inverted the order; the right sense is (1) to string a bow; and (2) to bend it by stringing it.—G. band, a band.—G. binden, to bind. See Bind. Tobserve that the resemblance of bandy to E. bent is deceiving, since the word is not English, but French; yet it happens that bandé is the F. equivalent of bent, because bend is also derived from bind. See Bend.

BANE, harm, destruction. (E.) M. E. bane, Chaucer, C. T. 1000. A. S. bana, a murderer. + Icel. bani, death, a slayer. + Dan. and Swed. bane, death. + Goth. banja, a wound. + Gk. φόνοs, murder; φονεύs, a murderer; from Gk. 4 ΦΕΝ; Curtius, i. 372. - 4 BHAN, to kill (?); see Fick, i. 690. Der. bane-ful. bane-ful-ly.

BANG (1), to beat violently. (Scand.) Shak. has bang'd; Tw. Night, iii. 2. 24. - Icel. bang, a hammering. + Dan. bank, a beating; banke, to beat. + O. Swed. bang, a hammering. ¶ Perhaps related to Skt. bhanj, to split, break, destroy; see Fick, s. v. bhag, i. 155,

who cites O. Irish bong, to break.

BANG (2), a narcotic drug. (Persian.) Bang, the name of a drug, is an importation from the East. - Pers. bang, an inebriating draught, hashish; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 93. Cf. Skt. bhangu, hemp; the drug being made from the wild hemp (Webster). The Skt. bhangá is a fem. form of the adj. bhanga, breaking, from bhanj, ¶ Prob. introduced by the Portuguese; 'they call it in to break. Portuguese banga; ' Capt. Knox (A. D. 1681), in Arber's Eng. Garner,

1. 402.

BANISH, to outlaw, proscribe. (F., -O. H. G.) M. E. banishen, Chaucer, Kn. Tale, 1728.—O. F. banir, bannir (with suffix -ish due to the -iss- which occurs in conjugating a F. verb of that form; answering to the Lat. inchoative suffix -isc-, -esc-). - Low Lat. bannire, to proscribe; from a Teutonic source. - O. H. G. bannan, pannan, to summon. - O. H. G. ban, pan, a proclamation. See Ban. Der. banish-ment

BANISTERS, staircase railings. (F., - Ital., - Gk.) Modern. A corruption of balusters; see Baluster.

BANK (1), a mound of earth. (E.) M. E. banke, P. Plowman, B. v. 521. The early history of the word is obscure; the A. S. bane (Somner) is a probable form, but not supported. Still we find boncke in Layamon, 25185, and bankes in Ormulum, 9210. + Icel. bakki (for banki), a bank. + O. H. G. panch, a bank; also, a bench. ¶ The word is, in fact, a doublet of bench. The oldest sense seems to have been 'ridge;' whence bank, a ridge of earth, a shelf of earth; and bench, a shelf of wood, used either as a table or a seat. See Bench. (Perhaps further connected with back, q. v.)

BANK (2), a place for depositing money. (F., -G.) Udall, on Luke, c. 19. – F. banque, a money-changer's table or bench; see Cotgrave. – M. H. G. banc, a bench, table. See Bench; and see

sec Cotgrave.—M. H. C. bane, a bench, table. See Bench; and see above. Der. bank-er, q. v.; bank-rupt, q. v.; bank-rupt-cy.

BANKER, a moncy-changer. (F., with E. suffix.) Banker occurs in Sir T. More, Works, p. 1385 h. It is formed from bank, with E. suffix -er. Cf. Banker, scamnarium, amphitaba; Prompt. Parv. BANKRUPT, one unable to pay just debts. (F.) M. E. bankeroupte, Sir T. More, Works, p. 881 f. The word has been modified

roupte, Sir T. More, Works, p. 881 f. The word has been modified by a knowledge of its relation to the Lat. ruptus, but was originally French rather than Latin. The true French word, too, was banquerouttier (Cotgrave), formed from banqueroutte, which properly meant 'a breaking or becoming bankrupt;' i. e. bankruptcy. The latter was introduced into French in the 16th cent. from Ital. banea rotta (Brachet). - Ital. banca, a bench; and rotta, broken. - M. H. G. banc, a bench; and Lat. ruptus, broken, pp. of rumpers, to break. See Bank (2), and Bench; also Rupture. The usual account

band or bant, a band, strip of cloth; hence, something bound to a pole. M. H. G. bindan, to bind. See Bind. Cf. also Span. banda, a sash, a ribbon (also from G. band); and perhaps Goth. bandwo, a signal, bandwa, a token; from the same root.

BANNERET, a knight of a higher class, under the rank of a baron. (F., -G.) F. banneret, which Cotgrave explains as 'a Banneret, or Knight banneret, a title, the priviledge whereof was to have a banner of his own for his people to march and serve under,' &c. Properly a dimin. of banner. See above.

BANNOCK, a kind of flat cake. (C.) Lowland Sc. bannock. —
Gael. bonnach, a cake. — Gael. bonn, a base, foundation, the sole of the
foot or shoe, &c.; with suffix -ach, used (like -y in E. stony) to form
adjectives from substantives, &c.
This resolution of the word BANNOCK, a kind of flat cake. (C.) is strict, but partly proceeds by guess, on the supposition that the flat cake was named from resembling a flat sole of a shoe; cf. Lat. solea, (1) the sole, (2) a certain flat fish. The Gael. bonn na coise means 'the sole of the foot;' bonn broige, 'the sole of a shoe.'

BANNS, a proclamation of marriage. (E.) The plural of

Ban, q.v.

BANQUET, a feast. (F., -G.) Banquet occurs in Hall's Chron.

Henry V, an. 2. The more usual form in old authors is banket. -F.

banquet, which Cotgrave explains as 'a banket; also a feast,' &c. as some say, with less likelihood, to the benches of the guests), and is a dimin. of F. banc, a bench, a table, with dimin. suffix -et. — M. H. G. banc, a bench, a table. See Bench.

BANTAM, a kind of fowl. (Java.) The bantam fowl is said to

have been brought from Bantam, the name of a place in Java, at the

western extremity of the island.

BANTER, to mock or jeer at; mockery. (F.?) 'When wit hath any mixture of raillery, it is but calling it banter, and the work is done. This polite word of theirs was first borrowed from the bullies in White Friars, then fell among the footmen, and at last retired to the pedants; but if this bantering, as they call it, be so despicable a thing,' &c.; Swift, Tale of a Tub; Author's Apology. Banterer occurs A. D. 1709, in the Tatler, no. 12. Origin unknown; apparently slang.

The etymology from F. badiner is incredible. Rather I would suppose it to have been a mere corruption of bandy, a term used in tennis, and so easily transferred to street talk and slang. Cf. F. bander, to bandy, at tennis; Cotgrave adds: 'Jouer à bander et à racler contre, to bandy against, at tennis; and by metaphor, to pursue with all insolence, rigour, extremity. See Bandy.

BANTLING, an infant. (E.) Occurs in Drayton's Pastorals, ecl. 7; where Cupid is called the 'wanton bantling' of Venus. A corruption of bandling, no doubt, though this form has not been found, owing to the fact that it must soon have been corrupted in common speech; cf. partridge from F. perdrix, and see Matzner, Gramm. i. 129, for the change from d to t. Bandling means one wrapped in swaddling bands; formed from band, q. v., by help of the dimin. suffix -ling, which occurs in fondling, nursling, firstling, sapling, nestling, &c. See Band, and Bind.

BANYAN, a kind of tree. (Skt.) Sir T. Herbert, in describing the religion of 'the Bannyans' of India, proceeds to speak of 'the bannyan trees,' which were esteemed as sacred; ed. 1665, p. 51. The bannyans were merchants, and the bannyan-trees (an English, not a native, term) were used as a sort of market-place, and are

not a native, term) were used as a sort of market-place, and are (I am told) still so used. Skt. banij, a merchant; banijya, trade.

BAOBAB, a kind of large tree. (W. African.) In Arber's Eng.
Garner, i. 441. The native name; in Senegal.

BAPTIZE, v. to christen by dipping. (F., Gk.) Formerly baptise was the commoner form; it occurs in Rob. of Glouc., ed. Hearne, p. 86. [The sb. baptiste occurs in the Ancren Riwle, p. 160; and baptisme in Gower, C. A. i. 189.] = O. F. baptiser. — Lat. baptizare.

—Gk. βαπτίζειν; from βάπτειν, to dip. See GAP in Fick, i. 69; and Curtius, ii. 75. Der. baptis (Gk. βαπτιστήs, a dipper); baptism (Gk. βάπταινα a dippine): and baptisters.

and Curtius, II. 75. Der. baptis (GK. partiotifs, a implei); vapism (Gk. βάπτισμα, a dipping); and baptist-er-y.

BAR, a rail, a stiff rod. (F., -C.) M. E. barre, Chaucer, Prol. 1075; Havelok, 1794. -O. F. barre, of Celtic origin. - Bret. barren, a bar; bar, barr, the branch of a tree. + W. bar, a bar, rail. + Gael. and Irish barra, a bar, spike. + Corn. bara, verb, to bar. [Cf. also O. H. G. para, M. H. G. barr, a beam; M. H. G. barre, a barrier. Diez prefers the Celtic to the Teutonic origin.] β. The original sense is, probably, 'a thing cut,' a shaped piece of wood; from A BHAR, to cut, pierce, bore, whence also E. bore. See further under Bore, and Balk. Der. barricade, q. v., barrier, q. v.; barrister, q. v.; prob. barrel, q. v.; and see embarrass.

BARB (1), the hook on the point of an arrow. (F., -L.) Merely the Lat. barba, a beard. Cotgrave has: 'Barbelé, bearded; also, full of snags, snips, jags, notches; whence flesche barbelte, a bearded Voyages, vol. ii. p. 227; which is clearly borrowed from F. barque. Cot

a banner. - Low Lat. bandum, a standard; with suffix -eria. - M. H. G. or barbed arrow. - F. barbe - Lat. barba, the beard. See Barbel, Barber, and Beard.

BARB (2), a Barbary horse. (F., Barbary.) Cotgrave has:

Barbe, a Barbery horse."

BARBAROUS, uncivilized. (L., -Gk.) M. E. barbar, barbarik, a barbarian; Wyclif's Bible, Col. iii. 11, 1 Cor. xiv. 11. Afterwards barbarous, in closer imitation of the Latin. - Lat. barbarus. - Gk. βάρβαροε, foreign; cf. Lat. balbus, stammering. β. The name was applied by Greeks to foreigners to express the strange sound of their language; see Curtius, i. 362; Fick, i. 684. Der. barbar-ian, bar-

bar-ic, barbar-it-y, barbar-ise, barbar-ism, barbar-ous-ness, BARBED, accounted; said of a horse. (F., -Scand.) has: 'barbed steeds;' Rich, III, i. 1. 10. Also spelt barded, the older form; it occurs in Berners' tr. of Froissart, vol. i. c. 41. Cotgrave has: 'Barde, m. -ée, f. barbed, or trapped as a great horse.'— F. barde, horse-armour. - Icel. bard, a brim of a helmet; also, the beak or armed prow of a ship of war; from which sense it was easily transferred so as to be used of horses furnished with spiked plates on their foreheads. This Icel. word bard is cognate both with E. barb (1) and E. beard; see Cleasby and Vigfusson. Hence the

BARBEL, a kind of fish. (F., -L.) 'Barbylle fysch, barbell fische, barbyllus;' Prompt. Parv. p. 24. -O. F. barbel. F. barbeau. Cotgrave has both forms, and defines barbeau as 'the river barbell . . also, a little beard.'-Lat. barbellus, dimin. of barbus, a barbel; cf. The fish is so barbula, a little beard, dimin. of barba, a beard. called because it is furnished, near the mouth, with four barbels or beard-like appendages (Webster). See Barb (1).

BARBER, one who shaves the beard. (F., -L.) M. E. barbour, Chaucer, C. T. 2025 (Kn. Ta.). -O. F. barbier, a barber. -F. barbe,

the beard, with suffix of agent. - Lat. barba, the beard; which is cognate with E. beard; Fick, i. 684. See Beard.

BARBERRY, BERBERRY, a shrub. (F., - Arabic.) Cotgrave has: 'Berberis, the barbarie-tree.' The Eng. word is borrowed. from French, which accounts for the loss of final s. The M. E. barbaryn (Prompt. Parv.) is adjectival. - Low Lat. berberis, the name of the shrub. - Arab. barbaris, the barberry-tree; Richardson's Dict., p. 256. Cf. Pers. barbari, a barberry; Turkish barbaris, a gooseberry; This is an excellent example of accommodated spelling; the change of the two final syllables into berry makes them signifi-cant, but leaves the first syllable meaningless. The spelling berberry is the more logical, as answering to the French and Latin. Berbery would be still better; the word cannot claim three r's.

BARBICAN, an outwork of a fort. (F., -Low Lat.) barbican, King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, l. 1591; Gawain and the Grene Knight, ed. Morris, 1. 793. - O. F. barbacane (Roquefort). - Low Lat. barbaeana, an outwork; a word of unknown origin. [Not A. S.]

¶ Brachet says that it was adopted from Arabic barbak-khaneh, a rampart, a word which is not in Richardson's Arab. and Pers. Dict., and which appears to have been coined for the occasion. Diez derives it from Pers. bálá-khána, upper chamber, which is far from satisfactory. **BARD**, a poet. (C.) Selden speaks of 'bardish impostures;' On Drayton's Polyolbion; Introduction. Borrowed from the Celtic; W. bardd, Irish bard, Gaelic bard, a poet; so too Com. bardh, Bret. barz. β. Perhaps the word orig. meant 'speaker;' cf. Skt. bhásh, to speak. Der. bard-ic.

BARE, naked. (E.) M. E. bar, bare, Owl and Nightingale, 547.

-A. S. bær, bare, Grein, i. 77. + Icel. berr, bare, naked. + O. H. G. par (G. bar), bare. + Lith. basas, bosus, bare-footed. B. The older form was certainly bas-; and it probably meant 'shining;' cf. Skt. bhás (also bhá), to shine. See Fick, iii. 209, 210. Der. bare-ness, bare-faced, bare-headed, bare-footed.

BARGAIN, to chaffer. (F.) M. E. bargayn, sh., Chaucer, Prol. 282; Robert of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 270. O. F. bargaigner, barginer, to chaffer. Low Lat. barcaniare, to change about, shift, shuffle. Origin uncomain; Diez and Burguy refer the Low Lat. form, without hesitation, to Low Lat. barca, a barque or boat for merchandise, but fail to explain the latter portion of the word. See below.

BARGE, a sort of boat. (F., -Gk.) M. E. barge, Chaucer, Prol. 410; Robert of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 169. -O. F. barge. Low Lat. bargea, bargia, barga; from a form bari-ca; which is probably a dimin. from Lat. baris, a flat Egyptian row-boat (Propertius). — Gk. βάριs, a flat Egyptian row-boat. Perhaps of Egyptian origin; Mahn cites a Coptic bari, a small boat. B. The word appears to Mahn cites a Coptic bari, a small boat. be closely related to bark or barque; but it is remarkable how widely spread the latter word is. Cf. Gael. birca, a boat; Icel. barki, a small ship. However, the Icel. word is a borrowed one; and so, perhaps, is the Gaelic. See below.

BARK (1), BARQUE, a sort of ship. (F., -Gk.) These are mere varieties of the same word as the above. Hackluyt has barke,

grave has 'Barque, a barke, little ship, great boat.'—Low Lat. barca, a sort of ship. ¶ Brachet points out that the F. barque, though derived from Lat. barca (a little boat, in Isidore of Seville), was not derived immediately, but through the Span. or Ital. barca. For further details, see Barge.

BARK (2), the rind of a tree. (Scand.) M. E. barke, P. Plowman, B. xi. 251; bark, Legends of Holy Rood, p. 68.—Swed, bark, rind. + Dan. bark. + Icel. börkr (from the stem bark.). ¶ It is tempting to connect these with Icel. bjarga, to save, protect; Goth. bairgan, to hide, preserve; but the connection is not quite clear.

BARK (3), to yelp as a dog. (E.) M. E. berke, Will. of Palerne, ed. Skeat, l. 35.—A. S. beorean, Grein, i. 106; borcian, i. 132. + Icel. berkja, to bark, to bluster. β. By the metathesis of r (common in English, see Bride), the word is easily seen to be a variant of brecan, to break, to crack, to snap, used of a sudden noise; cf. the cognate Lat. fragor, a crash. γ. That this is no fancy is sufficiently shewn by the use of A. S. brecan in the sense of 'to roar,' Grein, i. 137; cf. Icel. braka, to creak as timber does. Hence we also find M. E. brake used in the sense 'to vomit;' as in 'Brakyn, or castyn, or spewe, Vomo, evomo;' Prompt. Parv. p. 47. See Break. Fick suggests a connection with Skt. barh, to roar as an elephant (i. 151), which is, after all, less likely.

BARLEY, a kind of grain. (E.) M. E. barli, Wycl. Exod. ix. 31; barli3, Ormulum, 15511.—A. S. bærlic, A. S. Chron., an. 1124; formed from A. S. bere, barley (Lowland Scottish bear), and lic, put for lec, which for leác, a leck, plant. + Welsh barlys, barley; which compare with bara, bread, and llysiau, plants (collectively); a name imitated from the A. S. + Lat. far, corn. See bharas in Fick, i. 692. [The Gothic has the adj. barizeins, made of barley, which could only come from a sb. baris, barley, the same word with the A. S. bere.]

See Farina, Leek, and Garlie.

BARM (1), yeast. (E.) M. E. berme, Chaucer, C. T. 12741.—A. S. beorma, Luke, xiii. 21. + Du. berm. + Swed. bärma. + Dan. bärme, dregs, lees. + G. bärme, yeast. B. Cf. Lat. fermentum, yeast; from feruere, to boil; E. brew. The root is not BHAR, to bear, but BHUR, to be unquiet, to start, of which there may have been an older form bhar. See Fick, i. 163; Curtius, i. 378, who connects feruere with opplap, a well, and with E. bourn, a spring. See Bourn, Brow.

BARM (2), the lap. (E.) Nearly obsolete; M. E. barm, barme, Prompt. Parv. p. 25.—A. S. bearm, the lap, bosom; Grein, i. 103. + Icel. barm. + Swed. and Dan. barm. + Goth. barms. + O. H. G. barm, farm. - VBHAR, to bear. See Bear.

BARN, a place for storing grain. (E.) M. E. berne, Chaucer, C. T. 12997.—A. S. bern, Luke, iii. 17; a contracted form of ber-ern, which occurs in the Old Northumbrian version of the same passage; thus the Lindisfarne MS. glosses Lat. 'aream' by 'ber-ern vel bereflor.' A compound word; from A. S. bere, barley, and ern, a house or place for storing, which enters into many other compounds; see Grein. i. 228. See Barton Barley. Day barn-door

Grein, i. 228. See Barton, Barley. Der. barn-door.

BARNACLE (1), a species of goose. (Lat.?) 'A barnacle, bird, chelonalops;' Levins, 6. 2. Ducange has 'Bernacæ, aves aucis palustribus similes,' with by-forms bernacelæ, bernes-hæ, bernestæ, and bernichæ. Cotgrave has 'Bernaque, the fowle called a barnacle.' β. The history of the word is very obscure; but see the account in Max Müller's Lectures on the Science of Language, 8th ed. ii. 602. His theory is that the birds were Irish ones, i. e. aves Hibernicæ or Hiberniculæ; that the first syllable was dropped, as in Low Lat. bernagium for hybernagium, &c.; and that the word was assimilated to the name of a shell-fish. See Barnacle (2)

of a shell-fish. See Barnacle (2).

BARNACLE (2), a sort of small shell-fish. (Lat.) Spelt bernacles by Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, bk. vi. c. 28. § 17.—Lat. bernacula, probably for pernacula, dimin. of perna; see this discussed in Max Müller, Lect. on the Science of Language, 8th ed. ii. 584.—Lat. perna, used by Pliny, Nat. Hist. 32. 55: 'Appellantur et pernæ concharum generis, circa Pontias insulas frequentissimæ. Stant velut suillo crure longe in arena defixæ, hiantesque, qua limpitudo est, pedali non minus spatio, cibum venantur.'—Gk. πέρνα, lit. a ham. Mr. Wedgwood compares Gael. bairneach, a limpet; Welsh brenig, a limpet; and proposes the Manx bayrn, a cap, 'as the etymon.' R. Williams says, however, that Corn. brenic, limpets, is regularly formed from bron, the breast; from the shape.

BARNACLES, spectacles; also, irons put on the noses of horses to keep them quiet. (F.,—Prov.,—L.) 'Barnacles, an instrument set on the nose of unruly horses;' Baret; and see Levins. Apparently corrupted from prov. F. berniques, used in the dialect of Berri (see Vocab. du Berri) instead of O. F. bericles, used by Rabelais to mean a pair of spectacles (see Cotgrave). See the word discussed in Max Müller, Lect. on the Science of Language, 8th ed. ii. 583. The O. F. bericle is, again, a diminutive of Provençal berille.—Lat. beryllus, beryl, crystal; of which spectacles were made; cf. G. brille, spectacles. See Beryl.

BAROMETER, an instrument for measuring the weight of the air. (Gk.) Not in early use. It occurs in Glanvill, Ess. 3 (R.). Boyle has barometrical; Works, vol. ii. p. 798; and so Johnson, Rambler, no. 117. Either Englished from F. baromètre, or at once made from the Gk. — Gk. β apo-, put for β apos, weight; and μ erpov, a measure. The Gk. β apois, heavy, is cognate with Lat. granis, heavy; Curling i 77. See Graye and Mete. Der harometrical.

Curtius, i. 77. See Grave and Mete. Der. barometr-ic-al. BARON, a title of dignity. (F., -O.H.G.) M. E. baron, Rob. of Glouc. p. 125 (see Koch, Eng. Gram. iii. 154); barun, Old Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, ii. 35. - F. baron (Norman F. barun, see Vie de St. Auban, ed. Atkinson, l. 134, and note to l. 301). B. The final on is a mere suffix, and the older form is bar; both bar and baron meaning, originally, no more than 'man' or 'husband.' Diez quotes from Raynouard the O. Provençal phrase—'lo bar non es creat per la femna, mas la femna per lo baro' = the man was not created for the woman, but the woman for the man' -O. H. G. bar, a man; originally, in all probability, a bearer, porter (cf. Low Lat. baro in the sense of vassal, servant); cf. G. suffix -bar, bearing; from & BHAR, to carry. See Bear. Der. baron-age, baron-y, baron-et, baron-et-cy.

BAROUCHE, a sort of carriage. (G., = Ital.) The word is not properly French; but G. barutsche modified so as to present a French appearance. The German word is borrowed from Ital. baroccio, commonly (and more correctly) spelt biroccio, a chariot. β. Originally, biroccio meant a two-wheeled car, from Lat. birotus, two-wheeled; with the ending modified so as to resemble Ital. carroccio, a carriage, from carro, a car.—I.at. bi-, double; and rota, a wheel, allied to Skt. ratha, a wheeled chariot. The F. form is brouette, a dimin. of beroue*, standing for Lat. birotus. See Broutte in Brachet.

BARRACKS, soldiers' lodgings. (F., = Ital., = C.?) A modern word; Rich. quotes from Swift's Letters and Blackstone, Comment. bk. i. c. 13. = F. baraque, a barrack, introduced in 16th century from Ital. baracca, a tent (Brachet). β. Origin undetermined. Koch (iii. pt. ii. p. 99) suggests the base BAR, quoting Ducange, who says, 'barræ dicuntur repagula ac septa ad munimentum oppidorum et castrorum, vel ad eorum introitus ac portas posita, ne inconsultis custodibus in eas aditus quibusvis patcat.' The original barracks were, if this be admitted, quarters hastily fortified by palisades. This supposition is made almost certain when we remember that bar (q. v.) is a Celtic word; and that the termination -ak (answering to Bret. -ek, Gael. -ach) is also Celtic. The Bret. bar is the branch of a tree; whence barrek, top branches of trees, brushwood; barrachad, a hut or booth (presumably of branches). See Bar.

BARREL, a wooden cask. (F., -C.) M. E. barel, Chaucer, C. T. Group B, l. 3083 (ed. Tyrw. 13899). Spelt barell, King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, l. 28. -O. F. barel, a barrel.

B. Brachet says 'origin unknown;' Diez and Scheler suppose the derivation to be from O. F. barre, a bar; as if the barrel were looked upon as composed of bars or staves. Barrel seems to be also a Celtic word; cf. W. baril, Gael. baraill, Irish barile, Manx barrel, Corn. balliar; and this strengthens the suggested derivation, as we also find W. bar, Gael. barra, a bar, and Corn. bara, to bar. See Bar.

the suggested derivation, as we also find W. bar, Gael. barra, a bar, and Corn. bara, to bar. See Bar.

BARREN, sterile. (F.) M. E. barein, Chaucer, C. T. 1977; barain, Ancren Riwle, p. 158.—O. F. baraigne, brehaigne (F. brehaigne), barren.

Etym. unknown; the usual guess is, from Breton brec'han, sterile; but there is little to shew that this is a true Celtic word, or that the spelling brehaigne is older than baraigne.

BARRICADE, a hastily made fortification; also, as a verb, to fortify hastily. (F.,—Span.) 'The bridge, the further end of which was barricaded with barrells; 'Hackluyt, Voyages, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 143.

F. barricade, in Cotgrave barriquade, which he explains as 'a barricado, a defence of barrels, timber, pales, earth, or stones, heaped up, or closed together, &c.

B. The F. verb was barriquer, formed directly from barrique, a large barrel. But the F. sb. is clearly a mere borrowing from the Span. barricado, and the Span. spelling appears in English also; e.g. 'having barricadoed up their way;' Hackluyt, Voyages, iii, 568. The Span. barricado (also barricada) is formed as a pp. from a vb. barricare, which from barrica, a barrel. Probably from Span. barra, a bar. See Bar; and cf. Barrel.

BARRIER, a boundary. (F.,—C.) M. E. barrere, in Lydgate,

BARRIER, a boundary. (F., -C.) M. E. barrere, in Lydgate, Siege of Thebes, pt. iii. l. 223. - F. barrière, a barrier. - O. F. barrer, to bar up. - O. F. barre, a bar, from a Celtic source. See Bar.

BARRISTER, one who pleads at the bar. (Low Lat.) The earliest quotation is from Holland, Plutarch, p. 138. Formed from the sb. bar, with suffixes-ist- and -arius; see Haldemann's Affixes, pp. 118, 172. This would give Low Lat. barristarius; Spelman quotes it in the form barrasterius, which seems less correct. See Bar.

BARROW (1), a burial-mound. (C.?) Sherwood, in his index to Cotgrave, has: 'A barrow, a hillock, monceau de terre.' M. E. bergh, a hill, P. Plowman, B. vi. 70. 'Hul vel beoruh,' i. e. a hill or barrow, Wright's Vocab. i. 192.—A. S. beorh, beorg, (1) a hill, (2) a

grave-mound; Grein, i. 106.—A. S. beorgan, to hide, protect. See Bury. We find also Icel. bjarg, a large stone, a precipice. It is most probable that the A.S. beorg in the sense of 'grave-mound' was really an adaptation of some Celtic word; cf. Gael. barpa, a conical heap of stones, a cairn, barrow; also barrach, high-topped, heaped up; evidently from Gael. barr, a top, point, a common Celtic root, as seen in Corn., W., and Bret. bar, a top.

BARROW (2), a wheelbarrow. (E.) M. E. barow, barowe, Prompt. Parv. pp. 25, 105. – A.S. berewe (an unauthorised form); see Bosworth, Lye, Somner. Evidently formed, like arrow, with suffix

so that the signification is 'a vehicle.' See **Bear, Bier**. **BARTER**, to traffic. (F.) M. E. bartryn, to chaffer; Prompt.

Parv. = O. F. barter, barater; thus Cotgrave has 'Barater, to chaff. couzen, beguile . . . also, to truck, scourse, barter, exchange.' - O. F. sb. baral, which Cotgrave explains by 'cheating, deceit; also a barter, &c.' See note to Vie de Seint Auban, 1, 995. B. The suggestion of Diez, connecting barat with the Gk. πράσσειν, to do, is valueless. The common meaning of baret in M. E. is 'strife;' yet the Icel. barátta, strife, does not seem to be a true Scandinavian word; and it is more reasonable to suggest a Celtic origin; cf. Gael. bàir, strife; Welsh bár, wrath; barog, wrathful; Bret. bár, that which comes with violence; baramzer, a hurricane; barrad, the same as bár; barradarné, a tempest.

BARTON, a courtyard, manor; used in provincial English and in place-names and surnames. (E.) A compound word; from Old Northumbrian bere-tun, which occurs as a gloss for Lat. aream in the Lindisfarne MS., Matt. iii. 12. From A.S. bere, barley; and tun, a

town, enclosure. See Barley, Barn, and Town.

BARYTA, a heavy carth. (Gk.) Modern. So named from its BARYTA, a heavy earth. (Gk.) Modern. So named from its weight. – Gk. βαρύτης, weight. – Gk. βαρύ-ε, heavy; cognate with Lat. gravis. See Grave. Der. baryt-es, sulphate of baryta (unless baryta is derived from barytes, which looks more likely); baryt-ic.

BARYTONE, a grave tone, a deep tone; used of a male voice. (Ital., -Gk.) Also spelt baritone. An Italian musical term. - Ital. baritono, a baritone. -Gk. βαρύ-s, heavy (hence deep); and τόνοs, tone. The Gk. Bapus is the Lat. gravis, grave. See Grave and

BASALT, a kind of rock. (F., -L.) F. basalte. - Lat. basaltes, a dark and very hard species of marble in Ethiopia, an African wood.

Pliny, Nat. Hist. 36. 7; cf. Strabo, 17, p. 818 (Webster).

BASE (1), low, humble. (F., -L.) M. E. bass, Gower, C. A. i. 98; base, Sir T. Morc, Works, p. 361 d. -F. bas, m. basse, fem. -Low Lat. bassus (Brachet).

B. Probably of Celtic origin; cf. W. bas, shallow, low, flat; Corn. bas, shallow, esp. used of shallow water; Bret. baz, shallow (used of water). Also Corn. basse, to fall, lower, abate; W. basu, to make shallow, to lower. C. However, Dicz regards bassus as a genuine Latin word, meaning 'stout, fat' rather than 'short, low;' he says, and truly, that Bassus was a Lat. personal name at an early period. Der. base-ness, base-minded, &c.; a-base, a-base-ment; de-base; base-ment (F. sou-bassement, Ital. bassamento, lit. abasement). And see Bass (1).

BASE (2), a foundation. (F., -L., -Gk.) M.E. bas, baas; Chaucer,

on the Astrolabie, ed. Skeat, ii. 41. 2; ii. 43. 2. - F. base. - Lat. basis. -Gk. βάσιε, a going, a pedestal. - A BA, to go, where β stands for g; cf. Skt. gá, to go (Curtius). - A GÁ or GAM, to go; Fick, i. 63.

Der. base-less, base-line. Doublet, basis.

BASEMENT, lowest floor of a building. (F., - Ital.) Appears in F. as soubassement, formerly sousbassement; a word made in the 16th cent., from sous, under, and bassement, borrowed from Ital. bassamento, of which the lit. sense is 'abasement' (Brachet). Thus it

BASENET, BASNET, a light helmet. (F.) M. E. basenet, Spenser, F. Q. vi. 1. 31.—O. F. bacinet, a helmet; so called because formed like a small basin.—O. F. bacin, a basin, with dim. suffix -et. See Basin

BASHFUL, shy (Tempest, iii. 1.81). See Abash.

BASIL, a kind of plant. (F.,-Gk.) 'Basil, herb, basilica;' Levins, 124. 7. Spelt basil! in Cotgrave. It is short for basilic, the last syllable being dropped. F. basilic, 'the herb basil!;' Cot.-Lat. basilicum, neut. of basilicus, royal.—Gk. βασιλικόs, royal; from Gk. βασιλικόs, a king.

¶ The G. name königskraut, i. e. king's Gk. βασιλεύε, a king. wort, records the same notion.

BASIL, a bevelled edge; see Bezel.

BASILICA, a palace, a large hall. (L., -Gk.) Lat. basilica (sc. domus, house), royal; fem. of basilicus, royal. -Gk. βασιλικόε,

royal = Gk, βασιλέυε, a king. See below.

BASILISK, a kind of lizard or snake. (Gk.) 'The serpent called a basiliske;' Holland's Pliny, bk. viii. c. 21.—Gk. βασιλίσκε,

BASIN, a wide open vessel. (F., - C.) M. E. bacin, basin; Seven Sages, ed. Weber, 1. 2242; (used in the sense of helmet) Alisaunder, 1. 2333. - O. F. bacin; alluded to by Gregory of Tours, who cites it as a word of rustic use; 'pateræ quas vulgo bacchinon vocant.' remark, and the arguments of Diez, prove that the word is not of German, but of Celtic origin, signifying 'a hollow;' cf. Gaelic bac, a hollow, also a hook, crook; W. bach, a hook; Bret. bak, bag, a shallow flat-bottomed boat, still preserved in F. bac, a ferry-boat, a trough, and in Du. bak, a tray, trough, Dan. bakke, a tray.

BASIS, a foundation (Beaum. and Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 4).

See Base (2).

BASK, to lie exposed to warmth. (Scand.) M. E. baske. Palsgrave has-'I baske, I bathe in water or in any licour.' grave has—1 oaske, 1 buttle in water or in any reconreflexive. The only question is whether it means to bake oneself or to bathe oneself. All evidence shews that it is certainly the latter; yet both words are from the same root. \(\gamma\). Chaucer uses bathe hire, i.e. bathe herself, in the sense of bask; Nonne Prestes Tale, l. 446; and see Gower, C. A. i. 290; and the quotation above. Wedgwood quotes a phrase in a Swedish dialect, at basa sig i solen, to bask in the sun, also sale hadden the sun that the bask in the sun, also sale hadden. to bask in the sun; also solen baddar, the sun burns; solbase, the heat of the sun; badfisk, fishes basking in the sun; and other like phrases; see basa, to warm, in Rietz. 8. Besides, the soft sound 8 would easily fall out of a word, but bakask would be less compressible. The derivation is then from an O. Scand. badask, to bathe oneself, now represented by Icel. badast, to bathe oneself, with the common corruption of final -sk to -st. See Bath, and Busk.

BASKET, a vessel made of flexible materials. (C.) M. E. basket; Chaucer, C. T. 13860.—W. basged, a basket. + Corn. basced. + Irish basceid. + Gael. bascaid. Noted as a Celtic word by Martial, xiv. 99, and by Juvenal, xii. 46, who Latinise the word as bascauda. It is suggested that W. basged is from W. basg, a plaiting, network; a word which I suspect to be allied to E. bast. See

Bast

BASS (1), the lowest part in a musical composition. (F.) Shak. has base, generally printed bass; Tam. of Shrew, iii. 1. 46. Cotgrave has obse, generally printed bass; Tain. of Shew, in. 1.40. Colgrave has: 'Bass, contre, the base part in music.' Sherwood has: 'The base in musick, basse, basse-contre.' = F. basse, fem. of bas, low; cf. Ital. basso. See Base (1). Der. bass-relief (Ital. bassorilievo).

BASS (2), BARSE, BRASSE, (E); BREAM, (F); names

However applied, these are, radically, the same word. We make little real difference in sound between words like pass and parse. A. 'A barse, fishe, tincha;' Levins, 33. 13. M.E. bace, a fish; Prompt. Parv. p. 20; see Way's note. — A. S. bærs = perca, lupus, a perch, Ælfric's Glossary; Bosworth. + Du. baars, a perch; braem, a bream. + G. bars, barsch, a perch; brassen, a bream; Flügel's G. Dict. The O.H.G. form was prahsema; M.H.G. brahsem. B. Breem occurs in Chaucer, Prol. 350.—O. F. bresme (F. brème).—M. H. G. brahsem (G. brassen).

The form barse bears some resemblance to perch, but the words are different. The latter is of Gk. origin, and pears to be from a different root.

BASSOON, a deep-toned musical instrument. (F., - Ital.) Not in early use. Borrowed from F. basson, a bassoon. - Ital. bassone, a bassoon; formed, by augmentative suffix -one, from basso, bass. See

Bass (1), Base (1).

BAST, the inner bark of the lime-tree, or matting made of it. (E.) M. E. bast; 'bast-tre, tilla' (i. e. a lime-tree), Vol. of Vocabularies, ed. T. Wright, p. 192.—A.S. bast, a lime-tree, Lye's Dictionary. Cf. Icel., Swed., Dan., and G. bast, bast. ¶ Fick suggests the Cf. Icel., Swed., Dan., and G. bast, bast. ¶ Fick & BHADH, to bind. See Bind; and see Baste (3).

times corrupted to bass.

BASTARD, a child of parents not married; illegitimate, false. (F.,-G.) 'Wyllam bastard,' i. e. William the Conqueror; Rob. of Glouc, p. 295.—O. F. bastard, bastart, of which the etymology has been much disputed. [The remarks in Burguy shew that the word is to be divided as best-ard, not as bas-tard; that the old guess of a deriv. from W. bas, base, and tardh, issue, is wrong; also, that the word is certainly not Celtic.] B. The ending -ard is common in O. F. (and even in English, cf. cow-ard, drunk-ard, the E. suffix having been borrowed from French). This suffix is certainly O. H. G., viz. the O. H. G. -hart, hard, first used as a suffix in proper names, such as Regin-hart (whence E. reynard), Eber-hart (whence E. Everard). In French words this suffix assumed first an intensive, and secondly, a sinister sense; see examples in Pref. to Brachet's Etym. F. Dict. sect. 196. C. It appears to be now ascertained that O. F. bastard meant 'a son of a bast' (not of a bed), where bast is the mod. F. bat, a packsaddle, and Low Lat. bastum, a pack-saddle. See Brachet, who quotes: 'Sagma, sella quam vulgus bastum vocat, super quo componuntur sarcinæ; ' and resers to M. G. Paris, Histoire poétique de royal; from a white spot, resembling a crown, on the head (Pliny).

—Gk. βασιλέυε, a king; lit. 'leader of the people;' Curtius, i. 452.

Charlemagne, p. 441, for further information.

The word was very widely spread after the time of William I, on account of his exploits, and found its way into nearly all the Celtic dialects, and into Icelandic. In Cleasby and Vigfusson's Icel. Dict., s. v. bastar?r in Appendix and s. v. bæsingr, an explanation of the word is attempted; but the remarks on bastardr in the body of the Dictionary, to the effect that the word does not seem to have been originally a native Icel. word, are of more weight. The O. F. bast, a packsaddle, was probably so named because covered with woven bast; see Bast.

BASTE (1), vb., to beat, strike. (Scand.) We find 'basting and bear-baiting;' Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 1 (R.) – Icel. beysta (also beyrsta), to beat. + Swed. bösta, to thump.; cf. O. Swed. basa, to strike (Ihre). B. Of obscure origin. Fick connects Icel. beysta with Icel. bauta and

E. beat; but this is uncertain. See Box (3).

BASTE (2), to pour fat over meat. (Unknown.) It occurs in Gammer Gurton's Needle, i. 1; and in Shak., Com. Errors, ii. 2. 59. 'To baste, linire;' Levins, 36. 22. Origin unknown. Some connect it

with basic, to beat, as if basting was done with a piece of stick. **BASTE** (3), to sew slightly. (F., -C. H. G.) M. E. basten, bastyn; Prompt. Parv. p. 26; Rom. of the Rose, l. 104. -O. F. bastir, to put together, form; also, to build (F. bâtir). -M. H. G. bestan, to bind. - O. H. G. bast, the inner bark of the lime-tree. So also Dan. baste, to tie, to bind with bast, to pinion; from Dan. bast, bast. See

BASTILE, a fortress. (F., -O. H. G.) Chiefly used of the bastile in Paris. -O. F. bastille, a building. -O. F. bastir, to build.

See Baste (3).

BASTINADO, a sound beating; to beat. (Span.) bastinado as a sb.; K. John, ii. 463. - Span. bastonada, a beating with a stick. - Span. baston, a stick, staff, baton. See Baton.

BASTION, part of a fortification. (F.,-Ital.) The word occurs in Howell, bk. i. letter 42; and in Goldsmith, Citizen of the

World (R.) = F. bastion, introduced in the 16th century from Ital. bastione (Brachet). = Ital. bastire, to build. See Baste (3).

BAT (1), a short cudgel. (C.) M. E. batte, Prompt. Parv. p. 26; botte, Ancren Riwle, p. 366; Layamon, 21593. = Irish and Gaelic bat, bata, a staff, cudgel; cf. Bret. bataraz, a club. Perhaps this furnishes the root of Lat. batuere; see note to Beat. Der. bat-let (with dimin. suffix -let = -el-et), a small bat for beating washed clothes; Shak., As You Like It, ii. 4. 49. Also bat, verb; Prompt. Parv. ¶ Lye gives an A.S. bat, but without a reference; and it was

probably merely borrowed from O. British. Cf. pat. **BAT** (2), a winged manmal. (Scand.) Corrupted from M. E. bakke. The Prompt. Parv. has 'Bakke, flyinge best [beast], vesperbakke. The Prompt. Parv. has 'Bakke, flyinge best [beast], vesper-tillo.' Wyclif has backe, Levit. xi. 19.—Dan. bakke, only used in the comp. aftenbakke, evening-bat. For change of k to t, cf. mate from M. E. make. β. Bakke stands for an older blakke, seen in Icel. lebrblaka = a 'leather-flapper,' a bat. = leel. blaka, to flutter, flap. ¶ The

A. S. word is hréremus, whence prov. Eng. reremouse, rearmouse.

BATCH, a quantity of bread. (E.) A batch is what is baked at once; hence, generally, a quantity, a collection. M. E. bacche; bahche, or bakynge, or batche, pistura: Prompt. Parv. p. 21. Here batche is a later substitution for an older bacche, where cch is for ch-ch, giving bach-che, equivalent to an older bak-ke; clearly a derivative of M. E. baken, to bake. See Bake.

BATE (1), to abate, diminish. (F., -L.) Shak, has bate, to beat down, diminish, remit, &c.; in many passages. We find too:

*Batyn, or abaten of weyte or mesure, subtraho; Prompt. Parv. p. 26. M. E. ba'e, Langtoft, p. 338. Merely a contraction of abate,

borrowed from O. F. abatre, to beat down. See Abate. **BATE** (2), strife. (F., -L.) Shak. has 'breeds no bate;' 2 Hen. IV, ii. 4. 271; also bate-breeding, Ven, and Adonis, 655. 'Batyn, or make debate, jurgor;' Prompi. Parv. p. 26. M. E. bat, bate, Cov. Myst. p. 12; Gawain and the Grene Knight, l. 1461. Bosworth has: Bate, contentio, but it is an uncertain word, and the true A. S. word for battle is beadu. B. Hence it is generally conceded that bate is a mere contraction or corruption of the common old word debate, used in precisely the same sense; borrowed from the O.F. debat,

strife; a derivative of battre, to bent. See Batter (1).

BATH, a place for washing in. (E.) M. E. bah, Ormulum, 18044.

-A. S. bæö (Grein). + Icel. bab. + O. H. G. bad, pad. + O. Swed. bad (Ihre). The O. H. G. appears to have a still older source in the verb bitten, paen, or pawen, to warm (G. bähen, to foment); cf. Lat. fouere, to warm. The original sense of bath would, accordingly, appear to be a place of warmth; and the Lat. fourre is allied to Gk.

φώγειν, and to E. bake; Fick, ii. 174. See Bake; and see Bask. BATHE, to use a bath. (E.) The A.S. bάδιαn, to bathe, is a derivative from bæδ, a bath; not vice versû. The resemblance to Skt. bid or vid, to dive and emerge, is probably a mere accident.

BATHOS, lit. depth. (Gk.) Ludicrously applied to a descent

from the elevated to the mean in poetry or oratory. See the allusion, in Appendix I to Pope's Dunciad, to A Treatise of the Bathos, or the Art of Sinking in Poetry. - Gk. βάθου, depth; cf. Gk. βαθύν, deep. - from nip. See Bob.

✓ GABH, to be deep; Fick, i. 69; Curtius, i. 75. Cf. Skt. gambhan,

depth; gabhira, deep.

BATON, BATOON, a cudgel. (F.) Spelt battoon in Sir T.

Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665, p. 149; and in Kersey's Dict. - F. bâton, a cudgel. - O. F. baston. - Low Lat. acc. bastonem, from basto, a stick; of unknown origin. Doublet, batten (2). Diez suggests a connection with Gk. βαστάζειν, to support.

BATTALION, a body of armed men. (F., - Ital.) Milton has it; P. L. i. 569. - F. bataillon, introduced, says Brachet, in the 16th cent. from Ital. battaglione. - Ital. battaglione, formed from Ital. battaglia, a battle, by adding the augment. suffix -one. See Battle.

BATTEN (1), to grow fat; to fatten. (Scand.) Shak. has batten (intransitive), Hamlet, iii. 4. 67; but Milton has battening our flocks, Lycidas, l. 29. Strictly, it is intransitive. - Icel. batna, to grow better, recover; as distinguished from bæta, trans., to improve, make better. + Goth. gabatnan, to profit, avail, Mark, vii. 11, intrans.; as distinguished from botjan, to avail, Mark, viii. 36. Both Icel. batna and Goth. gabatnan are formed from the Gothic root BAT, good, preserved in the E. better and best. See Better. ¶ The M.E. form would have been batnen; hence the final en in mod. E. batten answers to the former n of the Mœso-Gothic suffix -nan, added to stems to form passive or neuter verbs

BATTEN (2), a wooden rod. (F.) 'Batten, a scantling of wood, 2, 3, or 4 in. broad, seldom above 1 thick, and the length unlimited; Moxon; in Todd's Johnson. Hence, to batten down, to fasten down with battens. A mere variant of batton or baton. See Baton.

BATTER (1), to beat. (F., -L.) M. E. batren, P. Plowman, B. iii. 198. - F. battre, to beat. - Lat. batere, a popular form of batuere, to beat. See Battle. Der. batter (2), batter-y, batter-ing-ram.

BATTER (2), a compound of eggs, flour, and milk. (F., L.) M. E. batour, Prompt. Parv., p. 27. – O. F. bature, a beating. See above. So called from being beaten up together; Wedgwood. So, too, Span. batido, batter, is the pp. of batir, to beat.

BATTERY, a beating; a place for cannon. (F., -Lat.) Cotgrave has: 'Baterie (also Batterie), a beating; a battery; a place for battery.'—F. battre, to beat. See Batter (1).

BATTLE, a combat. (F.,—L.) M.E. bataille, bataile, Chaucer,

Leg. of Good Wom. 1627. - O. F. bataille, meaning both (1) a fight, (2) a battalion. - Lat. ba:alia, a word which in common Latin answered to pugna; see Brachet. - Lat. batere, a popular form of batuere, to beat. Fick gives a European form bhatu, a fight, battle (i. 690); this accounts for the batu- of Lat. batuere, and for the A. S. beadu, a fight.

Der. battal-ion, q. v. BATTLEDOOR, a bat with a thin handle. (South F. or Span.) M. E. 'batyldoure, a wasshynge betylle,' i. e. a bat for beating clothes whilst being washed, Prompt. Parv. p. 27. a. A corrupted form. It is supposed that the word was borrowed from the Span. batidor, or more likely the Provençal (South French) batedor, meaning exactly a washing-beetle, a bat for clothes. Once imported into English, the first two syllables were easily corrupted into battle, a dimin. of bat, leaving -door meaningless. Cf. crayfish. Note provincial Eng. battler, a small bat to play at ball with; battling-stone, a stone on which wet linen was beaten to cleanse it; batting-stock, a beating-stock; Halliwell.

3. Formed from F. battre, Span. batir, to beat; the suffix dor in Span. and Prov. answers to the Lat. -tor, as in ama-tor, a See Beetle (2).

BATTLEMENT, a parapet for fortification. (F.) M. E. batelment, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 1458. 'Batylment of a walle, propugnaculum;' Prompt. Parv. p. 27. The history of the word is imperfectly recorded; it seems most probable that it represents an O. F. bastille-ment, formed from O. F. bastiller, to fortify. Roquefort quotes the phrase 'mur bastille,' i. e. fortified or embattled wall, from the Roman to build; of which verb the O. F. bastiller is also a derivative. See

Baste (3); and see Embattle.

BAUBLE (1), a fool's mace. (C.?, with E. suffix.) This seems to be a different word from bauble, a plaything, and appears earlier in English. M. E. babyll, babulle, bable, explained in Prompt. Parv. p. 20, by 'librilla, pegma.' Palsgrave has: 'Bable for a fool, marotte.' 'As he that with his babel plaide;' Gower, C. A.i. 224. \(\beta\). See Way's note in Prompt. Parv., shewing that librilla means a stick with a thong, for weighing meat, or for use as a sling; and pegma means a stick with a weight suspended from it, for inflicting blows with. It was no doubt so called from the wagging or swinging motion with which it was employed; from the verb 'bablyn, or babelyn, or waveryn, librillo;' Prompt. Parv. p. 20. We also find, at the same reference, 'babelynge, or wauerynge, vacillacio, librillacio.' \(\gamma\). Were this verb still in use, we should express it by bobble, formed, as many frequentatives are, by adding the suffix -le; so that to bobble would mean to bob frequently, to keep swinging about; cf. straggle from stray, nibble

BAUBLE (2), a plaything. (F., -Ital., -C.) Shak has bauble in the sense of a trifle, a useless plaything, Tam. Shrew, iv. 3. 32. This invest with an army; benuire. to cover with mire. Cf. becalm, bedim, bedim, bedien, bedi coincide with bauble in the sense of 'a fool's mace.'-F. babiole, coincide with oauble in the sense of a roots mace. — F. baulot, 'a trifle, whimwham, gugaw, or small toy, for a childe to play with all; 'Cot.—Ital. babbola; pl. babbole, child's toys (Diez; s. v. babbeo).—Ital. babbeo, a simpleton; with which cf. Low Lat. babulus, baburrus, a simpleton. These words express the notion of stuttering, or uttering inarticulate sounds, like Gk. βαβάζω, to chatter, and E. ¶ Some connect the word with E. babe, which I believe to be quite a mistake, as shewn s. v. babe.

BAWD, a lewd person. (F., -G.) M. E. baude, Chaucer, C. T. 6936; P. Plowman, B. iii.128. - O.F. baud, bald, gay, pleased, wanton. -O. H. G. bald, free, bold. See Bold. Der. bawd-y, bawd-i-ness;

BAWDY, lewd. (F., -G.) Merely formed as an adj. from bawd; see above. ¶ But the M. E. baudy, dirty, used of clothes, in Chaucer and P. Plowman, is a different word, and of Welsh origin. Cf. W. bawaidd, dirty; baw, dirt. The two words, having something of the same meaning, were easily assimilated in form.

BAWL, to shout. (Scand.) Sir T. More has 'yalping [yelping] and balling;' Works, p. 1254 c.—Icel. baula, to low as a cow. + Swed. bāla, to roar. See Bull.

BAY (1), a reddish brown. (F., -L.) M. E. bay; 'a stede bay,' a bay horse; Chaucer, C. T. 2159. - O. F. bai. - Lat. badius, baycoloured, in Varro. Der. bay-ard (a bay-horse); baize, q. v. BAY (2), a kind of laurel-tree; prop. a berry-tree. (F., -L.) 'The

roiall lawrel is a very tal and big tree, with leaves also as large in proportion, and the baies or berries (bacca) that it beareth are nothing [not at all] sharp, biting, and unpleasant in taste; Holland's Pliny, b. xv. c. 30. 'Bay, frute, bacca; Prompt. Parv. F. baie, a berry. Lat. bacca, a berry. + Lithuanian bapka, a laurel-berry; Fick, i. 683. BAY (3), an inlet of the sea; a recess. (F., -L.) Bay occurs in Surrey, tr. of the Eneid, bk. ii (R.) - F. baie, an inlet. - Lat. baia, in Isidore of Seville; see Brachet. + Gaelic bàdh, bàgh, a bay, harbour. β. From the sense of 'inlet,' the word came to mean 'a recess' in a building. 'Hese houses withinne the halle, . . So brod bilde in a bay, that blonkkes myst renne;' Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 1391.

BAY (4), to bark as a dog. (F., -L.) 'The dogge woulde bay;' Berners' Froissart, vol. ii. c. 171. Corrupted from a fuller form abay, M. E. abayen, K. Alisaunder, 3882. - F. abbayer, to bark or bay at; Cot. - Lat. ad, prefix, at; and baubari, to yelp; Lucretius, v. 1079. See aboyer in Brachet.

B. The Lat. baubari, to yelp, appears in a simpler form in bubulare, to screech as an owl, bubo, an owl, pointing to an earlier bubere, to utter a hollow sound; Fick, i. 685; s. v. bub.

The word is doubtless imitative; cf. babble, barbarous.

BAY (5), in phr. at bay. (F., -L.) 'He followed the chace of an hert, and ... broughte hym to a bay; 'Fabyan, Chron. c. 127. Here 'to a bay' is really a corruption of 'to abay;' cf. 'Wher hy hym myghte so hound abaye' = where they might hold him at bay as a dog does; King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 382; see also aboye in Halliwell; and see further below. - F. abois, abbois. Cotgrave says— 'a stag is said rendre les abbois when, weary of running, he turns upon the hounds, and holds them at, or puts them to, a bay. The same is also expressed by the phrase être aux abois; see aboi in Brachet. The original sense of aboi is the bark of a dog. Cotgrave has Abbay, the barking or baying of dogs; 'Abbois, barkings, bayings.' See Bay (4),

BAY-WINDOW, a window with a recess. Withyn a bay-windowe; Court of Love, 1058. See **Bay** (3). ¶ I see no connection with F. beer, as suggested by Wedgwood. The modern bowwindow, i. e. window with a curved outline, is a corrupt substitution

for bay-window; or else an independent word.

BAYONET, a dagger at the end of a gun. (F.) Used by Burke; Select Works, ed. E. J. Payne, i. 111, l. 15. Introduced in the 17th century, from F. baconnette, formerly bayonette. So called from Bayonne, in France, where they are said to have been first made, about 1650-1660. It was used at Killiecrankie in 1689, and at Marsaglia

by the French, in 1693. See Haydn, Dict. of Dates.

BAZAAR, a market. (Pers.) Spelt buzzar by Sir T. Herbert, in his Travels, where he speaks of 'the great buzzar or market;' ed. 1665, p. 41. - Pers. bázár, a market. See Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 65.

BDELLIUM, a precious substance. (Hebrew.) In Gen. ii. 12, it is joined with 'gold' and 'onyx-stone;' in Numb. xi. 7, manna is likened to it in colour. It is not known what it is. In Holland's Pliny, xii. 9, it is the gum of a tree. At any rate, the word is made from the Hebrew bedólach, whatever that may mean.

BE-, prefix. (E.) A.S. be-, prefix; in very common use. It sometimes implies 'to make,' as in be-numb, to make numb. 'It somerage; whence E. fury. Der. bear-ish.

Tick suggests & BHUR, to rage; whence E. fury. Der. bear-ish.

BEARD, hair on the chin. (E.) M. E. berde, berd; Chaucer, Prol. 3322.—A. S. beard, Grein, i. 102. + Du. baard. + Icel. barb, a.

Also used as a prefix of prepositions; as in before, between. Beside = Also used as a prenx of prepositions; as in vejore, verween. Deside = by the side of. Below = by low, on the lower side of; so also beneath, on the nether side of. The A.S. be- or bi- (M. E. be-, bi-) is a short or unaccented form of the prep. bi, E. by. See By.

BE, to exist. (E.) M. E. been, Prompt. Parv. 30.—A.S. bebn, to be (passim). + Du. ben, I am. + G. bin, I am. + Gael. bi, to exist. + W. byw, to live, exist. + Irish bu, was. + Russian buile, to be; bu-du, I chall be + I at fore at the bid. Also have any temp. Skt bhi

BEARD.

I shall be. + Lat. fore, pt. t. fai. + Gk. φύειν, aor. έφυν. + Skt. bhú, to be. - ✓ BHU, to exist.

BEACH, the ground rising from the sea. (Scand.) Not found in early authors. Rich. quotes from Hackluyt, Voyages, i. 355. - Swed. backe, an ascent. + Dan. bakke, rising ground. + Icel. bakki, a ridge; also, a bank of a river. The kk in Icel. stands for nk; and the word is really another form of bank. See Bank. Der. beach, verb; beach-y.

BEACON, a sign, signal. (E.) M. E. betene, P. Plowman, B. xvii. 262.—A. S. bedeen, a sign, signal, standard (Grein); also spelt been. + M. H. G. bouchen; O. H. G. pauhhan, a sign. See Beck, Beckon.

If the original sense was a fire-signal, the most probable root is \(\sqrt{BHA} \), to shine; cf. Gk. πιφαύσκειν, to shew, which

Curtius deduces from the same root.

BEAD, a perforated ball, used for counting prayers. (E.) The old sense is 'a prayer;' and the bead was so called because used for counting prayers; and not vice versa. M. E. bede, a bead; Chaucer, Prol. 109. 'Thanne he hauede his bede seyd' = when he had said his prayer; Havelok, 1385. - A. S. bed, a prayer; gen. used in the form gebel (cf. G. gebel), Grein, i. 376. + Du. bede, an entreaty, request; gebed, a prayer. + O. H. G. beta, M. H. G. bete, G. gebet, a prayer, request. These are derived words from the verb; viz. A. S. biddan, Du. bidden, O. H. G. pittan (G. bitten), to pray. See Bid (1). The Gothic is different; the vb. bidjan being made from the sb. bida. Der. bead-roll, beads-man.

BEADLE, properly, one who proclaims. (E.) M. E. bedel, P. Plowman, B. ii. 77.—A.S. býdel, an officer, Luke, xii. 58.+O.H. G. putil, a beadle.—A.S. beódan, to bid, to proclaim; beód-becoming bód, when the suffix -el is added. +O.H. G. piotan, to bid. See

Bid (2).

BEAGLE, a small dog, for hunting hares. (Unknown.) M. E. begele; Hall's Chron. Hen. VI, an. 27. Of unknown origin. The index to Cotgrave has 'Beagle, petite chienne.' Cf. 'Begle, canicula; Levins, 53, 43. ¶ It has been suggested that it is connected with Gael. beag, little; of which there is no proof whatever.

BEAK, a bill, point. (F., -C.) M. E. beke, Chaucer, Leg. of Good Wom. 148. - F. bec. - Low Lat. beccus, quoted by Suctonius as of Gaulish origin (Brachet); obviously Celtic. - Breton bek, a beak. + Gael. beic, a point, a nib, the bill of a bird. + Welsh pig, a point,

pike, bill, beak. See Peak, Peck, and Pike.

BEAKER, a sort of cup. (O. Low G., -L., -Gk.) M. F. byker, biker; Prompt. Parv. p. 35. Way notes that the word occurs as early as A.D. 1348. -Old Sax. bikeri, a cup; Kleine Altniederdeutsche Denkmäler, ed. Heyne, 1867, p. 103. + Icel. bikarr, a cup. + Du. beker. + G. becher. + Ital. bicchiere. β. It appears in Low Lat. as bicarium, a wine-cup; a word formed from Gk. βîκο, an earthen wine-vessel, whence also the dimin. forms βικίον, βικίδιον. γ. The Gk. βίκος is

whether also the dimin. forms pickov, pickov. γ. The GK. picks is of Eastern origin (Liddell). Doublet, picker.

BEAM (1), a piece of timber. (E.) M. E. beem, beem, beam; Layamon, 2848;—A. S. beám, a tree; Grein, p. 105. + O. H. G. paum, a tree. + Icel. baδmr, a tree. + Goth. bagms, a tree.

B. Fick, (i. 161) compares Skt. bháman, earth, Gk. φῦμα, a growth; from the root. BHU, to exist, grow.

BEAM (2), a ray of light. (E.) A particular use of the word above. The 'pillar of fire' mentioned in Exodus is called in A.S. poetry byrnende beam, the burning beam; Grein, p. 105. Der. beam-y, beam-less.

BEAN, a kind of plant. (E.) M. E. bene, Chaucer, C. T. 3774.—
A. S. bean (Lye, Bosworth). + Icel. baun. + O. II. G. púna. + Russ.
bob'. + Lat. faba. + W. ffaen, a bean; pl. ffa. Fick gives a European form bhabá; i. 690.

M. E. beren, bere, P. Plowman, B. ii. BEAR (1), to carry. (E.) 80. - A. S. beran (Grein). + Goth. bairan. + Lat. ferre. + Gk. φέρειν. + Skt. bhri, to bear. - 4 BHAR, to carry. Der. bear-able, bear-er, bear-ing.

BEAR (2), an animal. (E.) M. E. bere, Chaucer, C. T. 1640. -A. S. bera, ursus (Grein). + Icel. bera, bjürn. + O. H. G. pero. + Lat. fera, a wild beast. + Skt. bhalla, a bcar. Fick suggests & BHUR, to

Irish bearbh, Gael. bearr, to shave. Der. beard-ed, beard-less.

BEAST, an animal. (F., -L.) M. E. beste, Chaucer, C. T. 1978;

beaste, Old Eng. Homilies, i. 277. O. F. beste (F. bête). Lat. bestia, an animal. Dor. beast-like, beast-ly, beast-li-ness, best-i-al (Lat.

bestialis), best-i-al-i-ty, best-i-al-ise.

BEAT, to strike. (E.) M. E. beten, bete, P. Plowman, B. xiv. 19.

-A. S. bedtan, to beat; Grein, i. 106. + Icel. bauta, to beat. + O. H. G. pózan, to beat. – Teutonic V BUT, to beat, push, drive; Fick, iii. 214. See But. Der. beat, sb., beat-er. ¶ The resemblance to F. battre, Lat. batuere, seems to be accidental; at any rate, it is not to be built upon. See Bat (1).

BEATIFY, to make blessed. (F.-L.) Bp. Taylor has 'beatified spirits;' vol. i. ser. 8.-F. beatifier, 'to beatifie; to make blessed, sacred, or happy; 'Cot. - Lat. beatificare, to make happy. - Lat. beati-, for beatus, happy; and facere, to make, the stem fac- turning into fic- in composition. Beatus is a pp. of beare, to make happy, to bless, from the same source as bene, well, and bonus, good; see

Bounty. Der. beatific, beatific-al, beatific-al-ly, beatific-al-ion.

BEATITUDE, happiness. (F.,-I.) Used by Ben Jonson, An Elegy on my Muse (R.); Milton, P. L. iii. 62. - F. beatitude, 'beatitude, happiness;' Cot. - Lat. beatitudinem, acc. from nom. beatitudo, happiness. ness .- Lat. beatus, happy .- Lat. beare, to bless. See Beatify.

BEAU, a fine, dressy man. (F.,-L.) Sir Cloudesley Shovel is represented on his tomb 'by the figure of a beau; 'Spectator, no. 27.

-F. beau, comely (Cotgrave); O. F. bel. - Lat. bellus, fine, fair; supposed to be a contracted form of benulus, dimin. of benus; another form of bonus, good. See Bounty. Der. From the F. fem. form belle (Lat. bella) we have E. belle.

BEAUTY, fairness. (F.,-Iat.) M. E. beaute, Chancer, C. T. 2387.-O. F. biaute, bealteit, beltet.-Low Lat. acc. bellitatem; from nom. bellitas. - Lat. belli-, for bellus, fair, with suffix -tat-, signifying state or condition. See Beau. Der. beaute-ous (bewteous in Sir T. More, Works, p. 2 g), beaute-ous-ly, beaute-ous-ness, beauti-ful, beautiful-ly, beauti-fy

BEAVER (1), an animal. (E.) M. E. bever, in comp. bever-hat, Chaucer, Prol. 272. - A.S. befer, gloss to fiber; Ælf. Gloss. ed. Somner (Nomina Ferarum). + Du. bever. + Icel. bjórr. + Dan. bæver.

+ Swed. bäfver. + G. biber. + Russian bobr'. + Lat. fiber, a beaver. + Swed. bäfver. + G. biber. + Russian bobr'. + Lat. fiber, a beaver. Cf. Skt. babhru, a large ichneumon; Fick, i. 379.

BEAVER (2), the lower part of a helmet. (F.) Shak. has beaver, Hamlet, i. 2. 230. - F. bavière, meaning 'the bever of an helmet;' and, primarily, a child's 'bib, mocket, or mocketer, put before the bosom of a slavering child;' Cot. Thus, the lower part of the below the part of the part of the below the part of the below the part of the below the part of the helmet was named from a fancied resemblance to a child's bib. - F. baver, to foam, froth, slaver; Cot. - F. bave, foam, froth, slaver, drivell; Cot. Perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. Bret. babouz, slaver. The derivation from Ital. bevere, to drink, is quite unfounded. The spelling beaver is due to confusion with 'beaver hat.

BECALM, to make calm. (Hybrid; E. and F.) Becalmed is in Hackluyt's Voyages, vol. i. p. 168; and in Mirror for Magistrates, p. 196. Formed by prefixing E. be- to calm, a word of F. origin. See Be- and Calm.

BECAUSE, for the reason that. (Hybrid; E. and F.) Formerly written bi cause, P. Plowman, B. iii. 99; also be cause and by cause. Be, bi, and by are all early forms of the prep. by. Cause is of F. origin. See By and Cause.

BECHANCE, to befall, happen. (Hybrid; E. and F.)

Shak, Merch. i. 1. 38. From be-, prefix, q. v., and chance, q. v. BECK (1), a nod or sign; and, as a vb. to make a sign. (E.) The sb. is not found in early writers; it occurs in Surrey's tr. of Virgil, Æneid, iv. (R.) It is clearly formed from the verb, which is older, and occurs in Chaucer, C. T. 12329. The verb, again, is not an original word, but a mere contraction of beckon. See Bockon.

BECK (2), a stream. (Scand.) M. E. bek, Prompt. Parv. p. 29; Legends of Holy Rood, p. 82. [Not properly an A.S. word, but Scandinavian.] – Icel. bekkr, a stream, brook. + Swed. bäck, a brook. + Dan. bæk. + Du. beek. + G. bach. (Root unknown.)

BECKON, to make a sign. (E.) M. E. becen, Ormulum, 223.

—A.S. bedeniam, to signify by a sign. —A.S. bedeen, a sign, with the addition of the affirm of the control of the significant of t

addition of the suffix sian, used to form verbs from sbs. See Beacon and Beck

BECOME, to attain to a state; to suit. (E.) M. E. becuman, bicuman; as, 'and bicomen hise men' = and became his servants, Havelok, l. 2256; 'it bicumeth him swithe wel' = it becomes (suits) him very well, O. Eng. Bestiary, ed. Morris, l. 735. See the large collecvery well, of Eng. Bestiary, ed. motils, i. 755. See the large collection of examples in Mätzner, p. 224, s. v. bicumen. = A. S. becuman, to arrive, happen, turn out, befal (whence the sense of 'suit' was later developed), Grein, i. 81; bicuman, i. 113. + Goth. bikwiman, to come upon one, to befal; I Thes. v. 3. + O. H. G. piquèman, M. H. G. Fick, i. 687. See Book. Der. beech-en, adj. (= A. S. bécen.).

brim, verge, beak of a ship, &c. + Russ. borodá. + W. and Corn. bekomen, to happen, befal, reach, &c.; whence mod. G. bequem, fit, barf. + Lat. barba, the beard. See Fick, i. 684, s. v. bardhá. Cf. apt, suitable, convenient. \(\beta\). A compound of prefix be-, and A. S.

bekomen, to happen, betal, reach, ccc.; whence mod. G. bequem, it, apt, suitable, convenient. B. A compound of prefix be-, and A. S. cuman, to come. See Come. Der. becom-ing, becom-ing-ly.

BED, a couch to sleep on. (E.) M. E. bedde, Chaucer, Prol. 291.

-A. S. bed, bedd. + Icel. bedr. + Goth. badi, a bed. + O. H. G. petti, a bed. β. Fick refers it to the root of bind, viz. Ψ BHADH, to bind; i. 689. Der. bed, verb; bedd-ing; bed-ridden, q. v.; bed-stead, q. v.; bed-chamber (Shak. Cymb. i. 6. 196), bed-clothes (All's Well, iv. 2. 887) bed-fellow. (Temp. ii. 2. 42), bed-clothes (All's Well, iv. 3. 287), bed-fellow (Temp. ii. 2. 42), bed-hangings (2 Hen. IV, ii. 1. 158), bed-presser (1 Hen. IV, ii. 4. 268), bed-right (Temp. iv. 96), bed-room (Mids. Nt. Dr. ii. 2. 51), bed-time (Mids. Nt. Dr. v. 34), bedwork (Troil. i. 3. 205).
BEDABBLE, BEDAUB, BEDAZZLE.

From the E. prefix be-, and dabble, daub, dazzle, q. v. Shak. has bedabbled, Mids. Nt. Dr. iii. 2. 443; bedaubed, Rom. iii. 2. 55; bedazzled, Tam. Shrew,

10. 5. 46.

BEDEW, to cover with dew. (E.) Spenser has bedeawd, F. Q. i. 12. 16. It occurs in the Ayenbite of Inwyt: 'bedeaweth the herte;' p. 116. From be-, prefix, q. v.; and dew, q. v.

BEDIGHT, to array. (E.) 'That derely were bydy3th;' Sir

From be-, prefix, q. v.; and dight, q. v.

Degrevant, 647. From be-, prefix, q. v.; and dight, q. v.

BEDIM, to make dim. (E.) In Shak. Temp. v. 1. 41. From be-,

prefix, q. v.; and dim, q. v.

BEDIZEN, to deck out. (E.?) Not in early use. The quotations in Richardson shew that the earlier word was the simple form dizen, from which bedizen was formed by help of the common prefix

be-, like bedeck from deck. See Dizen. **BEDLAM**, a hospital for lunatics. (Proper name.) A corruption of *Bethlehem*. Bethlehem hospital, so called from having been originally the hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem, a royal foundation for the reception of lunatics, incorporated by Henry VIII in 1547; 'Haydn, Dict. of Dates. M. E. bedlem, as in the phrase 'in bedlem and in babiloyne' = in Bethlehem and Babylon; P. Plowman, B. v. 534; according to three MSS., where other MSS. read bethleem. Der bedlam-ite.

BEDOUIN, a wandering Arab. (F., -Arab.) Modern; yet we find a M. E. bedoyne, Mandeville, p. 35. Borrowed from F. bedouin, which is from Arab. badawiy, wild, rude, wandering, as the Arabs in the desert. - Arab. badw, departing for the desert, leading a wandering life. - Arab. root badawa, he went into the desert; see Rich. Dict.,

pp. 251, 252.

BEDRIDDEN, confined to one's bed. (E.) M. E. bedreden. used in the plural; P. Plowman, viii. 85; bedrede, sing. Chaucer, C. T. 7351. - A. S. bedrida, beddrida, glossed by clinicus (Bosworth). -A. S. bed, a bed, and ridda, a knight, a rider; thus the sense is a bedrider, a sarcastic term for a disabled man. ¶ Prof. Earle, in his Philology of the Eng. Tongue, p. 23, suggests that bedrida means bewitched, and is the participle of bedrian, to bewitch, a verb for which he gives authority. But it is not shewn how the participle took this shape, nor can we thus account for the spelling beddβ. Besides which, there is a term of similar import, spelt bedderedig in the Bremen Wörterbuch, i. 65, which can only be explained with reference to the Low-G. bedde, a bed. y. Again, an O. H. G. pettiriso, M. H. G. betterise, mod. G. bettrise, is given in Grimm's Ger. Dict. i. 1738, which can likewise only be referred to B. In short, the suggestion can hardly be accepted, but it seemed best not to pass it over. If there be any doubt about the termination, there can be none about the first syllable. I may add that we find also M. E. bedlawer for 'one who lies in bed,' which is said, in the Prompt. Parv. p. 28, to be a synonym for bedridden.

See Prompt. Parv. p. 28, note 4.

BEDSTEAD, the frame of a bed. (E.) M. E. bedstede, Prompt. Parv. p. 28.—A. S. bed, a bed; and stede, a place, stead, station. So called from its firmness and stability; cf. sted-fast, i. e. stead-fast. See Bed and Stead.

BEE, an insect. (E.) M. E. bee, pl. bees and been, both of which occur in Chaucer, C. T. 10518, 10296.—A. S. beó, bi, Grein, p. 109.

+ Icel. bý. + O. H. G. pía. + Skt. bha, a bee; a rare word, given in Böthlingk and Roth's Skt. Dictionary. Prob. of onomatopoetic origin. Cf. Isich beach a bee

origin. Cf. Irish beach, a bee.

BEECH, a kind of tree. (E.) M. E. beech, Chaucer, C. T. 2925. - A. S. béce, an unauthenticated form, but rendered probable by the existence of the adj. bécen, E. beechen, for which a reference is given in Bosworth; but the usual A. S. form is boc. The A. S. é is the Bosworth; but the usual A.S. form is over. [18] the A.S. ϵ is the mutation of δ ; thus $b\delta\epsilon$ produces $b\epsilon\epsilon$, adj., whence the corrupt sb. $b\epsilon\epsilon$. $b\epsilon$, a beech tree, rare; commoner in the collective form $b\epsilon$, a beech wood. + Swed. $b\delta k$. + Dan. $b\delta\epsilon$, + Du. $b\epsilon$ uk. + G. $buch\epsilon$ (O. H. G. puohha). + Russian buk. + Lat. fagus. + Gk. $\phi\eta\gamma\delta\epsilon$. These forms point to an orig. $bh\delta ga$, possibly meaning a tree with esculent fruit; cf. Skt. bhaksh, to eat; from ϕ BHAG, to eat; fagus fags fags

BEEF, an ox; the flesh of an ox. (F., -L.) M. E. beef, Chaucer, C. T. 7332. -O. F. boef, buef. -Lat. acc. bovem, an ox; nom. bos. + Gael. bò, a cow. + Skt. go, a cow. + A.S. cú, a cow. Thus the word beef is co-radicate with cow. See Cow. Der. beef-eater, q. v.

BEEF-EATER, a yeoman of the guard. (E.) 'Pensioners and beefeaters' [of Charles II.], Argument against a Standing Army, ed. 1697, p. 16; qu. in N. and Q. 5 S. viii. 398. An eater of beef; but why this designation was given them is not recorded. ¶ In Todd's Johnson is the following notable passage. 'From beef and eat, because the commons is beef when on waiting. Mr. Steevens derives it thus. Beefeater may come from beaufetier, one who attends at the side-board, which was anciently placed in a beaufet. The business of the beefeaters was, and perhaps is still, to attend the king at meals. This derivation is corroborated by the circumstance of the beefeaters having a hasp suspended to their belts for the reception of keys. This extraordinary guess has met with extraordinary favour, having been quoted in Mrs. Markham's History of England, and thus taught to young children. It is also quoted in Max Müller's Lectures, 8th ed. ii. 582, but with the substitution of buffetier for beaufetier, and buffet is explained as 'a table near the door of the dining-hall.' suppose it is hopeless to protest against what all believe, but I must point out that there is not the faintest tittle of evidence for the derivation beyond the 'hasp suspended to their belts.' I do not find beaufetier nor buffetier, but I find in Cotgrave that buffeteurs de vin were 'such carmen or boatmen as steal wine out of the vessels they have in charge, and afterwards fill them up with water.' Mr. Steevens does not tell us what a beaufet is, nor how a sideboard was 'anciently placed in 'it. On this point, see Buffet, sb. When the F. buffetier can be found, with the sense of 'waiter at a side-board' in reasonably old French, or when the E. beefeater can be found spelt differently from its present spelling in a book earlier than the time of Mr. Steevens, it will be sufficient time to discuss the question further. Meanwhile, we may note that Ben Jonson uses eater in the sense of 'servant;' as in 'Where are all my eaters?' Silent Woman, iii. 2. Also, that the expression 'powderbeef lubber' occurs in the sense of 'man-servant,' where powder-beef certainly means salt-beef; see 'Powder, to salt,' in Nares. A rich man is spoken of as having 'confidence of [in] so many powdrebeefe lubbers as he fedde at home; 'Chaloner, translation of Prayse of Follie, and edit. 1577, G v. (1st ed. in 1540.) See Notes and Queries, 5 S. viii. 57. Cf. bread-winner, a sb. of similar formation, to which no French etymology has been (as yet) assigned.

BEER, a kind of drink. (E.) M. E. bere, Prompt. Parv. p. 31;

ber, King Horn, ed. Lumby, l. 1112. - A. S. bedr, beer, Grein, i. 112. + Du. bier. + Icel. bjórr. + G. bier (O. H. G. bior). ¶ a. The suggestion that it is connected with the Lat. bibere is unlikely; since that would make this common Teutonic word a mere loan-word from Latin. Moreover, the Latin sb. is potus, which could hardly turn into beer. Both potus and bibere are referred to the root $p\dot{u}$, to drink; see Curtius, i. 348. A Teutonic word from that root would begin with f. β. The suggestion that beer is connected with barley is more reasonable. It means 'fermented drink,' from the same root as ferment. See Barley, Ferment.

BEESTINGS; see Biestings.

BEET, a plant. (Lat.) M. E. bete, in a vol. of Vocabularies, ed. T. Wright, p. 190.—A. S. bete, gen. betan, fem. sb., in Cockayne's Leechdoms; but certainly borrowed from Lat. beta, used by Pliny. BEETLE (1), an insect. (E.) M. E. bityl, Prompt. Parv. p. 37.—A. S. bitel, betel; as in 'pa blacan betlas,' the black beetles; MS. Cott. Jul. A. 2, 141 (Bosworth). - A. S. bitan, to bite; with suffix -el of the agent. Thus beetle means 'the biting insect;' cf. 'Mordiculus, bitela, Ælf. Gloss. (Nomina Insectorum); showing that the word

was understood in that sense. See **Bite**, and **Bitter**. **BEETLE** (2), a heavy mallet. (E.) M. E. betylle, betel, Prompt. Parv. p. 34; Ancren Riwle, p. 188.—A. S. býtel, býtl; Judges iv. 21.

—A. S. bettan, to beat; with suffix -l or -el of the agent. See **Beat**. Der. beetle-headed, i. e. with a head like a log, like a block-head, dull. BEETLE (3), to jut out and hang over. (E.) 'The summit of BEETLE (3), to jut out and hang over. (E.) 'The summit of the cliff That beetles o'er his base into the sea;' Hamlet, i. 4. 71. Apparently coined by Shakespeare. By whomsoever coined, the idea was adopted from the M. E. bitelbrowed, beetle-browed, having projecting or sharp brows, P. Plowman, B. v. 90; also spelt bitter-browed, id., footnote. The sense is 'with biting brows,' i. e. with brows projecting like an upper jaw. The M. E. bitel, biting, sharp, occurs in the Ormulum, 10074, as an epithet of an axe; and in Layamon, ii. 395, as an epithet of steel weapons. The insect called the beelle is similarly named; see Beetle (1). The variant bitter has the same sense; see Bitter. The word is from the A.S. bitel, lit. biting or biter, also, a beetle; from A.S. bitan, to bite, with the suffix -el, used to form both substantives and adjectives, so that bitel may be used as either. See Bite. Der. beell-ing; cf. beelle-browed, which is really the older expression.

BEFALL, to happen. (E.) M. E. befallen, bifallen, in common use; Havelok, 2981.—A. S. befeallan, Grein, i. 83. + O. Sax. bifallan. + O. Fries. bifalla. + Du. bevallen, to please. + O. H. G. bifallan, cited by Mätzner; Wackernagel gives M. H. G. bevallen, O. H. G. pivallan. From be-, prefix; and fall. This is one of the original verbs on which so many others beginning with be-were modelled. **BEFOOL**, to make a fool of. (E. and F.) M. E. befolen, Gower,

C. A. iii. 236. – E. prefix be-, and M. E. fol, a fool; see Fool. BEFORE, prep., in front of; adv., in front. (E.) M. E. bifore. before, biforen, beforen; in common use; spelt biforen, Layamon, iii. 131. A. S. beforan, biforan, prep. and adv., Grein, i. 83, 84, 115. A. S. be-, bi-, prefix, see Be- or By; and foran, before, prep. and adv., Grein, i. 315. A. S. foran is a longer form (-an being originally a case-ending) from fore, prep. and adv., before, for; Grein, i. 321. See Fore, For. Cf. O. Sax. biforan, before; M. H. G. bevor, bevore; O. H. G. bifora, pivora, before. See below.

BEFOREHAND, previously. (E.) In early use as an adverb.

M. E. biuorenhond, Ancren Riwle, p. 212; from biuoren, before, and

hond, hand. See Before and Hand.

BEG, to ask for alms. (E.) Cf. M. E. beggar, beggere, a beggar; a word which was undoubtedly associated in the 14th century, and even earlier, with the word bag, as seen from various passages in P. Plowman, C. Pass. i. 41, 42, x. 98; P. Plowman's Crede, l. 600, &c. In the Ancren Riwle, p. 168, we read: 'Hit is beggares rihte uorte [for to] beren bagge on bac.' Yet the word is never spelt baggere, which tends to show that the word was forced out of its true form to suit a popular theory. This being so, it is probable that the vb. beggen, to beg, was (as Mr. Sweet suggests) a contraction of the A. S. bedecian, which occurs in Gregory's Pastoral, ed. Sweet. p. 285, l. 12: 'Hit is swife wel be from geoweden for the est bedeeige on sumera' = of whom it is very well said that he will afterwards beg in summer. B. This A.S. bed-ec-ian would become bed'cian (accented on bed-), and thence be easily contracted to beggen by assimilation. stem bed- corresponds to a H. German bet-, whence G. betteln, to beg, bettler, a beggar. Moreover, bed- stands for bid-, by vowel-change; cf. Goth. bidagwa, a beggar; and this bid- appears in A. S. biddan, to beg, pray, beseech; whence the M. E. biddere used as synonymous with beggare, as in P. Plowman, C. i. 41. C. Hence bed-ec-ian is formed from bid-, with suffix -ec- (corresponding to -ag- in Goth. bidag-wa) and the common infinitive suffix -ian, only used for secondary verbs, the primary verbs ending in -an. Similarly, the G. betteln is made from bitt-, with suffix -el-, and the verbal suffix -n of the infinitive. The use of the suffixes (-ec- in A. S., and -el- in G.) was to give the verb a frequentative sense. Hence to beg is to 'bid often,' to 'ask repeatedly;' a frequentative of **Bid**(1). **Der**. begg-ar (better

to 'ask repeatedly;' a frequentative of Bid (1). Der. begg-ar (better-begg-er); whence beggar-ly, beggar-li-ness, beggar-y.

BEGET, to generate, produce. (E.) M. E. bigiten, begeten, (1) to obtain, acquire; (2) to beget. 'To bigiten mine rihte' = to obtain my right; Layamon, i. 405. 'Thus wes Marlin bigeten' = thus was Merlin begotten; Layamon, ii. 237.—A. S. begitan, bigitan, to acquire; Grein, i. 86, 115.—A. S. be-, bi-, prefix; and gitan, to get. See Get. So too O. Sax. bigetan, to seize, get; and Goth. bigitan, to find.

BEGIN, to commence. (E.) M. E. beginnen, biginnen, in common use. - A. S. beginnan, Grein, i. 86 (though the form onginnan, with the same signification, is far more common). From the prefix be-, and A. S. ginnan, to begin. Cf. Du. and G. beginnen, to begin. See Gin, verb. Der. beginn-er, beginn-ing.

BEGONE, pp. beset. (E.) In phr. woe-begone, i. e. affected or oppressed with woe, beset with grief. Wel begon occurs in the Rom. of the Rose, 1. 580, apparently in the sense of 'glad;' lit. well surrounded or beset. It is the pp. of M. E. begon, to beset; cf. 'wo pe bigo,' woe come upon thee, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 273.—A. S. bigdin, began, bigangan, begangan, to go about, Grain, i. 84, 115. From prefix begangan, affected form of gangan, to go. Cf. Du. begaan, concerned, affected form of gangan, to go. Cf. Du. begaan, concerned, affected form of gangan, to go. Cf. Du. begaan, concerned, affected for In the phrase 'begone!' we really use two words; it should be written 'be gone!' Sec Go.

BEGUILE, to deceive, amuse. (Hybrid; E. and F.) bigilen, to beguile, Ancren Riwle, p. 328. – E. prefix be, bi-(A. S. be-, bi-); and M. E. gylen, gilen, to deceive. 'As theigh he gyled were' as if he were beguiled; Will. of Palerne, 689. – O. F. guiler, to deceive. - O. F. guile, guile, deceit. See Guile. Der. beguil-ing,

beguil-ing-ly, beguil-er.

BEGUINE, one of a class of religious devotees. (F.) The word is rather French than English; and, though we find a Low-Latin form beguinus, it was chiefly used as a feminine noun, viz. F. beguine, Low Lat. beghina. The beguines belonged to a religious order in Flanders, who, without taking regular vows of obedience, lived a somewhat similar life to that of the begging friars, and lived together in houses called beguinages. They were 'first established at Liege, and afterwards at Nivelle, in 1207, some say 1226. The Grands

Beguinage of Bruges was the most extensive; 'Haydn, Dict. of Dates. B. Another set of 'religious' were called Begardi; and it has been supposed that both terms were formed from the same root, viz. the word which appears in E. as bag, or from the E. beg! Neither solution is even possible, for bag is an English and Scandinavian form, the German form, whether High or Low, being balg; whilst beg is an E. corrupted form, unknown at any time on the continent. The whole subject is rather obscure; see the article on Beguins in the Engl. Cycl., Arts and Sciences division. C. Mosheim was actually reduced to deriving the words from the G. begehren, regardless of the accent on the word! As a fact, the names of these orders varied, and no one seems to have known their exact meaning. D. Yet the real solution of the words is so easy, that it is a wonder no one has ever hit upon it. The order arose at Liege, and begui, in the dialect of Namur, means 'to stammer,' from which beguine would be formed by the mere addition of -ne, to form a fem. sb.; cf. landgrav-ine, hero-ine. Morcover, the Namur word for 'stammerer' as a masculine substantive is 'beguiant, standing, of course, for an older form beguialt, where -alt is an Old Fr. suffix that is interchangeable with -ard; cf. Regin-ald with Reyn-ard. This gives us an equivalent form beguiard, the original of the above Low Lat. begardus. These Namur words are recorded in Grandgagnage, Dict. de la Langue Wallonne, s. v. béketer. The Namur bégui is, of course, the F. béguer, from bègue, stammering, a word of unknown origin (Brachet). E. Why these nuns were called 'stammerers,' we can but guess; but it was a most likely nickname to arise; it was merely another way of calling them fools, and all are agreed that the names were given in reproach. The form begard or beguard was confused with a much older term of derision, viz. bigot, and this circumstance gave to the word bigot its present peculiar meaning. See

BEHALF, interest, benefit. (E.) In M. E., only in the phrase on (or uppon) bihalue, or behalue. Chaucer has: 'on my bihalue' (u=v), Troil. and Cress. i. 1457. So also: 'in themperours bihelue' — on the emperor's behalf; Seven Sages, I. 324. Here on my bihalue is a substitution for the A. S. on healfe, on the side of (see exx. in Grein, i. 53), by confusion with a second common phrase be healfe, by the side of (same ref.). β . The A. S. healf, lit. half, is constantly used in the sense of 'side;' and even now the best paraphrase of 'in my behalf' is 'on my side.' That this explanation is correct can easily be traced by the examples in Mätzner's Old Eng. Dict., which shews that bihalven was in common use as a prep. and adv. before the sb. behalf came into use at all. See Layannon, vol. i. p. 349; ii. 58; iii.

BEHAVE, to conduct oneself. (E.) Shak. has behave, refl., to conduct oneself, 2 Hen. VI, iv. 3. 5; and intr. but not refl., Oth. iv. 2. 108. Rare in early authors, but the phr. 'to lerne hur to behave hur among men' = to teach her to behave herself amongst men, occurs in Le Bone Florence of Rome, l. 1566, in Ritson's Metrical Romances, vol. iii. — A. S. behæbban, to surround, to restrain, detain; 'hi behafdon hine,' i.e. they detained him, Luke, iv. 42. Used reflexively, it meant to govern or control oneself, and could at last be used intransitively, without a reflexive pronoun. It is a mere compound of the verb to have with the A. S. prefix be-. + O. Sax. bihebhian, to surround, shut in, but also to possess; from bi-, prefix, and hebbian, to have. +M. II. G. behaben (from be- and haben), to hold fast, to take possession of. See Have. ¶ Just as E. be-lief answers to glaube (i.e. ge-laube) in German, so E. behave answers to G. gehaben, to behave oneself.

BEHAVIOUR, conduct. (E., with F. suffix.) Spelt behavoure, Levins, 222. 45. Formed, very abnormally, from the verb to behave, q. v. The curious suffix is best accounted for by supposing a consusion with the F. avoir used substantively, a word which not only meant 'wealth' or 'possessions,' but also 'ability;' see Cotgrave. It must be remembered (1) that behaviour was often shortened to haviour, as in Shakespeare; and (2) that havings, at least in Lowland Scotch, had the double meaning of (a) possessions, and (b) carriage, behaviour. See Jamieson's Scot. Dict.

BEHEAD, to cut off the head. (E.) M. E. bihefden, biheafden, bihafden. 'Heo us wille bihafdi' = they will behead us, Layamon, iii. 45. Later, spelt biheden; 'he bihedid Joon,' he beheaded John; Wyclif, Matt. xiv. 10.—A. S. beheadfdian, to behead; Matt. xiv. 10.—A. S. be-, prefix, lit. 'by;' and heifod, head. See Head. Cf. Du. onthoofden, G. enthaupten, to behead.

BEHEMOTH, a hippopotamus. (Heb.) See Job, xl. 15.—Heb. behemóth, properly a plural, signifying 'beasts;' but here used as sing to denote 'great beast;' from sing. behemáh, a beast.

BEHEST, a command. (E.) M. E. beheste, biheste, commonly used in the sense of 'a promise;' Chaucer, C. T. 4461; and connected with the years kithe beheste and connected with the years kithe behest a promise;' Chaucer, C. T. 4461; and connected

BEHEST, a command. (E.) M. E. beheste, biheste, commonly used in the sense of 'a promise;' Chaucer, C. T. 4461; and connected with the verb bihete, behete, to promise, Chaucer, C. T. 1856. From be-, prefix, and hest. Cf. A. S. behedes, a vow, behul, a promise, behulan, to promise. 'He fela behusa behet,' he made many promises; A. S. Chron., anno 1093. The final t is excrescent. See Hest.

BEHIND, after. (E.) M. E. behinde, bihinde, bihinden, after, at the back of, afterwards; Chaucer, C. T. 4847.—A. S. behindan, adv. and prep., afterwards, after, Grein, i. 87. From A. S. prefix be-; and hindan, adv., behind, at the back, Grein, ii. 76. Cf. O. Saxon bihindan, adv., behind; Heliand, l. 3660. See Hind. Der. behindhand, not in early use; made in imitation of before-hand, q. v. It occurs in Shak. Winter's Tale, v. 1. 151.

BEHOLD, to see, watch, observe. (E.) M. E. biholden, beholden, biholde, beholde, to see, observe, to bind by obligation; in common use. [The last sense appears only in the pp. beholden; 'beholdyn, obomodyn, obligor, teneor;' Prompt. Parv. p. 28. Shak. wrongly has beholding for the pp. beholden, as in Merry Wives, i. 1. 283.]—A. S. behaldan, to hold, possess, guard, observe, see; Grein, i. 87. + O. Fries. bihalda, to keep. + O. Sax. bihaldan, to keep. + Du. beholden, to preserve, keep. + G. behalten, to keep. From A. S. prefix be-, and healdan, to hold. See Hold. [Cf. Lat. theor, to see, to keep; E. guard, as compared with regard, &c.] Der. behold-er; also pp. behold-en, corrupted to behold-ing.

BEHOOF, advantage. (E.) Almost invariably found in M. E.

BEHOOF, advantage. (E.) Almost invariably found in M. E. in the dat. case behoue, bihoue [u written for v], with the prep. to preceding it; as in 'to ancren bihoue, for the use of anchoresses, Ancren Riwle, p. 90. −A. S., behôf, advantage, only used in the comp. behôf-lle; see bihôflic is, gloss to Lat. oportet in Luke, xviii. 1, in the Lindisfame MS. (Northumbrian dialect). + O. Fries. behôf, bihôf. + Du. behoef, commonly in the phr. ten behoeve van, for the advantage of. + Swed. behôf, want, need. + Dan. behov, need. + G. behuf, behoof. B. The be- is a prefix; the simple sb. appears in the Icel. hôf, moderation, measure, proportion; whence the verb hæfa, to hit, to behove. Cf. Swed. höfva, measure; höfvas, to beseem. The Goth. gahobains, temperance, self-restraint, is related on the one hand to Icel. hôf, moderation, measure; and on the other, to O. H. G. huopa, M. H. G. huobe, G. hufe, hube, a measured quantity of land, a hide of land, so named from its capacity or content; from the ✓ KAP, to hold, contain; cf. Lat. capax, containing, capere, to seize, orig. to contain, hold, grasp. See Fick, iii. 63. C. The development of ideas is accordingly (1) to

make serviceable. From the same root we have behove, have, behave. **BEHOVE**, to become, belit. (E.) M. E. biloven, behoven (written bihouen, behouen in MSS.); commonly as impers. verb, bihoveth, behoveth, Chaucer, Troil. and Cress. iv. 978; pt. t. bihouede, Ancren Riwle, p. 394.—A. S. bihófian, behófian, to need, be necessary; Grein, i. 87, 116. + O. Fries. bihovia, to behove. + Du. behoven, to be necessary, to behove. + Swed. behöfva. + Dan. behöve. + G. behufen (not in use; but the sb. behuf, need, occurs). β. The form of these verbs shews that they are derivatives from a substantive. Also, the be- is a mere prefix. The simple verb appears only in the Icel. hæfa, to aim at, to hit, to behove; Swed. höfvas, to beseem. See **Behoof**. **BELABOUR**, to ply vigorously, beat soundly. (Hybrid; E. and F.) 'He . . . belaboured Jubellius with a cudgel;' North's Plutarch,

hold fast, retain, (2) to restrain, moderate, (3) to fit for one's use, to

p. 964.— E. prefix be-, q. v.; and labour, q. v.

BELAY, to fasten a rope. (Du.) To belay is to fasten a rope by laying it round and round a couple of pins. Borrowed from Du. beleggen, to cover, to overlay, to border, to lace, garnish with fringe, &c.; and, as a naut. term, to belay. From prefix be- (the same as E. prefix be-), and leggen, to lay, place, cognate with E. lay. See Lay. There is also a native E. word to belay, a compound of be- and lay, but it means 'to besiege' or 'beleaguer' a castle; see Spenser, Sonnet 14. See Beleaguer.

BELCH, to eructate. (E.) M. E. belken, belke, Towncley Myst. p. 314. The sb. bolke is found, in the dat. case, in P. Plowman, B. v. 397; and the vb. bolken, Prompt. Parv. p. 43.—A. S. bealcan, Ps. xviii. 2; commoner in the derived form bealcettan, Ps. xliv. 1; Ps. cxviii. 171. Formed from the stem bel-, which appears in bell, bell-ow, with the addition of the formative suffix -c or -k; cf. tal-k, from tell; stal-k (along), from steal. Cf. Du. bulken, to low, bellow, roar. See Bellow.

BELDAM, an old woman. (F., -L.) Ironically used for beldame, i. e. fair lady, in which sense it occurs in Spenser, F. Q. iii. 2. 43. - F. belle, fair; dame, lady. -Lat. bella, fair; domina, lady. Hence beldam is a doublet of belladonna.

BEILEAGUER, to besiege. (Du.) We also find the verb to beleague; as in besieging and beleaguing of cities; Holland's Plutarch, p. 319; but this is a less correct form.—Du. belegeren, to besiege; from prefix be- (as in E.), and leger, a bed, a camp, army in encampment; which from leggen, to lay, put, place, cognate with E. lay. [Thus the true E. word is belay; see Note to belay. The Du. leger is E. lair.] + G. belagern, to besiege; lager, a camp; legen, to lay. + Swed. belagger, to besiege; lager, a bed; lagga, to lay. + Dan. belagge, to besiege; lagge, to lay; also, Dan. beleire, to besiege, which is prob. a corruption of Du. belegeren. See Lair, Lay.

BELEMNITE, a kind of fossil. (Gk.) In Sir T. Browne, Vulg.

Errors, b. ii. c. 5. s. 10. So called because shaped like the head of a dart, missile. – Gk. βάλλειν, to cast, throw; also, to fall. + Skt. gal, to drop, distil, fall. –

GAR, to fall away; Fick, i. 73; Curtius, ii. 76. a dart. - Gk. βελεμνίτης, a kind of stone, belemnite. - Gk. βέλεμνον,

BELFRY, properly, a watch-tower. (F.,-G.) Owing to a corruption, the word is now only used for 'a tower for bells.' Corrupted from M. E. berfray, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 1187; berfrey, King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 2777.—O. F. berfroit, berfreit, belefreit.—M. H. G. berefrit, berchfrit, a watch-tower.—M. H. G. bere, protection (which from bergen, to protect); and M. H. G. frit, frid, O. H. G. fridu (G. friede), a place of security (which from O. H. G. fri, cognate with E. free).

B. The mod. G. friede means only 'peace,' but O. H. G. fridu meant also 'a place of security,' and even 'a tower;' so that berefrit meant 'a watch-tower' or 'guard-tower.' first applied to the towers upon wheels, so much used in the siege

BELLIE, to tell lies about. (E.) Much Ado, iv. 1. 148. 'To belye the truth;' Tyndal, Works, p. 105, l. 2. M. E. bilien, bilizen; the pp. bilowen occurs in P. Plowman, B. ii. 22, and in the Ancren Riwle,

BELIEVE, to have faith in. (E.) M. E. beleve, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 151; E. E. bilefde, pt. t. of bilefen, Layamon, 2856*. The prefix is A.S. be- or bi-, substituted for the earlier prefix ge-. - A.S. ge-lyfan, geléfan, gelifan (Grein, i. 424), to believe. + Goth. galaubjan, to believe, to esteem as valuable; from galaubs, valuable, which again is from Goth. liubs, dear, equivalent to A. S. leóf, Eng. lief. + O. H. G. galaupjan, to believe; whence G. glauben. See Lief. Der. belief (M. E. bileue, O. Eng. Homilies, i. 187), believ-able, believ-er.

BELL, a hollow metallic vessel for making a loud noise. (E.) M. E. belle, a bell; Prompt. Parv. p. 30; Layamon, 29441.—A. S. bella, Ælfred's Beda, iv. 23 (Lye).—A. S. bellan, to bellow, make a loud sound (Grein). See Bellow.

BELLIADONNA, deadly nightshade. (Ital.,—L.) The name is

due to the use of it by ladies to give expression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands. - Ital. bella donna, a fair lady. - Lat. bella domina, a fair lady. Bella is the fem. of bellus, handsome; see Beau. Domina is the fem. of dominus, a lord; see Don, sb. Doublet, beldam.

BELLE, a fair lady. (F., -L.) In Pope, Rape of the Lock, i. 8.

See Beldam, and Beau; or see above.

BELLIGERENT, carrying on war. (Lat.) In Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vol. vi. c. 31. - Lat. belligerent-, stem of belligerens, waging war. - Lat. belli-, for bello-, stem of bellum, war; and gerens, pres. pt. of gerere, to carry. (1) Lat. bellum stands for O. Lat. duellum; see Duel. (2) Lat. gerere, pp. gestus, appears in E. jest; see Jest.

BELLOW, to make a loud noise. (E.) Gower uses bellewing with reference to the noise made by a bull; C. A. iii. 203. The more usual M. E. form is to bell. 'As loud as belleth wind in helle;' Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, iii. 713. - A. S. bellan, to make a loud noise, Grein, i. 89. + O. H. G. pellan, to make a loud noise. - A BHAL, to resound; Fick, ii. 442. B. The suffix -ow is due to the g in the derived A. S. form bylgean, to bellow, Martyr. 17 Jan. (Bosworth, Lye); cf. Icel. belja, to bellow.

BELLOWS, an implement for blowing. (E.) M. E. beli, below, a bag, used in the special sense of 'bellows.' Spelt bely in Chaucer, Pers. Tale, Group I, 351, where Tyrwhitt reads belows. The pl. belies, belowes, was also used in the same sense. 'Belowe, or belows, follis; Prompt. Parv. p. 30. The numerous examples in Matzner, s. v. bali, shew that bellows is the pl. of belowe, another form of belly; and again, belly is another form of bag. - A. S. bally, a bag. Cf. blasebalg - a blow-bag, a pair of bellows. See Belly, and Bag.

BELLY, the lower part of the human trunk. (E.) M. E. bely, pl. belies; also bali, pl. balies; P. Plowman, A. prol. 41. - A. S. belg, a bag, used, e.g. in the comp. bean-belgas, husks or shells of beans (Bosworth). + Du. balg, the belly. + Swed. bälg, belly, bellows. + Dan. bälg, shell, husk, belly. + Gael. bolg, belly, bag. ¶ The words bag, belly, bilge are all one, and bellows is merely their plural; the original A. S. form is balig, and the original sense is bag. See Bao

BELONG, to pertain to. (E.) M. E. belonge, belongen, Gower, C. A. i. 12, 121, ii. 351; Ayenbite of Inwyt, ed. Morris, p. 12, l. 17. Not found in A. S., which has only the simple verb langian, to long after, to crave for; Grein, ii. 157. But cf. Du. belangen, to concern; wat belangt, as far as concerns, as for; belangende, concerning. [The O. H. G. pelangen, M. H. G. belangen, means to long for, crave after.]

See Long, in the sense 'to crave.'

BELOVED, much loved. (E.) M. E. beloved, Gower, C. A. i. 106. It is the pp. of M. E. bilufien, biluvien, to love greatly; spelt biluvien in Layamon, i. 39. - A. S. prefix be-, bi-, here used intensively; and A. S.

lufian, to love. See Love. ¶ The M. E. bilufien also means 'to

please; O. Eng. Homilies, i. 257; cf. Du. believen, to please.

BELOW, beneath. (E.) M. E. biloogh, adv., beneath, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 116. Compounded of prep. bi, be, by; and loogh, low, low. See Low.

BELT, a girdle. (E.) M. E. belt; dative belte, in Chaucer, C. T. 3931. - A. S. belt (Bosworth). + Icel. belti. + Irish and Gaelic balt, a belt, a border. + Lat. balteus, a belt; but the close similarity of this form to the rest shews that it can hardly be a cognate form; perhaps the Latin was derived from the old Celtic.

BEMOAN, to moan for, sorrow for. (E.) The latter vowel has changed, as in moan. M. E. bimenen, to bemoan; O. E. Homilies, i. 13.—A. S. biménan, Grein, i. 117.—A. S. bi-, prefix; and ménan, to moan. See **Moan**.

BENCH, a long seat or table. (E.) M. F. benche, Chaucer, C. T. 7334. - A. S. benc (Grein). + Du. bank, a bench, form, pew, shelf; also, a bank for money. + lccl. bekkr (for benkr), a bench. + Swed. and Dan. bünk, a bench, form, pew. + G. bank, a bench; a bank for money. Fick gives a supposed Teutonic banki; iii. 201. See Bank, of which bench is a doublet. Der. bench-er.

of which bench is a doublet. Der. venun-er.

BEND, to bow, curve. (E.) M. E. benden, bende; bende bowys, tendo, Prompt. Parv. p. 30.—A. S. bendan, to bend; Grein, i. 90.—A. S. bend, a bond.—A. S. bindan, to bind. See Bind.+Icel. benda.

+Swed. binda, to stretch, to strain.

Bend means to strain a +Swed. bända, to stretch, to strain. ¶ Bend means to strain a bow by fastening the band or string. The vowel e is for ä, a mutation of a, and the vowel a is the original vowel seen in band, the pt. t. of bindan. The present is an excellent instance of the laws of vowel-

We see at once that bend, with a secondary vowel e, is a

derivative from (and later than) band, with the primary vowel a. Cf. bend = a hand; Gower, C. A. iii. 11.

BENEATH, below. (E.) M. E. benethe, Gower, C. A. i. 35; bineoden, Ancren Riwle, p. 390. - A. S. beneodan, prep., below; Grein, i. 91. + Du. beneden, adv. and prep. From A. S. prefix be-, by; and neodan, adv., below; Grein, ii. 290. Here -an is an adverbial suffix, and neod-=nid-, seen in A. S. nide, adv., below, and nider, nether, See Nether.

BENEDICTION, blessing. (F., -L.) Shak has both benediction and benison; the former is really a pedantic or Latin form, and

the latter was in earlier use in English. See Benison. BENEFACTOR, a doer of good to another. (Lat.) Benefactor in North's Plutarch, p. 735; benefactour in Tyndal's Works, p. 216,

col. 1; but the word was not French. - Lat. benefactor, a doer of good. -Lat. bene, well; and factor, a doer, from Lat. facere, pp. factus, to do. Der. benefact-ion, benefact-ress.

BENEFICE, a church preferment. (F., -L.) M. E. benefice, Chaucer, Prol. 291. - F. benefice (Cot.) - Low Lat. beneficium, a grant of an estate; Lat. beneficium, a kindness, lit. well-doing.-Lat. benefacere, to benefit. - Lat. bene, well; and facere, to do. See Beneficium in Ducange. From Lat. benefacere we have also benefic-ence, benefic-ent, benefic-i-al, benefic-i-al-ly, benefic-i-ary; and see benefit. BENEFIT, a favour. (F., -L.) Rich. quotes from Elyot's Governour, bk. ii. c. 8: 'And that vertue [benevolence]... is called

than beneficence; and the deed, vulgarly named a good tourne, may be called a benfile.' M. E. bienfet, which occurs with the sense of 'good action' in P. Plowman, B. v. 621; also bienfait, Gower, C. A. iii. 187.—O. F. bienfet (F. bienfait), a benefit.—Lat. benefactum, a kindness conferred. - Lat. bene, well; and factum, done, pp. of facere, to do. The word has been modified so as to make it more like the Latin, with the odd result that bene- is Latin, and -fit (for -fet) is Old French! The spelling benefet occurs in Wyclif's Bible, Ecclus.

BENEVOLENCE, an act of kindness, charity. (F., -I..) reysed therby notable summes of money, the whiche way of the leuyinge of this money was after named a benyuolence; Fabyan, Edw. IV, an. 1475.—F. benevolence, 'a well-willing, or good will; a favour, kindnesse, benevolence; 'Cot.—Lat. benevolenta, kindness.—Lat. beneuolus, kind; also spelt beniuolus. - Lat. beni-, from benus, old form of bonus, good; and uolo, I wish. See Voluntary. Der. From the same source, benevolent, benevolent-ly.

BENIGHTED, overtaken by nightfall. (E.) In Dryden's. Eleonora, l. 57. Pp. of the verb benight. 'Now jealousie no more benights her face;' Davenant, Gondibert, bk. iii. c. 5. Coined by

prefixing the verbal prefix be to the sb. night. **BENIGN**, affable, kind. (F., -L.) Chaucer has benigne, C. T.

4598.-O. F. benigne (F. bénin).-Lat. benignus, kind, a contracted form of benigenus; from beni-, attenuated form of the stem of benus, old form of bonus, good; and -genus, born (as in indigenus), from the verb genere, old form of gignere, to beget. — \sqrt{GAN} , to beget. Der. benign-ly, benign-ant, benign-ant-ly, benign-i-ty.

BENISON, blessing. (F., -L.) Shak. has benison, Macb. ii. 4. 40; Chaucer has it also, C. T. 9239. Spelt beneysun, Havelok, 1723.—

O.F. beneison, beneison, Roquefort; beneichon, beneisun, beneison, i. 119. + Du. bezetten, to occupy, invest (a town). + Dan. besætte, to Bartsch, Chrestomathie Française, where references are given. - Lat. acc. benedictionem, from nom. benedictio. - Lat. benedictus, pp. of benedicere, (1) to use words of good omen, (2) to bless. - Lat. bene, well;

and dieere, to speak. Doublet, benediction.

BENT-GRASS, a coarse kind of grass. (E.) 'Hoc gramen, bent;' Wright's Vocabularies, i. 191.—A. S. beonet, a form adduced by Mätzner, but not in Lye, nor Bosworth, nor Grein. + O. H. G. pinuz, M. H. G. binez, binz, G. binse, bent-grass. Root unknown; there is no very clear reason for connecting it with bind, beyond

what is suggested s. v. Bin.

BENUMB, to make numb. (E.) Written benum by Turberville; Pyndara's Answere, st. 40 (R.) Benum is a false form, being properly not an infin., but a past part. of the verb benim; and hence Gower has: But altogether he is benome The power both of hand and fete' = he is deprived of the power; C. A. iii. 2. See Numb.

BEQUEATH, to dispose of property by will. (E.) M.E. byquethe, Chaucer, C. T. 2770.—A.S. be-cweban, bi-cweban, to say, declare, affirm; Grein, i. 82, 113. From prefix be- or bi-, and A.S. cweban,

See Quoth.

to say. See Quoth.

BEQUEST, a bequeathing; a thing bequeathed. (E.) M. E. biqueste, Langtost, p. 86; but very rare, the usual form being biquide, byquide, bequide (trisyllabic), as in Rob. of Glouc., pp. 381, 384. From prefix be-, and A.S. cwide, a saying, opinion, declaration, Grein, i. 176.—A.S. bicweban, to declare. See Bequeath. B. Hence bequest is a corrupted form; there seems to have been a confusion between quest (of F. origin) and quide, from quoth (of E. origin). The common use of inquest as a Law-French term, easily suggested the false form bequest.

BEREAVE, to deprive of. (E.) M. E. bireue, bereue (u for v), Chaucer, C. T. 12410. - A. S. biredfian, beredfian, Grein, i. 92, 118. -

A. S. be-, prefix; and reifian, to rob. See Reave. Der. bereft, short for bireued (u for v), the pp. of bireuen; bereave-ment.

BERGAMOT, a variety of pear. (F., - Ital.) F. bergamotte, in Cotgrave, explained as 'a yellow peare, with a hard rind, good for perry; also, the delicate Italian small peare, called the Bergamotte peare.'-Ital. bergamotta, bergamot pear; also, the essence called

BERRY, a small round fruit. (E.) M. E. berye, berie (with one r), Chaucer, prol. 207.—A. S. berige, berga, Deut. xxiii. 24; where the stem of the word is ber., put for bes., which is for bas.—† Du. bes, bezie, a berry. + Icel. ber. + Swed. and Dan. bür. + G. beere, O. H. G. peri. + Goth. basi, a berry. Cf. Skt. bhas, to eat; the sense

seems to have been 'edible fruit.'

BERTH, a secure position. (E.?) It is applied (1) to the place where a ship lies when at anchor or at a wharf; (2) to a place in a ship to sleep in; (3) to a comfortable official position. In Ray's Glossary of South-Country Words, ed. 1691, we find: 'Barth, a warm place or pasture for cows or lambs.' In the Devon. dialect, barthless means houseless; 'Halliwell.

B. The derivation is very uncertain, but it would appear to be the same word with birth. The chief difficulty is to account for the extension of meaning, but the M.E. burd, berd, or bir's means (besides birth) 'a race, a nation;' also 'station, position, natural place,' which comes very near the sense required. Ex. 'For in birbes sal I to be schryue' = confitebor tibi in nationibus, Ps. xvii (xviii). 50; met. version in Spec. of Eng., ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 28.

3if he. forlete his propre burbe' = if he abandon his own rank (or origin); Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. met. 6. 'Athalt hire burde i licnesse of heuenliche cunde '= maintains her station (or conduct) in the likeness of heavenly nature; Hali Meidenhad, p. 13, l. 16. See Birth. ¶ It may have been confused with other words. Cf. M. E. berwe, a shady place; Prompt. Parv. p. 33, from A. S. bearu, a grove; and see Burrow. It does not seem to be W. barth, a floor. **BERYL**, a precious stone. (L., -Gk., -Arab.) In the Bible (A. V.), Rev. xxi. 20. Spelt beril in An Old English Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 98.—Lat. beryllus, a beryl.—Gk. βήρυλλου. β. A word of

Eastern origin; cf. Arab. billaur or ballur, crystal; a word given in Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 91.

BESEECH, to ask. (E.) M. E. biseche, beseche, Gower, C. A. i.
115; but also biseke, beseche, besechen, Chaucer, Knightes Tale, l. 60. From the prefix be-, and M. E. sechen, seken, to seek. Cf. Du. be-zoeken, G. besuchen, to visit; Swed. besöka, Dan. besöge, to visit, go to

See Seek.

BESEEM, to be becoming. (E.) M. E. bisemen, besemen. 'Becemyn, decet;' Prompt. Parv. p. 27. 'Wel bisemen' be' = it well beseems thee; St. Juliana, p. 55. From the prefix be-, bi-; and the M. E. semen, to seem. See Seem.

fill, occupy. + Swed. besätta, to beset, plant, hedge about, people, garrison (a fort). + Goth. bisatjan, to set round (a thing). + G. besetzen, to occupy, garrison, trim, beset. From prefix be-, bi-, and A. S. settan, to set. See Set.

BESHREW, to imprecate a curse on. (E.) M. E. bischrewen;

Chaucer, C. T. 6426, 6427. Wyclif uses bestrewith to translate Lat. depravat, Prov. ix. 9; A. V. 'perverteth.' Formed by prefixing beto the sb. shrew; cf. bestow. See Be- and Shrew.

BESIDE, prep., by the side of; BESIDES, adv.; moreover. (E.)

M. E. biside, bisiden, bisides, all three forms being used both as prep. and adverb. 'His dangers him bisides;' Chaucer, C. T. prol. 404. 'Bisides Scotlonde' = towards Scotland, said of the Roman wall built as a defence against the Scots; Layamon, ii. 6. - A. S. be sidan, used as two distinct words; where be means 'by,' and sidan is the dat. sing. of sid, a side. ¶ The more correct form is beside; besides is a later development, due to the habit of using the suffix -es to form adverbs; the use of besides as a preposition is, strictly, incorrect, but is as old as the 12th century.

BESIEGE, to lay siege to. (Hybrid; E. and F.) M. E. bisegen, besegen. 'To bysegy his castel;' Rob. of Glouc. p. 399. Formed by prefixing be or bi to the M. E. verb segen, formed from the M. E. sb. sege, a siege. See Siege. Der. besieg-er.

BESOM, a broom. (E.) M. E. besum; as in 'Hæc scopa, a besum;' Wright's Vocabularies, i. 235, 276. Also besme, besoume,

Prompt. Parv. p. 33. – A. S. besma, besem; Luke, xi. 25; Mat. xii. 44. + O. Du. bessem, Oudemans; Du. bezem, a broom. + O. H. G. pesamo, M. H. G. beseme, G. besen, a broom, a rod. B. The original samo, M. H. C. beseme, C. besen, a broom, a rod. B. The original sense scems to have been a rod; or perhaps a collection of twigs or rods. Mr. Wedgwood cites a Dutch form brem-bessen, meaning broom-twigs. Du. bessenboom means 'a currant-tree;' but here bessen may be better connected with Du. bes, Goth. bazi, a berry, E. berry. Root undetermined.

BESOT, to make sottish. (Hybrid; E. and F.) Shak. has besuled infaturated Troil ii a tree. From world profit is and the same of the same

sotted, infatuated, Troil. ii. 2. 143. From verbal prefix be-, and sot, q.v. BESPEAK, to speak to; to order or engage for a future time.

(E.) Shak has bespoke, Errors, iii. 2.176. M.E. bispeken. 'And byspekith al his deth;' King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 93.—A.S. besprecan, to speak to, tell, complain, accuse; Orosius, i. 10, 12. [For the dropping of r, see Speak.]—A.S. be-, prefix; and sprecan, to speak. Cf. O. H. G. bisprácha, detraction.

BEST; see Better.
BESTEAD, to situate, to assist. (Scand.) Seldom used except in the past participle. 'Bestad, or wythcholden yn wele or wo, detentus;' Prompt. Parv. M. E. bistad, bestad, pp. of a verb bisteden, besteden, to situate, to place under certain circumstances. Spelt bistabet in St. Marharete, p. 3. Of old Low German origin, and apparently Scandinavian. The A.S. has the simple verb stæddan, to set, set fast, plant; Grein, ii. 477. Cf. Du. besteden, to employ, bestow; but especially Dan. bestede, to place, to inter, to bury; with pp. bestedt, used as our E. bestead, as in være ilde bestedt, to be ill bestead, to be badly off; være bestedt i Nöd, to be in distress, to be badly off. Similarly is used Icel. staddr, circumstanced, the pp. of stedja, to stop, fix, appoint. See Stead.

BESTIAL, beast-like. (F., -L.) In Rom. of the Rose, 6718.

See Beast

BESTOW, to place, locate, &c. (E.) M. E. bistowen, bestowen, to place, occupy, employ, give in marriage: Chaucer, Troilus, i. 067; C. T. 3979, 5095. From the prefix be-, and M. E. stowe, a place; hence it means 'to put into a place.' See Stow. Der. bestow-er, bestow-al.

BESTREW, to strew over. (E.) In Temp. iv. 1. 20. M. E. bistrewen, Old Eng. Homilies, p. 5. - A.S. be- or bi-, prefix; and streowian, to strew. See Strew.

BESTRIDE, to stride over. (E.) In Shak. Cor. iv. 5.124. M. E. bistriden, Layamon, iii. 118.—A.S. bestridan (Lye).—A.S. be-, prefix; and stridan, to stride. See Stride.

BET, a wager; to wager. (F.) Shak. has it both as sb. and verb; Hen. V, ii. 1. 99; Haml. v. 2. 170. It is a mere contraction of abet, formerly used both as a sb. and a verb. See Abet. ¶ The A. S. bád, a pledge (Bosworth), has nothing to do with it, but = Icel. báð, an offer, and Lowland Scotch bode, a proffer; the change from a to o being common; as in E. bone from A.S. ban. Again, the A.S.

being common; as in E. bone from A.S. ban. Again, the A.S. beitan, to better, amend, produced Scottish beet, which is quite different from bet. Both suggestions are wrong.

RETAKE, to enter on, take to. (Hybrid; E. and Scand.) M.E. bitaken, which was chiefly used in the sense of 'to entrust, deliver, hand over to.' 'Heo sculled eow bat lond bitaken' = they shall give you the land; Layamon, i. 266. Hence 'to commit;' as in: 'Ich bitake min soule God'=I commit my soul to God; Rob. of Glouc, semm, to seem. See Seem.

BESET, to set about, surround, perplex. (E.) M. E. bisetten, besetten, especially used of surrounding crowns, &c. with precious stones.

With golde and riche stones Beset; Gower, C. A. i. 127. Biset, i. e.
bitake min soule God'=I commit my soul to God; Rob. of Glouc,
surrounded, Ancren Riwle, p. 378. = A.S. bisettan, to surround; Grein,

P. 475. From A. S. prefix be- or bi-, and M. E. taken, which is a Scandinavian word, from Icel. taka, to take, deliver. No doubt the sense was influenced by the (really different) A. S. betdecan, to assign, Grein, i. 95; but this was a weak verb, and would have become

beteach, pt. tense betaught.

BETEL, a species of pepper. (Port., - Malabar.) Mentioned in 1681; see Arber's Eng. Garner, i. 414. - Port. betel, betele. - Malabar

beetla-codi (Webster).

BETHINK, to think on, call to mind. (E.) M. E. bithenchen, bithenken, bithinken; Layamon, ii. 531. - A. S. bipencan, to consider, think about; Grein, i. 121. - A. S. bi-, prefix; and pencan, to think; sce Think. + Du. and G. bedenken, to consider. + Dan. betünke, to consider. + Swed. betünka, to consider.

BETIDE, to happen to, befall. (E.) M. E. bitiden, Ancren Riwle, p. 278. - M. E. prefix bi- or be-, and M. E. tiden, to happen; which from A.S. tidan, to happen (Bosworth). - A.S. tid, a tide, time, hour.

BETIMES, in good time. (E.) Formerly betime; the final s is due to the habit of adding -s or -es to form adverbs; cf. whiles from while, afterwards lengthened to whilst; besides from beside; &c. 'Bi so thow go bityme' = provided that thou go betimes; P. Plowman, B. v. 647. - A. S. be or bi, by; and tima, time. See Time.

BETOKEN, to signify. (E.) M. E. bitacnen, bitocnen, bitokenen; Ormulum, 1716. Just as in the case of believe, q. v., the prefix behas been substituted for the original prefix ge-. - A. S. getácnian, to betoken, signify, Grein, i. 462.—A.S. ge-, prefix; and tiden, a token; Grein, ii. 520. See **Token**. ¶ Observe that the right spelling is rather betokn; i. e. the final -en is for -n, where the n is a real part of the word, not the M. E. infinitive ending. Cf. Du. beteeken-en,

Dan. betegn-e, Swed. beteckn-a, G. bezeichn-en, to denote.

BETRAY, to act as traitor. (E. and F.) M. E. bitraien, betraien, Chaucer, Troil. and Cress. v. 1247. It appears early, e.g. in Rob. of Glouc. p. 454; in King Horn, 1251; and in O. Eng. Misc., ed. Morris, p. 40. From the E. prefix be-; and the M. E. traien, to betray, of F. origin. [This hybrid compound was due to confusion with bewray, q. v.]

B. The M. E. traien is from O. F. trair (F. trahir); which from Lat. tradere, to deliver. - Lat. trā-, for trans, across; and -dere, to put, cognate with Skt. dhá, to put; from \(\sqrt{DHA}, \to put, \) place. See Traitor, Treason. Der. betray-er, betray-al. BETROTH, to affiance. (E.) M. E. bitreuthien, to

M. E. bitreuthien, to betroth; occurs thrice in Shoreham's Poems, ed. Wright (Percy Society), pp. 66, 70. Made by prefixing the verbal prefix bi- or be- to the sh. treuthe, or treowthe; which is from A.S. treowth, troth, truth; Grein, i. 552. See Troth, Truth.

BETTER, BEST. (E.)

1. The M. E. forms are, for the com-

parative, both bet (Chaucer, prol. 242) and better (Chaucer, prol. 256). The former is commonly adverbial, like Lat. melius; the latter adjectival, Lat. melior. - A. S. bet, adv.; betera, adj. (Grein, i. 95). + Goth. batiza, adj., better; from a root BAT, good. 2. Again, best 2. Again, best is short for A. S. betst (Grein, i. 96), which is an obvious contraction of bet-est. + Goth. batista, best; from the same root BAT. Cognate with Goth. bat- is Skt. bhadra, excellent; cf. Skt. bhand, to be fortunate, or to make fortunate. See **Boot** (2).

¶ The Gothic forms have been given above, as being the clearest.

A. The other forms of better given above, as being the clearest. are: Du. beter, adj. and adv.; Icel. betri, adj., betr, adv.; Dan. bedre; Swed. bättre; G. besser.

B. Other forms of best are: Du. and G.

best; Icel. beztr, adj., bezt, adv.; Dan. bedst; Swed. büst.

BETWEEN, in the middle of. (E.) M. E. bytwene, bitwene, bysuene, Rob. of Glouc. p. 371; Gower, C. A. i. 9. - A. S. be-tweinan, be-tweonum, Grein, i. 96. - A. S. be, prep., by; and tweonum, dat. pl. of tweon, double, twain, as in 'bi sæm tweonum,' between two seas; Grein, ii. 557. **B.** Tweón is an adj. formed from A. S. twó, two; see also twih, two, twi-, double, tweó-, double, in Grein. Cf. G. zwischen,

between, from zwei, two. See Twin, Twain, Two.

BETWIXT, between. (E.) Formed (with excrescent t) from M. E. betwize, bitwize, Chaucer, C. T. 2133.—A. S. between, betweenh, Grein, i. 96. From be, by; and tweenh, tweenh, forms extended from twih, two, twed-, double; all from twa, two. + O. Friesic bitwischa, for bitwiska, between; from bi, by, and twisk, twiska, between, which is ultimately from twa, two. Cf. G. zwischen, between, from O. H. G.

Bultimately from twa, two. Cr. G. zwischen, between, from C. zwisc, zwiski, two-fold; which from zwei, two. See Two.

BEVELL, sloping; to slope, slant. (F.) Shak. has: 'I may be straight, though they themselves be bevel,' i. e. crooked; Sonnet 121.

Cotgrave has: 'Buveau, m. a kind of squire [carpenter's rule] or squire-like instrument, having moveable and compasse branches; or, the one branch compasse and the other straight: some call it a bevell.' Now, as F. -eau stands for O. F. -el, it is clear that E. bevel

age.'-O. F. bouraige, drink, with which cf. O. F. beverie, the action of drinking .- O. F. bevre, boivre (see boivre in Burguy), to drink, with O. F. suffix -aige, equiv. to Lat. -aicum. - Lat. bibere, to drink; cf. Skt. pú, to drink. - ✓ PA, to drink; Fick, i. 131. ¶ Cf. Ital.

beveraggio, drink; Span. brebage, drink.

BEVY, a company, esp. of ladies. (F.)
of Ladies bright; Shep. Kal. April, 118.
On which E. K. has the note: 'Bevie; a beavie of ladies is spoken figuratively for a company or troupe; the term is taken of larkes. For they say a bevie of larkes, even as a covey of partridge, or an eye of pheasaunts. Spelt beve (= beve) in Skelton, Garl, of Laurel, 771.—F. bevee, which Mr. Wedgwood cites, and explains as 'a brood, flock, of quails, larks, roebucks, thence applied to a company of ladies generally.' Florio's Ital. Dict. has: 'Beva, a beauie' [bevy]; and mod. Ital. beva means 'a drink.'

\(\beta \). Origin uncertain; but the Ital. points to the original sense as being a company for drinking, from O. F. bevre, Ital. bevere, to drink. See Beverage.

BEWAIL, to wail for, lament. (E.; or E. and Scand.) M. E. biwailen, bewailen; K. Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 4394. From the prefix

be-, and M. E. wailen, to wail. See Wail.

BEWARE, to be wary, to be cautious. (E.) This is now written as one word, and considered as a verb; yet it is nothing but the two words be ware run together; the word ware being here an adjective, viz. the M. E. war, for which the longer term wary has been substituted in mod. E. 'Be war therfor' = therefore be wary, Chaucer, C. T. Group B, 119. 'A ha! felawes! beth war of swich a Iape! = aha! sirs, beware (lit. be ye wary) of such a jest; Chaucer, C. T., B. 1629. The latter phrase cannot be mistaken; since beth is the imperative plural of the verb. Cf. A. S. war, adj., wary, cautious. See

Wary.

BEWILDER, to perplex. (E.) Dryden has the pp. bewilder'd; tr. of Lucretius, bk. ii. l. 11. Made by prefixing be-to the prov. Eng. longer form wilderness, which would naturally be supposed as compounded of wilder- and -ness, whereas it is rather compounded of wildern- and -ness, and should, etymologically, be spelt with double n. For examples of wildern, a wilderness, see Halliwell's Dictionary, and Layamon's Brut, 1.1238. **B.** Thus bewilder (for bewildern) is 'to lead into a wilderness,' which is just the way in which it was first used. Dryden has: 'Bewilder'd in the maze of life' (as above); and Addison, Cato, i. 1, has: 'Puzzled in mazes, . . . Lost and bewildered in the fruitless search.' y. There is thus no reason for supposing it other than a purely native word, though other languages possess words somewhat similar. Cf. Du. verwilderen, to grow wild, verwilderd, uncultivated; Dan. forvilde, to lead astray, bewilder, perplex; passive forvildes, to go astray, lose one's way; Swed. förvilla, to puzzle, confound; Icel. villr, bewildered, astray; villa, to bewilder. The Scandinavian words shew that the peculiar sense of E. bewilder has a trace of Scandinavian influence; i. e. it was a Northern English word. See Wilderness. Der. bewilder-ment. BEWITCH, to charm with witchcraft. (E.)

bewichen; spelt biwnched (unusual) in Layamon, ii. 597, where the later MS. has iwicched. From prefix be or bi-, and A. S. wiccian, to be a witch, to use witchcraft; Thorpe's Ancient Laws of England, ii. 274, sect. 39.—A. S. wicce, a witch. See Witch. Der. bewitch-

ment, bewitch-er-y.

BEWRAY, to disclose; properly, to accuse. (E.) In A. V. Matt. xxvi. 73; and, for numerous examples, see Eastwood and Wright's Bible Wordbook. M. E. bewraien, biwreyen; Chaucer has bywreye, to disclose, reveal, C. T. 6520, and also the simple verb wreye in the same sense, C. T. 3502. Prefix be, and A. S. wregan, to accuse; 'agunnon hine wregan,' they began to accuse him, Luke, xxiii. 2. + Icel. rægja (orig. vrægja), to slander, defame. + Swed. röja, to discover, betray. + O. Fries. biwrogia, to accuse. + Goth. wróhjan, to accuse. +G. rügen, to censure. The Goth. and Icel. forms shew that the verb is formed from a sb., which appears as Goth. wróhs, an accusation Icel. róg, a slander; cf. G. ruge, a censure. See Fick, iii. 310.

BEY, a governor. (Turkish.) Modern.—Turk. bég (pron. nearly as E. bay), a lord, a prince; Rich. Dict., p. 310. Cf. Persian baig, a lord; a Mogul title; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 102.

BEYOND, on the farther side of. (E.) M. E. beyonde, biyonde, beyenden; Maundeville's Travels, pp. 1, 142, 314.—A. S. begeondan, Matt. iv. 25. - A. S. be-, and geond, giond, prep., across, beyond; with adv. suffix -an. See geond in Grein, i. 497. And see Yon,

represents an O. F. buvel, or more probably bevel, which is not, however, to be found. We find, however, the Span. baivel, a bevel, accented on the s. The etym. of the O. F. word is unknown.

BEVERAGE, drink. (F., -L.) Shak. has beverage, Winter's Tale, i. 2. 346. Cotgrave has: Bruvage, Breuvage, drinke, bever-given leaver, chizle, &c. The E. basil is generally used of the sloping

relates to the sloping edge or rim of metal round the stone. The F. biseau had an older spelling bisel (noted by Roquefort), from which E. bezel and basil are corruptions. - O. F. bisel, which Roquefort explains by 'en pente; angle imperceptible;' the true sense being, apparently, 'a sloping edge.' + Span. bisel (accented on e), a basil, bezel; the edge of a looking-glass, or crystal plate. [Looking-glasses used to have a slanted border, so as to be thin at the edge.] B. Origin unknown; but we should not pass over Low Lat. 'bisalus, lapis cui sunt duo anguli;' Ducange. This looks like the same word, and as if derived from Lat. bis, double, and ala, a wing. The Lat. ala, equivalent to ax-la, also signifies the axil of a plant, i.e. the angle formed by a leaf where it leaves the stem. This gives the sense of 'slope,' by a leaf where it leaves the stem. It may give the sense of anything that has a bevelled edge. C. If this be the solution, there is a confusion between 'face' and 'angle;' but the confusion is probably common. Where two faces meet there is but one angle; but it is probable that many are unaware of this, and cannot tell the difference between the two ideas indicated. In any case, we may feel sure that (as Diez remarks) the Lat. bis, double, has something to do with the word.

BEZOAR, a kind of stone. (F., -Port., -Pers.) O. F. bezoar, 16th cent. spelling of F. bezoard, according to Brachet. Cotgrave has: 'Bezoard, a Beazar stone.'-Port. bezoar; see Brachet, who remarks that the word was introduced from India by the Portuguese. -Pers. púd-zahr, the bezoar-stone, also called zahr-dúrú; Palmer's Pers. Dict. coll. 107, 328. So called because it was a supposed antidote against poison. - Pers. pád, expelling; and zahr, poison; Rich.

Dict., pp. 315, 790.

BI-, prefix. (Lat.) Generally Latin; in bias, it is F., but still from Lat. Lat. bi-, prefix = dui-; cf. Lat. bellum for duellum. Lat. duo, two. Cf. Gk. δi-, prefix, from δύω, two; Skt. dvi-, prefix, from dva, two; A.S. twi-, prefix, from twá, two. See Fick, i. 625. See Two. In M. E. the prefix bi- occurs as another spelling of the prefix be- : see Be-.

BIAS, an inclination to one side, a slope. (F., -L.) Spelt biais in Holland's Pliny, bk. xxvii. c. 4 (on the Aloe). - F. biais, a slant, a slope. - Lat. acc. bifacem, used by Isidore of Seville in the sense of squinting, of one who looks sidelong. (A similar loss of f occurs in antienne from Lat. antifona or antiphona; for the change from -acem to -ais, cf. vrai from a theoretical form veracum as a variant of vera-This is not wholly satisfactory. cem; Brachet.)

BIB, a cloth on an infant's breast. (Lat.) Used by Beaum. and Fletcher, The Captain, iii. 5. It must have meant a cloth for imbibing moisture, borrowed, half jocularly, from the M. E. bibben, to tipple, imbibe, used by Chaucer, C. T. 4160: 'This miller hath so wisly bibbed ale.' This, again, must have been borrowed directly from Lat. bibere, to drink, and may be imagined to have been also used jocularly by those familiar with a little monkish Latin. Hence wine-bibber, Luke, vii. 34, where the Vulgate has bibens uinum. Der. from the same source; bibb-er, bib-ul-ous.

BIBLE, the sacred book. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. bible, byble; Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, iii. 244; P. Plowman, B. x. 318. = F. bible. = Lat. biblia. = Gk. βιβλία, a collection of writings, pl. of βιβλίον, a little book; dimin. of βίβλος, a book.—Gk. βίβλος, the Egyptian papyrus, whence paper was first made; hence, a book. **Der.** bibl-ic-al.

BIBLIOGRAPHY, the description of books. (Gk.) Modern. From Gk. βιβλίο-, for βιβλίον, a book; and γράφειν, to write. See Bible. Der. bibliograph-ic-al; and from the same source, biblio-

BIBLIOLATRY, book-worship. (Gk.) Used by Byrom, Upon the Bp. of Gloucester's Doctrine of Grace (R.) From Gk. βιβλιο-,

for βιβλίον, a book; and λατρεία, service; see Idolatry.

BIBLIOMANIA, a passion for books. (Gk.) Modern. From Gk. βιβλιο, for βιβλίον, a book; and E. mania, also of Gk. origin; see Mania. Der. bibliomania-c.

BICE, a pale blue colour; green bice is a pale green. (F.) The true sense is 'grayish.' Borrowed from F. bise, fem. of bis, which Cotgrave explains as 'brown, duskie, blackish.' He gives too: 'Roche bise, a hard, and blewish rocke, or quarrey, of stone.' Cf. F. bis blane, whitey-brown; O. F. azur bis, grayish blue; vert bis, grayish green. The word is found also in Italian as bigio, grayish. Origin unknown; see Diez.

BICKER, to skirmish. (C.) M. E. bikere, P. Plowman, B. xx. 78; biker, sb., a skirmish, Rob. of Glouc. p. 538; but it is most 78; biker, sb., a skirmish, Rob. of Glouc. p. 538; but it is most commonly, and was originally, a verb. Formed, with frequentative suffix -er, from the verb pick in the original sense of to peck, to use the beak; cf. 'picken with his bile,' i. e. peck with his beak or bill, Ancren Riwle, p. 84, note c. The interchange of b and p is seen in beak and peak; and in the same page of the Ancren Riwle, l. 3, we BIGAMY, a double marriage. (F., -L. and Gk.) 'Bigamie is

edge to which a chisel is ground; the application to the ring have beketh for pecks. To which add that biked (without the syllable -er) occurs in the Romaunce of King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, l. 2337, in the sense of 'skirmished' or 'fought.' From a Celtic source; cf. W. bicra, to bicker, skirmish; pig, a pike, the beak of a bird. ¶ A cognate word, from the same root, is seen in Du. bickelen, to engrave a stone, from Du. bikken, to notch. See Beak, Pike, Pick-axe.

a stone, from 101. bisses, to note. See Beak, First, First, First, BID (1), to pray. (E.) [Bid, to pray, is nearly obsolete; but used in what is really a reduplicated phrase, viz. 'a bidding prayer.' To 'bid beads' was, originally, to 'pray prayers.' See Bead.] M. E. bidden, to pray, P. Plowman, B. vii. 81.—A. S. biddan, to pray (in common use). + Du. bidden, to pray. + O. H. G. pittan, G. bitten, to pray, request. These are strong verbs, and so are Icel. bidja, to pray selve and Goth bidden to pray and contribute tonding the pray, beg, and Goth, bidjan, to pray, ask, notwithstanding the termination in -ja or -jan. ¶ The root is obscure, and it is not at all certain that bid, to pray, is connected either with bid, to command, or with bide. See below.

[Closely connected as this word **BID** (2), to command. (E.) appears to be with E. bid, to pray, it is almost certainly from a different root, and can be traced more easily. It has been assimilated to bid in spelling, but should rather have taken the form bead, as in the deriv. bead-le, q.v.] M. E. bede, Chaucer, C. T. 8236.—A. S. beidan, to command (very common). + Goth. biudan, only in comp. ana-biudan, to command, faur-biudan, to forbid. + Skt. bodhaya, to cause to know, inform; causal of budh, to awake, understand. —

BHUDH, to awake, observe; Fick, i. 162.

From the same root come G. bieten, Gk. πυνθάνομαι; see Curtius, i. 325. Der. bidd-er, bidd-ing.

BIDE, to await, wait. (E.) M. E. bide, P. Plowman, B. xviii. 307. – A. S. bidan, Grein, i. 122. + Du. beiden. + Icel. bida. + Swed. bida. + Dan. bie. + Goth. beidan. + O. H. G. pitan (prov. G. beiten). ¶ Fick connects it with Lat. fidere, to trust, Gk. πείθειν, to persuade; but Curtius is against it. See Fick, iii. 211; Curtius, i. 325. See also Abide.

BIENNIAL, lasting two years. (Lat.) In Ray, On the Creation, pt. i. - Lat. biennalis, the same as biennis, adj., for two years. [The second i in biennial is due to confusion with the sb. biennium, a space of two years.] - Lat. bi-, two, double; and annalis, lasting for a year, which becomes ennalis in composition. - Lat. annus, a year. See Annual. Der. biennial-ly.

BIER, a frame on which a dead body is borne. (E.) M. E. beere, Prompt. Parv. 32; bære, Layamon, 19481. - A. S. bær, Grein, i. 78. + Icel. barar. + O. H. G. bara. + Lat. fer-e-trum; Gk. φέρετρον. -✓BHAR, to bear. See Bear.

BIESTINGS, BEESTINGS, the first milk given by a cow after calving. (E.)

Very common in provincial English, in a great number of differing forms, such as biskins, bistins, &c. - A. S. bysting, byst, beost; Bosworth and Lye quote from a copy of Ælfric's Glossary: 'byst, bysting, piece meole' = biest, biestings, thick milk. + Du. biest, biestings. + G. biestmilch, biestings; also spelt biest, bienst, piess; as noted in Schmeller's Bavarian Dict. i. 300. \(\beta \). According to Cotgrave, the sense is 'curdled;' he explains 'calleboute' as 'curdled, or beesty, as the milke of a woman that's newly delivered.' In discussing the O. F. beter, to bait a bear [which has nothing to do with the present word], Diez quotes a passage to shew that la mars betala, in Provençal, means the 'clotted' sea, Lat. coagulatum; and again quotes the Romance of Ferumbras, l. 681, to shew that sane vermelh betatz means 'red clotted blood;' in Old French, sane trestout beté. y. It is clear that the Provençal and O. F. words have lost s before t, as usual (cf. F. bête from Lat. bestia), and that these examples point to an O. F. bester, Prov. bestar, to clot; both words being probably of 8. The original sense in O. Teutonic is perhaps Teutonic origin. preserved in the Goth. beist, leaven. See Diesenbach, i. 201, where numerous spellings of the word biestings are given, and compared with the Goth. word. The origin of beist is uncertain, but it is generally referred (like Goth. baitrs, bitter) to Goth. beitan, to bite; see Bite

BIFURCATED, two-pronged. (Lat.) Pennant, British Zoology, has 'a large bifurcated tooth;' Richardson. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 6. § 2, has the sb. bifurcation. - Low Lat. bifurca-

tus, pp. of bifurcari, to part in two directions.—Lat. bifurcus, two-pronged.—Lat. bi-, double; and furca, a fork, prong. See Fork.

BIG, large. (Scand.?) M. E. big, Chaucer, Prol. 546; Havelok, 1774; bigg, 'rich, well-furnished,' Prick of Conscience, ed. Morota, 1760; escales, Minot's Prems. p. 20. Being used by Minot and M 1460; see also Minot's Poems, p. 29. Being used by Minot and Hampole, it was probably at first a Northern word, and of Scandi-

. . twie-wifing; Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 1. 449. - F. bigamie.—Lat. bigamia. 'Bigamy (bigamia), . . is used for an impediment to be a clerk, Anno 4 Edw. I. 5;' Blount's Law Dictionary. A hybrid compound; from Lat. prefix bi-, twice, q. v., and Gk. γαμα; imitated from Gk. διγαμία, a double marriage, which is from Gk. δι-twice, and a form γαμια, derived from γάμιο, marriage. [The Gk. γάμιο, marriage, and Skt. jáma, a daughter-in-law, are rather to be referred to the root gan, to beget, than (as Bensey thinks) to the root yam, to tame. See Fick, i. 67; Curtius, ii. 166.] - & GAN, to be-Der. bigam-ist.

BIGHT, a coil of a rope; a bay. (Scand.) A variation of bought or bout. Cf. Dan. and Swed. bugs, used in both senses, viz. (1) the bight of a rope; and (2) a bay. The vowel is perhaps due to A. S. bight of a rope; and (a) a bay. The vowel is perhaps due to A. S. bige or byge, a bending, corner; 'to anes wealles byge' = at the corner of a wall; Orosius, iii. 9. The root appears in the verb to bow. See

Bout, and Bow.

BIGOT, an obstinate devotee to a particular creed, a hypocrite. (F., -Scand.) Used in Some Specialities of Bp. Hall's Life (R.) - F. bigot, which Cotgrave explains thus: 'An old Norman word (signifying as much as de par Dieu, or our for God's sake [he means by God and signifying) an hypocrite, or one that seemeth much more holy than he is; also, a scrupulous or superstitious fellow. a. The word occurs in Wace's Roman du Rou, ii. 71, where we find: Mult ont Franceis Normanz laidi E de mesaiz e de mediz, Sovent lor dient reproviers, E claiment bigoz e draschiers,' i. e. the French have much insulted the Normans, both with evil deeds and evil words, and often speak reproaches of them, and call them bigots and dregdrinkers' (Diez). The word draschiers means 'dreggers' or 'draffers, drinkers of dregs, and is of Scandinavian origin; cf. Icel. dregjar, dregs, pl. of dregg. We should expect that bigoz would be of similar origin. Roquefort quotes another passage from the Roman du Rou, fol. 228, in which the word occurs again: 'Sovent dient, Sire, por coi Ne tolez la terre as bigos;' i. e. they often said, Sire, wherefore do you not take away the land from these barbarians? In this instance it rhymes with vos (you). β . The origin of the word is unknown. The old supposition that it is a corruption of by God, a phrase which the French picked up from often hearing it, is not, after all, very improbable; the chief objection to it is that by is not a Scandinavian preposition, but English, Dutch, Friesian, and Old Saxon. However, the French must often have heard it from the Low-German races, and the evidence of Wace that it was a nick-name and a term of derision is so explicit, that this solution is as good as any other. Mr. Wedgwood's guess that it arose in the 13th century is disproved at once by the fact that Wace died before A.D. 1200.

v. At the same time, it is very likely that this old term of derision, to a Frenchman meaningless, may have been confused with the term beguin, which was especially used of religious devotees. See Beguin. And it is a fact that the name was applied to some of these orders; some Bigutti of the order of St. Augustine are mentioned in a charter of A. D. 1518; and in another document, given by Ducange, we find: 'Beghardus' et Beguina et Beguita sunt viri et mulieres tertii ordinis;' and again Biguttæ are mentioned, in a charter of A.D. 1499. The transference of the nickname to members of these religious orders explains the modern use of the term. **Der.** bigot-ry. **BIJOU**, a trinket, jewel. (F.) Origin unknown.

Modern: and mere French.

BILATERAL, having two sides. (L.) From Lat. bi-, double; and lateralis, adj., lateral. - Lat. later-, stem of latus, a side.

BILBERRY, a whortleberry. (Scand. and E.) 'As blue as

bilberry; Shak, Merry Wives, v. 5. 49. This form is due to the Dan. böllebær, the bilberry; where bær is a berry, but the signification of bölle is uncertain. Since, however, bilberries are also called, in Danish, by the simple term bölle, the most likely sense of bölle is balls, from Icel. böllr, a ball. If so, the word means 'ball-berry,' from its spherical shape. ¶ In the North of England we find bleaberry or blaeberry, i. e. a berry of a dark, livid colour; cf. our phrase 'to beat black and blue.' Blae is the same word as our E. blue, but is used in the older, and especially in the Scandinavian sense. That is, blae is the Icel. blar, dark, livid, Dan. blan, Swed. bla, dark-blue; whence Icel. blaber, Dan. blaabær, Swed. blabar, a blaeberry. Hence both bil- and blae- are Scandinavian; but -berry is English.

BILBO, a sword; BILBOES, fetters. (Span.) Shak. has both bilbo, Merry Wives, i. r. 165, and bilboes, Hamlet, v. 2. 6. Both words are derived from Bilboa or Bilbao in Spain, 'which was famous, as early as the time of Pliny, for the manufacture of iron and steel. Several bilboes (fetters) were found among the spoils of the Spanish Armada, and are still to be seen in the Tower of London. See note

by Clark and Wright to Hamlet, v. 2. 6.

BILE (1), secretion from the liver. (F., -L.) In Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715.— F. bile, which Cotgrave explains by 'choller, gall,' &c. - Lat. bilis, bile, anger. Der. bili-ar-y, bili-ons.

BIN. BILE (2), a boil; Shak. Cor. i. 4. 31. M. E. byle, Prompt. Parv. See Boil

BILGE, the belly of a ship or cask. (Scand.) a. It means the protuberant part of a cask or of a ship's bottom, i. e. the belly, and is merely the Scand. form of that word, preserving the final g, which, in the case of belly, has been replaced by y. B. Hence the vb. to bilge, said of a ship, which begins to leak, lit. to fill its belly; from Dan. bälge, to swill, Swed. dial. bälga, to fill one's belly (Rietz). This verb to bilge is also written to bulge; see examples in Richardson s. v. bulge; and Kersey's Dict.

Y. Rilge-water is water which enters a ship when lying on her bilge, and becomes offensive. See

Belly, and Bulge.
BILL (1), a chopper; a battle-axe; sword; bird's beak. (E.) M. E. bil, sword, battle-axe, Layamon, i. 74; 'Bylle of a mattoke, ligo, marra;' Prompt. Parv. p. 36. Also M. E. bile, a bird's bill, Owl and Nightingale, 79.—A. S. bil, bill, a sword, axe, Grein, i. 116; bile, a bird's bill, Bosworth. + Du. bijl, an axe, hatchet. + Icel. bildr, bilda, an axe. + Dan. bill, an axe. + Swed. bila, an axe. + G. bille, a pick-axe. B. The original sense is simply 'a cutting instrument.' Cf. Skt. bil, bhil, to break, to divide, Bensey, p. 633; which is clearly related to Skt. bhid, to cleave. See Bite. The is a Cornish bool, an axe, hatchet; but bill is Teutonic, not Celtic.

BILL (2), a writing, account. (F., = L.; or L.) M. E. bille, a letter, writing; Chaucer, C. T. 9810. Probably from an O. F. bille*, now only found in the dimin. billet; or else it was borrowed directly from the Low Latin. - Low Lat. billa, a writing, with dimin. billeta; bulleta is also found, with the same meaning, and is the dimin. of Lat. B. It is certain that Low Lat. billa is a corruption of Lat. bulla, meaning 'a writing,' 'a schedule' in mediæval times; but esp. and properly a scaled writing; from the classical Lat. bulla, a stud, knob; later, a round scal. See Bull (2), Bullet, Bulletin.

BILLET (1), a note, ticket. (F., -L.) Shak has the vb. to billet, to direct to one's quarters by means of a ticket; to quarter. Spelt bylet, Prompt. Parv. - F. billet, dimin. of O. F. bille, a ticket, note, writing. See Bill. B. We sometimes use billet-doux for 'loveletter; see Pope, Rape of the Lock, i. 118, 138. It is mere French, and means, literally, 'sweet letter;' from F. billet, letter, and down (Lat. dulcis), sweet.

BILLET (2), a log of wood. (F., -C.) In Shak. Measure, iv. 3. 58. Spelt byler, Prompt. Parv. -F. billette, 'a billet of wood; also, a little bowl;' Cot. Cf. F. billot, 'a billet, block, or log of wood;' id. Dimin. of F. bille, a log of wood; in Cotgrave, 'a young stock of a tree to graft on. - Bret. pill, a stump of a tree. + Irish bille oir, the trunk of a tree; billead, billed, a billet. + Welsh pill, a shaft, stem, stock; pillwyd, dead standing trees.

Perhaps akin to bole,

and bowl, q.v.
BILLIARDS, a game with balls. (F., -C.) Shak has billiards, Ant, and Cleop. ii. 5. 3.—F. billard, billart, 'a short and thick truncheon, or cudgell, . . a billard, or the stick wherewith we touch the ball at billyards;' Cot. He also has: 'Biller, to play at billyards;' and 'bille, a small bowl or billyard ball; also, a young stock of a tree to graft on, &c. Formed, by suffix -ard, from F. bille, signifying both a log of wood and a billyard ball, as explained by Cotgrave. Of Celtic origin; see Billet (2).

BILLION, a million of millions. A coined word, to express 'a double million;' from Lat. bi-, double; and -illion, the latter part of the word million. So also trillion, to express 'a treble million,' or

a million times a billion.

BILLOW, a wave. (Scand.) Not in very early use. Rich. quotes it from Gascoigne, Chorus to Jocasta, Act ii.—Icel. bylgja, a billow. + Swed. bölja. + Dan. bölge. + M. H. G. bulge, a billow, also a bag; O. H. G. pulga. From the root which appears in E. bulge, so that a billow means 'a swell,' 'a swelling wave.' See Bag, and Bulgo. Dez. billow-y. ¶ The ending -ow often points to original g; thus, from bylgja is formed (by rule) an M. E. bilge, which passes into bilow; the double ll is put to keep the vowel short. So fellow, from Icel. félagi ; see Fellows

BIN, a chest for wine, corn, &c. (E.) M. E. binne, bynne, Chancer, C. T. 595. - A. S. bin, a manger, Luke, ii. 7, 16. + Du. ben, a basket. + G. benne, a sort of basket. ¶ 1. It is more confusing than useful to compare the F. banne, a tilt of a cart, from Lat. benna, a car of osier, noticed by Festus as a word of Gaulish origin. 2. Neither is bin to be confused with the different word M. E. bing, of Scandinavian origin, and signifying 'a heap;' cf. Icel. bingr, Swed. binge, a heap; though such confusion is introduced by the occurrence of the form bynge in the Prompt. Parv. p. 36, used in the sense of 'chest,' like the Danish bing, a bin.

3. The most that can be said is that the Gaulish bings a suggested that the Gaulish bings. ish benna suggests that bin may have meant originally 'a basket made of osiers;' in which case we may perhaps connect bin with E. bent, coarse grass; a suggestion which is strengthened by the curious form which bent takes in O. H. G., viz. pinuz or piniz, with a stem pin-

Grimm hazards the guess that it is connected with E. bind. See Bent, Bind. And see Bing, a heap of corn.

BINARY, twofold. (L.) In Holland's Plutarch, p. 665.—Lat. binarius, consisting of two things.—Lat. binus, twofold.—Lat. bi-,

double, used as in the form bis. See Bi-, prefix.

BIND, to fasten, tie. (E.) M. E. binden, Chaucer, C. T. 4082. BIND, to fasten, tie. (E.) M. E. binden, Chaucer, C. T. 4082.—
A. S. bindan, Grein, i. 117. + Du. binden. + Icel. and Swed. binda. +
Dan. binde. + O. H. G. pintan, G. binden. + Goth. bindan. + Skt. bandh, to bind; from an older form badh. — BHADH, to bind; Fick, i. 155; Curtius gives the BHANDH; i. 124. Der. bind-ing, binder, book-hinder, bind-weed; also bundle, bend; probably bast, bent-grass.

BING, a heap of corn; obsolete. (Scand.) Surrey has bing of corn for heap of corn, in his translation of Virgil, Book iv. - Icel. bingr, a heap. + Swed. binge, a heap. ¶ Probably distinct from

E. bin, Dan. bing, though sometimes confused with it. See Bin. BINNACLE, a box for a ship's compass. (Portuguese, -L.) Modern; a singular corruption of the older form bittacle, due to confusion with bin, a chest. Only the form bittacle appears in Todd's Johnson, as copied from Bailey's Dict., viz. 'a frame of timber in the steerage of a ship where the compass stands.'—Portuguese bitacola, explained by 'bittacle' in Vieyra's Port. Dict. ed. 1857. + Span. bitacora, a binnacle. + F. habitacle, a binnacle; prop. an abode. — Lat. habitaculum, a little dwelling, whence the Port. and Span. is corrupted by loss of the initial syllable. - Lat. habitare, to dwell; frequentative of habere, to have. See Habit. The 'habitaculum' seems to have been originally a sheltered place for the steersman.

BINOCULAR, suited for two eyes; having two eyes. (L.) Most animals are binocular; Derham, Phys. Theol. bk. viii. c. 3, note a. Coined from bin- for binus, double; and oculus, an eye. See

Binary and Ocular.

BINOMIAL, consisting of two 'terms' or parts. (L.) Mathematical. Coined from Lat. bi-, prefix, double; and nomen, a name,

denomination. It should rather have been binominal.

BIOGRAPHY, an account of a life. (Gk.) In Johnson's Rambler, no. 60. Langhorne, in the Life of Plutarch, has bio-In Johnson's grapher and biographical. - Gk. βίο-, from βίος, life; and γράφειν, to write. Gk. Bios is allied to E. quick, living; see Quick. And see Grave. Der. biograph-er, biograph-ic-al.

BIOLOGY, the science of life. (Gk.) Modern. Lit. a discourse on life. - Gk. βίο-, from βίοε, life; and λόγοε, a discourse.

See above; and see Logic. Der. biolog-ic-al. BIPARTITE, divided in two parts. (L.) Used by Cudworth, Intellectual System; Pref. p. 1.-Lat. bipartitus, pp. of bipartiri, to divide into two parts. - Lat. bi-, double; and partiri, to divide. - Lat.

parti-, crude form of pars, a part. See Bi- and Part.

BIPED, two-footed; an animal with two feet. (L.) 'A... biped beast; Byrom, an Epistle. Also in Sir T. Browne's Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 4. s. 8. The adj. is sometimes bipedal. - Lat. bipes, gen. biped-is, having two feet; from bi-, double, and pes, a foot. So too Gk. δίπουε, two-footed, from δι-, double, and ποῦε, a foot. See Bi- and Foot, with which pes is cognate.

BIRCH, a tree. (E.) In North of England, birk; which is perhaps Scandinavian. M. E. birche, Chaucer, C. T. 2921.—A. S. beorc, the name of one of the runes in the Rune-lay, Grein, i. 106. Also spelt birce (Bosworth). + Du. berkenboom, birch-tree. + Icel. björk. + Swed. björk. + Dan. birk. + G. birke. + Russ. bereza. + Skt. bhúrja, a kind of birch, the leaves or bark of which were used for writing on

(Benfey). Der. birch-en, adj.; cf. gold-en.

BIRD, a feathered flying animal. (E.) M. E. brid; very rarely byrde, which has been formed from brid by shifting the letter r; pl. briddes, Chaucer, C. T. 2931. - A. S. brid, a bird; but especially the young of birds; as in earnes brid, the young one of an eagle, Grein, i.
142. The manner in which it is used in early writers leaves little doubt that it was originally 'a thing bred,' connected with A. S. brédan, to breed. See Brood, Breed. Der. bird-bolt, bird-cage,

bird-call, bird-catcher, bird-lime, bird's-eye, &c.

BIRTH, a being born. (E.) M. E. birthe, Chaucer, C. T. Group B, 192 (1.4612) .- A.S. beord (which see in Bosworth, but very rare, and the form gebyrd was used instead, which see in Grein). + O. Friesic berthe, berde. + Du. geboorte. + Icel. burdr. + Swed. burd. + Dan. byrd. + obrde. + Du. geocorte. + Icel. burcr. + Swed. bord. + Dan. byrd. + O. H. G. kapurt, G. geburt. + Goth. ga-baurths, a birth. + Skt. bhriti, nourishment. - BHAR, to bear. Der. birth-day, place, mark, right. BISCUIT, a kind of cake, baked hard. (F., -L.) In Shak, As You Like It, ii. 7. 39. 'Biscute brede, bis coctus;' Prompt. Parv. - F. biscuit, 'a bisket, bisket-bread;' Cot. - F. bis, twice; and cuit, tooked; because formerly prepared by being twice baked. (Cuit is the pp. of cuire, to cook.) - Lat. bis coctus, where coctus is the pp. of covered to cook. coquere, to cook. See Cook.

BISECT, to divide into two equal parts. (L.) In Barrow's Math. Lectures, Lect. 15. Coined from Lat. bi-, twice, and sectum, supine of secare, to cut. See Bi- and Section. Der. bisect-ion. BISHOP, an ecclesiastical overseer. (L., = Gk.) M. E. bisshop Chaucer, C. T. Group B, l. 253. = A. S. biscop, in common use; borrowed from Lat. episcopus. = Gk. enionomos, an overseer, overlooker. -Gk. ἐπί, upon; and σκοπός, one that watches. -Gk. root ΣΚΕΠ, co-radicate with Lat. specere, E. spy, and really standing for σπεκ.

- VSIAK, to see, behold, spy; Curtius, i. 205; Fick, i. 830. See Spy. Der. bishop-ric; where -ric is A.S. rice, dominion, Grein, ii. 76; cf. G. reich, a kingdom; and see Rich.

BISMUTH, a reddish-white metal. (G.) In Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. It is chiefly found at Schneeburg in Saxony. The F. bismuth, like the E. word, is borrowed from German; and this word is one of the very few German words in English .- G. bismuth, bismuth; more commonly wismut, also spelt wissmut, wismuth. An Old German spelling wesemot is cited in Webster, but this throws no light on the

origin of the term.

BISON, a large quadruped. (F. or L., -Gk.) In Cotgrave, q. v. Either from F. bison (Cot.) or from Lat. bison (Pliny). - βίσων, the wild bull, bison; Pausanias, ed. Bekker, 10. 13 (about A.D. 160). Cf. A.S. wesent, a wild ox; Bosworth. + Icel. visundr, the bison-ox. + O. H. G. wisunt, G. wisent, a bison. ¶ It would seem that the word is really Teutonic rather than Greek, and only borrowed by the latter. E. Müller suggests as the origin the O. H. G. wisen, G. weisen, to direct, as though wisent meant 'leading the herd,' hence, an ox.

But this is only a guess.

BISSEXTILE, a name for leap-year. (L.) In Holland's Pliny, bk. xviii. c. 25.—Low Lat. bissextilis annus, the bissextile year, leapyear. - Lat. bissextus, in phr. bissextus dies, an intercalary day, so called because the intercalated day (formerly Feb. 24) was called the sixth day before the calends of March (March 1); so that there were two

days of the same name. - Lat. bis, twice; and see, six.

BISSON, purblind. (E.) Shak. has bisson, Cor. ii. 1. 70; and, in the sense of 'blinding,' Hamlet, ii. 2. 529. M. E. bisen, bisne, purblind, blind; Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, ll. 471, 2822. - A. S. bisen, Matt. ix. 27, in the Northumb. version, as a gloss upon Lat. eaecus. β. Comparison with Du. bijziend, short-sighted, lit. 'sceing by' or 'near,' suggests that bisen may be a corruption of pres. pt. biseond, in the special sense of near-sighted; from prefix bi-, by, and seon, to see. Cf. G. beisichtig, short-sighted.

¶ In this case the prefix must be the prep. bi or big, rather than the less emphatic and unaccented form which occurs in bisein or besein, to examine, behold;

and the A.S. word should be bisen, with long i. See Grein, i. 121, for examples of words with prefix bi-, c.g. bispell, an example.

BISTRE, a dark brown colour. (1.) 'Bister, Bistre, a colour made of the soot of chimneys boiled;' Bailey's Dict., vol. ii. ed. 1731. -F. bistre; of uncertain origin. Perhaps from G. biester, meaning (1) bistre, (2) dark, dismal, gloomy (in prov. G.); Flügel. It seems reasonable to connect these. Cf. also Du. bijster, confused, troubled, at a loss; Dan. bister, grim, fierce; Swed. bister, fierce, angry, grim,

also biste; Icel biste, angry, knitting the brows.

BIT (1), a small piece, a mouthful. (E.) M. E. bite, in phr. bite brædess = a bit of bread, Ormulum, 8639.—A. S. bite, or bita, a bite; also, a morsel, Psalm, cxlvii. 6 (ed. Spelman). + Du. beet, a bite; also, a bit, morsel. + Icel. biti, a bit. + Swed. bit. + Dan. bid. + G. biss, a bite; bissen, a bit. B. From A. S. bitan, to bite. See Bite.

BIT (2), a curb for a horse. (E.) M. E. bitt, bytt. Bytt of a brydylle, lupatum; Prompt. Parv. p. 37.—A. S. bitol, a gloss on franum in Ps. xxxi. 12 (Spelman); a dimin. of A. S. bite or bita, a bite, bit; so that this word cannot be fairly separated from the preceding, q.v. No doubt bit was used in Early Eng. as well as the dimin. bital, though it is not recorded + Du. gebit. + Icel. bitill (dimin.). + Swed. bett. + Dan. bid. + G. gebiss. Compare these forms with those in the article above. The A.S. betan, to ourb (Grein, i. 78), is cognate with the Icel. beita, to bait, cause to bite; see **Bait**. It cannot therefore be looked on as the origin of bit, since it is a more complex form

BITCH, a female dog. (E.) M. E. biche, bicche, Wright's Vocab. i. 187.—A. S. bicce (Bosworth). + Icel. bikkja. Cf. G. betze, a bitch. Possibly connected with prov. E. (Essex) bigge, a teat. See Pig. BITE, to cleave, chiefly with the teeth. (E.) M. E. bite, biten,

BITE, to cleave, chiefly with the teeth. (E.) M. E. bite, biten, pt. t. bot, boot, P. Plowman, B. v. 84.—A. S. bitan, Grein, i. 123. + Du. bijten, to bite. + Icel. bita. + Swed. bita. + Dan. bide. + O. H. G. pizan; G. beissen. + Goth. beitan. + Lat. findere, pt. t. fidi, to cleave. + Skt. bhid, to break, divide, cleave. — BHID, to cleave; Fick, i. 160. Der. bite, sb.; bit, bit-er, bit-ing; bit-er, q. v.; bait, q. v. BITTER, acid. (E.) M. E. biter, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 82.—A. S. biter, bitor, bitter, Grein, i. 120. + Du. bitter. + Icel. bitr. + Swed. and Dan. bitter. + O. H. G. pittar (G. bitter). + Goth. baitrs (rather an exceptional form). B. The word merely means 'biting;' and is directly derived from A. S. bitan, to bite. See Bite. Der. bitter-supet. bitter-supet. Prompt. Pary. p. 27.

bitter-ly, bitter-ness, bitter-s; also bitter-sweet, Prompt. Parv. p. 37. BITTERN, a bird of the heron tribe. (F.,-Low L.) M.E.

bitours, bytours, Chaucer, C. T. 6554. - F. butor, 'a bittor;' Cot. - Low Lat. butorius, a bittern; cf. Lat. butio, a bittern.

B. Thought to be a corruption of Lat. bos taurus; taurus being used by Pliny, b. x. c. 42, for a bird that bellows like an ox, which is supposed to be the bittern. More likely, of imitative origin; see Boom (1). ¶ The M.E. bitours was no doubt corrupted from the F. butor rather than borrowed from the Span. form bitor; terms of the chase being notoriously Norman. On the suffixed -n see Matzer, i. 177; and see Marten. BITTS, a naval term. (Scand.) The bitts are two strong posts standing up on deck to which cables are fastened. [The F. term is bittes, but this may have been taken from English.] The word is properly Scand., and the E. form corrupt or contracted.—Swed. beting, a bitt (naut. term); cf. betingbult, a bitt-pin. + Dan. beding, a slip, bitts; bedingsbolt, a bitt-bolt; bedingsknæ, a bitt-knee; &c. [It has found its way into Du. and G.; cf. Du. beting, betinghout, a bitt; G. bāting, a bitt; bātingholzer, bitts.]

B. The etymology is easy. The word clearly arose from the use of a noose or tether for pasturing horses, or, in other words, for baiting them. Cf. Swed. beta, to pasture a or, in other words, for bailing them. Cf. Swed, beta, to pasture a horse; whence betingbult, lit. a pin for tethering a horse while at pasture. So also Dan. bede, to bait; whence beding, a slip-noose, bedingsbolt, lit. a pasturing-pin. See Balt. The word bait is Scand., shewing that the Du. and G. words are borrowed.

BITUMEN, mineral pitch. (L.) Milton has bituminous; P. I. x. 562. Shak, has the pp. bitumed, Peric. iii, I. 72.—F. bitume (Cot-

grave). - Lat. bitumen, gen. bitumin-is, mineral pitch; used by Virgil, Geor. iii. 451. Der. bitumin-ous, bitumin-ate.

BIVALVE, a shell or seed-vessel with two valves. (F., -L.) In Johnson's Dict. - F. bivalve, bivalve; both adj. and sb. - Lat. bi-, double; and ualua, the leaf of a folding-door; gen. used in the pl.

double; and uain, the lear of a folding-door; gen, used in the plualuæ, folding-doors. See Valve.

BIVOUAC, a watch, guard; especially, an encampment for the night without tents. (F., -G.) Modern. Borrowed from F. bivouac, orig. bivac. - G. beiwache, a guard, a keeping watch; introduced into F. at the time of the Thirty Years War, 1618-1648 (Brachet). - G. bei, by, near; and wachen, to watch; words cognate with E. by and watch respectively.

BIZARRE, odd, strange. (F., - Span.) Modern. Merely borrowed from F. bizarre, strange, capricious. 'It originally meant valiant, intrepid; then angry, headlong; lastly strange, capricious; Brachet. - Span. bizarro, valiant, gallant, high-spirited. In Mahn's Webster, the word is said to be 'of Basque-Iberian origin.' It is clearly not Latin. ¶ Does this explain the name Pizarro? It would seem so.

BLAB, to tell tales. (Scand.) Often a sb.; Milton has: 'avoided as a blab; Sams. Agon. 495; but also blabbing; Comus, 138. M. E. blabbe, a tell-tale; see Prompt. Parv. p. 37. The verb more often occurs in early authors in the frequentative form blabber, M. E. blaberen; see Prompt. Parv. p. 37. 'I blaber, as a chylde dothe or [ere] he can speke;' Palsgrave.—Dan. blabbre, to babble, to gabble; an Old Norse form blabbra is cited by Rietz. + Swed. dial. bladdra, blaffra, to prattle; Rietz. + G. plappern, to blab, babble, prate. + Gael. blabaran, a stammerer, stutterer; blabhdach, babbling, garrulous; plabair, a babbler. Partly an imitative word, like babble; cf. Gaelic plab, a soft noise, as of a body falling into water; prov. Eng. plop, the same. Cf. also Du. plof, a puff, the sound of a prov. Eng. plop, the same. Ct. also Du. plop, a pun, the sound of a puff. There is probably a relation, not only to Du. blaffen, to yelp, E. blubber, to cry, and bluff, rude, but to the remarkable set of European words discussed by Curtius, i. 374, 375. Cf. Gk. φλύος, φλύαρος, idle talk, φλύας, a chatterer; φλήταρος, idle talk. All 'with the common primary notion of bubbling over;' Curtius. See Bleb, Blob.

BLACK, swarthy, dark. (E.) M. E. blak, Chaucer, C. T. 2132. A. S. blac, black, Grein, i. 124. + Icel. blakkr, used of the colour of wolves. + Dan. black, sb., ink. + Swed. blück, ink; blücka, to smear with ink; Swed. dial. blaga, to smear with smut (Rietz). Cf. Du. blaken, to burn, scorch; Du. blakeren, to scorch; G. blaken, to burn with much smoke; blakig, blakerig, burning, smoky. ¶ Origin obscure; not the same word as bleak, which has a different vowel. The O. H. G. pláhan (M. H. G. bläjen, G. blähen) not only meant 'to blow,' but 'to melt in a forge-fire.' The G. blaken can be expressed in F. by 'fore.' I comme the blow that the section that of blow with in E. by 'flare.' It seems probable that the root is that of blow, with the sense of flaring, smoking, causing smuts. See Blow (1). Der. black, sb.; black-ly, black-ish, black-ness, black-en; also blackamoor (spelt blackmoor in Beaum. and Fletcher, Mons. Thomas, v. 2), black-ball, black-berry, black-bird, black-cock, black-friar, black-guard,

'They are taken for no better than rakehells, or the devil's blacke guarde; 'Stanihurst, Descr. of Ireland. 'A lamentable case, that the devil's black guard should be God's soldiers; Fuller, Holy War, bk. i. c. 12. 'Close unto the front of the chariot marcheth all the sort of weavers and embroiderers; next unto whom goeth the black guard and kitchenry; Holland, Ammianus, p. 12. 'A lousy Slave, that within this twenty years rode with the black guard in the Duke's carriage, 'mongst spits and dripping-pans;' Webster, The White Devil. See Trench's Select Glossary.

BLADDER, a vesicle in animals. (E.) M.E. bladder, Chaucer, C.T. 12367.—A. S. blader, a blaster; Orosius, i. 7. Iccl. bladera, a bladder,

a watery swelling. + Swed bläddra, a bubble, blister, bladder. + Dan. blære, a bladder, blister. + Du. blaar, a bladder, blister; cf. Du blaas, a bladder, bubble, lit. a thing blown, from blazen, to blow. + O. H. G. plátrá, plátará, a bladder. B. Formed, with suffix -(a), from A. S. blád (base blad-), a blast, a blowing; cf. Lat. flatus, a breath. - A. S. bláwan, to blow. + Lat. flare, to blow. See Blow. Der. bladder-y. BLADE, a leaf; flat part of a sword. (E.) M.E. blade (of a sword), Chaucer, Prol. 620.—A.S. blad, a leaf; Grein, i. 125. + Icel. blad, a leaf. + Swed., Dan., and Du. blad, a leaf, blade. + O. H. G. plat, G. blatt.

Fick refers it to a root bla, to blow, Lat. flare, iii. 219; it is rather connected with E. blow in the sense 'to bloom, blossom, Lat. florere; but the ultimate root is probably the same; see Curtius, i. 374, where these words are carefully discussed. See Blow (2).

BLAIN, a pustule. (E.) M. E. blein, bleyn; Prompt. Parv. p. 39;
Wyclif, Job, ii. 7.—A. S. blegen, a boil, pustule; Liber Medicinalis, foll. 147, 177; quoted in Wanley's Catalogue, pp. 304, 305. + Du. blein. + Dan. blegn, a blain, pimple. B. The form blegen is formed (by suffix -en, diminutival) from the stem blag-, a variation of blaw-, seen in A. S. blawan, to blow. It means 'that which is blown up,' a blister. The word bladder is formed similarly and from the same root. See Bladder, and Blow (1).

BLAME, to censure. (F.,-Gk.) M. E. blame, Chaucer, C. T. Group E, 1. 76; blamen, Ancren Riwle, p. 64.—O.F. blamer, to blame.—Lat. blasphemare, used in the sense to blame by Gregory of Tours (Brachet). - Gk. βλασφημείν, to speak ill. Blame is a doublet of blaspheme; see Blaspheme. Der. blam-able, blam-abl-y, blam-

able-ness; blame, sb.; blame-less, blame-less-ly, blame-less-ness.
BLANCH (1), v., to whiten. (F.) Sir T. Elyot has blanched, whitened; Castle of Helth, bk. ii. c. 14; and see Prompt Parv. From M.E. blanche, white, Gower, C.A. iii. 9. - F. blanc, white. See Blank. BLANCH (2), v., to blench. (E.) Sometimes used for blench. See Blench.

BLAND, gentle, mild, affable. (L.) [The M. E. verb blanden, to flatter (Shoreham's Poems, p. 59), is obsolete; we now use blandish.] The adj. bland is in Milton, P. L. v. 5; taken rather from Lat. directly than from F., which only used the verb; see Cotgrave. - Lat. blandus, caressing, agreeable, pleasing. B. Bopp compares Lat. blandus, perhaps for mlandus, with Skt. mridu, soft, mild, gentle, E. mild, Gk. µειλίχιο, mild; and perhaps rightly; see Benfey, s. v. mridu, and Curtius, i. 411. See Mild. Der. bland-ly, bland-ness; also blandish, q. v.

BLANDISH, to flatter. (F., -L.) In rather early use. M. E. blandisen, to flatter; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, bk. ii. pr. 1, 1, 749. O. F. blandir, to flatter, pres. part. blandis-ant (whence the sb. blandissement). - Lat. blandiri, to caress. - Lat. blandus, gentle. See Bland. Der. blandish-ment.

BLANK, void; orig. pale. (F., -O. H. G.) Milton has 'the blane moon;' P. L. x. 656.-F. blane, white.-O. H. G. blanch, planch, shining. B. Evidently formed from an O. H. G. blinchen*, plinchen*, to shine; preserved in mod. G. blinken, to shine; cf. O. H. G. blichen, to shine; where the long i is due to loss of n. + Gk. φλέγεν, to shine.-

BHARG, to shine. See Bleak, and Blink. Der. blankness: also blanch a x and blinket a x

blank-ness; also blanch, q. v.; and blank-et, q. v.

BLANKET, a coarse woollen cover. (F.,-G.) Originally of a white colour. M. E. blanket, Life of Beket, ed. W. II. Black,

a white colour. M. E. blanket, Life of Beket, ed. W. II. Black, l. 1167; and see Prompt. Parv. p. 38.—O. F. blanket (F. blanchet), formed by adding the dimin. suffix et to F. blanc, white.—O. H. G. blanch, planch, white. See Blank. Der. blanketing.

BLARE, to roar, make a loud noise. (E.) Generally used of a trumpet; 'the trumpet blared;' or, 'the trumpet's blare'. [Cf. M. H. G. bleren, to cry aloud, shriek; G. plaren, to roar.] By the usual substitution of r for s, the M. E. blaren (spelt bloren in Prompt. Parv.) stands for an older blasen, which is used by Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, iii. 711: 'With his blake clarioun He gan to blasen out a soun As lowde as beloweth wynde in helle.' Cf. O. Du. blaser, a trumpeter; Oudemans. See further under Blaze (2).

black-ball, black-berry, black-bird, black-friar, black-guard, q. v., black-ing, black-lead, q. v.

BLACKGUARD, a term of reproach. (Hybrid; E. and F.)

From black and guard, q. v. A name given to scullions, turnspits, and the lowest kitchen menials, from the dirty work done by them; and especially used, in derision, of servants attendant on the devil.

BLAGFHEME, to speak injuriously. (Gk.) Shak. has blasheme, Meas. for Meas. i. 4. 38. M. E. blasfemen; Wyclif, Mark, ii. 7.—Lat. blasphemare.—Gk. βλασφημέν, to speak ill of.—Gk. βλασφημόν, adj., evil-speaking. B. The first syllable is generally supposed to be for βλαψι-, from βλάψιs, damage; the latter syllables

are due to φήμη, speech, from φημί, I say. Blaspheme is a doublet of blame. See Blame and Fame. Der. blasphem-y (M. E. blasphemie, Ancren Riwle, p. 198; a F. form of Lat. blasphemia, from Gk. Blas-

φημία); blasphem-er, blasphem-ous, blasphem-ous-ly **BLAST**, a blowing. (E.) M. E. blast, Chaucer, Troilus, ed.

Tyrwhitt, ii. 1387; King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 2571.—A. S. blæst, a blowing, Grein, i. 126; (distinct from the allied blæst, a blaze, a flame.)+ Icel. blústr, a breath. B. Formed from an A. S. blæsan*, which does not appear; but cf. Icel. blúsa, to blow, Du. blazen, G. blasen, Goth. blesan (only in the comp. uf-blesan, to puff up). A simpler form of the verb appears in A.S. blawan, to blow. See Blow (1),

and see Blaze (2). Der. blast, vb.

BLATANT, noisy, roaring. (E.) Best known from Spenser's blatant beast; F. Q. vi. 12 (heading). It merely means bleating; the suffix -ant is a fanciful imitation of the pres. part. suffix in French; blatand would have been a better form, where the -and would have served for the Northern Eng. form of the same participle. Wyclif has bletende for bleating, a Midland form; Tobit, ii. 20. See Bleat.

BLAZE (1), a flame; to flame. (E.) M. E. blase, a flame, P. Plowman, B. xvii. 212; blasen, to blaze, id. B. xvii. 232. - A. S. blæse, a flame; in comp. bell-blæse, a bright light, Grein, i. 77. + Icel. blys, a torch. + Dan. blus, a torch; a blaze. B. From the root of blow. Fick, iii. 219. See Blow (1), and cf. Blast, from the same root. B. From the root of blow;

BLAZE (2), to spread far and wide; to proclaim. (E.) 'Began to blaze abroad the matter; Mark, i. 45. M. E. blaze, used by Chaucer to express the loud sounding of a trumpet; IIo. of Fame, iii. 711 (see extract under Blare).—A. S. blasan, to blow (an unauthorised form, given by Lye). + Icel. blasa, to blow, to blow a trumpet, to sound an alarm. + Swed. blasa, to blow, to sound. + Dan. blüse, to blow a trumpet. + Du. blazen, to blow, to blow a trumpet. + Goth. blesan *, in comp. uf-blesan, to puff up. From the same root as Blow; Fick, iii. 220. See also Blare, and Blazon; also Blast, from the same root.

BLAZON (1), a proclamation; to proclaim. (E.) blason, a proclamation, Hamlet, i. 5. 21; a trumpeting forth, Sonnet 106; also, to trumpet forth, to praise, Romeo, ii. 6. 21. This word is a corruption of blaze, in the sense of to blaze abroad, to proclaim. The final n is due (1) to M. E. blasen, to trumpet forth, where the n is the sign of the infinitive mood; and (2) to confusion with blazon in the purely heraldic sense; see below.

¶ Much trouble has been taken to unravel the etymology, but it is really very simple. Blazon, to proclaim, M. E. blasen, is from an A.S. or Scand. source, see Blaze (2); whilst the heraldic word is French, but from a German source, the German word being cognate with the English. Hence

the confusion matters but little, the root being exactly the same.

BLAZON (2), to pourtray armorial bearings; an heraldic term. (F., = G.) M. E. blason, blasoun, a shield; Gawain and Grene Knight, l. 828. = F. blason, 'a coat of arms; in the 11th century a buckler, a shield; then a shield with a coat of arms of a knight painted on it; lastly, towards the fifteenth century, the coats of arms themselves; Brachet (who gives it as of unknown origin). β. Burguy remarks, however, that the Provençal blezo had at an early period the sense of glory, fame; just as the Span. blason means honour, glory, as well as blazonry; cf. Span. blasonar, to blazon; also, to boast, brag of.

y. We thus connect F. blason with the sense of glory, and fame; and just as Lat. fama is from fari, to speak, it is easy to see that blason took its rise from the M. H. G. blásen, to blow; cf. O. H. G. blásá, a trumpet. See Blazon (1). 8. Notice O. Du. blaser, a trumpeter; blaseen, a trumpet, also, a blazon; blazoenen, to proclaim. So also 'blasyn, or dyscry armys, describo;' and 'blasynge of armys, descriptio;' Prompt. Parv. p. 38. Shields probably bore distinctive marks of some kind or other at a

wery early period. Der. blazon-ry.

BLEABERRY, a bilberry; see Bilberry.

BLEACH, v., to whiten. (E.) Originally, to become pale, turn BLEACH, v., to whiten. (E.) Originally, to become pale, turn white. M. E. blakien, to grow pale, Layamon, 19799. — A. S. blácian, to grow pale, Grein, i. 124. + Icel. bleikja, to bleach, whiten. + Dan. blege. + Swed. bleka. + Du. bleeken. + G. bleichen. From the adj. bleak, wan, pale. See Bleak. Der. bleach-er, bleach-er-y, bleach-ing. BLEAK (1), pale, exposed. (E.) M. E. bleyke, 'pallidus;' Prompt. Parv. p. 39; bleike, Havelok, 470. — A. S. blée, calso bláe, shining, Grein, vol. i. pp. 124, 125. + O. Sax. blék, shining, pale (Heliand). + Icel. bleikr, pale, wan. + Du. bleg, pale. + Swed. blek, pale, wan. + Du. bleg, pale. + Swed. blek, pale, wan. + Du. blesk, pale. + O. H. G. pleih, pale; G. bleich. B. The original verb appears in A. S. blican, to shine. + O. H. G. blichen, to shine. + Gk. φλέγειν, to burn, shine. + Skt. bhráj, to shine. See Curtius, i. 231; Benfey's Skt. Dict. From ✔ BHARG, shine. See Curtius, i. 231; Benfey's Skt. Dict. From & BHARG, to shine; Fick, i. 152. Der. bleak, sb., see below; bleach, q. v.

BLEAK (2), a kind of fish. (E.) Spelt bleek about A. D. 1613; Eng. Garner, ed. Arber, i. 157. Named from its bleak or pale colour. See above.

BLEAR ONE'S EYE, to deceive. (Scand.) a. This is closely

connected with blear-eyed. Shak. has 'bleared thine eye' = dimmed thine eye, deceived; Tam. Shrew, v. I. 120. So too in Chaucer, and in P. Plowman, B. prol. 74. B. The sense of blear here is simply to 'blur,' to 'dim;' cf. Swed. dial. blirrā fojr augu, to quiver before the eyes, said of a haze caused by the heat of summer (Rietz), which is closely connected with Swed dial blire. Swed. elies to blink which is closely connected with Swed. dial. blira, Swed. plire, to blink with the eyes. Cf. Bavarian plerr, a mist before the eyes; Schmeller, ii. 461. See Blear-eyed and Blur.

BLEAR-EYEID, dim-sighted. (Scand.) M. E. 'blereyed, lippus;' Prompt. Parv. p. 30; blereighed, P. Plowman, B. xvii. 324.—Dan. pliroiet, blear-eyed, blinking; from plire, also blire, to blink. O. Swed. blire, plire, Swed. plire, to blink; Swed. dial. blura, to blink, to close the eyes partially, like a near-sighted person. O. Swed. blire, to twinkle, is probably from the same root as blink. See Blink.

B. Cf. O.H.G. prehan, with sense of Lat. lippus, weak-sighted, dim-sighted. This last form is closely connected with O. H. G. prehen, brehen, to twinkle, shine suddenly, glance; [cf. E. blink with G. blinken, to shine, and the various uses of E. glance;]

from the same & BHARG, to shine; see Fick, iii. 206.

BLEAT, to make a noise like a sheep. (E.) M.E. bleten, used also of a kid; Wyclif, Tobit, ii. 20. - A. S. blatan, to bleat, said of a sheep, Ælfric's Gram. xxiv. 9. + Du. blaten, to bleat. + O. H. G. plazan, to bleat. + Lat. balare, to bleat. + Gk. βληχάομαι, I bleat; βληχή, a bleating; on which Curtius remarks, 'the root is in the syllable bla, softened into bala, lengthened by different consonants;' i. 362.—

**Malland Bolleria (B.) a small bubble or blister. (E.) a. We also find the form blob, in the same sense. Rich quotes blebs from More, Song of the Soul, conclusion. Jamieson gives: 'Brukis, bylis, blobbis, and blisteris;' qu. from Roul's Curs. Gl. Compl. p. 330. The more usual form is blubber, M. E. blober; 'blober upon water, bouteillis,' Palsgrave. 'Blobure, blobyr, burbulium, Prompt. Parv. p. 40. 'At his mouth a blubber stood of fome' [foam]; Test. of Creseide, by R. Henrysoun, l. 192. β. By comparing blobber, or blubber, with bladder, having the same meaning, we see the probability that they are formed from the same root, and signify 'that which is blown up;' from the root of blow. See Bladder, and Blow; also Blubber, Blab, Blob.

BLEED, to lose blood. (E.) M. E. blede, P. Plowman, B. xix. 103. - A. S. blédan, to bleed (Grein). - A.S. blód, blood. See Blood. The change of vowel is regular; the A.S. $\ell = 0$, the mutation of

6. Cf. feet, geese, from foot, goose; also deem from doom.

BLEMISH, a stain; to stain. (F., - Scand.) M. E. blemisshen;

Prompt. Parv. 'I blemysshe, I hynder or hurte the beautye of a person;' Palsgrave. - O. F. blesmir, blemir, pres. part. blemis-ant, to wound, soil, stain; with suffix -ish, as usual in E. verbs from F. verbs in -ir. - O. F. blesme, bleme, wan, pale. - Icel. blaman, the livid colour of a wound. - Icel. blar, livid, blueish; cognate with E. blue. The orig. sense is to render livid, to beat black and blue. See Blue.

BLENCH, to shrink from, start from, flinch. (E.) spelt blanch in old authors; though a different word from blanch, to whiten.] M. E. blenche, to turn aside, P. Plowman, B. v. 589.—
A. S. blencan, to deceive; Grein, i. 127. + Icel. blekkja (for blenkja), to impose upon.

B. A causal form of blink; thus to blench meant originally to 'make to blink,' to impose upon; but it was often confused with blink, as if it meant to wink, and hence to flinch. See

¶ Cf. drench, the causal of drink. Blink.

BLEND, to mix together. (E.) M. E. blenden, Towneley Mys-ELEMAD, to mix together. (2.) M. E. stenden, Towneley Mysteries, p. 225; pp. blent, Sir Gawain and the Grene Knight, 1. 1609.

—A. S. blandan, Grein, i. 124. + Icel. blanda, to mix. + Swed. blanda. + Dan. blande. + Goth. blandan sik, to mix oneself with, communicate with. + O. H. G. plantan, blantan, to mix. β. The stem is bland-: see Fick, iii. 221. γ. The A. S. blendan means to make blind, Grein, i. 127; this is a secondary use of the same word, presented that the secondary of the same word, the same word, the secondary of the same word, the secondary of the same word, the same word, the secondary of the same word, the secondary of the same word, the same word, the same word, the secondary of the same word, the sa meaning (1) to mix, confuse, (2) to blind. See Blind.

meaning (1) to mix, contuse, (2) to stata. See Blitta.

BLESS, to make blithe or happy. (E.) M. E. blesse, blisse, Chaucer, C. T. Group E. 553, 1240; also blesseizen, Layamon, 32157.

A. S. bletsian, to bless, Grein, i. 127. The causal form of A. S. blissian, to rejoice. — A. S. blit, blithe. See Blithe, Bliss.

The Icel. blessa, to bless, was borrowed from English. The t in blessas is due to the \u00f6 in bli\u00f6. The order of formation is as follows, viz. bli\u00f6; hence blid-sian, Grein, i. 130 (afterwards blissian, by assimilation); and hence bled-sian (afterwards blessian, afterwards blessian). Der. blessing, bless-ed, bless-ed-ness.

BLIGHT, to blast; mildew. (E.) The history of the word is very obscure; as a verb, blight occurs in The Spectator, no. 457. Cotgrave has: 'Brulure, blight, brant-com (an herb).' \$\beta\$. The word has not been traced, and can only be guessed at. Perhaps it is shortened from the A. S. blicettan, to shine, glitter, for which references may be found in Lye. This is a secondary verb, formed from A. S. blican, to shine, glitter; cognate with Icel. blika, blikja, to gleam,

and with M. H. G. blicken, to gleam, also to grow pale. All that is in my mouth than Would bloke a hundred herrings; Beaum. and necessary is to suppose that the A. S. blicettan could have been used in the active sense 'to make pale,' and so to cause to decay, herrings, newly taken out of the chimney; Ben Jonson, Masque of to bleach, to blight. And, in fact, there is an exactly corresponding form in the O. H. G. blecchezen, M. H. G. bliczen, mod. G. blitzen, to lighten, shine as lightning.

y. That this is the right train of thought is made almost sure by the following fact. Corresponding to Icelblika, blikja, prop. an active form, is the passive form blikna, to become pale; whence M. E. blichening, lit. pallor, but used in the sense of blight to translate the Latin rubigo in Palladius on Husbandry, ed. Lodge, bk. i. st. 119, p. 31. 8. This example at least proves that we must regard the A. S. blican as the root of the word; and possibly there may be reference to the effects of lightning, since the same root occurs in the cognate O. H. G. blecchezen, to lighten, Swed. blixt, lightning, Du. bliksem, lightning; cf. Du. blik, the white pellicle on the bark of trees; also Swed. blicka, to lighten. •. Note also A. S. ablicgan, to amaze, Ælfric's Hom. i. 314; ii. 166; from the same root. Thus the word is related to Bloach and Blink.

BLIND, deprived of sight. (E.) 'M. E. blind, blynd, Prompt. Parv. p. 40.—A. S. blind, Grein, i. 128. + Du. blind. + Icel. blindr. + Swed. and Dan. blind. + O.H.G. plint, G. blind. B. The theoretical form is blenda, Fick, iii. 221; from blandan, to blend, mix, confuse; and, secondarily, to make confused, to blind. See Blend. Not to be confused with blink, from a different root. Der. blind-fold. BLINDFOLD, to make blind, (E.) From M. E. verb blind-folden, Tyndale's tr. of Lu. xxii. 64. This M. E. blindfolden is a cor-ruption of blindfelden, to blindfold, used by Palsgrave; and, again, blindfelden (with excrescent d) is for an earlier form blindfellen, Ancren Riwle, p. 106. - A. S. blind, blind; and fyllan, to fell, to strike. Thus it means, 'to strike blind.'

it means, 'to strike blind.' **BLINK**, to wink, glance; a glance. (E.) Shak. has 'a blinking idiot;' M. of Ven. ii. 9. 94; also 'to blink (look) through;' Mid. Nt. Dr. v. 178. M. E. blenke, commonly 'to shine;' Gawain and the Grene Knight, ed. Morris, 799, 2315. A Low German word, preserved in Du. blinken, to shine. + Dan. blinke, to twinkle. + Swed. blinka, to twinkle. B. The A. S. has only blican, to twinkle (Grein, 1. 129), where the n is dropped; but blincan may easily have been preserved dialectally. So also O.H.G. blichen, to shine.—4/BHARK, preserved dialectally. So also O.H.G. blichen, to shine. — BHARK, to shine. See Bleak.

BLISS, happiness. (E.) M. E. blis, Chaucer, C. T. Group B, 33.

- A. S. blis, bliss (Grein); a contraction from A. S. blids or blibs, happiness, Grein, i. 130. - A.S. blive, happy. See Blithe, Bless.

Der. bliss-ful, bliss-ful-ly, bliss-ful-ness.

BLISTER, a little bladder on the skin. (E.) The Flower and The Leaf, wrongly ascribed to Chaucer, 1. 408. Not found in A.S., but Kilian gives the O. Du. bluyster, a blister. Cf. Icel. blastr, the blast of a trumpet, the blowing of a bellows; also, a swelling, mortification (in a medical sense). The Swedish bläster means a pair of bellows. B. Blister is, practically, a diminutive of blast in the sense of a swelling or blowing up; cf. Swed. blasa, a bladder, a blister. The root appears in Du. blazen, Icel. blása, Swed. blasa, to blow. C. The word bladder is formed, much in the same way, from the same ultimate root. See Blast, Bladder, Blow. Der. blister, verb.

BLITHE, adj., happy. (E.) M. E. blithe, Chaucer, Prol. 846; Havelok, 651.—A.S. blit, blite, sweet, happy; Grein, i. 130. + Icel. blior. + O. Saxon blioi, bright (said of the sky), glad, happy. + Goth. bleiths, merciful, kind. + O. H. G. blioi, glad. B. The signification 'bright' in the Heliand suggests a connection with A. S. blican, to shine. The long i before o is almost a sure sign of loss of n; this gives blin-th, equally suggesting a connection with the same A.S. blican, which certainly stands for blin-can. See Blink, Der. blithe-

by, blithe-ness, blithe-some, blithe-some-ness.

BLOAT, to swell. (Scand.) Not in early authors. The history of the word is obscure. 'The bloat king' in Hamlet, iii. 4. 182, is a conjectural reading; if right, it means 'effeminate' rather than bloated. We find 'bloat him up with praise' in the Prol. to Dryden's Circe, 1. 25; but it is not certain that the word is correctly used. However, bloated is now taken to mean 'puffed out,' 'swollen,' perhaps owing to a fancied connection with blow, which can hardly be right. B. The word is rather connected with the Icel. bloina, to become soft, to lose courage; blautr, soft, effeminate, imbecile; cf. Swed. blöt, soft, pulpy; also Swed. blöta, to steep, macerate, sop; Dan. blöd, soft, mellow. [These words are not to be confused with Du. bloot, naked, G. bloss.] The Swedish also has the phrases lägga i blöt, to lay in a sop, to soak; blötna, to soften, melt, relent; blötfisk, a soaked fish. The last is connected with E. bloater. See Bloater. y. The root is better seen in the Lat. fluidus, fluid, moist; from fluere, to flow; cf. Gk. φλίσεν, to swell, overflow. See Curtius, i. 375; Fick, iii. 220. See Fluid.

Augurs, 17th speech. Nares gives an etymology, but it is worth-less. There can hardly be a doubt that Mr. Wedgwood's suggestion is correct. He compares Swed. blöt-fisk, soaked fish, from blöta, to soak, steep. Cf. also Icel. blautr fiskr, firesh fish, as opposed to hardr fiskr, hard, or dried fish; whereon Mr. Vigfusson notes that the Swedish usage is different, blö fish meaning 'soaked fish.' Thus a bloater is a cured fish, a prepared fish. The change from 'soaking' to curing by smoke caused a confusion in the use of the word. See Bloat. BLOB, a bubble (Levins); see Bleb.

BLOCK, a large piece of wood. (C.) M. E. blok, Legends of the Holy Rood, ed. Morris, p. 141, l. 314. - W. ploc, a block; Gael. ploc, a round mass, large clod, bludgeon with a large head, block, stump of a tree; Irish ploc, a plug, bung (blocan, a little block); cf. Ir. blogh, a fragment, O. Irish blog, a fragment. Allied to E. break, as shewn in Curtius, i, 159. See Break. The word is Celtic, because the Irish gives the etymology. But it is widely spread; we find Du. blok, Dan. blok, Swed. block, O. H. G. bloch, Russ. plakha, plashka. Der. block-ade, block-house, block-head, block-tim. See Plug. BLOND, fair of complexion. (F.) A late word. Not in Johnson. Blonde-lace is a fine kind of silken lace, of light colour; a blonde is a beautiful girl of light complexion. - F. 'blond, m., blonde, f., light yellow, straw-coloured, flaxen; also, in hawkes or stags, bright tawney, or deer-coloured; Cot. Origin unknown.

B. Referred by Diez to Icel. blandinh, mixed; cf. A.S. blonden-feax, hair of mingled colour, gray-haired; or else to Icel. blautr, soft, weak, faint. Both results are unsatisfactory; the latter is absurd. γ . Perhaps it is, after all, a mere variation of F. blanc, from O. H. G. blanch, white. Even if not, it is probable that confusion with F. blanc has

influenced the sense of the word. BLOOD, gore. (E.) M. E. blod, blood, Chaucer, C. T. 1548. A. S. blod (Grein). + Du. bloed. + Icel. blod. + Swed. blod. + Goth. bloth. + O. H. G. pluot, ploot. - A. S. blowan, to blow, bloom, flourish (quite a distinct word from blow, to breathe, puff, though the words to bleathe, pain, though the words are related); cf. Lat. florere, to flourish; see Curtius, i. 375. See Blow (2). ¶ Blood seems to have been taken as the symbol of blooming, flourishing life. Der. blood-hound, blood-shed, blood-stone, blood-y, blood-i-ly, blood-i-ness; also bleed, q. v.

BLOOM, a flower, blossom. (Scand.) M. E. blome, Havelok, 63;

but not found in A. S. - Icel. blom, blomi, a blossom, flower. + Swed. blomma. + Dan. blomme. + O. Saxon blomo (Heliand). + Du. bloem. + O. H. G. plomá, and bluomo. + Goth. bloma, a flower. + Lat. flos, a flower. Cf. also Gk. ἐκφλαίνειν, to spout forth; from Gk. • ΦΛΑ; see Curtius on these words, i. 375. The E. form of the root is blow; see Blow (2).

¶ The truly E. word is blossom, q. v.

BLOSSOM, a bud, small flower. (E.) M. E. blosme, blossum;

Prompt. Parv. p. 41. But the older form is blostme, Owl and Nightingale, 437; so that a t has been dropped. - A. S. blústma [misprinted bóstma], Grein, i. 131. + Du. bloesem, a blossom. + M. H. G. bluost, blust, a blossom. B. Formed, by adding the suffixes -st and -ma, to the root blo- in A.S. blowan, to flourish, bloom. \P When the suffix -ma alone is added, we have the Icel. blomi, E. bloom. When the suffix -st alone is added, we have the M. H. G. bluost, blust, formed from blo-, to flourish, just as blast is formed from blá-, to blow. See Blow, to flourish; and see Bloom.

BLOT (1), a spot, to spot. (Scand.) M. E. blot, blotte, sb., blotten, vb. 'Blotte vppon a boke, oblitum: Blottyn bokys, oblitero;' Prompt. Parv. p. 41.-Icel. blettr, a spot, stain (stem blat-). + Dan. plet, a spot, stain, speck; plette, to spot, to stain; 'Dan. dial. blat, blatte, a small portion of anything wet, blatte, to fall down;' Wedgwood. [Cf. Swed. plotter, a scrawl; plottra, to scribble. Perhaps connected with G. platschen, to splash; platsch, a splash; platze, a splash, a crash; platz (interjection), crack! bounce!] B. Fick cites M. H. G. blatzen, G. platzen, to fall down with vehemence; from stem blat-; iii. 221. And the stem blat- curiously reappears in the Gk. έφλαδον, I tore with a noise, παφλάζειν, to foam, bluster, from the \$\sqrt{\phi}\text{A}\Delta\$, an extension of \$\sqrt{\phi}\text{A}\Delta\$, seen in \$\epsilon\phi\text{A}\ellipsi\varphi\ellipsi extension of ΦΑΑ, seen in *impλairety*, to spout forth. See these roots discussed in Curtius, i. 375. The original sense of the root is 'to spout forth,' 'bubble out.'

BLOT (2), at backgammon (Scand.) A blot at backgammon is an exposed piece. It is obviously, as Mr. Wedgwood well points out, the Dan. blot, bare, naked; cf. the phrase give sig blot, to lay oneself open, to commit or expose oneself. + Swed. blott, naked; blotta, to lay oneself open. + Du. bloot, naked; blootstellen, to expose.

3. These words, remarks Mr. Vigfusson in his Icel. Dict. s. v. blautr, were borrowed from German bloss, naked, bare, which can hardly be admitted; the difference in the last letter shews that the words are Fick, iii. 220. See Fluid.

Cognate merely. γ. All of them are connected with the Icel. blautr, soft, moist; cf. Lat. fluidus, fluid. See Bloat.

BLOTCH, a dark spot, a pustule. (E.) The sense 'pustule' 'a bluff,' from Cook's Voyages, bk. iv. c. 6.

B. Origin uncertain; seems due to confusion with botch. The orig. form is the verb. To but perhaps Dutch. Cf. O. Du. blaf, flat, broad; blaffaert, one having blotch = to blatch or black, i.e. to blacken; formed from black as bleach a flat broad face; also, a boaster, a libertine; Oudemans. And is formed from bleak. 'Smutted and blatched;' Harmar, tr. of Beza's Sermons, p. 195 (R.) See blacchepot, a blacking-pot, and blakien, to blacken, in Mätzner; and cf. Wiltshire black, sooty; Akerman's Wilts. Gloss.

BLOUSE, a loose outer garment. (F.) Modern. - F. blouse, a smock-frock. - O. F. bliaus, bliauz, properly the plural of bliaut, bliate (mod. F. blaude), a vestment worn over others, made of silk, and often embroidered with gold, worn by both sexes (Burguy). This is the same word, though now used in a humbler sense, and with the pl. form mistaken for the singular. The Low Lat. form is blialdus; see Ducange. The M. H. G. forms are blialt, bliant, bliant. Origin unknown.

The suggestion (by Mahn) that it is of Eastern origin, deserves attention; since many names of stuffs and articles of dress are certainly Oriental. Cf. Pers. balyúd, a plain garment, balyar, an elegant garment; Rich. Dict., p. 289. **BLOW** (1), to puff. (E.) M. E. blowen; in Northern writers,

blaw; very common; Chaucer, Prol. 567. - A. S. blawan, Grein. + G. blähen, to puff up, to swell. + Lat. flare; cf. Gk. stem φλα-, seen in ἐκφλαίνω, I spout forth; Curtius, i. 374.— βΗΙΔ, to blow; Fick, i. 703. ¶ The number of connected words in various languages i. 703. ¶ The number of connected words in random is large. In English we have bladder, blain, blast, blaze (to proclaim), blazon, blare (of a trumpet), bleb, blister, blubber, &c.; and perhaps bleat, blot, bloat; also flatulent, inflate. And it is closely connected

with the word following. **BLOW** (2), to bloom, flourish as a flower. (E.) M. E. blowe, Rob. of Glouc. ed. Hearne, p. 352, l. 13. - A. S. blówan, to bloom, Grein, i. 131. + Du. bloeijen, to bloom. + O.H.G. pluon (G. blühen). Cf. Lat. florere, Fick, iii. 222; thus flourish is co-radicate with blow. See Bloom, Blossom, Blood. From the same source are flourish, flour, flower.

BLOW (3), a stroke, hit. (E.) M. E. blowe; blowe on the cheek, joues; blowe with ones fyst, soufflet; Palsgrave. The A. S. form does not appear; but we find O. Du. blouwen, to strike, Kilian; and Du. blouwen, to dress flax. The O. Du. word is native and genuine, as the strong pt. t. blau, i.e. struck, occurs in a quotation given by Oudemans. + G. bläuen, to beat with a beetle; (bläuel, a beetle;) M. H. G. bluen, bliuwen, O. H. G. bliwan, pliuwan, to beat. + Goth. bliggwan, to beat. + Lat. fligere, to beat down; flagellum, a scourge. Cf. also Gk. θλίβειν, to crush; Curtius, ii. 89. -

BILLAGH, to strike, Fick, iii. 703. From the same root, blue, q.v.; also afflict, inflict, flagellate, flog

BLUBBER, a bubble; fat; swollen; to weep. (E.) The various senses are all connected by considering the verb to blow, to puff, as the root; cf. bladder. Thus (1) blubber, M. E. blober, a bubble, is an extension of bleb or blob, a blister; see extracts s. v. bleb. (2) The fat of the whale consists of bladder-like cells filled with oil. (3) A blubber-lipped person is one with swollen lips, like a person in the act of blowing; also spelt blobber-lipped, and in the Digby Mysteries, p. or blowing; also speir bloboer-tipped, and in the Digby Mysteries, p. 107, blabyrlypped; so that it was probably more or less confused with blabber, q. v. (4) To blubber, to weep, is M. E. blober. Palsgrave has: 'I blober, I wepe, je pleure.' But the older meaning is to bubble, as in: 'The borne [bourn] blubred therinne, as it boylled had;' Gawain and the Green Knight, l. 2174. See Curtius, on the stems φλοι, φλα; i. 374, 375. See Bleb, Bladder, Blow (1).

BLUDGEON, a thick cudgel. (Celtic?) Rarely used; but given blowers. Picticarry, 14 these poweriter history, and the stempelous.

in Johnson's Dictionary. It has no written history, and the etymology is a guess, but can hardly be far wrong. - Irish blocan, a little block; marked by O'Reilly as a vulgar word. + Gael. plocan, a wooden hammer, a beetle, mallet, &c.; a dimin. of ploc, explained by Macleod and Dewar as 'any round mass; a large clod; a club or bludgeon with a round or large head; ... a block of wood.' Cf. W. plocyn, dimin. of ploc, a block.

B. That is to say, bludgeon is a derivative of block, a stumpy piece of wood. See Block.

B. That is to say, bludgeon is a derivative of block, a stumpy piece of wood. See Block.

BLUE, a colour. (E.; or rather, Scand.) The old sense is 'livid.'

M. E. blo; livid, P. Plowman, B. iii. 97; bloo, 'lividus;' Prompt.

Parv. – Icel. blár, livid, leaden-coloured. + Swed. blå. + Dan. blaa.

+ O. H. G. pláo, blue (G. blau).

¶ The connection with Lat.

flause or fuluus is very doubtful. Nor can we prove a connection with Icel. bly, G. blei, lead. B. It is usual to cite A. S. bleo, blue; but it would be difficult to prove this word's existence. We once find A. S. bla-hewen, i. e. blue-hued, Levit. viii. 7; but the word is so scarce in A.S. that it was probably borrowed from Old Danish.

Mr. Wedgwood quotes from Kilian the phrases 'blaf aensight, facise plana et ampla; blaf van voorhooft, fronto,' i. e. having a broad forehead.

y. If the O. Du. blaffaert, having a flat broad face, is the same word as when it has the sense of 'boaster,' we can tell the root. The mod. Du. blaffer, a boaster, signifies literally a barker, yelper, noisy fellow; from blaffen, to bark, to yelp; E. blabber. This seems to be one of the numerous words connected with E. blow, to puff, blow, to blossom, and blabber, to chatter, discussed by Curtius, i. 374. The primary sense was probably 'inflated;' then 'broad;' as applied to the face, 'puffy;' as applied to manners, 'noisy' (see blubber); as applied to a headland, 'broad,' or 'bold.'

BLUNDER, to flounder about, to err. (Scand.) M. E. blondren,

to pore over a thing, as in 'we blondren euer and pouren in the fyr, Chaucer, C. T. 12598. 'I blonder, je perturbe;' Palsgrave's F. Dict. B. Formed, with frequentative suffix -ren (for -eren), from Icel. blunda, to doze, slumber; so that it means 'to keep dozing,' to be sleepy and stupid. Cf. Swed. blunda, to shut the eyes; Dan. blunde, to nap. doze, slumber. We find also Icel. blundr, Dan. and Swed. blund, a doze, a nap. y. A derivative from blind, the more remote source being blend. See Blind, Blend.

BLUNDERBUSS, a short gun. (Dutch.) Used by Pope, Dunciad, iii. 150. A singular corruption of Du. donderbus, a blunderbuss; which should rather have been turned into thunderbuss. - Du. donder, thunder; and bus, a gun, orig. a box, a gun-barrel. + G. donnerbüchse, a blunderbuss; from donner, thunder, and büchse, a box, gun-barrel, gun. Thus it means 'thunder-box;' see Thunder, and Box.

BLUNT, not sharp. (Scand.) M. E. blunt (of edge), Prompt. Parv. p. 41; 'blont, nat sharpe;' Palsgrave's F. Dict. Allied to blunder, and from the same root, viz. Icel. blunda, to doze; so that the orig. sense is 'sleepy, dull.' It is also nearly allied to blind, from which it differs in sense but slightly, when applied to the understanding. More remotely allied to blend, to mix, confuse. See Blunder, Blind, Blend. Der. blunt-ly, blunt-ness. ¶ The M. E. blunt, cited by Mr. Wedgwood with the sense of 'naked, bare, is clearly allied to Swed. blott, naked, G. bloss, naked, as suggested by him. But I take it to be quite a different word; see blauta, weak,

yielding, in Fick, iii. 220; and see Blot (2).

BLUR, to stain; a stain. (Scand.) Shak, has both sb. and verb;
Lucrece, 222, 522. Levins has both: 'A blirre, deceptio;' and 'to blirre, fallere.' Palsgrave has: '1 bleare, I begyle by dissimulacyon.' Thus blur is nothing but another form of blear, to dim, as seen in blear-eyed, and still more clearly in the phr. Blear one's eye, q.v. **\(\beta\)**. The M. E. bleren sometimes means to 'dim.' 'The teris.. blaknet with blering all hir ble quite '= the tears spoilt with blurring all her complexion wholly; Destruction of Troy, ed. Panton and Don-

aldson, 9132. This is also of Scand. origin, as shewn s. v. blear. **BLURT**, to utter rashly. (E.) Shak. has blurt at, to deride, Per. iv. 3. 34. We commonly say 'to blurt out,' to utter suddenly and inconsiderately. The Scot. form is blirt, meaning 'to make a noise inconsiderately. in weeping, esp. in the phr. to blirt and greet, i. e. to burst out crying; Jamieson. This shews that it is a mere extension of blare, to make a loud noise. See Bloryyn or wepyn, or bleren, ploro, fleo, in Prompt. Parv. p. 40. The orig. sense of blurt is to blow violently. B. Blurt is formed from blore or blare, just as blast is formed from A. S. blasan, to blow. Blurt is, moreover, from the same root as blast, and little else than a doublet of it. See Blare, to roar; and see Bluster.

BLUSH, to grow red in the face. (E.) M. E. bluschen, blusshen, to glow; 'blusshit the sun,' the sun shone out; Destruction of Troy, ed. Panton and Donaldson, l. 4665.—A. S. blysgan, only found in deriv. sb. ablysgung, explained by Lat. 'pudor,' shame; Lye's A. S. Dict. Formed, by the addition of -g (cf. tal-k from tell), from the A. S. blysan, only found in the comp. áblysian (less correctly áblisian), used Dan. blusse, to blaze, flame, burn in the face. + Swed. blossa, to blaze.

B. All these are verbs formed from a sb., viz. A. S. blyse or blys, in comp. bdl-blys, a fire-blaze (whence blysige, a torch). + Du. blos, a blush. + Dan. blus, a blaze, a torch. + Swed. bloss, a torch. Evidently from the root of blaze. See Blaze.

BLUSTER, to blow noisily: to swagger. (Scand.) Shak. has

scarce in A. S. that it was probably borrowed from Old Danish. In the Scandinavian languages it is very common; the North. Eng. blast is clearly a Scand. form. See Bleaberry. The original sense was 'the colour due to a blow;' see Blow (3). Cf. the phr. 'to beat black and blue.' Der. blu-ish, blue-bell, blue-bottle.

BLUSTER, to down do washer, Lucrece, 115. It is a further extension of blurt or blast, words which have been shewn (s.v. blur!) to be, practically, doublets. \(\beta\). Perhaps it is best to consider black and blue.' Der. blu-ish, blue-bell, blue-bottle.

BLUSTER, to down does in the phrase it is best of weather, Lucrece, 115. It is a further extension of blurt or blast, words which have been shewn (s.v. blur!) to be, practically, doublets. \(\beta\). Perhaps it is best to consider bluster as an extended form (expressing iteration) of blast, with the vowel influenced by Scandinavian pronunciation. The Icel. \(d\) is sounded like E. ow in cow; the Swed. \(d\) like E. \(a\) in fall; and both and the phrase 'a bluff point,' i. e. a steep headland, now shortened to

blast: blastrsamr, windy; Swed. blast, wind, tempestuous weather; For fettered, conceiving it to be confined in bandha, the bondage of bldsig, stormy. See Blast.

BOA, a large snake. (L.) A term borrowed from Latin. The pl. box occurs in Pliny, Nat. Hist. viii. 14, where it means serpents of immense size. Prob. allied to Lat. bos, in allusion to the size of the animal. B. The Skt. gavaya (allied to Lat. bos) not only means a kind of ox, but is also the name of a monkey. The form of boa answers to Skt. gava (=go-a), which is substituted for go, a bull, at the begin-The form of boa answers

BOAR, an animal. (E.) M. E. bore, boor, P. Plowman, B. xi. 333.

A. S. bár, Ælfric's Glossary, Nomina Ferarum. + Du. beer. + O. H. G. pér, M. H. G. bér, a boar. + Russ. borob'.

Probably allied to bear, in the orig. sense of 'wild animal.' Cf. O. H. G. pero,

M. H. G. bero, a bear; also written per, ber. See Bear. BOARD, a table, a plank. (E.) M. E. bord, a table, Chaucer, C. T. Group E. 3. - A. S. bord, a board, the side of a ship, a shield (Grein). + Du. bord, board, shelf. + Icel. bord, plank, side of a ship, margin. + Goth. -baurd, in comp. fotu-baurd, foot-board, footstoot. + O. H. G. porto, rim, edge (G. bord). Perhaps from & BHAR, to carry, Fick, iii. 203. See Bear. ¶ In the phrases 'star-board,' 'lar-board,' over board,' and perhaps in 'on board,' the sense of 'side of a ship' is intended; but it is merely a different use of the same word; and not derived from F. bord. On the contrary, the F. bord is Low German or Scandinavian. Some see a connection with adj. broad, because the G. brett means 'a board, plank.' But the word board is Celtic also; spelt bord in Gaelic, Irish, Welsh, and Cornish; and broad is not. Der. board, to live at table; board-ing-house, board-

ine-school; also board-ing, a covering of boards.

BOAST, a vaunt. (C.) M. E. bost, vain-glory; Will. of Palerne, cd. Skeat, 1141. — W. bost, a bragging. + Irish and Gael. bosd, a boast, vain-glory. + Corn. bost, a boast, bragging. Der. boast, verb, q. v. BOAST, v. to vaunt. (C.) M. E. boste, P. Plowman, B. ii. 80. - W. bostio, bostiau, to brag. + Gael. bosd, to boast. + Corn. bostye, to boast, brag. See above. Der. boast-er, boast-ful, boast-ful-ly, boast-

ful-ness, boast-ing, boast-ing-ly.

BOAT, a small ship, (E.) M. E. boot, Wyclif, Mark, iv. I.— A. S. bát, Grein, p. 76. + Icel. bátr. + Swed. bát. + Du. boot. + Russ. bot. + W. bad. + Gael. báta, a boat. B. Cf. Gael. bata, a staff, a cudgel; Irish bata, a stick, a pole, or branch; bat, bata, a stick, stafi, bat. The original boat was a stem of a tree; and the word may be connected with bat. **Der.** boat-swain; where swain is A.S. swán, a lad, Grein, ii. 500, with the vowel á altered to ai by confusion with Icel. sveinn, a lad.

BOB, to jerk about, to knock. (C.?) Sometimes assumed to be onomatopoetic. It may be an old British word, imperfectly preserved. Cf. Gael. bog, to bob, move, agitate; Irish bogaim, I wag, shake, toss; Gael. boc, a blow, a box, a stroke, deceit, fraud. this view bob stands for an older form bog. Cf. buffet, box. See Bog. ¶ 'A bob of cheris,' i. e. a cluster of cherries, Towneley Mysteries, p. 118, may be explained from Gael. babag, a cluster; which cf. with Gael. bagaid, a cluster, W. bagad, bagwy, a cluster, bunch.

BOBBIN, a wooden pin on which thread is wound; round tape.

(F.) Holland has 'spindles or bobins;' Plutarch, p. 994. - F. 'bobine, a quil for a spinning wheele; also, a skane or hanke of gold, or silver thread; Cot. Origin unknown, according to Brachet; but probably Celtic; cf. Irish and Gael. baban, a tassel, fringe, short pieces of thread; Gael. babag, a tassel, fringe, cluster. See Bob.

BODE, to foreshew, announce. (E.) M. E. bode, Gower, C. A. i. 153; bodien, Layamon, 23200. - A. S. bodian, to announce, Grein, i. 131.—A. S. bod, a message, Grein; cf. boda, a messenger, id. Cf. Icel. boda, to announce; bod, a bid, offer. Clearly connected with A. S. beódan, biódan, to command, bid. See Bid (2).

BODICE, stays for women. (E.) Bodice is a corruption of bodies, like pence for pennies; it was orig. used as a pl. Hence, in Johnson's Life of Pope: 'he was invested in bodice made of stiff canvass' (R.) And Mr. Wegdwood quotes, from Sherwood's Dictionary (appended to Cotgrave, edd. 1632, 1660): 'A woman's bodies, or a pair of bodies; corset, corpset.' See Body.

BODKIN, orig. a small dagger. (C.) M. E. boydekin (trisyllable),

a dagger; Chaucer, C. T. Group B, 3892, 3897.—W. bidogyn, bidogyn, a dagger, poniard; dimin. of bidog, a dagger; cf. W. pid, a tapering point. + Gael. biodag, a dagger; cf. Gael. biod, a pointed top. + Irish bidog, a dagger, dirk.

BODY, that which confines the soul. (E.) M. E. bodi, Owl and Nightingale, 73; Layamon, 4908.—A. S. bod-ig, body. + Gael. bodh-ig, body. + O. H. G. pot-ach. + Skt. bandha, the body; also, bondage, a tie, fetter.— & BHADH, to bind; Fick, i. 155.

The suffixes -ig, -ach, -ach are diminutive. See Leaves from a Wordhunter's Notebook, by A. S. Palmer, who, in a note at p. 4, quotes from Colebrooke's Essays, vol. i. p. 431, to the effect that 'the Md-héswaras, a sect of the Hindus, term the living soul pass, i. e, fastened

sense.' Der. bodi-ly, bodi-less.

BOG, a piece of soft ground; a quagmire. (C.) 'A great bog or marish;' North's Plutarch, p. 480.—Irish bogach, a morass; lit. soft-ish; -ach being the adjectival termination, so that bogach is formed from bog, soft, tender, penetrable; cf. Irish bogaighim (stem bog-), I soften, make mellow; also Irish bogaim (stem bog-), I move, agitate, wag, shake, toss, stir. + Gael. bogan, a quagmire; cf. Gael. bog, soft, moist, tender, damp; bog, v., to steep, soften; also, to bob, move, agitate.

[Diefenbach refers these to the same root as bow, to bend; i. 301.

BOGGLE, to start aside, swerve for fear. (C.?) Shak. has it, All's Well, v. 3. 232. Origin unknown; but there is a presumption that it is connected with Prov. Eng. boggle, a ghost, Scotch bogle, a spectre; from the notion of scaring or terrifying, and then, passively, of being scared. Cf. W. bwg, a goblin; bwgwl, a threat; bwgwl, to scare; bygylu, to threaten; bygylus, intimidating, scaring. Cf. bug in bug-bear. Cf. Skt. bhuj, to bend; Lat. fuga, flight; and E. bow. See Bug (1).

BOIL (1), v., to bubble up. (F., -L.) M. E. boile, boilen; also boyle, buyle, to break forth or boil, Exod. xvi. 20, Hab. iii. 16; Wyclif's Bible (Glossary). - O. F. boillir, to boil. - Lat. bullire, to bubble.—Lat. bulla, a bubble. (The Icel. bulla, to boil, is modern, and a borrowed word.) Cf. Gk. βομβυλίε, a bubble; Lith. bumbuls, a bubble; Curtius, i. 362. Der. boil-er.

M. E. bile, byle, buile, P. Plow-BOIL (2), a small tumour. (E.) man, B. xx. 83. – A. S. býl (Bosworth); or perhaps it should rather be býle. + Du. bule (Oudemans); Du. buil. + Icel. búla, a blain, blister. + Dan. byld. + O. H. G. biule (G. beule). The orig. sense is 'a swelling;' from the root of bulge. Cf. Irish bolg, belly, also a pimple. See Bulge, and see Bole, Bolled, Bag.

pimple. See Bulge, and see Bole, Bolled, Bag.

BOISTEROUS, wild, unruly, rough. (C.) Shak, has boisterous, frequently. But it is a corrupted form. M. E. boistous, Chaucer, C. T. 17160; also bosstous = rudis; Prompt. Parv. p. 42. It can hardly be other than the W. busstus, brutal, ferocious; an adj., formed, with the W. suffix -us, from busst, wildness, ferocity. The suggested connection, in Wedgwood, with M. E. boost, a noise, is neither necessary nor probable; neither is it to be confused with boast.

BOLD. daring. (E.) M. E. bold, bald: P. Plowman, A. iv. 04:

BOLD, daring. (E.) M. E. bold, bald; P. Plowman, A. iv. 94; B. iv. 107. – A. S. beald, bald, Grein, i. 101. + Icel. ballr. + O. Du. bald (Oudemans); whence Du. bout. + Goth. balths*, bold, in deriv. adv. balthaba, boldly. + O. H. G. pald. Fick gives a supposed Teutonic baltha; iii. 209. Der. bold-ly, bold-ness; also bawd, q. v. BOLE, the stem of a tree. (Scand.) M. E. bole, Allit. Poems, ed.

Morris, B. 622. - Icel. bolr, bulr, the trunk of a tree. + Swed. bdl, a trunk, body; also, a bowl. + Dan. bul, trunk, stump, log. No doubt so named from its round shape. See Bowl, Ball, Boil (2),

Bolled, Bulge.

Bolled, Bulge.

In the A. V.; Exod. ix. 31. Pp.

Bolled, P. Plowman, A. v. 99; and in the sb. bolling, swelling, P. Plowman, A. vi. 218, B. vii. 204. Another form of the pp. is bolned, whence the various readings bolnip, bolnyth, for bollep, in the first passage. - Dan. bulne, to swell; pp. bullen, swollen. + Icel. bólgnaðr, swollen, pp. of bólgja, to swell; also bilginn, swollen, pp. of a lost verb. + Swed. bulna, to swell. Cf. Du. bol, puffed, swollen, convex. From the same root as bulge. See Bulge.

BOLSTER, a sort of pillow. (E.) M. E. bolster, Prompt. Parv. p. 43. - A. S. bolster, Grein. + Icel. bolstr. + O. H. G. polstar (Stratmann, E. Müller). In Dutch, bolster is both a pillow, and a shell or a. The suffix may be compared with that in hol-ster; see it discussed in Koch, Engl. Grammatik, iii. 46. B. Named from its round shape; cf. A.S. bella in the compounds heafod-bolla, a skull (lit. a head-ball), prot-bolla, the throat-boll, or ball in the throat. See Ball, and Bolled.

BOLT, a stout pin, of iron, &c.; an arrow. (E.) M. E. bolt, a straight rod, Chaucer, C. T. 3264. — A. S. bolt (?), only recorded in the sense of catapult, for throwing bolts or arrows. + O. Du. bolt, a bolt for shooting, a kind of arrow (Oudemans); whence Du. bout, a bolt, in all senses. + O. H. G. polz-; whence G. bolzen, a bolt. [If not actually E. the word is, at any rate, O. L. G.] Probably named, like a bolster, from its roundfiess. See Bolster, Ball, Bole.

BOLT, BOULT, to sift meal. (F., -L., -Gk.) Shak. has bolt, Winter's Tale, iv. 4. 375; also bolter, a sieve, 1 Henry IV, iii. 3. 81. Palsgrave has: 'I boulte meale in a boulter, Ie bulte.' -O. F. bulten (Palsgrave); bluter, to boult meal (Cotgrave); mod. F. bluter. B. In transgrave); ouner, to bount mean (congrave), more still earlier French, we find buleter, a corruption of bureter; cf. Ital. buratello, a bolter; see proofs in Burguy and Brachet. Bureter means to sift through coarse cloth. O. F. bure (F. bure), coarse woollen cloth. - Low Lat. burra, coarse woollen cloth (of a red brown colour); see bure in Brachet. - Lat. burrus, Gk. zuppos, reddish. - Gk. Thus bolt is co-radicate with fire, q. v. wûρ, fire.

BOMB, a shell for cannon. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. In older writers, it is called a bumbard or bombard. See Bombard. - F. bombe, a bomb. - Lat. bombus, a humming noise. -GK, βόμβος, a humming or buzzing noise; perhaps onomatopoetic. See Boom, vb. (Brachet marks F. bombs with 'origin unknown.') BOMBARD, to attack with bombs. (F.) 'To Bombard or Bomb, to shoot bombs into a place;' also 'Bombard, a kind of great gun;' Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. In older authors, it is a sb., meaning a cannon or great gun; and, jocularly, a large drinking vessel; see Shak. Temp. ii. 2. 21.—F. bombarde, 'a bumbard, or murthering viscos'.' Cot.—F. bomba a bomb. with suffix, and discussed in Koch. piece; Cot. - F. bombe, a bomb; with suffix -ard, discussed in Koch, Engl. Grammatik, iii. pt. i. 107. See Bomb. ¶ Cf. M. E. bombard, a trumpet; Gower, C. A. iii. 358. Der. bombard-ment, bombard-ier, q. v. BOMBARDIER. (F.) Cotgrave has: 'Bombardier, a bumbardier, or gunner that useth to discharge murthering peeces; and,

more generally, any gunner. See Bombard.
BOMBAST, originally, cotton-wadding. (Ital.?-Gk.) bast, the cotton-plant growing in Asia; also, a sort of cotton or fustian; also, affected language; 'Kersey's Dict. Diez quotes a Milanese form bombás, which comes nearest to the English. - Ital. bambagio, cotton. - Low Lat. bombax, cotton; a corruption of Lat. bombyx. - Gk. βόμβυξ, silk, cotton. ¶ Probably Eastern; cf. Pers. bandash, carded cotton; bandak, cotton cleansed of the seed; Rich-

ardson's Pers. Dict. p. 292. Der. bombast-ic; and see below.

BOMBAZINE, BOMBASINE, a fabric, of silk and worsted.

(F.,-L.,-Gk.) Borrowed from F. bombasin, which Cotgrave explains by 'the stuffe bumbazine, or any kind of stuffe that's made of cotton, or of cotton and linnen.'-Low Lat. bombacynus, made of the stuff called 'bombax.'-Low Lat. bombax, cotton; a corruption of Lat. bomby, a silk-worm, silk, fine cotton; which again is borrowed from Gk. βόμβυξ, a silk-worm, silk, cotton. See above.

BOND, a tie. (E.) In Chaucer, C. T. 3096, where it rimes with hond = hand. A mere variation of band; just as Chaucer has londe, honde, for land, hand. See Band. Der. bond-ed, bonds-man; but

perhaps not bond-man, nor bond-age; see Bondage.

BONDAGE, servitude. (F., -Scand.) M. E. bondage, servitude, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 71. -O. F. bondage, explained by Roquesort as 'vilaine tenue,' i. e. a tenure of a lower character = Low Lat. bondagium, a kind of tenure, as in 'de toto tenemento, quod de ipso tenet in bondagio; Monast. Anglic. 2 par. fol. 609 a, qu. in Blount's Nomo-lexicon. A holder under this tenure was called a bondman, or in earlier times bonde, A. S. bonda, which merely meant a boor, a householder. B. That the word bondage has been connected from very early times with the word bond, and the verb to bind is certain; hence its sinister sense of 'servitude.' C. It is equally certain; nence its sinister sense of servitude. C. It is equally certain that this etymology is wholly false, the A. S. bonda having been borrowed from Icel. bóndi, a husbandman, a short form of búandi, a tiller of the soil; from Icel. búa, to till. See **Boor**. **BONE**, a part of the skeleton. (E.) M. E. boon, Chaucer, Prol. 546.—A. S. bán, Grein. + Du. been. + Icel. bein. + Swed. ben. + Dan. been. + O. H. G. pein, peini. Fick suggests a connection with

Icel. beinn, straight; iii. 197. Der. bon-y; perhaps bon-fire, q. v. BONFIRE, a fire to celebrate festivals, &c. (E.) Fabyan (continued) has: 'they sang Te Deum, and made bonefires;' Queene Marie, an. 1555. Several other quotations in R. shew the same spelling. B. The origin is somewhat uncertain. Skinner suggested F. bon, or Lat. bonus!! Wedgwood suggests (1) Dan. bann, a beacon, which can hardly be an old word, as the fuller form, Icel. bákn, is a borrowed word; (2) W. ban, lofty; cf. W. banffagl, a bonfire, blaze; which does not answer to the spelling bonefire; (3) a fire of buns, i.e. dry stalks (prov. Eng.). γ . The Lowland Scotch is banefire, in Acts of James VI (Jamieson). The M. E. bone means (1) a bone, (2) a boon; but the Scotch bane means a bone only. This makes it bone-fire, as being the only form that agrees with the evidence; and this explanation leaves the whole word native English, instead of making it a clumsy hybrid. ¶ After writing the above, I noted the following passage. The English nuns at Lisbon do pretend that they have both the arms of Thomas Becket; and yet Pope Paul the Third . . . pitifully complains of the cruelty of K. Hen. 8 for causing all the bones of Becket to be burnt, and the ashes scattered in the winds; . . . and how his arms should escape that bone-fire is very strange; The Romish Horseleech, 1674, p. 82. This gives the clue; the reference is to the burning of saints relics in the time

of Henry VIII. The word appears to be no older than his reign.

BONITO, a kind of tunny. (Span.,—Arab.) In Sir T. Herbert's

Travels, ed. 1665, p. 41.—Span. bonito.—Arab. baynis, a bonito;
Rich. Dict. p. 312.

BONNET, a cap. (F.,—Low L.,—Hindee?) 'Lynnen bonnettes

wpon their heades; Bible, 1551, Ezek. xliv. 18; and so in A. V.—

F. bonnet, a cap; Cot. [Brachet says it was originally the name of r. commer, a cap; Cot. [Brachet says it was originally the name of a staff; there were robes de bonnet; the phrase chapel de bonnet [cap leg.]—O. H. G. buten, putin, G. butte, butte, a tub, cognate with A. S.

of stuff] is several times found; this was abridged into un bonnet. Cf. E. 'a beaver' for 'a beaver hat.'] - Low Lat. bonneta, the name of a stuff, mentioned A.D. 1300. Origin unknown. Perhaps Hindee; of A stud, included woollen cloth, broad cloth; Rich. Arab. Dict., p. 290. BONNY, handsome, fair; blithe. (F., -L.) Shak. has blithe and bonny; Much Ado, ii. 3. 69; also, 'the bonny beast;' 2 Hen. VI, v. 2. 12. Levins has: 'Bonye, scitus, facetus,' 102. 32. A comparison of the word with such others as bellibone, bonibell, bonnilasse

(all in Spenser, Shep. Kal. August), shews at once that it is a corruption of F. bonne, fair, fem. of bon, good. - Lat. bonus, good. Der. bonni-ly. See Bounty.

BONZE, a Japanese priest. (Port., - Japanese.) Spelt bonzee in Sir T. Herbert's Travels, pp. 393, 394.—Port. bonzo, a bonze.— Japan. busso, a pious man; according to Mahn's Webster.

BOOBY, a stupid fellow. (Span., -L.) In Beaum. and Fletcher, Hum. Lieutenant, iii. 7. 9. In Sir T. Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665, p. 11, we find: 'At which time some boobyes pearcht upon the yardarm of our ship, and suffered our men to take them, an animal so very simple as becomes a proverb.' [The F. boubie, in the Supplement to the Dict. de l'Academie, is only used of the bird, and may have been borrowed from English. The name probably arose among the Spanish sailors.] - Span. bobo, a blockhead, dolt; a word in very common use, with numerous derivatives, such as bobon, a great blockhead, bobote, a simpleton, &c.; cf. Port. bobo, a mimic, buffoon. [Related to F. baube, stuttering (Cotgrave), and to O. F. bobu, cited by Littre (s. v. bobe), the latter of which points back to Lat. balbutire, to stammer, just as baube does to balbus.]—Lat. balbus, stammering, lisping, inarticulate. [Cf. Span. bobear, to talk foolishly, bobada, silly speech.] + Gk. βάρ-Bapos, lit. inarticulate. See Barbarous.

BOOK, a volume; a written composition. (E.) M. E. book, Chaucer, C. T. Group, B. 190. + A. S. bóc, Grein, i. 134. + Du. book. + Icel. bok. + Swed. bok. + Dan. bog. + O. H. G. buah, M. H. G. buoch, G. buch. B. A peculiar use of A. S. bóc, a beech-tree (Grein, i. 134); because the original books were written on pieces of beechen board. The Icel. bókstafr properly meant 'a beech-twig,' but afterwards 'a letter.' So, in German, we have O. H. G. puachi, póhhá, M. H. G. buoche, a beech-tree, as compared with O. H. G. buah, poah, M. H. G. buoch, a book. The mod. G. forms are buche, beech, buch, a book. Cf. Goth. boka, a letter. See Beech. Der.

book-ish, book-keeping, book-case, book-worm.

BOOM (1), v, to hum, buzz. (E.) M. E. bommen, to hum. 'I bomme as a bombyll [i. e. bumble-bee] dothe or any flyc;' Palsgrave. Not recorded in A.S., but yet O. Low G.; cf. Du. bommen, to give out a hollow sound, to sound like an empty barrel. The O. Du. bommen meant 'to sound a drum or tabor;' and O. Du. bom meant 'a tabor;' Oudemans; with which compare the A.S. byme, a trumpet. Closely allied to bump, to make a noise like a bittern, which is the Welsh form; see Bump (2). ¶ That the word begins with b both in O. Low G. and in Latin (which has the form bombus, a humming), is due to the fact that it is imitative. See Bomb.

BOOM (2), a beam or pole. (Dutch.) Boom occurs in North's Examen (R.) – Du. boom, a beam, pole, tree. + E. beam. See **Beam**.

Many of our sca-terms are 1)utch. Der. jib-boom, spanker-boom.

BOON, a petition, favour. (Scand.) M. E. bone, boone, Chaucer, C. T. 2271.—Icel. bún, a petition. + Dan. and Swed. būn, a petition. + A.S. bén, a petition. [Note that the vowel shews the word to be Scandinavian in form, not A.S.] B. Fick gives a supposed Teutonic form bona, which he connects with the root ban, appearing in our E. ban; iii. 201. This seems more likely than to connect it with the verb bid, in the sense of 'to ask,' with which it has but the initial letter in common. See Ban. C. The sense of 'favour' is somewhat late, and points to a confusion with F. bon, Lat. bonus, good. the phrase 'a boon companion,' the word is wholly the F. bon.

BOOR, a peasant, tiller of the soil. (Dutch.) In Beaum. and Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, iii. 1.— Du. boer (pronounced boor), a peasant, lit. 'a tiller of the soil;' see the quotations in R., esp. the quotation from Sir W. Temple.—Du. bonwen, to till. [In Mid. Eng. the term is very rare, but it is found, spelt beuir, in Reliquiæ Antiquæ, i. 187; and it forms a part of the word neigh-bour, shewing that it was once an English word as well as a Dutch one. Cf. A. S. gebúr (rare, but found in the Laws of Ine, § 6), a tiller of the soil.] + A. S. búan, to till, cultivate. + O. H. G. púwan, to cultivate. B. The original sense is rather 'to dwell,' and the word is closely related t the word be. From & BHU, to be; Fick, i. 161; Benfey, s. v. bhú See Be. Der. boor-ish, boor-ish-ly, boor-ish-ness.

BOOT (1), a covering for the leg and foot. (F.,=O. H. G.) Chaucer has botes, Prol. 203, 275.=O. F. botte, botte, meaning (1) a sort of barrel, i. e. a butt, and (2) a boot. [In Eng. the word is even extended to mean the luggage-box of a coach. The old boots were

bytta, a bottle, whence M. E. bitte, a bottle, pitcher, now superseded by butt (from the O. F. boute). See Butt (2). ¶ The connection of boot and butt with bottle is sometimes asserted, but it is not clear that G. bütte = Gk. βοῦτιε. See Bottle (1).

BOOT (2), advantage, profit. (E.) Chiefly preserved in the adj. bootless, profitless. M.E. bote, boote, common in early authors; the phr. to bote is in Langtoft, p. 163, &c. — A. S. bót, Grein, i. 135; whence A. S. bótan, to amend, help. + Du. boete, penitence; boeten, to mend, kindle, atone for. + Icel. bót, bati, advantage, cure; bæta, to mend, improve. + Dan. bod, amendment; böde, to mend. + Swed. bot, remedy, cure; böta, to fine, mulct. + Goth. bóta, profit; bótjan, to profit. + O. H. G. proza, buoza, G. busse, atonement; G. büssen, to atone for. (In all these the sb. is older than the verb.) From the root of Better, q. v. Der. bootless, boot-less-ly, boot-less-ness. ¶ The phrase to boot means 'in addition,' lit. 'for an advantage;' it is not a verb, as Bailey oddly supposes; and, in fact, the allied verb takes the form to beet, still used in Scotland in the sense of 'to mend a fire' (A. S. bétan, to help, to kindle).

the sense of 'to mend a fire' (A. S. bétan, to help, to kindle). **BOOTH**, a slight building. (Scand.) M. E. bothe, in comp. tolbothe, a toll-house, Wyclif, St. Matt. ix. 9; also bothe, which seems to occur first in the Ormulum, l. 15187.—Icel. búð, a booth, shop. + Swed. bod. + Dan. bod. + Gael. búth, a shop, tent; Irish both, both, a cottage, hut, tent. + W. bwth, a hut, booth, cot. + G. bude, a booth, stall. B. Mr. Wedgwood cites also Bohem. bauda, budka, a hut, a shop, budowati, to build; Polish buda, a booth or shed, budowaé, to build; with the remark that 'in the Slavonic languages, the word signifying "to build" seems a derivative rather than a root. Y. Mr. Vigfusson says that Icel. búð is not derived from búa, to live, to make ready. The solution is easy; all these words are from the BHU,

to be; cf. Skt. bhavana, a house, a place to be in, from bhú, to be. **BOOTY**, prey, spoil. (Scand.) Not in very early use. One of the earliest examples is in Hall's Chron. Henry VIII, an. 14 (R.), where it is spelt botie.— Icel. býti, exchange, barter. + Dan. bytte, exchange, booty, spoil, prey. + Swed. byte, exchange, barter, share or dividend, spoil, pillage. + Du. buit, booty, spoil, prize; buit maken, to get booty, take in war. [The G. beute, booty, is merely borrowed, as shewn by its unaltered form.] B. The word was also taken into F. in the form butin (Cotgrave), and Cotgrave's explanation of butiner as 'to prey, get booty, make spoil of, to bootehale,' clearly shews that the Eng. spelling was affected by confusion with boot, advantage, profit.] \(\tau\). The Icel. byti, exchange, is derived from the verb byta, to divide into portions, divide, deal out, distribute, so that the original sense of booty is 'share.' Remoter origin unknown. **BORAGE**, a plant with rough leaves. (F.) Formerly bourage,

BORAGE, a plant with rough leaves. (F.) Formerly bourage, as in Cotgrave, who gives: 'Bourrocke, Bourracke, bourage.' = F. bourracke. - Low Lat. borraginem, acc. of borrago; a name given to the plant from its roughness(?) - Low Lat. borra, burra, rough hair, whence F. bourre, Ital. borra; the latter meaning 'short wool, goat's hair, cowhair, '&c.; cf. Low Lat. reburrus, rough, rugged. See Burr. Or from (unauthorised) Arab. abū 'araq, a sudorific plant; from abū, a father (hence, endowed with), and 'araq, sweat (Littré, who thinks the Low Lat. borrago to be taken from the F.).

BORAX, biborate of soda; of a whitish colour. (Low L., — Arab., — Pers.) Cotgrave gives borax, borrais, and boras as the French spellings, with the sense 'borax, or green earth; a hard and shining minerall.' Borax is a Low-Latin spelling; Ducange also gives the form boracum. The latter is the more correct form, and taken directly from the Arabic. — Arab. būrāq (better būraq), borax; Rich.

Arab. Dict. p. 295.—Pers. būrah, borax (Vullers).

BORDER, an edge. (F., = O. Low G.) M. E. bordure, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, bk. i. pr. 1, 1. 50.—F. bordure (Cotgrave).—Low Lat. bordura, a margin; formed, with suffix—ura, from O. Low Gord, condition of the sum of the sum

Thus bore is co-radicate with perforate and pharyna. Der. bor-er. BORE (2), to worry, vex. (E.) Merely a metaphorical use of bore, to perforate. Shak has it in the sense, to overreach, trip up: 'at this instant He bores me with some trick;' Hen. VIII, i. I. 128. Cf. 'Baffled and bored;' Beaum. and Fletcher, Span. Curate, iv. 5. BORE (3), a tidal surge in a river. (Scand.) Used by Burke, On

Cf. Bamed and borea; Beaum, and Fletcher, Span. Curate, 14. 5.

BORE (3), a tidal surge in a river. (Scand.) Used by Burke, On a Regicide Peace, letters 3 and 4 (R.). An old prov. E. word, of Scand. origin. — Icel. bára, a billow caused by wind. + Swed. dial. bár, a hill, mound; Rietz. β. Cf. G. empor, O. H. G. in por, upwards; O. H. G. purjan, to lift up. Referred by Fick, iii. 202, to Teutonic bar, to carry, lift. —

BHAR, to bear.

BOREAS, the north wind. (L., -Gk.) In Shak. Troil. i. 3. 38. - Lat. Boreas, the north wind. -Gk. Bopéas, Boββās, the north wind. β. Perhaps it meant, originally, the 'mountain-wind;' cf. Ital. tramontana, mountain-wind. Cf. Gk. δρος, Skt. giri, a mountain; Curtius, i. 434. Der. borea-l.

tius, i. 434. Der. borea-l.

BOROUGH, a town. (E.) M. E. burgh, borgh, P. Plowman, B. vi. 308; also borwe, in the sense 'a place of shelter' (cf. E. burrow), Will. of Paleme, l. 1889; burze, burie, borwe, borewe, Layamon, 2168, 3553, 9888.—A. S. burh, burg, Grein, i. 147; forming byrig in the gen. and dat, sing., whence the modem E. bury. + Du. burg. + Icel. borg, a fort, castle. + Swed. and Dan. borg, a fort, castle. + Goth. baurgs, a town. + O H. G. purue (G. burg), a castle. \$ Forth. baurgs, a town. + O H. G. purue (G. burg), a castle. \$ Forth. bairgan, to hide, preserve, keep. + Lithuanian brukh, to press hard, constrain. + Lat. farcire, to stuff. + Gk. φράσσειν, to shut in, make fast.—Gk. \$ ΦΡΑΚ (= bhrah), according to Curtius, i. 376. Fick (ii. 421) gives \$ BHARGH, to protect. Benfey (p. 635) suggests a connection with Skt. brihant, large. See below; and see Burgess.

BORROW, to receive money on trust. (E.) M. E. borwen, Chaucer, C. T. 4525.—A. S. borgian, to borrow, Matt. v..42 (by usual change of A. S. g to M. E. w); the lit. meaning being 'to give a pledge.'—A. S. borg, a pledge, more frequently spelt borh in the nom. case; common in the A. S. laws. + Du. borg, a pledge, bail, security. + M. H. G. and G. borg, security. (Merely a borrowed word in Icelandic, and perhaps also in Swed. and Danish.) Thus A. S. borgian is a deriv. of borg, which is, itself, clearly a deriv. of A. S. beorgan, to protect secure. See Borough. Der horrower.

is a deriv. of borg, which is, itself, clearly a deriv. of A. S. beorgan, to protect, secure. See Borough. Der. borrow-er.

BOSOM, a part of the body. (E.) M. E. bosom, Chaucer, C. T. 7575.—A. S. būsm, Grein, i. 134. + Dutch boezem. + O. H. G. fuosam; G. busen. β. Grimm (Dict. ii. 483, 494, 563) suggests the root which appears in E. to bow, q. v., as if the orig. sense were 'rounded.'

BOSS, a knob. (F., -O.H.G.) M.E. 'bosse of a bokelere' (buckler); Chaucer, C. T. 3266. - F. bosse, a hump; Prov. bossa; Ital. bozza, a swelling. -O. II. G. bόzo, ρόzo, a bunch, a bundle (of flax); whence was also borrowed Du. bos, a bunch, a bundle β. It seems to be agreed that (just as E. bump means (1) to strike, and (2) a hump, a swelling, with other similar instances) the root of the word is to be found in the O. H. G. bózen, póssen, búzen, to strike, beat; cognate with E. beat. See Beat, and see further under Botch (1).

BOTANY, the science treating of plants. (F., -Gk.) The word is ill-formed, being derived from the F. adj. botanique, a form which appears in Cotgrave, and is explained by 'herball, of, or belonging to herbs, or skill in herbs.' The mod. F. botanique is both adj. and sb. Thus botany is short for 'botanic science.' -Gk. βοταικόε, botanical, adj., formed from βοτάνη, a herb, plant. -Gk. βόσκειν, to feed (stem βο-). The middle voice βόσκομαι, I feed myself, is probably cognate with Lat. uescor, I feed myself, I eat (stem wa-); see Fick, ii. 229. Der. botanic, botanic-al, botanic-al-ly, botan-ist, botan-ise.

BOTCH (1), to patch; a patch. (O. Low G.) Wyclif has bocchyn, to mend, 2 Chron. xxxiv. 10. Borrowed [not like the sb. botch (2), a swelling, through the French, but] directly from the O. Low German. Oudemans gives botsen (mod. Du. botsen), to strike; with its variant butsen, meaning both (1) to strike or beat, and (2) to repair. The notion of repairing in a rough manner follows at once from that of fastening by beating. The root is the same as that of beat. See Boss. and Beat: and see below. Der. botch-er. botch-v.

BOSS, and Beat; and see below. Der. botch-er, botch-y.

BOTCH (2), a swelling. (F., -G.) Used by Milton, 'botches and blains;' P. L. xii. 180. The Prompt. Parv. has: 'Bohche, botche, sore; ulcus.' Here tch is for cch or ch. The spelling bocches is in P. Plowman, B. xx. 83. -O. F. boce, the boss of a buckler, a botch a boil. Cotgrave has boce as another spelling of F. bosse; thus botch is a doublet of boss. See Boss. Oudemans gives butse as O. Du. for a boil, or a swelling, with the excellent example in an old proverb: 'Naar den val de butse' -as is the tumble, so is the botch.

BOTH, two together. (Scand.) Not formed from A. S. bå twå, butu, lit. both two, but borrowed from the Scandinavian; cf. Lowland Scotch baith; spelt babe and bebe in Havelok, 1680, 25,43.— Icel. båbir, adj. pron. dual; neut. bæði, báði. + Swed. båda. + Dan. baade. + O. H. G. pédé (G. beide). + Goth. bajoths, Luke, v. 38. B. The A. S. has only the shorter form bå, both; cognate with Goth. bai, both; cf. bo in Lat. am-bo; -φω in Gk. άμ-φω; and -bha in Skt. u-bha. See Fick, i. 18. O. The Goth. form shews that -th (in bo-th) does not mean two, nor is it easy to explain it. For numerous examples of various forms of the word, see Koch, Engl. Gram. ii. 197.

BOTHER, to harass; an embarrassment. (C.) There is no proof that the word is of any great antiquity in English. The earliest quotation seems to be one from Swift; 'my head you so bother;' Strephon and Flavia (R.). Swift uses pother in the same poem, but rather in the sense of 'constant excitement.'

With every lady in the land | Soft Strephon kept a pother;

One year he languish'd for one hand | And next year for another.'

I am not at all sure that the words are the same; and instead of seeing any connection with Du. bulderen, to rage (Wedgwood), I incline to Garnett's solution (Philolog. Trans. i. 171), where he refers us to Irish buaidhirt, trouble, affliction; buaidhrim, I vex, disturb. Swift may easily have taken the word from the Irish. Cf. Gaelic buaidheart (obsolete), tumult, confusion; buaidheirthe, disturbed, agitated; buireadh, disturbance, distraction; derived from buair, to tempt, allure, provoke, vex, disturb, annoy, distract, madden; Irish buair, to vex, grieve, trouble.

BOTS, BOTTS, small worms found in the intestines of horses. (C.) Shak. has bots, 1 Hen. IV, ii. 1.11. Cf. Gael. botus, a bellyworm; boiteag, a maggot. Bailey has: 'Bouds, maggots in barley.'
BOTTLE (1), a hollow vessel. (F., - Low Lat., - Gk.) M.E. botel; Chaucer, C. T. 7513. - Norm. F. butuille, a bottle (note to Vie de Seint Auban, ed. Atkinson, 1. 677). - Low Lat. buticula, dimin. of butica, a kind of vessel (Brachet).—Gk. βύτιε, βοῦτιε, a flask. Sec Boot (1).

BOTTLE (2), a bundle of hay. (F.,—O. H. G.) M. E. botel,
Chaucer, C. T. 16963.—O. F. botel; cf. 'botelle, botte de foin ou de paille; Roquefort. A dimin. of F. botte, a bundle of hay, &c. - O. H. G. bozo, pozo, a bundle of flax. See Boss.

BOTTOM, the lower part, foundation. (E.) M. E. botym, botum, botun, bottome; also bothom; see Prompt. Parv. p. 45; bothem, Gawain and the Grene Knight, ed. Morris, 1.2145.—A.S. botm, Grein, p. 133.+Du. bodem. + Icel. botn. + Swed. botten. + Dan. bund. + O. H. G. podam (G. boden). + Lat. fundus. + Gk. πυθμήν. + Skt. (Vedic) budhna, depth, ground; Benfey, p. 634; Fick, iii. 214. From
BHUDH, signifying either 'to fathom' (see budh in Benfey), or an extension of BHU, 'to be, to grow,' as if the root is the place of growth (Curtius, i. 327). B. The word appears also in Celtic; cf. Irish bonn, the sole of the foot; Gaelic bonn, sole, foundation, bottom; W. bon, stem, base, stock. Der. bottom-less, bottom-ry. From the same root, fund-ament. BOUDOIR, a small private room, esp. for a lady. (F.) Modern, and mere French. - F. boudoir, lit. a place to sulk in. - F. bouder, to

and mere French.—F. boudoir, it. a place to sulk in.—F. bouder, to sulk. Origin unknown (Brachet).

BOUGH, a branch of a tree. (E.) M. E. bough, Chaucer, C. T. 1982.—A. S. bog, boh, Grein, i. 134. [The sense is peculiar to English; the original sense of A. S. bog was 'an arm;' esp. the 'shoulder of an animal.] + Icel. bogr, the shoulder of an animal. + Dan. boug, bov, the shoulder of a quadruped; also, the bow of a ship. + Swed. bog, shoulder, bow of a ship. + O. H. G. puac, poac (G. bug), the shoulder of an animal; bow of a ship. + Gk. πηχυs, the fore-arm, + Skt. bahu, large. See Curtius i 240. See Bow (A). Skt. bahu, large. See Curtius, i. 240. See Bow (4).
BOUGHT, s., the bight of a rope, &c.; see Bout.

BOULDER, a large round stone. (Scand.) Marked by Jamieson as a Perthshire word; chiefly used in Scotland and the N. of Enga. Mr. Wedgwood says: 'Swed. dial. bullersten, the larger kind of pebbles, in contrast to klappersteen, the small ones. From Swed. bullra, E. dial. bolder, to make a loud noise, to thunder. Klappersteen means 'a stone that claps or rattles.' See his article, which is quite conclusive; and see Rietz. β. But I may add that the excrescent d is due to a Danish pronunciation; cf. Dan. buldre, to roar, to rattle; bulder, crash, uproar, turmoil. (Danish puts ld for U, as in falde, to fall.) The word is related, not to ball, but to bellow.

See Bellow, Bull.

BOUNCE, to jump up quickly. (O. Low G.) M. E. bunsen, bounsen, to strike suddenly, beat; Ancren Riwle, p. 188.—Platt-Deutsch bunsen, to beat, knock, esp. used of knocking at a door; Bremen Wörterbuch, i. 164. + Du. bonzen, to bounce, throw. B. The word is clearly connected with bounce, a blow, bump, used also as an interjection, as in 2 Hen. IV, iii. 2. 304. Cf. Du. bons, a bounce, thump; Swed. dial. bums, immediately (Rictz); G. bumps, bounce, as in bumps ging die Thür = bounce went the door; Icel. bops, bump! imitating the sound of a fall. C. The word is probably imitative, and intended to represent the sound of a blow. See Bump (1).

BOUND (i), to leap. (F.,-L.) Shak. has bound, All's Well, iii. 3. 314.-F. bondir, to bound, rebound, &c.; but orig. to resound, make a loud resounding noise; see Brachet. - Lat. bombitare, to resound, hum, buzz. - Lat. bombus, a humming sound. See Boom (1). BOUND (2), a boundary, limit. (F., - C.) M. E. bounde, Chaucer, C. T. 7922. - O. F. bonne, a limit, boundary, with excrescent d, as in sound from F. son; also sometimes spelt bodne (which see in Burguy). -Low Lat. bodina, bonna, a bound, limit. - O. Bret. boden, a cluster of trees (used as a boundary), a form cited in Webster and by E. Müller (from Heyse); cf. Bret. bonn, a boundary, as in men-bonn, a boundary-stone (where men = stone). . B. The Gael. bonn, a foundation, base, has a remarkable resemblance to this Breton word, and also appears to be a contracted form. This would link bound with At any rate, bound is a doublet of bowrn, a boundary. See Bottom, and Bourn (1). Der. bound, vb., bound-ary, bound-less.

BOUND (3), ready to go. (Scand.) In the particular phrase the ship is bound for Cadiz, the word bound means 'ready to go;' formed, by excrescent d, from M. E. boun, ready to go. 'She was boun to go; 'Chaucer, C. T. 11807. 'The maister schipman made him boune And goth him out;' Gower, C. A. iii. 322. 'Whan he sauh that Roberd . . . to wend was alle bone; Langtoft, p. 99.-Icel. búinn, prepared, ready, pp. of vb. búa, to till, to get ready; from the same root as Boor, q. v.

BOUNDEN, pp., as in 'bounden duty.' (E.) The old pp. of the verb to bind. See Bind.

BOUNTY, goodness, liberality. (F., -L.) Chaucer has bountee, C. T. Group B 1647, E 157, 415. -O. F. bonteit, goodness. - Lat. acc. bonitatem, from nom. bonitas, goodness. - Lat. bonus, good; Old Lat. duonus, good; see Fick, i. 627. Der. bounti-ful, bounti-ful-ness, bounte-ous, bounte-ous-ness.

BOUQUET, a nosegay. (F., - Prov., - Low Lat., - Scand.) Mere French. - F. bouquet, 'a nosegay or posie of flowers;' Cotgrave. - O. F. bousquet, bosquet, properly 'a little wood;' the dimin. of bois, a wood; see Brachet, who quotes from Mme. de Sévigné, who uses bouquet in the old sense. - Provençal bose (O. F. bos), a wood. - Low Lat. boseum, buscum, a wood. See Bush. The lit. sense of 'little

bush' makes good sense still.

BOURD, a jest; to jest; obsolete. (F.) Used by Holinshed, Drayton, &c.; see Nares. M. E. bourde, boorde. 'Boorde, or game, ludus, jocus;' Prompt. Parv. p. 44. The verb is used by Chaucer, C. T. 14193.—O. F. bourde, a game; bourder, to play. Of unknown origin, according to Brachet. B. The difficulty is to decide between two theories. (1) The word may be Celtic; cf. Bret. bourd, a jest, bourda, to jest, forms which look as if borrowed from French; yet we also find Gael. buerte, a gibe, taunt; Gael. burt, buirt, mockery; Irish buirt, a gibe, taunt. (2) On the other hand Burguy takes O. F. bourder to be a contraction of O. F. bohorder, to tourney, joust with lances, hence to amuse oneself; from sb. bohort, behort, a mock tourncy, a play with lances, supposed by Diez to stand for bot-horde, i. e. a beating against the hurdles or barrier of the lists, from O. F. boter, to beat, and horde, a hurdle; words borrowed from M. H. G. and cognate with E. beat and hurdle respectively.

BOURGEON; see Burgeon.

BOURN (1), a boundary, (F.) Well known from Shak. Hamlet, iii. 1. 79; K. Lear, iv. 6. 57.—F. 'borne, a bound, limit, meere, march; the end or furthest compass of a thing;' Cot. Corrupted from O. F. bonne, a bourn, limit, bound, boundary. Thus bourn is a doublet of bound. See Bound (2).

BOURN, BURN (2), a stream. (E.) 'Come o'er the bourn Bessy, to me; 'K. Lear, iii. 6. 67. M.E. bourne, P. Plowman, prol. 1. 8. - A. S. burna, burne, a stream, fountain, Grein, i. 149. + Du. born, a spring. + Icel. brunn, a spring, fountain, well. + Swed. brunn, a well. + Dan. brönd, a well.+Goth. brunna, a spring, well.+O.H.G. prunno (G. brunnen), a spring, well. + Gk. φρέαρ, a well. B. The root is probably A.S. byrnan, to burn, just as the root of the Goth. brunna is the Goth. brinnan, to burn; Curtius, i. 378. The connection is seen at once by the comparison of a bubbling well to boiling water; and is remarkably exemplified in the words well and torrent, q.v. See Burn. BOUSE, BOOSE, BOUZE, BOOZE, to drink deeply.

(Dutch.) Spenser has: 'a bouzing-can' = a drinking vessel; F.Q. i. 4. 22. Cotgrave uses bouse to translate F. boire. - O. Du. busen, buysen, to drink deeply; Oudemans. - O. Du. buize, buyse, a drinkingvessel with two handles (Oudemans); clearly the same word as the modern Du. buis, a tube, pipe, conduit, channel, which cannot be separated from Du. bus, a box, urn, barrel of a gun. The last word (like G. buchse, a box, pot, jar, rifle-barrel, pipe) is equivalent to the E. box, used in a great variety of senses. See Box.

BOUT, properly, a turn, turning, bending. (Scand.) Formerly bought; Milton has bout, L'Allegro, 139; Spenser has bought, F. Q. i. 1. 15; i. 11. 11. Levins has: 'Bought, plica, ambages,' 217. 31. Dan. bugt, a bend, turn; also, a gulf, bay, bight (as a naut. term). + Icel. bugda, a bend, a serpent's coil (the sense in which Spenser uses bought).

3. From Dan. bugne, to bend. + Icel. bjuga*, to bow,

uses bought). p. From Dan. bugne, to bend. The long at 10 bow, bend, a lost verb, of which the pp. boginn, bent, is preserved. + Goth. biugan, to bow, bend. See Bow (1), and Bight.

BOW (1), verb, to bend. (E.) M. E. bugen, buwen, bogen, bowen.

Bown, flecto, curvo; Prompt. Parv. p. 46. Very common. = A. S. bugan, to bend (gen. intransitive), Grein, i. 129. + Du. buigen, to bend (both trans, and intrans.). + Icel. beygja, to make to bend. + Swed. böja, to make to bend. + Dan. böie, to bend (tr. and intr.); bugne, to bend (intr.). + Goth. bingan (tr. and intr.); bugne, to bend (intr.). + Goth. bingan (tr. and intr.). + O. H. G. piocan, G. bengen. + Lat. fugere, to turn to flight, give way. + Gk. \$\phi\text{openyeiv}\$, to flee. + Skt. bhuj, to bend. - \$\sqrt{BHUGH}\$, to bend, to turn aside; Fick, i. 162. Der. bow (of a ship), bow-line, bow-sprit, bow-er (anchor carried at the bow of a ship), bow (a weapon), bow-man, bowyer (= bow-er, bow-maker), bow-string, &c.

BOW (2), a bend. (E.) 'From the bowe [bend] of the ryuer of Mandeville's Travels, p. 126.—O. F. brace, brasse, originally a measure Humber anon to the ryuer of Teyse' [Tees]; Trevisa, tr. of Higden, of five feet, formed by the extended arms; see Cottgrave.—Lat. ii. 87. From the verb above.

BOW (3), a weapon to shoot with. (E.) Chaucer has bowe, Prol. 108. – A. S. boga, Grein, i. 132. + Du. boog. + Icel. bogi. + Swed. bdge. + Dan. bue. + O. H. G. pogo, bogo.

β. From A. S. bugan, to See **Bow** (1).

BOW (4), as a naut. term, the 'bow' of a ship. (Scand.) quotation under Bowline. - Icel. bogr; Dan. bov, Swed. bog. Bough.

Bough. ¶ Not from Bow (1). Der. bow-line, bow-sprit.

BOWEL, intestine. (F., -L.) M. E. bouele, Gower, C. A. ii. 265.

O. F. boel (see boyau in Brachet), or buele. - Lat. botellus, a sausage;

also, intestine; dimin. of botulus, a sausage.

BOWER, an arbour. (E.) M. E. boure, Chaucer, C. T. 3367.—

A.S. bur, a chamber; often, a lady's apartment, Grein, i. 150. + Icel. bur, a chamber; also, a larder, pantry, store-room. + Swed. bur, a cage. + Dan. buur, a cage. + M. H. G. bur, a house, a chamber, a cage (see quotation in E. Müller). B. The Lowland Scotch byre, a cow-house, is merely another spelling and application of the same word; the orig. sense is a dwelling-place, a place to be in. derivation is from A. S. búan, to dwell. See Boor. Der. bower-y

BOWL (1), a round ball of wood for a game. (F,,-L.) The Prompt. Parv. has: 'Bowle, bolus;' p. 46; and again: 'Bowlyn, or pley wythe bowlys, bolo.' The spelling with ow points to the old sound of ou (as in soup), and shews that, in this sense, the word is French. - F. boule, a bowle, to play with; Cot. - Lat. bulla, a bubble, a stud; later, a metal ball affixed to a papal bull, &c. See Bull (2), and Boil (1). Der. bowl, vb.; bowl-er, bowl-ing-green.

BOWL (2), a drinking-vessel. (E.) The spelling has been assimilated to that of Bowl, a ball to play with; but the word is English. M. E. bolle, P. Plowman, B. v. 360; pl. bollen, Layamon, ii. 406.—
A. S. bolla, a bowl; Grein, i. 132. + Icel. bolli, a bowl. + O. H. G. follá, M. H. G. bolle, a bowl.

β. Closely related to E. ball, Icel. böller, a ball, O. H. G. pallá, a ball; and called bowl from its rounded

shape. See Ball. BOWLDER; see Boulder.

BOWLINE, naut. term, a line to keep a sail in a bow, or in a right bend. (E.) 'Hale the boweline!' Pilgrim's Sea Voyage, ed. right bend. (E.) 'Hale the boweline!' Pilgrim's Sea Voyage, ed Furnivall, l. 25. From bow (4) and line; cf. Icel. bóglina, bowline.

BOW-WINDOW, a bowed window. (E.) Discredited in literature, because the Dictionaries never tire of asserting it to be an in-correct form of bay-window, a word used by Shak. Yet it may very well be a distinct word, and not a mere corruption of it. (1) A baywindow is a window forming a recess in the room; see Bay (3). (2) A bow-window is one of semi-circular form. Confusion was inevitable. The etymology is from bow (1), to bend.

BOX (1), the name of a tree. (L.) M. E. box-tree, Chaucer, C. T. 1304.—A.S. box, Cockayne's Leechdoms, iii. 315. (Not a native word.)

- Lat. buxus, a box-tree. + Gk. πύξος, the box-tree. See below. BOX (2), a case to put things in, a chest. (L.) M. E. box, Chaucer, C. T. 4392. - A. S. box; Matt. xxvii. 7. (Not a native word.) -Lat. buxus, buxum, anything made of box-wood. +Gk. πύξιs, a case of box-wood. See Box (1). B. Thus box is co-radicate with pyx, q.v. Hence flow a great many meanings in English; such as (1) a chest; (2) a box at the theatre; (3) a shooting-box; (4) a Christmas box; (5) a seat in the front of a coach (with a box under it formerly); &c. (5) a seat in the front of a coach (with a box mino. Box, or buffet; BOX (3), to fight with fists; a blow. (Scand.) *Box, or buffet; alapa, Prompt. Parv. p. 46; 'many a bloody boxe;' Chaucer, Good alapa, 'Prompt. Parv. p. 46; 'many a bloody boxe;' Chaucer, Good alapa, 'Prompt. Parv. p. 46; 'many a bloody boxe;' Chaucer, Good alapa, 'Prompt. Parv. p. 46; 'many a bloody boxe;' Chaucer, Good alapa, 'Prompt. Parv. p. 46; 'many a bloody boxe;' Chaucer, Good alapa, 'Prompt. Parv. p. 46; 'many a bloody boxe;' Chaucer, Good alapa, 'Prompt. Parv. p. 46; 'many a bloody boxe;' Chaucer, Good alapa, 'Prompt. Parv. p. 46; 'many a bloody boxe;' Chaucer, Good alapa, 'Prompt. Parv. p. 46; 'many a bloody boxe;' Chaucer, Good alapa, 'Prompt. Parv. p. 46; 'many a bloody boxe;' Chaucer, Good alapa, 'Prompt. Parv. p. 46; 'many a bloody boxe;' Chaucer, Good alapa, 'Prompt. Parv. p. 46; 'many a bloody boxe;' Chaucer, Good alapa, 'Prompt. Parv. p. 46; 'many a bloody boxe;' Chaucer, Good alapa, 'Prompt. Parv. p. 46; 'many a bloody boxe;' Chaucer, Good alapa, 'Prompt. Parv. p. 46; 'many a bloody boxe;' Chaucer, Good alapa, 'Prompt. Parv. p. 46; 'many a bloody boxe;' Chaucer, Good alapa, 'Prompt. Parv. p. 46; 'many a bloody boxe;' Chaucer, Good alapa, 'Prompt. Parv. p. 46; 'many a bloody boxe;' Chaucer, Good alapa, 'Prompt. Parv. p. 46; 'many a bloody boxe;' Chaucer, Good alapa, 'Prompt. Parv. p. 46; 'many a bloody boxe;' Chaucer, Good alapa, 'Prompt. Parv. p. 46; 'many a bloody boxe;' Chaucer, Chauc Women, 1384. - Dan. baske, to strike, drub, slap, thwack; bask, a slap, thwack. (For change of sk to x, cf. ask with axe.) + Swed. basa, to whip, flog, beat; bas, a whipping; see basa in Ihre and Rietz. Note also Gael. boc, a blow, a box, a stroke. It is probable that box BOY, a youngster. (O. Low Ger.) M. E. boy, Havelok, 1889; sometimes used in a derogatory sense, like knave. Certainly from an O. Low German source, preserved in East Friesic boi, boy, a boy; Koolman, p. 215. Cf. Du. boef, a knave, a villain; O. Du. boef, a knave. boy, youngling (Oudemans); Icel. boss, a knave, a rogue. + M. H. G. buobe, pube (G. bube). + Lat. pupus, a boy. It is therefore co-radicate with pupil and puppet. Der. boy-ish, boy-ish-ly, boy-ish-ness, boy-hood.

The Gael. boban, a term of affection for a boy; bobug, a fellow, a

BRABBLE, to quarrel; a quarrel. (Dutch.) Shak. has brabble, a quarrel, Tw. Nt. v. 68; and brabbler, a quarrelsome fellow, K. John, v. 2. 162. - Du. brabbelen, to confound, to stammer; whence brabbelaar, a stammerer, brabbeltaal, nonsensical discourse; brabbeling, stam-

boy, a term of affection or familiarity; are words that have no relation here, but belong to E. babe. See Babe.

brachia, pl. of brachium, the arm. See Burguy, s.v. bras; and Brachet, s. v. bras. See below.

BRACELET, an ornament for the wrist or arm. (F., -L.) spie a bracelet bounde about mine arme; Gascoigne, Dan Bartholomewe's Dolorous Discourses, l. 237.—F. bracelet (Cot.); dimin. of O. F. bracel (Burguy only gives brackel), an armlet or defence for the arm.—I at brachile, an armiet (see Brachet, s. v. bracelet).—Lat. brachium, the arm. + Gk. βραχίων, the arm. Cf. Irish brac, W. braich, Bret. bréach, the arm. B. It is suggested in Cuttius, i. 363, that perhaps Gk. βραχίων meant 'the upper arm,' and is the same word with Gk. Braxier, shorter, the comparative of Gk. Braxie, short. See Brief. Perhaps Lat. brachium is borrowed from Gk. See Brief.

BRACH, a kind of hunting-dog. (F.,-G.) Shak. has brach, Lear, iii. 6, 72, &c. M. E. brache, Gawain and the Grene Knight, ed. Morris, l. 1142.—O. F. brache (F. braque), a hunting-dog, hound.—O. H. G. bracco, M. H. G. bracke (G. brack), a dog who hunts by the B. The origin of O. H. G. bracco is unknown; some take it to be from the root seen in Lat. fragrare, but this is remarkably absent from Teutonic, unless it appears in Breath, q.v. C. There is a remarkable similarity in sound and sense to M. E. rache, a kind of dog; cf. Icel. rakki, a dog, a lapdog; O. Swed. rakka, a bitch, which can hardly be disconnected from O. Swed. racka, to run. The

difficulty is to account fairly for prefixed b- or be-

BRACK, BRACKISH, somewhat salt, said of water. (Dutch.) Water... so salt and brackish as no man can drink it; 'North's Plutarch, p. 471 (R.); cf. brackishness in the same work, p. 610. Gawain Douglas has brake=brackish, to translate salsos, Æneid. v. 237. - Du. brak, brackish, briny; no doubt the same word which Kilian spells brack, and explains as 'fit to be thrown away;' Oudemans, i. 802. - Du. braken, to vomit; with which cf. 'braking, puking, retching, Jamieson; also 'brakyn, or castyn, or spewe, Vomo, evomo; Prompt. Parv. + G. brack, sb., refuse, trash; brack, adj., brackish; brackwasser, brackish water. β. Probably connected with the root of break; see Break, and Bark (3). ¶ The G. bracken, to clear from rubbish, is a mere derivative from brack, refuse, not the original Der. brackish-ness,

BRACKEN, fern. (E.) M. E. braken, Allit. Poems, ed Morris, Leechdoms, iii. 315; with the remark: the termination is that of the oblique cases, by Saxon grammar.' Or of the nom. pl., which is also bracean. + Swed. brüken, fern. + Dan. bregne, fern. + Icel. burkni, fern. The Icel. burkni may be considered as a deriv. of Icel. brok, sedge, rough grass. B. The orig. form is clearly brake, often used as synonymous with fern; thus, in the Prompt. Parv. p. 47, we have 'Brake, herbe, or ferme (sic; for ferne), Filix; 'also 'Brakebushe, or fernebrake, Filicetum, filicarium;' and see Way's note. See Brake (2)

BRACKET, a cramping-iron, a corbel, &c. (F.,-L.) modern technical word. The history of the introduction of the word is not clear. It is certainly regarded in English as supplying the place of a dimin. of brace, in its sense's of 'prop' or 'clamp.' it cannot be derived directly from brace, or from O. F. brache (Lat. brachium). It seems to have been taken rather from some dialectic form of French. Roquefort gives: 'Braques, les serres d'une écrevisse,' i.e. the claws of a crab; and Cotgrave has: 'Braque, a kind of mortaise, or joining of peeces together.' γ. Ultimately, the source is clearly the Bret. bréach or Lat. brachium, and, practically, it is, as was said, the dimin. of brace. See Brace, and Branch.

BRACT, a small leaf or scale on a flower-stalk. (L.) A modern botanical term. - Lat. bractea, a thin plate or leaf of metal. Der.

bractea-l, immediately from the L. form.

BRAD, a thin, long nail. (Scand.) M. E. brod, spelt brode in Prompt. Parv. p. 53, where it is explained as 'a hedlese nayle.' = Icel. broddr, a spike. + Swed. brodd, a frost-nail. + Dan. brodde, a frost-nail. B. Thesicel. dd stands for rd, the fuller form being exhibited in A. S. t. brodge is specified by the spirited blood of grass, which see in the standard of grass which see in the spirited blood of hibited in A. S. brord, a spike or spire or blade of grass, which see in Bosworth; and the second r in brord stands for orig. s, seen in Gael. brosdaich, to excite stimulate: Corn. bros. a sting. Thus A. S. brord brosdaich, to excite, stimulate; Corn. bros, a sting. Thus A. S. brord is a variant of A. S. byrst, a bristle; and brad really represents a form brasd or brast, closely related to brist, the word of which bristle is a diminutive. Thus Fick, iii. 207, rightly gives the Teutonic forms brosda, a sharp point, and borsda, a bristle, as being closely related. C. Further, as the O. H. G. prort means the fore part of a ship, Curtius (ii. 394) thinks that Fick is quite right in further connecting these words with Lat. fastigium (for frastigium), a projecting point, and perhaps even with Gk. dphaorov, the curved stern of a ship. D. Fick suggests, as the Teutonic root, a form bars, to stand stiffly out, on the strength of the O. H. G. carron with the strength of the O. H. mering, confusion. Compare Blab, and Babble. Der. brabbl-er.

BRACE, that which holds firmly; to hold firmly. (F., -L.)

A drum is ready brac'd; King John, v. 2. 169. 'The brace of Seynt George, that is an arm of the see' (Lat. brachium sancti Georgi); under Bristle.

Thus there is no immediate connection between

BRAG, to boast; a boast. (C.) [The sb. braggart in Shak. (Much Ado, v. 1. 91, 189, &c.) = F. 'bragard, gay, gallant, . . . braggard;' Cotgrave. But the older form is braggere, P. Plowman, B. vii. 142 (A. vi. 156), and the vb. to brag is to be regarded rather as Celtic than French.]—W. bragio, to brag; brac, boastful. + Gael. bragaireachd, empty pride, vainglory; breagh, fine, splendid (E. brave). + Irish bragaim, I boast. + Breton braga, 'se pavaner, marcher d'une manière fière, se parer de beaux habits;' Le Gonidec. B. The coot prob appears in the Gael braget a brace to problem from root prob. appears in the Gael. bragh, a burst, explosion; from & BHRAGH, to break; whence E. break. So also to crack is 'to boast; Jamieson's Scot. Dict. See Break, and Brave. Der. bragg-er, bragg-art, bragg-adocio (a word coined by Spenser; see F. Q. ii. 3).

BRAGGET, a kind of mead. (Welsh.) M. E. bragat, braget, Chaucer, C. T. 3261.—W. bragot, a kind of mead. + Corn. bregaud,

bragot, a liquor made of ale, honey, and spices; receipts for making it are given in Wright's Prov. E. Dict. + Irish bracat, malt liquor. B. From W. brag, malt. + Gael. braich, malt, lit. fermented grain. + Irish braich, malt. B. The Gael. braich is a derivative of the verb brach, to ferment; which can hardly be otherwise than cognate with A.S. bredwan, to brew. See Brew. The Lowland Scottish bragwort is a corrupt form, due to an attempt to explain the Welsh suffix -ot.

BRAHMIN, BRAHMAN, a person of the upper caste among Hindoos. (Skt.) The mod. word comes near the Skt. spelling. But the word appears early in Middle English. 'We were in Bragmanie bred, we were born in Brahman-land; Romance of Alexander, C. 175. In the Latin original, the men are called Bragmanni, i.e. Brahmans. The country is called 'Bramande; 'King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 5916.—Skt. brahman, 1. a prayer; 2. the practice of austere devotion. . . . 7. the brahmanical caste; 8. the divine cause and essence of the world, the unknown god; also (personally) 1. a brahman, a priest, orig. signifying possessed of, or performing, powerful prayer; 2. Brahman, the first deity of the Hindu triad; Benfey, p. 636. Supposed to be derived from Skt. bhri, to bear, hold, support, cognate with E. bear. Sec Bear (1).

BRAID, to weave, entwine. (E.) M. E. breiden, braiden. Brayde lacys, necto, torqueo; Prompt. Parv. p. 49. – A. S. bregdan, bredan, to brandish, weave; Grein, i. 138. + Icel. bregda, to brand-BRAID, to weave, entwine. (E.) ish, turn about, change, braid, start, cease, &c. + O. II. G. brettan, M. H. G. bretten, to draw, weave, braid.

B. Fick gives the Teutonic base as bragd, meaning to swing, brandish, turn about, iii. 215. C. He does not give the root; but surely it is not difficult to find. The Icel. bregoa is formed from the sb. brago, a sudden movement, which, compared with braga, to flicker, gives a stem brag-, to glance; evidently from ✔ BHRAG, to shine; Fick, i. 152. Cf. Skt. bkráj, to shine, E. bright, &c.

RRAIL, a kind of ligature. (F., -C.) A brail was a piece of leather to tie up a hawk's wing. Used now as a nautical term, it means a rope employed to haul up the corners of sails, to assist in furling them. Borrowed from O. F. braiel, a cincture, orig. a cincture for fastening up breeches; formed by dimin. suffix -el from F. brais, breeches, of the same origin as the E. Breeches, q. v.

BRAIN, the seat of intellect. (E.) M. E. brayne, Prompt. Parv. p. 47; brain, Layamon, 1468.—A. S. brægen, bregen (Bosworth). + Du. brein (O. Du. breghe). + O. Fries. brein. B. The A. S. form is a derived one; from a stem brag-; origin unknown. Some connect it with Gk. βρεχμόε, βρέγμα, the upper part of the head; on which

see Curtius, ii. 144. Der. brain-less BRAKE (1), a machine for breaking hemp; a name of various mechanical contrivances. (O. Low G.) M. E. brake, explained by 'pinsella, vibra, rastellum; 'Prompt. Parv. p. 47, note 3. Cf. 'bowes of brake,' cross-bows worked with a winch, P. Plowman, C. xxi. 293. One of the meanings is 'a contrivance for confining refractory horses; connecting it at once with O. Dutch brake, a clog or fetter for the neck; braecke, braake, an instrument for holding by the nose (Oudemans). Cf. Platt-Deutsch brake, an instrument for breaking flax; braken, to break flax; Bremen Wörterbuch, i. 132. Thus the word is O. Dutch or Platt-Deutsch, from which source also comes the F. 'braquer, to brake hempe;' Cotgrave. Comparison of Du. braak, a breach, breaking, with Du. vlasbraak, a flax-brake, shews that braken,

breaking, with Di. tatso das, a nactorate, siews that of takes, to break flax, is a mere variant of Du. breken, to break; from BRAKE (2), a bush, thicket; also, fern. (O. Low G.; perhaps E.) Shak, has 'hawthorn-brake;' M. Nt. Dr. iii. 1. 3, and 77. In the sense of 'fem,' at least, the word is English, viz. A. S. braces; see Bracken. In any case, the word is O. Low G., and appears in Brake, weidenbusch' - willow-bush, in the Bremen Wörterbuch, i. 131 (E. Müller); see also G. brach and brache in Grimm's Wörter-B. It is almost certainly connected with Du. braak, fallow,

E. brad and Irish and Gael. brod, a goad, notwithstanding the liketo be that of rough, or 'broken' ground, with the over-growth that
ness in form and sense.

BRAG, to boast; a boast. (C.) [The sb. braggart in Shak.
(Much Ado, v. 1, 91, 189, &c.) = F. 'bragard, gay, gallant, ... bragthat the over-growth that
springs from it. Cf. O. H. G. bracka, M. H. G. bracke, fallow land;
land broken up, but unsown. It may then be referred to the prolific
(Much Ado, v. 1, 91, 189, &c.) = F. 'bragard, gay, gallant, ... bragthat the over-growth that
springs from it. Cf. O. H. G. bracka, M. H. G. bracke, fallow land;
land broken up, but unsown.

BHAAG, to break.

See Break.

BRAMBLE, a rough prickly shrub. (E.) M. E. brembil, Wyclif, Eccles. xliii. 21. - A. S. bremel, brembel, brember; Gloss. to Cockayne's Leechdoms, vol. iii. + Du. braam, a blackberry; braambosch, a bramblebush. + Swed. brom-bar, a blackberry. + Dan. brambær, a blackberry. + G. brombeere, a blackberry; brombeerstrauch, a bramble-bush. Müller cites an O.H.G. form bramal, which, compared with A.S. bremel, shews that the second b is excrescent; and the termination is the common dimin. termination -el; the stem being bram-, answering to the ✓ BHRAM, which, in Sanskrit, means 'to whirl, to go astray;' or, as explained by Max Müller, 'to be confused, to be rolled up together;' Lect. on Sc. of Lang. ii. 242 (8th edition).

The idea is difficult to follow; perhaps the reference is to the 'straggling' or tangled character of the bush. Some see a reference to the prickliness; for which see Breese. And see Broom.

BRAN, the coat of a grain of wheat. (C.) M. E. bran, Wright's Vocab. i. 201.—W. bran, bran, husk. + Irish bran, chaff. [The Gaelic bran, cited in E. Müller and Webster, is not in Macleod's Dict.] B. We find also a M. E. form bren, borrowed from O. F. bren, which again is from the Breton brenn, bran. B. It is difficult to determine whether our word was borrowed directly from the Welsh, or in-directly, through French, from the Breton. The latter is more likely, as bren is the more usual form in early writers. The mod. F. form is bran, like the English. The F. bren, dung, in Cotgrave, is the same word; the original sense is refuse, esp. stinking refuse; and an older sense appears in the Gael. brein, stench, breun, to stink; also in the word **Breath**, q. v.

BRANCH, a bough of a tree. (F., -C.) M. E. branche, Rob. of Glouc., p. 193, l. 5. - F. branche, a branch. - Bret. branc, an arm; with which cf. Wallachian brenes, a forefoot, Low Lat. branca, the claw of a bird or beast of prey. + W. braich, an arm, a branch. + Lat. brāchium, an arm, a branch, a claw. ¶ See Diez, who suggests that the Low Lat. branca is probably a very old word in vulgar Latin, as shewn by the Ital. derivatives brancare, to grip, brancicare, to grope; and by the Wallachian form. See Bracelet. Der. branch, vb., branch-let, branch-y, branch-less.

BRAND, a burning piece of wood; a mark made by fire; a sword. M. E. brond, burning wood, Chaucer, C. T. 1340; a sword, Will. of Palerne, l. 1244. - A. S. brand, brond, a burning, a sword, Grein, i. 135. + Icel. brandr, a fire-brand, a sword-blade. + Du. brand, a burning, fuel (cf. O. Du. brand, a sword; Oudemans). + Swed. and Dan. brand, a fire-brand, fire. + M. H. G. brant, a brand, a sword. [The sense is (1) a burning; (2) a fire-brand; (3) a sword-blade, from its brightness.] **B.** From A. S. brinnan, to burn. See **Burn**. **BRAND**- or **BRANT**-, as a prefix, occurs in brant-fox, a kind of Swedish fox, for which the Swedish name is brandräf. Also in brent-

goose or brandgoose, Swed. brandgås. The names were probably at first conferred from some notion of redness or brownness, or the colour of burnt wood, &c. The word seems to be the same as Brand, q. v.

B. The redstart (i. c. red-tail) is sometimes called the brantail, i. e. the burnt tail; where the colour meant is of course red. y. The prefix is either of English, or, more likely, of Scandinavian origin. See Brindled.

BRANDISH, to shake a sword, &c. (F., -Scand.) Mach. i. 2. 7; &c. M. E. braundisen, to brandish a sword; Will. of Palerne, 3204, 2322.—F. brandir (pres. pt. brandissant), to cast or hurl with violence, to shake, to brandish; Cot.—O. F. brand, a sword, properly a Norman F. form; it occurs in Vie de St. Auban, ed. Atkinson, ll. 1234, 1303, 1499, 1838. Of Scandinavian origin: see Brand.

B. The more usual O. F. brant answers to the O. H. G. form.

I think we may rest content with this, because brandish is so closely connected with the idea of sword. The difficulty is, that there exists also F. branler, to shake, of unknown origin, according to Brachet. But Brachet accepts the above derivation of brandir: and Littré treats branler as equivalent to O. F. brandeler, a frequentative form of brander, which is another form of brandir. See Brawl (2).

BRANDY, an ardent spirit. (Dutch.) Formerly called brandywine, brand-wine, from the former of which brandy was formed by dropping the last syllable. Brand-wine occurs in Beaum, and Fletcher. Beggar's Bush, iii. 1.—Du. brandewijn, brandy; lit. burnt wine; sometimes written brandtwijn.—Du. brandt, gebrandt (full form gebrandet), burnt; and wijn, wine. B. The Dutch branden, lit to burn, also meant to distil, whence Du. brander, a distiller, branderij, a distillery; hence the sense is really 'distilled wine,' brandy being obtained from wine by distillation.

BRANKS, an iron instrument used for the punishment of scolds. fastened in the mouth. (C.) Described in Jamieson's Dict.: the Dan. brak, fallow, G. brack, fallow, unploughed. The notion seems Lowland Sc. brank means to bridle, restrain. - Gael. brangus, brangus (formerly spelt braneas), an instrument used for punishing petty offenders, a sort of pillory; Gael. brang, a horse's halter; Irish braneas, a halter. + Du. pranger, pinchers, barnacle, collar. + G. pranger, a pillory.

B. The root appears in Du. prangen, to pinch; of Coth prangers to harass ways: of. Goth. ana-praggan, to harass, worry (with gg sounded as ng); perhaps related to Lat. premere, to press, worry, harass. See Press.

For the Gaelic b = G. p in some cases, cf. Gael. boe, a pimple, with

G. pocken, small-pox.

BRAN-NEW, new from the fire. (E.) A corruption of brandnew, which occurs in Ross's Helenore, in Jamieson and Richardson. The variation brent-new occurs in Burns's Tam O'Shanter: 'Nae cotillon brent-new frae France.' Kilian gives an Old Dutch brandnieuw, and we still find Du. vonkelnieuw, lit. spark-new, from vonkel, a spark of fire. 'The brand is the fire, and brand-new, equivalent to fire-new (Shak.), is that which is fresh and bright, as being newly come from the forge and fire; 'Trench, English Past and Present, Sect. V. See

Brand.

BRASIER, BRAZIER, a pan to hold coals. (F., - Scand.)
The former spelling is better. Evidently formed from F. braise, live coals, embers. Cotgrave gives braisier, but only in the same sense as mod. F. braise. However, braisiere, a camp-kettle, is still used in mod. French; see Hamilton and Legros, F. Dict. p. 137. Not of G. origin, as in Brachet, but Scandinavian, as pointed out by Diez.

See Brass, and Brase (1).

BRASS, a mised metal. (E.) M. E. bras (Lat. \alpha s), Prompt. Parv. p. 47; Chaucer, Prol. 366.—A. S. br\ass. \alpha significant Somner, p. 4. + Icel. bras, solder (cited by Wedgwood, but not in Cleasby and Vigfusson's Dictionary). Cf. Gael. \(\textit{prais}, \text{ brass}, \text{ pot-metal}; \) Irish pras, brass; W. pres, brass; all borrowed words. B. The word seems to be derived from a verb which, curiously enough, appears in the Scandinavian languages, though they lack the substantive. This is Icel brasa, to harden by fire; Swed. brasa, to flame; Dan. brase, to fry. Cf. O. Swed. (and Swed.) brasa, fire; and perhaps Skt. bhrajj, to fry. Der. brass-y, braz-en (M. E. brasen, P. Plowman, C. xxi. 293 = A. S. bræsen, Ælf. Gram., as above), braz-ier; also braze, verb, q. v., and brasier, q. v.

BRAT, a contemptuous name for a child. (C.) The orig. sense was a rag, clout, esp. a child's bib or apron; hence, in contempt, a child. Chaucer has bratt for a coarse cloak, a ragged mantle, C. T. 16347 (ed. Tyrwhitt); some MSS. have bak, meaning a cloth to cover the back, as in P. Plowman. - W. brat, a rag, a pinafore. + Gael. brat, a mantle, cloak, apron, rag; brat-speilidh, a swaddling-cloth. + Irish brat, a cloak, mantle, veil; bratog, a rag. O. Northumbrian bratt, a cloak, a gloss to pallium in Matt. v. 40, was

probably merely borrowed from the Celtic.

BRATTICE, a fence of boards in a mine. (F.) M. E. bretage, bretasce, brutaske (with numerous other spellings), a parapet, battlement, outwork, &c.; Rob. of Glouc., p. 536. Betrax, bretasce, bretays of a walle, propugnaculum; Prompt. Parv. p. 50. - O. F. bre-tesche, a small wooden outwork, &c. See further under Buttress.

BRAVADO, a vain boast. (Span., -C.) It occurs in Burton, Anat. of Melancholy, To the Reader; ed. 1845, p. 35 (see Todd). [I suppose bravado is an old Span. form.] - Span. bravada, a bravado, boast, vain ostentation. - Span. brave, brave, valiant; also, bullying;

cognate with F. brave. See Brave.

BRAVE, showy, valiant. (F., -C.) Shak. has brave, valiant, splendid; brave, vb., to defy, make fine; brave, sb., defiance; bravery, display of valour, finery; see Schmidt's Shak. Lexicon. - F. 'brave, brave, gay, fine, . . proud, braggard, . . . valiant, hardy, &cc.; Cot. - Bret. brav, brad, fine; braga, to strut about (see under Brag). Cf. Gael. breagh, fine. B. Diez objects to this derivation, and quotes O. Du. brauwen, to adorn, brauwe, fine attire (see Oudemans or Kilian), to shew that the Bret. brao or brav, fine, is borrowed from the O. Dutch. But the root brag is certainly Celtic, and suffices to explain the O. Dutch and other forms. C. It is remarkable that braf, good, excellent, occurs even in O. Swedish (Ihre); whence Swed. bra, good, and perhaps Lowl. Scotch braw, which is, in any case, only a form of brave. Der. brave-ry; also bravo, bravado, which see below and above.

BRAVO, a daring villain, a bandit. (Ital.,—C.) 'No bravos here profess the bloody trade;' Gay, Trivia.—Ital. bravo, brave, valiant; as a sb., a cut-throat, villain. Cognate with F. brave. See Brave. B. The word bravo! well done! is the same word, used

in the vocative case.

BRAWL (1), to quarrel, roar. (C.) M. E. brawle, to quarrel. Braulyng, P. Plowman, B. xv. 233. - W. brawl, a boast; brol, a boast; broled, vaunting; brolio, to brag, vaunt; bragal, to vociferate; cf. Irish braighean, a quarrel; bragaim, I boast, bounce, bully. [We find also Du. brailes, to brag, boast; Dan. braile, to jabber, chatter, prate.] β. The W. bragal, to vociferate, appears to be from bragio, to

brag; if so, brawl = braggle, frequentative of brag. See Broil (2),

75

BRAWL (2), a sort of dance. (F.) In Shak. Love's La. Lo. iii. 9, we have 'a French brawl.' It is a corruption of the F. brand, explained by Cot. as 'a totter, swing, shake, shocke, &c.; also a braule or daunce, wherein many men and women, holding by the hands, sometimes in a ring, and otherwhiles at length, move all together.' = F. bransler, to totter, shake, reel, stagger, waver, tremble (Cot.); now spelt branler, marked by Brachet as of unknown origin. B. Littré, however, cites a passage containing the O. F. brandeler, from which it might easily have been corrupted; and Cotgrave gives brandiller, to wag, shake, swing, totter; as well as brandif, brandishing, shaking, flourishing, lively. Can the original brawl have been a sword-dance? See Brandish.

BRAWN, muscle; boar's flesh. (F., -O. H. G.) M. E. braun, muscle, Chaucer, Prol. 548; braun, boar's flesh, P. Plowman, B. xiii. 63, 91. -O. F. braon, a slice of flesh; Proven; al bradon. -O. H. G. brato, prato, accus. braton, M. H. G. brate, a piece of flesh (for roasting). = O. H. G. proten (G. braten), to roast, broil. See bhrat*, to seethe, boil, in Fick, i. 696; from ✓ BHAR, to boil; whence also The restriction of the word to the flesh of the boar is accidental; the original sense is merely 'muscle,' as seen in the derived word. Der. brawn-y, muscular; Shak. Venus, 625.

BRAY (1), to bruise, pound. (F., -G.) M. E. brayen, brayin; brayyn, or stampyn in a mortere, tero; Prompt. Parv. p. 47. - O. F. breier, brehier (F. broyer), Roquefort. - M. H. G. brechen, to break; cognate with A. S. brecan, to break. See Break. The F. word supplement the A. S. brecan to break prompt. word supplanted the A. S. bracan, to bruise, pound (Levit. vi. 21),

from the same root.

BRAY (2), to make a loud noise, as an ass. (F., -C.) M.E. brayen, brayin; 'brayyn in sownde, barrio;' Prompt. Parv. p. 47; where Way quotes from Palsgrave: 'To bray as a deere doth, or other beest, brayre.' = O. F. braire. = Low Lat. bragire, to bray, bragare, to cry as a child, squall. From a Celtic root; cf. W. bragal, to vociferate; Gael. bragh, a burst, explosion. Like bark, it is de-

rived from the root of break. See Bark, Break, and Brag. BRAZE (1), to harden. (F., -Scand.) Shak. has brazed, hardened, Hamlet, iii. 4. 37; Lear, i. 1. 11. Generally explained to mean 'hardened like brass;' but it means simply 'hardened;' being the verb from which brass is derived, instead of the contrary. Cotgrave says that 'braser l'argent' is to re-pass silver a little over hot embers (sur la braise). - F. braser, to solder; Roquefort has: 'Braser, souder le fer.'-Icel. brasa, to harden by fire. See Brass, and see below.

BRAZE (2), to ornament with brass. Used by Chapman, Homer's Odys. xv. 113. In this sense, the verb is a mere derivative of the

sb. brass. See above.

BREACH, a fracture. (E.) M. E. breche, a fracture, Gower, C. A. ii. 138.—A. S. brece, which appears in the compound hief-gebrece, a fragment of a loaf, bit of bread; Grein, i. 81. The more usual form is A. S. brice, breaking; in the phr. 'on hlases brice,' in the breaking of bread, Luke, xxiv. 35. [The vowel e appears in the O. Dutch brec or breke (Du. breuk); see Oudemans; and in the A. S. gebrec, a cracking noise = Lat. fragor, with which it is cognate. The vowel i in A.S. brice appears again in the Goth. brikan, to break.] - A.S. brecan, to break. See Break.

BREAD, food made from grain. (E.) M. E. breed, bred, Chaucer, Prol. 343.—A. S. breéd, Grein, i. 140. + Du. brood. + Icel. braub. + Swed. and Dan. briid. + O. H. G. prot (G. brod). B. Not found in Gothic. Fick suggests a connection with the root seen in our verb to brew, with a reference to the formation of bread by fer-

mentation; see Fick, iii. 218.

BREADTH, wideness. (E.) This is a modern form. It occurs in Lord Berners' tr. of Froissart, spelt bredethe, vol. i. c. 131 (R.) β. In older authors the form is brede, as in Chaucer, C. T. 1972. A.S. bredu, Grein, i. 137. Y. Other languages agree with the old, not with the modern form; cf. Goth. braidei, Icel. breidd, G.

breite. The Dutch Percedte. See Broad.

BREAK, to fracture, snap. (E.) M. E. breke, Chaucer, Prol. 551.—A. S. brecan, Grein, i. 137. + Du. breken. + Icel. braka, to M. E. breke, Chaucer, Prol. creak. + Swed. braka, brakka, to crack. + Dan. brække, to break. + Goth. brikan. + O. H. G. prechan (G. brechen). + Lat. frangere, to break; from γ FRAG. + Gk. ρήγρυνου, to break; from γ FPAΓ; Curtius, ii. 159. [Perhaps Skt. bhanj, to break, stands for an older form bhranj; in which case it is the same word as break; Benfey, p. 641.] — BHRAG, to break; Fick, i. 702. See Brake. ¶ The original sense is 'to break with a snap;' cf. Lat. fragor, a crash; Gael. bragh, a burst, explosion; Swed. bräkka, to crack. Der.

breach, q.v.; break-age, break-er, break-jast, break-water.

BREAM, a fish. (F., = O. H. G.) M. E. breem, Chaucer, Prol.

350. = O. F. bresme, a bream. = O. H. G. braksema, M. H. G. braksem, G. brassen, a bream (E. Müller). Here O. H. G. brake-ema has the

larly, in brea-m, the final -m is a mere suffix; the O. F. bresme has the stem bres-, equivalent to E. barse, bass. See Bass (2). BREAST, the upper part of the front of the body. (E.)

BRIGHST, the upper part of the front of the body. (2.) 281. 2. bress, Chaucer, Prol. 115. – A. S. bresst, Grein, i. 141. + Du. borst. + Icel. brjost. + Swed. bröst. + Dan. bryst. + Goth. brusts. + G. brust.

β. The O. H. G. prust means (1) a bursting, (2) the breast; from O. H. G. prestan, to burst. The original sense is a bursting forth, applied to the female breasts in particular. See Burst. Der. breast, verb; breast-plate, breast-work. BREATH, air respired. (E.) M. E. breeth, breth; dat. case breethe,

brethe, Chaucer, Prol. 5.—A. S. bræö, breath, odour; Genesis, viii. 21.

4 O. H. G. pridam; G. brodem, broden, brodel, steam, vapour, exhalation; Flügel's G. Dict.

β. Perhaps allied to Lat. frag-rare, to emit a scent; frag-um, a strawberry; but this is uncertain; see Fick, i. 607. See Bran. Der. breathe, breath-less.

BREECH, the hinder part of the body. (E.) M.E. brech, breech, properly the breeches or breeks, or covering of the breech; in Chaucer, C. T. 12882, the word breech means the breeches, not the breech, as is obvious from the context, though some have oddly mistaken it. Thus the present word is a mere development of A.S. brée, the breeches, pl. of brée. So in Dutch, the same word brock signifies both breeches and breech. See Breeches.

BREECHES, BREEKS, a garment for the thighs. (E.; perhaps C.) M. E. 'breche, or breke, braccae, plur.;' Prompt. Parv. p. 48; and see Way's note. Breeches is a double plural, the form breek being itself plural; as feet from foot, so is breek from brook. A.S. brde, sing., bree, plural (Bosworth). + Du. broek, a pair of breeches. + Icel. brók; pl. brækr, breeches. + O. H. G. próh, pruah, M. H. G. bruoch, breeches. + Lat. bracea, of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. brog, a shoe; briognis, breeches. Closely related to Brogues, q. v. Terhaps it is only the Latin word that is of Celtic origin; the other forms may be cognate. Besides, the Lat. word braccae does not answer so well to the Gael. briogais as to the Gael. breacan, a tartan, a plaid, which was so named from its many colours, being a derivative of Gael. breac, variegated, spotted, chequered; with which cf. W. brech, brindled; Irish breacan, a plaid, from breacaim, I speckle, chequer, embroider, variegate.

BREED, to produce, engender. (E.) M. E. breden, P. Plowman, B. xi. 339. - A. S. brédan, to nourish, cherish, keep warm (= Lat. fourre), in a copy of Alfric's Glossary (Lye). + Du. broeden, to brood; closely related to broeijen, to incubate, hatch, breed, also to brew, foment. + O. H. G. pruatan (G. brüten), to hatch; cf. M. H. G. brüejen, brüen, to singe, burn. β. The notion is 'to hatch,' to produce by warmth; and the word is closely connected with brew. See

Brood, and Brew. Der. breed-er, breed-ing.

Ant. and Cleop. iii. 10. 14. Cotgrave has: 'Oestre Imonique, a gadbee, horse-fly, dun fly, brimsey, brizze.' The M. E. form must have bee, horse-fly, dun-fly, brimsey, brizze. The M. E. form must have been brimse.—A. S. brimsa, a gadfly (Bosworth, Lye); the form briosa is without authority. + Du. brems, a horse-fly. + G. brems, a gadfly = brem-se, from M. H. G. brem, O. H. G. bremo, a gadfly, so named from its humming; cf. M. H. G. bremen, O. H. G. breman, G. brummen, to grumble (Du. brommen, to hum, buzz, grumble), cognate with Lat. fremere, to murmur. + Skt. bhramara, a large black bee; from Skt. bhram, to whirl, applied originally to 'the flying

BREEZE (1), a strong wind. (F.) a. Brachet says that the F. brise, a breeze, was introduced into French from English towards the end of the 17th century. This can hardly be the case. The quotations in Richardson shew that the E, word was at first spelt brize, as in Hackluyt's Voyages, iii. 661; and in Sir F. Drake's The Worlde Encompassed. This shews that the E. word was borrowed from French, since brize is a French spelling. B. Again, Cotgrave notes that brize is used by Rabelais (died 1553) instead of bise or bize, signifying the north wind. + Span. brisa, the N. E. wind. + Port. briza, the N. E. wind. + Ital. brezza, a cold wind. Remoter origin unknown.

Der. breez-y.

BREEZE (2), cinders. (F.) Breeze is a name given, in London, to ashes and cinders used instead of coal for brick-making. It is the same as the Devonshire briss, dust, rubbish (Halliwell). - F. bris, breakage, fracture, fragments, rubbish, a leak in a ship, &c.; Mr. Wedgwood cites (s. v. Bruise) the 'Provençal brizal, dust, fragments; brizal de carbon, du bris de charbon de terre; coal-dust.'=F. briser,

stem brake-, equivalent to E. barse, bass, with a suffix -ema. B. Simi- breviate, little writing, &c. Also brev-i-ar-y, brev-i-er, brev-i-ty. See

BREW, to concoct. (E.) M. E. brew, pt. t., P. Plowman, B. v. 210; brewe, infin., Seven Sages, ed. Wright, 1. 1400. – A. S. bredwan; of which the pp. gebrowen occurs in Ælfred's Orosius; see Sweet's A. S. Reader, p. 22, 1. 133. + Du. brouwen. + O. H. G. prûwan (G. brauen). + Icel. brugga. + Swed. brygga. + Dan. brygge. [Cf. Lat. defrutum, new wine fermented or boiled down; Gk. βρῦτον, a kind of beer (though this seems doubtful).]- &BHRU, to brew; BHUR,

to boil; Fick, i. 696. Der. brew-er, brew-house, brew-er-y.

BRIAR, BRIER, a prickly shrub. (E.) M. E. brere, Chaucer,
C. T. 9699. – A. S. brér, Grein, i. 140. + Gael. preas, a bush, shrub,
briar; gen. sing. prearis. + Irish preas, a bush, briar; the form briar
also occurs in Irish.

B. As the word does not seem to be in other Teutonic tongues, it may have been borrowed from the Celtic. fold; and there is a verb with stem preas, to wrinkle, 'plait,' fold; and there is a verb with stem preas, to wrinkle, fold, corrugate. If the connection be admitted, the briar means 'the wrinkled shrub.' Der. briar-y. Doublet, (perhaps) furze.

BRIBE, an undue present, for corrupt purposes. (F.,-C.) M.E. bribe, brybe; Chaucer, C. T. 6958. - O. F. bribe, a present, gift, but bribe, brybe; Chaucer, C. 1. 0958.—O. F. bribe, a present, gill, but esp. 'a peece, lumpe, or cantill of bread, given unto a begger;' Cot. [Cf. bribours, i. e. vagabonds, rascals, spoilers of the dead, P. Plowman, C. xxiii. 263. The Picard form is brife, a lump of bread, a fragment left after a feast.]—Bret. bréva, to break; cf. Welsh briw, broken, briwfara (=briw bara), broken bread, from W. briwo, to break.

3. The W. briwo is clearly related to Goth. break, bright break, and Bright Don bribe years. to break, and E. break. See Break, and Brick. Der. bribe, verb; brili-er, brib-er-y.

BRICK, a lump of baked clay. (F., -O. Low G.) Chron. Edw. IV, an. 1476; and in the Bible of 1551, Exod. cap. v. Spelt brique, Nicoll's Thucydides, p. 64 (R.) = F. brique, a brick; also a fragment, a bit, as in prov. F. brique de pain, a bit of bread (Brachet). = O. Du. brick, bricke, a bit, fragment, piece; also brick, brijck, a tile, brick. - Du. breken, to break, cognate with E. break.

See Break. Der. brick-bat, q. v.; brick-kiln, brick-lay-er.
BRICKBAT, a rough piece of brick. (F. and C.) From brick and bat. Here bat is a rough lump, an ill-shaped mass for beating with; it is merely the ordinary word bat peculiarly used. See Bat.

BRIDAL, a wedding; lit. a bride-ale, or bride-feast. (E.) M. E. bridale, bruydale, P. Plowman, B. ii. 43; bridale, Ormulum, 14003. Composed of bride and ale; the latter being a common name for a feast. (There were leet-ales, scot-ales, church-ales, clerk-ales, bid-ales, and bride-ales. See Brand's Pop. Antiquities.) The comp. bryd-ealo occurs in the A.S. Chron. (MS. Laud 656), under the date 1076. It is spelt bride-ale in Ben Jonson, Silent Woman, ii. 4; but bridall in Shak. Oth. iii. 4. 151. See Bride and Ale.

In Snak. Oth. III. 4. 151. See Bride and Ale.

BRIDE, a woman newly married. (E.) M. E. bride, bryde, Prompt.

Parv. p. 50; also birde (with shifted r), Sir Perceval, l. 1289, in the

Thornton Romances, ed. Halliwell. Older spellings, brude, burde;

Layamon, 294, 19271. – A. S. bryd, Grein, i. 147. + Du. bruid. +

Icel. brúðr. + Swed. and Dan. brud. + Goth. bruths. + O. H. G. prút

(G. braut). – Teutonic (theoretical) BRÚDI, Fick, iii. 217. Fick

suggests a connection with Gk. βρύειν, to teem. ¶ The W. priod,

Bret. pried, mean 'a spouse,' whether husband or wife. In Webster's

Diet a connection is suggested with Skt. Aradki for og Aradki Dict., a connection is suggested with Skt. praudhá, fem. of praudha, of which one meaning is 'married,' and another is 'a woman from 30 years of age to 45;' from \checkmark VAH, to draw, carry, bear; see Benfey, Skt. Dict. s. v. vah, pp. 828, 829. This ill suits with Grimm's law; for Skt. p = Eng. f (as in pri, to love, as compared with E. friend, loving); and Skt. pra- answers to Eng. fore-. The suggested con-

nection is a coincidence only. Der. brid-al, q. v., bride-groom, q. v. BRIDEGROOM, a man newly married. (E.) Tyndal has bridegrome; John, iii. 29. But the form is corrupt, due to confusion of grome, a groom, with gome, a man. In older authors, the spelling is without the r; we find bredgome in the Ayenbite of Inwyt, ed. Morris, p. 233, written A.D. 1340; so that the change took place between that time and A.D. 1525. - A.S. bryd-guma, Grein, i. 147. + Du. bruidegom. + Icel. brúdgumi. + Swed. brudgumme. + Dan. brudgom. + O. H. G. brútegomo (G. bräutigam). B. The latter part of the word appears also in Goth. guma, a man, cognate with Lat. homo, a man; this Fick denotes by a theoretical ghaman *, a son of earth; from GHAM, earth, appearing in Gk. xau-ai, on the ground, and in Lat. hum-us, the ground. See Bride, Homage.

brizal de carbon, du bris de charbon de terre; coardust. = F. oristr, to break. Cf. F. débris, rubbish. See Bruise.

BREVE, a short note, in music. (Ital., = L.) [As a fact, it is now a long note; and, the old long note being now disused, has become the longest note now used.] = Ital. breve, brief, short. = Lat. brevis, short. Breve is a doublet of brief; q. v. Der. From the Lat. brevis we also have brev-et, lit. a short document, which passed into English from F. brevet, which Cotgrave explains by a briefe, note,

O. Swed. bro, a bridge. The Old Swed. bro means not only a bridge, but a paved way, and the Dan. bro also means a pavement. Fick, ii. 420, connects this with Icel. brun, the eye-brow; cf. the phrase brow of a hill. Perhaps it is, then, connected with Brow.

BRIDLE, a restraint for horses. (E.) M. E. bridel, Ancren Riwle,

p. 74. - A. S. bridel, Grein, i. 142. + Du. breidel. + O. H. G. priddel, bridel, britil; M. H. G. britel; the F. bride being borrowed from this G. bridel. B. The M.H.G. britel or brittil appears to be formed from the verb briten, bretten, to weave, to braid, as if the bridle was originally woven or braided. If this be so, the A. S. bridel must be similarly referred to the verb bredan, to braid, Grein, i. 138, which is a shorter form of bregdan, to brandish, weave, braid. See Braid.

BRIEF (1), short. (F.,-L.) Spelt brief in Barnes Works, p. 347, col. I, last line. In older English we find bref, breef, P. Plowman, C. xxiii. 327; with the dimin. breuet (brevet), P. Plowman, C. i. 72.— F. brief (so spelt in Cotgrave); mod. F. bref.—Lat. breuis, short. + GR. βραχύς, short. Perhaps from a root BARGH, to tear; see Fick, i. 684; Curtius, i. 363. Der. brief-ly.

BRIEF (2), a letter, &c. (F., - L.) Cotgrave has: 'Brief, m. a writ,

or brief; a short mandamus, injunction, commission, &c.' See above. Der. brief-less.

BRIER; see Briar.

BRIG, a ship. See Brigantine.

BRIGADE, a body of troops. (F., - Ital.) Milton has brigads, P. L. ii. 532. - F. 'brigade, a troop, crue, or company;' Cot. - Ital. brigata, a troop, band, company. - Ital. brigare, to quarrel, fight. See Brigand. Der. brigad-ier.

BRIGAND, a robber, pirate. (F., -Ital.) Borrowed from F. brigand, an armed foot-soldier, which see in Cotgrave; who also gives 'Brigander, to rob;' and 'Brigandage, a robbing, theeverie.'—
Ital. brigante, a busybody, intriguer; and, in a bad sense, a robber, pirate.—Ital. brigante, pres. part. of the verb brigare, to strive after. .—Ital. briga, strife, quarrel, trouble, business; which see in Diez. B. Diez shews that all the related words can be referred to a stem brig-, to be busy, to strive. Now brig- easily comes from brik-, which at once leads us to Goth. brikan, to break, with its derivative brakja, strife, contention, struggle, wrestling. - & BHRAG, to break; Fick, i. 702. ¶ No connection with W. brigant, a highlander, from brig, a hill-top. Der. brigand-age; and see below.

BRIGANDINE, a kind of armour. (F.) Brigandine, a kind of coat of mail, occurs in Jerem. xlvi. 4, li. 3, A.V.; see Wright's Bible Word-book. – F. brigandine, 'a fashion of ancient armour, consisting of many jointed and skale-like plates;' Cot. So called because worn by brigands or robbers; see Brigand. ¶ The Ital.

form is brigantina, a coat of mail.

BRIGANTINE, BRIG, a two-masted ship. (F., -Ital.) Brig is merely short for brigantine. Cotgrave has it, to translate the F. brigantin, which he describes. - F. brigantin. - Ital. brigantino, a pirate-ship. - Ital. brigante, an industrious, intriguing man; also, a

robber, brigand. See Brigand.

1875. See Beryl.

BRIGHT, clear, shining. (E.) M. E. bright, Chaucer, C. T. 1064.

-A. S. beorht (in common use). + Old Sax. berht, beraht (Heliand).

+Goth. bairhts. + Icel. bjartr. + O. H. G. përaht, M. H. G. bërht, B. In the Goth. bairhts, the s is the sign of the nom. case, and the t is formative, leaving a stem bairh-, signifying to shine; cognate with Skt. bhráj, to shine, and with the stem flag- of Lat. flagrare, to flame, blaze, burn; whence the sb. flag-ma, i. e. flamma, a flame. From & BHARG, or BHRAG, to blaze, shine; Fick, i. 152. Hence bright is co-radicate with flame. Der. bright-ly, brightness, bright-en (Goth, gabairhtjan).

BRILL, a fish; Rhombus vulgaris. (C.) Most likely, the same word as the Cornish brilli, mackerel, the lit. meaning of which is 'little spotted fishes;' the brill being 'minutely spotted with white;' Engl. Cycl. s. v. Pleuronectida. In this view, brill stands for brithel, formed by the dimin. suffix -el from Corn. brith, streaked, variegated, pied, speckled; cognate with Gael. breac, W. brych, freckled, Irish breac, speckled, a very common Celtic word, seen in the E. brock, a badger, q.v. Cf. Corn. brithel, a mackerel, pl. brithelli, and (by contraction) brilli. So in Irish and Gaelic, breac means both 'spotted and 'a trout;' and in Manx, brack means both 'trout' and 'mackerel.' BRILLIANT, shining. (F.,—Arab.) Not in early use. Dryden has brilliant, sb., meaning 'a gem; 'Character of a Good Parson, last line but one.—F. brillant, glittering, pres. pt. of v. briller, to glitter, sparkle. - Low Lat. beryllare * (an unauthorised form), to sparkle like a precious stone or beryl (Brachet). - Low Lat. berillus, beryllus, a gem, an eye-glass; see Diefenbach, Glossarium Latino-Germanicum; cf. berillus, an eye-glass, brillum, an eye-glass, in Du-This etymology is rendered certain by the fact that the

G. brille, spectacles, is certainly a corruption of beryllus, a beryl; see Max Müller, Lectures on the Science of Language, ii. 583; 8th ed.

BRIM, edge, margin. (E.) M. E. brim, brym, margin of a river, lake, or sea; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, A. 1072; the same word is constantly used in the sense of surge of the sea, surf; also, ocean, waves of the sea. - A. S. brim, surge, surf, sea, flood; Grein, i. 142; the alleged A.S. brymme, a brim (Somner), being merely the same word, and not a true form. + lcel. brim, surf. + G. brame, brüme, the outskirts, border; M. H. G. bröm, a border, brim. The latter is derived from M. H. G. bremen, meaning (1) to roar, (2) to border; cognate with Lat. fremere, to roar, and Skt. bhram, to whirl. Similarly, Skt. bhrimi, a whirl-pool, is from Skt. bhram, to whirl. The brim of the sea is its margin, where the surf is heard to roar. See Max Müller, Lect. on Science of Lang., 8th ed. ii. 241. See Breese. Der. brim-ful, brimm-er.

BRIMSTONE, sulphur. (E.) Lit. 'burn-stone.' M. E. brimston, brymston; bremstoon, Chaucer, Prol. 629 (631 in some edd.); also brunston, brenstoon, Wyclif, Gen. xix. 24; Deut. xxix. 23; cf. Iccl. brennisteinn, brimstone. – M. E. bren-, burning (from the vl. brunen, to burn); and stoon, a stone.

3. So also the Icel. brennisteinn is from Icel.

and stoon, a stone. p. 50 also the teet. orennsteins is from icel. brenna, to burn, and steins, a stone. See Burn and Stone.

BRINDLED, BRINDED, streaked, spotted (Scand.) Shak. has 'brinded cat;' Macb. iv. 1. 1; brindled being an extended quasi-diminutive form.— Icel. brönd-, in the comp. bröndditt, brindled, said of a cow, Cleasby and Vigfusson's Dict. App. p. 772. We also find Icel. brand-krosóttr, brindled-brown with a white cross on the forehead. - Icel. brandr, a brand, flame, firebrand, sword, - Icel. brenna. to burn. ¶ Thus brinded is little more than another form of branded; the letter i appears again in Brimstone, q. v. And see Brand, and Burn.

BRINE, pickle, salt water. (E.) M. E. brine, bryne, Prompt. Parv. p. 51. - A. S. bryne, salt liquor, Ælf. Gloss. (Bosworth); a particular use of A.S. bryne, a burning, scorching; from the burning taste. - A.S. brinnan, byrnan, bærnan, to burn. + O. Du. brijn, brijne, pickle, sea-water (Oudemans); whence Du. brem, brine, pickle. See Burn. Der. brin-y.

BRING, to fetch. (E.) M. E. bringen (common). - A. S. bringan, pt. t. brang, pp. gebrungen, Grein, i. 143; also brengan, pt. t. brohte, pp. broht; the former being the strong and original form. + Du. brengen. + Goth. briggan (with gg sounded as ng); pt. t. brahia. + O. H. G. pringan (G. bringen). An extension from W BHAR, to bear, carry;

BRINK, margin; but properly, a slope. (Scand.) M. E. brink, edge of a pit, Chaucer, C. T. 9275; a shore, Wyclif, John, xxi. 4.—Dan. brink, edge, verge. + Swed. brink, the descent or slope of a hill. + Icel. brekka (= brenka), a slope, also a crest of a hill, a hill; bringa, a soft grassy slope, orig, the breast.

8. So, too, in Swedish, bringa is the breast, brisket; and Dan. bringa is the chest. Add prov. G. appears in Celtic. We have W. bryneu, a hillock, from W. and Corn. bryn, a hill; and (just as the W. brynti, filthiness, is derived from W. bront, filth) we may at once connect W. bryn with W. bron, the breast, pap, also, the breast of a hill. So, in Cornish, bron means a round protuberance, breast, the slope of a hill. 8. This points back to an older conception, viz. that of 'roundness,' which appears, perhaps, again in the Irish bru, the womb, belly, with the remarkable word bruach, lit. great-bellied, but also meaning 'a border, brink, edge, bank, mound;' O'Reilly. Further back, we are clearly led to the BIRU, to swell, boil; see Fick, i. 696. See Bride, Brew.

BRISK, nimble, lively, smart, trim. (C.) Not in early authors; seed by Shak and Milton. W home could nimble; of brus haste.

used by Shak. and Milton. - W. brysg, quick, nimble; cf. brys, haste, brysio, to hasten. + Gael. briosg, quick, alert, lively; cf. briosg, vb., to start with surprise, leap for joy; also Irish briosg, a start, a bounce. **B.** If in this case, the initial Celtic b stands for an older p, then perhaps brisk is co-radicate with fresh, frisky. 'The English brisk, frisky, and fresh, all come from the same source;' Max Müller, Lect. on Science of Language, 8th ed. ii. 297. See Fresh, Frisky.

Der. brisk-ly, brisk-ness.

BRISKET, part of the breast-piece of meat. (F., -C.) Jonson has brisket-bone; Sad Shepherd, i. 22. - O. F. brischet, a form given by Brachet, s. v. brechet, but bruschet in Littré; however, Cotgrave has: Brichet, m. the brisket, or breast-piece. Wedgwood gives the Norman form as bruchet. - Bret. bruched, the breast, chest, claw of a bird (Wedgwood); see the word in Le Gonidec, who notes that in the dialect of Vannes the word is brusk. Brachet gives the W. brisket, a breast, and Webster and Littré the W. brysced, the breast of a slain animal; I cannot find either form. However, the word is most likely of Celtic origin, and ultimately connected with E. breast. See Breast.

BRISTLE, a stiff hair. (E.) M. E. bristle, berstle, Chaucer, Prol. 556.—A. S. byrst, a bristle, Herbarium, 452. 2 (Bosworth); with dimin. suffix -el. + Du. borstel, a bristle. + Icel. burst, a bristle. +

Swed. borst, a bristle. + G. borste, a bristle. + Skt. hrish (orig. bhrish), to bristle, to stand erect, said of hair; cf. Skt. sahasra-brishti, having a thousand points; Bensey, pp. 666, 1121; Fick, i. 159, iii. 207.

B. This word is closely connected with Brad, q. v. Fick gives borsta as the Teutonic form for 'bristle,' and brosda as that for brad. Der. bristle, verb ; bristl-y, bristl-i-ness.

BRITLE, fragile. (E.) M. E. britel, brotel, brutel; Chaucer has brotel, Leg. of Good Women, Lucr. 206. Formed by adding the suffix -el (A. S. -ol) to the stem of the M. E. brutten or britten, to break. On the suffix -el (-ol) see Koch, Gramm. iii. 49. The M. E. brutten is from A. S. brectan, to break; Grein, i. 142. + Icel. brjota, to break, destroy. + Swed. bryta, to break. + Dan. bryde, to break. From a Teutonic stem brut, Fick, iii. 218; evidently only a variation of the stem brak, to break. The M. E. has also a form brickle, used by Spenser, F. Q. iv. 10. 39, obviously from A. S. brecan, to break. The Latin fragilis (E. fragile, frail) is from the same root. See Break.

BROACH, to tap liquor. (F., -L.) The M. E. phrase is setten on broche, to set a-broach, to tap, Babees Boke, ed. Furnivall, p. 266. Imitated from the F. mettre en broche, to tap a barrel, viz. by piercing it; from F. 'brocher, to broach, to spitt;' Cot. - F. 'broche, a broach,

spitt; Cot. See Brooch, Abroach.

BROAD, adj., wide. (E.) M. E. brod, brood, Chaucer, Prol. 155.

-A. S. brad, Grein, i. 136. + Du. breed. + Icel. breiðr. + Swed. and Dan. bred. + Goth. braids. + O. H. G. preit (G. breit).

B. The suggested connection with Gk, πλατύs and Skt. prath, to spread out (Schleicher), can hardly be right, and is ignored by Curtius. Some see a relation to the sb. board, which is also doubtful. Der. broad-ly, broad-ness, broad-en, broad-side; also breadth, q. v.

BROCADE, a variegated silk stuff. (Span.) A 'brocade waistcoat' is mentioned in the Spectator, no. 15. - Span. brocado, sb., brocade; also pp., brocaded, embroidered with gold; which explains the use of brocade as an adjective. [The Span. form is much nearer than F. brocard (brocar in Cotgrave), or the Ital. brocado; the Port. form is, however, brocado, but it appears to be only a substantive.] Brocado is properly the pp. of a verb brocar, which no doubt meant 'to embroider,' answering to F. brocher, which Cotgrave explains by 'to broach, to spit; also, to stitch grossely, to set or sowe with great stitches; der. from F. broche, explained by a broach, or spit; also, a great stitch. See Brooch. Der. brocade, verb;

BROCCOLI, a vegetable resembling cauliflower. (Ital., -L.) Properly, the word is plural, and means 'sprouts.'-Ital. broccoli, sprouts, pl. of broccolo, a sprout; dimin. from brocco, a skewer, also, a shoot, stalk. Brocco is cognate with F. broche, a spit, also a brooch. See Brooch.

BROCHURE, a pamphlet. (F., -L.) Mere French. F. brochure, a few printed leaves stitched together. - F. brocher, to stitch. See

BROCK, a badger. (C.) Used by Ben Jonson, Sad Shepherd, Act i. sc. 4. M. E. brok, P. Plowman, B. vi. 31; cf. Prompt. Parv. p. 53.—A. S. broc, a badger (Bosworth), but the word is of slight authority, and borrowed from Celtic.—W. brock; Corn. brock; Bret. brock; Irish, Gaelic, and Manx broc, a badger; the Irish has also the form breck.

B. It is most probable as Mr. Wedgwood suggests, that the animal was named from his whitestreaked face; just as a trout is, in Gaelic, called breac, i.e. spotted, and a mackerel is, in Cornish, called brithill, i.e. variegated; see Brill. (It is also remarkable that the word broc for badger exists in Danish, and closely resembles Dan. broget, variegated.) Cf. Gael. brocach, speckled in the face, grayish, as a badger; brueach, spotted, freckled, speckled, particularly in the face. O. Hence, brock is from Gael. and Irish breae, speckled, also, to speckle; Welsh brech, brindled, freckled; Bret. briz, spotted, marked, brizen, a freckle.

BROCKET, a red deer two years old. (F.) A corruption of F. brocart. Cotgrave has: 'Brocart, m. a two year old deere; which if it be a red deere, we call a brocket; if a fallow, a pricket; also a kinde of swift stagge, which hath but one small branch growing out of the stemme of his horne. So named from having but one tine to his horn.—F. broche, a broach, spit; also, a tusk of a wild boar; hence, a tine of a stag's horn; see Cotgrave. See Brooch. BROGUES, stout, coarse shoes. (C.) In Shak. Cymb. iv. 2. 214.—Gael. and Irish brog, a shoe. See Breeches.

BROIDER, to adorn with needlework. (F., -O. L. G.) In the Bible, A. V., Ezek. xvi. 10. This form of the word was due to confusion with the totally different word to broid, the older form of braid. In 1 Tim. ii. 9, broidered is actually used with the sense of braided! See Broider in Eastwood and Wright's Bible Wordbook.

v. 30. - F. 'broder, to imbroyder,' Cotgrave; a word more usually spelt border, also in Cotgrave, with the explanation 'to border, gard, welt; also, to imbroyder,' &c. He also gives: 'Bordeur, an imbroyderer.' Cf. Span. and Port. bordar, to embroider. The lit. sense is 'to work on the edge,' or 'to edge.' - F. bord, explained by Cot. to mean 'the welt, hem, or selvedge of a garment;' whence also E. border. See Border.

BROIL (1), to fry, roast over hot coals. (C.) M. E. broilen. 'Brolym, or broylym, ustulo, ustillo, torreo; 'Prompt. Parv. p. 53. See Chaucer, Prol. 385. \(\beta\). Origin doubtful; but it is probable (as is usual in words ending with \(\ell\) preceded by a diphthong) that the word was originally dissyllabic, with the addition of \(\frac{1}{2}\) (M. E. \(\ldot\). Im to render the verb frequentative; cf. erack-le from erack. γ . If so, the root is to be sought by comparison with Gael. bruick, to boil, seethe, simmer; sometimes, to roast, to toast. Cf. Irish bruighim, I seethe, boil. Thus it is from the same root as fry; cf. Lat. frigere, to fry; Gk. φρόγειν, to parch; Skt. bharj, to parch, bhrajj, to parch, roast. See Fry.

¶ Certainly not F. brûler, to burn; which=Lat. perustulare.

BROIL (2), a disturbance, tumult. (F., -C.) Occurs in Shak. 1 Hen. VI, i. 1. 53; iii. 1. 92. Spelt breull in Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. ii. c. 140. - F. brouiller, explained by Cotgrave by 'to jumble, trouble, disorder, confound, marre by mingling together; to huddle, tumble, shuffle things ill-favouredly; to make a troublesome hotchpotch; to make a hurry, or great hurbyburly.' β. Probably of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. broighleadh, bustle, confusion, turmoil; broiglich, noise, bawling, confusion, tumult. Also Welsh brock, din, tumult, froth, foam, wrath; brockell, a tempest. The word is not unlike bravil (1), q. v.; and the two words may be ultimately from the same root. Cf. Lat. fragor, noise; and see Bark, to yelp as a dog; also Brag, Imbroglio.

BROKER, an agent, a middle-man in transactions of trade. (E.) broker, brocour, P. Plowman, B. v. 130, 248. We also find brocage = commission on a sale, P. Plowman, ii. 87. The oath of the brokers in London is given in Liber Albus, ed. Riley, p. 273. Their business was 'to bring the buyer and seller together, and lawfully witness the bargain between them;' for which they were allowed a commission on the sale, called a brocage, or, in later times, brokerage. These latter terms are merely law terms, with the F. suffix -age; but the word is English. Webster is misled by the corrupt spelling brogger; and from Mr. Wedgwood's elaborate explanation I dissent. B. We cannot separate the sb. broker from the M.E. vb. broken, meaning (1) to have the full and free use of a thing, and (2) to digest (as in Prompt. Parv. s. v. brooke); now spelt brook, to put up with. The only difficulty is to explain the sense of the word, the form being quite correct. Perhaps it meant 'manager,' or 'transactor of business.' Y. The verb broken (A.S. brúcan = G. brauchen) was used, as has been said, in various senses; and the sense of 'to manage,' or 'contrive,' or perhaps 'to settle,' is not very widely divergent from the known uses of the verb, viz. to use, employ, have the use of, digest (meat), &c.; besides which the derived A.S. sb. bryce meant use, profit, advantage, occupation; and the secondary vb. brycian meant to do good to, to be of use to (Beda, v. 9); and the adj. brice meant useful. The Dan. brug means use, custom, trade, business, whence brugsmand, a tradesman. See the numerous examples of the M.E. broken or bruken (s. v. bruken) in Matzner's Wörterbuch, appended to his Altenglische Sprachproben. Cf. Every man hys wynnyng brouke Amonges you alle to dele and dyght' = let every man possess his share of gain, to be divided and arranged amongst you all; Richard Coer de Lion, ed. Weber, l. 4758. See **Brook**, vb.

BRONCHIAL, relating to the bronchia or bronchia. (Gk.) The bronchia are the ramifications of the windpipe, passing into the lungs. Bronchia is the scientific form; but the more correct form is bronchia, neut. plural. - Gk. βρόγχια, neut. pl., the bronchia, or ramifications of the windpipe. - Gk. βρόγχος, the windpipe, trachea. Cf. Gk. βράγχια, neut. pl., the gills of fishes; βράγχος, a gill, also, a sore throat, and (as an adjective) hoarse; sometimes spelt βάραγχος, Curtius, ii. 401. β. Allied to Gk. βράχειν, to roar, shriek; only used in the aorist έβραχον, roared, shrieked, rattled. Cf. Skt. υτίλ, orig. brih, to roar; also spelt vrimh, orig. brimh; Benfey, p. 888. 7 Skt. barhita means the 'trumpeting of an elephant;' Fick, i. 684.

BRONCHITIS, inflammation of the bronchial membrane. (L. -Gk.) A coined Lat. form bronchitis, made from Gk. βρόγχος, the windpipe. See above.

BRONZE, an alloy of copper with tin, &c. (F., = Ital.) Not in early use. In Pope, Dunciad, ii. 10; iii. 199. = F. bronze, introd. in 16th cent. from Ital. bronzo (Brachet). = Ital. bronzo, bronze; cf. abbronzare, to scorch, roast, parch.

B. Diez connects it with Ital. bruno, braided! See Broider in Eastwood and Wright's Bible Wordbook. brown, whence brunize, to polish, brunezza swarthiness, The older spelling of broider is broder; thus we find 'a spoyle of dynerse colours with brodered workes' in the Bible of 1551, Judges, bronze means 'glowing coals.' Mr. Donkin says: 'the metal is so called from being used in soldering, an operation performed over glowing coals. Cf. also M. H. G. brunst, a burning. The word brown is itself from the root of burn, so that either way we are led to the same root. See Burn, and Brass.

BROOCH, an ornament fastened with a pin. (F., -L.) So named from its being fastened with a pin. M. E. broche, a pin, peg, spit, Prompt. Parv. p. 52; also a jewel, ornament, id.; cf. Chaucer, Prol. 158; Ancren Riwle, p. 420. – O. F. broche, F. broche, a spit; also, the tusk of a boar (Cotgrave). – Low Lat. brocea, a pointed stick; brochia, a tooth, sharp point; from Lat. broceas, a sharp tooth, a point (Plautus). B. The connection between Lat. broceus, and Gk. βρώνειν, to bite, suggested by Fick, ii. 179, is unlikely; see Curtius, who connects βρύκειν with βιβρώσκειν, to eat, Lat. uorare, from Gk. β BOP. But the Lat. broceus is obviously related to Welsh procio, to thrust, stab, prick (whence prov. E. prog, to poke); and to Gael. brog, to spur, stimulate, goad; whence Gael. brog, sb., a shoemaker's awl. Cf. Irish brod, a goad, brodaim, I goad; prov. Eng. prod, to goad. C. Hence the sense of brooch is (1) a sharp point; (2) a pin; (3) an ornament with a pin.

BROOD, that which is bred. (E.) M. E. brod, Owl and Nightingale, 518, 1633; Rob. of Glouc. p. 70, l. 16.—A. S. bród, a form given in Bosworth, but without authority; the usual A. S. word from the same root is brid, a young one. esp. a young bird; Grein, i. 142. + Du. broed, a brood, hatch. + M. H. G. bruot, that which is hatched, also heat; whence G. brui, a brood. Cf. W. brwd, warm; brydio, to heat. β. The primary meaning is that which is hatched, or produced by means of warmth. See Brood, and Brew. Der. brood, verb. BROOK (1), to endure, put up with. (E.) M. E. brouke, which almost invariably had the sense of 'to use,' or 'to enjoy;' Chaucer, C. T. 10182; P. Plowman, B. xi. 117; Havelok, 1743.—A. S. brûka, to use, enjoy, Grein, i. 144. + Du. gebruiken, to use, + Icel. brûka, to use. + Goth. brukjan, to make use of. + O. H. G. prûhhan (G. brauchen), to use, enjoy. + Lat. frui, to enjoy; cf. Lat. fruges, fructus, fruit. + Skt. bui, to eat and drink, to enjoy, which probably stands for an older form bhruj; Benfey, p. 656.— BHRUG, to enjoy, use; Fick, i. 701. Brook is co-radicate with fruit, q. v.

BROOK (2), a small stream. (E.) M. E. brook, Chaucer, C. T. 3920.—A. S. bróc, brooc, Grein, i. 144. + Du. brock, a marsh, a pool. + O. H. G. pruoch (G. bruch), a marsh, bog. B. Even in prov. Eng. we find: 'Brooks, low, marshy, or moory ground;' Pegge's Kenticisms (E. D. S.); at Cambridge, we have Brook-lands, i.e. lowlying, marshy ground. The G. bruch also means 'rupture;' and the notion in brook is that of water breaking up or forcing its way to the surface; from the root of break, q. v. Der. brook-let.

BROOM, the name of a plant; a besom. (E.) M. E. brome,

BROOM, the name of a plant; a besom. (E.) M. E. brome, broom, the plant; Wyclif, Jerem. xvii. 16. – A. S. bróm, broom, Gloss. to Cockayne's Leechdoms. + Du. brem, broom, furze. B. The confusion in old names of plants is very great; broom and bramble are closely related, the latter being, etymologically, the diminutive of broom, and standing for bram-el; the second b being excrescent; cf. Du. braam-bosch, a bramble-bush. C. Max Müller connects broom and bramble with Skt. bhram, to whirl, 'to be confused, to be rolled up together;' Lect. on Science of Language, 8th ed. ii. 242. See Bramble.

BROSE, a kind of broth or pottage (Gael.); BREWIS (F., — M. H. G.). 1. Brose is the Gael. brothas, brose. 2. An allied word is brewis, for which see Nares and Richardson. In Prompt. Parv. we find: 'Browesse, browes, Adipatum;' and see Way's note, where browyce is cited from Lydgate.—O. F. browes, in the Roman de la Rose, cited by Roquefort, where it is used as a plural, from a sing. brou.—Low Lat. brodum, gravy, broth.—M. H. G. brod, broth; cognate with E. broth. ¶ It is no doubt because brewis is really a plural, and because it has been confused with broth, that in prov. Eng. (e. g. Cambs.) broth is often alluded to as 'they' or 'them.' See Broth, and Brew.

it has been confused with broth, that in prov. Eng. (e. g. Cambs.) broth is often alluded to as 'they' or 'them.' See Broth, and Brew. BROTH, a kind of soup. (E.) M. E. broth, Rob. of Glouc. p. 528. l. 2. – A. S. broð (to translate Lat. ius), Bosworth. + Icel. broð. + O. H. G. prót; M. H. G. brót (G. gebräude). From A. S. broówan, to brew. See Brew, and Brose.

BROTHEL, a house of ill fame. (E.; confused with F., = O. Low G.) a. The history of the word shews that the etymologists have entirely mistaken the matter. It was originally quite distinct from M. E. bordel (= Ital. bordello). B. The quotations from Bale (Votaries, pt. ii), and Dryden (Mac Flecknoe, 1. 70) in Richardson, shew that the old term was brothel-house, i. e. a house for brothels or prostitutes; for the M. E. brothel was a person, not a place. Thus Gower speaks of 'A brothel, which Micheas hight' = a brothel, whose name was Micheas; C. A. ed. Pauli, iii. 173; and see P. Plowman, Crede, 772. Cf. 'A brothelrie, lenocinium;' Levins, 103, 34. We also find M. E. brethel, a wretch, bretheling, a beggarly fellow; and, from the same root, the A. S. abroben, degenerate, base; and the past tense abrudon, they failed, A. S. Chron. an. 1004. These forms

are from the vb. ábreo'San, to perish, come to the ground, become vile; connected with breolan, to break, demolish, Grein, i. 13, 142.

y. From the same root is Icel. laga-brjótr. a law-breaker. The Teutonic stem is brut-, to break; see Fick, iii. 218.

8. Thus brothel, sb., a breaker, offender, and briule, adj., fragile, are from the same source. See Brittle.

B. But, of course, a confusion between brothel-house and the M. E. bordel, used in the same sense, was inevitable and immediate. Chaucer has bordel in his Persones Tale (see Richardson), and Wyclif even has bordelhous, Ezek. xvi. 24, shewing that the confusion was already then completed; though he also has bordelrie = a brothel, in Numb. xxv. 8, which is a French form. = O. Fr. bordel, a hut; dimin. of borde, a hut, cot, shed made of boards.

O. Fr. bordel, a hut; dimin. of borde, a hut, cot, sned made of Dublaus.

- O. Du. (and Du.) bord, a plank. See Board.

BROTHER, a son of the same parents. (E.) M. E. brother, Chaucer, Prol. 529. - A. S. brother, Grein, p. 144. + Du. broeder. + Icel. brôthr. + Goth. brothar. + Swed. broder. + Dan. broder. + O. H. G. pruoder (G. brüder). + Gael. and Irish brattair. + W. brawd, pl. brodyr. + Russian brat'. + Lat. frater. + Gk. φρατήρ. + Church-Slavonic bratru. + Skt, bhrátri. B. The Skt. bhrátri is from bhri, to support, maintain: orig. to bear. - ✓ BHAR, to bear. Der. brother-hood, brother-like, brother-ly.

BROW, the eye-brow; edge of a hill. (E.) M. E. browe, Prompt. Parv. p. 53.—A. S. brú, pl. brúa, Grein, i. 144.+Du. braamw, in comp. wentbraamw, eye-brow, lit. wink-brow. + Icel. brún, eye-brow; brá, eye-lid. + Goth. brahw, a twinkling, in phr. in brahwa angins = in the twinkling of an eye; I Cor. xv. 52. + O. H. G. práwa, M. H. G. brá, the eye-lid. + Russian brove. + Gael. brá, a brow; abhra, an eye-lid. + Bret. abrant, eye-brow. + Gk. δφρύs, eye-brow. + Pers. abrû. + Skt. blrú, eye-brow. - βHUR, to move quickly; see Fick, i. 163. The older sense seems to have been 'eye-lid,' and the name to have been given from its twitching. Der. brow-beat; Holland's Plutarch, p. 107.

BROWN, the name of a darkish colour. (E.) M. E. brown, Chaucer, Prol. 207.—A.S. brún, Grein, i. 145. + Du. bruin, brown, bay. + Icel. brúnn. + Swed. brun. + Dan. brunn. + G. braun. B. The close connection with the verb to burn. has been generally perceived and admitted. It is best shewn by the Goth brinnan, to burn, pp. brunnans, burnt, and the Icel. brenna, to burn, pp. brunninn, burnt; so that brown may be considered as a contracted form of the old pp. signifying burnt. See Burn. Der. brown-ish. Doublet, bruin. BROWN-BREAD, a coarse bread. (E.) The word is, of

BROWN-BREAD, a coarse bread. (E.) The word is, of course, explicable as it stands; but it may, nevertheless, have been a corruption for bran-bread. In Wright's Vocabularies, i. 201, we find: 'Hic furfur, bran;' and at p. 108, 'Panis furfurinus, bran-bread.'

BROWZE, to nibble; said of cattle. (F., -M. H. G.) Occurs in Shak. Wint. Tale, iii. 3. 69; Antony, i. 4. 66; Cymb. iii. 6, 38; but scarcely to be found earlier. A corruption of broust. -F. brouster, also brouter, explained by Cotgrave by 'to brouze, to nip, or nibble off the sprigs, buds, barke, &c. of plants; 'a sense still retained in prov. Eng. brut (Kent, Surrey), which keeps the t whilst dropping the s. -O.F. 'broust, a sprig, tendrell, bud, a yong branch or shoot; 'Cot. -M. H. G. broz, a bud (Graff, iii. 369); Bavarian bross, bross, bross, to browse; broust, a thick bush; brous. brons, a bud, shoot. A collection of shoots or sprigs is implied in E. brushwood; and from the same source we have brush. See Brush.

source we have brush. See Brush.

BRUIN, a bear. (Dutch.) In the old epic poem of Reynard the Fox, the bear is named 'brown,' from his colour; the Dutch version spells it bruin, which is the Dutch form of the word 'brown.' The proper pronunciation of the word is nearly as E. broin, as the ui is a diphthong resembling oi in boil; but we always pronounce it broo-in, disregarding the Dutch propugnishing. See Brown.

disregarding the Dutch pronunciation. See Brown.

BRUISE, to pound, crush, injure. (F.,—M. H. G.) M. E. brusen, Joseph of Arimathie, ed. Skeat, l. 500; but more commonly spelt brissen or brisen, Wyclif's Bible, Deut. ix. 3; also broosen, id. Numbers, xxii. 25.—O. F. bruiser, bruser, briser, to break; forms which Diez would separate; but wrongly, as Mätzner well says.—M. H. G. brösten, to break, burst; cognate with E. burst. See Burst. Der. bruiser.

M. E. Müller, and others are puzzled by the 'A. S. brysan, to bruise,' which nearly all etymologists cite. The word is unauthorised, and probably a mere invention of Somner's. The Gaelic bris, brisd, to break, seems to be a genuine Celtic

BRUIT, a rumour; to announce noisily. (F., - E.) Occurs in Shak. Much Ado, v. 1. 65; Mach. v. 7. 22. – F. 'bruit, a bruit, a great sound or noise, a rumbling, clamor,' &c.; Cot. – F. bruire, to make a noise, roar. B. Perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. Bret. bruchellein, to roar like a lion; W. broch, din, tumult; Gael. broighleadh, bustle, confusion, turmoil; the guttural being preserved in the Low Lat. brugitus, a murmur, din. Cf. also Gk. βρυχάομαι, I roar; which Curtius considers as allied to Skt. barh, to roar as an elephant, which

is from the Indo-Eur. & BARGH, to roar (Fick, i. 151). seems to be from the same source as Broil, a tumult, q.v.

80

BRUNETTE, a girl with a dark complexion. (F., -G.) French; but it occurs in the Spectator, No. 396. [The older E. equivalent is 'nut-brown,' as in the Ballad of The Nut-brown Maid.] F. brunette, explained by Cotgrave as 'a nut-browne girle.'-F. brunet, masc. adj., brunette, fem. adj., brownish; Cot. Formed, with dimin. suffix -et, from F. brun, brown. - M. H. G. brun, brown; cognate with E. brown, q. v.

BRUNT, the shock of an onset. (Scand.) Seldom used except in the phr. brunt of battle, the shock of battle, as in Shak. Cor. ii. 2. 104. However, Butler has: 'the heavy brunt of cannon-ball'.'
Hudibras, pt. i. c. 2. M. E. brunt, bront. 'Brunt, insultus, impetus;' Prompt. Parv. p. 54. – Icel. bruma, to advance with the speed of fire, said of a standard in the heat of battle, of ships advancing under full sail, &c. - Icel. bruni, burning, heat. - Icel. brenna, to burn; cognate with E. burn. See Burn. The form of the sb. is illustrated by Dan. brynde, conflagration, heat; Goth. ala-brunsts, a whole burnt-offering. The sense of 'heat' has partly given way to that of 'speed,' 'shock;' but the phrase 'heat of battle' is still a

BRUSH, an implement for cleaning clothes; cf. brushwood, underwood. (F., -Low Lat., -G.) M. E. brusshe, in the phrase 'wyped it with a brusshe; P. Plowman, B. xiii. 460; also: 'Brusshe, bruscus,' i. e. brush-wood, Prompt. Parv. - O. F. broce, broche, brosse, brushwood, small wood; F. brosse, a bush, bushy ground, brush (Cotgrave). -Low Lat. brustia, a kind of brush, bruscia, a thicket. - Bavarian bross, brosst, a bud (Schmeller); M. H. G. broz, a bud (Graff, iii. 369). ¶ See Brachet, who explains that the word meant originally 'heather, broom,' then 'a branch of broom used to sweep away dust.' Cf. F. broussailles, brush-wood, and note the double sense of E. broom. See further under Browze. Der. brush-wood.

BRUSQUE, rough in manner. (F., - Ital.) Spelt brusk by Sir Henry Wotton, d. 1639 (R.) He speaks of giving 'a brush welcome' - a rough one. - F. brusque, rude; introduced in 16th cent. from Ital. bruseo (Brachet). — Ital. bruseo, sharp, tart, sour, applied to fruits and wine. B. Of unknown origin; Diez makes it a corruption of O. H. G. bruttise, brutish, brutal, which is clumsy. Ferrari (says Mr. Donkin) derives it from the Lat. labruscus, the Ital. dropping the first syllable. This is ingenious; the Lat. labruscus was an adj. applied to a wild vine and grape.

The notion of connecting brusque with brisk appears in Colgrave; it seems to be wrong.

BRUTE, a dumb animal. (F., -L.) Shak has brute as an adj. ¶ The notion of connecting

Hamlet, iii. 2. 110; and other quotations in Richardson shew that it was at first an adj., as in the phr. 'a brute beast.' - F. brut, masc., brute, fem. adj., in Cotgrave, signifying 'foul, ragged, shapeless,' &c. -Lat. brutus, stupid. Der. brut-al, brut-al-i-ty, brut-al-ise, brut-ish,

BRYONY, a kind of plant. (L., -Gk.) In Levins; also in Ben Jonson, Masques: The Vision of Delight. - Lat. bryonia. - Gk. Βρυωνία, also Βρυώνη. - Gk. βρύειν, to teem, swell, grow luxuriantly. BUBBLE, a small bladder of water. (Scand.) Shak, has the sb., As You Like It, ii. 7. 152; also as a vb., 'to rise in bubbles,' Macb. iv. 1. 11. Not found much earlier in English. [Palsgrave has: 'Burble in the water, bubette,' and the same form occurs in the Prompt. Parv. p. 56; but this is probably a somewhat different word, and from a different source; cf. Du. borrel, a bubble.]—Swed. bubble, a bubble. + Dan. boble, a bubble; to bubble. + Du. bobbel, a bubble; bobbelen, to bubble.

B. The form of the word is clearly a bubble; bobbelen, to bubble. a diminutive; and it is to be regarded as the dimin. of blob, a bubble; it is obvious that the form blobble would give way to bobble. In the same way babble seems to be related to blab. See Blob, Bleb.

BUCCANIER, a pirate. (F., - West-Indian.) Modern. Borrowed from F. boucanier, a buccanier, pirate. - F. boucaner, to smokedry; or, according to Cotgrave, 'to broyle or scorch on a woodden gridiron.'-F. boucan, 'a woodden gridiron, whereon the cannibals broile pieces of men, and other flesh;' Cot.

B. The word boucan is said to be Caribbean, and to mean 'a place where meat is smoke-Mr. Wedgwood says: 'The natives of Florida, says Laudonnière (Hist. de la Floride, Pref. A.D. 1586, in Marsh), "mangent leurs viandes rosties sur les charbons et boucantes, c'est à dire quasi cuictes à la fumée." In Hackluyt's translation, "dressed in the smoke, which in their language they call boucaned." Hence those who established themselves in the islands for the purpose of smoking meat were called buccaniers.' Webster adds: 'The name was first given to the French settlers in Hayti or Hispaniola, whose business was to hunt wild cattle and swine.

BUCK (1), a male deer, goat, &c. (E.) M. E. bukke, Chaucer, C. T. 3387. - A. S. bucca, a he-goat, Levit. iv. 23. + Du. bok, a hegoat. + Icel. buhhr, a he-goat; bobhi, a he-goat; also a term of \beta. This derivation is made clearer by the facts that the Span. bullir

Bruit familiarity, like E. 'old buck.' + Swed. bock, a buck, a he-goat. + Dan. buk, a he-goat, ram, buck. + O. H. G. poch (G. bock), a buck, he-goat, battering-ram. + W. buch, a buck; buch gafr, a he-goat. + Gael. boc, a buck, he-goat. + Irish boc, a he-goat. B. The root is uncertain; the G. form seems as if allied to M. H. G. bochen, G. pochen, to strike; with a supposed reference to butting; but the word seems too widely spread for this. Fick (i. 162, 701) cites Zend búza, a goat, Skt. bukka, a goat (Benfey, p. 633), and suggests BHUG, to eat, to enjoy (Skt. bhuj).

BUCK (2), to wash linen, to steep clothes in lye. (C.) BUCK (2), to wash linen, to steep clothes in lye. (C.) Shak. has buck-basket, a basket for washing linen, Merry Wives, iii. 3. 2. M. E. bouken, to wash linen; P. Plowman, B. xiv. 19. Of Celtic origin. —Gael. buac, dung used in bleaching; the liquor in which cloth is washed; also, linen in an early stage of bleaching. + Irish buac, lye; buacachan, buacaire, a bleacher; with which cf. buacar, cow-dung. [The remoter origin is clearly Gael. bi, W. buw, buwch, a cow; cognate with Lat. bos. See Cow.] ¶ Hence also the very widely spread derived verb, viz. Swed. byka, Dan. byge, O. Du. buken, G. beachen, O. E. buer, to huck-wash: a word which has given green. beuchen, O. F. buer, to buck-wash; a word which has given great trouble; Rietz suspected it to be of Old Celtic origin, and he is not Der. buck-basket.

BUCKET, a kind of pail. (E.; perhaps C.) M. E. boket, Chaucer, Kn. Tale, 675.—A.S. buc, a pitcher, glossed by 'lagena,' and occurring also in Judges, vii. 20 (Bosworth); with dimin. suffix -et. β. The addition of the suffix appears in Irish buiceed, a bucket, knob, boss; Gael. bucaid, a bucket, also a pustule. y. It seems to have been named from its roundness; from Gael. and Irish boc, to swell.

The word bowl (2), q. v., is of similar formation. **BUCKLE**, a kind of fastening; to fasten. (F., -I.) The sb. bokeling occurs in Chaucer, C. T. 2505. -O. F. bocle (F. boucle), the boss of a shield, a ring; from the latter of which senses 'buckle' has been evolved. - Low Lat. bucula, the boss of a shield, as explained by Isidore of Seville (Brachet). Ducange also gives buccula, meaning (1) a part of the helmet covering the check, a visor; (2) a shield; (3) a boss of a shield; (4) a buckle. The original sense of Lat. buccula was the cheek; dimin. of bucca, the cheek. See Buffet.

BUCKLER, a kind of shield. (F., -L.) Chaucer has bokeler, Prol. 112; the pl. boceleris occurs in King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 1189. - O. F. bocler (F. bouclier); so named from the bocle, or boss in the centre. See Buckle.

BUCKRAM, a coarse cloth. (F., -M. H. G.) M. E. bokeram, cloth; Prompt. Parv. p. 42. -O. F. bouearan (F. bougran), a coarse kind of cloth (Roquefort). - Low Lat. boquerannus, buckram. - Low Lat. boquena, goat's skin. - M. II. G. boc, a he-goat; cognate with E. Lat. boquena, goat's skin.—M. H. G. boc, a he-goat; cognate with E. buck. See Buck.

This etymology is sufficient, as names of stuffs were very loosely applied. Webster makes buckram a variation of barraean, the name of a stuff resembling camlet, and derived, according to Diez, from Pers. barak, a stuff made of camel's hair; Rich. Dict. p: 263. Diez himself inclines to the derivation of the present word from M. H. G. boc.

BUCKWHEAT, the name of a plant. (E.) The Polygonum fagopyrum. The word buckwheat means beech-wheat, so called from the resemblance in shape between its seeds and the mast of the beech-tree. The same resemblance is hinted at in the term fagopyrum, from Lat. fagus, the beech-tree. The form buck for beech is Northumbrian, and nearer to A.S. bác than is the Southern form. +

Du. boekweit. + G. buchweizen. See Beech.

BUCOLIC, pastoral. (Gk.) Elyot has bucolickes; The Governour, bk. i. c. 10. Skelton has 'bucolycall relations;' Garlande of Laurell, 1. 326. — Lat. bucolicus, pastoral. — Gk. βουκολικόs, pastoral. — Gk. βουκολικόs, a cow-herd.

B. The derivation of βουκόλοs is not clear; the first syllable is, of course, from Gk. Boûs, an ox (from the same root as beef, q.v., and cow, q.v.). 1. Curtius best explains βουκόλοε as 'cattle-driver,' from Gk. ΚΕΛ, to drive; cf. Skt. kal, to drive, Gk. κέλης, a race-horse, Lat. celer, swift. 2. Fick refers -κόλος to the root kar, to run; cf. Skt. char, to go, Lat. currere, to run. 8. Liddell

and Scott suggest a connection with Lat. colere, to till.

BUD, a germ; to sprout. (E.?) The Prompt. Parv., p. 54, has:

'Budde of a tre, Gemma,' and: 'Buddun' as trees, Gemmo.' The word does not appear earlier in M. E.; but may have been an E. or Old Low German word. Cf. Du. bot, a bud, eye, shoot; botten, to bud, sprout out. This is closely related to the O.F. boter, to push, to butt, whence the deriv. boton, a button, a bud; this F. word being of Teutonic origin.

3. Or perhaps 'to bud' is a mere corruption of O. F. boler. Either way, the ultimate origin is the same. See Button. and Butt (1).

BUDGE (1), to stir, move from one's place. (F.,-L.) has budge, to stir, Haml. iii. 4. 18. - F. bouger, to stir; Prov. bolegar, to disturb oneself; answering to Ital. bulicare, to bubble up. Formed, as a frequentative, from Lat. bullire, to boil. See Boil.

means not only 'to boil,' but 'to be busy, to bestir oneself,' also to move from place to place; whilst the deriv. adj. bullicioso means brisk, active, busy.' So also Port. bulir, to move, stir, be active;

diçoso, restless.

buliposo, restless.

BUDGE (2), a kind of fur. (F., -C.) Milton has: 'those budge doctors of the Stoic fur;' Comus, 707; alluding to the lambskin fur worn by some who took degrees, and still worn at Cambridge by bachelors of arts. Halliwell has: 'budge, lambskin with the wool deressed outwards; often wom on the edges of capes, as gowns of bachelors of arts are still made. See Fairholt's Pageants, i. 66; Strutt, ii. 102; Thynne's Debate, p. 32; Pierce Penniless, p. 11.' Cotgrave has: 'Agnelin, white budge, white lamb.' Another sense of the word is 'a bag or sack;' and a third, 'a kind of water-cask;' Halliwell. These ideas are connected by the idea of 'skin of an animal;' which served for a bag, a water-skin, or for ornamental purposes. Budge is a doublet of bag; and its dimin. is budget. See

burgets, Cot. A dimin. of F. bouget, a budget, a budget; it. A dimin. of F. bouget. budget; Cot. A dimin. of F. 'bouge, a budget, wallet, or great pouch; id.; cf. O. Fr. boulge (Roquefort). — Lat. bulga, a little bag; according to Festus, a word of Gaulish origin (Brachet). — Gael. bolg, builg, a bag, budget. See Bag.

BUFF, the skin of a buffalo; a pale yellow colour. (F.) Buff is a contraction of buffe, or buffle, from F. buffle, a buffalo. Buff, a sort of thick tanned leather; Kersey. 'Buff, Buffle, or Buffalo, a wild beast like an ox;' id. 'The term was applied to the skin of the buffalo dressed soft, buff-leather, and then to the colour of the leather so dressed; Wedgwood. See Buffalo.

BUFFALO, a kind of wild ox. (Span., -L., -Gk.) The pl. buffollos occurs in Sir T. Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665, p. 43. The sing. buffalo is in Ben Jonson, Discoveries, Of the magnitude of any Borrowed from Span. bufalo, Spanish being much spoken in North America, where the name buffalo is (incorrectly, perhaps) given to the bison. [But the term was not really new in English; the Tudor Eng. already had the form buffle, borrowed from the French. Cotgrave has: 'Buffle, m. the buffle, buffle, bugle, or wild ox; also, the skin or neck of a buffle.']—Lat. bufalus, used by Fortunatus, a secondary form of bubalus, a buffalo. - Gk. βούβαλοε, a

buffalo; Polyb. xii. 3, 5.—Gk. 800s, an ox; see Beef.

BUFFER (1), a foolish fellow. (F.) Jamieson has 'buffer, a foolish fellow.' The M. E. buffer means 'a stutterer.' 'The tunge of bufferes [Lat. balborum] swiftli shal speke and pleynly; Wycl. Isaiah, xxxii. 4.—M. E. buffen, to stammer.—O. F. bufer, to puff out the cheeks, &c. See Buffet (1). \$\textit{\beta}\$. The word is, no doubt, partly imitative; to represent indistinct talk; cf. Babble.

BUFFER (2), a cushion, with springs, used to deaden concussion. (F.) Buffer is lit. a striker; from M. E. buffen, to strike; prov. Eng. buff, to strike, used by Ben Jonson (see Nares). - O. F. bufer,

buffer, to strike. See Buffet (1).

BUFFET (1), a blow; to strike. (F.) M. E. buffet, boffet, a blow; esp. a blow on the cheek or face; Wycl. John, xix. 3. Also buffeten, bofeten, translated by Lat. colnphizo, Prompt. Parv. p. 41. Also bufetung, a buffeting, Old Eng. Homilies, i. 207. — O. F. bufet, a blow, esp. on the cheek. - O.F. bufe, a blow, esp. on the cheek; bufer, buffer, to strike; also, to puff out the cheeks. B. Some have derived the O. F. bufe, a blow, from the Germ. puff, pop! also, a cuff, thump; but the word is not old in German, and the German word might have been borrowed from the French. No doubt buffet is connected with puff, and the latter, at least, is onomatopoetic. See Puff. C. But the O. F. bufe may least, is onomatopoetic. See Puff. C. But the O.F. bufe may be of Celtic origin; the f being put for a guttural. Cf. Bret. bôchad, a blow, buffet, esp. a blow on the cheek; clearly connected with Bret. bôch, the cheek.

D. The M. E. had a form bobet as well as boffet; cf. 'bobet, collafa, collafus;' Prompt. Parv. p. 41; 'bobet on the heed, coup de poing;' Palsgrave. Now bobet is clearly a dimin. of bob, a blow, with its related verb bobben, to strike; words in which the latter b (or bb) likewise represents a guttural, being connected with Gael. boc, a blow, a box, a stroke, and prob. with E. box. See E. The Celtic words for cheek are Bret. boch, Welsh boch, Corn. boch, all closely related to Lat. bucca, the cheek, which Fick (i. 151) connects with Lat, buccina, a trumpet, and the Skt. bukk, to sound; from the \(\sigma \) BUK, to puff or snort. The original idea is thus seen to be that of puffing with violence; hence, cheek; and hence, a blow on the cheek

BUFFET (2), a side-board. (F.) Used by Pope, Moral Essays (Ep. to Boyle), l. 153; Sat. ii. 5.—F. 'buffet, a court cupboord, or high-standing cupboord; also, a cupboord of plate;' Cot. B. Origin unknown (Brachet). Diez gives it up. That it may be consected with huffets constituted in the consecuency for the market.

with water, is probable. Cf. 'Buffer, to puff, or blow hard; also, to spurt, or spout water on.' But the word remains obscure, and the various conjectures remain without proof.

BUFFOON, a jester. (Span.) Holland speaks of buffoons, pleasants, and gesters; tr. of Plutarch, p. 487. Pronounced buffon, Ben Jonson, Every Man, ii. 3. 8.—Span. bufon, a jester; equiv. to F. bouffon, which Cotgrave explains as 'a buffoon, jester, sycophant,' &c. -Span. bufa, a scoffing, laughing at; equiv. to Ital. buffa, a trick, jest; which is connected with Ital. buffare, to joke, jest; orig. to puff out the cheeks, in allusion to the grimacing of jesters, which was a principal part of their business. See Buffet (1). Der. buffoon-ery.

BUG (1), BUGBEAR, a terrifying spectre. (C.) Fairfax speaks
of children being frightened by strange bug-beares; 'tr. of Tasso, Gier. Lib. bk. xiii. st. 18. Here bug-bear means a spectre in the shape of a bear. The word bug was used alone, as in Shak. Tam. Shrew, i. 2. 213. Shak. himself also has bugbear, Troil iv. 2. 34. - W. bwg, a 216 Snak, nimseir auso nas ougoear, 1101, 14, 2, 34, — 14, oug, a hobgoblin, spectre; bugan, a spectre. + Irish puca, an elf, sprite (Shakespeare's Puck), + Gael. (and Irish) bocan, a spectre, apparition, terrifying object. + Com. bucca, a hobgoblin, bugbear, scarecrow. β. Probably connected further with Lithuanian baugus, terrific, frightful, bugstu, bugti, to be frightened, bauginti, to frighten (Fick. i. 162); which Fick further connects with Lat. fuga, flight, fugare, to put to flight, and Skt. bhuj, to bow, bend, turn aside, cognate with E. bow, to bend. See **Bow** (1). And see below. **BUG** (2), an insect. (C.) This is merely a particular application

of the Tudor-English bug, an apparition, scarecrow, object of terror. The word is therefore equivalent to 'disgusting creature.' So in Welsh we find bug, bugan, buci, a hobgoblin, bugbear; bucai, a

maggot. See above.

BUGABOO, a spectre. (C.) **BUGABOO**, a spectre. (C.) In Lloyd's Chit-chat (R.) It is the word bug, with the addition of W. bw, an interjection of threatening, Gael. bo, an interjection used to frighten children, our 'boh!'

BUGLE (1), a wild ox; a horn. (F., -L.) Bugle in the sense of 'horn' is an abbreviation of bugle-horn, used by Chaucer, C. T. 11565. It means the horn of the bugle, or wild ox. Halliwell has: Bugle, a buffalo; see King Alexander, ed. Weber, 5112; Maunder, E. Cotland, p. 17. No doubt bugle was confused with buffle or buffalo (see Buffalo), but etymologically it is a different word. – O. F. bugle, a wild ox (whence, by the way, F. beugler, to bellow). – Lat buculus, a bullock, young ox (Columella); a dimin. of Lat. bos, cognate with E. cow. See Cow.

BUGLE (2), a kind of ornament. (M. H. G.) fine glass pipes, sewn on to a woman's dress by way of ornament. Mr. Wedgwood quotes from Muratori, shewing that some sort of ornaments, called in Low Latin bugoli, were worn in the hair by the ladies of Piacenza in A.D. 1388.

B. I think there can be little doubt that the word is formed, as a diminutive, from the M. H. G. bouc, or bouch, an armlet, a large ring, a word very extensively used in the sense of a ring-shaped ornament; the cognate A. S. beág, an armlet, neck-ornament, ring, ornament, and the Icel. baugr, spiral ring, armlet, are the commonest of words in poetry. The dimin. bugel is still used in German, signifying any piece of wood or metal that is bent into a round shape, and even a stirrup. The Iccl. bygill also means a stirrup; the provincial Eng. bule (contracted from bugle) means the handle of a pail, from its curved shape. γ . A bugle means, literally, 'a small ornament (originally) of a rounded shape;' from the verb bow, to bend, O. H. G. bougen, biegen (G. beugen), to bend, Icel. buga, beygja, to bend. See Bow (1), to bend. The original sense of 'roundness' was quite lost sight of, the mere sense of 'ornament' having superseded it. There is not necessarily an allusion to the cylindrical shape of the ornament.

BUILD, to construct a house. (Scand.) M. E. bulden, bilden, Layamon, 2656; Coventry Mysteries, p. 20; also builden, P. Plowman, B. xii. 288; and belden, P. Plowman, Crede, 706. The earlier history of the word is not quite clear; but it is most likely a Scand. word, with an excrescent & (like the d in boulder, q.v.). = O. Swed. bylja, word, with an excrescent a (like the a in boulder, q. v.). - O. Swed. byla, to build (Ihre). \(\beta\). Formed from O. Swed. bol, böle, a house, dwelling; Ihre, i. 220, 221. + Dan. bol, a small farm. + Icel. ból, a farm, abode; bæli, býli, an abode. \(\beta\). In the same way it may easily be the case that the A. S. bold, a dwelling, house, abode (Grein, i. 132) is not an original word; but borrowed from Icel. ból, with the addition of an excrescent \(\delta\). The introduction of \(d\) after \(l\) is folded and the Davish for the fill is a common peculiarity. of Danish; thus the Danish for to fall is falde, and the Danish for a ball is bold. [The alleged A. S. byldan, to build, is a fiction; there a ball is bold. [The alleged A. S. oyıaan, to ball, is an A. S. byldan, but it means 'to embolden,' being simply formed C. The Icel. C. The Icel. from the adj. bsald or bald, i.e. bold, audacious.] O. The Icel. bdl, Dan. bol, O. Swed. bol, a house, dwelling, is probably to be referred back (as Ihre says) to Icel. búa, O. Swed. bo, to live, abide, nected with buffeter, sometimes used (see Cotgrave) for 'to marre a dwell; akin to Skt. bhú, to be. Thus to build means 'to construct a vessel of wine by often tasting it before it is broached, or, to fill it up place in which to be or dwell.' See Be. Der. build-er, build-ingi

¶ The Lowland Scotch big, to build, from Icel. byggja, to build, is certainly a derivative of Icel. búa, to dwell. Hence bi-g and bui-l(d) only differ in their endings.

BULB, a round root, &c. (F., -L.) Not in early use. In Holland's Plutarch, p. 577; and bulbous is in Holland's Pliny, bk. xix. c. 4; vol. ii. p. 13. -F. bulbe. - Lat. bulbus. + Gk. βολβός, a bulbous root, an onion. Der. bulb, verb; bulb-ed, bulb-ous.

BULGE, to swell out. (Scand.) This word, in the sense of 'to

swell out, is very rare except in modern writers. I can find no early instance. Yet bulgia, to swell out, pp. bulgin, swollen, occurs in O. Swedish (Ihre), and in Swed, dialects (Rietz); the Icelandic has a pp. bolgian, swollen, also angry, from a lost verb; and the root is very widely spread. B. The A.S. belgan is only used in the metaphorical sense, to swell with anger, which is also the case with the O. H. G. pëlgan, M. H. G. bëlgen; and again we find an O. H. G. pp. kipolgan, inflamed with anger, which must originally have meant swolken. So we have Goth. ufbauljan, to puff up. Again, cf. Gael. bulgach, protuberant; obs. Gael. bolg, to swell out, extend, &c. \(\gamma\). All these examples point to an early base BHALGH, to swell, Fick, ii. 422. Der. The derivatives from bhalgh*, to swell, are very numerous, viz. ball, boil (a pustule), bowl, bilge, billow, belly, bag, bolled (swollen), bole (of a tree), bulk, &c. We commonly find bulge in Elizabethan English used in the sense of 'to leak,' said of a ship; this is but another spelling of bilge, q. v.

BULK (1), magnitude, size. (Scand.) M. E. bolke, a heap, Prompt. Parv. p. 43.—Icel. búlki, a heap; búlkast, to be bulky. + Dan. bulk, a lump, clod; bulket, lumpy. + Swed. dial. bulk, a knob, bunch; bulling, bunchy, protuberant (Rietz); O. Swed. bolk, a heap (Ihre).

B. The Swed. dial. words are connected with Swed. dial. buljna, to bulge; Swed. bulna, to swell. The original idea in bulk is bulya, to bulge; Swed. bulna, to swell. The original idea in bulk is 'a swelling;' cf. the adj. bulky. See Bulge. Der. bulk-y, bulk-i-ness.

BULK (2), the trunk of the body. (O. Low G.) Used by Shak.

Hamlet, ii. 1. 95.—O. Dutch bulcke, thorax; Kilian. + Icel. bukr, the trunk of the body. + Swed. buk, the belly. + Dan. bug, the belly. + G. bauch, the belly. The latter forms have lost an original l, as is the case with Bag. See Bag, Belly, Bulge. B. The Gael. bulg signifies (1) the belly, (2) a lump, mass; thus connecting bulk, the trunk of the body, with bulk, magnitude. The notion of 'bulg-ing' accounts for both. See above.

ing' accounts for both. See above.

BULK (3), a stall of a shop, a projecting frame for the display of goods. (Scand.) In Shak. Cor. ii. 1. 226; Oth. v. 1. I. Halliwell has: 'Bulk, the stall of a shop;' with references. He also notes that the Lincolnshire bulkar means (1) a beam; and (2) the front of a butcher's shop where meat is laid. The native E. word balk generally means a rafter, and does not give the right vowel. The change of vowel shews that the word is Scandinavian, as also may be inferred from its being a Lincolnshire word. - Icel. bálkr, a beam, rafter; but also, a partition. [The Icel. á is like E. ow in cow.] Florio translates the Ital. baleo or balcone (from a like source) as the bulk

or stall of a shop.' See Bulk-head and Balcony.

BULK-HEAD, a partition in a ship made with boards, forming apartments. (Scand.) A nautical term. Had it been of native origin, the form would have been balk-head, from balk, a beam. The change of vowel points to the Icel. búlkr, a balk, beam, also a partition, the Icel. á being sounded like ow in cow. Moreover, the E. balk means 'a beam, a rafter;' the Icel. bálkr, and Swed. balk, also mean 'a partition.' See further under Balk; and see Bulk (3).

BULL (1), a male bovine quadruped. (E.) M. E. bole, bolle, Chaucer, C. T. 2141; bule, Ormulum, 990. Not found in A. S., though occurring in the Ormulum and in Layamon; yet the dimin. though occurring in the Ormulum and in Layamon; yet the dimin. bulluca, a bull-ock, little bull, really occurs (Bosworth). + O. Du. bolle, a bull (Kilian); Du. bul. + Icel. boll, a bull; baula, a cow. + Russian vol, a bull. \(\beta\). From A. S. bellan, to bellow. See Bellow. Der. bull-dog, bull-finch, &c.; dimin. bull-ock.

BULL (2), a papal edict. (L.) In early use. M. E. bulle, a papal bull; P. Plowman, B. prol. 69; Rob. of Glouc. p. 473.—Lat. bulla, a trud. of krob. I true a leader real. Such expense user fixed translations.

a stud, a knob; later, a leaden seal, such as was affixed to an edict; hence the name was transferred to the edict itself. + Irish boll, a bubble on water; the boss of a shield. Der. From the same source: bull-et, q. v., bull-et-in, q. v.; bull-ion, q. v. ¶ The use of bull in the sense of 'blunder' is due to a contemptuous allusion to papal edicts. BULLACE, wild plum. (Celtic.) Bacon has the pl. bullises; Essay on Gardens. 'Bolas frute, pepulum;' and 'Bolas tre, pepulus;' Prompt. Parv. p. 42. 'Pepulus, a bolaster;' Ort. Voc., qu. in Way's note; id.—Gael. bulaistear, a bullace, sloe. + Irish bulos, a prune. + Bret. bolos, better polos, explained as 'prune sauvage,' i. e. bullace. The O. F. beloce, belloce, 'espèce de prunes,' is given by Roquefort; and Cotgrave has: 'Bellocier, a bullace-tree, or wilde plum-tree;' words probably derived from the Breton. Florio, in his Ital. Dict., has: 'Bulloi, bulloes, slowne' [sloes]. ¶ It is obvious bolaster was first turned into bolas-tre (bullace-tree), as in the Prompt.

BULLET, a ball for a gun. (F., L.) In Shak. K. John, ii. 227, 412. = F. boulet, 'a bullet;' Cot. A dimin. of F. boule, a ball. = Lat. bulla, a stud, knob; a bubble. See Bull (2).

BULLETIN, a brief public announcement. (F., -Ital., -L.)
Burke speaks of 'the pithy and sententious brevity of these bulletins;' Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs (R.) - F. bulletin, 'a bill, ticket, a billet in a lottery;' Cot. - Ital. bulletino, a safe conduct, pass, ticket. Formed, by the dimin. suffix -ino, from bulletta, a passport, a lottery-ticket; which again is formed, by the dimin. suffix -etta, from bulla, a seal, a pope's letter. - Lat. bulla, a seal; later, a pope's letter. See Bull (2).

BULLION, a stud, a boss; uncoined metal. (F., -L.) Skelton

has bullyon, a boss, a stud; Garlande of Laurell, 1165; see Dyce's note.—F. bouillon, a boiling; also, according to Cotgrave, 'a studde, any great-headed, or studded, nails.'—Low Lat. bullionem, acc. of bullio, a mass of gold or silver; also written bulliona.—Low Lat. bullare, to stamp, or mark with a seal. - Low Lat. bulla, a seal; Lat. bulla, the head of a nail, a stud. [In the sense of 'boiling' or 'soup,' the F. bouillon is from Lat. bullire, to boil, from the same Lat. bulla, in the sense of a bubble.] ¶ Mr. Wedgwood shews that the O. F. bullione (Stat. 9 Edw. III, st. 2. c. 14) meant the mint itself, not the uncoined metal, which is only a secondary meaning. This explains the connection with the Lat. bulla, a seal, at once. See Blount's Nomolexicon. B. The mod. F. word is billon; which Littré derives from F. bille, a log; see Billet (2).

BULLY, a noisy rough fellow; to bluster. (O. Low G.) Shak. has bully for 'a brisk dashing fellow; 'Merry Wives, i. 3. 6, 11, &c.; Schmidt. Also bully-rook in a similar sense, Merry Wives, i. 3. 2; Mr. Wedgwood cites 'Platt-Deutsch buller-jaan (bully John), buller-bük, buller-brook, a noisy blustering fellow, from the last of which is doubtless our bully-rook;' see Bremen Wörterb. i. 159. These words correspond to Du. bulderaar, a blusterer, bulderbas, a rude fellow, bulderen, to bluster, rage, roar, bulderig, boisterous, blustering (all with excrescent d, as in Boulder, q. v.). Cf. O. Du. bollaer, a tattler, bollen, to tattle; bolle, a bull. + Swed. buller, noise, clamour, bullra, to make a noise, bullerbas, a noisy person, bullersam, noisy. β. From Du. bul, a bull; a rough unsocial man. + Swed. bulla, a bull.
 From the notion of bellowing. See Bull, Bellow.
 BULWARK, a rampart. (Scand.) In Shak. Hamlet, iii. 4. 38. -

Dan. bulværk, a bulwark; Swed. bolverk. + Du. bolwerk. + G. bollwerk. Corrupted in F. to boulevarde, from the Du. or G. form. Kilian explains bol-werck, or block-werck by 'propugnaculum, agger, vallum;' shewing that bol is equivalent to block, i. e. a log of wood. [I regard the word as Scandinavian, because these languages explain the word at once; the Du. bol is not commonly used for 'log,' nor is G. böhle anything more than 'a board, plank.'] β . From Dan. bul, a stem, stump, log of a tree; vark, work. + Icel. bulr, bolr, the bole or trunk of a tree; bola, to fell trees. γ . Thus the word stands for bole-work, and means a fort made of the stumps of felled trees.

BUM, buttocks. (E.) Used by Shak. Mids. Nt. Dr. ii. 1. 53. A mere contraction of bottom. In like manner, the corresponding O. Friesic boden is contracted in North Friesic into bom; Richtofen.

BUM-BAILIFF, an under bailiff. In Shak. Twelfth Nt. iii. 194. Blackstone (bk. i. c. 9) says it is a corruption of bound-bailiff which seems to be a guess only. The etymology is disputed.

β. Todd quotes from a Tract at the end of Fulke's Defence of the English translations of the Bible, 1583, p. 33: These quarrels . . are more meet for the bum-courts than for the schools of divinity. In this saying, if the term of bumcourts seem too light, I yield unto the censure of grave and godly men. He also quotes the expression constables, tithing-men, bailiffs, bumme or shoulder-marshals' from Gayton's Notes on Don Quixote, bk. ii. c. 2. He accordingly suggests that the term arose from the bailiff or pursuer catching a man 'by the hinder part of his garment; and he is probably right. v. Mr. Wedgwood derives it from the verb bum, to dun in Halliwell; but this may be a familiar contraction of the word bumbailiff itself.

BUMBILE-BEE, a bee that hums. (O. Low G.) The verb bumble is a frequentative of boom. = O. Du. bommelen, to buzz, hum (Oudemans); Bremen bummeln, to sound. - O. Du. and Du. bommen, to sound hollow (like an empty barrel). See Boom (1), and Bump (2). As both boom and hum signify 'to buzz,' the insect is called, indifferently, a bumble-bee or a humble-bee.

BUMBOAT, a boat used for taking out provisions to a ship. (Dutch.) Mr. Wedgwood quotes Roding's Marine Dict. to shew that Du. bumboot means a very wide boat used by fishers in South Requefort; and Cotgrave has: "Bellocier, a bullace-tree, or wilde plum-tree;" words probably derived from the Breton. Florio, in his probably for bunboot, a boat fitted with a bun, or receptacle for Ital. Dict., has: "Bulloi, bulloes, slowne" [sloes]. ¶ It is obvious that the M.E. form bolaster = Gael. bulaistear; it seems probable that but Dutch; and was formerly spelt bon or bonne. See Oudemans, who gives bon or bonne with the sense of box, chest, cask; also bonne, the hatch of a ship. O. Du. bonne also means a bung, now spelt bom in Dutch, thus exhibiting the very change from n to m which is required. Besides, the sound nb soon becomes mb.

Besides, the sound we soon becomes mor.

BUMP (1), to thump, beat; a blow, bunch, knob. (C.) Shak.

has bump, a knob, Rom. i. 3. 53.—W. pump, a round mass, a lump;

pumpio, to thump, bang.+Corn. bom, bum, a blow. + Irish beum, a

stroke; also, to cut, gash, strike. + Gael. beum, a stroke, blow; also,

to smite, strike.

In this case, and some other similar ones, the to smite, strike. In Inis case, and some other similar ones, the original word is the verb, signifying 'to strike;' next, the sb. signifying 'blow;' and lastly, the visible effect of the blow, the 'bump' raised by it. Allied to Bunch, q.v.; also to Bun, and Bunion.

BUMP (2), to make a noise like a bittern. (C.) 'And as a bittour bumps within a reed;' Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 194; where Chaucer has bumbleth, C. T. 6544.—W. bump, a hollow sound; aderyn y bump, a bittern; cf. Gael. buabhall, a trumpet, Irish bubhal, hom. a horn. The same root appears again in Lat. bombus, Gk. βόμβοs, a humming, buzzing. The word is clearly imitative. See **Boom** (1). **BUMPER**, a drinking-vessel. (F.) Dryden has bumpers in his translation of Juvenal (Todd's Johnson). This word appears in English just as the older bombard, a drinking-vessel (Tempest, ii. 2. 21), disappears. Hence the fair conclusion that it is a corruption of it. For the etymology, see Bombard. ¶ A fancied connection with bump, a swelling, has not only influenced the form of the word, but

added the notion of fulness, so that a bumper generally means, at present, 'a glass filled to the brim.'

BUMPKIN, a thick-headed fellow. (Dutch?) Used by Dryden, who talks of 'the country bumpkin,' Juvenal, Sat. 3, 1. 295. The index to Cotgrave says that the F. for bumkin is chicambault; and Cot. has: 'Chicambault, m. The luffe-block, a long and thick piece of wood, whereunto the fore-saile and sprit-saile are fastened, when a ship goes by the wind.' I think it clear that bumkin (then pronounced nearly as boomkin) is the dimin. of boom, formed by adding to boom (a Dutch word) the Dutch dimin. ending -ken; so that the word signifies 'a small boom,' or 'luff-block;' and metaphorically, a blockhead, a wooden-pated fellow; perhaps originally a piece of nautical slang. The Dutch suffix -ken is hardly used now, but was once in use freely, particularly in Brabant; see Ten Kate, ii. 73; it answers exactly to the E. suffix -kin, which of course took its place. BUN, a sort of cake. (F., - Scand.) Skelton has bun in the sense of a kind of loaf given to horses; ed. Dyce, i. 15.—O. prov. F. bugne, a name given at Lyons to a kind of fritters (Burguy); a variation of F. bigne, a swelling rising from a blow (Burguy). β. These F. words are represented by the mod. F. dimin. beignet, a fritter; the connection is established by Cotgrave, who gives the dimin. forms as bugnet and bignet, with this explanation: 'Bignets, little round

ouns, Lenten loaves; also, nat interes made like small pancakes.

γ. The word is of Scandinavian origin; see Bunion, Bunch.

BUNCH, a knob, a cluster. (Scand.) M. E. bunche, Debate of the Body and Soul, Vernon MS.; where the copy printed in Mätzner has bulche, 1. 370.—Icel. bunki, a heap, pile. + O. Swed. bunke, anything prominent, a heap (Ihre); Swed. dial. bunke, a heap (Rietz). + Dan. bunke, a heap.—O. Swed. bunga, to strike (Ihre); Swed. dial. bunga, to bunch out, &c. (Rietz).

β. The notion of 'bunching wat 'it due to tertilizer' so is other cases the syndlight being careed. out' is due to 'striking,' as is other cases, the swelling being caused but is due to striking, as is other cases, the swelling being caused by the blow; see **Bump**(1). Cf. Du. bonken, to beat, belabour; M.E. bunchen, to beat, P. Plowman, A. prol. 71; B. prol. 74. See **Bang**. Y. Cf. also W. pung, a cluster; pug, what swells out; pump, a round mass, lump; pumpio, to thump, bang; pumplog, bossed, knobbed.

loaves, or lumps made of fine meale, oile, or butter, and raisons; buns, Lenten loaves; also, flat fritters made like small pancakes.

Der. bunch-y

BUNDLE, something bound up, a package. (E.) M. E. bundel ill-spelt bundelle), Prompt. Parv. p. 55. — A. S. byndel, an unauthorised form, given by Somner; a dimin, by adding suffix el, of bund, a bundle, a thing bound up; the plural bunda, bundles, occurs as a gloss of Lat. fasciculos in the Lind. MS. in Matt. xiii. 30. + Du. bondel, a bundle. + G. bündel, a dimin. of bund, a bundle, bunch, truss. — A. S. bindan, to bind. See Bind.

BUNG, a plug for a hole in a cask. (C.?) M. E. bunge, Prompt. Parv. p. 55. 'Bung of a tonne or pype, bondel;' Palsgrave. Etym. uncertain. Perhaps of Celtic origin. 1. Cf. W. bung, an orifice, also a bung; O. Gael. buine, a tap, spigot; Irish buinne, a tap, spout; also, a torrent. 2. Again, we find an O. Du. bonne, a bung, stopple, for which Oudemans gives two quotations; hence mod. Du. bonn, a bung.

3. Yet again, we find the F. bonde, of which Palson, a bung, a bun bom, a bung. 3. Yet again, we find the F. bonde, of which l'ais-grave has the dimin. bondel, cited above. Cotgrave explains bonde by a bung or stopple; also, a sluice, a floodgate. This F. bonde is derived by Diez from Suabian G. bunts, supposed to be a corruption of O. H. G. spunt, whence the mod. G. spund, a bung, an orifice. To derive it from the O. Du. bonne would be much simpler.

BUNGALOW, a Bengal thatched house. (Pers., - Bengalee.) In

Rich. Pers. Dict., p. 293, we find: 'Pers. bangalah, of or belonging to Bengal; a bungalow.' From the name Bongal.

BUNGLE, to mend clumsily. (Scand.) Shak. has bungle, Hen. V, ii. 2. 115; Sir T. More has bungler, Works, p. 1089 c. Prob. for bongle, and that for bangle, formed from bang by suffix -le, denoting to strike often, and hence to patch clumsily. B. This is rendered very probable by comparison with Swed. dial. bangle to work ineffectually strike often, and hence to patch clumsily.

β. This is rendered very probable by comparison with Swed. dial. bangla, to work ineffectually (Rietz). Ihre gives an Old Swed. bunga, to strike, and Rietz gives bonka and bunka as variants of Swed. dial. banka, to strike. Bang. Der. bungl-er.

BUNION, a painful swelling on the foot. (Ital.?-F.,-Scand.) Not in early use. Rich. quotes bunians from Rowe's Imitations of Horace, bk. iii. ode 9; written, perhaps, about A.D. 1700 - Ital. bugnone, bugno, any round knob or bunch, a boil or blain. = O. F. bugne, bunch, bugne, a swelling (Burguy); F. bigne, a bump, knob, rising, or swelling after a knock (Cotgrave). = Icel. bunga, an elevation, convexity; bunki, a heap, bunch. See Bunch. B. The prov. Eng. bunny, a swelling after a blow, in Forby's East-Anglian Dialect, is from the O. F. bugne. See Bun. The O. F. bugne is from the Icel. bunga or bunki. The Ital. bugnone appears to have been borrowed from the O. F. bugne, with the addition of the Ital. augmentative suffix -one.

BUNK, a wooden case or box, serving for a seat by day and a bed by night; one of a series of berths arranged in tiers. (Scand.) A nautical term; and to be compared with the Old Swed, bunke, which Thre defines as 'tabulatum navis, quo cæli injuriæ defenduntur a vectoribus et mercibus.' He adds a quotation, viz. 'Gretter giorde sier grof under bunka' = Gretter made for himself a bed under the boarding or planking [if that be the right rendering of 'sub tabulato']. The ordinary sense of O. Swed. bunks is a pile, a heap, orig. something prominent. The mod. Swed. bunks means a flat-bottomed bowl; dialectally, a heap, bunch (Rietz). For further details, see

BUNT, the belly or hollow of a sail; a nautical term. (Scand.) In Kersey's Dict. a. Wedgwood explains it from Dan. bundt, Swed. bunt, a bundle, a bunch; and so Webster. If so, the root is the verb to bind. β. But I suspect it is rather a sailor's corruption of some Scandinavian phrase, formed from the root which appears in Eng. as Scandinavian parase, formed from the root which appears in Eng. as bow, to bend. Cf. Dan. bugt, a bend, turn, curve; Swed. bugt, a bend, flexure; Dan. bug, a belly; bug paa Seil, a bunt; bug-gaarding, a bunt-line; bug-line, bowline; bug-spryd, bowsprit; bugne, to bend; de bugnende Seil, the bellying sails or canvas; Swed. buk på ett segel, the bunt of a sail; bugning, flexure. Thus the right word is Swed. buk, Dan. bug; confused with bugne, to bend, and bugt, a bend.

BUNTING (1), the name of a bird. (E.?) M. E. bunting, bounting; also buntyle, badly written for buntel. 'Buntinge, byrde, pratellus;' Prompt. Parv. p. 56. 'A bounting;' Lyric Poems, ed. Wright, p. 40. 'Hic pratellus, a buntyle;' Wright's Vocab. i. 221. Cf. Lowland Scotch buntlin, a bunting. Origin unknown.

B. The variations are that the root is a verb bunt, with a frequents. buntle, buntlin, suggest that the root is a verb bunt, with a frequentative buntle. The M. E. bunten means to push with the head, to poke the head forward; cf. Bret. bounta, bunta, to push, shove. On the other hand, we find Lowl. Sc. buntin, short and thick, plump, bunt, a rabbit's tail; Welsh buntin, the rump; buntinog, large-buttocked. Any connection with G. bunt, variegated, is most unlikely.

BUNTING (2), a thin woollen stuff, of which ship's flags are made. (E.?) I can find no quotations, nor can I trace the word's history. The suggestion of a connection with High G. bunt, variegated, is unlikely, though the word is now found in Dutch as bont. Mr. Wedgwood says: 'To bunt in Somerset is to bolt meal, whence bunting, bolting-cloth, the loose open cloth used for sifting flour, and now more generally known as the material of which flags are made.' I have nothing better to offer; but wish to remark that it is a mere guess, founded on these entries in Halliwell: 'Bunt, to sift: Somerset; and Bunting, sifting flour: West. It is not said that bunting is a bolting-cloth. The verb bunt, to bolt flour, is M.E. bonten, to

is 'a bolting-eloth.' The verb bunt, to boit nour, is M. D. See above. sift, and occurs in the Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 93. See above.

BUOY, a floating piece of wood fastened down. (Du., -L.) It occurs in Hackluyt's Voyages, vol. iii. p. 411. Borrowed, as many sea-terms are, from the Dutch. Du. boei, a buoy; also, a shackle, fetter. Low Lat. boia, a fetter, a clog. ['Raynouard, Lex. Rom. ii. 232, quotes "jubet compedibus constringi, quos rustica lingua boias vocat." Plautus has it in a pun, Capt. iv. 2. 109, ". . Boius est; boiam terit;" note to Vie de Seint Auban, l. 680, ed. Atkinson; q.v.]—Lat. boiæ, pl. a collar for the neck, orig. made of leather. β. Perhaps from Gk. βόειοε, βόειοε, made of ox-hide; from Gk. βοῦε, an ox. See Beef. A buoy is so called because chained to its place, like a clog chained Burn, Burdock; see Burn.

BURBOT, a fish of the genus Lota. (F., -L.) It has 'on the

barbote, a burbot. – Lat. barba, a Deard. See Barbel.

BURDEN (1), BURTHEN, a load carried. (E.) M. E. birbene,

Havelok, 807. – A. S. byrδen, a load (Grein). + Icel. byrδr, byrδt. +

Swed, bδrda. + Dan. byrđe. + Goth. baurthei. + O. H. G. burdi, burdin;

M. H. G. and G. būrde. + Gk. φόρτου, a burden. Cf. Skt. bhri, to

bear, carry. – ✓ BHAR, to bear. See Bear. Der. burden-some.

BURDEN (2), the refrain of a song. (F., – Low Lat.) The same

word as bourdon, the drone of a bagpipe or the bass in music. M. E. burdoun, Chaucer, Prol. 674. – F. bourdon, 'a drone or dorre-bee; also, the humming or buzzing of bees; also, the drone of a bagpipe; Cot. - Low Lat. burdonem, acc. of burdo, a drone or non-working bee, which is probably an imitative word, from the buzzing sound made by the insect; bur-being another form of buzz, q. v. ¶ The M.E. bourdon also means a pilgrim's staff, which is another meaning of the The M. E. F. bourdon. The Low Lat. burdo also means (1) an ass, mule, (2) a long organ-pipe. Diez thinks the 'organ-pipe' was so named from resembling a 'staff,' which he derives from burdo in the sense of 'mule.' But perhaps the 'staff' was itself a pitch-pipe, as might easily have been contrived.

BUREAU, an office for business. (F., -L.) Used by Swift and Burke; see Richardson. - F. bureau, a desk, writing table, so called because covered with baize. Cotgrave has: 'Bureau, a thick and course cloth, of a brown russet or darke-mingled colour; also, the table that's within a court of audit or of audience (belike, because it is usually covered with a carpet of that cloth); also the court itself." And see Brachet, who quotes from Boileau, vêtu de simple bureau. -O.Fr. burel, coarse woollen stuff, russet-coloured. - O.F. buire (F. bure), reddish-brown. = Lat. burrus, fiery-red (Fick, ii. 154). + Gk. πυρρόι, flame-coloured. = Gk. πυρρί fire. See Fire. ¶ Chaucer has 'borel flame-coloured. - Gk. πῦρ, fire. See Fire. folk, i. e. men roughly clad, men of small account, where borel is from the O. F. burel above. Der. bureau-cracy; see aristocracy.

BURGANET, BURGONET, a helmet. (F.) See Shak. Ant.

and Cleop. i. 5. 24. - F. bourguignotte, 'a Burganet, Hufkin, or Spanish [morion, helmet]; Cot. So called because first used by Murrion' the Burgundians; cf. 'Bourguignon, a Burgonian, one of Burgundy; B. So, in Spanish, we have borgonota, a sort of helmet; a la Burgoñota, after the Burgundy fashion; Borgoña, Burgundy wine.

y. And, in Italian, borgognone, borgognotta, a burganet, helmet.

BURGEON, a bud; to bud. (F.) M. E. borionne (printed borjoune), a bud; Arthur and Merlin, p. 65, (Halliwell's Dict.). 'Gramino, to borionne (printed borionne) or kyrnell; Prompt. Parv. p. 276, note 3. - F. bourgeon, a young bud; Cot. B. Diez cites a shorter form 3. - F. bourgeon, a young bud; Cot. B. Diez cites a shorter form in the Languedoc boure, a bud, the eye of a shoot; and he supposes the word to have been formed from the M. H. G. buren, O. H. G. purjan, to raise, push up. If so, we are at once led to M. H. G. bor, O. H. G. por, an elevation, whence is formed the word in-por, upwards, in common use as G. empor; cf. G. empörung, an insurrection, i. e. a breaking forth. Cf. Gael. borr, borra, a knob, a bunch; borr,

to swell, become big and proud. Sce Burr.
BURGESS, a citizen. (F., - M. H. G.) M. E. burgeys, Chaucer, Prol. 369; Havelok, 1328.-O. F. burgeis, a citizen.-Low Lat. burgensis, adj., belonging to a city. - Low Lat. burgus, a small fort (Vegetius). - M. H. G. burc, a fort; cognate with E. borough. See Borough.

BURGHER, a citizen. (E.) In Gascoigne, Fruites of Warre, st. 14. Formed by adding -er to burgh = borough. See Borough.

BURGLAR, a housebreaker, thief. (F., -L.) Dogberry misuses burglary, Much Ado, iv. 2. 52. Florio [ed. 1680, not in ed. 1611] interprets Ital. grancelli by 'roguing beggars, bourglairs' (Wedgwood). Burglar is an old F. law term. It is made up of F. bourg, town, and some dialectal or corrupted form of O. F. leres, a robber, Lat. latro. Roquefort has: 'Lere, leres, lerre, voleur, larron; latro; and see laron in Burguy. Hence the Low Lat. burgulator, a burglar, nocturnal thief; commonly shortened to burgator. See Larceny and Borough. Der. burglar-y, burglar-i-ous.

BURGOMASTER, a chief magistrate of a town. (Dutch.)

Euery of the foresayd cities sent one of their burgomasters vnto the town of Hague in Holland; 'Hackluyt, Voyages, i. 157. - Du. burgemeester, a burgomaster; whence it has been corrupted by assimilating burge- to burgo-, crude form of Low Lat. burgus, a town (Latinised form of borough or burgh), whilst meester is spelt in the E. fashion. -Du. burg, a borough, cognate with E. borough, q. v.; and meester, a master (Lat. magister), for which see Master.

BURIAL, a grave; the act of burying. (E.) M. E. buriel, a grave; Trevisa, ii. 27; biriel, a tomb, Wycl. Matt. xxvii. 60. But the form is corrupt; the older Eng. has buriels, which is a singular, not a

nose two small beards, and another on the chin; Webster. - F. els, from A. S. byrgan, to bury. See Bury. Other examples of the suffix els or else occur in A. S.; e. g. fetels, a bag, Josh. ix. 4;

rédels or rédelse, a riddle, Numb. xii. 8.

BURIN, an engraver's tool. (F., - Ital., -G.) Borrowed from F. burin; a word borrowed from Ital. borino (Brachet). Probably formed from M. H. G. boren (O. H. G. porón, G. bohren), to bore; cognate with E. bore. See Bore.

cognate with E. bore. See Bore.
BURL, to pick knots and loose threads from cloth; in clothmaking. (F., -Low Lat.) To burl is to pick off burls or knots in cloth, the word being properly a sb. Halliwell has: 'Burle, a knot, or bump; see Topsell's Hist. Beasts, p. 250. Also, to take away the knots or impure parts from wool or cloth. "Desquamare vestes, to burle clothe;" Elyot. Cf. Herrick's Works, ii. 15.' M. E. burle, a knot in cloth; see Prompt. Parv. p. 56. - Prov. Fr. bouril, bourril, a knot or end of thread which disfigures cloth; cited by Mr. Wedgwood as a Languedoc word. - F. bourre. expl. by Cotgraye as 'flocks, wood as a Languedoc word. - F. bourre, expl. by Cotgrave as ' flocks, or locks of wool, hair, &c. serving to stuff saddles, balls, and such like things.'—Low Lat. burra, a woollen pad (Ducange). See Burr.

BURLESQUE, comic, ironical. (F.,—Ital.) Dryden speaks of 'the dull burlesque;' Art of Poetry, canto i. l. 81. It is properly an

adjective. - F. burlesque, introd. in 16th cent. from the Ital. (Brachet.) - Ital. burlesco, ludicrous. - Ital. burla, a trick, waggery, fun, banter. B. Diez suggests that burla is a dimin. from Lat. burra, used by Ausonius in the sense of a jest, though the proper sense is rough hair. This supposition seems to explain also the Span. borla, a tassel, tuft, as compared with Span. borra, goat's hair. See Burr. ¶ Mr. Wedgwood cites 'Gaelic burl, mockery, ridicule, joking;' this seems to be a misprint for burt. No doubt some Italian words are Celtic; but the Gaelic forms are not much to be depended on in

elucidating Italian.

BURLY, large, corpulent, huge. (E.) M. E. burli, Perceval,

Pelio Antique, i 222: burliche, Morte 269; borlie, large, ample, Reliq. Antique, i. 222; burliche, Morte Arthur, ed. Brock, 586. a. Of Eng. origin, though the first part of the word does not clearly appear except by comparison with the M. H. G. burlih, purlih, that which raises itself, high; from the root discussed under Burgeon, q.v. β . We thus see that the word is formed by adding the A. S. suffix -lie, like, to the root (probably Celtic) which appears in the Gael. and Irish borr, borra, a knob, a

abunch, grandeur, greatness; whence borrach, a great or haughty proud man, and Gael. borrail, swaggering, boastful, haughty, proud; words which are the Celtic equivalents of burly. See Burr.

BURN, to set on fire. (E.) M. E. bernen, Ancren Riwle, p. 306; also brennen (by shifting of r), Chaucer, C. T. 2333.—A. S. bærnan, also byrnan, to burn; Grein, i. 77, 153; also beornan, p. 109; and brinnan, in the comp. on-brinnan, ii. 340. + O. Fries. barna, berna. + Icel. brenna. + Dan. brende. + Swed. bränna. + Goth. brinnan. + O. H. G. brinnan: M. H. G. brinnan: G. brennan. P. Prob. comp. O. H. G. prinnan; M. H. G. brinnen; G. brennen. B. Prob. connected with Lat. feruere, to glow, and perhaps with furere, to rage. See & BHUR, to be active, rage, in Fick, i. 163. If this be the

case, burn is related to brew, and fervent. Der. burn-er.

BURN, a brook. See Bourn (2).

BURNISH, to polish. (F., -G.) Shak. has burnished, Merch. Ven. ii. 1. 2; M. E. burnist, Gawain and Grene Knight, ed. Morris, 212; burned, Chaucer, C. T. 1985. - O. F. burnir, brunir, to embrown, to polish; pres. pt. burnissant (whence the E. suffix -ish). = O. F. brun, brown. = M. H. G. brún, brown; cognate with A. S. brún, brown. See Brown. Der. burnish-er.

See Brown. Der. burnish-er.

BURR, BUR, a rough envelope of the seeds of plants, as in the burdock. (E.) M. E. burre, tr. by 'lappa, glis;' Prompt. Parv. p. 56; cf. borre, a hoarseness or roughness in the throat, P. Plowman, C. xx. 306. In Cockayne's A.S. Leechdoms, iii. 316, we find: 'Burr, pl. burres, bur, burs, Arctium lappa; Gl. Rawlinson, c. 607; Gl. Sloane, 5.' Apparently an E. word. + Swed. burre. a sea-hedgehog, sea-urchin; kardborre, a burdock. + Dan. borre, burdock. + Ital. borra, cow-hair, shearings of cloth, &c.; which, with Low Lat. reburrus, rugged, rough, and Lat. burræ, refuse, trash, point back to a Lat. burrus*, rough; with which Fick (ii. 17) compares the Gk. βέρρον, βειρόν, rough, rugged, given by Hesychius. The ultimate notion seems to be that of 'rough.' Cf. also Gael. borra, a knob. bunch; borr, to swell; Irish borr, a knob, hunch, bump; borraim, I Der. burr, a roughness in swell. And cf. F. bourre in Brachet. swell. And cf. F. ourre in Sactist. Der. ourr, a roughness in the throat, hoarseness; bur-dock. \P There is a difficulty in the fact that the word begins with b in Latin as well as in Scandinavian. The original word may have been Celto-Italic, i. e. common to Latin and Celtic, and the Scand. words were probably borrowed from the Celtic, whilst the Romance words were borrowed from the Latin.

BURROW, a shelter for rabbits. (E.) M. E. borwgh, a den, be corrupt; the older Eng. has ourses, which is a singular, not a substantive, in spite of its apparent plural form. 'Beryels, cave, lurking-place; 'Fast byside the borwgh there the barn was sepulchrum;' Wright's Vocab. i. 178. 'An buryels,' i. e. a tomb; cave, lurking-place; 'Fast byside the borwgh there the barn was sepulchrum;' Wright's Vocab. i. 178. 'An buryels,' i. e. a tomb; inne'=close beside the burrow where the child was; William of Rob. of Glouc., p. 204. = A. S. birgels, a sepulchre; Gen. xxiii. 9; Palerne, 1.9. In the Prompt. Parv. p. 56, we find: 'Burwhe, burruth the commoner form being birgen, Gen. xxiii. 1. Formed, by suffix [burweh?] burwe, burrowe, town; burgus.' Thus burrow is a mere variation of borough. B. The provincial Eng. burrow, sheltered, is Plays, ed. Hazlitt, i. 74; basse, a kiss, Court of Love, l. 797; 'I from the A. S. beorgan, to protect; i.e. from the same root.

y. The basse or kysse a person; Palsgrave. This is clearly F. baiser, to kiss; vb. to burrow is der. from the sb. See Borough. Der. burrow,

BURSAR, a purse-keeper, treasurer. (Low Lat., -Gk.) Wood, in his Athenæ Oxonienses, says that Hales was 'bursar of his college (R.) - Low Lat. bursarius, a treasurer. - Low Lat. bursa, a purse, with suffix -arius, denoting the agent. - Gk. βύρση, a hide, skin; of which purses were made. See Purse. Der. bursar-ship.

BURST, to break asunder, break forth. (E.) M. E. bersten, bresten, Chaucer, C. T. 1982; P. Plowman, B. vii. 165. — A. S. berstan, Grein, i. 92. + Du. bersten, to burst asunder. + Icel. bresta. + Swed. brista. + Dan. briste. + O. H. G. pröstan, M. H. G. brösten (G. bersten). + Gael. bris, brisd, to break. + Irish brisaim, I break. B. The Teutonic stem is BRAST, Fick, iii. 216; which seems to be a mere extension of the stem BRAK, the original of our break. See Break.

BURTHEN; see Burden (1).
BURY (1), to hide in the ground. (E.) M. E. burye, P. Plowman, B. xi. 66. -A.S. byrgan, byrigan, Grein, i. 152; closely related to A.S. beorgan, to protect; for which see Borough. Der. buri-al, q.v. ¶ It is remarkable that there is another A.S. verb, meaning to

taste, which also has the double spelling byrgan and beorgan.

BURY (2), a town; as in Canterbury. (E.) A variant of borough, due to the peculiar declension of A. S. burh, which changes to the due to the peculiar deciension of A. S. burh, which changes to the form byrig in the dat. sing. and nom. and acc. plural. See Borough.

BUSH (1), a thicket. (Scand.) The word is rather Scand. than F., as the O. F. word was merely bos (F. bois); whereas bush is due to a F. pron. of the M. E. busk.] M. E. busch, bush, Chaucer, C. T. 519; busch, busk, P. Plowman, B. xi. 336; busk, Will. of Palerne, 819, 3069.—Dan. busk, a bush, shrub. + Swed. buske, a bush. + Du. bosch, a wood, forest. + O. H. G. busc (G. busch). [The Low Lat. there.] It have a derived from the Tautonial. B. C. boscus, Ital. bosco, F. bois, are derived from the Teutonic.] B. Cf. Du. bos, a bunch, bundle, truss. Mr. Wedgwood suggests the notion of 'tust;' perhaps it may
Ross. Der. bush-y, bush-i-ness. perhaps it may be, accordingly, connected with boss. See

BUSH (2), the metal box in which an axle of a machine works. (Dutch.) Modern, and mechanical. — Du. bus, a box; here the equivalent of the E. box, which is similarly used. - Lat. buxus, the

box-tree. See further under Box (1).

BUSHEL, a measure. (F., -Low Lat., -Gk.) M.E. bushel, Chaucer, C. T. 4091. -O. F. boissel; Burguy, s. v. boiste. -Low Lat. boissellus, buscellus, a bushel; also spelt bussellus. - Low Lat. bussulus, bussula, bussola, a little box. - Low Lat. bussida, a form of buxida, the

acc. case of busis = Gk. wifes, a box. See Box (2).
BUSK (1), to get oneself ready. (Scand.) M. E. buske, busken, P. Plowman, B. ix. 133.—Icel. búask, to get oneself ready; see Cleasby and Vigfusson's Icel. Dict. pp. 87, col. 1, and 88, col. 1; Dasent, Burnt Njál, pref. xvi, note. It stands for bua-sk, where bua is to prepare, and -sk is for sik (cf. G. sich), oneself. The neut. sense of bua is to live, dwell, from BHU, to be. The Gael. busgainnich, to dress, adom (old Gael. busg) is merely borrowed from the Scand. Gaelic has borrowed many other words from the same source. BUSK (2), a support for a woman's stays. (F.) Busk now means a piece of whalebone or stiffening for the front of a pair of stays; but was originally applied to the whole of the stays. a. Cotgrave has: 'Buc, a buske, plated body, or other quilted thing, worne to make, or keep, the body straight;' where buc means the trunk of the body: see Bulk. B. He also has: 'Busque, . . . a buske, or buste.' 7. Also: Buste, m. as Buc, or, a bust; the long, small (or sharp-pointed) and hard quilted belly of a doublet; also the whole bulk, or body of a man from his face to his middle; also, a tombe, a sepulchre.' B. It is tolerably clear, either that F. busque is a corruption of F. buste, caused by an attempt to bring it nearer to the F. buc, here cited from Cotgrave; or otherwise, that buste is a corruption of busque, which is more likely. See Bust.

BUSKIN, a kind of legging. (Dutch?) Shak. has buskin'd, Mids. Nt. Dr. ii. i. 71. Cotgrave has: 'Brodequin, a buskin.' Origin unknown. Some suggest that it stands for bruskin or broskin, and is

the dimin. of Du. broos, a buskin. Brachet derives F. brodequin from the same Du. word. The Du. broos may be related to E. brogue, q. v. BUSS (1), a kiss; to kiss. (O. prov. G.; confused with F., - L.) Used by Shak. K. John, iii. 4. 35. - O. and prov. G. (Bavarian) bussen, to kiss; Schmeller. Webster refers to Luther as an authority for bus in the sense of a kiss. + Swed. dial. pussa, to kiss; puss, a kiss (Rietz). Cf. also Gael. bus, W. bus, mouth, lip, snout. B. The difficulty is to account for the introduction into England of a High-German word. Most likely, at the time of the reformation, it may have happened that some communication with Germany may have rather modified, than originated, the word. For, in M. E., the form is bass. Cf. Thus they kiss and bass; Calisto and Melibæa, in Old Beat. B. Similarly, in the sense of butt-end, a reduplicated form,

from Lat. basium, a kiss.

BUSS (2), a herring-boat. (F.,-L.) In Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, pp. 149, 153, 158, 169.-O. F. busse, buse, buse, a sort of boat (Burguy). [+ Du. buss, a herring-boat. + G. büse, busise (Flügel's G. Dict.)] - Low Lat. bussa, a kind of a larger boat; buscia, a kind of boat; also, a box. B. Merely a variation of the word which appears in F. as boûte (O. F. boiste), and in E. as bow; alluding to the capacity of the boat for stowage. See Bushel, Box (2).

BUST, the upper part of the human figure. (F., - Ital.) Used by Cotgrave; see quotations under Busk (2). - F. buste, introduced in 16th century from Ital. (Brachet). - Ital. busto, bust, human body, stays; cf. bustino, bodice, corset, slight stays. - Low Lat. bustum, the trunk of the body, the body without the head. B. Etym, uncertain. Diez connects it with Low Lat. busta, a small box, from Lat. acc. buxida; see Box (2). Compare the E. names chest and trunk. Others busiaa; see Box (2). Compare the E. names cases and rrune. Others refer to Low Lat. busta, or busea, a log of wood, O. Fr. busche, F. busche; for which see Bush (1). If we take the latter, we can at once explain busk (O. F. busque) as derived from the same Low Lat. busca. See Busk (2).

BUSTARD, a kind of bird. (F., -L.) 'A bustard, buteo, picus;'

Levins, 30, 12. Used by Cotgrave, who has: 'Bistarde, a bustard.' [Sherwood's Eng. and Fr. Dictionary, appended to Cotgrave, has: A bustard, or bistard, bistard, outarde, houtarde, oustarde, houstarde, hostarde; 'whence houstarde has been copied into Todd's Johnson as boustarde! We thus see that it is a corruption of F. bistard; possibly due to confusion with buzzard.—Lat. avis tarda, a slow bird. Pliny has: 'proximæ iis sunt, quas Hispania aves tardas appellat, Græcia aribas;' Nat. Hist. x. 22. \(\beta\). Thus bistard is for avis-tard, with the a dropped; so in Portuguese the bird is called both abetarda and betarda. The mod. Fr. has made avis tarda into outarde; cf. the form oustarde quoted above. ¶ Thus Diez, who is clearly right.

BUSTLE, to stir about quickly, to scurry. (Scand.) Shak has form oustarde quoted above.

bustle, to be active, Rich. III, i. 1. 152. - Icel. bustla, to bustle, splash about in the water; bustl, a bustle, splashing about, said of a fish. A shorter form appears in the Dan. buse, to bounce, pop; Swed. busa pd en to rush upon one; Swed. dial. busa, to strike, thrust (Rietz). B. Halliwell gives the form buskle (with several references); this is probably an older form, and may be referred back to A.S. bysgian, to be busy. In any case, busils and busy are probably from the same ultimate source. See Busy.

BUSY, active. (E.) M. E. bisy, Chaucer, Prol. 321.—A. S. bysig,

busy, Grein, i. 153; cf. bysgu, labour, bysgian, to employ, fatigue. + Du. bezig, busy, active; bezigheid, business, occupation; bezigen, to use, employ. β. Cf. Skt. bhuranya, to be active; from βHUR, to be mad, whence Lat. furere; Bensey, p. 657. ¶ The attempt to connect busy with F. besoin seems to me futile; but it may yet be true that the O. Fr. busoignes in the Act of Parliament of 1372, quoted by Wedgwood in the phrase that speaks of lawyers 'pursuant busoignes en la Court du Roi,' suggested the form bisinesse in place of the older compounds bisihede and bisischipe; see Stratmann. Der. busi-ness, busy-body.

BUT (1), prep. and conj., except. (E.) M. E. bute, Havelok, 85; buten, Layamon, l. 23.—A. S. butan, conj. except, prep. besides, without; contr. from be-utan, Grein, i. 150. The full form biutan is frequently found in the Heliand, e.g. in 1. 2188; and even biutan that, unless, l. 2775. β . Be = by; utan = outward, outside; butan = by the outside, and so 'beyond,' except.' +Du. buten, except. B. The form utan is adverbial (prob. once a case of a sb.), formed from ut, All the uses of but are from the same source; the distinction attempted by Horne Tooke is quite unfounded. The form be for by is also seen in the word be-yond, a word of similar formation. See further under Out.

BUT (2), to strike; a but-end; a cask. See Butt (1) and Butt (2). BUTCHER, a slaughterer of animals. (F.) M. E. bocher, P. Plowman, B. prol. 218; King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, l. 2832. — O. F. bocher, originally one who kills he-goats. — O. F. boc (F. bouc), a he-goat; allied to E. buck. See Buck. Der. butcher, verb; butcher-y. BUTLIER, one who attends to bottles. (F., -L.) M. E. boteler, botler, Wyclif, Gen. xl. 1, 2; boteler (3 syll.), Chaucer, C. T. 16220. — Norm. F. butuiller, a butler, Vie de St. Auban, ed. Atkinson, 1. 677; and see note. - Norm. F. butuille, a bottle. See Bottle. Der. buttery, a corrupted word; q.v.

BUTT (1), an end, thrust; to thrust. (F., -M. H. G.) senses of the sb. may be referred back to the verb, just as the F. bout the E. butt is from O.F. bot (F. bout), an end. Hall has 'but of their speres;' Hen. V, an. 10; also 'but-end of the spere;' Hen. VIII, an. 6. O. In the sense of 'a butt to shoot at,' or 'a rising ground, a knoll,' we have borrowed the F. butte, which see in Cotgrave and Brachet. Cf. F. but, a mark; buter, to strike; from the same root as before.

BUTT (2), a large barrel. (F., -M. H. G.) In Levins, 105, 13. Not E. [The A.S. byt or bytte, occurring in the pl. bytta in Matt. ix. 17, and the dat. sing. bytte, Psalm, xxii. 7, produced an M. E. bitte or bit, given under butte in Stratmann; cf. Icel. bytta, a pail, a small tub. The A. S. butte is a myth.] Our modern word is really French.

—O. F. boute; F. botte, which Cotgrave explains as 'the vessel which we call a butt.' β. Thus butt is merely a doublet of boot, a covering for the leg and foot, and the two words were once pronounced much more nearly alike than they are now. See Boot (1).

BUTTER, a substance obtained from milk by churning. (L., - Gk.) M. E. botere, Wyclif, Gen. xviii. 8.-A.S. butera, buter (Bosworth); a borrowed word. — Lat. butyrum. — Gk. βούτυρον; form βου-, for βούε, an ox, and τυρόε, cheese.

The similarity of E. butter to G. butter is simply due to the word being borrowed, not native. Der. butter-cup; also butter-fly, q.v.

BUTTERFLY, an insect. (E.) A.S. buttor-fleoge, in Ælfric's

86

Glossary, ed. Somner, Nomina Insectorum. - A. S. buter, butter; and fleoge, a fly. + Du. botervlieg. + G. butterfliege, a butterfly; cf. buttervogel (butter-fowl, i. e. butter-bird), a large white moth. has amused many to devise guesses to explain the name. Kilian gives an old Du. name of the insect as boter-schijte, shewing that its excrement was regarded as resembling butter; and this guess is better than any other in as far as it rests on some evidence.

BUTTERY, a place for provisions, esp. liquors. (F.) buttery, Tam. Shrew, Ind. i. 102. Again: 'bring your hand to the buttery-bar, and let it drink;' Tw. Night, i. 3. 74. [The principal thing given out at the buttery-bar was (and is) beer; the buttery-bar is a small ledge on the top of the half-door (or buttery-hatch) on which to rest tankards. But as butter was (and is) also kept in butteries, the word was easily corrupted into its present form.] B. It is, however, a corruption of M. E. botelerie, i. e. a butlery, or place for bottles. In Rob. of Glouc. p. 191, we read that 'Bedwer the botyler' (i. e. Bedivere the butler) took some men to serve in 'the botelery.' So too, we find: 'Hec botelaria, botelary;' Wright's Vocab. p. 204.—
F. botteillerie, a cupboord, or table to set bottles on; also, a cupboord or house to keep bottles in;' Cotgrave.—F. botteille, a bottle. See Bottle.

BUTTOCK, the rump. (F.; with E. suffix.) Chaucer has but-tok, C. T. 3801. It is also spelt bottok, and botok, Wright's Vocabularies, i. 207, 246. It is a dimin. of butt, an end; from O. F. bot, F. bout, end, with the E. suffix -ock, properly expressing diminution, as in bull-ock. See Butt (1); also Abut. ¶ Mr. Wedgwood's suggestion of a connection with the Du. bout, a leg, shoulder, quarter of mutton, &c. is easily seen to be wrong; as that is merely a peculiar spelling of the word which appears in English as bolt, and there is no authority for a form boltock.

BUTTON, a small round knob. (F., -M. H. G.) P. Plowman, B. xv. 121; corrupted to bothum, a bud, Romaunt of the Rose, l. 1721. O. F. boton, a bud, a button; F. bouton, explained by Brachet 'that which pushes out, makes knobs on plants; thence, by analogy, pieces of wood or metal shaped like buds.' - O. F. boter, to push out; whence E. butt. See Butt (1). Cf. W. bot, a round

body; bottom, a boss, button.

BUTTRESS, a support; in architecture. (F.) Bale uses butrasse in the sense of a support; Apology, p. 155.

a. The word is comin the sense of a support; Apology, p. 155. monly explained from the F. bouler, to support. Cotgrave has: *Boutant, m. a buttress, or shorepost.' Thus all etymologists have failed to account for the ending -ress. β. The truth is rather that buttress is a modification of the O. F. bretesche (bretesque in Cotgrave), once much in use in various senses connected with fortification; such as a stockade, a wooden outwork, a battlement, portal for defence, &c. This word, being used in the sense of 'battlement,' was easily corrupted into that of 'support' by referring it to the F. bouter, the verb to which it was indebted for its present form and meaning. B. The above suggestion is fairly proved by a passage in P. Plowman, A. vi. 79, or B. v. 598, where the word boterased occurs as a past participle, with the sense of 'fortified,' or 'embattled,' or 'supported; spoken of a fort. The various readings include the forms brutaget, briteschid, and bretaskid, clearly shewing that confusion or identity existed between a buttress and a bretesche. The O.F. bretesche appears in Low Latin as brestachia, bretagia, breteschia, &c. The Provençal form is bertresca, the Italian is bertesca. As to the etymology of this strange word, Diez wisely gives it up. The G. brett, a plank, may begin the word; but the termination remains unknown. BUXOM, healthy; formerly, good-humoured, gracious; orig.

Gower has bosom, obedient, C. A. ii. 221. In the Ancren Riwle, p. 356, it is spelt buhsum. - A. S. bugan, to bow, bend, whence a stem buh- (for bug-); with the suffix -sum, same, like, as in E. win-some, i. e. joy-like, joyous; see March's A. S. Grammar, sect. 229. The actual word buhsum does not appear in A. S. (as far as we know), but is common in Early English; and there is no doubt about the etymology. Hence the original sense is 'pliable, obedient.' + Du. buigzaam, flexible, tractable, submissive; similarly formed from buigen, to bow, bend. + G. biegsam, flexible; from biegen, to bend. See Bow. BUY, to purchase. (E.) M. E. buggen, biggen, beyen, &c. The older spelling is commonly buggen, as in the Ancren Riwle, p. 362. -A. S. bycgan, bicgan, Grein, i. 15t. + Goth. bugjan, to buy. Perhaps cognate with Skt. bhuj, to enjoy, use (= Lat. fungi); from BHUG, to enjoy. Der. buy-er.
BUZZ, to hum. (E.) Shak. has buzz, to hum, Merch. Ven. iii.

2. 182; also buzz, a whisper, K. Lear, i. 4. 348. Sir T. More speaks of the buzzing of bees; Works, p. 208 g. It is a directly imitative word; and much the same as the Lowland Sc. birr, to make a whirring noise, used by Douglas, and occurring in Burns, Tam Samson's Elegy, st. 7. β. Cf. also Sc. bysse, to hiss like hot iron in water (Douglas's Virgil), and bizz, to hiss, Ferguson's Poems, ii. 16. y. The Ital. buzzicare, to whisper, buzz, hum, was formed independently, but in

order to imitate the same sound.

BUZZARD, an inferior kind of falcon. (F.,-L.) in the Romaunt of the Rose, l. 4031; also busard, K. Alisaunder, l. 3047.—F. 'busard, a buzzard;' Cotgrave.—F. buse, a buzzard, with suffix -ard; on which see Morris, Hist. Outlines of Eng. Accidence, sect. 322. B. The F. buse is from Low Lat. busio = Lat. buteo, used by Pliny for a sparrow-hawk.

¶ The buzzard still retains the old Latin name; the common buzzard is Buteo vulgaris.

BY, beside, near; by means of, &c. (E.) M. E. bi. = A. S. bi, big; Grein, i. 121, 122. [The form big even appears in composition, as in big-leofa, sustenance, something to live by; but the usual form in composition is be, as in beset.] + O. Fries. and O. Sax. bi. + Du. bij. + O. H. G. bi, pi; M. H. G. bi; G. bei. + Goth. bi. Related to Lat. amb., ambi., Gk. appl, Skt. abhi; see Fick, i. 18. Der. by-name,

by-word. (But not by-law, q. v.)

BY-LAW, a law affecting a township. (Scand.) Usually ridiculously explained as being derived from the prep. by, as if the law were 'a subordinate law; 'a definition which is actually given in Webster, and probably expresses a common mistake. Bacon has: 'bylaws, or ordinances of corporations; Hen. VII, p. 215 (R.), or ed. Lumby, p. 196, l. 10.

β. Blount, in his Law Dict., shews that the word was formerly written birlaw or burlaw; and Jamieson, s. v. burlaw, shews that a birlaw-court was one in which every proprietor of a freedom had a vote, and was got up amongst neighbours. 'Laws of burlaw ar maid and determined be consent of neichtbors; 'Skene (in Jamieson). There were also burlaw-men, whose name was corrupted into barley-men! - Icel. bæjar-lög, a town-law (Icel. Dict. s. v. bær); from bær, a town, and lög, a law. + Swed. bylag; from by, a village, and lag, law. + Dan. bylov, municipal law; from by, a town, and lov, law. γ. The Icel. bæjar is the genitive of bær or byr, a town, village; der. from búa, to dwell, co-radicate with A. S. búan, to till, cultivate, whence E. bower. See **Bower**. ¶ The prefix by- in this word is identical with the suffix -by so common in Eng. placenames, esp. in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, such as Whitby, Grimsby, Scrooby, Derby. It occurs in the Cursor Mundi, ed. Morris, pp. 1210, 1216.

BYRE, a cow-house. (Scand.) It is Lowland Scotch and North. E. Jamieson quotes 'of bern [barn] or of byre,' from Gawain and Golagros, i. 3. The word, which seems to have troubled etymologists, is merely the Scandinavian or Northern doublet of E. bower. Cf. Icel. búr, a pantry; Swed. bur, Dan. buur, a cage, esp. for birds; Swed dial. bur, a house cottage, pantry, granary (Rietz); Swed dial. (Dalecarlia) baur, a housemaid's closet or store-room (Ihre, s. v. With these varied uses of the word, it is easy to see that it came to be used of a cow-house; the orig. sense being 'habitation,' or 'chamber.' The cognate E. bower came to be restricted to the sense of a 'lady's chamber' in most M. E. writers. See Bower.

CAB (1), an abbreviation of cabriolet, q. v. (F.) CAB (2), a Hebrew measure; 2 Kings, vi. 25. (Heb.) From Heb. qab, the 18th part of an ephak. The lit. sense is 'hollow' or 'concave;' Concise Dict. of the Bible; s. v. Weights. Cf. Heb. qdbab, to form in the shape of a vault. See Alcove.

CABAL, a party of conspirators; also, a plot. (F., - Heb.) Ben

Jonson uses it in the sense of 'a secret:' 'The measuring of the jonson uses it in the sense of a secret: The measuring of the temple; a cabal Found out but lately; Staple of News, iii. I. Bp. Bull, vol. i. ser. 3, speaks of the 'ancient cabala or tradition;' here he uses the Hebrew form. Dryden has: 'When each, by curs'd cabals of women, strove To draw th' indulgent king to partial love;' Aurengzebe, i. 1. 19. He also uses caballing, i. e. conspiring, as a present participle; Art of Poetry, canto iv. l. 972.—F. cabale, 'the Jewes Caball, or a hidden science of divine mysteries which, the Rabbies affirme, was revealed and delivered together with the divine law; Cotgrave. — Heb. gabballah, reception, mysterious doctrine received; from the verb gabal, to take or receive; in the Piel conjugation, gibbal, to adopt a doctrine.

¶ The cabinet of 1671 was called the cabal, because the initial letters of the names of its members formed the word, viz. Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, Lauderdale; but the word was in use earlier, and this was a mere Der. cabal, verb; cabal-ist, a mystic, cabal-ist-ic.

CABBAGE (1), a vegetable with a large head. (F., - Ital., -L.) In Shak. Merry Wives, i. 1. 124. Spelt cabages in Ben Jonson, The Fox, ii. 1; cabbages in Holland's Pliny, bk. xix. c. 4. Palsgrave has 'cabbysshe, rote, choux cabas.' - O. F. 'choux cabus, a cabbidge;' Cot. He also gives 'Cabusser, to cabbidge; to grow to a head.'
[The sb. chow was dropped in English, for brevity.] = O. F. cabus, cabuce, round-headed, great-headed; Cot. Formed, indirectly, from the Lat. caput, a head; the Ital. capuccio, a little head, and lattuga-capuccia, cabbage-lettuce (Meadows' Ital. Dict. s. v. cabbage in the E. division), explain the French form. - Lat. caput, a head; cognate

with E. head, q. v.

CABBAGE (2), to steal. (F.) In Johnson's Dict.—F. cabasser, to put into a basket; see Cot.—F. cabas, a basket; of uncertain origin.

CABIN, a little room, a hut. (C.) M. E. caban, cabane. 'Caban, lytylle howse;' Prompt. Parv. p. 57. 'Creptest into a caban;' P. Plowman, A. iii. 184.—W. caban, booth, cabin; dimin. of cab, a booth made with rods set in the ground and tied at the top. + Gael. caban, a booth, tent, cottage. 4 Irish caban, a cabin, booth, tent. ¶ The word was more likely borrowed directly from Welsh than taken from F. cabane, which is, however, the same word, and ultimately from a Celtic source. Der. cabin-et, from the French; cf. gaberdine.

CABLE, a strong rope. (F., -L.) In early use. M. E. cable, cabel, kabel; pl. kablen, Layamon, i. 57; where the later text has cables. -O. F. cable (F. câble), given in Cotgrave; but it must have been in early use, having found its way into Swedish, Danish, &c. - Low Lat. caplum, a cable, in Isidore of Seville; also spelt capulum (Brachet). - Lat. capere, to take hold of; cf. Lat. capulus, a handle, haft, hilt of a sword. The Lat. capere = E. have. See Have.

CABOOSE, the cook's cabin on board ship. (Dutch.) Sometimes spelt camboose, which is a more correct form; the F. form is cambuse. Like most sea-terms, it is Dutch. - Du. kombuis, a cook's room, caboose; or 'the chimney in a ship,' Sewel. \beta. The etym. is not clear; but it seems to be made up of Du. kom, 'a porridge dish' (Sewel); and buis, a pipe, conduit; so that the lit. sense is 'a dish-chimney,' evidently a jocular term. Y. In other languages, the m is lost; cf. Dan. kabys, Swed. kabysa, a caboose.

CABRIOLET, a one-horse carriage, better known by the abbreviation cab. (F., -L.) Mere French. - F. cabriolet, a cab; dimin. of

cabriole, a caper, a leap of a goat; named from the fancied friskiness and lightness of the carriage. The older spelling of the word is capriole, used by Montaigne (Brachet). - Ital. capriola, a caper, the leap of a kid. - Ital. caprio, the wild-goat. - Lat. caprum, acc. of caper, a goat; cf. Lat. capera, a kind of wild she-goat. See Caper. CACAO, the name of a tree. (Span., – Mexican.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, we find: 'Chocolate, a kind of compound drink, which we have from the Indians; the principal ingredient is a fruit called cacao, which is about the bigness of a great black fig. See a Treatise of it, printed by Jo. Okes, 1640.' The word cacao is Mexican, and was adopted into Spanish, whence probably we obtained it, and not directly. See Prescott's Conquest of Mexico, cap. v. ¶ The cacao-tree, Theobroma cacao, is a totally different tree from the cocoanut tree, though the accidental similarity of the names has caused great confusion. See Chocolate, and Cocoa.

CACHINNATION, loud laughter. (L.) In Bishop Gauden's Anti-Baal-Berith, 1661, p. 68 (Todd's Johnson). Borrowed from Latin, with the F. suffix -tion. - Lat. cachinnationem, acc. of cachinnatio, loud laughter. - Lat. cachinnare, to laugh aloud; an imitative

word. The Gk. form is καχάζειν. See Cackle.

CACK, to go to stool. (L.) M.E. cakken. 'Cakken, or fyystyn, eaco;' Prompt. Parv. p. 58. Found also in Dutch and Danish, but all are borrowed from the Latin.—Lat. cacare. + Gk. κακκψ ; which is from the sb. κάκκη, dung.

¶ An A. S. cac-hús, privy, is given by Somner; either he invented it, or it is from Latin or Celtic; there is an O. Irish form cace, dung. See Curtius, i. 170. CACKLE, to make a noise like a goose. (E.)

The hen... ne con but kakelen,' the hen can only cackle; Ancren Riwle, p. 66. May be claimed as English; being evidently of O. Low-G. origin. Cf. Du. kakelen, to chatter, gabble. + Swed. kackla, to cackle, gaggle. + Dan. kagle. + G. gackeln, gakeln. gackern, to cackle, gaggle, chatter. B. The termination -le has a frequentative force. The stem cack- (i. e. kak) is imitative, like gag- in prov. E. gaggle, to cackle. and sob- or stab- in gabble, to make a noise like a turkey. to cackle, and gob- or gab- in gobble, to make a noise like a turkey, and gabble. Cf. A S. ceahhetan, to laugh loudly, Beda, v. 12; G. kichern, to giggle. From the Teutonic base KAK, to laugh, cackle; Fick, iii. 39. ¶ Observe the three gradations of this imitative root, viz. (1) KAK, as in cackle; (2) KIK, as in the nasalised chink in chincough, i. e. kink-cough or chink-cough; and (3) KUK, as in cough, and probably in choke; certainly in chuckle. All refer to convulsive motions of the throat.

CACOPHONY, a harsh, disagreeable sound. (Gk.) 'Cacophonies of all kinds;' Pope, To Swift, April 2, 1733. – Gk. какофаміа, a disagreeable sound. - Gk. κακόφωνοι, harsh. - Gk. κακό-, crude form of κακός, bad; and φωνή, sound, voice. Der. cacophonous; from the

Gk. adj. κακόφωνος directly.

CAD, a low fellow; short for Cadet, q. v. Cf. Sc. cadie, a boy, a low fellow; used by Burns, Author's Earnest Cry and Prayer, st. 19. CADAVEROUS, corpse-like. (L.) In Hammond's Works, vol. iv. p. 529. - Lat. cadauerosus, corpse-like. - Lat. cadauer, a corpse. -Lat. cadere, to fall, fall as a dead man. ¶ Similarly, Gk. πτῶμα, a corpse, is from the stem πτο-, connected with πίπτειν, to fall. See Cadence

CADDY, a small box for holding tea. (Malay.) 'The key of the caddy:' Letter from Cowper to Lady Hesketh, Jan. 19, 1793. the caddy; 'Letter from Cowper to Lady Hesketh, Jan. 19, 1793. The sense has somewhat changed, and the spelling also. It properly means 'a packet of tea of a certain weight,' and the better spelling is catty. 'An original package of tea, less than a half-chest, is called in the trade a "box," "caddy," or "catty." This latter is a Malay word; "kati, a catty or weight, equal to 1½ lb. avoirdupois." In many dictionaries, catty is described as the Chinese pound; 'R. W. W., in Notes and Queries, 3 S. x. 323. At the same reference I myself gave the following information. 'The following curious passage in a lately-published work is worth notice. "The standard currency of Borneo is brass guns. This is not a figure of speech, nor do I mean small pistols, or blunderbusses, but real cannon, five to ten feet long, and heavy in proportion. The metal is estimated at so feet long, and heavy in proportion. The metal is estimated at so much a picul, and articles are bought and sold, and change given, by means of this awkward coinage. The picul contains 100 catties, each of which weighs about 1½ English pounds. There is one advantage about this currency; it is not easily stolen."—F. Boyle, Adventures among the Dyaks, p. 100. To the word catties the author subjoins a footnote as follows: "Tea purchased in small quantities is frequently enclosed in boxes containing one catty. I offer a diffident suggestion that this may possibly be the derivation of our familiar tea-caddy. I may add that the use of this weight is not confined to Borneo; it is used also in China, and is (as I am informed) the only weight in use in Japan.' - Malay kati, a catty, or weight of which one hundred make a pikul of 133½ pounds avoirdupois, and therefore equal to 21½ oz. or 1½ pound; it contains 16 táil; Marsden's Malay Dict. p. 253. CADE, a barrel or cask. (L.) 'A cade of herrings;' 2 Hen. VI, iv. 2. 36. 'Cade of herynge, or othyr lyke, cada, lacista;' Prompt. Parv. p. 57.—Lat. cadus, a barrel, wine-vessel, cask. + Gk. κάδος, a pail, jar. cask, wine-vessel. + Russian kade, a cask. Origin unknown; 'the derivation from the root xao, xavoavo, is one of the hallucinations that deface our dictionaries;' Curtius, i. 169.

CADENCE, a falling; a fall of the voice. (F.,-L.) 'The golden cadence of poesy;' Shak. L. L. L. iv. 2. 126. 'In rime, or elles in cadence;' Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, ii. 114.-F. cadence, 'a cadence, a just falling, round going, of words;' Cot. - Low Lat. cadentia, a falling. - Lat. cadere (pres. part. cadens, gen. cadentis), to fall. + Skt. cad, to fall. Connected with cedere, to give place, give way, depart; Fick, i. 545. Der. from the same source; cadent, K. Lear, i. 4. 307;

cad, to ian.

Fick, i. 545. Der. from the same source; cadent, K. Lear, i. 4. 307; cadenza, Ital. form of F. cadence. Doublet, chance, q.v.

CADET, a younger son, young military student. (F., -Low L., -L.) 'The cadet of an antient and noble family;' Wood's Athense Oxonienses (R.) 'The cadet of a very ancient family;' Tatler, no. 256 [not 265]. -F. cadet, 'a younger brother among gentlemen;' a Poissan word. Cot. The Prov. form is captet (Brachet), formed from Poitou word; Cot. The Prov. form is capdet (Brachet), formed from a Low Lat. capitettum, a neuter form not found, but inferred from the Provençal. This Low Lat. capitettum would mean lit. 'a little head.' The eldest son was called caput, the 'head' of the family, the second the capitettum, or 'lesser head.'—Lat. caput, the head, cognate with E. head, q. v. Der. cad (a slang word, being a mere abbreviation of cadet, like cab from cabriolet); cadet-ship.

r Celtic; there
CADUCOUS, falling early, said of leaves or flowers. (L.) Fisher
even uses the adj. caduke, i. e. transitory; Seven Palms, Ps. cxliii.
pt. ii.; which is also in an E. version of Palladiss on Husbandry.

Cadence

88

CAESURA, a pause in a verse. (L.) Mere Latin.—Lat. cœsura, a pause in a verse; lit. a cutting off.—Lat. cœsus, pp. of cœdere, to cut. Allied to Lat. scindere, to cut, Gk. σχίζειν, to split, Skt. chhid, to cut, E. shed; see Curtius, i. 306.— SKID, to cut.

CAFTAN, a Turkish garment. (Turk.)—Turk. qafián, a dress.

CAGE, an inclosure for keeping birds and animals. (F., -L.) In early use. 'Asc untowe bird ine eage' = like an untrained bird in a cage; Ancren Riwle, p. 102. = O. F. eage (F. eage), a cage. - Lat. cauea, a hollow place, den, cave, cage for birds. [See the letter-changes explained in Brachet; cf. F. sauge, E. sage, from Lat. saluia.]

- Lat. caus, hollow. See Cave; and see Cajole. **CAIRN**, a pile of stones. (C.) In Scott, Lady of the Lake, c. v. st. 14, where it rimes with 'stern.' Particularly used of a pile of stones raised on the top of a hill, or set up as a landmark; always applied by us to a pile raised by artificial means. Of quite modern introduction into English. It seems to have come to us from the Gaelic in particular; and it is odd that we should have taken it in the form eairn, which is that of the genitive case, rather than from the nom. earn.

B. The form earn (a rock) is common to Gaelic, Irish, Welsh, Manx, Cornish, and Breton; the sense is, in general, 'a pile of stones,' and it was originally chiefly used of a pile of stones raised over a grave. The Irish carn also means 'an altar.' Cf. Gael. carn, W. carnu, to

pile up, heap together. See Chert, and Crag.

CAITIFF, a mean fellow, wretch. (F., -L.) It formerly meant
'a captive.' M. E. eaitif, a captive, a miserable wretch. 'Caitif to
cruel kynge Agamemnon' = captive to the cruel king A.; Chaucer,
Troil, and Cres. iii. 331. - O.F. eaitif, a captive, a poor or wretched man; now spelt chetif, which see in Brachet. - Lat. captinus, a captive, prisoner; but used in Late Lat. in the sense of 'mean,' or 'poorlooking,' which Brachet explains. - Lat. captus, pp. of capere, to take,

seize; cognate with E. have, q. v. Doublet, captive.

CAJOLE, to allure, coax, deceive by flattery. (F., -L.) In Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1522. - O. F. cageoler, to chatter like a bird in a cage; Roquefort. Roquefort also gives cageoleur, a chatterer, one who amuses by his talk, a deceiver. Thus eageoler also came to mean 'to amuse by idle talking,' or 'to flatter.' 'Cageoler, to prattle or jangle, like a jay in a cage; to babble or prate much, to little purpose; Cot. A word coined from O. F. cage, a cage. See Cage and Gaol. Der. cajol-er, cajol-er-y. ¶ Some have supposed that cajole meant 'to entice into a cage;' which contradicts the evidence.

CAKE, a small mass of dough baked, &c. (Scand., -L.) In prov. E., cake means 'a small round loaf;' see Chaucer, C. T. 4091. In early use. Spelt cake in Hali Meidenhad, ed. Cockayne, p. 37, last line. -Icel. and Swed. kaka, a cake; found in O. Swedish; see Ihre. + Dan. kage. + Du. koek, a cake, dumpling. + G. kuchen, a cake, tart. B. The change of vowel in the Scandinavian forms, as distinguished from the Dutch and German ones, is curious, and must be regarded as due to corruption; the connection between all the forms is otherwise clear. The word is not Teutonic; but merely borrowed from Latin. We cannot separate G. kuchen, a cake, from G. küche, cooking, and kochen, to cook. All from Lat. coquere, to cook; see Cook.

CALABASH, a vessel made of the shell of a dried gourd. (Port. or Span., - Arab.) Calabash, a species of cucurbita; Ash's Dict. 1775. Found in books of travel. Borrowed either from Port. calabaça, a gourd, pumpion, or the equiv. Span. calabaza, a pumpion, calabash; cf. Span. calabaza vinatera, a bottle-gourd for wine. [The sound of the Port. word comes much the nearer to English. Or we may have taken it from the French, who in their turn took it from may have taken it from the French, who it that the last also, a bottle made thereof. — Arab. gar (spelt with initial kaf and final ain), a gourd, and aybas, dry; the sense being 'dried gourd;' see Richardson's Arab. Dict. ed. 1829, pp. 1225, 215. Der. calabash-tree, a son's Arab. Dict. ed. 1829, pp. 1225, 215. Der. calabash-tree, a name given to a tree whence dried shells of fruit are procured.

CALAMITY, a great misfortune. (F., -L.) In Shak. K. John, iii. 4. 60. And earlier, in Calvin, Four Godly Sermons, ser. 2. -F.

calamité, calamity; Cot. — Lat. acc. calamitatem, from nom. calamitas, a calamity, misfortune.

B. Origin uncertain; the common suggestion of a connection with calamus, a stalk (E. haulm) is not satisfactory; cf. rather in-columis, unharmed. Der. calamit-ous.

CALASH, a sort of travelling carriage. (F.,-G.,-Slavonic.) From ladies hurried in *caleches*; Hudibras, c. iii, pt. 2; ed. Bell, ii. 156. - F. caleche, a barouche, carriage. - G. kalesche, a calash. β. Of Slavonic origin; Brachet gives the Polish kolaska as the source. Russ. koliaska, a calash, carriage; so called from being furnished with wheels; from Russ. koleso, dimin. of kolo, a wheel. — KAL, to drive; see Celerity. B. The same word calash also came to mean (1) the hood of a carriage, and (2) a hood for a lady's head, of similar shape. CALCAREOUS, like or containing chalk or lime. (L.) Better

bk, xii, st. 20, - Lat, caducus, easily falling. - Lat, cadere, to fall. See Richardson. - Lat, calcarius, pertaining to lime. - Lat. calc-, stem of calz. See Calx.

CALCINE, to reduce to a cals or chalky powder by heat. (F., — L.) Chaucer has calcening, C. T. Group G, 771. Better spelt calcining; we find calcinacioun in 1. 804 below. [Perhaps from Latin.] directly.] = F. calciner, 'to calcinate, burne to dust by fire any metall or minerall;' Cot. = Low Lat. calcinare, to reduce to a calx; common in medieval treatises on alchemy. - Lat. calci-, crude form of calz, stone, lime; used in alchemy of the remains of minerals after being subjected to great heat. See Calx. Der. calcin-at-ion, from Low

Lat. pp. calcinatus.

CALCULATE, to reckon. (L.) In Shak. 2 Hen. VI, iv. I. 34.

This is a Latin form, from the Lat. pp. calculatus. [The older form is the M. E. calculer, see Chaucer, C. T. 11596; = F, calculer, to the control of reckon.]-Lat. calculare, to reckon by help of small pebbles; pp. calculatus. - Lat. calculus, a pebble; dimin. of calz (stem calc.), a stone; whence also E. chalk. See Calz. Der. calcula-ble, calculat-

ion, calculat-ive, calculat-or; also calculus, from the Lat. sb. CALDRON, CAULDRON, a large kettle. (F.,-L.) M. E. caldron; Gower, C. A. ii. 266. But more commonly caudron; Seven Sages, ed. Wright, l. 1231; Legends of the Holy Rood, ed. Morris, p. 60. - O. F. caldron, caudron, forms given neither in Burguy nor Roquefort, but they must have existed. Most likely they were Picard forms (the Picard using c instead of the Ile of France ch; Brachet, Hist. Gram. Introd. p. 21), the standard O. F. forms being chaldron, chaudron, as shewn by mod. F. chaudron. The O. F. word caldaru, a cauldron, occurs in the very old Glossaire de Cassel; Bartsch, Chrestomathie Française, col. 2, l. 19. Cf. Ital. calderone, a cauldron. B. The O. F. chaldron is formed by the augmentative suffix -on (Ital. -one) from the sb. of which the oldest F. form is caldaru (as above), answering to mod. F. chaudière, a copper.—Lat. caldaria; the phrase uas caldaria, a cauldron, being used by Vitruvius (Brachet); cf. Lat. caldarium, a cauldron, properly neuter of caldarius, adj., that serves for heating; caldaria being the feminine.—Lat. caldus, hot; contracted form of calidus, hot.—Lat. calere, to be hot. Cf. Skt. crá, to boil; Benfey, p. 969; Fick, i. 44. See Caloric, Chaldron. The Span. form calderon gave name to the great Spanish author.

CALENDAR, an almanac. (L.) In early use; spelt kalender in Layamon, i. 308.—Lat. calendarium, an account-book of interest kept by money-changers, so called because interest became due on the calends (or first day) of each month; in later times, a calendar. -Lat. calendæ, sb. pl., a name given to the first day of each month. The origin of the name is obscure; but it is agreed that the verbal root is the old verb calare, to call, proclaim, of which a still older form must have been caler. It is cognate with Gk. saken, to call, summon. — KAL, to shout. See Curtius, i. 171; Fick, iii. 529. CALENDER, a machine for pressing and smoothing cloth. (F.,

-Gk.) Best known from the occurrence of the word in Cowper's John Gilpin, where it is applied to a 'calender-er,' or person who calenders cloth, and where a more correct form would be calendrer. In Bailey's Dict., ed. 1731, vol. ii, I find: 'To calender, to press, smooth, and set a gloss upon linnen, &c.; also the machine itself.'
β. The word is French. The verb appears in Cotgrave, who has: *Calender, to sleek, smooth, plane, or polish linnen cloth, &c.' The F. sb. (from which the verb was formed) is calandre. -Low Lat. celendra, explained in Migne's edition of Ducange by: 'instrumentum quo poliuntur panni; [French] calandre.' \(\gamma\). Thus calandre is a corruption of celandre; and the Low Lat. celendra is, in its turn, a corruption of Lat. cylindrus, a cylinder, roller; the name being given to the machine because a roller was contained in it, and (probably later) sometimes two rollers in contact. - Gk. κύλινδροε, a cylinder. See Cylinder. Der. calender, verb; calendr-er, or calend-er, sb. CALENDS, the first day of the month in the Roman calendar;

see above. (L.) In early use. A. S. calend; Grein, i. 154.

CALENTURE, a feverous madness. (F., -Span., -L.) In Mas-

singer, Fatal Dowry, iii. 1 (Charalois). - F. calenture. - Span. calentura. — Lat. calent-, stem of pr. pt. of calere, to be hot. See Caldron.

CALF, the young of the cow, &c. (E.) M. E. kalf, calf; sometimes kelf. Spelt kelf in Ancren Riwle, p. 136; the pl. calveren is in Maundeville's Travels, p. 105.—A.S. cealf; pl. cealfas, calfru, or calferu; Grein, i. 158. + Du. kalf. + Icel. kalfr. + Swed. kalf. + Dan. kalv. + Goth. kalbo. + G. kalb.

B. Probably related to Gk. βρέφος, kali. + Goth. kalio. + G. kalio. B. Frobably related to Gk. βρέφος, an embryo, child, young one, and to Skt. garbha, a fœtus, embryo; see Benfey, pp. 257, 258; Curtius, i. 81; Fick, i. 312. If so, all are from Δ GRABH, to seize, conceive; a Vedic form, appearing in later Skt. as grah; Benfey, p. 275. Der. calve, q. v. The calf of the leg, from Icel. kalfa, seems to be a different word. Cf. Irish and Gael. kalpa, the calf of the leg.

CALIBER, CALIBRE, the size of the bore of a gun. (F.)

The form calibre is closer to the French, and perhaps now more usual. spelt calcarious, as in a quotation from Swinburne, Spain, Let. 29, in Caliber occurs in Reid's Inquiry, c. 6. s. 19 (R.) Neither form arpears to be old. We also find the spellings caliver and caliper in Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715.—F. calibre, said to have been introduced in the 16th century from Ital. calibro; Brachet. Cotgrave has Calibre, a quality, state, or degree; also: Qualibre, the bore of a gun, or size of the bore, &c. Il n'est pas de mon qualibre, he is not of my quality, ranke, or humour, he is not a fit companion for me. B. Of uncertain origin. Diez suggests Lat. quá librá, of what weight, applied to the bore of a gun as determined by the weight (and consequent size) of the bullet. See Librate. y. Littré suggests quite a different origin, viz. Arab. kálib, a form, mould, model; cf. Pers. kálab, a mould from which anything is made; Rich. Dict.

pp. 1110, 1111. Der. calipers, q. v.; also caliver, q. v.

CALICO, cotton-cloth. (East Indian.) Spelt callico in Drayton,

Edw. IV to Mrs. Shore (R.); spelt callicoe in Robinson Crusoe, ed. J. W. Clark, 1866, p. 124; pl. callicoes, Spectator, no. 292. Named from Calicut, on the Malabar coast, whence it was first imported.

CALIGRAPHY, CALLIGRAPHY, good hand-writing. (Gk.) Wood, in his Athenæ Oxonienses, uses the word when referring to the works of Peter Bales (not Bale, as in Richardson). Spelt calligraphy; Prideaux, Connection, pt. i. b. v. s. 3. - Gk. καλλιγραφία, beautiful writing. - Gk. καλλι-, a common prefix, equivalent to and commoner than malo-, which is the crude form of malos, beautiful, fair; and γράφειν, to write. The Gk. καλόι is cognate with E. hale and whole. For Gk. γράφειν, see Grave, verb.

CALIF, CALIPH, a title assumed by the successors of Mahomet. (F., - Arab.) Spelt caliphe in Gower, C. A. i. 245; califfe, Maundeville's Trav. p. 36. - F. calife, a successor of the prophet. - Arab. khalifah, lit. a successor; Richardson's Arab. Dict. p. 626. - Arab. khalafa, to succeed; id. p. 622, s. v. khilāfat, succeeding. Der. caliph-ship, caliph-ate. CALIPERS, compasses of a certain kind. (F.) Compasses for measuring the diameter of cylindrical bodies are called calipers; a contraction and corruption of caliber-compasses. See Callipers in

Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. From ealiber, the size of a bore; q.v. CALISTHENICS, CALLISTHENICS, graceful exercises. (Gk.) Modern. A coined word. - Gk. καλλισθένήs, adorned with strength. - Gk. καλλι- = καλο-, crude form of καλόε, beautiful, fair, cognate with E. hale and whole; and σθένος, strength, the fundamental notion being 'stable strength,' as distinguished from ρώμη, strength of impetus; Curtius, ii. 110, 111. Cf. Skt. sthå, to stand

still. Der calisthenic, adj.

CALIVER, a sort of musket. (F.) In Shak. 1 Hen. IV, iv. 2. 21. The name was given from some peculiarity in the size of the bore. It is a mere corruption of caliber, q. v. 'Caliver or Caliper, the bigness, or rather the diameter of a piece of ordinance or any other fire-arms at the bore or mouth; 'Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715.

It has no connection with culverin, as suggested by Wedgwood. That no connection with curerin, as suggested by readyword.

CALK, CAULK, to stop up the seams of a ship. (F., -L.)

The sb. calkers occurs in the A. V. Ezek. xxvii. 9; the marg. note has: 'strengtheners, or stoppers of chinks.' The M. E. cauken signifies 'to tread;' P. Plowman, C. xv. 162; xiv. 171. The spelling with I was probably adopted to assimilate the word more closely to the orig. Lat. - O. F. cauquer, to tread; also, to tent a wound, i. e. to insert a roll of lint in it, to prevent its healing too quickly; Cotgrave. Lat. calcare, to tread, trample, press grapes, tread down, tread in, press close. (The notion in calk is that of forcing in by great pressure.)
Lat. calx (stem calc-), the heel; cognate with E. Heel. β. Cf. Irish calcadh, driving, caulking; cailcaim, I harden, fasten; calcam, to drive with a hammer, to caulk; calcain, a caulker. Also Gael. calc, to caulk, drive, ram, cram, push violently; calcaire, a driver, rammer. [Hence Lowland Sc. to ca' a nail, i. e. to drive it in with a hammer.]

CALL, to cry aloud. (E.) M. E. callen, kallen; Havelok, 2897. A. S. ceallian, to call, Grein, i. 158; an older form must have been callian, as seen in the compound hilde-calla, a herald, lit. a 'war-Grein, ii. 73. + Icel. and Swed. kalla, to call. + Dan. kalde, to call. + Du. kallen, to talk, chatter. + O. H. G. challon, M. H. G. kallen, to call, speak loudly, chatter. B. These words have no relation whatever to Gk. καλείν (a supposition at once disproved by a knowledge of the laws of Aryan sounds), but are allied to Gk. γηρvew, to speak, proclaim, Skt. gar, to call, seen in the derivative gri, to call. — GAR, to call. See Curtius, i. 217; Benfey, p. 270; Fick, i. 72. Der. call-er; call-ing, sb., an occupation, that to which one is called. CALLIGRAPHY; see Caligraphy. CALLIPERS; see Calipers.

CALLISTHENICS; see Calisthenics.

CALLOUS, hard, indurated. (F., -L.) Callous occurs in Holland's Pliny, bk. xvi. c. 31; and callosity in the same, bk. xvi. c. 7. - F. calleus, 'hard, or thick-skinned, by much labouring;' Cot. - Lat. callosus, hard or thick-skinned, callous. - Lat. callus, callum, hard skin; callere, to have a hard skin. Der. callos-ity (from Lat. acc. callositatem, hardness of skin); also callous-ly, callous-ness.

CALLOW, unfledged, said of young birds; also bald. (E.) See Milton, P. L. vii. 420. M. E. calu, calugh, ealeuse. 'Calugh was his heuede [head]; King Alisaunder, 5950. A. S. calu, bald; Grein, i. 155. + Du. kaal, bald, bare, naked, leafless. + Swed. kal. bald, bare. + G. kahl. + Lat. caluus, bald. + Skt. khalati, bald-headed; khalváta, bald-headed.

The appearance of the k-sound both in Latin The appearance of the k-sound both in Latin and Teutonic points to a loss of s. - & SKAR, to shear.

CALM, tranquil, quiet; as sb., repose. (F., -Gk.) M. E. calme, Gower, C. A. iii. 230. -F. calme, 'calm, still;' Cot. He does not give it as a substantive, but in mod. F. it is both adj. and sb. β. The *l* is no real part of the word, though appearing in Ital., Span., and Portuguese; it seems to have been inserted, as Diez suggests, through the influence of the Lat. calor, heat, the notions of 'heat' and 'rest' being easily brought together. γ . The mod. Provençal chaume signifies 'the time when the flocks rest;' cf. F. chômer, formerly chaumer, to rest, to be without work; see chômer in Brachet. 8. Derived from Low Lat. cauma, the heat of the sun; on which Maigne D'Arnis remarks, in his edition of Ducange, that it answers to the Languedoc commas or calimas, excessive heat; a remark which shews that Diez is right. – Gk. καθμα, great heat. – Gk. καθειν, to burn; from Gk. - KAY, to burn. Possibly E. heat is related to the same

root; Curtius i. 178. Der. calm-ly, calm-ness.

CALOMEL, a preparation of mercury. (Gk.) Explained in Chambers' Dict. as 'the white sublimate of mercury, got by the application of heat to a mixture of mercury and corrosive sublimate, which is black.' The sense is 'a fair product from a black substance; and the word is coined from wake-, crude form of Gk. wakes, fair (cognate with E. hale); and μέλ-αs, black, for which see Melancholy.

CALORIC, the supposed principle of heat. (L.) word; formed from the Lat. calor, heat, by the addition of the suffix -ic. The F. form is calorique, and we may have borrowed it from them; but it comes to the same thing. See Caldron.

CALORIFIC, having the power to heat. (L.) Boyle speaks of 'calorifick agents;' Works, vol. ii. p. 594.—Lat. calorificus, making hot, heating.—Lat. calori-, crude form of calor, heat; and ficus, a suffix due to the verb facere, to make. Der. calorific-at-ion.

CALUMNY, slander, false accusation. (F., -L.) Shak. has calumny, Meas. ii. 4. 159; also calumniate, Troil. iii. 3, 174; and calumnious, All's Well, i. 3. 61. - F. calomnie, 'a calumnie;' Cot. - Lat. calumnia, false accusation. - Lat. calui, caluere, to deceive. Der. calumni-ous, calumni-ous-ly; also calumniate (from Lat. calumniatus, pp. of calumniari, to slander); whence calumniat-or, calumniat-ion. Doublet, challenge, q. v.

CALVE, to produce a calf. (E.) M. E. caluen (u for v); the cow caluyde; Wyclif, Job, xxi. 10. – M. E. calf, a calf. See Calf. The A. S. forms cealfian, calfian, are unauthenticated, and probably inventions of Somner. However, the verb appears in the Du. kalven, Dan. kalve, Swed. kalfva, G. kalben, to calve; all derivatives from

CALX, the substance left after a metal has been subjected to great heat. (L.) In Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. A word used in the old treatises on alchemy; now nearly superseded by the term oxide. Merely borrowed from Latin. - Lat. calz, stone, limestone, lime (stem calc.). + Irish carraice, Gael. carraig, a rock; W. careg, stone. + Goth. hallus, a rock, stone; Rom. ix. 33. + Gk. κρόκη, κροκάλη, flint. + Skt. çarkará, stone, gravel; karkara, hard; Benfey, pp. 936, 162. See Curtius, i. 177. Der. calc-ine, q. v.; calc-areous, q. v.; calc-ium; calc-ul-us; calc-ul-ate, q. v.

CALYX, the cup of a flower. (L., - Gk.) A botanical term.

'Calya, the cup of the flower in any plant;' Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715.

- Lat. calya, a case or covering, bud, calya of a flower. - Gk. κάλυξ, a case, covering, calyx of a flower. + Skt. kalika, a bud. - VKAL, to cover, hide, conceal; from which comes, in English, the word helmet, q. v. ¶ This word is used differently from chalice, q. v.; though both are from the same root.

CAM, a projecting part of a wheel, cog. (Dan.) A technical term; fully explained in Webster's Dict., but not Celtic, as erroneously stated in some editions.—Dan. kam, a comb, ridge; hence a ridge on a wheel; kamhiul, a cog-wheel. + G. kamm, a comb, a cog of a wheel. See Comb.

CAMBRIC, a kind of fine white linen. (Flanders.) In Shak. Wint. Tale, iv. 4. 208. Cotgrave gives: 'Cambray, ou Toile de Cambray, cambricke.' A corruption of Cambray, a town in Flanders, where it was first made.

where it was first made.

CAMEL, the name of an animal. (F., -L., -Gk., -Heb.) Spelt chamayle in Chaucer, C. T. 9072. The pl. camells is in King Alisaunder, 854. The M. E. forms are camel, cameil, camail, chamel, chamail, &c. [The form camel, in the Old Northumbrian glosses of S. Mark, i. 6, is directly from Lat. camelus.] -O. F. chamel, camel; Roquefort. - Lat. camelus. -Gk. κάμηλοε. - Heb. gámál. + Arab. jamal; Palmer's Pers. Dict., col. 173. Der. camelo-pard, caml-et, q. v.

CAMELLIA, a genus of plants. (Personal name.) The Camellia Japonica is sometimes called the 'Japan rose.' The name was given by Linnæus (died 1778), in honour of George Joseph Kamel (or Camellus), a Moravian Jesuit, who travelled in Asia and wrote

a history of plants of the island of Luzon; Encyl, Brit. 9th ed. CAMELOPARD, the giraffe. (L., -Gk.) Spelt camelopardalis and camelopardus in Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715, and in Bailey, vol. ii. ed. 1731. After shortened to resemble F. camelopard, the giraffe. – Lat. camelopardalis. – Gk. καμηλοπάρδαλιο, a giraffe. – Gk. καμηλο, crude form of κάμηλος, a camel; and πάρδαλιο, a pard, leopard, panther. See Camel and Pard.

.90

CAMEO, a precious stone, carved in relief. (Ital.) occurs in Darwin's Botanical Garden, P. 1 (Todd's Johnson). [The F. spelling camaieu is sometimes found in Eng. books, and occurs in Bailey's Dict. vol. ii. ed. 1731.] = Ital. cammeo, a cameo. = Low Lat. cammœus, a cameo; also spelt camahutus, whence the F. camaieu. B. Etym. unknown; see the discussion of it in Diez, s. v. cammeo; and in Mahn, Etymologische Untersuchungen, Berlin, 1863, p. 73. Mahn suggests that cammœus is an adj. from camma, a Low Lat. version of a G. camme, which is a form due to G. pronunciation of O. F. game, a gem (Lat. gemma), for which Roquefort gives a quotation. In the same way camahutus might be due to a German form of the same

F. game and to F. haute, high. But the Span. is camafeo.

CAMERA, a box, chamber, &c. (L.) Chiefly used as an abbreviation of Lat. camera obscura, i. e. dark chamber, the name of what was once an optical toy, but now of great service in photography. See Chamber, of which it is the orig. form. Der. camerated, from a Lat. form cameratus, formed into chambers; a term in architecture.

So called because **CAMLET,** a sort of cloth. (F., -Low Lat.) originally made of camel's hair. Camlet is short for camelot, which occurs in Sir T. Browne's Vulg. Errors, bk. v. c. 15. § 3.—F. camelot, which Cotgrave explains by 'chamlet, also Lisle grogram.'—Low Lat. camelotum, cloth of camel's hair. - Lat. camelus, a camel. See Camel.

CAMOMILE; see Chamomile.

CAMP, the ground occupied by an army; the army itself. (F., -L.) Common in Shakespeare. Also used as a verb; All's Well, iii. 4. 14; and in the Bible of 1561, Exod. xix. 2. The proper sense is 'the field' which is occupied by the army; as in 'the gate of the camp was open;' North's Plutarch, Life of M. Brutus; see Shakespeare's Plutarch, ed. Skeat, p. 147; cf. Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 8. 33. [Perhaps taken directly from Latin.] = F. camp, 'a camp; an hoast, or army lodged; a field;' Cot. = Lat. campus, a field. + Gk. κῆπος, a garden. And probably further related to G. hof, a yard, court; see Curtius, i. 183; Fick, i. 519. Der. camp, verb, en-camp-ment, camp-estr-al, q.v., camp-aign, q.v.

¶ It is remarkable that camp in Middle-English never has the modern sense, but is only used in the sense of 'fight' or 'battle.' Cf. 'alle the kene mene [men] of kampe,' i. e. all the keen fighting-men; Allit. Morte Arthure, 3702; cf. 1. 3671. And see Layamon, i. 180, 185, 336; ii. 162. This is the A. S. camp, a battle; camp-sted, a battle-ground. Allied words are the Du., Dan. and Swed. kamp, Icel. kapp, G. kampf, all signifying 'battle.' Notwithstanding the wide spread of the word in this sense, it is certified. tainly non-Teutonic, and due, originally, to Lat. campus, in Low Lat. a battle.' See also Champion, and Campaign.

CAMPAIGN, a large field; the period during which an army

keeps the field. (F., -L.) The word occurs in Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time, an. 1666. -F. campaigne, an open field, given in Cotgrave as a variation of campagne, which he explains by 'a plaine field, large plain.' - Lat. campania, a plain, preserved in the name Campania, formerly given to the level country near Naples. - Lat. campus, a field. See Camp. Der. campaign-er. ¶ Shak. uses champaign (old edd. champion), K. Lear, i. 1. 65, for 'a large tract of land. This is from the O. F. champagne, the standard form; the form campagne belongs properly to the Picard dialect; see Brachet, Hist. Fr. Gram. p. 21 for the correct statement, which is incorrectly contradicted in the

translation of his Dict., s. v. campagne.

CAMPANIFORM, bell-shaped. (Low Lat.) 'Campaniformis, a term apply'd by herbalists, to any flower that is shap'd like a bell; Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. From Low Lat. campana, a bell; and Lat. forma, form. Der. From the same Low Lat. campana are campan-ul-a, campan-ul-ate, campan-o-logy.

CAMPESTRAL, growing in fields. (L.) Modern, and rare. The form campestrian is in Bailey's Dict. vol. ii. ed. 1731. Formed from Lat. campestr-is, growing in a field, or belonging to a field, by adding the suffix -al. - Lat. campus, a field. See Camp.

CAMPHOR, the solid, concrete juice of some kinds of laurel. (F., - Arab., - Malay.) Spelt camphire in the Song of Solomon, i. 14 (A. V.). Massinger speaks of camphire-balls; The Guardian, iii. 1.— F. camphre, 'the gumme tearmed camphire;' Cot. [The i seems to have been inserted to make the word easier to pronounce in English.]

-Low Lat. camphora, camphor; to the form of which the mod. E. β. A word of Eastern origin. Cf. camphor has been assimilated. Skt. karpúra, camphor (Benfey, p. 164); Arabic kájúr, camphor, Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 480. γ. All from Malay kápúr, lit. chalk; the full form being Barús kápúr, i.e. chalk of Barous, a place on the W. coast of Sumatra; see J. Pijnappel's Malay-Dutch Dict. p. 74. 'Kápúr bárus, the camphor of Sumatra and Java, called also native camphor, as distinguished from that of Japan or kápúr tohóri, which

CANCEL.

undergoes a process before it is brought to our shops; 'Marsden, Malay Dict. p. 249; where we also find 'kipúr, lime.'

CAN (1), I am able. (E.) A. The A.S. cunnan, to know, to know how to do, to be able, forms its present tense thus: ic can (or cann), bu canst (or const), he can (or cann); plural, for all persons, cunnon. The Mœso-Goth kunnan, to know, forms its present tense thus: ik kann, thu kant, is kann; pl. weis kunnum, jus kunnuth, eis kunnun. B. The verb is one of those which (like the Gk. olda, I know) use as a present tense what is really an old preterite form, from which again a second weak preterite is formed. The same peculiarity is common to all the cognate Teutonic verbs, viz. Du. kunnen, to be able; Icel. kunna, to know, to be able; Swed. kunna, to know, to be able; Dan. kunde, to know, to be able; O. H.G. chunnan, M. H. G. kunnen, G. können, to be able.

O. The word is not the same as the word ken, to know, though from the same source ultimately. The verb to ken is not English (which supplies its place by the related form to know) but Scandinavian; cf. Icel. kenna, to know, Swed. känna, Dan. kiende, Du. kennen, G. kennen; all of which are weak verbs; whereas can was once strong. See Ken. D. The past tense is **Could**. Here the *l* is inserted in modern English by sheer blundering, to make it like would and should, in which the *l* is radical. The M. E. form is coude, a dissyllable; the A.S. form is cube. The long ú is due to loss of n; cube stands for cunbe (pronounced koonthè, with oo like oo in tooth, and th as in breathe). The loss of the n has obscured the relation to can. The n reappears in Gothic, where the past tense is kuntha; cf. Du. konde, I could; Icel. kunna (for kunda, by assimilation); Swed. and Dan. kunde; O. H. G. kunda, G. könnte. Whence it appears that the English alone has lost the n. El. The past participle is Couth. This is only preserved, in mod. Eng., in the form uncouth, of which the original sense was 'unknown.' The A. S. form is $cu\delta$, standing for $cun\delta$, the n being preserved in the Goth. kunths, known. See Uncouth. F. The root of this verb is the same as that of E. ken (Icel. kenna) and of E. know, Lat. noscere (for gnoscere), and Gk. γιγνώσκειν, which are extended forms of it. The Aryan form of the root is GAN or GA; Fick, i. 67. See

Know, and Ken.
CAN (2), a drinking-vessel. (E.) M. E. canne. 'There weren sett sixe stonun cannes; Wyclif, John, ii. 6. - A. S. canna, canne, as a gloss to Lat. crater; Ælf. Gloss. ed. Somner, p. 60. + Du. kan, a poi, mug. + Icel. kanna, a can, tankard, mug; also, a measure. + Swed. kanna, a tankard; a measure of about 3 quarts. + Dan. kande, a can, tankard, mug. + O. H. G. channa, M. H. G. and G. kanne, a can, tankard, mug, jug, pot. ¶ It thus appears like a true Teutonic word. Some think that it was borrowed from Lat. canna, Gk. κάννη, a reed; whence the notion of measuring. If so, it must have been borrowed at a very early period. The Low Lat. forms cana, canna, a vessel or measure for liquids, do not really help us much

towards deciding this question.

CANAL, a conduit for water. (F., -L.) 'The walls, the woods, and long canals reply;' Pope, Rape of the Lock, iii. 100. - F. canal, 'The walls, the woods, 'a channell, kennell, furrow, gutter;' Cot. - Lat. canalis, a channel, trench, canal, conduit; also, a splint, reed-pipe. B. The first a is short, which will not admit of the old favourite derivation from canna. a reed; besides which, a furrow bears small resemblance to a reed. The original sense was 'a cutting,' from \(\sigma \) SKAN, longer form of \(\sigma \) SKA, to cut. Cf. Skt. \(\text{han} \), to dig, pierce; \(\text{han} \), a mine. See Fick, i. 802. The sense of 'reed-pipe' for \(\text{canalis} \) may have been merely due to popular etymology. \(\begin{align*} \Perhaps \) the accent on the latter syllable in E. was really due to a familiarity with Du. kanaal, itself borrowed from French. See also Channel, Kennel.

CANARY, a bird; a wine; a dance. (Canary Islands.) The dance is mentioned in Shak. All's Well, ii, 1. 77; so is the wine, Merry Wives, iii. 2. 89. Gascoigne speaks of 'Canara birds;' Complaint of Philomene, 1. 33. All are named from the Canaries or Canara blacks. These talks their name from Canara which is the Canary Islands. These take their name from Canaria, which is the largest island of the group. 'Grand Canary is almost as broad as long, the diameter being about fifty miles;' Sir T. Herbert, Travels,

ed. 1665, p. 3.

CANCEL, to obliterate. (F., -L.) Originally, to obliterate a fattice-work (Lat. cancdeed by drawing lines over it in the form of lattice-work (Lat. cancelli); afterwards, to obliterate in any way. Spelt cancell in the Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 632 (R.) = F. canceler, 'to cancell, cross, raze; 'Cot. - Law Lat. cancellare, to draw lines across a deed. - Lat.

cancellus, a grating; gen. in pl. cancelli, railings, lattice-work; dimin. of cancer, a crab, also sometimes used in the pl. canceri, to signify lattice-work. See Cancer. Der. cancell-at-ed, marked with cross-lines, from Lat. pp. cancellatus; from the same source, chancel, chancery, chancellor, which see; also cancer, canker, &c.

CANCEIR, a crab, a corroding tumour. (L.) The tumour was named from the notion of 'eating' into the flesh.

Cancer occurs as the name of a zodiacal sign in Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, 1. 644.—Lat. cancer, a crab; gen. cancri. + Gk. napnivos, a crab. + Skt. karkata, karkataka, a crab; also the sign Cancer of the zodiac. B. So named from its hard shell; cf. Skt. karkara, hard. Der. cancer-ous, cancerform, cancer-ate, cancer-at-ion; and see Canker, Careen.

CANDELABRUM; see under Candle.

candid to mean 'white;' fair; sincere. (F.,-L.) Dryden uses candid to mean 'white;' tr. of Ovid, Metam. xv. l. 60. Camden has candidly; Elizabeth, an. 1598 (R.) Shak. has candidatus for candidate; Titus Andron. i. 185. Ben Jonson has candor, Epigram 123. date; Titus Andron i. 185. Ben Jonson has candor, Epigram 123.

F. candide, 'white, fair, bright, orient, &c.; also, upright, sincere, innocent; Cot. - Lat. candidus, lit. shining, bright. - Lat. candere, to shine, be bright. - Lat. candere *, to set on fire, only in ac-cendere, in-cendere. +Skt. chand, to shine. - \SKAND, to shine. Der. candidate, q. v.; candour, lit. brightness, from F. candeur, which from Lat. candorem, acc. case of candor, brightness; also candid-ly, candid-ness. From Lat. candere we also have candle, incense, incendiary, which see.

CANDIDATE, one who offers himself to be elected to an office.

(L.) Shak. has: 'Be candidatus then and put it on;' Titus, i. 185; where the allusion is to the white robe worn by a candidate for office among the Romans - Lat. candidatus, white-robed; a candidate for an office. - Lat. candidus, white. See Candid.

CANDLE, a kind of artificial light. (L.) In very early use. A. S. candel, a candle, Grein, i. 155.—Lat. candela, a candle, taper.— In very early use. Lat. candere, to glow. - Lat. candere*, to set on fire; see further under Candid. Der. Candle-mas, with which cf. Christ-mas, q. v.; candle-stick (Trevisa, i. 223); candelabrum, a Lat. word, from Lat. eandela; also chandel-ier, q.v.; chandl-er, q.v.; cannel-coal, q.v. CANDOUR; see under Candid.

CANDY, crystallised sugar; as a verb, to sugar, to crystallise. (F., -Ital., -Arab.) In old authors, it is generally a verb. Shak. has both sb. and verb, I Hen. IV, i. 3, 251; Hamlet, iii. 2, 65; Temp. ii. 1, 279. The verb is, apparently, the original in English.

-F. se candir, 'to candie, or grow candide, as sugar after boyling;' Cotgrave. [Here Cotgrave should rather have written candied; there is no connection with Lat. candidus, white, as he easily might have imagined.] - Ital. candire, to candy. - Ital. candi, candy; zucchero have imagined.]—Ital. candire, to candy.—Ital. candi, candy; zuccnero candi, sugar-candy.—Arabic and Persian qand, sugar, sugar-candy; Richardson's Arab. Dict. p. 1149; Arab. qandat, sugar-candy, id.; qandi, sugared, made of sugar; id. p. 1150.

CANE, a reed, a stick. (F.,—L.,—Gk.) M. E. cane, canne. 'Reedes, that ben cannes;' Maundeville, p. 189; see also pp. 190, 190. 'Cane, canna;' Wright's Vocab. i. 191.—F. canne, a cane.—Lat. canna, cane.—Lat. canna, cane.—Ital. canna, cane.—Ital. canna.

a cane, reed. – Gk. κάννα, κάννη, a cane, reed. β. Perhaps cane is an Oriental word ultimately; cf. Heb. qáneh, a reed; Arab. qanát, a cane; Richardson's Dict. p. 1148. If so, the Lat. and Gk. words are both borrowed ones. Der. cane, verb; can-y, Milton, P. L. iii.

439; can-ister, q.v.; also cann-on, q.v.; can-on, q.v.
CANINE, pertaining to a dog. (L.) In the Spectator, no. 209.

-Lat. caninus, canine. - Lat. canis, a dog; cognate with E. hound. See Hound, and Cynic.

CANISTER, a case, or box, often of tin. (L., -Gk.) Originally, a basket made of reed or cane. Spelt cannisters in Dryden's Virgil, bk. i. 981, to translate 'Cereremque canistris Expediunt;' Æn. i. 701. -Lat. canistrum, a basket made of twisted reed. - Gk. κάναστρον, a wicker-basket; properly, a basket of reed. - Gk. κάνη, a rarer form of κάννη, κάννα, a reed, cane. See Cane.

CANKER, something that corrodes. (L.) ' Canker, sekeness, cancer; Prompt. Parv. p. 60; it occurs very early, in Ancren Riwle, p. 330, where it is spelt cancer. - Lat. cancer, a crab, a cancer. See Cancer. Der. canker-ous, canker-worm (A. V.)

CANNEL-COAL, a coal that burns brightly. (L. and E.) Modern. Provincial Eng. cannel, a candle, and coal. 'Cannle, a

candle; cannie-coal, or kennie-coal, so called because it burns without smoke like a candle; 'F. K. Robinson, Whitby Glossary.

CANNIBAL, one who eats human-flesh. (Span., - W. Indian.)

A corrupt form; it should rather be caribal. 'The Caribes I learned to be men-eaters or canibals, and great enemies to the islanders of Trinidad; 'Hackluyt, Voyages, vol. iii. p. 576 (R.); a passage imitated in Robinson Crusoe, ed. J. W. Clark, 1866, p. 126. See Shak. Oth. i. 3. 143.—Span. canibal, a cannibal, savage; a corruption of Caribal, a Carib, the form used by Columbus; see Trench, Study of Words. B. This word being ill understood, the spelling was changed to canibal to give a sort of sense, from the notion that border, edge, margin; cf. Dan. kantre, to cant, upset, capsize. + G.

the cannibals had appetites like a dog; cf. Span. canino, canine, voracious, greedy. As the word canibal was unmeaning in English, a second n was introduced to make the first vowel short, either owing to accent, or from some notion that it ought to be shortened. O. The word Canibal occurs in the following quotation from Herrera's Descripcion de las Indias Occidentales, vol. i. p. 11. col. 1, given in Todd's Johnson. 'Las Islas qui estan desde la Isla de San Juan de Porto rico al oriente de ella, para la costa de Tierra-Firme, se llamaron los Canibales por los muchos Caribes, comedores de carne humana, que truvo en ellas, i segun se interpreta en su lengua Canibal, quiere decir "hombre valiente," porque por tales eran tenidos de los quiere decir "hombre valiente," porque por tales eran tenidos de los otros Indios.' I. e. 'the islands lying next to the island of San Juan de Porto-rico [now called Porto Rico] to the East of it, and extending towards the coast of the continent [of South America] are called Canibales because of the many Caribs, eaters of human flesh, that are found in them, and according to the interpretation of their language Canibal is as much as to say 'valiant man,' because they were held to be such by the other Indians.' This hardly sufficiently recognises the fact that Canibal and Carib are mere variants of one and the same word; but we learly that the West Indian word Carib meant, in the language of the natives, 'a valiant man.' Other testimony is to the same effect; and it is well ascertained that cannibal is equivalent to Carib or Caribbean, and that the native sense of the word is 'a valiant man,' widely different from that which Europeans have given it. The familiar expression 'king of the cannibal islands' really means 'king of the Caribbean islands.' Der. cannibal-ism.

CANNON, a large gun. (F., -L., -Gk.) Frequent in Shak.; K. John, ii. 210, &c. And in Hackluyt, Voyages, vol. iii. p. 217 (R.) - F. canon, 'a law, rule, decree, ordnance, canon of the law; . . also, the gunne tearmed a cannon; also, the barrell of any gunne, &c.: Cot. Thus cannon is a doublet of canon, q.v. See Trench, Study of Words. β . The spelling with two n's may have been adopted to create a distinction between the two uses of the word, the present word taking the double n of Lat. canna. The sense 'gunbarrel' is older than that of 'gun,' and points back to the sense of 'rod' or 'cane.' See Cane. Der. cannon-ade, cannon-eer.

CANOE, a boat made of a trunk of a tree, &c. (Span., - W. Indian.) Formerly canoa, as spelt in Hackluyt's Voyages, iii. 646 (R.) - Span. canoa, an Indian boat. It is ascertained to be a native West Indian term for 'boat;' and properly, a Caribbean word. A drawing of 'a canoe' is given at p. 31 of Sir T. Herbert's Travels,

CANON, a rule, ordinance. (L., -Gk.) M. E. canon, canoun; Chaucer, Treatise on the Astrolabe, ed. Skeat, pp. 3, 42; C. T. Group C, 890. A.S. canon; Beda, Eccl. Hist. (tr. by Ælfred), iv. 24; Bosworth. - Lat. canon, a rule. - Gk. κανών, a straight rod, a rule in the sense of 'carpenter's rule;' also, a rule or model, a standard of right. - Gk. κάνη, a rarer form of κάννη, a cane, reed. See Cane. Der. canon-ic, canon-ic-al, canon-ic-al-ly, canon-ist, canon-ic-ity, canon-ise (Gower, C. A. i. 254), canon-is-at-ion, canon-ry. Doublet, cannon, q. v. CANOPY, a covering overhead. (F.,-Ital.,-L.,-Gk.) Should

be conopy; but the spelling canope occurs in Italian, whence it found its way into French as canapé, a form cited by Diez, and thence into English; the proper F. form is conopée. In Shak. Sonn. 125. In Bible of 1551, Judith, xiii. 9; retained in the A. V. Cf. F. conopée, 'a canopy, a tent, or pavilion;' Cot. – Lat. conopeum, used in Judith, xiii. 9 (Vulgate). – Gk. κωνωπεών, κωνωπεών, an Egyptian bed with musquito-curtains. = Gk. κωνων-, stem of κωνων, a gnat, mosquito; lit. 'cone-faced,' or an animal with a cone-shaped head, from some fancied resemblance to a cone.—Gk. κῶν-ος, a cone; and ὧψ, face, appearance, from Gk. ✔ OΠ, to see — Aryan ✔ AK, to see. See

Cone. Der canopy, verb.

CANOROUS, tuneful. (L.) In Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors,

musical - Lat. canere, to b. vii. c. 14. § 5.—Lat. canorus, singing, musical.—Lat. canere, to sing. See Cant (1).

CANT (1), to sing in a whining way; to talk hypocritically. (L.) Applied at first, probably, to the whining tone of beggars; used derisively. 'Drinking, lying, cogging, canting;' Ford, The Sun's Darling, Act i. sc. 1. 'A rogue, A very canter I, sir, one that Darling, Act i. sc. 1. 'A rogue, A very canter I, sir, one that maunds Upon the pad;' Ben Jonson, Staple of News, Act ii. - Lat. cantare, to sing; frequentative of canere, to sing; from the same root with E. hen, q. v. — KAN, to sound; Fick, i. 17; Curtius, i. 173. Der. cant, sb.; cant-er. From the same source, can-orous, q.v.; cant-icle, q. v.; cant-o, q. v.

CANT (2), an edge, corner; as verb, to tilt or incline. (Dutch.) The sb. is nearly obsolete; we find 'in a cant' = 'in a corner,' in Ben Jonson, Coronation Entertainment; Works, ed. Gifford, vi. 445 (Nares). The verb means 'to turn upon an edge,' hence, to tilt, incline; said of a cask. The verb is derived from the sb. - Du. kant, a border, edge, side, brink, margin, corner. + Dan. and Swed. kant, a

kante, a corner. a circle. Lat. canthus, the tire of a wheel, with which they are commonly compared. See Canton. Der. cant-en, q. v.; de-cant-er, q.v. CANTEEN, a vessel for liquors used by soldiers. (F., - Ital., - G.) Not in early use. The spelling is phonetic, to imitate the F. sound of i by the mod. E. ee. - F. cantine, a canteen; introduced from Ital. in the 16th century; Brachet. - Ital. cantina, a cellar, cave, grotto, cavern; cf. Ital. cantinetta, a small cellar, ice-pail, cooler. - Ital. canto, a side, part, corner, angle; whence cantina as a diminutive, i. e. a little corner.' - G. kante, a corner. See Cant (2).

CANTER, an easy gallop. (Proper name.) An abbreviation for

Canterbury gallop, a name given to an easy gallop; from the ambling pace at which pilgrims rode to Canterbury. 'In Sampson's Fair Maid of Clifton (1633), he who personates the hobby-horse speaks of his smooth ambles and Canterbury paces; Todd's Johnson. Boileau's Pegasus has all his paces. The Pegasus of Pope, like a Kentish post-horse, is always on the Canterbury; Dennis on the Prelim. to the Dunciad (Nares). We also have 'Canterbury bells.' Der. canter, verb (much later than the sb.).

CANTICLE, a little song. (L.) 'And wrot an canticle,' said of Moses; Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, l. 4124.—Lat. canticulum, a little song: dimin. of Lat. canticulum, a song.—Lat. cantare, to sing.

little song; dimin. of Lat. canticum, a song. - Lat. cantare, to sing.

See Cant (1).

CANTO, a division of a poem. (Ital., -L.) Shak. has cantons, Tw. Nt. i. 5. 289, which is a difficult form to account for. The more correct form cantion (directly from Lat. cantio, a ballad) occurs near the beginning of the Glosse to Spenser's Shep. Kal., October.-Ital. canto, a singing, chant, section of a poem; cf. Ital. cantoniere, a seller of ballads.—Ital. cantare, to sing. — Lat. cantare, to sing. See Cant (I)

CANTON, a small division of a country. (F., -Low Lat.) T. Browne uses cantons for 'corners;' Religio Medici, pt. i. s. 15. In Heraldry, a canton is a small division in the corner of a shield; so used in Ben Jonson, Staple of News, A. iv (Piedmantle). Cotgrave. - F. canton, 'a corner or crosseway, in a street; also, a canton, a hundred; 'Cot. [Cf. Ital. cantone, a canton, district; also, a corner-stone; Span. canton, a corner, part of an escutcheon, canton. - Low Lat. cantonum, a region, province. - Low Lat. canto (1), a squared stone; also (2), a region, province; whence cantonum. B. It is not at all certain that these two senses of Low Lat. canto are connected. The sense 'squared stone' evidently refers to G. kante, Du. kant, an edge; but the sense of 'region' is not necessarily connected with this, and Brachet notes the etymology of canton as 'unknown.' It is hardly fair to play upon the various senses of E. border, or to try and connect the Teutonic kant, a corner, with W. cant, a rim of a circle, Lat. canthus, the tire round a wheel, Gk. κανθός, the corner of the eye, the felloe of a wheel. The Teutonic k is not a Celto-Italic c, nor is 'a corner' quite the same idea as 'rim.' It seems best to connect our own word canton in the sense of 'corner' with the Teutonic forms, and leave the other sense unaccounted for. Der. canton, verb; canton-al, cantonment. Cf. se cantonner, 'to sever themselves from the rest of their fellowes;' Cotgrave.

CANVAS, a coarse hempen cloth. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. F. canevas;

a trisyllable in Chaucer, C. T. 12866. - F. canevas; which Brachet wrongly assigns to the 16th century; see Littré. – Low Lat. canabacius, hempen cloth, canvas. – Lat. canabis, hemp. – Gk. κάνναβιε, hemp, cognate with E. hemp, q. v. Cf. Skt. cana, hemp.

¶ It is supposed that the Greek word was borrowed from the East; Curtius, i. 173. Cf. Pers. kanab, hemp; Rich. Dict. p. 1208. Der. canvass, verb; q.v. CANVASS, to discuss, solicit votes. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Shak. to take to task; 'I Hen. VI, i. 3. 36. Merely derived from the sb. canvas, the orig. meaning being 'to sift through canvas.' Similarly, Cotgrave explains the O. F. canabasser by 'to canvas, or curiously to examine, search or sift out the depth of a matter.' See above.

CANZONET, a little song. (Ital.) In Shak. L. L. L. iv. 2. 124

-Ital. canzonetta, a little song; dimin. of canzone, a hymn, or of canzona, a song, ballad. - Lat. cantionem, acc. of cantio, a song; whence also F. chanson, a song, used by Shak. Hamlet, ii. 2. 438. -Lat. cantare, to sing; frequentative of canere, to sing. See Cant (1).

CAOUTCHOUC, india rubber. (F., - Caribbean.) Modern. Borrowed from F. caoutchouc, from a Caribbean word which is spelt

cauchuc in the Cyclop. Metropolitana, q. v.

CAP, a covering for the head; a cover. (Low Lat.) In very early use. A.S. cappe, as a gloss to Low Lat. planeta, a chasuble; Ælfric's Glossary, Nomina Vasorum. - Low Lat. cappa, a cape, a cope; see capparius in Ducange. [The words cap, cape, cope were all the same originally.] This Low Lat. cappa, a cape, hooded cloak, occurs in a document of the year 660 (Diez); and is spelt capa by Isidore of Seville, 19.31.3, who says: 'Capa, quia quasi totum capiat hominem; capitis ornamentum. ¶ The remoter origin is disputed; Diez remarks, that it is difficult to obtain the form capa from Lat. caput; and per-

¶ Probably distinct words from W. cant, the rim of haps the derivation from Lat. capers, to contain, suggested by Isidore, may be right in this instance; though his guesses are mostly valueless. This would explain its indifferent application in the senses of cap and cape; besides which, cape would appear to be the older and more usual meaning. So Burguy. See Cape, Cope.

CAPABLE, having ability. (F., = L.) In Shak. Troil. iii. 3. 310.

- F. capable, capable, sufficient; Cot. - Low Lat. capabilis, lit. comprehensible a word used in the Asian contravery. 8. The meaning

prehensible, a word used in the Arian controversy. B. The meaning afterwards shifted to 'able to hold,' one of the senses assigned by Cotgrave to F. capable. This would be due to the influence of Lat. capan, capacious, the word to which capabilis was probably indebted for its second a and its irregular formation from capere. - Lat. capere, to hold, contain; cognate with E. have; see Have. — KAP, to hold; Fick, i. 518. Der. capabil-ity.

CAPACIOUS, able to hold or contain. (L.) Used by Sir W.

Ralegh, Hist. of the World, bk. i. c. 6. Shak. expresses the same idea by capable. Ill formed, as if from a F. capacieux or Lat. capaciosus, but there are no such words, and the real source is the crude form capaci- of the Lat. adj. capax, able to contain. — Lat. capere, to contain, hold; cognate with E. have, q. v. — KAP, to hold; Fick, i. 518. Der. capacious-ly, capacious-ness; and (from Lat. capax, gen. capaci-s) capaci-t-ate, capaci-ty. From the Lat. capere we also have cap-able, cat-er; probably cap, cape, cope, q.v. Also conceive, deceive, receive, &cc. Also captious, captivate, captive, capture; anticipate, emancipate, participate; acceptable, conception, deception, except, intercept, precept, receipt, receptacle, susceptible; incipient, recipient;

occupy; prince, principal; and all words nearly related to these. CAPARISON, the trappings of a horse. (F., -Span., -Low Lat.) In Shak. Cor. i. 9. 12. -O. F. caparasson, 'a caparison;' Cot. -Span. caparazon, a caparison, a cover for a saddle or coach; formed as a sort of augmentative from Span. capa, a cloak, mantle, cover. - Low Lat. capa, a cloak, cape. See Cape. Der. caparison, verb; Rich. III,

CAPE (1), a covering for the shoulders. (F., -Low Lat.) In early use. In Layamon, ii. 122; and again in i. 332, where the later text has the equivalent word cope. And see Havelok, 429.—O. F. cape. - Low Lat. capa, which occurs in Isidore of Seville; see Cap, and The word, being an ecclesiastical one, has spread widely; from the Low Lat. capa are derived not only O. F. cape, but also Prov., Span., and Port. capa, Ital. cappa, A. S. cappe (whence E. cap), Icel. kúpa (whence E. cope), Swed. kåpa, kappa, Dan. kaabe, kappe, Du. kap, G. kappe.

Der. cap-arison, q. v.; and see chapel, chaperon, chaplet.

CAPE (2), a headland. In Shak. Oth. ii. 1.1.-F. cap, 'a pro-

montory, cape; Cot.—Ital. capo, a head; a headland, cape.—Lat. caput, a head; cognate with E. head, q. v. ¶ In the phr. cap-ù-piè, i. e. head to foot, the 'cap' is the F. cap here spoken of.

CAPER (1), to dance about. (Ital.,—L.) In Shak. Temp. v. 238. The word was not borrowed from F. cabrer, but merely shortened (in imitation of cabrer) from the older form capreoll, used by Sir P. Sidney in his translation of Ps. 114, quoted by Richardson: 'Hillocks, why capreold ye, as wanton by their dammes We capreoll see the lusty lambs?' - Ital. capriolare, to caper, leap about as goats or kids. - Ital. capriolo, a kid; dimin. of caprio, a roe-buck, wild goat; cf. Ital. capra, a she-goat. - Lat. capra, a she-goat; caper (stem capro-), a he-goat; caprea, a wild she-goat. Cf. Gk. κάπρος, a boar; Curtius,

1.174. Der. caper, sb.; capriole, q. v., and cf. cabriolet, cab.

CAPER (2), the flower-bud of the caper-bush, used for pickling.

(F., -L., -Gk., -Pers.) There is a quibble on the word in Shak.

Tw. Nt. i. 3.129. -O. F. capre, cappre, a caper, Cot.; mod. F. capre. -Lat. capparis. - Gk. κάππαριε, the caper-plant; also its fruit, the caper.

CAPERCAILZIE, a species of grouse. (Gael.) The z is here no z, but a modern printer's way of representing the old 3, much no z, but a modern printer's way of representing the old 3, much better represented by y; thus the word is really capercailyie. [Similary Menzies stands for Menyies, and Dalziel for Dalyiel.] See the excellent article on the capercali, capercally, or capercailyie, in the Engl. Cycl. div. Nat. History. — Gael. capull-coille, the great cock of the wood; more literally, the horse of the wood. — Gael. capull, a horse (cf. E. cavalier); and coille or coill, a wood, a forest.

CAPILLARY, relating to or like hair. (L.) 'Capillary filaments;' Derham, Physico-Theology, b. iv. c. 12.—Lat. capillars, relating to hair.—Lat. capillus, hair; but esp. the hair of the head; from the same source as Lat. caput, the head; the base cap-being common to both words. 'See Curtius, i. 182; and see Head.

CAPITAL (1), relating to the head; chief. (F., -L.) 'Eddren capitalen' - veins in the head, where capitalen is used as a pl. adj.; Ancren Riwle, p. 258. - F. capital, 'chiefe, capitall;' Cotgrave (and doubtless in early use). - Lat. capitalis, relating to the head. - Lat. caput (stem capit-), the head; cognate with E. head, f. v. Der. eapital, sb., which see below. And see Capitol. CAPITAL (2), wealth, stock of money. (F., -L.) Not in early use; apparently quite modern. -F. capital, 'wealth, worth, a stocke, a man's principal, or chiefe substance; 'Cotgrave. -Low Lat. capitale,

wealth, stock; properly neuter of adj. capitalis, chief; see above. Der. capital-ist, capital-ist. See Cattle.

CAPITAL (3), the head of a pillar. (Low Lat., -L.) 'The pilers.. With har bas and capitale' = with their base and capital; Land of Cokayne, 1. 69. - Low Lat. capitallus, the head of a column or pillar; a dimin. from Lat. caput (stem capit-), a head; see Head.

Doublet, chapiter; also chapter.

CAPITATION, a tax on every head. (F.,-L.) In Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, bk. vii. c. 11. § 1.-F. capitation, head-silver, pole-money; a subsidy, tax, or tribute paid by the pole '[i. e. poll]; Cot.-Low Lat. capitationem, acc. of capitatio, a capitation-tax.-Lat. capit (stem capit.), a head. See Head.

CAPITOL, the temple of Jupiter, at Rome. (L.) The temple was situate on the Mons Capitolinus, named from the Capitolium, or temple of Jupiter, whence E. capitol is derived. The word is in Shak. Cor. i. i. 49, &c. 'The temple is said to have been called the Capitolium, because a human head (caput) was discovered in digging the foundations; 'Smith's Classical Dictionary. For whatever reason, it seems clear that the etymology is from the Lat. caput, gen. capit-is. See Capital (1)

CAPITULAR, relating to a cathedral chapter. (L.) Properly an adj., but gen. used as a sb., meaning 'the body of the statutes of a chapter.' 'The capitular of Charles the Great joyns dicing and drunkenness together;' Bp. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, bk. iv. c. 1. - Low Lat. capitularis, relating to a capitulum, in its various senses; whence neut. capitulare, a writing divided into chapters; capitulare institutum, a monastic rule; and sb. capitularium, a book of decrees, whence the E. capitulary, a more correct form, as a sb., than capitular. -Low Lat. capitulum, a chapter of a book; a cathedral chapter; dimin. from Lat. caput, the head. See Chapter.

CAPITULATE, to submit upon certain conditions. (L.) Trench, Select Glossary. It properly means, to arrange conditions, and esp. of surrender; as in 'to capitulate and conferre with them touchynge the estate of the cytie, the beste that they could, so that their parsones [persons] might be saued; 'Nicolls, tr. of Thucydides, p. 219. See Shak. Cor. v. 3. 82. - Low Lat. capitulatus, pp. of capitulare, to divide into chapters, hence, to propose terms. - Low Lat. capitulum, a chapter; dimin. from Lat. caput, a head. See Chapter.

Der. capitulat-ion.

CAPON, a young cock castrated. (L., -Gk.) In very early use. A. S. capun, as a gloss to 'gallinaceus;' Ælfric's Glossary, ed. Somner, Nomina Avium. [Formed from Lat. caponem, whence also Du. kapoen, Swed. and Dan. kapun, &c.] - Lat. caponem, acc. case of capo, a capon. - Gk. Manow, a capon. - KAP, older form SKAP, to cut, whence also Ch. Slavonic skopiti, to cut, castrate, Russian skopite, to castrate; Gk. κόπ-τειν, to cut, &c.; Curtius, i. 187. See Comma;

and see Chop (1).

CAPRICE, a whim, sudden leap of the mind. (F., - Ital.) word is now always spelt like the F. caprice, but we often find, in earlier writers, the Italian form. Thus Shak. has capriccio, All's Well, ii. 3. 310; and Butler has the pl. capriches to rime with witches; Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 1. l. 18.—F. caprice, 'humour, caprichio, giddy thought;' Cot.—Ital. capriccio, a caprice, whim; whence the word was introduced into French in the 16th century (Brachet). rived by Diez from Ital. caprio, a goat, as if it were 'a frisk of a kid;' but this is not at all sure. We find also Ital. caprezzo, a caprice, whim, freak; and it is remarkable that the orig. sense of Ital. capriccio seems to be 'a shivering fit.' Hence the derivation may really be, as Wedgwood suggests, from Ital. capo, head, and rezzo, an aguefit; cf. Ital. raccapriccio, horror, fright, raccapricciare, to terrify. difficult word rezzo occurs in Dante, Inf. xvii. 87; xxxii. 75; it also means 'a cool place,' and some connect it with orezza, a soft cool wind, Purg. xxiv. 150, a word founded on the Lat. aura, a breeze. From much that Mr. Wedgwood says about it I dissent.

CAPRICORN, the name of a zodiacal sign. (L.) Lit. 'a horned goat.' In Chaucer, Treatise on the Astrolabe, pt. i. sect. 17. - Lat. capricornus, introduced into the Norman-French treatise of P. de Thaun, in Pop. Treatises on Science, ed. Wright, l. 196.—Lat. capri-, for capro-, stem of Lat. caper, a goat; and cornu, a horn. See Caper

and Horn

CAPRIOLE, a peculiar frisk of a horse. (F., -Ital., -L.) Not common. Merely F. capriole, 'a caper in dancing; also the capriole, sault, or goats leap, done by a horse; 'Cot.—Ital. capriola, the leap of a kid.—Lat. capra, a she goat. See Caper (1).

CAPSIZE, to upset, overturn. (Span.?—L.) Perhaps a nautical corruption of Span. cabecear, to nod one's head in sleep, to incline to

one side, to hang over, to pitch as a ship does; cf. cabezada, the pitching of a ship; caer de cabeza, to fall headlong. - Span. cabeza, the head. - &

Low Lat. capitium, a cowl, hood. - Lat. capiti-, crude form of caput, the head; see Head. The lit. sense is to pitch head foremost, go down by the head; cf. Span. capuzar un banel, to sink a ship by

the head; from the like source.

CAPSTAN, a machine for winding up a cable. (F., -Span.)

'The weighing of anchors by the capstan is also new;' Ralegh,
Essays (in Todd's Johnson). - F. cabestan, 'the capstane of a ship;' Cot. - Span. cabrestante, a capstan, engine to raise weights; also spelt cabestrante. - Span. cabestrar, to tie with a halter. - Lat. capistrare, to fasten with a halter, muzzle, tie; pres. part. capistrans (stem capistrant-), whence the Span. cabestrante. Cf. also Span. cabestrage, cattle-drivers' money, also a halter, answering to Low Lat. capistragium, money for halters. - Lat. capistrum (Span. cabestro), a halter. - Lat. capere, to hold. See Capacious.

¶ Sometimes derived from cabra, a goat, engine to cast stones, and estante, explained by 'standing,' i. e. upright; but Span. estante means 'extant, being in a place, permanent;' and the Span. pres. part. estando simply means 'being.'

CAPSULE, a seed-vessel of a plant. (F., -L.) 'The little cases or capsules which contain the seed;' Derham, Physico-Theology, bk. x. note 1. Sir T. Browne has capsulary; Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 37. § 3. -F. capsule, 'a little chest or coffer;' Cot. -Lat. capsula, a small chest; dimin. of capsa, a chest, repository. - Lat. capere, to hold, con-

tain. - KAP, to hold; Fick, i. 39. Der. capsul-ar, capsul-ar-y. CAPTAIN, a head officer. (F., -L.) M. E. capitain, capitein, capitain. Spelt capitain, Gower, C. A. i. 360; captayn, Chaucer, C. T. 13997. - O. F. capitain, a captain; Roquefort. - Low Lat. capitanes, capitanus, a leader of soldiers, captain; formed, by help of suffix -anus, -aneus, from stem capit- of Lat. caput, the head. See Head. Der. captain-cy. Doublet, chieftain, q. v.

CAPTIOUS, critical, disposed to cavil. (F.,-L.) moued unto Him this captious question; why (quoth they) do Johns disciples and the Phariseis ofttimes fast, and thy disciples not fast at alle? Udal, on S. Mark, cap. ii. - F. captieux, 'cavilling, too curious;' Cot. - Lat. captious, sophistical, critical. - Lat. captio, a taking, sophistical argument. - Lat. captare, to endeavour to take, snatch at; frequentative of Lat. capere, to hold. - & KAP, to

hold; Fick, i. 39. Der. captious-ness. See below.

CAPTIVE, a prisoner. (L.) In Hackluyt, Voyages, i. 149; as a verb, to capture, in Sir T. More's Works, p. 279 c. Generally expressed by its doublet caitiff in Middle-English.—Lat. captiuus, a kAP, to hold; Fick, i. 39. See Caitiff. Der. captiv-i-ty, captiv-ate, captiv-at-ing; from the same source, capt-or, capt-ure, capt-ions.

CAPUCHIN, a hooded friar; a hood. (E.,—Ital.) Not in

early use; Cotgrave spells it capicin in his explanation of F. capucin, but this is, no doubt, a misprint, since the spelling capucine occurs twice immediately below. - F. capucin, 'a capicin [read capucin] frier; of S. Frances order; weares neither shirt, nor breeches; Cot. He also has: 'Capuchon, a capuche, a monk, cowle, or hood; also, the hood of a cloake.'—Ital. cappucino, a capuchin monk, cowie, of nood, also, the noot of a cloake.'—Ital. cappucino, a capuchin monk, small cowl; the monk being named from the 'small cowl' which he wore. Dimin. of Ital. cappuccio, a cowl, hood worn over the head.—Ital. cappa, a cape. See Cape, Cap.

CAR, a wheeled vehicle. (F., -C.) In Shak. Sonnet 7, &c. He also has carman, Meas. ii. 1. 269. M. E. carre, Maundeville's Travels, p. 130. -O. F. car, char (mod. F. char), a car. -Lat. carrus, a kind of four-wheeled carriage, which Cæsar first saw in Gaul; a Celtic word. -Bret. karr, a chariot; W. car, a raft, frame, drag; O. Gael. car, a cart, car, or raft for carrying things on; Irish carr, a cart, dray, waggon. [Whence also G. karre, a cart, barrow.] \(\beta\). Allied to Lat. currus, a chariot, and currere, to run; the Lat. and Celt. c being the same letter etymologically. \(\sqrt{k}\) KAR, to move; cf. Skt. char, to move; Curtius, i. 77; Fick, i. 521. Der. There are numerous derivatives; see career, cargo, carrack, carry, cart, charge, chariot; cf. caracole. CARABINE; see Carbine.

CARACOLE, half-turn made by a horseman. (F., - Span.) *Caracol, with horsemen, is an oblique piste, or tread, traced out in semi-rounds, changing from one hand to the other, without observing a regular ground; Bailey's Dict. ed. 2 (1731), vol. ii.—F. caracol, 'a snail; whence, faire le caracol. [for] souldiers to cast themselves into a round or ring; 'Cot. Mod. F. caracole, a gambol; introduced from Span, in the 16th cent. (Brachet).—Span. caracol, a result of winding stair acces wheeling shout; caracol marries a particular stair acces. snail, a winding stair-case, a wheeling about; caracol marino, a peri-winkle. Applied to a snail-shell from its spiral shape; the notion implied is that of 'a spiral twist,' or 'a turning round and round,' or 'a screw.' B. Said in Mahn's Webster to be a word of Iberian origin; but it may be Celtic. Cf. Gael. carach, meandering, whirling, in the middle of the caracteristic turn revolution. Lith circling, winding, turning; car, a twist, turn, revolution; Irish carachad, moving, carachd, motion; car, a twist, turn; see Car.

CARAT, a certain very light weight. (F., - Arab., - Gk.) Gener-

ally a weight of 4 grains. In Shak. Com. Err. iv. 1. 28. - F. carat, 'a carrat; among goldsmiths and mintmen, is the third part of an ounce, among jewellers or stone-cutters, but the 19 part;' Cot. Cf. O. Port. quirate, a small weight, a carat; cited by Diez. - Arab. girrát, a carat, the 24th part of an ounce, 4 barley-corns; also, a bean or pea-shell, a pod, husk; Richardson's Arab. Dict. p. 1122. – Gk. κεράτιον, the fruit of the locust-tree; also (like Lat. siliqua), a weight, the carat; the lit. sense being 'a little hom.' = Gk. κέραι (stem κερατ-). a horn, cognate with E. Horn, q. v. The locust-tree, carob-tree, or St. John's-bread-tree is the Ceratonia siliqua; 'The seeds, which are nearly of the weight of a carat, have been thought to have been the origin of that ancient money-weight; * Engl. Cycl. div. Nat. Hist. s. v. Ceratonia. There need be little doubt of this; observe further that the name Cerat-onia preserves the two former syllables of the Gk. κεράτ-ιον. See Carob, which is, however, unrelated.

CARAVAN, a company of traders or travellers. (Pers.) In Milton, P. L. vii. 428. – F. caravane, 'a convoy of souldiers, for the safety of merchants that travel by land; 'Cot. - Span. caravana, a troop of traders or pilgrims. - Pers. karwán, a caravan; Richardson's

94

Arab. Dict. p. 1182.

CARAVANSARY, an inn for travellers. (Pers.) the Spectator, no. 289. – Pers. karwán-sarāy, a public building for caravans; Richardson's Arab. Dict. p. 1182. – Pers. karwán, a cara-

van; and sarāy, a palace, public edifice, inn; id. p. 821.
CARAWAY, CARRAWAY, the name of a plant. (Span., -Arab.) Spelt caroway or carowaies in Cotgrave, to explain F. carvi. -Span. alcarahueya, a caraway; where al is merely the Arab. def. article. - Arab. karwiyá-a, karawiyá-a, karawiyá-a, carraway-seeds or plant; Richardson's Arab. Dict. p. 1183. Cf. Gk. κάρον, κάρου, cumin; Lat. careum, Ital. caro, F. carvi (i. e. caraway); Liddell and In Webster, the Arabic word is said to be derived Scott. from the Greek one, which may easily be the case; it is so with carat.

CARBINE, a short light musket. (F., - Gk.) Also spelt carabine or carabin; and, in Tudor English, it means (not a gun, but) a man armed with a carbine, a musketeer. In this sense, the pl. carabins is in Knolles' Hist. of Turks, 1186, K (Nares); and carbine in Beaum. and Fletcher, Wit without Money, v. 1.-F. carabin, 'a carbine, or curbeene; an arquebuzier, armed with a murrian and breast-plate and serving on horse-back; Cot. [Mod. F. carabine, introduced from Ital. carabina, a small gun, in the 16th century (Brachet); but this does not at all account for carabin as used by Cotgrave.] Corrupted from O. F. calabrien, calabrin, a carbineer, sort of light-armed soldier; Roquefort. This word originally meant a man who worked one of the old war-engines, and was afterwards transferred to a man armed with a weapon of a newer make. - O. F. calabre, a war-engine used in besieging towns; Roquefort. - Low Lat. chadabula, a war-engine for throwing stones; whence calabre is derived by the change of d into l (as in O. Latin dingua, whence Lat. lingua) and by the common change of final -la to -re. - Gk. καταβολή, overthrow, destruction. -Gk. καταβάλλειν, to throw down, strike down, esp. used of striking down with missiles. - Gk. κατά, down; and βάλλειν, to throw, esp. to throw missiles. Cf. Skt. gal, to fall. - GAR, to fall; Curtius, i. 76; Fick, i. 73. And see carabina in Diez. Der. carbin-eer.

CARBON, charcoal. (F.,-L.) A modern chemical word. - F.

carbone. - Lat. acc. carbonem, from nom. carbo, a coal. B. Perhaps related to Lat. cremare, to burn; from & KAR, to burn; Fick, i. 44. Der. carbon-i-fer-ous, carbon-ac-e-ous, carbon-ic, carbon-ise; see below.

CARBONADO, broiled meat. (Span., - L.) Properly 'a rasher.' Cotgrave, s. v. carbonade, explains it by 'a carbonadoe, a rasher on the coales.' Used by Shak. Cor. iv. 5. 199. - Span. carbonado, carbonada, meat broiled on a gridiron; properly a pp. from a verb carbonar*, to broil. Span. carbon, charcoal, coal. Lat. acc. carbonem, coal; from nom. carbo. See above. Der. carbonado, verb; K. Lear, ii.

CARBUNCLE, a gem; a boil; a live coal. (L.) M. E. carbuncle, Gower, C. A. i. 57. [Also charbucle, Havelok, 2145; this latter form being French.] The sense is, properly, 'a glowing coal;' hence 'an inflamed sore, or boil;' also 'a bright glowing gem.'-Lat. carbunculus, I. a small coal; 2. a gem; 3. a boil. For carboni-cul-us, a double dimin. from Lat. carbo (stem carbon-), a coal, sometimes, a live coal. See Carbon. Der. carbuncul-ar, carbuncl-ed.

CARCANET, a collar of jewels. (F., -C.) In Shak. Com. Errors, iii. 1. 4. Formed as a dim., with suffix -et, from F. carcan, 'a carkanet, or collar of gold, &c.; also, an iron chain or collar; Cot. - O. F. carcan, carchant, charchant, a collar, esp. of jewels; Roquefort. - Bret. kerchen, the bosom, breast; also, the circle of the neck; eur groaz è deuz enn hè cherchen, she wears a cross round her neck, i.e. hung from her neck. The Breton word is also pro-

an iron collar. — Bret. kelck, a circle, circuit, ring. Cf. W. celck, round, encircling. Possibly related to Lat. circus, a circle, ring. CARCASE, CARCASS, a dead body. (F., — Ital., — Pers.) M. E. carcays, carkeys. Spelt carcays in Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, 873. 'Carkeys, corpus, cadaver;' Prompt. Parv. p. 62. O. F. carquasse, in Cotgrave, who explains it by 'a carkasse, or dead corps.' Mod. F. carcasse, introduced from Ital. in the 16th cent. (Brachet). - Ital. carcassa, a kind of bomb, a shell (a carcase being (Brachet). = Ital. carcassa, a kind of bomb, a shell (a carcase being a shell); closely related to Ital. carcasso, a quiver, hull, hulk, whence F. carquois, a quiver. Corrupted from Low Lat. tarcasius, a quiver. = Pers. tarkash, a quiver; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 133.

CARD (1), a piece of pasteboard. (F., = Gk.) Used by Shak. in the sense of chart; Macb. i. 3. 17; also a playing-card, Tam. Shrew, ii. 407. In the latter sense it is in Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, bod. i.

c. 26. A corruption of carte; cf. chart. - F. carte, 'a paper, a card; Cot. - Lat. (late) carta, earlier charta, paper, a piece of paper. -Gk. χάρτη, also χάρτης, a leaf of paper. Doublet, chart, q. v.

Der. card-board.

CARD (2), an instrument for combing wool; as verb, to comb wool. (F., -L.) The sb. is the original word, but is rare. M. E. carde, sb.; carden, vb. 'Carde, wommanys instrument, cardus, discerpulum;' Prompt. Parv. p. 62. 'Cardyn wolle, carpo;' ibid. The pp. carded occurs in P. Plowman, B. x. 18. — F. carde; Cotgrave gives the pl. 'cardes, cards for wooll.' He also gives 'Carder de laine, to card wooll.' - Low Lat. cardus, Lat. carduus, a thistle; used for carding wool.—Lat. cārdus, Lat. cardus, s. thistic, used to carding wool.—Lat. cārère, to card wool. Fick suggests a relation to Skt. kash, to scratch (root KAS); i. 49. Cf. Russ. chesate, to card wool. **CARDINAL**, adj., principal, chief; sb., a dignitary of the church. (Lat.) As adj. we find 'cardinale vertues;' P. Plowman, B. xix. 313. The sb. is much older in E., and occurs in Layamon, iii. 182. - Lat. cardinalis, principal, chief, cardinal; orig. 'relating to the hinge of a door.' - Lat. cardin-, stem of cardo, a hinge. Cf. Gk. κραδάω, I swing; Skt. kúrdana, a leaping, springing. - KARD, to spring, swing;

Curtius, i. 188; Fick, i. 525.

CARE, anxiety, heedfulness. (E.) M. E. care, Layamon, iii. 145.

The usual sense is 'anxiety, sorrow.' = A. S. caru, cearu, sorrow, care, Grein, i. 158. + O. Sax. kara, sorrow; karón, to sorrow, lament. + Icel. kæri, complaint, murmur; kæra, to complain, murmur. + Goth. kara, sorrow; karón, to sorrow. + O. H. G. chara, lament; O. H. G. charón, to lament; M. H. G. karn, to lament. B. Shorter forms appear in Icel. kurr, a murmur, uproar; O. H. G. queran, to sigh. Cf. Gk. γήρνε, speech, γηρύω, I speak, sound. — & GAR, to call. See Call. See Fick, iii. 42; Curtius, i. 217. Der. care-ful-ly, care-ful-ly, care-ful-ly. ness, care-less, care-less-ly, care-less-ness; also char-y, q. v. Wholly unconnected with Lat. cura, with which it is often confounded.

CAREEN, to lay a ship on her side. (F., -L.) 'A crazy rotten vessel, . . . as it were new careened; 'Sir T. Herbert, Travels, 1665, p. 244. Used absolutely, as in 'we careen'd at the Marias;' in Dampier, Voyages, vol. ii. c. 13. Cook uses it with an accusative case, as 'in order to careen her;' First Voyage, b. ii. c. 6. It was once written earine. 'To lie aside until carined;' Otia Sacra (Poems), 1648, p. 162; Todd's Johnson. Lit. 'to clean the keel.' = O. F. carine, 'the keele of a ship;' Cot.; also spelt carene. - Lat. carina, the keel of a ship; also, a nut-shell. From a KAR, implying 'hardness;' cf. Gk. κάρνον, a nut, kernel; Skt. karaka, a cocoa-nut (Curtius), karanka, the skull, karkara, hard. See Cancer. Der.

CAREER, a race; a race-course. (F., -C.) Shak. Much Ado, ii. 3. 250. - F. carriere, 'an highway, rode, or streete (Languedoc); also, a careere on horseback; and, more generally, any exercise or place for exercise on horse-backe; as an horse-race, or a place for horses to run in; and their course, running, or full speed therein; Cot. = O. F. cariere, a road, for carrying things along. = O. F. carier, to carry, transport in a car. = O. F. car, a car. = Celto-Latin carrus, a car. See Car.

CARESS, to fondle, embrace. (F., -L.) The sb. pl. caresses is in Milton, P. L. viii. 56. The verb is in Burnet, Own Time, an. 1671.

F. caresse, 's. f. a cheering, cherishing;' and caresser, 'to cherish, hug, make much of; 'Cot. The sb. is the original, and introduced from Ital. in the 16th cent. (Brachet). - Ital. carezza, a caress, endearment, fondness. - Low Lat. caritia, dearness, value. - Lat. carus, dear, worthy, beloved. + Irish cara, a friend; caraim, I love. + W caru, to love. + Skt. kam, to love; whence kam-ra, beautiful, charming=Lat. cā-rus; Benfey, p. 158; Fick, i. 34. From the same root, charity, q. v.; amorous, q. v.

CARFAX, a place where four ways meet. (F., -L.) I enter this because of the well-known example of carfax at Oxford, which has puzzled many. M.E. carfoukes, a place where four streets met : it occurs in this sense in the Romance of Partenay, ed. Skeat, 1. 1819, where the French original has carrefourg. The form carfan occurs nounced kelchen, which is explained to mean a carcan, a dog-collar, in the Prompt. Parv. p. 62, col. 2, l. 1, as the Eng. of Lat. quadrivium:

-O. F. carrefourgs, pl. of carrefourg; the latter being an incorrect form, as the sb. is essentially plural. - Lat. quatuor furcas, lit. four forks; according to the usual rule of deriving F. sbs. from the accusative case of the Latin .- Lat. quatuor, four; and furca, a fork. See Four, and Fork.

CARGO, a freight. (Span., -Low Lat., -C.) 'With a good cargo of Latin and Greek;' Spectator, no. 494. -Span. cargo, also carga, a burthen, freight, load; cf. Span. cargare, to load, freight.

Low Lat. carricare, to load, lade. See Charge.

CARICATURE, an exaggerated drawing. (Ital., -L.) 'Those burlesque pictures, which the Italians call caracatura's;' Spectator, no. 537. - Ital. caricatura, a satirical picture; so called from being over loaded or overcharged with exaggeration. - Ital. caricare, to load, burden, charge, blame. - Low Lat. carricare, to load a car. - Lat. carrus, a car. See Car, and Charge. Der. caricature, verb;

CARIES, rottenness of a bone. (L.) Modern and medical.

Merely Lat. caries, rottenness. Der. cari-ous

CARMINE, a crimson colour, obtained from the cochineal insect originally. (Span., - Arab.) 'Carmine, a red colour, very vivid, made of the cochineal mastique;' Bailey's Dict. vol. ii; 2nd ed. 1731 -F. carmin (Hamilton); or from Span. carmin, carmine, a contracted form of Span. carmesin, crimson, carmine. - Span. carmes, kermes,

cochineal. — Arab qirmizi, crimson; qirmiz, crimson; qirmiz i firengi, cochineal; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 470. See Crimson.

CARNAGE, slaughter. (F., -L.) In Holland's Plutarch, p. 371 (R.) — F. carnage, 'flesh-time, the season wherein it is lawfull to eate flesh (Picardy); also, a slaughter, butcherie; Cot. - Low Lat. carnaticum, a kind of tribute of animals; also (no doubt) the same as carnatum, the time when it is lawful to eat flesh (whence the notion of a great slaughter of animals easily arose). - Lat. caro (stem carn-),

make (or to be) raw. See below.

CARNAL, fleshly. (L.) See Coventry Mysteries, p. 194; Sir T. More's Works, p. 1d; Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. iii. c. 17.

- Lat. carnalis, fleshly, carnal. - Lat. carn., base of caro, flesh. + Gk. κρέαs, flesh. + Skt. kravya, raw flesh. From KRU, to make (or be) raw. See Curtius, i. 190; Fick, i. 52, 53; Benfey, p. 228. Der. carnal-ly, carnal-ist, carnal-i-ty; and see carnage, carnation,

carnival, carnivorous, also incarnation, carcase, carrion, crude.

CARNATION, flesh colour; a flower. (F.,-L.) See Hen. V. ii. 3. 35; Wint. Ta. iv. 4. 82. - F. carnation, carnation colour. B. The difficulty about this derivation lies in the fact that Cotgrave omits the word curnation, and Sherwood, in his Eng. index to Cotgrave, gives only: 'Carnation colour, incarnat, incarnadin, couleur incarnate,' as if carnation was then unknown as a French word. We find, however, Ital. carnagione, 'the hew of ones skin and flesh, also fleshinesse' (Florio).—Lat. carnationem, acc. of Lat. carnatio, fleshiness.—Lat. carn, base of caro, flesh. See Carnal.

CARNELIAN, another form of Cornelian, q.v.

CARNIVAL, the feast held just before Lent. (F., - Ital., - L.) The spelling is a mistaken one; it should rather be carnaval, car neval, or carnoval. 'Our carnivals and Shrove-Tuesdays;' Hobbes, Of the kingdom of darkness, c. 45. 'The carnival of Venice;' Addison, On Italy, Venice. It is rightly spelt carnaval in Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1674. - F. carnaval, Shrovetide; Cot. Introduced from three days before Lent. - Low Lat. carnelevamen, carnelevarium, carnilevaria, a solace of the flesh, Shrovetide; also spelt carnelevale in a document dated 1130, in Carpentier's supplement to Ducange. Afterwards shortened from carnelevale to carnevale, a change promoted by a popular etymology which resolved the word into Ital. carne, flesh, and vale, farewell, as if the sense were 'farewell! O flesh.' [Not 'farewell to flesh,' as Lord Byron attempts to explain it.]—Lat. carne-m, acc. of caro, flesh; and levare, to lighten, whence -levar-ium, a mitigation, consolation, -levale, i. e. mitigating, consoling, and levamen, a consolation; the latter being the true Lat. form. See Carnal and Alleviate.

CARNIVOROUS, flesh-eating. (L.) In Ray, On the Creation, pt. i. Also in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. — Lat. carnivorus, feeding on flesh. - Lat. carni-, crude form of caro, flesh; and uorare, to devour.

See Carnal and Voracious.

CAROB-TREE, the locust-tree. (Arabic.) The Arabic name.

- Arab. kharrúb, Pers. kharnúb, bean-pods; see Richardson's Arab.

Dict. p. 608. See Carat, which is, however, unrelated.

CAROL, a kind of song; orig. a dance. (F., -C.) 'Faire is carole of maide gent;' King Alisaunder, 1. 1845. -O. F. carole, orig. a sort of dance; later carolle, 'a sort of dance whereim many dance together; also, a carroll, or Christmas song; 'Cot. - Bret. koroll, a dance, a movement of the body in cadence; korolla, korolli, to dance, move the body in cadence. + Manx carval, a carol. + Corn. carol, a & found in Cassiodorus, lib. xii. ep. 4: 'Destinet carpam Danubius;

choir, concert. + W. carol, a carol, song; caroli, to carol; coroli, to move in a circle, to dance. + Gael. carull, caircall, harmony, melody, carolling.

B. The word is clearly Celtic; not Greek, as Diez suggests, without any evidence; see carol discussed in Williams's Corn. Lexicon. The root also appears in Celtic, as Williams suggests; the original notion being that of 'circular motion,' exactly the same as in the case of Car, q. v. Cf. Irish cor, 'music; a twist, turn, circular motion;' car, 'a twist, turn, bending;' W. cor, a circle, choir; Gael. car, cuir, 'a twist, a bend, a turn, a winding as of a stream; a bar of music; movement, revolution, motion.' Cf. Skt. char, to move. - KAR,

CAROTID, related to the two great arteries of the neck. (Gk.)
'The carotid, vertebral, and splenick arteries;' Ray, On the Creation (Todd). 'Carotid Arteries, certain arteries belonging to the brain; so called because, when stopt, they immediately incline the person to sleep; Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715.—Gk. καρωτίδε, s. pl. the two great arteries of the neck; with respect to which the ancients believed that drowsiness was connected with an increased (?) flow of blood through

them; 'Webster. - Gk. καρόω, I plunge into heavy sleep, I stupefy. - Gk. κάροε, heavy sleep, torpor. Cf. Skt. kala, dumb.

CAROUSE, a drinking-bout. (F., -G.) Orig. an adverb meaning 'completely,' or 'all out,' i.e. 'to the bottom,' used of drinking. Whence the phrase, 'to qualt carouse,' to drink deeply. 'Robin, here's a carouse to good king Edward's self;' George a Greene, Old Plays, iii. 51 (Nares). 'The tippling sottes at midnight which to quaffe carouse do use, Wil hate thee if at any time to pledge them thou refuse;' Drant's Horace, ep. to Lollius. (See Horat. Epist. i. 18. 91. Drant died A.D. 1578.) 'He in that forest did death's cup carowse,' i. e. drink up; Mirror for Magistrates, p. 646. 'Then drink they all around, both men and women; and sometimes they carouse for the victory very filthily and drunkenly; 'Hackluyt, Voyages, i. 96. Also spelt garouse. 'Some of our captains garoused of his wine till they were reasonably pliant;' also, 'And are themselves the greatest garousers and drunkards in existence; 'Raleigh, Discovery of Guiana, cited by Marsh (in Wedgwood). — F. carous, 'a carrouse of drinke;' Cotgrave. He also gives: 'Carousser, to quaffe, swill, carousse it.'—G. garaus, adv., also used as a sb. to mean 'finishing stroke;' as in 'einer Sache das garaus machen, to put an end to a thing;' Flügel's Dict. The G. garaus signifies literally right out, and was specially used of emptying a bumper to any one's health, a custom which became so notorious that the word made its way not only into French and English, but even into Spanish; cf. Span. caraos, 'drinking a full bumper to one's health;' Meadows. G. gar, adv. completely (O. H. G. karo, allied to E. gear and yare, which see); and aus, prep. out, cognate with E. out. Similarly, the phr. allaus was sometimes used, from the G. all aus, i.e. all out, in exactly the same connection; and this phrase likewise found its way into French. Cotgrave gives: 'Alluz, all out; or a carouse fully drunk up.' It even found its way into English. Thus Beaum. and Fletcher: 'Why, give's some wine then, this will fit us all; Here's to you, still my captain's friend! All out!' Beggar's Bush. Act ii. sc. 3. Der. carouse, verb; also carous-al, in one sense of it, but not always; see below.

CAROUSAL, (1) a drinking-bout; (2) a kind of pageant. (1. F., -G.; 2. F., -Ital.)

1. There is no doubt that carousal is now generally understood as a mere derivative of the verb to carouse, and would be so used. 2. But in old authors we find carousel (generally so accented and spelt) used to mean a sort of pageant in which some form of chariot-race formed a principal part. 'This which some form of chariot-race formed a principal part. 'This game, these carousels Ascanius taught, And, building Alba, to the Latins brought;' Dryden's Virgil, Æn. v. 777, where the Latin text (v. 596) has certamina. And see the long quotation from Dryden's pref. to Albian and Albanius in Richardson.—F. carrousel, a tilt, carousal, tilting-match. - Ital. carosello, a corrupt form of garosello, a festival, a tournament, a sb. formed from the adj. garosello, somewhat quarrelsome, a dimin. form of adj. garoso, quarrelsome. The form carosello is not given in Meadows' Dict., but Florio gives caroselle or caleselle, which he explains by 'a kind of sport or game used at Shrovetide in Italie.'—Ital. gara, strife, debate, contention. [Perhaps connected with Lat. garrire, to prattle, babble, prate; unless it be another form of guerra, war, which is from the O. H. G. werra, war, cognate with E. war.] ¶ No doubt garosello was turned into carosello by confusion with carricello, a little chariot or car, dimin. of carro, a

car: owing to the use of chariots in such festivities. See Car.

CARP (1), a fresh-water fish. (E.?) 'Carps, fysche, carpus.'

Prompt. Parv. p. 62. [The word is very widely spread, being found in all the Teutonic tongues; and hence it may be assumed to be an E. word.] + Du. karper. + Icel. karfi. + Dan. karpe. + Swed. karp. + O. H. G. charpho, M. H. G. karpfe, G. karpfen. B. It even found its way into late Latin as early as the fifth century, being quoted by Brachet. From the late Lat. carpa are derived F. carpe, Span. carpa, Ital. carpione. Cf. Gael. carbhanach uisge, a carp-fish. As the word is merely a borrowed one in Latin, the suggested

derivation from Lat. carpere, to pluck, is of no value.

CARP (2), to cavil at. (Scand.) In Shak. Much Ado, iii. 1. 71;

K. Lear, i. 4. 222. a. There can be little doubt that the peculiar use of carp, in a bad sense, is due to its supposed connection with the Lat. carpers, to pluck, to calumniate. At the same time, it is equally certain that the M. E. carpen is frequently used, as noted by Trench in his Select Glossary, without any such sinister sense. Very frequently, it merely means 'to say,' as in to karpe the soine, to tell the truth; Will. of Palerne, 503, 655, 2804. It occurs rather early. 'Hwen thou art on eise, carpe toward Ihesu, and seie thise wordes' = when thou art at ease, speak to Jesus, and say these words; Old Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, p. 287.

\$\beta\$. The word is Scandinavian, and had originally somewhat of a sinister sense, but rather significant of 'boasting' or 'prattling' than implying any malicious intent, a use of the word which is remarkably absent from Middle English; see the 26 examples of it in Mätzner's Wörterbuch. — Icel. karpa, to boast, head a Swed dial karpa to bear head clatter wrangle rath. brag. + Swed. dial. karpa, to brag, boast, clatter, wrangle, rant; more frequently spelt garpa (Rietz); cf. garper, a contentious man, a prattler, great talker. y. Shorter and more original forms appear in Swed. dial. karper, brisk, eager, industrious (Rietz); Icel. garpr, a warlike man, a bravo, a virago; Old Swed. garp, a warlike, active man; also, a boaster (Ihre). Der. carp-er.

CARPENTER, a maker of wooden articles. (F., -C.) In early use. M. E. carpenter, Chaucer, C. T. 3189; Rob. of Glouc. p. 537; Legends of the Holy Rood, ed. Morris, p. 30, l. 155. - O. F. carpentier (mod. F. charpentier), a worker in timber. - Low Lat. carpentarius, a carpenter. - Low Lat. carpentare, to work in timber; with especial reference to the making of carriages. - Lat. carpentum, a carriage, chariot, used by Livy; a word (like car) of Celtic origin. Cf. Gael. and Irish carbad, a carriage, chariot, litter, bier. A shorter form appears in Irish carb, a basket, litter, bier, carriage, plank, ship; O. Gael. carbh, a ship, chariot, plank; O. Gael. carb, a basket, chariot; Irish cairbh, Gael. cairb, a chariot, ship, plank. β. In these words the orig. sense seems to be 'basket;' hence, anything in which things are conveyed, a car. Probably allied to Lat. corbis, a basket. Der.

carpentr-y.

CARPET, a thick covering for floors. (F., -L.) 'A carpet, tapes, -itis;' Levins (A.D. 1570). 'A ladyes carpet;' Hall, Edw. IV, p. 234. -O. F. carpite, a carpet, sort of cloth; Roquefort. -Low Lat. carpeta, carpita, a kind of thick cloth or anything made of such cloth; a dimin. of Low Lat. carpia, lint; cf. mod. F. charpie, lint. Lat. carpere, to pluck, pull in pieces (lint being made from rags pulled

to pieces); also to crop, gather. Cf. Gk. καρπόε, what is gathered, fruit; κρώπιον, a sickle; also E. harvest, q. v. Curtius, i. 176.

CARRACK, a ship of burden. (F., -L., -C.) In Shak. Oth. i.
2. 50. M. E. caracke, Squyr of Low Degre, l. 818. [We also find activity which company preserved Low.] carrick, which comes nearer to Low Lat. carrica, a ship of burden.] -O. F. carraque (Roquefort).-Low Lat. carraca, a ship of burden; a less correct form of Low Lat. carrica. - Low Lat. carracare, better carricare, to lade a car. - Lat. carrus, a car. See Car.

CARRION, putrefying flesh, a carcase. (F., -L.) In early use.

M. E. caroigne, caroyne, a carcase; Chaucer, C. T. 2015; spelt charoine, Ancren Riwle, p. 84. – O. F. caroigne, charoigne, a carcase.

-Low Lat. caronia, a carcase. – Lat. caro, flesh. See Carnal.

CARRONADE, a sort of cannon. (Scotland.) So called from Carron, in Stirlingshire, Scotland, where there are some celebrated iron works. 'The articles [there] manufactured are machinery, agricultural implements, cannon, carronades, which take their name from this place, &c.; 'Engl. Cycl. s.v. Stirlingshire.

CARROT, an edible root. (F., -L.) 'A carote, pastinaca;' Levins (A. D. 1570). 'Their savoury parsnip next, and carrot, pleasing food; 'Drayton's Polyolbion, s. 20. - F. carote, carrote, the carrot, Cot.; mod. F. carotte. - Lat. carota, used by Apicius. (Apicius is probably an assumed name, and the date of the author's treatise

carbot y an assumed mane, and the date of the author's treated uncertain.) Cf. Gk. καρωτόν, a carrot (Liddell). Der. carrot-y. CARBY, to convey on a car. (F., -C.) M. E. carien, with one r; Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, iii. 190. -O. F. carier, to carry, transport in a car. -O. F. car, a cart, car. See Car. Der. carriage, formerly cariage, with one r, Prompt. Parv. p. 62; see Trench, Select Glossary. CART, a two-wheeled vehicle. (C.) In very early use. M. E. karte, carte; Ormulum, 53. Chaucer has carter, C.T. 7121. A.S. cræt, for cært, by the common metathesis of r; pl. cratu, chariots, A.S. version of Gen. 1. 9. Cf. 'veredus, cræte-hors,' i. e. cart-horse; Ælf. Gloss. ed. Somner, p. 56, col. 1. - W. cart, a wain. + Gael. cairt, Irish cairt, a cart, car, chariot. The word is a diminutive of car,

a blank paper, seldom used but in this phrase, to send one a carte blanche, signed, to fill up with what conditions he pleases; Bailey's Dict. vol. ii. ed. 1731. – F. carte, a card. See further under Card, of which sarte is a doublet. Der. cart-el (F. cartel, from Ital. cartello), the dimin. form; cart-oon (Span. carton, Ital. cartone), the augmentative form; also cartridge, cartulary, which see. Cartel is spelt chartel in Ben Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 5. Cartoon is spelt carton in the Spectator, no. 226.

CARTILAGE, gristle. (F.,-L.) **CARTILAGE**, gristle. (F., -L.) In Boyle's Works, vi. 735; Ray has the adj. cartilagineous (sic), On the Creation, pt. i. (R.) - F. cartilage, gristle; Cot. - Lat. cartilaginem, acc. of cartilago, gristle;

of unknown origin. Den cartilag-in-ous. CARTOON; see under Carte.

CARTRIDGE, CARTOUCHE, a paper case for the charge of a gun. (F., -Ital., -Gk.) Carridge is a corruption of carrage, a form which appears in Dryden's Annus Mirabilis, st. 149 (altered to cartridge in the Clar. Press ed. of Selections from Dryden.) Again, cartrage is a corruption of cartouche, the true F. form. - F. cartouche, the comet of paper whereinto Apothecaries and Grocers put the parcels they retail; also, a cartouch, or full charge for a pistoll, put up within a little paper, to be the readier for use; Cot. 2. A tablet Cot. for an ornament, or to receive an inscription, formed like a scroll, was also called a cartouche, in architecture; and Cot, also gives: "Cartoche, [the same] as Cartouche; also, a cartridge or roll, in architecture." This shews that the corrupt form cartridge (apparently made up, by popular etymology, from the F. carte, a card, and the E. ridge, used for edge or projection) was then already in use.—Ital. cartoccio, an angular roll of paper, a cartridge. - Ital. carta, paper. -Lat. charta (late Lat. carta), paper. - Gk. χάρτηε, a leaf of paper.

CARTULARY, a register-book of a monastery. (Low Lat., -Gk.) 'I may, by this one, shew my reader the form of all those cartularies, by which such devout Saxon princes endowed their sacred structures;' Weever (in Todd's Johnson). Also in Bailey's Dict. vol. ii. ed. 1731. - Low Lat. cartularium, another form of chartularium, a register. - Low Lat. chartula, a document; dimin. of Lat. charta, a paper, charter. - Gk. χάρτη:, a leaf of paper. See Carte, Card,

CARVE, to cut. (E.) M. E. kerven, keruen (n for v); Layamon, i. 250.—A. S. ceorfan, Grein, i. 159. + Du. kerven. + Icel. kyrfa; Icel. Dict., Addenda, p. 776. + Dan. karve, to notch. + Swed. karfva, to cut. + G. kerben, to notch, jag, indent. β. The word is co-radicate with Grave, q.v. Der. carv-er.

CARYATIDES, female figures in architecture, used instead of columns as supporters (Gk). In Kersey's Dict. ed. 1915. Some

columns as supporters. (Gk.) In Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. Sometimes written Caryates, which is the Latin form, being the pl. of adj. Caryātis, i. e. belonging to the village of Caryæ in Laconia. Caryatides is the Gk. form, signifying the same thing. - Gk. Καρυάτιδες,

s. pl., women of Caryæ.

CASCADE, a waterfall. (F., = Ital., = L.) Not given in Cot-grave. Used by Addison, in describing the Teverone (Todd's Johnson); and in Anson's Voyages, bk. ii. c. 1. Given in Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. - F. cascade, introduced from Ital. in the 16th century, according to Brachet; but perhaps later. - Ital. cascata, a waterfall; formed as a regular fem. pp. from cascare, to fall; which is formed from Lat. casare, to totter, to be about to fall, most likely by the help of suffix -ic-, so that cascare may stand for casicare.

3. Lat. casare is a secondary verb, formed from casum, the supine of cadere, to fall. See Chance.

CASE (1), that which happens; an event, &c. (F., -L.) In early use. M. E. cas, seldom case; it often means 'circumstance,' as in Rob. of Glouc. p. 9; also 'chance,' id. p. 528. - O. F. cas, mod. F. cas. - Lat. casus (crude form casu-), a fall, accident, case. - Lat. casus, pp. of cadere, to fall. See Chance. Der. casu-al, casu-al-ty, casuist, casu-ist-ic, casu-ist-ic-al, casu-ist-ry; all from the crude form casuof Lat. casus. Casual occurs in Chaucer, Tro. and Cress. iv. 391.

Casuist is in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.

CASE (2), a receptacle, cover. (F., -L.) M. E. casse, kace. 'Kace, or casse for pynnys, capcella;' Prompt. Parv. p. 269. – O. F. casse, 'a box, case, or chest;' Cot. (mod. F. caisse). – Lat. capsa, a receptacle, chest, box, cover. – Lat. capsee, to receive, contain, hold. – KAP, to hold; Fick, i. 39. Der. case, verb; cash, q. v.; also en-case, case-

ment. Doublet, ehase (3), q. v.

CASEMATE, a bomb-proof chamber. (F., - Ital.) Originally, a bomb-proof chamber, furnished with embrazures; later, an embrazure. * Casemate, a loop-hole in a fortified wall to shoot out at; or, in fortification, a place in a ditch, out of which to plague the assailants; Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. 'Secure your casemates;' Ben Jonson, Staple of News, i. 3.—F. casemate, 'a casemate, a loop, or loop-hole, in a fortified wall;' Cot.—Ital. casamatta, 'a casamat, a q.v.; for the final t, see Charlot. Der. cart, v.; cart-age, cart-er.

QARTE, a paper, a card, bill of fare. (F., = Gk.) Modern, and loop-hole, in a fortified wall; Cot. = Ital. casamatta, 'a casamat, a mere French. First used in the phrase carte blanche. 'Carte blanche, canonrie or slaughter-house so called of enginers, which is a place built ditch, and serues to annoy or hinder the enemie when he entreth the ditch to skale the wall; Florio. – Ital. casa, a house; and matta, fem. of adj. matto, mad, foolish, but also used nearly in the sense of E. 'dummy;' whilst the Sicilian mattu, according to Diez, means dim, dark. Hence the sense is dummy-chamber, or dark chamber. Cf. Ital. earromatto, 'a block carriage vsed sometimes to spare field-carriages; Florio. - Lat. casa, a cottage; and Low Lat. mattus, sad, foolish, dull, lit. check-mated, for the origin of which see Check-And see Casino.

CASEMENT, a frame of a window. (F., -L.) A casement is a small part of an old-fashioned window, opening by hinges, the rest of the window being fixed; also applied to the whole window. It occurs in Shak. Merry Wives, i. 4. 2. We also find 'casement, a concave moulding,' in Halliwell's Dict., without any reference. β . In the latter case, the word stands for enchasement, from the verb to enchase; just as the verb to chase, in the sense 'to engrave, adorn,' is short for enchase. Observe, too, that enchase is a doublet of encase; see Enchase. y. The two senses of casement are, in fact, connected; and, just as casement in the sense of 'moulding' is from the verb to enchase, so casement in the sense of window, or rather 'window-frame, is from the verb to encase. 8. In other words, casement is short for encasement; and was formed from the O.F. encasser, 'to case, or inchest, to make up in, or put up into, a case or chest;' Cot. Cf. O.F. enchassiller, 'to set in, to enclose, compass, bind, hold in with a wooden frame; 'id. Also enchasser en or, 'to enchace, or set in gold;' also 'enchassement, an enchacing or enchacement;' and 'enchasseure, an enchacement, an enchacing, or setting in;' id. form of enchassement would have been encassement, from which casement followed easily by the loss of the prefix. Similarly, Shak. has case for encase, Com. Err. ii. 1. 85. The suffix -ment is, properly, only added to verbs. Both case and the suffix -ment are of Lat. origin. See Encase, and Case (2). The Ital. casamento, a large house, is quite a different word. Observe a similar loss of the first syllable

of ASH, coin or money. (F., -L.) So in Shak. Hen. V, ii. 1. 120. But the original sense is 'a chest,' or 'a till,' i. e. the box in which the ready money was kept; afterwards transferred to the money itself. 'So as this bank is properly a general cash [i. e. till, money-box], where every man lodges his money; 'Sir W. Temple, On the United Provinces, c. 2 (R.) And see the quotation from Cotgrave below. - F. casse, 'a box, case, or chest, to carry or keep weares [wares] in; also, a merchant's cash or counter; &c. - Lat. capsa, a chest. Thus cask is a doublet of Case (2), q.v. Der. cash-ier, sb.;

but see cashier below.

CASHIER, v. to dismiss from service. (G., -F., -L.) unconnected with cashier, sb., which is simply formed from cash. In Shak. Merry Wives, i. 3. 6. A. Originally written cash. 'He cashed the old souldiers and supplied their roumes with yong beginners; Golding, Justine, fol. 63 (R.) And the pp. cashed, for cashiered, occurs in a Letter of The Earl of Leicester, dated 1585; Nares, ed. Wright and Halliwell. Also spelt cass. 'But when the Lacedæmonians saw their armies cassed; North's Plutarch, 180 E; quoted in Nares, s. v. casse, q. v. - F. casser, 'to breake, burst, . . . quash asunder, also to casse, casseere, discharge;' Cot. - Lat. cassare, to bring to nothing, to annul, discharge; used by Sidonius and Cassiodorus. - Lat. cassus, empty, void; of uncertain origin. [Brachet derives the F. casser from Lat. quassare, to break in pieces, shatter; but this only applies to casser in the sense 'to break;' casser in the sense 'to discharge' is really of different origin, though no doubt the distinction between the two verbs has long been lost.] above etymology strictly applies only to the old form cash. But it is easy to explain the suffix. The form casseere has been already quoted from Cotgrave; this is really the High-German form of the word, viz. G. cassien, to cashier, destroy, annihilate, annul; cf. Du. casseen, to cast off, break, discard. This G. cass-iren is nothing but the F. casser with the common G. suffix -iren, used in forming G. verbs from Romance ones; ex. isoliren, to isolate, from F. isoler. Hence we have eashier from G. cassiren, which from F. casser, Lat. cassare.

CASHMERE, a rich kind of stuff. (India.) A rich kind of shawl, so called from the country of Cashmere, which lies close under the Himalayan Mountains, on the S. side of them. Also a name given to the stuff of which they are made, and to imitations of it. See Cassimere.

CASINO, a house or room for dancing. (Ital., -L.) Modern. - Ital. casino, a summer-house, small country-box; dimin. of casa, a house. - Lat. casa, a cottage. - & SKAD, to cover, defend; Curtius, i. 206; cf. Fick, i. 806.

CASK, a barrel or tub for wine, &c. (Span., - L.) 'The caske will haue a taste for evermore With that wherewith it seasoned was before; Mirror for Magistrates, p. 193. - Span. casco, a skull, sherd,

low under the wall or bulwarke not arriving vato the height of the coat (of an onion); a cask; helmet; casque; cf. Span. cascara, peel, rind, hull. See Casque, of which cask is a doublet.

I see connection with E. case (2), which is from Lat. capsa, from capere.

97

CASKET, a little chest or coffer. (F.,-L.) In Shak. Mer. of Ven. i. 2. 100. The dimin. of cask, in the sense of 'chest.' 'A jewel, locked into the wofullest cask; 2 Hen. VI, iii. 2. 409. This word cask is not the same with 'a cask of wine,' from the Spanish, but is a corruptly formed doublet of cash in the sense of 'chest;' see Cash. And this cash is but another form of case. All three forms, case, cash, and cask, are from the French. B. Corrupted from F. cassette, 'a small casket, chest, cabinet,' &c.; Cot. A dimin. form. - F. casse, a box, case, or chest. - Lat. capsa, a chest. - Lat. capere, to contain. -√ KAP, to hold. See Case (2).

CASQUE, a helmet. (F., - Ital., -L.) In Shak. Rich. II, i. 3. 81. - F. casque, 'the head-piece tearmed a casque, or casket;' Cot. - Ital. casco, a helmet, casque, head-piece. [We cannot well derive this word from Lat. cassis and cassida, a helmet, head-piece; Diez remarks that the suffix -ic- is only used for feminine substantives.] B. The etymology comes out better in the Spanish, which uses casco in a much wider sense; to wit, a skull, sherd, coat (of an onion), a cask, helmet, casque. The Span. has also cascara, peel, rind, shell (cf. Port. casca, bark, rind of trees); and these words, with numerous others, appear to be all derivatives from the very common Span. verb casear, to burst, break open; formed (as if from Lat. quass-ic-are) from an extension of Lat. quassare, which also gives F. casser, to

break. Sce Quash. Doublet, cask, q. v. CASSIA, a species of laurel. (L., - Heb.) Exod. xxx. 24; Psalm, xlv. 8 (A. V.), where the Vulgate has casia. - Lat. casia, cassia. - Gk. kaola, a spice of the nature of cinnamon. - Heb. qetsi'oth, in Ps. xlv. 8, a pl. form from a fem. qetsi'áh, cassia-bark, from the root qútsa', to cut; because the bark is cut or peeled off. ¶ We also find Heb. qiddih, Exod. xxx. 24, from the root qúdad, to cut; with which cf. Arab. qán', cutting, in Richardson's Arab. Dict. p. 1110. But this is a different word. See Smith, Dict. of the Bible.

CASSIMERE, a twilled cloth of fine wool. (India.) Also spelt kerseymere in Webster. These terms are nothing but corruptions of Cashmere, q.v.; and distinct from Kersey, q.v. Cashmere is

Cashmere, q. v.; and distinct from Aersey, q. v. Cushmere in Spelt Cassimer in Herbert's Travels, 1665, p. 70.

CASSOCK, a kind of vestment. (F., -Ital, -L.) Sometimes 'a military cloak;' All's Well, iv. 3. 192.-F. casaque, 'a cassock, long coat;' Cot.-Ital. casacca, a great coat, surtout. Formed from Ital. casa, properly 'a house;' hence 'a covering,' used in a half jocular sense. Cf. Ital. casaccia, a large ugly old house. Indeed, in the control of t Florio gives casacca as meaning 'an habitation or dwelling; also, a cassocke or long coate.'-Lat. casa, a cottage. - VSKAD, to cover, protect. See Casino. And see Chasuble, a word of similar deri-

CASSOWARY, a bird like an ostrich. (Malay.) 'Cassowary or Emeu, a large fowl, with feathers resembling camel's hair; Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. In Littre (s. v. casoar), it is derived from the Malay kassuwaris, the name of the bird. 'The cassowary is a bird which was first brought into Europe by the Dutch, from Java,

the East Indies, in which part of the world it is only to be found; Eng. tr. of Buffon's Nat. Hist., ii. 9; London, 1792.

CAST, to throw. (Scand.) In early use, and one of the most characteristic of the Scand. words in English. M. E. casten, kesten; St. Marharete, ed. Cockayne, pp. 4, 7; Havelok, ll. 1784, 2101.—

Icel. kasta, to throw. + Swed. kasta. + Dan. kaste. B. The orig. sense was probably to 'throw into a heap,' or 'heap up;' cf. Icel. kästr. käs. a pile, heap: Lat. concretere. to heap together, pp. conköstr, kös, a pile, heap; Lat. con-gerere, to heap together, pp. con-gestus. Perhaps from & GAS, to carry, bring. Fick, iii. 45; i. 569.

Der. cast, sb.; cast-er, cast-ing, cast-away, out-cast.

CASTE, a breed, race. (Port., -L.) Sir T. Herbert, speaking of men of various occupations in India, says: 'These never marry out of their own casts;' Travels, ed. 1665, p. 53. 'Four casts or sorts of men;' Lord's Discovery of the Banians [of India], 1630, p. 3 (Todd). Properly used only in speaking of classes of men in India. -Port. casta, a race, stock; a name given by the Portuguese to classes of men in India. - Port. casta, adj. fem., chaste, pure, in allusion to purity of breed; from masc. casto. - Lat. castus, chaste. See Chaste.

CASTIGATE, to chastise, chasten. (L.) In Shak. Timon, iv. 3. 240.—Lat. castigatus, pp. of castigare, to chasten. The lit. sense is to keep chaste' or 'keep pure.'—Lat. castus, chaste, pure. See

Chaste. Der. castigat-ion, castigat-or. Doublet, chasten.

CASTLE, a fortified house. (L.) In very early use. A. S. castel, used to represent Lat. castellum in Matt. xxi. 2.—Lat. castellum, dimin. of castrum, a camp, fortified place. — SKAD, to protect; a secondary root from SKA, to cover; whence also E. shade, shadow; see Curtius, i. 206. See Shade. Der. castell-at-ed, castell-an.

CASTOR, a beaver; a hat. (L., = Gk.) Castor, the beaver; or

a fine sort of hat made of its fur; 'Kersey's Dict. 1715. Merc Latin.

-Gk. κάστωρ, a beaver. β. Of Eastern origin. Cf. Malay kastúri,
Skt. kastúri, musk; Pers. khaz, a beaver.

Der. castor-oil, q. v.

CASTOR-OIL, a medicinal oil. (L.) Apparently named from some resemblance to castoreum. 'Castoreum, a medicine made of the liquor contained in the little bags that are next the beaver's groin; 'Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. See above.

The Explained in Webster E as a corruption of castus-oil, because the castor-oil plant was formerly called Agnus castus. Surely a mistake. The castor-oil plant, or palma-Christi, is Ricinus communis; but the Agnus castus is the Vitex The two are quite distinct.

agnus castus. The two are quite distinct.

CASTRATE, to cut so as to render imperfect. (L.) 'Ye castrate
the desires of the flesh;' Martin, Marriage of Priests, 1554, Yi, b

the desires of the flesh; Martin, Marriage of Priests, 1554, Y 1, D (Todd's Johnson). See also the Spectator, no. 179.—Lat. castratus, pp. of castrare. Cf. Skt. castra, a knife. Der. castration.

CASUAL, CASUIST; see Case (1).

CAT, a domestic animal. (E.) M. E. kat, cat, Ancren Riwle, p. 102; A. S. cat, catt, Wright's Vocab. i. 23, 78. + Du. kat. + Iccl. köttr. + Dan. kat. + Swed. katt. + O. H. G. kater, chazzá; G. kater, katze. + W. cath. + Irish and Gael. cat. + Bret. kaz. + Late Lat. catus. + Russian kot', koshka. + Arab. qitt; Richardson's Dict. p. 1136.

+ Turkish kedi. 8. Oripin and history of the spread of the word β. Origin and history of the spread of the word Turkish kedi. alike obscure. Der. cat-call; cat-kin, q.v.; kitt-en, q.v.; cat-er-waul, q. v.; also caterpillar, q. v.

CATA-, prefix; generally 'down.' (Gk.) Gk. κατα-, prefix; Gk ката, prep., down, downward, hence, in composition, also 'thoroughly, or 'completely.' Conjectured by Bensey to be derived from the pronom, stem ka-(Skt. kas, who), by help of the suffix -7a which is seen in \$1-7a\$, then: Curtius, ii. 67. Der. cata-clysm, cata-comb, &cc. CATACLYSM, a deluge. ((Jk.) In Hale, Origin of Mankind,

p. 217 (R.) And in Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. - Gk. κατακλυσμός, a dashing over, a flood, deluge. - Gk. κατακλύζειν, to dash over, to deluge. - Gk. κατά, downward; and κλύζειν, to wash or dash (said of waves). Cf. Lat. cluere, to cleanse. - KLU, to wash; see Curtius, i. 185; Fick, i. 552.

CATACOMB, a grotto for burial. (Ital., -Gk.) In Addison's Italy, on Naples; and in the Tatler, no. 129. And in Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. - Ital. catacomba, a sepulchral vault. - Low Lat. catacumba, chiefly applied to the Catacombs at Rome. - Gk. κατά, downwards, below; and $\kappa i\mu\beta\eta$, a hollow, cavity, hollow place; also a goblet. Cf. Skt. kumbha, a pot. 'We may infer that the original signification of the verb kubh was "to be crooked;" Benfey, p. 196, which see.

CATALEPSY, a sudden seizure. (Gk.) Spelt catalepsis in Kersey, ed. 1715. A medical term. – Gk. κατάληψιε, a grasping, seizing. – Gk. κατά, down; and λαβ-, appearing in λαβείν, to seize, aorist infin. of λαμβάνειν, to seize. Cf. Skt. labh, lambh, to obtain, get; rabh, to seize. — A RABH, to seize. — CATALOGUE, a list set down in order. (F., – Gk.) In Shak.

All's Well, i. 3. 149. – F. catalogue, 'a catalogue, list, rowl, register,' &c.; Cot. – Late I.at. catalogus. – Gk. κατάλογος, a counting up, enrolment. – Gk. κατά, down, fully; and λέγειν, to say, tell. See Logic.

CATAMARAN, a sort of raft made of logs. (Hindustani.) Given as a Deccan word in Forbes' Hindustani Dict. ed. 1859, p. 280; 'katmaran, a raft, a float, commonly called a catamaran."

word is originally Tamul, and signifies in that language tied logs. CATAPLASM, a kind of poultice. (F., -Gk.) In Hamlet, iv. 7. 144. - F. cataplasme, 'a cataplasme, or poultis; a soft, or moyst plaister;' Cot. - Lat. cataplasma. - Gk. κατάπλασμα, a plaster, poultice. - Gk. καταπλάσσειν, to spread over. - Gk. κατά, down, over; and

πλάσσεν, to mould, bring into shape. See Plaster.

CATAPULT, a machine for throwing stones. (Low Lat., – Gk.)

In Holland's Pliny, bk. vii. c. 56 (R.) – Low Lat. catapulta, a warengine for throwing stones. – Gk. καταπέλτης, the same. – Gk. κατά, down; and πάλλειν, to brandish, swing, also, to hurl a missile. -PAL, to drive, hurl; cf. Lat. pellere, to drive; Fick, iii. 671. CATARACT, a waterfall. (L., -Gk.) In King Lear, iii. 2. 22.

M. E. cateracte (rare), Towneley Mysteries, pp. 29, 32. Lat. cataracta, in Gen. vii. 11 (Vulgate). -Gk. καταβράκτης, as sb., a waterfall; as m Gen, vii. II (Vulgate).—Gk. καταρράκτης, as sb., a waterfall; as adj., broken, rushing down.

β. Wedgwood derives this from Gk. καταράσσειν, to dash down, fall down headlong; but this is not quite clear. Littré takes the same view.

γ. In Webster's Dict., it is said to be from καταρβήγηνυμι (root Γραγ), I break down; of which the aorist pass. κατερβάγην was esp. used of waterfalls or storms, in the sense of 'rushing down;' as well as in the sense of 'discharging,' said of a tumour, &c. The latter verb is a comp. from κατά, down, and δήγηνωμ. I break: compate with E. break, a. v. In other words. and ρήγνυμ, I break; cognate with E. break, q. v. In other words, according to this view, the syllable -ppakt- stands for Fpakt-, which is equivalent to Lat. fract- in fractus, broken. See Fraction.

cold. (Gk.) In Shak. Troilus, v. 1. 22. Spelt cattare, Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 17. – Lat. catarrhus, a Latinised form from the Gk. κατάρροος, a catarrh, lit. a flowing down. - Gk. κατά, down; and hew, I flow. — VPT, EPT, to flow, Curtius, i. 439; SRU, to flow, Fick, i. 837. See Stream.

CATASTROPHE, an upset, great calamity, end. (Gk.) In

Shak. L. L. L. iv. 1. 77. - Gk. καταστροφή, an overthrowing, sudden turn. - Gk. κατά, down, over; and στρέφειν, to turn. See Strophe. CATCH, to lay hold of, seize. (F., - L.) M. E. cachen, cacchen, in very common and early use. In Layamon, iii. 266. - O. F. cachier, cacier, a dialectal variety (probably Picard), of chacier, to chase. [Cf. Ital. caeciare, to hunt, chase; Span. cazar, to chase, hunt.]-Low Lat. caciare, to chase; corrupted from captiare, an assumed late form of captare, to catch; the sb. captia, a chase, is given in Ducange. -Lat. captare, in the phr. 'captare feras,' to hunt wild beasts, used by Propertius (Brachet, s. v. chasser). Captare is a frequentative form from Lat. capere, to take, lay hold of, hold, contain. See Capacious. Der. catch-word, catch-penny, catch-poll (used in M.E.). Doublet, chase.

CATECHISE, to instruct by questions. (Gk.) Used of oral instruction, because it means to din into one's ears. In Shak. Much Ado, iv. 1. 79. - Low Lat. catechizare, to catechise; an ecclesiastical word. - Gk. κατηχίζειν, to catechise, to instruct; a longer and derived form of κατηχέων, to din into one's ears, impress upon one; lit. 'to din down.' - Gk. $\kappa \alpha \tau - \dot{\alpha}$, down; and $\dot{\eta} \chi \dot{\eta}$, a sound, $\dot{\eta} \chi o s$, a ringing in the ears. See Echo. Der. catechis-er; catechism (Low Lat. catechismus); catechist (Gk. κατηχιστήs); catechist-ic, catechist-ic-al; catechetic (from Gk. κατηχητήs, an instructor), catechet-ic-al, catechet-ic-al-ly;

catechumen (Gk. κατηχούμενος, one who is being instructed). **CATEGORY**, a leading class or order. (Gk.) The distribution of things into certain tribes, which we call categories or predicaments; Bacon, Adv. of Learning, bk. ii. sect. xiv. subject 7. - Gk. κατηγορία, an accusation; but in logic, a predicament, class. - Gk. κατηγορείν, to accuse. - Gk. κατά, down, against; and άγορεψειν, to declaim, to address an assembly, from ayopa, an assembly. Cf. Gk. ayeipeir, to

cassemble. Der. categor-ic-al, categor-ic-al-ly.

CATER, to buy, get provisions. (F., -L.) Properly a sb. and used as we now use the word caterer, wherein the ending -er of the agent is unnecessarily reduplicated. So used by Sir T. Wyat, Satire i. l. 26. To cater means 'to act as a cater,' i. e. a buyer. The old spelling of the sb. is catour. 'I am oure catour, and bere oure aller purs' = I am the buyer for us, and bear the purse for us all; Gamelyn, I. 317. 'Catour of a gentylmans house, despensier;' Palsgrave. **B.** Again, catour is a contracted form of acatour, by loss of initial a. Acatour is formed (by adding the O. F. suffix -our of the agent) from acate, a buying, a purchase; a word used by Chaucer, Prol. 573. -O. F. acat, achat, a purchase (mod. F. achat). - Low Lat. acapium, a purchase, in a charter of A.D. 1118 (Brachet); written for accaptum. -Low Lat. accaptare, to purchase, in a charter of A.D. 1000 (Brachet, s. v. acheter). A frequentative of accipere, to receive, but sometimes to buy. Lat. accipere, to receive, take to oneself. Lat. ad, to (which becomes ac- before c), and capere, to take; from \(\sqrt{KAP}, \) to

hold. See Capacious. Der. cater-er; see above.

CATERPILLAR, a kind of grub. (F.) In Shak. Rich. II, ii. 3.

166. Used also by Sir Jo. Cheeke, Hurt of Sedition (R.) Spelt catyrpel, Prompt. Parv. p. 63; to which the suffix -ar or -er of the agent was afterwards added. Palsgrave has: 'caterpyllar worme, chattepeleuse.' The M. E. catyrpel is a corruption of O. F. chattepeleuse or chatepeleuse. Cotgrave has: 'Chatepeleuse, a corne-devouring mite, or weevell.'
\(\beta \). A fanciful name, meaning literally 'hairy she-cat,' applied (unless it be a corruption) primarily to the hairy caterpillar. -O.F. chate, a she-cat (Cotgrave); and pelouse, orig. equivalent to Ital. peloso, hairy, from Lat. pilosus, hairy, which again is from Lat. pilus, a hair. Cf. E. pile, i. c. nap upon cloth, q.v. And see Cat. CATERWAUL, to cry as a cat. (E.) M. E. caterwawen. Chaucer

has 'gon a caterwawed' = go a-caterwauling (the pp. -ed being used with the force of the -ing of the (so-called) verbal substantive, by an idiom explained in my note on blakeberyed in Chaucer); C. T. 5936. Formed from cat, and the verb waw, to make a noise like a cat, with the addition of -1 to give the verb a frequentative force. The word waw is imitative; cf. wail, q. v.

CATHARTIC, purgative, lit. cleansing. (Gk.) Cathartical and catharticks occur in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. 'Cathartics or purgatives of the soul, Spectator, no. 507. - Gk. καθαρτικόs, purgative, purifying. -Gk. καθαίρειν, future καθαρ-ῶ, to cleanse, purify. -Gk. καθαίρει, clean, pure. + Lat. eastus (for ead-tus), chaste, pure. See Chaste.

Der. cathartic, sb.; cathartic-al.

CATHEDRAL, a church with a bishop's throne. (L., -Gk.) Properly an adj., being an abbreviation for cathedral church. 'In the cathedral church of Westminster;' 2 Hen. VI, i. 2. 37. 'Chyrche cathedral;' Rob. of Glouc., p. 282.—Low Lat. cathedralis, adj.; CATARRH, a fluid discharge from the mucous membrane; a whence cathedralis esclesia, a cathedral church. - Lat. cathedra, a

raised seat; with adj. suffix -alis. - Gk. καθέδρα, a seat, bench, pulpit. -Gk. κατά, down (which becomes καθ- before an aspirate); and έδρα, a seat, chair, a longer form from foos, a seat. = Gk. f(opas (root fo), I sit. The Gk. root hed is cognate with E. sit; cf. Gk. hex = E. six. See Bit.

CATHOLIC, universal. (Gk.) Spelt catholyke; Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, bk. iii. c. 22. - Lat. ca holicus, used by Tertullian, adv. Marc. ii. 17. - Gk. καθολικός, universal, general; formed with suffix -1-16- from Gk. καθόλου, adv., on the whole, in general. - Gk. καθ' όλου, the older form of καθόλου, where καθ' stands for κατά (on account of the following aspirate), and δλου is the gen. case of δλοε, whole, governed by the prep. ward, according to; thus giving the sense 'according to the whole,' or 'on the whole.' The Gk. Shos is cognate with the Lat. sol-id-us, whence E. solid, q. v. Der. catholic-

i-i, catholic-ism.

CATKIN, a loose spike of flowers resembling a cat's tail. (E.) Used in botany; but originally a provincial Eng. expression. Cotgrave has: 'Chattons, the catkins, cat-tailes, aglet-like blowings, or bloomings of nut-trees, &c. From eat-, by affixing the dimin. suffix-kin. Called kattekens in Old Dutch; see katten, kattekens, the blossom of the spikes of nuts and hazels; Oudemans. See Cat.

CATOPTRIC, relating to optical reflection. (Gk.) A scientific term; spelt catoptrick in E. Phillips, World of Words (1662). Bailey

has 'catopirical telescope' for reflecting telescope; vol. ii. ed. 1731. Gk. κατοπτρικός, reflexive. - Gk. κάτοπτρον, a mirror. - Gk. κατ-ά, downward, inward; and ὅπτ-ο-μαι, I see. See Optics. Der. catop-

trics, sb. pl. CATTLE, animals; collectively. (F., -L.) In early use. Properly 'capital,' or 'chattel,' i. e. property, without necessary reference to live stock. The M. E. words catel and chatel are mere variants of one and the same word, and alike mean 'property.' Spelt catel, Havelok, 224; Layamon, iii. 232, later text. Spelt chatel, Old Eng. Homilies, p. 271; chetel, Ancren Riwle, p. 224. - O. F. catel, chatel. - Low Lat. capitale, also capitale, capital, property, goods; neut. sb. formed from adj. capitalis. [Whence Low Lat. ninum capitale, i. e. live stock, cattle. Capitale also meant the 'capital' or principal of a debt.] -Lat. capitalis, excellent, capital; lit. belonging to the head. - Lat. caput (stem capit-), the head; cognate with E. head, q. v. ¶ Hence it appears that capital is the Latin form, and cattle, chattel are the Anglo-French forms, of the same word. From chattel is formed a pl. chattels, in more common use than the singular.

CAUDAL, belonging to the tail. (1...) 'The caudal fin;' Pennant's Zoology, The Cuvier Ray (R.) Cf. 'caudate stars,' i. e. tailed stars, comets; Fairfax's Tasso, xiv. 44. Formed by suffix -al (as if from a Lat. caudalis), from Lat. caud-a, a tail.

CAUDLE, a warm drink for the sick. (F., -L.) In Shak. L.L. L. iv. 3. 174. 'A caudel, potio;' Levins, col. 56 (A.D. 1570). But found much earlier, viz. in Rob. of Glouc. p. 561. - O. F. caudel, chaudel, a sort of warm drink. - O. F. chand, formerly chald, hot; with adj. suffix -el, properly dimin., as in Lat. -ellus (see Brachet, Introd. sect. 204). - Late Lat. caldus, hot, a contr. form of calidus; Quinctilian, i. Root uncertain; cf. Gk. σκέλλειν, to parch?

CAUL, a net, covering, esp. for the head. (F., -C.) Chaucer, C. T. 6600. Also spelt kelle; as in 'kelle, reticulum;' Prompt. Parv. p. 270, note 1.

Chaucer, C. T. 6600. Also spelt kelle; as in 'kelle, reticulum;' Prompt. Parv. p. 270. And see Wyclif, Exod. xxix. 13.—O. F. cale, 'a kinde of little cap;' Cot. Of Celtic origin; cf. Irish calla, a veil, hood, cowl; O. Gael. call, a veil, hood.— KAL; see Cell.

CAULDRON; see Caldron.

CAULIFLOWER, a variety of the cabbage. (F., -L.) Spelt collyflory in Cotgrave, who gives: 'Chou, the herb cole, or coleworts. Choux fleuris, fleurs, et floris, the collyflory, or Cypres colewort.'
Thus the word is made up of the M. E. cole, corrupted to colly; and flory, a corruption of the F. floris or fleuris. 1. The M. E. cole, a cabbage, is from O. F. col, a cabbage, from the Lat. caulis, a cabbage, orig. the stalk or stem of a plant, cognate with Gk. καυλός, a stalk, stem, cabbage, orig. a hollow stem, and connected with Gk. κοίλοε, hollow; see Curtius, i. 192. [From the Lat. caulis was also formed O. F. chol, whence mod. F. chou, a cabbage, the exact equivalent of E. cole. The corruption of cole to colly was probably due to an attempt to bring the word nearer to the original Lat. caulis, an attempt which has been fully carried out in the modern spelling cauli-.] 2. The F. floris or fleuris is the pl. of fleuri, the pp. of the verb fleurir, to flourish; from Lat. florere, to flourish. See Flourish. We have also modified this element so as to substitute the sb. fleur (E. flower) for the pp. pl. of the verb. The spelling colliflower occurs in Sir T. Herbert's Travels, 1665, p. 400.

CAULK; see Calk.

CAUSE, that which produces an effect. (F.,-L.) In early use.

CAUSE, that which produces an effect. (F.,-L.) In early use.

caus-al-i-ty, caus-at-ion, caus-at-ive, cause-less. And see ac-cuse, ex-cuse,

CAUSEWAY, a raised way, a paved way. (F.,-L.) ruption effected by popular etymology, the syllable way being made full of meaning at the expense of the rest of the word, which is rendered unintelligible. Formerly spelt causey, Milton, P. L. x. 415; and in Berners' tr. of Froissart, vol. i. c. 413. Still earlier, caused occurs in Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skeat, xviii. 128, 140; spelt causee, xviii. 146.—Q. F. caucie = chaucie' (mod. F. chaussée, Prov. causada, Span. calzada) = to Low Lat. calciata, short for calciata uia, a cause-way—Low Lat. calciatus, pp. of calciates, to make a readway with way. - Low Lat. calciatus, pp. of calciare, to make a roadway with lime, or rather, with mortar containing lime. - Lat. calz (stem calc-), See Chalk. A similar corruption is seen in crayfish.

CAUSTIC, burning, corrosive, severe. (Gk.) Properly an adjective; often used as a sb., as in 'your hottest causticks;' Ben Jonson, Elegy on Lady Pawlet. - Lat. causticus, burning. - Gk. καυστικόν. burning. - Gk. καίειν, fut. καίνσ-ω, to burn (base KAY); see Curtius, i.

Dor. caustic, \$b.; caustic-i-ty; and see cauterise.

CAUTERISE, to burn with caustic. (F., -Gk.) The pp. cauterized is in Holland's Pliny, bk. xxxvi. c. 7. - F. cauterizer, 'to cauterize, seare, burne;' Cotgrave. - Low Lat. cauterizare, a longer form of cauteriare, to cauterise, sear. - Gk. καυτηριάζειν, to sear. - Gk. καυτήριον, καυτήρ, a branding-iron. - Gk. καίειν, to burn (base KAY); Curtius, i. 177. Der. cauteris-at-ion, cauteris-m; also cautery (from Gk. And see Caustic. καυτήριον).

CAUTION, carefulness, heed. (F., -L.) M. E. caucion, Rob. of Glouc. p. 506. Spelt kaucyon, K. Alisaunder, 2811. - O. F. caution. Lat. cautionem, acc. of cautio, a security; occurring in Luke, xvi. 6 (Vulgate) where Wyclif has caucioun. - Lat. cautus, pp. of cauere, to take heed. - SKAW, which appears in E. shew or show; Curtius, i. 187; Fick, i. 816. See Show. Der. caution-ar-y; also cautious (expanded from Lat. cautus, heedful), cautious-ly, cautious-ness; and see

CAVALCADE, a train of men on horseback. (F.,-Ital.,-L.) In Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, l. 1816. - F. cavalcade, 'a riding of horse; Cotgrave. Introduced from Ital. in the 16th century. - Ital. norse; Cotgrave. Introduced from Ital. in the 16th century.—Ital. cavalcata, a troop of horsemen.—Ital. cavalcare (pp. cavalcato, fem. pp. cavalcata), to ride.—Ital. cavallo, a horse.—Lat. caballis, a horse. Cf. Gk. καβάλλη, a horse, nag; W. ceffyl, a horse; Gael. capull, a mare; Icel. kapall, a nag; Russian kobuila, a mare. See below.

CAVALIER, a knight, horseman. (F.,—Ital.,—L.) In Shak. Hen. V, iii. chor. 24.—F. cavalier. 'a horseman, cavalier; 'Cotgrave.—

Ital. cavaliere, a horseman. - Ital. cavallo, a horse. See Cavalcade.

Der. cavalier, adj.; cavalier-ly. Doublet, chevalier, q. v.

CAVALRY, a troop of horse. (F., -Ital., -L.) Spelt cavallerie in Holland's Ammianus, p. 181 (R.) - O. F. cavallerie, in Cotgrave, who explains it by 'horsemanship, also, horsemen.' - Ital. cavalleria, knighthood; also cavalry. - Ital. cavaliere, a chevalier, knight. - Ital.

cavall, a horse. See Cavalcade. Doublet, chivalry, q. v. CAVE, a hollow place, den. (F., -L.) In early use; see Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 1137.-O. F. cave, caive, a cave. - Lat. cavea, a cave, also a cage. - Lat. cauus, hollow. + Gk. wbap, a cavity, a hollow. - \(KU, to take in, contain; Curtius, i. 192; Fick, i. 551. Der. cav-i-ty; cav-ern (Lat. cauerna), cavern-ous. From the same root, con-

cave, ex-cav-ate. Doublet, cage, q. v.; and see cajole.

CAVEAT, a notice given, a caution. (L.) From the Lat. caueat, let him beware. 'And gave him also a special caveat;' Bacon's life of Hen. VII, ed. Lumby, p. 85 .- Lat. cauere, to take heed. See

Caution

CAVIARE, the roe of the sturgeon. (F., - Ital., - Turkish.) In Shak. Hamlet, ii. 2. 457; see the excellent article on it in Nares. -F. caviar, formerly also spelt cavial (Brachet). - Ital. caviaro, in Florio, who explains it by 'a kinde of salt blacke meate made of roes of fishes, much used in Italie; also spelt caviale. — Turkish havyar or havyar, given as the equivalent of E. caviare in Redhouse's Eng.— Turkish Dictionary. [It is, however, made in Russia; but the Russian name is ikra ruibeya. The Turkish word begins with the letter há, a strong pectoral aspirate, here rendered by c.]

CAVIL, to raise empty objections. (F., -L.) Spelt cauyll (u for v), in Udal, on St. Mark, c. 2 (R.); cauil, Levins, 126. 48. The sb. cavillation occurs early; spelt cavillacious (u for v), Chaucer, C. T. 7717. - O. F. caviller, 'to cavill, wrangle, reason crossely;' Cot. -Lat. cavillari, to banter. — Lat. cavilla, cavillum, or cavillus, a jeering, cavilling. Origin obscure; see Fick, i. 817. Der. caviller. CAW, to make a noise like a crow. (E.) Shak. Mid. Nt. Dr.

The word is merely imitative, and may be classed as English. Cf. Du. kaanw, a jackdaw, Dan. kaa, Swed. kaja, a jackdaw; all from the same imitation of the cry of the bird. See Chough.

CAUSE, that which produces an effect. (F., -L.) In early use.

So spelt in the Ancren Riwle, p. 316. -O. F. and F. cause, -Lat.

causa, a cause; better spelt caussa. Of obscure origin. Der. caus-al, go slowly, cease; frequent. of cidere, pp. cessus, to go away, yield,

give place. See Code. Der. cease-less, cease-less-ly; also cessat-ion (from Lat. cessationem, acc. of cessatio, a tarrying; from cessatus, pp.

CEDAR, a large fine tree. (L., = Gk.) In very early use. A. S. ceder-beám, a cedar-tree; Ælfric's Homilies, ed. Thorpe, ii. 578. = Lat. cedrus. - Gk. κέδρου. Der. cedar-n; Milton, Comus, 990.

CEDE, to give up, to yield. (L.) A modern word; not in Pope's poems. It occurs in Drummond's Travels (1754), p. 256 (Todd). [Probably directly from the Lat. rather than from F. ceder.]—Lat. cedere, pp. cessus, to yield; related to Lat. cudere, to fall. See Trom the Lat. cedere Chance, and Cease. Der. cess-ion. we have many derivatives; such as cease, accede. concede, exceed, intercede, precede, proceed, recede, secede, succeed, and their derivatives.

Also antecedent, decease, abscess, ancestor, predecessor, &c.

CEIL, CIEL, to line the inner roof of a room. (F.,-L.) Older orm syle. 'And the greater house he syled with fyre-tree;' Bible, The specific of the Bibles of the Bibles Wordbook, by Eastwood and Wright.

And the greater house he system with refrecte; Bibles, 1551, 2 Chron. iii. 5. Also spelt seile (Minsheu); and ciel, as in most modern Bibles. M. E. ceelen; as in 'Ceelyn wythe syllure, celo;' Prompt. Parv. p. 65; and see p. 452. The sb. is seeling in North's Plutarch, p. 36; and ceeling in Milton, P. L. xi. 743 (R.) See cieled, cieling in the Bible Wordbook, by Eastwood and Wright.

B. The verb to ciel, seile, or syle is purely an English formation from the older sb. syle or cyll, a canopy; in accordance with the common E. practice of converting sbs. to verbs; cf. to hand, to head, to foot, &c. 7. The sb. cyll meant 'a canopy,' as in: 'The chammer was hanged of [with] red and blew, and in it was a cyll of state of cloth of gold;' Fyancells of Margaret, dau. of K. Hen. VII, to Jas. of Scotland (R.) 8. Hence the verb to syle meant, at first, to canopy, to hang with canopies, as in: 'All the tente within was syled wyth clothe of gold and blew velvet;' Hall, Hen. VIII, p. 32. •. The word was afterwards extended so as to include the notion of covering with side-hangings, and even to that of providing with wainscoting or flooring. Cotgrave has: 'Plancher, a boorded floor; also, a seeling of boords.' But all are mere developments from syll, a canopy, or from the Lat. caelum, used in the sense of cieling in the 13th century; Way's note to Prompt. Parv. p. 65. - F. ciel, pl. ciels, which Cotgrave explains by: 'a canopy for . . a bed; also, the canopie that is carried over a prince as he walks in state: also, the inner roofe [i.e. ceiling] of a room of state. [This word is precisely the same as the F. ciel, heaven, pl. cienx; though there is a difference of usage. The Ital. cielo also means (1) heaven, (2) a canopy, (3) a cieling; see Florio.]—Lat. caelum, heaven, a vault; a 'genuine Lat. word, not to be written with oe; 'Curtius, i. 193. + Gk. roilos, hollow. - KU, to take in, contain (Curtius). From the same root is E. hollow, q. v. The derivation is plain enough, but many efforts have been made to render it confused. The word has no connection with E. sill; nor with E. seal; nor with F. siller, to seel up the eyes of a hawk (from Lat. cilium, an eyelid); nor with Lat. celare, to hide; nor with Lat. calare, to emboss; nor with A. S. pil, a plank. Yet all these have been needlessly mixed up with it by various writers. If any of them have at all influenced the sense of the word, it is the Lat. eælare, to emboss which is the word intended by the entry 'celo' in the Prompt. Parvulorum. The other words are not at all to be considered. Der. ceil-ing.

CELANDINE, a plant; swallow-wort. (F., -Gk.) It occurs in Cotgrave. It is spelt celadine in Ash's Dict. (1775). But Gower has celidoine, C. A. iii. 131. - F. celidoine, 'the herbe celandine, tetter-wort, swallow-wort;' also spelt chelidoine by Cotgrave. - Late Lat. chelidonium (the botanical name). - Gk. χελιδώνιον, swallow-wort; neut. from χελιδώνιος, adj. relating to swallows. - Gk. χελιδών (stem χελιδον-), a swallow. + Lat. hirundo, a swallow; Curtius, i. 245.

¶ Celandine stands for celidoine; the n before d is intruded, like n before g in messenger, for messager; cf. the remarkable instance in

the word sta-n-d.

CELEBRATE, to render famous, honour. (L.) In Shak. Temp. iv. 84. Chaucer has the adj. celebrable, noted, in his tr. of Boethius, ed. Morris, pp. 84, 147. - Lat. celebratus, pp. of celebrare, to frequent; also, to solemnise. - Lat. celeber, frequented, populous; also written celebris. (Form of the root KAR or KAL; sense doubtful.) Der.

celebration; celebrity (from Lat. celebris).

CELERITY, quickness, speed. (F., -L.) In Shak. Meas. v.
399. -F. celerité, celerity, speedinesse; Cotgrave. -Lat. celeritatem, acc. of celeritas, speed. - Lat. celer, quick. + Gk. κέλη, a racer. - ΚΑL, to drive; Curtius, i. 179; cf. Skt. kal, to drive, urge on.

CELERY, a vegetable; a kind of parsley. (F., = Gk.) In Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. = F. eeleri, introduced from prov. Ital. seleri, a Piedmontese word (Brachet); where r must stand for an older n. = Lat. selinon, parsley. = Gk. σέλινον, a kind of parsley. See Parsley.

CELLESTIAL, heavenly. (F., = L.) In Shak. Temp. ii. 2. 122; and in Gower, C. A. iii. 301. = O. F. celestiel, 'celestiall, heavenly;' belonging to the Centaurs; said to be named from the Centaur Cot. Formed with suffix -el (as if from a Lat. form in -alis), from Chiron. See above.

caelesti-, the crude form of Lat. caelestis, heavenly. - Lat. caelum,

heaven; related to Gk. soilos, and E. hollow. See Ceil.

CELIBATE, pertaining to a single life. (L.) Now sometimes as sb., 'one who is single;' formerly an adj. 'pertaining to a single life.' And, when first used, a sb. signifying 'the single state,' which is the true sense. Bp. Taylor speaks of the purities of cœlibate, i. c. of a single life; Rule of Conscience, bk. iii. c. 4. = Lat. caelibatus, sb. celibacy. = Lat. caelebs (stem caelib-), adj. single, unmarried. Der.

CELL, a small room, small dwelling-place. (L.) In early use. M. E. celle, Ancren Riwle, p. 152. - Lat. cella, a cell, small room, hut. + Gk. καλία, a hut. + Skt. khala, a threshing-floor; çálá, a stable, house. — KAL, to hide; whence Lat. celare, and E. con-ceal; see Curtius, i. 171. Der. cell-ul-ar; also cell-ar (M. E. celer, Wyclif, Luke, xii. 24, from O. F. celier, Lat. cellarium), cell-ar-age; see caul. CEMENT, a strong kind of mortar, or glue. (F., -L.) In Shak. Cor. iv. 6. 85; and Tyndal's Works (1572), p. 6, col. 2. Chaucer has cementinge, C. T. 12744. -O. F. cement, 'cement;' Cotgrave. -

Lat. caementum, a rough stone, rubble, chippings of stone; apparently for caedimentum. - Lat. caedere, to cut; related to Lat. scindere (base scid), to cut, cleave. Cf. also Gk. σκίζειν, to split, Skt. chhid, to cut, E. shed. - SKAD, to cut; Curtius, i. 306; Fick, i. 815. See Shed. Der. cement, vb.; cement-at-ion.

CEMETERY, a burial-ground. (L., - Gk.) In Bp. Taylor's Holy Dying, s. 8. § 6. - Low Lat. cæmeterium. - Gk. κοιμητήριον, a sleepingroom, sleeping-place, cemetery. - Gk. κοιμάω, I lull to sleep; in pass., to fall asleep, sleep. The lit. sense is 'I put to bed,' the verb being the causal from **eipan*, I lie down. = *\sqrt{KI}\$, to lie, rest; whence also Lat. quies, rest. See Quiet. (Curtius, i. 178.)

CENOBITE, CCENOBITE, a monk who lives socially. (L., =

Gk.) 'The monks were divided into two classes, the conobites, who lived under a common, and regular, discipline; and the anachorets [anchorites], who indulged their unsocial independent fanaticism; Gibbon, History, c. 37. Bp. Taylor has the adj. canobitick; Lib. of Prophecying, s. 5.—Lat. canobita, a member of a (social) fraternity; used by St. Jerome. - Lat. conobium, a convent, monastery (St. Jerome). - Gk. κοινόβιον, a convent; neut. of adj. κοινόβιος, living socially. - Gk. κοινο-, crude form of κοινόε, common; and βίοε, life.

CENOTAPH, a empty memorial tomb. (F., -L., -Gk.) honorarie tomb, which the Greeks call cenotaphium; 'Holland's Suctonius, p. 153. Dryden has cenotaph, tr. of Ovid, Metam. bk. xii. l. 3.

—O. F. cenotaphe; Cotgrave.—Lat. cenotaphium.—Gk. κενοτάφιον, an empty tomb. - Gk. κενο-, for κενόs, empty; and τάφ-os, a tomb.

CENSER, a vase for burning incense in. (F., -L.) Chaucer has censer, and pres. pt. censing, C. T. 3342, 3343. In P. Plowman, C. xxii. 86, the word sense occurs (in some MSS. cense), with the meaning 'incense.' Thus the word is a familiar contraction for 'incenser,' probably taken from the French. - F. encensoir, 'a censer, or perfuming-pan; 'Cot. - Low Lat. incensorium, a censer. - Low Lat. incensum, incense, lit. 'that which is burnt.'- Lat. incensus, pp. of incendere, to kindle, burn. - Lat. in, in, upon; and candere, to set on fire. See Candle

CENSOR, one who revises or censures. (L.) In Shak. Cor. ii. 3. 252; and North's Plutarch, Life of Paulus Æmilius, ed. 1631, p. 265 (Rich. says p. 221). - Lat. censor, a taxer, valuer, assesser, censor, critic. - Lat. censere, to give an opinion or account, to tax, appraise. [Cf. Skt. cams, to praise, report, say; Benfey, p. 924; Fick, i. 549.] sor-i-ous-ly, censor-i-ous-ness. From Lat. censere are also derived census (Lat. census, a register); and censure (Lat. censura, an opinion), used by Shak. As You Like It, iv. 1. 7; whence also censure, verb, censura-ble, censur-a-ble-ness, censur-a-bl-y.

CENT, a hundred, as in 'per cent.' (L.) In America, the hundredth part of a dollar. Gascoigne has 'por cento,' Steel Glas, I. 783; an odd phrase, since por is Spanish, and cento Italian. The phr. per cent stands for Lat. per centum, i.e. 'for a hundred;' from Lat. per, for, and centum, a hundred, cognate with A.S. hund, a hundred. See Hundred. Der. cent-age, in phr. per centage; and see centenary, centennial, centesimal, centigrade, centipede, centuple, centurion, century.

CENTAUR, a monster, half man, half horse. (L., - Gk.) Spelt Centauros in Chaucer, C. T., Group B, 3289; where he is translating from Boethius, who wrote: 'Ille Centauros domuit superbos;' De Cons. Phil. lib. iv. met. 7. And see Mid. Nt. Dream, v. 44. = Lat. Centaurus. - Gk. Kévraupos, a Centaur. Origin uncertain. Der.

centaur-y, q. v. CENTAURY, the name of a plant. (L., -Gk.) M. E. centaurie,

CENTENARY, relating to a hundred. (L.) 'Centenary, that which contains a hundred years, or a hundred pounds weight; Blount's Gloss., 1674. Often used as if equivalent to centennial, but by mistake.—Lat. centenarius, relating to a hundred, containing a by mistate.—

hundred (of whatever kind).—Lat. centenus, a hundred; gen. used distributively.—Lat. centum, a hundred. See Cent. Der. centenari-an.

CENTENNIAL, happening once in a century. (L.) Modern.
On her centennial day; Mason, Palinodia; Ode 10. A coined word, made in imitation of biennial, &c., from Lat. cent-um, a hundred, and annus, a year, with change of a to e as in bienuial, q. v.

See Cent.

CENTESIMAL, hundredth. (L.) Modern; in phr. 'centesimal part, &c. - Lat. centesimus, hundredth, with suffix -al (Lat. -alis). - Lat. centum, a hundred. See Cont.

CENTIGRADE, having one hundred degrees. (I..) Chiefly used of the 'centigrade thermometer,' invented by Celsius, who died A.D. 1744. - Lat. centi-, for centum, a hundred; and grad-us, a degree.

See Cont and Grade.

CENTIPEDE, CENTIPED, with a hundred feet. (F., -L.)
Used as sb., 'an insect with a hundred (i.e. numerous) feet.' In Bailey's Dict., ed. 1731, vol. ii. - F. centipède. - Lat. centipeda, a manyfooted insect. - Lat. centi-, for centum, a hundred; and pes (stem ped-), a foot. See Cent and Foot.

CENTRE, CENTER, the middle point, middle. (F., -Gk.) Chaucer has the pl. centres, C. T. 11589. - F. centre. - Lat. centrum. -Gk. κέντρον, a spike, prick, goad, centre. - Gk. κεντέω, I prick, goad on; κέν-σαι, to prick, spur, Iliad, xxiii. 337. Der. centr-al, centr-al-ly, centr-al-ise, centr-al-is-at-ion, centr-ic-al, centr-ic-al-ly.

CENTRIFUGAL, flying from the centre. (L.) Maclaurin, in his Philosophical Discoveries of Newton, bk. ii. c. 1, uses both centrifugal and centripetal. - Lat. centri--centro-, crude form of centrum, the centre, and fug-ere, to fly from. See Centre and Fugitive.

CENTRIPETAL, tending to a centre. (L.) See above. - Lat. centri-, from centrum, a centre, and pet-ere, to seek, fly to. See Centre and Feather

CENTUPLE, hundred-fold. (L.) In Massinger, Unnatural Combat, Act i. sc. 1 (near the end), we have: 'I wish his strength were centuple, his skill equal,' &c. - Lat. centuplex (stem centuplic-), hundred-fold. - Lat. centu-, from centum, a hundred; and plic-are, to

fold. See Cent, and Complicate.

CENTURION, a captain of a hundred. (L.) In Wyclif, Matt. viii. 8, where the Vulgate version has centurio.—Lat. centurio, a centurion; the n being added to assimilate the word to others in -ion (from the French). - Lat. centuria, a body of a hundred men. See

CENTURY, a sum of a hundred; a hundred years. (F., -L.) In Shak. Cymb. iv. 2. 391. - F. centurie, 'a century, or hundred of; Cotgrave. — Lat. centuria, a body of a hundred men, &c. — Lat. centum, a hundred. See Cent.

CEPHALIC, relating to the head. (L., -Gk.) 'Cephalique, belonging to, or good for the head;' Blount's Gloss., 1674.—Lat. cephalic-us, relating to the head.—Gk. κεφαλικός, for the head.—Gk. κεφαλ-ή, the head (cognate with E. head); with suffix -ι-κ-οε. See

CERAMIC, relating to pottery. (Gk.) Modern. Not in Todd's Johnson. - Gk. κέραμ-ος, potter's earth; with suffix -ic. See Curtius,

CERE, to cover with wax. (L.) Chiefly used of dipping linen cloth in melted wax, to be used as a shroud. The shroud was called a cerecloth or cerement. The former was often written searcloth, wrongly. 'Then was the bodye bowelled [i. e. disembowelled], embawmed [enbalmed], and cered,' i. e. shrouded in cerecloth; Hall, Hen. VIII, an. 5. 'To ceare, cærare;' Levins, 200. 33. 'A bag of a cerecloth;' Wyatt, To the King, 7 Jan. 1540. Shak. has cerecloth, Merch. ii. 7. 51; cerements, Hamlet, i. 4. 48.—Lat. cerare, to wax.—Lat. cera, wax. + W. cuyr; Corn. coir, wax. + Irish and Gael. cere. wax. + Cit. cera. (Surface) wax. + Cit. cera.

wax. + Gk. «πρό», wax; Curtius, i. 183. Der. cere-cloth, cere-ment.

CEREAL, relating to corn. (L.) Relating to Ceres, the goddess
of corn and tillage. 'Cereal, pertaining to Ceres or bread-corn,
to sustenance or food;' Bailey's Dict. ed. 1731. vol. ii. Sir T.

Browne has 'cerealious grains;' Misc. Tracts, vol. i. p. 16.—Lat.
cerealis, relating to corn.—Lat. Ceres, the goddess of corn and produce;

Carlotte de l'at regges to create produce.—A KAR, to make: Curtius. related to Lat. creare, to create, produce. - VKAR, to make; Curtius,

i. 189. Der. cereals, s. pl.

CEREBRAL, relating to the brain. (L.) Modern; not in Johnson, but added by Todd. A coined word, made by suffixing -al to stem of Lat. cerebr-um, the brain. The former part of cere-brum is equiv. to Gk. rápa, the head; cf. Gk. rpavíov, the skull. The related word in E. is M. E. hernes, brains, Havelok, 1. 1808; Lowland Scotch hairns or harns, brains. See Cheer.

CERECLOTH, CEREMENT, waxed cloth; see Core. CEREMONY, an outward rite. (F., -L.) M. E. ceremonie, Chaucer, C. T. 10829. - F. ceremonie, 'a ceremony, a rite;' Cot. - Lat. caerimonia, a ceremony. + Skt. karman, action, work, a religious action, a rite. -

KAR, to do, make; Curtius, i. 189. Der. ceremoni-al, ceremoni-al-ly, ceremoni-ous, ceremoni-ous-ly, ceremoni-ous-ness.

CERTAIN, sure, settled, fixed. (F.,-L.) M. E. certein, certeyn; Chaucer, C. T. 3493; Rob. of Glouc. p. 52. -O. F. certein, certain. -Lat. cert-us, determined; with the adjunction of suffix -anus (= F. -ain).

B. Closely connected with Lat. cernere, to sift, discriminate; Gk. notively. to separate, decide; and Icel. skilja, to separate, which again is related to E. skill, q. v. — SKAR, to separate; Curtius, i. 191; Fick, i. 811. Der. certain-ly, certain-ty; also from Lat. certus we have

certi-fy, q. v.

CERTIFY, to assure, make certain. (F.,-L.) M. E. certifien,

Hampole, Pr. of Conscience, 6543; Gower, C. A. i. 192. - O. F. certefier, certifier. - Low Lat. certificare, pp. certificatus, to certify. -Lat. certi-, for certus, certain; and facere, to make, where fac- turns to fic- in forming derivatives. See Certain and Fact. Der. certi-

cate; certifications (from Lat. pp. certificatus).

CERULEAN, azure, blue. (L.) Spenser has 'cærule stream;' tr. of Virgil's Gnat, l. 163. The term. -an seems to be a later E. addition. We also find: 'Cæruleous, of a blue, azure colour, like the sky;' Bailey's Dict. vol. ii (1731).—Lat. cæruleus, cærulus, blue, bluish; also sea-green.

B. Perhaps cærulus is for cælulus, i. e. sky-coloured; from Lat. cælum, the sky (Fick, ii. 62); see Celestial.

But this is not certain; Curtius, ii. 164.

CERUSE, white lead (F., -L.) In Chaucer, C. T. prol. 630.

-O. F. ceruse, 'ccruse, or white lead;' Cot. - Lat. cerussa, white lead; connected with Lat. cera, wax; see Core.

CERVICAL, belonging to the neck. (L.) In Kersey's Dict., 2nd ed. 1715. - Lat. ceruix (stem ceruic-), the neck; with suffix -al; cf.

Lat. ceruicale, a bolster. β. Ceruix is derived from Λ KAR, to project, and Λ WIK, to bind; in Vanicek, Etym. Wörterbuch.

CERVINE, relating to a hart. (L.) 'Cervine, belonging to an hart, of the colour of an hart, tawny;' Blount's Glossographia, 1674.

— Lat. ceruinus, belonging to a hart. — Lat. ceruius, a hart; cognate with E. hart, q. v.

CESS, an assessment, levy. (F., -L.) Spelt cesse by Spenser, View of the State of Ireland, Globe ed. p. 643, col. 2. He also has cessors, id. p. 648, col. I. These are mere corruptions of assess and assessors. See Assess.

CESSATION, discontinuance. (F., -L.) 'Withowte cessacion;' Coventry Myst. p. 107. - F. cessation, 'cessation, ceasing;' Cotgrave. -Lat. cessationem, acc. of cessatio, a ceasing. See Coaso.

CESSION, a yielding up. (F., -L.) 'By the cession of Maestricht;' Sir W. Temple, To the Lord Treasurer, Sept. 1678 (R.) - F. cession, 'yeelding up;' Cotgrave. - Lat. cessionem, acc. of cessio, a ceding. at. cessus, pp. of cedere, to cede. See Cede.

CESS-POOL, a pool for drains to drain into. (C.?) Also spelt sess-pool; both forms are in Halliwell, and in Webster. In Brockett's Glossary of North-Country Words, ed. 1846, we find: 'Sess-pool, an excavation in the ground for receiving foul water. I do not find the word in any dictionary, though it is in use by architects; see Laing's Custom-house Plans. Sus-pool occurs in Forster on Atmospheric Phenomena. 3. The spelling sus-pool, here referred to, gives us a probable source of the word. Suss in prov. Eng. means hogwash Phenomena.' (see Halliwell), and is equivalent to prov. E. soss, a mixed mess of food, a collection of scraps, anything muddy or dirty, a dirty mess (Halliwell); also a puddle, anything foul or muddy (Brockett). This is of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. sos, any unseemly mixture of food, a coarse mess. The word pool is also Celtic; see Pool. Hence cess-pool or sus-pool is probably a corruption of soss-pool, i. c. a pool into which all foul messes flow. γ . I suggest, further, that soss is connected with Gael. sugh. juice, sap, moisture, also spelt sogh; W. sug (Lat. succus), moisture, whence W. soch, a drain, and the prov. E. soggy, wet, swampy, socky, moist, prov. E. sock, the drainage of a farmyard, sock-pit, the receptacle for such drainage (Halliwell). These words are obviously connected with E. suck and E. sock. Hence, briefly, a cess-pool is, practically, a soak-pool, which very accurately describes it. ¶ The derivation suggested in Webster, from the A.S. sessian, to settle, is most unlikely; this verb is so extremely rare that it is found to the second to the sec rare that it is found once only, viz. in the phrase: 'sæ sessade,' i. e, the sea grew calm, St. Andrew (Vercelli MS.), l. 453, ed. Grein. In any case, the initial letter should surely be s. CESURA; see CÆSURA.

CETACEOUS, of the whale kind. (L.,-Gk.) Cetaceous fishes; Ray, On the Creation, pt. i. A coined word, from Lat. ceta, cetus, a large fish, a whale. – Gk. kýros, a sea-monster, large fish.

CHAFE, to warm by friction, to vex. (F., – L.) The orig. sense

was simply to warm; 'secondly, to inflame, fret, vex; and, intransi-

tively, to rage; see Schmidt, Shak. Lex. M. E. chaufen, to warm. to hide, contain. Der. chalic-ed; Cymb. ii. 3. 24. 'Charcoal to chaufen the knyste,' Anturs of Arthur, st. 35. 'He was chaufid with win' (incaluisset mero); Wyclif, Esther, i. 10. -O. F. chaufer (mod. F. chauffer), to warm; cf. Prov. calfar, to warm.

Low Lat. caleficare (shortened to calef care) to warm; late form of Lat. calefacere, to make warm. - Lat. cale-, stem of calere, to grow

102

warm; and facere, to make. See Caldron.
CHAFER, COCK-CHAFER, a kind of beetle. (E.) Regularly formed from A. S. ceafor or ceafar, a chafer. 'Bruchus, ceafor;' Ælfric's Gloss. ed. Somner (De Nominibus Insectorum). And again, Actific's Gloss, ed., Sommer (De Nominibus Insectorum). And again, ceafar is a gloss to bruchus in Ps. civ. 34 (Vulgate), where the A. V. has 'caterpillars;' Ps. cv. 34. [The A.S. cea- becomes cha-, as in A. S. cealc, E. chalk.] + Du, kever. + G, küfer. See Cockchafer. CHAFF, the husk of grain. (E.) M. E. chaf, Layamon, iii. 172; caf, chaf, Cursor Mundi, 25248. A.S. ceaf (later version chæf), Luke, iii. 17. + Du. kaf. + G, kaff.

The vulgar English 'to chaff' is

iii. 17. + Du. kaf. + G. kaff. ¶ The vulgar English 'to chaff' is a mere corruption of the verb to chafe, q. v. The spelling chaff keeps up the old pronunciation of the verb. For the change of pron., compare the mod. pron. of 'half-penny' with that of 'half a penny.

CHAFFER, to buy, to haggle, bargain. (E.) The verb is formed from the sb., which originally meant 'a bargaining.' The verb is M. E. chaffare, Chaucer, C. T. 4549. The sb. is M. E. chaffare, Gower, C. A. ii. 278; and this is a corruption of the older chapfare, occurring in the Ayenbite of Inwyt, ed. Morris, pp. 35, 44, 45. B. Chapfare is a compound of chap and fare, i. e. of A. S. ceáp, a 45. **B.** Chapfare is a compound of chap and fare, 1. e. of A. S. ceup, a bargain, a price, Gen. xli. 56; and of A. S. faru, a journey (Grein), afterwards used in the sense of 'procedure, business.' Thus the word meant 'a price-business,' or 'price-journey.' See Cheap, Chapman, and Fare.

CHAPTINGUE the name of a bird. (E.) 'Chaffinch. a bird so

CHAFFINCH, the name of a bird. (E.) 'Chaffinch, a bird so called because it delights in chaff;' Kersey's Dict. 2nd ed. 1715. This is quite correct; the word is simply compounded of chaff and finch. It often 'frequents our barndoors and homesteads; Eng. Cycl. s. v. Chaffinch. Spelt cafinche, Levins, 134. 42.

CHAGRIN, vexation, ill-humour. (F.) 'Chagrin, care, melan-

choly; Coles' Dict. (1784). In Pope, Rape of the Lock, c. iv. l. 77.

- F. chagrin, 'carke, melancholy, care, thought;' Cotgrave. Origin unknown; Brachet. B. Diez, however, identifies the word with F. chagrin, answering to E. shagreen, a rough substance sometimes used for rasping wood; hence taken as the type of corroding care. [Cf. Ital. 'limare, to file; also, to fret or gnaw;' Florio.] He also cites the Genoese sagriná, to gnaw; sagrináse, to consume oneself with anger. See Shagreen, which is spelt chagrin in Bailey's Dict. vol. ii. ed. 1731. From Pers. saghri, shagreen; Palmer's Dict. col. 354. CHAIN, a series of links. (F., -L.) In early use. M. E. chaine, cheine; Chaucer, C. T. 2990; Wyclif, Acts, xii. 6.-O. F. chaëne, chaine. - Lat. catena (by the loss of t between two vowels). Root uncertain. Der. chain, verb, chign-on (= chain-on); and see catenary. CHAIR, a moveable seat. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. chaiere, chaire, chaire; spelt chaiere, Gower, C. A. ii. 201; chaere, King Hom, ed. Lumby, l. 1261; Rob. of Glouc. p. 321. - O. F. chaiere, chaere, a chair (mod. F. chaire, a pulpit, modified to chaise, a chair).—Lat. cathedra, a raised seat, bishop's throne (by loss of th between two vowels, by rule, and change of dr to r; see Brachet). — Gk. $\kappa \alpha \theta \ell \delta \rho \alpha$, a seat, chair, pulpit. See Cathedral. Der. chaise, q. v.; and note

that eathedral is properly an adj., belonging to the sb. chair.

CHAISE, a light carriage. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Cook's Voyages, vol. ii. bk. ii. c. 10. 'Chaise, a kind of light open chariot with one horse; Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. - F. chaise, a Parisian corruption of F. chaire, orig. a seat, pulpit. Thus chaise is a doublet of chair; for

the change of sense, cf. sedan-chair. See Chair. CHALCEDONY, a variety of quartz. (L., -Gk.) M. E. calsydoyne, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, A. 1003; with reference to Rev. xxi. 19. Also calcydone, An Old Eng. Misc., ed. Morris, p. 98, l. 171. These are French forms, but our mod. E. word is from the Latin.] -Lat. chaloedonius, in Rev. xxi. 19 (Vulgate). - Gk. χαλκηδών, Rev. xxi. 19; a stone found at Chalcedon, on the coast of Asia Minor,

chaldron in Phillips, New World of Words, 1662; chaldron and chalder in Coles, 1684.—O. F. chaldron (whence mod. F. chaudron), a caldron. B. The word merely expresses a vessel of a large size, and hence, a capacious measure. The form chalder answers to the O.F.

caldaru, noticed under Caldron, q. v.

CHALICE, a cup; a communion-cup. (F., -L.) 'And stele away the chalice;' Chaucer, Pers. Tale, De Luxuria. Spelt calice in O. Eng. Homilies, 2nd Ser. p. 91; and caliz in Havelok, l. 187. [We also find A. S. calic, Matt. xxvi. 28; taken directly from the Latin.] -O. F. calice (Burguy); of which chalice was, no doubt, a dialectal variation. - Lat. calicem, acc. of calie, a cup, goblet (stem calic-). + Gk. will, a drinking-cup. + Skt. kalaga, a cup, water-pot. - 4 KAL, + Chew, Chaps, Jaw.

This word is different from calyx; yet they are from the same root

CHALK, carbonate of lime. (L.) M. E. chalk, Chaucer, C. T. Group G, 1222. A. S. cealc, Orosius, vi. 32.—Lat. calx (stem calc-). limestone. It seems uncertain whether we should connect Lat. calx with Gk. χάλιξ, rubble, or with Gk. κρύκη, a pebble, κρυκάλη, flint; see Fick, iii. 813; Curtius, i. 177. [The G. kalk, Du., Dan. and Swed. kalk are all borrowed from Latin.] Der. chalk-y, chalk-i-ness. See Calx.

CHALLENGE, a claim; a defiance. (F., -L.) M. E. chalenge, calenge; often in the sense of 'a claim.' 'Chalaunge, or cleyme, vendi-'Prompt. Parv. p. 68. It also means 'accusation;' Wyclif, Gen. xliii. 18. [The verb, though derived from the sb., was really in earlier use in English; as in 'to calengy . . the kynedom' = to claim the kingdom; Rob. of Glouc. p. 451; and in 'hwar of kalenges tu me '= for what do you reprove me; Ancren Riwle, p. 54. Cf. Exod. xxii. 9 (A. V.).]—O. F. chalonge, chalenge, calonge, calenge, a dispute; properly 'an accusation.'—Lat. calumnia (whence F. calonge is regularly formed), a false accusation. - Lat. calui, caluëre, to deceive. Der. challenge, verb. Doublet, calumny, q. v.

CHALYBEATE, water containing iron. (L.,-Gk.) Properly an adj. signifying 'belonging to steel,' as explained in Kersey's Dict. 2nd ed. 1715; he adds that 'chalybeate medicines are medicines preand ed. 1/15, he ards that charpocate medicines are medicines prepared with steel.' A coined word, formed from Lat. chalybs (stem chalyb-), steel.—Gk. χάλυψ (stem χαλυβ-), steel; so called from Gk. Χάλυβεε, the nation of the Chalybes in Pontus, who were famous for the preparation of steel. Hence Milton has: 'Chalybean-tempered steel.' 'Chang Agricus'.'

' Sams. Agonistes, l. 133.

CHAMBER, a room, a hall. (F., = Gk.) The b is excrescent. In early use. M. E. chaumbre, chambre, chamber; 'i chaumbre' = in the chamber, O. Eng. Homilies, i. 285. - O. F. chambre, cambre. - Lat. camera, a chamber, a vault; older spelling camara. — Gk. καμάρα, a vault, covered waggon. Cf. Skt. kman, to be crooked. — ✓ KAM, to curve, be bent; whence the very common Celtic form cam, crooked; seen in W., Irish, and Gael. cam, crooked, Manx cam, Bret. kamm; and in the river Cam. See Akimbo. Der. chamber-ed, chamber-ing

(Rom. xiii. 11); also chamber-lain, q. v.

CHAMBERLAIN, one who has the care of rooms. (F., - O. H. G.) M. E. chaumberlein, Floriz and Blauncheflur, ed. Lumby, l. 18. [The form chaumberling in the Ancren Riwle, p. 410, is an accommodation, yet shews an exact appreciation of the O. H. G. form.] -O. F. chambrelenc, later chamberlain; a hybrid word, made up from O. F. chambre, a chamber, and the termination of the O. H. G. chamerling, M. H. G. kamerlinc. β. This O. H. G. word is composed of O. H. G. chamera, a chamber, merely borrowed from Lat. camera; and the suffix -ling or -line, answering to the E. suffix -ling in hireling. Y. This suffix is a compound one, made up of -I-, giving a frequentative force, and -ing, an A.S. suffix for some substantives that had originally an adjectival meaning, such as atheling, lording, whiting, &c.; see Morris, Hist. Outlines of Eng. Accidence, sect. 321. Thus O. H. G. chamerling meant 'frequently engaged about chambers.' See above. Der. chamber-lain-ship.

CHAMELEON, a kind of lizard. (L., -Gk.) In Shak. Two Gent. of Ver. ii. 1. 178. M. E. camelion, Gower, C. A. i. 133. - Lat.

chamæleon. - Gk. χαμαιλέων, a chameleon, lit. ground-lion or earthlion, i.e. dwarf lion. - Gk. χαμαί, on the ground (a word related to Lat. humi, on the ground, and to Lat. humilis, humble); and λέων, a lion. The prefix $\chi \alpha \mu \alpha i$, when used of plants, signifies 'creeping;' also 'low,' or 'dwarf;' see Chamomile. And see Humble and

Lion.

CHAMOIS, a kind of goat. (F., -G.) See Deut. xiv. 5, where it translates the Heb. zemer. - F. chamois. 'a wilde goat, or shamois; also, the skin thereof dressed, and called ordinarily Shamois leather: Cot. A word of Swiss origin; Brachet. Corrupted from some dialectal pronunciation of M. H. G. gamz, a chamois (mod. G. gemse). Remoter origin unknown.

CHAMOMILE, CAMOMILE, a kind of plant. (Low L., -Gk.) In Shak. I Hen. IV, ii. 4. 441.—Low Lat. camemilla.—Gk. χαμαίμηλον, lit. earth-apple; so called from the apple-like smell of its flower; Pliny, xxii. 21. - Gk. xaual, on the earth (answering to Lat. humi, whence humilis, humble); and μηλον, an apple, Lat. malum.

See Humble; and see Chameleon.

CHAMP, to eat noisily. (Scand.) 'The palfrey.. on the fomy bit of gold with teeth he champes;' Phaer's Virgil, bk. iv. The 'The palfrey . . on the fomy older form is cham for chamm, and the p is merely excrescent. 'It must be chammed, i. e. chewed till soft; Sir T. More, Works, p. 241 h. 'Chamming or drinking;' Tyndal's Works, p. 316, col. 2. Of Scandorigin; cf. Swed. dial. kämsa, to chew with difficulty, champ (Rietz). Note also Icel. kiapta; to chatter, gabble, move the jaws; Icel. kiaptr, the jaw; allied to Gk. yaupai, jaws; Skt. jambha, a jaw, tooth. See

CHAMPAGNE, a kind of wine. (France.)

Champagne in France.

CHAMPAIGN, open country. (F., -L.) In Shak. King Lear, i. 1.65; Deut. xi. 30 (Å. V.); also spelt champion (corruptly), Spenser, F. Q. vi. 5. 26; but champain, id. vii. 6. 54. - F. champaigne, the same as campaigne, 'a plaine field;' Cot. - Lat. campania, a plain. For the rest, see Campaign, of which it is a doublet.

CHAMPION, a warrior, fighting man. (F.,-L.) In very early use. Spelt champiun, Ancren Riwle, p. 236. - O. F. champiun, champion, campion, a champion. - Low Lat. campionem, acc. of campio, a champion, combatant in a duel. - Low Lat. campus, a duel, battle, war, combat; comparant in a duci. Low East campus, a tuder, wat, control as a peculiar use of Lat. campus, a field, esp. a field of battle. See Camp. We still have Champion and Campion as proper names; we also have Kemp, from A. S. cempa, a champion. The latter, as well as all the numerous related Teutonic words, e. g. G. kampien, to fight, A. S. camp, Icel. kapp, a contest, are ultimately non-Teutonic, being derivatives from the famous Lat. campus. Der. champion-ship. CHANCE, what befals, an event. (F., -L.) M. E. chaunce. That swych a chaunce myght hym befalle; 'Rob. of Brunne, Handlyng Synne, 1. 5632 (A. D. 1303). O. F. chaance (Roquefort); more commonly cheance, chance. - Low Lat. cadentia, that which falls out, esp. that which falls out favourably; esp. used in dice-playing (Brachet).—Lat. cadens (stem cadent-), falling, pres. part. of cadere, to fall. See Cadence, of which chance is a doublet. Der. chance,

verb (1 Cor. xv. 37); mis-chance, chance-comer, &c. CHANCEL, the east end of a church. (F., -L.) So called, because formerly fenced off with a screen with openings in it. M.E. chancell, chanser; Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skeat, v. 348, 356. - O. F. chancel, canciel, an enclosure; esp. one defended by a screen of latticework. - Low Lat. cancellus, a latticed window; a screen of latticework; a chancel; Lat. cancellus, a grating; chiefly used in pl. cancelli, lattice-work. See further under Cancel. Der. chancell-or, q. v.; chance-ry (for chancel-ry), q. v. CHANCELLOR, a director of chancery. (F., -L.) In early

use. M.E. chaunceler, chaunseler; spelt chaunselere, King Alisaunder, 1. 1810 .- O. F. chancelier, cancelier. - Low Lat. cancellarius, a chancellor; orig. an officer who had care of records, and who stood near the screen of lattice-work or of cross-bars which fenced off the judgment-seat; whence his name.—Lat. cancellus, a grating; pl. cancelli, lattice-work. See Chancel and Cancel.

¶ For a full account, lattice-work. See Chancel and Cancel.

see cancellarius in Ducange. Der. chancery, q. v. CHANCERY, a high court of judicature. (F., -L.) chancerye, P. Plowman, B. prol. 93. An older and fuller spelling is chancelerie or chauncellerie, as in Gower, C. A. ii. 191; Life of Beket, ed. Black, 359. [Hence chancery is short for chancelry.] - O. F. chancellerie, chancelrie (not given in Burguy or Roquefort), 'a chancery court, the chancery, seale office, or court of every parliament; 'Cot. -Low Lat. cancellaria, orig. a place where public records were kept; the record-room of a chancellor.-Low Lat. cancellarius, a chancellor. See Chancellor.

CHANDLER, a candle-seller; CHANDELIER, a candleholder. (F., -L.) Doublets; i. e. two forms of one word, made different in appearance in order to denote different things. The former is the older sense, and came at last to mean 'dealer;' whence cornchandler, a dealer in corn. The latter is the older form, better preserved because less used. See Candelere in Prompt. Parv. p. 60, explained by (1) Lat. candelarius, a candle-maker, and by (2) Lat. candelabra, a candle-holder. M. E. candelere, as above; chaundeler, a chandler; Eng. Gilds, p. 18; chandler, Levins. - O. F. chandelier, a chandler, a candlestick. - Low Lat. candelarius, a chandler; candelaria, a candle-stick. - Lat. candela, a candle. See Candle.

CHANGE, to alter, make different. (F., - L.) M. E. chaungen, changen. The pt. t. changede occurs in the later text of Layamon's Brut, 1. 3791. Chaungen, Ancren Riwle, p. 6. - O.F. changier, to change; later, changer. - Late Lat. cambiare, to change, in the Lex Salica. - Lat. cambire, to exchange; Apuleius. Remoter origin unknown. - Der. change, sb., change-able, change-abl-y, change-able-ness, change-ful, change-less; change-ling (a hybrid word, with E. suffix), Mids. Nt. Dream, ii. 1. 23.

CHANNEL, the bed of a stream (F.,=L.) M. E. chanel, canel, chanelle. 'Canel, or chanelle, canalis;' Prompt. Parv. p. 69. Chanel, Trevisa, i. 133, 135; canel, Wyclif's Works, ed. Arnold, ii. 335.—O. F. chanel, canel, a canal; see Roquefort, who gives a quotation for it. - Lat. canalis, a canal. See Canal, of which it is a doublet. Also

Kennel, a gutter.

CHANT, to intone, recite in song. (F.,-L.) M. E. chaunten, chanter, Chaucer, C. T. 9724.—O. F. (and mod. F.) chanter, to sing.

—Lat. cantare, to sing; frequentative of canere, to sing. See Cant (1), of which it is a doublet; and see Hen. Der. chanter, in early use—M. E. chantour, Trevisa, ii. 349; chant-ry=M. E. chaunterie, Chaucer, C. T. prol. 511; chant-i-cleer, i.e. clear-singing—M. E. chaunte-cleer; Chaucer, Nun's Pres. Ta. 1. 29.

So named from CHAOS, a confused mass. (Gk.) See Chaos in Trench, Select Glossary. In Shak. Romeo, i. 1, 185; Spenser, F. Q. iv. 9, 23.— Lat. chaos.—Gk. χάοs, empty space, chaos, abyss; lit. 'a cleft.'—Gk. γ XA, to gape; whence χαίνειν, to gape, yawn.—γ GHA, to gape, roughly, Spenser, to gape, and hiatus. See Fick, i. 575; whence also Lat. hiscere, to gape, and histus. See Chasm, Hiatus, and Yawn. Der. chav-t-ic, a coined adj., arbitrarily formed.

103

CHAP (1), to cleave, crack; CHOP, to cut. (E.) Mere variants of the same word; M. E. chappen, choppen, to cut; hence, intransitively, to gape open like a wound made by a cut. See Jer. xiv. 4 (A.V.) 'Anon her hedes wer off chaptyd' = at once their heads were chopped off; Rich. Cuer de Lion, ed. Weber, 4550. 'Chop hem to deber,' P. Plowman, A. iii. 253. Not found in A. S. + O. Du. koppen, to cut off; Kilian; Du. kappen, to chop, cut, hew, mines [The c (or k) has been turned into ch, as in chalk, chaff, churn.] + Swed. kappa, to cut. + Dan. kappe, to cut. + Gk. κόπτεν, to cut. See further under Chop, to cut. See also Chip, which is the dimin. form. Der. chap, a cleft; cf. 'it cureth clifts and chaps;' Holland, tr. of Pliny, bk. xxiii. c. 4.

CHAP (2), a fellow; CHAPMAN, a merchant. (E.) Chap is

merely a familiar abbreviation of chapman, orig. a merchant, later a pedlar, higgler; explained by Kersey (1715), as 'a buyer, a customer. bediar, niggier; explained by Acisey (1745), as a bayer, a customer. See 2 Chron. ix. 14. M.E. chapman, a merchant, Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 2; P. Plowman, B. v. 34, 233, 331.—A. S. ceapman, a merchant; spelt oiepe-mon, Laws of Ina, sect. 25; Ancient Laws, ed. Thorpe, i. 118.—A.S. ceap, trade; and mann, a man; Grein, i. 159. Cf. Icel. kaupmabr, G. kaufmann, a merchant. See Cheap.

CHAPEL, a sanctuary; a lesser church. (F., -L.) M. E. chapele, chapelle; Layamon's Brut, l. 26140 (later text); St. Marherete, p. 20. - O. F. chapele, mod. F. chapelle. - Low Lat. capella, 'which from the 7th cent. has had the sense of a chapel; orig. a capella was the sanctuary in which was preserved the cappa or cope of St. Martin, and thence it was expanded to mean any sanctuary containing relics; Brachet. - Low Lat. capa, cappa, a cope; a hooded clonk, in Isidore of Seville. See Cape, Cap. Der. chapel-ry; chapl-ain = M. E. chapelein, chapeleyn, Chaucer, C. T. prol. 164: from Low Lat. capellanus; chapl-ain-c

CHAPERON, lit. a kind of hood or cap. (F.,-L.) Chiefly used in the secondary sense of 'protector,' esp. one who protects a young lady. Modern, and merely borrowed from French. 'To chaperon, an affected word, of very recent introduction into our lan-Todd's Johnson. But seldom now applied to a gentleman.—F. chaperon, 'a hood, or French hood for a woman; also, any hood, bonnet, or letice cap;' Cot. An augmentative form from F. chape, See Chaplet.

CHAPITER, the capital of a column. (F., -L.) xxvi. 38; 1 Kings, vii. 16; Amos, ix. 1; Zeph. ii. 14 (A.V.) 'The chapiter of the piller;' Holinshed's Chron. p. 1006, col. 2. [A corruption of O. F. chapitel, and (nearly) a doublet of capital, q. v. The same change of l to r occurs in chapter, q. v.] = O. F. chapitel (mod. F. chapiteau), the capital of a column; Roquefort. = Lat. capitellum, a capital of a column. Dimin. from Lat. caput (stem capit-), the head. See Head.

CHAPLET, a garland, wreath; rosary. (F., -L.) M.E. chapelet, a garland, wreath; Gower, C. A. ii. 370. - O. F. chapelet, a little head-dress, a wreath. 'The chapelet de roses, a chaplet of roses placed on the statues of the Virgin (shortly called a rosaire, or rosary), came later to mean a sort of chain, intended for counting prayers, made of threaded beads, which at first were made to resemble the chaplets of the Madonna; Brachet. - O. F. chapel, a head-dress, hat; with dimin.

suffix -et. = O. F. chape, a cope, hooded cloak; with dimin. suffix -l (for -el). = Low Lat. capa, cappa, a hooded cloak. See Cape, Cap. CHAPS, CHOPS, the jaws. (Scand.) In Shak. Macb.i. 2. 22. The sing. appears in the compounds chapfallen, i. e. with shrunken jaw, or dropped jaw, Hamlet, v. 1. 212; chapless, without the (lower) jaw, Hamlet, v. 1. 97. A Southern E. corruption of the North E. chafts or chaffs. 'Chaffs, Chiffs, the jaws:' Atkinson's Cleveland Glossary. lcel. kjaptr (pt pron. as ft), the jaw. + Swed. kift, the jaw. + Dan. kiæft, the jaw, muzzle, chops. The same root appears in the A. S. eeaft, the jowl; see Jowl. B. The Dan. kiæve, the jaw, shews the same word, but without the suffixed t or l, and points to an orig. Scand. kaf, the jaw, whence were formed kaf-t (Swed. käft) and kaf-l (A.S. ceaft). And this form kaf is clearly related to Gk. yaupal, the jaws, Skt. jambha, the jaws; and to the verb to chew; see Chew. CHAPTER, a division of a book; a synod or corporation of the

clergy of a cathedral church (F., -L.) Short for chapiter, q.v. M. E. chapitre, in very early use. The pl. chapitres, in the sense of chapters of a book, occurs in the Ancren Riwle, p. 14. The comp.

shapitre-hous (spelt chaptire-hous) occurs in Piers Ploughman's Crede,
ged. Skeat, l. 395; and (spelt chapitelhous) in P. Plowman, B. v. 174;

the sense being 'chapter-house.' = O. F. chapitre (mod. F. chapitre), a corruption of an older form chapitle; Brachet. - Lat. capitulum, a chapter of a book, section; in late Lat. a synod. A dimin. (with

chapter of a book, section, in late Lat. a synot. A dimin. (with suffix -ul-) of Lat. caput (stem capit-), the head. See Head.

CHAR (1), to turn to charcoal. (E.) Charcoal occurs in Butler's Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 1. l. 424. In Boyle's Works, v. ii. p. 141, we read: 'His profession... did put him upon finding a way of charring sea-coal, wherein it is in about three hours . . brought to charcoal; sea-coal, wherein it is in about three hours.. brought to charcoal; of which having.. made him take out some pieces,.. I found them upon breaking to be properly charr'd' (R.) To char simply means 'to turn.' Cf. 'Then Nestor broil'd them on the cole-turn'd wood;' Chapman's Odyssey, bk. iii. 1. 623. And again: 'But though the whole world turn to coal;' G. Herbert's Poems; Vertue. M. E. cherren, charren, to turn. See below.

CHAR (2), a turn of work. (E.) Also chare; 'and does the meanest chares;' Ant. and Cleop. iv. 15. 75; cf. v. 2. 231. Also cheure, as in: 'Here's two cheures cheur'd,' i. e. two jobs done, Beaumout and Eletcher Low's Cure, iii 2. Also cher, a modern

Beaumont and Fletcher, Love's Cure, iii. 2. Also chore, a modern Americanism. Cf. mod. E. 'to go a-charing;' and see my note to The Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 2. 21; and see Nares. M.E. cherr, chearr, cher, char; of which Mätzner gives abundant examples. It means: (1) a time or turn; Ancren Riwle, p. 408; (2) a turning about, Bestiary, 653 (in Old Eng. Misc. ed. Morris); (3) a movement; Body and Soule, 157 (in Mätzner's Sprachproben); (4) a piece or turn of work, Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 341; Towneley Myst. p. 106. -A. S. cierr, cyrr, a turn, space of time, period; Grein, i. 180. - A. S. eyrran, to turn; id. + Du. keer, a turn, time, circuit; keeren, to turn. + O. H. G. chér, M. H. G. kér, a turning about; O. H. G. chéran, M. H. G. kéren, mod. G. kehren, to turn about. Perhaps related to Gk. dyeipew, to assemble; Fick, i. 73. The form of the root is GAR.

Der. char-woman; and see above.

CHAR (3), a kind of fish. (C.) The belly is of a red colour; whence its name. 'Chare, a kind of fish;' Kersey's Dict. 2nd ed., 1715. 'Chare, a kind of fish, which breeds most peculiarly in Winandermere in Lancashire; 'Phillips, World of Words, ed. 1662. [The W. name is torgoch, i. e. red-bellied; from tor, belly, and coch, red.] Of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. ceara, red, blood-coloured, from cear, blood; Irish eear, sb., blood, adj. red, ruddy; W. gwyar, gore, blood. These words are clearly cognate with E. gore, since both Irish e and E. g are deducible from Aryan k. See Gore.

CHARACTER, an engraved mark, sign, letter. (L., -Gk.) In Shak. Meas. iv. 2. 208; and, as a verb, As You Like It, iii. 2. 6. [Shak. also has charact, Meas. v. 56; which answers to the common M. E. caract, carect, Wyclif, Rev. xx. 4; from O. F. caracte, recorded in Roquefort with the spelling carate. This is merely a clipped form of the same word.] - Lat. character, a sign or marked engraven. - Gk. χαρακτήρ, an engraved or stamped mark. - Gk. χαράσσειν, to furrow, to scratch, engrave. (Root-form SKAR?) Der. character-ise, character-ist-ic, character-ist-ic-al-ly.

CHARADE, a sort of riddle. (F., - Prov.?) Modern; and borrowed from F. charade, a word introduced into French from Provençal in the 18th century; Brachet. B. Originuncertain; but we may observe that the Span. charrada means 'a speech or action of a clown, a dance, a showy thing made without taste;' Meadows. (Littré assigns to the Languedoc charade the sense of 'idle talk.') This Span. sb. is from Span. (and Port.) charro, a churl, peasant; possibly connected with G. karl, for which see Churl.

CHARCOAL; see Char (1).

CHARGE, lit. to load, burden. (F., -L., -C.) M. E. chargen, to load, to impose a command. 'The folk of the contree taken camayles [camels], . . . and chargen hem,' i. e. lade them; Maundecameyes [cames], . . . and chargen lien, i.e. lact them; mannerville's Travels, p. 301. 'Chargede thre hondert schippes;' Rob. of
Glouc, p. 13.—O. F. (and mod. F.) charger, to load.—Low Lat.
carricare, to load a car, used by St. Jerome; later, carcare (Brachet).
—Lat. carrus, a car. See Car, Cargo, and Caricature. Der. charge, sb.; charge-able, charge-able-ness, charge-abl-y, charg-er (that which bears a load, a dish, Mat. xiv. 8; also a horse for making an See Charge, Charger in the Bible Word-book.

CHARIOT, a sort of carriage. (F., -L., -C.) In Shak. Hen. V, iii. 5. 54. Cf. M. E. charett, Maundeville's Travels, p. 241. And in Exod. xiv. 6, the A. V. of 1611 has charet. -F. chariot, 'a chariot, or waggon; 'also charette, 'a chariot, or waggon; 'Cot.-O. F. charete, carete, a chariot, waggon.-Low Lat. carreta, a two-wheeled car, a cart; formed as diminutive from Lat. carrus, a car. See Car, and

Cart. Der. chariot-eer. Doublet, cart.

CHARITY, love, almsgiving (F., -L.) In early use. M. E. charitè, Old Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 57, l. 41. - O. F. charitet, chariteit. - Lat. caritatem, acc. of caritas, dearness. - Lat. carus, dear. See Caress. Der charit-able, charit-abl-y, charit-able-ness.

¶ The Gk. χάριε, favour, is wholly unconnected with this word, being cognate with grace, q. v.

CHARLATAN, a pretender, a quack. (F., - Ital.) 'Quacks and charlatans; 'Tatler, no. 240. - F. charlatan, a mountebank, a cousening drug-seller, . . a tatler, babler, foolish prater; 'Cot. Introduced from Ital. in the 16th century; Brachet. - Ital. ciarlaiano, ciaratano, 'a mountibanke, and idle pratler, a foolish babler;' Florio. - Ital. ciarlare, to prattle. - Ital. ciarla, 'a tittle-tattle, a pratling;' Florio. An onomatopœic word; cf. Ital. zirlo, the whistling of a thrush; E.

chirp. Der. charlatan-ry, charlatan-ism.

CHARLOCK, a kind of wild mustard. (E.) Provincial E. kerlock, corrupted to kedlock, kellock, &c. M. E. carlok. 'Carlok, herbe, eruca; Prompt. Parv. p. 62; and see Wright's Vocab. i. 265. - A. S. cerlic, Gloss. to Cockayne's Leechdoms, vol. iii. The latter syllable, like that in gar-lick, means leek, q.v. The origin of the former syllable is unknown; usually, char is 'to turn;' but this gives no

synable is unknown; usually, char is 'to turn; but this gives no satisfactory sense. ¶ Not A. S. cedelc, which means 'dog's mercury. CHARM, a song, a spell. (F., -L.) M. E. charme; King Alisaunder, ed. Webér, l. 81; charmen, verb; id. l. 342. -O. F. charme, an enchantment. -Lat. carmen, a song. Carmen is for casmen, a song of praise; from ✓ KAS, to praise. Cf. Goth. hazjan, A. S. herian, Skt. cams, to praise. Der. charm, verb; charm-ing, charm-ing-ly;

CHARNEL, containing carcases. (F., -L.) Milton has: 'charnel vaults and sepulchres;' Comus, 471. Usually in comp. charnel-house (Macb. iii. 4. 71), where charnel is properly an adj.; but we also find M.E. charnelle as a sb., in the sense of 'charnel-house.' 'Undre the cloystre of the chirche . . is the charnel of the Innocentes, where here [their] bones ly;n' [lie]; Maundeville's Trav. p. 70. - O. F. carnel, charnel, adj. carnal; carnel, charnier, sb. a cemetery. -Lat. carnalis, carnal. - Lat. caro (stem carn-), flesh. See Carnal.

CHART, a paper, card, map. (L., - Gk.) Richardson quotes from Skelton, Garl. of Laurell, l. 503, for this word; but the word is hardly so old; chart in that passage is a misreading for charter; see Dyce's edition. However 'charts and maps' is in North's Plutarch, p. 307 (R.) [But a map was, at that time, generally called a card.]—Lat. charta, a paper.—Gk. χάρτη, χάρτης, a sheet of paper. See Card (1). Der. chart-er, q. v.; also chart-ist, chart-ism, words much in use A.D. 1838 and 1848.

CHARTER, a paper, a grant. (F., -L., -Gk.) In early use. M. E. charter, chartir; see Rob. of Glouc. pp. 277, 324; also spelt cartre, id. p. 77. Chartre in Havelok, l. 676. -O. F. chartre, cartre, a charter. -Lat. chartarius, made of paper; whence Low Lat. chartarium, archives. - Lat. charta, paper. -Gk. χάρτη, a sheet of paper. See above.

CHARY, careful, cautious. (E.) See Nares. M. E. chari, full of care; hence (sometimes) sad. 'For turrtle ledeth chari; lif' = for the turtle leads a mournful life; Ormulum, l. 1274. (Not often used.)—
A.S. cearig, full of care, sad; Grein, i. 158.—A.S. cearu, caru, care; id.

Thus chary is the adj. of care, and partakes of its double sense, viz. (1) sorrow, (2) heedfulness; the former of these being the older sense. See Care. Der. chari-ly, chari-ness.

CHASE (1), to hunt after, pursue. (F., -L.) M. E. chasen, chacen; Will. of Palerne, 1206; Maundeville's Trav. p. 3. -O. F. chacier, cacier, cachier, to chase.—Low Lat. caciare, to chase. Chase is a doublet of catch; see further under Catch. Der. chase, sb. CHASE (2), to enchase, emboss. (F.,—L.) Chase is a contraction

of enchase, q. v.

CHASE (3), a printer's frame for type. (F.,-L.) Merely a doublet of case.-F. chasse, a shrine.-Lat. capsa, a box, case. See Case (2)

CHASM, a yawning gulf. (L., -Gk.) 'The chasms of thought;' Spectator, no. 471.— Lat. chasma, an opening.— Gk. χάσμα, an opening, yawning.— Gk. γ XA, to gape.— γ GHA, to gape. See Chaos. CHASTE, clean, pure, modest. (F.,—L.) In early use. Chaste and chastete (chastity) both occur at p. 368 of the Ancren Rivle.— O. F. chaste, caste. - Lat. castus (for cad-tus), chaste, pure. + Gk. καθ-aρόs, pure. + Skt. cuddha, pure; from cudh, to be purified, become pure. - KWADH, to clean, purify. See Curtius, i. 169; and Vanicek. Der. chaste-ness, chaste-ly; chast-i-ty; also chast-en, chastise; see below.

CHASTEN, to make pure, to correct. (F., -L.) M. E. chastien, chasten; often written chasty in the infinitive (Southern dialect). [The preservation of the final -en is probably due to the free use of the old dissyllabic form chasty; in course of time a causal force was assigned to the suffix -en, though it really belonged rather to the vowel -i- in the full form chastien.] - O. F. chastier, castier, to chasten, castigate. - Lat. castigare, to castigate, make pure. - Lat. castus, chaste. See Chaste. Der. chasten-ing; also chast-ise; see below. Doublet, castigate, q. v.; and see chastise.

CHASTISE, to castigate, punish. (F., -L.) M. E. chastisen. 'To chastysen shrewes;' Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, p. 145. 'God hat me

chastyst; An Old Eng. Miscellany, p. 222. An extension of M. E.

chastien, to chasten, by the addition of the M. E. suffix -isen, Lat. M. E. chete, as a contraction of escheat, was in rather early use, izare. See Chasten. Der. chastise-ment; formed from chastise in 'Chete for the lorde, caducum, confiscarium, fiscari' Prompt Para imitation of M.E. chastiement (Ancren Riwle, p. 72, Cursor Mundi, 260c4), which is a derivative of M. E. chastien, to chasten.

20004), which is a character of the character, which is a character of the as 'a chasuble. The M. E. Ducange; also casibula (Brachet); dimin. forms of Low Lat. casubla, used by Isidore of Seville to mean 'a mantle,' and explained by Ducange to mean 'a chasuble.' The Lat. casula means properly a little cottage or house; being a dimin. of casa, a house, cottage. The word cassock was formed in much the same way. See Cassock.

CHATTER, to talk, talk idly. (E.) The form chat (though really nearer the primitive) is never found in Early English,

and came into use only as a familiar abbreviation of M. E. chateren (with one t). I find no earlier use of it than in Turberville, as quoted in R. M. E. chaieren, cheateren, to chatter; with a dimin. form chiteren, in very early use. 'Sparuwe is a cheaterinde brid, cheatered euer ant chirmed = the sparrow is a chattering bird; it ever chatters and chirps; Ancren Riwle, p. 152. 'As eny swalwe chitering in a berne' [barn]; Chaucer, C. T. 3258. The word is imitative, and the ending -er (M. E. -eren) has a frequentative force. The form chiteren is equivalent to Scot. quhitter, to twitter; Du. kwetteren, to warble, chatter; Dan. kviddre, to chirp; Swed. kvittra, to chirp. The form of the root of chat would be KWAT, answering to Aryan GAD; and this form actually occurs in Sanskrit in the verb gad, to recite, and the sb. gada, a speech. A variant of the same root is KWATH, occurring in A.S. cweban, to say, and preserved in the mod. E. quoth. See Fick, i. 53. See Quoth. Der. chatter-er,

chatter-ing; chatt-y.

CHATEAU, a castle. (F., -L.) Modern; and mere French.
Mod. F. chateau; O. F. chastel, castel. - Lat. castellum. A doublet of

Castle, q. v.

CHATTELS, goods, property. (F., -L.) Used also in the singular in old authors. M. E. chatel (with one t), a mere variant of M. E. catel, cattle, goods, property. 'Aiwher with chatel mom many continuous with chattels may one buy love: Old Eng. luue cheape' = everywhere with chattels may one buy love; Old Eng. Homilies, i. 271. See further under Cattle, its doublet.

CHATTER; see Chat.

CHAW, verb, to chew; see Chew.

CHAWS, s. pl. the old spelling of jaws, in the A. V. of the Bible; Ezek. xxix. 4; xxxviii. 4. So also in Udal's Erasmus, John, fol. 73; Holland's Pliny, b. xxiii. c. 2 (end). See Jaw.

Holland's P'liny, b. xxiii. c. 2 (end). See Jaw.

CHEAP, at a low price. (not E., but L.) Never used as an adj. in the earlier periods. The M. E. chep, cheap, cheep was a sb., signifying 'barter,' or 'price.' Hence the expression god chep or good cheap, a good price; used to mean cheap, in imitation of the F. phr. bon marché. 'Tricolonius.... Maketh the corn good chepe or dere;' Gower, C. A. ii. 168, 169. A similar phrase is 'so liht cheap,' i. c. so small a price; Ancren Riwle, p. 398. We have the simple sb. in the phrase 'hire cheap wes the wrse,' i. e. her value was the worse [less]; Layamon, i. 17.—A. S. ceáp, price; Grein, i. 159; whence the verb certain to cheapen to huy — Du kon a hargain purchase: goedcedpian, to cheapen, to buy. + Du. koop, a bargain, purchase; goed-koop, cheap, lit. 'good cheap;' koopen, to buy. + Icel. kaup, a bargain; illi kaup, a bad bargain; gott kaup, a good bargain; kaupa, to buy. + Swed. köp, a bargain, price, purchase; köpa, to buy. + Dan. kiöb, a purchase; kiöbe, to buy. + Goth. kaupon, to traffic, trade; Lu. xix. 13. + O. H. G. coufón, M. H. G. koufen, G. kaufen, to buy; G. kauf, a purchase. B. Curtius (i. 174) holds that all these words, however widely spread in the Toutier to the course. widely spread in the Teutonic tongues, must be borrowed from Latin; indeed, we find O. H. G. choufo, a huckster, which is merely the Lat. caupo, a huckster. Hence Grimm's Law does not apply, but the further related words are (with but slight change) the Lat. caupo, a huckster, innkeeper, copa, a barmaid, caupona, an inn; Gk. κάπηλος, a peddler, καπηλεύειν, to hawk wares, καπηλεία, retail trade; Church Slav. kupiti, to buy, Russian kupite, to buy; &c. If this be right (as it seems to be), the word is not English, after all. Der.

cheap-ly, cheap-ness, cheap-en; also chap-man, q. v.

CHEAT, to defraud, deceive. (F., -L.) The verb is formed from the M. E. chete, an escheat; to cheat was to seize upon a thing as escheated. The want of scruple on the part of the escheator, and the feelings with which his proceedings were regarded, may be readily imagined. The verb is scarcely older than the time of Shakespeare, who uses it several times, esp. with the prep. of, with relation to the thing of which the speaker is defrauded. 'We are merely cheated of our lives; Temp. i. 1. 59; 'hath cheated me of the island,' id. ii. 2. 49; 'cheats the poor maid of that;' K. John, ii. 57-2; 'cheated of feature;' Rich. III, i. 1. 10. In Merry Wives, i. 3,' 77, Shak. uses cheaters in the very sense of 'escheators,' but he probably rather intended a quibble than was conscious of the etymology.

3. The β. The

'Chete for the lorde, caducum, confiscarium, fisca;' Prompt. Parv. p. 73. 'The kynge . . . seide . . I lese many chetes,' i. e. I lose many eschetas; P. Plowman, B. iv. 175, where some MSS, have eschetes. Hence were formed the verb cheten, to confiscate, and the sb. cheting, confiscation. 'Chetyn, confiscor, fisco;' Prompt. Parv. p. 73. 'Chetynge, confiscacio;' id. For further information see Escheat, of which cheat is a doublet.

¶ See further remarks on the word in See further remarks on the word in Trench's Select Glossary. He gives a clear example of the serious use of cheater with the sense of escheatour. We also find a description of some rogues called cheatours in Awdelay's Fraternitye of Vacabonds, ed. Furnivall, pp. 7, 8; but there is nothing to connect these with the cant word chete, a thing, of which so many examples occur in Harman's Caveat, and which Mr. Wedgwood guesses to be the origin of our word cheat. On the contrary, the word cheat seems to have descended in the world; see the extract from Greene's Michel Mumchance, his Discoverie of the Art of Cheating, quoted in Todd's Johnson, where he says that gamesters call themselves cheaters; 'borrowing the term from our lawyers, with whom all such casuals as fall to the lord at the holding of his leets, as waifes, straies, and such like, be called chetes, and are accustumably said to be escheated to the lord's use.' Again, E. Müller and Mahn are puzzled by the occurrence of an alleged A. S. ceat or ceatta, meaning a cheat; but though there appears to be an A. S. ceat, glossed by 'res,' i. e. a thing, in a copy of Ælfric's Glossary [which may perhaps account for the slang term chete, a thing], there is no such word in the sense of fraud beyond the entry 'ceatta, circumventiones, cheats' in Somner's Dictionary, which is probably one of Somner's numerous fictions. There is no such word in Middle English, except the F. word eschete.

105

CHECK, a sudden stop, a repulse. (F., -Pers.) M. E. chek, found (perhaps for the first time) in Rob. of Brunne's tr. of Peter Langtoft. He has: 'for they did that chek' = because they occasioned that delay, p. 151; see also pp. 100, 225. Chaucer has chek as an interjection, meaning 'check!' as used in the game of chess: 'Therwith Fortune seyde "chek here!" And "mate" in the myd poynt of the chekkere, i. e. thereupon Fortune said 'check! here!' and 'mate' in the middle of the chessboard; Book of the Duchesse, 658. B. The word was clearly taken from the game of chess, according to the received opinion. [The game is mentioned earlier, in the Romance of King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, l. 2006.] The orig. sense of the interj. check! was 'king!' i. e. mind your king, your king is in danger.—O. F. eschec, eschac, which Cotgrave explains by 'a check at chess-play; 'pl. eschecs, the game of chess. [The initial e is dropped in English, as in stable from O. F. estable, and in chess, q. v.] - Pers. sháh, a king, the principal piece in the game of chess; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 374; whence also sháh-mát, check-mate, from sháh, the king, and mát, he is dead, id. col. 518; the sense of check-mate being 'the king is dead.' Der. check, verb; check-mate; check-er, q.v.; chess, q.v.; also exchequer, q.v.; and see cheque.

There need be no q. v.; also exchequer, q. v.; and see cheque.

¶ There need be no hesitation in accepting this etymology. In the same way the Pers. word has become skik (chess) in Icelandic, and has produced the verb but échecs means 'chess.' The Ital. scacco means 'a repulse, a defeat;' but échecs means 'chess.' The Ital. scacco means 'a square of a chessboard;' and also 'a rout, flight.' The Port. xaguate means 'a check, rebuke,' evidently from Port. xaque, check!

CHECKER, CHEQUER, to mark with squares. (F.) The

term checky in heraldry means that the shield is marked out into squares like a chess-board. To checker in like manner is 'to mark out like a chessboard; 'hence, to mark with cross-lines; and, generally, to variegate. The verb is derived from the M. E. chekker, cheker, or chekere, a chess-board; used by Rob. of Glouc. p. 192; Chaucer, Book of the Duchesse, 659. The word is still used in the plural form The Checkers, not uncommon as the name of an inn; see below.

-O. F. eschequier, a chess-board; also an exchequer. -O. F. eschec, check (at chess)! See Check, and Exchequer.

CHECKERS, CHEQUERS, the game of draughts. (F.)

Sometimes so called, because played on a checkered board, or chessboard. As the sign of an inn, we find mention of the 'Cheker of the hope,' i. e. the chequers on [or with] the hoop, in the Prologue to the Tale of Beryn, l. 14; and Canning, in his Needy Knife-grinder, makes mention of 'The Chequers.' See Larwood, Hist. of Signboards, p. 488; and see above. CHECKMATE; see Check.

CHEEK, the side of the face. (E.) M. E. cheke; earlier, checke, as spelt in the Ancren Riwle, pp. 70, 106, 156.—A.S. ceace, the cheek; of which the pl. ceacan occurs as a gloss to maxillas, Ps. xxxi.

12. We also find the Northumb, and Midland forms ceica, ceke, as Such that the Northumb, and Mandata forms send, series, as glosses to maxillâ in Matt. v. 30. — Du. kaak, the jaw, the cheek. + Swed. kek, jaw; *\delta k\dag{c}, cheek (Tauchnitz Dict., p. 54). Nearly related to jaw, once spelt chaw. See Jaw, and also Chaps.

CHEER, mien; entertainment. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. chere, commonly meaning 'the face;' hence, mien, look, demeanour; cf. whence also E. yearn; and ψύλλον is cognate with Lat. folium. See the phr. 'be of good cheer,' and 'look cheerful.' 'With glade chere' = Yearn and Foliage. with pleasant mien; Hali Meidenhad, ed. Cockayne, p. 33. 'Maketh drupie chere' = makes drooping cheer, looks sad; Ancren Riwle, p. 88. O. F. chere, chiere, the face, look.—Low Lat. cara, a face, countenance, used by Corippus, a 6th-cent. poet, in his Paneg. ad Justinum (Brachet). - Gk. kápa, the head. + Skt. ciras, the head. Cf. also Lat. cere-brum, Goth. hwair-nei, G. hir-n, Du. her-sen, the brain; Scot. harns, the brains. Der. cheer-ful, cheer-ful-ly, cheer-ful-ness; cheer-

less, cheer-less-ness; cheer-y, cheer-i-ness.

CHEESE, the curd of milk, coagulated. (L.) M. E. chese, Havelok, 643; O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 53. – A. S. chee, cyse; the pl. cesas (cysas in some MSS.) occurs in the Laws of Ina, sect. 70; in Thorpe's Ancient Laws, i. 147.—Lat. cūseus, cheese. + Irish cais, Gael. caise, W. caus, Corn. caus, cés. The Teutonic forms were probably all borrowed from Latin; the Celtic ones are perhaps cog-

nate. Der. chees-y.

CHEMISE, a lady's shift. (F., - L., - Arab.) 'Hire chemise smal and hwit; Reliquiæ Antiquæ, ed. Halliwell and Wright, i. 129; also in O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, 2nd Ser. p. 162. - F. chemise. - Late Lat. camisia, a shirt, a thin dress. - Arab. qamis, 'a shirt, or any kind of inner garment of linen; also a tunic, a surplice (of cotton,

but not of wool); 'Rich. Arab. Dict. p. 1148. Der. chemis-ette. CHEMIST, CHYMIST, a modern 'alchemist.' (Gk.) The double spelling (of chemist and chymist) is due to the double spelling of alchemy and alchymy. 'Alchymist (alchymista) one that useth or is skilled in that art, a chymick;' Blount's Glossographia, 1674. Chymist is merely short for alchymist, and chemist for alchemist; see quotations in Trench's Select Glossary. 'For she a chymist was and Nature's secrets knew And from amongst the lead she antimony drew;' Drayton's Polyolbion, s. 26. [Antimony was a substance used in alchemy.] Dropping the al-, which is the Arabic article, we have reverted to the Gk. xnueia, chemistry. See further under Alchemy. Der. chemistry; and, from the same source, chem-ic, chem-ic-al.

CHEQUER, CHEQUERS; see Checker, Checkers.

CHERISH, to fondle, take care of. (F., -L.) M. E. cherischen, cherica; whence the sb. cherissing, cherishing, P. Plowman, B. iv. 117. Spelt cherisch, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 128.—O. F. cherir, pres. pt. cheris-ant (mod. F. cherir, pres. pt. cheriss-ant), to hold dear, cherish. - O. F. (and F.) cher, dear. - Lat. carus, dear. See Caress.

CHERRY, a tree bearing a stone-fruit. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) M. E. chery, chiri (with one r). 'Ripe chiries manye;' P. Plowman, B. vi. 296; A. vii. 281. Cheri or chiri was a corruption of cheris or chiris, the final s being mistaken for the pl. inflection; the same mistake occurs in several other words, notably in pea as shortened from pease (Lat. pisum). Cheris is a modification of O. F. cerise.—Lat. cerasus, a cherry-tree; whence also the A. S. cyrs. We find the entry 'Cerasus, cyrs-treow, in Ælfric's Glossary, ed. Somner, Nomina Arborum. - Gk. κέρασο, a cherry-tree; see Curtius, i. 181, who ignores the usual story that the tree came from Cerasos, a city in Pontus. Cf. Pliny, bk. xv.

CHERT, a kind of quartz. (C.?) 'Flint is most commonly found in nodules; but 'tis sometimes found in thin stratæ, when 'tis called chert;' Woodward, ou. in Todd's Johnson 'to m hodgies; but its sometimes found in thin state, when its called chert; Woodward, qu. in Todd's Johnson (no reference). Woodward the geologist died A.D. 1728. The word was probably taken up from provincial English. 'Churty, [of] rocky soil; mineral; Kent; Halliwell's Dict. Chart, common rough ground over-run with shrubs, as Brasted Chart; Scale Chart. Hence the Kentish expression charty ground; Pegge's Kenticisms; E. D. S., Gl. C. 3.

The word, being thus preserved in place-names in Kent, may very well be Celtic; and is fairly explicable from the Irish ceart, a pebble, whence chart, stony ground, and churty, rocky. Cf. the Celtic car, a rock; evidenced by Irish carrach, rocky, Gael. carr, a shelf of rock, W. vareg, stone; and in the Northumbrian gloss of Matt. vii. 24, we find carr vel stan, i. e. 'carr or stone,' as a gloss to petram. Perhaps Cairn may ultimately be referred to the same root, as signifying 'a

pile of stones.' See Cairn, Grag. Der. chert-y.

CHERUB, a celestial spirit. (Heb.) 'And he stegh ouer
Cherubin, and flegh thar'—and He ascended over the cherubim, and flew there; Metrical English Psalter (before A.D. 1300), Ps. xviii, 11, where the Vulgate has: 'et ascendit super cherubim.' The Heb. pl. is cherubim, but our Bibles wrongly have cherubims in many passages. -Heb. k'rúb, pl. k'rúbím (the initial letter being kaph), a mystic figure. Origin unknown; see Cherub in Smith's Concise Dict. of the Bible. Der. cherub-ic.

CHERVII., the name of a plant. (Gk.) M. E. chervelle. The pl. chervelles is in P. Plowman, B. vi. 296. – A. S. carfille. The entry cerefolium, cærfille' is in Ælfric's Glossary (Nomina Herbarum). -Lat. carefolium (Pliny, 19. 8. 54); charophylon (Columella, 10. 8. 110).

—Gk. χαιρέφυλλον, chervil; lit. 'pleasant leaf.'—Gk. χαίρ-ειν, to rejoice; and φύλλον, a leaf. The Gk. χαίρειν is from

GHAR,

CHESS, the game of the kings. (F., - Pers.) M. E. ches, King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, l. 2096; Chaucer, Book of the Duchesse, l. 651. A corrupted form of checks, i.e. 'kings;' see Check. Grammatically, chess is the pl. of check. - O. F. eschecs, eschacs, chess, pl. of eschee, eschae, check! lit. 'a king.'-Pers. shah, a king. The corruptions of the Eastern word are remarkable. The Persian sháh became in O. F. eschac, later eschec, whence E. check; Provençal escac; Ital. scacco; Span. jaque, xaque; Port. xaque; G. schach; Icel. skák; Dan. skak; Swed. schack; Du. schaak; Low Lat. ludus scaccorum

CHEST, a box; trunk of the body. (L., -Gk.) M. E. cheste, chiste. Spelt chiste, Havelok, 220; also kiste, Havelok, 2017. Also found without the final e, in the forms chest, chist, kist. -A. S. cyste, as a tr. of Lat. loculum in Luke, vii. 14. The Northumb. gloss has ceiste; the later A. S. version has cheste. - Lat. cista, a chest, box. - Gk.

κίστη, a chest, a box. ¶ The G. kiste, &c. are all borrowed forms. CHESTNUT, CHESNUT, the name of a tree. (Proper name; for chesten-nut. The tree is properly chesten, and the latter is short for chesten-nut. The tree is properly chesten simply, the fruit being the chesten-nut. M. E. chestein, chesten, chastein, castany, &c. 'Medlers, plowmes, perys, chesteyns;' Rom. of the Rose, 1375. 'Grate forestes of chesteynes;' Maundeville's Trav. p. 307; chesteyn, Chaucer, C. T. 2924. - O. F. chastaigne (mod. F. châtaigne). - Lat. castanea, the chestnut-tree. – Gk. κάστανον, a chestnut; gen. in pl. κάστανα, chestnuts; also called κάρνα Κασταναΐα, from Κάστανα [Castana] or Κασθαναία, the name of a city in Pontus where they abounded.

CHEVAL-DE-FRISE, an obstruction with spikes. (F.) Gen. in pl. chevaux-de-frise. The word is a military term, and mere French. – F. cheval de Frise, lit. a horse of Frie-land, a jocular name for the contrivance. The form 'Chevaux de Frise' is given in Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. See below.

ĆHEVALIĖR, a knight, cavalier. (F.,-L.) cavalier. In Shak. K. John, ii. 287.—F. chevalier, a horseman; Cot-grave.—F. cheval, a horse.—Lat. caballus, a horse, nag. See Cavalier, and Chivalry.

CHEW, CHAW, to bruise with the teeth. (E.) Spelt chawe in Levins. M. E. chewen; Chaucer, C. T. 3690; Ormulum, l. 1241.-A. S. cedwan, I.cvit. xi. 3. + Du. kaauwen, to chew, masticate. + O. H. G. chiuwan, M. H. G. kiuwen, G. kauen, to chew. Cf. Russ. jevate, to chew. See Chaps.

chicane, to chew. See Chaps.

CHICANERY, mean deception. (F.) We formerly find also chicane, both as sb. and verb. 'That spirit of chicane and injustice;' Burnet, Hist. of Own Time, an. 1696. 'Many who choose to chicane;' Burke, on Economical Reform. Of F. origin. Cotgrave has: 'Chicanerie, wrangling, pettifogging;' also 'Chicaner, to wrangle, or pettifog it.' B. Brachet says: 'Before being used for sharp practice in lausuits it meant a dispute in games particularly in the practice in lawsuits, it meant a dispute in games, particularly in the game of the mall; and, originally, it meant the game of the mall: in this sense chicane represents a form zicanum*, which is from the medieval Gk. τζυκάνιον, a word of Byzantine origin. γ. This Low Gk. word is evidently borrowed from Pers. changán, a club or bat used word is evidently borrowed from Pers. Changan, a club of bat used in the game of 'polo;' Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 189; Rich. Dict. p. 545, col. 2.

[Diez supposes the word to be connected with O. F. chic, little (cf. 'de chic à chic, from little to little' in Cotgrave); and derives it from Lat. ciccum, that which is of little worth, whence mod. F. chiche, niggardly. See an article on Chic in N. and Q. 5 S. viii. 261. CHICKEN, the young of the fowl. (E.) The form chick is a

"Chekyn, pullus;" Prompt. Parv. p. 74. The pl. chiknes is in Chaucer, Prol. 382.—A. S. cicen; of which the pl. cicenu, chickens, occurs in Matt. xxiii. 37. This form is a diminutive, from A. S. cocc, a cock; formed by adding -en, and at the same time modifying the vowel; cf. kitten, dimin, of cat. + Du. kieken, kuiken, a chicken; dimin. of O. Du. cocke, a cock (Kilian, Oudemans). + M. H. G. kuchin (cf. mod. G. küchlein), a chicken; dimin. of a form cognate with E. cock, but lost. See Cook. Der. chick-ling, dimin. (cf. Icel. kjúklingr); chickenhearted, chicken-pox; chick-weed (Levins).

CHICORY, a plant; succory. (F., - Gk.) It does not appear to be in early use. Merely borrowed from French. - F. chicorée, cichorée, 'succorie;' Cot. - Lat. cichorium, succory. - Gk. κιχώριον; also ειχώρη; also as neut. pl. είχορα, succory [with long ι]. The form succory is more corrupt, but in earlier use in English. See Succory

CHIDE, to scold; also, to quarrel. (E.) M. E. chiden; in Old Eng. Homilies, i. 113.—A. S. cidan, to chide, brawl; Exod. xxi. 18; Luke, iv. 35, where the pt. t. cidde occurs. ¶ There do not seem to be cognate forms. Perhaps related to A. S. cweoan, to speak; whence E. quoth, q. v. CHIEF, adj. head, principal; sb. a leader. (F.,-L.) Properly

a sb., but early used as an adj. M. E. chef, chief. Rob. of Glouc. has Goth. kinnus, the cheek; Matt. v. 39. + O. H. G. chinni, M. H. G. chef, sb., p. 212; chef, adj., p. 231. - O. F. chef, chief, the head. - Lat. kinne, G. kinn, the cheek. + Lat. gena, the cheek. + Gk. yéves, the caput (stem capit), the head; cognate with E. head, q. v. Der.

capia (stem capic), the head, organic with E. head, d.v. Dec. chief-ly; chief-cain, q.v.; also ker-chief, q.v.

CHIEFTAIN, a head man; leader. (F., - L.) A doublet of captain. In early use. M. E. chenetein, chiftain, &c. Spelt cheuetein, Layamon, i. 251 (later text). - O. F. chevetaine, a chieftain. - Low Lat. capitanus, capitaneus, a captain.—Lat. caput (stem capit-), the head. See above; and see Captain. Der. chieftain-ship.

CHIFFONIER, an ornamental cupboard. (F) Modern; and mere French. Lit. 'a place to put rags in.'-F. chiffonier, a ragpicker; also, a piece of furniture, a chiffonier (Hamilton and Legros). E. chiffon, a rag; an augmentative form (with suffix on) from chiffe, a rag, a piece of filmsy stuff; explained by Cotgrave as 'a clout, old ragge, over-worn or off-cast piece of stuffe.' (Origin unknown.)

CHILBIAIN, a blain caused by cold. (E.) Lit. 'chill-blain,' i.e. cold-sore, sore caused by cold. In Holland's Pliny, ii. 76 (b. xx.

See Chill and Blain.

CHILD, a son or daughter, a descendant. (E.) M. E. child, very early; also cild. Spelt child, Layamon, i. 13; cild, O. Eng. Homilies, i. 227.—A. S. cild; Grein, i. 160. Cf. Du. and G. kind, a child.

B. We need not suppose that cild stands for cind, but may rather refer A.S. ci-ld to the &GA, to produce, which appears as a collateral form of \(\sqrt{GAN}, \to produce, bring forth, whence Du. and G. \(\kin-d. \) Cf. Goth. \(\killhei \), the womb. See Curtius, i. 214. See Chit, Kin. Der. child-ish, child-ish-ness, child-like, child-less; childbed; child-hood = A. S. cild-had, Grein, i. 160.

CHILIAD, the number 1000. (Gk.) Used by Sir T. More to mean 'a period of a thousand years; 'Defence of Moral Cabbala, c. 2 (R.) – Gk. χιλιάς (stem χιλιαδ-), a thousand, in the aggregate. – Gk. χίλιοι, pl. a thousand; Æolic Gk. χέλλιοι, which is probably an

older form.

CHILL, a sudden coldness; cold. (E.) Properly a sb. 'Chil, cold, algidus,' and 'To chil with cold, algere' occur in Levins, col. 123, ll. 46, 28. Earlier than this, it is commonly a sb. only; but the pp. child (i. e. chilled) occurs in P. Plowman, C. xviii. 49. M. E. chil, Trevisa, i. 11; but more commonly chele, O. Eng. Homilies, i. 33; Layamon, iii. 237. - A. S. cýle, céle, chilliness, great cold; Grein, 33; Edyamori, in 231.—18. 50, yet, ster, chimnes, gener core, in 157, 182.—A. S. celan, to cool, make cool; Grein, i. 157. [Here & stands for \(\bar{o}\), the mutation of \(\omega\), by rule.]—A. S. cell, cool; Grein, i. 167. See Cool. Cf. also Du. kill, a chill, chilly; killen, to chill; koel, cool. + Swed. kyla, to chill; kulen, kylig, chilly. + Lat. gelly, frost; gelidus, cold. Der. chill-y, chill-ness, chill-iness, chill-blain; and

CHIME, a harmonious sound. (F., -L., -Gk.) The word has lost a b; it should be chimb. M. E. chimbe, chymbe. 'His chymbebelle [i. e. chime-bell] he doth rynge; 'K. Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 1852. The true old sense is 'cymbal.' In the Cursor Mundi, ed. Morris, l. 12193, the Trin. MS has: 'As a chymbe or a brasen belle (with evident reference to 1 Cor. xiii. 1); where the Göttingen MS. has chime, and the Cotton MS. has chim. [Cf. Swed. kimba, to ring an alarm-bell.] Chimbe or chymbe is a corruption of chimbale or chymbale, a dialectic form of O. F. cimbale or cymbale, both of which forms occur in Cotgrave, explained by 'a cymball.'—Lat. cymbalum, a cymbal.—Gk. κύμβαλον, a cymbal. See further under Cymbal. Der. chime, verb.

CHIMÆRA, CHIMERA, a fabulous monster. (L.,-Gk.) In Milton, P. L. ii. 628. - Lat. chimæra, a monster. - Gk. χίμαιρα, a she-goat; also, a monster, with lion's head, serpent's tail, and goat's body; Iliad, vi. 181. - Gk. χίμαρος, a he-goat. + Icel. gymbr, a ewc-

body; Inad, vi. 161.—GR. χιμαρο, a ne-goat. + 1cel. gymor, a ewclamb of a year old; whence prov. Eng. gimmer or gimmer-lamb; Curtius, i. 249. Der. chimer-ic-al, chimer-ic-al-ly.

CHIMNEY, a fire-place, a flue. (F., -Gk.) Formerly, 'a fire-place;' see Shak. Cymb. ii. 4. 40. 'A chambre with a chymneye;' P. Plowman, B. x. 98.—O. F. cheminée, 'a chimney;' Cotgrave.—Low Lat. caminata, lit. 'provided with a chimney;' hence 'a room with a chimney: ' and later the chimney itself—Lat caminus. with a chimney; and, later, the chimney itself.—Lat. caminus, a hearth, furnace, forge, stove, flue.—Gk. κάμινος, an oven, furnace. Perhaps from Gk. καίειν, to burn; but this is not very certain; Curtius, ii. 226.

Curtius, ii. 226. Der. chimney-piece, chimney-shaft.

CHIMPANZEE, a kind of ape. (African.) In a translation of Buffon's Nat. Hist., published in London in 1792, vol. i. p. 324, there is a mention of 'the orang-outangs, which he [M. de la Bresse] calls quimpeazes.' The context implies a reference to Loango, on the W. African coast. I am informed that the word is tsimpanzee or tshim-

chin, the jaw. + Skt. hanu, the jaw. Tick (i. 78) gives the Aryan form as ghanu, connecting it with Gk. xalveuv, to gape; Curtius well shews that it is rather ganu, the Skt. form being a corrupt one. Of Skt. gende the above the skt. Cf. Skt. ganda, the cheek.

CHINA, porcelain-ware. (China.) Shak. has 'china dishes;' Meas, ii. 1. 97; see Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 268; Rape of the Lock, ii. 106. 'China, or China-ware, a fine sort of earthen ware made in those parts' [i. e. in China]; Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. Named

from the country.

CHINESE, an inhabitant of China. (China.) Milton, P. L. iii. 438, has the pl. Chineses, correctly. The final -se has come to be regarded as a plural; and we now say Chinese in the plural. Hence, as a 'singular' development, the phrase 'that heathen Chines.' Cf.

cherry, pea, sherry, shay (for chaise), &c.

CHINCOUGH, the whooping-cough. (E.) 'No, it shall ne'er be said in our country Thou dy'dst o' the chin-cough;' Beaum. and Fletcher; Bonduca, i. 2. It stands for chink-rough; prov. Eng. and Scot. kink-cough or kink-host, where host means 'a cough.' Cf. Scot. kink, to labour for breath in a severe fit of coughing; Jamieson. It is an E. word, as shewn by 'cincung, cachinnatio' in a Glossary, pr. in Wright's Vocab, i. 50, col. 2; which shews that kink was also by in Wright's vocati. 15, which sie a nasalised form of a root kik, signifying 'to choke,' or 'to gasp;' an imitative word, like Cackle, q. v. + Du. kinkhoest, the chincough, whooping-cough; O. Du. kiechhoest, kichhoest, the same (Kilian). + Swed. kikhosta, the chincough; kik-na, to gasp, to pant (where the -n- is formative, to give the word a passive sense, the lit meaning being 'to become choked'). + Dan. kighoste, the whooping-cough. + G. keichen, to pant, gasp. \(\beta\). A stronger form of this root KIK, to gasp, appears in the E. choke, q.v. Indeed, the word cough is also related to it; see Cough. See particularly the note to Cackle; and see Chink (2). CHINE, the spine, backbone. (F., -O. H. G.) 'Me byhynde, at

my chyne, Smotest me with thy spere; 'K. Alisaunder, 1. 3977. – O. F. eschine (mod. F. échine), the spine. – O. H. G. skiná, a needle, a prickle, Graff, vi. 499 (= G. schiene, a splint); see Diez. β. An exactly similar change (or rather extension) of meaning is seen in the Lat. spina, a thorn, spine, back-bone. It is difficult to resist the conclusion that the O. H. G. word is in some way related to the Latin one. See Spine.

Quite unconnected with M. E. chine, a chink, one. See Spine. cleft: see below.

CHINK (1), a cleft, crevice, split. (E.) May shine through every chinke; Ben Jonson; Ode to James, Earl of Desmond, l. 16. And see Mids. Nt. Dr. iii. 1. 66. Formed, with an added k, expressive of diminution, from the M. E. chine, a chink; cf. prov. Eng. chine, a rift in a cliff (Isle of Wight). 'In the chyne of a ston-wall;' Wyclif, Song of Solomon, ii. 14.—A. S. cinu, a chink, crack; Ælfric's Hom. ii. 154. - A. S. cinan, to split, crack (intransitively), to chap; 'eal tocinen,' i. c. chapped all over, Ælfric's Hom. i. 336. + Du. keen, a cleft; also, a germ; O. Du. kene, a split, rift; kenen, to shoot up, as a plant, bud. Cf. G. keimen, to germinate; keim, a bud. β . The notion is clearly that a chine signified originally a crack in the ground caused by the germination of seeds; and the connection is clear between the A.S. cinu, a rift, cleft, crack, and the Goth. keinan, to spring up as plant, Mark, iv. 27; uskeinan, to spring up, Luke, viii. 8; uskeian, to produce, Luke, viii. 6. The Gothic root is Ki, to germinate, Fick, iii. 45; cognate with Aryan ✓GA, another form of ✓GAN, to generate; Curtius, i. 214. ¶ From the same root we have prov. Eng. chick, explained by 'to germinate; also, to crack; a crack, or flaw; 'Halliwell. Also Chit, Child.

CHINK (2), to jingle; a jingling sound; money. (E.) In Shak. chinks means 'money,' jocularly; Romeo, i. 5. 119. Cf. 'he clinks his purse;' Pope, Dunciad, iii. 197. An imitative word, of which jingle may be said to be the frequentative. See Jingle. The same form appears in chincough, i. e. chink-cough. See Chincough. A

similar word is Clink, q. v.

CHINTZ, parti-coloured cotton cloth. (Hindustani.) In Pope, Moral Essays, i. 248; ii. 170. Hindu chhint, spotted cotton cloth; chhintá, a spot; chhintná, to sprinkle. More elementary forms appear in chiu, chintz, also, a spot; chiiki, a small spot, speck; chiina, to scatter, sprinkle. Chiniz is accordingly so named from the variegated patterns which appear upon it. For the above words, see Duncan Forbes, Hindustani-Eng. Dict., p. 120. The simpler form chhit appears in Du. sits, G. zitz, chintz.

panzee in the neighbourhood of the Gulf of Guinea, the Fantee name of the animal being akatsia or akatshia.

CHIP, to chop a little at a time. (E.) The dimin. of chop. M. E. chippen, chyppen. 'I chyppe breed, je chappelle du payn; I chyppe wodde, je cocpelle;' Palsgrave. The sb. chip is a derivative from the verb, yet it happens to occur rather earlier; M. E. chippen, chyppen. 'Less the property of the verb, yet it happens to occur rather earlier; M. E. chippen, chyppen. 'Less the property of the verb, yet it happens to occur rather earlier; M. E. chippen, chyppen. 'Less the property of the verb, yet it happens to occur rather earlier; M. E. chippen, chyppen. 'Less the property of the verb, yet it happens to occur rather earlier; M. E. chippen, chyppen. 'Less the property of the verb, yet it happens to occur rather earlier; M. E. chippen, chyppen. 'Less the property of the verb, yet it happens to occur rather earlier; M. E. chippen, chyppen. 'Less the property of the verb, yet it happens to occur rather earlier; M. E. chippen, chyppen. 'Less the property of the verb, yet it happens to occur rather earlier; M. E. chippen, chyppen. 'Less the property of the verb, yet it happens to occur rather earlier; M. E. chippen, chyppen. 'Less the property of the verb, yet it happens to occur rather earlier; M. E. chippen, chyppen. 'Less the property of the verb, yet it happens to occur rather earlier; M. E. chippen woode, je coopelle; 'Palsgrave. 'The sb. chip is a derivative from the verb, yet it happens to occur rather earlier; M. E. chippen woode, je coopelle; 'Palsgrave. 'The sb. chip is a derivative from the verb, yet it happens to occur rather earlier; M. E. chippen woode, je coopelle; 'Palsgrave. 'The sb. chip is a derivative from the verb, yet it happens to occur rather earlier; M. E. chippen woode, je coopelle; 'Palsgrave. 'The sb. chippen woode, je coopelle; 'Palsgrave.

with clank, click with clack. 3. Cf. G. hippen, to chip money; to glow; Fick, i. 81; iii. 103. See Green. Der. chlor-ice, chlor-ice, chlor-ice, chlor-ice, chlor-ice, also chloro-form, where the latter element has reference to a variant of O. Swed. kappa, to chop, Ihre (s. v. kappa). See Chop.

Der. chip, sb. CHIROGRAPHY, handwriting. (Gk.) 'Chirograph (chirographum) a sign manual, a bill of ones hand, an obligation or handwriting; Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1674. [The term chirography is, however, rather formed directly from the Gk. than from the Low Lat. chirographum, a contract, indenture, or deed.] - Gk. xecpoypapeiv, to write with the hand. = Gk. χειρο., from χείρ, the hand; and γράφειν, to write. The Gk. χείρ is cognate with O. Lat. hir, the hand; cf. Skt. hti (base har), to seize; Curtius, i. 247. — & GHAR, to seize; Fick, i. 580. Der. chirograph-er, chirograph-ic, chirograph-ist; from the same Gk. xeipo- we have also chiro-logy, chiro-mancy, chiro-podist;

108

also chir-urgeon, q. v.

CHIRP, to make a noise as a bird. (E.) Sometimes extended to chirrup, by the trilling of the r. M. E. chirpen, whence the shchirpinge. 'Chyrpynge, or claterynge, chirkinge or chaterynge of byrdys, garritus;' Prompt. Parv. p. 76. 'To churpe, pipilare;' Levins, Man. Voc. p. 191. This M. E. chirpen is a mere variation of M. E. chirken. Chaucer has: 'And chirketh as a sparwe;' C. T. 7386. We also find the form chirmen. 'Sparuwe cheatered euer and chirmed' - the sparrow ever chatters and chirms; Ancren Riwle, p. 152. B. These forms, chir-p, chir-k, chir-m, are obvious extensions of the more primitive form chir, or rather kir, which is an imitative word, intended to express the continual chattering and chirping of birds; cf. Du. kirren, to coo. But kir is even more than this; for the same Aryan root gar or gir occurs very widely to express various sounds in which the vibration is well marked. Cf. O. H. G. kirran, to creak; Lat. garrire, to chatter, Gk. γηρυε, speech, Skt. gir, the voice; &c. See Curtius, i. 217. - 4 GAR, to shout, rattle; Fick, i. 72.

CHIRURGEON, a surgeon. (F., - Gk.) Now always written surgeon, q. v. Shak. has chirurgeon-ly, surgeon-like, Temp. ii. 1. 140.

— F. chirurgien, 'a surgeon;' Cotgrave.— F. chirurgie, surgery.—
Gk. χειρουργία, a working with the hands, handicraft, art; esp. the art of surgery (to which it is now restricted).— Gk. χειρο, from χείρ, the hand and lower to work correct with F. month or Co. the hand; and έργειν, to work, cognate with E. work, q. v. On ξεκ, χείρ, see Chirography. From the same source we have chirurg-ic, chirurg-ic-al, words now superseded by surgical. The vowel u is due to Gk. ov, and this again to the coalescence of o and e.

CHISEL, a sharp cutting tool. (F., -L.) M. E. chisel, chysel; Prompt. Parv. p. 76; Shoreham's Poems, p. 137. Older spellings scheselle, sceselle, in Wright's Vocab. p. 276. - 0. F. cisel (and probably scisel), mod. F. ciseau. Cotgrave gives the verb 'ciseler, to carve, or grave with a chisell; also, to clip or cut with shears.'-Low Lat. cisellus, forceps; sciselum, a chisel. B. Etym. doubtful; it seems most likely that cisellus should be scicellus, and that this is for sicilicellus, a late form of Lat. sicilicula, a small instrument for cutting, dimin. of sicilis, a sickle. The contraction can be accounted for by the stress falling on the long i; so that sicilicellus would become 'cilicellus, and then 'ci'cellus. γ . Such a corruption would be favoured by confusion with various forms deducible from Lat. scindere, to cut, esp. with scissores, cutters, E. scissors. It hardly seems possible to derive chisel itself from scindere; and Diez is probably right in explaining the Span. form cincel, a chisel, as deducible from 'cilicellus by the change of l to n. If the above be correct, the base is, of course, the Lat. secare, to cut. See Sickle. Der. chisel, verb. CHIP. a shoot or strout. a pert child. (E.) 'There hadde diches

CHIT, a shoot or sprout, a pert child. (E.) 'There hadde diches the yrchoun, and nurshede out little chittes;' Wyclif, Isa xxxiv. 15. where the Vulg. has: 'ibi habuit foueam ericius, et enutriuit catulos; so that chit here means 'the young one' of a hedgehog. Halliwell gives: 'Chit, to germinate. The first sprouts of anything are called chits.' - A. S. cio, a germ, sprig, sprout; Grein, i. 161. [The change of the initial c to ch is very common; that of to final c is rarer, but well seen in the common phrase 'the whole kit of them;' i.e. the whole hith, from A. S. cyo.] - Low G. root ki, to germinate, seen in Goth. keian, or uskeian, to produce as a shoot; cognate with Aryan & GA, another form of &GAN, to generate; Curtius, i. 214. See Ohink(1).

Both kin and kith are from the same prolific root; and see Child.

OHIVALRY, knighthood. (F., -1..) M. E. chivalrie, chivalerye.

In K. Alisaunder, l. 1495, we have 'with all his faire chivalrie' - with all his fair company of knights; such being commonly the older meaning. O. F. chevalerie, horsemanship, knighthood. O. F. cheval, a horse. Lat. oaballus, a horse. See Cavalry. Der. chivalr-ic, chivalr-ous (M. E. chivalerous, Gower, C. A. i. 89), chivalr-ous-ly.

CHLORINE, a pale green gas. (Gk.) Modern. Named from its colour. The gas was discovered in 1774; the name was conferred on it by Sir H. Davy, about 1809; Engl. Cyclopædia. From Gk. χλωρόε, pale green; cf. Gk. χλόη, verdure, grass; χλόοε, green colour; Skt. hari, green, yellow. See Curtius, i. 249, who makes both yellow and green to be related words. The root seems to be \(\psi \)GHAR,

formic acid, an acid so called because originally obtained from red ants; from Lat. formica, an ant.

ants; from Lat. formica, an ant.

CHOCOLATE, a paste made from cacao. (Span, - Mexican.)

In Pope, Rape of the Lock, ii. 135; Spectator, no. 54. R. also quotes from Dampier's Voyages, an. 1682, about the Spaniards making chocolate from the cacao-nut. Todd says that it was also called chocolata at first, and termed 'an Indian drink;' for which he refers to Anthony Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses, ed. 1692, vol. ii. col. 416. - Span. chocolate, chocolate. - Mexican chocolatl, chocolate; so called because obtained from the cacao-tree; Prescott's Conquest of Mexico, cap. v. See Cacao.

Mexico, cap. v. See Cacao.

CHOICE, a selection. (F., = O. Low G.) Not English, so that the connection with the verb to choose is but remote. M. E. chois, choys, Rob. of Glouc. p. 111, l. 17. = O. F. chois, choice. = O. F. choisir, to choose; older spelling coisir.

B. Of O. Low G. origin; cf. Goth. kausjan, to prove, test, kiusan, to choose. =
GUS, to choose.

CHOIR, a band of singers; part of a church. (F.,-L.) spelt quire. The choir of a church is so called because the choir of singers usually sat there. In the former sense, we find the spellings queir, quer; Barbour's Bruce, xx. 293 (l. 287 in Pinkerton's edition). We also find 'Queere, chorus; ' Prompt. Parv. p. 420. Choir is in Shak. Hen. VIII, iv. 1. 90; but it was certainly also in earlier use.—O. F. choeur, 'the quire of a church; also, a round, ring, or troop of singers;' Cotgrave.—Lat. chorus, a band of singers.—Gk. xopos, a dance in a ring, a band of dancers and singers.

B. The orig. sense is supposed to have been 'a dance within an enclosure,' so that the word is nearly related to Gk. χύρτος, a hedge, enclosure, cognate with Lat. hortus and E. garth and yard. If so, it is (like Gk. xéto, the hand) from the GHAR, to seize, hold; see Curtius, i. 246; Fick, i. 580. Doublet, chorus; whence chor-al, chor-al-ly,

CHOKE, to throttle, strangle. (E.) 'Thus doth S. Ambrose choke our sophisters;' Frith's Works, p. 130, col. 1. 'Chekenyd or qwerkenyd, chowked or querkened, suffocatus, strangulatus.' The form cheke, to choke, occurs in Rob. of Brunne, Handling Synne, l. 3192; see Stratmann, s. v. cheokien, p. 114. [Cf. chese as another form of choose.] Prob. an E. word; Somner gives 'accocod, suffocatus,' but without a reference; and he is not much to be believed in such a case. + Icel. koka, to gulp, gulp as a gull [bird] does; kýka, to swallow; kok, the gullet, esp. of birds. Probably related also to Chincough, q. v.

Some compare A. S. ceóca, the jaw, but there does not seem to be such a form; the right form is ceice, given under Cheek. The word is rather to be considered imitative, and a stronger form of the root KIK, to gasp, given under Chincough, q.v. This brings us to an original Low German root KUK, to gulp (the Icel. 9 being due to original w); see Cough. And see Cackle, and the note upon it. Also Chuckle. Der. choke-ful. CHOLER, the bile; anger. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) The k is a 16th

century insertion, due to a knowledge of the source of the word. M. E. coler, bile; Gower, C. A. iii. 100. The adj. colerik is in Chaucer's Prol. 589. - O. F. colere, which in Cotgrave is also written cholere, and explained by 'choler, anger, . . also the complexion or humour tearmed choler.'—Lat. cholera, bile; also, cholera, or a bilious complaint (Pliny).—Gk. $\chi o \lambda \ell \rho a$, cholera; $\chi o \lambda h$, bile; $\chi o \lambda o s$, bile, also wrath, anger. The Gk. $\chi o \lambda h$ is Lat. fel, and E. gall. See Gall. Der. choler-ic. Doublet, cholera, as shewn.

CHOOSE, to pick out, select. (E.) M. E. cheosen, chesen, chusen; of which chesen is the most usual. Spelt chus in the imperative, St. Marharete, p. 103; cheosen, Layamon, ii. 210. - A.S. ceósan, to choose; Grein, i. 160. + Du. kiezen. + G. kiesen. + Icel. kjósa. + Dan. kaare. + Swed. kåra in comp. utkåra, to elect. + Goth. kiusan, to choose, also to prove, test; kausjan, to prove, test. + Lat. gus-tare, to taste. + Gk. γεθομαι, I taste. + Skt. jush, to relish, enjoy. - GUS, to choose, taste; Fick, i. 77; Curtius, i. 217. From the same root,

choice, q. v; also gust (2).

CHOP (1), to cut suddenly, strike off. (E.) M. E. choppen, to cut up, strike off. 'Thei choppen alle the bodi in smale peces;' Maundeville's Travels, p. 201. The imperative chop occurs in P. Plowman, A. iii. 253. Of O. Low G. origin, and may be claimed as English. + O. Du. koppen, to cut off, behead, Kilian, Oudemans; Du. kappen, to chop, cut, mince, hew; also, to lop, prune, to cut a cable. + Dan. kappe, to poll trees, to cut a cable. + Swed. kappa, to cut, cut away the anchor. + G. kappen, to cut, poll, chop, lop, strike, to cut the cable. All of these are from a Teutonic KAP, to cut, which has lost an original initial s, and stands for SKAP, to cut. [Hence Grimm's law does not apply here.] + Low Lat. cappare, copare, copare, to cut; cf. Low Lat. capulare, capolare, capellare, to cut off, especially used of lopping trees. Thus the right of cutting trees was

called capellaticum and capellatio. We also find Low Lat. capellus, (1) a tree that has been pollarded; (2) a capon. + Gk. κόπτειν, to cut. + Russian skopite, to castrate; Ch. Slavonic skopiti, to cut. All from Aryan & SkAP, to cut, hew, chop. See Curtius, i. 187; Fick, i. 807. Der. chop, sb.; chopp-er. And see Capon, and Chump. CHOP (2), to barter, exchange. (O. Du., -L.) A variant of cheapen, for which see Cheap. Cheapen is the older word, chop because if the Cheapen is the older word, chop because the cheapen is the older word, cheapen is the older

borrowed from O. Dutch. Chop is a weakened form of the M.E. copen. to buy. 'Where Fleminges began on me for to cry, Master, what will you copen or buy?' Lydgate's London Lyckpeny, st. 7.—O. Du. (and mod. Du.) koopen, to buy, purchase; orig. to barter. A word (and mod. Du.) koopen, to buy, purchase; orig. to barter. A word altimately of Lat. origin; see further under Cheap. Hence also the phr. 'to chop and change;' also, 'the wind chops,' i. e. changes,

veers.

CHOPS, the jaws, cheeks; see Chaps.

CHORD, a string of a musical instrument. (L., -Gk.) The same word as cord, which spelling is generally reserved for the sense 'a thin rope.' Milton has chords, P. L. xi. 561. In old edd. of Shak., it is spelt cord. - Lat. chorda. -Gk. χορδή, the string of a musical instrument. See further under Cord.

CHORUS, a company of singers. (L., -Gk.) In Milton, P. L. vii. 275. - Lat. chorus. - Ck. xopos. See further under Choir.

CHOUGH, a bird of the crow family. (E.) M. E. chough.
'The crowes and the choughes;' Maundeville, p. 59. – A. S. ceψ; we find 'Gracculus vel monedula, ceψ;' Ælf. Gloss. ed. Somner; Nomi-

ind 'Gracculus vei monedula, eso;' Ali. Gloss. ed. Somner; Nomina Avium. + Du. kaauw, a chough, jackdaw. + Dan. kaa, a jackdaw. + Swed. kaja, a jackdaw. So named from cawing; see Caw. CHOUSE, to cheat; orig. a cheat. (Turkish.) Now a slang word; but its history is known. It was orig. a sb. Ben Johnson has chiaus in the sense of 'a Turk,' with the implied sense of 'a cheat.' In his Alchemist, Act i. sc. I, Dapper says: 'What do you think of me, That I am a chiaus? Face. What's that? Dapper. The Turk was [i.e. who was] here: As one would say do you think I am a was [i.e. who was] here: As one would say, do you think I am a Turk?' The allusion is to a Turkish chiaus, or interpreter, who, in 1609, defrauded some Turkish merchants resident in England of £4000; a fraud which was very notorious at the time. See Richardson, Trench's Select Glossary, and Giffard's Ben Jonson, iv 27. The pl. chouses occurs in Ford's Lady's Trial, ii. 2; and the pp. chous'd in Butler's Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 3. l. 1011 (ed. Bell, ii. 53).—Turk. cha'ush, a sergeant, mace-bearer; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 183; spelt chaush (without the ain), and explained 'a sergeant, a lictor; any officer that

(without the ain), and explained 'a sergeant, a lictor; any officer that precedes a magistrate or other great man; a herald, a pursuivant, a messenger; the head of a caravan; Richardson's Pers. Dict. p. 534.

CHRISM, holy unction, holy oil. (F., -L., -Gk.) 'Anointed with the holye crisme; Sir T. More, Works, p. 377c. It occurs also in Gen. and Exodus, ed. Morris, l. 2456. Hence chrisome-child, a child wearing a chrisome-cloth, or cloth with which a child, after baptism and holy unction, was covered. [The o is merely inserted for facility of pronunciation.] The spelling crisme or chrisme is due to a knowledge of the Greek source. It was formerly also spelt creim or creym, as in William of Shoreham's Poems, De Baptismo, l. 144 (in Spec. of Eng., ed. Morris and Skeat). —O.F. cresme, chresme, explained Spec. of Eng., ed. Morris and Skeat). - O.F. cresme, chresme, explained by Cotgrave as 'the crisome, or oyle wherewith a baptised child is anointed.'-Low Lat. chrisma, sacred oil.-Gk. χρίσμα, an unguent. -Gk. χρίω, I graze, rub, besmear, anoint. + Skt. ghrish, to grind, rub, scratch; ghri, to sprinkle; ghrita, clarified butter. other allied word is the Lat. friare, to crumble, with its extension fricare, to rub. See Friable, Friction. The form of the root is GHAR, to rub, rather than ghars, as given by Fick, i. 82. See Curtius, i. 251. Der. chrism-al; chrisom-cloth, chrisom-child.

CHRIST, the anointed one. (Gk.) Gk. Xporrás, anointed.—Gk. príos, I rub, anoint. See further under Chrism. Hence A.S. crist, Christ; A.S. cristen, a Christian (Boethius, cap. i), afterwards altered to Christian to agree with Lat. Christianus; also A.S. cristnian, to christen, where the suffix -ian is active, so that the word is equivalent to cristen-ian, i. e. to make a Christian; also A.S. cristen-dóm, cristena-dóm, Christianity, the Christian world; Boethius, cap. i. These words were introduced in very early times, and were always spelt without any h after the c. The h is now inserted, to agree with the Greek. Der. Christ-ian (formerly cristen, as explained above); Christen-dom (i. e. Christian-dom, as shewn); Christian-like, Christian-ly, Christian-ity, Christian-ise; also christen (A.S. cristnian, explained above); also Christ-mas, for which see below.

CHRISTMAS, the birth-day of Christ. (Hybrid; Gk. and L.) M. E. cristesmesse, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 213; cristenmas, Gawain, l. 985; cristemasse, Chaucer, C. T. Group B, l. 126. From A. S. crist, i. e. Christ; and M. E. messe (A. S. mæsse), a mass, festival. See Mass. Der. Christmas-box.

third part of painting, which is chromatique or colouring; Pref. to Parallel bet. Poetry and Painting. Gl. χρωματικός, suited for colour.

—Gk. χρωματ-, stem of χρώμα, colour; closely related to Gk. χρώς, skin, covering (Curtius, i. 142). Der. chromatics.

CHROME, the same as Chromium, a metal. (Gk.) Its compounds are remarkable for the beauty of their colours; hence the

name. The word is a modern scientific one, coined from Gk. χρωμα,

colour. See above. Der. chrom-ic.

CHRONICLE, a record of the times. (F., - Gk.) cle (always without h after c); Trevisa, ii. 77; Prompt. Parv. p. 104. The pp. cronyculd, i.e. chronicled, occurs in Sir Eglamour, 1339. The sb. cronicler also occurs, Prompt. Parv. B. Formed as a dimin., by help of the suffix -l or -le, from M. E. cronique or cronike, a world by help of the saint of the first that M. E. tonique of croning, a worke, frequently used by Gower in his C. A. pp. 7, 31, &c. = O. F. cronique, pl. croniques, 'chronicles, annals;' Cotgrave. = Low Lat. chronica, a catalogue, description (Ducange); a sing. sb., formed (mistakenly) from the Gk. plural. = Gk. χρονικά, sb. pl. annals. = Gk. χρονικός, relating to time (mod. E. chronic). = Gk. χρόνος, time; of uncertain origin. Der. chronicl-ir; from the same source, chron-ic, chron-ic-al; also chrono-logy, chrone-meter, for which see below.

CHRONOLOGY, the science of dates. (Gk.) Raleigh speaks of 'a chronological table; 'Hist. of the World, b. ii. c. 22. s. 11.

Either from F. chronologie (Cotgrave), or directly from the Gk. χρονολογία, chronology. — Gk. χρονο-, stem of χρόνοs, time; and λόγιος, learned, which from λόγος, discourse, from λέγειν, to speak. Der. chronolog-ic, chronolog-ic-al, chronolog-ic-al-ly, chronolog-er,

CHRONOMETER, an instrument for measuring time. (Gk.) 'Chronometrum or Chronoscopium perpendiculum, a pendulum to measure time with;' Kersey's Dict. 2nd ed. 1715.—Gk. χρονο-, stem of χρόνοι, time; and μέτρον, a measure.

CHRYSALIS, a form taken by some insects. (Gk.) Given in Bailey's Dict., vol. ii. ed. 1731.—Gk. χρυσαλλίε, the gold-coloured sheath of butter-flies, a chrysalis; called in Lat. aurelia (from aurum, gold). - Gk. χρυσ-62, gold, cognate with E. gold, q. v.; see Curtius,

i. 251. The pl. is properly chrysalides.

CHRYSOLITE, a stone of a yellow colour. (L., -Gk.) M. E. crysolyt, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, A. 1009; with ref. to Rev. xxi. 20. -Lat. chrysolithus (Vulgate). - Gk. χρυσόλιθου, Rev. xxi. 20; lit. 'a

gold stone. - Gk. χρυσο-, stem of χρυσόε, gold; and λίθοε, a stone. CHRYSOPRASE, a kind of stone. (L., - Gk.) M. E. crysopase [sic], Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, A. 1013; crisopace [sic], An Old Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 98, l. 174; with ref. to Rev. xxi. 20. - Lat. chrysoprasus (Vulgate). - Gk. χρυσύπρασου, Rev. xxi. 20; a

precious stone of a yellow-green colour, and named, with reference to its colour, from Gk. χρυσό-a, gold, and πράσον, a leek. **CHUB**, a small but fat fish. (Scand.) 'A chubbe, bruscum;' Levins, Manip. Vocab. col. 181, l. 29. [Sometimes said to be named from its large head, but it is rather its body which is thick and fat. Besides, the resemblance to A. S. cop, which signifies 'top, summit' rather than 'head,' is but slight.]

B. Not to be separated from the adj. chubby, i. e. fat; nor (perhaps) from the M. E. chuffy, fat and fleshy; see Prompt. Parv. p. 77, note 1. Marston even speaks of a *chub-faced fop; Antonio's Revenge, A. iii. sc. 2. Y. The word is Scandinavian; cf. Dan. kobbe, a seal (i. e. the animal), prov. Swed. y. The word kubb-sæl, a spotted seal (Rietz), similarly named from its fatness. So also prov. Swed. kubbug, chubby, fat, plump (Rietz); from prov. Swed. (and Swed.) kubb, a block, log of a tree; with which cf. Icel. trė-kumbr, trė-kubbr, a log of a tree, a chump. These words are clearly derived from prov. Swed. kabba, kubba, to lop, words probably allied to E. chop, q. v. See Chump. The word chub does not appear to have been in early use; we commonly find the fish described as 'the chevin,' which is a French term. Cotgrave gives 'Cheviniau, a chevin, a word apparently derived from chef, the head, and properly applied rather to the 'bull-head' or 'miller's thumb,' by which names Florio explains the Ital. capitone, derived from Lat. capito, large-headed, from Lat. caput, the head. Der. chubb-y (see explanation above);

CHUCK (1), to strike gently; to toss. (F., -O. Low Ger.) We use the phrase 'to chuck under the chin.' Sherwood, in his Index to Cotgrave, writes 'a chocke under the chinne.' Chuck, to toss, was also formerly chock, as shewn by a quotation from Turberville's Master Win Drowned (R., s. v. Chock). - F. choquer, 'to give a shock;' Cotgrave. - Du. schokken, to jolt, shake; schok, a shock, bounce, jolt; allied to E. shake. Thus chuck is a doublet of shock, q.v. Der.

chuck-farthing, i. e. toss-farthing; Steme, Tristr. Shandy, c. 10.

OHUCK (2), to cluck as a hen. (E.) A variant of cluck. Chaucer has chuk for the sound made by a cock, when he had found a grain CHROMATIC, lit. relating to colours. (Gk.) Holland has the expression 'never yet to this day did the tragedy use chromatich music nor rhyme; Plutarch, p. 1022. And Dryden speaks of 'the both of which senses appear in Dryden, as cited by Todd. of com; C. T. 15180. The word is clearly imitative, like Cluck. Der. chuck-le, in the sense of 'cluck;' also in the sense 'to fondle;

CHUCK (3), a chicken; Shak. L. L. v. 1, 117, &c. Merely a CICERONE, a guide who explains. (Ital., -L.) Used by Shenvariant of chicken, q. v.

CHUCKLE, to laugh in the throat. (E.) 'Chuckle, to laugh by fits;' Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. The suffix -le gives it a frequentative force. The sense refers to suppressed laughter. Prob. related to choke more immediately than to chuck. See Choke, Chuck (2).

CHUMP, a log of wood. (Scand.) 'Chump, a thick and short log, or block of wood;' Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715.—Icel. kumbr, as seen in tré-kumbr, a tree-chump, a log. - Icel. kumbr, equivalent to kubbr, a chopping.—Icel. kubba, to chop; closely related to E. chop. See Chop, Chub. Der. chump-end, i. e. thick end. CHURCH, the Lord's house. (Gk.) In very early use. M. E.

chirche, chireche, cherche; also (in Northern dialects), kirk, kirke. **Criteche is holi godes hus, . . . and is cleped on boc kiriaka i. dominicalis; 'the church is God's holy house, and is called in the book kiriaka, i.e. dominical; O. Eng. Hom. ii. 23. A. S. cyrice, cirice, circe; the pl. ciricean occurs in Gregory's Liber l'astoralis, tr. by Ælfred; ed. Sweet, p. 5. See Trench, Study of Words. + O. Sax. kerika, kirika. + Du. kerk. + Dan. kirke. + Swed. kyrka. + Iccl. kirkja. + O. H. G. kirikh. M. H. G. Listek. B. But all those are bor-O. H. G. chirichá, M. H. G. kirche, G. kirche. β. But all these are borrowed from Gk. κυριακόν, a church; neut. of adj. κυριακόν, belonging to the Lord; from Gk. wipios, the Lord. Kipios orig. signified 'mighty; from Gk. «võpos, might, strength. Cf. Skt. çūra, a hero; çvi, to swell, grow; Zend gura, strong. — KU, to grow, be strong; Curtius, i. 104; Fick, i. 58.

The etym. has been doubted, on account of the rareness of the Gk. word κυριακόν; but it occurs in the canon of the sixth council, and Zonaras in commenting on the passage says that the name of κυριακύν for 'church' was frequently used. See Wedgwood, who quotes from a letter of Max Müller in the Times newspaper. Observe too the remarkable quotation at the beginning of this article; and the form of (early) A. S. cirice. Der. church-man;

church-warden (see warden); church-yard (see yard).

CHURL, a countryman, clown. (E.) M. E. cherl, cheorl; spelt cherl, Ormulum, 14786.—A. S. ceorl, a churl; also 'husband,' as in John, iv. 18. + Du. karel, a clown, fellow. + Dan. and Swed. karl, a man. + Icel. karl, a male, man (whence Scot. carle, a fellow). + O. H. G. charal, G. karl, a man, a male (whence Charles). (iii. 43) gives the theoretical Teutonic form as karla, from the KAR, to turn, go about (A. S. cerran). Der. churl-ish, churl-ish-ly.

CHURN, to curdle, make butter. (Scand.) M. E. chirne, chyrne. 'Chyrne, vesselle, cimbia, cumbia. Chyrne botyr, cumo;' Prompt. Parv. p. 76. [The alleged A. S. cernan is probably one of Somner's scarcely pardonable fictions.] - Icel. kirna, a churn; kjarna-mjolk, churn-milk; Dict. p. 775. + Swed. kärna, a churn; kärna, to churn; O. Swed. kerna, both sb. and verb. + Dan. kierne, to churn, a churn. + Du. kernen, to churn; kernemelk, churn-milk. + G. kernen, to curdle, to churn. B. The orig. sense is 'to curdle,' to form into curds, or to extract the essence. The root-words to those above given are Icel. kjarna, a kernel, the pith, marrow, best part of a thing; Swed. kürna, the same; Dan. kierne, kiærne, pith, core; Du. kern, grain, kernel, pith, marrow; G. kern, kernel, pith, granule, marrow, quintessence. And all these words are closely related to E. corn, with all its Teutonic cognates, and to E. kernel; see Corn, **Kernel.** The root of these latter is ✓ GAR, to grind, pulverise; see Fick, i. 71; Curtius, i. 216; and Benfey, p. 337, on the Skt. jri, to grow old. causal jaraya, to consume. From the same root, and from the same notion of 'grinding,' comes the remarkably similar M. E. quern, a handmill (Chaucer, C. T. 14080) with its numerous Teutonic cognates, including the Goth. kwairnus, a mill-stone, Mark,

CHYLE, juice, milky fluid. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) A white fluid, due to a mixture of food with intestinal juices; a medical term. In Sherwood's Index to Cotgrave we have: 'the Chylus, chyle, chile;' so that it was at first called by the Latin name, which was afterwards shortened to the F. form chyle (given by Cotgrave), for convenience. Both F. chyle and Lat. chylus are from the Gk. χυλόε, juice, moisture. - Gk. χύω, also χέω, I pour. - 4 GHU, to pour; whence also

E. gush, q. v. Der. chyl-ous, chyl-ac-e-ous.
CHYME, juice, liquid pulp. (Gk.) Chymus, any kind of juice, esp. that of meat after the second digestion; 'Kersey's Dict., 2nd ed. 1715. Afterwards shortened to chyme, for convenience; chymus being the Lat. form. = Gk. χυμόs, juice, liquid, chyme. = Gk. χύω, also χέω, I pour. See further under Chyle. Der. chym-ous, CHYMIST, CHYMISTRY; see Chemist.

CICATRICE, the scar of a wound. (F., -L.) In Shak. Haml. iv. 3. 62. - F. cicatrice, 'a cicatrice, a skarre;' Cot. - Lat. cicatricem, acc. of cicatrix, a scar. B. Supposed to be formed from a lost verb cicare, to form a skin over, which from a lost sb. cicus, a skin, film, cognate with Skt. kach-a, hair, lkt. 'that which binds up,' from Skt. kach (root kak), to bind. The Lat. cingere and E. hedge appear to be from the same root; see Cinguire. Der. cicatrise, verb. stone, died 1763 (Todd). - Ital. cicerone, a guide, lit. a Cicero. - Lat. Ciceronem, acc. of Cicero, the celebrated orator. Der. From the same name, Ciceron-ian.

CIDER, a drink made from apples. (F.,-L.,-Gk.,-Heb.) There is no reason why it should be restricted to apples, as it merely means 'strong drink.' M. E. sicer, cyder, syder. In Chaucer, C. T. Group B, 3245, some MSS. have ciser, others siser, sythir, cyder; the allusion is to Judges, xiii. 7: 'cave ne uinum bibas, nec siceram.'
Sicer is the Lat. form, and cider the F. form. - F. cidre, cider. - Lat. sicera, strong drink. - Gk. σίκερα, strong drink. - Heb. shékár, strong drink. - Heb. shákar, to be intoxicated. Cf. Arab. sukr, sakr, drunkenness; Rich. Dict. p. 838. CIELING, CIEL; see Ceil.

CIGAR, a small roll of tobacco. (Span.) 'Give me a cigar!' Byron, The Island, c. ii. st. 19. Spelt segar in Twiss's Travels through Spain, A.D. 1733 (Todd). - Span. cigarro, a cigar; orig. a kind of tobacco grown in Cuba (Webster).
CIMETER; see Scimetar.

CINCHONA, Peruvian bark. (Peruvian.) The usual story is that it was named after the countess of Chinchon, wife of the governor of Peru, cured by it A.D. 1638. Her name perhaps rather modified than originated the word. See Humboldt, Aspects of Nature, tr. by Mrs. Sabine, 1849, pp. 268, 305. Humboldt calls it 'quina-bark.' If the statement in the Engl. Cycl. Nat. Hist. s. v. Cinchona, be correct, 'the native Peruvians called the trees kina or kinken.' The form kina easily produces quinine, and kinken would give both quinquina and (by modification) cinchona. Cf. F. quinquina. which Brachet derives from the Peruvian kinakina, a reduplicated form, answering to kinken above. See Quinine.

CINCTURE, a girdle, belt. (L.) In Milton, P.L. ix. 1117. Not in Shakespeare, though sometimes inserted wrongly in K. John, 10. 3. 155.] – Lat. cinctura, a girdle. – Lat. cingere, pp. cinctus, to girdle. – Lat. káñchí, a girdle, from kach, to bind.

CINDER, the refuse of a burnt coal. (E.) M. E. sinder, sindyr, cyndir, cyndyr. 'Syndyr of smythys colys, casma;' Prompt. Parv. p. 456; 'Cyndyr of the smythys fyre, casuma;' id. p. 78.—A. S. sinder, scoria, dross of iron; cf. 'Scorium, synder;' Wright's Vocab. 1. 86, col. I. [Om signifies 'rust;' so that sinder-om is lit. 'rust of dross.'] + Icel. sindr, slag or dross from a forge. + Dan. sinder, sinner, a spark of ignited iron; also, a cinder. + Swed. sinder, slag, dross. + Du. sintels, cinders, coke. + G. sinter, dross of iron, scale. [The Icel. verb. sindra, to glow or throw out sparks, is a derivative from sindr, not vice versa; and therefore does not help forward the etymology.] B. The true sense is 'that which flows;' hence 'the dross or slag of a forge;' and hence 'cinder' in the modern sense. The parallel Skt. word is sindhu, that which flows, hence 'a river,' also the juice from an elephant's temples;' and, in particular, the famous river Sind, now better known as the Indus; from the Skt. syand, to flow. See Fick, iii. 322; Benfey, p. 1045. ¶ The spelling cinder has superseded sinder, through confusion with the F. cendre (with excrescent d), which is a wholly unconnected word, from the Lat. acc. cinerem, accus. of cinis, a cinder. The F. cendre would have given us cender, just as F. genre has given us gender. See below. The cor-

rect spelling sinder is not likely to be restored. Der. cinder-y.

CINERARY, relating to the ashes of the dead. (L.) Not in
Johnson. Modern; seldom used except in the expression 'cinerary urn,' i. e. an urn for enclosing the ashes of the dead. [The word is wholly unconnected with cinder (see above), and never used with reference to common cinders.] - Lat. cinerarius, relating to the ashes of the dead. - Lat. cinis (stem ciner-), dust or ashes of the dead. + Gk.

novis, dust. + Skt. kana, a grain, powder, a drop, a small fragment.

CINNABAR, CINOPER, red sulphuret of mercury. (Gk., Pers.) Spelt cynoper; Wyclif, Jerem. xxii. 24. 'Cinnaber or Cinoper (cinnabaris), vermillion, or red lead, is either natural or artificial; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - Late Lat. cinnabaris, the Latinised name. -Gk. κιννάβαρι, cinnabar, vermilion; a dye called 'dragon's blood' Liddell and Scott). Of oriental origin. Cf. Pers. zinjarf, zingifrah,

zinjař, red lead, vermilion, cinnabar; Richardson's Dict. p. 784.

CINNAMON, the name of a spice. (Heb.) In the Bible, Exod.

xxx. 23, where the Vulgate has cinnamomum. Also in Rev. xviii. 13, where the Gk. has κινάμωμον. Both are from the Heb. qinnamon, cinnamon; a word probably connected with Heb. quineh, a reed, wheat-stalk (Gen. xli. 5, 22); cf. qánek hattób, A. V. 'sweet cane,' in Jer. vi. 20. (Concise Dict. of the Bible, ed. Smith, s. v. Reed.) ¶ In M. E., cinnamon was called canel, from the O. F. canelle, which Cotgrave explains by 'our modern cannell or cannamon,' though he explains F. cinnamome by 'cinnamon,' so that 'cannamon' is probably a misprint. This canelle is a dimin. of O. F. cane, cane. See Cane. CINQUE, the number five. (F., -L.) Formerly used in dice-

play. See cinq in Chaucer, C. T., Group C, l. 653.—F. cinq.—Lat. quinque, five; cognate with E. five, q. v. Der. cinque-foil (see foil); cinque-pace, Much Ado, ii. 1. 77; see Nares.

CIPHER, the figure o in arithmetic. (F., - Arab.) M. E. siphre, Richard the Redeles, ed. Skeat, iv. 53. - O. F. cifre (mod. F. chiffre, Richard the Redeles, ed. Skeat, W. 53.—O. F. cipre (mod. F. cuipre, which see in Brachet).—Low Lat. cifra, denoting 'nothing.'—Arab. sifr, a cipher; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 402 (the initial letter being sid.). Cipher is a doublet of zero, q. v. Der. cipher, verb.

CIRCLE, a ring, in various senses. (L.) In very early use. 'Feower circulas; 'i. e. four circles, A. S. Chron. A. D. 1104; where circulas is the pl. of A. S. circul. [The spelling circle is due to the fluores of Feoretal — Let circulas a circulas circulas is due to the

influence of F. cercle.] - Lat. circulus, a circle, small ring, dimin. of circus, a circle, a ring; cognate with E. ring, q, v, + Gk. κρίκοι, κίρκοι, a ring. + A. S. hring, a ring, circle. - √ KAR, to move (esp. used of circular motion); see Car, Carol. Der. circle, verb; circl-et, circul-ar, circul-ar-ly, circul-ar-i-ty, circul-ate, circul-at-ion, circul-at-or,

circul-at-or-y; and see circuit, circum-, circus.

•CIRCUIT, a revolving, revolution, orbit. (F., -L.) Spelt circuite, Golden Boke, c. 36 (R.); cyrcute, Froissart's Chron. vol. ii. c. 52 (R.) - F. circuit, 'a circuit, compasse, going about;' Cot. - Lat. circuitus, a going about .- Lat. circuitus, circumitus, pp. of circuire, circumire, to go round, go about. - Lat. circum, around (see Circum-); and ire, to go. - 1, to go; cf. Skt. i, to go. Der. circuit-ous,

CIRCUM-, prefix, around, round about. (L.) Found in M. E. circum-stance, Ancren Riwle, p. 316; and in other words. - Lat. circum, around, about. Orig. the accus. of circus, a circle. See Circus,

Circle. For compounds, see below.

CIRCUMAMBIENT, going round about. (L.) Used by Bacon, On Learning, ed. G. Wats, b. iii. s. 4 (R.); Sir T. Browne has circumambiency, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 1.—Lat. circum, around; and ambientem, acc. of ambiens, surrounding. See Ambient.

CIRCUMAMBULATE, to walk round. (L.) Used in Wood's Athen. Oxon. (R.) - Lat. circum, around; and ambulatus, pp. of

ambulare, to walk. See Ambulance.

CIRCUMCISE, to cut around. (L.) 'Circumcised he was;' Gen. and Exodus, ed. Morris, 1200. The M. E. also used the form circumcide, Wyclif, Gen. xvii. 11; Josh. v. 2. The latter is, strictly, the more correct form. - Lat. circumcidere, to cut around; pp. cir-

cumcious.—Lat. circum, around; and cædere (pt. t. ce-cid-i), to cut.—

SK1D, to cut. See Cæsura. Der. circumcis-ion.

CIRCUMFERENCE, the boundary of a circle. (L.) 'The cercle and the circumference;' Gower, C. A. iii. 90.—Lat. circumferentia, the boundary of a circle; by substituting the F. suffix -ce for the Lat. -tia. - Lat. circumferent-, stem of circumferens, pres. pt. of circumferere, to carry round. - Lat. circum, around; and ferre, to carry, bear,

cognate with E. bear, q.v. Der. circumferenti-al.

CIRCUMFLEX, lit. a bending round. (L.) 'Accent circonflex, a circumflex accent;' Sherwood's Index to Cotgrave. Cotgrave himself explains the F. accent circonflex by 'the bowed accent.'—Lat. syllaba circumflexa, a syllable marked with a circumflex.—Lat. circumflexus, pp. of circumflectere, to bend round .- Lat. circum, around; and flectere, to bend. See Flexible. Der. From the same source, circumflect, vb.

CIRCUMFLUENT, flowing around. (L.) In Pope's tr. of the Odyssey, i. 230. [Milton has circumfluous, P. L. vii. 270; from Lat. adj. circumfluus, flowing around.] - Lat. circumfluent-, stem of circumfluens, pres. pt. of circumfluere, to flow round .- Lat. circum,

fluere, to flow. See Fluid.

CIRCUMFUSE, to pour around. (L.) Ben Jonson has 'circumfused light, in An Elegy on Lady Ann Pawlett; and see Milton, P. L. vi. 778. - Lat. circumfusus, pp. of circumfundere, to pour around (the Lat. pp. being made, as often, into an E. infinitive mood). - Lat. circum, around; and fundere, to pour. See Fuse.

CIRCUMJACENT, lying round or near. (L.) In Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 1. § 3.— Lat. circumiacent., stem of circumiacens, pres. pt. of circumiacēre, to lie near or round.—Lat. circum, around; and iacēre, to lie, properly 'to lie where thrown,' a secondary verb formed from iacēre, to throw; cf. Gk. lάπτειν, to throw (Curting ii).

tius, ii. 59). See Jet.

CIRCUMIOCUTION, round-about speech. (L.) In Udal, prol. to Ephesians; and Wilson's Arte of Rhetorique, p. 178 (R.) - Lat. circumlocutionem, acc. of circumlocutio, a periphrasis. - Lat. circumlocutus, pp. of circumloqui, to speak in a round-about way.—Lat. circum, around; and loqui, to speak. Cf. Skt. lap, to speak; Curtius, i. 195. See Loquacious. Der. circumlocut-or-y.

CIRCUMNAVIGATE, to sail round. (L.) In Fuller's Worthies of Suffolk (R.) - Lat. circumnauigare, pp. -gatus, to sail round. - Lat. circum, around; and nauigare, to sail. - Lat. naui-s, a ship. See Naval. Der. circumnavigat-or, -ion.

has circumscribed, Works, p. 121 h. Chaucer has the form circumserive, Troil. and Cres. v. 1877. - Lat. circumscribers, pp. -scriptus, to write or draw around, to confine, limit. - Lat. circum, around; and scribere,

to write. See Scribe. Der. circumscript-ion.
CIRCUMSPECT, prudent, wise. (L.) 'A prouydent and circumspect buylder;' Udal, St. Luke, c. 6. Sir T. Elyot has circumspection, The Governour, b. i. c. 24 (numbered 23). - Lat. circum pectus, prudent; orig. the pp. of circumspicere, to look around. - Lat. circum, around; and spicere, also spelt specere, to look, cognate with E. spy.

See Spy. Der. circums peci-ly, ness, -ion.
CIRCUMSTANCE, detail, event. (L.) In early use. M. E. circumstaunce, Ancren Riwle, p. 316. - Lat. circumstantia, lit. 'a standing around,' a surrounding; also, a circumstance, attribute, quality. (But the Lat. word has been treated so as to have a F. suffix, by turning -tia into -ce; the F. form is circonstance.) - Lat. circumstant-, stem of circumstans, pres. pt. of circumstare, to stand round, surround. -Lat. circum, around; and stare, to stand, cognate with E. stand. See Stand. Der. circumstant-i-al, -i-al-ly, -i-ate.

CIRCUMVALLATION, a continuous rampart. (L.) 'The lines of circumvallation;' Tatler, no. 175. Formed from a Lat. acc. circumuallationem, from a supposed sb. circumuallatio, regularly formed from the verb circumuallare (pp. -uallatus), to surround with a rampart. - Lat. circum, around; and uallare, to make a rampart. - Lat.

uallim, a rampart; whence also E. wall. See Wall.

CIRCUMVENT, to delude, deceive. (L.) 'I was thereby circumuented;' Barnes' Works, p. 222; col. 2. Formed, like verbs in -ate, from the pp. of the Lat. verb. - Lat. circumuentus, pp. of circumuenire, to come round, surround, encompass, deceive, delude. - Lat. circum, around; and uenire, to come, cognate with E. come, q. v. Der. circumvent-ion, -ive.

CIRCUMVOLVE, to surround. (L.) 'All these [spheres] circumvolve one another like pearls or onyons; 'Herbert's Travels, 1665, p. 345.-Lat. circumuoluere, to surround; lit. to roll round.-Lat. circum, around; and uoluere, to roll. See Bevolve, and Volute.

Der. circumvolut-ion, from pp. uolutus.

'Circus, a circle, or rundle, a CIRCUS, a circular theatre. (L.) ring; also a sort of large building, rais'd by the ancient Romans, for shews, games, &c. Also a kind of hawk, or bird of prey called a cryer; the falcon-gentle; 'Kersey's Dict. and ed. 1715.—Lat. circus,

A. S. hring, a ring. See Ring, Circle. + Gk. npinos, nipnos, a ring. + A. S. hring, a ring. See Ring, Circle. Der. circ-le, q. v. CIRRUS, a tuft of hair; ficecy cloud; tendril. (L.) In Kersey's Dict. 2nd ed. 1715; explained as 'a tuft or lock of hair curled;' he also explains cirri as having the sense of tendrils, but without using the term 'tendril.' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, has the adj. cirrous, 'belonging to curled hair.'—Lat. cirrus, curled hair. From the same root as Circle, q. v.

CIST, a chest, a sort of tomb. (L., - Gk.) Sometimes used in modern works on antiquities, to describe a kind of stone tomb. The true E. word is chest, which is a doublet of cist. - Lat. cista, a chest. -Gk. κίστη, a chest. See Chest; and see below.

CISTERN, a reservoir for water. (F.,-L.) M. E. cisterne; Maundeville's Trav. pp. 47, 106; Wyclif, Gen. xxxvii. 23, Deut. vi. 11.-O. F. cisterne.—Lat. cisterna, a reservoir for water; apparently extended from Lat. cista, a chest, box; see above.

CIT, short for 'citizen,' q. v. Used by Dryden, Prologue to Albion

and Albanius, 1. 43.

CITADEL, a fortress in a city. (F., - Ital., - L.) In Milton, P. L. i. 773; Shak. Oth. ii. 1. 94, 211, 292. - F. citadelle, 'a citadell, strong fort;' Cotgrave. - Ital. cittadella, a small town; dimin. of cittade, another form of cittate (mol. Ital. città), a city. - Lat. civitatem, acceptable a city. - Lat. civitatem, acceptable common city. See of ciuitas, a city. - Lat. ciui-, crude form of ciuis, a citizen.

CITE, to summon, to quote. (F., -L.) The sb. citation (M. E. citacion) is in early use, and occurs in Rob. of Glouc. p. 473. The pp. cited is in Sir T. More, Works, p. 254 f. - F. citer, 'to cite, summon, . . . to alledge as a text;' Cotgrave. - Lat. citere, pp. citatus, to cause to move, excite, summon; frequentative of cière, cière, to rouse, excite, call. + Gk. κίω, I go; κίνυμαι, I hasten. + Skt. çi, to sharpen. - VKI, to sharpen, excite, rouse, go. Der. citat-ion. CITHERN, CITTERN, a sort of guitar. (L., - Gk.)

cithern, I Macc. iv. 54 (A. V.); cittern, Shak. L. L. L. v. 2. 614. The same as gyterne, P. Plowman, B. xiii. 233. Then is merely excrescent, and the true form is cither. It is even found in A. S. in the form cytere, as a gloss to Lat. cithara in Ps. lvi. 11; Spelman's A. S. Psalter. -Lat. cithara. - Gk. κιθάρα, a kind of lyre or lute. Doublet, guitar,

q. v. CITIZEN, an inhabitant of a city. (F., -L.) M. E. citesein, citizein, chaucer, citesain. 'A Roman citeseyn;' Wyclif, Acts, xxii. 28; citezein, Chaucer, Naval. Der. circumnavigat-or, -ion.

CIRCUMSCRIBE, to draw a line round. (L.) Sir T. More thius, ed. Morris, bk. i. pr. 4, p. 14. The z (sometimes turned into s) is a corrupt rendering of the M. E. symbol 3, which properly means clamm-y, i. e. clay-like, sticky, as explained above; cf. Du. Mam, y, when occurring before a vowel; the same mistake occurs in the clammy, moist; clamm-i-ness. Scotch names Menzies, Dalziel, miswritten for Menyies, Dalyiel, as proved by the frequent pronunciation of them according to the old spelling. Hence citizen stands for M. E. citizen = citiyen. — O. F. citeain (cf. mod.

Lat. -anus. = O. F. cite, F. cite, a city, by help of the suffix -ain = Lat. -anus. = O. F. cite, F. cite, a city. See City.

CITRON, the name of a fruit. (F., = L., = Gk.) In Milton, P. L. v. 22. [Cf. M. E. citir, citur, Prompt. Parv. p. 78, directly from the Lat.] = F. citron, 'a citron, pome-citron;' Cot. = Low Lat. citronem, acc. of citro, a citron; an augmentative form. - Lat. citrus, an orangetree, citron-tree. - Gk. κίτρον, a citron; κίτριον, κιτρέα, κιτρία, a citrontree. Der. citr-ine, Chaucer, C. T. 2169; citr-in-at-ion, id., C. T.

CITY, a state, town, community. (F., -L.) In early use. M. E. cite, Ancren Riwle, p. 228. -O. F. cite, F. cité, a city. -Lat. citatem, cits, Ancren Riwie, p. 228.—O. F. cite, F. cité, a city.—Lat. citatem, an abbreviated form of Lat. ciuitatem, acc. of ciuitas, a community (Brachet.)—Lat. ciui-s, a citizen. β . Closely related to Lat. quies, rest; the radical meaning is an inhabitant of a 'hive' or resting-place; cf. Gk. $\kappa \omega \mu \mu$, a village, Goth. $\lambda \omega_{nim}$, a home, henva, a hive, house; see Curtius, i. 178. Thus the related words in English are hive, home, and quiet.— \checkmark KI, to lie, to rest; whence Skt. c_i , to lie, Gk. $\kappa \varepsilon \hat{\mu} \mu a_i$, I lie, rest. Der. citizen, q. v., citadel, q. v.; and see civic, civil.

CIVES, a sort of garlic or leek. (F., -L.) 'Chives, or Cives, a small sort of onion;' also 'Cives, a sort of wild leeks, whose leaves are us'd for sallet-furniture; 'Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. The pl. of cive. - F. cive, 'a scallion, or unset leek;' Cotgrave. - Lat. caepa, cepe, an onion. Probably allied to Lat. caput, a head, from its bulbous form; cf. Gk. κάπια, onions; G. kopflauch, lit. head-leek; see Curtius, i. 182.

CIVET, a perfume obtained from the civet-cat. (F., - Arab.) In Shak. Much Ado, iii. 2. 50; As You Like It, iii. 2. 66, 69. - F. civette, 'civet, also the beast that breeds it, a civet-cat;' Cot. Brachet says: 'a word of Eastern origin, Arab. zribed; the word came into French through the medieval Gk. ζαπέτιον.' The Arabic word is better spelt zabiid, as in Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 317; or zubád, as in Rich. Dict. p. 767. (The initial letter is zain.)

CIVIC, belonging to a citizen. (L.) 'A civick chaplet;' Holland's Pliny, b. xvi. c. 4. - Lat. ciuicus, belonging to a citizen. - Lat.

ciuis, a citizen. See City.

CIVIL, relating to a community. (L.) 'Civile warre;' Udal, Matt. c. 10; civilyiye is in Sir T. More's Works, p. 951 h. - Lat. civilis, belonging to citizens. - Lat. ciuis, a citizen. Der. civil-ly, civil-i-ty; civil-ise, Dryden, Stanzas on Oliver Cromwell, st. 17; civil-is-at-ion, civil-i-an. And see City.

CLACK, to make a sudden, sharp noise. (E.) M. E. clacken, elakken. 'Thi bile [bill of an owl] is stif and scharp and hoked . . Tharmid [therewith] thu clackes oft and longe; 'Owl and Nightingale, Il. 79-81. Of A.S. origin, though only represented by the derivative clatrung, a clattering; see Clatter. + Du. klak, a crack; klakken, to clack, to crack (cf. Du. klakkebos, a cracker, a popgun). + Icel. klaka, to twitter as a swallow, to chatter as a pie, to wrangle.+ M. H. G. klac, a crack, break, noise; G. krachen, to crash, crack, roar. + Irish and Gael. clag, to make a din. + Gk. κλάζειν, to make a din. See Clank. B. Evidently a variant of Crack, q.v.; cf. also Swed. knaka, to crack, make a noise. [Fick however (iii. 45) makes klak to be an extension of the Teutonic root kal, to call, seen in E. call, q. v.] Note the analogies; as clink: clank:: click: clack; and

again, as clack: crack: κλάζειν: κράζειν.

OLAD, the contracted pp. of the verb to Clothe, q. v.

CLAIM, to call out for, demand. (F., -L.) M. E. clamen, claimen, cleimen, to call for; Will. of Palerne, 4481; P. Plowman, B. xviii.

327. — O. F. clamer, claimer, cleimer, to call for, cry out. — Lat. clamare, to call out; a secondary verb, formed from the base cal- appearing in Lat. calars, to cry out, publish, and in the Gk. καλεῦ, to convoke, summon. Similarly, in Greek, the vowel disappears in κλῆσιε, a call, which is weakened from \(KAR, with the same sense; cf. Gk. κῆρυξ, a herald; Skt. kal, to sound. Der. claim-able, claim-ant; and, from the same source, clam-our, clam-or-ous, &c.; see clamour.

CLAM, to adhere, as a viscous substance. (E.) Dryden has: 'A chilling sweat, a damp of jealousy Hangs on my brows, and clams upon my limbs; 'Amphitryon, Act iii (R.) [This word is not to be confused with elem, to pinch, starve, as in Richardson. See clam and elem distinguished in Atkinson's Cleveland Glossary; and see Clamp.] The verb is merely coined from the adj. clammy, sticky, which again to formed from the A.S. Lindau Clause a least a constant again. is formed from the A.S. clam, clay (also a plaster), occurring in Exod.
i. 14; cf. prov. Eng. cloam, earthenware, clomer, a potter. The A.S.
clam-disk.

CLARET, a sort of French wine. (F., = L.)
Properly a 'clear' or 'clarified' wine, but used rather vaguely.
M. E. claret, often extended form of A.S. lám, clay, mod. E. loam. See Loam.

Der. ... shortened to clare, and corrupted to clarry. 'Claret, wyne, claretum;'

clammy, moist; clamm-i-ness.

CLAMBER, to climb with hands and feet. (Scand.) In Shak.

Cor. ii. 1. 226. The b is excrescent, and the true form is clamer. The form clamer'd up occurs in Harrington's Orlando, b. xix. st. 20 (R.) Clamer occurs even earlier, in Palsgrave's Dict.; for quotation, see Clasp. M. E. clameren, clamberen; 'clameryn, repto;' Prompt. Paiv. p. 79. The M. E. clameren also meant 'to heap closely together;' see examples in Mätzner, c.g. Gawain and the Grene getter; see examples in Maziner, e.g. Gawan and the Knight, II. 801, 1722. — Icel. klambra, to pinch closely together, to clamp. + Dan. klamre, to grasp, grip firmly. + G. klammern, to clamp, clasp, fasten together.

B. Thus clamber stands for clamer, the frequentative of clam (now spelt clamp), and signifies literally 'to grasp often.' See Clamp. The connection with climb is also obvious. See Climb.

CLAMOUR, an outcry, calling out. (F.,-L.) M.E. clamour, Chaucer, C.T. 6471.-O. F. clamur, clamor, claimor.-Lat. clamorem, acc. of clamor, an outcry. - Lat. clamare, to cry out. See Claim:

Der. clamor-ous, clamor-ous-ly, clamor-ous-ness.

CLAMP, to fasten tightly; a clasp. (Du.) 'And they were ioyned close both beneth, and also aboue, with clampes; Bible, ed. 1551, Exod. xxxvi. 29. 'Clamp, in joyners work, a particular manner of letting boards one into another;' Kersey. [Not in early use, though the A.S. clom, a bond, is, of course, almost the same word.]—Du. klamp, a clamp, cleat, heap; klampa, to clamp, grapple. + Dan. klampe, to clamp, to cleat; klamme, a clamp, a cramp, cramp-iron. + Swed. klamp, a cleat. + Icel. klümbr, a smith's vice, a clamp. + G. klampe, a clamp. β. All these forms, and others, are due to the root seen in the M.H.G. klimpfen, to press tightly together, cited by Fick, iii. 51, and are further related on the one hand, to E. clip, and on the other, to E. cramp; also to E. climb and clamber. γ . By the loss of p in our word clamp, we have a form clam, signifying 'a bond,' represented by A.S. clamp, we have a form clam, signifying 'a bond,' represented by A. S. clom, a bond, which occurs in the A. S. Chron. an. 942. Hence, by vowel-change, Swed. klämma, to squeeze, wring, Dan. klemme, to pinch, Du. and G. klemmen, to pinch, prov. Eng. clem, to pinch with hunger. See Cramp, and Clump.

CLAN, a tribe of families. (Gaelic.) Milton has clans, pl., P. L. ii. 901. - Gael. clann, offspring, children, descendants. + Irish cland, clann, children, descendants; a tribe, clan. Der. clann-ish, -ly, -ness;

clan-ship, clans-man.

CLANDESTINE, concealed, secret, sly. (F.,-L.) Fuller speaks of a 'clandestine marriage;' Holy State, b. iii. c. 22, maxim 2.—F. clandestin, 'clandestine, close;' Cot.—Lat. clandestinus, secret. B. Perhaps for clam-dies-tinus, hidden from daylight; in any case, the first syllable is due to elam, secretly; see Vanicek, p. 1093. Clam is short for O. Lat. eallim, from KAL, to hide; whence also Lat. celare, to hide, appearing in E. conceal, q. v. Der. clandestine-ly.

CLANG, to make a sharp, ringing sound. (L.) As sb., the sound of a trumpet; Shak. Tam. Shrew, i. 2. 207. We also find clangor, 3 Hen. VI, ii. 3. 18. The vb. clang occurs in 'the clanging horns;' Somervile, The Chase, bk. ii. - Lat. clangere, to make a loud sound, to resound; whence sb. elangor, a loud noise. + Gk. κλαγγή, a clang, twang, scream, loud noise; where the nasal sound is unoriginal; κλάζειν, to clash, clang, make a din. Cf. κράζειν (base κραγ-), to ened to KLAG, KRAG, to make a din; an imitative word. See

Fick, i. 534, 538, 540. Der. clang-or; and see clank.

CLANK, to make a ringing sound. (E.) 'He falls! his armour clanks against the ground;' Cowley, Davideis, b. iv (R.) 'What clanks were heard, in German skies afar;' Dryden, tr. of Virgil, Georg. bk. i. 638 (where the original has 'armorum sonitum,' 1. 474). The word is perhaps E., formed from clink by the substitution of the fuller vowel a; cf. clack with click.

B. The probability that it is English is strengthened by the Du. form klank, a ringing sound. Cf. Swed. and Dan. klang, a ringing sound; and see Clang. The word is imitative; see Clink.

CLAP, to strike together rather noisily. (Scand.) Very common in Shak. L. L. L. v. 2. 107, &c.; and frequently in Chaucer, C. T. m Shak. L. L. L. V. 2. 107, &c., and requently in Chaucer, C. 1. 7163, 7166, &c. 'He... clapte him on the crune' (crown of the head); Havelok, l. 1814. [The A.S. clappan is a fiction of Somner's.] – Icel. klappa, to pat, stroke, clap the hands. + Swed. klappa, to clap, knock, stroke, pat. + Dan. klappe, to clap, pat, thoch + Du. klappen, to clap, smack, prate, blab. + O. H. G. chlafon, M. H. G. klaffen, to clap, strike together, prate, babble.

S. Cf. Gael. clabar, a mill-clapper, clack; clabare, a loud talker; also Russian chlopate, to clap, strike together noisily. An imitative word, allied on the one hand to clip, q.v., and on the other to clack, q.v. Der. clapper, clapterap,

clap-dish.

CLARET, a sort of French wine. (F., -L.)

Properly a 'clear' or 'clarified' wine, but used rather vaguely. M. E. claret, often

Prompt. Parv. p. 79. Spelt clarett, Allit. Morte Arthur, ed. Brock, l. 200; clare, Havelok, l. 1728; clarre, Chaucer, C. T. 1472. – O. F. clairet, claret; see Cotgrave. – Low Lat. claretum, a sweet mixed wine, clarified with honey, &c .- Lat. clarus, clear, clarified, bright.

CLARIFY, to make clear and bright. (F., -L.) M. E. clarifien, sometimes 'to glorify,' as in Wyclif, John, xii. 28, where the Vulgate has clarifica. O. F. clarifier, to make bright. -Lat. clarificare, to has clarifica.—O.F. clarifier, to make bright.—Lat. clarificare, to make clear or bright, to render famous, glorify.—Lat. clari-, for clarus, clear, bright, glorious; and ficare, to make, put for facere, to make, in forming compounds. See Clear and Fact. Der. clarifier, clarification. See below.

CLARION, a clear-sounding horn. (F.,—L.) M. E. clarioun, claryoun; Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, iii. 150.—O. F. clarion, claron;

Roquefort gives the form claron, and the O. F. clarion must have been in use, though not recorded; the mod. F. is clairon. - Low Lat. clarienem, acc. of clario, a clarion; so named from its clear ringing sound. - Lat. elari- eclaro-, crude form of clarus, clear. See Clear. Der. clarion-et, clarin-ette, dimin. forms. See above.

CLASH, a loud noise; to make a loud noise. (E.) This seems to be an Eng. variant of clack; it was probably due rather to the usual softening of the ck (by the influence of Danish or Norman pronunciation) than to any borrowing from the Du. kletten, to splash, clash Cf. crash with crack; hash with hack. 'He let the speare fall, . . . and the heed of the speare made a great clashe on the bright chapewe [hat] of steel; Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. ii. c. 186. See Clack. The word is imitative; cf. Swed. and G. klatsch, a clash, similarly extended from the base klak.

CLASP, to grasp firmly, fasten together. (E.) M. E. claspen clapsen (the ps and sp being convertible as in other words; cf. prov. E. waps, a wasp). Spelt clapsed, clapsed, clasped in Chaucer, C. T. prol. 275 (Six-text print). 'I clamer [clamber] or clymme up upon a tree ... that I may claspe bytwene my legges and myn armes; Palsgrave, s. v. clamer. The form clap-s-en is an extension of clap or clup, to embrace, seen in A. S. clyppan, to embrace, grasp, M. E. cluppen, clippen, to embrace; and there is also an evident connection with clamp, to hold tightly. See Clip, Clamp; and observe the con-

nection of grasp with grab, gripe, grope. Der. clasp-en; clasp-knife.

CLASS, a rank or order, assembly. (F., -L.) Bp. Hall speaks of 'classes and synods;' Episcopacy by Divine Right, s. 6 (R.) Milton has classick, Poem on the New Forcers of Consciences, l. 7. -F. classe, 'a rank, order;' Cot. - Lat. classem, acc. of classis, a class, assembly of people, an army, fleet. - \checkmark KAL, to cry out, convoke, seen in Lat. calare, clamare; as explained above, s. v. Claim. Der. class-ic, class-ic-al, class-ic-al-ly, class-ic-al-ness, class-ic-al-i-ty, class-ics; also class-i-fy, class-i-fic-at-ion (for the ending -ify see Clarify). CLATTER, to make repeated sounds; a rattling noise. (E

As sb.; M. E. clater, Towneley Mysteries, p. 190. As verb; M. E. clateren, Chaucer, C. T. 2360. A frequentative of clack, formed by adding the frequentative suffix -er, and substituting clat- for clak- for convenience of pronunciation; hence clateren stands for clakeren, i.e. to make a clacking sound frequently, or in other words, to rattle. Found in A. S. in the word clairung, a clattering, a rattle, glossed by crepitaculum (Bosworth). + Du. klater, a rattle; klateren, to rattle. See Clack

CLAUSE, a sentence, part of a writing. (F., -L.) In very early use. M.E. clause, Chaucer, Tr. and Cres. ii. 728; Ancren Riwle, p. 46.

-F. clause, 'a clause, period;' Cotgrave. - Lat. clausa, fem. of pp. clausus, used in the phr. oratio clausa, a flowing speech, an eloquent period; hence clausa was used alone to mean 'a period, a clause." Clausus is the pp. of claudere, to shut, enclose, close. See Close, and Clavicle below. Doublet, close, sb.

CLAVICLE, the collar-bone. (F., -L.) Sir T. Browne has clavicles or collar-bones; Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 1. § 8. - F. clavicules, 'the kannel-bones, channel-bones, neck-bones, craw-bones, extending on each side from the bottom of the throat unto the top of the shoulder; 'Cot. - Lat. clauicula, lit. a small key, a tendril of a vine; con. = Lat. etanuema, no. a sman αν, a consumer vine; dimin. of Lat. elauis, a key, which is allied to Lat. elaudere, to shut. + Gk. κλείε, a key; κλείω, I shut. + Russian kliuch', a key. Cf. O. H. G. sliuzan, sliuzan, M. H. G. sliezen (G. schliessen), to shut; connected with E. slot, q.v. - SKLU, to shut; Curtius, i. 183. Der. clavicul-ar; and see clef, con-clave.

CLAW, the talon of a beast or bird. (E.) M.E. claw, clau, clow, clee, clei. 'Claw, or cle of a beste, ungula;' Prompt. Parv. p. 80. 'Oxë gap o closenn fot and shædep [divides] hise clauwes;' Ormulum, 1224.—A. S. clawu, pl. clawe, as in 'clawe tódælede,' i. e. divided hoofs, Levit. xi. 3; also cla, cleo, Grein, i. 162, 163. + Du. Maanw, a paw, claw, clutch, talon, weeding-hook; Maanwen, to claw the scratch. Leal M. c. claw. M. to constant the claw the scratch. scratch. + Icel. kló, a claw; klá, to scratch. + Dan. klo, a claw; klöe, to scratch. + Swed. klo, a claw; kld, to scratch. + O. H. G. chlawa, M. H. G. kla, G. klaue, a claw, talon. β. Claw is related to clew, a ball

of thread, q. v., and to cleave in the sense of hold fast.' It means

that by which an animal cleaves or holds on. See Cleave (2). CLAY, a tenacious earth. (E.) M.E. clai, clei, clay, cley. 'What es man bot herth [earth] and clay; 'Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, 1. 411. - A. S. clæg, in Ælfric's Gloss,; Wright's Vocab. i. 37, col. 1. + Dan. klæg, kleg, clay. + Du. klei. + G. klei. β. Related to Clew,

q. v.; also to Clog, and Cleave (2). Der. clay-cy. CLAYMORE, a Scottish broadsword. (Gaelic.) more by Dr. Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands (Todd); but better elaymore, as in Jamieson's Sc. Dict.—Gael. claidheamh mor, a broad-sword, lit. 'sword-great;' where the dh is but slightly sounded, and the mh is a v. The sound somewhat resembles that of cli- in client, followed by the sound of E. heave. B. The Gael, claidheamh, a sword, is cognate with W. cleddyf, cleddeu, a sword, and Lat. gladins, a sword; see Glaive. The Gael mor, great, is cognate with W. mawr, great, Irish mor, Corn. maur, Breton meur, great, Lat.

magnus; see Curtius, i. 409.

CLEAN, pure, tree from stain. (E.) M. E. clenè, clenè (dissyllabic), Layamon, i. 376. – A.S. clene, clene, clear, pure, chaste, bright; Grein, i. 162. [Not borrowed from Keltic, the change from A.S. c to Keltic g being quite regular.] + W. glain, glan, pure, clear, clean, + Irish and Gael. glan, clean, pure, bright. + O. H. G. chleini, M. H. G. kleine, fine, excellent, small; mod. G. klein, small. [The last comparison, cited by Gre. n, is somewhat doubtful.] \$\beta\$. The originalsense seems to have been 'bright,' but there is little to prove it, unless the word be derived from a root GAL, to shine; Curtius, i. 212. Der. clean-ness, clean-ly, clean-li-ness, cleanse (A. S. clensian, Grein, i. 163). CLEAR, loud, distinct, shrill, pure. (F.,-L.) M. E. cler, cleer. On morwe, whan the day was clere; King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, l. 1978; cf. Floriz and Blauncheffur, 280. – O. F. cler, cleir, clair,

pure, bright. - Lat. clarus, bright, illustrious, clear, loud. β. Curtius remarks that the r belongs to the suffix, as in mi-rus, so that the word is clarus. It is probably related to clamare, to cry aloud; see Claim. Others connect it with cal-ere, to glow, the orig. sense being bright. Der. clear, verb; clear-uses, clear-ance, clear-ing, clear-ly. CLEAVE (1), strong verb, to split asunder. (E.) The pt. t. is

CLEAVE (1), strong verb, to split asunder. (E.) The pt. t. is clave, Ps. lxxviii. 15 (A. V.), sometimes clove; the pt. is cloven, Acts, ii. 3, sometimes cleft (Micah, i. 4) but the latter is grammatically incorrect. M. E. cleoven, cleven, kleven. 'Ful wel kan ich kleuen shides;' Havelok, l. 917. – A. S. cleófan (pt. t. cleáf, pp. clofen), Grein, i. 163. + Du. kloven. + Icel. kljúfa (pt. t. klauf, pp. klofinn). + Swed. klyfva. + Dan. klöve. + O. H. G. chlioban, G. klieben. β. Perhaps related To Gk. γλύφειν, to hollow out, to engrave; Lat. glubere, to pecl. The form of the European base is KLUB; Fick, iii. 52; which answers to an Aryan base GLUBH, as seen in Gk. γλύφειν. Der.

cleav-age, cleav-er; also cleft, q. v. [But not cliff.] CLEAVE (2), weak verb, to stick, adhere. (E.) is cleaved, pp. cleaved; but by confusion with the word above, the pt. t. most in use is clave, Ruth, i. 14 (A. V.) Writers avoid using the pp., perhaps not knowing what it ought to be. However, we find pt. t. cleaved in Job, xxix. 10; and the pp. cleaved, Job, xxxi. 7.

M. E. cleavien, clivien, clevien, cliven. 'Al Egipte in his wil cliue';'
Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, l. 2384. 'Cleouie's faste;' Layamon,
i. 83.—A. S. cliftan, cleofian, Grein, i. 163; a weak verb, pt. t. clifode, pp. clifod. + Du. kleven, to adhere, cling. + Swed. klibba sig, to stick to. + Dan. klæbe, to stick, adhere. + O. H. G. chleben, G. kleben, to cleave to; cf. also O. H. G. kliban, M. H. G. kliben, to cling to, take root. Cf. alsq Icel. klifa, to climb, viz. by grasping tightly or holding to the tree.

B. The European base is K.I.B, Fick, iii. 52; whence the nasalised form klimb, to climb, which is closely connected whence the nasalised form klimb, to climb, which is closely connected with it; see Clip. [The loss of m perhaps accounts for the long i in Icel. klifa and O. H. G. kliban.] ¶ Observe the complete separation between this word and the preceding one; all attempts to connect them are fanciful. But we may admit a connection between E. cleave and Gk. γλία, γλοία, Lat. gluten, glus, glue. See Glue. CLEF, 'a key, inamusic. (F., -L.) Formerly also spelt cliff. 'Whom art had never taught cliffs, moods, or notes;' Ford, Lover's Melancholy, A. i. sc. I. - F. cleft, 'a key, ... a cliffe in musick;' Cot. - Lat. clausis, a key. See Clavicle.

CLIEFT. CLIFT. a fissure a crack. (Scand.) Spelt clift. Exod.

CLEFT, CLIFT, a fissure, a crack. (Scand.) Spelt clift, Exod. xxxiii. 22 (A. V.); some copies have cliffs for clifts, Job, xxx. 6... 'Clyff, clyft, or ryfte, scissura, rima,' Prompt. Parv. p. 81; clifts in Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, bk. 4. pr. 4, 1.3721. The form diff is corrupt; the final e distinguishes the word from diff, and shows the word to be Scandinavian. - Icel. kluft, a cleft. + Swed. klyft, a cave, den, hole. + Dan. klöft, a cleft, chink, crack, crevice.

B. The Icel. kluft is related to klyfia (weak verb) and kljūja (strong verb), to cleave, split; cf. Swed. klyfva, Dan. klūve, to cleave. See Cleave (1). The mod. spelling cleft is due to the feeling that the word is connected with cleave, so that the word is now thoroughly English in form, then the cleave is connected. though originally Scandinavian.

CLEMATIS, a kind of creeping plant. (Gk.) *Clema or Clematis, a twig, a spray; a shoot, or young branch: among herbalists, it is more especially applied to several plants that are full of young twigs; 'Kersey's Dict. and ed. 1715. - Late Lat. clematis, which is twigs;' Kersey's Dict. and ed. 1715.—Late Lat. clematis, which is merely the Gk. word in Latin letters.—Gk. κληματίς, brushwood, a creeping plant; dimin. from κληματ-, stem of κλημα, a shoot or twig.—Gk. κλάειν, to break off, to lop or prune a plant.— KAL, to strike, break; Fick, ii. 58.

CLEMENT, mild, merciful. (F.,—L.) Rare; in Cymb. v. 4. 18.

—F. clement, 'clement, gentle, mild;' Cot.—Lat. clementem, acc. of clemens, mild. Origin uncertain; see Fick, i. 48. Der. clement-ly, clemenc-y (clemencie, Gascoigne, The Recantation of a Lover, l. 9; from Lat. clementia, mildness).

from Lat. clementia, mildness).

CLERGY, the ministry, body of ministers. (F., -Gk.) M. E. clergie, frequently used in the sense of 'learning;' but also with the modern meaning, as: 'Of the clergie at London . . . a conseil he made;' Rob. of Glouc. p. 563.—O. F. clergie, formed as if from a Low Lat. elericia, a form not given in Ducange; the mod. F. clerge answers to Low Lat. clericatus, clerkship. - Low Lat. clericus, a clerk, clergyman.—Gk. κληρικόs, belonging to the clergy, clerical.—Gk. κλήροs, a lot, allotment, portion; in eccl. writers, the clergy, because the Lord is their inheritance,' Deut. xviii. 2; cf. Gk. τῶν κλήρον, A. V. 'God's heritage,' in 1 Pet. v. 3. Der. clergy-man; and see clerk.

CLERK, a clergyman, a scholar. (F., -L., -Gk.) Orig. a clergyman; M. E. clerc, clerk, Ancren Riwle, p. 318. A. S. clerc, a priest, A. S. Chron. an. 963. Either from O. F. clerc, or immediately from Lat. clericus, by contraction. - Gk. κληρικός, belonging to the clergy, clerical, one of the clergy. See further under Clergy. Der. clerkship; and, from the Lat. cleric-us, we have cleric, cleric-al.

CLEVER, skilful, dexterous. (F., -L.? or E.?) Not in early use. 'As cleverly as th'ablest trap;' Butler, Hudibras, pt. i. c. 1. 1. 398 (first published A. D. 1663). It is not easy to find an earlier example. Sir T. Browne cites clever as a Norfolk word, in his Tract VIII (Works, ed. Wilkins, iv. 205); see my edition of Ray's Collection of Eng. Dialectal Words, Eng. Dial. Soc. pp. xv. xvii. The Norfolk word is commonly pronounced 'klav-ur,' and is used in many various genses such as 'handsome good-looking, healthy, tall dexarding the state of the various senses, such as 'handsome, good-looking, healthy, tall, dexterous, adroit' (Nall); also, 'kind, liberal' (Wilkin). A. Some A. Some have supposed that clever is a corruption of the M. E. deliver, meaning 'agile, nimble, ready of action, free of motion,' and the supposition is strengthened by the historical fact that clever seems to have auton is strengthened by the instorical fact that clear seems to have come into use just as deliver went out of use, and it just supplies its place. Deliver occurs in Chaucer, C. T. Prol. 84: 'And wonderly deliver [quick, active], and grete of strengthe.' So, too, in Chaucer's Pers. Tale, De Superbia, we have: 'Certes, the goodes of the body ben hele of body, strength, delivernesse [agility], beautee, gentrie, fraunchise.' And the word occurs as late as in Holinshed, Drayton, and Warner; see examples in Nares.

3. This M. E. deliver is from O. F. deliver, free prompt delivert sleet; whence the adv à from O. F. delivre, free, prompt, diligent, alert; whence the adv. à delivre, promptly, answering to Low Lat. delibere, promptly, which shews that the adj. delivre stands for de-liber, a word coined (as Burguy says) by prefixing the Lat. prep. de to the Lat. adj. liber, free. See **Deliver**. This solution of the word seems to me the best. See Leaves from a Word-hunter's Note-book, by A. S. Palmer, ch. x. B. Mr. Wedgwood ingeniously suggests a connection with M. E. cliver or clivre, a claw. Owl and Nightingale, 1l. 78, 84, 209; in this case 'clever' would have meant originally 'ready to seize' or 'quick at seizing,' and the connection would be with the words claw, cleave (2), to adhere to, Scot. clever (to climb), climb, and M. E. clippen, to embrace. But historical proof of this fails; though we may notice that the word *cliver* once occurs (in the Bestiary, l. 220, pr. in An Old Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris) as an adj. with the apparent sense of 'ready to seize.' If this suggestion be right, the word is English. C. I would add, that it is by no means unlikely that the modern E. clever is an outcome of a confusion of M. E. deliver, nimble, with a cleur is an outcome of a confusion of M. E. deliver, nimble, with a provincial English eliver or clever, meaning 'ready to seize' originally, but afterwards extended to other senses.

Neither of these suggestions is quite satisfactory, yet either is possible. The suggestion (in Webster) that elever is from the A.S. gledw, sagacious, is not possible. The latter word is obsolete, but its Icelandic congener glöggr has produced the Scottish gleg, quick of eye; whilst the A.S. gledw itself became the M.E. gleu, Owl and Nightingale, 1. 193; a form far removed from elever. Der. elever-ness.

CLIEW, CLUE, a ball of thread. (E.) The orig, sense is 'a mass' of thread; then a thread in a ball, then a guiding thread in a

mass' of thread; then a thread in a ball, then a guiding thread in a maze, or 'a clue to a mystery;' from the story of Theseus escaping from the Cretan Labyrinth by the help of a ball of thread. Thus Trevisa, ii. 385: '3if eny man wente thider yn withoute a clewe of threde, it were ful harde to fynde a way out.' Cf. 'a clue of threde;'

'Clema or Cle- of the final n. We find glomus, clywen;' Ælfric's Gloss., ed. Somner, Nomina Vasorum. And the dat. cliwene occurs in Gregory's Pastoral, sect. xxxv; ed. Sweet, p. 240. + Du. kluwen, a clew; kluwenen, to wind on clews (cf. E. to clew up a sail). + O. H. G. chliuwa, chliuwi, chliwe, M. H. G. kluwen, a ball, ball of thread.

\$\begin{align*} \beta. \text{chliuwe}, & \beta. & \be β. And, as E. cl is Lat. gl, the supposed connection of A. S. cliw-en with Lat. glo-mus, a clue, a ball of thread, and glo-bus, a ball, globe, is probably correct.
γ. We may also connect A. S. cliwen, a clew, with A. S. clifan, to cleave together. See Cleave (2). Der. clew, verb (Dutch).

CLICK, to make a quick, light sound. (E.) Rather oddly used

by Ben Jonson: 'Hath more confirm'd us, than if heart'ning Jove Had, from his hundred statues, bid us strike, And, at the stroke, click'd all his marble thumbs; Sejanus, ii. 2. An imitative word, derived, as a diminutive, from clack, by the thinning of a to i. This is clearly shewn by the Du. klikklak, the clashing of swords, and klikklakken, to clash together, lit. 'to click-clack.' See Clack, and Clink. CLIENT, one who depends on an adviser. (F., -L.) M. E. client, Gower, C. A. i. 284; P. Plowman, C. iv. 396. - F. client, 'a client or suitor; Cot. - Lat. clientem, acc. of cliens, a client, a dependent on a patron. Cliens stands for cluens, one who hears, i.e. one who listens to advice; pres. pt. of cluere, to hear, listen. The Lat. cluere is cognate with Gk. κλύειν, to hear, and Skt. gru, to hear. — KRU, KLU, to hear; whence also E. loud. Curtius, i. 185. See Loud. Der. client-ship. CLIFF, a steep rock, headland. (E.) M. E. clif, clef. cleve. Spelt clif, Layamon, i. 82, where the later text has clef; spelt cleue, id. i. 81 (later text). - A. S. clif, a rock, headland; Grein, i. 164. + Du. klif, a brow, cliff. + Icel. klif, a cliff. We also find Du. klip, a crag, G. and Dan. klippe, Swed. klippa, a crag, rock. ¶ The usual reckless association of this word with the verb cleave, to split, rests on no authority, and is probably wrong. Comparison of the old forms shews that it is more like to be connected with the totally distinct verb cleave, to adhere to (A. S. cliffan), with its related words clip, to embrace, climb, clamber, &c. The orig, sense may very well have been a climbing-place,' or 'a steep.' Fick (iii. 52) unhesitatingly associates the Teutonic base kliba, a cliff, with the Teutonic root klib, to

ates the Teutonic base kliba, a cliff, with the Teutonic root klib, to climb. Cf. A. S. clif, cliff, with cliffan, to cleave to; Icel. klif with Icel. klifa, to climb; O. II. G. clep, a cliff, with O. H. G. kliban, to take root, chlimban, to climb. See Cleave (2).

CLIMACTER, a critical time of life. (F., -Gk.) Used by Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iv. c. 12. § 18. Now only used in the derivative adj. climacter-ic, often turned into a sb. 'This Is the most certain climacterical year;' Massinger, The Old Law, Act i. sc. 1. 'In my grand climacterick;' Burke, Reflections on the French Revolution. And see further in Richardson - F. climaters, climaterical climaters. And see further in Richardson. - F. climactere, 'climatericall (sic); whence l'an climactere, the climatericall year; every 7th, or 9th, or the 63 yeare of a man's life, all very dangerous, but the last

oth, or the 03 years of a man's life, all very dangerous, but the last most;' Cotgrave.—Late Lat. climacter, borrowed from Gk.—Gk. κλιμακτήρ, a step of a staircase or ladder, a dangerous period of life.
—Gk. κλίμας, a ladder, climax. See Climax. Der. climater-ic.
CLIMATE, a region of the earth. (F.,—Gk.) See Climate in Trench, Select Glossary. M. E. climat; Chaucer's treatise on the Astrolabe, ed. Skeat, p. 48; Maundeville, p. 162; Gower, C. A. i. 8.
—O. F. climat (mod. F. climat), a climate.—Lat. climatem, according to Brachet; but this is a false form, as the true accusative of clima was originally clima, the sb. being neuter. Still, such a form may easily have occurred in Low Latin; and at any rate, the form of the stem of Lat. clima is clima: the gen. being climatis. — Gk. κλίμα, gen. κλίματος, a slope, a zone or region of the earth, climate. — Gk. κλί-

very, to lean, slope; cognate with E. lean. See Lean. Der. climatic, climati grees from one thing to another; 'Kersey's Dict. 2nd ed. 1715. - Lat. climax. - Gk. κλίμας, a ladder, staircase; in rhetoric, a mounting by degrees to the highest pitch of expression, a climax. - Gk. shires, to

degrees to the highest pitch of expression, a climax.—GK. κλίνειν, to lean, slope, incline; cognate with E. lean. See Lean.

CLIMB, to ascend by grasping. (E.) Very common. M. E. climben, Layamon, i. 37; pt. t. 'he clomb,' Ancren Riwle, p. 354; 'the king... clam,' Rob. of Glouc. p. 333.—A. S. climban, pt. t. clamb, pl. clumbon; A. S. Chron. an. 1070. We find also the form clymmian, Grein, i. 164. + Du. klimmen. + O. H. G. cklimban, M. H. G. klimmen, to climb. β. The original sense is 'to grasp firmly,' as in climbing a tree; and the connection is with O. H. G. kliban, to fasten to, A. S. cliffan, to cleave to. See Clip. Cleave (2) and Cliamber.

clifian, to cleave to. See Clip, Cleave (2), and Clamber.
CLIME, a region of the earth. (Gk.) In Shak. Rich. II, i. 3.
285.—Lat.clima, a climate.—Gk. & Alµa, a climate.
Doublet, climate. See Climate.

CLINCH, CLENCH, to rivet, fasten firmly. (E.) clenchen. 'Clenchyn, retundo, repando;' Prompt. Parv. p. 80. 'I clynche nayles;' Palsgrave. 'The cros was brede, whon Crist for us Gower, C. A. ii. 306. - A. S. clive, a shortened form of cliven, by loss theron was cleynt,' i. e. fastened; Legends of the Holy Rood, ed. Morris, p. 138. The pp. cleynt points to an infin. clengen, just as the pp. meynt, mingled, comes from mengen, to mix. We also find M. E. klenken, to strike smartly, Allit. Morte Arthure, l. 2113. This is the causel of clink, and means 'to make to clink,' is additional. causal of clink, and means 'to make to clink,' to strike smartly. See Clink. + Du. klinken, to sound, tinkle; to clink, to rivet; klink, a blow, rivet. + Dan. klinke, a latch, rivet; klinke, to clinch, to rivet. + Swed. klinka, a latch; also, to rivet. + O. H. G. chlankjan, chlenken, M. H. G. klenken, to knot together, knit, tie; M. H. G. klinke, a bar, bolt, latch.

The word is English, not French; the change of k to ck was due to a weakened pronunciation, and is common in many pure English words, as in teach, reach. The O.F. clenche, a latch of a door, is itself a Teutonic word, answering to Dan. and G. klinke, a latch. Clicket, or cliket, a latch (in Chaucer) is from the like source, the words click and clink being closely related; cf. also cling. Der.

CLING, to adhere closely. (E.) M. E. clingen, to become stiff; also, to adhere together. 'In cloddres of blod his her was clunge,' i. e. his hair was matted; Legends of the Holy Rood, ed. Morris, p. 142.—A.S. clingan, to shrivel up by contraction, to dry up; Grein, i.

142.—A.S. cingan, to shrive a pby contaction, to dry up, Grean, i. 164. + Dan. klynge, to cluster; klynge, a cluster; cf. Dan. klumpe, to clot, klump, a clump. See Clump.

CLINICAL, relating to a bed. (F., -Gk.) Sometimes clinick occurs, but it is rare; it means one lying in bed; 'the clinick or sick person;' Bp. Taylor, Sermons, Of the Office Ministerial; see too his person; bp. laylor, Sermons, or the one that is bedrid; Cotgrave.

- Lat. clinicus, a bedrid person (St. Jerome); a physician that visits patients in bed (Martial). – Gk. κλινικός, belonging to a bed; a physician who visits patients in bed; η κλινική, his art. – Gk. κλίνη, a bed. – Gk. κλίνης, to slope, to lie down; cognate with E. lean. See Lean.

CLINK, to tinkle, make a ringing noise. (E.) Intrans.: 'They herd a belle clinke;' Chaucer, C. T. 14079. Also trans.: 'I shal clinken yow so mery a belle,' id. 14407. + Du. klinken, to sound, tinkle; klink, a blow. + Dan. klinge, to sound, jingle; klingre, to jingle (frequentative). + Swed. klinga, to ring, clink, tingle. + Icel. kling, interj. ting! tang! klingja, to ring. Clink is the nasalized form of click, and the thinner form of clank. As click: clack:: clink: clank.

CLINKER, a cinder, or hard slag. (Du.) 'Clinkers, those bricks that by having much nitre or salt-petre in them (and lying next the fire in the clamp or kiln) by the violence of the fire, run and are glazed over; Bailey's Dict. vol. ii. ed. 1731. Not (apparently) in early use, and prob. borrowed from Dutch; however, the word simply means 'that which clinks,' from the sonorous nature of these hardened bricks, which tinkle on striking together. - Du. klinker, that which sounds; a vowel; a hardened brick; from klinken, to clink. + Dan. klinke, a hard tile, a rivet; from klinke, to rivet, orig. to clink. See above.

CLIP, to shear, to cut off. (Scand.) M. E. clippen, to cut off, shear off; Ormulum, ll. 1188, 4104, 4142. – Icel. klippa, to clip, cut the hair. + Swed. klippa, to clip, shear, cut. + Dan. klippe, to clip, shear. All cognate with A. S. elyppan, to embrace, M. E. elippen, to embrace, elip in Shak. Cor. i. 6. 29.

B. The original sense was 'to draw tightly together,' hence (1) to embrace closely, and (2) to draw closely together the edges of a pair of shears. Moreover, the A. S.

clyppan is connected with cliffan, to adhere, and climban, to climb. See Cleave (2), and Climb. Der. clipp-er, clipp-ing.

CLIQUE, a gang, set of persons. (F., -Du.) Modern. From F. clique, 'a set, coterie, clique, gang;' Hamilton and Legros, French Dict. -O. F. cliquer, to click, clack, make a noise; Cotgrave. - Du. klikken, to click, clash; also, to inform, tell; whence klikker, a telltale. [Perhaps, then, clique originally meant a set of informers.

Otherwise, it merely meant a noisy gang, a set of informers.

Otherwise, it merely meant a noisy gang, a set of talkers.] The Duword is cognate with E. click. See Click.

CLOAK, CLOKE, a loose upper garment. (F., -C.) Cloke in S. Matt. v. 40 (A. V.). M. E. cloke, Chaucer, C. T. 12499; Layamon, ii. 122 (later text). -O. F. cloque, also spelt clocke, cloce; Burguy, s. v. clocke. - Low Lat. cloca, a bell; saso, a horseman's cape, because its shape resembled that of a bell; saso, further under Clock which is shape resembled that of a bell. See further under Clock, which is its doublet.

CLOCK, a measurer of time. (Celtic.) M. E. clok, Chaucer, C. T. 16339. Cf. A. S. cluega, a bell (Lat. campana), Ælfred's tr. of C. T. 16339. Cf. A. S. cluega, a bell (Lat. campana), Athreus u. o. Beda, iv. 28 (Bosworth). The clock was so named from its striking, and from the bell which gave the sound. 'A great clock set up at Canterbury, a. D. 1292;' Haydn, Dict. of Dates. a. The origin of the word is disputed, and great difficulty is caused by its being so widely spread; still, the Celtic languages give a clear etymology for it which is worth notice, and Fick sets down the word as Celtic. Cf. it, which is worth notice, and Fick sets down the word as Celtic. Cf. Irish elog, a bell, a clock; clogan, a little bell; clogaim, I ring or sound as a bell, clogas, a belfry; all secondary forms from the older clagaim, I make a noise, ring, cackle; elag, a clapper of a mill; clagaire, a

clapper of a bell; clagan, a little bell, noise; all pointing to the Irish root clag, to clack. So Gaelic clog, a bell, clock; clog, to sound as a bell; clag, to sound as a bell, make a noise; clagadh, ringing, chiming; &c. So Welsh clock, a bell, cleca, to clack; clegar, to clack, tattle; clocian, to clack; &c. Corn. clock, Manx clagg, a bell. In other languages we find Low Lat. clocca, cloca, a bell (whence F. clocks), Du. klok, a bell, clock; Icel. klukka, old form klocka, a bell; Dan. klokke, a bell, clock; Swed. klocka, a bell, clock, bell-flower; Du. klok, a clock,

orig. a bell; G. glocke, a bell, clock. See Clack. Der. clock-work. CLOD, a lump or mass of earth. (E.) A later form of clot, which has much the same meaning. 'Clodde, gleba;' Prompt. Parv. p. 83. Pl. cloddes, Palladius on Husbandry, bk. ii. st. 3; bk. xii. st. 2. But, earlier than about A. D. 1400, the usual spelling is clot. 'The sut; earner than about A.B. 1400, the usual spenning is ease. The elottis therof ben gold, Lat. glebæ illius aurum; Wyclif, Job, xxviii, 6. See further under Clot. Der. elod-hopper (a hopper, or dancer, over clods); elod-poll, elod-pate. The A.S. elud, a rock, is not quite the same word, though from the same root. It gave rise to the M. E. eloud, as in 'eloudys of clay; Coventry Mysteries, p. 402; The A.S. elud, a rock, is not quite the same word, though from the same root. and to mod. E. clost, q. v. We find Irish and Gael. clod, a turf. sod; but these words may have been borrowed from English.

CLOG, a hindrance, impediment. (E.) The verb to elog is from the sb., not vice versâ. The sense of 'wooden shoe' is merely an extension of the notion of block, clump, or clumsy mass. M. E. clogge, as in: 'Clogge, truncus,' i. e. a block; Prompt. Parv., p. 83. 'Clogge, as in: 'Clogge, truncus,' i. e. a block; Prompt. Parv., p. 83. 'Clogge, as in: 'Clogge, truncus,' i. e. a block; Prompt. Parv., p. 83. 'Clogge, as in: 'Clogge, truncus,' i. e. a block; Prompt. Parv., p. 83. 'Clogge, as in: 'Clogge, truncus,' i. e. a block; Prompt. Parv., p. 83. 'Clogge, as in: 'Clogge, truncus,' i. e. a block; Prompt. Parv., p. 83. 'Clogge, as in: 'Clogge, truncus,' i. e. a block; Prompt. Parv., p. 83. 'Clogge, as in: 'Clogge, truncus,' i. e. a block; Prompt. Parv., p. 83. 'Clogge, as in: 'Clogge, truncus,' i. e. a block; Prompt. Parv., p. 83. 'Clogge, truncus,' i. e. a block; Prompt. Parv., p. 83. 'Clogge, truncus,' i. e. a block; Prompt. Parv., p. 83. 'Clogge, truncus,' i. e. a block; Prompt. Parv., p. 83. 'Clogge, truncus,' i. e. a block; Prompt. Parv., p. 83. 'Clogge, truncus,' i. e. a block; Prompt. Parv., p. 83. 'Clogge, truncus,' i. e. a block; Prompt. Parv., p. 83. 'Clogge, truncus,' i. e. a block; Prompt. Parv., p. 83. 'Clogge, truncus,' i. e. a block; Prompt. Parv., p. 83. 'Clogge, truncus,' i. e. a block; Prompt. Parv., p. 83. 'Clogge, truncus,' i. e. a block; Prompt. Parv., p. 83. 'Clogge, truncus,' i. e. a block; Prompt. Parv., p. 83. 'Clogge, truncus,' i. e. a block; Prompt. Parv., p. 83. 'Clogge, truncus,' i. e. a block; Prompt. Parv., p. 83. 'Clogge, truncus,' i. e. a block; Prompt. Parv., p. 83. 'Clogge, truncus,' i. e. a block; Prompt. Parv., p. 83. 'Clogge, truncus,' i. e. a block; Prompt. Parv., p. 83. 'Clogge, truncus,' i. e. a block; Prompt. Parv., p. 83. 'Clogge, truncus,' i. e. a block; Prompt. Parv., p. 83. 'Clogge, truncus,' i. e. a block; Prompt. Parv., p. 83. 'Clogge, truncus,' i. e. a block; Prompt. Parv., p. 83. 'Clogge, truncus,' i. e. a block; Prompt. Parv., p. 83. 'Clogge, truncus,' i. e. a block; Prompt. Parv., p. 83. 'Clogge, truncus,' i. e. a block; Prompt. Parv., p. a block; Prompt. Parv., p. 83. 'Clogge, truncus,' i. e billot; Palsgrave. c. The Lowland Scottish form is clag. 'Clag, an encumbrance, a burden lying on property;' Jamieson. 'Clag, to obstruct, to cover with mud or anything adhesive; claggit, clogged. obstruct, to cover with mud or anything adnesive; claggil, clogged. In Wallace, vi. 452, is the phrase "in clay that claggil was" = that was bedaubed with clay; id. He also gives: 'clag, a clot, a coagulation;' and 'claggy, unctuous, adhesive, bespotted with mire.' B. Hence it appears that the form clog, with the sense of 'block,' is later, the earlier form being clag, with the sense of clot, esp. a clot of clay. This connects it clearly with the word clay itself, of which the A. S. form was clag. See Clay. Cf. Dan. klag, kleg, clay, loam mixed with clay; klag, kleg, loamy; klagt brod, doughy bread, i. e. clagged or clogged bread. There is also a clear connection with Clew and Cleave (2), q. v.

The sense of 'cleaving' well appears again Cleave (2), q. v. ¶ The sense of 'cleaving' well appears again in the prov. E. cleg, Icel. kleggi, a horse-fly, famous for cleaving to the horse. Der. clog, verb.

CLOISTER, a place of religious seclusion. (F., - L.) M.E. cloister, cloistre; Chaucer, C. T. prol. 181. - O. F. cloistre (mod. F. cloitre). - Lat. claustrum, a cloister, lit. 'enclosure.' - Lat. claustrum, a cloister, lit. 'enclosure.' - Lat. claustrum, a cloister, lit. 'enclosure.' shut, shut in, enclose. See Close. Der. cloistr-al, claustr-al, cloister-ed.

CLOKE, old spelling of Cloak, q. v.

CLOSE (1), to shut in, shut, make close. (F., -L.) In early use. M. E. closen; the pt. t. closed, enclosed, occurs in Havelok, 1. 1310. The verb was formed from the pp. clos of the French verb. - O. F. clos, pp. of O. F. clore, to enclose, shut in. - Lat. clausus, pp. of claudere, to shut, shut in. + Gk. nhelw, I shut. + O. H. G. sliuzan, sliozan, M. H. G. sliezen (G. schliessen), to shut; connected with E. slot, q. v.

-4 SkLU, to shut. Curtius, i. 183.

CLOSE (2), adj., shut up, confined, narrow. (F., -L.) In Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, i. 183. Also as sb., M. E. clos, closs, closs, an enclosed place; Rob. of Glouc. p. 7. -O. F. clos; see above. Der.

close-ly, close-ness, clos-ure; clos-et, q. v.

CLOSET, a small room, recess. (F.) 'The highere closet of his hows,' Wyclif, Tobit, iii. 10; Chaucer, Troil. and Cres. ii. 1215.—O. F. closet, in Roquefort, who gives: 'Closeau, closet, closier, closier, petit jardin de paysan, un petit clos fermé de haies ou de fagotage. A dimin. from O. F. clos, an enclosed space, a close, by affixing the dimin. suffix -et. Clos is the pp. of O. F. clore, to shut, Lat. claudere; see above. Der. closet, verb.

CLOT, a mass of coagulated matter. (E.) Still in use, and now somewhat differentiated from *clod*, of which it is an earlier spelling. M. E. clot, clotte; 'a clot of eorthe' = a clod of earth, Ancren Riwle, p. 172. 'Stony clottes,' Trevisa, ii. 23, where the Lat. text has 'globos saxeos.' The orig. senie is 'ball,' and it is a mere variant of M.E. clote, a burdock, so called from the balls or burs upon it. - A.S. clate, a burdock, or rather a bur; see 'clâte, Arctium lappa' (i.e. burdock), in Gloss. to Cockayne's Leechdoms, with numerous references. Du. kluit, a clod; klont, a clot, clod, lump. O. Du. klootken, a small clod of earth (Oudemans); Du. kloot, a ball, globe, sphere, orb. + Icel. klós, a ball, the knob on a sword-hilt. + Dan. klode, a globe, sphere, ball (which suggests that the change from clot to clod may have been due to Danish influence, this change from s to d being common in Danish). + Swed. klot, a bowl, globe; klots, a block, stub, stock. + G. kloss, a clot, clod, dumpling, an awkward fellow (cf. clod-kopper), where the ss answers to E. t; klotz, a block, trunk, blockhead.

B. The form clot or clod is an extension of cless or close, orig. 'a ball,' by the addition of a suffixed -to -d; cf. Lat. glower, close or closes or closes or closes or closes or closes. mus, glo-bus. See Clew, and Cleave (2). Der. clot, verb.

CLOTH, a garment, woven material. (E.) M. E. clath, cloth; Ancren Riwle, p. 418; Layamon, ii. 318.—A. S. eldő, a cloth, a garment; Grein, i. 162. + Du. kleed, clothes, dress. + Icel. klæði, cloth. + Dan. and Swed. klæde, cloth. + G. kleid, a dress, garment.

Origin unknown, but evidently a Teutonic word. The Irish cludaim, I cover, hide, cherish, warm, is clearly related to Irish clud, a clout, patch, and to E. clout, q. v.; and is therefore not to be connected with cloth unless cloth and clout may be connected. The connection, if correct, leaves us nearly where we were. Der. cloth-es, from A. S. clábas, the pl. of clás; also clothe, verb, q. v.

CLOTHE, to cover with a cloth. (E.) M. E. clathen, clothen, cleven; Ormulum, 2709; Havelok, 1137. The pt. t. is both clothede and cladde, the pp. both clothed and clad. Clad occurs in the Romaunt of the Rose, 1. 219; and is still in use. Not found in A.S.; the example in the Ormulum is perhaps one of the earliest. Obviously formed from A. S. elás, cloth; see above. + Du. kleeden. + Icel. klæða. + Dan. klæde. + Swed. klüda. + G. kleiden. Der. cloth-

i-er, clo'h-ing.

CLOUD, a mass of vapours. (E.) M. E. cloude, clowde. 'Moni clustered clowde' = many a clustered cloud, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, ii. 367. The spellings cloyd, clowde, cloud, cloude, clod, occur in the Cursor Mundi, 2580, 2781. Earlier examples are scarcely to be found, unless the word is to be identified, as is almost certainly the case, with M. E. clude, a mass of rock, a hill. 'The hulle was biclosed with cludes of stone' = the hill was enclosed with masses of stone; Layamon, ii. 370, 371. β. In corroboration of this identification, we may observe (1) that the sense of 'mass of rock' passed out of use as the newer application of the word came in; (2) that both words are sometimes found with a plural in -en as well as in -en; and (3) the O. Flem. elote occurs in the sense of 'cloud,' and is closely related to Flem. clot, a clot, clod, and cloot, a ball; see Delfortrie, Mémoire sur les Analogues des Langues Flamande, Allemande, et Anglaise, 1858, p. 103. Further, we find the expression 'cloudys of clay,' i. e. round masses of clay, Coventry Mysteries, p. 402.—A.S. clúd, properly 'a round mass,' used in A.S. to mean 'a hill' or 'mass of rock,' but easily transferred to mean 'cloud' at a later period, because the essential idea was 'mass' or 'ball,' and not *rock.* In Orosius, iii. 9. sect. 13, we read of a city that was 'mid cludum ymbweaxen,' i. e. fortified with masses of rock.

B. The B. The A. S. clu-d is connected with the root seen in clew, and cleave (2); in the same way as is the case with clo-d and clo-t. See Clew, Cleave (2), Clot, and Clod. The same root appears in Lat. glo-mus, glo-bus; so that a cloud may be accurately defined as a conglo-meration, whether of rock or of vapour. Der. cloud-y, cloud-i-ly, cloud-i-ness, cloud-less, cloud-let (diminutive).

CLOUGH, a hollow in a hill-side. (E.) 'A clough, or clowgh is a kind of breach or valley downe a slope from the side of a hill, where commonly shragges, and trees doe grow. It is the termination of Colclough or rather Colkclough, and some other sirnames;' Verstegan, Restitution of Decayed Intelligence, c. 9. M. E. clow, clough; 'Sende him to seche in clif and clow;' Cursor Mundi, Trin. MS., 1. 17590. Also spelt clew, Allit. Morte Arthur, 1639; and (in Scottish) Somner's.] An Eng. form with a final guttural, corresponding to Icel. kloft, a rift in a hill-side, derived from Icel. kliffa, to cleave. Similarly clough is connected with A. S. cleofan, to cleave; and is a

doublet of Cleft, q. v.

CLOUT, a patch, rag, piece of cloth. (Celtic.) M. E. clout, clut; Ancren Riwle, p. 256. – A. S. clút; we find commissura, clút in Ælfric's Glossary, ed. Somner, Nomina Vasorum, p. 61. [Not a true A. S. word, but of Celtic origin.]—W. clwt, Corn. clut, a piece, patch, clout. + Irish and Gael. clud, a clout, patch, rag. + Manx cloud, a clout.

Der. clout, verb.

CLOVE (1), a kind of spice. (Span., -L.) 'There is another fruit that cometh out of India, like unto pepper-cornes, and it is called cloves;' Holland's Pliny, bk. xii. c. 7. Cotgrave has: 'clou de girofle, a clove.' The modern word clove was not borrowed from French, but from Spanish, the slight corruption of the vowel from the sound ah to long o being due to the previous existence of another E. clove, which see below.—Span. clavo, a nail, a clove; the clove being named from its close resemblance to a nail. - Lat. classes, a (Root uncertain; perhaps the same as that of clavis, a key; see Clavicle.) See Cloy. Der. clove-pink. 487 The M. E. form clow (Chaucer, C. T. 15171) is from F. clou; from Lat. clauus.

CLOVE (2), a bulb, or tuber. (E.) 'A bulb has the power of

propagating itself by developing, in the axis of its scales, new bulbs, or what gardeners call cloves; Lindley, qu. in Webster. – A. S. cluf, preserved in the compounds cluf pung, crowfoot, Ranunculus sceleratus, where cluf means 'tuber,' and pung, poison, from the acrid principle of the juices; and in clufwyrt, the buttercup, Ranunculus acris; see Gloss in Cockayne's Leechdoms, iii. 319. [I suspect the cluf-wyrt] in a clump together; Bacon, Of a War with Spain (R.) Probably-

is rather the Ranunculus bulbosus, or bulbous buttercup; at any rate cluf-wyrt means 'bulb-wort.'] I suppose this A. S. cluf to be related to A. S. cliwe, a clew, ball, and to the Lat. globus. to A. S. cliwe, a clew, ball, and to the Lat. globus. used as a measure of weight, is probably the same word, and meant

originally a 'lump' or 'mass.'

CLOVER, a kind of trefoil grass. (E.) M. E. elaver, clover; spelt clauer, Allit. Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, l. 3241.—A. S. clæfre, fem. (gen. elæfran); Gloss. to Cockayne's Leechdoms, q. v. + Du. klaver, clover, trefoil. + Swed. klöfver, clover, buck-bean. + Dan. klöver. + O. H. G. chléo, G. klee. B. The suggestion that it is derived from A.S. cleofan, to cleave, because its leaf is three-cleft, is a probable one, but not certain; cf. Du. kloven, Swed. klyfva, Dan. klöve, O. H. G. chlioban, to cleave. See Cleave (1).

CLOWN, a clumsy lout, rustic, buffoon. (Scand.) 'This loutish clown; 'Sidney's Arcadia, bk. i (R.; s.v. Low). 'To brag upon hispipe the clowne began;' Turberville, Agaynst the Ielous Heads, &c. Not found much earlier. Of Scandinavian origin.—Icel. klunni, a clumsy, boorish fellow; cf. klunnalegr, clumsy. + North Friesic klönne, a clown, bumkin (cited by Wedgwood). + Swed. dial. klunn, a log; kluns, a hard knob, a clumsy fellow; Rietz. + Dan. klunt, a log, a block; kluntet, blockish, clumsy, awkward.

B. It is probably connected with E. clump, q. v.; cf. Icel. klumba, a club; Dan. klump, a clump, klumpfod, a club-foot; Swed. klump, a lump, klumpfod, clumsy. See Clump, Club, Clumsy. The derivation from Lat. colonus is wrong. Der. clown-ish (Levins), -ly, -ness. CLOY, to glut, satiate, stop up. (F., -L.) In Shak. Rich. II, i. 3, 296; also cloyment, Tw. Nt. ii. 4, 102; eloyless, Ant. ii. 1, 25. 'Cloyed, or Accloyed. among farriers. a term used when a horse is

Cloyed, or Accloyed, among farriers, a term used when a horse is pricked with a nail in shooing; 'Kersey's Dict. and ed. 1715. Cot-grave has: 'Enclover, to naile, drive in a naile; enclouer artillerie, to cloy a piece of ordnance; to drive a naile or iron pin, into the touch-hole thereof; 'also: 'Enclové, nailed, fastened, pricked, cloyed with a nail; 'also: 'Encloyer (obsolete), to cloy, choak, or stop up.' Hence the etymology. - O. F. cloyer, a by-form of clouer (as shewn above); Cotgrave gives: 'Clouer, to naile; to fasten, join, or set on with nailes.' The older form is cloer (Burguy).—O. F. clo, later clou, a nail.—Lat. claus, a nail. See Clove (1). Der. cloy-less. It is probable that cloy was more or less confused, in the English mind, with clog, a word of different origin.

CLUB (1), a heavy stick, a cudgel. (Scand.) M. E. clubbe, clobbe, club, clob; Layamon, ii. 216, iii. 35; Havelok, l. 1927, 2289.—Icel. klubba, klumba, a club. + Swed. klubba, a club; klubb, a block, a club; klump, a lump. + Dan. klub, a club; klump, a clump, lump; klumpfod, a club-foot; klumpfodet, club-footed. Cf. Dan. klunt, a log, a block. β . The close connection of club with clump is apparent; in fact, the Icel. klubba stands for klumba, by the assimilation so common in that language. The further connection with clumsy and clown is also not difficult to perceive. See Clump, Clumsy, Clown.

Der. club-foot, club-footed.

CLUB (2), an association of persons. (Scand.) Not in very early use. One of the earliest examples is in the Dedication to Dryden's Medal, where he alludes to the Whigs, and asks them what right they have 'to meet, as you daily do, in factious clubs.' In Sherwood's Index to Cotgrave, A. D. 1660, we find: 'To clubbe, mettre ou despendre à l'egual d'un autre. The word is really the same as the last, but applied to a 'clump' of people. See Rietz, who gives the Swed. dial. klubb, as meaning 'a clump, lump, dumpling, a tightly packed heap of men, a knoll, a heavy inactive fellow,' i. e. a clown; see Clown. So we speak of a knot of people, or a clump of trees. The word appears in G. as klub. Der. club, verb. CLUB (3), one of a suit at cards. (Scand.)

A. The name is a translation of the Span. bastos, i. e. cudgels, clubs; which is the Span. name for the suit. Thus the word is the same as Club (1) and Club (2). B. The figure by which the clubs are denoted on a card is a trefoil; the F. name being trefle, a trefoil, a club (at cards); cf. Dan. klover, clover, a club (at cards); Du. klaver, clover, trefoil,

a club (at cards). See Clover.

CLUCK, to call, as a hen does. (E.) 'When she, poor hen, hath cluck'd thee to the wars; 'Cor. v. 3. 163; where the old editions have clock'd. M. E. clokken. 'Clokkyn as hennys;' Prompt. Parv. p. 83. [Cf. 'He chukketh,' said of a cock; Chaucer, C. T. 15188.]
Not found in A.S.; the alleged A. S. cloccan is perhaps an invention of Somer's, but gives the right form, and there may have been such a word. The mod. E. form may have been influenced by the Danish. + Du. klokken, to cluck. + Dan. klukke, to cluck; kluk, a clucking; kluk-köne, a clucking hen. + G. glucken, to cluck; gluckhenne, a clucking-hen. + Lat. glocire, to cluck. An imitative word; see Clack.

CLUE; see Clack.

an E. word, though not found in early writers; still it occurs in Dutch and German, as well as Scandinavian. + Du. klomp, a lump, clog, wooden shoe; cf. klont, a clod, lump. + Dan. klump, a clump, lump; klumps, to clot; cf. klunt, a log, block. + Swed. klump, a lump; klumpig, lumpy, clumsy. + Icel. klumba, klubba, a club. + G. klump, a lump, clod, pudding, dumpling; klumpen, a lump, mass, heap, cluster; cf. klunker, a clod of dirt. B. Besides these forms, we find Dan. klimp, a clod of earth; Swed. klimp, a clod, a lump, a lumpling; these are directly derived from the root preserved in the dumpling; these are directly derived from the root preserved in the M. H. G. klimpfen (strong verb, pt. t. klampf), to draw together, press tightly together, cited by Fick, iii. 51. Y. From the same root we have E. clamp, to fasten together tightly; so that clamp and clump are mere variants from the same root. See Clamp; and see Club (1), a doublet of clump.

CLUMSY, shapeless, awkward, ungainly. (Scand.) 'Apt to be drawn, formed, or moulded ... even by clumsy fingers;' Ray, On the Creation, pt. ii. In Ray's Collection of Provincial Eng. Words we find: creation, pt. ii. In Ray's Concention of Townstan Lag, Wotts we had:

'Clumps, Clumpst, idle, lazy, unhandy, a word of common use in Lincolnshire; see Skinner. This is, I suppose, the same with our
clumzs, in the South, signifying unhandy; clumpst with cold, i. e. benummed; 'and again he has: 'Clussumed, adj. "a clussumed hand,"
a clumsie hand; 'Cheshire.' a. All these forms are easily explained, being alike corruptions of the M. E. clumsed, benumbed. From this word were formed (1) clussumed, for clusmed, which again is for clumsed, by a change similar to that in clasp from M. E. clapsen; (2) clumps, by mere contraction; (3) clumps, by loss of final t in the last; and (4) clumsy, by the substitution of -y for -ed, in order to make the word look more like an adjective.

B. The M. E. clumsed, also spelt clomsed, is the pp. of the verb clumsen or clomsen, to benumb, also, to feel benumbed. It is passive in the phrase 'with clumsid hondis,' as a translation of 'dissolutis manibus;' Wyclif, Jerem. xlvii. 3; see also Isaiah, xxxv. 3. 'He is outher clomsed [stupefied] or wode' [mad]; Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, 1. 1651. See further in my note to Piers the Plowman, C. xvi. 253, where the intransitive use of the verb occurs, in the sentence: 'whan thow clomsest for colde'= when thou becomest numb with cold. Y. Of Scandinavian origin. Cf. Swed. dial. klummsen, benumbed with cold, with frozen hands; spelt also klumsun, klaumsen, klomsen, klummshandt (i.e. with benumbed hands), &c., Rietz, p. 332; who also gives krumpen (p. 354) with the very same sense, but answering in form to the E. cramped. In Icelandic, klumsa means 'lockjaw.'

6. It is easily seen that M. E. clumsen is an extension of the root clam, or cram, to pinch, whence also E. clamp and cramp. See Clamp, Cramp. So in Dutch we find kleumsch, chilly, numb with cold; from kleumen, to be benumbed with cold; which again is from klemmen, to pinch, clinch, oppress. Cf. prov. E. clem, to pinch with hunger.

CLUSTER, a bunch, mass, esp. of grapes. (E.) M. E. cluster, clustre, clotter; Wyclif, Deut. xxxii. 32, Numb. xiii. 25, Gen. xl. 10. - A. S. clyster, cluster; the pl. clystru, clusters, occurs in Gen. xl. 10. + Icel. klastr, an entanglement, tangle, bunch; an extension of klast, a cluster, bunch, esp. of berries. β . Thus cluster is an extension of the base klas, which appears in Icel. klast, a cluster, bunch; Dan. and Swed. klase, a cluster (prob. in Du. klos, a bobbin, block, log, bowl); and is again extended into Swed. and Dan. klister, paste, Icel klistra, to paste or glue together. The Swed. dialects also have klysse, a cluster, as a contraction of klifsa, with the same meaning, from the verb klibba, to stick to, to adhere. Similarly, klas probably stands for an older klafs. Y. The root is, accordingly, to be found in the Teutonic & KLIB, to adhere to, to cleave to (Fick, iii. 52); cf. A.S. clifian, to cleave to, adhere to. And a cluster means a bunch of things adhering closely together, as, e.g. in the case of a cluster of grapes or of bees. See Cleave (2). Similarly the Dan. klynge, a cluster, is derived from the Teutonic KLING, to cling together;

CLUTCH, a claw; to grip, lay hold of. (E.) The sb. seems to be more original than the verb. The verb is M. E. clucchen; 'to clucche or to clawe; 'P. Plowman, B. xvii. 188. The sb. is M. E. cloche, clucche or to clawe; 'P. Plowman, B. xvii. 188. The sb. is M. E. cloche, clucche or to clawe; 'P. Plowman, B. xvii. 188. The sb. is M. E. cloche, clucche or to clawe; 'P. Plowman, B. xvii. 188. The sb. is M. E. cloche, clucche or to clawe; 'P. Plowman, B. xvii. 188. The sb. is M. E. cloche, clucche or to clawe; 'P. Plowman, B. xvii. 188. The sb. is M. E. cloche, clucche or to clawe; 'P. Plowman, B. xvii. 188. The sb. is M. E. cloche, clucche or to clawe; 'P. Plowman, B. xvii. 188. The sb. is M. E. cloche or to clawe; 'P. Plowman, B. xvii. 188. The sb. is M. E. cloche or to clawe; 'P. Plowman, B. xvii. 188. The sb. is M. E. cloche or to clawe; 'P. Plowman, B. xvii. 188. The sb. is M. E. cloche or to clawe; 'P. Plowman, B. xvii. 188. The sb. is M. E. cloche or to clawe; 'P. Plowman, B. xvii. 188. The sb. is M. E. cloche or to clawe; 'P. Plowman, B. xvii. 188. The sb. is M. E. cloche or to clawe; 'P. Plowman, B. xvii. 188. The sb. is M. E. cloche or to clawe; 'P. Plowman, B. xvii. 188. The sb. is M. E. cloche or to clawe; 'P. Plowman, B. xvii. 188. The sb. is M. E. cloche or to clawe; 'P. Plowman, B. xvii. 188. The sb. is M. E. cloche or to clawe; 'P. Plowman, B. xvii. 188. The sb. is M. E. cloche or to clawe; 'P. Plowman, B. xvii. 188. The sb. is M. E. cloche or to clawe; 'P. Plowman, B. xvii. 188. The sb. is M. E. cloche or to clawe; 'P. Plowman, B. xvii. 188. The sb. is M. E. cloche or to clawe; 'P. Plowman, B. xvii. 188. The sb. is M. E. cloche or to clawe; 'P. Plowman, B. xvii. 188. The sb. is M. E. cloche or to clawe; 'P. Plowman, B. xvii. 188. The sb. is M. E. cloche or to clawe; 'P. Plowman, B. xvii. 188. The sb. is M. T clouche, cloke; 'and in his cloches holde;' P. Plowman, B. prol. 154; 'his kene clokes,' Ancren Riwle, p. 130. 'As usual, -tch stands for -che, and -che for -ke or -k; thus the word is the same as the Lowl. Scot. cleuck, cluik, cluke, clook, a claw or talon. And this sb. is clearly connected with Lowl. Scot. cleik, clek, cleek, to catch as by a hook, to lay hold of, to seize, snatch; Eng. dial. click, to catch or snatch away β. In fact, beside the M E. cloche, a claw, clucchen, to (Halliwell). claw, we find the forms cleche, a hook, crook (Ancren Riwle, p. 174), and the verb clechen, clichen, or kleken, to snatch; as in 'Sir Gawan bi the coler clechis the knyghte;' Anturs of Arthur, st. 48. The pt. t. of M. E. elechen is elachie (Ancren Riwle, p. 102) or elauchte (Scot. elaucht), as in Wallace, ii. 97; and the pp. is elaht, Lyric Poems, p. 37. The exact correspondence of elechen, pt. t. elauchte, pp. elaht (see with A. S. gelæccan, to catch, seize, pt. t. gelæhte, pp. gelæht (see coste (F. côte), a rib, slope of a hill, shore.—Lat. costa, a rib, side.

an E. word, though not found in early writers; still it occurs in examples in Bosworth), renders the identification of the words examples in Bosworth), renders the identification of the words tolerably certain.

7. Hence, instead of clutch being derived immediately from the A.S. gelæccan (as suggested, perhaps by guess. in Todd's Johnson), the history of the word tells us that the connection is somewhat more remote. From A.S. gelæccan, we have M.E. clechen, to seize, whence M.E. cleche, that which seizes, a hook, with its variant M.E. cloche, a claw, whence lastly the verb clutchen.

5. In the A.S. gelæccan the genies were very genies the transpired contents. the A.S. gelæccan, the ge- is a mere preix, and the true verb is læccan, to seize, M.E. lacchen, spelt latch in Shak. Macb. iv. 3. 195; see Latch.

CLUTTER (1), a noise, a great din. (E.) Not common; Rich. quotes from King, and Todd from Swift; a mere variation of

clatter, q. v. And cf. Clutter (3).

CLUTTER (2), to coagulate, clot. (E.) 'The cluttered blood;' Holland, Pliny, b. xxi. c. 25. M. E. cloteren; the pp. clotered, also written clothred, occurs in Chaucer, C. T. 2747. The frequentative form of clot; see Clot.

CLUTTER (3), a confused heap; to heap up. (Welsh.) What a clutter there was with huge, over-grown pots, pans, and spits; L'Estrange, in Rich. and Todd's Johnson. 'Which clutters not praises together;' Bacon, to K. Jas. 1: Sir T. Matthew's Lett. ed. 1660, p. 32 (Todd). - W. cludair, a heap, pile; cludeirio, to pile up. CLYSTER, a injection into the bowels. (L., -Gk.) The pl. clisters is in Holland's Pliny, b. viii. c. 27; the verb clysterize in the same, b. xx. c. 5; and Massinger has: 'Thou stinking clyster-pipe;' Virgin Martyr, A. iv. sc. 1. - Lat. clyster. - Gk. κλυστηρ, a clyster, a Virgin Martyr, A. IV. Sc. 1.—Lat. ctyster.—Gk. κλυστηρ, a clyster, a syringe; κλύσμα, a liquid used for washing out, esp. a clyster, a drench.—Gk. κλυξειν, to wash.—Gk. κΛΛΥ, to wash; cf. Lat. cluere, to purge, Goth. hlutrs, purc.—√KLU, to cleanse; Fick, i. 552.
CO-, prefix; a short form of con. See Con.
COACH, a close carriage. (F.,—L.,—Gk.) In Shak. Merry Wives, ii. 2.66.—F. coche, 'a coach;' Cotgrave.—Lat. concha; when the complete is prepare some of shall cough a more to that of a little block.

from its proper sense of shell, conch, came to that of a little boat. The word was early applied to certain public carriages by the common transfer of words relating to water-carriage to land-carriage; Brachet. And see Diez. [The F. coche also means boat, and has a doublet coque, a shell.]—Gk κόγκη, a mussel, cockle, cockle-shell; also κόγκοι, a mussel, cockle, shell. + Skt. gankka, a conch-shell. See Conch, Cockle, Cock-boat.

COADJUTOR, assistant. (L.) Spelt coadiutour, Sir T. Elyot, Governour, b. ii. c. 10. § 3.—Lat. co-diourtus, pp. of adiunare, to assist.

Sec Adjutant. Der. coadjutr-ix, coadjutor-ship.

COAGULATE, to curdle, congeal. (L.) Shak. has coagulate

as pp. = curdled; 'coagulate gore;' Hamlet, ii. 2.484. - Lat. coagulatus, pp. of coagulare, to curdle. - Lat. coagulum, rennet, which causes things to curdle. - Lat. co- (for con or cum, together), and ag-ere, to drive; (in Latin, the contracted form cogere is the common form); with suffix -ul-, having a diminutive force; so that eo-ag-ul-um would mean 'that which drives together slightly.'- \(AG, \) to drive. See

Agent. Der. coagulat-ion, coagul-able, coagul-ant.

COAL, charcoal; a combustible mineral. (E.)

M. E. col, Layamon, l. 2366.—A. S. col, coal; Grein, i. 166. + Du. kool. + Icel. and
Swed kol. + Dan. kul. + O. H. G. chol, cholo, M. H. G. kol, G. kohle. The Skt. jval, to blaze, burn, is probably from the same root; see Fick, iii. 48. ¶ Of course any connection with Lat. calere, to be hot, is out of the question; an E. c and a Latin c are of different origin. Der. coal-y, coal-fish, coal-heaver, &c.; also collier, q. v.; also

collied, i. e. blackened, dark, in Mid. Nt. Dr. i. 1.145.

COALESCE, to grow together. (L.) Used by Newton (Todd); in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674; also by Goodwin, Works, v. iii. pt. iii. p. 345 (R.) R. doubtless refers to the works of T. Goodwin, 5 vols., London, 1681-1703.—Lat. coalescere, to grow together.—Lat. co-, for con or cum, together; and alescere, to grow, frequentative verb from alere, to nourish. See Aliment. Der. coalescence, coalescent, from coalescent-, stem of the pres. part. of coalescere; also coalition (used by Burke) from Lat. coalesce, pp. of coalescere.

COARSE, rough, rude, gross. (F., -L.?) In Shak. Henry VIII, iii. 2. 239. Also spelt course, course; 'Yea, though the threeds [threads] be course;' Gascoigne, Complaint of the Grene Knight, I. 25; cf. 'Course, vilis, grossus;' Levins, 224. 39. a. The origin of coarse is by no means well ascertained; it seems most likely that it stands for course, and that course was used as a contracted form of in course, meaning 'in an ordinary manner,' and hence 'ordinary,' or 'common.' The phrase in course was also used for β. The change the modern of course; Meas. for Meas. iii. 1. 259. from in course to i' course, and thence to course, would have been easy. If this be right, see Course. Der. coarse-ly, coarse-ness. COAST, side, border, country. (F., -L.) M. E. coste. Bi these

same source is ac-cost, q. v.; also cullet, q. v.

COAT, a garment, vesture. (F., -G.) M. E. cote, kote; K. Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 2413.-O. F. cote (F. cotte), a coat.-Low Lat. cota, a garment, tunic, also a cot; cf. Low Lat. cottus, a tunic. -M. H. G. kutte, kotte, O. H. G. choz, chozzo, a coarse mantle; whence G. kutte, a cowl. β. Cognate with A. S. cóte, a cote or cot, the orig. sense being 'covering.' See Cot. Der. coat, vb., coat-ing.

COAX, to entice, persuade. (Celtic.?) Formerly spelt cokes. They neither kisse nor cokes them; Puttenham, Arte of l'oesie, lib. i. c. 8; ed. Arber, p. 36. The words cokes as a sb., meant a simpleton, gull, dupe. 'Why, we will make a cokes of this wise master;' Ben Jonson, The Devil is an Ass, ii. 2. 'Go, you're a brainless coax, a toy, a fop;' Beaum, and Fletcher, Wit at Sev. Weapons, iii. coas, a toy, a top; Beaum, and Fletcher, Wit at Sev. Weapons, Ill.

[This sb. is probably the original of the verb coce, to barter; Levins, Manip. Vocab. 155, 17; cf. 'to cope [barter] or coase, cambire;' Baret.] β. Earlier history unknown; prob. allied to the difficult word Cockney, which see. ¶ We may note that Cotgrave seems to have regarded it as equivalent to the F. cocard. The has: 'Cocard, a nice doult, quaint goose, fond or saucie cokes, proud or forward meacock.' Under the spelling coquart, he gives 'undiscreetly bold, peart, cocket, jolly, cheerful.' Thus the F. coquart became cocket, and now answers to the school-slang cocket, i.e. like a came cocket, and now answers to the school-slang cocky, i. e. like a fighting cock. But coast does not well answer to this, whereas the Celtic words quoted under Cockney give a close result as to

meaning.

COB (1), a round lump, or knob, a head. (C.) Such seems to be the original sense, the dimin. being cobble, a round lump, as used in cobble-stones. As applied to a pony or horse, it seems to mean dumpy or short and stout. M. E. cob, a head, a person, esp. a wealthy person; the pl. cobbis is used by Occleve; see quotation in Halliwell. -W. cob, a tuft, a spider; cop, a tuft, summit; copa, top, tuft, crest, crown of the head; cf. copyn, a tuft, spider. + Gael. copan, the boss of a shield, cup.

6. Cf. Du. kop, a head, pate, person, man, cup;

7. Perhaps these words, like M. E. cop, a top, were orig. of Celtic origin; this would explain their close similarity to the Gk. $\kappa\nu\beta\eta$, the head; Lat. cupa, a cup. See Cup. Der. cob-web, q. v.; cobb-le, sb., q. v.; and see cup. The true G. word cognate with Lat. caput is haupt, answering to E. head, q. v. COB(2), to beat, strike. (C.) In sailor's language and provincial

E. - W. cobio, to thump; probably orig. to thump with something bunchy, so as to bruise only, or perhaps to thump on the head. - W. cob, a tuft; cop, a head, bunch. See Cob (1).

COBALT, a reddish-gray mineral. (G., -Gk.) One of the very few G. words in English; most of such words are names of minerals. Used by Woodward, who died A.D. 1728 (Todd). -G. kobalt, cobalt. β. The word is a nick-name given by the miners because it was poisonous and troublesome to them; it is merely another form of G. kobold, a demon, goblin; and cobalt itself is called kobold in provincial German; see Flügel's Dict. - M. H. G. kobolt, a demon, sprite; cf. Low Lat. cobalus, a mountain-sprite. - Gk. κόβαλος, an

impudent rogue, a mischievous goblin. See Goblin.

COBBLE (1), to patch up, (F.,-L.) 'He doth but cloute [patch] and cobbill;' Skelton, Why Come Ye Nat to Court, l. 524.

The sb. cobeler, a cobbler, occurs in P. Plowman, B. v. 327, -O. F. cobler, coubler, to join together, lit. to couple; Roquefort. - Lat. copulare, to bind or join together. See Couple, Copulate.

Der. cobbl-er.

COBBLE (2), a small round lump. (C.) Chiefly used of round stones, commonly called cobble-stones. 'Hic rudus, a cobylstone;' Wright's Vocab. i. 256. A dimin. of cob, with the suffix -le (for See Cob (1).

COBLE, a small fishing-boat. (C.) 'Cobles, or little fishing-boats;' Pennant, in Todd's Johnson. - W. ceubal, a ferry-boat, skiff. Cf. W. ceubren, a hollow tree; ceufad, a canoe. - W. ceuo, to excavate, hollow out; boats being orig. made of hollowed trees. - - KU, to

COBWEB, a spider's web. (E.) Either (1) from W. cob, a spider, and E. web; or (2) a shortened form of attercop-web, from the M.E. ant E. web; of (2) a solidented to the of attercop, to the M. E. attercop, a spider; cf. the spelling copwebbe, Golden Boke, c. 17 (R.) Either way, the etymology is ultimately the same. B. In Wyclif's Bible we find: 'The webbis of an attercop,' Isaiah, lix. 5; and: 'the web of attercoppis,' Job, viii. 14. The M. E. attercop is from A. S. attorcoppa, a spider, Wright's Vocab. i. 24; a word compounded of A. S. ator, poison (Bosworth), and coppa, equivalent to W. cop, a head, tuft, W. cob, a tuft, a spider; so that the sense is 'a bunch of poison.' See Cob (1), Cup.

COCHINEAL, a scarlet dye-stuff. (Span., - L., - Gk.) Cochineal consists 'of the dried bodies of insects of the species Coccus cacti, native in Mexico, and found on several species of cactus, esp. C. cockinillifer;'

Webster. [These insects have the appearance of berries, and were a COOKATOO, a kind of parrot. (Malay.) The pl. is spelt consists 'of the dried bodies of insects of the species Coccus cacti, native in Mexico, and found on several species of cactus, esp. C. cochinillifer;

(Origin unknown.) Der. coast, v., coast-er, coast-wise, From the thought to be such; hence the name.] The word cochineal occurs in Beaum, and Fletcher, Beggar's Bush, i. 3. - Span. cochinilla, cochineal; cf. Ital. cocciniglia, the same. - Lat. coccineus, coccinus, of a scarlet colour. — Lat. coccum, a berry; also, cochineal, supposed by the ancients to be a berry. — Gk. NORNOS, a kernel, a berry; esp. the

'kermes-berry,' used to dye scarlet, i. e. the cochineal-insect. COCK (1), the male of the domestic fowl. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. cok; see Chaucer's Nun's Priest's Tale. [Not really an E. word, though commonly referred to A. S. coc. The fact is that the A. S. coc is of late occurrence, only appearing in the latest MS. of the A. S. Gospels (written after A. D. 1100) in Mark, xiv. 72, where all the earlier MSS. have the word hana, the masc. word corresponding to E. hen. See Hen. Thus the A.S. coc is merely borrowed from French.] = O. F. coc (F. coq). = Low Lat. coccum, an accus. form occurring in the Lex Salica, vii. 16, and of onomatopoetic origin (Brachet). - Gk. κόκκυ, the cry of the cuckoo; also the cry of the cock, since the phrase κοκκοβόας όρνις occurs to signify a cock; lit. it means 'the cock-voiced bird,' or the bird that cries cock! \(\beta\). Chaucer, in his Nun's Priest's Tale, ll. 455, 456, says of Chanticleer: 'No thing ne liste him thanne for to crowe, But cryde anon cok! cok! and up he sterte.' Cf. Skt. kd, to cry; kûj, to cry as a bird. See Cuckoo, and Coo. \(\begin{array}{c}\) The W. cog does not mean a cock, but a cuckoo. Der. cock-er-el, a little cock, apparently a double diminutive. \(\begin{array}{c}\) The cokesel Propunt Park n. 80; cock-fieldsing sometimes. tive, M. E. cokerel, Prompt. Parv. p. 80; cock-fight-ing, sometimes contracted to cock-ing; cock-er, one who keeps fighting-cocks; cockpit; cock's-comb, a plant; and see cock-ade, cock-atrice, coxcomb. The cock, or stop-cock of a barrel, is probably the same word; cf. G. hahn, a cock; also, a faucet, stop-cock. See Cock (4).

COCK (2), a small pile of hay. (Scand.) 'A cocke of hay;' Tyndale's Works, p. 450. Cf. 'cockers of haruest folkes,' Rastall, I yndale's Works, p. 4,50. Cl. coekers of haidest looks, American, Statutes; Vagabonds, &c. p. 4,74 (R.) And see P. Plowman, C. vi. 13, and my note upon it.—Dan. kok, a heap, pile; cited by Wedgwood, but not given in Ferrall and Repp. + Icel. kökkr, a lump, a ball. + Swed. koka, a clod of earth. This is the word of which the Du. kogel, a ball, bullet, Dan. kogle, a cone, G. kugel, a ball, is the diminutive. Cf. Swed. koka, a clot, clod of earth, with Swed. dial. kokkel, a lump of earth, which Rietz identifies with Du. kogel.

COCK (3), to stick up abruptly. (C.) We say to cock one's eye, one's hat; or, of a bird, that it cocks up its tail. This slightly vulgar word, like many such very common monosyllables, is probably Celtic. - Gael. coc, to cock, as in coc do bhoineid, cock your bonnet; cf. Gael. coc-shron, a cock-nose; coc-shronach, cock-nosed. Der.

cock, sb., in the phrase 'a cock of the eye,' &c.

COCK (4), part of the lock of a gun. (Ital.) 'Pistol's each is up;' Hen. V, ii. 1. 55. [On the introduction of fire-arms, the terms relating to bows and arrows were sometimes retained; see artillery in 1 Sam. xx. 40.] = Ital. cocca, the notch of an arrow; coccare, to put the arrow on the bowstring (cf. E. 'to cock a gun').

\$\beta\$. So also F. coche means a nock, nitch, notch of an arrow; also 'the nut-hole of a cross-bow' (Cotgrave), cf. F. décocher, to let fly an arrow, Ital. scoccare, to let fly, to shoot; F. encocher, to fit an arrow to the bowstring. 7. The origin of Ital. cocca, F. coche, a notch, is unknown; but see Cog. The Ital. cocca, being an unfamiliar word, was confused with F. coq, a cock, and actually translated into German by hahn in the phrase den Hahn spannen, i. e. to cock (a gun).

COCK (5), COCKBOAT, a small boat. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) The addition of boat is superfluous; see cock in K. Lear, iv. 6. 19.-O. F. coque, a kind of boat; cf. Ital. cocca, Span. coca, a boat. word also appears in the form cog or cogge, as in Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 476; Chaucer, Legend of Good Women, Ypsiphyle, 113. This is the Du. and Dan. kog, Icel. kuggr, a boat; the same word. It also appears in Corn. coc, W. cuch, a boat; Bret. koked, a small boat shift. I ow. I at cocce own a sout of boat. boat, skiff; Low Lat. cocco, cogo, a sort of boat. y. The word was very widely spread, and is probably to be referred, as suggested by Diez, to the Lat. concha, whence both mod. F. coche, a boat, and coque, a shell, as also E. coach; see Coach.

8. The Celtic words may be looked upon as cognate with the Latin, and the Teutonic words as borrowed from the Celtic; the Romance words being from whits as both and the character, the character whits length in the Latin.—Lat. concha, a shell.—Gk. κόγκο, a mussel, cockle-shell; κόγκο, a mussel, cockle, cockle-shell. + Skt. çankha, a conch-shell. See Conch; and see Cockle (1). Der. cock-swain, by the addition of swain, q.v.; now gen. spelt conswain.

COCKADE, a knot of ribbon on a hat. (F.) 'Pert infidelity is

wit's cockade; Young's Nt. Thoughts, Nt. 7, 1. 109 from end. The a was formerly sounded ah, nearly as ar in arm; and the word is, accordingly, a corruption of cockard. — F. coquarde, fem. of coquard, foolishly proud, saucy, presumptuous, malapert, undiscreetly peart, cocket, jolly, cheerful; Cotgrave. He also gives: 'coquarde, bonnet à la

encatoes, and the birds are said to be found in the Mauritius; Sir T. cacatoes, and the birds are said to be found in the Mauritius; Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 383 (Todd's Johnson); or ed. 1665, p. 403.—Malay kakatúa, a cockatoo; a word which is doubtless imitative, like our cock; see Cock (I). This Malay word is given at p. 84 of Pijnappel's Malay-Dutch Dictionary; he also gives the imitative words kakak, the cackling of hens, p. 75; and kukuk, the crowing of a cock, p. 94. So also 'kakatúa, a bird of the parrot-kind;' Marsden's Malay Dict. p. 261. Cf. Skt. kukkuta, a cock; so named from its

ry. See Cock, Cuckoo.
COCKATRICE, a fabulous serpent hatched from a cock's egg. (F.) In Shak. Tw. Nt. iii. 4. 215. M. E. cocatryse, kokatrice, Wyclif, Ps. xc. 13; Isa. xi. 8, xiv. 9.—O. F. cocatrice, a crocodile; Roquefort, q.v. Cf. Span. cocatriz, a crocodile.—Low Lat. cocatricem, acc. of cocatrix, a crocodile, basilisk, cockatrice. B. The form cocatrix is a corruption of Low Lat. cocodrillus, a crocodile; it being noted that the r in crocodile was usually dropped, as in Span. cocodrilo, Ital. coccodrillo, and M. E. cokedrill. The word being once corrupted, the fable that the animal was produced from a cock's egg was invented to account for it. See Cock (1), and Crocodile.

COCKER, to pamper, indulge children. (C.?) 'A beardless boy, a cockered silken wanton;' K. John, v. 1. 70. 'Neuer had so cockered us, nor made us so wanton;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 337d; Prompt. Parv. p. 85.

B. Of uncertain origin. The W. cocri, to fondle, indulge, cocr, a coaxing, fondling, cocraeth, a fondling, are obviously related. So also F. coqueliner, of which Cotgrave says: 'coqueliner un enfant, to dandle, cocker, fondle, pamper, make a wanton of a child.' The original sense was probably to rock up and down, to dandle; cf. W. gogi, to shake, agitate; and see Cookle (3).

Y. Cocker may be, in fact, regarded as a frequentative of cock or cog, to shake; further treated of under cockle (3).

COCK-EYED, squinting. (C. and E.) See Halliwell.—Gael.
caog, to wink, take aim by shutting one eye; caogskuil, a squint eye.

COCKLE (1), a sort of bivalve. (C.) In P. Plowman, C. x. 95, occurs the pl. cockes, with the sense of cockles, the reading in the Ilchester MS. being cokeles. Thus the M. E. form is cokel, obviously a dimin. of cok or cock, the orig. sense of which is 'shell.' The word was rather of Celtic origin than borrowed from the French coquille, though the ultimate origin is the same either way. - W. cocs, cockles. Cf. Gael. and Irish cuach, a bowl, cup; Gael. cogan, a loose husk, a small drinking bowl; Gael. cochull, Irish cochal, a husk, the shell of a nut or grain, a cap, hood, mantle; W. cochl, a mantle. B. Thus M. E. cockes answers to W. cocos, cock, cockles; which, with the addition of the dimin. suffix -el, became cokeles, mod. E. cockles, answering to the W. cockl, a mantle. The consecutive senses were obviously 'shell,' husk,' 'hood,' and 'mantle.' The shorter form cock is the same word with Cock (5), q.v. The cognate Lat. word is cocklea, a snail; cf. Gk. moxlas, a snail with a spiral shell; κόχλος, a fish with a spiral shell, also a bivalve, a cockle; allied to Lat. concha, Gk. κόγχη, a mussel, a cockle. The F. coquille is from Lat. conchylium, Gk. κογχύλιον, the dimin. of κόγκη. See Coach, Conch, Cockle (2), Cocoa.

**COCKLE (2), a weed among corn; darnel. (C.) M. E. cokkel.

**Or springen [sprinkle, sow] cokkel in our clene corn; 'Chaucer, C.

T. 14403. A.S. coccel, tares, translating Lat. zizania, Matt. xiii. 27. -Gael. cogall, tares, husks, the herb cockle; cogull, the corn-cockle; closely allied to Gael. cochull, a husk, the shell of a nut or grain. The form is diminutive; cf. Gael. cogan, a loose husk, covering, small drinking-bowl, a drink. + Irish cogal, corn-cockle, beards of barley; cf. Irish cog, cogan, a drink, draught. B. The word is clearly formed by help of the dimin. suffix -al from the root cog, signifying originally a shell, husk; hence, a bowl, and lastly, a draught from a bowl; cf. Gael. and Irish cuach, a bowl, cup. Thus cockie (2) is ultimately the same word as cockie (1), q. v. grave explains F. coquiol as 'a degenerate barley, or weed commonly growing among barley and called haver-grasse;' this is a slightly different application of the same word, and likewise from a Celtic

source. See Cock (5), Cockle (2), Cocoa.

COCKLE (3), to be uneven, shake or wave up and down. (C.) 'It made such a rough cockling sea, . . that I never felt such uncertain jerks in a ship;' Dampier, Voyage, an. 1683 (R.) Formed as a frequentative, by help of the suffix -le, from a verb cock or cog, to shake, preserved also in the prov. E. coggle, to be shaky (Halliwell); cf. prov. E. cockelty, unsteady, shaky. - W. gogi, to shake, (Haliwell); cf. prov. E. cocketty, unsteady, snaky. — W. gog, to snake, agitate; whence also prov. E. gogmire, a quagmire (Halliwell). Cf. also Gael. gog, a nodding or tossing of the head, goic, a tossing up of the head in disdain; Irish gog, a nod, gogach, wavering, reeling.

COCKLOFT, an upper loft, garret. (Hybrid; F. and Dan.)

Cocklofts and garrets; Dryden, tr. of Juvenal, Sat. iii. 1, 329. From cock (1) and loft. So in German we find kahabalken, a roost, a cocklofts and loft. So in German we find kahabalken, a roost, a cocklofts and loft. So in German we find kahabalken, a roost, a cocklofts and loft. So in German we find kahabalken, a roost, a cocklofts and loft.

originally a place in the rafters where cocks roosted, hence, a little room among the rafters; called also in Danish loftkammer, i. e. loftchamber. See Loft. ¶ The W. coeglofft, a garret, is nothing but the E. coekloft borrowed, and not a true W. word.

COCKNEY, an effeminate person. (Unknown.) been written on this difficult word, with small results. One great difficulty lies in the fact that two famous passages in which the word occurs are, after all, obscure; the word cokeney in P. Plowman, B. x. 207, may mean (1) a young cock, or (2) a cook, scullion, or may even be used in some third sense; and but little more can be made of the passage in the Tournament of Tottenham in Percy's Reliques, last stanza. β . It is clear that cockney was often a term of reproach, and meant a foolish or effeminate person, or a spoilt child; see Cockney in Halliwell. It is also clear that the true M. E. spelling was cokeney or cokenay, and that it was trisyllabic. 'I sal be hald a daf, a cokenay; Unhardy is unsely, as men seith;' Chaucer, C. T. 4206.

y. The form cokenay does not well suit Mr. cer, C. T. 4206. 7. The form cokenay does not well suit Mr. Wedgwood's derivation from the F. coqueliner, 'to dandle, cocker, pamper, make a wanton of a child;' Cotgrave: nor do I find that coqueliner was in early use.

8. Nor do I see how cokeney can be twisted out of the land of Cokayne, as many have suggested. The 8. Nor do I see how cokeney can be etymology remains as obscure as ever. . I would only suggest that we ought not to overlook the possible connection of cokeney, in the sense of simpleton with the M. E. cokes, a word having precisely the same meaning, for which see under Coax. The only suggestion (a mere guess) which I have to offer is that the word, after all, may be Welsh, and related to coax and to cog, to deceive. The M. E. cokeney bears a remarkable resemblance to the W. coeginaidd, signifying conceited, coxcomb-like, simple, foppish, formed by annexing the adjectival suffix -aidd to the sb. coegyn, a conceited fellow; we find also W. coegenod, a coquette, vain woman, a longer form of coegen, with the same sense, a fem. form answering to the masc. coegyn. That these words are true W. words is clear from their having their root in that language. The forms coegyn, coegen, are from the adj. coeg, vain, empty, saucy, sterile, foolish. Cf. Com. gocyneth, folly, gocy, foolish, from coe, empty, vain, foolish (equivalent to W. coeg). Cf. also Gael. goigeanach, coxcomb-like, from goigean, a coxcomb; goganach, light-headed; Old Gael. coca, void, hollow. Der. cockney-dom, cockney-ism.

COCOA (1), the cocoa-nut palm-tree. (Port.) 'Give me to drain the cocoa's milky bowl; Thomson, Summer, 1. 677. - Port, and Span. coco, a bugbear; also, a cocoa-nut, cocoa-tree. 'Called coco by the coco, a bugbear; also, a cocoa-nut, cocoa-tree. 'Called coco by the Portuguese in India on account of the monkey-like face at the base of the nut, from coco, a bugbear, an ugly mask to frighten children; see De Barros, Asia, Dec. iii. bk. iii. c. 7; Wedgwood. Cf. Port. fazer coco, to play at bo-peep; Span. ser un coco, to be an uglylooking person.

B. The orig, sense of Port, coco was head or skull; cf. Span. cocote, the back of the head; F. coque, a shell.

All

All

related to Lat. concha, a shell; see Coach, Conch.

COCOA (2), a corrupt form of Cacao, q. v. COCOON, the case of a chrysalis. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) Modern.-F. cocon; a cocoon; formed by adding the suffix on (gen. augmentative, but sometimes diminutive) to F. coque, a shell.—Lat. concha,

a shell. – Gk. κόγκη, a shell; see Conch. Der. cocoon-ery. COCTION, a boiling, decoction. (L.) In Boyle's Works, vol. ii. p. 109 (R.) Formed from Latin, by analogy with F. words in -tion. -Lat. coctionem, acc. of coctio, a boiling, digestion. - Lat. coctus,

pp. of coquere, to cook. See Cook.

COD (1), a kind of fish. (E.?) In Shak. Othello, ii. 1. 156. 'Codde, a fysshe, cableau; 'Palsgrave; cf. 'Cabilaud, the chevin;' and 'Cabillau, fresh cod;' Cot.

B. I suppose that this word cod must be the same as the M. E. codde or cod, a husk, bag, bolster; though the resemblance of the fish to a bolster is but fanciful. It is obvious that Shakespeare knew nothing of the Linnæan name gadus (Gk. γάδοε); nor is the derivation of cod from gadus at all satisfactory.

yabos); nor is the derivation of cod from gadus at all satisfactory. See Cod (2), and Cuttle. Der. cod-ling, q. v.

COD (2), a husk, shell, bag, bolster. (E.) Perhaps obsolete, except in slang. In Shak., in cod-piece, Gent. of Verona, ii. 7. 53; peas-cod, i. e. pea-shell, husk of a pea, Mids. Nt. Dr. iii. 1. 191. M. E. cod, codde; 'codde of pese, or pese codde;' Prompt. Parv. p. 85. The pl. coddis translates Lat. siliquis, Wyclif, Luke, xv. 16. Cod also means pillow, bolster; as in: 'A cod, hoc ceruical, hoc puluinar;' Cath. Ang. — A. S. cod, codd, a bag; translating Lat. pera in Mark, vi. 8 1 reel koddi. a'nillow: kobri. the scrotum of animals. + Swed. 8. + Icel. koddi, a pillow; kodri, the scrotum of animals. + Swed. kudde, a cushion. The W. cwd or cod, a bag, pouch, may have been borrowed from English, cf. also Bret. gôd, kôd, a pouch, pocket. CODDLE, to pamper, render effeminate. (E.) 'I'll have you coddled;' Beaum. and Fletcher, Philaster, A. v. sc. 4, l. 31. The context will shew how utterly Richardson has mistaken the word in cock (1) and lost. So in German we find hahmbalken, a roost, a cock-lost; and in Danish hanebielkelost, lit. a cock-balk-lost. It meant render effeminate. Formed, by suffix -le from and, orig. a bag, but



from Dampier's Voyages, i. 8 (R.), the word coddled may very well There is no sure reason for connecting the mean 'stoned.' word with caudle.

CODE, a digest of laws. (F., -L.) Not in early use. Pope has the pl. codes, Sat. vii. 96. - F. code. - Lat. codes, caudes, a trunk of a tree; hence, a wooden tablet for writing on, a set of tablets, a book. β. The orig. form was probably scaudex, connected with scauda (later cauda), a tail, and the orig. sense a shoot or spray of a tree, thus identifying Lat. cauda with E. scut, the tail of a hare or rabbit. See Sout. — SKUD, to spring forth, jut out; a secondary form from SKAND, to spring; see Fick, i. 806, 807. Der. cod-i-fy, cod-i-fic-ai-ion; also cod-ic-il, q. v.

CODICIL, a supplement to a will. (L.) Used by Warburton, Divine Legation, bk. iv. note 22 (R.)—Lat. codicillus, a writing-tablet, a memorial, a codicil to a will.—Lat. codic., stem of codes, a tablet, code; with addition of the dimin. suffix -illus. See Code.

CODLING (1), a young cod. (E.?) M. E. codlyng. 'Hic mullus, a codlyng;' Wright's Vocab. i. 189. 'Codlynge, fysche, morus;' Prompt. Parv. p. 85. Formed from cod (1) by help of the dimin. suffix. ling; cf. duck-ling.

CODLING (2), CODLIN, a kind of apple. (E.) In Shak. Tw.

Nt. i. 5. 167, where it means an unripe apple. Bacon mentions quadlins as among the July fruits; Essay 46, Of Gardens. Formed from cod (2) by help of the dimin. suffix -ling; compare codlings in the sense of 'green peas' (Halliwell) with the word pease-cod, showing that colling are proposly the young peak. shewing that codlings are properly the young pods. Compare also A.S. cod-appel, 'a quince-pear, a quince, malum cydoneum; MS. Cott. Cleop. fol. 44a (Cockayne). ¶ This is Gifford's explanation in Cleop. fol. 44 a (Cockayne). ¶ This is Gifford's explanation in his ed. of Ben Jonson, iv. 24. He says: 'codling is a mere diminutive of cod, and means an involucre or kele, and was used by our old writers for that early state of vegetation when the fruit, after shaking off the blossom, began to assume a gobular or determinate form.

See Cod (2).

COEFFICIENT, cooperating with; a math. term. (L.) R. quotes coefficiency from Glanvill, Vanity of Dogmatising, c. 12 (A.D. 1655) .- Lat. co-, for con, i.e. cum, with; and efficient-, stem of efficiens, pres. part. of efficere, to cause, a verb compounded of prep. ex, out, and facere, to make. See Efficient. Der. coefficienc-y.

COEQUAL; from Co-, q. v.; and Equal, q. v. COERCE, to restrain, compel. (L.) Sir T. Elyot has coertion, The Gouernour, bk. i. c. 8 (R.) Coerce occurs in Burke (R.)—Lat. coercere, to compel.—Lat. co-, for con-, which for cum, with; and arcere, to enclose, confine, keep off. From the same root is the Lat. arca, a chest, whence E. ark. See Ark. Der. coerc-i-ble, coerc-ive, coerc-ive-ly, coerc-ion.

COEVAL, of the same age. (L.) Used by Hakewill, Apology, p. 29 (R.); first ed. 1627; 2nd ed. 1630; 3rd ed. 1635. - Formed by help of the adj. suffix -al (as in equal) from Lat. coæu-us, of the same age. - Lat, co-, for con-, i. e. cum, together with; and æuum, an age. See Age.

COFFEE, a decoction of berries of the coffee-tree. (Turk., - Arab.)
'A drink called coffa;' Bacon, Nat. Hist. s. 738. 'He [the Turk] hath a drink called cauphe; 'Howell, bk. ii. lett. 55 (A.D. 1634). Turk. qahveh, coffee. - Arabic qahweh, coffee; Palmer's Pers. Dict.

col. 476; also galwah or galwah, Rich. Dict. p. 1155.

COFFER, a chest for money. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. cofer, cofre (with one f). 'But litul gold in cofre;' Chaucer, prol. 300. And see Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, pp. 135, 224, 297. -O. F. cofre, also cofin, a coffer. The older form is coffn; the like change of n to r is seen in E. order, F. ordre, from Lat. ordinem. Thus coffer is a doublet of coffin. See Coffin. Der. coffer-dam.

COFFIN, a chest for enclosing a corpse. (F., -L., -Gk.) Originally any sort of case; it means a pic-crust in Shak. Tit. And. v. 2. 189. M. E. cofin, coffin. The pl. cofines is in Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 135. – O. F. cofin, a chest, case. – Lat. cophinum, acc. of cophinus, a basket. – Gk. κοφίνοι, a basket; Matt. xiv. 20, where the Vulgate version has cophinos and Wyclif has cofyns.

COC (1), a tooth on the rim of a wheel. (C.) M. E. cog, kog. 'Scariaballum, kog;' Wright's Vocab. i. 180. 'Hoc striabellum, a cog of a welle,' id. p. 233. 'Cogge of a mylle, scarioballum;' Prompt. Parv. p. 85. And see Owl and Nightingale, l. 85. - Gael. and Irish cog, a mill-cog; W. cocos, cocs, cogs of a wheel. The Swed. kugge, cog, a mill-cog; W. cocos, cocs, cogs of a wheel. The Swed. kugge, a cog, is perhaps of Celtic origin. β. The orig. sense was probably 'notch,' as preserved in Ital. cocca, F. coche, the notch of an arrow. Note also the sense of 'hollowness' in O. Gael. coca, void, empty, hollow, W. cogan, a bowl, and W. cwch, a boat. See Cock (4),

W. coegio, to make void, to trick, pretend. — W. coeg, empty, vain. See Coax, Cockney.

COGENT, powerful, convincing. (L.) In More, Immortality of the Soul, bk. i. c. 4. — Lat. cogent-, stem of cogens, pres. part. of cogere, to compel. — Lat. co-, for con, which for cum, with; and -igere, the form assumed in composition by Lat. agere, to drive. See Agent.

Der. cogenc-y.
COGITATE, to think, consider. (L.) Shak. has cogitation, Wint. Ta. i. 2. 271. But it also occurs very early, being spelt cogitacium in the Ancren Riwle, p. 288 .- Lat. cogitatus, pp. of cogitare, to think. Cogitare is for coagitare, i. e. to agitate together in the mind. - Lat. co., for con, which for cum, with, together; and agitare, to agitate, frequentative of agere, to drive. See Agitate, Agent.

Der. cogitat-ion, cogitat-ive.

COGNATE, of the same family, related, akin. (L.) In Howell's Letters, bk. iv. lett. 50. Bp. Taylor has cognation, Rule of Conscience, bk. ii. c. 2; and see Wyclif, Gen. xxiv. 4.—Lat. cognatus, allied by blood, akin.—Lat. co., for con, which for cum, together; and gnatus, born, old form of natus, pp. of gnasci, later nasci, to be born.— GAN, to produce. See Nation, Nature, Generation, Kin.

COGNISANCE, knowledge, a badge. (F.,—L.) We find comisantes in the sense of 'badges' (which is probably a scribal error for conisances) in P. Plowman's Crede. ed. Skeat 1. 182: also consistences.

for conisances) in P. Plowman's Crede, ed. Skeat, l. 185; also conoissaunce, Gower, C. A. iii. 56. Cognisaunce for 'knowledge' occurs in the spurious piece called Chaucer's Dream, l. 3092.—O. F. connoissance, knowledge; at a later time a g was inscrted to agree more closely with the Latin; see cognoissance in Cotgrave.—O. F. connoissant, knowing, pres. pt. of O. F. connoire, to know.—Lat. cognoscere, to know. - Lat. co-, for con, i. e. cum, together; and gnoscere, to know, cognate with E. know. See Know. Der. From the same F. verb we have cognis-able, cognis-ant.

cognition, Sir T. More, Works, p. 4a. – Lat. cognitionem, acc. of cognition a finding out, acquisition of knowledge. – Lat. cognitus, pp. of cognoscere, to learn, know. – Lat. co., for con, which for cum, together; and gnoscere, to know, cognate with E. know. See Know. And see

Cognisance.

COGNOMEN, a surname. (L.) Merely Latin, and not in early use. Cognominal occurs in Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, bk. iii. c. 24. § 3. - Lat. cognomen, a surname. - Lat. co., for con, i.e. cum, together with; and gnomen, nomen, a name. See Noun, Name.

COHABIT, to dwell together with. (L.) In Holland, Suetonius, p. 132. Barnes has cohabitation, Works, p. 322, col. 1. - Lat. cohabitate, to dwell together. - Lat. co-, for con, i.e. cum, with; and habitare, to dwell. See Habitation, Habit. Der. cohabit-at-ion

COHERE, to stick together. (L.) In Shak. Meas. ii. 1. 11.-Lat. cohærere, to stick together. - Lat. co-, for con, i. e. cum, together; and hærere, to stick. Cf. Lithuanian gaisz-u, to delay, tarry (Fick, i. 576); also Goth. usgaisjan, to terrify. A GHAIS, to stick fast. See Aghast. Der. coher-ent, coher-ent-ly, coher-ence; also, from the pp. cohæsus, we have cohes-ion, cohes-ive, cohes-ive-ness.

COHORT, a band of soldiers. (F., -L.) In Shak. K. Lear, i. 2. 162. - F. cohorte, 'a cohort, or company... of souldiers;' Cotgrave. - Lat. cohortem, acc. of cohors, a band of soldiers. The orig. sense of cohors was an enclosure, a sense still preserved in E. court, which is a doublet of cohort; see Max Müller, Lectures, 8th ed. ii. 277.-Lat. co., for con, i. e. cum, together; and hort-, a stem which appears in Lat. hortus, E. garth and garden, Gk. χόρτοs, a court-yard, enclosure.—

GHAR, to seize, grasp, enclose; see Curtius, i. 246; Fick, i. 82. See Court, Garth, Yard.

COLF. a cap coult (F = M H. G). M.F. and a court of the court o

COIF, a cap, cowl. (F., -M. H. G.) M. E. coif, coife; Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 329; Wyclif, Exod. xxviii. 27; xxix. 6. -O. F. coif, coiffe, Roquefort; spelt coiffe, Cotgrave. - Low Lat. coffa, a cap; also spelt cuphia, cofea, cofa. - M. H. G. kuffe, kupfe, O. H. G. chuppa, chuppha, a cap worn under the helmet. B. This word is, as Diez points out, a mere variant of M. H. G. kopf, O. H. G. chuph, a cup, related to E. cup. Coif is, accordingly, a doublet of cup. See Cup. Der. coiff-ure.

COIGN, a corner. (F., -L.) In Shak. Mach. i. 6. 7. - F. coing, given by Cotgrave as another spelling of coin, a corner; he also gives the dimin. coignet, a little corner. The spellings coign, coing, were convertible.—Lat. cuneus, a wedge. See Coin.

COIL (1), to gather together. (F.,—L.) 'Coil'd up in a cable;' Beaum. and Fletcher, Knight of Malta, ii. 1.—O. F. coillir, cuillir,

cueillir, to collect; whence also E. cull. - Lat. colligere, to collect. See Cull, Collect. Der. coil, sb.

COIL (2), a noise, bustle, confusion. (C.) Like many half-slang Cock (5), and Cockle (1). Der. cog-wheel.

COG (2), to trick, delude. (C.) Obsolete. Common in Shak.; see Merry Wives, iii. 1. 123. 'To shake the bones and cog [load] the crafty dice;' Turbervile, To his Friend P. Of Courting (R.) — colleid, a stir, movement, noise. — Gael. and Ir. goil, to boil, rage. COIN, stamped money. (F., -L.) M. E. coin, coyn; Chaucer, C. T. Tateral, from later-, stem of latus, a side. See Lateral. Der. 9044. O. F. coin, a wedge, a stamp upon a coin, a coin; so named from its being stamped by means of a wedge. - Lat. cuneus, a wedge; related to Gk. κῶνοι, a peg, a cone; also to E. hone; Curtius, i. 195. See Cone, Hone. A doublet of coign, a corner, q.v. Der. coin-

COINCIDE, to agree with, fall in with. (L.) In Wollaston. Relig. of Nature, s. 3; the word coincident is in Bp. Taylor, On Repentance, c. 7, s. 3.—Lat. co-, for con, i. e. cum, together with; and incidere, to fall upon. - Lat. in, upon; and cadere, to fall. See Cadence. Der. coincid-ent, coincid-ence.

COKE, charred coal. (Unknown.) Not in early use, unless it is to be identified with M. E. colke, the core of an apple, which I much doubt, notwithstanding the occurrence of prov. E. coke, the core of an apple. 'Coke, pit-coal or sea-coal charred;' Coles, Dict. ed. 1684. B. Perhaps a mere variety of cake; we talk of a lump of earth as being caked together; see Cake.

There is no evidence for connecting the word with Swed. koka, a clod of earth, Icel. kökkr, a ball, lump, which are words of a different origin; see Cock (2)

COLANDER, a strainer. (L.) 'A colander or strainer;' Holland, Plutarch, p. 223. Also in Dryden, tr. of Virgil, Georg. ii. 328; see also his tr. of Ovid, Metam. bk. xii. l. 588. [Also spelt cullender.] A coined word; evidently formed from the stem colant- of the pres. part. of Lat. colare, to strain. - Lat. colum, a strainer, colan-

der, sieve. Of unknown origin.

COLD, without heat, chilled. (E.) M. E. cold, cald, kalde; Old Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, pp. 251, 283.—O. Northumbrian cald, Matt. x. 42; A. S. ceald. + Icel. kaldr. + Swed. kall. + Dan. kold. + Du. koud. + Goth. kalds. + G. kalt. β. The Swed. kall prob. stands for kald, by assimilation; still the d is suffixed, as in Lat. gel-

idus, and a shorter form appears in E. cool, chill, and in Icel. kala, to freeze. See Cool, Chill. Der. cold-ty, cold-ish, cold-ness.

COLE, COLEWORT, cabbage. (L.) For the syllable -wort, see Wort. M. E. col, caul; spelt cool in Palladius on Husbandry, bk. ii. st. 32. The comp. cole-plantes is in P. Plowman, B. vi. 288.—A. S. cawel, caul; see numerous examples in Gloss. to Cockayne's Leechdoms. Not an E. word. - Lat. caulis, a stalk, a cabbage. + Gk. καιλός, a stalk; lit. a hollow stem, cf. Gk. κοίλος, hollow, cognate with E. hollow. • KU, to swell, to be hollow. See Curtius, i. 192. See Hollow. ¶ The numerous related Teutonic words, including G. hohl, are all alike borrowed from the Latin. Cole is also spelt

kail, q. v.
COLEOPTERA, an order of insects. (Gk.) A modern scientific term, to express that the insects are 'sheath-winged.'-Gk. κολεό-ε, κολεό-ε, a sheath, scabbard; and πτερ-όν, a wing. Perhaps κολεό is related to κοίλος, hollow; but this is doubtful. The Gk. πτερόν is for πετ-ερον, from \checkmark PAT, to fly; see Feather. Der.

coleopter-ous.

COLIC, a pain in the bowels. (F., -L., -Gk.) Also spelt cholic; Shak. Cor. ii. 1. 83. Properly an adjective, as in 'collick paines;' Holland, Pliny, bk. xxii. c. 25 (Of Millet).—F. colique, adj. 'of the chollick,' Cotgrave; also used as sb. and explained by 'the chollick, a painful windinesse in the stomach or entrailes.'—Lat. colicus, affected with colic. - Gk. κωλικός, suffering in the colon. - Gk. κῶλον, the colon, intestines. See Colon (2). COLISEUM, a bad spelling of Colosseum; see Colossus.

COLLABORATOR, a fellow-labourer. (L.) A modern word; suggested by F. collaborateur, and formed on a Latin model.-Lat. collaborator, a modern coined word, formed by suffixing the ending -or to collaborat-, the stem of collaboratus, pp. of collaborare, to work together with. - Lat. col-, for con- before l, which for cum, together

with; and laborare, to labour, from the sb. labor. See Labour. COLLAPSE, to shrink together, fall in. (L.) The sb. is in much later use than the verb, and is omitted in Todd's Johnson; Richardson's three examples give only the pp. collapsed, as in 'collapsed state,' Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 588. This pp. is a translation into English of the Lat. collapsus, pp. of collabi, to fall together, fall in a heap.—Lat. col., put for con- before l, which is for cum, with; and labi, to glide down, lapse. See Lapse. Der. collapse, sb. COLLAR, something worm round the neck. (F.,—L.) M. E.

coler, later coller; Rob. of Glouc. p. 223; P. Plowman, B. prol. 162, coler, later coller; Rob. of Glouc. p. 223; P. Flowman, B. plot. 102, 169.—O. F. coller, later collier, a collar; see Cotgrave. — Lat. collare, a band for the neck, collar. — Lat. collum, the neck; cognate with Goth. hals, G. hals, A. S. heals, the neck. —

KAL, for KAR, to bend; Fick, i. 529. Der. collar-bone; from the same source is coll-et (F. collet), the part of a ring in which the stone is set, lit. a little neck. See Collet.

COLLATERAL, side by side, indirect. (L.) In Shak. All's Well, i. 1. 99. Also in P. Plowman, C. xvii. 136.—Late Lat. collateralis; Ducange. - Lat. col., for con, i. e. cum, with; and lateralis, clap. I do not find it in the dialectal glossaries, but I can give a

COLLATION, a comparison; formerly, a conference. (F.,-L.) The verb collate, used by Daniel in his Panegyric to the King, was hardly borrowed from Latin, but rather derived from the sb. collation, which was in very common use at an early period in several senses. See Chaucer, C. T. 8199; tr. of Boethius, pp. 125, 165. The common M. E. form was collacion. - O. F. collacion, collation, a conference, discourse; Roquefort. - Lat. collationem, acc. of collatio, a bringing together, conferring. - Lat. collatum, supine in use with the verb conferre, to bring together, but from a different root. - Lat. col-, for con, i.e. cum, together with; and latum, supine used with the verb ferre, to bring. The older form of latum was doubtless tlatum, and it was connected with the verb tollers, to take, bear away; so that the Lat. tlatus = Gk. τλήτος, borne. — TAL, to lift, sustain; whence also E. tolerate, q. v. See Fick, i. 94; Curtius, i. 272. Der. collate, collat-or

collai-or.

COLLEAGUE, a coadjutor, partner. (F., -L.) 'S. Paule gaue to Peter hys colleague;' Frith, Works, p. 61, col. 1. Hence the verb colleague, Hamlet, a. 2. 21. - F. collegue, 'a colleague, fellow, or copartner in office;' Cotgrave. - Lat. collega, a partner in office. - Lat. col-, for con, i. e. cum, together with; and legare, to send on an embassy. See Legate, Legend. Der. colleague, verb; and see

college, collect.

COLLECT, vb., to gather together. (F.,-L.) In Shak. K. John, iv. 2. 142. [But the sb. collect is in early use, spelt collecte in the Ancren Riwle, p. 20. This is derived from Lat. collecta, a collection in money, an assembly for prayer; used ecclesiastically to signify a collect; on which see Trench, On the Study of Words. Lat. collecta is the fem. of the pp. collectus, gathered together.] - O. F. collecter, to collect money; Roquesort, -Low Lat. collectare, to collect money. -Lat. collecta, a collection in money. -Lat. collecta, sem. of collectus, gathered together, pp. of colligere, to collect. - Lat. col., for con, i. e. cum, together; and legere, to gather, to read. See Legend. Der. collect-ion, collect-ive, collect-ive-ly, collect-or, collect-or-ate, collector-ship. From the same source are college, q. v., and colleague, q. v. Doublet, cull, q. v.

COLLEGE, an assembly, seminary. (F., -L.) Spelt collage, Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 403; colledge in Tyndal, Works, p. 359. - F. 'college, a colledge;' Cotgrave. - Lat. collegium, a college, society of persons or colleagues. - Lat. collega, a colleague. See

Colleague. Der. collegi-an, collegi-ate, both from Lat. collegi-um.
COLLET, the part of the ring in which the stone is set. (F.,—
L.) Used by Cowley, Upon the Blessed Virgin (R.) It also means a collar. - F. collet, a collar, neck-piece. - F. col, the neck; with suffix -et. - Lat. collum, the neck. See Collar.

COLLIDE, to dash together. (L.) Burton, Anat. of Melancholy, p. 274, uses both collide and collision (R.)—Lat. collidere, pp. collisus, to clash or strike together.—Lat. col-, for con, i.e. cum, together; and lædere, to strike, dash, injure, hurt. See Lesion.

COLLIER, a worker in a coal-mine. (E.) M. E. colier, colser; spelt also kolier, cholier, William of Palerne, ed. Skeat, 2520, 2523. Formed from M. E. col, coal, by help of the suffix -er, with the insertion of i for convenience of pronunciation, just as in law-yer for law-er, bow-yer for bow-er, saw-yer for saw-er. Thus the strict spelling should, by analogy, have been col-yer. See further under Coal. Der. collier-

COLLOCATE, to place together. (L.) In Hall's Chron. Rich. III, an. 3.—Lat. collocatus, pp. of collocate, to place together.—Lat.

col., for con, i.e. cum, together; and locare, to place. — Lat. locus, a place. See Locus. Der. collocation. Doublet, couch, q. v. COLLODION, a solution of gun-cotton. (Gk.) Modern. Named from its glue-like qualities. — Gk. κολλώδηs, like glue, viscous. — Gk. κόλλα, glue; and suffix -είδηs, like, from είδοs, appearance; see Idol.

COLLOP, a slice of meat. (E.?) 'Collopps, frixatura, carbonacium, carbonelles,' Prompt. Parv. p. 88. The pl. coloppes is in P. Plowman, B. vi. 287. Cf. Swed. kalops, O. Swed. kollops, slices of beef stewed; G. klopps, 'a dish of meat made tender by beating;' Flügel. The tendency in English to throw back the accent is well. known; and the word was probably originally accented as colon; or we may imagine a change from clop to colo, whence colop. If so, the word is prob. E. or at least Low German; cf. Du. kloppen, to knock, beat, klop, a knock, stroke, beating, stamp. This Du. kloppen is G. klopfen, to beat, related to G. klopfe, kloppe, a beating, klopf, a clap, a stroke; and these are but secondary forms from Du. klappen, to clap, smack, G. klappen, to clap, strike; cf. Swed. klappa; to strike, and E. clap. See Clap. ¶ I should claim the word as truly English because clop is still used, provincially, as a variation of

quotation for it. 'That self-same night, when all were lock'd in sleep, The sad Bohea, who stay'd awake to weep, Rose from her couch, and lest her shoes might klop, Padded the hoof, and sought her father's shop; Broad Grins from China; Hyson and Bohea. And since the word can be thus accounted for from a Teutonic source,

And since the word can be thus accounted to from a rentonic source, it is altogether unnecessary to derive it, as some do, from the O. F. colps (mod. F. coup), a blow, which is from the Lat. colaphus, a buffet. COLLOQUY, conversation. (L.) Used by Wood, Athense Oxonienses (R.) 'In the midst of this divine colloquy;' Spectator, no. 237. [Burton and others use the verb to collogue, now obsolete.] - Lat. col-Lat. col., for con, i.e. cum, together; and loqui, to speak. → Gk. λάσκειν (root λακ), to resound. → Skt. lap, to speak. → LAK, to resound, speak; Curtius, i. 195. Der. colloqui-al, colloqui-al-ism.

COLLUDE, to act with others in a fraud. (L.) Not very common. It occurs in Milton's Tetrachordon (R.) The sb. colludes. loquium, a speaking together. - Lat. colloqui, to confer, converse with.

sion is commoner; it is spelt collucyoun in Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 1195.—Lat. colludere, pp. collusus, to play with, act in collusion with.—Lat. col., for con. i.e. cum, with; and ludere, to play. See Ludicrous. Der. collus-ion, collus-ive, collus-ive-ly, collus-ive-ness;

all from the pp. collusus.
COLOCYNTH, COLOQUINTIDA, the pith of the fruit of a species of cucumber. (Gk.) Coloquintida is in Shak. Othello, i. 3.
355. 'Colocynthis, a kind of wild gourd purging phlegm;' Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. Coloquintida stands for colocynthida (with hard c before y), and is the acc. case of colocynthis, the Latinised form of Gk. κολοκυνθίε, the plant colocynth, of which the acc. case is κολοκυνbloa. The construction of new nominatives from old accusatives was a common habit in the middle ages. Besides κολοκυνθίε, we find also κολόκυνθος, κολοκύντη, a round gourd or pumpkin. β. According to Hehn, cited in Curtius, i. 187, the κολοκ-ύντη, or gourd, was so named from its colossal size; if so, the word is from the same source

COLON (1), a mark printed thus (:) to mark off a clause in a sentence. (Gk.) The word occurs in Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1674; and in Ben Jonson, Discoveries, Bellum Scribentium. The mark occurs much earlier, viz. in the first English book ever printed, Caxton's Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye, 1571.—Gk. κώλον, a member, limb, clause; the mark being so called as marking off a

limb or clause of a sentence.

COLON (2), part of the intestines. (Gk.) It occurs in Coles's Dict. 1684.—Gk. κῶλον, a part of the intestines. Cf. Lat. cūlus, the fundament. [Perhaps a different word from the above.] Der.

colic, q.v. COLONEIL, the chief commander of a regiment. (F., - Ital., - L.) It occurs in Milton, Sonnet on When the Assault was intended to the City. Massinger has colonelship, New Way to pay Old Debts, Act iii. sc. 2. [Also spelt coronel, Holland's Pliny, bk. xxii. c. 23; which is the Spanish form of the word, due to substitution of r for l, a common linguistic change; whence also the present pronunciation curnel.] = F. colonel, colonnel; Cotgrave has: 'Colonnel, a colonell or coronell, the commander of a regiment.' Introduced from Ital. in the 16th century (Brachet).—Ital. colonello, a colonel; also a little column. The colonel was so called because leading the little column or company at the head of the regiment. 'La campagnie colonelle, ou la colonelle, est la première compagnie d'un regiment d'infanterie;' Dict. de Trevoux, cited by Wedgwood. The Ital. colonello is a dimin. of Ital. colonna, a column. - Lat. columna, a column. See Column,

Colonnade. Der. colonel-ship, colonel-cy.
COLONNADE, a row of columns. (F.,-Ital.,-L.) Spelt colonade (wrongly) in Bailey's Dict. vol. ii. ed. 1731.-F. colonnade (not in Cotgrave). - Ital. colonnata, a range of columns. - Ital. colonna,

a column. - Lat. columna, a column. See Column.

COLONY, a body of settlers. (F.,-L.) The pl. colonyes is in Spenser, View of the State of Ireland, Globe ed. p, 614, col. 2.—F. colonie, 'a colony;' Cotgrave.—Lat. colonia, a colony.—Lat. colonia nus, a husbandman, colonist. - Lat. colere, to till, cultivate land. Root uncertain; perhaps from \(\subseteq \text{KAL}, \to drive; \text{Fick, i. 527.} \) Der.

coloni-al; also colon-ise, colon-is-at-tion, colon-ist.

COLOPHON, an inscription at the end of a book, giving the name or date. (Gk.) Used by Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, sect. 33, footnote 2.- Late Lat. colophon, a Latinised form of the Gk. word.— Gk. κολοφών, a summit, top, pinnacle; hence, a finishing stroke.— (KAL, perhaps meaning to rise up; whence also Gk. κολωνη, a hill, Lat. cel-sus, lofty, and E. kol-m, a mound. See Curtius, i.

187; Fick, i. 527. See below.
COLOPHONY, a dark-coloured resin obtained from distilling Spelt colophonia in Coles's Dict. ed. 1684. turpentine. (Gk.) Named from Colophon, a city of Asia Minor. - Gk. πολοφών, a

summit; see above

COLOQUINTIDA; see Colocynth.

COLOSSUS, a gigantic statue. (Gk.) Particularly used of the statue of Apollo at Rhodes. - Lat. colossus. - Gk. κολοσσόε, a great statue. β. Curtius (i. 187) regards κολοσσό as standing for κολοκyos, and as related to κολόκ-ανος or κολέκ-ανος, a long, lean, lank person. Cf. Lat. grac-ilis, slender; Skt. krac-aya, to make meagre, krig, to become thin. Fick, i. 524, rather doubts the connection with Lat. gracilis, yet suggests a comparison with E. lank, q. v. Der. coloss-al; coloss-eum, also written coliseum.

COLOUR, a hue, tint, appearance. (F.,-L.) M. E. colur colour. 'Rose red was his colur;' K. Horn, ed. Lumby, l. 16.-M. E. colur, O. F. colur, colour (F. couleur). - Lat. colorem, acc. of color, colour, tint. The orig. sense of color was covering, that which covers or hides; cf. Lat. cel-are, oc-cul-tare, to hide, conceal, cover. - VKAL, to hide, conceal; whence the latter syllable of E. con-ceal. See Helmet. ¶ Similarly Skt. varna, colour, is from the root var, to cover, conceal; Curtius, i. 142. See Fick, i. 527. Der. colour, verb, colour-able, colour-ing, colour-less.

COLPORTEUR, a pedlar. (F.,-L.) Modern, and mere French. F. colporteur, one who carries things on his neck and shoulders. - F. col, the neck; and porteur, a porter, carrier. - Lat. collum, the neck; and portare, to carry. See Collar and Porter.

Der. colport-age.

COLT, a young animal, young horse. (E.) Applied in the A.V. (Gen. xxxii. 15, Zech. ix. 9) to the male young of the ass and camel. M. E. colt, a young ass; O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 3.—A. S. colt, a young camel, a young ass; Gen. xxxii. 15. + Swed. dial. kullt, a boy, lad; cf. Swed. kull, a brood, a hatch. The final t is clearly a later affix, and the earliest Low G. form must have had the stem cul; prob. allied to Goth. kuni, kin, race, and also to E. child. - & GA, to produce. See Kin, Child. See Curtius, i. 215. Der. colt-isk. COLTER; see Coulter.

COLUMBINE, the name of a plant. (F.,-L.) Lit. 'dove-like.' M. E. columbine, Lyric Poems, ed. Wright, p. 26; Prompt. Parv. p. 88. - O. F. colombin, dove-like. Cotgrave gives: 'Colombin the herbe colombine; also colombine or dove-colour, or the stuff whereof 'tis made.' - Low Lat. columbina, as in 'Hec columbina, a columbyne; 'Wright's Vocab. i. 225.—Lat. columbinus, dove-like; fem. columbina. Lat. columba, a dove.

\$\begin{align*} \text{D} \text{Unknown origin.} \end{align*} \text{B} \text{Of unknown origin.} \end{align*} Cf. Lat. palumbes, a wood-pigeon; Gk. κόλυμβοs, κολυμβis, a diver, a sea-bird; Skt. kádamba, a kind of goose. See Culver. COLUMN, a pillar, body of troops. (L.) Also applied to a

perpendicular set of horizontal lines, as when we speak of a column of figures, or of printed matter. This seems to have been the earliest use in English. 'Columne of a lese of a boke, columna; Prompt. Parv. p. 88. - Lat. columna, a column, pillar; an extension from Lat. columen, a top, height, summit, culmen, the highest point. Cf. also collis, a hill, celsus, high. —

KAL, to rise up; whence also colophon and holm. See Colophon, Holm, Culminate. Der. column-ar; also colonnade, q. v.

COLURE, one of two great circles on the celestial sphere. ., - Gk.) So named because a part of them is always beneath the horizon; the word means clipped, imperfect, lit. curtailed, docktailed. Used by Milton, P. L. ix. 66.—Lat. colurus, curtailed; also, a colure. — Gk. κόλουρος, dock-tailed, stump-tailed, truncated; as sb., a colure.—Gk. κολ-, stem of κόλοs, docked, clipped, stunted; and οὐρά, a tail. ¶ The root of κόλοs is uncertain; Curtius (ii. 213) connects it with Lat. cellere, to strike, as seen in percellere and culter; Fick, i. 240, gives

SKAR, to cut, shear.

COM-, a common prefix; the form assumed in composition by the

Lat. prep. cum, with, when followed by b, f, m, or p. See Con.

COMA, a deep sleep, trance, stupor. (Gk.) 'Coma, or Coma somnolentum, a deep sleep;' Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. Late Lat. coma, a Latinised form of Gk. κῶμα, a deep sleep.—Gk. κοιμάω, to put to sleep. See Cometery. Der. comat-ose, comat-ose; from κυματ-, stem of κῶμα, gen. κώματος.
COMB, a toothed instrument for cleansing hair. (E.) M. E.

camb. comb. Spelt camb, Ormulum, 6340. 'Hoc pecten, combe;' Wright's Vocab. i. 199. Spelt komb, Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 327. A cock's crest is another sense of the same word. 'Combe, or other lyke of byrdys;' Prompt. Parv. p. 88. It also means the crest of a little of byrdys;' Prompt. Parv. p. 88. It also means the crest of a little of byrdys;' Correct of the diluce cont.' Correct of the diluce cont.' hill, of a dyke, or of a wave; as in 'the dikes comb;' Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 2564. In honey-comb, the cells seem to have been likened to the slits of a comb. — A.S. camb, a comb, crest; camb helmes, the crest of a helmet; camb on hatte, or on helme, a crest on the hat or helmet; see the examples in Bosworth. + Du. kam, a comb, crest. + Icel. kambr, a comb, crest, ridge. + Dan. kam, a comb, ridge, cam on a wheel. + Swed. kam, a comb, crest, + O. H. G. kambo, champe, M. H. G. kamp, G. kamm, a comb, crest, ridge, cog of a wheel.

B. Perhaps named from the gaps or the teeth in it; cf. Gk. γόμφοι, a peg, γαμφή, a jaw; Skt. jambha, jaw, teeth, jabh, to gape. See Fick, iii. 41. Der. comb, verb, comb-er. COMB, COOMB, a dry measure; 4 bushels. (F., -L.?) 'Coomb or Comb, a measure of corn containing four bushels;' Kersey's Dict. or comb, a measure of a bashel, of a measure, heaping, 'Comble, sub-boisseau, d'une mesure, of a bushel, of a measure, heaping,' 'Comble, sub-boisseau, d'une mesure, of a bushel, of a measure, heaping,' 'Comble, and a sub-boisseau, d'une mesure, of a bushel, of a measure), heaping,' 'Comble, 'Comble adj. mf. 1. heaped, quite full; fig. la mesure est comble, the measure of his iniquities is full. 2. fig. (d'un lieu), crammed, well crammed;' French Dict. by Hamilton and Legros. Surely this establishes the connection with bushel. - Lat. cumulatus, pp. of cumulare, to heap up. See Cumulate.

COMBAT, to fight, contend, struggle against. (F., -L.) A verb in Shak. Much Ado, ii. 3. 170; a sb. in Merry Wives, i. 1. 165. He also has combatant, Rich. II, i. 3. 117. O. F. combatre, 'to combate, fight, bicker, battell;' Cot. - F. com-, from Lat. com-, for cum, with; and F. battre, from Lat. battere, to beat, strike, fight. See Batter. Der. combat, sb., combat-ant (F. combatant, pres. part. of combatre);

combat-ive, combat-ive-ness.

COMBE, a hollow in a hill-side. (C.) Common in place-names, as Farncombe, Hascombe, Compton (for Combe-ton). These names prove the very early use of the word, but the word is not A.S.; it was in use in England beforehand, being borrowed from the Celtic inhabitants of Britain. - W. cum [pron. koom], a hollow between two hills, a dale, dingle; occurring also in place-names, as in Cwm bychan, i. e. little combe. + Com. cum, a valley or dingle; more correctly, a

COMBINE, to join two things together, unite. (L.) In Shak. K. John, v. 2. 37. M. E. combinen, combynen. 'Combynyn, or copulyn, combino, copulo;' Prompt. Parv. p. 88.—Lat. combinare, to combine, unite; lit. to join two things together, or to join by two and two.— Lat. com-, for cum, together; and binus, pl. bini, two and two. See

Der. combin-at-ion.

COMBUSTION, a burning, burning up. (F.,-L.) In Shak. Macb. ii. 3. 63. Also combustions, adj. Venus and Adonis, 1162. Sir T. More has combustible, Works, p. 264 d. The astrological term combust was in early use; Chaucer, Tro. and Cress. iii. 668.—F. combustion, 'a combustion, burning, consuming with fire;' Cotgrave. -Lat. combustionem, acc. of combustio, a burning.-Lat. combustus, pp. of comburere, to burn up. - Lat. comb-, for cum, together, wholly; and urere, pp. ustus, to burn. + Gk. εύειν, to singe; αύειν, to kindle. + Skt. ush, to burn. - VUS, to burn; Fick, i. 512; Curtius, i. 496. Der. From the same source, combust-ible, combust-ible-ness.

COME, to move towards, draw near. (E.) M. E. cumen, comen, to come; pt. t. I cam or com, thu come, he cam or com, we, ye, or thei comen; pp. cumen, comen, come; very common. -A. S. cuman, pt. t. cam, pp. cumen. + Du. komen. + Icel. koma. + Dan. komme. + Swed. komma. + Goth. kwiman. +O. H. G. queman, M. H. G. komen, G. kommen. + Lat. uenire (for guen-ire or guen-ire). + Gk. βalveiv, to come, go (where β is for gw, later form of g). + Skt. gam, to come, go; also gá, to come, go. -

GAM, or GÁ, to come, go; Fick, i. 63; Curtius, i. 74; q. v. Der. come-ly, q. v.

COMEDY, a humorous dramatic piece. (F., -L., -Gk.) Shak. has comedy, Merry Wives, iii. 5. 76; also comedian, Tw. Nt. i. 5. 194. Spelt commedy, it occurs in Trevisa, i. 315. — O. F. comedie, 'a comedy, a play;' Cotgrave.—Lat. comædia.—Gk. κωμφδία, a comedy, ludicrous spectacle. - Gk. κωμο-, crude form of κώμος, a banquet, a jovial festivity, festal procession; and oion, an ode, lyric song: a comedy was originally a festive spectacle, with singing and dancing. B. The Gk. κώμοι meant a banquet at which the guests lay down or rested; cf. κοίτη, a bed, κοιμάω, I put to bed or put to sleep. κώμη, a village (E. home), is a closely related word, and from the same root; see Curtius, i. 178. See Cemetery, Home. For the latter part of the word, see Ode. Der. comedi-an. Closely related is the adj. comic, from Lat. comicus, Gk. κωμικόs, belonging to comedy;

whence, later, comic-al (Levins).

COMELY, becoming, seemly, handsome. (E.) M. E. cumlich, cumlich, comlich, comeliche. Spelt comeliche, Will. of Palerne, ed. Skeat, 962, 987; comly, id. 294. Also used as an adv., id. 659; but in this sense comlyly also occurs; Chaucer, Book of the Duchess, 847. The comparative was comloker, and the superl. comlokest or comiliest. A. S. cymilic, comely, Grein, i. 177; cymilics, adv. id. A. S. cyme, adj. suitable, comely; and lic, like. B. The adj. cyme, suitable, is derived from the verb cuman, to come. For the change of meaning,

see Become. The word also occurs in O. Du. and O. H. G., but is now obsolete in both languages. Der. comeli-ness.

COMET, a star with a hair-like tail. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. comete, Rob. of Glouc. pp. 416, 548. -O. F. comete, 'a comet, or blazing star;' Cotgrave. But it must have been in early use, though not given in Burguy or Roquefort. - Lat. cometa, cometes, a comet. -

Gk. κομήτης, long-haired; hence, a comet. - Gk. κόμη, the hair of the head; cognate with Lat. coma, the same. For etymology, see Fick, ii. 40. Der. comet-ar-y. The Lat. cometa occurs frequently in the A.S. Chron. an. 678, and later. But the loss of final a was probably due to French influence.

COMFIT, a confect, a dry sweetmeat. (F., -L.) In Shak. I Hen. IV, iii. 1. 253. Spelt comfitte, Hall's Chron. Hen. VIII, an. 14. Corrupted from confit, by the change of n to m before f. M. E. confite, so spelt in Babees Book, ed. Furnivall, p. 121, l. 75. O. F. confit, lit. 'steeped, confected, fully soaked;' Cotgrave. This word is the pp. of confire, 'to preserve, confect, soake;' id.—Lat. conficere, to put together, procure, supply, prepare, manufacture; pp. confectus. - Lat. con-, for cum, with, together; and facere, to make. See Fact. Comfit is a doublet of confect, q.v. Der. comfit-ure.

COMFORT, to strengthen, encourage, cheer. (F., -L.) See Comfort in Trench, Select Glossary. Though the verb is the original of the sb., the latter seems to have been earlier introduced into English. The M. E. verb is conforten, later comforten, by the change of n to m before f. It is used by Chaucer, Troil. and Cress. iv. 694, v. 234, 1397. The ab. confort is in Chaucer, Prol. 773, 776 (or 775, 778); but occurs much earlier. It is spelt cunfort in O. Eng. Homilies, 778); but occurs much earlier. It is speit emport in O. Eng. Homiles, ed. Morris, i. 185.—O. F. conforter, to comfort; spelt cunforter in Norm. F.; see Vie de St. Auban, ed. Atkinson, 59, 284.—Low Lat. confortare, to strengthen, fortify; Ducange.—Lat. con., for cum, together; and fortis, strong. See Fort. Der. comfort, sb.; comfortable, comfort-abley, comfort-less.

COMIC, COMICAL; see under Comedy.

COMITY, courtesy, urbanity. (L.) An unusual word. *Comity, gentleness, courtesie, mildness; Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1674.
[Not from French, but direct from Latin, the suffix -ity being formed by analogy with words from the F. suffix -ité, answering to Lat. -itatem]. - Lat. comitatem, acc. of comitas, urbanity, friendliness. - Lat. comis, friendly, affable.

β. Origin uncertain; more likely to be connected with Skt. cakla, affable, Vedic cagma, kind (see Fick, i. 544) than

with Skt. kam, to love; the vowel o being long. COMMA, a mark of punctuation. (L., -Gk.) In Shak. Timon, i. 1. 48; Hamlet, v. 2. 42. – Lat. comma, a separate clause of a sentence.

—Gk. κόμμα, that which is struck, a stamp, clause of a sentence.

comma. – Gk. κόπτειν, to hew, strike. – 4 SKAP, to hew, cut; whence also E. capon, q. v. See Fick, i. 238; Curtius, i. 187. And see Chop.

COMMAND, to order, bid, summon. (F., – L.) M. E. commanden, commanden; Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, 260. – O. F. commanden, commanden,

ander, less commonly commander, to command. - Lat. commendare, to entrust to one's charge; in late Latin, to command, order, enjoin; Ducange. Thus command is a doublet of Commend, q.v. Der. command-er, command-er-ship, command-ing, command-ing-ly; also command-ant (F. commandant, pres. pt. of commander); and command-ment (F. commandement, whence M. E. commandement, in Old Eng. Miscel-

lany, ed. Morris, p. 33).

COMMEMORATE, to celebrate with solemnity. (L.)

Occurs in Mede's Works, bk. ii. c. 6; Mede died A. D. 1638. [The sb. commemoration is in Tyndal's Works, p. 469, col. 2.] - Lat. commemoratus, pp. of commemorare, to call to memory, call to mind. - Lat. com-, for cum, together; and memorare, to mention. - Lat. memor, mindful. See

Memory. Der. commemorat-ion, commemorat-ive

COMMENCE, to begin. (F.,-L.) In Shak. Mach. i. 3. 133. [In Middle-English, the curiously contracted form comsen (for comencen) occurs frequently; see P. Plowman, B. i. 161, iii. 103. The sb. commencement was in very early use; see Old Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 30.] = F. commencer, 'to commence, begin, take in hand;' Cotgrave. Cf. Ital. cominciare, whence it is clear that the word originated from a Low Lat. form cominitiare, not recorded; for the change in spelling, see Brachet. - Lat. com-, for cum, together; and initiare, to begin - Lat. initium, a beginning. See Initial. Der. commence-ment. (F.)

COMMEND, to commit, entrust to, praise. (L.) M. E. commenden, comenden; Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, 4267. - Lat. commendars, pp. commendatus, to entrust to one's charge, commend, praise.—Lat. com-, for cum, with, together; and mandars, to commit, entrust, enjoin (a word of uncertain origin). Der. commend-at-ion (used by Gower, C. A. iii. 145); commend-able, commend-able, commend-able-ness, commend-ab-or-y. 68 Commend is a doublet of commend; the former is the Latin, the latter the French form.

COMMENSURATE, to measure in comparison with, to reduce to a common measure. (L.) 'Yet can we not thus commensurate the sphere of Trismegistus; 'Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors, b. vii. c. 3, end. -Lat. commensuratus, pp. of commensurare, to measure in comparison with; a coined word, not in use, the true Lat. word being commetiri, from the same root. - Lat. com., for cum, with; and mensurare, to measure. See further under Measure. Der. commensurais (from pp. commensuratus), used as an adj.; commensurate-ly, com ness, commensur-able, commensur-abl-y, commensur-abil-i-ty.

COMMENT, to make a note upon. (F., -L.) In As You Like It, ii. 1. 65. The pl. sb. commentes is in Sir T. More, Works, p. 152 c. -F. commenter, 'to comment, to write commentaries, to expound; Cotgrave. - Lat. commentari, to reflect upon, consider, explain; also commentare. - Lat. commentus, pp. of comminisci, to devise, invent, design. - Lat. com-, for cum, with; and the base min-, seen in me-min i, a reduplicated perfect of an obsolete verb menere, to call to mind; with the inceptive deponent suffix -sci. - \(\sqrt{MAN} \), to think; cf. Skt. man, to think. See **Mind**. **Der**. comment, sb., comment-ar-y, com-

COMMERCE, trade, traffic. (F., -L.) In Hamlet, iii. 1. 110. [Also formerly in use as a verb; see Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 39.]-F. commerce, 'commerce, intercourse of traffick, familiarity;' Cotgrave.

- Lat. commercium, commerce, trade. - Lat. com-, for cum, with; and merci-, crude form of merz, goods, wares, merchandise. See Merchant. Der. commerci-al, commerci-al-ly; both from Lat. commerci-um.

COMMINATION, a threatening, denouncing. (F., -L.) 'The terrible comminacion and threate;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 897 f. -F. commination, 'a commination, an extreme or vehement thretning; Cotgrave. - Lat. comminationem, acc. of comminatio, a threatening, menacing. - Lat. comminatus, pp. of comminatio, to threaten. - Lat. com., for cum, with; and minari, to threaten. See Menace. Der. comminator-y, from Lat. pp. comminatus.

COMMINGLE, to mix together. (Hybrid; L. and E.) Also

comingle; Shak. has comingled or commingled, Hamlet, iii. 2. 74. An ill coined word; made by prefixing the Lat. co- or com- (for cum, with) to the E. word mingle. See Mingle; and see Commix. COMMINUTION, a reduction to small fragments. (L.) Bacon

has comminution, Nat. Hist. s. 799. Sir T. Browne has comminutible, Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 5. § 1. [The verb comminute is later, and due to the sb.; it occurs in Pennant's Zoology, The Gilt Head.] Formed on the model of F. sbs. in -ion, from Lat. comminutus, pp. of comminuere, to break into small pieces; easily imitated from Lat. minutionem, acc. of minutio, a diminishing, formed from minutus, pp. of minuere, to make smaller. - Lat. com-, for cum, together; and minuere, to make smaller, diminish. See Minute, Diminish. Der. comminute, verb.

COMMISERATION, a feeling of pity for, compassion. (F., — L.) In Shak. L. L. L. iv. 1. 64. We also find the verb commiserate; Drayton, Dudley to Lady Jane Grey (R.) Bacon has 'commiserable persons; 'Essay 33, Of Plantations. — F. commiseration, 'commiseration, compassion;' Cotgrave. — Lat. commiserationem, acc. of commiseratio, a part of an oration intended to excite pity (Cicero). - Lat. commiseratus, pp. of commiserari, to endeavour to excite pity. - Lat. com., for cum, with; and miserari, to lament, pity, commiserate.— Lat. miser, wretched, deplorable. See Miserable. Der. from the same source, commiserate, verb.

COMMISSARY, an officer to whom something is entrusted. (L.) 'The emperor's commissaries' answere, made at the diett;' Burnet, Rec. pt. iii. b. v. no. 32. We also find commisariship in Foxe's Martyrs, p. 1117, an. 1544. - Low Lat. commissarius, one to whom anything is entrusted (F. commissaire); Ducange. - Lat. commissus, pp. of committere, to commit. See Commit. Der. commisari-al, commisari-al,

commissary-ship.
COMMISSION, trust, authority, &c. (F.,-L.) In Chaucer, Prol. 317.—F. commission, 'a commission, or delegation, a charge, mandate;' Cotgrave.—Lat. commissionem, acc. of commissio, the commencement of a play or contest, perpetration; in late Lat. a commission, mandate, charge; Ducange. - Lat. commissus, pp. of committee, to commit. See Commit. Der. commission-er.

COMMIT, to entrust to, consign, do. (L.) 'Thanne shul ye committe the kepyng of your persone to your trewe frendes that been approued and knowe;' Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus (Six-text), Group B, l. 2496. The sb. commission is in Chaucer, Prol. 317.— Lat. committere, pp. commissus, to send out, begin, entrust, consign, commit. - Lat. com-, for cum, with; and mittere, to send. See Mission, Missile. Der. commit-ment, committ-al, committ-ee; also (from

pp. commissus), commissary, q. v.; and commission, q. v.

COMMIX, to mix together. (Hybrid; L. and E.) *Commyst
with moold and flynt; Palladius on Husbandry, bk. ii. st. 21; cf. bk. iii. st. 3. A coined word; made by prefixing Lat. com- (for cum, with) to E. mix. See Mix, and Commingle. Der. commixture, which is, however, not a hybrid word, the sb. mixture being of Lat. origin, from Lat. mixtura or mistura, a mixing, mixture; it occurs in Shak. L. L. L. v. 2. 296. He also has commission (O. F. commission, Cotgrave: from Lat. commissionem, acc. of commissio, a mixing, mix-Control Lat. commissionem, acc. of commission, a mixing, mixture); but it occurs earlier, spelt commyssion, in Trevisa, ii. 159; see Spec. of Eng. ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 241, l. 161.

COMMODIOUS, comfortable, useful, fit. (L.) Spelt commodiouse in Palladius on Husbandry, bk. ii. st. 22. — Low Lat. commodi-

essa, useful; Ducange. Formed with suffix cosus from crude form of Lat. comparire, to divide, partition; Ducange. Lat. com-

Lat. commodus, convenient; lit. in good measure. — Lat. com-, for cum, together; and modus, measure. See Mode. Der. commodious-ly, commodious-ness; from the same source, commod-ity; also commode, which is the F. form of Lat. commodus.

COMMODORE, the commander of a squadron. (Span.,-L.) Commodore, a kind of admiral, or commander in chief of a squadron of ships at sea; 'Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. Applied to Anson, who died A.D. 1762; it occurs in Anson's Voyage, b. i. c. I.—Span. comendador, a knight-commander, a prefect.—Span. comendar, to charge, enjoin, recommend. - Lat. commendare, to commend; in late Lat., to

command. See Commend, Command.

COMMON, public, general, usual, vulgar. (F.,-L.) commun, comun, comoun, comon, comune. Spelt commun, Rob. of Glouc. p. 541. - O. F. commun. - Lat. communis, common, general. - Lat. com-, for cum, with; and munis, complaisant, obliging, binding by obligation (Plautus). - / MU, to bind; whence Skt. mu, to bind; Gk. άμύνειν, to keep off, &c. See Curtius, i. 402; Fick, i. 179. Der. common-ly, common-ness, common-er, common-al-ty, common-place (see place), common-weal, common-wealth (see weal, wealth); s. pl. commons. Also, from Lat. communis, we have commun-ion, commun-ist, commun-i-ty; and see commune.

COMMOTION, a violent movement. (F.,-L.) Spelt commocion; Sir T. More, Works, p. 43 f.-F. commotion, 'a commotion, tumult, stirre; 'Cotgrave.-Lat. commotionem, acc. of commotio, a commotion. - Lat. com-, for cum, with; and motio, motion.

COMMUNE, to converse, talk together. (F., -L.) M. E. comunen. With suche hem liketh to comune; Gower, C. A. i. 64; cf. iii. 373. Also communien; spelt communy, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 102. – O. F. communier, to communicate. - Lat. communicare, to communicate, pp. communicatus. - Lat. communis, common. See Common. From the Lat. communicare we also have communicate, a doublet of commune; communicant (pres. part. form); communicat-ive, communicat-ive-ness, communicat-ion, communicat-or-y, communica-ble, communi-

COMMUTE, to exchange. (L.) In Bp. Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying, s. 19 (R.) The sb. commutation is in Strype's Records, no. 3 (R.) The adj. commutative (F. commutatif) is in Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. iii. c. 1. - Lat. commutare, to exchange with. at. con-, for cum, with; and mutare, to change, pp. mutatus. See Mutable. Der. commut-able, commut-abil-i-ty, commut-at-ion, com-

mut-at-ive, commut-at-ive-ly.

COMPACT (1), fastened or put together, close, firm. (F.,-L.) Compacte, as I mought say, of the pure meale or floure; Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. i. c. 14. - O. F. compacte, 'compacted, well set, knit, trust [trussed], pight, or joined together;' Cotgrave. - Lat. compactus, well set, joined together, pp. of compingere, to join or put together. - Lat. com-, for cum, with; and pangere, to fasten, plant, set, fix, pp. pactus. - VPAK, to scize, bind, grasp; whence also E. fang. See Fang. Der. compact, verb; compact-ly, compact-ed-ly, compact-ness, compact-ed-ness, compact-ness; and see below.

COMPACT (2), a bargain, agreement. (L.) In Shak. gen. accented compact, As You Like It, v. 4. 5.—Lat. compactum, an agreement.—Lat. compactus, pp. of compacisci, to agree with.—Lat. comfor cum, with; and pacisci, to covenant, make a bargain; formed

from an old verb pac-ère, with inceptive suffix -sc-i. — PAK, to seize, bind, grasp; see above. See Pact, and Fang.

COMPANY, an assembly, crew, troop. (F.,-L.) M. E. combanie, companye, in early use; see An Old Eng. Miscellany, ed. panie, companye, in early use; see All Old Ling. Allocation, Morris, p. 138, l. 709.—O. F. companie, companie, companine, association (cf. O. F. companin, a companion, associate; also O. F. companion, companion, a companion).—Low Lat. companiem, acc. of companies, a company, a taking of meals together. - Low Lat. companis, victuals eaten along with bread. - Lat. com-, for cum, with; and panis, bread. See Pantry. Der. compani-on; whence com-

panion-ship, companion-able, companion-abl-y, companion-less.

COMPARE, to set things together, in order to examine their points of likeness or difference. (F., -L.) In Shak. K. John, i. 79. [The sb. comparison is in much earlier use; see Chaucer, C. T. Group E. 666, 817 (Clerk's Tale).]-F. comparer; Cotgrave.-Lat. comparare, pp. comparatus, to prepare, adjust, set together. - Lat. com-, for cum, with; and parare, to prepare. See Prepare, Parade. Der. compar-able, comparat-ive, comparat-ive-ly; also compar-ison, from F. comparaison (Cotgrave), which from Lat. comparationem, acc. of comparatio, a preparing, a comparing.

COMPARTMENT, a separate division of an enclosed space.

(F., -L.) 'In the midst was placed a large compartment;' Carew, A Masque at Whitehall, an. 1633 (R.) = F. compartiment, 'a compartement, ... a partition;' Cot. Formed, by help of suffix -ment, from F. compart-ir, 'to divide, part, or put into equall peeces;' Cotgrave.

for cum, with, together; and partire, to divide, part, share. - Lat. for cum, with; and petere, to fly to, seek. - PAT, to fly; see below.

crude form of pars, a part. See Part.

COMPASS, a circuit, circle, limit, range. (F.,-L.) compas, cumpas, of which a common meaning was 'a circle.' 'As the point in a compas' = like the centre within a circle; Gower, C. A. iii. 92. 'In manere of compas'=like a circle: Chaucer, Kn. Tale, 1031. - F. compas, 'a compass, a circle, a round; also, a pair of compasses;' Cotgrave. - Low Lat. compassus, a circle, circuit; cf. Low Lat. compassare, to encompass, to measure a circumference. -Lat. com-, for cum, together; and passus, a pace, step, or in late Lat. a passage, way, pass, route: whence the sb. compassus, a route that comes together, or joins itself, a circuit. See Pace, Pass. Der. compass, verb, Gower, C. A. i. 173; (a pair of) compass-es, an instrument for drawing circles.

COMPASSION, pity, mercy. (F.,-L.) M. E. compassions, Chaucer, Group B. 659 (Man of Law's Tale). - O. F. compassion; which Cotgrave translates by compassion, pity, mercic. - Lat. compassionem, acc. of compassio, sympathy. - Lat. compassus, pp. of compatiri, to suffer together with, to feel compassion. - Lat. com-, for cum, together with; and patiri, to suffer. See Passion. Der. compassion-ate

(Tit. Andron. ii. 3. 317; Rich. II, i. 3. 174); compassion-ale-by, compassion-ate-ness. Shak. has also the verb to compassion, Tit. Andron. iv. 1. 124. And see compat-i-ble.

COMPATIBLE (followed by WITH), that can bear with, suitable with or to. (F. -L.) Formerly used without with; 'not suitable with or to. (F., -L.) Formerly used without with; 'not repugnant, but compatible;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 485 d. -F. compatible, compatible, concurrable; which can abide, or agree together; Cotgrave. Low Lat. compatibilis, used of a benefice which could be held together with another. - Lat. compati-, base of compatiri, to suffer or endure together with; with passive suffix -bilis. - Lat. com-, for cum, together with; and patiri, to suffer. See above. Der. compatibl-y; compati-bili-ty (F. compatibilité, as if from a Lat. acc. compatibilitatem).

COMPATRIOT, of the same country. (F., -L.) 'One of our compatriots;' Howell's Letters, b. i. s. 1. letter 15.-O. F. compatriote, 'one's countryman;' Cotgrave. - Low Lat. compatriotus, a compatriot; also compatriensis, compatrianus. - Lat. com-, for cum, together with; and Low Lat. patriota, a native. - Lat. patria, one's native soil, fem. of the adj. patrius, paternal; the subst. terra, land, being understood.—Lat. patric, crude form of pater, father. See Patriot, and Father. ¶ The Low Lat. patriota, -patriotus, are in imitation of the Gk. πατριώτηs, a fellow-countryman; from Gk. πατήρ, father. COMPEER, a fellow, equal, associate. (F.,—L.) M. E. comper. 'His frend and his comper;' Chaucer, C. T. prol. 670 (or 672).—

O. F. comper, a word not found, but probably in use as an equivalent of the Lat. compar; the O. F. per, also spelt par or pair (whence E. peer) is very common. - Lat. compar, equal; also, an equal, a comrade. - Lat. com-, for cum, together with; and par, an equal, a peer. See Peer. ¶ The F. compère, a gossip, godfather, is quite a dif-

ferent word; it stands for Lat. com-pater, i. e. a godfather.

COMPEL, to urge, drive on, oblige. (L.) M. E. compellen; the pp. compelled occurs in Trevisa, i. 247; ii. 159; see Spec. of English, ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 241, l. 166.—Lat. compellere, to compel, lit. to drive together; pp. compulsus.—Lat. com-, for cum, together; and pellere, to drive. β. Of uncertain origin; the connection with Gk. πάλλειν, to shake, is not clear, though given by Fick, i. 671. Some take it to be from SPAR, to tremble; cf. Skt. sphur, sphar, to tremble, struggle forth. Der. compell-able; also compuls-ion, compuls-ive, compuls-ive-ly, compuls-or-y, compuls-or-i-ly, all from the Lat.

pp. compulsus.

COMPENDIOUS, brief, abbreviated. (L.) In Sir T. Elyot,
The Governour, b. ii. c. 2, last section (R.) The adv. compendiously In Sir T. Elyot, is in the Romaunt of the Rose, l. 2346. - Lat. compendiosus, reduced to a small compass, compendious. - Lat. compendi-um, an abbreviation, abridgement; with suffix -osus; the lit. sense of compendium is a saving, sparing from expense.—Lat. com- for cum, with; and pendere, to weigh, to esteem of value. See Pension. Der. compendious-ly. The Lat. compendium is also in use in English.

COMPENSATE, to reward, requite suitably. (L.)

'Who are

apt . . . to think no truth can compensate the hazard of alterations; Stillingfleet, vol. ii. sermon 1 (R.) Compensation is in Shak. Temp. iv. 1. 2. [The M. E. form was compensen, used by Gower, C. A. i. 305; now obsolete: borrowed from F. compenser, from Lat. compensare.] Lat. compensatus, pp. of compensare, to reckon or weigh one thing against another. - Lat. com-, for cum, together with; and pensare, to weigh, frequentative form of pendere, to weigh, pp. pensus. See

Pension. Der. compensation, compensation-y.

COMPETENT, fit, suitable, sufficient. (F.,-L.) In Shak.

Hamlet, i. 1. 90. Cf. competence, 2 Hen. IV. v. 5. 70; competency, Cor.

i. 1. 143. - F. competent, 'competent, sufficient, able, full, convenient;'

Cot. Properly pres. part. of the F. verb competer, 'to be sufficient for; id. - Lat. competere, to solicit, to be suitable or fit. - Lat. com-,

Der. competent-ly, competence, competenc-y.

COMPETITOR, one who competes with another, a rival. (L.) In Shak. Two Gent. ii. 6. 35. [Competition occurs in Bacon, History VII, ed. Lumby, p. 8, l. 23. The verb to compete came into use very late, and was suggested by these two sbs.]—Lat competitor, a fellow-candidate for an office.—Lat. com-, for cum, together with; and petitor, a candidate.—Lat. petit-us, pp. of petere, to fall. fly towards, seek; with suffix -or of the agent.— PAT, to fly, fall; cf. Skt. pat, to fly, Gk. πέτομαι, I fly; and see Feather, Pen. Der. From the same source, competit-ive, competit-ion; also the verb to compete, as already observed; and see competent.

COMPILE, to get together, collect, compose. (F.,-L.) 'As I finde in a bok compiled;' Gower, C. A. iii. 48. - O. F. compiler, of minde in a bok computer; Gowei, G. A. in. 40.—O. F. computer, of which Cotgrave gives the pp. compilé, which he explains by 'compiled, heaped together;' but the word is quite distinct from pile.—Lat. compilare, pp. compilatus, to plunder, pillage, rob; so that the word had at first a sinister meaning.—Lat. com-, for cum, with; and pilare, to plunder, rob. [Not the same word as pilare, to deprive of hair.] Der. compiler; also compilation, from F. compilation, which from Lat. compilationem, acc. of compilatio.

COMPLACENT, gratified; lit. pleasing. (L.) in Milton, P. L. iii. 276; viii. 433. Complacent does not seem to be older than the time of Burke, and was, perhaps, suggested by the older F. form complaisant. - Lat. complacent, stem of complacens, pres. pt. of complacere, to please. - Lat. com-, for cum, with; and placere, to please. See Please. Der. complacent-ly, complacence, complacenc-y.

Doublet, complaisant, q. v. COMPLAIN, to lament, express grief, accuse. (F.,-L.) Chaucer, C. T. 6340; Tro. and Cress. iii. 960, 1794. - O. F. complaindre, 'to plaine, complaine;' Cotgrave. - Low Lat. complangere, to bewail. - Lat. com-, for cum, with; and plangere, to bewail.

to bewall.—Lat. com., for cum, with; and plangere, to bewall. See Plaint. Der. complain-ant (F. pres. part.), complaint (F. past part.).

COMPLAISANT, pleasing, obliging. (F.,—L.) Used by Coyley, on Echo, st. 2.—F. complaisant, 'obsequious, observant, soothing, and thereby pleasing;' Cotgrave. Pres. pt. of verb complaire, to please.—Lat. complacere, to please. Complaisant is a doublet of complacent, q. v. Der. complaisance.

COMPLEMENT, that which completes; full number. (L.)

'The complement of the sentence following;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 954 b. - Lat. complementum, that which serves to complete. Formed with suffix -mentum from the verb complere, to complete. See Complete. Der. complement-al, used by Prynne, Sovereign Power of Parliaments, pt. i.; but in most old books it is another spelling of complimental; see Shak. Troil. iii. 1. 42. ¶ Complement is a doublet of (Ital.) compliment; the distinction in spelling is of late date. See complement in Schmidt, Shak. Lexicon. See Compliment.

COMPLETE, perfect, full, accomplished. (L.) The verb is formed from the adjective. 'The fourthe day complet fro none to none;' Chaucer, C. T. 9767.—Lat. completus, pp. of complere, to fulfil, fill up. Lat. com., for cum, with, together; and plere, to fill - V PAR, to fill; whence also E. full. See Full. Der. complete, verb;

complete-ly, complete-ness, completion; also complement, q.v.; complete-ness, completion; also complement, q.v.; complete is a doublet of comply, q.v.; and see compline.

COMPLEX, intricate, difficult. (L.) In Locke, Of Human Understanding, b. ii. c. 12.—Lat. complex, interwoven, intricate; the stem is complice.— Lat. com, for cum, together; and the suffix -plex, stem -plic-, signifying 'folded,' as in sim-plex, du-plex.— PLAK, to plait, fold; whence also E. plait, and E. fold. See Plait, Fold.

Der. complex-i-ty; and see complex-ion, complic-ate, complic-ity. COMPLEXION, texture, outward appearance. (F.,-L.) his complexion he was sanguin; Chaucer, C. T. prol. 335. - O. F. (and mod. F.) complexion, complexion, appearance.—Lat. complexionem, acc. of complexio, a comprehending, compass, circuit, a habit of the body, complexion. - Lat. complexus, pp. of complecti, to surround, twine around, encompass. - Lat. com-, for cum, with; and plectere, to

plait. See Plait; and see above. Der complexion-ed, complexion-ol. COMPLIANCE, COMPLIANT; see Comply. COMPLICATE, to render complex. (L.) Complicate was Complicate was originally used as an adj., as in: 'though they are complicate in fact, yet are they separate and distinct in right;' Bacon, Of a War with Spain (R.) Milton has complicated, P. L. x. 523.—Lat. complicatus, pp. of complexe, to plait together, entangle.—Lat. complic-, stem of complex, complex. See Complex. Der. complication; and see

COMPLICITY, the state of being an accomplice. (F., -L.) Complicity, a consenting or partnership in evil; Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1674. [Not much used formerly; but complice, i.e. accomplice, was common, though now disused; see Shak. Rich. II, ii. 3. 165.] = F. complicité, 'a conspiracy, a bad confederacy;' Cotgrave. F. complice, 'a complice, confederate, companion in a lewed action;

Cotgrave.—Lat. complicem, acc. of complex, signifying (1) interwoven, complex, (2) an accomplice. See Complex, Accomplice.

COMPLIMENT, compliance, courtesy. (F., -Ital., -L.) Often spelt complement in old edd.; see Shak. Merry Wives, iv. 2. 5; Tw. Nt. iii. 1. 110 (where the First Folio has complement in both places). -F. compliment, introduced in the 16th cent. from Ital. (Brachet). Ital. complimento, compliment, civility. Formed, by help of the suffix -mento, from the verb compli-re, to fill up, fulfil, suit. - Lat. complere; to fill up, complete. See Complete. Complement is the Lat. spelling of the same word. Der. compliment, verb; compliment-ar-y. Complement is the Lat.

Compliment is also a doublet of compliance; see Comply. COMPLINE, the last church-service of the day. M. E. complin, Chaucer, C. T. 4169. Complin is an adj. form (cf. gold-en from gold), and stands for complin song. The phr. complen song is in Dongles's to of Victib (Complete Song is in Dongles's Complete Song is in Dongles's Complete Song is in Complete Son

gold-in from gold), and stands for complin song. The part complex song is in Douglas's tr. of Virgil (Jamieson). The sb. is complie, or cumplie, Ancren Riwle, p. 24.—O. F. complie (mod. F. complies, which is the plural of complie).—Low Lat. complete, complies, which is the plural of complete. See Complete.

COMPLY, to yield, assent, agree, accord. (Ital.,—L.) In Shak. to comply with is to be courteous or formal; Hamlet, ii. 2. 390; v. 2. 195. Cf. Oth. i. 3. 264. Milton has comply, Sams. Agon. 1408; also compliant, P. L. viv. 322; compliance, P. L. viii. 603. [The word is closely connected with compliment, and may even have been formed is closely connected with compliment, and may even have been formed by striking off the suffix of that word. It has no doubt been often confused with ply and pliant, but is of quite a different origin. It is not of French, but of Italian origin.] - Ital. complire, to fill up, to fulfil, to suit; also 'to use compliments, ceremonies, or kind offices and offers;' Florio. Cf. Span. complir, to fulfil, satisfy, execute.—Lat. complere, to fill up, complete. See Complete. Thus comply is really a doublet of complete. Der. compliant, compliance.

COMPONENT, composing. (L.) Sometimes used as a sb.,

but generally as an adjective, with the sb. part. 'The components of judgments;' Digby, Of Man's Soul, c. 10 (A.D. 1645). - Lat. component-, stem of componens, pres. part. of componere, to compose. See

Compound

COMPORT, to agree, suit, behave. (F., -L.) 'Comports not with what is infinite;' Daniel, A Defence of Rhyme, ed. 1603 (R.) Spenser has comportance, i. e. behaviour, F. Q. ii. 1. 29. - F. comporter, 'to endure, beare, suffer;' Cotgrave. He also gives 'se comporter, to carry, bear, behave, maintaine or sustaine himselfe.'-Low Lat. comportare, to behave; Lat. comportare, to carry or bring together. - Lat. com-, for cum, with; and portare, to carry. See Fort.

COMPOSE, to compound, make up, arrange, soothe. (F., -L.) In Shak. Temp. iii. 1. 9; and somewhat earlier. [Cf. M. E. componen, to compose; Chaucer's tr. of Boethius, ed. Morris, pp. 87, 93,] - F. composer, to compound, make, frame, dispose, order, digest; Cotgrave. - F. com-, from Lat. com-, for cum, with; and poser, to place, pose. See Pose. B. Not derived directly from Lat. componere, though used in the same sense, but from Lat. com- and pausare, which is from the same root as ponere, itself a compound word, being put for po-sinere; see Pause, Repose, Site. Cf. Low Lat. repausare, to

repose. Der. compos-er, compos-ed, compos-ed-ly, compos-ed-ness, compos-ure; and see below. And see Compound.

COMPOSITION, an agreement, a composing. (F., -L.) 'By forward and by composicioun; 'Chaucer, Prol. 848 (ed. Morris); 850 (ed. Tyrwhitt). - F. composition, 'a composition, making, framing, &c.; Cotgrave. - Lat. compositionem, acc. of compositio, a putting to-

gether. - Lat. compositus, pp. of componers, to put together, compose. Der. Hence also composit-or, composite; and see compost. See above. COMPOST, a mixture, composition, manure. (F., - Ital., - L.) * Compostes and confites' = condiments and comfits; Babees Boke, ed. Furnivall, p. 121, l. 75. Shak. has compost, Hamlet, iii. 4. 151; and composture, Timon, iv. 3. 444.—O. F. composte, 'a condiment, or composition, . . . also pickle;' Cot.—Ital. composta, a mixture, compound, conserve; fem. of pp. composto, composed, mixed. - Lat. compositus, mixed, pp. of componers, to compose. See Compound. Thus compost is a doublet of composite; see above.

COMPOUND, to compose, mix, settle. (L.) The d is merely excrescent. M. E. componen, compounen; componeth is in Gower, C. A. The d is merely

excrescent. M. E. componen, compounen; components is in Gower, C. A. iii. 138; cf. iii. 90. Chaucer has compounen, tr. of Boethius, ed. Morris, pp. 87, 93.—Lat. componere, to compose.—Lat. com-, for cum, together; and ponere, to put, lay, a contraction of po-sinere, lit. 'to set behind.' See Site. Der. compound, sb.; and see compose.

COMPREHEND, to seize, grasp. (L.) M. E. comprehenden, Chaucer, C. T. 10537.—Lat. comprehendere, to grasp.—Lat. com-, for cum, with; and prehendere, to seize. B. Prehendere is compounded of Lat. cree. hefershand and hendere, to seize. Get an obsolete verb of Lat. pre, beforehand, and kendere, to seize, get, an obsolete verb cognate with Gk. xarbaren and with E. get. See Get. Der. comprehens-ive, comprehensive-ly, comprehens-ive-ness, comprehens-ible, com-prehens-ibl-y, comprehens-ible-ness, comprehens-ibil-i-ty, comprehens-ion; all from comprehensus, pp. of comprehendere. Doublet, comprise.

COMPRESS, to press together. (L.) Used by Ralegh, Hist. of the World, b. i. c. 2. s. 7 (R.) Not in Shak. [Probably formed by prefixing com- (F. com-, Lat. com- for cum, with), to the verb to press. Similarly were formed commingle, commix. There is no O. F. compresser, but the sb. compress in the sense of 'bandage' is French. Cotgrave gives: 'Compresse, a boulster, pillow, or fold of linnen, to bind up, or lay on, a wound.' Or the word may have been taken from the Latin.] - Lat. compressare, to oppress; Tertullian. - Lat. com., for cum, with; and pressare, to press; which from pressus, pp. of premere, to press. See Press. Der. compress, sb.; compress-ible,

compress-ibil-i-ty, compress-ion, compress-ive.

COMPRISE, to comprehend. (F., -L.) 'The substaunce of the holy sentence is herein comprised;' Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. i. c. 13. -O. F. (and mod. F.) compris, also comprins. Burguy 'The substaunce of gives the form compris as well as comprins; but Cotgrave only gives the latter, which he explains by 'comprised, comprehended.' pris is the shorter form of comprins, and used as the pp. of F. comprendre, to comprehend. - Lat. comprehendere, to comprehend. Thus comprise is a doublet of comprehend, q.v. Der. compris-al.

COMPROMISE, a settlement by concessions. (F.,-L.) Shak, has both sb. and verb; Merry Wives, i. 1. 33; Merch. i. 3. 79.-F. compromis, 'a compromise, mutuall promise of adversaries to refer their differences unto arbitrement;' Cot. Properly pp. of F. compromettre, 'to compromit, or put unto compromise;' Cot. Lat. compromittere, to make a mutual promise. Lat. com-, for cum, together; and promittere, to promise. See Promise. Der. compromise, verb (formerly to compromit)

COMPULSION, COMPULSIVE; see Compel.
COMPUNCTION, remorse. (F., -L.) 'Have ye compunctionn;' Wyclif, Ps. iv. 5; where the Vulgate version has compungimini. -O. F. compunction, 'compunction, remorse;' Cotgrave. - Low Lat. compunctionem, acc. of compunctio; not recorded in Ducange, but regularly formed. - Lat. compunctus, pp. of compungi, to feel remorse,

regularly formed. — Lat. compunerus, pp. 01 compungs, to feel remorse, pass. of compungers, to prick, sting. — Lat. com-, for cum, with; and pungers, to prick. See Pungent. Der. compuncti-ous.

COMPUTE, to calculate, reckon. (L.) Sir T. Browne has computers, Vulg. Errors, b. vi. c. 4. § 4; computists, id. b. vi. c. 8. § 17; computable, id. b. iv. c. 12. § 23. Shak. has computation, Com. Errors, ii. 2. 4; Milton, compute, P. L. iii. 580. — Lat. computare, to compute. — Lat. com-, for cum, together; and putare, to think, settle, adjust. **3**. The primary notion of putare was to make clean, 'then to bring to cleanness, to make clear, and according to a genuinely Roman conception, to reckon, to think (cp. I reckon, a favourite expression with the Americans for I suppose); Curtius, i. 349.—4 PU, to purify; see Pure. Der. comput-at-ion, comput-able. Doublet, count, q. v. COMRADE, a companion. (Span.—L.) In Shak. Hamlet, i. 3. 65. [Rather introduced directly from the Span. than through the

3. 05. [Rainer influenced uncord, non-line influenced in Cotgrave, to French; the F. camerade was only used, according to Cotgrave, to signify 'a chamberfull, a company that belongs to, or is ever lodged in, one chamber, tent, [or] cabin.' And this F. camerade was also taken from the Spanish; see Brachet. Besides, the spelling camrado occurs in Marmyon's Fine Companion, 1633; see Nares's Glossary, ed. Halliwell and Wright.] - Span. camarada, a company, society; also, a partner, comrade; camaradas de navio, ship-mates. — Span. camara, a chamber, cabin. — Lat. camara, camera, a chamber. See Chamber.

CON (1), to enquire into, observe closely. (E.) M. E. cunnien, to test, examine. Of Jesus on the cross, when the vinegar was offered to him, it is said: 'he smeihte and cunnede therof' = he took a smack of it and tasted it, i. e. to see what it was like. - A. S. cunnian, to test, A.S. cunnan, to know; it signifies accordingly to try to know; and may be regarded as the desiderative of to know. See Know,

Can. Der. als-conner, i. e. ale-tester (obsolete).

CON (2), used in the phrase pro and con; short for Lat. contra, against; pro meaning 'for;' so that the phr. means 'for and

against.
CON-, a very common prefix; put for com-, a form of Lat. cum, with. The form con- is used when the following letter is c, d, g, j,

with. The form con- is used when the abnowing letter is c, a, g, J, n, q, s, t, or v; and sometimes before f. Before b, f, m, p, the form is com-; before l, col-; before r, cor-. See Com-.

CONCATENATE, to link together. (L.) An unusual word; concatenation is in Bp. Beveridge's Sermons, vol. i. ser. 38. 'Seek the consonancy and concatenation of truth;' Ben Jonson, Discoveries; section headed Note domini Sti. Albani, &c. - Lat. concatenatus, pp. of concatenare, to chain together, connect. - Lat. con-, for cum, together; and catenare, to chain. - Lat. catena, a chain. See Chain. Der. concatenat-ion.

CONCAVE, hollow, arched. (L.) Shak. Jul. Cas. i. 1. 52. Lat. concauus, hollow .- Lat. con-, for cum, with; and cauus, hollow.

See Cave. Der. concav-i-ty.
CONCELAL, to hide, disguise. (L.) M. E. concelen, Gower,

C.A. ii. 282. - Lat. concelare, to conceal. - Lat. con-, for cum, together, wholly; and celare, to hide. - & KAL, to hide, whence also oc-culdomi-cile, el-andestine; cognate with Teutonic & HAL, whence E. hell, hall, hole, hull, holster, &c. Der. conceal-ment, conceal-able.

CONCEDE, to cede, grant, surrender. (L.) Which is not conceded; Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, bk. i. c. 4. § 6.—Lat. concedere, pp. concessus, to retire, yield, grant.—Lat. com, for cum, together, wholly; and edere, to cede, grant. See Code. Der. concess-ive, concess-or-y; from Lat. pp. concessus.

CONCEIT, a conception, idea, notion, vanity. (F., -L.) M. E. conceipt, conceit, conseit, conseit. 'Allas, conseytes stronge!' Chaucer, conceipt, conceit, conseit, conseyt. 'Allas, conseytes stronge!' Troil. and Cres. iii. 755 (or 804). Gower has conceipt, C. A. i. 7.-O. F. concept, conceipt, conceit, pp. of concevoir, to conceive. [I have not references for these forms, but they must have existed; cf. E. decit, receipt.] - Lat. conceptus, pp. of concipere, to conceive. See Conceive. Der. conceit-ed, conceit-ed-ly, conceit-ed-ness. Doublet, conception.

CONCEIVE, to be pregnant, take in, think. (F.,-L.) M. E. conceiuen, conceiuen; with u for v. 'This preyere . . . conceiues [conceives, contains] alle the gode that a man schuld aske of God;' Wyclif's Works, ed. Arnold, iii. 442. - O. F. concever, concevoir, to conceive. -Lat. concipere, to conceive, pp. conceptus. - Lat. con-, for cum, together, wholly; and capere, to take, hold. See Capable, Capacious. Der. conceiv-able, conceiv-abl-y, conceiv-able-ness; concept-ion, q. v.;

conceit, q. v. CONCEPTION, the act of conceiving; a notion. (F.,-L.) M. E. conception; Cursor Mundi, 219 .- F. conception. - Lat. conceptionem. acc. of conceptio. - Lat. conceptus, pp. of concipere, to conceive.

See Conceive, and Conceit.

CONCENTRE, to tend or bring to a centre. (F.,-L.) 'Two natures . . . have been concentred into one hypostasis;' Bp. Taylor, vol. ii. ser. I (R.) Chaucer has concentrik; On the Astrolabe, i. 17. 3, 34; i. 16. 5. Concentre is now supplanted by the later (Latin) form concentrate. – F. concentrer, 'to joine in one center;' Cot. – F. con- (from Lat. con-, for cum, together); and centre, a centre. See Centre. Der. concentr-ic, concentrate (a coined word), concentrat-ive, concentrat-ion.

CONCERN, to regard, belong to. (F., -L.) 'Such points as concerne our wealth;' Frith's Works, p. 46. -F. concerner, 'to concerne, touch, import, appertaine, or belong to; 'Cotgrave. - Lat. concernere, to mix, mingle; in late Lat. to belong to, regard; Ducange. - Lat. con-, for cum, together; and cernere, to separate, sift, decree, observe. Lat. cerners is cognate with Gk. κρίνειν, to separate, decide, Skt. kri, to pour out, scatter, &c. - SKAR, to separate; whence also E. riddle, a sieve, E. skill, and E. sheer. See Sheer, Skill. See Curtius, i. 191. Der. concern-ed, concern-ed-ly, concerned-ness, concern-ing.

CONCERT, to plan with others, arrange. (F., -Ital., -L.) [Often confused in old writers with consort, a word of different origin. Thus Spenser: For all that pleasing is to living eare was there consorted in one harmonee; 'F.Q. ii. 12. 70. See Consort.] 'Will any one persuade me that this was not . . a concerted affair?' Tatler, no. 171 (Todd). - F. concerter, 'to consort, or agree together;' Cotgrave. - Ital. concertare, to concert, contrive, adjust; cf. concerto, from Lat. concertare, to dispute, contend, a word of almost opposite meaning, but the form of the word is misleading. The c (after con) really stands for s. γ . We find, accordingly, in Cotgrave: Conserte, a conference; also Conserte, ordained, made, stirred, or set up;' and 'Consertion, a joining, coupling, interlacing, intermingling.' And, in Italian, we have also conserture, to concert, contrive, adjust; conserto, concert, harmony, union, also as pp., joined together, interwoven. In Spanish, the word is also miswritten with c, as in concertar, to concert, regulate, adjust, agree, accord, suit one another; concertarse, to deck, dress oneself; all meanings utterly different from what is implied in the Lat. concertare, to contend, certare, to struggle. 8. The original is, accordingly, the Lat. pp. conserus, joined together, from conserers, to join together, to come to close quarters, to compose, connect.—Lat. con-, for cum, together; and serers, to join together. gether, connect. Cf. serta corona, a wreathed garland, with the Span. concertarse, to deck, dress oneself. See Sories. Der. concert,

sb., concerto (Ital.), concert-ina.
CONCESSION, CONCESSIVE; see Concede.

CONCH, a marine shell. (L.,—Gk.) 'Adds orient pearls which from the conchs he drew;' Dryden, Ovid's Metam. x. 39.—Lat. concha, a shell.—Gk. κόγκη (also κόγκοs), a mussel, cockle-shell. + Skt. cankha, a conch-shell. See Cock (5), and Cockle (1). Der. conchi-ferous, shell-bearing, from Lat. ferre, to bear; conchording the conchi-ferous, shell-bearing, from Lat. ferre, to bear; conchording from the conchord idal, conch-like, from Gk. είδοε, appearance, form; concho-logy, from Gk. λόγοε, talk, λόγειν, to speak; concho-log-ist. These forms with prefix concho- are from the Gk. κόγκο-ε.

CONCILIATE, to win over. (L.) 'To conciliate amitie;'
Joye, Exposition of Daniel, c. 11.—Lat. conciliates, pp. of conciliare, to concilitate, bring together, unite.—Lat. conciliums, an assembly, union. See Council. Der. conciliation, conciliatior, conciliatiory, consiliatiory, consiliatior, consiliatior, consiliatior, consiliation, conciliation, conc from Latin. - F. concis, m. concise, f. 'concise, briefe, short, succinct, compendious;' Cotgrave. - Lat. concisus, brief; pp. of concidere, to hew in pieces, cut down, cut short, abridge. - Lat. con-, for cum, with; and cadere, to cut; allied to Lat. scindere, to cleave, and to E. shed; see Curtius, i. 306; cf. Fick, i. 185, who admits the connection with E. shed, but not with Lat. scinders. See Shed. Der. concisely, concisenses; also concision (Philipp. iii. 2), from Lat. concisio, a cutting

to pieces, dividing.

CONCLAVE, an assembly, esp. of cardinals. (F.,-L.) In early use. M. E. conclave, Gower, C. A. i. 254. – F. conclave, 'a conclave, closet,' &c.; Cot. – Lat. conclave, a room, chamber; in late Lat. the place of assembly of the cardinals, or the assembly itself. Orig. a locked up place. - Lat. con-, for cum, together; and clauis, a

See Clef.

CONCLUDE, to end, decide, infer. (L.) 'And shortly to concluden al his wo;' Chaucer, C. T. 1360.—Lat. concludere, pp. conclusses, to shut up, close, end. - Lat. con-, for cum, together; and claudere, to shut. See Clause. Der conclus-ion, conclus-ive, conclus-ive-ly, conclus-ive-ness; from pp. conclusus.

CONCOCT, to digest, prepare, mature. (L.) 'Naturall heate concocteth or boyleth;' Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. - Lat. concoctus, pp. of concoquere, to boil together, digest, think over. - Lat.

con-, for cum, with; and coquere, to cook. See Cook. Der. concoct-ion, in Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. iv. c. 1. § 1.

CONCOMITANT, accompanying. (F., -L.) 'Without any
concomitant degree of duty or obedience; 'Hammond, Works, iv. 657
(R.) Formed as if from a F. verb concomiter, which is not found, but was suggested by the existence of the F. sb. concomitance (Cotgrave), from the Low Lat. concomitantia, a train, suite, cortège. The pp. concomitatus, accompanied, occurs in Plautus. - Lat. con-, for cum, together; and comitari, to accompany. - Lat. comit-, stem of comes, a companion. See Count (1). Der. concomitant-ly; hence also con-

comitance (see above), and concomitancey.

CONCORD, amity, union, unity of heart. (F., -L.) *Concorde, concord; Palsgrave's French Dictionary, 1530. [The M. E. verb concorden, to agree, is earlier; see Chaucer, Troil. and Cres. iii. 1703, ed. Morris (according, ed. Tyrwhitt).] - F. concorde. - Lat. concordia. -Lat. concord-, stem of concors, concordant, agreeing. - Lat. con-, for cum, together; and cord-, stem of cor, the heart. See Cordial, and

Heart. Der. concordant, q. v.; also concordat, q. v. CONCORDANT, agreeing. (F., -L.) 'Concordant discords;' Mirror for Magistrates, p. 556. - F. concordant, pres. pt. of concorder, to agree. - Lat. concordare, to agree. - Lat. concord-, stem of concors,

agreeing. See above. Der. concord-ant-ly, concord-ance.
CONCORDAT, a convention. (F., - Ital., - L.) Borrowed from F. concordat, 'an accord, agreement, concordancy, act of agreement;' Cot. - Ital. concordato, a convention, esp. between the pope and French kings; pp. of concordare, to agree. - Lat. concordare, to agree. See above.

CONCOURSE, an assembly. (F.,-L.) 'Great concourse of people; Fabyan, Chron. vol. i. c. 132.—F. concourse on Cot.).—Lat. concursus, a running together, a concourse.—Lat. concursus, pp. of concurrere, to run together. See Concur.

CONCRETE, formed into one mass; used in opposition to ab-

stract. (L.) *Concrete or gathered into humour superfluous; Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. iv. c. 2. - Lat. concretus, grown together, compacted, thick, dense; pp. of concrescere, to grow together. - Lat. con-, for cum, together; and crescere, to grow. See Crescent. Der. concrete, sb.; concret-ion, concret-ive.

CONCUBINE, a paramour. (F.-L.) M. E. concubine, Rob. of Glouc. p. 27.— O. F. (and mod. F.) concubine.—Lat. concubina, a concubine.—Lat. com-, for cum, together; and cubare, to lie. Cf. Lat. -cumbers (perf. -cubui), to bend, in the comp. incumbers, concumbers; Gk. κύπτειν, to bend forward, κυφόε, bent; perhaps connected with

cup, q. v. Der. concubin-age.
CONCUPISCENCE, lust, desire. (F.,-L.) M. E. concupiscence, Gower, C. A. iii. 267, 285. - F. concupiscence. - Lat. concupiscentia, desire; Tertullian. - Lat. concupiscere, to long after; inceptive form of concupere, to long after. - Lat. con-, for cum, with, wholly; and cupere, to desire. See Cupid. Der. concupiscent, from Lat.

concupiacente, stem of pres. pt. of concupiacere.

CONCUR, to run together, unite, agree. (L.) In Shak. Tw. Nt.

iii. 4. 73.—Lat. concurrere, to run together, unite, join.—Lat. confor sum, together; and currers, to run. See Current. Der. concurrent, concurrently, concurrence (F. concurrence), from concurrent-,

stem of concurrens, pres. part. of concurrere; also concourse, q. v. CONCUSSION, a violent shock. (F., -L.) 'Their mutual concussion;' Bp. Taylor, On Orig. Sin, Deus Justificatus. - F. concussion, 'concussion, . a jolting, or knocking one against another;' Cot. - Lat. concussionem, acc. of concussio, a violent shaking. - Lat. concussus, pp. of concuters, to shake together.—Lat. con-, for cum, together; and quaters, to shake. The form of the root is SKUT; see Fick, i. 818; and cf. G. schütteln, to shake. Der. concuss-ive, from

Lat. pp. concussus.

CONDEMN, to pronounce to be guilty. (L.) 'Ye shulden neuer han condempnyd innocentis;' Wyclif, Matt. xii. 7; where the Vulgate has 'nunquam condemnassetis innocentes.' - Lat. condemnare, to condemn. - Lat. con-, for cum, with, wholly; and damnars, to condemn, damn. See Damn. Der. condemn-able; also condemnat-ion, con-

demnat-or-y, from Lat. pp. condemnatus.

CONDENSE, to made dense, compress. (L., -F.) See Milton, P. L. i. 429, vi. 353, ix. 636. - F. condenser, 'to thicken, or make thick, 'Cotgrave. - Lat. condensare, pp. condensatus, to make thick, 'All thicken, or make thick thick is condensatus, to make thick, 'Cotgrave. press together. - Lat. con-, for cum, together; and densare, to thicken. -Lat. densus, dense, thick. See Dense. Der. condens-able, condens-at-ion, condens-at-ive.

CONDESCEND, to lower oneself, deign. (F.,-L.) condescenden; Chaucer, C. T. 10721. - F. condescendre, 'to condescend, vouchsafe, yield, grant unto;' Cotgrave. - Low Lat. condescendere, to grant; Ducange. - Lat. con., for cum, together; and descendere, to descend. See Descend. Der. condescend-ing, condescension, Milton, P. L. viii. 649 (Low Lat. condescensio, indulgence, condescension, from Lat. con- and descensio, a descent).

CONDIGN, well merited. (F., -L.) 'With a condygne [worthy] pryce;' Fabyan, Chron. vol. i. c. 200. -O. F. condigne, 'condigne, well-worthy; Cot - Lat. condignus, well-worthy. - Lat. con-, for cum, well-worthy; Cot. = Lat. conaignus, well-worthy, with, very; and dignus, worthy. See Dignity. Der. condign-ly.

CONTRACTOR SEASONING. Sauce. (L.) 'Rather for condimental seasoning.

CONDIMENT, seasoning, sauce. (L.) Rather for condiment than any substantial nutriment; Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 22. § 4. - Lat. condimentum, seasoning, sauce, spice. Formed with suffix -mentum from the verb condire, to season, spice. Origin

CONDITION, a state, rank, proposal. (F.,-L.) dicion, condition; in rather early use. See Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, 3954; Chaucer, C. T. 1433. - F. condition, O. F. condicion. -Lat. conditionem, acc. of conditio, a covenant, agreement, condition. **B.** The usual reference of this word to the Lat. condere, to put together, is wrong; the O. Lat. spelling is condicio, from con-, for cum, together, and the base dic- seen in indicare, to point out. - \(\sqrt{DIK}, \) to shew, point out, whence many E. words, esp. token. See **Token**, Indicate. See Curtius, i. 165. Der. condition-ed, condition-al, con-

CONDOLE, to lament, grieve with. (I..) 'In doleful dittie to sondole the same;' Mirror for Magistrates, p. 783. - Lat. condolere, to grieve with. - Lat. con-, for cum, with; and dolere, to grieve. Doleful. Der. condole-ment, condol-at-or-y (an ill-formed word).

CONDONE, to forgive, pardon. (L.) 'Condone, or Condonate,

CONDONE, to forgive, pardon. (L.) 'Condone, or Condonate, to give willingly, to forgive or pardon;' Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1674.—Lat. condonare, to remit; pp. condonatus.—Lat. con., for cum. together, wholly; and donare, to give. See Donation. Der. condonat-ion

CONDOR, a large kind of vulture. (Span., - Peruvian.) dor, or Contur, in Peru in America, a strange and monstrous bird; Bailey's Dict. vol. ii. ed. 1731. He describes it at length. - Span. condor, corrupted from Peruvian cuntur. 'Garcilasso enumerates among the rapacious birds those called cuntur, and corruptly by the Spanish condor; and again; many of the clusters of rocks [in Peru] . . are named after them Cuntur Kahua, Cuntur Palti, and Cuntur Huacana, for example-names which, in the language of the Incas, are said to signify the Condor's Look-out, the Condor's Roost, and the Condor's Nest; ' Engl. Cycl. art. Condor.

CONDUCE, to lead or tend to, help towards. (L.) duce [conduct] me to my ladies presence; Wolsey to Henry VIII, an. 1527; in State Papers (R.) - Lat. conducere, to lead to, draw together towards. - Lat. con-, for cum, together; and ducere, to lead. See Duke. Der. conduc-ible, conduc-ibl-y, conduc-ive, conduc-ive-ly,

conductive-ness; and see conduct, conduit.

CONDUCT, escort, guidance, behaviour. (L.) Shak, both as sb. and verb. The orig. sense is 'escort;' see Merchant of Ven. iv. 1. 148. - Low Lat. conductus, defence, protection, guard, escort, &c.; Ducange. - Lat. conductus, pp. of conducere, to bring together, collect, lead to, conduce. See Conduce. Der. conduct, verb; conduct-ible, conduct-ibil-i-ty, conduct-ion, conduct-ive, conduct-or, conduct-ress. Doublet, conduit, q. v.

CONDUIT, a canal, water-course. (F., -L.)

the conduit broken is; 'Chaucer, Leg. of Good Women, Thisbe, 146.

O. F. conduit, spelt conduict in Cotgrave, who explains it by 'a conduit.'-Low Lat. conductus, a defence, escort; also, a canal, conduit; Ducange. See Conduct.

Ducange. See Conduct.

CONE, a solid pointed figure on a circular base. (F., -L., -Gk.)

In Milton, P. L. iv. 776. - F. cone, 'a cone;' Cotgrave. - Lat. conus.

-Gk. κῶνοs, a cone, a peak, peg. + Skt. çɨna, a whet-stone. + Lat. cuneus, a wedge. + E. hone. - V KA, to sharpen; whence Skt. ço, to sharpen. See Curtius, i. 195; Fick, i. 54. See Coin, Hone. Der. con-ic, con-ic (from Gk. κῶνο-, crude form of κῶνοs, and crow): coni-fer-cus (from Lat. coni-, from conus. and ferre, to hear). form); coni-fer-ous (from Lat. coni-, from conus, and ferre, to bear).

CONEY; see Cony.
CONFABULATE, to talk together. (L.) 'Confabulate, to tell tales, to commune or discourse together;' Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1674. - Lat. confabulatus, pp. of dep. verb confabulari, to talk together. - Lat. con-, for cum, together; and fabulari, to converse. at. fabula, a discourse, a fable. See Fable. Der. confabulat-ion.

CONFECT, to make up, esp. to make up into confections or sweetmeats. (L.) 'Had tasted death in poison strong confected;' Mirror for Magistrates, p. 858. Perhaps obsolete. Gower has confection, C. A. iii. 23; Chaucer has confecture, C. T. 12796. - Lat. confectus, pp. of conficere, to make up, put together. Cf. Low Lat. confecta, sweetmeats, comfits; Ducange. - Lat. con-, for cum, together; and facere, to make. See Fact. Der. confect, sb., confection, confect-ion-er, confect-ion-er-y; also comfit, q. v.

CONFEDERATE, leagued together; an associate. (L.) Orig. used as a pp. 'Were confederate to his distruction;' Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. iii. c. 8. - Lat. confæderatus, united by a covenant, pp. of confæderare. - Lat. con-, for cum, together; and fæderare, to league. - Lat. fæder-, stem of fædus, a league. See Federal. Der. confederate, verb; confederat-ion, confederac-y.

CONFER, to bestow, consult. (F., -L.) In Shak. Temp. i. 2. 126. - F. conferer, 'to conferre, commune, devise, or talke together; Cotgrave. - Lat. conferre, to bring together, collect, bestow. - Lat. con-, for cum, together; and ferre, to bring cognate with E. bear. See Bear. Der. conference, from F. conference, 'a conference, a comparison;' Cot.

CONFESS, to acknowledge fully. (F., -L.) M. E. confessen, P. Plowman, B. xi. 76. - O. F. confesser, to confess. - O. F. confes, confessed. - Lat. confessus, confessed, pp. of confiteri, to confess. - Lat. con-, for cum, together, fully; and fateri, to acknowledge. - Lat. stem fat, an extension of Lat. base fa, seen in fari, to speak, fama, fame.

- BHA, to speak. See Fame. Der. confess-ed-ly, confess-ion, confess-ion-al, confess-or.

CONFIDE, to trust fully, rely. (L.) Shak. has confident, Merry Wives, ii. 1. 194; confidence, Temp. i. 2. 97. Milton has confide, P. L. xi. 235. - Lat. confidere, to trust fully. - Lat. con-, for cum, with, fully; and fidere, to trust. See Faith. Der. confident, from Lat. confident-, stem of confidens, pres. pt. of confidere; confident-ly, confidence, confident-ial, confident-ial-ly; also confident, confidente, from F. confidant, masc. confidante, fem. 'a friend to whom one trusts;' Cot.

CONFIGURATION, an external shape, aspect. (F.,-L.) 'The configuration of parts;' Locke, Human Underst. b. ii. c. 21.-F. configuration, 'a likenesse or resemblance of figures;' Cotgrave. -Lat. configurationem, acc. of configuratio, a conformation; Tertullian. - Lat. configuratus, pp. of configurare, to fashion or put together. - Lat. con-, for cum, together; and figurare, to fashion. - Lat. figura, a form, figure. See Figure.

CONFINE, to limit, bound, imprison. (F., -L.) [The sb. confine (Othello, i. 2.27) is really formed from the verb in English; notwithstanding the existence of Lat. confinium, a border, for which there is no equivalent in Cotgrave.] The old sense of the verb was 'to border upon; cf. 'his kingdom confineth with the Red Sea;' Hackluyt's Voyages, v. ii. pt. ii. p. 10 (R.) - F. confiner, 'to confine, to abbut, or bound upon; . . to lay out bounds unto; also, to confine, relegate; Cotgrave. - F. confin, adj., 'neer, neighbour, confining or adjoining unto;' id. - Lat. confinis, adj., bordering upon. -Lat. con-, for cum, together; and finis, a boundary. See Final. Der. confine, sb.; confine-ment.

CONFIRM, to make firm, assure. (F.,-L.) M. E. confermen rarely confirmen; see Rob. of Glouc. pp. 324, 446, 522, 534.—O. F. confermer (mod. F. confirmer), to confirm.—Lat. confirmare, to strengthen, pp. confirmatus.—Lat. con-, for cum, together, wholly; and firmare, to make firm. - Lat. firmus, firm. See Firm. Der.

confirm-able, confirm-at-ion, confirm-at-ive, confirm-at-or-y.

CONFISCATE, to adjudge to be forfeit. (L.) Orig. used as a pp., Merch. of Ven. iv. I. 332.—Lat. confiscatus, pp. of confiscate, to lay by in a coffer or chest, to confiscate, transfer to the prince's privy purse. - Lat. con-, for cum, together; and fiscus, a wicker basket, a basket for money, a bag, purse, the imperial'
As water, whan treasury. See Fiscal. Der. confiscation, confiscatio CONFLAGRATION, a great burning, fire. (F., = L.) Milton has conflagrant, P. L. xii. 548. 'Fire . . . which is called a word, made by prefixing Lat. con- (for cum, with) to genial, from Lat. wropous, a combustion, or being further broke out into flames, a conflagration;' Hammond's Works, iv. 593 (R.) [First ed. pub. 1674, and ed. 1684.] = F. conflagration, a generall burning;' CONGENITAL, cognate, born with one. (L.) Modern; made by suffixing -al to the now obsolete word congenite or congenit, of Cotgrave. - Lat. conflagrationem, acc. of conflagratio, a great burning.

Lat. conflagratus, pp. of conflagrare, to consume by fire.—Lat. conflagratus, pp. of conflagrare, to consume by fire.—Lat. conflagrare, for cum, together, wholly; and flagrare, to burn. See Flagrant.

CONFLICT, a fight, battle. (L.) Perhaps from F. conflict, a conflict, skirmish; Cotgrave. Or immediately from Lat. The sb. conflict seems to be older in English than the verb; it occurs in Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. i. c. 1. Shak. has both sb. and vb. L. L. iv. 3. 369; Lear, iii. 1. 11.—Lat. conflictus, a striking together, a fight; cf. Lat. conflicture, to strike together, afflict, vec Conflictus is the pp., and conflicture the frequentative, of confligere, to strike together, to fight. - Lat. con-, for cum, together; and fligere, to strike - & BHLAGII, to strike; whence also E. blow. See Blow (3). Der. conflict, verb.

CONFLUENT, flowing together. (L.) 'Where since these confuent floods;' Drayton, Polyolbion, s. 20. Shak. has confuence, Timon, i. 1. 42; conflux, Troil. i. 3. 7. - Lat. confluent-, stem of confluens, pres. pt. of confluers, to flow together. - Lat. con-, for cum, together, and

fluere, to flow. See Fluent. Der. confluence; also conflux, from confluxus, pp. of confluere.

CONFORM, to make like, to adapt. (F., -L.) M. E. conformen, Chaucer, C. T. 8422. - F. conformer, 'to conforme, fit with, fashion as;' Cotgrave. - Lat. conformare, pp. conformatus, to fashion as. - Lat. con-, for cum, together; and formare, to form, fashion. See Form. Der. conform-able, conform-abl-y, conform-at-ion, conform-er, conform-ist, conform-i-ty.

CONFOUND, to pour together, confuse, destroy. (F.,-L.) M. E. confounden, Chaucer, Boethius, ed. Morris, p. 154. Confund occurs in the Cursor Mundi, 729.—O. F. (and mod. F.) confondre. occurs in the Cursor Mundi, 729.—O. F. (and mod. F.) confondre.—
Lat. confundere, pp. confusus, to pour out together, to mingle, perplex, overwhelm, confound.—Lat. con-, for cum, together; and fundere, to pour. See Fuse. Der. confuse, M. E. confus, used as a pp. in Chaucer, C. T. 2232, from the Lat. pp. confusus; confus-ion, confus-ed-ly. Thus confound, is, practically, a doublet of confuse.

CONFRATERNITY, a brotherhood. (F.,—L.) In Holland's Plutarch, p. 23. Coined by prefixing con- (Lat. cum, with) to the sb. fraternity. The form confraternitas, a brotherhood, occurs in Ducange. See Fraternity.

CONFRONT, to stand face to face, oppose. (F.,—L.) 'A noble knight, confronting both the hosts;' Mirror for Magistrates, p. 597.—F. confronter, 'to confront, or bring face to face;' Cot. Either formed, by a change of meaning, from the Low Lat. confron-

p. 597.—F. confronter, 'to confront, or bring face to face;' Cot. Either formed, by a change of meaning, from the Low Lat. confrontare, to assign bounds to, confrontari, to be contiguous to; or by prefixing con- (Lat. cum) to the F. sb. front, from Lat. front-, stem of frons, the forehead, front. See Front, Affront.

CONFUSE, CONFUSION; see Confound.

CONFUTE, to prove to be false, disprove, refute. (F., -L.) Shak. Meas. v. 100. - F. confuter, 'to confute, convince, refell, disprove; Cotgrave. [Or perhaps borrowed immediately from Latin.] - Lat. confutare, to cool by mixing cold water with hot, to damp, repress, allay, refute, confute; pp. confutatus. - Lat. con-, for cum, to-gether; and the stem fut-, seen in futis, a water-vessel, a vessel for pouring from; an extension of the base fu, seen in fu-di, fu-sus, perf. and pp. of fu-die, to pour. $-\checkmark$ GHU, to pour. See Fuse, Refute, Futile. Der. confut-at-ion, confut-at-ion. Spelt. CONGEE, leave to depart, farewell. (F., -L.) Spelt

congie in Fabyan's Chron. c. 243; congee in Spenser, F. Q. iv. 6. 42. Hence the verb to congie, Shak. All's Well, iv. 3. 100; a word in use even in the 14th century; we find 'to congey thee for euere,' i. e. to dismiss thee for ever; P. Plowman, B. iii. 173. = F. congé, 'leave, licence, . . discharge, dismission;' Cotgrave. O. F. congie, cunge, congiet (Burguy); equivalent to Provençal comjat.—Low Lat. competities (8th contrary); equivalent to convention of Lat. competities (8th contrary). atus, leave, permission (8th century); a corruption of Lat. commeatus, a travelling together, leave of absence, furlough (Brachet). - Lat. com., for cum, together; and meatus, a going, a course. - Lat. meatus, pp. of meare, to go, pass. - MI, to go; Fick, i. 725. See Per-

CONGEAL, to solidify by cold. (F., -L.) 'Lich unto slime which is congeled;' Gower, C. A. iii. 96. -O. F. congeler, 'to congelete;' Cotgrave. - Lat. congelare, pp. congelatus, to cause to receive the congelare of the congelare together. - Lat. con-, for cum, together; and gelare, to freeze. - Lat. gelu, cold. See Gelid. Der. congeal-able, congeal-ment; also congelation, Gower, C. A. ii. 86, from F. congelation (Cot.), Lat. congelatio. CONGENER, allied in kin or nature. (L.) Modern. Merely

CONGENITAL, cognate, born with one. (L.) Modern; made by suffixing -al to the now obsolete word congenite or congenit, of similar meaning, used by Bp. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, b. ii. c. I, and by Boyle, Works, v. 513 (Richardson).—Lat. congenitus, born with.—Lat. con-, for cum, with; and genitus, born, pp. of gignere, to produce.—✓GAN, to produce. See Generate.

CONGER, a sea-eel. (L.) In Shak. 2 Hen. IV, ii. 4. 266.—Lat. conger, a sea-eel. ←Gk. γόγγρος, the same.

CONGERIES, a mass of particles. (L.) Modern. Merely Latin congeries, a heap.—Lat. congerere, to heap up, bring together.—Lat. con-, for cum, together; and gerere, to carry, bring: see Gerund. See below.

CONGESTION, accumulation. (L.) Shak, has the verb con-

CONGESTION, accumulation. (L.) Shak. has the verb congest, Compl. of a Lover, 258. By congestion of sand, earth, and such stuff; Drayton, Polyolbion, Illustrations of s. 9. Formed in imitation of F. sbs. in ion from Lat. acc. congestionem, from con-

gestio, a heaping together. — Lat. congestus, pp. of congerere, to bring together, heap up. See above. Der. congest-ive.

CONGLOBE, to form into a globe. (L.) Milton has conglobid, P. L. vii. 230; conglobing, vii. 292.—Lat. conglobare, pp. conglobed, to gether into a globe to conglobare and the co globaius, to gather into a globe, to conglobate. - Lat. con-, for cum, together; and globus, a globe, round mass. See Globe. Der. con-

globate, conglobat-ion, from Lat. pp. conglobatus; similarly conglobulate, from Lat. globulus, a little globe, dimin. of globus.

CONGLOMERATE, gathered into a ball; to gather into a ball. (L.) Orig. used as a pp., as in Bacon's Nat. Hist. (R.) - Lat. ball. (L.) Orig. used as a pp., as in Bacon's Nat. Hist. (R.) = Lat. conglomeratus, pp. of conglomerare, to wind into a ball or clew, to heap together. — Lat. con-, for cum, together; and glomerare, to form into a ball. — Lat. glomer-, stem of glomus, a clew of thread, a ball; allied to Lat. globus, a globe. See Globe. Der. conglomerat-ion. CONGLUTINATE, to glue together. (L.) Orig. used as a pp., as in Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. (R.) — Lat. congluinatus.

us, pp. of conglutinare, to glue together .- Lat. con-, for cum, toge-

us, pp. of conglutinare, to give together.—Lat. con-, for cum, together; and glutinare, to give.—Lat. glutin-, stem of gluten, glue. See Glue. Der. conglutin-ant, conglutinat-ive, conglutinat-ion.

CONGRATULATE, to wish all joy to. (L.) In Shak. L. L. V. 1. 93.—Lat. congratulatus, pp. of congratulari, to wish much joy.—Lat. con-, for cum, with, very much; and gratulari, to wish joy, a deponent verb formed with suffix -ul-,—Lat. gratus, pleasing. See Grateful. Der. congratulat-ion, congratulat-or-y.

CONGREGATE to gather together (L.) In Shak March

pleasing. See Grateful. Der. congratuation, congrutuation. CONGREGATE, to gather together. (L.) In Shak. Merch. of Ven. i. 3. 50. Rich. quotes from the State Trials, shewing that to assemble. - Lat. con-, for cum, together; and gregare, to collect in flocks. - Lat. greg-, stem of grez, a flock. See Gregarious. Der. congregation, -al, -al-ist, -al-ism.

CONGRESS, a meeting together, assembly. (L.) 'Their congress in the field great Jove withstands;' Dryden, tr. of Æneid, x. 616.—Lat. congressus, a meeting together; also an attack, engagement in the field (as above).—Lat. congressus, pp. of congredi, to meet together. - Lat. con-, for cum, together; and gradi, to step, walk, go. - Lat. gradus, a step. See Grade. Der. congress-ive.

CONGRUE, to agree, suit. (L.) In Shak. Hamlet, iv. 3. 66.

Hence congruent, apt; L. L. L. i. 2. 14; v. 1. 97.—Lat. congruere, to agree together, accord, suit, correspond; pres, part. congruens (stem congruent-), used as adj. fit. - Lat. con-, for cum, together; and -gruere, a verb which only occurs in the comp. congruere and ingruere, and of uncertain meaning and origin. Der congru-ent, congru-ence, congru-i-ty (M. E. congruite, Gower, C. A. iii. 136); also conruous (from Lat. ad). congruus, suitable), congruous-ly, congruous-ness. CONIC, CONIFEROUS; see Cone.

CONJECTURE, a guess, idea. (F.,-L.) In Chaucer, C. T. 8281. - F. conjecture, a conjecture, or ghesse; Cotgrave. - Lat. con-In Chaucer, C. T. iectura, a guess. - Lat. coniectura, fem. of coniecturus, future part. of conicere (= conjuere), to cast or throw together. - Lat. con-, for cum, together; and iacere, to cast, throw. See Jet. Der. conjecture,

verb; conjectur-al, conjectur-al-ly.

CONJOIN, to join together, unite. (F., -L.) M. E. conioignen; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, ed. Morris, b. iii. pr. 10, l. 2573. [Conicint (conjoint) is in Gower, C. A. iii. 101, 127. Coniuncioun (conjunction) in Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, ed. Skeat, p. 41.] = O. F. conjoindre (Burguy); still in use. = Lat. coniungere, pp. coniunctus, to join together, unite. = Lat. con., for eum, together; and iungere, to join. See Join. Der. conjoint (pp. of conjoindre), conjoint-ly; also conjunct, conjunct-ion,

CONGENER, allied in kin or nature. (L.) Modern. Merely, conjunctive, c

marriage. - Lat. coniugare, to unite, connect. - Lat. con-, for cum, to- Sidney. An ill-coined word, used as a contraction of conscience-able; gether; and Lat. iugare, to marry, connect. - Lat. iugum, a yoke. - YU, to join. See Join, Yoke. Der. conjugal-ly, conjugal-i-ty.

YU, to join. See Join, Yoke. Der. conjugat-19, conjugat-19. CONJUGATION, the inflexion of a verb. (L.) [The verb to conjugate is really a later formation from the sb. conjugation; it occurs in Howell's French Grammar (Of a Verb) prefixed to Cotgrave's Dict. ed. 1660.] Conjugation is in Skelton's Speke Parrot, l. 185. Formed, in imitation of F. words in -ion, from Lat. conjugation a conjugation; used in its grammatical sense by Priscian. The lit. sense is 'a binding together.' - Lat. coniugatus, pp. of coniugare, to unite, connect. See above. Der. conjugate, vb.; also conjugate as

an adj. from pp. coniugatus.

CONJURE, to implore solemnly. (F., -L.) M. E. conjuren,
P. Plowman, B. xv. 14. - F. conjurer, 'to conjure, adjure; also, to
conjure or exorcise a spirit;' Cotgrave. - Lat. conjurer, to swear together, combine by oath; pp. conjuratus.—Lat. con., for cum, together; and iurare, to swear. See Jury. Der. conjur-or, conjur-er, conjuration.

The verb to conjure, i. e. to juggle, is the same word, and refers to the invocation of spirits. Cf. Whiles he made

conjuryng; King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, l. 345.

CONNATE, born with us. (L.) 'Those connate principles born with us into the world;' South, Sermons, vol. ii. ser. 10.—Lat. con-

natus, a later spelling of cognatus, cognate. See Cognate.

CONNATURAL, of the same nature with another. (L.) Milton, P. L. x. 246, xi. 529. A coined word, made by prefixing Lat. con- (for cum, together with) to the E. word natural, from Lat. naturalis, natural. Probably suggested by O. F. connaturel, 'connaturall, natural to all alike;' Cot. See Nature.

CONNECT, to fasten together, join. (L.) Not in early use.

Used by Pope, Essay on Man, i. 280, iii. 23, iv. 349. Older writers use connex, formed from the Lat. pp.; see Richardson.—Lat. connectere, to fasten or tie together; pp. connexus.—Lat. con-, for cum, together; and nectere, to bind, tie, knit, join. + Skt. nah, to bind.— ✓ NAGH, to bind, knit; Fick. i. 645. Der. connect-ed-ly, connect-or, connective; also connexion (from pp. connexion, a word which is usually misspelt connection. Cotgrave has: 'Connexion, a connexion.'

CONNIVE, to wink at a fault. (F., -L.) In Shak. Winter's Tale, iv. 4. 692. - F. conniver, 'to winke at, suffer, tollerate;' Cot. - Lat. conniuere, to close the eyes, overlook, connive at. - Lat. confor cum, together; and the base nic-, which appears in the perf.

✓ NIK, to wink; Fick, i. 651. Der. conniv-ance. CONNOISSEUR, a critical judge. (F., - L.) Used by Swift. on Poetry .- F. connaisseur, formerly spelt connoisseur, a critical judge, a knowing one. - O. F. connoiss- (mod. F. connaiss-), base used in conjugating the O. F. verb connoistre (mod. F. connaitre), to know. - Lat. cognoscere, to know fully .- Lat. co-, for cum, together, fully; and gnoscere, to know, closely related to E. know. See Know. Der.

tense connixi (for con-nic-si), and in nic-t-are, to wink with the eyes. -

CONNUBIAL, matrimonial, nuptial. (L.) In Milton, P. L. iv. 743.—Lat. connubi-alis, relating to marriage.—Lat. con-, for cum, together; and nubere, to cover, to veil, to marry. See Nuptial.

CONOID, cone-shaped; see Cone.

CONQUER, to subdue, vanquish. (F., -L.) In early use. M.E. conqueren, conquerien or conquery. Spelt conquery, Rob. of Glouc. p. 200; oddly spelt cuncweari in Hali Meidenhad, ed. Cockayne, Lat. conquirere, pp. conquisius, to seek together, seek after, go in quest of; in late Latin, to conquer; Ducange. — Lat. con-, for cum, together; and quærere, pp. quæsius, to seek. See Quest, Query. Der. conquer-able, conquer-or, conquest = M. E. conqueste, Gower, C. A. i. 27 (O.F. conquest, from Low Lat. conquisitum, neuter of pp. conquisitus).

CONSANGUINEOUS, related by blood. (L.) In Shak. Tw. Nt. ii. 3. 82; also consanguinity, Troil. iv. 2. 103. - Lat. consanguineus, related by blood.—Lat. con-, for cum, together; and sanguineus, bloody, relating to blood.—Lat. sanguine, stem of sanguis, blood. See Sanguine. Der. consanguini-ty (F. consanguinité, given by Cot.; from Lat. consanguinitatem, acc. of consanguinitas, relation

by blood).

CONSCIENCE, consciousness of good or bad. (F., -L.) early use. Spelt kunscence, Ancren Riwle, p. 228. - O. F. (and mod. F.) conscience. - Lat. conscientia. - Lat. con-, for cum, together with; and scientia, knowledge. See Science. Der. conscientious, from F. conscientieux, 'conscientious,' Cotgrave; which is from Low Lat. conscientiosus. Hence conscientious-ly, conscientious-ness. And see con-

scious, conscionable.

CONSCIONABLE, governed by conscience. (Coined from L.) Indeed if the minister's part be rightly discharged, it renders the people more conscionable, quiet and easy to be governed; Milton, with, wholly; and solida Reformation in England, bk. ii. 'As uprightlie and as conscionable as he may possible;' Holinshed, Ireland; Stanihurst to Sir H. for consolidated annuities.

the regular formation from the verb conscire, to be conscious, would have been conscible, which was probably thought to be too brief. Conscionable is a sort of compromise between conscible and conscience-

able. Der. conscionabl-y. See above.

CONSCIOUS, aware. (L.) In Dryden, Theodore and Honoria,

202. Englished from Lat. conscius, aware, by substituting -ous for -us, as in arduous, egregious. — Lat. conscire, to be aware of. — Lat. con-, for cum, together, fully; and scire, to know. See Conscience.

CONSCRIPT, enrolled, registered. (L.) 'O fathers conscripte, O happie people; 'Golden Boke, Let. 11 (R.) In later times, used as a sb.—Lat. conscriptus, enrolled; pp. of conscribere, to write together. Lat. come for cum together, and scribere, to write together. gether. - Lat. con-, for cum, together; and scribere, to write. See Scribe. Der. conscript-ion.

CONSECRATE, to render sacred. (L.) In Barnes, Works,

p. 331, col. 1.—Lat. consecratus, pp. of consecrare, to render sacred.—Lat. con-, for cum, with, wholly; and sacrare, to consecrate.—Lat. sacro-, stem of sacer, sacred. See Sacred. Der. consecrat-or, consecrat-ion

CONSECUTIVE, following in order. (F., -L.) Not in early use. One of the earliest examples appears to be in Cotgrave, who translates the F. consecutif (fem. consecutive) by 'consecutive or consequent;' where consequent is the older form. The Low Lat. consecutiuus is not recorded. - Lat. consecut-, stem of consecutus, pp. of consequi, to follow. See Consequent. Der. consecutive-ly; also consecut-ion, from pp. consecutus.

CONSENT, to feel with, agree with, assent to. (F.,-L.) M. E. consenten; spelt kunsenten in Ancren Riwle, p. 272. - O. F. (and mod. F.) consentir. - Lat. consentire, to accord, assent to. - Lat. con-, for cum, together; and sentire, to feel, pp. sensus. See Sonse. Der. consent, sb.; consent-i-ent, consent-an-e-ous (Lat. consentaneus, agreeable, suitable); consentaneous-ly, -ness; also consensus, a Lat. word.

CONSEQUENT, following upon. (L.) Early used as a sb. This is a consequente; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, ed. Morris, b. iii. pr. 9, p. 84. Properly an adj. - Lat. consequent-, stem of consequens, pres. part. of consequi, to follow.—Lat. con., for cum, together; and sequi, to follow. See Second. Der. consequent-ly, consequent-i-al, consequent-i-al-ly; consequence (Lat. consequentia).

CONSERVE, to preserve, retain, pickle. (F.,-L.) 'The poudre in which my herte, ybrend [burnt], shal turne That preye I the thou tak, and it conserve;' Chaucer, Troilus, v. 309; and see C. T. 15855. - O. F. and F. conserver, to preserve. - Lat. conservare. -Lat. con., for cum, with, fully; and seruare, to keep, serve. See Serve. Der. conserve, sb.; conserver, conserv-ant, conserv-able, conserv-at-ion. conserv-at-ive, conserv-at-ism, conserv-at-or, conserv-at-or-y.

CONSIDER, to deliberate, think over, observe. (F.,-L.) M. E. consideren; Chaucer, C. T. 3023. - F. considerer. - Lat. consideren. rare, pp. consideratus, to observe, consider, inspect, orig. to inspect the stars.—Lat. con-, together; and sider-, stem of sidus, a star, a constellation. See Sidoreal. Der. consider-able, consider-abl-y, consider-able-ness; consider-ate, -ly, -ness; considerat-ion.

CONSIGN, to transfer, intrust, make over. (F.,-L.) father hath consigned and confirmed me with his assured testimonie; Tyndal, Works, p. 457; where it seems to mean 'sealed.' It also meant 'to agree;' Hen. V, v. 2. 90. – F. consigner, 'to consigne, present, exhibit or deliver in hand;' Cot. – Lat. consignare, to seal, attest, warrant, register, record, remark.—Lat. con., for cum, with; and signare, to mark, sign, from signum, a mark. See Sign. Der. consign-er, consign-ee, consign-ment.

CONSIST, to stand firm, subsist, to be made up of to agree or coexist, depend on. (F.,-L.) In Shak. Tw. Nt. ii. 3. 10.-F. consister, 'to consist, be, rest, reside, abide to settle, stand still or at a stay;' Cotgrave.—Lat. consistere, to stand together, remain, rest, consist, exist, depend on. - Lat. con-, for cum, together; and sistere, to make to stand, also to stand, the causal of stare, to stand. See Stand. Der. consist-ent, consist-ent-ly, consist-ence, consist-enc-y; also consist-or-y, from Low Lat. consistorium, a place of assembly, an

assembly; consistori-al.

CONSOLE, to comfort, cheer. (F.,-L.) Shak. has only consolate, All's Well, iii. 2. 131. Dryden has consol'd, tr. of Juv. Sat. x.; l. 191.—F. consoler, 'to comfort, cherish, solace;' Cotgrave.—Lat. consolari, pp. consolatus, to console. Lat. con., for cum, with, fully; and solari, to solace. See Solace. Der. consol-able, consol-at-ion, consol-at-or-v

CONSOLIDATE, to render solid, harden. (L.) Orig. used as a past participle. 'Wherby knowledge is ratyfied, and, as I mought say, consolidate;' Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. iii. c. 25.—Lat. consolidatus, pp. of consolidare, to render solid .- Lat. con-, for cum, with, wholly; and solidars, to make solid, from solidus, solid, firm. See Solid. Der. consolidat-ion; also consols, a familiar abbreviation

CONSONANT, agreeable to, suitable (F.,-L.) 'A confourme [conformable] and consonant ordre; Bale, Apologie, fol. 55. Shak. has consonancy, Hamlet, ii. 2. 295.—F. consonant, 'consonant, accordant, harmonious; Cot. - Lat. consonant-, stem of consonans, pres. pt. of consonare, to sound together with; hence, to harmonise. -Lat. con-, for cum, together; and sonare, to sound. See Sound. Der. consonant, sb.; consonant-ly, consonance.

CONSORT, a fellow, companion, mate, partner. (L.) In Milton, P. L. iv. 448. [Shak. has consort in the sense of company, Two Gent. of Verona, iv. 1. 64; but this is not quite the same word, being from the Low Lat. consortia, fellowship, company. Note that consort was often written for concert in old authors, but the words are quite distinct, though confused by Richardson. The quotation from P. Plowman in Richardson is wrong; the right reading is not consort, but confort, i.e. comfort; P. Plowman, C. vi. 75.].—Lat. consort, stem of consors, one who shares property with others, a brother or interview of the property with others. sister, in late Lat. a neighbour, also a wife; it occurs in the fem. F. sb. consorte in the last sense only. - Lat. con-, for cum, together; and sort-, stem of sors, a lot, a share. See Sort; and compare Der. consort, verb.

CONSPICUOUS, very visible. (L.) Frequent in Milton, P. L. ii. 258, &c. Adapted from Lat. conspicuus, visible, by the change of -us into -ous, as in consanguineous, arduous, ingenuous, &c. - Lat. conspicere, to see plainly. - Lat. con-, for cum, with, thoroughly; and specere,

to look, see, cognate with E. spy, q. v. Der. conspicuous-ly, -ness.

CONSPIRE, to plot, unite for evil. (F., -L.) In Gower, C. A.
i. 81, 82, 232; ii. 34; Chaucer, C. T. 13495. -F. conspirer. - Lat. conspirare, to blow together, to combine, agree, plot, conspire.—Lat. com-, for cum, together; and spirare, to blow. See Spirit. Der. conspir-at-or, conspir-ac-y (Chaucer, C. T. Group B, 3889).

CONSTABLE, an officer, peace-officer. (F., -L.) In early use.

M. E. constable, conestable; Havelok, l. 2286, 2366.—O. F. conestable (mod. F. connétable).—Lat. comes stabuli, lit. 'count of the stable, a

dignitary of the Roman empire, transferred to the Frankish courts. A document of the 8th century has: 'comes stabuli quem corrupte conestabulus appellamus;' Brachet. See Count (1) and Stable. Der. constable-ship; constabul-ar-y, from Low Lat. constabularia, the dignity of a constabulus or conestabulus.

CONSTANT, firm, steadfast, fixed. (F., -L.) Constantly is in Frith's Works, Life, p. 3. Chaucer has the sb. constance, C. T. 8544, 8875. - F. constant (Cot.) - Lat. constant, stem of constants, constant, firm; orig. pres. pt. of constare, to stand together. - Lat. con-, for cum, together; and stare, to stand, cognate with E. stand, q.v.

Der. constant-ly, constant-y.

CONSTELLATION, a cluster of stars. (F., -L.) M. E. constellacion. In Gower, C. A. i. 21, 55. - O. F. constellacion, F. constellation .- Lat. constellationem, acc. of constellatio, a cluster of stars .- Lat.

tion.—Lat. constellationem, acc. of constellatio, a cluster of stars.—Lat. con-, for cum, together; and stella, a star, cognate with E. star, q.v. CONSTERNATION, fright, terror, dismay. (F.,—L.) Rich. quotes the word from Strype, Memorials of Edw. VI, an. 1551. It was not much used till later.—F. consternation, 'consternation, astonishment, dismay;' Cotgrave.—Lat. consternationem, acc. of consternatio, fright.—Lat. consternativs, pp. of consternare, to frighten, internation. intens. form of consternere, to bestrew, throw down. - Lat. con-, for cum, together, wholly; and sternere, to strew. See Stratum.

CONSTIPATE, to cram together, obstruct, render costive. (L.) Sir T. Elyot has constipations, Castel of Helth, b. iii. The verb is of Living c. iii. I. I. Late constitutes, pp. of constitutes, to make thick, join thickly together.—Lat. con-, for cum, together; and stipare, to cram tightly, pack, connected with stipes, a stem, stipula, a stalk; see Curtius, i. 264. See Stipulate. Der. constitution; costive, q. v. CONSTITUTE, to appoint, establish. (L.) Gower has the sb. constitution, C. A. ii. 75. The verb is later; Bp. Taylor, Holy Living, c. iii. I. I.—Lat. constitutes, pp. of constitutere, to cause to stand together, establish.—I at complete complete and statuters.

together, establish.—Lat. con-, for cum, together; and statuer, to place, set, causal of stare, to stand, formed from the supine statum. See Stand. Der. constituent, constituency, from Lat. stem constituent, pres. part. of constituer; also constitution (F. constitution), whence constitut-ion-al, -al-ly, -al-ist, -al-ism; also constitut-ive.

CONSTRAIN, to compel, force. (F., -L.) M. E. constreinen; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. i. pr. 1. l. 88; C. T. 8676. - O. F. M. E. constreinen ; constraindre, omitted by Burguy and spelt contraindre by Cotgrave; yet Burguy gives other compounds of O. F. straindre; Roquefort gives the sb. constrance or constraignement, constraint. - Lat. constringere, to bind together, fetter. - Lat. con-, for cum, together; and stringere, pp. strictus, to draw tight. See Strict, Stringent. Der. constrain-able, constrain-ed-ly; constraint = M. E. constraint, Gower, C. A. iii. 380 (old F. pp. of constraindre); also constrict, constriction, constrict-or, from Lat. pp. constrictus; also constringe, constring-ent,

from Lat. constringere.
CONSTRUE, to set in order, explain, translate. (L.)

construe this clause; P. Plowman, B. iv. 150; cf. l. 145. [Rather directly from Lat. than from F. construire.] - Lat. construere, pp. constructus, to heap together, to build, to construe a passage. - I con-, for cum, together; and structe, to heap up, pile. See Structure. Doublet, construct, from Lat. pp. constructus; whence construct-ion, construct-ive, -ive-ly.
CONSUBSTANTIAL; see Con-, and Substantial.

CONSUL, a (Roman) chief magistrate. (L.) In Gower, C. A. iii. 138.—Lat. consul. a consul. Etym. doubtful; probably one who deliberates, from the verb consulere, to consult, deliberate.

See Consult. Der. consul-ar, consul-ate, consul-ship.

CONSULT, to deliberate. (F., -L.) In Merry Wives, ii. 1. 111.

-F. consulter, 'to consult, deliberate;' Cot. - Lat. consultare, to consult; frequent. form of consultere, to consult, consider. Root uncertain; perhaps sar, to defend; Fick, ii. 254; i. 228.

Der. consultation.

CONSUME, to waste wholly, devour, destroy. (L.) 'The lond be not consumed with myschef;' Wyclif, Gen. xli. 36; where the Vulgate has 'non consumetur terra inopia.' - Lat. consumere, pp. consumptus, to consume, lit. to take together or wholly. - Lat. con-, for cum, together, wholly; and sumere, to take. The Lat. sumere is a compound of sub, under, up, and emere, to buy, take. See Redeem. Der. consum-able; also (from Lat. pp. consumptus) consumption, consumplive, consumptive-ly, consumptive-ness.

CONSUMMATE, extreme, perfect. (L.) Properly a past part.,

as in Shak. Meas. for Meas. v. 383. Thence used as a verb, K. John, v. 7. 95. - Lat. consummatus, from consummare, to bring into one sum, to perfect. - Lat. con-, for cum, together; and summa, a sum. See

Sum. Der. consummate, verb; consummate-ly; consummat-ion.
CONSUMPTION, CONSUMPTIVE; see Consume.
CONTACT, a close touching, meeting. (L.) Dryden has contact,
Essay on Satire, 184. — Lat. contactus, a touching. — Lat. contactus, pp.

contingere, to touch closely, — Lat. con-, for cum, together; and tangere, to touch. See **Tact, Tangent**. And see below.

CONTAGION, transmission of disease by contact. (F., — L.) In Frith's Works, p. 115. — F. contagion, 'contagion, infection;' Cotgrave. - Lat. contagionem, acc. of contagio, a touching, hence, contagion. - Lat. con-, for cum, with; and tag-, the base of tangere, to touch. See Contact. Der. contagious, contagious-ly, contagious

CONTAIN, to comprise, include, hold in. (F.,-L.) M. E. contenen, conteinen; Rob. of Glouc. p. 547.—O. F. contenir.—Lat. continere, pp. contentus.—Lat. con-, for cum, together; and tenere, to hold. See Tenable. Der. contain-able; also content, q. v.; continue, q. v.; continue, q. v.; continue, q. v.

J. Cæs. iv. 3. 24. - Lat. contaminatus, pp. of contaminare, to defile. -Lat. contamin-, stem of contamen, contagion, which stands for contagmen. - Lat. con-, for cum, together; and tag-, the base of Lat. tangere, to touch. See Max Müller, Lectures, 8th ed. ii. 309. See

Contact, Contagion. Der. contamination.

CONTEMN, to despise. (F.,-L.) Vice to contemne, in vertue to rejoyce;' Lord Surrey, On the Death of Sir T. W. - F. contemner (Cotgrave). - Lat. contemnere, to despise, pp. contemtus or contemptus. Lat. con-, for cum, with, wholly; and temnere, to despise, of uncertain origin. Der. contempt, from O. F. contempt, which from Lat. contemptus, scorn, from the Lat. pp. contemptus; hence contempt-ible,

contempts, scoti, from the Lat. pp. contemptus; nence contempt-tole, -ibly, -ible-ness; contemptu-ous, -ly, -ness.

CONTEMPLATE, to consider attentively. (L.) [The sb. contemplation was in early use; spelt contemplacium in Ancren Riwle, p. 142; and derived from O. F. contemplacion.] Shak has contemplate, 3 Hen. VI, ii. 5. 33.—Lat. contemplatus, pp. of contemplari, to observe, consider, probably used orig. of the augurs who frequented the temples of the gods.—Ist core for come together, and templum a temples of the gods. - Lat. con., for cum, together; and templum, a temple. See Temple; and compare Consider, a word of similar

origin. Der. contemplation, ive, ive-ly, ive-ness.
CONTEMPORANEOUS, happening or being at the same time. (L.) 'The contemporaneous insurrections;' State Trials, Col. . Penruddock, an. 1655 (R.) - Lat. contemporaneus, at the same time; by change of -us to -ous, as in conspicuous, q. v. - Lat. con-, for cum, together; and tempor-, stem of tempus, time. See Temporal.

Der. contemporaneous-ly, -ness. Similarly is formed contemporary, from Lat. con- and temporarius, temporary; cf. Lat. contemporare, to be at the same time (Tertullian).

CONTEND, to strive, dispute, fight. (F., -L.) In Hamlet, iv. 1. 7. - F. contendre (by loss of the final -re, which was but slightly sounded); cf. Vend. - Lat. contendere, to stretch out, extend, strain, exert, fight, contend. - Lat. con-, for cum, with, wholly; and tendere, to stretch. See Tend, to stretch, aim at. Der. (from Lat. pp. contentus) content-ion (F. contention), content-ious (F. contentieux), contentious-ly, content-ious-ness.

CONTENT, adj. satisfied. (F.,-L.) In Shak. Temp. v. 144.

-F. content, content, satisfied; Cotgrave. - Lat. contentus, content; pp. of continere, to contain. See Contain. Der. content, verb, from F. contenter, which from Low Lat. contentare, to satisfy, make

content; also content-ed, -ed-ly, -ed-ness.

CONTEST, to call in question, dispute. (F.,-L.) In Shak. Cor. iv. 5. 116. - F. contester, 'to contest, call or take to witnesse, make an earnest protestation or complaint unto; also, to brabble, argue, debate, &c.; Cot. - Lat. contestari, to call to witness. - Lat. con-, for cum, together; and testari, to bear witness. - Lat. testis, a witness. See Testify. Der. contest, sb.; contest-able.

CONTEXT, a passage connected with part of a sentence quoted. See quotation in Richardson from Hammond, Works, ii. 182. - Lat. contextus, a joining together, connection, order, construction. - Lat. pp. contextus, woven together; from contexere, to weave together. - Lat. con-, for cum, together; and texere, to weave. See Text. Der. context-ure ; see texture.

CONTIGUOUS, adjoining, near. (L.) In Milton, P. L. vi. 828, vii. 273. Formed from Lat. contiguus, that may be touched, contiguous, by the change of -us into -ous, as in arduous, contemporaneous, &c. - Lat. contig-, the base of contingere, to touch. See Contingent. Der. contiguous-ly, contiguous-ness; also contigu-i-ty.

CONTINENT, restraining, temperate, virtuous. (F., - L.) Spelt contynent, Wyclif, Titus, i. 8, where the Vulgate has continentem .continent, Wyclif, Ittus, I. 5, where the variance has community frontinent, 'continent, sober, moderate;' Cotgrave. — Lat. continentent, acc. of continens, pres. pt. of continere, to contain. See Contain. Der. continent, sb.; continent-ly, continence, continenc-y. CONTINGENT, dependent on. (L.) See quotations in Rich-

CONTINGENT, dependent on. (I..) See quotations in Richardson from Grew's Cosmologia Sacra, b. iii. c. 2, b. iv. c. 6; A.D. 1701. Contingency is in Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, st. xviii. 1. 494. - Lat. contingent-, stem of pres. pt. of contingere, to touch, relate to .- Lat. con-, for cum, together; and tangere, to touch. See Tangent. Der. contingent-ly, contingence, contingenc-y.

CONTINUE, to persist in, extend, prolong. (F., -L.) M. E. continuen, whence M. E. pres. part. continuende, Gower, C. A. ii. 18. – F. continuer (Cotgrave). – Lat. continuare, to connect, unite, make continuous. – Lat. continuus, holding together, continuous. – Lat. continuous. – Lat. continuous. – Continuous. – Lat. continuous. – Continuous. – Lat. continuous. – Continuous uous. Der. continu-ed, continu-ed-ly, continu-ance (Gower, C. A. ii. 14); also continu-al, continu-al-ly, words in early use, since we find cuntinuelement in the Ancren Riwle, p. 142; also continuat-ion, continuat-ive, continuat-or, from the Lat. pp. continuatus; and see below.

CONTINUOUS, holding together, uninterrupted (L) Continuously is in Cudworth's Intellectual System, p. 167 (R.) – Lat. continuus, holding together; by change of -us into -ous, as in arduous, contemporaneous, &c. - Lat. continere, to hold together; see Continue, Contain. Der. continuous-ly; and, from the same source,

CONTORT, to writhe, twist about. (L.) 'In wreathes contorted; Drayton, The Moon-calf. - Lat. contortus, pp. of contorquere, to turn round, brandish, hurl.—Lat. con-, for cum, together; and torquere, to turn, twist. See Torture, Torsion. Der. contor:-ion.

CONTOUR, an outline. (F.,—L.) Modern; borrowed from F. contour; Cotgrave explains 'le contour d'une ville' by 'the com-

passe, or whole round of territory or ground, lying next unto and about a towne.' = F. contourner, 'to round, turn round, wheel, compasse about;' Cot. = F. con- (Lat. con- for cum, together); and sourner, to turn. See Turn.

CONTRA-, prefix, against; from Lat. contra, against. Lat. contra is a compound of con- (for cum), with, and -tra, related to

trans, beyond, from YTAR, to cross over. See Counter. CONTRABAND, against law, prohibited. (Ital., -L.) traband wares of beauty; Spectator, no. 33. - Ital. contrabbando, prohibited goods; whence also F. contrebande. - Ital. contra, against; and bando, a ban, proclamation. - Lat. contra, against; and Low Lat.

bandum, a ban, proclamation. See Ban. Der. contraband-ist.

CONTRACT (1), to draw together, shorten. (L.) In Shak.

All's Well, v. 3. 51.—Lat. contractus, pp. of contrahere, to contract, lit. to draw together.—Lat. con-, for cum, together; and trahere, to draw. See Trace. Der. contract-ed, ed-ly, -ed-ness; contract-ible, -ible-ness, -ibil-i-ty; contract-ile, contract-il-i-ty, contract-ion; and see

CONTRACT (2), a bargain, agreement, bond. (F., -L.) Shak. Temp. ii. 1. 151.—F. contract, 'a contract, bargaine, agreement; 'Cograve. [Cf. F. contracter, 'to contract, bargaine; 'id.]—Lat. contractus, a drawing together; also a compact, bargain.—Lat. contractus, drawn together. See Contract (1). Der. contract, verb (F. contracter), contract-or.

CONTRADICT, to reply to, oppose verbally. (L.) In the Mirror for Magistrates, p. 850. Sir T. More has contradictory, Works, p. 1109e. - Lat. contradictus, pp. of contradicere, to speak Nat. Hist. s. 574. - Lat. contusus, pp. of contundere, to bruise severely.

against. - Lat. contra, against; and dicere, to speak. See Diction.

Der. contradict-ion, contradict-or-y.
CONTRADISTINGUISH, to distinguish by contrast. (Hybrid; L. and F.) Used by Bp. Hall, Episcopacy by Divine Right, pt. iii. s. 2 (R.) Made up of Lat. contra, against; and distinguish,

q. v. Der. contradistinct-ion, contradistinct-ive. CONTRALTO, counter-tenor. (Ital., -L.) Modern. Ital. con-

CONTRALTO, counter-tenor. (Ital., -L.) Modern. Ital. contralto, counter-tenor. = Ital. contra, against; and alto, the high voice in singing, from Ital. alto, high; which from Lat. altus, high.

CONTRARY, opposite, contradictory. (F.,-L.) Formerly accented contrary. M. E. contrarie. In early use. In An Early Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 30, l. 1.—O. F. contraire; orig. trisyllabic.—Lat. contrarius, contrary. Formed, by suffix -arius, from the prep. contra, against. Der. contrari-ly, contrari-ness, contrari-ty, contrari-wise.

CONTRAST to stand in opposition to to appear by comparison. CONTRAST, to stand in opposition to, to appear by comparison. F., -L.) The neuter sense of the verb is the orig. one; hence the (F.,-L.)act. sense 'to put in contrast with.' 'The figures of the groups ...
must contrast each other by their several positions;' Dryden, A
Parallel of Poetry and Painting (R.) = F. contraster, 'to strive, withstand, contend against;' Cot. = Low Lat. contrastere, to stand opposed to, oppose. - Lat. contra, against; and stare, to stand. See Stand. Der. contrast, sb.

CONTRAVENE, to oppose, hinder. (L.) 'Contravened the acts of parliament; 'State Trials, John Ogilvie, an. 1615 (R.) - Low Lat. contrauenire, to break a law; lit. to come against, oppose. - Lat. contra, against; and uenire, to come, cognate with E. come, q.v.

Der. contravent-ion, from the Lat. pp. contraventus.

CONTRIBUTE, to pay a share of a thing. (L.) Accented contribute in Milton, P. L. viii. 155. Shak. has contribution, Hen. VIII, i. 2. 95.—Lat. contributus, pp. of contribute, to distribute, to contribute a lat contribute of the c bute. - Lat. con-, for cum, together; and tribuere, to pay. See Tribute. Der. contribut-ion, contribut-ive, contribut-ar-y, contribut-or-y.

CONTRITE, very penitent, lit. bruised thoroughly. (L.) Chaucer has contrite and contrition, near the beginning of the Persones Tale. - Lat. contritus, thoroughly bruised; in late Lat. penitent; pp. of conterere. - Lat. con-, for cum, together; and terere, to rub, grind, bruise ; see Trite. Der. contrite-ly, contrit-ion.

CONTRIVE, to hit upon, find out, plan. (F.,-L.) Contrive is a late and corrupt spelling; M. E. controuen, controuuen, contreuen (where u is for v). Spelt controue, riming with reproue (reprove), in the Romaunt of the Rose, 7547; Gower, C. A. i. 216.—O. F. controver, to find; not in Burguy, but it occurs in st. 9 of La Vie de Saint Léger; Bartsch, Chrestomathie Française, col. 15, 1. 3. – O. F. con-(Lat. con-, for cum) with, wholly; and O. F. trover, mod. F. trouver, to find. The O. F. trover was spelt torver in the 11th cent., and is derived from Lat. turbare, to move, seek for, lastly to find (Brachet). See Disturb, Trover. Der. contriv-ance, contriv-er.

CONTROL, restraint, command. (F., -I.) Control is short for conter-rolle, the old form of counter-roll. The sb. conterroller, i. e. comptroller or controller, occurs in P. Plowman, C. xii. 298; and see Controller in Blount's Law Dictionary. - O. F. contre-rôle, a duplicate register, used to verify the official or first roll; see Contrôle in Brachet. -O. F. contre, over against; and rôle, a roll, from Lat. rotulus. See Counter and Roll. Der. control, verb; controll-able, control-ment; also controller (sometimes spelt comptroller, but badly), controller-ship.

CONTROVERSY, dispute, variance. (L.) 'Controllership and varyaunce;' Fabyan's Chron. K. John of France, an. 7; ed. Ellis, p. 505. [The verb controvert is a later formation, and of Eng. growth; there is no Lat. controvertere] - Lat. controversia, a quarrel, dispute; whence E. controversy by change of -ia to -y, by analogy with words such as glory, which are derived through the French.— Lat. controversus, opposed, controverted.—Lat. contro., for contra, against; and uersus, turned, pp. of uertere, to turn. See Verse. Der. controversi-al, -al-ly, -al-ist; also controvert (see remark above),

controvert-tible, -ibl-y.

CONTUMACY, pride, stubbornness. (L.) In Fabyan's Chron.

King John, an. 7. [The Lat. adj. contumax, contumacious, was adopted both into French and Middle-English without change, and may be seen in P. Plowman, C. xiv. 85, in Chaucer's Pers. Tale (De Superbia), and in Cotgrave.] - Lat. contumacia, obstinacy, contumacy; by change of -ia into -y, by analogy with words derived through the French. - Lat. contumax, gen. contumaci-s, stubborn; supposed to be connected with contemners, to contemn. See Contemn. Der. contumaci-ous, -ous-ly, -ous-ness; and see below.

CONTUMELY, reproach (F.,-L.) 'Not to feare the contumelyes of the crosse;' Barnes, Works, p. 360.—F. contumelie, 'contumely, reproach;' Cotgrave.—Lat. contumelia, misusage, insult, reproach. Prob. connected with Lat. contumax and with contemnere, Der. contumeli-ous, -ous-ly, -ous-ness. see above.

CONTUSE, to bruise severely, crush. (L.) Used by Bacon. —Lat. con-, for cum, with, very much; and tundere, to beat, of which the base is tud-; cf. Skt. tud, to strike, sting (which has lost an initial s), Goth. stautan, to strike, smite. → STUD, to strike; Fick, i. 826. Der. contus-ion.

CONVALESCE, to recover health, grow well. (L.) 'He found the queen somewhat convalesced;' Knox, Hist. Reformation, b. v. an. 1566. - Lat. conualescere, to begin to grow well; an inceptive form. - Lat. con-, for cum, together, wholly; and -ualescere, an inceptive form of ualere, to be strong. See Valiant. Der. convalesc-

ent, convalesc-ence.

CONVENE, to assemble. (F.,-L.) 'Now convened against it; Baker, Charles I, Jan. 19, 1648 (R.) It is properly a neuter verb, signifying 'to come together;' afterwards made active, in the sense 'to summon.'—F. convenir, 'to assemble, meet, or come together; Cot. - Lat. convenire, pp. conventus, to come together. - Lat. con-, for cum, together; and uenire, to come, cognate with E. come, q. v. Der. conven-er; conven-i-ent, q. v.; also convent, q. v., convent-

CONVENIENT, suitable, commodious. (L.) In early use. In Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, ed. Morris, b. iii pr. 11, l. 2739.—Lat. convenient-, stem of conveniens, suitable; orig. pres. pt. of convenire, to come together. See Convene. Der. convenient-ly, convenience.

CONVENT, a monastery or nunnery. (L.) [M. E. couent (u for v), in Chaucer, C. T. Group B, 1827, 1867; from O. F. covent; still

v), in Chaucer, C. T. Group B, 1827, 1807; from O. F. covent; still preserved in Covent Garden. Convent is the Lat. form.]—Lat. conventus, an assembly.—Lat. conventus, pp. of convenire, to come together; see Convene. Der. conventu-al; convent-ic-le (Levins).

CONVENTION, assembly, agreement. (F.,—L.) 'According to his promes [promise] and convention;' Hall, Hen. VI, an. 18.—F. convention, 'a covenant, contract;' Cot.—Lat. conventionem, acc. of convention, meeting, a compact.—Lat. conventus, pp. of conveniere, to come together; see Convene. come together; see Convene. Der. convention-al, -al-ly, -al-ism,

CONVERGE, to verge together to a point. (L.) [the rays] have been made to converge by reflexion or refraction; Newton, Optics (Todd). A coined word. From Lat. con-, for cum, together; and uergere, to turn, bend, incline. See Diverge, and Verge, verb. Der. converg-ent, converg-ence, converg-enc-y.
CONVERSE, to associate with, talk. (F., -L.) M. E. conversen

(with u for v); the pres. pt. conversand occurs in the Northern poem by Hampole, entitled The Pricke of Conscience, 1. 4198. - F. converser; Cotgrave gives: 'Converser avec, to converse, or be much conversant, associate, or keep much company with. Lat. conversari, to live with any one; orig. passive of conversare, to turn round, the frequentative form of convertere, to turn round. See Convert. Der. converse, sb.; conversation (M. E. conversacion, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 96, from O. F. conversacion); conversation-al, conversational-ist; convers-able, convers-ant; also conversazione, the Ital. form of conversation.

CONVERT, to change, turn round. (L.) M.E. converten (with u for v); Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, 4502; Chaucer, C.T. Group B, 435 .- Lat. convertere, to turn round, to change; pp. conuersus. - Lat. con-, for cum, together, wholly; and uertere, to turn. See Verse. Der. convert, sb.; convert-ible, convert-ibl-y, convert-ibili-ty; also converse, adj., converse-ly, convers-ion; and see converse above.

CONVEX, roundly projecting; opposed to concave. (L.) In Milton, P. L. ii 434, iii. 419. — Lat. convexus, convex arched, vaulted; properly pp. of Lat. conuchere, to bring together. - Lat. con., for cum, together; and uchere, to carry. See Vehicle. Der. convex-ly,

convex-ed, convex-i-ty.

CONVEY, to bring on the way, transmit, impart. (F., -L.) M. E. conucien, conucien (with u for v), to accompany, convoy (a doublet of convey); Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 678, 768; see Convoy. O. F. conveier, convoier, to convey, convoy, conduct, accompany, bring on the way. - Low Lat. conuiare, to accompany on the way. - Lat. con-, for cum, together; and uia, a way. See Viaduct. Der. convey-able, convey-ance, convey-anc-er, convey-anc-ing. Doublet,

CONVINCE, to convict, refute, persuade by argument. (L.) See Convince in Trench, Select Glossary. 'All reason did convince;' Gascoigne, The Fable of Philomela, st. 22.—Lat. convincere, pp. conwictus, to overcome by proof, demonstrate, refute. - Lat. con-, for cum, with, thoroughly; and uincere, to conquer. See Victor. Der. convinc-ible, convinc-ing-ly; also (from Lat. pp. convictus) convict, verb and sb., convict-ion, convict-ive.

CONVIVIAL, festive. (L.) Shak, has the verb convive, to feast; Troilus, iv. 4.272. Sir T. Browne has convival, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 25. § 15. The form convivial is a coined one, of late introduction, used by Denham, Of Old Age, pt. iii. Formed, with suffix -al, from Lat. convinum, a feast. — Lat. conviver, to live or feast with any one. — Lat. Wright's Vocab. i. 189, 253; and see p. 188. 'Coote, byrde, mergus,'

con-, for cum, with; and uivere, to live. See Victuals. Der.

convivial-ly, -i-ty.

CONVOKE, to call together. (L.) Used by Sir W. Temple, On the United Provinces, c. 2. [The sb. convocation was in use much earlier, viz. in the 15th century.] - Lat. conuocare, pp. conuocatus, to call together. - Lat. con-, for cum, together; and uocare, to call. See Vocal. Der. convoc-at-ion.

CONVOLVE, to writhe about. (L.) In Milton, P. L. vi. 328. -Lat. convoluere, to roll or fold together; pp. convolues. - Lat. con-, for cum, together; and wolvere, to roll. See Voluble. Der. convolute, convolut-ed, convolut-ion; also convolv-ul-us, a pure Lat. word.

CONVOY, to conduct, bring on the way. (F., -L.) M. E. conuoien (with u for v), another form of M.E. conveien, to convey; common in Barbour's Bruce. 'Till convoy him till his contre;' Bruce, v. 195. It seems to be the Northumbrian form of convey. See Convey. Der. convoy, sb.

CONVULSE, to agitate violently. (L.) Convulsion is in Shak. Tempest, iv. 260. The verb convulse is later; Todd gives a quotation for it, dated A.D. 1681.—Lat. convulsus, pp. of convellere, to pluck up, dislocate, convalse. - Lat. con-, for cum, together, wholly; and

uellere, to pluck, of uncertain origin. Der. convuls-ion, convuls-ive,

convuls-ive-ly, convuls-ive-ness.

CONY, CONEY, a rabbit. (E.; or else F., -L.) M. E. coni, conni; also conig, coning, conyng. 'Connies ther were als playenge;' Rom. of the Rose, 1404. 'Cony, cuniculus, Prompt. Parv. p. 90. 'Hic cuniculus, a conynge;' Wright's Vocab. i. pp. 188, 220, 251. Most likely of O. Low German origin, and probably an orig. English word; cf. Du. konijn, Swed. kanin-hane (cock-rabbit), Dan. kanin, C. kaninchen a rabbit. B. If of French origin, cony must be regarded. kaninchen, a rabbit. B. If of French origin, cony must be regarded as short either for O. F. connil, or for connin (Roquefort). Of these the latter is probably an O. Low German form, as before; but connil is from Lat. cuniculus, a rabbit; to be divided as cun-ic-ul-us, a double is from Lat. cuniculus, a rabbit; to be divided as cunicul-us, a double diminutive from a base cun
v. The fact that the Teutonic and Lat. forms both begin with k (or e) points to the loss of initial s; and the orig. sense was probably 'the little digging animal,' from SKAN, to dig, an extension of SKA, to cut; Fick, i. 802. Cf. Skt. khan, to dig, pierce; khani, a mine; and see Canal.

COO, to make a noise as a dove. (E.) 'Coo, to make a noise as turtles and pigeons do;' Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. 'Croo, or Crookel, to make a noise like a dove or pigeon;' id. A purely imitative word, formed from the sound. See Cuckoo.

COOK, to dress food; a dresser of food. (L.) M. E. coken, to cook; P.Plowman, C. xvi. 60; cook, a cook, Chaucer. The verb seems, in English, to have been made from the sb., which occurs as A. S. cóc, Grein, i. 167. The word so closely resembles the Latin that it must have been borrowed, and is not cognate. - Lat. coquere, to cook, coquus, a cook. + Gk. πέπτειν, to cook. + Skt. pach, to cook. - ✓ PAK, for KWAK, to cook, ripen. Der. cook-er-y = M. E. cokerie, ower, C. A. ii. 83.

OOL, slightly cold. (E.) M. E. col, cole; Rob. of Glouc. p. 131.

A. S. col, cool, Grein, i. 167. + Du. koel. + Icel. kul, a cold breeze. +
Swed. kylig, cool + Dan. köl, kölig, cool, chilly. + G. kuhl. Allied
to Cold and Gelid. Der. cool, verb; cool-ty, cool-ness, cool-er.

COOLIE, COOLY, an East Indian porter. (Hindustani.) A modern word, used in descriptions of India, &c. Hind. killi, a labourer, porter, cooley; Tartar kúli, a slave, labourer, porter, cooley; Hindustani Dict. by D. Forbes, ed. 1859, p. 309. COOMB, a dry measure; see Comb (2).

COOP, a box or cage for birds, a tub, vat. (L.) Formerly, it also meant a basket. M. E. cupe, a basket. Cupen he let fulle of flures '= he caused (men) to fill baskets with flowers; Floriz and Blancheflur, ed. Lumby, 435; see also ll. 438, 447, 452, 457.—A. S. cýpa, a basket; Luke, ix. 17.+Du. kuip, a tub. + Icel. kúpa, a cup, bowl, basin.+O. H. G. shuofa, M. H. G. kuofe, G. kufe, a coop, tub, vat. β. Not a Germanic word, but he to rowed from Lat. eupa, a tub, vat, butt, cask; whence also F. euve. The Lat. eupa is cognate with Gk. κύπη, a hole, hut; and Skt. κύμα, a pit, well, hollow; Curtius, i. 194. The word Cup, q. v., seems to be closely related. Der.

i. 194. The word Cup, q. v., seems to be closely related. Der. coop, verb; coop-er, coop-er-age.

CO-OPERATE, to work together. (L.) Sir T. More has the pres. part. cooperant (a F. form), Works, p. 383e.—Late Lat. cooperatus, pp. of cooperari, to work together; Mark, xvi. 20 (Vulgate). Lat. co., for com, i. e. cum, together; and operare, to work. See Operate. Der. coöperat-or, coöperant (pres. pt. of F. coöperar, to work together, as if from Lat. coöperare), coöperat-ion, coöperat-ive. CO-ORDINATE, of the same rank or order. (L.) 'Not sub-ordinate, but co-ordinate parts;' Prynne, Treachery of Papists, pt. i.

fullica; Prompt. Parv. p. 95. Cf. A.S. cýta, buteo; Ælfric's Glossary (Nomina Avium). + Du. koet, a coot. β. The word is, apparently, of Celtic origin; cf. W. cwitar, a coot, lit. a bob-tailed hen, from cwta, short, docked, bob-tailed, and iar, a hen. Cf. also W. cwtan, to shorten, dock; cwtog, bob-tailed; cwtiad or cwtyn, a plover; Gael. cut, a bob-tail, cutach, short, docked. The root is seen in the verb to cut. See Cut.

COPAL, a resinous substance. (Span., - Mexican.) kind of white and bright resin, brought from the West Indies;

kind of white and bright resin, brought from the West Indies; Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. It is a product of the Rhus copallinum, a native of Mexico; Engl. Cyclopædia. — Span. copal, copal. — Mexican copalli, resin. 'The Mexican copalli is a generic name for resin;' Clavigero's Hist. of Mexico, tr. by C. Cullen, ed. 1787; vol. i. p. 33. COPE (1), a cap, hood, cloak, cape. (F.,—Low Lat.) — M. E. cape, cope. 'Hec capa, a cope;' Wright's Vocab. i. 249. And see Ancren Riwle, p. 56; Havelok, 429. Gower has: 'In kirtles and in copes riche;' and again: 'Under the cope of heaven' is still in use in poetry. However afterward differentiated, the words cope. in use in poetry. However afterwards differentiated, the words cope, cape, and cap were all the same originally. Cope is a later spelling of cape; cf. rope from A. S. rap. = O. F. cape. = Low Lat. capa, a cape. See Cape. Der. cop-ing, cop-ing-stone, i. e. capping-stone. COPE (2), to vie with, match. (Du.) In Shak. Hamlet, iii. 2. 60. The orig. sense was 'to bargain with,' or 'to chaffer with.'

Where Flemynges began on me for to cry, Master, what will you copen or by?' i. e. bargain for or buy; Lydgate, London Lickpeny, st. 7, in Spec. of English, ed. Skeat, p. 25. A word introduced into England by Flemish and Dutch traders.—Du. koopen, to buy, purchase; orig. bargain. This word is cognate with A. S. ceápian, to cheapen, from A. S. ceáp, a bargain. See Cheap.

COPIOUS, ample, plentiful. (F.,-L.) 'A copyous oost,' Wyclif, I Maccab. xvi. 5; where the Vulgate has 'exercitus copiosus.'O. F. copieux, fem. copieuse. 'copious, abundant;' Cot.-Lat. copious, plentiful; formed with suffix -osus from Lat. copi-a, plenty. The Lat. copia probably stands for coopia; from co- (for com, i. e. cum, together, exceedingly), and the stem op, seen in opes, riches, and in in-opia, want. See Opulent. Der copions-ly, ness; and see copy.

COPPER, a reddish metal. (Cyprus.) M. E. coper, Chaucer, C. T. 13220 (Chan. Yeom. Tale). - Low Lat. cuper; Lat. cuprum, copper; a contraction for cuprium æs, i. c. Cyprian brass. See Max Müller, Lectures, 8th ed. ii. 257. – Gk. Κύπριου, Cyprian; from Kύπροs, Cyprus, a Greek island on the S. coast of Asia Minor, whence the Romans obtained copper; Pliny, xxxiv. 2.

¶ From the same source is G. kupfer, Du. koper, F. cuivre, copper. Der. copper-y,

copper-plate; also copperas, q. v.

COPPERAS, sulphate of iron. (F.,-L.) Formerly applied also to sulphate of copper, whence the name. M. E. coperose. 'Coperose, vitriola;' Prompt. Parv. p. 91.—O. F. coperose, the old spelling of couperose, which Cotgrave explains by 'copres,' i. e. copperas. Cf. Ital. copparosa, Span. caparrosa, copperas. **3.** Diez supposes these forms to be from Lat. cupri rosa, lit. copper-rose, a supposition which is greatly strengthened by the fact that the Greek name for copperas was χάλκανθοs, lit. brass-flower. Add to this that the F. couperose also means 'having a rash on the face' or 'pimpled.' See above.

COPPICE, COPPY, COPSE, a wood of small growth.

(F., -L., -Gk.) Coppy (common in prov. Eng.) and copse are both corruptions of coppies. Coppies is used by Drayton, The Muses' Elysium, Nymph. 4. It should rather be spelt copies, with one p. - O. F. copeiz, also copean, wood newly cut; Roquefort. Hence applied to brushwood or underwood, frequently cut for fuel, or to a wood kept under by cutting. Cf. Low Lat. copecia, underwood, a coppice. - O. F. coper (Low Lat. copare), to cut; mod. F. couper. -O. F. cop, formerly colp, colps, a blow, stroke; mod. F. coup. - Low Lat. colpus, a stroke; from Lat. colaphus, a blow. - Gk. κόλαφος, a blow; a word of uncertain origin.

COPULATE, to couple together. (L.) Used as a pp. by Bacon, Essay 39. Of Custom. - Lat. copulatus, joined; pp. of copulare. -Lat. copula, a band, bond, link; put for co-ap-ul-a, a dimin. form, with suffix -ul-. - Lat. co-, for com, i. e. cum, together; and ap-ere, to join, only preserved in the pp. aptus, joined. See Apt. Der.

copulation, copulative; and see couple.

COPY, an imitation of an original. (F.,-L.) [The orig. signification was 'plenty;' and the present sense was due to the multi-plication of an original by means of numerous copies.] M. E. copy, "Grete copy [i.e. abundance] and plente of castelles, of hors, of metal, and of hony; Trevisa, i. 301.—F. copie, 'the copy of a writing; also store, plenty, abundance of; 'Cotgrave.—Lat. copia, plenty. See Copious. Der. copy, verb; copi-er, copy-ist, copy-hold,

is in particular a great mistress of that part of oratory which is called action; Spectator, no. 247. 'Affectations of coquetry;' id. no. 377.—F. coquette, 'a pratting or proud gossip;' Cot. The fem. form of coquet, the dimin. of coq, meaning 'a little cock,' hence vain as a cock, strutting about; like prov. E. cocky. Cf. 'coqueter, to swagger or strowte it, like a cock on his owne dung-hill;' Cot.—F. coq, a cock. See Cock (1). Der. coquet-ry, coquett-ish. ress. ish-ly, coquett-ish-ness.

CORACLE, a light round wicker boat. (Welsh.) See Southey, Madoc in Wales, c. xiii, and footnotes. In use in Wales and on the Severn. - W. corwgl, cwrwgl, a coracle; dimin. of W. corwg, a trunk, a carcase, cwrwg, a frame, carcase, boat. Cf. Gael. curachan, a coracle, dimin. of curach, a boat of wicker-work; Gael. and Irish

corrach, a fetter, a boat.

CORAL, a secretion of certain zoophytes. (F., -L., -Gk.) Chaucer has corall, Prol. 158. -O. F. coral; see Supp. to Roquefort. -Lat. corallum, coral; also spelt corallium. - Gk. κοράλλιον, coral. Of uncertain origin. Der. corall-ine; coralli-ferous, i.e. coralbearing, from the Lat. suffix -fer, bearing, from ferre, to bear. CORBAN, a gift. (Hebrew.) In Mark, vii. 11. - Heb. qorbûn,

an offering to God of any sort, whether bloody or bloodless, but particularly in fulfilment of a vow; Concise Dict. of the Bible. Cf.

Arabic qurbin, a sacrifice, victim, oblation; Rich. Dict. p. 1123.

CORBEL, an architectural ornament. (F., -L.) Orig. an ornament in the form of a basket. Cotgrave translates F. corbeau by 'a raven; also, a corbell (in masonry); and F. mutules by 'brackets, corbells, or shouldering pieces.' [The O. F. form of corbeau was corbel, but there were two distinct words of this form, viz. (1) a little raven, from Lat. coruus, a raven, and (2) a little basket.] - O. F. corbel, old spelling of corbeau, a corbel; answering to mod. Ital. corbello, a small basket, or to Ital. corbella, a little pannier; given in Florio. – Low Lat. corbella, a little basket; Ducange. – Lat. corbis, a basket (cf. Ital. corba, a basket), a word of uncertain origin. The word was sometimes spelt corbeil, in which case it is from F. corbeille, a little basket, from Lat. corbicula, a dimin of corbis. Corbel and corbeil differ in the form of the suffixes. See Cor-

CORD, a small rope. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. corde, cord; Cursor Mundi, 2247. -O. F. (and mod. F.) corde. -Low Lat. corda, a cord; Lat. chorda. – Gk. χορδή, the string of a musical instrument; orig. a string of gut. β. The Gk. χορδή, gut, is related to χολάδεε, guts, to Lat. haru-spex, i. e. inspector of entrails, and to Icel. görn or garnir, guts, which is again related to E. yarn. See Curtius, i. 250. See Yarn. Doublet, chord, q. v. Der. cord, verb; cord-age (F. cordage), cord-on (F. cord-on); also cordelier (F. cordelier, a twist of rope, also a Gray Friar, from cordeler, to twist ropes, which from O. F. cordel, dimin. of O. F. corde); also perhaps corduroy, a word not easily traced, but supposed, though without evidence, to be a corruption of corde du roi, or king's cord.

CORDIAL, hearty, sincere. (F., -L.) Also used as a sb. 'For gold in phisik is a cordial;' Chaucer, C. T. Prol. 445. -F. cordial, m. cordiale, f. 'cordiall, hearty;' Cot. Cf. 'Cordiale, the herbe motherwort, good against the throbbing or excessive beating of the heart; id. - Lat. cordi-, stem of cor, the heart; with suffix -alis. See Core. Der. cordial-ly, cordial-i-ty.

CORDWAINER, a shoemaker. (F., -a town in Spain.) 'A counterfeit earl of Warwick, a cordwainer's son;' Bacon, Life of Hen. VII, ed. Lumby, p. 177, l. 15. 'Cordwaner, alutarius:' Prompt, Parv. p. 92. It orig. meant a worker in cordewan or cordewane, i. e. leather of Cordova; thus it is said of Chaucer's Sir Thopas that his shoon [shoes] were 'of Cordewane;' C. T. Group B, 1922.—O. F. cordoanier, a cordwainer. - O. F. cordoan, cordonan, cordowan, Cordovan leather; Roquefort. - Low Lat. cordoanum, Cordovan leather; Ducange.—Low Lat. Cordoa, a spelling of Cordova, in Spain (Lat. Corduba), which became a Roman colony in B. c. 152.

CORE, the central part of fruit, &c. (F.,—L.) *Core of frute,

arula; Prompt. Parv. p. 93. 'Take quynces ripe . . . but kest away the core;' Palladius on Husbandry, bk. xi. st. 73.—O. F. cor, coer, the heart.—Lat. cor, the heart. See Heart.

CORIANDER, the name of a plant. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) See Exod. xvi. 31; Numb. xi. 7.- F. coriandre, 'the herb, or seed, coriander; Cot. - Lat. coriandrum; Exod. xvi. 31 (Vulgate version); where the d is excrescent, as is so commonly the case after n = Gk. κορίαννον, κορίανον, also κόριον, coriander. β. Said to be derived from Gk. κόριs, a bug, because the leaves have a strong and bug-like smell (Webster).

CORK, the bark of the cork-tree. (Span., -L.) 'Corkbarke, cortex; Corketre, suberies;' Prompt. Parv. p. 93. - Span. corcho, cork; whence also Du. kurk, and Dan. and Swed. kork. - Lat. acc. corticem, bark, from nom. cortex (formed just like Span. pancho, the COQUETTE, a vain flirt. (F., -L., -Gk.) 'The coquet (sic) | paunch, from Lat. acc. panticem). Root uncertain; but cf. Skt. kritti,

CORMORANT, a voracious sea-bird. (F.,-L.) In Shak. Rich. II, ii. 1. 38. 'Cormeraturate, corruus marinus, cormeratudus.' Prompt. Parv. p. 91. The t is excrescent, as in ancient. - F. cormoran, Cotgrave; a word which is related to Port. corvomarinho, Span. euervo marino, a cormorant, lit. sea-crow. - Lat. coruus marinus. which occurs as an equivalent to mergulus (sea-fowl) in the Reichenau Glosses, of the 8th century. ¶ This explanation, given in Brachet, is the best; another one is that F. cormoran is due to a prefix cor- or corb-, equivalent to Lat. coruus, pleonastically added to Bret. morvran (W. morfran), a cormorant. The Breton and W. words are derived from Bret. and W. mór, the sea, and bran, a crow, by the usual change of & into v or f. After all, it is probable that F. cormoran, though really of Lat. origin, may have been modified in spelling by the Breton word.

CORN (1), grain. (E.) M. E. corn, Layamon, i. 166. The pl. cornes is in Chaucer, C. T. 15520. - A.S. corn, Grein, i. 166. + Du. cornes is in Chaucer, C. T. 15520. – A.S. corn, Grein, i. 166. + Du. koren. + Icel., Dan., and Swed. korn. + Goth. kaurn. + G. korn. + Lat. granum. + Russ. zerno. And cf. Gk. γῦρις, fine meal. β. The original signification was 'that which is ground;' from GAR, to grind. See Fick, i. 564; Curtius, i. 142. See Grain, Kernel. CORN (2), an excrescence on the toe or foot. (F., -L.) In Shak. Romeo, i. 5. 19. – F. corne, 'a horn; ... a hard or horny swelling in the backepart of a horse;' Cotgrave. – Low Lat. corna, a horn, projection. – Lat. cornu, horn, cognate with E. horn, o. v. a horn, projection. - Lat. cornu, horn, cognate with E. horn, q. v. Der. corn-e-ous, horny; from the same source are cornea, q. v., cornel, q. v., corner, q. v., cornel, q. v., cornelian, q. v.; also corni-gerous, horn-bearing, from Lat. gerere, to bear; corni-c-ul-ate, horn-shaped, horned, from Lat. corniculatus, horned; cornu-copia, q. v.

CORNEA, a horny membrane in the eye. (L.) Lat. cornea, fem. of corneus, horny; from cornu, a horn. See Corn (2).

CORNEL, a shrub; also called dogwood. (F., -L.) 'Cornels and bramble-berries gave the rest;' Dryden, Ovid's Metam. bk. i. 1.136. - F. cornille, 'a cornell-berry;' Cotgrave; corniller, 'the long cherry, wild cherry, or cornill-tree;' id. Cornille was also spelt cornoalle and cornoille; and cornillier was also cornoaller and cornoiller; id. -Low Lat. corniola, a cornel-berry; cornolium, a cornel-tree. -Lat.

cornum, a cornel-berry; cornus, a cornel-tree, so called from the hard, horny nature of the word.—Lat. cornu, horn. See Corn (2).

CORNELIAN, a kind of chalcedony. (F.,—L.) Formerly spelt cornaline, as in Cotgrave.—F. cornaline, 'the cornix or cornaline, a flesh-coloured stone;' Cotgrave. Cf. Port. cornelina, the cornelian-B. Formed, with suffixes -el- and -in-, from Lat. cornu, a horn, in allusion to the semi-transparent or horny appearance. [Similarly the onyx is named from the Gk. ovue, a finger-nail.] Y. From the same source, and for the same reason, we have the Ital. corniola, a cornelian; whence the G. carneol, a cornelian, and the E. carneol, explained by 'a precious stone' in Kersey's and Bailey's Dictionaries. The change from corneol to carneol points to a popular etymology from Lat. carneus, fleshy, in allusion to the flesh-like colour of the stone. And this etymology has even so far prevailed as to cause cornelian to be spelt carnelian. ¶ It is remarkable that the cornel-tree is also derived from the Lat. cornu, and is similarly called corniolo in Italian. Indeed, in Meadow's Ital. Dict. we find both 'corniolo, a cornel, cornelian-tree,' and 'corniola, a cornel, cornelian-cherry, as well as 'corniola, a cornelian.'

CORNER, a horn-like projection, angle. (F., -L.) M. E. corner; Gawayn and the Grene Knight, 1185. -O. F. cornière, 'a corner;' Cotgrave. - Low Lat. corneria, a corner, angle; cf. Low Lat. corneirus, angular, placed at a corner. - Low Lat. corna (O. F. corne), a corner, angle; closely connected with Lat. cornu, a horn, a projecting point. See Corn (2). Der. corner-ed.

CORNET, a little horn; a sort of officer. (F.,-L.) M.E. cornet, cornette, a horn; Octovian Imperator, Il. 1070, 1190; in Weber's Met. Rom. iii. 202, 207. It afterwards meant a troop of horse (because accompanied by a cornet or bugle), Shak. I Hen. VI, iv. 3. 25; lastly, an officer of such a troop. - F. cornet, also cornette, a little horn; dimin. of F. corne, a horn. See Corn (2)

CORNICE, a moulding, moulded projection. (F., - Ital., - L., -Gk.) In Milton, P. L. i. 716.— F. corniche, 'the cornish, or brow of a wall, piller, or other peece of building;' Cot. [Littré gives an O. F. form cornice, which agrees still better with the E. word.]—Ital. cornice, a cornice, border, ledge. - Low Lat. cornicem, acc. of cornix, a border; which is, apparently, a contraction from Low Lat. coronix, a square frame. - Gk. kopowis, a wreath, the cornice of a building; literally an adj. signifying 'crooked;' and obviously related to Lat. corona, a crown. See Crown.

CORNUCOPIA, the hom of plenty. (L.) Better cornu copia,

horn of plenty; from cornu, horn; and copia, gen. of copia, plenty. See Corn (2) and Copious.

a hide; Skt. krit, to cut off, cut. This would give \(\sqrt{KART}, to cut; \)
see Curtius, i. 181; Fick, i. 524.

Der. cork, verb.

COROLLA, the cup of a flower formed by the petals. (L.) A scientific term. — Lat. corolla, a little crown: dimin. of corona a crown.

See Crown. And see below.

COROLLARY, an additional inference, or deduction. (L.) 'A corolaris or mede of coroune, i.e. present of a crown or garland; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, ed. Morris, b. iii. pr. 10, p. 91. - Lat. corollarium, a present of a garland, a gratuity, additional gift; also an additional inference; prop. neuter of corollarius, belonging to a garland. - Lat. corolla, a garland; see above.

CORONAL, a crown, garland. (F.,-L.) In Drayton's Pastorals, Ecl. 2. Properly an adj. signifying 'of or belonging to a crown.'-F. coronal, 'coronall, crown-like;' Cotgrave.-Lat. coronal

alis, belonging to a crown.—Lat. corona, a crown. See Crown.
CORONATION, a crowning. (L.) 'Corounynge or coronacion;'
Prompt. Parv. p. 93. [Not a F. word, but formed by analogy with
F. words in -tion.]—Late Lat. coronatio, a coined word, from Lat. coronare, to crown, pp. coronatus. - Lat. corona, a crown. See Crown.

CORONER, an officer appointed by the crown, &c. (L.) 'Coroners and bailiffs; Stow, King Stephen, an. 1142. The word coroner occurs first in a spuzious charter of King Athelstan to Beverley, dated A.D. 925, but really of the 14th century; see Diplomatarium Anglicum, ed. Thorpe, p. 181, last line. Not formed from Lat. coronarius, belonging to the crown; but formed by adding -er to the base coronof the M. E. verb coronen, to crown. Thus coroner is 'a crown-er,'
and the equivalent term crowner (Hamlet, v. 1. 4) is quite correct.
Both coroner and crowner are translations of the Low Lat. coronalor, a coroner, which see in Blount's Law Dict. and in Ducange. -Lat. coronator, lit. one who crowns .- Lat. coronare, to crown .- Lat. corona, a crown. See Crown.

CORONET, a little crown. (F.,-L.) 'With coronettes upon theyr heddes;' Fabyan, Chron. an. 1432. Formed as a dimin., by help of the suffix -et (or -ette) from the O. F. corone, a crown.—

Lat. corona, a crown. See Crown.

CORPORAL (1), a subordinate officer. (F.,-Ital.,-L.) Shak. Merry Wives, ii. 1. 128. A corrupt form for caporal. - F. caporal, 'the corporall of a band of souldiers;' Cot. - Ital. caporale, a chief, a corporal; whence it was introduced into French in the 16th century (Brachet); cf. Low Lat. caporalis, a chief, a commander; Ducange. - Ital. capo, the head; whence not only caporale, but numerous other forms, for which see an Ital. Dict. - Lat. caput, the head; see Capital, and Chief. Der. corporal-ship.

CORPORAL (2), belonging to the body. (L.) In Shak. Meas. iii. 1. 80.—Lat. corporalis, bodily; whence also F. corporel.—Lat. corpor-, stem of corpus, the body; with suffix alis. See Corpse. Der. From the same stem we have corpor-ate, corpor-ately, corpor-at-ion, corpor-e-al (from Lat. corporeus, belonging to the body), corpor-e-al-ly, corpor-e-al-i-ty; and see corps, corpse, corpulent, corpuscle, corset, corslet.

CORPS, CORPSE, CORSE, a body. (F.,-L.) a body of men, is mod. French, and not in early use in English. Corse is a variant of corpse, formed by dropping p; it occurs in Fabyan's Chron. K. John, an. 8; and much earlier, in An Old Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris. p. 28, l. 10. Corpse was also in early use; M. E. corps, Chaucer, C. T. 2821; and is derived from the old French, in which the p was probably once sounded. - O. F. corps, also cors, the body.—Lat. corpus, the body; cognate with A.S. hrif, the bowels, the womb, which occurs in E. midriff, q. v. See Fick, i. 526.

Der. corp-ul-ent, q.v.; corpus-c-le, q.v.; corset, corset.

CORPULENT, stout, fat. (F., -L.) In Shak. I Hen. IV, ii.
4.464.—F. corpulent, corpulent, gross; 'Cotgrave.—Lat. corpulentus, fat.—Lat. corpus-s, the body; with suffixes -l- and -ent-. See Corps.

Der. corpulent-ly, corpulence.

CORPUSCLE, a little body, an atom. (L.) A scientific term. In Derham, Physico-Theology, bk. i. c. 1. note 2. - Lat. corpusculum, an atom, particle; double dimin. from Lat. corpus, the body, by help of the suffixes -c- and -ul-. See Corps. Der. corpuscul-ar.

CORRECT, to put right, punish, reform. (L.) M. E. correcten; Chaucer, C. T. 6742. = Lat. correctus, pp. of corrigere, to correct. = Lat. cor-, for con- (i. e. cum) before r; and regere, to rule, order. See Regular. Der. correct-ly, correct-ness, correct-ion. correct-ional, correct-ive, correct-or; also corrig-ible, corrig-enda (Lat. corrigenda,

things to be corrected, from corrigendus, fut. pass. part. of corrigere. CORRELATE, to relate or refer mutually. (L.) In Johnson's Dictionary, where it is defined by 'to have a reciprocal relation, as father to son.' Cf. 'Spiritual things and spiritual men are correlatives, and cannot in reason be divorced; 'Spelman, On Tythes, p. 141 (R.) These are mere coined words, made by prefixing cor., for con-(i. e. cum, with) before relate, relative, &c. Ducange gives a Low Lat. correlatio, a mutual relation. See Relate. Der. correlative,

CORRESPOND, to answer mutually. (L.) Shak. has corresponding, i. e. suitable; Cymb. iii. 3. 31; also corresponsive, fitting, Troil. prol. 18. These are coined words, made by prefixing cor- (for con-, i.e. cum, together) to respond, responsive, &c. Ducange gives a Low Lat. adv. correspondenter, at the same time. See Respond. Der. correspond-ing, correspond-ing-ly, correspond-ent, correspond-ent-ly, correspond-ence.

CORRIDOR, a gallery. (F.,-Ital.,-L.) 'The high wall and corridors that went round it [the amphitheatre] are almost intirely ruined; 'Addison, On Italy (Todd's Johnson). Also used as a term In fortification. – F. corridor, 'a curtaine, in fortification;' Cot. – Ital. corridore, 'a runner, a swift horse; also a long gallery, walke, or terrase;' Florio. – Ital. correre, to run; with suffix -dore, a less usual form of -tore, answering to Lat. acc. suffix -torem. – Lat. curters to run. rere, to run. See Current.

CORROBORATE, to confirm. (L.) Properly a past part., as in 'except it be corroborate by custom;' Bacon, Essay 39, On Custom and the corroborate by custom;' become the corroborate by custom;' and the custom of the corroborate by custom;' and the custom of the custom tom. - Lat. corroboratus, pp. of corroborare, to strengthen. - Lat. cor-, for con- (i. e. cum, together, wholly) before r; and roborare, to strengthen. - Lat. robor-, stem of robur, hard wood. See Robust.

Der. corroborat-ive, coroborat-ion, corrobor-ant.

CORRODE, to gnaw away. (F.,-L.) In Donne, To the Countess of Bedford. [Corrosive was rather a common word in the sense of 'a caustic;' and was frequently corrupted to corsive or corsy; see Spenser, F. Q. iv. 9. 19.] = F. corroder, to gnaw, bite; Cotgrave. = Lat. corrodere, pp. corros us, to gnaw to pieces. = Lat. corrofor core (i. e. cum, together, wholly) before r; and rodere, to gnaw. See Rodent. Der. corrod-ent, corrod-ible, corrod-ibil-i-ty; also (from

Lat. pp. corrosus) corros ive, corros-ive-ly, corros-ive-ness, corros-ion.

CORRUGATE, to wrinkle greatly. (L.) In Bacon, Nat. Hist.

5. 964 (R.)—Lat. corrugatus, pp. of corrugare, to wrinkle greatly.— Lat. cor-, for con- (i. e. cum, together, wholly) before r; and rugare,

to wrinkle. - Lat. ruga, a wrinkle, fold, plait; from the same root as E. wrinkle; Curtius, ii. 84. See Wrinkle. Der. corrugat-ion.

CORRUPT, putrid, debased, defiled. (L.) In Chaucer, C. T. 4939; Gower, C. A. i. 217. Wyclif has corruptid, 2 Cor. iv. 16. - Lat. corruptus, pp. of corrumpere, to corrupt; intensive of rumpere, to break. - Lat. cor., for con- (i. e. cum, together, wholly); and rumpere, to break in pieces. See Rupture. Der. corrupt, vb.; corrupt-ly, corrupt-ness, corrupt-er; corrupt-ible, corrupt-ibl-y, corrupt-ibli-i-ty, corrupt-ible-ness; corrupt-ion = M. E. corrupcion, Gower, C. A. i. 37. from F. corruption; corrupt-ive.

CORSAIR, a pirate, a pirate-vessel. (F., - Prov., - L.) 'Corsair, a courser, or robber by sea; 'Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. - F. corsaire, 'a courser, pyrat; 'Cotgrave. - Prov. corsari, one who makes the corsa, the course (Brachet). - Prov. and Ital. corsa, a course, cruise; cf. F. course. - Lat. cursus, a course. - Lat. cursus, pp. of currere, to

See Course, Current.

CORSET, a pair of stays. (F., -L.) Merely French. Cotgrave

has: 'Corset, a little body, also a pair of bodies [i. e. bodice] for a woman.'-O. F. cors, a body; with dimin. suffix -et. See Corps. CORSLET, CORSELET, a piece of body-armour. (F.,-L.) Corslet in Shak. Cor. v. 4. 21. – F. corselet, which Cotgrave translates only by 'a little body; but the special use of it easily follows. [The Ital. corsaletto, a cuirass, seems to have been modified from the F. corselet and O. F. cors, a body, not from the Ital. corpo.] = O. F. cors, a body; with dimin. suffixes -el- and -et. See Corps.

CORTEGE, a train of attendants. (F., -Ital., -L.) From F. cortège, a procession. - Ital. corteggio, a train, suit, retinue, company. - Ital. corte, a court; from same Lat. source as E. court, q.v. CORTEX, bark (L.) Modern. Lat. cortex (stem cortic-), bark. See Cork. Der. cortic-al; cortic-ale or cortic-al-ed, i. e. furnished

CORUSCATE, to flash, glitter. (L.) Bacon has coruscation, Nat. Hist. § 121. - Lat. coruscatus, pp. of coruscare, to glitter, vibrate. - Lat. coruscus, tiembling, vibrating, glittering. Perhaps from the root of Lat. currere, to run; Fick, i. 521. Der. corusc-ant, corusc-at-ion.

CORVETTE, a sort of small frigate. (F., -Port., -L.) Modern.

F. corvette. - Port. corveta, a corvette; Brachet. This is the same as the Span. corveta or corbeta, a corvette. - Lat. corbita, a slowsailing ship of burthen. - Lat. corbis, a basket. See Corbel.

COSMETIC, that which beautifies. (Gk.) 'This order of cosmetick philosophers;' Tatler, no. 34.—Gk. κοσμητικόε, skilled in decorating; whence also F. cosmétique. - Gk. κοσμέω, I adorn, decorate. - Gk. κόσμοε, order, ornament. See below.

COSMIC, relating to the world. (Gk.) Modern. From Gk. κοσμικόε, relating to the world. - Gk. κόσμοε, order; also, the world,

in γέ-γον-a, perf. of γίγνομαι, I become, am produced; from GAN,

to produce. Der. cosmogon-ist.
COSMOGRAPHY, description of the world. (Gk.) In Bacon,
Life of Henry VII, ed. Lumby, p. 171.—Gk. κοσμογραφία, description of the world. - Gk. κόσμο-ε, world, universe; and γράφειν, to

cscribe. Der. cosmograph-er, cosmograph-ic, cosmograph-ic-al.

COSMOLOGY, science of the universe. (Gk.) Rare. Fo Rare. Formed as if from a Gk. κοσμολογία, from κύσμο-s, the world, and λέγειν, to

as it from a Gr. κου μοισγια, ποιπ που μο-ς, της ποικής speak, tell of. Der. cosmolog-ist, cosmolog-ic-al.

COSMOPOLITE, a citizen of the world. (Gk.) Used in Howell's Letters; b. i. s. 6, let. 60. – Gk. κοσμοπολίτηs, a citizen of the world. – Gk. κόσμο-ς, the world; and πολίτηs, a citizen; see

Politic. Der. cosmopolit-an.
COSSACK, a light-armed S. Russian soldier. (Russ., - Tartar.) In Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. - Russ. kozake, kazake, a Cossack. The

word is said to be of Tartar origin.

COST, to fetch a certain price. (F.,-L.) M. E. costen. In Chaucer, C. T. 1910; P. Plowman, B. prol. 203. - O. F. coster, couster (mod. F. coûter), to cost.—Lat. constare, to stand together, consist, last, cost. See Constant. Der. cost, sb., cost-ly, cost-li-ness.

COSTAL, relating to the ribs. (L.) In Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iv. c. 10. § 5. Formed, with suffix -al, from Lat. costa, a

See Coast.

COSTERMONGER, an itinerant fruit-seller. (Hybrid.) Formerly costerd-monger or costard-monger; the former spelling occurs in Drant's Horace, where it translates Lat. pomarius in Sat. ii. 3. 227. It means costard-seller. 'Costard, a kind of apple. Costard-monger, a seller of apples, a fruiterer;' Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. Much earlier, we find: "Costard, appulle, quirianum;' Prompt. Parv. p. 94. 'Costardmongar, fruyctier,' i. e. fruiterer; Palsgrave. A. The ety-Costardmongar, iruyctier, 1. e. iruterer; Palsgrave. A. I he etymology of costard, an apple, is unknown; the suffix -ard is properly O. F., so that the word is presumably O. F., and possibly related to O. F. coste, cost, also spice; cf. G. kost, which not only means 'cost,' but also 'food.' B. The word monger is E.; see Ironmonger. ¶ There is no reason whatever for connecting costard with custard. The custard-apple mentioned in Dampier's Voyages, an. 1699 (R.) is quite a different fruit from the M. E. costard.

COSTIVE, constipated. (F.?-L.) 'But, trow, is he loose or costive of laughter?' Ben Jonson, The Penates. [It is difficult to account for the corrunt form of the word. It is more likely to have

account for the corrupt form of the word. It is more likely to have been corrupted from F. constipé than from the Ital. costipativo, a form not given in Florio. It would seem that constips was first contracted to constip', then to costip', and lastly to costive by a natural substitution of -ive for the unfamiliar -ip. The loss of n before s occasions no difficulty, since it occurs in cost, from Lat. constare.]—F. constipe, constipated. - Lat. constipatus, pp. of constipare, to constipate. See

Constipate. Der. costive-ness.
COSTUME, a customary dress. (F.,-Ital.,-L.) word. Richardson cites a quotation from Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dis. 12.- F. costume; a late form, borrowed from Italian.- Ital. costume. - Low Lat. costuma, contracted from Lat. acc. consuludinem,

custom. Costume is a doublet of custom. See Custom. COT, a small dwelling; COTE, an enclosure. (E.) 'A lutel kot;' Ancren Riwle, p. 362. Cote, in Havelok, ll. 737, 1141. 'Hec casa, casula, a cote;' Wright's Vocab. i. 273.—A. S. cote, a cot, den; to peofa cote' = for a den of thieves, Matt. xxi. 13. 'In cotte oinum, into thy chamber; Northumbrian gloss to Matt. vi. 6. [Thus cot is the Northern, cote the Southern form.] We also find A.S. cyte, Grein, i. 181. + Du. kot, a cot, cottage. + Icel. kot, a cot, hut. + G. koth, a cot (a provincial word); Flügel's Dict. [The W. cwt, a cot, was prob. borroard from English] rowed from English.] Der. cott-age (with F. suffix); cott-ag-er; cottar, cott-er; cf. also sheep-cote, dove-cote, &c. Doublet, coat. See Coat. COTERIE, a set, company. (F., - G.?) Mere French. Cotgrave gives; Coterie, company, society, association of people.' β. Marked by Brachet as being of unknown origin. Referred in Diez to F. cote,

a quota, share, from Lat. quotus, how much. But Littré rightly connects it with O. F. coterie, cotterie, servile tenure, cottier, a cottar, &c. A coterie (Low Lat. coteria) was a tenure of land by cottars who clubbed together. - Low Lat. cota, a cot; of Teutonic origin. See Cot. COTILLON, COTILLION, a dance for eight persons. (F.)

It occurs in a note to v. II of Gray's Long Story.—F. cotillon, lit. a petiticoat, as explained by Cotgrave. Formed with suffix -ill-on from F. cotte, a coat, frock. See Coat.

COTTON (I), a downy substance obtained from a plant. (F.,—Arabic.) M. E. cotoun, cottine, coin (with one t). Spelt cotoun in

Mandeville's Travels, ed. Halliwell, p. 212.—F. coton (spelt cotton in Cotgrave); cf. Span. coton, printed cotton, cloth made of cotton; Span. algodon, cotton, cotton-down (where al is the Arab. def. art.).

agree; Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715.—W. cyteno, to agree, to consent, to coincide. (The prefix cy-means 'together,' like Lat, cum.)

COTYLEDON, the seed-lobe of a plant. (Gk.) Modern, and scientific.—Gk. κοτυληδών, a cup-shaped hollow.—Gk. κοτύλη, a hollow, hollow vessel, small cup. Perhaps from \checkmark KAT, to hide, whence also E. hut; Fick, i. 516. Der. cotyledon-ous.

COUCH, to lay down, set, arrange. (F., -L.) M. E. couchen, cowchen, to lay, place, set. 'Cowchyn, or leyne thinges togedyr, colloco; Prompt. Parv. p. 96. Occurs frequently in Chaucer; see C.T. 2163.—O. F. coucher, earlier colcher, to place.—Lat. collocare, to place together. - Lat. col- for con- (i. e. cum, together) before l; and locare, to place. - Lat. locus, a place. See Locus. Der. couch, sb. -

M. E. couche, Gower, C. A. iii. 315; couch-ant. Doublet, collocate.

COUGH, to make a violent effort of the lungs. (O. Low G.)

M. E. coughen, cowhen; Chaucer, C. T. 10082; also 3697. [It does not seem to be an A. S. word, but to have been introduced later from a Low G. dialect; the A. S. word is hwostan.] Of O. Low G. origin; cf. Du. kugchen, to cough. + M. H. G. kuchen, G. keichen or keuchen, to pant, to gasp. β . From a root KUK, to gasp, an imitative word, closely related to KIK, to gasp, explained under **Chincough**, q. v. Der. cough, sb.; chin-cough.

COULD, was able to; see Can.

COULTER, COLTER, a plough-share. (L.) M. E. culter, colter; Chaucer, C. T. 3761, 3774, 3783.—A. S. culter, Ælf. Gloss. 8 (Bosworth); a borrowed word.—Lat. culter, a coulter, knife; lit. a cutter. Cf. Skt. karttari, scissors; karttriká, a hunter's knife; from krit (base kart), to cut.— KART, to cut, an extension of KAR, to wound, shear; see Curtius, i. 181. Der. From the same source

are cultass, q. v.; and culter, q. v.

COUNCIL, an assembly. (F., -L.) In Shak. L. L. L. v. 2. 789.

Often confused with counsel, with which it had originally nothing to do; council can only be rightly used in the restricted sense of 'assembly for deliberation.' Misspelt counsel in the following quotation. 'They shall deliuer you vp to their counsels, and shall scourge you in their sinagoges or counsel-houses;' Tyndal, Works, p. 214, col. 2; cf. conciliis in the Vulgate version of Matt. x. 17. – F. concile, 'a councill, an assembly, session; Cotgrave.—Lat. concilium, an assembly called together.—Lat. con-, for cum, together; and calare, to call.— KAL, to call, later form of KAR, to call; Fick, i. 521, 529. Der. conneill-or = M. E. conneeller, Gower, C. A. iii. 192.

COUNSEL, consultation, advice, plan. (F., -L.) Quite distinct from council, q. v. In early use. M. E. conseil, cunseil; Havelok, 2862; Rob. of Glouc. p. 412. -O. F. conseil, conscil, consel. - Lat. consilium, deliberation. - Lat. consulere, to consult. See Con-

sult. Der. counsel, verb; counsell-or.

COUNT (1), a title of rank. (F., -L.) The orig. sense was 'companion.' Not in early use, being thrust aside by the E. word earl; but the fem. form occurs very early, being spelt cuntesse in the A. S. Chron. A. D. 1140. The derived word counte, a county, occurs in P. Plowman, B. ii. 85. Shak. has county in the sense of count frequently; Merch. of Ven. i. 2.49. - O. F. conte, better comte; Cotgrave gives 'Conte, an earl,' and 'Comte, a count, an earle.' - Lat. acc. comitem, a companion, a count; from nom. comes. - Lat. com-, for cum, together; and ti-um, supine of ire, to go. - ✓ I, to go; cf. Skt. i, to go. Der. count-ess, count-y.
COUNT (2), to enumerate, compute, deem. (F., -L.)

counten; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, ii. 1730; also 1685 .- O. F. cunter, conter, mod. F. conter, - Lat. computare, to compute, reckon. Thus count is a doublet of compute. See Compute. Der. count, sb.; count-er, one who counts, anything used for counting, a board on

which money is counted.

COUNTENANCE, appearance, face. (F., -L.) In early use. M. E. contenaunce, cuntenaunce, countenaunce; P. Plowman, B. prol. 24; Cursor Mundi, 3368. - O. F. contenance, which Cotgrave explains by 'the countenance, look, cheer, visage, favour, gesture, posture, behaviour, carriage.' - Lat. continentia, which in late Lat. meant 'gesture, behaviour, demeanour; Ducange. - Lat. continent., stem of pres. part. of continere, to contain, preserve, maintain; hence, to comport oneself. See Contain.

COUNTER, in opposition (to), contrary. (F.,-L.) counter; Hamlet, iv. 5. 110; 'a hound that runs counter,' Com. Errors, iv. 2. 39. And very common as a prefix. - F. contre, against; common as

a prefix. - Lat. contra, against; common as a prefix. See Contra. COUNTERACT, to act against. (Hybrid; F. and L.) Counteraction occurs in The Rambler, no. 93. Coined by joining counter with act. See Counter and Act. Der. counteract-ion, counteract-ive, counteract-ive-ly

COUNTERBALANCE, sb., a balance against. (F., -L.) The sb. counterbalance is in Dryden, Annus Mirabilis (A.D. 1666), st. 12. Coined by joining counter with balance. See Counter and Balance. Der. counterbalance, verb.

COUNTERFEIT, imitated, forged. (F., -L.) M. E. counterfeit, counterfet, Gower, C.A. i. 70, 192. - O. F. contrefait, pp. of contrefaire, to counterfeit, imitate; a word made up of contre, against, and faire, to make. - Lat. contra, against; and facere, to make. See Counter and Fact. Der. counterfeit, vb. = M. E. counterfeten, whence pp. counterfeted, Chaucer, C. T. 5166. occurs in forfeit, q.v.

COUNTERMAND, to revoke a command given. (F.,-L)

Used by Fabyan, Chron. c. 245, near end. - F. contremander, 'to countermand, to recall, or contradict, a former command; Compounded of contre, against; and mander, to command. - Lat. contra, against; and mandare, to command. See Mandate. Der.

countermand, sb.

COUNTERPANE (1), a coverlet for a bed. (F., -L.) A most corrupt form, connected neither with counter nor with pane, but with quilt and point. The English has corrupted the latter part of the word, and the French the former. The older E. form is counterpoint, as in Shak. Tam. Shrew, ii. 353. 'Bedsteads with silver feet, imbroidered coverlets, or counterpoints of purple silk;' North's Plutarch, p. 39. 'On which a tissue counterpane was cast;' Drayton, The Barons' Wars, b. vi. - O. F. contrepoinct, 'the back stitch or quilting-stitch; also a quilt, counterpoint, quilted covering; B. Thus named, by a mistaken popular etymology, from a fancied connection with O. F. contrepoincter, 'to worke the back-stitch,' id.; which is from contre, against, and pointe, a bodkin. But Cotgrave also gives 'coutrepoincter, to quilt;' and this is a better form, pointing to the right origin. In mod. F. we meet with the still more corrupt form courtepointe, a counterpane, which see in Brachet. y. The right form is coutrepointe or coutepointe, where coutre is a variant (from Lat. culcitra) of the O. F. coute, quiente, or queute, a quilt. from Lat. culcita, the same as culcitra, a cushion, mattress, pillow, or quilt. See cotre in Burguy, where the compound coutepointe, kieutepointe, i. e. counterpane, is also given.—Low Lat. culcita puncta, a counterpane; lit. stitched quilt. 'Estque toral lecto quod supra ponitur alto Ornatus causa, quod dicunt culcita puncta;' Ducange. 8. Thus coutepointe has become courtepointe in mod. French, but also produced contrepoincte in Middle French, whence the E. derivative

produced conresponde in Middle French, whence the E. derivative counterpoint, now changed to counterpane. See Quilt. The pp. punctus is from the verb pungere, to prick; see Point.

COUNTERPANE (2), the counterpart of a deed or writing. (Hybrid; see Pawn.) 'Read, scribe; give me the counterpane;' Ben Jonson, Bart. Fair, Induction. — O. F. contrepan, 'a pledge, gage, or pawne, esp. of an immoveable;' also 'contrepant, a gage, or counterpane;' Cotgrave. — F. contre, against; and pan, in the sense of 'a pown or gage,' id: enite a distinct word from terminal paper. pawn or gage, id.; quite a distinct word from pan, 'a pane, piece, or pannell of a wall,' id. That is, the word is a compound of Counter and pane, not of counter and pane. See Pawn, Pane.

COUNTERPART, a copy, duplicate. (F., -L.) In Shak.

Sonnet 84. Merely compounded of counter and part.

COUNTERPOINT, the composing of music in parts. (F., -L.)

The fresh descant, prychsonge [read prycksonge], counterpoint;
The fresh descant, prychsonge [read prycksonge], counterpoint;
Bale on The Revel, 1550, Bb 8 (Todd's Johnson).—O. F. contrepoint, a ground or plain song, in musick; Cot.—F. contre, against; and point (mod. F. point), a point. β. Compounded of counter and point. Counterpoint in its literal and strict sense means point against point. In the infancy of harmony, musical notes or signs were simple points or dots, and in compositions in two or more parts were placed on staves, over, or against, each other; 'Engl. Cycl. Div. Arts and Sciences, s. v.

COUNTERPOISE, the weight in the other scale. (F., -L.) In Shak. All's Well, ii. 3. 182. - F. contrepois, contrepoids. Cotgrave gives the former as the more usual spelling, and explains it by counterpois, equall weight.' Compounded of counter and poise, q.v.

Der. counterpoise, verb.
COUNTERSCARP, the exterior slope of a ditch. (F.) interior slope is called the scarp. The word is merely compounded of counter and scarp. 'Bulwarks and counterscarps;' Sir T. Herbert,

Travels, ed. 1665, p. 64. 'Contrescarpe, a counterscarfe or countermure;' Cot. See Scarp.

COUNTERSIGN, to sign in addition, attest. (F., -L.) 'It was countersigned Melford;' Lord Clarendon's Diary, 1688-9; Todd's Johnson. -F. contresigner, 'to subsigne;' Cot. -F. contresigner, over against; and signer, to sign. Compounded of counter and sign. Der. countersign, sb. (compounded of counter and sign, sb.); counter-

sign-at-ure.
COUNTERTENOR, the highest adult male voice. (F., - Ital., -L.) It occurs in Cotgrave, who has: 'Contreteneur, the countertenor part in musick.' - Ital. contratenore, a countertenor; Florio. -Ital. contra, against; and tenore, a tenor. See Counter and Tenor.

COUNTERVAIL, to avail against, equal. (F., -L.) In Shak

Romeo, ii. 6. 4. M. E. contrevailen, Gower, C. A. i. 28. - O. F. contrevaloir, to avail against; see Burguy, s. v. valoir. - F. contre, against; and valoir, to avail. - Lat. contra, against; and valere, to be strong, to avail. See Valiant. Der. countervail, sb. COUNTESS; see under Count.

COUNTRY, a rural district, region. (F.,-L.) In early use. M. E. contre, contree; Layamon's Brut, i. 54. -O. F. contree, country; with which cf. Ital. contrada. - Low Lat. contrata, contrada, country, region; an extension of Lat. contra, over against. β . This extension of form can only be explained as a Germanism, 'as a blunder committed by people who committed by people who spoke in Latin, but thought in German. Gegend in German means region or country. It is a recognised term, and it signified originally that which is before or against, what forms the object of our view. Now, in Latin, gegen (or against) would be expressed by contra; and the Germans, not recollecting at once the Lat. regio, took to translating their idea of Gegend, that which was before them, by contratum or terra contrata. This became the Ital. contrada, the French contrée, the English country.'-Max Müller, Lectures, 8th ed. ii. 307. Der. country-dance (not the same thing as contre-dance), country-man.

COUNTY, an earldom, count's province, shire. (F., -L.) M. E.

counte, countee; P. Plowman, B. ii. 85. See Count (1).

GOUPLE, a pair, two joined together. (F., -1..) M. E. couple, Gower, C. A. iii. 241. The verb appears very early, viz. in 'kupleo' bote togederes' = couples both together; Ancren Riwle, p. 78. = O. F. cople, later couple, a couple. - Lat. copula, a bond, band; contracted from co-ap-ul-a, where -ul- is a dimin suffix. — Lat. co., for com, i. e. cum, together; and O. Lat. apere, to join, preserved in the pp. aptus. See Apt. Der. couple, verb, coupl-ing, coupl-et. Doublet, copula. COURAGE, valour, bravery. (F., —L.) M. E. courage, corage;

Chaucer, C. T. prol. 11, 22; King Alisaunder, 3559. - O. F. corage, couraige; formed with suffix -age (answering to Lat. -aticum) from the sb. cor, cuer, the heart. - Lat. cor (stem cordi-), the heart. See

Cordial, and Heart. Der. courage-ous, -ly, -ness.
COURIER, a runner. (F., -L.) In Shak. Macb. i. 7. 23. -O.F. courier, given in Cotgrave as equivalent to courrier, 'a post, or a poster.' - F. courir, to run. - Lat. currere, to run. See Current.

COURSE, a running, track, race. (F., - L.) M. E. course, cours;

Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, 4318; King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 1.288.—O. F. cours.—Lat. cursus, a course; from cursus, pp. of currere, to run. See Current. Der. course, verb; cours-er, spelt corsour in King Alisaunder, l. 4056; cours-ing.

COURT (1), a yard, enclosed space, tribunal, royal retinue, judicial assembly. (F., -L.) In early use. M. E. cort, court, curt. Vnto the heye curt he yede' = he went to the high court; Havelok, 1684. It first occurs, spelt curt, in the A.S. Chron. A.D. 1154. Spelt courte, P. Plowman, B. prol. 190. - O. F. cort, curt (mod. F. cour), a court, a yard, a tribunal. - Low Lat. cortis, a court-yard, palace, royal retinue. - Lat. corti-, crude form of cors, also spelt cohors, a hurdle, enclosure, cattle-yard; see Ovid, Fasti, iv. 704. And see further under Cohort. Der. court-e-ous, q.v.; court-es-an, q.v.; court-es-y, q.v.; court-i-er, q.v.; court-ly, court-li-ness, court-martial, court-plaster; also court, verb, q. v.

COURT (2), verb, to woo, seek favour. (F., -L.) L. L. v. 2. 122. Orig. to practise arts in vogue at court. he is practized well in policie, And thereto doth his courting most applie; Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale, 783; see the context. From the sb. court; see above. Der. court ship.

COURT CARDS, pictured cards. A corruption of coat cards, also called coated cards; Fox, Martyrs, p. 919 (R.) And see Nares. COURTEOUS, of courtly manners. (F., -L.) M. E. cortais, cortais, seldom corteous. Spelt corteys, Will. of Palerne, 194, 2704; curteys, 231; curteyse, 406, 901.—O. F. cortais, curtais, curteis, courteous. - O. F. cort, curt, a court; with suffix -eis = Lat. -ensis. See Court. Der. courteous-ly, courteous-ness; also courtes-y, q. v.

COURTESAN, a prostitute. (Span.,-L.) Spelt courtezan, Shak, K. Lear, iii. 2. 79. - Span. cortesana, a courtesan; fem. of adj. cortesano, courteous, of the court. - Span. cortes, courteous. - Span.

corte, court. See Court, Courteous.

COURTESY, politeness. (F., -L.) In early use. M. E. cortaisie, corteisie, curtesie; spelt kurteisie, Ancren Riwle, p. 70. - O. F. cortoisie, curteisie, courtesy. - O. F. cortois, curteis, courteous. See Courteous COURTIER, one who frequents the court. (Hybrid; F. and E.) In Shak. Hamlet, i. 2. 117. [Courteour, Gower, C. A. i. 89.] A hybrid word; the suffix -ier is English, as in law-yer, bow-yer, saw-yer, coll-ier.

The true ending is -er, the -i- or -y- being interposed. See Court. COUSIN, a near relative. (F.,-L.) Formerly applied to a kinsman generally, not in the modern restricted way. M. E. cosin, cousin; Rob. of Glouc. p. 91; Chaucer, C. T. 1133; first used in K. of Lat. consobrinus, the child of a mother's sister, a cousin, relation. - Lat. con-, for cum, together; and sobrinus, a cousin-german, by the mother's side. Sobrinus is for sos-brinus, which for sos-trinus, from the stem sostor, a sister. On this word, and on the change of t to b,

see Schleicher, Compendium, 3rd ed. p. 432. See Sister.

COVE, a nook, creek, a small bay. (E.)

'Within secret cover and noukes;' Holland, Ammianus, p. 77.—A. S. cófa, a chamber, Northumbrian gloss to Matt. vi. 6, xxiv. 26; a cave (Lat. spelunca), N. gloss to John, xi. 38. + Icel. kofi, a hut, shed, convent-cell. + G. koben, a cabin, pig-sty. B. Remote origin uncertain; not to be confused with cave, nor coop, nor cup, nor alcove, with all of which it has been connected without reason. Der. cove, verb, to over-arch.

The obsolete verb cove, to brood (Richardson) is from quite another source, viz. Ital. covare, to brood; from Lat. cubare; see

COVENANT, an agreement. (F.,-L.) **COVENANT**, an agreement. (F.,-L.) M. E. couenant, couenaunt, covenand (with u for v); often contracted to conand, as in Barbour's Bruce. Spelt couenaunt, printed covenaunt, K. Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 2036. - O. F. convenant, covenant; Burguy, s.v. venir. Formed as a pres. pt. from convenir, to agree, orig. to meet together, assemble.

- Lat. convenire, to come together. See Convene. Der. covenant,

verb; covenant-er.

COVER, to conceal, hide, spread over. (F., -L.) M. E. coueren, keueren, kiueren (with u for v). Chaucer has couered, C. T. 6172. O. F. courir, couvrir, to cover; cf. Ital. coprire. - Lat. cooperire, to cover. - Lat. co-, for com, i. e. cum, together, wholly; and operire, to shut, hide, conceal. β. It is generally supposed that Lat. aperire, to open, and operire, to shut, are derived from APAR, to complete, make (cf. Lat. parare, to prepare), with the prefixes ab, from, and ob, over, respectively; see Curtius, i. 170; Fick, i. 664. Der. cover-ing,

over-let, q. v.; also covert, q. v.; ker-chief, q. v.; cur-few, q. v. COVERLET, a covering for a bed. (F., = L.) M. E. coverlite, coverlite; Wyclif, 4 Kings, viii. 15.—O. F. cover-lit, mod. F. coverlite, lit, a bed-covering (Litte).—O. F. covir, to cover; and F. lit, a bed, form 1 at leasure a co. of leafure a bed. from Lat. lectum, acc. of lectus, a bed. 11ence the word should

rather be coverlit.

COVERT, a place of shelter. (F., -L.) In early use. 'No couert mist thei cacche'=they could find no shelter; William of Palerne, 2217. O. F. covert, a covered place; pp. of covrir, to cover. See COVET to desire eagerly and unlawfully. (F.,-L.) M. E. COVET, to desire eagerly and unlawfully. (F,,-L.) M. E. coueiten, coueten (with u for v). 'Who so coveyteth al, al leseth,' who covets all, loses all; Rob. of Glouc. p. 306.—O. F. covoiter, coveiter (mod. F. convoiter, with inserted n), to covet; cf. Ital. cubitare (for cupitare), to covet. B. Formed, as if from a Lat. cupiditare, from the Lat. cupidus, desirous of. - Lat. cupere, to desire. See Cupid. Der. covetous (O. F. covoitus, mod. F. convoiteux); covetous-ly, covetous-ness. Covetous was in early use, and occurs, spelt covetus, in Floriz and Blancheflur, ed. Lumby, 1. 355.

COVEY, a brood or hatch of birds. (F.,-L.) 'Covey of pertrychys,' i.e. partridges; Prompt. Parv. p. 96.-O. F. covee, mod. F. couvee, a covey of partridges; fem. form of the pp. of O. F. cover, mod. F. couver, to hatch, sit, brood.—Lat. cubare, to lie down; cf. E. incubate.—

KUP, seen in Gk. κύπτειν, to bend; see Fick, i. 56,

Curtius, ii. 142.

COW (1), the semale of the bull. (E.) M. E. cu, cou; pl. ky, kie, kye; and, with double pl. form, kin, kuyn, mod. E. kine. The pl. ky is in Cursor Mundi, 4564; and kin in Will. of Palerne, 244, 480. A. S. cú, pl. cý, formed by vowel-change; Grein, i. 172. + Du. koe. + Icel. kýr. + Swed. and Dan. ko. + O. H. G. chuo, chuoa, M. H. G. kuo, ku, G. kuh. + O. Irish bo, Gael. bo, a cow; cf. W. biw, kine,

κιο, κι, G. κικι. + O. ITISH 80, Gael. 80, a cow; cl. W. biw, kine, cattle. + Lat. bos, gen. bovis, an ox. + Gk. βοῦs, an ox. + Skt. go, a bull, a cow. The common Aryan form is gau, an ox; from √ GU, to low, bellow; Skt. gu, to sound. Fick, i. 572.

COW (2), to subdue, dishearten, terrify. (Scand.) 'It hath cow'd my better part of man;' Macb. v. 8. 18.—Icel. kúga, to cow, tyrannise over; láta kúgask, to let oneself be cowed into submission; see Cleasby and Vigfusson. + Dan. kue, to bow, coerce, subdue. + Swed. kufva, to check, curb, suppress, subdue. β. Perhaps connected with Skt. jú, to push on, impel; from of GU, to excite, drive; see Fick,

COWARD, a man without courage. (F.,-L.) M. E. couard, more often coward; spelt coward in King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 1. 2108. - O. F. couard, more usually coart, coard (see Burguy, s. v. coe), a coward, poltroon; equivalent to Ital. codardo.

B. Generally explained as an animal that drops his tail; cf. the heraldic expression lion couard, a lion with his tail between his legs. Mr. Wedgwood refers to the fact that a hare was called couard in the old terms of hunting; 'le coward, ou le court cow'=the hare, in Le Venery de Horn, l. 1444.—O. F. cosin, cousin, a cousin.—Low Lat. cosinus, found in the 7th cent. in the St. Gall Vocabulary (Brachet). A contraction sense was 'bob-tailed.' Or again, it may merely mean one who shews his tail, or who turns tail. γ . Whichever be right, there is no doubt about the etymology; the word was certainly formed by adding the suffix -ard (Ital. -ardo) to the O. F. coe, a tail (Ital. coda). - O. F coe, a tail; with the suffix -ard, of Teutonic origin. - Lat. cauda, a tail. See Caudal. Der. coward, adj., coward-ly, coward-li-ness, coward-ice = M. E. cowardis, Gower, C. A. ii. 66 (O. F. coard-ise).

COWER, to crouch, shrink down, squat. (Scand.) M. E. couren. 'He koured low;' William of Palerne, l. 47; 'Ye... couwardli as caitifs couren here in meuwe' = ye cowardly cower here in a mew (or cage) like caitiffs; id. 3336.—Icel. kúra, to doze, lie quiet. + Swed. kura, to doze, to roost, to settle to rest as birds do. + Dan. kure, to lie quiet, rest. B. These are allied to Icel. kyrr, Dan. quærr, silent, quiet, still, and to the Goth. kwairrus, gentle, 2 Tim. ii. 24; also to G. kirre, tame. The W. cwrian, to cower, squat, was perhaps borrowed from English, there being no similar word in other Celtic tongues. The resemblance of the E. cower to G. kauern, to squat in

a cage, from kaue, a cage, is accidental.

COWL (1), a monk's hood, a cap, hood. (E.)

M. E. couel, cuuel (for couel, cuvel), afterwards contracted to cowle or cowl; it was used not only of the hood, but of the monk's coat also, and even of a layman's coat. 'Cowle, munkys abyte [monk's habit], cuculla, eucullus;' Prompt. Parv. p. 97. 'The word occurs 5 times in Havelok, ll. 768, 858, 964, 1144, 2904, spelt couel, cuuel, kouel, and meaning 'a coat.'—A. S. cufle, a cowl (Bosworth); the f passing into M. E. v. + Icel. kufl, kofl, a cowl, a cloak. B. These words are allied to Lat. cucullus, a hood, but not borrowed from it; the occurrence of the initial in Tautanic and Latin shews the loss of initial s. The root initial c in Teutonic and Latin shews the loss of initial s. The root

is SKU, to cover, protect; cf. Lat. scutum, a shield. Der. cowl-ed. COWL (2), a vessel carried on a pole. (F., -L.) The pole sup-**COWL** (2), a vessel carried on a pole. (F., -L.) "Coul, a large wooden tub; formerly, any kind of cup or vessel;" Halliwell.—O. F. cuvel, later cuveau, 'a little tub;' Cotgrave.

of F. cuve, 'an open tub, a fat, or vat;' id.—Lat. cupa, a vat, butt, large cask. Der. cowl-staff; see staff.

COWRY, a small shell used for money. (Hind.) 'Cowries (the Cypræa moneta) are used as small coin in many parts of Southern Asia, and especially on the coast of Guinea in Africa; 'Eng. Cycl., Arts and Sciences, s. v. Cowry. The word is Hindustani, and must therefore have been carried to the Guinea-coast by the English. -Hind. kauri, 'a small shell used as coin; money, fare, hire;' Forbes'

Hind. Dict. p. 281.

COWSLIP, the name of a flower. (E.) In Milton, Comus, 894. Shak. has oxlip, Mids. Nt. Dr. ii. 1. 250. - A. S. cuslyppe, cusloppe; for the former form, see Cockayne's Leechdoms, Glossary; the entry 'britannicum, cusloppe' is in Ælfric's Glossary, ed. Somner, p. 64, col. 1. B. By the known laws of A.S. grammar, the word is best divided as cu-slyppe or cu-sloppe, where cu means cow; cf. cu-nille, wild chervil (Leo). The word ox-lip was made to match it, and therefore stands for ox-slip. The sense is not obvious, but it is possible that slyppe or sloppe means lit. a slop, i.e. a piece of dung. An examination of the A. S. names of plants in Cockayne's Leechdoms will strengthen the belief that many of these names were of a very homely character.

COXCOMB, a fool, a fop. (Hybrid; F. and E.) In Shak, it means (1) a fool's cap, Merry Wives, v. 5. 146; (2) the head, Tw. Nt. v. 179, 193, 195; (3) a fool, Com. Err. iii. 1. 32. 'Let the foole goe like a cockescome still;' Drant's Horace, Ep. bk. i. To Scæua. Evidently a corruption of cock's comb, i. e. cock's crest. See Cock

COXSWAIN, COCKSWAIN, the steersman of a boat. (Hybrid; F. and E.) The spelling conswain is modern; cockswain occurs in Drummond's Travels, p. 70 (Todd's Johnson); in Anson's Voyage, b.iii. c. 9; and in Cook's Voyage, vol. i. b. ii. c. I (R.) The word is compounded of cock, a boat, and swain; and means the person in command of a boat, not necessarily the steersman, though now commonly so used. See Cock (5) and Swain.

COY, modest, bashful, retired. (F., -L.) 'Coy, or sobyr, sobrius, modestus;' Prompt. Parv. p. 86. -O. F. coi, earlier coit, still, quiet. -Lat. quietus, quiet, still. -Lat. quiet-, stem of quies, rest. -

KI, to lie; whence also cemetery, civil, hive, and home: see Curtius, i. 178.

Der. coy-ly, coy-ness, coy-ish, coy-ish-ness. Doublet, quiet.

COZEN, to flatter, to beguile. (P., = L.) In Shak. Merry Wives, iv. 2. 180. 'When he had played the cosining mate with others ... himself was beguiled;' Hackluyt, Voyages, i. 586. Here the spelling cosin is the same as the old spelling of Cousin, q. v. Cozen is the same as the old spelling of Cousin, q. v. Cozen is the same as the old spelling of Cousin. fact, merely a verb evolved out of cousin. - F. cousiner, 'to claime kindred for advantage, or particular ends; as he, who to save charges in travelling, goes from house to house, as cosin to the honour of every one; Cot. So in mod. F., cousiner is 'to call cousin, to sponge, to live upon other people; Hamilton and Legros. The change of meaning from 'sponge' to 'beguile' or 'cheat' was easy. Der. cozen-age, cozen-er.

CRAB (1), a common shell-fish. (E.) M. E. erabbe, Old Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 51.—A. S. crabba, as a gloss to Lat. cancer; Ælfric's Gloss. ed. Somner, p. 77. + Icel. krabbi. + Swed. krabba. + Dan. krabbe. + Du. krab. + G. krabbe. ¶ The word bears a singular resemblance to Lat. carabus, Gk. κάραβοs, a prickly kind of crab. The Gk. κάραβοs also means a kind of beetle, and is equivalent to Lat. carabas. This suggests the loss of initial signerating. lent to Lat. scarabæus. This suggests the loss of initial s; perhaps E. crab and Gk. κάραβοε are alike from the SKAR, to cut, scratch; cf. Lat. scalpere, to cut, scratch; Du. krabben, to scratch. Crayfish.

CRAB (2), a kind of apple. (Scand.) 'Mala marciana, wode-crabbis;' MS. Harl. 3388, qu. in Cockayne's Leechdoms, Glossary. 'Crabbe, appulle or frute, macianum;' Prompt. Parv. p. 99. 'Crabbe, tre, acerbus, macianus, arbutus;' id. Of Scandinavian origin; cf. Swed. krabbaple, a crab-apple, Pyrus coronaria. It seems to be related to Swed. krabba, a crab, i. e. crab-fish; perhaps from some notion of pinching, in allusion to the extreme sourness of the taste. See Crab (1); and see Crabbed.

CRABBED, peevish; cramped. (E.) 'The arwes [arrows] of thy crabbed eloquence;' Chaucer, C. T. 9079. Cf. Lowland Scotch erab, to provoke, in Jamieson; he cites the sentence 'thou hes erabbit and offendit God' from Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, fol. 153 b. 'Crabbyd, awke, or wrawe, ceronicus, bilosus, cancerinus;' Prompt. Parv. p. 99. **B.** Of O. Low G. origin, and may be considered as an English word; it is due to the same root as Crab (1), q. v. Cf. Du. krabben, to scratch; kribben, to quarrel, to be cross, to be peevish; kribbig, peevish, forward; evidently the equivalent of crabbed in the sense of peevish. Y. As regards the phrase 'to write a crabbed hand,' cf. Icel. krab, a crabbed hand, Icel. krabba, to scrawl, write a crabbed hand; Du. krabbelen, to scribble, scrawl, scrape, a dimin. form from krabben, to scratch. Thus crabbed, in both senses, is from the same root. It is remarkable that the Prompt. Parv. translates crabbyd by Lat. cancerinus, formed from Lat. cancer, a crab. Der. crabbed-ly, crabbed-ness.

CRACK, to split suddenly and noisily. (E.) M. E. craken, kraken; Havelok, 1857. 'Speren chrakeden,' spears cracked; Layamon, iii. 94. - A. S. cearcian, to crack, gnash together; the shifting of the letter r in E. words is very common; cf. bird with M. E. brid. 'Cearcigende teo = crashing or gnashing teeth; Ælfric's Homilies, ed. Thorpe, i. 132. + Du. kraken, to crack, creak; krakken, to crack; krak, a crack; krak, crack! + G. krachen, to crack; krach, a crack. + Gael. crack, a crack, fissure; cnac, a crack; enac, to crack, break, crash; enacair, a cracker.

B. An imitative word, like creak, croak, crash, gnash. Der. crack, sb., crack-er; crack-le, the frequentative form, signifying 'to crack often;' crake, to boast, an obsolescent word;

also crack-n-el, q, v.

CRACKNEL, a kind of biscuit. (F., -Du.) 'Crakenelle, brede, crepetullus, fraginellus;' Prompt. Parv. p. 100. 'Crakenelle, craquelin;' Palsgrave. A curious perversion of F. craquelin, which Cotgrave explains by 'cracknell;' the E. crak-en-el answering to F. craq-el-in. - Du. krakeling, a cracknel; formed with dim. suffix -el and the suffix -ing from krakken, to crack; from the crisp nature of

CRADLE, a child's crib; a frame. (C.) M. E. cradel, Ancren Riwle, p. 260.—A.S. cradel; in comp. cild-cradel, child-cradle; Ælfric's Homilies, ed. Thorpe, ii. 76. Not a Teutonic word, but borrowed from Celtic.—Irish cradhal, Gael. cradhall, a cradle, a grate; W. cryd, a cradle. Cf. Irish craidhlag, a basket, creathach, a hurdle, faggots, brushwood. **\beta**. Allied to Lat. crates, a hurdle; the E. hurdle is from the same root. Thus cradel means 'a little crate.'

- ✓ KART, to plait, weave; Fick, i. 525. See Crate, and

CRAFT, skill, ability, trade. (E.) M. E. craft, creft; Layamon, i. 120.—A. S. craft, Grein, i. 167. + Du. kracht, power. + Icel. kraftr, kraftr, craft, force. + Swed. and Dan. kraft, power. + G. kraft. power, energy. B. Formed with suffixed -t from Teutonic KRAP, to draw forcibly together, whence also E. cramp, with inserted m. Fick, iii. 49. See Cramp. Der. craft-y, craft-i-ly, craft-i-ness, craft-s-man; also hand-i-craft, q. v.
CRAG. a rock. (C.) M. E. crag. pl. cragges; Hampole, Pricke

GRAG, a rock. (C.) M. E. crag, pl. cragges; Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, 6393.—W. craig, a rock, crag. + Gael. creag, a crag. Cf. W. careg, a stone; Bret. karrek, a rock in the sea, rock covered with breakers; Gael. carraig, a rock, cliff, from Gael. carr, a rocky shelf. β . The origing form is clearly αr , a rock; whence, with suffixed t, the Irish ceart, a pebble, and E. chert; also, with suffixed n, the Gael. carn, a cairn, and E. cairn; and with dimin. suffix $-\alpha r$, the W. careg (for car-ac) contracted to W. craig and E. crag. See Chert, Cairn.

Der. craggy.

CRAKE, CORNCRAKE, the name of a bird. (E.) So named

CRAKE, CORNCRAKE, the name of a bird. (E.) So named from its cry, a kind of grating croak. Cf. M. E. orahen, to cry, shriek out. 'Thus they begyn to crake;' Pilgrims' Sea Voyage, l. 16; word, like crack, creak, and croak; and see Crow. The Gk. mpéf, Lat. crex, also signifies a sort of land-rail, similarly named from its cry.

CRAM, to press close together. (E.) M.E. crammen. 'Ful crammyd;' Wyclif, Hos. xiii. 6.—A.S. crammian, to stuff. The entry 'farcio, ic crammige' occurs in Ælfric's Grammar, De Quarta Conjugatione. The compound verb undercrammian, to fill underconjugations. The compound verb unaererammian, to infunderneath, occurs in Ælfric's Homilies, i. 430. + Icel. kremja, to squeeze,
bruise. + Swed. krama, to squeeze, press. + Dan. kramme, to crumple,
crush. Cf. O.H.G. chrimman, M.H.G. krimmen, to seize with the claws,
G. grimmen, to grip, gripe. Allied to Cramp, Clamp, Crab.
CRAMP, a tight restraint, spasmodic contraction. (E.) The
verb to cramp is much later than the sb. in English use. M.E.

crampe, a cramp, spasm. 'Crampe, spasmus;' Prompt. Parv. p. 100.
'I cacche the crampe;' P. Plowman, C. vii. 78. An E. word, as shewn by the derivative crompeht, full of crumples or wrinkles; Bosworth. + Swed. kramp, cramp; krampa, a cramp-iron, staple. + Dan. krampe, cramp; krampe, a cramp or iron clasp. + Du. kramp, cramp; cf. krammen, to fasten with iron cramps; kram, a cramp-iron, staple, hinge. + G. krampf, cramp; krampen, krampfen, to cramp. Cf. also, linge. + G. krampf, cramped, strait, narrow; kreppe, to cramp, to clench; where the pp stands for mp, by assimilation, All from a Teutonic KRAMP, to draw tightly together, squeeze; Fick, iii. 50. Allied to Cram, Clamp, Crimp, Crumple; and perhaps to Crab (1). Der. cramp-fish, the torpedo, causing a spasm; cramp-iron, a vice,

CRANBERRY, a kind of sour berry. (E.) For crane-berry; from some fanciful notion. Perhaps 'because its slender stalk has been compared to the long legs and neck of a crane '(Webster). The name exists also in G. kranbeere, explained in Flügel's Dict. as 'a crane-berry, red bilberry. And, most unequivocally, in Dan. trane-bær, a cranberry, Swed. tranbür, a cranberry, where the word follows the peculiar forms exhibited in Dan. trane, Swed. trana, a crane. See

Crane, and Berry. CRANE, a wading long-legged bird. (E.) 'Crane, byrde, grus;' Prompt. Parv. p. 100. Spelt eron, Layamon, ii. 422.—A. S. cran; we find 'grus, cran' in Ælfric's Glossary, ed. Somner; Nomina Avium. + Du. kraan. + Swed. trana (corruption of krana). + Dan. Avium. + Du. kraan. + Swed. irana (corruption of krana). + Dan. trane (corruption of krane). + Icel. trani (for krani). + G. kran-ich, a crane. + W. garan, a crane; also, a shank. + Corn. and Bret. garan, a crane. + Gk. γέρανος, a crane. Cf. also Lat. grus, a crane; see Curtius, i. 215; Fick, i. 565. B. The word is generally derived from the bird's cry; from γ GAR, to call, seen in Lat. garrire, garrulus, Gk. γηρύειν, &c. Cf. Lat. gruere, to make a noise like a crane. See Max Müller, Lectures, 8th ed. ii. 228, 386. It is remarkable that, in Welsh, Breton, and Cornish, gar means the shank of the leg; and in W. garan also means shank. But this idea may have been borrowed from the crane, instead of conversely. B. It is to be noted, further, that, in the sense of a machine for raising weights, we have still the same word. In this sense, we find Gk. yépavos, Dan. and Swed. kran, Du. kraan, G. krahn; cf. Icel. trana, a framework for supporting timber. In English, crane also means a bent pipe, or siphon, from its likeness to the bird's neck. Der. cran-berry, q. v. CRANIUM, the skull. (L., - Gk.) Medical. Borrowed from Lat. cranium, the skull. - Gk. κρανίον, the skull; allied to κάρα, κάρηvov, the head, and to Lat. cerebrum; cf. also Skt. cira, ciras, the head.

See Curtius, i. 175. Der. crani-al, cranio-log-y, cranio-log-ist, cranio-log-ic-al (from Gk. λόγος, discourse, λέγειν, to speak). CRANK (1), a bent arm, twist, bend in an axis. (E.) crank, a winding passage, Cor. i. 1. 141; also crank, to wind about, 1 Hen. IV, iii. 1. 98. Cf. Milton, L'Allegro, 1. 27. 'Cranke of a welle;' Prompt. Parv. p. 100. The Eng. has here preserved an original root, of which other languages have only less distinct traces; this orig. form was KRANK, to bend, twist. Hence Du. kronkel, a rumple, wrinkle, i. e. little bend; kronkelen, to rumple, wrinkle, bend, turn, wind. Hence also E. Cringe, Cringle, Crinkle, which see. This root KRANK is probably also allied to KRAMP, to

squeeze; see Cramp. Der. crank-le.
CRANK (2), liable to be upset, said of a boat. (E.) 'The Resolution was found to be very crank;' Cook, Voyage, vol. iii. b. i. c. 1.
The word is best explained by the E. root krank, to twist, bend aside, given above under Crank (1). The peculiar nautical use of the word clearly appears in these derivative forms, viz. Du. krengen, to careen, to bend upon one side in sailing; Swed. kranga, to heave down, to heel; krangning, a careening, heeling over; Dan. krange, to heave down; also, to lie along, to lurch; krangning, a lurch.

see Stacions of Rome, ed. Furnivall, E. E. T. S. 1867. An imitative before bedred, and caried lyke a dead karkas on fower mannes shoulders, was now cranke and lustie; 'Udal, on Mark, c. 2. Not found, in this sense, at an earlier period; and it appears to be taken from the nautical metaphor of a crank boat; whence the senses of liable to upset, easily moved, ticklish, unsteady, excitable, lively. The remarkable result is that this word actually answers to the Du. krank,

sick, ill, indisposed. See Crank (2).
CRANNY, a rent, chink, crevice. (F.,-L.) M. E. crany, with one n; see Prompt. Parv. p. 100, where *crayne* or *crany* is translated by Lat. *rima*, a chink. *'Crany*, cravasse; Palsgrave. Formed by adding the E. dimin. suffix -y to F. cran, a notch; also spelt cren, as in Cotgrave. - Lat. crena, a notch, used by Pliny; see Brachet. β. Fick supposes crena to stand for cret-na, from KART, to cut; cf. Skt. krit (for kart), to cut, krintana (for kritana), cutting. Der. (from

Lat. crena) cren-ate, q. v., cren-ell-ate, q. v.

CRANTS, a garland, wreath. (O. Dutch.) In Hamlet, v. 1. 255.

Lowland Scotch crance (Jamieson). The spelling krants is given by Lowiand Scotten crance Gainteson). The speaking account of the Du. word now spelt krans, a wreath, garland, chaplet; cf. Dan. krands, Swed. krans, G. kranz, a wreath.

CRAPE, a thin crisp silk stuff. (F., -L.) 'A saint in crape:'

cf. Dan. krands, Swed. krans, G. kranz, a wreath.

CRAPE, a thin crisp silk stuff. (F., -L.) 'A saint in crape;'
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 136. - F. crêpe, spelt crespe in Cotgrave, who
explains it by 'cipres, cobweb lawne.' - O. F. crespe, 'curled, frizzled,
crisped, crispe;' id. - Lat. crispus, crisped, curled. See Crisp.
Thus crape is a doublet of crisp.

CRASH, to break in pieces forcibly, to make a sudden grating
noise. (Scand.) Shak. has the sb. crash, Hamlet, ii. 2. 498. 'He
shak't his head, and crash't his teeth for ire;' Fairfax, tr. of Tasso,
bk. vii. st. 42. 'Craschyn, as tethe, fremo;' Prompt. Parv. p. 100;
and see Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, l. 1100. A mere variant of craze. and see Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, l. 1109. A mere variant of craze, and both crash and craze are again variants of crack .- Swed. krasa, to crackle; sld i kras, to dash to pieces. + Dan. krase, knase, to crackle; slaae i kras, to break to shivers. See Craze, Crush, Crack. The word is imitative of the sound. Der. crash, sb.

CRASIS, the contraction of two vowels into a long vowel or diphthong. (Gk.) Grammatical. Borrowed from Gk. κράσιε, a mixing, blending; cf. Gk. κεράννυμ, I mix, blend. See Crater. CRASS, thick, dense, gross. (L.) 'Of body somewhat crasse

CRASS, thick, dense, gross. (L.) 'Of body somewhat crasse and corpulent;' Hall's Chron. Hen. VII, an. 21.—Lat. crassus, thick, dense, fat. Apparently for cratus, i.e. closely woven; from KART, to weave; cf. Lat. crates, a hurdle. See Crate. Der. rass-i-tude

CRATCH, a manger, crib for cattle. (F., -O. Low G.) cracche, crecche; used of the manger in which Christ was laid; Cursor Mundi, 11237; spelt creeche, Ancren Riwle, p. 260.—O. F. creche (mod. F. crèche), a manger, crib. [The Provençal form is creepcha, and the Ital. is greppia; all are of Low G. origin.]—O. Sax. kribbia, a crib; see the Heliand, ed. Heyne, l. 382. β. This word merely differs from E. crib in having the suffix -ia or -ya added to it. See F. crèche in Brachet; and see Crib. Der. cratch-cradle, i. e. crib-cradle; often unmeaningly turned into scratch-cradle.

CRATE, a wicker case for crockery. (L.) 'I have seen a horse carrying home the harvest on a crate;' Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands. Apparently quite a modern word, and borrowed directly from the Latin.—Lat. erates, a hurdle; properly, of wickerwork. - 4 KART, to plait, weave like wickerwork; Fick, i. 525. From the same root we have E. Hurdle, q.v. The dimin. of crate is cradle; see Cradle, Crass.

CRATER, the cup or opening of a volcano. (L., -Gk.) by Berkeley to Arbuthnot, Description of Vesuvius, 1717 (Todd's Johnson). - Lat. crater, a bowl; the crater of a volcano. - Gk. κρατήρ, a large bowl in which things were mixed together; cf. Gk. κεράννυμι,

I mix, from the base $\kappa \rho a$; Curtius, i. 181.

CRAVAT, a kind of neckcloth. (F.,—Austrian.)

Spelt crabat in Hudibras, pt. i. c. 3: 'Canonical crabat of Smeck.'

But this is a corrupted spelling. Dryden has: 'His sword-knot this, his cravat that designed;' Epilogue to the Man of Mode, l. 23.—F. cravate, meaning (1) a Croat, Croatian; and (2) a cravat.

B. The history of the word is recorded by Menage, who lived at the time of the first introduction of cravats into France, in the year 1636. He explains that the ornament was worn by the Croates (Croatians), who were more commonly termed Cravates; and he gives the date (1636) of its introduction into France, which was due to the dealings the French had at that time with Germany; it was in the time of the thirty years war. See the passage quoted in Brachet, s.v. cravate. y. Brachet also explains, s.v. corvette, the insertion, for euphony, of the letter v, whereby Croate became Crovate or Cravate; a similar striking instance occurs in F. pouvoir, from Lat. potere, for potesse. And these terms are further allied to Du. and G. krank, sick, ill, indisposed; see Cringe. Der. crank-y, crank-ness.

CRANK (3), lively, brisk. (E.) Obsolescent and provincial.

'Crank, brisk, jolly, merry;' Halliwell. 'He who was a little of rv); Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 1. 1408.—A. S. craftan, to

erauant and ouercumen' = they all knew them to be craven and overcome; Legend of St. Katharine, 132. 'Haa! crauaunde knyghte!' = hal craven knight; Morte Arthur, ed. Brock, l. 133. β. The termination in -en is a mistaken one, and makes the word look like a past participle. The word is really *cravand*, where -and is the regular Northumbrian form of the present participle, equivalent to mod. E. -ing. Thus cravand means craving, i. e. one who is begging quarter, one who sues for mercy. The word crave, being more Scandinavian than Anglo-Saxon, was no doubt best known in the Northern dialect. See Crave. It must not be omitted that this word cravand was really a sort of translation or accommodation of the O.F. creant, M. E. creant or creaunt, which was very oddly used as we now use its compound recreant. A good instance is in P. Plowman, B. xii. 193, where we have 'he yelte hym creaunt to Cryst' = he yielded himself as defeated to Christ; whilst in B. xviii, 100 the expression is

'he yelt hym recreamt.' See Recreant.

CRAW, the crop, or first stomach of fowls. (Scand.) M. E. crawe. 'Crawe, or crowpe of a byrde or other fowlys, gabus, vesicula;' Prompt. Parv. p. 101. [Allied to crag or craig, the neck.]—Dan. kro, craw, crop of fowls. + Swed. krifva, the craw, crop; Swed. dial. kroe (Rietz). Cf. Du. kraag, the neck, collar; Swed. krage, G. kragen, a collar. See also Crop.

CRAWFISH; see Crayfish.

CRAWI, to creep along. (Scand.) Spelt erall; Spenser, F. Q. iii. 3. 26.—Icel. krafta, to paw, to scrabble with the hands; krafta fram úr, to crawl out of. + Swed. krafta, to grope; Swed. kräla, to crawl, creep; Swed. dial. kralla, to creep on hands and feet; krilla, to creep, crawl (Rietz). + Dan. kravle, to crawl, creep. orig. base is here *kraf*-, signifying 'to paw' or 'seize with the hands; with the frequentative suffix -la; thus giving the sense of 'to grope, to feel one's way as an infant does when crawling along. From the Teutonic \(\subseteq \text{KRAP}, \text{ to squeeze, seize; Fick, i. 49. See also Crew. CRAYFISH, CRAWFISH, a species of crab. (F., -O. H. G.) A mistaken accommodation of M. E. crevis or creves; spelt crevise, Babees Book, ed. Furnivall, p. 158; creveys, Prompt. Parv. - O. F. crevisse, given by Roquefort as another spelling of O. F. escrevisse, mod. F. écrevisse, a crayfish; Brachet also cites the O. F. form crevice. -O. H. G. crebiz, M. H. G. krebez, G. krebs, a crayfish, crab; allied to G. krabbe, a crab. See Crab (1). division of the word into syllables is as crayf-ish; and thus all connection with fish disappears.

CRAYON, a pencil of coloured chalk. (F.,-L.) Modern. Merely borrowed from F. crayon, explained by Cotgrave as 'drypainting, or a painting in dry colours,' &c. Formed with suffix -on from F. craie, chalk. - Lat. creta, chalk. See Cretaceous.

CRAZE, to break, weaken, derange. (Scand.) M. E. crasen, to break, crack. 'I am right siker that the pot was crased,' i.e. cracked; Chaucer, C. T. 12862. A mere variant of crash, but nearer to the original. - Swed. krasa, to crackle; slå i kras, to break in pieces. Ihre also cites Swed. gå i kras, to go to pieces; and the O. Swed. kraslig, easily broken, answering to E. crazy. Similar phrases occur in Danish; see Crash. ¶ The F. écraser is from the same source; the E. word was not borrowed from the French,

but directly from Scand. Der. craz-y, craz-i-ly, craz-i-ness.

CREAK, to make a sharp grating sound. (E.) M. E. creken.

'He cryeth and he creketh;' Skelton, Colin Clout, l. 19. 'A crowe ... kreked; Fabyan, Chron. vol. i. c. 213. An imitative word, like Crake and Crack. Cf. Du. kriek, a cricket; also F. criquer, which Cotgrave explains by 'to creake, rattle, crackle, bustle, rumble, rustle.' The E. word was not borrowed from the French; but the F. word, like *craquer*, is of Teutonic origin. See Cricket (1). CREAM, the oily substance which rises in milk. (F., - L.) M. E. creme, crayme. 'Cowe creme;' Babees Book, ed. Furnivall, p. 266; 'crayme of cowe;' id. 123.—O. F. cresme, mod. F. creme, cream.—Low Lat. crema, cream (Ducange); allied to Lat. cremor, the thick juice or milky substance proceeding from com when soaked, thick broth; allied further to cremare, to burn. β. Probably allied to A. S. ream, cream (Bosworth), and Icel. rjómi, cream; cf. Scottish and prov. E. ream, cream. If so, the A.S. ream probably stands for hream, and has lost an initial h. Der. cream, verb; cream-y, cream-i-ness.

CREASE (1), a wrinkle, small fold. (C.?) Richardson well remarks that 'this word so common in speech, is rare in writing.' Richardson well The presumption is, accordingly, that it is one of the homely monosyllables that have come down to us from the ancient Britons. Rich. quotes an extract containing it from Swift, Thoughts on Various

crave; A. S. Chron. an. 1070; ed. Thorpe, p. 344. + Icel. krefja, to crave, demand. + Swed. kräfva, to demand. + Dan. kræve, to crave, demand. exact. \$\mathcal{B}\$. A more original form appears in Icel. krafa, a craving, a demand. Der. craving.

CRAVEN, one who is defeated, a recreant. (E.) M. E. crauand (with u for v); also spelt crauand, crauand. 'Al ha cneowen ham to crease, wrinkle, fold, esp. applied to garments. Cf. W. crych, a crayer, a crayer of correction of the chin good; 'Sir Gyles Goosecappe (1606), Act ii. sc. 1; a quotation which seems to refer to a portrait. \$\mathcal{B}\$. That it is Cellistic seems to be vouched for by the Bret. kriz, a wrinkle, a crease in the skin of the face or hands, a crease in a robe or shirt; kriza, to crease, wrinkle, fold, esp. applied to garments. Cf. W. crych, a to crease, wrinkle, fold, esp. applied to garments. Cf. W. crych, a wrinkle, crych, wrinkled, rumpled, crychu, to rumple, ripple, crease; also perhaps Gael. cruscladh, a wrinkling. ¶ It is usual to cite Swed. krus, a curl, ruffle, flounce, krusa, to curl, G. kraus, crisp, curled, frizzled, kräuseln, to crisp, to curl, as connected with crease; but this is less satisfactory both as to form and sense, and is probably to be rejected. A remote connection with Lat. crispus is a little more likely, but by no means clear.

CREASE (2), CREESE, a Malay dagger. (Malay.) 'Four hundred young men, who were privately armed with cryzes;' Sir T. Herbert, Travels, ed. 1665; p. 68.—Malay kris or kris, 'a dagger, poignard, kris, or creese;' Marsden's Malay Dict., 1812; p. 258.

CREATE, to make, produce, form. (L.) Orig a past part. Since Adam was create; Gascoigne, Dan Bartholomew, His Last Will, l. 3. Cf. K. John, iv. 1. 107. — Lat. creatus, pp. of creare, to create, make.

B. Related to Gk. κραίνω, I complete, Skt. kri, to make, casual kárayámi, I cause to be performed. - * KAR, to make; Curtius, i. 189. Der. creat-ion, creat-ive, creat-or; also creat-ure (O. F. creature, Lat. creatura), a sb. in early use, viz. in Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, 1. 38, King Alisaunder, 6948.

CREED, a belief. (L.) M. E. crede, Ancren Riwle, p. 20; and frequently credo, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 75. An A. S. form creda is given in Lye and Bosworth.—Lat. credo, I believe, the first word of the Latin version of the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds; from Lat. credere, to believe. + O. Irish cretim, I believe. + Skt. craddadhámi, I believe; cf. graddad, faith; both from the base grat. - ★ KRAT, belief, faith; see Curtius, i. 316, Fick, i. 551; the Lat. -do being from ★ DHÁ, to place. Der. From the Lat. credere we have also cred-ence, Gower, C. A. i. 249 (O. F. credence, Low Lat. credentia, from the pres. part. credent-); cred-ent, cred-ent-i-al, cred-i-ble (Gower, C. A. i. 23), cred-i-bil-i-ty, cred-i-ble-ness, credi-bl-y; also credit (from Lat. pp. creditus), credit-able, credit-abl-y, credit-able-ness, credit-or; also credulous (Lat. credulus, by change of -us into -ous), credulous-ly, credulous-ness; and credul-i-ty (F. credulité, Englished by credulity in Cotgrave; from Lat. acc. credulitatem, nom. credulitas).

CREEK, a bend, corner, inlet, cove. (E.) M. E. creke, Chaucer, C. T. prol. 411; allied to Northumbrian crike, spelt krike in Havelok, 708; the latter is the Scandinavian form. - A. S. crecca, a creek; preserved in Creccagelad, now Cricklade in Wiltshire, and in Creccanford, now Crayford in Kent; A.S. Chron. an. 457 and an. 905. + Du. kreek, a creek, bay. + Swed. dial. krik, a bend, nook, comer, creek, cove (Rietz). + Icel. kriki, a crack, nook; handarkriki, the arm-pit; cf. F. erique, a creek, which is probably derived from it. β . Possibly related also to W. erig, a crack, erigyll, a ravine, creek. The Sweddial. armkrik also means the bend of the arm, elbow (Rietz); and the orig. sense is plainly 'bend' or turn. It may, accordingly, be regarded as a sort of diminutive of crook, formed by attenuating the

vowel. See Crick, Crook. Der. creek-y.

CREEP, to crawl as a snake. (E.) M. E. crepen, creopen; Ancren
Riwle, p. 292.—A. S. creopan, Grein, i. 169. + Du. kruipen, to creep,
crawl. + Icel. krjupa. + Swed. krypa. + Dan. krybe. [Allied for second balk a republic of second balk as a republic are Icel. kreika, to crouch; Swed. kräka, to creep, kräk, a reptile; G. kriechen, to creep, crawl, sneak.] β. From the Teutonic & KRUP, to creep, Fick, iii. 51. Probably allied to & KRAP, KRAMP, to draw together, whence E. cramp; the notion seems to be one of drawing together or crouching down; see Crawl. Der. creep-er. CREMATION, burning, esp. of the dead. (L.) Used by Sir T. Browne, Urn Burial, c. 1.—Lat. cremationem, acc. of crematio, a

burning. - Lat. crematus, pp. of cremare, to burn; allied to calere, to glow, carbo, a coal. - KAR, to burn, cook; Fick, i. 44.

CRENATE, notched, said of leaves. (L.) A botanical term.

Formed as if from Lat. crenatus, notched (not used), from Lat. crena,

CRENELLATE, to furnish with a parapet, to fortify. (Low L., Parker's Eng. Archæologist's Handbook, p. 233.—Low Lat. crenellare, whence F. creneler, 'to imbattle;' Cotgrave.—Low Lat. crenellus, a parapet, battlement; O. F. crenel, later creneau, a battlement; dimin. of O. F. cren, cran, a notch, from Lat. crena, a notch. See Cranny

CREOLE, one born in the West Indies, but of European blood; see Webster. (F., - Span., - L.) See the quotations in Todd's Johnson. - F. créole. - Span. criollo, a native of America or the W. Indies; a corrupt word, made by the negroes; said to be a contraction of criadillo, the dimin. of criado, one educated, instructed, or bred up, pp. of criar, lit. to create, but commonly also to bring up, nurse,

breed, educate, instruct. Hence the sense is 'a little nursling,'-Lat. creare, to create. See Create.

CREOSOTE, a liquid distilled from wood-tar. (Gk.) Modern; so called because it has the quality of preserving flesh from corruption; lit. 'flesh-preserver.' = Gk. κρέωε, Attic form of κρέαε, flesh, allied to Lat. caro, flesh; and σωτ-, base of σωτήρ, a preserver, from σωζειν, to save, preserve, on which see Curtius, i. 473. And see

CREPITATE, to crackle. (L.) Medical. - Lat. crepitatus, pp. of crepitare, to crackle, rattle; frequentative of crepare, to rattle.

Der. crepitat-ion. See Crevice.

CRESCENT, the increasing moon. (L.) Properly an adj. signifying 'increasing;' Hamlet, i. 3. 11. - Lat. crescent-, stem of crescens, pres. pt. of crescere (pp. cretus), to increase, to grow; an inchoative verb formed with suffix -se- from cre-are, to create, make. See Create. Der. From the base of pp. cret-us we have the derivatives ac-cret-ion, con-crete. The Ital. crescendo, increasing, a musical term, is equivalent to crescent. ¶ It must be added that the spelling crescent is an accommodated one. The word was formerly spelt cressent or cressaunt. We find 'Cressaunt, lunula' in the Prompt. Parv. p. 102. This is not from the Latin immediately, but from O. F. creissaunt, pres. part. of O. F. croistre, to grow, from Lat. crescere. It comes to the same at last, but makes a difference chronologically. Cf. 'a cressant, or halfe moone, croissant;' Sherwood's Index to Cotgrave.

CRESS, the name of several plants of the genus Crucifera. (E.) M. E. cresse, cres; also spelt kerse, kers, carse, by shifting of the letter r, a common phenomenon in English; cf. mod. E. bird with M. E. brid. 'Wisdom and witte now is nought worth a carse;' P. Plowman, B. x. 17, where 4 MSS. read kerse. 'Cresse, herbe, nasturtium;' Prompt. Parv. p. 102. 'Anger gaynez [avails] the not a cresse;' Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, i. 343. ['Not worth a cress' or 'not worth a kers' was a common old proverb, now turned into the meaningless 'not worth a curse.']—A.S. cærse, cyrse, cressæ; see numerous references in Cockayne's Leechdoms, iii. 316. Cf. the entry 'nasturtium, 'um-cerse,' i. e. town-cress, in Ælfric's Glossary, ed. Somner, Nomina Herbarum. + Du. kers, cress. + Swed. krasse. + Dan. karse. +G. kresse, water-cresses. β. Surely a true Teutonic word; and to be kept quite distinct from F. cresson, Ital. crescione, lit. quick-growing, from Lat. crescere, to grow. y. Perhaps from the Teutonic root which appears in the O. H. G. strong verb chresan, to creep,

cited by Diez; in this case, it means 'creeper.'

CRESSET, an open lamp, placed on a beacon or carried on a pole. (F., -O. Dutch.) 'Cresset, crucibollum;' Prompt. Parv. p. 102. 'A light brenning in a cresset;' Gower, C. A. iii. 217. -O. F. crasset, a cresset. Roquefort gives: 'Crasset, crasset, croissol, lampe de nuit;' and suggests a connection with Lat. crucibulum, a crucible; in which he is correct. This O. F. crasset is a variant of croiset or creuset. Cotgrave gives: 'croiset, a cruet, crucible, or little earthen pot, such as goldsmiths melt their gold in;' and again: 'creuset, a crucible, cruzet, or cruet, a little earthen pot,' &c. β. A glance at a picture of a cresset, in Webster's Dict. or elsewhere, will shew that it consisted, in fact, of an open pot or cup at the top of a pole; the suggested derivation from O. F. croissette, a little cross, is unmeaning and unnecessary. Y. This O. F. creuset was modified from an older form croiseul (Littré); and the word was introduced into French from Dutch .- O. Du. kruysel, a hanging lamp; formed with dimin. suffix -el from O. Du. kruyse, a cruse, cup. pot (mod. Du. kroes); see Kilian. Cf. Rouchi crassé, craché, a hanging lamp. See Cruse

CREST, a tust on a cock's head, plume, &c. (F.,-L.) M. E. creste, crest; Chaucer, C. T. 15314 .- O. F. creste, 'a crest, cop, combe, Cotgrave.—Lat. crista, a comb or tust on a bird's head, a Root uncertain. ¶ I find no A.S. cræsta, as alleged by crest. Root uncertain. Somner. Der. crest, verb, crest-less; crest-fallen, i. e. with fallen or sunken crest, dejected.

CRETACEOUS, chalky. (L.) It occurs in J. Philips, Cyder, bk. i; first printed in 1708.—Lat. cretaceus, chalky; by change of -us to -ous, as in credulous, &c.—Lat. creta, chalk; generally explained to mean Cretan earth, but this is hardly the origin of the word. See Crayon.

CREVICE, a crack, cranny. (F., -L.) M. E. crevice, but also crevace. Spelt creuisse (with u for v), Gawain and the Grene Knight, ed. Morris, 2183; crevace or crevasse, Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, iii. 996.

O. F. crevasse, 'a crevice, chink, rift, cleft;' Cotgrave.—O. F. (and mod. F.) crever, 'to burst or break asunder, to chink, rive, cleave, or chawn; id. - Lat. crepare, to crackle, rattle; also, to burst

asunder; a word possibly of imitative origin. Doublet, crevasse.

CREW, a company of people. (Scand.)

coigne, The Fruits of Warre, st. 46; 'If she be one of Cressid's crue; Formerly crue; Gasa sea-term, 'a ship's crew.' Hence, like many sea-terms, of Scandinavian origin.—O. Icel. krú, given in Haldorson, later grú or grúi, a swarm, a crowd; mann-grái, a crowd of men, a crew; cf. grúa, to swarm, and see krúa, to swarm, in Cleasby, App. p. 775.

Rietz's dict. of Swedish dialects, we find also the verb kry, to swarm, to come out in great multitude as insects do; Rietz also cites the Norse kry or kru, to swarm, and the O. Icel. krú, a great multitude, which is just our English word.

y. In Ihre's dict. of Swedish dialects we also find kry, to swarm; frequently used in the phrase kry och kråla, lit. to swarm out and crawl, applied not only to insects, but to a gang of men. Rietz supposes kry to be also connected with Swed. dial. krylla, to swarm out, krylla, a swarm, a crawling heap of worms or insects. This verb is obviously connected further with Swed. dial. krilla, kralla, to crawl, and with the E. crawl. Cf. Du. krielen, to swarm, crowd, be full of (insects); Dan. kryb, vermin, creeping things, from krybe, to creep. 8. This account shews why the word crew has often a shade of contempt in it, as when we say 'a motley crew;' see Crue in Sherwood's index to Cot-TE. Müller cites A. S. creow, but this is the pt. t. of the grave. verb to crow!

CRIB, a manger, rack, stall, cradle. (E.) M. E. crib, cribbe; Ormulum, 3321; Cursor Mundi, 11237. – A. S. crib, cryb; Grein, i. 169. + O. Sax. kribbia; see Cratch. + Du. krib, a crib, manger. + Icel. krubba, a crib. + Dan. krybbe, a manger, crib. + Swed. krubba, a crib. + O. H. G. chripfa, M. H. G. kripfe, G. krippe, a crib, manger. Remoter origin unknown. Der. crib, verb, to put into a crib, hence, to confine; also to hide away in a crib, hence, to purloin; from the latter sense is cribb-age, in which the crib is the secret store of cards.

CRICK, a spasmodic affection of the neck. (E.) 'Crykke, sekenesse, spasmus; Prompt. Parv. p. 103. 'Those also that with a cricke or cramp have their necks drawne backward;' Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xx. c. 5. Also in the sense of twist. 'Such winding slights, such turns and cricks he hath, Such creaks, such wrenches, and such dalliaunce; Davies, On Dancing (first printed in 1596). The orig. sense is 'bend' or 'twist.' A mere variant of Creek, q. v.; and allied to Crook.

CRICKET (1), a shrill-voiced insect. (F., - C.) 'Crykette, salamander, crillus;' Prompt. Parv. p. 103. Spelt crykett, P. Plowman, C. xvi. 243.-O. F. crequet, later criquet, a cricket, Burguy; a diminutive form. O. F. criquer, 'to creake, rattle,' Cotgrave, a word of Germanic origin, being an attenuated form of F. craquer,' to cracke, creake, id. See Creak, Crack. The Germanic word is preserved in Du. kriek, a cricket, and in the E. creak, sometimes written crick (Webster); also in the Du. krikkrakken, to crackle. β. The same imitative krik appears in W. criciad, a cricket, cricellu, to chirp. Not unlike is the Lat. graculus, a jackdaw, from

GARK, to croak; Fick, i. 565.

CRICKET (2), a game with bat and ball. (E.) The word cricket-ball occurs in The Rambler, no. 30. Cotgrave translates the F. crosse as 'a crosser or bishop's staffe; also a cricket-staffe, or the crooked staff wherewith boies play at cricket.' The first mention of cricket is in 1598; it was a development of the older game of club-ball, which was played with a crooked stick, and was something like the modern hockey; see Engl. Cycl. Supplement to Arts and Sciences, col. 653. Hence the belief that the name originated from the A. S. erice, a staff, used to translate baculus in Ps. xxii. 5; Spelman's A. S. Psalter. The -et may be regarded as a diminutive suffix, properly of F. origin, but sometimes added to purely E. words, as in fresh-et, stream-l-et, ham-l-et. Thus cricket means 'a little staff.' The A.S. cricc is closely related to crutch, if indeed it be not the same word. See Crutch. Der. cricket-er

CRIME, an offence against law, sin. (F., -L.) M. E. crime, cryme; Chaucer, C. T. 6877. - F. crime, 'a crime, fault; 'Cot. - Lat. crimen, an accusation, charge, fault, offence. ¶ Generally connected with Lat. cernere, to sift, and the Gk. *piveu*, to separate, decide; see Fick, i. 239. But Curtius, i. 191, ignores this, and other analogies have been thought of. Der. From the stem criminof Lat. crimen, we have crimin-al, crimin-al-ly, crimin-al-i-ty, criminate, crimin-at-ion, crimin-at-or-y.

CRIMP, to wrinkle, plait, made crisp. (E.) Chiefly used in cookery, as 'to crimp a skate;' see Richardson and Webster. The frequentative crimple, to rumple, wrinkle, occurs in the Prompt. Parv. p. 103. An attenuated form of cramp, signifying 'to cramp slightly,' to draw together with slight force.' Not found in A. S., but still an E. word. + Du. krimpen, to shrink, shrivel, diminish. + Swed. krympa, to shrink; active and neuter. + Dan. krympe sig sammen, to shrink oneself together. + G. krimpen, to crumple, to shrink cloth. [Not a Celtic word; yet cf. W. crim, a ridge, crimp, a sharp ridge,

crimeidio, crimpio, to crimp.] See Cramp. Der. crimole. CRIMSON, a deep red colour. (F., -Arab., -Skt.) Turberville, His Love ditted from wonted Truth (R.) Common as crimosine, Gascoigne, Steel Glass, 1. 767; crimosin, Berners, tr. of

Froissart, vol. ii. c. 157; spelt crammysyn, G. Douglas, Prol. to xii a pitcher, jar. + Irish crogan, a pitcher. + W. crwe, a bucket, pail; Book of Eneados, l. 15.-O. F. cramoisin, later cramoisi; the O. F. eramoisin is not given in Burguy, but easily inferred from the E. form the Low Lat. cramoisinus, crimson. The correct Lat. form appears in the Low Lat. carmesinus, crimson; so called from the kermes or cochineal insect with which it was dyed. - Arab. and Persian qirmisi, crimson; qirmiz, crimson; see Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 470. - Skt. krimija, produced by an insect. — Skt. krimi, a worm, an insect; and jan, to produce.

B. The colour was so called because produced by the cochineal-insect; see Cochineal. The Skt. krimi stands for hvrimi, and is cognate with Lat. uermis and E. worm; the Skt. jan, to produce, is cognate with the syllable gen-in generate. See Worm and Generate. Carmine is a doublet of crimson; see Carmine.

CRINGE, to bend, crouch, fawn. (E.) Used by Shak, in the sense of to distort one's face; Ant. and Cleop. iii. 13. 100; cf. crinkle, to wrinkle, which is a derivative of cringe. Not found in M. E., but preserved in A. S. - A. S. cringan, crincgan, crincan, to sink in battle, fall, succumb; Grein, i. 169; and see Sweet's A.S. Reader. Thus cringe is a softened form of cring, and cring stands for an older crink, with the sense of 'to bend' or 'to bow,' and a thinner

form of crank. See Crank. Der. crink-le, q.v. CRINITE, hairy. (Lat.) 'How comate, crinite, caudate stars are formed; Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, bk. xiv. st. 44. - Lat. crinitus, having long hair. - Lat. crini-, crude form of crinis, hair. Root un-

certain; KAR, to make, has been suggested.

CRINKLE, to rumple slightly, wrinkle. (E.) 'Her face all bowsy, Comely crynklyd;' Skelton, Elynour Rummyng, 1, 18. Cf. crencled, full of twists or turnings, Chaucer, Legend of Good Women, 2008. Formed by adding -le, the common frequentative termination, to the base crinc- of the verb to cringe. See Cringe. Thus crink-le is to bend frequently, to make full of bends or turns. Compare Crimple. CRINOLINE, a lady's skirt. (F., -L.) Formerly made of hair-cloth. - F. crinoline, (1) hair-cloth; (2) crinoline; an artificial word. - F. crin, hair, esp. horse-hair, from Lat. crinem, acc. of crinis, hair; and lin, flax, from Lat. linum, flax. See Linen.

CRIPPLE, one who has not the full use of his limbs. (E.) M. E. crupel, crepel, cripel; see Cursor Mundi, 13106. An A.S. word, but the traces of it are not very distinct. See crepel in Bosworth. The true form should be crypel. + Du. kreupel, adj. crippled, lame; cf. kruipelings, creepingly, by stealth; kruipen, to creep. + O. Frisin kreppel, a cripple. + Icel. kryppill, also kryplingr, a cripple. + Dan. kröbling, a cripple; cf. Dan. krybe, to creep. + G. krüppel, a cripple; cf. M. H. G. krúfen, to creep.

B. The word means lit. 'one who creeps;' the suffix has the same active force as in A.S. býd-el, i. e. one who proclaims. See Creep. Der. cripple, verb.

CRISIS, a decisive point or moment. (Gk.) 'This hour's the very crisis of your fate;' Dryden, Spanish Friar (Todd's Johnson).

-Gk. κρίσει, a separating, discerning, decision, crisis. -Gk. κρίνειν, to decide, separate; cognate with Lat. cernere, to sift, Icel. skilja, to separate. SKAR, to separate; whence also E. sheer and skill. See Curtius, i. 191; Fick, i. 811. See Critic.

CRISP, wrinkled, curled. (L.) M. E. crisp, Wyclif, Judith, xvi. 10. Also crips, by change of sp to ps, a phenomenon due to the more frequent converse change of ps into sp, as in aspen, clasp, which see. Crips is in Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, iii. 296. In very early use; the A. S. crisp occurs in Ælfred's tr. of Beda, v. 2 (Bosworth). - Lat. crispus, curled; supposed to be allied to Lat. carpere, to pluck, to card wool. If so, from the KARP, to shear; whence

also E. harvest. Curtius, i. 176; Fick, i. 526. Der. crisp-ly, crisp-ness. CRITIC, a judge, in literature or art. (Gk.) In Shak. Lo. La. Lo. iii. 178.—Gk. κριτικός, able to discern; cf. κριτής, a judge.—Gk. κρίνειν, to judge. See Crisis. Der. critic-al (Oth. ii. 1. 120); critic-ise, critic-is-m; critique (F. critique, from Gk. κριτικόε). From the same source is criterion, Gk. κριτηριον, a test.

CROAK, to make a low hoarse sound. (E.) In Macheth, i. 5. 40. Spenser has croking; Epithalamion, l. 349. From a theoretical A. S. crácian, to croak; represented only by its derivative crácetung, a croaking; the expression hrafena cracetung, the croaking of ravens, occurs in the Life of St. Guthlac, cap. viii. ed. Goodwin, p. 48. Cf. O. Du. krochen, to lament (Oudemans).

B. Of imitative origin; allied to crake, creak, crow, which see. Cf. Lat. grac-ulus, a

jackdaw; Skt. garj, to roar; see Fick, i. 72, 562. Der. croaker.

CROCHET, lit. a little hook. (F.) Modern. Applied to work
done by means of a small hook. - F. crochet, a little crook or hook;

dimin., with suffix **et, from F. croc, a crook. See Crotchet.

CROCK, a pitcher. (C.) M. E. crokke, crok; the dat. case crocke occurs in the Ancren Riwle, p. 214.—A. S. crocca, as a gloss to olla in Ps. lix. 8; ed. Spelman. + O. Fries. krocka, a pitcher. + Du. hruik. + Icel. krukka. + Swed. kruka. + Dan. krukke. + O.H. G. in the MSS. of P. Plowman, C. vi. 113. Made by adding the suffix chruae, M.H.G. kruce, G. krug. B. [Yet, notwithstanding the wide spread of the word, it was probably originally Celtic.] - Gael. crog. man, C. xi. 92. The 17th line of Chaucer's Frees Tale alludes to

crochan, a pot. Y. A more primitive idea appears in the Cornish crogen, a shell, also a skull; W. cragen, a shell; Bret. crogen, a shell. Cf. Skt. karaka, a water-pot, karkari, a pitcher; karaika, a skull; from the notion of hardness. See Curtius, i. 177. See Crag, and Hard. Der. erock-er, a potter, now obsolete, but occurring in Wyclif, Ps. ii. 9; also crock-e-ry, a collective sb., made in imitation

of F. words in -rie; cf. numery, spicery. And see Cruse.

CROCODILE, an alligator. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) In Hamlet, v. 1.

299. -F. crocodile, 'a crocodile;' Cotgrave. - Lat. crocodilus. - Gk.

κροκόδειλοι, a lizard (an lonic word, Herod. ii. 69); hence, an alligator, from its resemblance to a lizard. Origin unknown. The M.E.

form was cokedrill, King Alisaunder, 5720; see Cockatrice. CROCUS, the name of a flower. (L.,-Gk.) In Milton, P. L. iv. 701.-Lat. erocus.-Gk. κρύκος, the crocus; saffron. Cf. Skt. kunkuma, saffron. β. Apparently of Eastern origin; cf. Heb. karkóm, saffron; Arab. karkam or kurkum, saffron; Richardson's Dict. p. 1181.

CROFT, a small field. (C.?) M. E. croft, P. Plowman, B. v. 581; vi. 33.—A. S. croft, a field; Kemble's Codex Diplomaticus, 1257 (Leo). + Du. kroft, a hillock; O. Du. krochte, crocht, a field on the downs, high and dry land; also O. Du. kroft, krocht, high and dry land (Oudemans). [This is quite a different word from the O. Du. krockte, when used in the sense of crypt; see Crypt.]
β. The f perhaps represents an older guttural; which is entirely lost in the mod. Gael. croit, a hump, hillock, croft, small piece of arable ground. Still, the E. word may have been derived from an older form of this Gaelic word, which once contained a guttural, preserved in *cruac*, a lump, *cruach*, a pile, heap, stack, hill, from the verb *cruach*, to heap, pile up. Cf. W. *crug*, a heap, tump, hillock. CROMLECH, a structure of large stones. (W.) Modern. Merely borrowed from Welsh. - W. cromlech, an incumbent flag-

stone; compounded from crom, bending, bowed (hence, laid across); and llech, a flat stone, flag-stone. See Crumple.

CRONE, an old woman. (C.?) In Chaucer, C. T. 4852. Of Celtic origin? Cf. Irish crion, adj. withered, dry, old, ancient, prudent, sage; Gael. crion, dry, withered, mean, niggardly; Gael. crionach, withering, also, a term of supreme personal contempt; Gael. criontag, a sorry mean female, crionna, old, niggardly, cautious. From Gael.

and Irish crion, to wither; cf. W. crino, to wither. Der. cron-y. CROOK, a hook, bend, bent staff. (E.?) M. E. crok; the pl. crokes is in the Ancren Riwle, p. 174. [Generally called a Celtic word, but on slight grounds, as it appears in O. Dutch and Scandinavian; it is probably entitled to be considered as English.] + O. Du, croke, mod. Du. kreuk, a bend, fold, rumple, wrinkle; croken, mod. Du. kreuken, to bend, fold, crumple. + Icel. krókr, a hook, bend, winding. + Swed. krok, a hook, bend, angle. + Dan. krog, a hook, crook: kroge. to crook to hook; kroget, crooked.

B. Also in the Celtic languages; Gael. erocan, a crook, hook; W. erwea, crooked; W. erwg, a crook, hook; W. erych, a wrinkle, also, wrinkled. γ . The similarity of the Welsh and English forms points to the loss of an initial s, and the same loss is assumed by Fick and others in the case of the Lat. cruz, a cross, which is probably a related word. This s appears in the G. shrug, oblique. See Fick, i. 813, who gives the **V** SKARK, to go obliquely, wind, as the root of Lat. career and cruz, of the Ch. Slav. kroze, across, through, the G. shräg, oblique, and G. shränken, to cross, to lay across. Der. crook, verb; crook-ed, crook-ed-y, crook-ed-ness; also croch-et, q. v.; crutch, q. v. Doublet, cross, q. v. CROP, the top of a plant, the craw of a bird. (E.) M. E. croppe,

crop. In Chaucer, prol. 1. 7, 'the tendre croppes' means 'the tender upper shoots of plants.' To crop off is to take off the top; whence crop in the sense of what is reaped, a harvest.—A. S. cropp, crop; explained by 'cima, corymbus, spica, gutturis vesicula' in Lye's Dictionary. We find cropp as a gloss to uuam, a grape; Luke, vi. 44, Northumbrian version. In Levit i. 16, we have 'wurp pone eropp', i. e. throw away the bird's crop. The orig. sense seems to have been that which sticks up or out, a protuberance, bunch. + Du. krop, a bird's crop; kroppen, to cram, to grow to a round head. + G. kropf, a crop, craw. + Icel. kroppr, a hunch or bump on the body; Swed. kropp, Dan. krop, the trunk of the body. β . Also in the Celtic languages; W. cropa, the crop, or craw of a bird; Gael. and Irish sgroban, the crop of a bird. The latter form clearly shews the original initial s, which the close agreement of the English and Welsh forms would have led us to expect. Der. crop-full, Milton, L'Allegro, 113; crop, verb; crop out, verb. Doublet, croup (2).

CROSIER, a staff with a curved top. (F., - Teut.) 'Because a crosier-staff is best for such a crooked time;' Gascoigne, Flowers:

Richard Courtop, &c., last line. Spelt crocer, croser, croyeer, croyeer in the MSS. of P. Plowman, C. vi. 113. Made by adding the suffix

a bishop catching offenders 'with his crook.' = O. F. croce, 'a crosier, a bishop's staff;' Cotgrave. Mod. F. crosse, a crosier. Cf. Low Lat. croca, crocia, crochia, a curved stick, a bishop's staff (Ducange). = O.F. croc, a crook, hook. Of. Teut. origin; cf. Icel. krókr, a crook, hook. See Crook. ¶ The usual derivation from cross is historically wrong; but. as crook and cross are ultimately the same word and were easily confused, the mistake was easily made, and is not of much consequence. Still the fact remains, that the true shape of the crosier was with a hooked or curved top; the archbishop's staff alone bore a cross instead of a crook, and was of exceptional, not of regular form. See my note to P. Plowman, C. xi. 92.

ing, cross-wise, cross-let; also crosier, q. v., crusade, q. v., cruise, q. v. CROTCHET, a term in music; a whim. (F.,—Teut.) The sense of 'whim' seems derived from that of 'tune' or 'air,' from the arrangement of crotchets composing the air. 'As a good harper stricken far in years Into whose cunning hands the gout doth fall, All his old crotchets in his brain he bears, But on his harp plays ill, or not at all;' Davies, Immortality of the Soul, s. 32. See Richardson.—F. crochet, 'a small hooke . . . also, a quaver in music;' Cotgrave. Dimin. of F. croc, 'a grapple, or great hooke;' id.—Icel. krókr, a crook; see Crook. Der. crotchet-y. Doublet, crochet. CROTON, the name of a genus of plants. (Gk.) Modern.—Gk.

CROTON, the name of a genus of plants. (Gk.) Modern. – Gk. κρότον, a tick, which the seed of the croton resembles (Webster). Liddell and Scott give κρότων οι κροτών, a dog-louse, tick; also, the palma Christi or thorn bearing the castor-berry (from the likeness of this to a tick) whence is produced *croton* and castor oil. Perhaps from Gk. κροτείν, to rattle, smite, strike.

CROUCH, to bend down, squat, cower. (E.) M. E. crouchen, to bend down, stoop; 'thei so lowe crouchen;' Piers the Plowman's Crede, ed. Skeat, 302. A variant of, or derivative from M. E. croken, to bend; Prompt Parv. p. 104.—M. E. crok, a crook. See Crook.

CROUP (1), an inflammatory affection of the larynx. (E.) Lowland Scotch croup, the disease; also croup, croup, to croak, to cry with a hoarse voice, to speak hoarsely; Jamieson. 'The ropeen of the rauynis gart the crans crope' = the croaking of the ravens made the cranes croup; Complaint of Scotland, ch. vi. ed. Murray, p. 39. The words roup (whence ropeen above) and croup are the same. —A. S. hrópan, to cry, call aloud; Grein, ii. 108. + Icel. hrópa, to call out. + Goth. hropjan, to call out. + Du. roepen, to call. + G. rufen, to call. Cf. Lat. crepare, to crackle. See Fick, i. 86. The initial c is due to the strong assurate, or to the prefix see-

Ch. Lat. crepare, to cracke. See Pick, 1. 30. The initial & is due to the strong aspirate, or to the prefix ge.

CROUP (2), the hinder parts of a horse, back of a saddle.

(F., - Tcut.) 'This carter thakketh his hors upon the croupe;'

Chaucer, C. T. 7141. - O. F. (and mod. F.) croupe, the crupper, hind part of a horse; an older spelling was crope. 'The orig sense is a protuberance, as in croupe d'une montagne, etc.' (Brachet). Cf. E. to crop out. - Icel. kropfr, a hunch or bump on the body; kryppa, a hunch, hump. Thus croup is a doublet of Crop, q. v. Der. croupier (see Brachet); also crupper, q. v.

CROW, to make a noise as a cock. (E.) M. E. crawen, crowen; Wyclif, Lu. xxii. 34. – A. S. crawan, to crow; Lu. xxii. 34. + Du. **kraaijen*, to crow; hence, to proclaim, publish. + G. krähen, to crow. [Crow is allied to crake, croak, and even to crane.] – * GAR, to cryout. See Max Müller's Lectures, 8th ed. i. 416. Der. crow, a croaking bird, from A. S. crawe, which see in Ps. cxlvi. 10, ed. Spelman; and cf. Icel. **krákr*, **kráka*, a crow; also crow-bar*, a bar with a strong beak like a crow's; also crow-foot, a flower, called crow-too in Milton, Lycidas, 143.

CROWD (1), to push, press, squeeze. (E.) M. E. crouden, to push, Chaucer, C. T. 4716.—A.S. creudan, to crowd, press, push, pt. t. creid; Grein, i. 168. Cf. A.S. crouda, gecrod, a crowd, throng, id. 169. Also prov. Eng. (Norfolk) crowd, to push along in a wheelbarrow. + Du. kruijen, to push along in a wheelbarrow, to drive.

CROWD (2), a fiddle, violin. (W.) Obsolete. 'The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling croud;' Spenser, Epithalamion, 131. M. E. crouds, Wyclif, Luke, xv. 25, where the Vulgate has chorum; better spelt crouth, King of Tars, 485.—W. crwth, anything swelling out, a bulge, trunk, belly, crowd, violin, fiddle (Spurrell). + Gael. cruit, a harp, violin, cymbal.

CROWN, a garland, diadem. (F., -L.) M. E. corone, coronne; wrinkle, Du. krimpen, to shrink, shrivel, diminish. Thus the sense also in the contracted form crune, croun, by loss of the former o. is that which is torn to pieces, or pinched small. See Crimp.

Somewhat oddly, the contracted form is common at a very early period; crune occurs in Layamon, i. 181; Havelok, 1814.—O. F. corone (mod. F. couronne), a crown.—Lat. corona, a garland, wreath. + Gk. κορώνη, the curved end of a bow; κορωνίε, κορων

CRUCIAL, in the manner of a cross; testing, as if by the cross. (F.,-L.) 'Crucial incision, with Chirurgeons, an incision or cut in some fleshy parts in the form of a cross;' Bailey's Dict. vol. ii. ed. 1731.—F. crucial, 'cross-wise, cross-like;' Cotgrave. Formed (as if from a Lat. crucialis) from the crude-form cruci- of Lat. crux, a cross. See **Cross**.

CRUCIFY, to fix on the cross. (F., -L.) M. E. crucifien, Wyclif, Mark, xv. 13, -O. F. crucifier, 'to crucifie, to naile or put to death on a cross;' Cotgrave. - Lat. crucificare*, put for crucifigere, to fix on a cross; pp. crucifixus. - Lat. cruci-, crude form of crux, a cross; and figere, to fix. See Cross and Fix. Der. crucifix, which occurs early in the Ancren Riwle, p. 16; crucifix-ion; both from the Lat. pp. crucifixus. From Lat. cruci- are also formed cruci-ferous, cross-bearing, from the Lat. ferre, to bear; and cruci-form.

CRUCIBLE, a melting-pot. (Low L., -F., -O. Du.) Spelt crusible in Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 1. - Low Lat. crucibulum, crucibolus, a hanging lamp, also, a melting-pot, Ducange; and see the Theatrum Chemicum. Diesenbach's Supplement to Ducange gives: 'Crucibolus, kruse, kruselin, krug, becher.' The suffix -bolus answers to Lat. -bulum in thuri-bulum, a censer. **\beta**. The prefix cruci- points to the fact that the word was popularly supposed to be connected with Lat. crux (gen. crucis), a cross; and, owing to this notion, Chaucer represents crucibulum by the E. word crosselet or croslet, C. T., Group G, 793, 1117, 1147; and the story (probably false) was in vogue that crucibles were marked with a cross to prevent the devil from interfering with the chemical operations performed This story fails to account for the use of crucibulum in the sense of a hanging lamp, which seems to have been the original one. y. The simple explanation is that crucibulum (like cresset, also used in the sense of hanging lamp) was formed on the base which appears in the O.F. cruche. O.F. cruche, 'an earthen pot, pitcher;' Cot. [Cf. O. F. creuset, 'a crucible, cruzet, or cruet; a little earthen pot, wherein goldsmiths melt their silver;' id. This is a dimin. form, made by adding the suffix -et.] - Du. kroes, a cup, pot, crucible; Sewel. See Cruse, Cresset, and Cruet.

CRUDE, raw, unripe. (L.) The words crude, crudenes, and cruditie occur in Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth; b. iv. and b. ii. Chaucer has crude, C. T. 16240.—Lat. crudus, raw; connected with E. raw and with Skt. krúra, sore, cruel, hard.— KRU, of which the fundamental notion is 'to be hard.' See Curtius, i. 191. See Raw. Der. crude-ly, crude-ness, crud-i-ty; and see cruel, crust, crystal.

CRUEL, severe, hard-hearted. (F., -L.) M. E. cruel, Rob. of Glouc. p. 417.-O. F. cruel, harsh, severe. -Lat. crudelis, severe, hard-hearted. From the same root as crude. Der. cruel-ly; cruel-ty, from O. F. cruelte (mod. F. cruauté), from Lat. acc. crudelitatem.

from O.F. cruelte (mod. F. cruauté), from Lat. acc. crudelitatem. CRUET, a small pot or jar. (F.,—Du.) Spelt crewete in Hall's Chron. Hen. VIII, an. 12. It is related to cruzet, a little cruse; see Creeset in Cotgrave, explained by 'a crucible, cruzet, or cruet, a little earthen pot, wherein goldsmiths melt their silver.' B. Mr. Wedgwood suggests that cruet is due to the loss of z in cruzet. More likely, it was a doublet formed from the Dutch kruik, a pitcher, jug, instead of from the Du. kroes, of the same signification. It is, in this view, a dimin. rather of crock than of cruse. See Crock, Cruse.

CRUISE, to traverse the sea. (Du., -F., -L.) 'A cruise to Manilla;' Dampier's Voyages, an. 1686. - Du. kruisen, to cross, crucify; also, to cruise, lit. to traverse backwards and forwards. - Du. kruis, a cross. - O. F. crois, a cross. - Lat. crucem, acc. of crux, a cross. Thus cruise merely means to cross, to traverse. See Cross. Two find also Swed. kryssa, to cruise, Dan. krodse, to cross, to cruise; similarly formed. Der. cruis-er.

cruise; similarly formed. Der. cruiser.

CRUMB, a small morsel. (E.) The final b is excrescent. M. E. crume, crome, crumme, cromme. Spelt crume, Ancren Riwle, p. 342.—
A.S. cruma, Matt. xv. 27. + Du. kruim, crumb, pith; cf. Du. kruimelen, to crumble, kruimel, a small crumb; kruimig, kruimelig, crumbly, or crummy. + Dan. krumme, a crumb. + G. krume, a crumb; cf. G. krümelig, crumbling; krümeln, to crumble. B. The vowel u answers to the usual vowel of past participles from verbs with a vowel i; cf. sung from sing. Hence we detect the root in the O. H. G. chrimman, M. H. G. krimmen, to seize with the claws, scratch, tear, pinch. The same verb doubtless appears in the prov. Eng. cream, to press, crimme, to crumble bread (Halliwell); and is closely allied to prov. Eng. crimmle, to plait up a dress (Halliwell), and to E. crimp, to wrinkle, Du. krimpen, to shrink, shrivel, diminish. Thus the sense is that which is torn to pieces, or pinched small. See Crimp.

Dex. cramm-y or cramb-y, adj.; cramb-le, verb, cognate with Du. chrumelen, G. krümeln; perhaps cramp-et.

CRUMPLE, to wrinkle, rumple. (E.) M. E. cromplen. 'My skinne is withered, and crompled together;' Bible, 1551, Job, vii. 5.

B. The spelling with o points to an original a, and crample is, in fact, merely the frequentative of cramp, made by adding the suffix le. It signifies 'to cramp frequently,' to pinch often; hence, to pinch or squeeze into many folds or plaits. Cf. A. S. crompeht, full of cramples or wrinkles, obviously from the Teutonic & KRAMP, to pinch : Fick. iii. 50. As cramble: cramb-: crimble state. to pinch; Fick, iii. 50. As crumple: cramp:: crimple: crimp. See

Cramp, Crimp.

CRUNCH, to chew with violence, grind with violence and noise. (E.) Rare in books. Swift has craunch. 'She would craunch the wing of a lark, bones and all, between her teeth;' Voyage to Brobdingnag, ch. 3. An imitative word, and allied to scrunch. Cf. Du. schransen, to eat heartily. ¶ A similar imitative word is *Crunk*, to cry like a crane; 'Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. This is the

Icel. krúnka, to cry like a raven, to croak.

CRUPPER, the hinder part of a horse. (F.,-Teut.) crouper in Spenser, F. Q. iv. 4. 40. F. croupiere, as in 'croupiere de cheval, a horse-crupper;' Cot. F. croupe, the croup of a horse. See Croup (2).

CRURAL, belonging to the leg. (L.) 'Crural, belonging to the leggs, knees, or thighs;' Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1674.— Lat. cruralis, belonging to the shin or leg. - Lat. crur-, stem of crus,

CRUSADE, an expedition for sake of the cross. (F., - Prov., -L.) 'A pope of that name [Urban] did first institute the croisado; 'Bacon, On an Holy War (R.) Spelt croysado in Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1674. [It seems to have been thus spelt from an idea that it was Spanish; but the Span. form is cruzada.]—F. croisade, 'an expedition of Christians . . . because every one of them wears the badge of the cross;' Cot.—Prov. crozada, a crusade (Brachet). - Prov. croz, a cross. - Lat. crucem, acc. of crux, a See Cross. Der. crusad-er.

CRUSE, a small cup or pot. (Scand.) See I Kings, xiv. 3; 2 Kings, ii. 20. M. E. cruse, crowse, crowse. 'Crowse, or cruse, potte, amula;' Prompt. Parv. p. 105. 'A cruse of this [honey] now putte in a wyne-stene; Palladius on Husbandry, xi. 51.—Icel. krús, a pot, tankard. + Swed. krus, a mug. + Dan. kruus, a jug, mug. + Du. kroes, a cup, pot, crucible. + M. H. G. krúse, an earthen mug. β. The word appears to be related to Icel. krukka, Swed. kruka, Dan. krukke, Du. kruik, G. krug, a pitcher, all of which are cognates of

E. crock. See Crock.

CRUSH, to break in pieces, overwhelm. (F., - Teut.) 'Cruschyn or quaschyn, quasso; Prompt. Parv. p. 106. - O. F. cruisir, croissir, to crack, break. - Swed. krysta, to squeeze; Dan. kryste, to squeeze, press; Icel. kreista, kreysta, to squeeze, pinch, press. β. The oldest form of the verb appears in Goth. kriustan, to gnash with the teeth, grind the teeth, Mk. ix. 18; whence Goth. krusts, gnashing of teeth, Matt. viii. 12. Cf. Goth. gakroton, to maim, break one's limbs,

CRUST, the rind of bread, or coating of a pie. (F., -L.) M. E. crust, Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 204; Prompt. Parv. p. 106. - O. F. cruste, spelt crouste in Cot. - Lat. crusta, crust of bread. Cf. Irish cruaidh, hard; Gk. κρύου, frost. - «KRU, to be hard; Curtius, i. 191. See Crystal. Der. crust, verb; crust-y (Beaum. and Fletcher, Bloody Brother, iii. 2. 23), crust-i-ly, crust-i-ness; crust-at-ed, crust-at-ion; also crust-acea, formed with Lat. suffix -aceus, neuter plural -acea.
CRUTCH, a staff with a cross-piece. (E.) M. E. crucche;

Layamon's Brut, ii. 394. No doubt an E. word; we find the nearly related A. S. cricc, a crutch, staff, in Ælfred's tr. of Beda, iv. 31; this would have given rise to a mod. E. crick or critch, and is preserved in crick-et; see Cricket (2). + Du. kruk, a crutch. + Swed. krycka, Dan. krykke, a crutch. + G. krücke, a crutch.

β. The orig. sense was probably a crook, i. e. a bent stick, and it seems to be a derivate from Crook, q. v. Similarly, the Low Lat. crocia, a crutch, is from Low Lat. croca, a crook; see Crosier.

CRY, to call aloud, lament, bawl. (F., -L.) M. E. crien, cryen; Rob. of Glouc, p. 401. The sb. cri is in Havelok, l. 270, and in Layamon, ii. 75. -O. F. crier, to cry; of which fuller forms occur in Ital. gridare, Span. gridar, and Port. gritar. — Lat. quirilare, to shriek, cry, lament; see Brachet. This is a frequentative form of Lat. queri, to lament, complaint. See Querulous. Der. cry, sb., cri-er.

CRYPT, an underground cell or chapel. (L., -Gk.) 'Caves under the ground, called cryptæ;' Homilies, Against Idolatry, pt. iii. - Lat. crypta, a cave underground, crypt. - Gk. κρύπτη, οr κρυπτή, a vault, crypt; orig. fem. nom. of κρυπτός, adj. hidden, covered, concealed. – Gk. κρύπτειν, to hide, conceal. Doublet, grot. CRYPTOGAMIA, a class of flowers in which fructification is

concealed. (Gk.) Modern and botanical. Made up from Gk.

Der. crumm-y or crumb-y, adj.; crumb-le, verb, cognate with Du. Φκρυπτο-, crude form of κρυπτόε, hidden; and γαμ-είν, to marry. See krumelen, G. krümeln; perhaps crump-εί.

ory pt and bigainy. Ber. tryptogam-u, trypto crystal. - Gk. κρύσταλλοι, clear ice, ice, rock-crystal. - Gk. κρυσταίνειν, to freeze. – Gk. πρύοταλου, clear ice, ice, rock-crystal. – Gk. πρύοταλου, clear ice, ice, rock-crystal. – Gk. πρύοταλου, crystall-is-at-ion; also crystallo-graphy, from Gk. γράφειν, to describe. CUB, a whelp, young animal. (C.?) In Shak. Merch. of Ven. ii. 1. 29. Of uncertain origin; but, like some rather vulgar monosylables.

lables, probably Celtic.—Irish cuib, a cub, whelp, young dog; from cu, a dog. Cf. W. cenau, a whelp, from ci, a dog; Gael. cuain, a litter of whelps, from cu, a dog. The Celtic cu, ci, a dog, is cognate with Lat. canis and E. hound. See Hound.

CUBE, a solid square, die. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) In Milton, P. L. vi. 552. The word occurs in Cotgrave, who gives the F. cube, with the explanation 'a cube, or figure in geometry, foursquare like a die.'-Lat. cubus, a cube, die. - Gk. κύβος, a cube. Der. cube, verb; cub-ic, cub-ic-al, cub-ic-al-ly, cub-at-ure, cubi-form; cuboid, from Ck. κυβοειδήs, resembling a cube, which from κυβο-, crude form of κυβοε. and elo-os, form, figure.

CUBIT, an old measure of length. (L.) M. E. cubite, Wyclif, Matt. vi. 27. - Lat. cubitus, Matt. vi. 27; meaning lit. a bend, an elbow; hence, the length from the elbow to the middle finger's end. Cf. Lat. cubare, to recline, lie down; Gk. κύπτειν, to bend; Fick,

i. 536. See Cup.

CUCKOLD, a man whose wife is unfaithful. (F., -L.) M. E. kokewold, kukwald, kukeweld, cokold. Spelt kokewold, Chaucer, C. T. 3154; P. Plowman, B. v. 159. 'Hic zelotopus, a kukwald,' Wright's Vocab, i. 217. Spelt kukeweld, Owl and Nightingale, 1542. B. The final d is excrescent; indeed, the word seems to have been modified at the end by confusion with the M. E. suffix wold occurring in anwold, power, dominion, will. The true form is rather cokol, extended to cokolde in the Coventry Mysteries, p. 120. — O. F. coucuol, (sic) a cuckold; Roquefort. [This is but a fuller form of the F. coucou, a cuckoo, which must once have had the form coucoul or coucul. The allusions to the comparison between a cuckold and a cuckoo are endless; see Shak. L. L. V. 2. 920.] - Lat. cuculus, a cuckoo. See Cuckoo.

CUCKOO, a bird which cries cuckoo! (F., -L.) M. E. coccou, cukkow, &c. 'Hic cuculus, a cocow, cucko;' Wright's Vocab. pp. 188, 252. -O. F. coucou, mod. F. coucou. -Lat. cuculus, a cuckoo. + Gk. κόκκυξ, a cuckoo, κόκκυ, the cry of a cuckoo. + Skt. kokila, a cuckoo. All imitative words, from the sound kuku made by the bird. See Cock, Cockatoo. Der. cuckold, q.v. CUCUMBER, a kind of creeping plant. (L.) M. E. cucumer, later cucumber, with excrescent or inserted b. Spelt cucumer, Wyclif,

Baruch, vi. 69. - Lat. cucumerem, acc. of cucumis, a cucumber. B. Perhaps so called because ripened by heat; cf. Lat. cucuma, a cooking-

kettle, from Lat. coquere, to cook, bake, ripen. See Cook. CUD, food chewed over again. (E.) M. E. cude, Ormulum, 1236. In Wyclif, Deut. xiv. 6, where the text has code, three MSS. have quide, which is a mere variant of the same word. See Quid. From the same source as the A.S. ceówan, to chew; see Chew. No doubt cud means 'that which is chewed,' but it is not a corruption of chewed, for the reason that the proper pp. of ceówan is ceówen, i.e. chewn, the verb being originally strong. Similarly suds is connected with the verb to seethe, though different in form from sodden.

CUDDLE, to embrace closely, fondle. (E.) Rare in books. R. quotes: 'They cuddled close all night;' Somervile, Fab. 11. Clearly a corruption of couth-le, to be frequently familiar, a frequentative verb formed with the suffix -le from the M. E. couth, well known, familiar. The M. E. verb kuppen (equivalent to couthen) with the sense 'to cuddle' occurs in Will. of Palerne, ed. Skeat, l. 1101. 'Than either hent other hastely in armes, And with kene kosses kupped hem togidere - then they quickly took each the other in their arms, and with keen kisses cuddled themselves together, or embraced. The same poem shews numerous instances of the change of th to d in the M. E. cuo, i.e. couth, signifying well known, familiar, as opposed to uncouth. Thus kud for cut occurs in Il. 51, 114, 501, &c. See numerous examples of couth, familiar, in Jamieson's Scottish Dict. This adj. couth was originally a pp. signifying known, well-known. - A. S. cuð, known, familiar; used as pp. of cunnan, to know; cf. Icel. kúðr, old form of kunnr, familiar; Goth. kunths, known, pp. of kunnan, to know. B. Hence the develop-ment of the word is as follows. From cunnan, to know, we have cút, couth, kud or cud, known, familiar; and hence again couthle or cuddle, to be often familiar. This solution of the word, certainly a correct one, is due to Mr. Cockayne; see Cockayne's Spoon and Sparrow, p. 26. Cf. also Lowland Scot. cutle, cuitle, to wheedle (Jamieson); Lancash. cutter, to fondle (Halliwell); Du. kudde, a flock, I Pet. v. 2; O. Du. cudden, to come together, flock together (Oudemans).

CUDGEL, a thick stick. (C.) In Shak. Merry Wives, ii. 2. 292. -W. cogyl, a cudgel, club; cogail, a distaff, truncheon. + Gael. cuigeal, a distaff; cuaille (by loss of g), a club, cudgel, bludgeon, heavy staff. + Irish cuigeal, coigeal, a distaff; cuaill, a pole, stake, staff. β. Evidently a dimin. form; the old sense seems to have been 'distaff.' [Perhaps from Irish cuach, a bottom of yarn; cf. Trish cuachog, a skein of thread; Gael. cuach, a fold, plait, coil, curl. If so, the verb is Gael. and Irish cuach, to fold, plait.] For the change from g to dg, cf. brig with bridge. Der. cudgel, verb.

CUDWEED, a plant of the genus Gnaphalium. (Hybrid; Arab. and E.) 'Cotton-weed or Cudweed, a sort of herb;' Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. 'Cudweed, the cotton-weed;' Halliwell. As the plant is called indifferently cotton-weed and cudweed, we may infer that the latter word is a mere corruption of the former. (from A.S. cod, a bag) is quite a different plant, viz. Centaurea nigra;

Cockayne's Leechdoms, Glossary.
CUE, a tail, a billiard-rod. (F.,-L.) The same word as queue, q. v. An actor's cue seems to be the same word also, as signifying the last words or tail-end of the speech of the preceding speaker. Oddly enough, it was, in this sense, sometimes denoted by Q; owing to the similarity in the sound. In Shak. Merry Wives, iii. 1. 39.-O. F. coe, queue, mod. F. queue, a tail. = Lat. coda, cauda, a tail; see Brachet. See Caudal. ¶ The F. queue also means a handle, stalk, billiard-cue. The obsolete word cue, meaning a farthing (Nares), stands for the letter q, as denoting quadrans, a farthing. See note on cu in Prompt. Parv. p. 106.

CUFF (1), to strike with the open hand. (Scand.)

the Shrew, ii. 221.—Swed. kuffa, to thrust, push. Ihre translates it by 'verberibus insultare,' and says it is the E. cuff; adding that it is the frequentative of the Swed. kufva, O. Swed. kufwa, to subdue, suppress, cow. See Cow (2). Other traces of the word are rare; Mr. Wedgwood gives 'Hamburg kuffen, to box the ears.' It seems probable that the word is also allied to the odd Goth. kaupatjan, to strike with the palm of the hand, Matt. xxvi. 67. Der. cuff, sb.

CUFF (2), part of the sleeve. (E.?) Formerly it meant a glove or mitten; now used chiefly of the part of the sleeve which covers the hand but partially. M. E. cuffe, cuffe. 'Cuffe, glove or meteyne, or mitten, mitta;' Prompt. Parv. p. 106. The pl. cuffes is in P. Plowman, B. vi. 62. The later use occurs in: 'Cuffe over ones hande, poignet;' Palsgrave.

β. Origin uncertain; but probably the same polifict; Paisgave.

word as cuffie, which occurs in Kemble's ed. of the A. S. Charters, 1290 (Leo), though there used to signify 'a covering for the head.' Cf. O. H. G. chuppá, M. H. G. kupfe, kuppe, kuffe, a coif. See Coif.

CUIRASS, a kind of breast plate. (F.,-Ital.,-L.) made of leather, whence the name. In Milton, Samson, 132. Spelt curace in Chapman's tr. of the Iliad, bk. iii. l. 222. O. F. cuirace, cuirasse (now cuirasse), 'a cuirats (sic), armour for the breast and back;' Cot. [Introduced from Ital. in the 16th century (Brachet); but it seems rather to be regularly formed from the Low Latin. Cf. Span. coraza, Ital. corazza, a cuirass.] - Low Lat. coracia, coracium, a cuirass, breast-plate. Formed as if from an adj. coracius, for coriaceus, leathern. - Lat. corium, hide, leather; whence F. cuir, Ital. cuojo. + Lithuanian skurà, hide, skin, leather; see Curtius, ii. 116. + Ch. Ślavonic skora, a hide; see l'ick, ii. 272. + Gk. χόριον (for σκόριον), a hide. - SKAR, to shear, to cut; cf. also Lat. scortum, a hide, skin. See Shear. Der. cuirass-ier.

CUISSES, pl., armour for the thighs. (F., -L.) In Shak. I Hen. IV, iv. I. 105.—O. F. cuissaux, 'cuissaux, the hip; see Brachet. Generally derived from & KAK, to bind; Fick, i. 516.

CULDEE, one of an old Celtic monkish fraternity. (C.) pure Culdees Were Albyn's earliest priests of God; 'Campbell, Reullura. The note on the line says: 'The Culdees were the primitive clergy of Scotland, and apparently her only clergy from the 6th to the 11th century. They were of Irish origin, and their monastery on the island of Iona, or Icolmkill, was the seminary of Christianity in North Britain.' - Gael. cuilteach, a Culdee; Irish ceilede, a servant of God, a Culdee. The latter form can be resolved into Ir. ceile, a servant (E. gillie), and de, gen. of dia, God. See Rhys, Lect. on W. Philology, p. 419. Cf. Low Lat. Culdei, Colidei, Culdees; misspelt colidei as if from Lat. colere Deum, to worship God.

CULINARY, pertaining to the kitchen. (L.) Our culinary fire; Boyle's Works, i. 523. - Lat. culinarius, belonging to a kitchen. -Lat. culina, a kitchen; cf. coquina, a kitchen.

short u) can hardly stand for coc-lina, from Lat. coquere, to cook; some connect it with carbo, a coal, from base KAR, to burn.

CULL, to collect, gather (F.,-L.) M. E. cullen. 'Cullyn owte, segrego, lego, separo;' Prompt. Parv. p. 107.-O. F. coillir, cuillir, cueillir, to cull, collect.-Lat. colligere, to collect. See Collect, of which cull is a doublet.

CULLENDER, a strainer; see Colander.
CULLION, a mean wretch. (F.,-L.) In Shak. Tam. Shrew, iv. 2. 20. A coarse word. - F. couillon, couille, Cotgrave; cf. Ital. coglione, coglioni, coglionare, Florio. - Lat. coleus. From a like source is cully, a dupe, or to deceive.

CULM, a stalk, stem. (Lat.) Botanical. *Culmus, the stem or stalk of corn or grass; Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715.—Lat. culmus, a stalk; cf. calamus, a stalk, stem; cognate with E. haulm. See Haulm. Der. culmi-ferous, stalk-bearing; from Lat. ferre, to

CULMINATE, to come to the highest point. (L.) See Milton, P. L. iii. 617. A coined word, from an assumed Lat. verb culminare, pp. culminatus, to come to a top. - Lat. culmin-, stem of culmen, the highest point of a thing; of which an older form is columen, a top, See Column. Der. culminat-ion. summit

CULPABLE, deserving of blame. (F.,-L.) M. E. culpable, coulpable, coupable. Spelt culpable, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 302. Spelt coupable, P. Plowman, B. xvii. 300. - O. F. culpable, colpable, later coupable, culpable. - Lat. culpabilis, blameworthy. -Lat. culpare, to blame; with suffix -bilis. - Lat. culpa, a fault, failure, mistake, error. Der. culpabl-y; culpabil-i-ty, from Lat. culpabilis;

also culprit, q. v.

CULPRIT, a criminal. (L.) 'Then first the culprit answered to his name;' Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, 273. Generally believed to stand for culpate, an Englished form of the Law Lat. culpatus, i. e. the accused, from Lat. culpare, to accuse; see above. has been inserted (as in eart-r-idge) by corruption; there are further examples of the insertion of r in an unaccented syllable in part-r-idge, from Lat. acc. perdicem; in F. encre, ink, from Lat. encaustum; in F.

chanvre, hemp, from Lat. cannabis; &c.

CULTER, a plough-iron; see Coulter.

CULTIVATE, to till, improve, civilise. (L.) 'To cultivate... that friendship;' Milton, To the Grand Duke of Tuscany (R.) It occurs also in Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1674. - Low Lat. cultivatus, pp. of cultivare, to till, work at, used A. D. 1446; Ducange. [Hence also F. cultiver, Span. cultivar, Ital. coltivare.] - Low Lat. cultivus, cultivated; Ducange. - Lat. cultus, tilled, pp. of colere, to till. See Culture. Der. cultivat-ion, cultivat-or.

CULTURE, cultivation. (F.,-L.) 'The culture and profit of their myndes;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 14 d.-F. culture, 'culture, tillage, husbandry;' Cotgrave.-Lat. cultura, cultivation.-Lat. culturus, fut. part. of colere, to till. Origin uncertain; see Curtius, i. Der. culture, verb. And see above.

CULVER (1), a dove. (E. or L.) Used by Spenser, F. Q. ii. 7. 34; Tears of the Muses, 246. Preserved in the name of the Culver Cliffs, near Sandown, Isle of Wight. Chaucer has colver, Leg. of Good Women, Philom. 92.—A.S. culfre, translating Lat. columba, St. Mark, i. 10.

B. Probably not a true E. word, but corrupted from Lat. columba. Der. culver-tail, an old word for dove-tail; see Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1674.

CULVER (2), another form of Culverin; see below.

CULVERIN, a sort of cannon. (F., -L.) In Shak. I Hen. IV, ii. 3. 56. A corrupt form for culevrin. - O. F. couleuvrine, 'a culverin, the piece of ordnance called so; 'Cotgrave. Fem. form of O. F. couleuvrin, 'adder-like;' id. = O. F. couleuvre, an adder; id. = Lat. colubra, fem. form of coluber, a serpent, adder; whence the adj. colubrinus, snake-like, cunning, wily. It appears that this cannon was so called from its long, thin shape; some were similarly called serpertina; see Junius, quoted in Richardson. Other pieces of ordnance were called falcons.

CULVERT, an arched drain under a road. (F.,-L.) Johnson. The final t appears to be merely excrescent, and the word is no doubt corrupted from O. F. coulouëre, 'a channel, gutter,' &c.; Cot. - F. couler, to flow, trickle. - Lat. colare, to filter. - Lat. colum, a strainer. See Colander.

CUMBER, to encumber, hinder. (F.,-L.) M.E. combren, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, ed. Morris, p. 94; Piers Plowman's Crede, 461, 765. The sb. comburment occurs in K. Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 472.-O. F. combrer, to hinder; cf. mod. F. encombre, an impediment.—Low Lat. cumbrus, a heap, 'found in several Merovingian documents, e.g. in the Gesta Regum Francorum, c. 25; Brachet. Ducange gives the pl. combri, impediments. Corrupted from Lat. cumulus, a heap, by change of l to r, not uncommon; with inserted b. See Cumulate. Der. cumbr-ous (i.e. cumber-ous), cumbr-ously, β. Culina (with cumbr-ous-ness; also cumber-some, by adding the E. suffix -some.

CUMIN, CUMMIN, the name of a plant. (L., = Gk., = Heb.) Cure. Der. curac-y. From the Lat. pp. curatus we have also M. E. comin, King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 6797; also cummin, Wyclif, curat-ive; and curat-or, Lat. curac-y. a guardian.

St. Matt. xxiii. 23. In the A. S. translation we find the forms cymyn, M. E. comin. King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 6797; also cummin, Wyclif, St. Matt. xxiii. 23. In the A.S. translation we find the forms cymyn, cymen, and cumin, in the MSS. There is an O. F. form comin; see Bartsch, Chrest. Franc. col. 275, 1. 29. Cotgrave has: 'Commin, cummin.' Both O. F. and A. S. forms are from the Lat. cuminum or cyminum in Matt. xxiii. 23. - Gk. κύμινον. - Heb. kammon, cum-

min. Cf. Arab. kammun, cummin-seed; Rich. Dict. 1206, 1207.

CUMULATE, to heap together. (L.) 'All the extremes of worth and beauty that were cumulated in Camilla;' Shelton's Don Quixote, c. 6. The adj. cumulative is in Bacon, On Learning, by G. Wats, b. iii. c. I.—Lat. cumularus, pp. of cumulare, to heap up.—Lat. cumulus, a heap.— KU, to swell, contain; Curtius, i. 192. See Hollow. Der. cumulat-ive, cumulat-ion; also ac-cumulate, q.v.,

cumber, q. v.

CUNEATE, wedge-shaped. (L.) Modern; botanical. Formed with suffix -ate, corresponding to Lat. -atus, from Lat. cune-us, a wedge. See Coin. Der. From the same source is cunsi-form, i. c. wedge-

shaped; a modern word.

CUNNING (1), knowledge, skill. (Scand.) M. E. cunninge, Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, iii. 964. Modified from Icel. hunnandi, knowledge, which is derived from hunna, to know, cognate with A.S. cunnan, to know; see Grein, i. 171. The A.S. cunnung

Signifies temptation, trial. See Can.
CUNNING (2), skilful, knowing. (E.) M. E. cunning, conning;
Northern form, cunnand, from Icel. kunnandi, pres. pt. of kunna, to know. Spelt kunnynge, P. Plowman, B. xi. 70. Really the pres. pt.

of M. E. cunnen, to know, in very common use; Ancrea Riwle, p. 280.—A. S. cunnan, to know. See Can. Der. cunning-ly.

CUP, a drinking-vessel. (L.) M. E. cuppe, Gen. and Exodus, ed.

Morris, 2310; coppe, Rob. of Glouc. p. 117.—A. S. cuppe, a cup.

'Caupus, vel obba, cuppe;' Ælfric's Gloss. ed. Somner; Nomina Vasorum. Cf. Du. and Dan. kop, Swed. kopp, F. coupe, Span. copa, Ital. coppa, a cup; all alike borrowed from Latin. - Lat. cupa, a vat, butt, cask; in later times, a drinking-vessel; see Ducange. + Val., butt, task, in later times, a driming-vesser, see Ducainge. Τ Ch. Slavonic kupa, a cup; Curtius, i. 195. + Gk. κύπελλον, a cup, goblet; cf. κύπη, a hole, hollow; also Skt. kúpa, a pit, well, hollow. See Cymbal. Der. cup, verb; cup-board, q.v.; cupping-glass, Beaum, and Fletcher, Bloody Brother, iv. 2.

CUPBOARD, a closet with shelves for cups. (Hybrid; L. and E.) M. E. cup-borde, orig. a table for holding cups. 'And couered mony a cupborde with clothes ful quite;' Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, ii. 1440; see the whole passage. And cf. Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 206. Formed from cup and M. E. bord, a table, esp. a table for meals and various vessels. See Cup and Board. ¶ The sense of the word has somewhat changed; it is possible that some may have taken it to mean *eup-hoard*, a place for keeping cups; but there

was no such word, and such is not the true etymology.

CUPID, the god of love. (L.) In Shak. Merry Wives, ii. 2. 141.

-Lat. nom. cupido, desire, passion, Cupid. - Lat. cupere, to desire. Cf. Skt. kup, to become excited. See Covet. Der. cupid-i-ty, q. v. And, from the same root, con-cup-isc-ence.

CUPIDITY, avarice, covetousness. (F., -L.) Cupiditie, in Hall's Chron. Hen. VII, an. 11. - F. cupidité, cupidity, lust, covetousness; Cotgrave. - Lat. acc. cupiditatem, from nom. cupiditas, desire, covetousness. - Lat. cupidus, desirous. - Lat. cupere, to desire. See above.

CUPOLA, a sort of dome. (Ital., -L.) 'Cupola, or Cuppola, ... an high tower arched, having but little light;' Gazophylacium Anglicanum, ed. 1689. Spelt cupolo in Blount, Glossographia, edd. 1674, 1681; cupola in Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715.—Ital. cupola, a cupola, dome. β . Formed as a diminutive, with suffix -la, from

pola, dome. β. Formed as a diminutive, with suffix -la, from Low Lat. cupa, a cup; from its cup-like shape; cf. Lat. cupula, a little cask.—Lat. cupa, a cask, vat. See Cup.

CUPREOUS, coppery, like copper. (L.) 'Cupreous, of or pertaining to copper;' Blount, Glossographia, ed. 1674.—Lat. cuprus, of copper.—Lat. cuprum, copper. See Copper.

CUR, a small dog. (Scand.) M. E. kur, curre. In early use. 'The fule kur dogge,' i. e. the foul cur-dog, Ancren Riwle, p. 290.

Cf. Piers Plowman's Crede, ed. Skeat, 644.—Swed. dial. kurre, a dog; Rietz. + O. Du. korre, a house-dog, watch-dog; Oudemans. β. So named from his growling; cf. Icel. kurra, to murmur, grumble; Dan. kurre, to coo, whirr; Swed. kurra, to rumble, to croak; O. Du. Dan. kurre, to coo, whire; Swed. kurra, to rumble, to croak; O. Du. korrepot, a grumbler (Oudemans), equivalent to Du. knorrepot, a grumbler, from Du. knorren, to grumble, growl, snarl. The word is imitative, and the letter R is known to be 'the dog's letter,' Romeo, ii. 4. 223. Cf. M. E. hurren, to make a harsh noise. 'R is the dog's letter, and hurreth in the sound;' Ben Jonson, Eng. Grammar.

CURATE, one who has cure of souls. (L.) M. E. curat, Chaucer, C. T. prol. 218.—Low Lat. curatus, a priest, curate.—Low Lat. curatus, adj.; curatum beneficium, a benefice with cure of souls pertaining to it. Formed as a pp., from the sb. cura, a cure. See

Ven. i. 2. 26. Curbed whent. 'By crooked and curbed lines;' Holland, Plutarch, p. 678. M. E. courben, to bend; used also intransitively, to bend oneself, bow down. 'Yet I courbed on my knees;' P. Plowman, B. ii. I. Cf. 'Her necke is short, her shulders courbe,' i. e. bent; Gower, C. A. ii. 159. — O. F. (and mod. F.) courber, to bend crook bow. to bend, crook, bow. - Lat. curvare, to bend. - Lat. curvus, bent, curved. See Curve. Der. curb, sb., curb-stone, kerb-stone.

CURD, the coagulated part of milk. (C.) M.E. curd, more

often crud or crod, by the shifting of r so common in English. 'A fewe cruddes and creem;' P. Plowman, B. vi. 284; spelt croddes, id. C. ix. 306. — Irish cruth, curds, also spelt gruth, groth; Gael. gruth, curds; ecf. Gael. gruthach, curdled, abounding in curds. B. Perhaps the orig. sense was simply 'milk;' cf. Irish cruth-aim, I milk. [Otherwise, it is tempting to connect it with O. Gael. cruad, a stone; Gael. and Irish cruadh, cruaidh, hard, firm.] Der. curd-y, curd-le.

CURE, care, attention. (F., -L.) M. E. cure, Chaucer, C. T. prol. 305; King Alisaunder, 4016. - O. F. cure, care. - Lat. cura, care, attention, cure. Origin uncertain; the O. Lat. form was coera or coira, and some connect it with cauere, to pay heed to; which seems possible. ¶ It is well to remember that cure is wholly unconnected with E. care; the similarity of sound and sense is accidental. In actual speech, care and cure are used in different ways. Der. cure, verb; cur-able; cure-less; also curate, q. v.; curious, q. v.

And, from the same source, ac-cur-ate, q. v. CURFEW, a fire-cover; the time for covering fires; the curfewbell. (F., -L.) M. E. courfew, curfew, curfu. 'Abouten courfew-tyme; Chaucer, C. T. 3645. 'Curfu, ignitegium;' Prompt. Parv. p. 110. - O. F. covre-feu, later couvre-feu, in which latter form it is given by Roquefort, who explains it as a bell rung at seven P.M. as a signal for putting out fires. The history is well known; see Curfew in Eng. Cycl. div. Arts and Sciences. - O. F. courir, later couvrir, to cover; and F. feu, fire, which is from the Lat. focum, acc. of focus, See Cover and Focus. Der. curfew-bell.

CURIOUS, inquisitive. (F., -L.) M. E. curious, busy; Romaunt of the Rose, 1052. -O. F. curios, careful, busy. -Lat. curiosus, carcful. - Lat. cura, attention. See Cure. Der. curious-ly, curiousness; curios-i-ty (M. E. curiosité, Gower, C. A. iii. 383), from F. curiosité, Englished 'curiosity' by Cotgrave, from Lat. acc. curiositatem. Bacon uses curiosity to mean 'elaborate work;' Essay 46, On

CURL, to twist into ringlets or curls; a ringlet. (O. Low G.) In English, the verb seems rather formed from the sb. than vice versa. Gascoigne has: 'But curle their locks with bodkins and with braids;' Epil. to the Steel Glas, l. 1142; in Skeat, Spec. of English. Curl is from the older form crul, by the shifting of r; cf. cress, curd. Chaucer has: 'With lokkes crulle,' i. e. with curled or crisped locks; Prol. 81. - Du. krul, a curl; krullen, to curl; O. Du. krol, adj. curled; krollen, to curl, wrinkle, rumple. + Dan. krölle, a curl; krölle, to curl. + Swed. krullig, crisp; Swed. dial. krulla, to curl; Rietz. \(\beta\). The orig. sense is clearly to crumple, twist, or make crooked; and we may regard crul as a contraction of 'to crookle,' or make crooked. Cf. Du. krullen with Du. kreukelen, to crumple, from kreuk, a crook, a rumple; similarly Dan. krölle may stand for krog-le, from krog, a crook, kroge, to crook; and Swed. krullig may be connected with Swed. krok, a crook. See further under Crook. Der. curl-y, curl-ing. CURLEW, an aquatic wading bird. (F.) M. E. corlew, curlew,

curlu. Spelt corlew, P. Plowman, C. xvi. 243; corlue, id. B. xiv. 43. -O. F. corlieu, 'a curlue;' Cot. He also gives the F. spellings corlis and courlis. Cf. Ital. chiurlo, a curlew; Span. chorlito, a curlew, evidently a dimin. form from an older chorlo. The Low Lat. form is corlinus (corlinus?). B. Probably an imitative word, from the bird's cry. Cf. Ital. chiurlare, to howl like the horn-owl, Meadows; also Swed. kurla, to coo, croo, murmur.

CURMUDGEON, a covetous, stingy fellow. (Hybrid; E. and F.) Spelt curmudgeon, Ford, The Lady's Trial, A. v. sc. I; curmudgin, Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 2 (Richardson), altered to curmudgeon in Bell's edition, i. 220. But the older spelling was corne-mudgin or cornmudgin, used by Holland to translate the Lat. frumentarius, A. corn-dealer; see Holland's tr. of Livy, pp. 150, 1104, as cited in Richardson. The latter passage speaks of fines paid by 'certain cornmudgins for hourding up and keeping in their graine.' B. The cornmudgins for hourding up and keeping in their graine.'

B. The word is usually supposed to be a corruption of corn-merchant, which is merely incredible, there being no reason for so greatly corrupting so familiar a word; neither is corn-merchant a term of reproach. y. It is clear that the ending -in stands for -ing, the final g of -ing being constantly suppressed in familiar English. The word is, accordingly, corn-mudging, and the signification is, judging by the

grucchen. This identifies the word with mug or much, both of which can be traced. The form mug occurs in 'muglard, a miser,' Halliwell; and again in the Shakespearian expression in huggermugger, i. e. in secrecy. The form much or mouch occurs very early in the sb. muchares, skulking thieves, in the Ancren Riwle, p. 150. This sb. is more familiar in its later form micher, used by Shakespeare, respecting which see Halliwell, s. v. mich, who remarks that 'in the forest of Dean, to mooch blackberries, or simply to mooch, means to pick blackberries; Herefordsh. Glos. p. 69. 8. The derivation is from the O. F. muchier, also mucer, written musser by Cotgrave, and explained by 'to hide, conceal, keep close, lay out of the way; also, to lurke, skowke, or squat in a corner.' This verb was especially used of hoarding corn, and the expression was, originally, a biblical one. See the O. F. version of Prov. xi. 26, cited by Wedgwood, s. v. hugger-mugger: 'Cil que musce les furmens;' A. V. 'he that withholdeth corn.' Thus a corn-mudging man was one who withheld corn, and the word was, from the first, one of reproach. The O. F. mucer, to hide, is of unknown origin. To sum up: Curmudgeon is, historically, a corruption of corn-mudgin, i. e. corn mudging, signifying 'corn-hoarding' or 'corn-withholding.' - M. E. muchen, to hide; cf. muchares in Ancr. Riwl. 150. - O. F. mucer, to hide, lurk.

CURRANT, a Corinth raisin. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Shak. Wint. Tale, iv. 3. 40. Haydn gives 1533 as the date when currant-trees were brought to England; but the name was also given to the small dried grapes brought from the Levant and known in England at an earlier time. 'In Liber Cure Cocorum [p. 16] called raysyns of corouns, Fr. raisins de Corinthe, the small dried grapes of the Greek islands. Then applied to our own sour fruit of somewhat similar appearance; Wedgwood. So also we find 'roysynys of coraunce;' Babees Book, ed. Furnivall, p. 211, last line. - F. 'Raisins de Corinthe, currants, or small raisins; 'Cot. Thus currant is a corruption of F. Corinthe, Corinth. - Lat. Corinthus. - Gk. Κόρινθος.

CURRENT, running, flowing. (F., -L.) M. E. currant. 'Like to the currant fire, that brenneth Upon a corde, as thou hast seen, When it with poudre is so beseen Of sulphre;' Gower, C. A. iii. 96. Afterwards altered to current, to look more like Latin. - O. F. curant, pres. pt. of O. F. curre (more commonly corre), to run. - Lat. currere, to run. Cf. Skt. char, to move. - KAR, to move; see Curtius, i. 77. From the same root is car, q. v. Der. current, sb.; current-ly, currenc-y; curricle, q. v.; and from the same source are cursive, cursory, q. v. From the same root are concur, incur, occur, recur; corridor, courier; course, concourse, discourse, intercourse; excursion, incursion; courser, precursor; corsair, &c.

CURRICLE, a short course; a chaise. (L.) Upon a curricle in this world depends a long course of the next; Sir T. Browne, Christ. Morals, vol. ii. p. 23 (R.) The sense of 'chaise' is quite modern; see Todd's Johnson. - Lat. curriculum, a running, a course; also, a light car (Cicero). Formed as a double diminutive, with suffixes -cand -l-, from the stem curri-; cf. parti-cul-a, a particle. - Lat. currere, to run. See Current. Doublet, curriculum, which is the Lat.

word, unchanged.

148

CURRY (1), to dress leather. (F., -L., and Teut.) 'Thei curry kinges,' i.e. flatter kings, lit. dress them; said ironically; Piers Plowman's Crede, ed. Skeat, 365. The E. verb is accompanied by the M.E. sb. curreie, apparatus, preparation; K. Alisaunder, 5118. - O. F. conroier, conreier (Burguy, s. v. roi), later couroier, conreier; whence the forms conroyer, courroyer, given by Cotgrave, and explained by 'to curry, tew, or dress leather.'- O. F. conroi, later conroy, apparatus, equipage, gear, preparation of all kinds. [Formed, like array (O. F. arroi) by prefixing a Latin preposition to a Teutonic word; see Array.] = O. F. con-, prefix, from Lat. con- (for cum), together; and the O. F. roi, array, order. This word answers to Ital. -redo, order, seen in Ital. arredo, array - Low Lat. -redum, -redium, seen in the derived Low Lat. arredium, conredium, equipment, furniture, apparatus, gear. B. Of Teut. origin; cf. Swed. reda, order, sb., or, as verb, to set in order; Dan. rede, order, sb., or as verb, to set in order; Icel. reidi, tackle. The same root appears in the E. ready, also in array and disarray; and in F. desarroi, which see in Brachet. See Ready. Der. curri-er. (25) The phr. to curry favour is a corruption of M. E. to curry favell, i. e. to rub Favell was a common old name for a horse. See my note to P. Plowman, C. iii. 5.

CURRY (2), a kind of seasoned dish. (Pers.) A general term for seasoned dishes in India, for which there are many recipes. See Curry in Encycl. Britannica, 9th ed., where is also an account of curry-powders, or various sorts of seasoning used in making curries.

context, 'com-hoarding.' It merely remains to trace further the Coromandel coast, being much used for curries, that plant has also verb to mudge. The letters dge point back to an older g, as in there the name of kura, which means esculent; see Plants of the bridge for brig; or else to an older ch, as in grudge for M.E. Coromandel Coast, 1795:' Todd's Johnson. — Pers. khur, meat, Coromandel Coast, 1795: Todd's Johnson. - Pers. khur, meat, flavour, relish, taste; khurdí, broth, juicy meats; Richardson's Dict. pp. 636, 637. Cf. Pers. khurák, provisions, eatables; khuráan, to eat; id.; so also Palmer, Pers. Dict. coll. 239, 240.

CURSE, to imprecate evil upon. (E.; perhaps Scand.,—L.)

M. E. cursien, cursen, corsen. 'This cursed crone;' Chaucer, C. T. 4853; 'this cursed dede;' id. 4854. The sb. is curs, Chaucer, C. T. Prol. 663.—A.S. cursian, A.S. Chron. an. 1137; where the compound pp. forcursed also occurs. The A.S. sb. is curs; Bosworth. B. Remoter origin unknown; perhaps originally Scandinavian, and due to a particular use of Swed. korsa, Dan. korsa, to make the sign of the cross, from Swed. and Dan. kors, a cross, a corruption of Icel. kross, a cross, and derived from O. F. crois; see Cross. Der. curs-ed, curs-er.

CURSIVE, running, flowing. (L.) Modern. Not in Todd's Johnson. A mere translation of Low Lat. cursivus, cursive, as applied to handwriting.—Lat. cursus, pp. of currere, to run. See

Current.

CURSORY, running, hasty, superficial. (L.) The odd form cursorary (other edd. cursenary, curselary) is in Shak. Hen. V, v. 2. 77.
'He discoursed cursorily;' Bp. Taylor, Great Exemplar, pt. iii. § 14. - Low Lat. oursorius, chiefly used in the adv. cursorie, hastily, quickly. -Lat. cursori-, crude form of cursor, a runner. - Lat. cursus, pp. of

currer, to run. See Current. Der. cursori-ly.

CURT, short, concisc. (L.) 'Maestro del campo, Peck! his name is curt;' Ben Johnson, The New Inn, iii. 1.—Lat. curtus, docked, clipped.— SKAR, to shear, cut; whence also E. shear, and Icel. sharbr, docked. See Shear. Der. curi-ly, curi-ness; curt-ail, q. v. CURTAIL, to cut short, abridge, dock. (F.,-L.) a. Curtail is a corruption of an older curtall, and was orig. accented on the first syllable; there is no pretence for saying that it is derived from the F. court tailler, to cut short, a phrase which does not appear to have been used. The two instances in Shakespeare may suffice to shew this. 'I, that am cártail'd of this fair proportion;' Rich. III, i. 1. 18. And again: 'When a Gentleman is dispos'd to sweare, it is not for any standers-by to curtall his oathes; Cymbeline, ii. 1. 12, according to the first folio; altered to curtail in later editions. B. Cotgrave translates accourcir by 'to shorten, abridge, curtall, clip, or cut short;' and this may help to shew that the French for to curtail was not court tailler (1), but accourcir. Y. The verb was, in fact, derived from the adj. curtall or curtal, having a docked tail, occurring four times in Shakespeare, viz. Pilgr. 273; M. Wives, ii. 1. 114; Com. Err. iii. 2. 151; All's Well, ii. 3. 65. — O. F. courtault [= curtalt], later courtaut; both forms are given by Cotgrave, and explained by a curtall; or, as an adj., by curtall, being curtalled. He also 'a curtall;' or, as an adj., by 'curtall, being curtalled.' He also gives: 'Double courtaut, a strong curtall, or a horse of middle size between the ordinary curtall, and horse of service.' δ. The occurrence of the final ll in curtall shows that the word was taken into English before the old form courtault fell into disuse. The F. word may have been borrowed from Italian. Cf. Florio, who gives the Ital. 'cortaldo, a curtall, a horse sans taile; cortare, to shorten, to curtall; corta, short, briefe, curtald. - O. F. court (Ital. corta), short; with suffix -ault, older -alt, equivalent to Ital. -aldo, Low Lat. -aldus, of Germanic origin, as in Regin-ald; from G. walt, O. Low G. wald (Icel. vald), power. See Brachet's Etym. French Dict.

pref. § 195, p. cix. — Lat. curtus, docked. See Curt.

CURTAIN, a hanging cloth. (F.,—L.) M. E. cortin, curtin;
Chaucer, C. T. 6831. The pp. cortined, furnished with curtains, is
in K. Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 1028.—O. F. cortine, curtine, a curtain.

— Low Lat. corting a small court small englesses and -Low Lat. cortina, a small court, small enclosure, croft, rampart or 'curtain' of a castle, hanging curtain round a small enclosure. - Low Lat. corti-, crude form of cort-is, a court; with dimin. suffix -na.

See Court. Der. curtain, verb.
CURTLEAXE, a corruption of cutlass; see Cutlass.

CURTSEY, an obeisance; see Courtesy.

CURVE, adj. crooked; sb. a bent line. (L.) Not in early use. The M. E. form was courbe, whence E. curb, q.v. Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1674, has the adjectives curvous and curvilineal, and the sbs. curvature and curvity. 'This line thus curve;' Congreve, An Impossible Thing (R.)—Lat. curvus, clooked, bent (base cur-); cf. circus, a circle. + Gk. κυρ-τός, bent. + Ch. Slav. krivů, bent. Lith. kreivas, crooked. See Curtius, i. 193. See Circle. Der. curve, verb; curvat-ure, Lat. curuatura, from curuare, to bend; curvi-linear; also curvet, q.v. And see curb.

CURVET, to bound like a horse. (Ital., -L.)

The verb is in Shak. As You Like It, iii. 2. 258; the sb. is in All's Well, ii. 3. 299.—Ital. corvetta, a curvet, leap, bound; corvettare, to curvet, frisk. [The E. word was orig. corvet, thus Florio has: 'Coruetta, a coruet, a sault, a prancing or continual dancing of a horse.'] -The leaves of the Canthium parviflorum, one of the plants of the O. Ital. corvare, old spelling of curvare, 'to bow, bend, make crooked,

to stoope, to crooch downward; Florio. Thus to curvet meant to crouch or bend slightly; hence, to prance, frisk.—Lat. curuare, to bend.—Lat. curuus, bent. See Curve. Der. curvet, sb.

CUSHAT, the ring-dove, wood-pigeon. (E.) 'Couskot, palumbus;' Nicholson's Glossarium Northanhymbricum, in Ray's Collection,

bus; Nichoison sciossarium Northannymoricum, in Ray's Collection, ed. 1691, pp. 139-152.—A. S. cusceote, a wild pigeon; Anglo-Saxon Glosses in Mone's Quellen und Forschungen, i. 1830, p. 314 (Leo). CUSHION, a pillow, soft case for resting on. (F.,—L.) The pl. cuischum is in Wyclif, I Kings, v. 9. Spelt quysshen, Chaucer, Troil. and Cress. ii. 1228, iii. 915.—O. F. coissin, a cushion; Roquefort; later coussin, a cushion to sit on; Cot.—Low Lat. culcitum, not found, but regularly formed as a dimin. from Lat. culcium, a cushion, pillow, feather-bed. 'Culcitinum first loses its medial t, by rule, then becomes coussin;' Brachet. See Counterpane, and The G. kissen, cushion, is borrowed from one of the Romance forms; cf. Ital. cucino, cuscino, Span. coxin, Port. coxim.

Romance forms; Ct. Ital. cucino, cuscino, Span. coxin, Port. coxim. CUSP, a point, tip. (L.) Not in early use. 'Full on his cusp his angry master sate, Conjoin'd with Saturn, baleful both to man;' Dryden, The Duke of Guise, Act iv (R.) It was a term in astrology. 'No other planet hath so many dignities, Either by himself or by regard of the cuspes;' Beaum. and Fletcher, Bloody Brother, iv. 2.—Lat. cuspis, a point; gen. cuspid-is. Der. cuspid-ate, cuspid-at-ed. CUSTARD, a composition of milk, eggs, &c. (F.,—L.) In Shal All's Well is 141; cuspic coffer the upper crust covering

Shak. All's Well, ii. 5. 41; custard-coffin, the upper crust covering a custard; Tam. Shrew, iv. 3. 82. The old custard was something widely different from what we now call by that name, and could be cut into squares with a knife. John Russell, in his Boke of Nurture, enumerates it amongst the 'Bake-metes;' see Babees Boke, ed. Furnivall, p. 147, l. 492; p. 271, l. 1; p. 273, l. 23; and esp. the note on l. 492, at p. 211. It was also spelt custade, id. p. 170, 802. B. And there can be no reasonable doubt that such is the better spelling, and that it is, moreover, a corruption of the M. E. crustade, a general name for pies made with crust; see the recipe for crustade ryal quoted in the Babees Book, p. 211. [A still older spelling is crustate, Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 40, derived immediately from Lat. crustatus.]—O. F. croustade, 'paté, tourte, chose qui en couvre une autre, i.e. a pasty, tart, crust; Roquefort. Roquefort gives the Prov. form crustado. Cf. Ital. crostata, 'a kind of pie, or tarte with a crust; also, the paste, crust, or coffin of a pie; Florio. - Lat. crustatus, pp. of crustare, to encrust. See Crust. Der. custard-apple, custodi-, crude form of custos, a guardian. — KUDH, to hide, con-

ceal; whence also Gk. κεύθειν, to hide, and E. hide. See Curtius, i. See Hide. Der. custodi-al, custodi-an.

CUSTOM, wont, usage. (F., -L.) M. E. custume, custome, costume; Chaucer, C. T. 6264. Spelt custume, Old Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, ii. 11, l. 11.—O.F. costume, custume, custom.—Low Lat. costuma (Chartulary of 705). This fem. form is (as in other cases) due to a neut. pl. form consuetumina, from a sing. consuetumen, parallel to the classical Lat. consuetudo, custom; see Littré. - Lat. consuetus, pp. of consuescere, to accustom; inchoative form of Lat. consuere, to be accustomed. - Lat. con-, for cum, together, greatly, very; and suere, to be accustomed (Lucr. i. 60), more commonly used in the inchoative form suescere. B. Suere appears to be derived from Lat. suus, one's own, as though it meant to make one's own;' from the pronominal base swa, one's own, due to the pron. base sa, he. Der. custom-ar-y, custom-ar-i-ly, custom-ar-i-ness, custom-er; custom-house; also ac-custom, q.v.

CUT, to make an incision. (C.) M. E. cutten, kitten, ketten, a weak verb; pt. t. kutte, kitte, cutted. The form cutte, signifying 'he cut,' past tense, occurs in Layamon, i. 349; iii. 228; later text. These appear to be the earliest passages in which the word occurs. It is a genuine Celtic word.—W. cwtau, to shorten, curtail, dock; cwta, short, abrupt, bobtailed; cwtogi, to shorten; cwtws, a lot (M. E. cut, Chaucer, C. T. prol. 837, 847), a scut, short-tail; cwt, tail, skirt. + Gael. cutaich, to shorten, curtail, dock; cutach, short, docked; cut, a bob-tail, a piece. Cf. Irish cut, a short tail; cutach, bob-tailed; cot, a part, share, division. Also Corn. cut, or cot, short, brief. B. The occurrence of E. scut, a bob-tail, shews that the word has lost an initial s. Cf. Gael. sgothadh, a gash, slash, cut; sgath, to lop off, prune, destroy, cut off; Irish sgathaim, I lop, or prune; W. ysgythru, to lop, prune, carve. The original sense is clearly 'to dock.' Der.

cut, sb.; cutt-ing, cutt-er; cut-water; cut-purse.

CUTICLE, the outermost skin. (L.) 'Cuticle, the outermost thin skin;' Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. The adj. cuticular is in Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1674.—Lat. cuticula, the skin; double dimin. with suffixes -c- and -ul-, from cuti-, crude form of cutis, the skin, hide.

cul-ar, from the Lat. cuticula; also cut-an-e-ous, from a barbarous Latin cutaneus, not given in Ducange, but existing also in the F. cutané, skinny, of the skin (Cotgrave), and in the Ital. and Span. cutaneo.

CUTLASS, a sort of sword. (F., -L.) The orig. sense was 'a little knife.' Better spelt cutlas, with one s. = F. coutelas, 'a cuttelas, or courtelas, or short sword, for a man-at-arms;' Cot. Cf. Ital. coltellaccio, 'a curtleax, a hanger;' Florio. [The Ital. suffix -accio is a general augmentative one, that can be added at pleasure to a sb.; thus from libro, a book, is formed libraccio, a large ugly book. So also Ital. coltellaccio means 'a large ugly knife.'] = O. F. coutel, cultel (Littré), whence F. couteau, a knife. Cf. Ital. coltello, a knife, dagger. — Lat. cultellus, a knife; dimin. of culter, a ploughshare. See Couter.

The F. suffix -as, Ital. -accio, was suggested by the Lat. suffix -aceus; but was so little understood that it was confused with the E. axe. Hence the word was corrupted to curtleaxe. as in Shak. As You Like It, i. 3. 119: 'a gallant curtleaxe upon my thigh.' Yet a curtlease was a sort of sword!

CUTLER, a thaker of knives. (F.,-L.) M. E. coteler; Geste Historyal of the Destruction of Troy, ed. Panton and Donaldson, M. E. coteler; Geste 1597. - O. F. cotelier; later coutelier, as in mod. F. - Low Lat. cultellarius, (1) a soldier armed with a knife; (2) a cutler. Formed with suffix -arius from Lat. cultell-, base of cultellus, a knife, dimin. of

culter, a ploughshare. See Coulter. Der. cutler-y

CUTLET, a slice of meat. (F., -L.) Lit. 'a little rib.' 'Cutlets, a dish made of the short ribs of a neck of mutton; 'Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715.—F. cotelette, a cutlet; spelt costelette in Cotgrave, who explains it by 'a little rib, side, &c.' A double diminutive, formed with suffixes -el- and -ette, from O. F. coste, a rib (Cotgrave), -Lat. costa, a rib. See Coast.

CUTTLE, CUTTLE-FISH, a sort of mollusc. (E.) grave translates the F. cornet by 'a sea-cut or cuttle-fish;' and the F. seche by 'the sound or cuttle-fish.' According to Todd's Johnson, the word occurs in Bacon. Corrupted from cuddle by the influence of similar words in O. Du. and H. German. The form cuddle is a legitimate and regular formation from A. S. cudele, the name of the fish. Sepia, cudele, vel wase-scite; 'Ælfric's Glossary, ed. Somner, Nomina Piscium. [The name wase-scite means ooze-shooter, dirt-shooter, from the animal's habit of discharging sepia.] + O. Du. kuttel-visch, a cuttle-fish; Kilian. But this is rather a High-German form, and borrowed from the G. kuttel-fisch, a cuttle-fish.

B. The remoter borrowed from the G. kuttel-fisch, a cuttle-fish. B. The remoter origin is obscure; it may be doubted whether the G. kuttel-fisch is in any way connected with the G. kuttel, bowels, entrails.

CYCLE, a circle, round of events. (F., -L., -Gk.) 'Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb;' Milton, P. L. viii. 84. -F. cycle, 'a round, or circle;' Cotgrave. - Lat. cyclus, merely a Latinised form of Gk. κύκλος, a circle, cycle. + Skt. chakra (for kakra), a wheel, disc, circle, astronomical figure. Allied to E. circle, curve, and ring; see Curtius, i. 193. ¶ The word may have been borrowed immediately from Latin, or even from the Greek. Der. cycl-ic, cycl-ic-al; cycloid, from Gk. κυκλοειδήs, circular (but technically used with a new sense), from Gk. κυκλο-, crude form of κυκλοε, and elbos, form, shape; cycloid-al; cyclone, a coined word of modern invention, from Gk. κυκλών, whirling round, pres. part. of κυκλώς, I whirl round, from Gk. κυκλών, whirling round, pres. part. of κυκλώς, I whirl round, from Gk. κυκλως. [Hence the final -e in cyclone is mute, and merely indicates that the vowel o is long.] Also cyclo-pædia or cyclo-pædia, from Gk. κυκλως και white the cyclo-pædia or cyclo-pædia, from Gk. κυκλως και white the cyclo-pædia or cyclo-pædia. κλοπαιδία, which should rather (perhaps) be encyclopedia, from Gk. έγκυκλοπαιδεία, put for έγκύκλιος παιδεία, the circle of arts and sciences, lit. circular or complete instruction; der. from εγκύκλιος, circular, and παιδεία, instruction; which from έν, in, κύκλος, a circle,

and παιδ (gen. παιδόs), a boy, child. Also epi-cycle, bi-cycle.

CYGNET, a young swan. (F.) Spelt cignet in old edd. of Shak.

Tro. and Cress. i. 1. 58. Formed as a diminutive, with suffix -t, from O. F. cigne, a swan; Cot.

1. At first sight it seems to be from O. F. cigne, a swan; Cot. Lat. cygnus, a swan; earlier form cycnus.—Gk. nbavos, a swan. On the origin, see Curtius, i. 173.

2. But the oldest F. form appears as cisne (Littré); cf. Span. cisne, a swan; and these must be from

Low Lat. cecinus (Diez), and cannot be referred to cygnus. CYLINDER, a roller-shaped body. (F., -L., -Gk.) The form chilyndre is in Chaucer, C. T. Group B, 1396, where Tyrwhitt reads kalender, C. T. 13136. It there means a cylindrically shaped portable sun-dial. - O. F. cilindre, later cylindre, the y being introduced to look more like the Latin; both forms are in Cotgrave. - Lat. cylindrus, a cylinder. = Gk. κυλινδροε, a cylinder, lit. a roller. = Gk. κυλίνδευ, to roll; an extension of κυλίευ, to roll. Cf. Church-Slav. kolo, a wheel.

See Curius, i. 193. Der. cylindr-ic, cylindr-ic-al.

CYMBAI, a clashing musical instrument. (F., -I., -Gk.)

M. E. cimbale, cymbale; Wyclif, 2 Kings, vi. 5; Ps. cl. 5, -O. F. cimbale, 'a cymball;' Cotgrave. Later altered to cymbale (also in [Cf. particle from part.] The Lat. cuits is cognate with E. hids. — cimbale, 'a cymball;' Cotgrave. Later altered to cymbale (also in KU, to cover; allied to SKU, to cover. See Hide. Der. cuti- Cotgrave) to look more like the Latin.—Lat. cymbalum, a cymbal; also spelt cymbalon. - Gk. κύμβαλον, a cymbal; named from its hollow, cup-like shape. — Gk. κύμβοι, κύμβη, anything hollow, a cup, basin. + Skt. kumbhá, khumbhí, a pot, jar. Cf. Skt. kubja, hump-backed,

and E. hump; Benfey, pp. 195, 196. Allied to Cup, q.v. The form of the root is KUBH; Benfey, p. 196; Fick, i. 537.

CYNIC, misanthrophic; lit. dog-like. (L., = Gk.) In Shak. Jul. Cas. iv. 3. 133. = Lat. cynicus, one of the sect of Cynics. = Gk. munkós, dog-like, cynical, a Cynic. = Gk. mun, stem of minu, a dog. + Lat. cynic. adog. + Lat. cynic. a dog. + Lat. cynic. cynic. a dog. + Lat. cynic. cynic. a dog. + Lat. cynic. cynic. a dog. + Lat. cynic can-is, a dog. + Irish cú (gen. con), a dog. + Skt. cvan, a dog. + Goth. hunds, a hound. See Hound. Der. cynic-al, cynic-al-ly,

cynic-ism; and see cynosure.

CYNOSURE, a centre of attraction. (L., - Gk.) 'The cynosure, the of neighbouring eyes; Milton, L'Allegro, 80. - Lat. cynosura, the constellation of the Lesser Bear, or rather, the stars composing the tail of it; the last of the three is the pole-star, or centre of attraction to the magnet, roughly speaking.—Gk. κύνοσουρα, a dog's-tail; also, the Cynosure, another name for the Lesser Bear, or, more strictly, for the tail of it. - Gk. κυνόε, dog's, gen. case of κύων, a dog; and

for the tail of it.—Gk, κυνόε, dog's, gen. case of κύων, a dog; and ούρά, a tail, on which see Curtius, i. 434. See Cynic.

CYPREISS (1), a kind of tree. (F.,—L.,—Gk.) M. E. cipres, cipresse, cupresse. 'Ase palme other asc cypres; 'Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 131. 'Leves of cupresse;' Palladius on Husbandry, b. x. st. 6. Also called a cipir-tre. 'Hec cipressus, a cypyr-tre;' Wright's Vocab. i. 228.—O. F. cypres, later cypres, explained by Cotgrave as 'the Cyprus tree, or Cyprus wood.'—Lat. cyparissus; also cupressus.—Gk. κυπάρμοσος, the cypress.

β. The M. E. cipir-tre is from the Lat. cyprus, the same of a tree growing in Cyprus. by some eyprus, Gk. κύπρος, the name of a tree growing in Cyprus, by some supposed to be the Heb. gopher, Gen. vi. 14; see Liddell and Scott. But it does not appear that the form κυπάρισσος has anything to do

with Cyprus.

CYPRESS (2), CYPRESS-LAWN, crape. (L.?) 'A

cipresse [or cypress] not a bosom Hideth my heart;' Tw. Nt. iii. 1.

132. 'Cypress black as e'er was crow;' Wint. Tale, iv. 4, 221. See note on express in Ben Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 3. 121, ed. Wheatley.

\$\beta\$. Palsgrave explains F. crespe by 'a cypress for a woman's neck; 'and Cotgrave has: 'Crespe, cipres, cob-web lawn.' The origin is unknown; Mr. Wheatley suggests that it may have been named from the Cyperus textilis, as the Lat. cyperus became cypres in English; see Gerarde's Herbal and Prior's Popular Names of British plants. Cf. 'Cypere, cyperus, or cypresse, galingale, a kind of reed;' Cot.

CYST, a pouch (in animals) containing morbid matter. (Gk.) Formerly written cystis. 'Cystis, a bladder; also, the bag that contains the matter of an imposthume; 'Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. Late Lat. cystis, merely a Latinised form of the Gk. word. - Gk. worts, the bladder, a bag, pouch. - Gk. when, to hold, contain. - VKU, to

take in ; see Curtius, i. 192. Der. cyst-ic.

CZAR, the emperor of Russia. (Russ.) 'Two ezars are one too many for a throne;' Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 1278.—Russian esare (with e mute), a king. 'Some have supposed it to be derived from Casar or Kaisar, but the Russians distinguish between czar and kesar, which last they use for emperor. . . . The consort of the czar is called czarina; Engl. Cyclop. div. Arts and Sciences. It appears to be a Slavonic word, and the connection with Casar remains not proven. Der. czar-ina, where the suffix appears to be Teutonic, as in landgravine, margravine, the Russ. form being tsaritsa; also ezarowitz, from Russ. tsarevich, the czar's son.

DAB (1), to strike gently. (E.) M. E. dabben. 'The Flemmisshe hem dabbeth o the het bare' = the Flemmings strike them on the bare head; Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 192. The M. E. sb. is dabbe.
Philot him gaf anothir dabbe' = Philotas gave him another blow; K. Alisaunder, ed. Weber, l. 2406. Now generally associated with the notion of striking with something soft and moist, a notion imported into the word by confusion with daub, q. v.; but the orig. sense is merely to tap. An E. word. + O. Du. dabben, to pinch, to knead, to fumble, to dabble; Oudemans. + G. tappen, to grope, fumble; cf. prov. G. tapp, tapp, fist, paw, blow, kick; Flügel's Dict. Also G. tippen, to tap. ¶ From the G. tappen we have F. taper, and E. tap. Hence dab and tap are doublets. See Tap. Der. dab, sb. See Dabble.

DAB (2), expert. (L.?) The phrase 'he is a dab hand at it' means he is expert at it. Goldsmith has: 'one writer excels at a plan; ... another is a dab at an index;' The Bee, no. 1. A word of corrupt form, and generally supposed to be a popular form of adept, which seems to be the most probable solution. It may have been to some extent confused with the adj. dapper. See Adept and Dapper.

DABBLE, to keep on dabbing. (E.) The frequentative of dab, with the usual suffixed -le. The word is used by Drayton, Polyolbion, s. 25; see quotations in Richardson. Cf. 'dabbled in blood;' Shak. Rich. III, i. 4. 54. + O. Du. dabbelen, to pinch, to knead, to fumble, to dabble, splash about; formed by the frequentative suffix -el- from O. Du. dabben, with a like sense; Oudemans. See Dab (1). Cf. Icel. dafla, to dabble.

DAB-CHICK, DOB-CHICK; see Didapper.

DACE, a small river-fish, (F., = O. Low G.) 'Dace or Dare, a small river-fish;' Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. Shak. has dace, 2 Hen. IV, iii. 2. 356. 1. Another name for the fish is the dart. 2. Dare, formerly pronounced dare, is simply the F. dard (=Low Lat. acc. dardum), and dart is due to the same source. 8. So also dace, formerly darce (Babees Book, ed. Furnivall, p. 174), answers to the O. F. nom. dars or darz, a dart, javelin, for which Roquefort gives quotations, and Littré cites O. F. dars with the sense of dace. This O. F. dars is due to Low Lat. nom. dardus, a dart, javelin. From this O. F. dars is also derived the Breton darz, a dace; cf. F. dard, 'a dart, a javelin; ... also, a dace or dare fish;' Cotgrave.

named from its quick motion. See Dart.

DACTYL, the name of a foot, marked - o. DACTYL, the name of a foot, marked - o.o. (L., = Gk.) Puttenham, Arte of Poetrie, ed. Arber, p. 83, speaks of the Greeke dactilus; 'this was in A.D. 1589. Dryden speaks of 'spondees and dactyls' in his Account prefixed to Annus Mirabilis.—Lat. dactylus, a dactyl. - Gk. δάκτυλος, a finger, a dactyl; co-radicate with digit and See Digit. See Trench, On the Study of Words, on the sense

of dactyl. Der. dactyl-ic.

DAD, a father. (Celtic.) In Shak. Tw. Nt. iv. 2. 140; K. John, ii. 467. – W. tad, father; Corn. tat. + Bret. tad, tat, father. + Irish daid. + Gael. daidein, papa (used by children). + Gk. τάτα, τέττα, father; used by youths to their elders. + Skt. tata, father; tata, dear one; a term of endearment, used by parents addressing their children, by teachers addressing their pupils, and by children addressing their parents. A familiar word, and widely spread. Der. dadd-y, a dimin.

DAFFODIL, a flower of the lily tribe. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) initial d is no part of the word, but prefixed much in the same way as the t in Ted, for Edward. It is difficult to account for it; it is just possible that it is a contraction from the F. fleur d'affrodille. At any rate, the M. E. form was affodille. 'Affodylle, herbe, affodille, albucea;' Prompt. Parv. = O. F. asphodile, more commonly affrodille, 'th' affodill, or asphodill flower;' id. [Here the French has an inserted affodill, or asphodill flower; or the property of the world and is a more commonly affordille. r, which is no real part of the word, and is a mere corruption. It is clear that the E. word was borrowed from the French before this r was inserted. We have sure proof of this, in the fact that Cotgrave gives, not only the forms asphrodille, asphrodile, and affrodille, but also asphodile (without r). The last of these is the oldest French form of all.] - Lat. asphodelus, borrowed from the Greek. - Gk. άσφόδελοε, asphodel. See Asphodel. Der. Corrupted forms are daffadilly and daffadowndilly, both used by Spenser, Shep. Kal. April,

DAGGER, a dirk; short sword for stabbing. (C.) DAGGER, a dirk; short sword for stadding. (C.) M. E. daggere, Chaucer, C. T. prol. 113. Connected with the M. E. verb daggen, to pierce. 'Derfe dynttys thay dalte with daggande sperys, i.e. they dealt severe blows with piercing spears; Allit. Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, l. 3749. Cf. O. Du. daggen, to stab; Oudemans; O. Du. dag, a dagger; id. Of Celtic origin.—W. dagr, a dagger; given in Spurrell's Dict., in the Eng.-Welsh division. + Irish daigear, a dagger, poniard. + O. Gael. daga, a dagger, a pistol; Shaw, quoted in O'Reilly's Irish Dict. + Bret. dag, dager, a dagger. Cf. French dague, a dagger, of Celtic origin. The word dirk is also Celtic.

DAGGLE, to moisten, wet with dew (Scand.) So in Sir W. Scott. 'The warrior's very plume, I say, Was daggled by the dashing spray;' Lay of the Last Minstrel, i. 29. Pope uses it in the sense of to run through mud, lit. to become wet with dew; Prol. to Satires, 1. 225. It is a frequentative verb, formed from the prov. Eng. dag, to sprinkle with water; see Atkinson's Cleveland Glossary.—Swed. dagga, to bedew; from Swed. dagg, dew. + Icel. döggva, to bedew; from Icel. dögg, dew. These sbs. are cognate with E. dew. See Dew. DAGUERROTYPE, a method of taking pictures by photo-

graphy. (Hybrid; F. and Gk.) 'Daguerrotype process, invented by Daguerre, and published A. D. 1838; Haydn, Dict. of Dates. Formed from Daguerre, a French personal name (with o added as a connecting vowel), and E. type, a word of Gk. origin. See Type. DAHLIA, the name of a flower. (Swedish.) 'Dahlia, a flower brought from Mexico, of which it is a native, in the present [19th]

century, and first cultivated by the Swedish botanist Dakl. In 1815 it was introduced into France; Haydn, Dict. of Dates. Dakl is a Swedish personal name; the suffix -ia is botanical Latin.

DAINTY, a delicacy; pleasant to the taste. (F., -L.) M. E. deinte, deinte, generally as a sb.; Ancren Riwle, p. 412. But Chaucer has: 'Ful many a depute hors hadde he in stable;' C. T. prol. 168. This adjectival use is, however, a secondary one, and arose out of such phrases as 'to leten deinte' = to consider as pleasant (Ancren Riwle, p. 412), and 'to thinken deyntee,' with the same sense (P. Plowman, B. xi. 47). - O. F. daintie (to be accented daintie), agreeableness. 'Sentirent la flairor des herbes par daintie' = they enjoyed the fragrance of the herbs in an agreeable way; Roman d'Alixandre, in Bartsch's Chrestomathie Française, col. 177, l. 4.—Lat. acc. dignitatem, dignity, worth, whence also the more learned O. F. form dignities.—Lat. dignus, worthy. See Dignity. Totgrave gives the remarkable adj. dain, explained by 'dainty, fine, quaint, curious (an old word);' this is precisely the popular F. form of Lat. dignus, the more learned form being digne. Der. dainti-ly, dainti-ness.

DARY, a place for keeping milk to be made into cheese. (Scand.) M. E. daierie, better deverye, Chaucer, C. T. 597 (or 599). The Low Lat. form is dayeria, but this is merely the E. word written in a Latin fashion. a. The word is hybrid, being made by suffixing the F. -erie (Lat. -aria) or F. -rie (Lat. -ria) to the M. E. deye, a maid, a female-servant, esp. a dairy-maid. Similarly formed words maid, a female-servant, esp. a dairy-maid. Sumilarly formed words are butte-ry (= bottle-ry), vin-t-ry, pan-t-ry, laund-ry; see Morris, Hist. Outlines of Eng. Accidence, p. 233. B. The M.E. deye, a maid, occurs in Chaucer, Nonne Pr. Tale, 1.26, and is of Scand. origin.—Icel. deigja, a maid, esp. a dairy-maid; see note upon the word in Cleasby and Vigfusson.+Swed. deja, a dairy-maid. y. However, the still older sense of the word was 'kneader of dough,' and it meant at first a woman employed in baking, a baker-woman. The same maid no doubt made the bread and attended to the dairy as is frequently the doubt made the bread and attended to the dairy, as is frequently the case to this day in farm-houses. More literally, the word is 'dough-er;' from the Icel. deig, Swed. deg, dough. The suffix -ja had an active force; cf. Mœso-Gothic verbs in -jan. See further under Dough; and see Lady.

DAIS, a raised floor in a hall. (F., -L., -Gk.) Now used of the raised floor on which the high table in a hall stands. Properly, it was the table itself (Lat. discus). Later, it was used of a canopy over a seat of state or even of the seat of state itself. M. E. deis, deys, sometimes dais, a high table; Chaucer, Kn. Tale, 1342; P. Plowman, C. x. 21, on which see the note. - O. F. deis, also dois, dais, a high table in hall. The later sense appears in Cotgrave, who gives: 'Dais, or Daiz, a cloth of estate, canopy, or heaven, that stands over the heads of princes; also, the whole state, or seat of estate.' For an example of O. F. dois in the sense of 'table,' see Li Contes del Graal, in Bartsch, Chrestomathie Française, col. 173, l. 5. - Lat. discus, a quoit, a plate, a platter; in late Latin, a table (Ducange). -Gk. blowos, a round plate, a quoit. See Dish, Disc.
DAISY, the name of a flower. (E.) Lit. day's eye, or eye of day,

i. e. the sun; from the sun-like appearance of the flower. M. E. dayesye; explained by Chaucer: 'The dayesye, or elles the eye of the day,' Prol. to Legend of Good Women, 184 (where the before day is not wanted, and better omitted). - A. S. dagesége, a daisy, in MS. Cott. Faustina, A. x. fol. 115 b, printed in Cockayne's Leechdoms, iii. 292.—A. S. dæges, day's, gen. of dæg, a day; and ége, more commonly edge, an eye. See Day and Eye. Der. daisi-ed.

DALE, a low place between hills, vale. (E.) M. E. dale, Ormulum, 9203. – A. S. dæl (pl. dalu), a valley; Grein, i. 185. [Rather Scand. than A.S.; the commoner A.S. word was denu, Northumbr. dene, used to translate uallis in Lu. iii. 5; hence mod. E. dean, dene, den; see Den.] + Icel. dair, a dale, valley. + Dan. dal. + Swed. dal. + Du. dal. + O. Fries. del. + O. Sax. dal. + Goth. dal or dals. + G. thal.

B. The orig. sense was 'cleft,' or 'separation,' and the word is closely connected with the vb. deal, and is a doublet of the sb.

deal. See Deal, and Dell.

DALLY, to trifle, to fool away time. (E.?) M. E. dalien.

'Dysours dalye,' i.e. dicers play; K. Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 6991. 'To daly with derely your daynte wordez' = to play dearly with your dainty words; Gawayn and the Grene Knight, 1253. Also spelt daylien, id. 1114. I suppose this M. E. dalien stands for, or is a dialectal variety of the older M. E. dwelien, to err, to be foolish. 'Swide ge dwelled' = ye greatly err, in the latest MS. of A.S. Gospels, Mark, xii. 27.—A.S. dweligean, to err, be foolish, Mark, xii. 27; Northumbrian duoliga, dwoliga, id. + Icel. dvala, to delay. + Du. dwalen, to err, wander, be mistaken. Closely connected with Dwell, q. v., and with Dull and Dwale. The loss of the w presents no great difficulty; it was already lost in the A.S. dol, foolish, of which the apparent base thereby became dal-, and gave rise to the form dalien, regularly. Later, the word dalien was imagined to be French, and took the F. suffix -ance; whence M.E. daliaunce, Gawayn and the Grene Knight, 1012. But all this is conjectural only. Der. dalli-ance, explained above.

DAM (1), an earth-bank for restraining water. (E.) M. E. dam,

tr. by Lat. agger; Prompt. Parv. p. 113. No doubt an E. word, being widely spread; but not recorded. We find, however, the derived verb fordemman, to stop up; A.S. Psalter, ed. Spelman, Ps. lvii. 4. + O. Fries. dam, dom, a dam. + Du. dam, a dam, mole, bank; whence the verb dammen, to dam. + Icel. dammer, a dam; demma, to dam. + Dan. dam, a dam; dæmme, to dam. + Swed. damm, sb.; dämma, verb. + Goth. dammjan, verb, only used in the comp. faurdammjan, to stop up; 2 Cor. xi. 10. + M. H. G. tam, G. damm, a dike.

B. Remoter origin unknown. Observe that the sb. is older in form than the verb. Der. dam, vb.

DAM (2), a mother; chiefly applied to animals. (F., -L.) M. E. dam, damme; Wyclif, Deut. xxii. 6; pl. dammes, id. Cf. the A. V. A mere variation or corruption of Dame, q. v.

DAMAGE, harm, injury, loss. (F., -L.) M. E. damage, K. Alisaunder, 959. - O. F. damage, domage (F. dommage), harm; corresponding to the contraction of the contra sponding to the Prov. damnatje, dampnatje, in Bartsch, Chrestomathie Provençale, 85. 25, 100. 26, 141. 23; cf. F. dame = Lat. domina. Low Lat. damnaticum, harm; not actually found; but cf. Low Lat. damnaticus, condemned to the mines. [The O.F. -age answers to Lat. -aticum, by rule.]—Lat. damnum, loss. See Damn. Der.

damage, verb; damage-able.

DAMASK, Damascus cloth, figured stuff. (Proper name.) M. E. damaske. 'Clothes of ueluet, damaske, and of golde;' Lidgate, Storie of Thebes, pt. iii. ed. 1561, fol. ccclxix, col. 2.—Low Lat. Damaseus, cloth of Damascus (Ducange).—Lat. Damascus, proper name. Gk. Δαμασκό. Cf. Arab. Demeskq, Damascus; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 272; Heb. dmeseq, damask; Heb. Dameseq, Damascus, one of the oldest cities in the world, mentioned in Gen. xiv. 15. Der. Hence also damask-rose, Spenser, Shep. Kal. April, 60; Hackluyt's Voyages, vol. ii. pt. i. p. 165; damask, verb; damaskine, to

inlay with gold (F. damasquiner); also damson, q.v.

DAME, a lady, mistress. (F., -L.) In early use. M. E. dame,
Ancren Riwle, p. 230. - O. F. (and mod. F.) dame, a lady. - Lat.

Dominate. Der. dams-el. q. v. Doublet, dam (2).

DAMN, to condemn. (F., -L.) M. E. damnen; commonly also dampnen, with excresent p. Dampned he was to deve in that prisoun; Chaucer, C. T. 14725 (Group B., 3605). -O. F. damner; prisoun; Chaucer, C. T. 14725 (Group B, 3605). - U. F. aamner; frequently dampner, with excrescent p. - Lat. damnare, pp. damnatus, to condemn, fine. - Lat. damnum, loss, harm, fine, penalty. Root uncertain. Der. damn-able, damn-able-ness, damn-at-ion, damn-at-or-y; and see damage.

DAMP, moisture, vapour. (E.) In Shak. Lucrece, 778. The verb appears as M. E. dampen, to choke, suffocate, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, ii. 989. Though not found (perhaps) earlier, it can hardly be other than an E. word. [It can hardly be Scandinavian, the Itel. dampr being a mod. word; see Cleasby and Vigiusson.] + Du. damp, vapour, steam, smoke; whence dampen, to steam. + Dan. damp, vapour; whence dampe, to reek. + Swed. damb, dust; damma, to raise a dust, also, to dust. + G. dampf, vapour. B. Curtius (i. 281) has no hesitation in connecting G. dampf, vapour, with Gk. $r\bar{\nu}\phi\phi\phi$, smoke, mist, cloud, vapour, and with Skt. $dh\bar{\nu}\mu$, incense, $dh\bar{\nu}\mu$, to burn incense. The Gk. base $r\nu\phi$ (for $\theta\nu\phi$) and Skt. $dh\bar{\nu}\mu$ are extensions of the \checkmark DHU, to rush, excite; cf. Gk. $\theta\nu\psi$, to rush, rage, $\theta\nu\phi$, incense; see further under **Dust**, with which damp is thus connected. This explains the sense of Swed. damb above. Der. damp, verb; damp, adj.; damp-ly, damp-ness; and cf. deaf, dumb, dumps.

DAMSEL, a young unmarried woman, girl. (F.,-L.) M. E. damosel. 'And ladies, and damoselis;' K. Alisaunder, 171.-O. F. damoisele (with many variations of spelling), a girl, damsel; fem. form of O. F. damoisel, a young man, squire, page, retained in mod. F. in the form damoiseau.—Low Lat. domicellus, a page, which occurs in the Statutes of Cluni (Brachet). This is equivalent to a theoretical dominicellus, a regular double diminutive from Lat. dominus, a lord; made by help of the suffixes -c- and -el-. See Don (2), and Domi-

nate. ¶ For dan = sir (Chaucer), see Don (2).

DAMSON, the Damascene plum. (Proper name.) 'When damsines I gather;' Spenser, Shep. Kal. April, 162. Bacon has dammasin, Essay 40, Of Gardens; also 'the damasine plumme;' Nat. Hist. s. 509. – F. damaisine, 'a Damascene, or Damson plum;' Cotgrave. – F. Damas, Damascus; with fem. suffix -ine. – Lat. Damascus. See Damaak.

DANCE, to trip with measured steps. (F., -O. H. G.) M.E. dauncen, daunsen; Maydens so dauncen, K. Alisaunder, 5213. -O. F. danser, dancer (F. danser), to dance. -O. H. G. danson, to draw, draw along, trail; a secondary verb from M. H. G. dinsen, O. H. G. tinsen, thinsen, to draw or drag forcibly, to trail along, draw a sword; cognate with Goth. thinsan, which only occurs in the compound atthinsan, to draw towards one, John, vi. 44, xii. 32. B. Related to M. H. G. denen, O. H. G. thenen, to stretch, stretch out, draw, trail; Goth. ufthanjan, to stretch after; Lat. tendere, to stretch; see further under Thin. - TAN, to stretch. Der. danc-er, danc-ing.

DANDELION, the name of a flower. (F.,-L.) The word occurs in Cotgrave. The older spelling dent-de-lyon occurs in G. Douglas, Prol. to xii Book of Æneid, l. 119; see Skeat, Specimens of English. - F. dent de lion, 'the herbe dandelyon.' [Cf. Span, diente de leon, dandelion.] B. The E. word is merely taken from the de leon, dandelion.]

B. The E. word is merely taken from the French; the plant is named from its jagged leaves, the edges of which present rows of teeth.—Lat. dentem, acc. of dens, a tooth; de, preposition; and leonem, acc. of leo, a lion. See Tooth, and Lion.

DANDLE, to toss a child in one's arms, or fondle it in the lap. (E.) In Shak. Venus, 562; 2 Hen. VI, i. 3. 148. The orig. meaning was, probably, to play, trifle with. Thus we find: 'King Henry's ambassadors into France having beene dandled [trifled with, cajoled] by the French during these delusive practises, returned without other fruite of their labours; Speed, Hen. VII, b. ix. c. 20. s. 28. It may be considered as English, though not found in any early author. a. In form, it is a frequentative verb, made by help of the suffix -le from an O. Low German base dand- or dant-, signifying to trifle, play, dally, loiter. Traces of this base appear in prov. Eng. dander, to talk incoherently, to wander about; Lowland Sc. dandill, to go about idly; O. Du. danten, to do foolish things, trifle; O. Du. dantinnen, to trifle (whence probably F. dandiner, 'to go gaping ill-favouredly, to look like an ass;' Cotgrave.) Cf. also Swed. dial. danka, to saunter about; Rietz. β. The shortest form appears in O. Du. dant, a headstrong, capricious, effeminate man; see Oudemans. The corresponding High-German word is the O. H. G. tant, G. tand, a trifle, to wide the state whence diadde to the trifle play dandle lounce. toy, idle prattle; whence tündeln, to toy, trific, play, dandle, lounge, tarry (Flügel). This G. tündeln is exactly cognate with E. dandle, and is obviously due to the sb. tand. Remoter origin unknown Cf. O. Ital dandolare, dondolare, 'to dandle or play the baby, Florio; dandola, dondola, 'a childes baby [doll]; also, a dandling; also, a kind of play with a tossing-ball; 'id. This word, like the F. dandiner, is from a Low G. root.

DANDRIFF, scurf on the head. (C.) Formerly dandruff; the dandruffe or unseemly skales within the haire of head or beard; 'Holland's Pliny, b. xx. c. 8. - W. ton, surface, sward, peel, skin; whence W. marwdon, lit. dead skin (from marw, dead, and don, permuted form of ton), but used to mean scurf, dandriff. Cf. Bret. tañ, tiũ, scurf. This clearly accounts for the first syllable. β. As to the second, Mr. Wedgwood well suggests that it may be due to the W. drwg, bad. Cf. Gael. droch, bad; Bret. drouk, droug, bad. The final ff would thus correspond, as usual, to an old guttural sound.

¶ In Webster's Dict., the derivation is given from A.S. tan, an eruption on the skin, and drof, dirty. Of these words, the form is merely another form of W. ton, as above; it occurs in Ælfric's Glossary, ed. Somner, p. 71, where we find: 'Mentagra, tan; Allox, micele tan.' The latter word drof, dirty, is not proven to exist; it is one of the unauthorised words only too common in Somner. It should be remembered that the placing of the adjective after the substantive is a Welsh habit, not an English one; so that an A.S. origin for the word is hardly admissible.

DANDY, a fop, coxcomb. (F.?) Seldom found in books. Probably from the same base as Dandle, q.v. Cf. O. Du. dant, a headstrong, capricious, effeminate man; whence O. F. dandin, 'a meacock, noddy, ninny; Cotgrave. Perhaps dandy was merely borrowed from F. dandin.

DANGER, penalty, risk, insecurity. (F., -L.) On the uses of this word in early writers, see Trench, Select Glossary, and Richardson; and consult Brachet, s.v. danger. M.E. daunger, daungere; Rob. of Glouc. p. 78; Chaucer, C. T. Prol. 663 (or 665). Still earlier, in the Ancren Riwle, p. 356; 'ge police ofte daunger of swuche oferwhule pet muhte beon eower prel' = ye sometimes put up with the arrogance of such an one as might be your thrall. = O.F. dangier (mod. F. danger), absolute power, irresponsible authority; hence, power to harm, as in Shak. Merch. of Venice, iv. 1. 180. The word was also spelt dongier, which rimes with alongier in a poem of the 13th century cited in Bartsch, Chrestomathie Française, col. 362, l. 2; and this helps us out. β. According to Littré this answers to a Low Lat. dominiarium, a form not found, but an extension from Low Lat. dominium, power, for which see Dominion. At any rate, this Low Lat. dominium is certainly the true source of the word, and was used (like O. F. dongier) to denote the absolute authority of a feudal lord, which is the idea running through the old uses of F. and E. danger. y. Brachet remarks: 'just as dominus had become domnus in Roman days, so dominiarium became domniarium, which consonified the ja (see the rule under abréger and Hist. Gram. p. 65), whence domnjarium, whence O. F. dongier; for m=n, see changer [from Low Lat. cambiare]; for -arium=-ier see § 198. A word similarly formed, and from the same source, is the E. dungeon. See Domínion, and Dungeon. Der. danger-ous, danger-ous-ly, danger-ous-ness.

DANGLE, to hang loosely, swing about. (Scand.) In. Shak. Rich. II, iii. 4. 29.—Dan. dangle, to dangle, bob. + Swed. dial. dangla, to swing, Rietz; who also cites the North Friesic dangeln from Outzen's Dict. p. 44. Another form appears in Swed. dingla, to dangle, Icel. dingla, Dan. dingle, to dangle, swing about. B. The suffix -le is, as usual, frequentative; and the verb appears to be the frequentative of ding, to strike, throw; so that the sense would be to strike or throw often, to bob, to swing. See Ding. Der. dangl-er. DANK, moist, damp. (Scand.) In the allit. Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, l. 313, we find 'the dewe that is dannke;' and in l. 3750, we have it as a sb. in the phrase 'one the danke of the dewe,' i. e. in the moisture of the dew. And cf. Dropis as dew or a danke rayne; Destruction of Troy, 3368. It also occurs as a verb, in Specimens of Lyric Poetry, ed. Wright; see Specimens of Early Eng. ed. Morris and Skeat, sect. IV d. 1. 28: 'deawes donketh the dounes,' i. e. dews moisten the downs. [The connection with dew in all four passages should be noticed.]—Swed. dial. dank, a moist place in a field, marshy piece of ground; Rietz. + Icel. dökk, a pit, pool; where dökk stands for dönk, by the assimilation so common in Icelandic, and dönk again represents an older danku. ¶ It is commonly assumed that dank is another form of damp, but, being of Scand. origin, it is rather to be associated with Swed. dagg, dew, and Icel. dogg, dew; and, indeed, it seems to be nothing else than a nasalised form of the prov. Eng. dag, dew. See Daggle.

DAPPER, spruce, neat. (Du.) Orig. good, valiant; hence brave, fine, spruce. Spenser speaks of his 'dapper ditties;' Shep. Kal. October, l. 13. 'Dappr, or praty [pretty], elegans;' Prompt. Parv. – Du. dapper, valiant, brave, intepid, bold. + O. H. G. tappar, beauty unsights (later) valiant. G. tapper brave. + Ch. Slay dabper. heavy, weighty, (later) valiant; G. tapfer, brave. + Ch. Slav. dobru, good; Russ. dobrui, good, excellent. + Goth. ga-dobs, gadojs, fitting B. The root appears in Goth. gadaban, to be fit, to happen, befall, suit. Perhaps the Lat. faber, a smith, is from the same root DHABH. See Fick, ii. 387.

DAPPLE, a spot on an animal. (Scand.) 'As many eyes upon his body as my gray mare hath dapples;' Sidney, Arcadia, b. ii. p. 271. Hence the expression: 'His stede was al dapple-gray;' Chaucer, C. T. 13813 (Group B, 2074). - Icel. depill, (= dapill), a spot, dot; a dog with spots over the eyes is also called depill; the orig. sense is a pond, a little pool; from dapi, a pool, in Ivar Aasen; Cleasby and Vigfusson. Cf. Swed. dial. depp, a large pool of water; dypla, a deep pool; Rietz. Rietz also cites (from Molbech) Dan. dial. duppe, a hole where water collects; cf. also O. Du. dobbe, a pit, pool (Oudemans), and prov. Eng. dub. a pool. β. The ultimate connection is so that he E. dab, to strike gently, but with the verb to dip, and the sb. dimple. See Dip, Dimple, Deep. Der. dapple, verb; 'Dapples the drowsy east with spots of grey;' Much Ado, v. 3. 27; and dappled. As Mr. Wedgwood well observes, the resemblance of dapple-grey to Icel. apalgrar, or apple-grey, Fr. gris pommelé, is accidental.' The latter phrase is equivalent to Chaucer's pomely-grey,

C. T. prol. 616 (or 618), **DARE** (1), to be bold, to venture. (E.) DARE (1), to be bold, to venture. (E.) a. The verb to dare, pt. t. dared, pp. dared, is the same word with the auxiliary verb to dare, pt. t. durst, pp. durst. But the latter keeps to the older forms; dare, pt. t. aursi, pp. unis.

dared is much more modern than durst, and grew up by way of distinguishing, to some extent, the uses of the verb.

B. The present tense, I dare, is really an old past tense, so that the third person is he dare (cf. he shall, he can); but the form he dares is now often used, and will probably displace the obsolescent he dare, though grammatically as incorrect as he shalls, or he cans. M. E. dar, der, dear, I dare; see Stratmann's O. E. Dict. p. 122. 'The pore dar plede,' i. e. the poor man dare plead; P. Plowman, B. xv. 108. Past tense dorste, durste. 'For if he gaf, he dorste mak anaunt' = for if he gave, he durst make the boast; Chaucer, C.T. prol. 227.—A.S. ic dear, I dare; pu dearst, thou darest; he dear, he dare or dares; we, ge, or hig durran, we, ye, or they dare. Past tense, ic dorste, I durst or dared; pl. we durston, we durst or dared. Infin. durran, to dare; Grein, i. 212.+Goth. dars, I dare; daursta, I durst; pp. daursts; infin. daursta an, to dare. + O. H. G. tar, I dare; torsta, I dared; turran, to dare. [This verb is different from the O. H. G. durfan, to have need, now turned into durfen, but with the sense of dare. In like manner, the Du. durven, to dare, is related to Icel. purfa, to have need, A. S. burfan, Goth. paurban, to have need; and must be kept distinct. verb requires some care and attention.] + Gk. θαρσεῦν, to be bold; θρασύν, bold. + Skt. dhrish, to dare; base dharsh. + Church Slav. druzati, to dare.; see Curtius, i. 318. - DHARS, to be bold, to dare; Fick, i. 117. Der. dar-ing, dar-ing-ly.

DARE (2), a dace; see Dace.

DARE, obscure. (E.) M. E. dark, derk, deork; see deare in Stratmann, p. 122.—A. S. deore, Grein, i. 191. ¶ The liquid r is convertible with the liquid n; and the word may perhaps be connected. with Du. donker, dark, Swed. and Dan. dunkel, dark, Icel. dokkr,

dark, and O. H. G. tunkel (G. dunkel), dark; forms in which the -er β. On the other hand, we should observe the or -el is a mere suffix. M. H. G. and O. H. G. tarnjan, tarchanjan, to render obscure, hide, whence G. tarnkappe, a cap rendering the wearer invisible.

whence G. tankappe, a cap rendering the weater invisible. Der. dark-ly, dark-ness, dark-ish, dark-en; and see darkling, darksome.

DARKLING, adv., in the dark. (E.) In Shak. Mid. Nt. Dream, ii. 2. 86; Lear, i. 4. 237. Formed from dark by help of the adverbial suffix -ling, which occurs also in facting, i.e. flatly, on the ground; see Halliwell's Dict. p. 360. It occurs also in hedling; 'heore hors hedlyng mette,' i. e. their horses met head to head, King Alisaunder, l. 2261. B. An example in older English is seen in the A. S. healing, healing healthy and S. Grein in Total and see Mooris - Hist Out-A.S. backing, backwards, Grein, i. 76; and see Morris, Hist. Outlines of Eng. Accidence, sect. 322, Adv. Suffixes in long, ling.

DARKSOME, obscure. (E.) In Shak. Lucrece, 379. Formed

from dark by help of the suffix -some (A.S. sum); cf. fulsome, blithe-

some, win-some, &c.

DARLING, a little dear, a favourite. (E.) M. E. deorling, derling, durling; spelt deorling, Ancren Riwle, p. 56.—A. S. deorling, a favourite; Ælfred's tr. of Boethius, lib. iii. prosa 4. B. Formed favourite; Ælfred's tr. of Boethius, lib. iii. prosa 4. **B.** Formed from deor, dear, by help of the suffix -ling, which stands for -l-ing, where -l and -ing are both suffixes expressing diminution. Cf. duck-l-ing, gos-l-ing; see Morris, Hist. Outlines of Eng. Accidence,

DARN, to mend, patch. (C.) 'For spinning, weaving, derning, and drawing up a rent;' Holland's Plutarch, p. 783 (R.) - W. darnio, to piece; also, to break in pieces; from W. darn, a piece, fragment, product of the control of the con patch. Cf. Corn. darn, a fragment, a piece; Williams' Dict. Also Bret. darn, a piece, fragment; darnaoui, to divide into pieces; whence O. F. darne, 'a slice, a broad and thin peece or partition of;' Cot-grave. \(\beta \). Perhaps orig. 'a handful;' cf. Gael. dorn, a fist, a blow with the fist, a haft, hilt, handle, a short cut or piece of any thing; Gael. dornan, a small fist, a small handful.

DARNEL, a kind of weed, rye-grass. (F.?) M. E. darnel, dernel, Wyclif, Matt. xiii. 25, 29. Origin unknown; probably a F. word, of Teut. origin. Mr. Wedgwood cites (from Grandgagnage) the Rouchi darnelle, darnel; and compares it with Walloon darnise, daurnise, tipsy, stunned, giddy (also in Grandgagnage). difficult to account for the whole of the word, but it seems probable that the name of the plant signifies 'stupefying;' cf. O. F. darne, stupefied (Roquefort); also O. Du. door, foolish (Oudemans), Swed. dara, to infatuate, dare, a fool, Dan. daare, a fool, G. thor, a fool; all of which are from a base DAR, which is a later form of DAS, to be (or to make) sleepy, which appears in the E. daze and doze. See Daze, Doze. ¶ Wedgwood cites Swed. dår-reta, darnel; but does not say in what Swedish Dictionary it occurs. If it be a genuine word, it much supports the above suggestion.

DART, a javelin. (F.) M. E. dart, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 178; Chaucer, C. T. 1564. – O. F. dart (mod. F. dard), a dart; a word of O. Low G. origin, which modified the form of the original A. S. daroo, darao, or dareo, a dart. + Swed. dart, a dagger, poniard. β. Perhaps from the base dar of A.S.

The F. dard, Low Lat. dardus, is + Icel. darraor, a dart. derian, to harm, injure. evidently from a O. Low German source. Der. dart, verb.

DASH, to throw with violence. (Scand.) Orig. to beat, strike, as when we say that waves dash upon rocks. M. E. daschen, dasschen. 'Into the cité he con dassche,' i. e. he rushed, King Alisaunder, 2837; and see Layamon, I. 1469.—Dan. daske, to slap. + Swed. daska, to beat, to drub; Swed. dial. daska, to slap with the open hand, as one slaps a child; Rietz.

B. A shorter form appears in Swed. dial. disa, to strike (Rietz).

Der. dash-ing, i. e. striking; dash-ing-ly

DASTARD, a cowardly fellow. (Scand.; with F. suffix.) 'Dastarde or dullarde, duribuctius;' Prompt. Parv. p. 114. 'Dastarde, estourdy, butarin;' Palsgrave.

1. The suffix is the usual F. -ard, as in dull-ard, slugg-ard; a suffix of Germanic origin, and related to Goth. hardus, hard. In many words it takes a bad sense; see Brachet, Introd. to Etym. Dict sect. 196. 2. The stem dast- answers to E. dazed, and the t appears to be due to a past participial form. - Icel. dæstr, exhausted, breathless, pp. of dæsa, to groan, lose breath from exhaustion; closely related to Icel. dasaðr, exhausted, weary, pp. of dasask, to become exhausted, a reflexive verb standing for dasa-sik, to daze oneself. Another past participial form is Icel. dasinn, commonly shortened to dasi, a lazy fellow. Thus the word is to be divided das-t-ard, where das- is the base, -t- the past participial form, and -ard the suffix. The word actually occurs in O. Dutch without the t, viz. in O. Du. dasaert, daasaardt, a fool; Oudemans. On the other hand, we find Swed. dial. däst, weary (Rietz). See further under Dage under Daze. ¶ The usual derivation from A.S. adastrigan, to frighten, is absurd; I find no such word; it was probably invented by Somner to account (wrongly) for the very word dastard in question. Der. dastard-ly, dastard-li-ness.

DATE (1), an epoch, given point of time. (F., -L.) M. E. date; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, i. 505. 'Date, of scripture, datum;' Prompt. Parv. p. 114. - F. date, the date of letters or evidences; Cotgrave. - Low Lat. data, a date. - Lat. data, neut. pl. of datus, pp. of dare, to give. In classical Latin, the neut. datum was employed to mark the time and place of writing, as in the expression datum Roma, given (i. e. written) at Rome. + Gk. &l-&w-m, I give; cf. &orrhp, n giver, borós, given. + Skt. da-da-mi, I give, from the root dd, to give; cf. dárti, a giver. + Church Slav. dami, I give (Curtius, i. 293); Russ. darite, to give. → DA, to give. Der. From the Lat. datus, given, we have also neut. sing. datum, and neut. pl. data; also darive. DATE (2), the fruit of a palm. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) M. E. date; Maundeville's Travels, p. 57. 'Date, frute, dactilus;' Prompt. Par. p. 114.-O. F. date (Littré); later F. date, badly written dacte, a date; both spellings are in Cotgrave. - Lat. dactylus, a date; also, a dactyl. - Gk. δάκτυλοε, a finger; also, a date, from its long shape, slightly resembling a finger-joint; also, a dactyl. Date is a doublet of daetyl and co-radicate with Digit and Toe.

DAUB, to smear over (F., -L.) M. E. dauben, to smear; used to translate Lat. linire, Wyclif, Ezek. xiii. 10, 11; and see note 3 in Prompt. Parv. p. 114.—O. F. dauber, occurring in the sense of 'plaster.' See a passage in an O. F. Miracle, pr. in the Chaucer Society's Originals and Analogues, part III; p. 273; l. 639. 'Que n'i a cire se tant non C'un po daube le limaignon' = there is no wax [in the candles] except as much as to plaster the wick a little. (Quoted by Mr. Nicol, who proposes the etymologies here given of daub and of O. F. dauber.) The earlier form of this O. F. word could only have been dalber, from Lat. dealbare, to whitewash, plaster. [Cf. F. aube from Lat. alba (see Alb), and F. dorer from Lat. deaurare.] \$\beta\$. This etymology of dauber is confirmed by Span. jalbegar, to whitewash, plaster, corresponding to a hypothetical Lat. derivative dealbicare. [Cf. Span. jornada from Lat. diurnata; see Journey.] Y. From Lat. de, down; and albare, to whiten, which is from albus, white. See Alb. The sense of the word has probably to some extent influenced that of dab, which is of Low G. origin. And it has perhaps also been confused with W. dwb, plaster, whence dwbio, to daub; Gael. dob, plaster, whence dobair, a plasterer; Irish dob, plaster, whence dobaim, I plaster.

DAUGHTER, a female child. (E.) M. E. doghter, doughter, douhter, dohter, dowter, &c.; the pl. dohtren occurs in Layamon, douhter, douhter, dowter, &c.; the pl. dohtren occurs in Layamon, l. 2924; dehtren in O. Eng. Homilies, i. 247; dehter in Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, ii. 270. — A.S. döhtor, pl. döhtor, döhtra, döhtra, döhtra, and döhter; Grein, i. 195. + Du. doohter. + Dan. datter, dotter. + Swed. dotter. + Icel. döttir. + Goth. dauhtar. + O. H. G. tohter, G. tochter. + Russ. doche. + Gk. θυγάτηρ. + Skt. duhtiri. β. 'Lassen's etymology from the Skt. duh (for dhugh), to milk—'the milker'—is not impossible;' Curtius, i. 320. And it seems probable.

DAUNT, to frighten, discourage. (F., - L.) M. E. daunten, K. Alisaunder. 1212.—O. F. dauter (Roouefort), donter (Cotgrave),

K. Alisaunder, 1312. - O. F. danter (Roquefort), donter (Cotgrave), (of which the latter = mod. F. dompter) written for an older domter, to tame, subdue, daunt. - Lat. domitare, to subdue; frequentative of domare, to tame; which is cognate with E. tame. See Tame. Der. dauntless, daunt-less-ness.

DAUPHIN, eldest son of the king of France. (F., -L.) merly spelt Daulphin, Fabyan, vol. ii. Car. VII. an. 26; also Dolphine, Hall, Edw. IV, an. 18. - O. F. daulphin, for dauphin, a dolphin; also 'the Dolphin, or eldest son of France; called so of Daulphine, a province given or (as some report it) sold in the year 1349 by Humbert earl thereof to Philippe de Valois, partly on condition, that for ever the French king's eldest son should hold it, during his father's life, of the empire; Cotgrave. Brachet gives the date as 1343, and explains the name of the province by saying that 'the Dauphine, or rather the Viennois, had had several lords named Dauphin, a proper name which is simply the Lat. delphinus.' A doublet of dolphin; see Dolphin.

DAVIT, a spar used as a crane for hoisting a ship's anchor clear of the vessel; one of two supports for ship's boats. (F.) 'Davit, a short piece of timber, us'd to hale up the flook of the anchor, and to fasten it to the ship's bow; 'Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. Apparently corrupted from the French. – F. davier, forceps; 'davier de barbier, the pinser wherewith he [the barber] draws or pulls out teeth;' Cotgrave. He also gives: 'Davier d'un pelican, a certain instrument to pick a lock withall; an iron hook, or cramp-iron for that purpose.' Origin unknown.

DAW, a jackdaw, bird of the crow family. (E.) In Skelton, Ware the Hawk, l. 327. In l. 322 he uses the compound daw-cock. The compound ca-daw, i.e. caw-daw, occurs in the Prompt Parv. p. 57; on which see Way's Note. May be claimed as an E. word, being certainly of O. Low G. origin.

B. The word is best traced by Schmeller, in his Bavarian Dict. col. 494. He says that the Vocabularius Theutonicus of 1482 gives the forms dach and dula; the latter of these answers to G. dohle, a jackdaw, and is a dimin. form, for an older dahala, dimin. of daha. This daha is the O. Low G. form answering to O. H. G. táha, M. H. G. táhe, a daw; whence O. H. G. tahele (for tahala), the dimin. form, later turned into dahele, and now spelt dohle. Y. The word, like chough, is doubtless imitative; Schmeller gives dah dah as a cry used by hunters. By the mere change of one letter, we have the imitative E. word caw; and by uniting these words we have caw-daw, as above. Cf. also Ital. taccola or tacca, 'a railing, chiding, or scolding; ... also a chough, a rook, a jack-dawe; Florio. This Ital. word is plainly derived from Old High German. Der. jack-daw.

DAWN, to become day. (E.) M. E. dawnen; but the more usual form is dawen. 'Dawyn, idem est quod Dayyn, dawnyn, or dayen,

154

DAWN, to become day. (E.) M. E. dawnen; but the more usual form is dawen. 'Dawyn, idem est quod Dayyn, dawnyn, or dayen, auroro;' Prompt. Parv. p. 114. 'That in his bed ther daweth in no day;' Chaucer, C. T. 1676; cf. l. 14600. We find daiening, daigening, daning, =dawning; Genesis and Exodus. 77, 1808, 3204. B. The -n is a suffix, often added to verbs to give them a neuter or passive signification; cf. Goth. fullnan, to become full, from fulljan, to fill; Goth. gahailnan, to become whole; and the like. The M. E. word is to be divided as daw-n-en, from the older dawen. \(\gamma\). The latter is the A. S. dagian, to dawn; Grein, i. 182; from the A. S. dag, day. So G. tagen, to dawn, from tag, day. See Day. Der. dawn, sb. DAY, the time of light. (E.) M. E. day, dai, dai; spelt daei in Layamon, l. 10246.—A. S. dag, pl. dagas. + Du. dag. + Dan. and Swed. dag. + Icel. dagr. + Goth. dags. + G. tag. \(\pi\) Perhaps it is well to add that the Lat. dies, Irish dia, W. dydd, meaning 'day,' are from quite a different root, and have not one letter in common with the A. S. dag; that is to say, the Lat. d would answer to an A. S. t, and in fact the Lat. Dies-piter or Jupiter is the A. S. Tiw, whose name is preserved in Tuesday. The root of Lat. dies and of A. S. Tiw is DIW, to shine; but the root of A. S. dag is quite uncertain. Der. dai-ly, day-book, day-break, day-spring, day-star, and other compounds. Also dawn, q. v.

pounds. Also dawn, q.v.

DAZE, to stupefy, render stupid. (Scand.) M. E. dasen; the pp. dased is in Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, ii. 150; in the Pricke of Conscience, 6647; and in Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, i. 1085.—1cel. dasa, in the reflexive verb dasask, to daze oneself, to become weary and exhausted. + Swed. dasa, to lie idle. β. Probably related to A. S. dwas, or gedwas, stupid, foolish (Grein, i. 394), and to the Du. dwas, foolish. Probably related also to Dizzy, q.v.; and possibly even to Dull. Further, it is nearly a doublet of Doze, q.v. Der.

das-t-ard, q. v., and dazzle, q. v.

DAZZLE, to confuse the sight by strong light. (Scand.; with E. suffix.) In Shak. Hen. V, i. 2. 279; also intransitively, to be confused in one's sight, 3 Hen. VI, ii. 1. 25. The frequentative of daze, formed with the usual suffix -le; lit. 'to daze often.' See Daze.

DE-, prefix, (1) from Lat. prep. de, down, from, away; also (2) occurring in French words, being the O.F. des-, F. dé- in composition; in which case it = Lat. dis-, 'It is negative and oppositive in destroy, desuetude, deform, &c. It is intensitive in declare, desolate, desiceate, &c.;' Morris, Hist. Outlines of Eng. Accidence;

BEACON, one of the lowest order of clergy. (L., -Gk.) M.E. deken; Chaucer has the compound archedeken, C. T. 6884. The pl. dekene; chaucer has the compound archedeken, C. T. 6884. The pl. dekenes is in Wyclif, 1 Tim. iii. 8. -A.S. deacon, Exod. iv. 14. -Lat. diaconus, a deacon. -Gk. διάκονος, a servant; hence, a deacon. 'Buttman, in his Lexilogus, s. v. διάκτορος, makes it very probable, on prosodical grounds, that an old verb διάκο, διήκο, to run, hasten (whence also διάκω) is the root; διάκτορος being a collateral word from the same;' Liddell and Scott. Curtius, ii. 309, approves of this, and says: 'We may regard διωκ- as an expansion of the root di, djá (cf. i, já); perhaps we may follow Buttmann in deriving διάκ- ονος, διάκ-τωρ from the same source.' [It is meant, that the first syllable is διάκ-, not δια-, and that the common Gk. prep. διά has nothing to do with the present word.] He further explains (i. 78) that the κ is, nevertheless, no part of the original root, and reduces διακ- to δια-, derived (as above) from the Δ DI, to hasten. Cf. Gk. δίω, I fee away, δίεμαι, I speed, hasten; Skt. di, to soar, to fly. — Δ DI, to hasten; Fick, i. 109. Der. deacon-ess, where the suffix is of F. origin; deacon-ship, where the suffix is of A. S. origin; deacon-ry, with F. suffix -ry (for -rie); also diacon-ate, diacon-al, formed from the Lat. diaconus by help of the suffixes -ate and -al, both of Lat. origin.

DEAD, deprived of life. (E.) M. E. deed, ded; Chaucer, C. T. prol. 148.—A. S. dedd, dead, Grein, i. 189; [where deád is described as an adjective, rather than as a past participle. And to this day we distinguish between dead and died, as in the phrases 'he is dead' and 'he has died;' we never say 'he has dead.' But see below.] + Du. dod. + Dan. dod. + Swed. ddd. + Icel. daubr. + Goth. dauhs, dead.

B. Now the termination -iks in Moeso-Gothic is the special mark of

a weak past participle, and there can be no reasonable doubt that dauths was formed with this participial ending from the past tense dau of the strong verb diwan, to die.

y. Moreover, the Goth. dauthus, death, and the causal verb dauthjan, are clearly to be referred to the same strong verb diwan, to die, of which the pp. is diwans, died.

b. Hence, it is clear that dead, though not the pp. of the verb to die, is formed upon the base of that verb, with a weak participial ending in place of the (originally) strong one. See further under Die.

Der. dead-ly (M. E. deedli, Wyclif, Heb. vii. 8); dead-li-ness, dead-en, dead-ness: and see Death.

DEAF, dead-en, dead-ness; and see Death.

DEAF, dull of hearing. (E.) M. E. deef, def, defe; Chaucer, C. T. prol. 446 (or 448).—A. S. deef; Grein, i. 190. + Du. doof. + Dan. döv. + Swed. döf. + Icel. daufr. + Goth. daubs. + G. taub. B. Probably allied to the G. toben, to bluster, rage, be delirious; also to the Gk. τῦφος, smoke, darkness, stupefaction, stupor, Gk. τύφειν, to burn, Skt. dhúp, to burn incense, dhúpa, incense; see Curtius, i. 281, 321. The orig. sense seems to have been 'obfuscated,' and the similar Gk. word τυφλός means 'blind,' whilst we have an E. word dumb, also probably related. These forms are from a \(\sqrt{DHUP} \) DTHUBH, a lengthened form of the \(\sqrt{DHU}, \text{ to rush, excite, raise a smoke; see Dust; and see Dumb. Der. deaf-ly, deaf-ness, deaf-en.

DEAL (1), a share, division, a quantity, a thin board of timber.

(E.) The sense of 'quantity' arose out of that of 'share' or 'portion;' a piece of deal is so called because the timber is sliced up or divided. M. E. deel, del, Chaucer, C. T. 1827; Kn. Tale, 997.—A.S. dal, a portion, share; Grein, i. 186. + Du. deel, a portion, share; also, a deal, a board, a plank. + Dan. deel, a part, portion. + Sweddel, a part, share. + Iccl. deild, deild, a deal, dole, share; also, dealings. + Goth. dails, a part. + O. H. G. teil; G. theil. Root unknown. Dor. deal, verb; whence deal-er, deal-ing, deal-ings; cf. dale, dole.

DEAL (2), to divide, distribute; to traffic. (E.) M. E. delen, Chaucer, C. T. prol. 247, where it has the sense of 'traffic.'—A. S. dælan, to divide; Grein, i. 186. + Du. deelen, to divide, share. + Dan. dele. + Swed. dela. + Icel. deila. + Goth. dailjan. + O. H. G. teilan; G. theilen. β. The form of the Goth. verb is decisive as to the fact that the verb is derived from the sb. Sec **Deal**(1).

DEAN, a dignitary in cathedral and college churches. (F., -L.) The orig. sense is 'a chief of ten.' M. E. den, deen, dene, P. Plowman, B. xiii. 65; also found in the comp. pl. suddenes, equivalent to subdenes, i.e. sub-deans; P. Plowman, B. ii. 172. -O. F. deien (Roquefort); mod. F. doyen. - Lat. decanus, one set over ten soldiers; later, one set over ten monks; hence, a dean. - Lat. decem, ten; cognate with E. ten. See **Docemvir** and **Ten**. **Der**. dean-ery, decays hit: also decayed divectly from Lat. decayers

dean-ship; also decan-al, directly from Lat. decanus. **DEAR**, precious, costly, beloved. (E.) M. E. dere, deere; spelt deore in Layamon, l. 143.—A. S. deóre, dýre, Grein, i. 193, 215. + Du. duur. + Dan. and Swed. dyr, dear, expensive. + Icel. dýrr, dear, precious. + O. H. G. tiuri, M. H. G. tiure, G. thener, dear, beloved, sacred. Root unknown. **Dor.** dear-ly, dear-ness; also dar-ling, q. v., dear-th. G. v.

dear-th, q. v. **DEARTH**, dearness, scarcity. (E.)

M. E. derthe, P. Plowman, B. vi. 330. Not found in A.S., but regularly formed from A.S. dedre, dear; cf. heal-th, leng-th, warm-th; see Morris, Hist. Outlines of Eng. Accidence, seet. 321. + Icel. dyr., value; hence, glory. +

O. H. G. tturida, value, honour. See above.

DEATH, the end of life. (E.) M. E. deeth, deth, Chaucer, C. T. 964 (or 966). We also find the form ded, Havelok, 1687; a Scand. form still in use in Lincolnshire and clsewhere. — A. S. deá8, Grein, i. 189. + Du. dood. + Dan. död. + Swed. död. + Icel. daubi. + Goth. dauthus. + G. tod. See Dead and Die. ¶ The M. E. form ded is rather Scandinavian than A.S.; cf. the Danish and Swedish forms.

DEBAR, to bar out from, hinder. (Hybrid.) In Shak. Sonnet 28. Earlier, in The Floure of Curtesie. st. 10, by Lidgate; pr. in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. ccclviii, back. Made up by prefixing the Lat. prefix de-, from [or O. F. des-=Lat. dis-], to the E. bar; on which see Bar. ¶ It agrees in sense neither with Low Lat. debarrare, to take away a bar, nor with O. F. desbarrer, to unbar (Cotgrave).

DEBARK, to land from a ship. (F.) 'Debark (not much used), to disembark; 'Ash's Dict. 1775.—F. debarquer, to land; spelt desbarquer in Cotgrave.—F. des- (for Lat. dis-, away), and F. barque, a bark, ship. See Bark. Der. debark-at-ion, also spelt debarc-at-ion.

DEBASE, to degrade, lower, abase. (Hybrid.) In Shak. Rich. II, iii. 3, 127. A mere compound, from Lat. de-, down, and base. See

BBBAE; to degrade, lower, abase. (17) ord.) In Snak. Rich. II, iii. 3. 127. A mere compound, from Lat. de-, down, and base. See Base. Der. debase-ment, debas-ing, debas-ing-ly.

DEBATE, to argue, contend. (F.,-L.) 'In which he wolde debate;' Chaucer, C. T. 13797. The M. E. sb. debat occurs in P. Plowman, C. xxii. 251.—O. F. debatre (mod. F. débattre), 'to debate, argue, discuss;' Cotgrave.—Lat. de-, down; and batuere, to beat. See Beat, and Batter. Der. debate, sb. debat-er, debat-able.

DEBAUCH, to seduce, corrupt. (F.) Only the pp. debauched ten; 'Cot.—Gk. deráda, acc. of deráda, a company of ten.—Gk. déra, is in Shakespeare, and it is generally spelt debosk'd; Tempest, iii. 2.

29.—O. F. desbaucher (mod. F. débaucher), 'to debosh, mar, corrupt, spoil, viciate, seduce, mislead, make lewd, bring to disorder, draw of the World, let. 39.—F. decadence, 'decay, ruin;' Cot.—Citizen of the World, let. 39.—F. decadence, 'decay, ruin;' Cot. from goodness. = 0. F. des-, prefix, from Lat. dis-, away from; and O. F. bauche, of rather uncertain meaning. Cotgrave has: 'bauche, a rew [row], rank, lane, or course of stones or bricks in building. See Bauche in Diez, who remarks that, according to Nicot, it means a plastering of a wall, according to Ménage, a workshop (apparently in order to suggest an impossible derivation from Lat. apotheca). β. The compounds are esbaucher, to rough-hew, frame (Cotgrave), embaucher, to imploy, occupy, use in business, put unto work (id.), and desbaucher. Roquefort explains O. F. bauche as a little house, to make it equivalent to Low Lat. bugia, a little house. Diez proposes to explain débaucher by 'to entice away from a workshop.' He suggests as the origin either Gael. balc, a balk, boundary, ridge of earth, or the Icel. bulker, a balk, beam. Y. I incline to the latter of these suggestions; the word bauche had clearly some connection with building operations. At this rate, we should have esbaucher, to balk out, i.e. set up the frame of a building; embaucher, to balk in, to set to work on a building; desbaucher, to dis-balk, to take away the frame or the supports of a building before finished. See Der. debauch, sb.; debauch-ee (F. débauché, debauched);

DEBENTURE, an acknowledgment of a debt. (L.) Spelt de-bentur by Lord Bacon, in the old edition of his speech to King James, touching Purveyors. The passage is thus quoted by Richardson:
'Nay, farther, they are grown to that extremity, as is affirmed, though it be scarce credible, that they will take double poundage, once when the debenture [old ed. debentur] is made, and again the second time when the money is paid.' Blount, in his Law Dict., has: 'Debentur, was, by a Rump-Act in 1649, ordained to be in the nature of a bond or bill, &c. The form of which debentur, as then used, you may see in Scobel's Rump-Acts, Anno 1649, cap. 63. — Lat. debentur, they are due; 'because these receipts began with the words debentur

mihi; Webster. – Lat. debere, to be due. See Debt.

DEBILITATE, to weaken. (Lat.) The verb occurs in Cotgrave; Shak. has debile, i. e. weak, Cor. i. 9. 48; and debility, As You Like It, ii. 3. 51; cf. O. F. debiliter, 'to debilitate, weaken, enfable.' Cotamers I at delilitate page of debilitate, weaken, enfable.' feeble; 'Cotgrave. - Lat. debilitatus, pp. of debilitare, to weaken. -Lat. debilis, weak; which stands for dehibilis, compounded of de, from, away from, and habilis, able; i.e. unable. See Able. Der. From the same source is debility, O. F. debilité, from Lat. debilitatem, acc. of debilitas, weakness.

DEBONAIR, courteous, of good appearance. (F., -L.) In early use. M. E. debonere, Rob. of Glouc. p. 167; also the sb. debonairte, O. Eng. Hom. p. 269, l. 15. - O. F. debonere, debonaire, adj. affable; compounded of de bon aire, lit. of a good mien. Here de st. Lat. de, of; bon is from Lat. bonus, good; and aire was a fem. sb. (=Ital. aria), signifying 'mien,' of uncertain origin, but perhaps related to Low Lat. area, a nest. See remarks on Aery. the sense of aire, cf. our phrase 'to give oneself airs."

DEBOUCH, to march out of a narrow pass. (F., -L.) A modern military word (Todd). -F. déboucher, to uncork, to emerge. -F. dé-, for Lat. dis-, out, away; and boucher, to stop up the mouth; thus déboucher is lit. 'to unstop.' - F. bouche, the mouth. - Lat. bucca, the cheek; also, the mouth.

DEBRIS, broken pieces, rubbish. (F., -L. and G.) Modern. Merely French. - F. débris, fragments. - O. F. desbriser, to rive asunder; Cot. = O.F. des., for Lat. dis., apart; and briser, to break, of German origin. See Bruise.

DEBT, a sum of money due. (F.,-L.) The introduction of the b (never really sounded) was due to a knowledge of the Latin form, and was a mistake. See Shak. L. L. L. v. 1. 23. M. E. dette, Chaucer, C. T. Prol. 280 (or 282); P. Plowman, B. xx. 10. The pl. dettes and dettur (i. e. debtor) both occur on p. 126 of the Ancren Riwle. - O. F. dette, a debt; Cot. has both dette and debte. - Lat. debita, a sum due; fem. of debitus, owed, pp. of debere, to owe. B. Debere is for dehibere, lit. to have away, i. e. to have on loan; from de, down, away, and habere, to have. See Habit. Der. debi-or (M. E. dettur, O. F. deteur, from Lat. debitorem, acc. of debitor, a debtor). We also have debit, from Lat. debitum.

DEBUT, a first appearance in a play. (F.) Modern, and French. -F. début, a first stroke, a first cast or throw in a game at dice. The O. F. desbuter meant 'to repell, to put from the mark he aimed at; Cot. The change of meaning is singular; the sb. seems to have meant 'a miss,' 'a bad aim.' = O. F. des-, for Lat. dis-, apart; and but, an aim. See Butt (1).

DECADE, an aggregate of ten. (F., -Gk.) The pl. decades is in Hackluyt, Voyages, vol. iii. p. 517. - F. decade, 'a decade, the tearme Hackluyt, Voyages, vol. iii. p. 517. - F. decade, 'a decade, the tearme decent-ly, decenc-y.
or number of ten years or months; also, a tenth, or the number of DECEPTION, act of deceit. (F., -L.) In Berners' Froissart,

ten; Cot. - OK. ozeroza, acc. of ozeroza, a company of ten; cognate with E. Ten, q. v.

DECADENCE, a state of decay. (F., -L.) In Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, let. 39. - F. decadence, 'decay, ruin;' Cot. -

Low Lat. decadentia, decay. — Lat. de, down; and Low Lat. cadentia, a falling. See Cadence. Der. decadence-y; and see decay.

DECAGON, a plane figure of ten sides. (Gk.) So named because it also has ten angles. A mathematical term; in Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. Comp. of Gk. δέκα, ten, and γωνία, a corner, an angle; which Curtius (i. 220) regards as a simple derivative from γόνν, the knee. See Ten and Knee.

DECAHEDRON, a solid figure having ten bases or sides. (Gk.) A math. term. Not in Kersey or Bailey. Comp. of Gk. δέκα, ten; and έδρα, a base, a seat (with aspirated e). - Gk. έδ-οε, a

seat; from the base hed, cognate with E. sit. See Ten and Sit. DECALOGUE, the ten commandments. (F., -L., -Gk.) Writ-DECAMP, to go from a camp, depart quickly. (F., -L.)

Formerly discamp, as in Cotgrave. Decamp occurs in the Tatler, no.

11, and in Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715, who also gives decampment. - F. decamper; Cot. gives 'descamper, to discampe, to raise or to remove a camp.'-Lat. dis-, away; and campus, a field, later a camp (Du-

cange). See Camp.
DECANAL; see under Dean.

DECANT, to pour out wine. (F., -Ital., -O. H. G.) 'Let it stand some three weeks or a month . . . Then decant from it the clear juyce;' Reliq. Wottonianæ, p. 454; from a letter written A. D. 1633. Kersey explains decantation as a chemical term, meaning a pouring off the clear part of any liquor, by stooping the vessel on one side.

- F. décanter, to decant. - Ital. decantare, a word used in chemistry; see the Vocabolario della Crusca. The orig. sense appears to have been 'to let down (a vessel) on one side. — Ital. de-, prefix, from Lat. de, down from; and Ital. canto, a side, corner. See Cant (2). Der.

DECAPITATE, to behead. (Lat.) Cotgrave has: 'Decapiter, to decapitate, or behead.' - Low Lat. decapitatus, pp. of decapitare, to behead; Ducange. - Lat. de, down, off; and capit-, stem of caput, the head, cognate with E. Head, q.v. Der. decapitat-ion.

DECASYLLABIC, having ten syllables. (Gk.) Modern. Coined from Gk. δέκα, ten; and συλλαβή, a syllable. See Ten, and Syllable.

DECAY, to fall into ruin. (F., -L.) Surrey uses the verb decais actively, in the sense of 'wither;' The Constant Lover Lamenteth. The sb. decas (-Lat. decasus) is in Gower, C. A. i. 32. -O. F. decas. also spelt dechaor, dechaoir, &c., to decay; cf. Span. decaer. - O. I'. de-, prefix, and caer, to fall. - Lat. de, down; and cadere, to fall. Sec Cadence. Der. From the same source is decadence, q.v.; deciduous, q. v.

DECEASE, death. (F., -L.) M. E. deces, deses; spelt deces in Gower, C. A. iii. 243; deses in Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 126. -O. F. deces (mod. F. deces), decease. - Lat. decessus, departure, death. - Lat. decedere, to depart. - Lat. de, from; and cedere, to go. See Cede. Der. decease, verb.

DECEIVE, to beguile, cheat. (F., -L.) M. E. deceynen (with u for v); P. Plowman, C. xix. 123. The sb. deceit is in P. Plowman, C. i. 77. - O. F. decever, decevoir. - Lat. decipere, pp. deceptus, to take away, deceive. - Lat. de, from; and capere, to take. - KAP, to hold. Der. deceiv-er, deceiv-able, deceiv-abl-, deceiv-able-ness; also deceit (through French from the Lat. pp. deceptus), spelt disseyte in K. Alisaunder, 7705; deceit-ful, deceit-ful-ly, deceit-ful-ness; also (from Lat. deceptus) decept-ive, decept-ive-ly, decept-ive-ness; deception,

q. v. **DECEMVIR**, one of ten magistrates. (L.) In Holland's Livy, pp. 109, 127. - Lat. decemuir, one of the decemuiri, or ten men joined together in commission. - Lat. decem, ten; and uiri, men, pl. of uir, a man, which is cognate with A. S. wer, a man. Der. decemvir-ate, from Lat. decemuiratus, the office of a decemvir.

DECENNIAL, belonging to ten years (L.) 'Decennial, belonging to or containing ten years; 'Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674.—Lat. decennalis, of ten years; modified in the English fashion.—Lat. decentalis. em, ten; and ann-us, a year, changing to enn-us in composition. Der.

From the same source is dec-enn-ary, which see in Richardson.

DECENT, becoming, modest. (F., -L.) 'Cumlie and decent;'
R. Ascham, Scholemaster, ed. Arber, p. 64.—F. decent, 'decent, seemly; 'Cot. - Lat. decent-, stem of decens, fitting, pres. pt. of decere, to become, befit; cf. Lat. decus, honour, fame. See Decorate. Der.

ii. cap. 86. - O. F. deception, 'deception, deceit;' Cot. - Lat. acc. deceptionem, from nom. deceptio. - Lat. deceptus, pp. of decipere, to See Deceive.

156

DECIDE, to determine, settle. (F., = L.) 'And yet the cause is nought decided;' Gower, C. A. i. 15. = O. F. decider, 'to decide;' Cot. - Lat. decidere, pp. decisus, lit. to cut off; also, to decide. - Lat. de, from, off; and cadere, to cut; allied to Lat. scindere, to cut. -SKIDH, to cleave. See Shed. Der. decid-able, decid-ed; also decis-ion, decis-ive, decis-ive-ly, decis-ive-ness, from pp. deciss.

DECIDUOUS, falling off, not permanent. (L.) In Blount's Glossographia, 1674. - Lat. deciduus, that falls down: by (frequent) change of -us to -ous. - Lat. decidere, to fall down. - Lat. de, down;

and cadere, to fall. See Cadence. Der. deciduous-ness. DECIMAL, relating to tens. (F., -L.) In Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. O. F. decimal, 'tything, or belonging to tythe;' Cot. - Low Lat. decimalis, belonging to tithes. - Lat. decima, a tithe; fem. of decimus, tenth. - Lat. decem, ten; cognate with E. ten. See Ten. Der. decimal-ly

DECIMATE, to kill every tenth man. (L.) Shak. has decimation, Tim. v. 4. 31 – Lat. decimatus, pp. of decimare, to take by lot every tenth man, for punishment. – Lat. decimus, tenth. See above. Der. decimat-or, decimat-ion.

DECIPHER, to uncipher, explain secret writing. (Hybrid.) In Shak. Mer. Wives, v. 2. 10. Imitated from O. F. dechiffrer, 'to decypher;' Cot. From Lat. de-, here in the sense of the verbal un-; and cipher. See Cipher. Der. decipher-able.

DECISION, DECISIVE; see Decide.

DECK, to cover, clothe, adorn. (O. Du.) In Surrey's tr. of Eneid, bk. ii. l. 316; see Spec. of Eng. ed. Skeat, p. 208. Not in early use, and not English; the A.S. decan and gedecan are mythical. -O. Du. decken, to hide; Du. dekken, to cover; dek, a cover, a ship's deck. + Dan. dække, to cover; dæk, a deck. + Swed. täcka, to cover; dæck, a deck. + G. decken, to cover. + Lat. tegere, to cover. + A. S. peccan, to thatch. - VTAG, to cover. See Thatch. Der. deck-er;

three-deck-er. Doublet, thatch.

DECLAIM, to declare aloud, advocate loudly. (F., -L.) Wilson has declame; Arte of Retorique, p. 158. Skelton has declamacyons, Garlande of Laurell, 326. The reading declamed occurs in Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1247, ed. Morris; where Tyrwhitt prints declared. - O. F. declamer, 'to declame, to make orations of feigned subjects; Cot. - Lat. declamare, to cry aloud, make a speech. - Lat. de, down, here intensive; and elamare, to cry out. See Claim. Der. de-claim-er, declaim-ant; and (from Lat. pp. declamatus) declamation,

DECLARE, to make clear, assert. (F.,-L.) M. E. declaren; Chaucer, Comp. of Mars, 163; Gower, C. A. i. 158.—O. F. declarer, 'to declare, tell, relate;' Cot.—I.at. declarare, pp. declaratus, to make clear, declare.—I.at. de-, i.e. fully; and clarus, clear. See Clear. Der. declarat-ion, declarat-ive, declarat-ive-ly, declarat-or-y, declarat-or-i-ly

DECLENSION, a declining downwards. (F., -L.) In Shak. Rich. III, iii. 7. 189; and (as a grammat. term) Merry Wives, iv. 1. 76. -O. F. declinaison; see index to Cotgrave, which has: 'declension of a noune, declinaison de nom.'-Lat. acc. declinationem, from nom. declinatio, declination, declension. Thus declension is a doublet of declination. See Decline.

DECLINE, to turn aside, avoid, refuse, fail. (F., -L.) M. E. declinen; 'hem bat eschewen and declinen fro vices and taken the weye of vertue; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iv. pr. 7; l. 4190. O.F. decliner; Cot. - Lat. declinare, to bend aside from. - Lat. de, from, away; and clinare, to bend, incline, lean; cognate with E. lean. See Lean. Der. declination, in Chaucer, C. T. 10097; from O. F. declination, Lat. acc. declinationem; see Declension, Declivity.

DECLIVITY, a descending surface, downward slope. (F., -L.) Opposed to acclivity, q.v. Given in Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. - F. déclivité. - Lat. declivitatem, acc. of declivitas, a declivity. - Lat. de-clivis, inclining downwards. - Lat. de, down; and clivus, a slope, a

hill, from the same root as clinare, to bend, incline. See Deckine. DECOCT, to digest by heat. (Lat.) In Shak. Hen. V, iii. 5. 20; cf. 'decoction of this herbe;' Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. (R.); decoccioune, Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 82. - Lat. decocius, pp. of decoquere, to boil down. - Lat. de, down; and coquere, to cook. See Der. decoct-ion, decoct-ive.

DECOLLATION, a beheading. (F., -L.) 'The feaste of the decollacion of seynt Johne Baptiste;' Fabyan, an. 1349-50; also in Trevisa. v. 49. - O.F. decollation, 'a beheading: decollation sainct Jean, an holyday kept the 29 of August;' Cot. - Low Lat. decollationen, acc. of decollatio. - Lat. decollatus, pp. of decollare, to behead. - Lat. de, away from; and collum, the neck. See Collar. Der. Hence the away from; and collum, the neck. See Collar. Der. Hence the verb decollate, used by Burke, Introd. to On the Sublime.

DECOMPOSE, to resolve a compound into elements. (Hybrid.)

pp. signifying 'dedicated.' 'In chirche dedicat;' Chaucer, Pers. verb decollate, used by Burke, Introd. to On the Sublime.

Modern. Bailey, vol. ii. ed. 1731, has decomposite, decomposition, and decompound, which is the earlier form of the verb. All are coined words, made by prefixing the Lat. de to composite, &c. See Com-

pose, Compound. Der decompos-ite, decompos-it-ion.

DECORATE, to ornament, adorn. (L.) Hall has decorated, Edw. IV, an. 23. [He also uses the short form decore (from O. F. decorer); Hen. V, an. 2. The word decorat in Chaucer. tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 4, is a proper name, Lat. Decoratus.] - Lat. decoratus. pp. of decorare, to adorn. - Lat. decor-, stem of decus, an orna-

ment. See Decorum. Der. decorat-ion, decorat-ive, decorat-or.

DECORUM, decency of conduct. (L.) In Shak. Meas. i. 3. 31.

Lat. decorum, sb., seemliness, neut. of decorus, seemly. — Lat. decor-, stem of decor, seemliness; closely related to decor-, stem of decus, ornament, grace. - Lat. decere, to besit; decet, it besits, seems. + Gk. δοκέω, I am valued at, I am of opinion. — DAK, to bestow, take; Curtius, i. 165; Fick, i. 611. Der. We also have decorous (which

DECOY, to allure, entice. (Hybrid; L. and F., -L.) A coined word. The word decoy-duck, i.e. duck for decoying wild ducks, occurs in Beaum. and Fletcher, Fair Maid, Act iv. sc. 2 (Clown): occurs in Beaum. and Fletcher, Fair Maid, Act iv. sc. 2 (Clown):
'you are worse than simple widgeons, and will be drawn into the net
by this decoy-duck, this tame cheater.' Made by prefixing Lat. de-,
down, to O. F. coi or coy, quiet, tame; as though the sense were 'to
quiet down.' Cf. accoy, Spenser, F. Q. iv. 8. 59; 'Coyyn, blandiri,'
Prompt. Parv. See Coy. Der. decoy, sb.; decoy-duck, decoy-bird.
DECREASE, to grow less, diminish. (F., -L.) Both act. and
neut. in Shak. Tam. Shrew, ii. 119; Sonn. 15. [Gower has the verb
discressen, C. A. ii. 189; from Low Lat. discressere.] 'Thanne begynmeth the ywers for to were and to descere.' Manualculla p.

neth the ryvere for to wane and to decrece; 'Maundeville, p. 44. O. F. decrois, an abatement, decrease; properly a sb. formed from the verb decroistre, to decrease.—Lat. decrease.—Lat. decrease, sb. (M. E. decrees, Gower, C. A. iii. 154), decreasing-ly; and see decrement.

DECREE, a decision, order, law. (F., -L.) In early use. M. E. decree, decre, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 122; Chaucer, C. T. 17328. - O. F. decret, a decree. - Lat. decretum, a decree; neut. of decretus, pp. of decernere, to decree, lit. to separate. - Lat. de, away from, and cernere, to sift, separate, decide; cognate with Gk. noiver, to separate, decide, and related to E. sheer and skill. - SKAR, to separate. See Skill. Der. decree, verb; also decret-al, q.v., decret-

ive, decret-or-y, from pp. decretus.

DECREMENT, a decrease. (L.) 'Twit me with the decrements of my pendants;' Ford, Fancies Chaste, A. i. sc. 2.—Lat. decrementum, a decrease. Formed with suffix -mentum from decreoccurring in decreui and decretus, perf. tense and pp. of decrescere, to

decrease; see Decrease.

DECREPIT, broken down with age. (L.) In Spenser, F. Q. ii. 9. 55; Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. i (R.) - Lat. decrepitus, that makes no noise; hence creeping about noiselessly like an old man, aged, broken down. - Lat. de, away; and crepitus, a noise, properly pp. of crepare, to crackle. See Crepitate. Der. decrepit-ude; also decrepit-ate, decrepit-at-ion.

DECRETAL, a pope's decree. (L.) In Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 337; P. Plowman, B. v. 428.—Low Lat. decretale, a pope's decree; neut. of decretalis, adj., containing a decree. - Lat. decretum, a decree. See Decree.

DECRY, to cry down, condemn. (F.,-L.) In Dryden, Prol. to Tyrannic Love, 1. 4. - O. F. descrier, 'to cry down, or call in, uncurrent or naughty coin; also, publiquely to discredit, disparage, disgrace; Cot. - O. F. des-, Lat. dis-, implying the reversal of an act, and here opposed to 'cry up;' and O. F. crier, to cry. See Cry. Der. decri-al.

DECUPLE, tenfold. (F., -L.) Rare. In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674; and see Richardson. - O. F. decuple, ten times as much; Cot. Cf. Ital. decuplo, tenfold. Formed as if from Lat. decuplus; Juvencus uses decuplatus to express 'tenfold.'-Lat. decem, ten; and suffix

p-bus as in duplus, double; see Ten and Double.

DECURRENT, extending downwards. (L.) Rare; see Rich.

- Lat. decurrent-, stem of decurrens, pres. pt. of decurrere, to run down. - Lat. de, down; and currere, to run. See Current. Der. decurs-ive, from decursus, pp. of decurrere.

DECUSSATE, to cross at an acute angle. (L.) 'Decussated, cut or divided after the form of the letter X, or of St. Andrew's Cross, which is called crux decussata; Blount's Gloss, ed. 1074. –
Lat. decussatus, pp. of decussare, to cross, put in the form of an X. – Lat. decussis, a coin worth 10 asses, and therefore marked with an X. -Lat. decem, ten; and assi-, crude form of as, an as, ace. See Ten

Tale, 2nd Part of Penitence (Group I, 964).—Lat. dedicatus, pp. of a default, fault, as in Cotgrave. See faillir in Burguy.—O. F. def-dedicate, to devote.—Lat. de, down; and dicare, to proclaim, devote, Lat. dif-, for dis-, apart; and faute, oldest form falte, a fault (= Ital

dedicare, to devote. = Let. de, down; and deare, to proclaim, devote, allied to dicere, to say, tell, appoint, orig. to point out. = \$\sqrt{DIK}\$, to shew. See Token. Der. dedicat-ion, dedicat-or-y.

DEDUCE, to draw from, infer. (L.) In Sir T. More, Works, p. 461; Tyndall, Works, p. 21, col. 2, l. 41. = Lat. deducere, to lead or bring down. = Lat. de, down; and ducere, to lead. See Duke. Der.

deduc-ible, deduce-ment; and see below.

DEDUCT, to draw from, subtract. (L.) 'For having yet, in his deducted spright, Some sparks remaining of that heavenly fyre; where it means deduced or 'derived;' Spenser, Hymn of Love, 106. Lat. deductus, pp. of deducere, to lead or bring down. See above. Der. deduct-ion, deduct-ive-ly.

DEED, something done, act. (E.) M. E. deed, dede; Chaucer, C. T. prol. 744 (or 742).—A.S. déed, deed; Grein, i. 185. + Du. daad. + Dan. daad. + Swed. ddd. + Icel. dab. + Goth. ga-deds, a deed; cf. missa-deds, a misdeed. + O. H. G. tat, G. that. The European base is dddi, a deed, lit. a thing done; Fick, iii. 152. See Do (1). Der.

deed-less, mis-deed.

DEEM, to judge, think, suppose. (E.) M. E. demen, Chaucer, C. T. 1883. — A. S. déman, to judge, deem. Here the long $\ell = \bar{\nu}$ or α , the verb being derived from the sb. dóm, a doom, judgment. + Du. doemen, to doom. + Dan. domme. + Swed. domma. + Icel. dæma. +

doemen, to doom. + Dan. domme. + Swed. domma. + Icel. dama. + Goth. gadomjan. + O. H. G. tuomen, M. H. G. tuemen, to honour, also to judge, doom. See **Doom**. **DEEP**, extending far downwards, profound. (E.) M. E. deep, P. Plowman, C. i. 17; spelt depe, id. B. prol. 15; deop, id. A. prol. 15. - A. S. deóp, Grein, i. 191. + Du. diep. + Dan. dyb. + Swed. diup. + Icel. djúpr. + Goth. diups. + O. H. G. tiuf, G. tief. From the same source as **Dip**, **Dive**, **Dove**, which see; cf. Fick, iii. 150. Der. deep-ly, deep-ness, deep-en; also depth, q.v., which compare with Goth. daupitha, Icel. dýpt or dýpo, and Du. diepte, depth (the A.S.

form being deopnes, i. c. deepness); depth-less. **DEER**, a sort of animal. (E.)

Lit. a wild beast, and applied to all sorts of animals; cf. 'rats, and mice, and such small deer,' King Lear, iii. 4. 144. M. E. deer, deer, deer; spelt deor, Ormulum, 1177.

-A. S. deór, diór, a wild animal; Grein, i. 192. + Du. dier, an animal, beast. + Dan. dyr (the same). + Swed. djur (same). + Icel. dýr (same). + Goth. dius, a wild beast; Mark, i. 13. + O. H. G. tior, G. thier. + Lat. fera, a wild beast. + Gk. $\theta \eta \rho$ (Rolic $\phi \eta \rho$), game, $\theta \eta \rho \iota \sigma v$, a wild animal. β . For the Goth. dius (O. H. G. tior), $\theta \eta \rho \iota \sigma v$ can only be compared on the assumption that an r has been lost before the s; and the Ch. Slav. zvéri [Russ. zviere], Lith. žvėris, fera, only by starting from a primary form dhvar (Grimm Gesch. 28, Miklos. Lex.) Can it be that the unauthenticated Skt. dhúr, to injure, and even Lat. ferio are related? So Corssen, Beitr. 177; Fick, ii. 389; Curtius, i. 317, 318. Origin undetermined. Der. deer-stalk-er, deer-stalk-ing (for which see Stalk); from the same root are fierce, ferocious, and treacle, which see.

cious, and treacle, which see.

DEFACE, to disfigure. (F., -L.) M. E. defacen, Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, iii. 74; Gower, C. A. ii. 46. -O. F. desfacer, 'to efface, deface, raze;' Cot. -O. F. des, prefix, -Lat. dis., apart, away; and face, a face, from Lat. facies, a face. Similarly, Ital. sfacciare, to deface (Florio), is from Ital. prefix s.-Lat. dis, and Ital. faccia, a face. And see Efface; also Disfigure. Der. deface-ment.

DEFAT.CATER to low off abate deduct. (L.) See Trench.

DEFALCATE, to lop off, abate, deduct. (L.) See Trench, Select Glossary. Used as a pp. by Sir T. Elyot: 'yet ben not these in any parte defalcate of their condigne praises;' The Governour, b. ii. in any parte defalcate of their condigne praises; The Governour, D. II. c. 10. [But this is a false form, due to partial confusion with O. F. deffulquer, 'to defaulke, deduct, bate' (Cotgrave). He should have written difalcate or diffalcate.] = Low Lat. diffalcare, difalcare, to abate, deduct, take away. = Lat. dif-= dis-, apart; and late Lat. falcare (see falcastrare in Ducange), to cut with a sickle. = Lat. falc-, stem of falx, a sickle; see Falchion. ¶ From the same source are O. F. deffalquer (above), and Ital. diffalcare, to abate, retrench. Here O. F. def-=O. F. des-= Lat. dis-; as before. Der. defalcat-ion. DEFAME, to destroy fame or reputation. (F., = L.) M. E. defame, diffame, used convertibly, and the same word. Chaucer has defame, diffame, used convertibly, and the same word. Chaucer has both 'for his defame' and 'of his diffame;' Six-text, Ellesmere MS., Group B. 3738, Group E. 730; (C. T. 14466, 8606.) The verb diffamen is used by Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 321; and by Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, iii. 490.—O. F. defamer, to take away one's reputation (Reconstitution of Same). Let diffamen to reputation (Roquefort, who gives a quotation). - Lat. diffamare, to spread abroad a report, esp. a bad report; hence, to slander, - Lat. dif-, for dis-, apart, away; and fama, a report. See Fame. prefix de- = O. F. de-, short for des- = Lat. dis-; the prefix dif- = dis-, is

strictly a Latin one. Der. defam-al-ion, defam-at-or-y.

DEFAULT, a failing, failure, defect, offence. (F., -L.) M. E. defaute; the l was a later insertion, just as in fault. The pl. defautes, meaning 'faults,' is in the Ancren Riwle, p. 136; Gower has defaulte, tion of 'aurum pedibus conculcamus;' Alexander and Dindimus, ed. C. A. ii. 122. - O. F. defaute, defaute, fem., later defaut, default, masc., Skeat, 1027. This is the O. F. defouler, 'to tread or trample on;' Cot.

Lat. dif-, for dis-, apart; and faute, oldest form falte, a fault (= Ital. falta, a failing). -Low Lat. fallita, a desiciency, pp. of Low Lat. fallite, to be defective, fail, derived from Lat. fallere, to fail. See Fault. Der. default, verb; default-er.

DEFEASANCE, a rendering null and void. (F.,-L.) A law term. 'Defeizance, a condition relating to a deed, ... which being performed, ... the deed is disabled and made void;' Blount's Law Dict. ed. 1691. Spenser has defeasance = defeat; F. Q. i. 12. 12. - O. Norm. F. law term defaisance or defeisance, a rendering void. - O. F. Norm. F. law term dejaisance or dejetsance, a rendering void.—O. F. defaisant, deffaisant, desfaisant, pres. part. of defaire, desfaire, desfaire, to render void, lit. to undo.—O. F. des-=Lat. dis-, apart, [with the force of E. verbal un-]; and faire, to do, from Lat. facerc, to do. See **Defeat.** Der. From the like source, defeas-ible.

DEFEAT, to overthrow, frustrate a plan. (F.,—L.) The verb is the original, as far as Eng. is concerned. M. E. defaiten, to defeat.

'To ben defaited = to be wasted (where defait would be better); Chaucer, Troil, v. 618 (Tyrwhitt). Also deffeted, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. ii. pr. 1, 1. 735. Formed from the F. pp. O. F. defait, desfait, pp. of defaire, desfaire, to defeat, undo; see Cot. and faire in Burguy. of aejaire, desjaire, to deteat, undo; see Cot. and faire in Burguy. —

O. F. des-=Lat. dis-, [with the force of E. verbal un-]; and faire, to do.—Lat. facere, to do. See Fact; also Forfeit. Der. defeat, sb.; Hamlet, ii. 2. 598. And see above.

DEFECATE, to purify from dregs. (L.) Used as a pp. by Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. (R.)—Lat. defacatus, pp. of defacare,

to cleanse from dregs. - Lat. de-, away, from; and fec-, stem of fex, sediment, dregs, lees of wine; a word of unknown origin. Der.

DEFECT, an imperfection, want. (L.) [The instance from Chaucer in R. is wrong; for defect read desert. The M. E. word of like meaning was defaute; see Default.] In Shak. Temp. iii. 1. 44. - Lat. defectus, a want. - Lat. defectus, pp. of deficere, to fail; orig. a trans. verb, to undo, loosen. - Lat. de, down, from; and facere, to do. See Fact. Der. defect-ive, defect-ive-ly, defect-ive-ness; defect-ion; also (from Lat. deficere) deficit, i. c. it is wanting, 3 pers. sing. present; deficient, from the pres. part.; deficienc-y.

DEFENCE, a protection, guard. (F., -L.) M. E. defence, K. Alisaunder, 2615. - O. F. defense, defens. - Lat. defensa, a defending; Tertullian. - Lat. defensus (fem. defensa), pp. of defendere, to defend; see below. Der. defence-less, defence-less-ly, defence-less-ness; also

(from pp. defensus), defens-ive, defens-ive-ly, defens-ible, defens-ibl-y, defens-ibl-i-ty. Also fence, q. v. **DEFEND**, to ward off, protect. (F., = L.) In early use. M. E. defenden; defendyng occurs as a sb. in K. Alisaunder, 676. = O. F. defendre. - Lat. defendere, to defend. - Lat. de-, down; and (obsolete) fendere, to strike, occurring in the comp. de-fendere, of-fendere. \$\beta\$. Fendere is by Benfey and Pott connected with Skt. han, to kill; from 4 GHAN, to strike, kill, though Bensey gives the form of the root as DIIAN. On the other hand, cf. Gk. θείνειν, to strike, from ✓ DHAN, to strike; Curtius, i. 516; Fick, i. 632. Der. defend-er,

defend-ant (F. pres. pt.); also defence, q. v.

DEFER (1), to put off, delay. (F., -L.) Deferred vnto the yeares of discretion; Tyndall, Works, p. 388. M.E. differren, Gower, 'Deferred vnto the C. A. i. 262. [A similar confusion between the prefixes de- and difoccurs in defame, q. v.] = O. F. differer, 'to defer, delay;' Cot. = Lat. differre, to bear different ways; also, to delay. = Lat. dif-= dis-, apart; and ferre, to bear. See Bear. ¶ Distinct from the following.

DEFER (2), to submit or lay before; to submit oneself. (F., = L.)

'Hereupon the commissioners . . . deferred the matter unto the earl of Northumberland;' Bacon, Life of Hen. VII, ed. Lumby, p. 65. The sb. deference occurs in Dryden (Todd's Johnson). — O. F. deferer, 'to charge, accuse, appeach; deferer à un appel, to admit, allow, or accept of, to give way unto an appeale; Cot.—Lat. deferre, to bring down, to bring a thing before one.—Lat. de-, down; and ferre, to bear. See Bear.

Distinct from the above. Der. defer-ence, defer-enti-al, defer-enti-al-ly.

DEFICIENT; see Defy, Defect.

DEFILE (1), to make foul, pollute. (Hybrid; L. and E.) A clumsy compound, with a Lat. prefix to an E. base. The force of the word is due to E. foul, but the form of the word was suggested by O. F. defouler, to trample under foot; so that the M. E. defoulen, to tread down, passed into (or give way to) a later form deaejouien, to tread down, passed into (or give way to) a later form defoilen, whence our defile. Both sources must be taken into account. A. We have (1) M. E. defoulen, to tread down. Rob. of Glouc., describing how King Edmund seized the robber Liofa, says that he 'from the borde hym drou, And defouled hym under hym myd honde and myd fote,' i. e. thrust him down. Again, Wyclif translates conculcatum est (A. V. 'was trodden down') by was defoulid; Luke, viii, 5. Again, 'We defoule wip our fet pe fine gold schene,' as a translation of 'aurum pedibus conculcanus;' Alexander and Dindimus, ed. Skeat. 1927. This is the O. F. defouler. 'to tread or trample on: 'Cot.

Derived from Lat. de-, down; and Low Lat. fullars, folars, to full cloth; see Fuller. B. Again, we have (2) M. E. defoulen, to defile, imitated from the former word, but with the sense of E. foul engrafted on it. Wyclif translates coinquinat (A. V. 'defileth') by defoulith; Matt. xv. 11. Later, we find defoylyd, Sir T. More, Works, p. 771; afterwards defile, Much Ado, iii. 3. 60. This change to defile was due to the influence of M. E. fylen, the true E. word for 'to pollute,' correctly used as late as in Shak. Macb. iii. 1.65: 'have I fil'd my mind.' This is the A. S. fylan, to make foul, whence the comp. ájúlan, to pollute utterly, in Gregory's Pastoral, § 54, ed. Swect, p. 421; also befýlan, to defile; Bosworth. The verb fýlan is regularly formed, by the usual change of ú to ý, from the adj. fúl, foul. See Foul. Der. defile-ment.

DEFILE (2), to pass along in a file. (F.,-L.) 'Defile, to march or go off, file by file;' Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. Hence 'Defile, or Defilee, a straight narrow lane, through which a company of soldiers can pass only in file;' id. = F. defiler, to file off, defile; the earlier sense was to unravel, said of thread. - F. de- = O. F. des-= Lat. dis-, apart; and filer, to spin threads. - F. fil, 'a thread, . . . also a file, ranke, order;' Cot. - Lat. filum, a thread. See File.

Der. defile, sb.

DEFINE, to fix the bounds of, describe. (F., -L.) M. E. diffinen; 'I have diffined that blisfulnesse is be sourceyne goode;' Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 2; p. 66. Cf. diffinitioun, Chaucer, C. T. 5607. These are false forms for definen, definitionn. The form define is in the Romaunt of the Rose, 1. 6634. - O. F. definer, 'to define, conclude, determine or discuss, precisely to express, fully to describe; Cot. - Lat. definire, to limit, settle, define. - Lat. dendown; and finire, to set a bound. - Lat. finis, a bound, end. See Finish. Der. defin-able, defin-ite, defin-ite-ly, defin-ite-ness, defin-it-ion, defin-it-ive, defin-it-ive-ly.

DEFLECT, to turn aside, swerve aside. (L.) 'At some part of the Azorcs it [the needle] deflecteth not;' Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, bk. ii. c. 2, § 13. 'Deflexure, a bowing or bending;' Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. - Lat. deflectere, to bend aside. - Lat. de, down, away; and flectere, to bend; pp. flexus. See Flexible. Der.

deflect-ion, deflex-ure.

DEFLOUR, DEFLOWER, to deprive of flowers, to ravish. (F.,-L.) M. E. deflouren; Gower, C. A. ii. 322. Spelt defloure, Spenser, F. Q. ii. 12. 75. - O. F. defleurer, 'to defloure, to defile;' Cot. - Low Lat. deflorare, to gather flowers, to ravish. - Lat. de, from, away; and flor-, stem of flos, a flower. See Flower. ¶ Observe the use of floures in the sense of 'natural vigour' or 'bloom of youth; Gower, C. A. ii. 267. Der. deflour-er; also (from pp.

defloratus) deflorate, defloration.

DEFLUXION, a flow or discharge of humours. (L.) Medical.

Defluxion of salt rheum; Howell, b. i. sec. 2. let. 1.—Lat. acc. defluxionem, from nom. defluxio, a flowing down. - Lat. de, down; and

DEFORCE, to deprive by force. (F.,-L.) Legal. 'Deforsour, one that overcomes and casts out by force. See the difference between a deforsour and a disseisor, in Cowel, on this word;' Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674.—O. F. deforcer, 'to disseise, disposses, violent's take, forcibly pluck from;' Cot. Cf. Low Lat. difforciare, to take away by violence; Ducange.—O. F. de-, put for des-=Lat. dis-, apart, away; and force, power=Low Lat. fortia, power, from Lat. part, away, and force, power = Low Lat. form, power, from Lat. fortis, strong. See Force. Der. defore-ment; defors-our (obsolete).

DEFORM, to disfigure, misshape. (F., -L.) M. E. deformen, defformen. The pp. defformed is in Wyclif, 2 Cor. iii. 7. 'Deformed is the figure of my face;' The Complaint of Crescide, 1. 35 (in Chauset he figure of my face; The Complaint of Cresence, 1. 35 (in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. cxcvi, back).—O. F. defforme, adj. 'deformed, ugly, ill-favoured;' Cot.—Lat. deformis, deformed, ugly.—Lat. de, away; and forma, beauty, form. See Form. Der. deform-

ber. deformité, Court of Love, 1169; deformation.

DEFRAUD, to deprive by fraud. (F., -L.) M. E. defrauden,
Wyclif, Luke, xix. 8; P. Plowman, B. vii. 69. - O. F. defrauder, 'to
defraud;' Cot. - Lat. defraudare, to deprive by fraud. - Lat. de, away,

from; and fraud-, stem of fraus, fraud. See Fraud.

DEFRAY, to pay costs. (F., -L.) Used by Cotgrave; and see examples in R. = O. F. defrayer, 'to defray, to discharge, to furnish, or bear all the charges of;' Cot. = O. F. de- = Lat. dis-(?), away; and frais, cost, expense, now used as a plural sb. - O. F. frait, expense; pl. fraits, whence mod. F. frais. - Low Lat. fractum, acc. of fractus, cost, expense; Ducange. - Lat. fractus, broken, pp. of frangere, cognate with E. break. See Break.

See Littré; the gere, cognate with E. break. See Break. ¶ See Littré; the usual derivation from Low Lat. fredum, a fine, is less satisfactory. Der. defray-ment.

DEFUNCT, deceased, dead. (L.) Lit. having fully performed the course of life.' Shak has defunct, Cymb. iv. 2. 358; defunction, Hen. V, i. 2. 58; defunctive, Phenix, l. 14.—Lat. defunctus, pp. of defungor, to perform fully.—Lat. de, down, off, fully; and fungor, to

perform. See Function. Terhaps related to buy, q. v. Der. defunct-ive, defunct-ion (see above).

DEFY, to renounce allegiance, challenge, brave. (F.,-L.) In early use. M. E. defyen, defien; Chaucer, C. T. 15177. The sb. defying is in K. Alisaunder, 7275.—O. F. defier, 'to defie, challenge;' Cot. Earlier spelling deffier, desfier (Burguy), with the sense 'to renounce faith.' - Low Lat. diffidare, to renounce faith, defy. - Lat. dif-, for dis-, apart; and fides, trust, faith. See Faith. Der. defi-ance,

M. E. defyaunce, Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 82; defi-er.

DEGENERATE, having become base. (L.) Always an adj. in Shak.; see Rich. II, i. 1. 144; ii. 1. 262.—Lat. degeneratus, degenerated, pp. of degenerare.—Lat. degener, adj. base, ignoble.—Lat. de, down; and gener-, stem of genus, race, kind, cognate with E. kin.

See Kin. Der degenerate verb. See Kin. Der. degenerate, verb; degenerate-ly, degenerate-ness,

DEGLUTITION, the act of swallowing. (L.) 'Deglutition, a devouring or swallowing down;' Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. Coined from Lat. de, down, and glutit-us, pp. of glutire, to swallow. See

DEGRADE, to lower in rank, debase. (F., -L.) In Sir T. More, Works, p. 624. 'That no man schulde be degraded;' Trevisa, v. 35. The pp. is badly spelt degratet, Allit. Destruction of Troy, 12574. -O. F. degrader, 'to degrade, or deprive of degree, office, estate, or dignity;' Cot. - Lat. degradare, to deprive of rank. - Lat. de, down, away; and gradus, rank. See Grade. Der. degradations and see degree. ion : and see degree.

DEGREE, rank, state, position, extent. (F.,-L.) In early use. M. E. degre, degree; Chaucer, C. T. 9901. The pl. degrez is in Hali Meidenhad, p. 23, l. 21.-O. F. degre, degree, a degree, step, rank. Cf. Prov. degrat. 'This word answers to a type degradus;' Brachet. - Lat. de, down; and gradus, a step, grade. See Degrade.

DEHISCENIE GRADE.

DEHISCENT, gaping. (L.) A botanical term. - Lat. dehiscent-, stem of dehiscens, pres. pt. of dehiscere, to gape open. - Lat. de, down, fully; and hiscere, to yawn, gape; co-radicate with chaos and yawn. See Yawn. Der. dehiscence.

DEIFY, to account as a god. (F., -L.) M. E. deifyen, 'that they may nat be deifyed;' Gower, C. A. ii. 153. - O. F. deifier, 'to deifie;' Cot. - Low Lat. deifieure. - Lat. deificus, accounting as gods. Lat. dei-, nom. deus, God; and facere, to make, which becomes fic- in composition. See Deity. Der. (from Lat. deificus) deific, deifical; (from Lat. pp. deificatus) deificat-ion, Gower, C. A. ii. 158, 166.

DEIGN, to condescend, think worthy. (F., -L.) M. E. deignen, deinen; Gower, C. A. iii. 11. Commonly used as a reflexive verb. 'Him ne deinede no3t;' Rob. of Glouc. p. 557. 'Deineth her to reste;' Chaucer, Troil. iii. 1282=O. F. deigner, degner, to deign; Burguy.—Lat. dignari, to deem worthy.—Lat. dignus, worthy. See

Dignity, Dainty, Der. dis-dain, q. v.

DEITY, the divinity. (F., = L.) M. E. deitè, Romaunt of the Rose, 5659; Chaucer, C. T. 11359. = O. F. deite, a deity. = Lat. deitatem, acc. of deitas, deity. - Lat. dei-, nom. deus, god; cf. diuus, godlike. + A. S. Tiw, the name of a god still preserved in our Tuesday (A. S. Tiwes dæg). + Icel. tivi, a god; gen. used in the pl. tiwar. + O. H. G. Ziu, the god of war; whence Ziwes tac, mod. G. Dienstag, Tuesday. + W. duw, God. + Gael. and Ir. dia, God. + Gk. Zeύs (stem ΔιF), Jupiter. + Skt. deva, a god; daiva, divine. - ✓ DIW, to shine; cf. Skt. div, to shine. ¶ The Lat. dies, a day, is from the same root; but not Gk. θεόs. See Diurnal. Der. From the same source, dei-fy, q. v.; also dei-form, dei-st, dei-sm

DEJECT, to cast down. (L.) 'Christ deiected himself euen vnto the helles;' Udal, Ephes. c. 3.—Lat. deictus, pp. of deicere, to cast down.—Lat. de, down; and iacere, to cast. See Jet. Der.

deject-ed, deject-ed-ly, deject-ed-ness, deject-ion.

DELAY, a putting off, lingering. (F.,-L.) In early use; in Layamon, ii. 308.-O. F. delai, delay; with which cf. Ital. dilata, delay. - Lat. dilata, fem. of dilatus, deferred, put off. [The pp. dilatus is used as a pp. of differre, though from a different root.] - Lat. di-, for dis-, apart; and latus, borne, carried, written for tlatus, allied to Lat. tollere, to lift, and = Gk. τλητόε, enduring. - √ TAL, to lift; Lat. tollere, to lift, and = Gk. $\tau \wedge \eta \tau \delta_0$, enduring. $-\sqrt{TAL}$, to lift; Curtius, i. 272; Fick, i. 601. ¶ Since dilatus is used as pp. of differe, the word delay is equivalent to defer; see Defer (1). Brachet derives delay from Lat. latus, broad; but cf. Lat. dilatio, a delaying, a putting off, obviously from the pp. dilatus, and regarded as the sb. answering to the verb differre. Littré holds to the etymology from dilatus. Der. delay, verb.

DEILECTABLE, pleasing. (F.,-L.) [The M. E. word was delitable; see Delight. The quotations in Richardson are misleading; in the first and second of them, read delitable and delitably. The

occurrence of delectable in the Romaunt of the Rose, 1440, shews the MS. to be a late one.] It occurs in the Bible of 1551, 2 Sam. i. 26, where the A.V. has 'pleasant.' Also in Shak. Rich. II, ii. 3. 7.—, F. delectable, 'delectable;' Cot.—Lat. delectabilis, delightful.—Lat.

DELEGATE, a chosen deputy. (L.) It occurs in the State Trials, an. 1613, Countess of Essex (R.) - Lat. delegatus, pp. of delegare, to send to a place, depute, appoint. - Lat. de, from; and legare, to send, depute, appoint. - Lat. leg-, stem of lex, law. See

Legal. Der. delegate, verb; delegat-ion.

DELETE, to erase, blot out. (L.) It occurs in the State Trials, an. 1643, Col. Fiennes (R.)—Lat. deletus, pp. of delere, to destroy.— Lat. de, down, away; and -lere, an unused verb closely related to linere, to daub, smear, erase.
The root is probably LI, akin to (or developed from) the ARI, to flow. Cf. Skt. li, to be viscous, to melt; ri, to distil, ooze. See Curtius, i. 456. On the other hand, Fick holds to the old supposed connection with Gk. δηλέομαι, I harm

(see Fick, i. 617); from a root DAL=DAR, to tear, rend. **DELETERIOUS,** hurtful, noxious. (Gk.) Used by Sir T.

Browne, Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 7, § 4. 'Tho' stored with deletery med'cines;' Butler, Hudibras, pt. i. c. 2, l. 317.—Low Lat. deleterius, noxious; merely Latinised from Gk.—Gk. δηλητήριος, noxious.—Gk. δηλητήρ, a destroyer. - Gk. δηλέομαι, I do a hurt, I harm, injure. - ✓ DAR, to tear; see Tear, vb. ¶ The connection of this word with Lat. delere is doubtful; see Delete.

DELF, a kind of earthenware. (Du.) 'Delf, earthenware; counterfeit China, made at Delft;' Johnson. Named from Delft in Holland. Delfi, S. Holland, a town founded about 1074; famous for Delft earthenware, first manufactured here about 1310. The sale of delft greatly declined after the introduction of potteries into Germany

and England; Haydn, Dict. of Dates.

DELIBERATE, carefully considered. (L.) 'Of a deliberate purpose; Sir T. More, Works, p. 214 (R.) [There was an earlier M. E. verb deliberen; 'For which he gan deliberen for the beste;' Chaucer, Troil. iv. 619.] - Lat. deliberatus, pp. of deliberare, to consult. - Lat. de, down, thoroughly; and librare, to weigh, from libra, a balance. See Librate. Der. deliberate, verb; deliberate-ly, deliberate-ness; deliberat-ion (Gower, C. A. iii. 352), deliberat-ive, deliberat-ive-ly.

DELICATE, alluring, dainty, nice, refined. (L.) M. E. delicat, P. Plowman, C. ix. 279. Chaucer has delicat, C. T. 14389; delicacie, id. 14397. - Lat. delicatus, luxurious; cf. delicia, luxury, pleasure; delicere, to amuse, allure. - Lat. de, away, greatly; and lacere, to allure, entice. (Root uncertain.) See Delight, Delicious. Der.

delicate-ly, delicate-ness, delicacy. **DELICIOUS**, very pleasing, delightful. (F.,-L.) M. E. deliciouse, King Alisaunder, 38; delicious, Gower, C. A. iii. 24.-O. F. delicious, Rom. de la Rose, 9113 (see Bartsch, col. 381, l. 8). - Low Lat. deliciosus, pleasant, choice. - Lat. delicia, pleasure, luxury. See Delicate. Der. delicious-ly, delicious-ness.

DELIGHT, great pleasure; v. to please. (F., -L.) A false spelling. M. E. delit, sb.; deliten, verb. Of these, the sb. is found very early, in O. Eng. Homilies, i. 187, l. 17. The verb is in Chaucer, C. T. Group E, 997 (Cler. Tale). [In French, the verb appears to be the older.] = O. F. deliter, earlier deleiter, to delight; whence delit, earlier deleit, sb. delight. - Lat. delectare, to delight; frequentative of delicere, to allure. - Lat. de, fully; and lacere, to allure, of unknown origin. See Delicate. Der. delight-ful, delight-ful-ly, delight-fulness, delight-some; all hybrid compounds, with E. suffixes.

DELINEATE, to draw, sketch out. (L.) Orig. a pp. 'Destinate to one age or time, drawne, as it were, and delineate in one table; Bacon, On Learning, by G. Wats, b. ii. c. 8. - Lat. delineatus, pp. of delineare. to sketch in outline. - Lat. de, down; and lineare, to mark out, from linea, a line. See Line. Der. delineat-or, delineat-ion.

DELINQUENT, failing in duty. (L.) Orig. a pres. part., used as adj. 'A delinquent person;' State Trials, an. 1640; Earl Strafford (R.) As sb. in Shak. Macb. iii. 6. 12.—Lat. delinquent. stem of delinquens, omitting one's duty, pres. part. of delinquere, to omit. - Lat. de, away, from; and linquere, to leave, cognate with E.

leave. See Leave. Der. delinquenc-y. DELIQUESCE, to melt, become liquid. (L.) A chemical term .- Lat. deliquescere, to melt, become liquid .- Lat. de, down, away; and liquescere, to become liquid, inceptive form of liquere, to See Liquid. Der. deliquesc-ent, deliquesc-ence.

DELIRIOUS, wandering in mind, insane. (L.) A coined word, made from the Lat. delirium, which was also adopted into English. 'Delirium this is call'd, which is mere dotage; 'Ford, Lover's Melancholy, A. iii. sc. 3. The more correct form was delirous. We find in Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674: 'Delirium, dotage;' and 'Delirous, that doteth and swerveth from reason;' but in Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715, doteth and swerveth from reason; but in Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715, the latter word has become delirious.—Lat. delirium, madness; from delirus, one that goes out of the furrow in ploughing, hence, crazy, doting, mad.—Lat. de, from; and lira, a furrow. Der. delirious-ly, delirius-ness.

DEILIVER, to liberate, set free. (F.,—L.) M. E. deliueren, deliveren, the liberate of the furrow in ploughing hence, crazy, delirious-ness.

DEILIVER, to liberate, set free. (F.,—L.) M. E. deliueren, the liberate of the furrow in ploughing hence, crazy, demerite, 'desert, merit, deserving; also (the contrary) a disservice, demerit, misdeed, ill carriage, ill deserving; in which sense it is most commonly used at this day; 'Cot.—Low Lat. demens, out of one's mind.—Lat. de, away from; and mens, mind. See Mental.

DEMERIT, ill desert. (F.,—L.) In Shak. Macb. iv. 3. 226; but also used in a good sense, i.e. merit, Cor. i. 1. 276.—O.F. demerite, 'desert, merit, deserving; also (the contrary) a disservice, demerit, misdeed, ill carriage, ill deserving; in which sense it is most commonly used at this day; 'Cot.—Low Lat. demens, out of the mens, out of the mens, out of one's mind.—Lat. de, away from; and mens, mind. See Mental.

DEMERIT, ill desert. (F.,—L.) In Shak. Macb. iv. 3. 226; but also used in a good sense, i.e. merit, Cor. i. 1. 276.—O.F. dementa, madness.—Lat. dementa, madness.—Lat. dementa, madness.—Lat. dementa, mens, mind. See Mental. the latter word has become delirious. - Lat. delirium, madness; from delirus, one that goes out of the furrow in ploughing, hence, crazy, doting, mad. - Lat. de, from; and lira, a furrow. Der. delirious-ly,

delectare, pp. delectatus, to delight. See Delight. Der. delectable-y, deliveren; King Alisaunder, 1319, 3197; Rob. of Glouc., pp. 382, delectable-ness. delect-at-ion. Lat. de, from; and liberare, to free, from liber, free, which is connected with libido, pleasure, libet, it pleases, and the E. lief. See

Lief. Der. deliver-ance, deliver-er, deliver-y.

DELL, a dale, valley. (O. Du.) M. E. delle, Reliquize Antiquze, ii. 7 (Stratmann); pl. dellun (= dellen), Anturs of Arthur, st. 4.=

O. Du. delle, a pool, ditch, dyke; Kilian. A variant of dale, with the same orig. sense of 'cleft.' See Dale.

DELTA, the Greek name of the letter d. (Gk.) [Hence deltoid. 'Deltoides (in anatomy) a triangular muscle which is inserted to the middle of the shoulder-bone, and is shaped like the Greek letter \(\Delta \); Kersey, ed. 1715. Deltoid is the Gk. δέλτοειδής, tlelta-shaped, triangular. – Gk. δέλτα; and είδος, appearance.] The Gk. δέλτα answers to, and was borrowed from, the Heb. daleth, the name of the fourth to, and was bollowed rolls, the ries, advant, the name of the fourth letter of the Hebrew alphabet. The orig. sense of daleth was 'a door.' **DELUDE**, to deceive, cajole. (L.) M. E. deluden. 'That it deludeth the wittes outwardly;' Complaint of Creseide, l. 93; in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561.—Lat. deludere, to mock at, banter, deceived the deludere of the control of ccive; pp. deluss. - Lat. de, fully; and ludere, to play, jest. Der. delus-ive, delus-ive-ly, delus-ive-ness, delus-ion, delus-or-y; all from pp. delusus

DELUGE, a flood, inundation. (F., -L.) In Lenvoy de Chaucer a Skogan, l. 14. -O. F. deluge, 'a deluge;' Cot. - Lat. dilunium, a deluge. -Lat. dilure, to wash away. - Lat. di-, for dis-, apart; and lure, to wash. - \(\sqrt{L}\) Uto wash. See Lave.

DELVE, to dig with a spade. (E.) M.E. deluen (with u for v), pt. t. dalf; Rob. of Glouc. pp. 131. 395. — A. S. delfan, to dig; Grein, i. 187. + Du. delven, to dig; + O. H. G. bidelban, M. H. G. telben, to dig; cited by Fick, iii. 146. β. The form of the base is dalb, lit. to make a dale; an extension of the base dal, a dale. See Dale, Dell. Der. delv-er

DEMAGOGUE, a leader of the people. (F., -Gk.) Used by Milton, Ans. to Eikon Basilike; he considers the word a novelty (R.) - F. démagogue, a word 'first hazarded by Bossuet [died A. D. 1704, 30 years after Milton], and counted so bold a novelty that for long [?] none ventured to follow him in its use; 'Trench, Eng. Past and Present. - Gk. δημαγωγός, a popular leader. - Gk. δημ-, base of δήμος, a country district, also the people; and ἀγωγόι, leading, from ἄγειν, to lead, which is from ✓AG, to drive.

DEMAND, to ask, require. (F., -L.) In Shak. All's Well, ii. 1. 21. [But the sb. demand (M. E. demande) was in early use, and occurs in Rob. of Glouc. p. 500; Chaucer, C. T. 4802.] - O. F. demander. - Lat. demandare, to give in charge, entrust; in late Lat. to demand (Ducange). - Lat. de, down, wholly; and mandare, to entrust. See Mandate. Der. demand, sb.; demand-able, demand-ant (law French)

DEMARCATION, DEMARKATION, a marking off of bounds, a limit. (F., -M. H. G.) 'The speculative line of demarcation; Burke, On the Fr. Revolution (R.) - F. démarcation, in the phr. ligne de démarcation, a line of demarcation. - F. dé, for Lat. de, down ; and marquer, to mark, a word of Germanic origin. See Mark. It will be seen that the sb. démarcation is quite distinct from the F. verb démarquer, to dis-mark, i.e. to take away a mark. The prefix must be Lat. de-, not Lat. dis-, or the word is reversed in meaning. **DEMEAN** (1), to conduct; reft. to behave. (F., -L.) M.E. demainen, demeinen, demenen; Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, ii. 451. - O. F. demener, to conduct, guide, manage (Burguy). - O. F. de-, from Lat. de, down, fully; and mener, to conduct, control. - Low Lat. minare,

to lead from place to place; Lat. minare, to urge, drive on; minari, to threaten. See Menace. Der. demean-our, q. v.

DEMEAN (2), to debase, lower. (F., -L.) Really the same word with Demean (1); but altered in sense owing to an obvious (but absurd) popular etymology, which repeated the word as com-(but absurd) popular etymology which regarded the word as composed of the Lat. prep. de, down, and the E. mean, adj. base. See Richardson, s. v. Demean.

DEMEANOUR, behaviour. (F., -L.) A coined word; put for M. E. demenure, from demenen, to demean; see Demean (1). 'L for leude, D for demenure;' Remedie of Loue, st. 63; in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. cccxxiiii. Demeaning occurs in the same stanza, used as a sb. Cf. Spenser, F. Q. iv. 10. 49.

DEMENTED, mad. (L.) The pp. of the old verb demente, to

'Which thus selve to demente the symple hartes of the madden. 'Which thus selec to demente the symple hartes of the people;' Bale, Apology, fol. 80. - Lat. dementire, to be out of one's sense; cf. dementia, madness. - Lat. dement-, stem of demens, out of

Low Lat. demerere, to deserve (whence the good sense of the word). -Lat. de-, down, fully; and merere, to deserve. See Morit.

DEMESNE, a manor-house, with lands. (F., -L.) Also written demain, and a doublet of domain. M. E. demein, a domain; Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 7; Chaucer, C. T. 14583. [The spelling demesne is false, due probably to confusion with O. F. mesnee or maisnie, a household; see Demain in Blount's Law Dict.] = O. F. demaine, better spelt domaine (Burguy). So also Cot. gives: 'Demain, a demaine, the same as Domain.' See Domain.

DEMI-, a prefix, signifying 'half.' (F., -L.) O. F. demi, m. demie, f. 'halfe, demy; 'Cot. - Lat. dimidius, half. - Lat. di- dis-, apart; and medius, middle. See Medium, Medial. Der. demi-god, demi-

semiquaver, &c.; also demy, q. v.

DEMISE, transference, decease. (F., -L.) Shak. has the vb.
demise, to bequeath; Rich. III, iv. 4. 247. For the sb., see Blount's Law Dict. - O. F. demise, also desmise, fem of desmis, 'displaced, deposed, . . . dismissed, resigned; Cot. This is the pp. of O. F. desmettre, to displace, dismiss. - Lat. dimittere, to send away, dismiss. -Lat. di-=di--(O. F. des-), away, apart; and mittere, to send. See **Dismiss**. [The sense changed from 'resigned' to 'resigning.'] Der. demise, vb.

DEMOCRACY, popular government. (F., -Gk.) Formerly written democraty, Milton, Areopagitica, ed. Hales, p. 4. -O. F. democratie, 'a democratie popular government;' Cot. -Gk. δημοκρατία, δημοκράτεια, popular government. - Gk. δημο-, crude form of δήμοε, a country-district, also, the people; and κρατέω, I am strong, I rule, from κράτοε, strength, allied to κρατύε, strong, which is cognate with E. hard. Der. democrat, democrat-ic, democrat-ic-al, democrat-ic-al-ly.

DE. hard. Der. democral, democral-tc, democral-tc-al, democral-tc-al-ty.

DEMOLISH, to overthrow, destroy. (F., -L.) In Ralegh,
Hist. of the World, b. ii. c. 20. s. 2. - (O. F. demoliss-, inchoative base
of the verb demolir, 'to demolish;' Cot. - Lat. demoliri, pp. demolitus, rarely demolire, to pull down, demolish. - Lat. de, down; and
moliri, to endeavour, throw, displace. - Lat. moles, a heap, also

labour, effort. See Mole, a mound. Der. demolit-ion

DEMON, an evil spirit. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Shak. Hen. V, ii. 2. 121. The adj. demoniak is in Chaucer, C. T. 7874. -O. F. demon, a devill, spirit, hobgoblin; Cot. -Lat. dæmon, a demon, spirit. -Gk. δαίμων, a god, genius, spirit. Pott, ii. 2, 950, takes it to mean 'distributer;' from δαίω, I divide, which from ✓ DA, to distribute. Curtius, i. 285; Fick, i. 100. Der. (from Lat. crude form damoni-) demoni-ac, demoni-ac-al, demoni-ac-al-ly; also (from Gk. crude form δοιμονο-) demono-latry, i. e. devil-worship, from Gk. λατρεία, service; also demono-logy, i. e. discourse about demons, from Gk. λόγος, discourse, which from $\lambda \dot{\epsilon} \gamma \epsilon i \nu$, to say.

DEMONSTRATE, to shew, explain fully. (L.) In Shak. Hen. V, iv. 2. 54. Much earlier are M. E. demonstratif, Chaucer, C. T. 7854; demonstracioun, Ch. tr. of Boethius, b. ii. pr. 4. l. 1143; demonstrable, Rom. of Rose, 4691. - Lat. demonstratus, pp. of demonstrare, to shew fully. - Lat. de, down, fully; and monstrare, to shew. See Monster. Der. demonstrat-ion; also demonstra-ble, from Lat. demonstra-bilis; demonstrat-ive, formerly demonstratif (see above), from O. F. demonstratif (Cotgrave), which from Lat. demonstratiuus;

demonstrative-ly, -ness.

DEMORALISE, to corrupt in morals. (F., -L.) A late word. Todd cites a quotation, dated 1808. - F. démoraliser, to demoralise; Hamilton. - F. dé., here probably = O. F. des. - Lat. dis., apart; and moraliser, 'to expound morally;' Cot. See Moral. Der. demoralis-

DEMOTIC, pertaining to the people. (Gk.) Modern. Not in Todd. – Gk. δημοτικός, pertaining to the people. Formed, with suffix -ι-κ-, from δημότης, a commoner. This is formed, with suffix -της (denoting the agent), from δημο-, crude form of δημοs, a country dis-

trict, also, the people; a word of uncertain origin. **DEMULCENT**, soothing. (L.) Modern. The verb demulce is once used by Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. i. c. 20.—Lat. demulcent-, stem of pres. pt. of demulcere, to stroke down, caress; hence, to soothe. - Lat. de, down; and mulcere, to stroke, allay. Cf. Skt.

mriç, to stroke.

DEMUR, to delay, hesitate, object. (F., -L.) 'If the parties demurred in our iudgement; 'Sir T. More, Works, p. 215. - O. F. demeurer, demourer, 'to abide, stay, tarry;' Cot. - Lat. demorari, to retard, delay. Lat. de, from, fully; and morari, to delay. Lat. mora, hesitation, delay; which is probably connected with Lat. memor, mindful; Curtius, i. 412. See Memory. Der. demurr-er,

DEMURE, sober, staid, grave. (F., -L.) Sec Spenser, F. Q. ii.

1. 6. [And see Trench, Select Glossary, who points out that the 1. 6. [And see Trench, Select Glossary, who points out that the word was once used in a thoroughly good sense.] Demurely occurs in La Belle Dame sans Merci, st. 51, in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. ccli, back.—O. F. de murs, i. e. de bons murs, of good manners; the pl. sb. murs was also spelt mors, under which form it is given to Tooth.

1. 6. [And see Trench, Select Glossary, who points out that the atus, a pp. form, from dent., stem of dens, a tooth. See Tooth. Denticle, a little tooth; Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674.—Lat. denti-c-ul-us, formed with dimin. suffixes -c- and -ul- from denti-, crude form of dens, a tooth. See the pl. sb. murs was also spelt mors, under which form it is given to Tooth.

1. 6. [And see Trench, Select Glossary, who points out that the atus, a pp. form, from dent-, stem of dens, a tooth. See Tooth. See Tooth. See Tooth. Denticle atus, a pp. form, from dent-, stem of dens, a tooth. See T

in Burguy; and later meurs, as in Cotgrave, who marks it masculine, though it is now feminine. - Lat. de, prep. of; and mores, manners, sb. pl. masc. from mos, custom, usage, manner. See Moral. Der. demure-ly, demure-ness.

DEMY, a certain size of paper. (F.,-L.) A printer's term;

another spelling of Demi-, q. v.

DEN, a cave, lair of a wild beast. (E.) M. E. den; Will. of Palerne, 20.—A. S. denn, a cave, sleeping-place; Lat. 'cubile;' Grein, i. 187. + O. Du. denne, a floor, platform : also, a den, cave; Kilian. + G. tenne, a floor, threshing-floor. ¶ Probably closely allied to M. E. dene, a valley, A. S. denu, a valley; Grein, i. 187; still preserved in place-names, as Tenter-den, Rotting-dean.

DENARY, relating to tens. (L.) Modern arithmetic employs the

denary scale. – Lat. denarius, containing ten. – Lat. pl. dēni (= dec-ni), ten by ten. Formed on the base of decem, ten. See **Decimal**. **DENDROID**, resembling a tree. (Gk.) Modern. From Gk. δενδρο-, crude form of δένδρον, a tree; and -ειδηs, like, from είδοs, The Gk. δένδρον appears to be a reduplicated form, connected with Gk. δρυε, a tree, an oak, and E. tree; Curtius, i. 295. See Tree. Der. From the same source is dendro-logy, i. e. a discourse on trees, from λόγος, a discourse.

DENIZEN, a naturalized citizen, inhabitant. (F., -L.) Formerly denisen, Udal, Matt. c. 5. [The verb to denize or dennize also occurs. 'The Irish language was free dennized [naturalized] in the English pale; Holinshed, desc. of Ireland, c. 1.] 'In the Liber Albus of the City of London the Fr. deinzein [also denzein, denszein], the original of the E. word, is constantly opposed to forein, applied to traders within and without the privileges of the city franchise respectively. Ex. "Qe chescun qavera louwe ascuns terres ou tenementz de denszein ou de forein deinz la fraunchise de la citee;" 448; Wedgwood (whose account is full and excellent). B. Thus E. denizen is clearly O. F. deinzein, a word formed by adding the suffix -ein = Lat. -anus (cf. O. F. vilein = Lat. uillanus) to the O. F. deinz, within, which occurs in the above quotation. and is the word now spelt dans. - Lat. de intus, from within; which became d'einz,

ex donatione regis; this is all mere invention, and impossible. **DENOMINATE**, to designate. (L.) 'Those places, which were *denominated* of angels and saints;' Hooker (in Todd).—Lat. denominatus, pp. of denominare, to name. - Lat. de, down; and nominare, to name. - Lat. nomin-, stem of nomen, a name. See Noun, Name. Der. denomination (in Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. i, and earlier); denomination-al, denomination-al-ism; denominat-ive, denominat-or

d'ens, dens, and finally dans. - Lat. de, from; and intus, within; see Internal. Der. denizen-ship.

¶ Derived by Blackstone from

DENOTE, to mark, indicate, signify. (F., -L.) In Hamlet, i. 2. 83. - O. F. denoter, 'to denote, shew; Cot. - Lat. denotare, to mark out. - Lat. de, down; and notare, to mark. - Lat. nota, a mark. See Note.

DENOUEMENT, the unravelling of the plot of a story (F.,-L.) 'The denouement, as a pedantic disciple of Bossu would call it, of this poem [The Rape of the Lock] is well conducted;' Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope, i. 250. - F. denouement; formed with suffix -ment from the verb denouer, to untie. - F. de = Lat. dis-, apart; and nouer, to tie in a knot, from noue, a knot. - Lat. nodus (for an older gnodus), a knot, cognate with E. knot. See Knot.

DENOUNCE, to announce, threaten. (F., -L.) M. E. denouns-

en. Wyclif has we denounsiden to translate denunciabamus; 2 Thess. iii. 10. - O. F. denoncer; Cot. - Lat. denuntiare, to declare. - Lat. de, down, fully; and nuntiare, to announce. - Lat. nuntius, a messenger. See Nuncio. Der. denounce-ment; also (from Lat. pp. denuntiatus) denunciat-or, denunciat-or-y.

DENSE, close, compact. (L.) In Milton, P. L. ii. 948; Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 29.—Lat. densus, thick, close. + Gk. δασύε, thick. Der.

dense-ness, dens-i-ty.

DENT, a mark of a blow. (E.) A variant of dint; the orig. sense was merely 'a blow.' M. E. dent, dint, dunt. Spelt dent or dint indifferently in Will. of Palerne, 2757, 3750, 1234, 2784. See further under Dint. Der. dent, verb. F. dent, a tooth, except in popular etymology.

The Hebrews have

assigned which letters are labial, which dental, and which guttural; Bacon (in Todd). Formed with suffix -al (= Lat. -alis) from Lat. dent-, stem of dens, a tooth, cognate with E. tooth. See Tooth.

DENTATED, furnished with teeth. (L.) 'Dentated, having teeth;' Bailey, vol. ii.—Lat. dentatus, toothed; formed with suffix

DENTIFRICE, tooth-powder, (L.) Misspelt dentrifice in Richardson. It occurs in Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674; Ben Jonson, Misspelt dentrifice in Catiline, Act ii; and in Holland's Pliny, b. xxviii. c. 11. - Lat. dentifricium, tooth-powder; Pliny. - Lat. denti-, crude form of dens, a tooth; and fricare, to rub. See Tooth and Friction.

DENTIST, one who attends to teeth. (L.) Modern; not in Johnson. Formed by adding the suffix is to Lat. dent., stem of dens, a tooth; see Tooth. Der. dentist-ry.

DENTITION, cutting of teeth. (L.) In Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. - Lat. dentitionem, acc. of dentitio, dentition. - Lat. dentitus, pp. of dentire, to cut teeth. - Lat. denti-, crude form of dens, a tooth. See Tooth.

DENUDE, to lay bare. (L.) Used by Cotgrave to explain F. denuer. - Lat. denudare, to lay bare. - Lat. de, down, fully; and nudare, to make bare. - Lat. nudus, bare. See Nude.

DENUNCIATION, a denouncing. (L.) In Shak. Meas. i. 2. 152.—Lat. denuntiationem, acc. of denuntiatio.—Lat. denuntiatus, pp. of denunciare, to denounce. See Denounce.

DENY, to gainsay, refuse. (F.,-L.) In early use. M. E. denien; Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 249; Wyclif, Matt. xvi. 24, xxvi. 34. - O. F. denier, earlier deneier, denoier, to deny. - Lat. denegare, to deny. - Lat. de, fully; and negare, to deny, say no. See

Negation. Der. deni-al, deni-able.

DEPART, to part from, quit, die. (F., -I.) In early use.

M. E. departen; Floriz and Blauncheflur, ed. Lumby, l. 12; Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1073. - O. F. departir. - O. F. de- (= Lat. de); and partir, to part. - Lat. partiri, to divide. ['In the middle ages se partir d'un lieu meant to separate oneself from a place, go away, hence to depart; Brachet.]—Lat. parti-, crude form of pars, a part. See Part. Der. depart-ment, depart-ure.

DEPEND, to hang, be connected with. (F.,-L.) penden. 'The fatal chaunce Of life and death dependeth in balaunce; Lydgate, Thebes, pt. iii. sect. headed The Wordes of the worthy Queene Iocasta. O. F. dependre, 'to depend, rely, hang on;' Cot. Lat. dependere, to hang down, depend on. - Lat. de, down; and pendere, to hang. See Pendant. Der. dependant (F. pres. pt.),

depend-ent (Lat. pres. pt.), depend-ent-ly, depend-ence, depend-ency.

DEPICT, to picture, represent. (L.) 'His armes are fairly depicted in his chamber;' Fuller, Worthies, Cambs. But depict was orig. a pp. 'I fond a lyknesse depict upon a wal;' Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 177; cf. p. 259. - Lat. depictus, pp. of depingere, to depict.

-Lat. de, down, fully; and pingere, to paint. See Paint.

DEPILATORY, removing hair. (L.) 'The same depilatory effect; Holland, Pliny, b. xxxii. c. 7, ed. 1634, p. 439d. Formed, in imitation of O. F. depilatoire (which Cotgrave explains by depilatory) from a Low Lat. form depilatorius, not found, but formed regularly from Lat. depilare, to remove hair.—Lat. de, away; and pilare, to pluck away hair.—Lat. pilus, a hair. See Pile (3).

DEPLETION, a lessening of the blood. (L.) 'Depletion, an

emptying; Blount's Gloss. 1674. Formed, in imitation of repletion, as if from a Lat. acc. depletionem, from nom. depletio. Cf. Lat. repletio, completio. - Lat. depletus, pp. of deplere, to empty. - Lat. de, away, here used negatively; and plere, to fill, related to E. fill. See Fill, Full.

DÉPLORE, to lament. (F., -L.; or L.) In Shak. Tw. Nt. iii. 1. 174. See Trench, Select Glossary. [Perhaps directly from Latin.]

O. F. deplorer, 'to' deplore;' Cot.— Lat. deplorare, to lament over.

Lat. de, fully; and plorare, to wail. β. Corssen explains plorare 'as a denominative from a lost adjective plorus from ploverus;'

Curtius: A.B. I. any core is it is to be converted with late the late. Curtius, i. 347. In any case, it is to be connected with Lat. pluit, it rains, pluuia, rain, and E. flow and flood. See Flow. Der. deplorable, deplor-abl-y, deplor-able-ness.

DEPLOY, to unfold, open out, extend. (F.,-L.) A modern military term; not in Johnson, but see Todd, who rightly takes it to

military term; not in Johnson, but see Todd, who rightly takes it to be a doublet of display.—F. déployer, to unroll.—O. F. desployer, 'to unfold;' Cot.—O. F. des-= Lat. dis-, apart; and ployer, to fold.— Lat. plicare, to fold. See Ply. Doublet, display.

DEPONENT, one who gives evidence. (L.) 'The sayde deponent sayeth;' Hall, Hen. VIII, an. 8. We also find the verb to depone. 'And further, Sprot deponeint;' State Trials, Geo. Sprot, an. 1606.—Lat. deponent-, stem of deponens, pres. pt. of deponere, to lay down, which in late Lat. also meant 'to testify;' Ducange.—Lat. de, down; and ponere, to put, place.

B. Ponere is a contracted verb. standing for posinere, where po-= post, behind, and sinere means to allow. also to set, put. See also Deposit.

DEPOPULATE, to take away population. (L.) In Shak. Cor. iii. 1. 264.—Lat. depopulatus, pp. of depopulare, to lay waste.—Lat. de, fully; and populare, to lay waste, deprive of people on inhabitants.—Lat. populus, a people. See People. Der. depopulation, depopulator.

depopulat-or

· How a 1 DEPORT, to carry away, remove, behave. (F.,-L.)

man may bee valued, and deport himselfe; Bacon, Learning, by G. Wats, b. viii. c. 2. Milton has deport as sb., in the sense of deportment; P. L. ix. 389; xi. 666. [The peculiar uses of the word are French, not Latin.] = O. F. deporter, 'to beare, suffer, endure; also, to spare, or exempt from; also to banish: se deporter, to cease, for bear, ... quiet himself, hold his hand; also to disport, play, recreate himself; Cot. - Lat. deportare, to carry down, remove; with extended senses in Low Latin. - Lat. de, down, away; and portare, to carry. See Port, verb. Der. deportation (Lat. acc. deportationem, from nom. deportatio, a carrying away); deport-ment (O. F. deportment; Cotgrave gives the pl. deportmens, which he explains by deportments, demeanor').

DEPOSE, to degrade, disseat from the throne. (F., -L.) In early use. M. E. deposen; King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 7822; P. Plowman, B. xv. 514.=0. F. deposer; Cot.=0. F. de=Lat. de-, from, away; and poser, to place.=Lat. pausare, to pause; in late Lat. to place; Ducange.

B. Pausare, to place; is derived from pausus, a participial form due to Lat. ponere, to place; but ponere and pausare were much confused. See Pose, Pause. Der. depos-Lat. to place; Ducange.

and pausars were much confused. See Pose, Pause. Der. deposable, depos-al. • Note that depose is not derived, like deposit, from Lat. deponere, but is only remotely connected with it. See below. DEPOSIT, to lay down, intrust. (F.,-L.) 'The fear is deposited in conscience;' Bp. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, b. ii. c. 1. rule 3.—F. depositer, 'to lay down as a gage, to infeosite upon trust, to commit unto the keeping or trust of;' Cot.—Lat. depositum, a thing laid down, neuter of pp. of deponere. See Deponent. Der. deposit, sb., deposi-or; deposit-ar-y, King Lear, ii. 4. 254; deposit-or-y. DEPOSITION, a deposition, evidence. (F.,-L.) Used by Cotgrave.—O. F. deposition, 'the deposition of witnesses;' Cot.—Lat. acc. depositionem, from nom. depositio, a depositing, a deposition. Lat. acc. depositionem, from nom. depositio, a depositing, a deposition. -Lat. depositus, pp. of deponere, to lay down; see above. directly derived from the verb to depose; see **Depose**. **DEPOT**, a store, place of deposit. (F.,-L.) Modern. In use

in 1794; Todd's Johnson. — F. depôst, a deposit, a magazine; Hamilton.—O. F. depost, 'a pledge, gage;' Cot.—Lat. depositum, a thing laid down, neut. of depositus, pp. of deponere, to lay down. See Deposit, of which (when a sb.) depot is the doublet.

DEPRAVE, to make worse, corrupt. (F., -L.) M. E. deprauen (with u for v), to defame; P. Plowman, C. iv. 225; see Trench, Select Gloss. -O. F. depraver, 'to deprave, mar, viciate;' Cot. - Lat. deprauare, pp. deprauatus, to make crooked, distort, vitiate. - Lat. de, down, fully; and prauus, crooked, misshapen, depraved. Der. deprav-ed, deprav-ed-ly, deprav-ed-ness, deprav-at-ion, deprav-i-ty.

DEPRECATE, to pray against. (L.) Occurs in the State Trials, an. 1589; the Earl of Arundel (R.) - Lat. deprecatus, pp. of deprecari, to pray against, pray to remove. - Lat. de, away; precari, to pray against, prec, stem of prex, a prayer. See Pray. Der. deprecat-ing. J, deprecat-ion, deprecat-ive, deprecat-or-y. DEPREDATE, to plunder, rob, lay waste. (L.) The verb is

rare. Depredatours occurs in Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 492; depredation in Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1537.—Lat. deprædatus, pp. of deprædari, to plunder, pillage.—Lat. de, fully; and prædari, to rob.—Lat. præda, prey, plunder. See Prey. Der. depredation, depredator, depredat-or-

DEPRESS, to lower, let down. (L.) First used in an astrological sense; Lidgate has depressed, Siege of Thebes, pt. i. 1. 58. So Chaucer uses depression; On the Astrolabe, ed. Skeat, ii. 25. 6.—Lat. depressus, pp. of deprimere, to press down.—Lat. de, down; and primere, to press. See Pross. Der. depress-ion, depress-ive, depress-or. DEPRECIATE, to lower the value of, (L.) 'Undervalue and determine', Cudworth. Intell Surface and the Pacial (P.)—Intell Surface and the Pacial (P.)—Intellecture and t depreciate; Cudworth, Intell. System, pref. to Reader (R.)—Lat. depretiatus, pp. of depretiare, to depreciate.—Lat. de, down; and pretium, price, value. See Price. Der. depreciation, depreciative, depreciat-or-y

DEPRIVE, to take away property. (L.) M.E. depriuen; Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 222; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, i. 447.—
Low Lat. depriuare, to deprive one of office, degrade.—Lat. de, down, fully; and privare, to deprive, of which the pp. privatus means free

from office, private. - Lat. private, existing for self, peculiar. See Private. Der. deprivation.

DEPTH, deepness. (E.) In the later text of Wyclif, Luke, v. 4;
Gen. i. 2. The word is English, but the usual A. S. word is decopies, i. dear the Leaf English but the Usual A. S. word is decopies. i.e. deepness. + Icel. dýpt, dýpo. + Du. diepte. + Goth. daupitha.

See Deep. DEPUTE, to appoint as agent. (F., -L.) In Shak. Oth. iv. 1, 248. But deputation is in Gower, C. A. iii. 178. -O. F. deputer, 'to depute;' Cot. - Lat. deputare, to cut off, prune down; also to impute, to destine; in late Lat. to select.—Lat. de, down; and putare, to cleanse, prune, arrange, estimate, think.— PU, to cleanse. See Pure. Der. deputation; also deputy (O. F. deputation; also deputy (O. F. deputation).

DERANGE, to disarrange, disorder. (F.,—L. and O. H. G.)

In late use. Condemned as a Gallicism in 1795, but used by Burke' (Todd).=F. deranger, to disarray; spelt desranger in Cotgrave. = O. F. des-= Lat. dis-, apart, here used negatively; and O. F. ranger, to rank, range, a word of Germanic origin. See Range. Der. derange-ment.

DERELICTION, complete abandonment. (L.) Derelict, in the sense of 'abandoned,' was also formerly in use, but is perhaps obsolete. Dereliction is in Hooker, Eccl. Polity, b. v. § 17. - Lat. acc. derelictionem, from nom. derelictio, complete neglect.—Lat. dec. derelictionem, from nom. derelictio, complete neglect.—Lat. derelictus, pp. of derelinquere, to forsake utterly.—Lat. de, fully; and linquere, to leave. connected with E. leave. See Leave.

DERIDE, to laugh at, mock. (L.) In Spenser, F. Q. vi. 7. 32.—Lat. deridere, pp. derisus, to mock.—Lat. de, fully, very much; and ridere, to laugh. See Risible. Der. derider; also deris-ion, deris-

ive, deris-ive-ly, from pp. derisus.

DERIVE, to draw from make to flow from (F.,-L.) For the classical use of the word in English, see Trench, Select Gloss. M. E. deriuen (with u for v), used as a neuter verb by Chaucer, C. T. 3008, but in the usual way in 1. 3040.—O. F. deriver, 'to derive, or draw from; also, to drain or dry up; 'Cot.—Lat. deriuare, pp. deriuatus, to drain, draw off water.—Lat. de, away; and riuus, a stream. See Der. deriv-able, deriv-abl-y, deriv-at-ion, deriv-at-ive, deriv-

DERM, the skin. (Gk.) 'Derma, the skin of a beast, or of a man's body;' Kersey, ed. 1715. Hence derm, for brevity.—Gk. δέρμα, the skin.—Gk. δέρειν, to skin, flay; cognate with E. tear.—

DAR, to burst, tear. See Tear. Der. derm.al; also epi-dermis,

pachy-derm.

DEROGATE, to take away, detract. (L.) 'Any thinge that should derogate, minish, or hurt his glory and his name; Sir T. More, Works, p. 1121. — Lat. derogatus, pp. of derogare, to repeal a law, to detract from.— Lat. de, away; and rogare, to propose a law, to ask. See Rogation. Der. derogat-ion, derogat-or-y, derogat-or-i-ly.

DERVIS, DERVISH, a Persian monk, ascetic. (Pers.) 'The Deruisse, an order of begging friar; Sir T. Herbert, Travels, ed. 1676.

p. 324.—Pers. darvish, poor, indigent; a dervish, monk; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 260. So called from their profession of extreme

DESCANT, a part song, a disquisition. (F., -L.) doctours expounde one text xx. wayes, as children make descant upon playne song; 'Tyndal's Works, p. 168; col. 1. - O. F. descant, more playne song: Tynuai's works, p. 100; coi. 1.— O. F. Lescuni, more usually deschant, 'descant of musick, also, a psalmody, recantation, or contrary song to the former;' Cot.— O. F. des-— Lat. dis-, apart, separate; and cant, more usually chant, a song. [See Burguy, who gives cant, canter as variants of chant, chanter.]— Lat. cantus, a song;

cantare, to sing. See Chant, and Cant. Der. descant, verb. DESCEND, to climb down, go down. (F., -L.) M. E. descenden, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, pp. 134, 243.—O. F. descendre, 'to descend, go down;' Cot.—Lat. descendere, pp. descensus, to descend.—Lat. de, down; and scandere, to climb. See Scan. Der. descendant (O.F. descendant, descending; Cot.); descend-ent (Lat. pres. pt. stem descendent-); descens-ion, descens-ion-al; descent, Gower, C. A. iii. 207, 231 (O. F. descente, a sudden fall; formed from descendre by analogy with the form vente from vendre, absoute from absoudre, and the like)

DESCRIBE, to write down, trace out, give an account of. (L.) In Shak. Merch. of Ven. i. 2. 40. [But the M. E. descriuen was in early use; see K. Alisaunder, 4553; Chaucer, C. T. 10354. This was a French form, from O. F. descriver.] - Lat. describere, pp. dewas a French form, from C. F. descriver.] = Lat. descrivere, pp. descriptus, to copy, draw out, write down. = Lat. de, fully; and scribere, to write. See Scribe. Der. describable, descript-ion (Chaucer, C. T. 2055), descript-ive, descript-ive-ly.

DESCRY, to make out, espy. (F., = L.) In early use. M. E.

DESCRY, to make out, espy. (F., -L.) In early use. M. E. descryen, discryen. 'No couthe ther non so much discrye' [badly spelt discryghe, but riming with nygremauncye], i. e. nor could any one discern so much; King Alisaunder, l. 137. - O. F. descrire, a shorter spelling of descrives, to describe; cf. mod. F. décrire. - Lat. describere, to describe. See Describe. ¶ Thus the word is merely a doublet of describe; but it was not well understood, and we frequently find in our authors a tendency to confuse it with discern on the one hand, or with decry on the other. See Discern,

DESECRATE, to profane. (L.) 'Deserrated and prophaned by human use;' Bp. Bull, vol. i. ser. 4 (R.) - Lat. deserratus, pp. of deserrare, to desecrate. — Lat. de, away; and sarrare, to make sacred. —Lat. sacro-, crude form of sacer, sacred. See Sacred. Der.

desecrat-ion.

DESERT (1), a waste, wilderness. (F., -L.) Prop. an adj. with the sense 'waste,' but early used as a sb. M.E. desert, K. Alisaunder, p. 199; Rob. of Glouc. p. 232; Wyclif, Luke, iii. 4.-O. F. desert, a wilderness; also, as adj. deserted, waste. -Lat. desertus, waste, de-

serted; pp. of deserere, to desert, abandon, lit. to unbind. - Lat. de, in negative sense; and serere (pp. sertus), to bind, join. See Series. Der. desert, verb ; desert-er, desert-ion.

DESERT (2), merit. (F.,-L.) M. E. deserte, Rob. of Glouc. p. 253; Gower, C. A. i. 62.-O. F. deserte, merit; lit. a thing de-

served; pp. of deservir, to deserve. See Deserve.

DESERVE, to merit, earn by service. (F., -L.) M. E. deseruen (with u for v), P. Plowman, C. iv. 303; Chaucer, C. T. 12150.— O. F. deservir.—Lat. deseruire, to serve devotedly; in late Lat. to deserve; Ducange. - Lat. de, fully; and seruire, to serve. - Lat. seruus, a slave, servant. See Serve. Dor. deserving, deserving-ly,

deserv-ed-ly; also desert, q. v.

DESHABILLE, undress, careless dress. (F., -L.) Modern.
F. deshabille, undress. - F. deshabiller, to undress. - F. des-= Lat. dis-, apart, used as a negative prefix; and habiller, to dress. See Habiliment.

DESICCATE, to dry up. (L.) In Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 727 (R.)

-Lat. desiccatus, pp. of desiccare, to dry up. -Lat. de, thoroughly; and siccare, to dry. -Lat. siccus, dry.

See Sack, sb. dry wine. Der.

DESIDERATE, to desire. (L.) **DESIDERATE**, to desire. (L.) Orig. a pp., and so used in Bacon, On Learning, by G. Wats, b. iv. c. 2 (R.) = Lat. desideratus,

Desire. Der. desideratum, neut. of Lat. pp., with pl. desiderata.

DESIGN, to mark out, plan. (F., -L.) In Shak. Rich. II, ii. 1.

203. Also as sb., Meas. i. 4. 55. -O. F. designer, 'to denote, signifie, ... designe, prescribe;' Cot. - Lat. designere, pp. designatus; to mark, design. denote. - Lat. de, fully; and signare, to mark. - Lat. signum, a mark, a sign. See Sign. Der. design, sb.; design-ed-ly, design-er; also

a sign. See Sign. Der. assign, sb.; assign-te-ty, design-te-; also design-at-ion, design-at-or (from the Lat. pp. designatus).

DESIRE, to long for, yearn after. (F., -L.) In early use.

M. E. desyren, desiren, K. Alisaunder, l. 15; P. Plowman, B. xv. 461.

[The sb. desir is in Chaucer, C. T. 1503.] = O. F. desirer, formerly desirrer (Burguy). = Lat. desiderare, to long for, esp. to regret, to miss. β. The orig. sense is obscure, perhaps 'to turn the eyes from the stars,' hence, to miss, regret; but there can be little doubt that, like consider it is derived from sider, stem of sidus a star See like consider, it is derived from sider-, stem of sidus, a star. See Consider. Der. desire, sb.; desir-able, desir-abl-y, desir-able-ness; desir-abil-i-ty; desir-ous, desir-ous-ly.

DESIST, to cease from, forbear. (F., -L.) In Shak. Ant. and

Cleop. ii. 7. 86. - O. F. desister, 'to desist, cease, forbear;' Cot. -Lat. desistere, to put away; also, to leave off, desist. - Lat. de, away; and sistere, to put, place; lit. make to stand, causal of stare, to stand,

which is cognate with E. sand. See Stand.

DESK, a sloping table, flat surface for writing on. (L.) Shak. Haml. ii. 2. 136. Earlier, in Fabyan, vol. i. c. 201 (R.) M. E. deske, Prompt. Parv. (A. D. 1440); pp. 120, 299. A variant of dish or disc; a like change of vowel occurs in rush, a reed, of which the M. E. forms were (besides russhe) both resche and rische, as shewn by the various readings to P. Plowman, B. iii. 141. See Dish.

DESOLATE, solitary. (L.) M. E. desolat, Chaucer, C. T. 4551.

— Lat. desolatus, forsaken; pp. of desolare. — Lat. de, fully; and solare, to make lonely. — Lat. solus, alone. See Sole, adj. Der. desolate, verb; desolate-ly, desolate-ness, desolat-ion.

DESPAIR, to be without hope. (F., -L.) M. E. dispeiren, disperen. 'He was despeirid;' Chaucer, C. T. 11255. - O. F. desperer, to despair. - Lat. desperare, pp. desperatus, to have no hope. - Lat. de, away; and sperare, to hope. - Lat. sper-, from spe-, stem of spes, hope, β. Probably from
SPA, to draw out, whence also space and speed; Fick, i. 251. Der. despair, sb.; despair-ing-ly; also (from Lat. pp. desperatus) desperate, Tempest, iii. 3. 104; desperate-ly, desperate-ness,

desperates) desperate, Tempest, in. 3. 104; desperate-19, desperate-ness, desperation; also desperado, a Spanish word = Lat. desperatus.

DESPATCH, DISPATCH, to dispose of speedily. (F., -L.)

The orig. sense was 'to remove hindrances.' In Shak. K. John, i. 99; v. 7. 90; the sb. is also common, as in Cymb. iii. 7. 16. The spelling dispatch is very common, but despatch is the more correct. -O. F. despescher (mod. F. depecher), 'to hasten, dispatch, rid, send away quickly;' Cot. = O. F. des-= Lat. dis-, apart; and -pescher, to hinder, only found in O. F. despescher, and in empescher, to place hinword was despecher, Roman de la Rose, 17674; and that the element peecher answers to a Low Lat. pedicare, found in the compound impedicare, to place obstacles in the way. Hence to despatch =to remove obstacles. γ. Formed from Lat. pedica, a fetter, which again is from ped., stem of pes, a foot; see Foot. And see Impeach. Der. despatch or dispatch, sb.
DESPERATE, DESPERADO; see Despair.

DESPISE, to contemn. (F., -L.) M. E. despisen, dispisen; K. Alisaunder, 2988; P. Plowman, B. xv. 531.-O. F. despiz, pp. of despire, to despise. [Despiz occurs in La Vie de St. Auban, 919.] - Lat. despicere, to look down on, scom. -Lat. de, down; and specere,

to look. See Spy. Der. despic-able (from Lat. despic-ere), despic-able, q. v.

DESPITE, spite, malice, hatred. (F., -L.) M. E. despit, dispit;

K. Alisaunder, 4720; Rob. of Glouc., p. 547. -O. F. despit, 'despit, 'spight, spight, anger;' Cot. -Lat. despectus, contempt. -Lat. despite, q. v.

DETAIN, to hold back, stop. (F., -L.) Detaining is in Sir T.

More, Works, p. 386 (R.). -O. F. detain, 'to detain or withholde;'

Cot. -Lat. detinere, to detain, keep back, -Lat. de, from, away; also despite to hold. See Temphle Der. detains despite of the hold.

as prep.; despite-ful, despite-ful-ly, despite-ful-ness. Also M. E. despite-ous. Chaucer, C. T. 6343 (obsolete).

DESPOIL, to spoil utterly, plunder. (F., -L.) In early use.

M. E. despoilen, Ancren Riwle, p. 148. - O. F. despoiller (mod. F. dépouiller), to despoil. - Lat. despoilene, to plunder. - Lat. de, fully; and

spoilars, to strip, rob.—Lat. spoilum, spoil, booty. See Spoil,
DESPOND, to lose courage, despair. (L.) 'Desponding Peter,
sinking in the waves;' Dryden, Britannia Rediviva, 258.—Lat.
desponders, (1) to promise fully, (2) to give up, lose.—Lat. de (1) fully, (2) away; and spondere, to promise. See Sponsor. Der. nd-ent (pres. part.), despond-ent-ly, despond-ence, despond-enc-y.

DESPOT, a master, tyrant. (F., -L., -Gk.) Used by Cotgrave. Dryden has 'despotick power;' Sigismunda, 599.-O. F. despote, 'a despote, the chief, or soveraign lord of a country;' Cot. -Low Lat. despote, the cinet, or soveraign ford of a country; Cot.—Low Lat. despotes.—Gk. δεσπότηε, a master. Der. despot-ic, despot-ic-al, despot-ic-al, despot-ic-al, despot-ism. ¶ 'Of this compound . . . no less than five explanations have been given, which agree only in translating the second part of the word by master; 'Curtius, i. 352. The syllable—ποτ- is clearly related to Gk. πόσιε, husband, Skt. pati, lord, Lat. potens, powerful; see Potent. The origin of δεσ- is unknown.

DESQUAMATION, a scaling off. (L.) A modern medical term. Regularly formed from Lat. desputations are pro- of desputations.

term. Regularly formed from Lat. desquamatus, pp. of desquamare, to scale off. - Lat. de, away, off; and squama, a scale.

DESSERT, a service of fruits after dinner. (F., -L.) the last course at a feast, consisting of fruits, sweetmeats, &c.; Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. - O. F. dessert, 'the last course or service at table; Cot.—O. F. desservir, 'to do one ill service; desservir sus table, to take away the table; 'Cot.—O. F. des-=Lat. dis-, apart, away; and servire, to serve. See Serve.

DESTEMPER; see Distemper.

DESTINE, to ordain, appoint, doom. (F.,-L.) Meas. ii. 4. 138. [But the sb. destiny is in early use; M. E. destinee, Chaucer, C. T. 2325.]—O. F. destiner, 'to destinate, ordain;' Cot.—Lat. destinare, to destine.—Lat. destina, a support, prop.—Lat. de, down; and a deriv. of STA, to stand. See Stand. Der. destinate destination (from Lat. destination) and destination (from Lat. destination). ate, destin-at-ion (from Lat. pp. destinatus); also destiny (M. E. destinee. from O. F. destinee = Lat. destinata, fem. of the same pp.).

DESTITUTE, forsaken, very poor. (L.) 'This faire lady, on this wise destitute;' Test. of Creseide, st. 14; Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 34.-Lat. destitutus, left alone, pp. of destituere, to set or place alone. - Lat. de, off, away; and statuere, to place. - Lat. status, a position. - Lat. status, pp. of stare, to stand; cognate with E. stand.

Stand. Der. destitut-ion.

DESTROY, to unbuild, overthrow. (F., -L.) In early use. The pp. distryed is in King Alisaunder, l. 130. M. E. destroien, desiryen, desirnyen; spelt distruye in Rob. of Glouc. p. 46; the pt. t. desirude occurs at p. 242. Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtost, has destroied, p. 8; destruction, p. 208. - O. F. destruire, to destroy. - Lat. destruere, pp. destructus, to pull down, unbuild. - Lat. de, with sense of E. verbal un-; and struere, to build. See Structure. Der. destrcy-er; also (from Lat. pp. destructus) destruct-ion, destruct-ible, destruct-ibl-y, destruct-ibil-i-ty, destruct-ive, destruct-ive-ly, destruct-ive-

DESUETUDE, disuse. (L.) In Howell's Letters, i. 1. 35 (dated Aug. 1, 1621); Todd. - Lat. desuetudo, disuse. - Lat. desuetus, pp. of desuescere, to grow out of use. - Lat. de, with negative force; and suescere, inceptive form of suere, to be used. See Custom.

DESULTORY, jumping from one thing to another, random.

(L.) 'Light, desultory, unbalanced minds; 'Atterbury, vol. iii. ser. 9 (R.) Bp. Taylor has desultorious, Rule of Conscience, b. i. c. 2.—Lat. desultorius, the horse of a desultor; hence, inconstant, fickle. [Tertullian has desultrix uirtus, i.e. inconstant virtue.] - Lat. desultor, one who leaps down; one who leaps from horse to horse; an inconstant person. - Lat. desultus, pp. of desilere, to leap down. - Lat. de, down; and salire, to leap. See Saltation. Der. desultori-ly, desultori ness

DETACH, to unfasten, separate. (F.) Orig. a military term, and not in early use. 'Detach (French mil. term), to send away a party of soldiers upon a particular expedition; 'Kersey, ed. 1715.— F. détacher, lit. to unfasten.—F. dé- = O. F. des = Lat. dis-, apart; and -tacher, to fasten, only in the comp. dé-tacher, at-tacher. See Attach. Der. detach-ment.

DETAIL, a small part, minute account. (F., -L.) 'To offer wrong in detail; 'Holland's Plutarch, p. 306. -O. F. detail, 'a peecemealing, also, retaile, small sale, or a selling by parcels; 'Cot. -O. F. with E. two. See Two.

tenere, to hold. See Tenable. Der. detain-er, detain-ment; also

detent-ion, q. v.

DETECT, to expose, discover. (L.) Sir T. More has the pp. detected; Works, pp. 112, 219. - Lat. detectus. pp. of detegere, to un-cover, expose. - Lat. de-, with sense of verbal un-; and tegere, to Der. detect-ion, detect-er, detect-or, cover. See Tegument. detect-ive.

DETENTION, a withholding. (F., -L.) In Shak. Tim. ii. 2, 39, -O. F. detention, 'a detention, detaining;' Cot. -Lat. acc. detentionem, from nom. detentio. -Lat. detentus, pp. of detinere, to detain. See **Detain**.

DETER, to frighten from, prevent. (L.) Milton has deter, P. L. ii. 449; deterr'd, ix. 696. It occurs earlier, in Daniel's Civil Wars. b. iii (R.) - Lat. deterrere, to frighten from. - Lat. de, from; and terrere, to frighten. See Terror. Der. deterr-ent.
DETERGE, to wipe off. (L.) 'Deterge, to wi

DETERGE, to wipe off. (L.) 'Deterge, to wipe, or rub off;'
Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715.—Lat. detergere, to wipe off.—I.at. de, off,
away; and tergere, pp. tersus, to wipe. Der. deterg-ent; also detersive, deters-ion, from pp. deters-us.

DETERIORATE, to make or grow worse. (L.) 'Deteriorated,
made worse, impaired;' Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674.—Lat. deterioratus,

pp. of deteriorare, to make worse. - Lat. deterior, worse. word stands for de-ter-ior, in which the first syllable is the prep. de, away, from; and -ter- and -ior are comparative suffixes; cf. in-ter-ior. Der. deteriorat-ion.

DETERMINE, to fix, bound, limit, end. (F., -L.) M. E. determinen. Rom. of the Rose, 6633. Chaucer has determinat, C. T. 7041.-O. F. determiner, 'to determine, conclude, resolve on, end, finish;' Cot.-Lat. determinare, pp. determinatus, to bound, limit, end. - Lat. de, down, fully; and terminare, to bound. - Lat. terminus, a boundary. See Torm. Der. determin-able, determin-abl-y; determinin-ate, determin-ate-ly, determin-at-ion, determin-at-ive, from pp. determinatus; also determin-ed, determin-ed-ly, determin-ant.

DETEST, to hate intensely. (F., -L.) 'He detesteth and abborreth the errours; 'Sir T. More, Works, p. 422. Barnes has detestable, Works, p. 302, col. 2. -O. F. detester, 'to detest, loath;' Cot. -Lat. detestari, to imprecate evil by calling the gods to witness, to execrate. - Lat. de, down, fully; and testari, to testify, from testis, a witness. See Testify. Der. detest-able, detest-abl-y, detest-able-ness; also detest-at-ion (from pp. detestatus).

DETHRONE, to remove from a throne. (F., -L. and Gk.) In Speed's Chron. Rich. II, b. ix. c. 13 .- O. F. desthroner, 'to disthronize, or unthrone; Cot. = O. F. des-=Lat. dis-, apart; and O. F. throne, a royal seat, from Low Lat. thronus, an episcopal seat, from Gk. θρόνος, a seat. See Throne. Der. dethrone-ment.

DETONATE, to explode. (L.) The verb is rather late. The sb. detonation is older, and in Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. - Lat. detonatus, The verb is rather late. The pp. of detonare, to thunder down. - Lat. de, down, fully; and tonare, to thunder. $-\sqrt{TAN}$, to stretch. See Thunder. Der. detonat-ion. DETOUR, a winding way. (F., -L.) Late. Not in Johnson; Todd gives a quotation, dated 1773. -F. detour, a circuit; verbal substantive from détourner, to turn aside, O.F. destourner (Cot.)-

O. F. des-=Lat. dis-, apart; and tourner, to turn. See Turn. DETRACTION, a taking away from one's credit. (L) verb detract is in Shak. Temp. ii. 2. 96, and is due to the older sb. Chaucer has detractioun, or detraccion, Pers. Tale, Six-text, Group I, 1.614. [So also in 1.493, the six MSS. have detraction, not detracting as in Tyrwhitt.] - Lat. acc. detractionem, lit. a taking away, from nom. detractio. - Lat. detractus, pp. of detrahere, to take away, also, to detract, disparage. - Lat. de, away; and trahere, to draw, cognate with E. draw. See Draw. Der. detract, verb; detract-or.

DETRIMENT, loss, injury. (F., -L.) Spelt detrement (badly) in Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii (R.) - O. F. detriment, 'detriment, loss; Cot. - Lat. detrimentum, loss, lit. a rubbing away. - Lat. detri-, seen in detritus, pp. of deterere, to rub away; with suffix -mentum. - Lat. de, away; and terere, to rub. See Trite. Der.

detriment-al; also (from pp. detritus) detritus, detrit-ion.

DETRUDE, to thrust down. (L.) 'And theim to cast and detrude sodaynly into continual captiuitie;' Hall, Rich. III, an. 3.—

Lat. detrudere, pp. detrusus, to thrust down.—Lat. de, down; and trudere, to thrust.

B. Probably thrust is from the same root. Der, detrus-ion

DEUCE (1), a two, at cards or dice. (F., -L.) In Shak. L. L. i. 2. 49. -F. deux, two. - Lat. duos, acc. of duo, two; cognate

M₂

DEUCE (2), an evil spirit, the devil. (L.) in Havelok the Dane, Il. 1312, 1650, 1930, 2096, 2114, where it is used interjectionally, as: 'Deus! lemman, hwat may his be?' i. e. deuce! sweetheart, what can this mean?—O. F. Deus, O God! an exclamation, common in old romances, as: 'Enuers Deu en sun quer a fait grant clamur, Ohi, Deus! fait il,' &c. = towards God in his heart he made great moan, Ah! God! he said, &c.; Harl. MS. 527, fol. 66, back, col. 2. - Lat. Deus, O God, voc. of Deus, God. note in Gloss. to Havelok the Dane, reprinted from Sir F. Madden's edition. It is hardly worth while to discuss the numerous suggestions made as to the origin of the word, when it has been thus so an old Norman oath, vulgarised. The form deus is still accurately preserved in Dutch. The corruption in sense, from good to bad, is

admitted even by those lexicographers who tell us about the dusii. **DEVASTATE**, to lay waste. (L.) A late word; not in Johnson. Devastation is in Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. Instead of devastate, the form devast was formerly used, and occurs in Ford, Perkin Warbeck, A. iv. sc. 1. - Lat. deuastatus, pp. of deuastare, to lay waste. -Lat. de, fully; and wastare, to waste, cognate with E. waste. See Waste. Der. devastat-ion.

DEVELOP, to unroll, unfold, open out. (F.) In Pope, Dunciad, iv. 269. – F. développer, to unfold, spelt desveloper in Cotgrave. – In Pope, Dun-O. F. des- Lat. dis-, apart; and -veloper, occurring in F. enveloper, formerly enveloper, to enwrap, wrap up. See Envelope. Der.

development.

DEVIATE, to go out of the way. (L.) But Shadwell never deviates into sense; Dryden, Macflecknoe, l. 20.—Lat. deviatus, pp. of deviare, to go out of the way. Lat. devius, out of the way. Devious. Der. deviat-ion.

DEVICE, a plan, project, opinion. (F.,-L.) M. E. deuise, deuys (with u for v): Chaucer, C. T. 816 (or 818). - O. F. devise, 'a M. E. deuise, device, poesie, embleme, . . . invention; also, a division, bound; Cot. - Low Lat. divisa, a division of goods, bound, mark, device, judgment. See further under Devise.

DEVIL, an evil spirit. (L., -Gk.) M. E. deuil, deouel, (with u for v); spelt deuel, P. Plowman, B. ii. 102. - A. S. deoful, deoful; Grein, i. 191. - Lat. diabolus. - Gk. διάβολος, the slanderer, the devil. -Gk. διαβάλλειν, to slander, traduce, lit. to throw across. - Gk. διά, through, across; and βάλλειν, to throw, cast. See Belemnite. Der. devil-ish, devil-ish-ly, devil-ish-ness, devil-ry.

DEVIOUS, going out of the way. (L.) In Milton, P. L. iii. 489. - Lat. deuius, going out of the way; by change of -us to E. -ous, as in numerous other cases. - Lat. de, out of; and uia, a way. See

Viaduct. Der. devious-ly, devious-ness; also deviate, q. v. DEVISE, to imagine, contrive, bequeath. (F., -L.) use. M. E. deuisen (with u for v), King Horn, ed. Lumby, 930; Gower, C. A. i. 19, 31.—O. F. deviser, to distinguish, regulate, bequeath, talk. [Cf. Ital. divisare, to divide, describe, think.]—O. F. devise, a division, project, order, condition. [Cf. Ital. divisa, a division, share, choice.]—Low Lat. divisa, a division of goods, portion of land, bound, decision, mark, device.—Lat. divisa, fem. of divisus, pp. of dividere, to divide. See Divide. Der. devis-er, devis-or; and see

DEVOID, quite void, destitute. (F.,-L.) M. E. deuoid (with u for v); Rom. of the Rose, 3723. The pp. deuoided, i.e. emptied out, occurs in the same, 2929; from M. E. deuoiden, to empty.— O. F. desvuidier, de voidier, to empty out (mod. F. dévider). - O. F. des-- Lat. dis-, apart; and voidier, vuidier, to void; see vuit in Burguy. -

O F. void, vuit, void, -Lat. viduus, void. See Void.

DEVOIR, duty. (F.,-L.) In early use. M. E. devoir, dever (with u for v), Chaucer, C. T. 2600; P. Plowman, C. xvii. 5. -O. F. devoir, dever, to owe; also, as sb., duty. - Lat. debere, to owe. See

DEVOLVE, to roll onward, transfer, be transferred. (L.) did devolve and intrust the supreme authority . . . into the hands of those persons; Clarendon, Civil War, vol. iii. p. 483.—Lat. deuolu-ere, to roll down, bring to.—Lat. de, down; and uoluere, to roll. See Voluble.

DEVOTE, to vow, consecrate to a purpose. (L.) uses the pp. devoted, as in Oth. ii. 3. 321. [The sb. devotion was in quite early use; it is spelt devocium in the Ancren Riwle, p. 368, and was derived from Latin through the O. F. devotion.] - Lat. deuotus, devoted; pp. of devouere, to devote. - Lat. de, fully; and uouere, to vow. See Vow. Der. devot-ed, devot-ed-ly, devot-ed-ness; devot-ee (a coined word, see Spectator, no. 354); devot-ion; devot-ion-al, devotion-al-ly; and see devout.

DEVOUR, to consume, eat up. (F., -L.) M. E. deuouren (with u for v); P. Plowman, C. iii. 140; Gower, C. A. i. 64. -O. F. devorer, to devour. - Lat. devorare, to devour. - Lat. de, fully; and worare. to consume. See Voracious. Der. devour-er.

M. E. deus, common DEVOUT, devoted to religion. (F., -L.) In early use. M. E. o96, 2114, where it is vat may his be?' i. e. deuot (with u for v); Ancren Riwle, p. 376, l. 3. Spelt devote in Gower, C. A. i. 64. – O. F. devot, devoted; see vo in Burguy. – Lat. deuotus, pp. devoted. See Devote.

DEW, damp, moisture. (E.) M. E. deu, dew; spelt deau, dyau, Ayenbite of Inwyt, 136, 144. The pl. dewes is in P. Plowman, C. xviii. 21. – A. S. deáw, Grein, i. 190. + Du. dauw. + Icel. dögg. gen. sing. and nom. pl. döggvar; cf. Dan. dug, Swed. dagg. + O.H.G. tou, to run, the numerous sugges-flow (Fick); or with Skt. dhâv, to wash (Benfev). Der. deuv-y: also flow (Fick); or with Skt. dhliv, to wash (Benfey). Der. dew-y; also

dew-lap (Mids. Nt. Dream, ii. 1. 50, iv. 1. 127); dew-point (modern). DEXTER, on the right side, right. (L.) A heraldic term. In Shak. Troil. iv. 5. 128. He also has desterity, Haml. i. 2. 157. Dryden has desterous, Abs. and Achit. 904. - Lat. dester, right, said of hand or side. + Gk. defice, defirepos, on the right. + Skt. dakshina, on the right, on the south (to a man looking eastward). + O. H. G. zëso, on the right. + Goth. taihswa, the right hand; taihsws, on the right. + Russ. desnitza, the right hand. + W. deheu, right, southern; Gael, and Irish deas, right, southern.

B. The Skt. dakshina is from th the Skt. daksh, to satisfy, suit, be strong; cf. Skt. daksha, clever, able. Dor. dexter-i-ty, dexter-ous, dexter-ous-ly, dexter-ous-ness, dextr-al.

DEY, a governor of Algiers, before the French conquest. (Turk.) 'The dey deposed, 5 July, 1830;' Haydn, Dict. of Dates.—Turk. dái, a maternal uncle. 'Orig. a maternal uncle, then a friendly title formerly given to middle-aged or old people, esp. among the Janizaries; and hence, in Algiers, consecrated at length to the commanding officer of that corps, who frequently became afterwards pacha or

regent of that province; hence the European misnomer of dey, as applied to the latter; 'Webster.

DI., prefix, signifying 'twice' or 'double.' (Gk.) Gk. \(\delta_i\)-, for \(\delta_i\)s, bi-, twice. + Lat. bis, bi-, twice. + Skt. \(dvis, \dvis, \dvis, \text{twice}.\) Connected with Gk. \(\delta_i\)s, a common prefix. (Gk.) From Gk. \(\delta_i\)dis, through, also, between, apart; closely related to \(ds_i\)s, twice, and \(ds_i\)dis, two. Cf. G. \(ds_i\)-, are the state of \(ds_i\) shift the prefixed and the prepositional use apart, Lat. dis-, apart. Both the prefixal and the prepositional use of &ia, i. e. dvija, are to be explained by the idea between; Curtius, i. 296. See Two. This prefix forms no part of the words diamond, diaper, or diary, as may be seen.

DIABETES, a disease accompanied with excessive discharge of urine. (Gk.) Medical. In Kersey, ed. 1715. The adj. diabetical is in Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. – Gk. διαβήτης, diabetes. – Gk. διαβαίνειν, to stand with the legs apart. - Gk. διά, apart; and βαίνειν, to go,

cognate with E. Come, q.v.

DIABOLIC, DIABOLICAL, devilish. (L., -Gk.) Spelt diabolick, Milton, P.L. ix. 95. -Lat. diabolicus, devilish. -Gk. διαβολικόε, devilish. - Gk. διάβολοε, the devil. See Devil.

DIACONAL, pertaining to a deacon. (F., -L., -Gk.) From F. diaconal, which Cotgrave translates by 'diaconall.' - Low Lat. diaconalis, formed with suffix -alis from Lat. diacon-us, a deacon. - Gk, διάκονος, a deacon. See Deacon. Similarly diaconate = F. diaconat. from Lat. diacon-atus, deacon-ship.

DIACRITIC, distinguishing between. (Gk.) 'Diacritick points;' Wallis to Bp. Lloyd (1699), in Nicholson's Epist. Cor. i. 123 (Todd). -Gk. διακριτικός, fit for distinguishing. - Gk. διά, between; and κρίνειν, to distinguish. See Critic. Der. diacritic-al; used by Sir W. Jones, Pref. to Pers. Grammar.

DIADEM, a fillet on the head, a crown. (F., -L., -Gk.) In early use. M. E. diademe, Chaucer, C. T. 10357, 10374; cf. P. Plowman, B. iii. 286. -O. F. diademe; Cot. -Lat. diadema. -Gk. διάδημα, a band, fillet. - Gk. διαδέω, I bind round. - Gk. διά, round, lit. apart; and δέω, I bind. Cf. Skt. da, to bind; dúman, a garland. - 4 DA, to

bind

DIÆRESIS, a mark (") of separation. (L., -Gk.) Dict. ed. 1715. - Lat. diæresis. - Gk. διαίρεσιε, a dividing. - Gk. διαιρέω, I take apart, divide. - Gk. δι-, for διά, apart; and alpέω, I take. See Heresy.

DIAGNOSIS, a scientific determination of a disease. (Gk.) The adj. diagnostic was in earlier use than the sb.; it occurs in Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674.—Gk. διάγνωσι, a distinguishing; whence the adj. διαγνωστικό, able to distinguish.—Gk. διά, between; and γνῶσιε, enquiry, knowledge. - Gk. γι-γνώσκω, I know, cognate with E. know. See Know.

DIAGONAL, running across from corner to corner. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674; and in Cotgrave. — F. diagonal, 'diagonall;' Cot. — Lat. diagonalis, formed with suffix -alis from a Gk.) stem diagon-. - Gk. διαγών-ιος, diagonal. - Gk. διά, through, across, between; and yavia, a corner, angle. See Coign. Der. diagonal-ly.

DIAGRAM, a sketch, figure, plan. (L., -Gk.) Diagram, a title of a book, a sentence or decree; also, a figure in geometry; and in music, it is called a proportion of measures, distinguished by certain notes; Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. - Lat. diagramma, a scale,

gamut. - Gk. διάγραμμα, a figure, plan, gamut, list; lit. that which is marked out by lines. - Gk. διαγράφειν, to mark out by lines, draw out, describe, enroll. - Gk. διά, across, through; and γράφειν, to write. See Grave.

DIAL, a clock-face, plate for shewing the time of day. (L.) In Shak. Oth. iii. 4. 175. M. E. dyal, dial; Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 245; Prompt. Parv. p. 120. — Low Lat. dialis, relating to a day; cf. Low Lat, diale, as much land as could be ploughed in a day. [The word journal has passed from an adjectival to a substantival sense in a similar manner.]—Lat. dies, a day.— DIW, to shine. Der. dialist. diall-ing. See Diary.

ist, diali-ing. See Diary.

DIALIECT, a variety of a language. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Shak.

K. Lear, ii. 2. 115. - F. dialecte, 'a dialect, or propriety of language;'

Cot. - Lat. dialectos, a manner of speaking. - Gk. διάλεκτος, discourse, speech, language, dialect of a district. - Gk. διαλέγομαι, I discourse; from the act. form διαλέγω, I pick out, choose between. = Gk. διά, between; and λέγειν, to choose, speak. is dialogue, q. v. Der. dialect-ic, dialect-ics, dialect-ic-ian, dialect-ic-al,

DIALOGUE, a discourse. (F., -L., -Gk.) In early use. M. E. dialoge, Ancren Riwle, p. 230. -O. F. dialoge (?), later dialogue (Cotgrave). - Lat. dialogus, a dialogue (Cicero). - Gk. διάλογος, a conversation. - Gk. διαλέγομαι, I discourse. See Dialect. dialog-ist, dialog-ist-ic, dialog-ist-ic, dialog-ist-ic.

DIAMETER, the line measuring the breadth across or thickness through. (F., -L., -Gk.) 'O stedfast diametre of duracion;' Balade of Oure Ladie, st. 13; in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. cccxxix, back. -O. F. diametre, 'a diameter;' Cot. -Lat. diametros. -Gk. διάμετρος, a diagonal, a diameter. -Gk. διαμετρεῦν, to measure through. - Gk. διά, through; and μετρείν, to measure. See Metre. Der. diametr-ic-al, diametr-ic-al-ly.

DIAMOND, a hard precious stone. (F., -L., -Gk.) [A doublet of adamant, and used in the sense of adamant as late as in Milton, P. L. vi. 364; see Trench, Sclect Glossary.] 'Have herte as hard as diamaunt;' Rom. of the Rose, 4385; spelt diamant, P. Plowman, as damada. A solution of the Rose, 4305, spect damada. I in own and is a solution of all and specific and spe

hence Ital. and Span. diamantino, adamantine. See Adamant. DIAPASON, a whole octave, harmony. (L., -Gk.) In Shak. Lucrece, 1132; also in Milton, Ode at a Solemn Music, l. 23; Dryden, Song for St. Cecilia's Day, l. 15. – Lat. diapason, an octave, a concord of a note with its octave. – Gk. διαπασῶν, the concord of the first and last notes of an octave; a contracted form of the phrase διὰ πασῶν χορδῶν συμφωνία, a concord extending through all the notes; where δ_{id} means through, and $\pi a \sigma \hat{w} \nu$ is the gen. pl. fem. of the adj. $\pi \hat{a} s$, all (stem $\pi a \nu \tau$ -). The same stem appears in the words pan-

theism, pan-acea, panto-mime, &c. See Pantomime.

DIAPER, figured linen cloth. (F., - Ital., - L., - Gk.) 'In diaper, in damaske, or in lyne' [linen]; Spenser, Muiopotmos, 364. 'Covered with cloth of gold diapred wele;' Chaucer, C. T. 2160. -O. F. diapré, diaperd or diapred, diversified with flourishes or sundry figures; Cot. From the verb diaprer, to diaper, flourish, diversifie with flourishings.' B. In still earlier French we find both diapre and diaspre, with the sense of 'jasper' as well as that of 'diapered cloth' or 'cloth of various colours;' hence the derivation is from O. F. diaspre, a jasper; a stone much used for ornamental jewellery. O. Ital. diaspro, a jasper (Petrarch). γ. Corrupted from Lat. iaspidem, acc. of iaspis, a jasper. [In a similar way, as Diez observes, we find the prov. Ital. diacere, to lie, from Lat. iacere]. - Gk. ἰάσπιδα, acc. of

harms, a jasper. See Jasper.

DIAPHANOUS, transparent. (Gk.) 'Diaphanous, clear as crystal, transparent;' Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. Sir T. Browne has the sb. diaphanity; Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 1. § 18.—Gk. διαφανής, seen through, transparent. - Gk. διαφαίνειν, to shew through. - Gk. διά, through; and φαίνειν, to shew, appear. See Phantom. Der. diaphanous-ly; from the same source, diaphan-i-ty or diaphane-i-ty.

DIAPHORETIC, causing perspiration. (Gk.) 'Diaphoretick, that dissolveth, or sends forth humours;' Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. - Lat. diaphoreticus, sudorific. - Gk. διαφορητικόs, promoting perspiration. - Gk. διαφορητικόs, promoting perspiration. - Gk. διαφορείς, to carry off, throw off by perspiration. - Gk. διά, through; and φέρειν, to bear, cognate with E. bear. See Bear (1).

DIAPHRAGM, a dividing membrane, the midriff, (F., -L., -

The Lat. form diaphragma is in Beaum. and Fletcher, Mons. Gk.) The Lat. form diaphragma is in Beaum. and Fietcher, Mons. Thomas, iii. 1. 'Diaphragma, . . . the midriff;' Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674.—O. F. diaphragma, 'the midriffe;' Cot.—Lat. diaphragma, a dappar, water-byrde, mergul dapper. 'Like a dive-dapper Gk. διάρραγμα, a partition-wall, the midriff.—Gk. διαφράγγυμ, I divide by a fence.—Gk. διά, between; and φράγνυμ or φράσσω, I plunger, so that the sense of fence in, enclose.—Gk. A SPAK, to shut in.—A BHARK, to compress, shut in; whence also Lat. farcire, to stuff, and E. force, verb, water—white-water-water.]

to stuff a fowl. Der. diaphragmat-ic, from διαφραγματ-, stem of

hάφραγμα.

DIARRHŒA, looseness of the bowels. (L., = Gk.) In Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. - Lat. diarrhæa. - Gk. διάρβοια, lit. a flowing through. - Gk. διαρβέειν, to flow through. - Gk. διά, through; and peew, to flow. - 4 SRU, to flow, whence also E. stream; Curtius, i.

DIARY, a daily record. (Lat.) 'He must always have a diary about him;' J. Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel, sect. iii; ed. 1642. — Lat. diarium, a daily allowance for soldiers; also, a diary.

-Lat. dies, a day. - ✓ DIW, to shine. Der. diar-ist; cf. dial.
DIASTOLE, a dilatation of the heart. (Gk.) In Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715.—Gk. διαστολή, a drawing asunder; dilatation of the heart.
—Gk. διαστέλλειν, to put aside.—Gk. διά, in the sense of 'apart;' and στέλλειν, to place.—

STAL, to stand fast; whence also E. stall; Fick, i. 821. See Stall.

DIATONIC, proceeding by tones. (Gk.) 'Diatonick Musich keeps a mean temperature between chromatic and enharmonic, and may go for plain song;' Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. – Gk. διατονικόε, diatonic; we find also διάτονοε (lit. on the stretch) used in the same sense. - Gk. διατείνειν, to stretch out. - Gk. διά, through; and τείνειν,

DIATRIBE, an invective discourse. (Gk.) Der. diatonic-al-ly.
DIATRIBE, an invective discourse. (Gk.) Diatribe, an auditory, or place where disputations or exercises are held; Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. Also 'a disputation; Kersey, ed. 1715.—Lat. diatriba, a place for learned disputations, a school; an extension of the sense of the Gk. διατριβή, lit. a wearing away, a waste of time, a discussion, argument. - Gk. διατρίβειν, to rub away, waste, destroy, spend time, discuss. - Gk. διά, thoroughly; and τρίβειν, to rub, closely related to Lat. terere, to rub, whence tritus, rubbed, E. trite. See Trite.

DIBBER, **DIBBLE**, a tool used for setting plants. (Scand.) 'I'll not put The *dibble* in earth to set one slip of them;' Wint. Tale, iv. 4. 100. The suffix -er or -le denotes the agent. - Prov. Eng. 'dib, to dip; used in the same senses as dip, and identical with it; Swed. dial. dobb, to dive, dip oneself, and Dan. dyb, deep, dybe, to deepen, in which b takes the place of p, as in our [Cleveland] word; Atkinson's Cleveland Glossary. Cf. 'Dib, a depression [i.e. dip] in the ground; id. β . Hence Prov. Eng. dib = E. dip; cf. 'to dibbe, dip, intingere, Levins, 113. 16; the change from p to b being due (perhaps) to Danish influence. See **Dip**. **Der**. The verb dibble, in angling, is the frequentative of dib, to dip.

DICE, the plural of die; see Die (2).

DICOTYLEDON, a plant with two seed-lobes. (Gk.) A mod. botan. term; in common use. Coined from Gk. &.-, double (from δίε, twice); and Gk. κοτυληδών, a cup-shaped hollow or cavity. - Gk. κοτύλη, anything hollow, a cup. Remoter origin obscure. Der. dicotyledon-ous.

DICTATE, to command, tell what to write. (L.) 'Sylla could not skill of letters, and therefore knew not how to dictate; 'Bacon, 'Adv. of Learning, ed. W. A. Wright, i. 7. 29; p. 66. Shak, has dictator; Cor. ii. 2. 93.—Lat. dictatus, pp. of dictare, to dictate; cf. 'Sylla non potuit literas, nesciuit dictare,' quoted in Bacon, Essay xv. β. Dictare is the frequentative of dicere, to say; see Diction. Der. dictat-ion, dictat-or, dictat-or-ship, dictat-or-i-al, dictat-or-i-al-ly.

DICTION, manner of discourse. (F., -L.) In Shak. Haml. v. 2. 123. - F. diction, 'a diction, speech, or saying;' Cot. - Lat. acc. dictionem, from nom. dictio, a saying, speech. - Lat. dictus, pp. of dicere, to say, also, to appoint; from the same root as dicare, to tell, publish. + Gk. δείκνυμε, I shew, point out. + Skt. die, to shew, produce. + Goth. ga-teihan, to tell, announce. + G. zeihen, to accuse; zeigen, to point out. - ✓ DIK, to shew, point out; see Didactic. See Curtius, i. 165; Fick, i. 103. Der. diction-ary; also dictum (neut. sing. of Lat. pp. dictus), pl. dicta; and see ditto. Hence also benediction, henison, male-diction, malison, contra-diction, &c. From the same root are indicate, indict, index, avenge, judge, preach, &c.

DIDACTIC, instructive. (Gk.) In Bp. Taylor, vol. iii. ser. 10; also in his Dissuasive from Popery, pt. i. s. 9 (R.) = Gk. διδακτικός, instructive; cf. 1 Tim. iii. 2. = Gk. διδάσκειν, to teach; where διδά-

instructive; cf. 1 Tim. iii. 2.—Gk. διδάσκειν, to teach; where διδάσκειν = δι-δακ-σκειν. + Lat. doc-ere, to teach; cf. disc-ere, to learn.—

DAK, to shew, teach; an older form of DIK (see Diction).

This root is an extension of \(\sqrt{DA}, \) to know, whence Gk. δα-ηναι, to learn, δε-δα-εν, he taught; cf. Zend dá, to know. See Curtius, i. 284; Fick, i. 103. Der. didactic-al, didactic-al-ly.

DIDAPPER, a diving bird, a dabchick. (E.) 'Doppar, or dydoppar, watyr-byrde, mergulus; 'Prompt. Parv. p. 127. For divedapper. 'Like a dive-dapper peering through a wave;' Shak. Venus; 36. Compounded of dive (q. v.) and dapper, i. e. a diver, dipper, plunger, so that the sense of dive occurs twice in the word, according to a common principle of reduplication in language. [Cf. Derwent-

to a common principle of reduplication in language. [Cf. Derwent-water = white-water-water.] β. The verb dap or dop, to dive, is a

DID, pt. t. of do; see Do.

variant of dip; traces of it are clearly seen in dop-chicken, the Linc. word for the dab-chick (Halliwell); in doppers, i. e. dippers or Anabaptists, used by Pen Jonson in his masque entitled News from the New World; and in the form doppar cited from the Prompt. Parv. New World; and in the form dopper cited from the Prompt. Parv. above. And, in fact, the A.S. form dufe-doppe actually occurs, to translate the Lat. pelicanus (Bosworth). Cf. Swed. doppe, to dip, plunge, immerge; Dan. döbe, to baptise; Du. doopen, to baptise, dip; G. taufen, to baptise. Hence also dap-chick, i. e. the diving bird, corrupted to dab-chick for ease of pronunciation. See Dip, Dive.

DIE (1), to lose life, perish, (Scand.) M. E. dien, dyen, digen, days, Scalt, days in Levenge axes.

dezen, deyen. Spelt dezen in Layamon, 31796. [The A.S. word is steorfan or sweltan; hence it is usual to regard die as Scandinavian.] -Icel. deyja, to die. + Swed. dö. + Dan. döe. + O. Sax. döian. + Goth. diwan. + O. H. G. tówan, M. H. G. touwen, to die; whence G. todt, dead. Cf. also O. Fries. deia, deja, to kill; Goth. af-daujan, to harass, Matt. ix. 36. See Death, Dead.

DIE (2), a small cube used for gaming. (F., -L.) The sing. die

166

is in Shak. Wint. Tale, iv. 3. 27; he also uses the pl. dice (id. i. 2. 133). Earlier, the sing, is seldom found; but the M. E. pl. dys is common; see Chaucer, C. T. 1240, 11002, 12557. Some MS. spell the word dees, which is, etymologically, more correct.—O. F. det, a die (Burguy), later de, pl. dez (Cotgrave); cf. Prov. dat, a die (Brachet); also Ital. dada, pl. dadi, a die, cube, pedestal; Span. dado, pl. dados; Low Lat. dadus, a die. β. The Prov. form dat is the oldest as t becomes occasionally weakened to d; e. g. the Low Lat. dadea = Low Lat. dadea, tribute. Hence the Low Lat. dadus stands for datus. Lat. datus, lit. a thing thrown or given forth; the masc. sb. talus, a die, being understood.

Y. Datus is the pp. of dare, to give, let go, die, being understood.

7. Datus is the pp. of dare, to give, let go, give forth, thrust, throw. See Date (1). Der. die, a stamp, pl. dies; also dice, verb, M. E. dycen, Prompt. Parv. p. 121.

DIET (1), a prescribed allowance of food. (F., -L., -Gk.) 'Of his diete mesurable was he;' Chaucer, C. T. 437. Cf. 'And 3if thow diete the thus,' i. e. diet thyself in this way; P. Plowman, B. vi. 270. -O. F. diete, 'diet, or daily fare; also, a Diet, Parliament;' Cot. - Low Lat. dieta, dieta, a ration of food. -Gk. biatra, mode of life; β. Curtius connects δίαιτα with διάω, which he regards also, diet. as the orig. form of ζάω, I live; and this he again derives from & GI, to live; whence also Zend. ji, to live, Skt. jiv, to live, and E. quick,

See Quick. Der. diet-ary, diet-et-ic.

living. See Quick. Der. diet-ary, diet-et-ic.

DIET (2), an assembly, council. (F., -L., -Gk.) 'Thus would your Polish Diet disagree;' Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 407. It occurs also in Cotgrave. -O. F. diete, 'diet; also, a Diet, Parliament;' Cot. -Low Lat. dieta, a public assembly; also, a ration of food, diet.

B. The peculiar spelling dieta and the suffix -ta leave no doubt that this word is nothing but a peculiar use of the Gk. Blanta, mode of life, diet. In other words, this word is identical in form with Diet. (1). a.v. v. At the same time, the peculiar sense form with **Diet** (1), q. v. y. At the same time, the peculiar sense of the word undoubtedly arose from a popular etymology that connected it with the Lat. dies, a day, esp. a set day, a day appointed for public business; whence, by extension, a meeting for business, an assembly. We even find diæta used to mean 'a day's journey; Ducange

DIFFER, to be distinct, to disagree. (L.) 'Dyuerse and differyng substaunces; 'Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. v. pr. 5; p. 168. Ch. also has the sb. difference, id. b. v. pr. 6; p. 176, l. 5147. - Lat. differre, to carry apart, to differ; also, to defer. Lat. dif- (for dis-), apart; and ferre, to bear, cognate with E. bear. See Bear (1). Observe that differ is derived directly from Latin, not through the French; the O. F. differer meant 'to defer' (see Cotgrave), and had not, as now, also the sense of 'to differ.' The O. F. for 'to differ' was differenter or differenter, a verb formed from the adj. different. Der. different (O.F. different, from Lat. pres. part. stem different-), different-ly, different-i-al; also differ-ence (O.F. difference, from Lat.

differentia).
DIFFICULTY, an obstacle, impediment, hard enterprise. (F., -L.) [The adj. difficult is in Shak. Oth. iii. 3. 82, but it is somewhat rare in early authors, and was merely developed from the sb. which tackly awas a common word and in earlier use. The M. E. word for 'difficult' was difficile, occurring in Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. i. c. 23.] M. E. difficultee; Chaucer, C. T. 6854. = O. F. difficulte; Cot. = Lat. difficultatem, acc. of difficultas, difficulty, an abbreviated form of difficilitas. = Lat. difficilitis, hard. = lat. difficultatem, acc. of difficultants. apart; and facilis, easy. See Facile, Faculty. Der. difficult,

difficult-ly.

DIFFIDENT, distrustful, bashful. (Lat.) In Milton, P. L. viii, 502, ix. 293. Shak. has diffidence, K. John, i. 65.—Lat. diffidentem, acc., of diffidens, pres. pt. of diffidere, to distrust; cf. Lat. diffidentia, distrust.—Lat. dif-edis-, apart, with negative force; and fidere, to trust.—Lat. fides, faith. See Faith. Der. diffident-ly, diffidence; see diffidence in Trench, Select Glossary.

EDIFFUSE, to shed abroad, pour around, spread, scatter. (L.) form; whence Goth. digan, deigan, to knead, mould plastic material,

In Shak. Temp. iv. 1. 79. Chaucer has diffusion, Troilus, iii. 296. —
Lat. diffusus, pp. of diffundere, to shed abroad. — Lat. dif-= dis-,
apart; and fundere, to pour, from Lat. IFUD. — GHUD, to
pour, an extension of GHU, to pour. See Fuse. Der. diffuse,
adj.; diffuse-ly, diffuse-ness, diffus-ible, diffus-ed, diffus-ed-ly, diffus-edness, diffus-ion, diffus-ive, diffus-ive-ly, diffus-ive-ness.
DIG, to turn up earth with a spade. (E.) M. E. diggen. 'Dikeres
and delueres digged up the balkes' = ditchers and delvers dug up
the haulks: P. Plowman R. vi. 100, where for digged the earlier

DIKE.

the baulks; P. Plowman, B. vi. 109, where, for digged, the earlier version (A. vii. 100) has dikeden. Thus diggen is equivalent to dikien, to dig. - A.S. dician, to make a dike or dyke; Beda, i. 12; Two Saxon Chron. ed. Earle, p. 155. - A.S. dic, a dyke, or dike, a ditch. + Swed. dika, to dig a ditch, from dike, a ditch. + Dan. dige, to dig, from dige, a ditch. As the A.S. dician is a secondary verb, formed from a sb., it was at first a weak verb; the strong pt. t. dug is of late invention, the true pt. t. being digged, which occurs 18 times in the A.V. of the Bible, whereas dug does not occur in it at all. So too, Wycliff has diggide, Gen. xxi. 30. Observe also, that the change from dikien to diggen may have been due to Danish influence. See Dike. Der. digg-er, digg-ings.
DIGEST, to assimilate food, arrange. (L.) In Shak. L. L. L. v.

2. 289; Merch. iii. 5. 95. [But digestion is much earlier, viz. in Chaucer, C. T. 10661; so also digestive, id. 14967; and digestible, id. 439.] M. E. digest, used as a pp. = digested; Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 105.—Lat. digestus, pp. of digerere, to carry apart, separate, dissolve, digest.—Lat. di-=dis-, apart; and gerere, to carry. See Jest. Der. digest, sh. (Lat. digestum), digest-er, digest-ible, digest-ion, digest-

ive, digest-ibil-i-ty.

DIGHT, prepared, disposed, adorned. (L.) Nearly obsolete. 'The clouds in thousand liveries dight;' Milton, L'All. 62. Dight is here short for dighted, so that the infinitive also takes the form dight. 'And have a care you dight things handsomely;' Beaum. and Fletcher, Coxcomb, Act iv. sc. 3. M. E. dihten, disten, verb; the pp. dight is in Chaucer, C.T. 14447. - A.S. dihtan, to set in order, dispose, arrange, prescribe, appoint; Luke, xxii. 20.—Lat. dictare, to dictate, prescribe. See Dictate. ¶ Similarly, the G. dichten, M. H. G. tihten, dihten, O. H. G. dictón, is unoriginal, and borrowed from the

same Lat. verb.

DIGIT, a finger, a figure in arithmetic. (L.) 'Computable by digits; Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iv. c. 12. § 23. - Lat. digitus, a finger, a toe; the sense of 'figure' arose from counting on the fingers. + Gk. δάκτυλος, a finger. + A. S. tá, a toe. + G. zehe, a toe. Digitus has g for c like viginti, and comes from an older decetos. A shorter form occurs as the base of the Teutonic words. The root I hold to be $\delta \epsilon \kappa (\delta \epsilon \chi)$ in $\delta \delta \kappa o \mu a \iota$, and its meaning has the same relation to the root as that of G. finger to fangen, to catch; Curtius, i. 164. Y. That is, Curtius derives it from \checkmark DAK, to take; not from \checkmark DAK, to shew, which gives detrion and didactic. Der.

digit-al, digit-ate, digit-at-ed, digit-at-ion. See Toe.
DIGNIFY, to make worthy, exalt. In Shak. Two Gent. ii. 4. 158. - O. F. dignifier, to dignify; omitted in Cotgrave, but given in Sherwood's index to that work .- Low Lat. dignificare, to think

worthy, lit. to make worthy.—Lat. digni-, for digno-, crude form of dignus, worthy; and -ficare, a suffix due to facere, to make. See Dignity and Fact. Der. dignified.

DIGNITY, worth, rank. (F.,—L.) In early use. M. E. dignete, dignitee, Chaucer, C. T. 13386; spelt dignete in Hali Meidenhad, ed. Cockayne, p. 15, l. 3.—O. F. dignite, digniteit.—Lat. dignitatem, acc. of dignitas, worth.—Lat. dignus, worthy; related to decus, esteem, and decet, it is fitting.— DAK, to worship, bestow; cf. Skt. dác, to worship, bestow; whence also decorum, q. v. Der. dignit-ar-y.

Doublet, dainty, q. v.

DIGRAPH, a double sign for a simple sound. (Gk.) Modern.

Made from Gk. δε-, double, and γράφειν, to write.

DIGRESS, to step aside, go from the subject. (L.) In Shak. Romeo, iii. 3. 127. [The sb. digression is much older, and occurs in Chaucer, Troilus, 1. 143.]—Lat. digressus, pp. of digredi, to go apart, step aside, digress.—Lat. di-=dis-, apart; and gradi, to step.—Lat. gradus, a step. See Grade. Der. digress-ion, digress-ion-al, digress-

ive, digress-ive-ly.

DIKE, a trench, a ditch with its embankment, a bank. (E.) M. E. dik, dyk, often softened to dich, whence the mod E. ditch. 'In a dyke falle' = fall in a ditch (where 2 MSS. have diche); P. Flowa dyfe ialle = iall in a ditch (where 2 MSS, have diche); P. Flowman, B. xi. 417.—A. S. dic, a dike; 'thi dulfon ane mycle dic' = they dug a great dike; A. S. Chron. an. 1016. + Du. dijk. + Icel. diki. + Dan. dige. + Swed. dike. + M. H. G. tich, a marsh, canal; G. teich, a pond, tank; the mod. G. deich, a dike, being merely borrowed from Dutch. + Gk. τείχου, a wall, rampart; τοίχου, wall of a house (standing for θείχου, θοίχου). + Skt. dehi, a mound, rampart (Curtius, i. 223). β. All these are from ✓ DHIGH, to touch, to feel, kneed, form: whence Goth, diggn. deigns. to kneed proud placetic meterial. Lat. fingers, Gk. Girrares, to touch, Skt. dik, to besmear. Hence the orig sense of dike, like that of dough, is 'that which is formed,' the orig. sense of date, nice that of bough, is that which is follow, i.e. artificial. Der. dig, q. v.; from the same root is dough, q. v. DILACERATE, to tear asunder. (L.) Used by Sir T. Browne,

Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 6, § 3 .- Lat. dilaceratus, pp. of dilacerare, to tear apart. - Lat. di- = dis-, apart; and lacerare, to tear. See La-

tear apart.—Lat. di-=dis-, apart; and lacerare, to tear. See Lacerate. Der. dilaceral-ion.

DILAPIDATE, to pull down stone buildings, to ruin. (L.)
In Levins, 41. 36. Used by Cotgrave, who translates F. dilapider by 'to dilapidate, ruin, or pull down stone buildings.'—Lat. dilapidatus, pp. of dilapidare, to destroy, lit. to scatter like stones or pelt with stones; cf. Columella, x. 332.—Lat. di-=dis-, apart; and lapid-, stem of lapis, a stone. See Lapidary. Der. dilapidat-ion.

DILATE, to spread out, enlarge, widen. (F.,—L.) 'In dylating and declaring of hys conclusion;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 648 h. (Chaucer has the sb. dilatation, C. T. 4652.]—O. F. dilater, 'to dilate, widen, inlarge;' Cot.—Lat. dilatus, spread abroad; used as pp. of differre, but from a different root.—Lat. di-=dis-, apart; and latus, carried, borne, from O. Lat. tlatus—Gk. τλητόs, borne, endured.—

**TAL. to lift; whence Lat. tollere. Der. dilat-er, dilat-able, - TAL, to lift; whence Lat. tollere. Der. dilat-er, dilat-able, dilat-abil-i-ty, dilat-ion, dilat-or-y, dilat-or-i-ness; also dilat-at-ion (O.F.

dilatation, which see in Cotgrave).

DILEMMA, a perplexity, puzzling situation. (L.,-Gk.) In Shak. Mer. Wives, iv. 5. 87; All's Well, iii. 6. 80.—Lat. dilemma.— Gk. δίλημμα, a double proposition, an argument in which one is caught between (διαλαμβάνεται) two difficulties. - Gk. διαλαμβάνομαι, I am caught between, pass. of διαλαμβάνειν, to take in both arms, grasp. - Gk. διά, between; and λαμβάνειν, to take. - Gk. - ΛAB, to

take; discussed in Curtius, ii. 144. - 4 RABH, to take. DILETTANTE, a lover of the fine arts. (Ital., - L.) The pl. dilettanti occurs in Burke, On a Regicide Peace (Todd). -Ital. dilettante, pl. dilettanti, a lover of the fine arts; properly pres. pt. of dilettare, to delight, rejoice. - Lat. delectare, to delight. See

Delight. Der. dilettante-ism.

DILIGENT, industrious. (F., -L.) Chaucer has diligent, C. T. 485; and diligence, id. 8071. -O. F. diligent; Cot. -Lat. diligentem, acc. of diligens, careful, diligent, lit. loving; pres. part. of diligere, to select, to love; lit. to choose between. Lat di = dis, apart, between; and legere, to choose, cognate with Gk. $\lambda \dot{\epsilon} \gamma \epsilon_i \nu$, to choose, say. Der. diligent-ly, diligence.

DILL, the name of a plant. (E.) M. E. dille, dylle. 'Dylle, herbe, anetum; Prompt. Parv. p. 121. - A.S. dile; 'myntan and dile and cymyn'=mint and dill and cummin; Matt. xxiii. 23. + Du. dille.

+ Dan. dild. + Swed. dill. + O. H. G. tilli, M. H. G. tille, G. dill.

DILUTE, to wash away, mix with water, weaken. (L.)

alayed, tempered, mingled with water, wet, imperfect; Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. - Lat. dilutus, pp. of diluere, to wash away, mix with water. - Lat. di- = dis-, apart; and luere, to wash, cognate with Gk. λούειν, to wash. Der. dilute, adj., dilut-ion; from the same source,

diluent, diluvium, diluvial, diluvian; and see deluge.

DIM, obscure, dusky, dark. (E.) M. E. dim, dimme; 'though I loke dymme;' P. Plowman, B. x. 179.—A. S. dim, dark; Grein, i. 194. + Icel. dimmr, dim. + Swed. dimmig, forgy; dimma, a fog, a mist, haze. + M.H.G. timmer, timber, dark, dim. β. These words are probably further related to O. Sax. thim, dim (with the remarkable change to th), and further to G. dümmerung, dimness, twilight; which are cognate with Lat. tenebræ, darkness, Irish teim, dim, Russ. temnuii, dim, and Skt. tamas, gloom.

7. The last of these is derived from tam, to choke, hence, to obscure; and all are from TAM, to choke. See Curtius, ii. 162. Der. dim-ly, dim-ness.

DIMENSION, measurement, extent. (F., -L.) 'Without any dimensions at al;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 1111g.-O. F. dimension, 'a dimension, or measuring;' Cot. = Lat. acc. dimension, from nom. dimensio, a measuring. = Lat. dimensio, pp. of dimetiri, to measure of a part of a thing, to measure out. = Lat. di-=dis-, apart; and metiri, to measure. See Measure.

DIMINISH, to lessen, take from. (F., -L.) 'To fantasy [fancy] that giving to the poore is a diminishing of our goods; Latimer, Sixth Ser. on Lord's Prayer (R.) [Chaucer has diminucion, i. e. diminution, Troilus, iii. 1335.] A coined word, made by prefixing di- to the E. minish, in imitation of Lat. diminuers, to diminish, where the prefix di- = Lat. dis-, apart, is used intensively.

B. The E. minish is from O. F. menusier, menusier, Low Lat. minutiare, a by-form of minutare, to break into small fragments (Ducange).—Lat. minutus, small, pp. of minuere, to lessen. See Minish, Minute. Der diminish-able; from Lat. pp. diminutus are diminution (O.F. diminution, Lat. acc.

send forth, send away, dismiss. - Lat. di-, for dis-, away; and mittere, to send. See Dismiss

DIMITY, a kind of stout white cotton cloth. (F.?-L.,-Gk.) *Dimitty, a fine sort of fustian; 'Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. [Cf. Du. diemet, dimity.] = Gk. δίμτος, dimity. = Gk. δίμτος, made with a double thread. = Gk. δί-, double; and μίτος, a thread of the woof.

Mr. Wedgwood quotes from Muratori a passage containing the words 'amita, dimita, et trimita, 'explained to mean silks woven with words 'amita, climita, explained to mean silks woven with one, two, or three threads respectively. The word thus passed from Gk. into Latin, and thence probably into French, though not recorded by Cotgrave; and so into English. See Dimity in Wedgwood.

DIMPLE, a small hollow. (E.) In Shak. Wint. Ta. ii. 3. 101. The orig. sense is 'a little dip' or depression; and it is a nasalised form of dipple, i. e. of the dimin. of dip make by help of the suffix -le. Cf. Norse dipel, depil, a pool; the dimin. form of Swed. dial. depp, a large pool of water, which is a derivative of Swed. dial. dippa, to dip. See depp, dippa, in Rietz; and see Dapple, and Dip. dumpfel, a pool, is a similar formation from the same root. Der,

dimply, dimpled. Doublet, dingle, q.v.

DIN, a loud noise, clamour; to sound. (E.) The sh. is M. E. din, dene, dune; spelt dine, Havelok, 1860; dune, Layamon, 1009. The sb. is M. E. A.S. dyn, dyne, noise; Grein, i. 213; dynnan, to make a loud sound; id. + Icel. dynr, a din; dynja, to pour, rattle down, like hail or rain. + Swed. dån, a din; dåna, to ring. + Dan. dön, a rumble, booming; döne, to rumble, boom. + Skt. dhuni, roaring, a torrent; dhuani, a

sound, din; dhvan, to sound, roar, buzz.

DINE, to take dinner, eat. (F.) M. E. dinen, dynen; P. Plowman, B. v. 75; Rob. of Glouc. p. 558. [The sb. is diner (with one n), P. Plowman, B. xiii. 28; Rob. of Glouc. p. 561.] = O. F. disner, mod. F. diner, to dine; cf. Low Lat. disnare, to dine; of unknown origin. β . Cf. Ital. desinare, disinare, to dine; supposed by Diez to stand for Lat. decænare; from de-, fully, and ewnare, to take supper, from cona, supper, or dinner. Der dinner. (M. E. diner, from O. F. dinner, where the infin. is used as a sb.)

DING, to throw violently, beat, urge, ring. (E.) 'To ding (i. c. fling) the book a coit's distance from him;' Milton, Areopagitica, ed. Hales, p. 32. M. E. dingen, pt. t. dang, dong, pp. dungen. 'Godrich stert up, and on him dong;' Havelok, 1147; dungen, id. 227. Though not found in A. S., the word is probably E. rather than Scand.; for it is a strong verb, whereas the related Scand. verbs are but weak. + Icel. dengia, to hammer. + Dan. dænge, to bang. + Swed. dänga, to bang, thump, beat. Der. ding-dong. Probably an imitative word, like din. Or perhaps related to Dint. supposed A. S. denegan is probably an invention of Somner's.

DINGLE, a small dell, little valley. (E.) In Milton, Comus,

312. A variant of dimble, used in the same sense. 'Within a gloomie dimble shee doth dwell, Downe in a pitt, ore-grown with brakes and briars; Ben Jonson, Sad Shepherd, A. ii. sc. 8 (R.) 'And satyrs, that in shades and gloomy dimbles dwell;' Drayton, Poly-Olbion, s. 2. Dimble is the same word as dimple, used in the primitive sense of that word, as meaning 'a small dip' or 'depression' in the ground. See Dimple, and Dip.

DINGY, soiled, dusky, dimmed. (E.) Very rare in books. 'Dingy, foul, dirty; Somersetshire;' Halliwell. This sense of 'dirty' is the original one. The word really means 'dung-y' or 'soiled with dung.' The *i* is due to an A. S. y, which is the modification of *u*, by the usual rule; cf. fill, from full: whilst g has taken the sound of j. β. This change from u to i appears as early as the tenth century; p. Ins change from u to I appears as early as the tenth century; we find 'fimus, dinig' = dung; and 'stercoratio, dinging' = a dunging; Ælfric's Vocab., pr. in Wright's Vocab. i. 1. col. 1. See Dung, ¶ Cf. Swed. dyngig, dungy, from dynga, dung.

DINNER; see under Dine.

DINNER; see under Dine.

DINT, a blow, force. (E.) M. E. dint, dunt, dent; spelt dint, Will. of Palerne, 1234, 2784; dent, id. 2757; dunt, Layamon, 8420. -A.S. dynt, a blow; Grein, i. 213. + Icel. dyntr, a dint; dynta, to dint. + Swed. dial. dunt, a stroke; dunta, to strike, to shake. haps related to Ding. ¶ Can it be connected with Gk. θείνειν, to strike, Lat. -fendere in offendere, defendere?

DIOCESE, a bishop's province. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. diocise, Chaucer, C. T. 666. - O. F. diocese, 'a diocess;' Cot. - Lat. diacesis. -Gk. διοίκησιε, housekeeping, administration, a province, a diocese, -Gk. διοίκησιε, housekeeping, administration, a province, a diocese, -Gk. διοικών, I keep house, conduct, govern.-Gk. δι-=διά, through, throughout; and οἰκέω, I inhabit.-Gk. οἶκοε, a house, an abode; cognate with Lat. nicus, a village (whence E. wick, a town), and Skt, veça, a house. — WIK, to enter; cf. Skt. viç, to enter. Der.

diminutionem), diminut-ive, diminut-ive-ly, diminut-ive-ness.

DIMISSORY, giving leave to depart. (L.) 'Without the bishop's dimissory letters presbyters might not go to another dioces;' Bp. Taylor, Episcopacy Asserted, s. 39 (R.) = Lat. dimissorius, giving leave to go before another judge. = Lat. dimissus, pp. of dimittere, to belonging to the use of the δίοπτρα, an optical instrument for taking DIOPTRICS, the science of the refraction of light. (Gk.)

168

Der. dioptric, dioptric-al.

DIORAMA, a scene seen through a small opening. (Gk.) Modern. A term applied to various optical exhibitions, and to the building in which they are shewn. Coined from Gk. δι- = διά, through; and δραμα, a sight, thing seen. = Gk. δράω, I see. = 4 WAR, to perceive; see Wary. Der. dioram-ic.
DIP, to plunge, immerge, dive for a short time. (E.)

dippen; Prick of Conscience, 8044.—A. S. dippen, Exod. xii. 22; dyppan, Levit. iv. 17. + Dan. dyppe, to dip, plunge, immerge. The form dip is a weakened form of the Teut. root DUP, whence daup, as seen in Goth. daupjan, to dip, immerse, baptise, Du. doopen, to bap-

tise, Swed. döpa, to baptise, G. taufen, O. H. G. toufen, to baptise. See Deep and Dive. Der. dip, sb.; dipp-er.

DIPHTHERIA, a throat-disease, accompanied with the formation of a false membrane. (Gk.) Modern. Coined from Gk. διφθέρα, leather; from the leathery nature of the membrane formed. - Gk. δέφειν, to make supple, hence, to prepare leather. Allied to Lat. depsers, to knead, make supple, tan leather. Der. diphther-it-ic. DIPHTHONG, a union of two vowel sounds in one syllable.

(F., -Gk.) Spelt dipthong in Ben Jonson, Eng. Grammar, and in Sherwood's Index to Cotgrave, which also gives the O. F. dipthongue. O. F. dipthongue. – Gk. δίφθογγος, with two sounds. – Gk. δι- = δίε, double; and φθογγός, voice, sound. – Gk. φθέγγομαι, I utter a sound, cry out. – ✓ SPAG, SPANG, to resound; Fick, i. 831.

DIPLOMA, a document conferring authority. (L., – Gk.) Di-

ploma, a charter of a prince, letters patent, a writ of bull; Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. – Lat. diploma (gen. diplomatis), a document conferring a privilege. - Gk. δίπλωμα, lit. anything folded double; a license, diploma, which seems to have been originally folded double. - Gk. διπλόος, twofold, double. - Cik. δι- = δίς, double; and πλόος, with the sense of E. -fold, respecting which see Double. Der. diplomat-ic (from the stem diplomat-), diplomat-ic-al, diplomat-ic-al-ly, diplomat-ist,

diplomac-y.
DIPSOMANIA, an insane thirst for stimulants. (Gk.) Modern. From Gk, διψο-, crude form of δίψοs, thirst; and Gk. μανία, mania. **DIPTERA**, an order of insects with two wings. (Gk.) In

Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715, we find 'Dipteron, in architecture, a building that has a double wing or isle' (sic). Coined from Gk. $\delta \iota = \delta \iota s$, double; and πτερόν, a wing (short for πετ-ερον), from Gk. \checkmark ΠΕΤ, to fly. $-\checkmark$ PAT, to fly; see Feather.

DIPTYCH, a double-folding tablet. (L., -Gk.) Diptychs,

folded tables, a pair of writing tables; 'Kersey, ed. 1715. - Low Lat. diptycha, pl. - Gk. δίπτυχα, pl. a pair of tablets. - Gk. δίπτυχος, folded, doubled. - Gk. δίτ, for δίε, double; and πτυκτός, folded, from πτύσσειν, to fold, discussed in Curtius, ii. 105.

DIRE, fearful, terrible. (L.) Shak. has dire, Rich. II, i. 3. 127; direful, Temp. i. 2. 26; direness, Macb. v. 5. 14. - Lat. dirus, dreadful, horrible. + Gk. δεινόε, frightful; cf. δειλόε, frightened, cowardly; connected with blos, fear, belbeiv, to fear, bleobai, to hasten. Cf. Skt. di, to fly; Bensey, p. 345. - VII, to fly, hasten. See Curtius, i. 291; Fick, i. 109. Der. dire-ful, dire-ful-ly, dire-ness (all hybrid compounds).

DIRECT, straight onward, outspoken, straight. (L.) directe, Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, ed. Skeat, ii. 35. 11. [He also has the verb directen; see Troil. b. v. last stanza but one.] - Lat. directus, straight, pp. of dirigere, to straighten, direct. - Lat. di-, for dis-, apart; and regere, to rule, control. See Rector, and Right. Der. direct-ly, direct-ness; also direct, vb., direct-ion, direct-ive, direct-or, direct-or-ate, direct-or-y, direct-or-i-al. Doublet, dress, q. v.; and

see dirge.

DIRGE, a funeral song or hymn, lament. (L.) M. E. dirige; placebo and dirige; P. Plowman, C. iv. 467; and see Ancren Riwle, p. 22; Prompt. Parv. p. 121. [See note to the line in P. Pl., which explains that an antiphon in the office for the dead began with the words (from Psalm v. 8) 'dirige, Dominus meus, in conspectutuo uitam meam; 'whence the name.] - Lat. dirige, direct thou, im-

perative mood of dirigere, to direct. See Direct.

DIRK, a poniard, a dagger. (C.) 'With a drawn dirk and bended [cocked] pistol;' State Trials, Marquis of Argyle, an. 1661 (R.) = Irish duire, a dirk, poniard. Probably the same word with Du. dolk, Swed. and Dan. dolk, G. dolch, a dagger, poniard.

DIRT, any foul substance, mud, dung. (Scand.) M. E. drit, be the shifting of the letter r so common in English. Drit and donge M. E. drit, by = dirt and dung; K. Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 4718; cf. Havelok, 682. - Icel. drit, dirt, excrement of birds; drita, to void excrement; cf. Swed. dial. drita, with same sense; Rietz. + Du. drijten, with same sense; cf. O. Du. driet, dirt (Kilian).

¶ In A.S., we find only the sense; cf. O. Du. driet, dirt (Kilian). verb gedritan; it is rare, but occurs in Cockayne's Leechdoms, i. 364. Der. dirt-y, dirt-i-ly, dirt-i-ness.

DIS-, prefix. (L.) 1. From Lat. dis-, apart; dis and bis are both See Astral, Aster. Der. disastrous, disastrous-ly.

heights, &c. - Gk. &á, through; and 🎸 OII, to see. - 🗸 AK, to see. Torms from an older dvis, which is from Lat. duo, two. Hence the sense is 'in two,' i. e. apart, away. 2. The Gk. form of the prefix is di-; see Di-. 3. The Lat. dis- became des- in O. F., mod. F. dé-; this appears in several words, as in de-feat, de-fy, &c., where the prefix must be carefully distinguished from that due to Lat. de. 4. Again, in some cases, dis- is a late substitution for an older des-, which is the O. F. des-; thus Chaucer has desarmen from the O. F. des-armer, in the sense of dis-arm.

DISABLE, to make unable, disqualify. (L.; and F., -L.) In Spenser, F. Q. v. 4. 31; and see Trench, Select Glossary. Made by prefixing Lat. dis- to able. See Dis- and Able. Der. disabil-i-ty. DISABUSE, to free from abuse, undeceive. (L.; and F., -L.) In Clarendon, Civil War, vol. i. pref. p. 21 (R.) From Lat. prefix disability.

and abuse. See Dis- and Abuse.

DISADVANTAGE, want of advantage, injury. (L.; and F., -L.)
In Shak. Cor. i. 6. 49. From Lat. dis- and advantage. See Disand Advantage.

Der. disadvantage-ous, disadvantage-ous-ly.

DISAFFECT, to make unfriendly. (L.; and F., -L.) 'Disaffected to the king;' State Trials, Hy. Sherfield, an. 1632 (R.) From Lat. dis- and affect. See Dis- and Affect. Der. disaffected-ly, disaffected ness, disaffect-ion.

DISAFFOREST, to deprive of the privilege of forest lands; to render common. (L.) 'There was much land disafforested;' render common. (L.) 'There was much land disafforested;' Howell's Letters, b. iv. let. 16 (R.) From Lat. dis-, away; and Low Lat. afforestare, to make into a forest, from af- (for ad) and foresta, a forest. See Dis- and Forest.

DISAGREE, to be at variance. (L.; and F., -L.) In Tyndal, Works, p. 133, col. 2. From Lat. dis-, and agree. See Dis- and Agree. Der. disagree-able, disagree-able-ness, disagree-able-ness, disagree-able ment.

The adj. disagreeable was suggested by O. F. desagreable.

DISALLOW, to refuse to allow. (L.; and F., -L.) M. E. disalower, to refuse to assent to, to dispraise, refuse, reject. 'Al that is humble he disaloweth; 'Gower, C. A. i. 83. [Suggested by O. F. deslouer, 'to disallow, dispraise, blame, reprove;' Cot.; spelt desloer in Burguy.] From Lat. dis-, apart, away; and allow. See **Dis-** and **Allow**. Der. disallow-able, disallow-ance.

DISANNUL, to annul completely. (L.; and F.,-L.) In Shak. Com. Err. i. 1. 145. From Lat. dis., apart, here used intensively; and annul. See Dis- and Annul. Der. disannul-ment.

DISAPPEAR, to cease to appear, to vanish. (L.; and F., -L.) In Dryden, On the death of a very Young Gentleman, l. 23. From Lat. dis-, apart, away; and appear. See Dis- and Appear. Der.

DİSAPPOINT, to frustrate what is appointed. (F., -L.) Shak. DIBAPPOINT; to trustrate what is appointed. (F.,-L.) Shak. has disappointed in the sense of 'unfurnished,' or 'unready;' Hamlet, i. 5. 77. Ralegh has 'such disappointment of expectation;' Hist. of World, b. iv. c. 5. s. 11.—O. F. desapointer, 'to disappoint or frustrate;' Cot.—O. F. desa-Lat. dis., apart, away; and O. F. apointer, to appoint. See Appoint. Der. disappoint-ment.

DISAPPROVE, not to approve, to reject. (L.; and F.,-L.) 'And disapproves that care;' Milton, Sonn. to Cyriack Skinner. From Lat. dis., away; and approve. See Dis. and Approve.

Dor. disapproval; from the same Lat. source, disapprobation.

DISARM, to deprive of arms. (F., -L.) M. E. desarmen, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. i. mct. 4; l. 241. -O. F. desarmer, 'to disarme, or deprive of weapons;' Cot. -O. F. des., from Lat. dis, apart, away; and armer, to arm. See Dis- and Arms. Der. apart, away; and arms, to aim. See Jas and Arms, both disarm-a-ment, probably an error for disarm-ment; see 'desarmement, a disarming;' Cot.

DISARRANGE, to disorder. (L.; and F., -L.) Not in early use; the older word is disarray. 'The whole of the arrangement, or

rather disarrangement of their military; Burke, On the Army Estimates (R.) From Lat. dis-, apart, away; and arrange. Doubtless suggested by O. F. desarrenger, 'to unranke, disorder, disarray;' Cot. See Dis- and Arrange. Der. disarrange-ment.

See Dis- and Arrange. Der. disarrange-ment.

DISARRAY, a want of order. (F.) In early use. M. E. disaray, also disray. Thus, in Chaucer, C. T. (Pers. Tale, Remed. Luxuriæ), Group I, 927, we find the readings desray, disray, and disaray, as being equivalent words; disray occurs yet earlier, in K. Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 4353.—O. F. desarrai, later desarroy, 'disorder, confusion, disarray;' Cot. There was also a form desroi, later desroy, 'disorder, disarray;' id. B. The former is from O. F. des., Lat. dis., apart, away; and arroi, compounded of ar- (standing for Lat. ad, to) and O. F. roi, order. In the latter, the syllable arisomitted. See Dis- and Array. Der. disarray, verb.

DISASTER, a calamity. (F., -L.) See Shak. Hamlet, i. I. II8; All's Well, i. I. 187.—O. F. desastre, 'a disaster, misfortune, calamity;' Cot.—O. F. des., for Lat. dis., with a sinister sense; and O. F. astre, 'a star, a planet; also, destiny, fate, fortune, hap;' Cot.—Lat. astrum, a star; cf. 'astrum sinistrum, infortunium;' Ducange.

-Lat. astrum, a star; cf. 'astrum sinistrum, infortunium;' Ducange.

DISAVOW, to disclaim, deny. (F., -L.) M. E. desavowen; P. Plowman, C. iv. 322. -O. F. desavouer, 'to disadvow, disallow;' Cot. -O. F. des., for Lat. dis., apart; and O. F. avouer, spelt advouer in Cotgrave, though Sherwood's index gives avouer also. See Disand Avow. Der. disavow-al.

DISBAND, to disperse a band. (F.) In Cotgrave. - O. F. desbisband, to disperse a band. (r.) In Cotgrave. - O. R. desbander, 'to loosen, unbind, unbend; also to casse [cashier] or disband; a bow, to band together. See Dis- and Band (2). Der. disband-ment.

DISBELIEVE, to refuse belief to. (L. and E.) In Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715; earlier, in Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 18 (R.) From Lat. dis-, used negatively; and E. believe. See Dis- and Band and E. Der disbaling.

Believe. Der. disbeliev-er, disbelief.

DISBURDEN, DISBURTHEN, to free from a burden. (L. and E.) In Shak. Rich. II, ii. 1. 229. From Lat. dis-, apart; and

E. burden or burthen. See Dis- and Burden.

DISBURSE, to pay out of a purse. (F.) In Shak. Macb. i. 2. bursed, laid out of a purse.' = O. F. desbourser, of which Cotgrave gives the pp. desbourser, disbursed, laid out of a purse.' = O. F. des., from Lat. dis., apart; and F. bourse, a purse. See Dis. and Bursar. Der. disburse-ment.

DISC, DISK, a round plate. (L., = Gk.) In very early use in the form disk, q.v. 'The disk of Pheebus, when he climbs on high

Appears at first but as a bloodshot eye; 'Dryden, tr. of Ovid, Metam. xv. 284. - Lat. discus, a quoit, a plate. - Gk. δίσκος, a quoit. - Gk. disciv, to cast, throw. Der. disc-ous. See Desk, and Dish.

DISCARD, to throw away useless cards, to reject. (L.; and F., -L., - Gk.) In Spenser, F. Q. v. 5. 8. Sometimes spelt decard; see Richardson. From Lat. dis-, apart, away; and card. See Dis- and

Card.

DISCERN, to distinguish, separate, judge. (F.,-L.) M. E. discernen; Chaucer, Troil. b. iii. l. 9.-O. F. discerner; Cot.-Lat. discernere, to distinguish. - Lat. dis-, apart; and cernere, to separate, cognate with Gk. κρίνειν, to separate. - & SKAR, to separate; Fick, i. 811. Der. discern-er, discern-ible, discern-ibl-y, discern-ment; see also discreet, discriminate.

DISCHARGE, to free from a charge, unload, acquit. (F.,-L.) In early use. M. E. deschargen; K. Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 3868.— O. F. descharger, 'to discharge, disburden;' Cot. - O. F. des-, from Lat.

dir-, apart, away; and charger, to charge, load. See Dis- and Charge. Der. discharge, sb., discharger.

DISCIPLE, a learner, follower. (F.,-L.) In early use. In P. Plowman, B. xiii. 430. Discipline is in Ancren Riwle, p. 294.—O. F. disciple; Cot.—Lat. discipulus, a learner.—Lat. discere, to learn; an extended form from the root which gives docere, to teach. See Docile. Der. disciplie-ship. From the same source is discipline, from O. F. discipline, Lat. disciplina; whence also disciplin-able, disciplin-ar-i-an, disciplin-ar-y.

DISCLAIM, to renounce claim to. (L.; and F., -L.) Cotgrave translates desadvouer by 'to disadvow, disclaime, refuse.' From Lat. dis-, apart, away; and claim. See Dis- and Claim. Der. dis-

DISCLOSE, to reveal, unclose, open. (F.,-L.) 'And might of no man be desclosed;' Gower, C. A. ii. 262. - O. F. desclos, disclosed, 'And might pp. of desclorre, to unclose; Cotgrave gives 'secret desclos, disclosed, revealed.' - O. F. des-, from Lat. dis-, apart, away; and O. F. clorre, to shut in, from Lat. claudere, to shut. See Dis- and Close. Der.

DISCOLOUR, to spoil the colour of. (F.,-L.) Chaucer has discoloured, C. T. 16132. - O. F. descolorer, later descoulourer, as in Cot. - Lat. dis-, apart, away; and colorare, to colour. - Lat. color-, stem of color, colour. See Dis- and Colour.

DISCOMFIT, to defeat or put to the rout. (F., -L.) bour's Bruce, xii. 459. [Chaucer has discomfiure, C. T. 1010.]—O. F. desconfiz, pp. of desconfire, 'to discomfit, vanquish, defeat;' Cot. [The n before f easily passed into m, for convenience of pronunciation; the same change occurs in the word comfort; and the final z=ts.] -O. F. des., prefix; and confire, to preserve, make ready.—Lat. dis., apart; and conficere, to finish, preserve. See Dis. and Comfit. Der. discomfiture, from O. F. desconfiture; Cot.

DISCOMFORT, to deprive of comfort. (F.,-L.) M. E. discomforten; Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 70. — O. F. desconforter; Cot. gives 'se desconforter, to be discomforted.'—O. F. des-, prefix, = Lat. dis-, apart, away; and conforter, to comfort. See Dis- and

Comfort.

DISCOMMEND, to dispraise. (L.; and F., -L.) In Frith's Works, p. 156, col. 2. From Lat. dis-, apart; and commend. See Dis- and Commend.

DISCOMMON, to deprive of the right of common. (L.; and F.,-L.) 'Whiles thou discommonest thy neighbour's kyne;' Bp. Hall, b. v. sat. 3. From Lat. dis-, apart; and common. See Disand Common.

DISCOMPOSE, to deprive of composure. (L.; and F.,-L.) Bacon has discomposed in the sense of 'removed from a position'; Hist. of Hen. VII, ed. Lumby, p. 217, l. 33.—Lat. dis-, apart; and compose. See Dis- and Compose. Der. discomposerre.

DISCONCERT, to frustrate a plot, defeat, disturb. (F.,-L.) In Bailey's Dict. ed. 1731, vol. ii.—O. F. disconcerter, of which Cot. gives the pp. 'disconcerte', disordered, confused, set awry.'—O. F. dis-Lat. dis-, apart; and concerter, to concert. See Dis- and Concert. Concert

DISCONNECT, to separate. (L.) Occurs in Burke, On the French Revolution (R.) - Lat. dis-, apart; and Connect, q. v. DISCONSOLATE, without consolation. (L.) 'And this

DISCONSOLATE, without consolation. (L.) And this Spinx, awaped and amate Stoode al dismaied and disconsolate; Lidgate, Storie of Thebes, pt. i. - Low Lat. disconsolatus, comfortless.

Lat. dis., apart; and consolatus, pp. of consolari, to console. See Dis- and Console. Der. disconsolateness.

DISCONTENT, not content, dissatisfied. (L.; and F.,-L.)

'That though I died discontent I lived and died a mayde;' Gascoigne, Complaint of Philomene, st. 69. - Lat. dis-, apart; and Content, q. v. Der. discontent, sb.; discontent, verb; discontent-ed.discontent-ed-ly, discontent-ed-ness, discontent-ment.

DISCONTINUE, to give up, leave. (F.,-L.) In Shak. Merch. of Ven. iii. 4. 75. - O. F. discontinuer, 'to discontinue, surcease;' Cot. - Lat. dis-, apart, used negatively; and continuare, to continue. See Dis- and Continue. Der. discontinu-ance, discon-

tinu-at-ion (O. F. discontinuation; Cotgrave).

DISCORD, want of concord. (F.,-L.) M. E. descord, discord. Spelt descord [not discord, as in Richardson] in Rob. of Glouc. p. 196. - O. F. descord (Roquesort); later discord, Cot.; cf. O. F. des-196.—O. F. descord (Koqueiort); nater asserts, Co., C. C. C. corder, to quarrel, disagree; Roquefort.—Lat. discordia, discord discordare, to be at variance.—Lat. dis-, apart; and cord-, stem of cor, the heart, cognate with E. Heart, q. v. Der. discord-ant (F. discordant, explained by Cotgrave to mean 'discordant, jarring,' pres. pt. of discorder); discordant-ly, discordance, discordance. application of discord and concord to musical sounds is probably due in some measure to confusion with chord.

DISCOUNT, to make a deduction for ready money payment. (F., -L.) Formerly spelt discompt. 'All which the conqueror did discompt;' Butler, Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 3. l. 1105. 'Discount, to count, or reckon off;' Gazophilacium Anglic. ed. 1689. -O. F. descompter, 'to account back, or make a back reckoning;' Cot. = O. F. des-= Lat. dis-, apart, away; and compter, to count. = Lat. computare, to compute, count. See Dis- and Count. Der. discount, sb.; discount-able

DISCOUNTENANCE, to abash. (F., -L.) 'A great taxer of his people, and discountenancer of his nobility;' Bacon, Life of Hen. VII, ed. Lumby, p. 112. 'Whom they... discountenance;' Spenser, Teares of the Muses, l. 342.—O. F. descontenancer, to abash; see Cotgrave.—O. F. desc-Lat. dis-, apart; and contenance, the countenance. See Dis- and Countenance.

DISCOURAGE, to dishearten. (F., -L.) 'Your moste high and most princely maiestee abashed and cleane discouraged me so to do; Gower, C. A., Dedication (R.) - O. F. descourager, 'to discourage, dishearten;' Cot. - O. F. des - Lat. dis., apart; and courage,

courage. See Dis- and Courage. Der. discourage-ment.

DISCOURSE, a discussion, conversation. (F.,-L.) M. E. discours, i. c. reason; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. v. pr. 4. 1. 4804.— O. F. discours, Cot. - Lat. discursus, a running about; also, conversation. - Lat. discursus, pp. of discurrere, to run about. - Lat. dis-, apart; and currere, to run. See Dis- and Course. Der. discourse, verb;

also discurs-ion, discurs-ive (from Lat. pp. discursus).

DISCOURTEOUS, uncourteous. (F., -L.) In Spenser, F. Q.
vi. 3. 34.-O. F. discortois, 'discourteous;' Cot.-O. F. dis-Lat. dis., apart, here used negatively; and O. F. cortois, corteis, courteous. See Dis- and Courteous. Der. discourteous-ly; from same source,

DISCOVER, to uncover, lay bare, reveal, detect. (F., -L.) M. E. discoueren, Rom. of the Rose, 4402.—O. F. descouvrir, 'to discover;'
Cot.—O. F. des., from Lat. dis., apart, away; and couvrir, to cover, See Dis- and Cover. Der. discover-er, discover-able, discover-y.

DISCREDIT, want of credit. (L; and F, -L) As sb. in Shak; Wint. Tale, v. 2. 133; as vb. in Meas. iii. 2. 261. From Lat. disapart, here used in a negative sense; and Credit, q. v. Der. disapart. credit, verb; discredit-able.

DISCREET, wary, prudent. (F., -L.) M. E. discret, P. Plowman, C. vi. 84; Chaucer, C. T. 520 (or 518). -O. F. discret, 'discreet;' Cot. - Lat. discretus, pp. of discernere, to discem. See Discern. Der. discret-ness, discret-ion (Gower, C. A. iii. 156), discret-indiscret. ion-al, discret-ion-al-ly, discret-ion-ar-y, discret-ion-ar-i-ly; also discrete (=Lat. discretus, separate), discret-ive, discret-ive-ly.

DISCREPANT, differing. (F., -L.) In Sir T. More, Works,

p. 262 h. 'Discrepant in figure;' Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. i. c. 17, l. 199 (in Spec. of Eng. ed. Skeat.) = O. F. discrepant, 'discrepant, different;' Cot. = Lat. discrepantem, acc. of discrepans, pres. pt. of discrepans, to differ in sound. = Lat. dis-, apart; and crepare, to differ in sound. = Lat. dis-, apart; and crepare, to make a noise, crackle. See Decrepit. Der. discrepance, discrep-

DISCRIMINATE, to discern, distinguish. (L.) 'Discriminate, to divide, or put a difference betwixt;' Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674.— Lat. discriminatus, pp. of discriminare, to divide, separate.—Lat. discrimin-, stem of discrimen, a space between, separation.—Lat. discernere (pt. t. discre-ui, pp. discre-tus), to discern, separate. See Discern. Der. discriminat-ion, discriminat-ive, discriminat-ive-ly.

DISCURSIVE, desultory, digressive; see Discourse. Used by Ben. Jonson, Hymensei; The Barriers, l. s.
DISCUSS, to examine critically, sift, debate. (L.) Chaucer, Ass. of Foules, 624, has the pp. discussed, which first came into use. Again, he has 'when that nyght was discussed,' i. e. driven away; tr. of Boethius, b. i. met. 3, where the Lat. has discussa. - Lat. discussus, pp. of discutere, to strike or shake asunder; in late Lat. to discuss.— Lat. dis-, apart; and quatere, to shake. See Quash. Der. discussive. discuss-ion.

DISDAIN, scom, dislike, haughtiness. (F., -L.) M. E. desdeyn, disdeyn, disdeigne; Chaucer, C. T. 791; Six-text, A. 789. Gower has disdeigneth, C. A. i. 84. - O. F. desdein, desdaing, disdain. - O. F. desdegner (F. dédaigner), to disdain. = O. F. des-, from Lat. dis-, apart, here used in a negative sense; and degner, to deign, think worthy. -Lat. dignari, to deem worthy. - Lat. dignus, worthy. See Deign. Der. disdain, verb; disdain-ful, disdain-ful-ly, disdain-ful-ness.

DISEASE, want of ease, sickness. (F.) M. E. disese, want of ease, grief, vexation; Chaucer, C. T. 10781, 14777.—O. F. desaise, 'a sickness, a disease, being ill at ease; 'Cot.—O. F. des-, from Lat. dis-, apart; and aise, ease. See Ease. Der. diseas-ed.

DISEMBARK, to land cargo, to land from a ship. (F.) In

Shak. Oth. ii. 1. 210. - O. F. desembarquer, 'to disembark, or unload a ship; also, to land, or go ashore out of a ship; 'Cot. - O. F. des-, from Lat. dis-, apart; and embarquer, to embark. See Embark. Der. disembark-at-ion.

DISEMBARRASS, to free from embarrassment. (F.) Used by Bp. Berkeley, To Mr. Thomas Prior, Ex. 7 (R.) = O. F. desembarrasser, 'to unpester, disentangle;' Cot. = O. F. des-, from Lat. dis-, apart;

and embarrasser, to embarrass. See Embarrass.

DISEMBOGUE, to discharge at the mouth, said of a river, to loose, depart. (Span., -L.) 'My poniard Shall disembogue thy soul;' Massinger, Maid of Honour, Act. ii. sc. 2. - Span. desembocar, to disembogue, flow into the sea. - Span. des-, from Lat. dis-, apart, away; and embocar, to enter the mouth. - Span. em-, from Lat. imfor in, into; and boca, the mouth, from Lat. bucca, cheek, mouth.

DISEMBROIL, to free from broil or confusion. (L. and F.) In

Dryden, Ovid, Met. i. 29. - Lat. dis-, apart; and O. F. embrouiller, 'to pester, intangle, incumber, intricate, confound; Cot. See Embroil. DISENCHANT, to free from enchantment. (F.,-L.) 'Can all these disenchant me?' Massinger, Unnatural Combat, Act iv. sc. 1.

O.F. desenchanter, 'to disinchant;' Cot. O.F. des., from Lat.
dis., apart; and enchanter, to enchant. See Enchant. Der. disenchant-ment.

DISENCUMBER, to free, disburden. (L. and F.) 'I have disincumber'd myself from rhyme;' Dryden, pref. to Antony and Cleopatra. From Lat. dis-, apart; and Encumber, q. v. Der. disen-

DISENGAGE, to free from engagement. (F.) In Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715; spelt disingage in Cotgrave.—O. F. desengager, 'to disingage, ungage, redeem;' Cot.—O. F. des., from Lat. dis., apart; and engager, to engage, pledge. See Engage. Der. disengage-

DISENTHRAL, to free from thraldom. (L. and F. and E.) In

Milton, Ps. iv. l. 4. From Lat. dis-, apart; and Enthral, q. v. **DISENTE ANCE**, to free from a trance. (L. and F.) 'Ralpho, by this time disentranc'd;' Butler, Hudibras, pt. i. c. 3. l. 717. From

Lat. dis-, apart; and Entrance (2), q. v.

DISFIGURE, to deprive of beauty, deform. (F., -L.) 'What list you thus yourself to disfigure?' Chaucer, Troil. ii. 223, -O. F. desfigurer, also desigurer, 'to disfigure, from Lat. dis-, apart, away; and sigurer, from Lat. figurare, to fashion, form. - O. F. figure, from Lat. figura, figure. See Figure.

Der disfigure-ment.
DISFRANCHISE, to deprive of a franchise. (L. and F.) 'Sir Wylliam Fitzwilliam [was] disfraunchysed; Fabyan, vol. ii. an. 1509. From Lat. dis-, away; and Franchise, q.v. Der. disfranchise-ment. DISGORGE, to vomit, give up prey. (F.) In Shak. As You Like It, ii. 7. 69.—O.F. desgorger, 'to disgorge, vomit;' Cot.—O.F. desc, from Lat. dis., apart; and Gorge, q. v. Der. disgorge-ment.

DISGRACE, dishonour, lack of favour. (F., -L.) In Spenser. F. Q. v. 4. 23. O. F. disgrace, 'a disgrace, an ill fortune, hard luck;' Cot. - Lat. dis-, apart; and F. grace, from Lat. gratia, favour. See Grace. Der. disgrace-ful, disgrace-ful-ly, disgrace-ful-ness.

DISGUISE, to change the appearance of. (F.) M. E. disgysen. 'He disgysed him anon;' K. Alisaunder, I. 121.—O. F. desguiser, 'to disguise, to counterfeit;' Cot.—O. F. des., from Lat. dis., apart; and guise, 'guise, manner, fashion;' Cot. See Guise. Der. disguiser,

guise, 'guise, manner, iashion;' Cot. See Guise. Der. ausguise-re, disguise-ment; also disguise, sb.

DISGUST, to cause dislike. (F., -L.) In Sherwood's Index to Cotgrave, though not used by Cotgrave himself. - O. F. desgouster, 'to distaste, loath, dislike, abhor;' Cot. - O. F. des-, from Lat. dis-, apart; and gouster, to taste; id. - O. F. goust, taste; id. - Lat. gustus, a tasting. See Gust. Der. disgust, sb.; disgust-ing, disgust-ing-ly.

DISH, a platter. (L., - Gk.) In very early use. M. E. disch, Ancren Riwle, p. 344. - A. S. disc, a dish; see Mark, vi. 25, where the Vulgate has in disco. - Lat. discus, a disc, quoit, platter.

B. Disk is a doublet of Disc. a. v.: desk is a third form of the same word. is a doublet of Disc, q. v.; desk is a third form of the same word.

DISHABILLE, another form of deshabille, q. v. DISHEARTEN, to discourage. (Hybrid; L. and E.)

DISHEARTEIN, to discourage. (Hybrid; L. and E.) In Shak. Macb. ii. 3. 37. Coined from Lat. prefix dis-, apart; and E. hearten, to put in good heart. See Heart.

DISHEVEL, to disorder the hair. (F., -L.) 'With . . . heare [hair] discheveled;' Spenser, F. Q. ii. I. 13. 'Dischevele, sauf his cappe, he rood al bare;' Chaucer, C. T. 685; where the form is that of a F. pp. - O. F. descheveler, 'to dischevell: vne femme toute dischevelee, discheveled, with all her haire disorderly falling about her earcs;' Cot. - O. F. des., from Lat. dis-, apart; and O. F. chevel (F. chevel) a hair. Lat. envillem acc. of capillus a hair. See (F. cheveu), a hair. - Lat. capillum, acc. of capillus, a hair. See Capillary

DISHONEST, wanting in honesty. (F., -L.) In the Romaunt of the Rose, 3442. Cf. 'shame, that escheweth al dishoneste;' Chaucer, Pers. Tale, Remedium Gulæ. -O. F. deshonneste, 'dishonest, leud, bad; 'Cot. - O. F. des-, from Lat. dis-, apart; and honneste, or honeste, honest, honourable. See Honest. Der. dishonest-y. DISHONOUR, lack of honour, shame. (F., -L.) M. E. des-

honour, King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 3867. - O. F. deshonneur, 'dishonour, shame; 'Cot. = O. F. des-, from Lat. dis-, apart; and honneur, honour. See Honour. Der. dishonour-able, dishonour-abl-y, dis-

honour, verb; dishonour-er.

DISINCLINE, to incline away from, (L.) 'Inclined to the king, or but disinclined to them;' Clarendon, Civil War, vol. ii. p. 20 (R.) From Lat. dis-, apart, away; and Incline, q. v. Der. disinclin-at-ion, disinclin-ed.

DISINFECT, to free from infection. (L.) Quite modern; not in Todd's Johnson. Coined from Lat. dis-, apart; and Infect, q. v. Der disinfect-ant.

DISINGENUOUS, not frank. (L.) Disingenuous is in Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metam., Dedication, § 1. Disingenuity occurs in Clarendon, Civil War, vol. i. p. 321 (R.) Coincd from Lat. dis-, apart; and Ingenuous, q. v. Der. disingenuous-ly, disingenuous-ness, disin-

DISINHERIT, to deprive of heritage. (L. and F.) In Shak. Rich. III, i. 1. 57. Earlier, in Berners, Froissart, vol. i. c. 69 (R.) [The M. E. form was desheriten, Havelok, 2547; this is a better form, being from O.F. desheriter, to disinherit; see Cotgrave.] Coined from Lat dis-, apart; and Inherit, q.v. Der disinherit-ance, in imitation of O. F. desheritance.

DISINTER, to take out of a grave. (L. and F.) 'Which a proper education might have disinterred, and have brought to light; Spectator, no. 215. Coined from Lat. dis-, apart; and Inter, q.v.

Der. disinter-ment.

DISINTERESTED, free from private interests, impartial, (F.,-L.) A clumsy form; the old word was disinteress'd, which was mistaken for a verb, causing a second addition of the suffix -ed. 'Because all men are not wise and good and disinteress'd;' 'Because all men are not wise and good and disinteress d;' Bp. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, b. ii. c. 3 (R.) 'Disinteressed or Disinterested, void of self-interest;' Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715.—O. F. desinteresse, 'discharged from, or that hath forgone or lost all interest in;' Cot. This is the pp. of desinteresser, 'to discharge, to rid from all interest in;' id.—O. F. des-, from Lat. dis-, apart; and O. F. interesse, 'interessed or touched in;' id.—Lat. interesse, to import, concern.— Lat. inter, amongst; and esse, to be. - AS, to be. Der. disin-

terested-ly, -ness.
DISINTHRAL; see Disonthral.

DISJOIN, to separate. (F.,-L.) 'They wolde not dissione ne disceuer them from the crowne;' Berners, Froissart, vol. ii. c. 200 (R.)=0. F. desjoindre, 'to disjoyne, disunite;' Cot.-Lat. dissungere, to separate. - Lat. dis-, apart; and iungere, to join. See Join. And see below

DISJOINT, to put out of joint. (F., -L.) In Shak, Mach. iii.

3. 16.-O. F. desjoinet, 'disjoyned, parted;' Cot. This is the pp. of Tale, De Ira.-O. F. desmembrer, 'to dismember;' Cot.-O. F. des-O. F. desjoindre, to disjoin; see above. Der. disjoint-ed-ness.

DISJUNCTION, a disjoining, disunion. (L.) In Shak. Wint. Ta. iv. 4. 540.—Lat. acc. disiunctionem, from disiunctio, a separation.—Lat. disiunctus, pp. of disiungere, to disjoin. See Disjoin. From the same source, disjunct-ive, disjunct-ive-ly. DISK, another spelling of Disc, q. v.

DISLIKE, not to like, to disapprove of. (L. and E.) In Shak. Meas. i. 2. 18. [A hybrid compound; the old form was mislike.]—
Lat. dis-, apart; and E. Like, q. v. Der. dislike, sb.

DISLOCATE, to put out of joint. (L.) In Shak. Lear, iv. 2.
65.—Low Lat. dislocatus, pp. of dislocare, to remove from its place.—

Lat. dis-, apart, away; and locare, to place. - Lat. locus, a place. See Locus. Der. dislocat-ion.

DISLODGE, to move from a resting-place. (F.) 'Dislodged was DISLODGE, to move from a resting-place. (F.) 'Dislodged was out of mine herte;' Chaucer's Dream, 2125 (a poem not by Chaucer, but not much later than his time). — O. F. desloger, 'to dislodge, remove;' Cot.—O. F. des., from Lat. dis., away; and loger, to lodge. See Lodge. Der. dislodg-ment.

DISLOYAL, not loyal. (F.,—L.) In Shak. Macb. i. 2. 52.—O. F. desloyal, 'disloyall;' Cot.—O. F. des., from Lat. dis., apart; and loyal, loyal. See Loyal. Der. disloyal-ly, disloyal-ly.

DISMAL, gloomy, dreary, sad. (Unknown.) 'More foul than dismall day;' Spenser, F. Q. ii. 7. 26. The oldest use of the word appears to be in the phrase 'in the dismal,' nearly equivalent to the modern E. 'in the dismals,' meaning 'in mournful mood.' It

the modern E. in the dismals, meaning in mournful mood. It occurs in Chaucer, Book of the Duchess, 1206; where the knight, in describing with what perturbation of mind he told his tale of love to his lady, says: 'I not [know not] wel how that I began, Ful euel rehersen hit I can; And eek, as helpe me God withal, I trow hit was in the dismal, That was the woundes of Egipte, where some copies read, 'That was the ten woundes of Egipte.' The sense is: 'I believe it was in perplexity similar to that caused by the ten plagues of Egypt.' The obscurity of the word seems to be due to the difficulty of tracing the origin of this phrase. β . As regards the form of the word, it answers to O. F. dismal, corresponding to Low Lat. decimalis, regularly formed from the M. E. disme (Gower, C. A. i. 12), O. F. disme, Low Lat. decima, a tithe, from Lat. decem, ten. It is just possible that the original sense of in the dismal was in tithingtime; with reference to the cruel extortion practised by feudal lords, who exacted tenths from their vassals even more peremptorily than tithes were demanded for the church. See Decima, Decimalis in Ducange; and Dismes (tithes) in Blount's Law Dict. Chaucer's reference to the ten plagues of Egypt may have a special meaning in it. y. In any case, the usual derivation from Lat. dies malus, an evil day, may be dismissed as worthless; so also must any derivation that fails to account for the final -al. See Trench's Select Glossary, where it is shewn that 'dismal days' were considered as unlucky days. Der. dismal-ly.

DISMANTLE, to deprive of furniture, &c. (F.) In Cotgrave; and in Shak. Wint. Tale, iv. 4. 666. 'Lambert presently took care so to dismantle the castle [of Nottingham] that there should be no more use of it for a garrison;' Clarendon, Civil War, vol. iii. p. 192. -O. F. desmanteller, 'to take a man's cloak off his back; also, to dismantle, raze, or beat down the wall of a fortress; 'Cot. = O. F. des-, Lat. dis-, apart, away; and manteler, 'to cloak, to cover with a cloak, to defend;' id. = O. F. mantel, later manteau, a cloak. See Mantle.

DISMASK, to divest of a mask. (F.) In Shak. L. L. L. v. 2. a96. — O. F. desmasquer, 'to unmaske;' Cot. — O. F. des-, from Lat. dis-, away; and O. F. masquer, to mask. See Mask.

DISMAY, to terrify, discourage. (Hybrid; Lat. and O. H. G.) In early use; in King Alisaunder, 2801.—O. F. desmayer*, a form not found, but equivalent to Span. desmayar, to dismay, dishearten, also, to be discouraged, to lose heart. The O.F. desmayer was supplanted in French by the verb esmayer, to dismay, terrify, strike powerless. These two verbs are formed in the same way, and only differ in the form of their prefixes, which are equivalent respectively to the Lat. dis-, apart, and to Lat. ex, out. Both are hybrid words, formed with Lat. prefixes from the O. H. G. magan (G. mögen), to be able, to have might or power.

3. Hence we have O. F. desmayer and esmayer, to lose power, to faint, fail, be discouraged, in a neuter sense; afterwards used actively to signify to render powerless with terror, to astonish, astound, dismay, terrify. v. The O. H. G. magan is the same word with A. S. magan, and E. may; see May. 8. Cf. also Ital. smagare, formerly dismagare, to lose see May. 8. Cf. also Ital. smagare, tormerly assumes. Courage; Florio gives the latter spelling, and assigns to it also the

active sense 'to quell,' i.e. to dismay. Der. dismay, sb.

DISMEMBER, to tear limb from limb. (F., -L.) In early use.

The pp. demembred (for desmembred) is in Rob. of Glouc. p. 559.

'Swere not so sinnefully, in dismembring of Christ;' Chaucer, Pers.

Tale, De Ira.—O. F. desmembrer, 'to dismember;' Cot.—O. F. des, from Lat. dis-, apart; and membre, a member, limb. See Member.

DISMISS, to send away, despatch. (L.) In Spenser, F. Q. vii.
7. 59. A coined word; made up from Lat. dis-, away, and missus, pp. of mittere, to send. Suggested by O. F. desmettre, 'to displace, ... to dismiss;' Cot. The true Lat. form is dimittere, without s. See Missile. Der. dismiss-al, dismiss-ion; and see dimissory.

DISMOUNT, to descend. (F.,—L.) In Spenser, Shep. Kal. May, 315.—O. F. desmonter, 'to dismount,... to descend;' Cot.—O. F. des., from Lat. dis-, away; and mouter, to mount ascend from

O. F. des-, from Lat. dis-, away; and monter, to mount, ascend, from

F. mont, a mountain. See Mount.

DISOBEY, to refuse obedience. (F.,-L.) 'Anon begonne to disobeie; Gower, C. A. i. 86. Occleve has disobate and disobeyed, Letter of Cupid, stanzas 51 and 55; in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. 327, back.—O. F. desobeir, 'to disobey;' Cot.—O. F. deso, from Lat. dis-, apart; and obeir, to obey. See Obey. Similarly we have disobedient, disobedience; see Obedient.

DISORDER, vant of order. (F.,-L.) In Cotgrave.

O. F. desobliger, to disoblige; Cot. O. F. deso, from Lat. dise, apart, away; and obliger, to oblige. See Oblige. Der. disoblig-ing.

DISORDER, want of order. (F.,-L.) Such disorder and confusion; Udal, Pref. to 1st Ep. to Corinthians. By disorderyng of the Frenchmen; Berners, Froissart, vol. ii. c. 217. - O. F. desordre,

of the Frenchmen; Berners, Froissart, vol. ii. c. 217.—O. F. desordre, 'disorder;' Cot.—O. F. des., from Lat. dis., apart; and ordre, order. See Order. Der. disorder, verb; disorder-ly.

DISOWN, to refuse to own. (Hybrid; L. and E.) 'To own or disown books;' State Trials, Col. John Lilburn, an. 1649 (R.) A coined word, from Lat. dis., apart; and E. Own, q. v.

DISPARAGE, to offer indignity, to lower in rank or estimation. (F.,—L.) M. E. desparagen, William of Palerne, 485; disparage, Chaucer, C. T. 4269.—O. F. desparager, 'to disparage, to offer unto a man unworthy conditions;' Cot.—O. F. des., from Lat. dis., apart; and O. F. parage, lineage, rank; id.—Low Lat. paraticum, corruptly paragium, society, rank, equality of rank; formed with suffix -aticum paragium, society, rank, equality of rank; formed with suffix -aticum

paragium, society, rank, equality of rank; formed with suffix -aticum from Lat. par, equal. See Peer. Der. disparage-ment.

DISPARITY, inequality. (L.) 'But the disparity of years and strength;' Massinger, Unnatural Combat, Act i. sc. 1 (near the end). Coined from Lat. dis-, apart; and E. parity. Suggested by Lat. dispar, unequal, unlike. See Par.

DISPARK, to render unenclosed. (Hybrid.) In Shak. Rich. II, iii. 1. 23. Coined from Lat. dis-, apart; and E. Park, q. v.

DISPASSIONATE, free from passion. (L.) 'Wise and dispassionate men;' Clarendon, Civil War, vol. iii. p. 745. Coined from Lat. dis-, apart; and E. Passionate, q. v. Der. dispassionate-ly.

DISPATCH: see Despatch.

DISPATCH; see Despatch.

DISPEL, to banish, drive away. (L.) 'His rays their poisonous vapours shall dispel;' Dryden, Art of Poetry, 1074 (near end of c. iv). -Lat. dispellere, to drive away, disperse. -Lat. dis-, apart, away; and pellere, to drive. See Pulsate.

DISPENSE, to weigh out, administer. (F., -L.) 'Dispensyng and ordeynynge medes to goode men;' Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. v. pr. 6, 1. 5207. -O. F. dispenser, 'to dispense with, . . . to distribute;' Cot. - Lat. dispensare, to weigh out, pay, dispense; intensive form from dispendere (pp. dispensus), another form of dispandere, pp. dispansus, to spread, expand.—Lat. dis-, apart; and pandere, to spread; see Expand. Der. dispens-able, dispens-able-ness, dispenser, dispens-ar-y; also (from Lat. pp. dispensatus) dispensation, dispensative, dispensat-or-v

DISPEOPLE, to empty of people. (F., -L.) 'Leaue the land dispeopled and desolate; 'Sir T. More, Works, p. 1212 d. -O. F. despeupler, 'to dispeople or unpeople; 'Cot. -O. F. despeupler, 'to dispeople or unpeople or unpe

peupler, 'to dispeople or unpeople;' Cot.—O. F. des-, from Lat. dis-, apart; and peupler, to people, from peuple, people. See People.

DISPERSE, to scatter abroad. (L.) M. E. dispers, orig. used as a pp. signifying 'scattered.' 'Dispers in alle londes out;' Gower, C.A. ii. 185. 'Dispers, as sheep upon an hille;' id. iii. 175.—Lat. dispersus, pp. of dispergare, to scatter abroad.—Lat. di-, for dis-, apart; and spargere, to scatter. See Sparse. Der. dispers-ive, dispers-ion.

DISPIRIT, to dishearten. (L.) 'Dispirit, to dishearten, or discourage;' Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. Written for dis-spirit; coined from Lat dis- apart; and Sparit of the spirit of the spirit is dishearten.

discourage; Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. Written for dis-spirit; comed from Lat. dis-, apart; and Spirit, q.v.

DISPLACE, to remove from its place. (F., -L.) In Spenser, F. Q. vi. 9. 42. - O. F. desplacer, 'to displace, to put from a place;' Cot. - O. F. des-, from Lat. dis-, away; and placer, to place. - O. F. place. Bee Place. Der. displace-ment.

DISPLANT, to remove what is planted. (F., -L.) 'Adorio. You may perceive I seek not to displant you;' Massinger, The Guardian, Act i. sc. 1. And in Shak. Rom. iii. 3. 59. - O. F. desplanter, 'to displant, or pluck up by the root, to unplant;' Cot. - O. F. des from Lat. dis-, apart, away; and planter, to plant. - O. F. O. F. des-, from Lat. dis-, apart, away; and planter, to plant. - O. F. plants, a plant. See Plant.

DISPLAY, to unfold, exhibit. (F., -L.) 'Displayed his baneres'

Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 23; Gower, C. A. i. 221. = O. F. desploier, desploier, despleier, to unfold, exhibit, shew. = O. F. des-, from Lat. dis-, apart; and O. F. ploier, pleier, plier, to fold. = Lat. plicare, to fold. See Ply. Der. display, sb.; display-er. Doublet, deploy, q.v.

DISPLEASE, to make not pleased, offend. (F., = L.) M. E. displesen, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, i. 455; Rom. of the Rose, 3101.

O. F. desplaisir, to displease, = O. F. des-, from Lat. dis-, apart; and Respect; Donne, to Mr. Tilman (R.) Coined from Lat. dis-, apart; and Respect; of the world thy calling disrespect; diversepect; but then the world thy calling disrespect; diversepect; but then the world thy calling disrespect; diversepect; disrespect; disrespect; disrespect; disrespect-ful-ly.

DISPORT, to sport, make merry. (F., = L.) M. E. disporten, to divert, amuse; Chaucer, Troil. iii. 1139. [The sb. disporte, i.e. sport, is in Chaucer, C. T. 777.] = O. F. se desporter, to amuse oneself, cease from labour (Roquefort); later se deporter, to cease, forbeare, leave off, give over, quiet himself, hold his hand; also to disport, play, recreate himself (Cotgrave). Cf. Low Lat. disportus, diversion; fled and displeased; 'Camden, Queen Elizabeth, an. 1599. Coined from Lat. dis-, apart; and Batisfy, q.v. Der. dissatisfaction. carry; whence se desporter, to carry or remove oneself from one's work, to give over work, to seek amusement. - Lat. portare, to carry. See Port, and Sport.

DISPOSE, to distribute, arrange, adapt. (F., -L.) M. E. disposen, to ordain; Chaucer, Troil. iv. 964; Gower, C. A. i. 84. - O. F. disposer, 'to dispose, arrange, order;' Cot. - O. F. disposer, 'to dispose, arrange, order;' Cot. - O. F. disposer, from Lat. dis-, apart; and O. F. poser, to place. See Pose. Der. dispos-erle, dispos-all; and see below.

DISPOSITION, an arrangement, natural tendency. (F., -L.) In Chaucer, C. T. 2366 (or 2364). - F. disposition. - Lat. acc. dispositions from norm disposition as setting in order. - Lat disposition.

tionem, from nom. dispositio, a setting in order. - Lat. dispositus, pp. of disponere, to set in various places.—Lat. dis-, apart; and ponere, to place. See Position.

DISPOSSESS, to deprive of possession. (L.) In Shak. K.

DISPOSSESS, to deprive of possession. (L.) In Shak. K. John, i. 131. Earlier, in Bale, Votaries, part ii (R.) Coined from Lat. dis., apart, away; and Possess, q. v. Suggested by O. F. desposseder, 'to dispossess;' Cot. Der. dispossess-ion, dispossess-or.

DISPRAISE, to detract from one's praise. (F., -L.) 'Whan

Prudence hadde herd hir housbonde auanten hym [boast himself] of his richesse and of his moneye, dispreysynge the power of hise aduersaries; 'Chaucer, C. T. Tale of Melibeus, Group B, 2741; Gower, C. A. i. 113.—O. F. despreisier, more commonly desprisier, to dispraise.—O. F. des-, from Lat. dis-, apart; and preisier, prisier, to praise. See Praise. Der. dispraise, sb.

DISPROPORTION, lack of proportion. (F.,—L.) In Shak.

Oth. iii. 3. 233. Also as a verb, Temp. v. 290; 3 Hen. VI, iii. 2. 160. -O. F. disproportion, 'a disproportion, an inequality;' Cot.-O. F. dis-, from Lat. dis-, apart; and proportion, proportion. See Proportion. Der. disproportion, verb; disproportion-able, disproportionabl-y; disproportion-al, disproportion-al-ly; disproportion-ate, dispropor-

abl-y; disproportion-al, disproportion-al-ty; aisproportion-ale, aisproportion-ale-lys, disproportion-ale-ness.

DISPROVE, to prove to be false. (F.,-L.) 'Ye, forsooth (quod she) and now I wol disprove thy first waies; 'Testament of Love, b. ii; ed. 1561, fol. 298 back, col. 1.-O. F. des-, Lat. dis-, apart, away; and Prove, q. v. Der. disproof.

DISPUTE, to argue, debate. (F.,-L.) M. E. disputen, desputen; 'byzylyche desputede' = they disputed busily, Ayenbite of Inwit, p. 70. last line: P. Plowman. B. viii. 20.-O. F. disputer, -Lat. disputentional control of the property of the prop p. 79, last line; P. Plowman, B. viii. 20. - O. F. disputer. - Lat. disputare. - Lat. dis-, apart, away; and putare, to think, orig. to make clean, clear up. - PU, to purify. See Pure; and cf. Curtius, i. 349. Der. dispute, Sb., disput-able, disput-abl-y, disput-able-ness, disput-ant, disputer; disput-at-ion, disput-at-i-ous, dis-put-at-i-ous-ly, disput-at-i-ous-ness, disput-at-ive, from Lat. pp. disputatus.

DISQUALIFY, to deprive of qualification. (F.,-L.) 'Are so disqualify'd by fate; 'Switt, on Poetry, A Rhapsody, 1733. Coined from the Lat. prefix dis-, apart; and Qualify, q.v. Der. disqualification. See Qualification.

publification. See Qualification.

DISQUIET, to deprive of quiet, harass. (L.) 'Disquieted consciences;' Bale, Image, pt. i. As sb. in Shak. Much Ado, ii. 1. 268; as adj. in Tam. of the Shrew, iv. 1. 171. Coined from Lat. prefix dis., apart; and Quiet, q. v. Der. disquiet.uds (in late use).

DISQUISITION, a searching enquiry, investigation. (L.) 'On hypothetic dreams and visions Grounds everlasting disquisitions;' Butler, Upon the Weakness of Man, Il. 199, 200.—Lat. disquisitionem, acc. of disquisitio, a search into. - Lat. disquisitus, pp. of disquirere, to examine. - Lat. dis-, apart; and quarere, to seek. See Query.

DISREGARD, not to regard. (L. and F.) 'Among those

churches which . . . you have disregarded; 'Milton, Animadversions upon the Remonstrant's Defence (R.) A coined word; from Lat. dis-, apart, here used negatively; and Regard, q.v. Der. disregard, sb.; disregard-ful-ly.

DISRELISH, to loathe. (L. and F.) In Shak. Oth. ii. 1. 236.

DISRELISH, to loathe. (L. and F.) In Shak. Oth. ii. 1. 236.

Coined from Lat. dis., apart, here in negative sense; and Relish, q. v.

DISREPUTE, want of repute. (L. and F.) Kersey's Dict. (ed.

1715) has 'disreputation or disreputes.' The pp. disreputed is used by me; 'Udal, John, c. 14.—Lat. dissociates, pp. of dissociars, to dis-

Satisfaction.

DISSECT, to cut apart, cut up. (L.) 'Slaughter is now dissected to the full; 'Drayton, Battle of Agincourt; st. 37 from end. - Lat. dissectus, pp. of dissecure, to cut asunder. - Lat. dis-, apart; and secure, to cut. See Section. Der. dissect-ion, from F. dissection, given in Cotgrave both as a F. and Eng. word; dissect-or.

DISSEMBLE, to put a false semblance on, to disguise. (F., -L.) In Frith's Works, p. 51, col. 2. O. F. dis-, apart; and sembler, to seem, appear. Cf. O. F. dissimuler, 'to dissemble;' Cot. I.at. dis-, apart; and simulare, to pretend; cf. Lat. dissimulare, to pretend that a thing is not. See Simulate; also Dissimulation.

DISSEMINATE, to scatter abroad, propagate. (L.) In Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. Earlier, in Bp. Taylor, Of Original Sin, c. vi. s. 1; the word dissemination occurs in the same passage. - Lat. disseminatus, pp. of disseminare, to scatter seed. - Lat. dis-, apart; and seminare, to sow. - Lat. semin-, stem of semen, seed. See Seminal. Der.

disseminat-ion, disseminat-or.

DISSENT, to think differently, differ in opinion. (L.) 'If I dissente and if I make affray;' Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 44. 'There they vary and dissent from them;' Tyndal's Works, p. 445. [The sb. dissension, M. E. dissension, dissension, occurs in Chaucer, Tale of Malikast County Bases.] Melibeus, Group B, 2882; and in Gower, C. A. i. 30, 299.] - Lat. dissentire, to differ in opinion. - Lat. dis-, apart; and sentire, to feel, think. See Sense. Der. dissent-er, dissent-i-ent; also dissens-ion, from pp. dissensus; cf. O.F. dissention, 'dissention, strife;' Cot.

DISSERTATION, a treatise. (L.) Used by Speed, Edw. VI, b. ix. c. 22 (R.)—Lat. acc. dissertationem, from nom. dissertatio, a debate. - Lat. dissertatus, pp. of dissertare, to debate, frequentative from disserere, to set asunder, to discuss. - Lat. dis-, apart; and serere, to join, bind. See Series. Der. dissertation-al; also disser-

tat-or, from pp. dissertatus.

DISSERVICE, an injury. (F., -L.) Used by Cotgrave to translate F. desservice. - O. F. des-, Lat. dis-, apart; and Service, q. v. DISSEVER, to part in two, disunite. (F., -L.) M. E. disseueren (with u for v); Allit. Morte Arthure, cd. Brock, 1575; 'So that I shulde nat dissener;' Gower, C. A. ii. 97. – O. F. dessever, 'to dissever;' Cot. – O. F. des., from Lat. dis., apart; and sever, to sever,

from Lat, separare. See Sever. Der. dissever-ance.

DISSIDENT, dissenting, not agreeing. (L.) 'Our life and manners be dissident from theirs;' tr. of Sir T. More, Utopia, b. ii. c. 9.—Lat. dissident, stem of dissidens, pres. part. of dissidere, to sit apart, be remote, disagree. - Lat. dis-, apart; and Lat. sedere, to sit,

cognate with E. Sit, q. v.

DISSIMILAR, unlike. (F., -L.) 'Dissimular parts are those parts of a man's body which are unlike in nature one to another;' Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. -O. F. dissimilaire, used with ref. to 'such parts of the body as are of sundry substances;' Cot. - O. F. des-, from Lat. dis-, apart; and O. F. similaire, like. See Similar. Der. dis-

similar-i-ty; and see below.

DISSIMILITUDE, an unlikeness, variety. (L. and F.) 'When there is such a dissimilitude in nature;' Barrow's Sermons, v. ii. ser. 10.—Lat. dis-, apart; and Similitude, q.v.; suggested by Lat. dissimilitudo, unlikeness.

DISSIMULATION, a dissembling. (L.) In Chaucer, C. T. 7705. - Lat. dissimulationem, acc. of dissimulatio, a dissembling. - Lat.

7705.—Lat. assimulationem, acc. of dissimulatio, a dissembling.—Lat. dissimulatus, pp. of dissimulate, to dissemble. See Dissemble.

DISSIPATE, to disperse, squander. (L.) 'Dissipated and resolued; Wilson, Arte of Rhetorique, p. 213 (R.)—Lat. dissipatus, pp. of dissipare, to disperse.—Lat. dis-, apart; and obs. supare, to throw, appearing also in the compound insipare, to throw into.—

SWAP, to throw, whence also E. sweep; Fick, i. 841. See Sweep:

dissolute tonge,' as in Tyrwhitt and Richardson, but 'a deslauee tonge;' see Six-text.] - Lat. dissolutus, loose, licentious; pp. of Lat. dissoluere, to dissolve; see below. Der. dissolute-ly, dissolute-ness; also dissolut-ion, given by Cotgrave both as a F. and E. word, from Lat. acc. dissolutionem.

DISSOLVE, to loosen, melt, annul. (L.) M. E dissoluen; Wyclif, 2 Pet. iii. 10 (R.); id. Select Works, iii. 68. - Lat. dissoluere, to loosen. - Lat. dis-, apart; and soluere, to loose. See Solve. Der. dissolv-able, dissolv-ent; from the same source, dissolu-ble, dissolu-bili-

ty; and see dissolute above.

DISSONANT, sounding harshly. (F., -L.) 'This saiyng, to all curtesie dissonant; 'The Remedy of Love, st. 67; in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. 324, col. 1. - O. F. dissonant, 'dissonant;' Cot. Lat. dissonantem, acc. of dissonans, pres. pt. of dissonare, to be unlike in sound. - Lat. dissonus, discordant. - Lat. dis-, apart; and sonus, a sound. See Sound, sb. Der. dissonance.

DISSUADE, to persuade from (F., -L.) In Shak. As You Like It, i. 2. 170. Earlier, in Bale's Eng. Votaries, pt. i. (R.) = 0. F. dissuader, to dissuade, or dehort from; Cot. - Lat. dissuadere, to dissuade. -Lat. dis-, apart; and suadere, to persuade, pp. suasus. See Suasion. Der. dissuas-ion, dissuas-ive, dissuas-ive-ly, from pp. dissuasus.

DISSYLLABLE, a word of two syllables. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) Spelt dissyllabe formerly; Ben Jonson has 'verbes dissyllabes,' i. e. dissyllabic verbs, Eng. Gram. ch. vii; and again 'nouns dissyllabic' in the same chapter. - O. F. dissyllabe, 'of two syllables;' Cot. - Lat. disyllabus, of two syllables. - Gk. δισύλλαβος, of two syllables. - Gk. δι-, double; and συλλαβή, a syllable. See Di- and Syllable. Der. dissyllab-ic. The spelling with double s is really wrong, but the error appeared first in the French; the l before the final e has been inserted to bring the spelling nearer to that of syllable. The spelling

dissyllable is in Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674.

DISTAFF, a staff used in spinning. (E.) The distaff is a staff provided with flax to be spun off. Palsgrave has: 'I dysyn a dystaffe, I put the flaxe upon it to spynne.' M. E. distaf, Chaucer, C. T. 3772. Hec colus, a dysestafe; 1sth cent. Vocabulary, in Wright's Vocab. p. 269, col. 1. – A. S. distæf, rare; but we find 'Colus, distæf' in a Vocabulary of the 11th century, in Wr. Vocab. p. 82, col. 1, l. 10. β. The quotation from Palsgrave and the spelling dysestafe shew that A. S. distaf = dis-staf or dise-staf. The latter element is our E. Staff, q.v. y. The former element is remarkably exemplified by the Platt-deutsch diesse, the bunch of flax on a distaff; Bremen Wörterbuch, i. 215, v. 284; also by the E. Dizen, q.v. Perhaps we may also consider the following words as related, viz. Swed. dial. dos, a hay-rick, a heap; Icel. des, a hay-rick; Gael. dais, a mow of hay, dos, a bush, thicket, tuft, plume, bunch of hair, anything bushy; E. dial.

dess, a pile, heap, hay-rick, in use in Swalcdale and near Whitby. **DISTAIN**, to sully, disgrace. (F., -L.) M. E. desteinen. In Chaucer, Legend of G. Women, 255. 'Whiche with the blod was of his herte Throughout desteined ouer al;' Gower, C. A. i. 234; cf. i. 65, 74. O. F. desteindre, 'to distain, to dead, or take away the colour of;' Cot. O. F. des-, from Lat. dis-, apart; and O. F. teindre, to tinge.—Lat. tingere, to tinge, dye. See Tinge; and see Stain,

which is a mere abbreviation of distain (like sport from disport). **DISTANT**, remote, far. (F., -L.) In Chaucer, Astrolabe, pt. i. sect. 17, 1. 31. -O. F. distant, 'distant, different;' Cot. -Lat. distantem, acc. of distans, pres. pt. of distare, to stand apart, he distant. - Lat. di-, for dis-, apart; and stare, to stand, cognate with E. Stand, q. v. Der. distance, in Rob. of Glouc. pp. 511, 571; from F. distance, Lat. distantia.

DISTASTE, to make unsavoury, disrelish. (L. and F.) In Shak. Oth. iii. 3. 327. Coined from Lat. dis-, apart; and **Taste**, v. Der. distaste, sb.; distaste-ful, distaste-ful-ly, distaste-ful-ness.

Q.v. Der. distaste, sb.; distaste-jui, aistaste-jui-y, aistaste-jui-y, body or DISTEMPER (1), to derange the temperament of the body or Words, there is an allusion mind. (F., -L.) See Trench, Study of Words; there is an allusion to the Galenical doctrine of the four humours or temperaments. 'The fourthe is, whan . . the humours in his body ben distempered; Chaucer, Pers. Tale, De Gula. 'That distemperes a mon in body and in soule;' Wyclif, Select Works, iii. 156.—O. F. destempere, to derange, disorder; Burguy. - O. F. des-, from Lat. dis-, apart; and O. F. temperer, to temper (mod. F. tremper), from Lat. temperare.

See Temper. Der. distemper, sb., derangement.

DISTEMPER (2), a kind of painting, in which the colours are tempered, or mixed with thin watery glue. (F.,-L.) In Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715.-O F. destemprer, later destremper, which Cotgrave explains by 'to soake, steepe, moisten, water, season, or lay in water; to soften or allay, by laying in water; to make fluid, liquid, or thin.

The word is the same as the above.

solve a friendship.—Lat. dis-, apart; and sociare, to associate.—Lat. socius, a companion. See Sociable. Der. dissociat-ion.

DISSOLUTE, loose in morals. (L.) See Spenser, F. Q. i. 7.

In teaching in Chaucer, C. T. Pers. Tale, De Ira, is not 'a lively teacher. The reading in Chaucer, C. T. Pers. Tale, De Ira, is not 'a lively teacher. The results of the reading in Chaucer, C. T. Pers. Tale, De Ira, is not 'a lively teacher. The reading in Chaucer, C. T. Pers. Tale, De Ira, is not 'a lively teacher. The reading in Chaucer, C. T. Pers. Tale, De Ira, is not 'a lively teacher. The reading in Chaucer, C. T. Pers. Tale, De Ira, is not 'a lively teacher. The reading in Chaucer, C. T. Pers. Tale, De Ira, is not 'a lively teacher. The reading in Chaucer, C. T. Pers. Tale, De Ira, is not 'a lively teacher. The reading in Chaucer, C. T. Pers. Tale, De Ira, is not 'a lively teacher. The reading in Chaucer, C. T. Pers. Tale, De Ira, is not 'a lively teacher. The reading in Chaucer, C. T. Pers. Tale, De Ira, is not 'a lively teacher. The reading in Chaucer, C. T. Pers. Tale, De Ira, is not 'a lively teacher. The reading in Chaucer, C. T. Pers. Tale, De Ira, is not 'a lively teacher. The reading in Chaucer, C. T. Pers. Tale, De Ira, is not 'a lively teacher. The reading in Chaucer, C. T. Pers. Tale, De Ira, is not 'a lively teacher. The reading in Chaucer, C. T. Pers. Tale, De Ira, is not 'a lively teacher. The reading in Chaucer, C. T. Pers. Tale, De Ira, is not 'a lively teacher. The reading in Chaucer, C. T. Pers. Tale, De Ira, is not 'a lively teacher. The reading in Chaucer, C. T. Pers. Tale, De Ira, is not 'a lively teacher. The reading in Chaucer, C. T. Pers. Tale, De Ira, is not 'a lively teacher. The reading in Chaucer, C. T. Pers. Tale, De Ira, is not 'a lively teacher. The reading in Chaucer, C. T. Pers. Tale, De Ira, is not 'a lively teacher. The reading in Chaucer, C. T. Pers. Tale, De Ira, is not 'a lively teacher. The reading in Chaucer, C. T. Pers. Tale, De Ira, is not 'a lively teacher. The reading in Chaucer

Tend. Der. distens-ible, distens-ive, distens-ion, from pp. distensus.

DISTICH, a couple of verses, a couplet, (L., -Gk.) Spelt distichon in Holland's Suctonius, p. 224 (R); distich in the Spectator, no. 43, and in Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674; distich in Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715.—Lat. distichus, distichon. Gk. districy, a couplet; neut. of Riemann and grippe a pow ronk δίστιχος, having two rows. - Gk. δι-, double; and στίχος, a row, rank, sicrixos, having two rows. = GK. δι-, double; and στίχοs, a row, rank, allied to στίχομαι, to march in rank, and στείχειν, to go, cognate with A.S. stigan, to ascend, whence E. stirrup and stile. =

STIGH, to go, march. Curtius, i. 240.

DISTIL, to fall in drops, flow slowly. (F., = L.) M. E. distillen; 'That it malice non distilleth;' Gower, C. A. i. 3. = O. F. distiller, 'to distill;' Cot. = Lat. distillare, pp. distillatus, the same as destillare, the same as destillare, and the same as destillare,
to drop or trickle down. - Lat. de, down; and stillare, to drop. - Lat. stilla, a drop. See Still, sb. and vb. Der. distillat-ion, distillat-or-y,

from Lat. pp. destillatus; also distill-er, distill-er-y.

DISTINCT, distinguished. (F., -L.) 'In other man ben distinct the spices of glotonie;' Chaucer, Pers. Tale, De Gula. -O. F. distinet; Cot. - Lat. distinctus, pp. of distinguere, to distinguish. See below. Der distinct-ive, distinct-ion.

DISTINGUISH, to set apart, mark off. (F.,-L.) In Shak. Macb. iii. 1. 96. [The reading in Chaucer's Boethius, p. 47, l. 1223, is distingued, not distinguished.]—O. F. distinguer, to distinguish; the ending -ish seems to have been added by analogy, and cannot be accounted for in the usual way. - Lat. distinguere, to distinguish, mark with a prick; pp. distinctus.—Lat. dis., for dis., apart; and stinguere* (not in use), to prick, cognate with Gk. ori(sur, to prick, and E. sting.— STIG, to prick. See Sting, Stigma. Der. distinguish-able; also distinct, q. v.

DISTORT, to twist aside, pervert. (L.) First used as a pp. Spenser, F. Q. v. 12. 36. - Lat. distortus, distorted, pp. of distorquere. -Lat. dis-, apart; and torquere, to twist. See Torsion. Der. dis-

DISTRACT, to harass, confuse. (L.) [M. E. destrat, distracted. 'Thou shal ben so destrat by aspre things;' Chaucer, Boethius, bk. iii. pr. 8. This is a F. form.] But we find also distract as a pp. 'Distracte were pei stithly' = they were greatly distracted; Allit. Destruction of Troy, 3219. As vb. in Shak. Oth. i. 3. 327; see Lover's Complaint, 231.—Lat. distractus, pp. of distrahere, to pull asunder, pull different ways.—Lat. dis-, apart; and trahere, to draw, cognate with E. draw, q. v. See Trace. Der. distract-ed-ly, distract-ion.

DISTRAIN, to restrain, seize goods for debt. (F.,—L.) The pp. destreined. i.e. restrained is in Chaucer, Boethius, bk. ii. pr. 6,

pp. destreined, i. e. restrained, is in Chaucer, Boethius, bk. ii. pr. 6, 1.1441.-O. F. destraindre, 'to straine, press, wring, vex extreamly; also, to straiten, restrain, or abridge of liberty;' Cot.-Lat. distringere, to pull asunder. - Lat. di-, for dis-, apart; and stringere, to touch, hurt, compress, strain. See Strain, verb. Der. distrain-or; distraint, from O. F. destraincte, restraint, fem. form of pp. destrainet (Cotgrave); and see Distress, District.

DISTRESS, great pain, calamity. (F., -L.) In early usc. M. E. distresse, Rob. of Glouc. pp. 143, 442. - O. F. destresse, 'distress;' Cot.; older spellings destreche, destrece: Burguy. Destrece is a verbal sb. from a verb destrecer* (not found), corresponding to a Low Lat. districtiare *, to afflict (not found), formed regularly from districtus, severe, pp. of distringere, to pull asunder, in late Lat. to punish. See détresse in Brachet; Littré wrongly gives the prefix as Lat. de. See Distrain. Der. distress, vb., M. E. distressen, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, ii. 880; distress-ful, distress-ful-ly.

DISTRIBUTE, to allot, deal out. (L.) In Spenser, F. Q. i. 10. 39. - Lat. distributus, pp. of distribuere, to distribute. - Lat. dis-, apart; and tribuere, to give, impart. See Tribute. Der. distribut-able,

distribut-er. distribut-ion, distribut-ive.

DISTRICT, a region. (F., -L.) 'District is that territory or circuit, wherein any one has power to distrain; as a manor is the lord's district; Blount's Gioss. ed. 1674.—O. F. district, 'a district, . . the territory within which a lord . . may judge . . the inhabitants; Cot.—Low Lat. districtus, a district within which a lord may distrain (distringere potest); Ducange. - Lat. districtus, pp. of distringere. -See Distrain.

DISTRUST, want of trust. (Hybrid; L. and E.) Udal has distrust both as sb. and vb.; On St. Matthew, capp. 5 and 17. Coined from Lat. dis-, apart; and E. Trust, q. v. Der. distrust-ful,

distrust-ful-ly, distrust-ful-ness.

DISTURB, to disquiet, interrupt. (F.,-L.) M. E. disturben, distourben; spelt disturben, Ancren Riwle, p. 162; distourben, Rob. of Glouc. p. 436. O. F. destourber, 'to disturbe;' Cot. - Lat. disturbare, to drive asunder, disturb. - Lat. dis-, apart; and turbare, to disturb, trouble. - Lat. turba, a tumult, a crowd. See Turbid. Der. disturb-ance, used by Chaucer, Compl. of Mars, 1.

¶ Borrowed from French, the spelling being T afterwards conformed to the Latin.

DISUNITE, to disjoin, sever. (L.) In Shak. Troil. ii. 3. 109.—
Lat. disunitus, pp. of disunire, to disjoin.—Lat. dis., apart, here used negatively; and unire, to unite. See Unite, Unit. From the same source, disun-ion.

DISUSE, to give up the use of. (L. and F.) 'Disuse, to forbear the use of;' Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715; 'Disusage or Disuse, a disusing;' id. M. E. disusen (with v for u). 'Dysvsyn or mysse vsyn;' Prompt. Parv. p. 123. Coined from Lat. dis-, apart; and Use, q. v. Der. disuse, sb.; disus-age.

DISYLLABLE (so spelt in Kersey, ed. 1715); see Dissyl-

DITCH, a dike, trench dug. (E.) M. E. diche, P. Plowman, C. xiv. 236, where one MS. has dike. Diche is merely a corruption of dike, due to weakened pronunciation; cf. pitch with pike. See Dike. Der. dich, verb, M. E. dichen, Chaucer, C. T. 1890; ditcher, M. E. diker, P. Plowman, C. i. 224.

DITHYRAMB, a kind of ancient hymn. (L., -Gk.) 'Dithyramb. a kind of hymn or song in honour of Bacchus, who was surnamed Dithyrambus; and the poets who composed such hymns were called Dithyrambichs; Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. – Lat. dithyrambus. – Gk. διθύραμβοs, a hymn in honour of Bacchus; also, a name of Bacchus.

Origin unknown.

DITTANY, the name of a plant. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Cotgrave, who translates O. F. dictame by the herb dittany, dittander, garden ginger.' Cf. 'Dytane, herbe;' I'rompt. Parv. p. 123. - O. F. dictame. - Lat. dictamnus; Pliny. - Gk. δίκταμνος, dittany; a herb so called

because it grew abundantly on Mount Dicté (Airty) in Crete.

DITTO, the same as before. (Ital., -L.) Ditto, the aforesaid or the same; 'Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715.—Ital. ditto, that which has been said, a word, saying. - Lat. dictum, a saying; neut. of dictus, pp. of dicere, to say. See Diction. ¶ It may be observed that the

pp. of Ital. dire, to say, takes the form detto, not ditto.

DITTY, a sort of song. (F.,-L.) M. E. dite, ditee; Chaucer, Boethius, bk. iv. pr. 8, 1. 3850; later dittie, Spenser, Colin Clout, 385; shortened to ditt, id. F. Q. ii. 6. 13 .- O. F. ditie, dite, a kind of poem; Burguy. - Lat. dictatum, a thing dictated for writing, neut. of dictatus, pp. of dictare, to dictate. See Dictate. ¶ It is wrong to refer this word to A. S. dihtan, though this leads to the same root, as dihtan is merely borrowed from dictare. See Dight.

DIURETIC, tending to excite passage of urine. (F., -L., -Gk.)

In Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 5. Diureticalnes, diuretick quality; Bailey; vol. ii. cd. 1731. - O. F. diuretique; see Cotgrave. -Lat. diureticus. - Gk. διουρητικό, promoting urine. - Gk. διουρέειν, to pass urine. - Gk. δι., for διά, through; and οδρον, urine. See Urine.

DIURNAL, daily. (L.) In Lidgate, Complaint of the Black Knight [commonly ascribed to Chaucer], l. 590.—Lat. diurnalis, daily.—Lat. dies, a day. A doublet of Journal, q.v.

DIVAN, a council-chamber, sofa. (Pers.) In Milton, P. L. x. 457.—Pers. and Arab. divin, 'a tribunal, a steward; a collection of des arranged in alphabetical order of champer: the Divine is Histories. odes arranged in alphabetical order of rhymes; the Divan i Hufiz is the most celebrated; 'Palmer's Pers. Dict., col. 282. In Richardson, p. 704, the Pers. form is given as diwan, the Arab. as daywan, explained as 'a royal court, the tribunal of justice or revenue, a council

of state, a senate or divan,' &c. DIVARICATE, to fork, diverge. (L.) With two fingers divaricated, i.e. spread apart; Marvell, Works, ii. 114 (R.) Sir T. Browne has divarication, Vulg. Errors, b. vi. c. 11, § 4.—Lat. divaricare, to spread apart.—Lat. di-, for dis-, apart; and varicare, to spread apart, straddle. - Lat. uaricus, straddling; formed with suffix -c-us from uari- (-uaro-) crude form of uarus, bent apart, strad-dling. **3**. Origin doubtful; 'Corssen, i. 2. 412, starts from a root kar [to be bent], which became kvar, and from this kur. From kvar he gets to the Lat. varus, for evarus; Curtius, i. 193. Der. divarication.

DIVE, to plunge into water. (E.) M. E. diuen, duuen (with u for v); spelt dyuen, P. Plowman, B. xii. 163; duuen, Ancren Riwle, p. 282, l. 40.—A. S. dyfan, to dive, Grein, i. 214; older form dufan, id. 213.+Icel. dyfa, to dive, to dip. Closely related to E. Dip, q. v.

Der. div-er, div-ing-bell, di-dapper, i. e. dive-dapper.
DIVERGE, to part asunder, tend to spread apart. (L.) 'Divergent or Diverging Rays, in opticks, are those rays which, going from a point of a visible object, are dispersed, and continually depart one

from another; 'Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. – Lat. di-, for dis-, apart; and uergere, to incline, verge, tend. See Verge. Der. diverg-ent, di-

DIVERSE, DIVERS, different, various. (F.,-L.) M.E. diuers, diuerse (with u for v). Spelt diuers in An Old Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 35. Diuerse men diuerse thinges seiden; lany, ed. Morris, p. 35. Diuerse men diuerse thinges seiden; Chaucer, C. T. 4630. Spelt divers in the Bible, Mk. viii. 3, &c. -O. F. divers, m. diverse, f. diverse, differing, unlike, sundry, repugnant; thus lagi-dedjau = I lay-did = I laid, from lagjan, to lay, 4 O. H. C.

Cot.—Lat. diversus, various; properly pp. of divertere, to turn asunder, separate, divert. See **Divert.** Der. diverse-ly, diversity, from M. E. and F. diversite, Chaucer, Troil. v. 1805; diversity, from F. diversifier, 'to vary, diversifie' (Cot.), from Low Lat. diversificare,

which from Lat. diversite (Cot.), non Low Lat. See systems, which from Lat. diversi- (for diversus), and ficare (from facere), to make; diversification, from Low Lat. pp. diversificatus.

DIVERT, to turn aside, amuse. (F., -L.) 'List nat onys asyde to dynerte;' Lidgate, Storie of Thebes, pt. ii. l. 1130 (in Spec. of Eng. ed. Skeat, p. 30). - O. F. divertir, 'to divert, avert, alter, withdraw; 'Cot. - Lat. divertere, pp. diversus, to turn asunder, part, divert. - Lat. di-, for dis-, apart; and wertere, to turn. See Verse. Der. divers-ion, 'a turning aside, or driving another way, a recreation,

or pastime; 'Kersey, ed. 1715. And see above; also **Divorce**. **DIVEST**, to strip, deprive of. (L.) 'Divest, to strip off, or unclothe a person, to deprive or take away dignity, office,' &c.; Bailey's Dict. vol. ii, ed. 1731. - Low Lat. diuestire, a late equivalent of Lat. deuestire, to undress. - Lat. di-, for dis-, apart; and uestire, to clothe.

Lat. ussis, clothing. See Vest.

DIVIDE, to part asunder. (L.) M. E. dividen, dyuyden (with u for v), Wyclif, Exod. xiv. 16; Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, ed. Skeat, 'Thilk thing that symply is on thing with-outen ony divisioun, the errour and folie of mankynd departeth and divideth it; Chaucer, Boethius, b. iii. pr. 9. 1. 2287. - Lat. diuidere, pp. diuisus, to divide. - Lat. di-, for dis-, apart; and uidere*, a lost verb, prob. 'to know,' from the same root as uidēre, to see. — WID, to see. See Wit. Der. divid-er, divid-end; also (from pp. diuisus) divis-ible,

divis-ibl-y, divis-ibil-i-ty, divis-ive, divis-or, divis-ion, divis-ion-al.

DIVINE, godly, sacred. (F., -L.) A gret divine that cleped was Calcas; 'Chaucer, Troil. i. 66. 'Thus was the halle ful of deuining,' i. e. divining, guessing; id. C. T. 2523. — O. F. divin, formerly also devin (Burguy), signifying (1) divine, (2) a diviner, augur, theologian; whence deviner, to divine, predict, guess.—Lat. divinus, divine; from the same source as divins, godly, and deus, God.—
DIW, to shine. See Deity. Der. divine-ly, divin-i-ty (M. E. divinité, Gower, C. A. iii. 88); also divine, verb, divin-er, divin-at-ion. DIVÍSION; see Divide.

DIVORCE, a dissolution of marriage. (F., -L.) 'The same law yeueth libel of departicion because of deuorse;' Testament of Loue, b. iii; in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. 308, col. 1. The pl. denorses is in P. Plowman, B. ii. 175 .- O. F. divorce, 'a divorce; Cot. - Lat. divortium, a separation, divorce. - Lat. divortere, another form of divertere, to turn asunder, separate. See Divert. Der. divorce, verb, divorc-er, divorce-ment.

DIVULGE, to publish, reveal. (F., -L.) In Shak. Merry Wives, iii. 2. 43. - F. divulguer, 'to divulge, publish;' Cot. - Lat. divulgare, to make common, publish abroad. - Lat. di-, for dis-, apart; and uulgare, to make common. - Lat. uulgus, the common people; cognate with E. folk. See Folk and Vulgar.

DIVULSION, a rending asunder. (L.) 'Divulsion, or separation of elements;' Holland's Plutarch, p. 667; also in Blount's Glossographia and Kersey.—Lat. divulsionem, acc. of divulsio, a plucking

graphia and Reisey.—Lat. discussionem, acc. or discussion a pincking assunder.—Lat. discussioned discussioned assunder.—Lat. different discussioned assunder.—Lat. different discussioned discussioned assunder.—Lat. different discussioned assunder.—Lat. discussioned discussioned assunder.—Lat. discussioned assunder.

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In the contract assunder assunder assunder assunder assunder assunder assunder.

In the contract assunder assun was, originally, to furnish a distaff with flax; hence, generally, to clothe, deck out, &c. β. Possibly connected with Swed. dial. disa, to stack (hay); Eng. dial. dess, to pile in layers, used at Whitby; Icel. dys, Dan. dysse, a small cairn or pile of stones. Thus the orig. sense was 'to heap on,' to cover with a bunch. For further remarks,

sense was 'to heap on, to cover when a businesse **Distaff**. **Der.** be-dizen, q. v. **DIZZY**, giddy, confused. (E.) M. E. dysy, Pricke of Conscience, 771; dusie, O. Eng. Homilies, i. 117; superl. dusigest, Ancren Riwle, p. 182. — A. S. dysig, foolish, silly; Grein, i. 24; cf. dysigian, to be foolish; id.

B. Compounded of a base dus, and suffix ig; where dus is another form of dwas, whence A. S. dwds, answering to Whele das is addition of days, whence A. S. daws, answering to Lat. hebes, dull; Ælfric's Gloss., ed. Somner, p. 74, col. 2.—

✓ DHWAS, to crumble, perish; whence Skt. dhvams, to crumble, perish, pp. dhvasta, fallen, lost; Fick, i. 121. See Dose. + O. Du. duyzigh, dizzy. Oudemans; cf. Du. duizelen, to grow dizzy; dwaas, foolish. + O. Fries. dusia, to be dizzy; dusinge, dizziness. + Dan. dösig, drowsy; döse, to doze; dös, drowziness. + O. H. G. túsic, dull. Der. dizzi-ly, dizzi-ness.

Der. dizzi-9, dizzi-ness.

DO (1), pt. t. DID, pp. DONE, to perform. (E.) M. E. don, pt. t. dude, dide, pp. don, doon, idon, ydon; see Stratmann's O. E. Dict. p. 129.—A. S. dón, pt. t. dyde, pp. gedón; Grein, i. 199-202. + Du. doen, pt. t. deed, pp. gedaan. + O. Sax. don, duón, duán, dóan, pt. t. dede, pp. giduan. + O. Fries. dua, pt. t. dede, pp. gedan, geden. + Mcso-Goth. suffix -dedjau, as see in the past tenses of weak verbs;

tón, toan, tuan, M. H. G. tuon, duon, G. thun. + Gk. τί-θημι, I set, put, place. + Skt. dkd, to place, put. - \(\sqrt{DHA}, \) to place, set. \(\quad \) The pt. t. did, A. S. dy-de, is formed by reduplication. Der. do-ings; a-do,

pt. t. did, A. S. dyad, is formed by returnine the dark y, and, q. v.; don, i. e. do on; doff, i. e. do off; dup, i. e. do op. From the same root, doom, q. v., deem, q. v.; also deed, q. v.

DO (2), to be worth, be fit, avail. (E.) In the phrase 'that will do' (i. e. suit), the verb is totally distinct from the above. It will go (i. e. sur), the terb is totally distinct from the above. It is the prov. E. dow, to avail, be worth, suit; M. E. duyen, Stratmann, p. 136. 'What dowes me be dedayn, oper dispit make,' i. e. what does it avail me to shew disdain or dislike; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, iii. 50.—A.S. dugan, to be worth; see Doughty.

Perhaps the phrase 'how do you do' is a translation of O.F. comment le faites vos?' see Wedgwood.

DOCILE, teachable, easily managed. (F., -L.) 'Be brief in what thou wouldst command, that so The docile mind might soon thy precepts know; Ben Jonson, tr. of Horace, Ars Poet. 335, 336, where the Lat. text has 'animi dociles.' – F. docile, 'docible, teachable;' Cot. – Lat. docilis, teachable.—Lat. docere, to teach.— DAK, to teach; a causal extension of DA, to know, seen in Gk. δεδαώε, taught, Zend

dá, to know; Curtius, i. 284. Der. docil-i-ty. From the same root, didactic, q. v., disciple, q. v.; also doctor, doctrine, document, q. v. DOCK (1), to cut short, curtail. (Celtic?) 'His top was docked lyk a preest biforn;' Chaucer, C. T. 592 (or 590). A. Perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. W. tocio, to clip, to dock; whence tocyn, a short piece, a ticket. See Docket. B. Or perhaps Scand. Mäzner cites O. Icel. dockr, a tail, from Haldorsson; cf. dokkyn, or smytyn

awey the tayle; Prompt. Parv.

DOCK (2), a kind of plant. (Celtic?) M. E. dokke; Chaucer, Troil. iv. 461. - A. S. docce, a dock; very common in Cockayne's ed. of A. S. Leechdoms; see Glossary in vol. iii. [Probably not E., but borrowed from Celtic.] - Gael. dogha, a burdock; Irish meacandogha, the great common burdock, where meacan means a tap-rooted plant, as carrot, parsnip, &c. Cf. Gk. δαῦκος, δαῦκος, a kind of parsnip or carrot. Der. bur-dock.

DOCK (3), a basin for ships. (Du., -Low Lat., -Gk.?) In

North's Plutarch, p. 536 (R.) Cotgrave explains F. haute as 'a dock, to mend or build ships in.' = O. Du. dokke, a harbour; Kilian, Oudemans; cf. Dan. dokke, Swed. docka, G. docke, a dock. = Low Lat. doga, a ditch, canal; in which sense it appears to be used by Gregory of Tours; see doga in Dicz; the same word as Low Lat. doga, a vessel or cup. - Gk. δοχή, a receptacle. - Gk. δέχομαι, I receive, Ionic form δέκομαι; perhaps from Δ ΔΕΚ, to receive; Curtius, i. 164. Der. dock, verb; dock-yard. tius, i. 164. Der. dock, verb; dock-yard. word is not quite clear; see Diez.

DOCKET, a label, list, ticket, abstract. (Celtic?) oth but signify the king's pleasure for such a bill to be drawn; State Trials, Abp. Laud, an. 1640 (R.) 'Mentioned in a docquet;' Clarendon, Civil War, v. ii. p. 426. Formed, with dimin. suffix -et, from the verb dock, to clip, curtail, hence to make a brief abstract; cf. 'doket, or dockyd;' Prompt. Parv. See Dock (1). Der. docket, verb. DOCTOR, a teacher, a physician. (L.) 'A doctour of phisik;' Chaucer, C. T. Prol. 413 (or 411); spelt doctor, P. Plowman, C. xii. 96. – Lat. doctor, a teacher. – Lat. doctus, pp. of docere, to teach. See Docile. Der. doctor-ate; and see doctrine.

DOCTRINE, teaching, learning. (F., -L.) In P. Plowman, C. xii. 225. - F. doctrine. - Lat. doctrina, learning. - Lat. doctor, a teacher; see above. Der. doctrin-al.

DOCUMENT, a paper adduced to prove a thing. (F.,-L.)
'Thus louers with their moral documents;' The Craft of Lovers, st. 1;
in Chaucer's works, ed. 1561, fol. 341.—F. document, 'a document;'
Cot.—Lat. documentum, a proof.—Lat. docere, to teach, with suffix -mentum; see Docile. Der. document-al, document-ar-y.

DODECAGON, a plane figure, having 12 equal sides and angles. (Gk.) In Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. Coined from Gk. Μόδεκα, twelve; and γωνία, an angle. β. The Gk. δώδεκα is from angles. (Gk.) δώδεκα, twelve; and γωνία, an angle. β. The Co. δω, i. e. δύο, two; and δέκα, ten. See Decagon.

DODECAHEDRON, a solid figure, with five equal pentagonal

sides. (Gk.) Spelt dodecaedron in Kersey, ed. 1715. Coined from Gk. δώδεκα, twelve; and εδρα, a base. See above, and see Decahedron. **DODGE**, to go hither and thither, evade, quibble. (E.?) there be some dodging casuist with more craft than sincerity; Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates (R.) Of uncertain origin.

a. The base seems to be that which appears in the Lowland Scotch dod, to jog, North Eng. dad, to shake; whence the frequentative forms seen in North Eng. daddle, to walk unsteadily, dodder, to shake, tremble, totter, as also in dadge, or dodge, to walk in a slow clumsy manner; see Halliwell, and Brockett.

B. The orig. sense appears to be 'to move unsteadily,' or 'to shift from place to place.' Cf. the following passage. 'Mé pinch pet pú mé dwelige and dyderie [Cott. MS. dydrie] swá mon cild dép; lésts mé hider and hider on swá picne wydr bat in a proc ité facilité.' wudu pæt ic ne mæg út áredian; ' i. e. methinks that thou deceivest | mair, with E. bons, more.

and misleadest me as one does a child, and leadest me hither and thither in so thick a wood that I cannot divine the way out; Ælfred's Boethius, cap. 35. sect. 5 (b. iii. pr. 12). This A.S. dyder-ian or dydr-ian is related to the prov. Eng. dodder, and means lit. 'to make to go unsteadily,' the suffix -ian having, as usual, a causal force. γ. Similarly, dodge may answer to a M. E. dod-ien, to make to jog; the final -ge is perhaps due to the softening of a causal ending. As to the root, cf. Skt. dhú, to shake. Der. dodg-er.

DODO, a kind of large bird, now extinct. (Port.) In Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665, p. 403, is a drawing of a dodo; at p. 402 he speaks of 'the dodo, a bird the Dutch call walgh-vogel or dod-eersen,' which was then found in the Mauritius. In his fourth edition, 1677. he adds: 'a Portuguize name it is, and has reference to her simplenes.'—Port. doudo, silly, foolish. Perhaps allied to **Dote**, q.v. Similarly the booby was named, also by the Portuguese. See the long article on the dodo in the Engl. Cyclopædia. Walg-vogel in Dutch means 'nauseous bird;' it seems that the sailors killed them so easily that they were surfeited of them.

DOE, the female of the buck. (E.) M. E. doo; Wyclif, Prov. vi. 5.—A. S. dá, translating Lat. dama in a copy of Ælfric's Glossary cited by Lye. + Dan. daa, a deer; daa-hiort, lit. doe-hart, a buck; daa-hind, lit. doe-hind, a doe. + Swed. dof hjort, a buck; dof hind, a β. Root unknown; hardly borrowed from (still less cognate

with) the Lat. dama, W. danas, a deer.

DOFF, to take off clothes or a hat. (E.) 'And doffing his bright arms;' Spenser, F. Q. vi. 9. 36. 'Dof bliue his bere-skin' = doff quickly this bear-skin; William of Palerne, 2343. A contraction of do off i. e. put off, just as don is of do on, and dup of do wp. The expression is a very old one. 'Pá he him of dyde isembyrnan' = then he did off his iron breast-plate; Beowulf, ed. Grein, 671.

DOG, a domestic quadruped. (E. or O. Low G.) M. E. dogge (2 syllables); Ancren Riwle, p. 290. Not found in A. S., but an Old Low German word. The december of the control Old Low German word. + Du. dog, a mastiff. + Swed. dogg, a mastiff. + Dan. dogge, a bull-dog. Root unknown. Der dog, verb, to track (Shak.); dogg-ish, dogg-ish-ly, dogg-ish-ness; also dogg-ed, i. e. sullen (Shak. K. John, iv. 1. 129), dogg-ed-ly, dogg-ed-ness. Also dog-brier, -cart, -day, -fish, -rose, -star; dog's-ear.

DOG-CHEAP, very cheap. (Scand.) Found also in Swed. dial.

dog = very. Rietz gives the examples dog sndl, extremely greedy; dog lat, extremely idle. Cf. Swed. dugtigt, strongly, much. = Swed. duga, to be fit (= A. S. dugan); see Do (2). So too Platt-Deutsch döger, very much; from the vb. dögen, to avail; Bremen, Wörterb, i. 221.

DOGE, a duke of Venice. (Ital., -L) In Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674; and Kersey, ed. 1715.—Ital. doge, dogio, a doge, captain, general; a provincial form of duce, more commonly written duca.—

at. ducem, acc. of dux, a leader. See Duke.

DOGGEREL, wretched poetry. (Unknown.) Orig. an adj., and spelt dogerel. 'This may wel be rime dogerel, quod he;' Chaucer, C. T. 13853. 'Amid my dogrell rime;' Gascoigne, Counsel to cer, C. T. 13853. 'Amid my dogr Withipoll, l. 12. Origin unknown.

DOGMA, a definite tenet. (Gk.) 'This dogma of the world's eternity;' Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 251 (R.) Rich. also 'This dogma of the world's quotes the pl. dogmata from Glanvill, Pre-existence of Souls, c. 12. Gk. δόγμα, that which seems good, an opinion; pl. δόγματα. – Gk. δοκέω, pref. pass. δέδογμαι. I am valued at, I am of opinion. Cognate with Lat. decet, it behoves, decus, ornament, and Skt. daças, fame; Curtius, i. 165. - DAK, to bestow; see Decorum. Der. dogmat-ic-d, dogmat-ic-al-ly, dogmat-is-e, dogmat-is-er, dog-

mat-ism, dogmat-ist; all from the stem δόγματ-.
DOILY, a small napkin. (Dutch.) Also used as the name of a woollen stuff. 'We should be as weary of one set of acquaintance, though never so good, as we are of one suit, though never so fine; a fool, and a doily stuff, would now and then find days of grace, and be worn for variety; 'Congreve, Way of the World. 'The stores are very low, sir, some doiley petticoats and manteaus we have, and half a dozen pair of laced shoes; Dryden, Kind Keeper, iv. 1. It will be observed that doil-y of doil-ey is here an adjective; the sb. is properly doil, the same as prov. Eng. (Norfolk) dwile, a coarse napkin or small towel; a term also applied, according to Forby, to the small napkin which we now call a doily. - Du. dwaal, a towel; the same word with E. Towel, q. v.

The suggestion in Johnson's Diotionary, 'so called, I suppose, from the name of the first maker,' is a

mere guess, and rests on no authority whatever.

DOIT, a small Dutch coin. (Du.) In Shak. Temp. ii. 2. 33.—Du. duit, a doit. Remoter origin unknown; but perhaps allied to Dot, q.v. DOLE, a small portion. (E.) M. E. dole, dale. Spelt dole, Ancren Riwle, pp. 10, 412; dale, Layamon, 19646, where the later text has dole.—A. S. dál, ge-dál, Grein, i. 390; a variant of A. S. dál, a portion. Thus dole is a doublet of deal, q. v.

The difference between deal and dale expenses to be dialectal; of Lowing Schools. between deal and dole appears to be dialectal; cf. Lowland Sc. bane,

176

DOLEFUL, sad, miserable. (Hybrid; F. and E.) A hybrid word, made by suffixing the A.S. -ful to M.E. doel, deel, duel, dol, del, of French origin. 'A deolful hing;' Layamon, 6901, later text. The sh appears in Lowland Spatch or Layamon, 1911, 1911 text. The sb. appears in Lowland Scotch as dool; spelt deol in King Horn, ed. Lumby, 1048; dol in O. Eng. Hom. i. 285, l. 4. - O. F doel, duel, dol, dul, deol, mod. F. deuil, grief, mourning; verbal sb. of O. F. doloir, to grieve; cf. Lat. cordolium, grief at heart. Lat. dolere, to grieve; perhaps related to dolare, to hew, from & DAR, to tear. See Tear, vb. Der. doleful-ly, doleful-ness. See con-dole, and dolour.

DOLL, a child's puppet. (Du.) In Johnson's Dict. Originally, 'a plaything.' = O. Du. dol, a whipping-top (Oudemans); cf. Du. dollen, to sport, be frolicsome. From the same root as Du. dol (= E.

dull), mad; see Dull. Cf. prov. E. doil, strange nonsense; dold, stupid; dole, mad; dolies, a child's game (Halliwell).

DOLLAR, a silver coin. (Du., - G.) In Shak. Macb. i. 2. 62. -Du. daalder, a dollar. Adapted and borrowed from G. thaler, a dollar. B. The G. thaler is an abbreviation of Joachimsthaler, a coin so called because first coined from silver obtained from mines in Joachimsthal (i. e. Joachim's dale) in Bohemia about A.D. 1518; they were sometimes called Schlickenthaler, because coined by the counts of Schlick. The G. thal is cognate with E. dale. Thus dollar =

dals-er. See Dale.

DOLOUR, grief, sorrow. (F., -L.) In Shak. Two Gent. iii. 1.

240. M. E. dolour, O. Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 212.-0. F. doleur, 'grief, sorrow;' Cot.—Lat. dolorem, acc. of dolor, grief.—Lat. dolere, to grieve; see Doleful. Der. dolor-ous, used by Cotgrave to translate O. F. doloureux, from Lat. adj. dolorosus.

DOLIPHIN, a kind of fish. (F.,—L.) In Spenser, F. Q. iv. 11.

23. M. E. dolphyne, Allit. Morte Arthure, 2053. [M. E. delfyn, King Alisaunder, 6576, is immediately from Lat. delphinus.] = O. F. daulphin, older spelling of dauphin; Cot. - Lat. delphinus. - Gk. δελφιν-, stem of δελφίε, a dolphin; supposed to mean 'belly-fish;' cf. Gk. δελφύε, womb. See Curtius, i. 81.

DOLT, a dull or stupid fellow. (E.) In Shak. Oth. v. 2. 163. M. E. dult, blunt; 'dulte neiles,' blunt nails, i. e. instruments of the Passion; O. Eng. Hom. i. 203; and see Ancren Riwle, p. 292, where for dulte another reading is dulle. The word is a mere extension, with suffixed -t, of M. E. dul, dull. Cf. Prov. E. dold, stupid, confused (Halliwell), shewing that the suffixed -t = -d = -ed; and dolt or dult stands for dulled, i. e. blunted. Der. dolt-ish, dolt-ish-ness.

DOMAIN, territory, estate. (F., -L.) 'A domaine and inheritance;' Holland's Pliny, b. xiii. c. 3. - O. F. domaine, 'a demaine '(sic), Cot.; O. F. domaine, (less correctly) demaine, a domain; Burguy. -Lat. dominium, lordship. - Lat. dominus, a lord; see Dominate.

Doublet, demesne, q. v.

DOME, a hemi-spherical roof. (F., -Ital., -L.) Dome, a townhouse, guild-hall, state-house, meeting-house in a city, from that of Florence, which is so called. Also, a flat round loover, or open roof to a steeple, banqueting-house, &c. somewhat resembling the bell of a great watch; Blount's Glos. ed. 1674.—O. F. dome, 'a town-house, guild-hall,' &c. (as above); also dosme, 'a flat-round loover,' &c. (as above); Cot. [The spelling dosme is false.]—Ital. duomo, a dome, cupola.—Lat. acc. domum, a house, temple; for the letter-change, cf. Ital. duole = Lat. dolet, he grieves. + Gk. δύμος, a building. - V DAM, to raise, build; whence also E. timber, q. v. See below. **DOMESTIC**, belonging to a house. (F., -L.) In Shak, Rich.

III, ii. 4. 60.—F. domestique, 'domesticall, housall, of our houshold;' Cot.—Lat. domesticus, belonging to a household; on the form of which see Curtius, i. 290. - Lat. domus, a house. - V DAM, to build; whence also E. timber, q. v. Der. domestic-al-ly, domestic-ate, domestic-

at-ion; and see domicile, dome.

DOMICILE, a little house, abode. (F., -L.) 'One of the cells, or domicils of the understanding;' Bacon, on Learning, by G. Wats, ii. 12 (R.) = O. F. domicile, 'an house, mansion;' Cot. = Lat. domicilium, a habitation; on which see Curtius, i. 290. - Lat. domi-(=domo-), crude form of domus, a house; and -cilium, supposed to be connected with Lat. celare, to hide; see Dome and Conceal.

Der. domicili-ary, domicili-ate, from Lat. domicili-um.

DOMINATE, to rule over. (L.) Shak. has dominator, L. L. L.

1. 1. 222; Titus, ii. 3. 31. [The sb. domination, M. E. domination, is in early use; see Chaucer, C. T. 12494; from O. F. domination.]— Lat. dominatus, pp. of dominari, to be lord. - Lat. dominus, lord; connected with Lat. domare, to tame, and E. tame; see Tame. Der. dominat-ion (F. domination), dominat-ive, domin-ant (F. dominant, pres. pt. of dominer, to govern); and see domineer, dominical, dominion, domino, don.

DOMINEER, to play the master. (Du., -F., -L.) In Shak Tam. Shrew, iii. 2. 226. - O. Du. domineren, to feast luxuriously; Dominate. ¶ The E. word preserves the orig. F. sense; it is only the suffix -ser that is really Dutch. See Cashier, verb.

DOMINICAL, belonging to our Lord. (F.,-L.) In Shak.

L. L. L. v. 2. 44.—O. F. dominical; Cot.—Low Lat dominicalis, dominical Let dominical is described. minical. - Lat. dominicus, belonging to a lord. - Lat. dominus, a lord; see Dominate

DOMINION, lordship. (Low L.) 'To have lordship or dominion;' Lidgate, Storie of Thebes, pt. ii; The Answer of King Ethiocles. - Low Lat. acc. dominionem, from nom. dominio. - Lat. dominium, lordship. - Lat. dominus, a lord; see Dominate.

DOMINO, a masquerade-garment. (Span, -L.) 'Domino, a kind of hood worn by the canons of a cathedral church; also a mourning-vail for women; 'Kersey, ed. 1715.—Span. domino, a masquerade-dress. Orig. a dress worn by a master. - Span. domine, a master, a teacher of Latin grammar. - Lat. dominus, a master; see Dominate. Der. dominoes, the name of a game.

DON (1), to put on clothes. (E.) 'Don his clothes;' Hamlet, iv. 5. 52. A contraction of do on, i.e. put on. 'Brutus hehte his beornes don on hure burnan '= Brutus bade his men do on their breast-

plates; Layamon, 1700, 1701. See Doff, Dup.

DON (2), sir; a Spanish title. (Span., -L.) In Shak. Two Gent. i. 3. 39. - Span. don, lit. master, a Spanish title. - Lat. dominus, a master; see Dominate. The fem. is donna; also duenna, q. v. The word itself is ultimately the same as the M. E. dan, as in 'dan John, or 'dan Thomas' or 'dan Albon,' used by Chaucer, C. T. 13935. This form is from the O. F. dans = Lat. dominus.

13035. This form is from the O. F. dans = Lat. dominus.

DONATION, a gift. (F., -L.) In Shak. Temp. iv. 85. -F. donation, 'a donation, a present; 'Cot. - Lat. acc. donationem from nom. donatio. - Lat. donatus, pp. of donare, to give. - Lat. donum, a present St. donate. The double a resent St. donate. gift; cognate with Gk. δωρον, a present, Skt. dúna, a gift. - Δ DA, to give; cf. Skt. dú, to give. Der. From the some source are donative, don-or, don-ee. From the same root are anecdote, antidote, condone, dose, dower; also date (1), dative.

DONJON, the keep of a fortress; see Dungeon.
DONKEY, a familiar name for an ass. (E.) Common in mod.
E., but vary rare in E. literature; not in Todd's Johnson, nor in Richardson. a. The word is a double diminutive, formed with the suffixes -k- and -y (-ey), the full form of the double suffix appearing in the Lowland Scotch lass-ickie, a little-little lass; this double suffix is particularly common in the Banffshire dialect, which has beastikie from beast, horsikie from horse, &c., as explained in The Dialect of Banffshire, by the Rev. Walter Gregor, p. 5.

B. The stem is dun, a familiar name for a horse, as used in the common phrase 'dun is in the mire; 'as to which see Chaucer, C. T. Mancip. Prol. 1. 5; Shak. Romeo, i. 4. 41. The name dun was given to a horse or ass in allusion to its colour; see **Dun**. ¶ Similarly was formed dunnock, M. E. donek, a hedge-sparrow, with a single suffix -ock. **DOOM**, a judgment, decision. (E.) M. E. don; Havelok, 2487;

and common. – A. S. dóm; Grein, i. 196. + Swed. and Dan. dom. + Icel. dómr. + Goth. doms. + O. H. G. tuom, judgment. + Gk. θέμικ, law. – V DHA, to place; cf. Skt. dhá, to place, set. Der. deem, verb; q.v.; dooms-day, q.v. Observe that the suffix-dom (A. S. -dóm)

is the same word as doom

DOOMSDAY-BOOK, a survey of England made by William I. (E.) 'Doomsday-book, so called because, upon any difference, the parties received their doom from it... In Latin, dies judicarius;' Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. The reason of the name is rather obscure, but the etymology is obvious, viz. from A. S. domes dag, the day of judg-

ment or decision; cf. M. E. domesday, Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, iii. 194.

DOOR, an entrance-gate. (E.) M. E. dore, Havelok, 1788. —

A. S. duru; Grein, i. 212. + Du. deur. + Dan. dör. + Swed. dörr. + A.S. duru; Grein, i. 212. + Du. deur. + Dan. dör. + Swed. dörr. + Icel. dyrr. + Goth. daur. + O. H. G. tor, G. thor, thür. + Lat. pl. fores. + Gk. búpa. + Skt. duára, duár, a door, gate. Root uncertain; see Curtius, i. 320. Der. door-nail (M. E. dorenail, Will. of Palerne, 628); door-pin (M. E. dorepin, durepin, Gen. and Exodus, 1078); door-ward (M. E. doreward, dureward, Layamon, ii. 317).

DORMANT, sleeping. (F., -L.) 'A table-dormant; 'Chaucer, C. T. 355. - F. dormant, pres. pt. of dormir, to sleep. - Lat. dormire, to sleep; see Dormitory. Der. dormane-y.

DORMER-WINDOW, an attic-window. (F. and E.) A dormer was a sleeping-room. 'Or to any shop, cellar... chamber.

dormer was a sleeping-room. 'Or to any shop, cellar, . . chamber, dormer;' Chapman, All Fools, Act iv. sc. 1. Formed from O. F.

dormer, to sleep; cf. O. F. dormer, 'a nap, sleep, a sleeping;' Cot. See Dormant, Dormitory.

DORMITORY, a sleeping-chamber. (L.) 'The dormitorie-door;' Holinshed, Desc. of Ireland, c. 3. — Lat. dormitorium, a sleeping-chamber. ing-chamber; neut. of dormitorius, adj. of or belonging to sleeping. -Lat. dormitor, a sleeper. - Lat. dormitare, to sleep; frequent. of dor-Tam. Shrew, iii. 2, 226.—O. Du. domineren, to feast luxuriously; mire, to sleep; cognate with Gk. δαρθάνειν, to sleep, Skt. drá, to Oudemans.—O. F. dominer, 'to govern, rule, command, master, domineer, to have soveraignty;' Cot.—Lat. dominari, to be lord; see DRMOUSE, a kind of mouse. (Scand. and E.) 'Lay still lyke a dormouse, nothynge doyn[g]e; Hall, Hen, VI, an. 7 (R.)
M. E. dormouse. 'Hic sorex, a dormous; 'Wright's Vocab. 1, 220,
col. 1; and in Prompt. Parv. Lit. 'dozing-mouse.' The prefix is coi. 1; and in Frompt. Law. Law. dozing mouse. The prenx is from a prov. E. dor, to sleep, appearing in dorrer, a sleeper, lazy person (Halliwell), and prob. closely related to E. doze, q. v. B. Apparently of Scand. origin. Cf. Icel. dár, benumbed, very sleepy, as in dár gleymskusvejn, a benumbing sleep of forgetfulness; durr, a nap, slumber; dura, to take a nap; dus, a lull, a dead calm. See Doze.

DORSAL, belonging to the back. (F., -L.) The term 'dorsal fin' is used by Pennant, who died A.D. 1798. - F. dorsal, of or belonging to the back; Cot. - Low Lat. dorsalis, belonging to the back. -Lat. dorsum, the back; related to Gk. δειράs, a mountain-ridge, δειρή,

βερή, a neck, mountain-ridge; Curtius, i. 291; and see Fick, i. 616.

DOSE, a portion of medicine. (F., -Gk.) 'Without repeated doses; Dryden's tr. of Virgil, Dedication. And used by Cotgrave. -O.F. dose, 'a dose, the quantity of potion or medicine, Cot. - Gk. δόσιε, a giving, a portion given or prescribed. - Gk. base δο, appearing in δίδωμ, I give. - DA, to give; cf. Skt. dá, to give. Der. dose, verb. See Donation.

DOT, a small mark, speck. (Du.) Not in early use, and uncommon in old authors. It occurs in Johnson's Dict., and the phrase common in old authors. It occurs in Johnson's Dict., and the phrase dotted lines' occurs in Burke's Letters (Todd). Cotgrave has: 'Caillon, a' dot, clot, or congealed lump.' The only other early trace I can find of it is in Palsgrave, qu. by Halliwell, who uses dot in the sense of 'a small lump, or pat.' Cf. prov. Eng. 'a small burn, or pat.' Cf. prov. Eng. 'a small wool, thread, silk, or such like, which is good for nothing; Sewel. B. The remoter origin is obscure; cf. Swed. dial. dott, a little heap, clump; E. Friesic dotte, dot, a clump (Koolman); Fries. dodd, a clump (Outzen).

¶ It is possible that in the phrase 'not worth a dotkin,' cited in Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674, the reference is to this Du. dot, instead of to Du. duit, a doit, as is usually supposed; or the two words may have been confused.

DOTAGE, childishness, foolishness. (E., with F. suffix.) M.E. dotage, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, ii. 1425. From the verb dote, with F. suffix -age, answering to Lat. suffix -aticum. See Dote.

DOTARD, a foolish fellow. (E., with F. suffix.) In Chaucer, C. T. 5913. From the verb dote, with F. suffix -ard, of O. II. G. origin. See **Dote**.

DOTE, to be foolish. (E.) In early use. M. E. dotien, doten; Layamon, l. 3294; P. Plowman, A. i. 129; B. i. 138. An Old Low G. word. Cf. O. Du. doten, to dote, mope, Oudemans; Du. dutten, to take a nap, to mope; dut, a nap, sleep, dotage. + Icel. dotta, to nod with sleep. + M. H. G. túzen, to keep still, mope.

¶ The F. radoter, O. F. re-doter, is of O. Low G. origin, with Lat. prefix re-Der. dot-age, q. v.; dot-ard, q. v.; dott-er-el, a silly bird, Drayton's Polyolbion, s. 25 (R.); and Prompt. Parv.

DOUBLE, two-fold. (F., -L.) M. E. double, Ancren Riwle, p.

70. - O. F. doble, later double. - Lat. duplus, double, lit. twice-full. -

70.—O. F. doble, later double.—Lat. duplus, double, lit. twice-full.—
Lat. du-, for duo, two; and -plus, related to Lat. plenus, full, from
the root PAR, to fill; see Two and Full. Der. double, verb;
double-ness; also doublet, q. v., doubloon, q. v.

DOUBLET, an inner garment. (F.,—L.) In Shak. Temp. ii. I.
102. M. E. dobbelet, 'a garment, bigera;' Prompt. Parv.; see Way's
note.—O. F. doublet, 'a doublet, a jewell, or stone of two peeces
joyned or glued together;' Cot. [Here doublet is probably used in
a lapidary's sense, but the word is the same; cf. O. F. doublure, lining
for a garment 1—F. double double; with dim suffix et: see Doublet. garment.] - F. double, double; with dim. suffix -et; see Double. DOUBLOON, a Spanish coin. (F., Span., L.) A Spanish word, given in Johnson's Dict. as doublon, which is the French form. -Span. doblon, so called because it is the double of a pistole. - Span. doblo, double; with augmentative suffix -on (= Ital. -one.) - Lat. duplus; see Double.

DOUBT, to be uncertain. (F., -L.) M. E. douten, commonly in the sense to fear; Havelok, 1, 708. -O. F. douter, later doubter, as in Cotgrave, whence b was inserted into the E. word also. -Lat. dubitare, to doubt, be of two minds; closely connected with dubius, doubtful; see Dubious. Der. doubt, sb.; doubt-er, doubt-ful, doubt-

ful-ly, doubt-ful-ness, doubt-less, doubt-less-ly.

DOUCEUR, a small present. (F., -L.) A French word, used
by Burke (Todd). -F. douceur, lit. sweetness. -Lat. dulcorem, acc. of dulcor, sweetness. - Lat. dulcis, sweet; perhaps cognate with Gk.

Pausia, sweet. See Curtius, i. 446.

DOUCHE, a shower-bath. (F., - Ital., - L.) Modern, and a French word. - F. douche, a douche, a shower-bath, introduced from Ital. in the 16th cent. (Brachet). - Ital. doccia, a conduit, canal, water-pipe, spout. - Ital. docciare, to pour; formed as if from a Low *, a derivation of ductus, a leading, in late Lat. a duct, canal; see Duct.

DOUGH, kneaded flour. (E.) M. E. dah, dagh, dos, dogh, dow;

spelt dos, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 205; see dos in Stratmann, p. 119.

-A.S. dog*, or doh*, dough; a word not well authenticated (Lye). + Du. deeg. + Dan. deig. + Swed. deg. + Icel. deig. + Goth. deigs, a kneaded lump. + G. teig.

B. The sense is 'a kneaded lump;' the a kineauct tump. To the first process is a ancada transport appears in Goth. deigan, digan, to knead, to form out of a plastic material, Rom. ix. 20; cognate with Lat. fingere, to form, shape, mould; also with Gk. 6177drew, to handle; also with Skt. dih, to smear. - V DHIGH, to touch, feel, knead; whence also E.

dike, q. v., figure, &c. See Curtius, i. 223. Der. doughty. And see Figure, Fiction.

DOUGHTY, able, strong, valiant. (E.) M. E. dukti, dokti, dought; Layamon, 14791; P. Plowman, B. v. 102.—A. S. dyktig, valiant; Grein, i. 213.—A. S. dugan, to be strong, to avail. + Du. deugen, to be worth. + Dan. due, to avail; whence dygitig, able, capable. L Swed duga to avail; whence duging able, fix Lloss. capable. + Swed. duga, to avail; whence dugtig, able, fit. + Icel. duga, to avail; whence dygougr, doughty. + Goth. dugan, to avail, suit. + O. H. G. tugan, G. taugen, to be worth; whence G. tüchtig, β. All these are probably connected, as Fick suggests (i. 120), with Skt. duh (for dhugh), to milk, also to enjoy, to draw something out of something; from \(\sqrt{DHUGH}, \) to yield profit, to milk; whence also E. daughter, q. v. \(\Pi\) The A. S. dugan is prov. E. dow, to be worth, and E. do in the phrase 'that will do;' see Do (2).

DOUSE, to plunge into water, immerse. (Scand.) 'I have washed my feet in mire or ink, douz'd my carnal affections in all the

washed my feet in mire or ink, dou'z a my carnal anections in all the vileness of the world; 'Hammond, Works, iv. 515 (R.) 'He was very often used . . . to be dowssed [perfundebatur] in water lukewarme;' Holland, Suetonius, p. 75 (R.) 'To swing i' th' the air, or douce in water;' Butler, Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 1. l. 502.—Swed. dunsa, to plump down, fall clumsily; cf. Dan. dundse, to thamp, where the d is excrescent; see dunsa in Rietz. — Swed. dial. duns, the noise of a falling body; Rietz.—Swed. dial. duna, to make a din; see Din. The loss of n before s and th is an E. peculiarity, as in goose, tooth. The word may have been confused, lately, with

douche, q. v. It appears to differ from douse, q. v.

DOUT, to extinguish. (E.) In Shak. Hen. V, iv. 2. II. Dout is for do out, i. e. put out. Cf. doff, don, dup, for do off, do on, do up.

DOVE, the name of a bird. (E.) M. E. doue, doune, downe (where u=v); P. Plowman, B. xv. 393.—A. S. dufa*, only found in the compound dufe-doppa, used to translate Lat. pelicanus (Bosworth); the usual A. S. word was culfra. + O. Sax. dwa (Heliand). + Goth. dubo. + O. H. G. tuba, G. taube.

B. The sense is 'diver,' the form dubo. + O. H. G. tuba, G. taube.

β. The sense is 'diver,' the form dufa being from the verb dufan, to dive, with the suffix a denoting the agent, as usual; for a similar formation, see Columbine. And

see Dive. Der. dove-cot; also dove-tail, q. v.

DOVETAIL, to fasten boards together. (E.) Dovetaild is a term among joyners, &c.; Blount's Gloss. From dove and tail;

from the shape of the fitted ends of the board.

DOWAGER, a widow with a jointure. (F., -L.) In Shak.

Mids. N. D. i. 1. 5, 157. A coined word, made by suffixing r (for -er) to dowage. 'To make her dowage [endowment] of so rich a jointure; Merry Devil of Edmonton (R.) β. Again dowage is a coined word, as if from a F. dou-age, from the F. douer, to endow. -Lat. dotare, to endow. See Dower.

DOWER, an endowment. (F., -L.) M. E. dower, Chaucer, C. T. 8683. - O. F. doaire, later douaire. - Low Lat. dotarium. - Lat. dotare, to endow. - Lat. dot-, stem of dos (gen. dotis), a gift, dowry + Gk. δώs, a gift. - ✓ DA, to give; cf. Skt. dá, to give. Der. dower-

ed, dower-less; dowry (for dower-y); and see dowager.

DOWN (1), soft plumage. (Scand.) In Gower, C. A. ii. 103.—
Icel. dúnn, down. + Swed. dun. + Dan. duun. + Du. dons. Cf. Icel. β. The words down, fume, and dust are all daunn, a smell, fume. the wolds about, fulled from its likeness to dust, when blown about. See Dust, Fume. Der. down-y; eider-down. DOWN (2), a hill. (C.) M. E. dun, down; Layamon, 27256; Ormulum, 14568.—A. S. dún, a hill; Grein, i. 213.—Irish dún, a fortified hill, fort, town; Gael. dun, a hill, mount, fort; W. din, a hill fort. hill-fort. B. Cognate with A. S. tún, a fort, enclosure, town; the

A. S. t answering to Celtic d by Grimm's law. See Town. Der. a-down, q. v.; also down (3), q. v.

DOWN (3), adv. and prep. in a descending direction. (A. S., from C.) The prep. down is a mere corruption, by loss of the initial, of M. E. a-down, which again is for A. S. of-dwe, i. e. off or from the hill. The loss of the prefix is of early date; dun (for a-duns) occurs in Layamon, 6864, in the phrase 'he dun lei' = he lay down. It will be observed that this form dun was originally an adverb. not a prebe observed that this form dun was originally an adverb, not a preposition. See Down (2), and Adown. Der. down-cast, down-fall, down-hearted, down-hill, down-right, down-ward, down-wards. Dune ward (downward) occurs in Layamon, 13106.

DOWSE (1), to strike in the face, (Scand.) 'Dowse, a blow on the chaps;' Kersey, ed. 1715. 'Dowse, to give a blow on the face, to strike;' Bailey, qu. by Todd. M. E. duschen, to strike; 'such a

dasande drede dusched to his heart '=such a dazing dread struck to Skt. dhri, to bear, to carry. See Curtius, i. 235. his heart; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, ii. 1538. Of Scand. origin; cf. distinguishes between the roots dhargh, to make Norwegian dusa, to break, cast down from, Ger. dial. dusen, tusen, to strike, run against, cited by Rietz s. v. dust; also O. Du. doesen, to beat heavily, strike (Kilian); E. Fries. dössen, to strike (Koolman). β. The derived forms Swed. dust, Dan. dyst, a conflict, combat, shock, set-to, correspond to the E. derivative doust or dust, a stroke, blow, used by Beaum. and Fletcher (Todd); whence the verb dust, to beat (Nares, ed. Halliwell and Wright). Y. Perhaps allied to dash, q. v.; and prob. distinct from douse, to plunge, q. v.

DOWSE (2), to plunge into water; see Douse.

DOWSE (3), to extinguish (E)

DOWSE (1), to extinguish. (E.) A cant term; 'dowse the glim,' i e. extinguish the light. Yet good English. —A.S. dwascan, to extinguish; Grein. — DHWAS, to perish; see Doze, Dizzy.

The change of dwa- to du-(=dou-) is seen in dull, q. v. DOXOLOGY, an utterance of praise to God. (L., = Gk.)
Doxology, a song of praise, &c.; Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. - Low Lat. doxologia. - Gk. δοξολογία, an ascription of praise. - Gk. δοξολόγos, giving praise. = Gk. δοξο, for δόξα, glory; and -λόγοs, speaking, from λέγειν, to speak. Δόξα meant originally 'a notion,' from δοκείν, to think, expect; see Dogma.

DOXY, a disreputable sweetheart. (O. Low G. or Scand.) Shak. Wint. Ta. iv. 3. 2. See Duck (3).

178

DOZE, to sleep lightly, slumber. (Scand.) 'Doz'd with his fumes, and heavy with his load, They found him snoring in his dark abode; 'Dryden, tr. of Virgil, Icl. vi. 14. Here doz'd means 'stupefied,' 'rendered drowsy.'—Icel. dúsa, to doze. + Swed. dial. dusa, to doze, slumber; Rietz. + Dan. düse, to doze, mope. — DHWAS, to crumble, perish; whence A.S. dwas, stupid, stupefied; Du. dwas, foolish. Cf. Dan. dös, drowziness; Icel. dúrr, a nap, dúra, to take a nap. Connected with dizzy; and probably also with daze, and even with dull and dwell. Cf. Skt. dhwri, to cause to fall;

dhvams, dhvas, to crumble, perish, fall. See Dizzy, Dormouse. DOZEN, twelve. (F., -L.) M. E. dosain; K. Alisaunder, l. 657. -O. F. dosaine, dozaine; mod. F. douzaine, a dozen. -O. F. doze, mod. F. douze, twelve; with suffix -ain (= Lat. -anus or -enus). - Lat. duodecim, twelve - Lat. duo, two. cognate with E. two; and decem,

ten, cognate with E. ten. See Two and Ten.

DRAB (1), a low, sluttish woman. (C.) In Shak. Macb. iv. 1. 31. Of Celtic origin; Gael. and Irish drab, preserved in Irish drabog, a slut, slattern, Gael. drabag, a slattern; Gael. drabach, dirty, slovenly, drabaire, a dirty, slovenly man; where the endings -og, -ag are dimin. suffixes, -ach is an adj. suffix, and -aire denotes the agent. B. All from Irish drab, a spot, a stain, which is nearly related to Gael. and Irish drabh, draff, the grains of malt, whence also the Gael. drabhag, dregs, lees, a little filthy slattern. The peculiar use of the word is Celtic; the corresponding E. word is Draff, q.v. Der. drab, verb; Hamlet, ii. 1. 26.

DRAB (2), of a dull brown colour. (F.) Drab, adj. (with clothiers), belonging to a gradation of plain colours betwixt a white and a dark brown; Ash's Dict. ed. 1775. He also gives: 'Drab, s. (in commerce) a strong kind of cloth, cloth double milled.' It would appear that drab was applied to the colour of undyed cloth. The drap, cloth.—Low Lat. acc. drappum, from nom. drappus, in Charlemagne's Capitularies (Brachet). Brachet says 'of unknown origin.' Cotgrave, however, gives to draper the sense 'to full cloth;' and it seems possible to refer the Low Lat. drappus to the O. Low G. root drap, seen in Icel. drepa, to beat, smite (-G. sreffen). See Drub. We must be careful, however, not to overlook the Low Lat. trapus, Span. trapo, cloth, another form of the word.

See Drape, Trappings.
DRACHM, a weight; see Dram.

DRAFF, dregs, refuse, hogwash. (E.) M. E. draf, Chaucer, C. T. 17346; and earlier, in Layamon, 29256. Not found in A. S., but may be considered an E. word. + Du. draf, swill, hog's wash. + but may be considered at E. would. + Dil. draf, swint, nog s wash. + Icel. draf, draft, husks. + Swed. draf, grains. + Dan. drav, dregs, lees. + Gael. drabh, draff, the grains of malt; cf. druaip, lees, dregs; Irish drabh, grains, refuse; cf. druaid, lees. + G. trüber, pl. grains, husks. Allied to Drab (1), q.v. ¶ The supposed A. S. drabbe, dregs, is wholly unauthorised, and due to Somner.

DRAFT, the act of drawing, a draught. (E.) A corruption of draught, by the usual change of gh to f, as in laugh (pron. laaf). See Draught. Der. draft, verb, drafts-man.

DRAG, to pull forcibly, draw. (E.) Draw is a later spelling of drag. In Layamon, 10530, the earlier text has dragen, the later drawe. - A. S. dragan; Grein, i. 202 + O. Sax. dragan, to carry. + Du. dragen, to carry, bear. + Icel. and Swed. draga, to draw, pull, Du. dragen, to carry, pear. 7 leel. and Swed. araga, to draw, pull, carry. + Dan. drage, to draw, pull, drag. + Goth. dragan, to draw. 1 + O. H. G. tragan, G. tragen, to bear, carry. B. Cf. Gk. δολιχόε, long; Skt. dirgha, long, drágh, dhrágh, to lengthen, to exert oneself. 4 DHARGH, an extension of DHAR, to bear, to carry; cf.

¶ Fick, i. 634, distinguishes between the roots dhargh, to make fast, and dhargh, to carry, and between Goth. dragan and Icel. draga; this seems doubtful. Curtius remarks that 'the Lat. trahere must be rejected [as cognate] on account of its t.' Der. drag, sb., drag-net; also dragg-le, v.; and see Draw.

q.v.; and see Draw.

DRAGGLE, to make or become dirty by drawing along the ground. (E.) 'His draggling tail hung in the dirt;' Hubibras, pt. ground. (E.) 'His draggling tail hung in the dirt;' Hubbras, pt. i. c. 1. l. 449. The frequentative of drag, by addition of the usual suffix-le; cf. straggle from stray. See Drag. Doublet, drawl. DRAGOMAN, aninterpreter. (Span., – Gk., – Arab.) Spelt drug-

german, Pope, Sat. viii. 83. [Found very early, spelt drogman, in King Alisaunder, 1. 3401; from F. drogman.] - Span. dragoman; cf Ital. dragommanno, an interpreter. A word of Eastern origin, introduced from Constantinople by the Crusaders, who had borrowed it from the mediæval Gk. δραγούμανος, an interpreter (Brachet). - Arab. tarjumán,

mediavai GK. οραγουμανος, an interpreter (Diracinet).—Atao. tarjunnus, an interpreter, translator, dragoman; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 131; Rich. Dict. p. 388. Cf. Chaldee targum, a version, interpretation.

DRAGON, a winged serpent. (F., — L., — Gk.) M. E. dragum; Old Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 24, l. 759.—F. dragon.—Lat. acc. draconem, from nom. draco.—Gk. δράκων, a dragon; lit. 'seeing one,' i. e. sharp-sighted one; a orist part. of Gk. δέρκομαι, I see.—

DARK, to see; cf. Skt. drig, to see. Der. dragon-ish, dragon-et (dimin form) dragon-fur and see dragone

(dimin. form), dragon-fly; and see dragoon.

DRAGOON, a kind of light horseman. (Span., -L., -Gk.) 'A captain of dragoons; Spectator, no. 261. - Span. dragon, a dragoon, horse-soldier; the same word with Span. dragon, a dragon, though the reason for the name has not been clearly made out.—Lat. acc. draconem, from nom. draco, a dragon. See Dragon. Der. dragonnade, a French word. ¶ In connection with dragoon, observe the curious passage in Barbour's Bruce, ii. 203, viz. And bad him men of armys ta, ... And byrn, and slay, and raiss dragoun; on which my note is, 'i.e. lit. to raise the dragon... I would suggest that it means to raise the devil's standard. Ducange gives: "Draco (1) vexillum in quo draconis effigies efficta; (2) effigies draconis, quæ cum vexillis in ecclesiasticis processionibus deferri solet, qua vel diabolus ipse, vel hæresis designantur, de quibus triumphat ecclesia." We are all familiar with St. George and the dragon, wherein the dragon represents evil. Perhaps the verb to dragoon has hence drawn somewhat of its sinister meaning.' Add to this that M. E. dragon was common in the sense of 'standard;' cf. 'Edmond ydyst hys standard... and hys dragon vp yset; Rob. of Glouc. p. 303; cf. pp. 216, 545; Rich. Coer de Lion, 2967; and see Littré. **DRAIN**, to draw off gradually. (E.) In Shak. Macb. i. 3. 18.

-A.S. drehnigean, drehnian, drenian; in the phr. 'ge drehnigea's [var. read. drehniab, dreniab] bone gnæt aweg.' i. e. ye drain away the gnat; Matt. xxiii. 24.

3. Here dreh = drah = drag; and the the gnat; Matt. xxiii. 24. β . Here dreh = drah = drag; and the counterpart of the word occurs in Icel. dragna, to draw along. y. Formed, with suffix -n- (cf. Goth. verbs in -nan) from the base drag-; see Drag. B. Or formed from the sb. drag, from the same root, as when we speak of 'brewers' drains;' see Dregs. is a mistake to connect the word with dry, which has a different vowel; or with G. thrüne, a tear, of which the O. Sax. form is trahni, and the Du. form traan. Der. drain, sb.; drain-age, drain-er.

DRAKE, the male of the duck. (E.) 'As doth the white doke efter his drahe.' Changes C. Tagric, of Haylol, and Acceptable of the duck.

after hir drake; Chaucer, C. T. 3576; cf. Havelok, 1241. A contraction of ened-rake or end-rake, a masc, form from A. S. ened, a duck (Bosworth). The A. S. ened became M. E. end or ende, badly spelt hende in Havelok, 1241; hence endrake, and the corrupted drake, by the loss of the first two letters. + Icel. önd (= andu), a duck; whence the O. Icel. andriki, a drake (Haldorsson); cf. Icel. andarsteggi, a drake, in which the original a reappears. + Swed. and, a wild duck; anddrake, a male wild duck, + Dan. and, a duck; andrik, a drake. + G. ente (O. H. G. anat, ante), a duck; enterich, a drake. β. Cf. also Du. eend, a duck; Lat. anas (crude form anati-), a duck; Gk. νῆσσα (=ανητια), a duck; on which see Curtius, i. 394. y. The suffix appears again in the G. günse-rich, a gander; taube-rich, a cock-pigeon; and in some proper names, as Frede-rick, G. Fried-rich, Mosso-Goth. Fritha-reiks. It appears as a separate word in Goth. reiks, chief, mighty, ruling, having authority, whence reiki, authority, rule; cf. E. bishop-ric; see further under Regal. Thus the sense is 'lord of the duck,' or 'duck-king.'

DRAM, DRACHM, a small weight, small quantity. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Shak. Timon, v. 1. 154; Merch. of Ven. iv. 1. 6. 'Drame, wyghte [weight], drama, dragma; Prompt. Parv. - O. F. drame, dragme, drachme, 'a dram; the eighth part of an ounce, or three scruples; also, a handful of;' Cot. - Lat. drachma, borrowed from Gk. δραχμή, a handful, a drachma, used both as a weight and a coin; cf. δράγμα, as much as one can grasp.—Gk. δράσσομαι, I grasp; from ΔΑΡΑΚ, discussed by Curtius, ii. 98.

DRAMA, a representation of actions. (L.,—Gk.) Puttenham

speaks of enterludes or poemes drammatiche; Arte of Poesie, lib. i. Dredgers, fishers for oisters; Kersey, ed. 1715. - O. F. drege, 'a kind cap. 17 (heading). Cf. the phrase 'dramatic personse' commonly prefixed to old plays.—Lat. drama.—Gk. δράμα (stem δραματ-), a deed, act, drama.—Gk. δράω, I do, perform. + Lithuanian daras, to make, do. — DAR, to do; Curtius, i. 294; Fick, i. 619. Der. (from stem dramat-), dramat-ic, dramat-ic-al, dramat-ic-al-ly, dramatise, dramat-ist; and see drastic.

DRAPE, to cover with cloth. (F.) Formerly, to manufacture cloth; 'that the clothier might drape according as he might afford;' Bacon, Hen. VII, ed. Lumby, p. 74. - F. draper, to make cloth; Cot. F. drap, cloth; see Drab (2). Der. drap-er, occurring in P.

Plowman, B. v. 255; drap-er-y. DRASTIC, actively purgative, effective. (Gk.) 'Drastica, drastick remedies, i. e. such as operate speedily and effectually.' Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. - Gk. δραστικός, drastic, effective. - Gk. δράω, I effect;

see Drama.

DRAUGHT, also DRAFT, a drawing. (E.) 'A draught of win;' Chaucer, C.T. Prol. 396 (or 308); spelt draht, Layamon, 20259. Not found in A.S., but evidently derived from A.S. dragan, to draw, drag; see Draw, Drag. The suffixed -t appears also in flight from fly, drift from drive, &c. + Du. dragt, a load, burden; from dragen, to carry. + Dan. dragt, a load, + Icel. drattr, a pulling, through (of fixery). From Icel. drage, to draw. Day dragather. a draught (of fishes); from Icel. draga, to draw. Der. draughthouse, draughts-man or drafts-man; also draughts, a game in which alternate draughts, i. e. 'moves,' are made; Chaucer uses draughtes, in the sense of 'moves' at the game of chess, in The Boke of the

Duchesse, l. 655; cf. Tale of Beryn, ed. Furnivall, 1779, 1812.

DRAW, to pull along. (E.) Merely a variant of drag; the g passing into w as in several other cases; cf. law from the older lagu.

The form draw dates from about A.D. 1200; see reference under Drag. Der. draw-back, draw-bridge, draw-er, draw-ers, draw-ing, draw-ing-room (short for withdraw-ing-room), draw-well; also with-

drawing-room (short for witharawing-room), and dray, q.v.; drawl, q.v.; drawl, q.v.; and dray, q.v.

DRAWL, to speak very slowly. (E.) In Shak. Merry Wives, ii. 1. 145. An extension of draw, with the suffix -l. giving a fredralen, to loiter, linger, delay; similarly formed from dragen, to

occurs in State Trials, an. 1643 (R.); dray-men in The Spectator, no. 307. The form dray agrees with A. S. drage, which occurs in A. S. drage-net, a draw-net, or dredge-net. + Swed. drög, a sledge, dray. It means 'that which is drawn along;' see Dredge (1), and Drag. DREAD, to fear, be afraid. (E.) M. E. dreden, P. Plowman, B. xx. 153. - A. S. drédan, only found in the compounds on-drædan, ádrædan, ofdrædan; of which the first is common. + O. Sax. driidan, only in the compound andradan or anddradan, to be afraid. +

O. H. G. trátan, only in the comp. intrátan, M. H. G. entráten, to be afraid. Root unknown. Der. dread, sb.; dread-ful, dread-ful-ly,

dread-ful-ness, dread-less, dread-less-ly, dread-less-ness.

DREAM (1), a vision. (E.) M.E. dream, dreem, drem; Havelok, 1284. It also has the sense of 'sound,' or 'music;' as in 'mid te dredful dreame of be englene bemen' = with the dreadful sound of the angels' trumpets, Ancren Riwle, p. 214.—A.S. dream, (1) a sweet sound, music, harmony; (2) joy, glee. The sense of 'vision' is not found in the earliest English, but the identity of the M. E. dream with the A.S. dream is undeniable, as Grein rightly says; the O. Saxon usage proves that the sense of 'vision' arose from that of 'happiness;' we still talk of a dream of bliss.' + O. Sax. drom, joy; also a dream of C. Krien and J. Dr. dream of Dr. Saxon usage proves that the sense of 'vision' arose from that of 'happiness;' we still talk of a dream of bliss.' + O. Sax. drom, joy; also, a dream. + O. Fries. drám, a dream. + Du. droom. + Icel. draumr. + Dan. and Swed. dröm. + G. traum.

B. The original sense is clearly 'a joyful or tumultuous noise,' and the word is from the same root as drum and drone. See Drum, Drone. Der. dream, werb, q. v.; dream and arone. See Drum, Drone. Der. aram, verb, q. v.; dream-y.

¶ Not connected with Lat. dormire, but with Gk. θρόος, a noise, θόρυβος, a tumult.

DREAM (2), to see a vision. (E.) The form shews that the verb is derived from the sb., not vice versa. A. S. dréman, dryman, to rejoice. (Resworth), from the sheat of the statement
rejoice (Bosworth); from the sb. dream, joy; see further under

Dream (1): So too G. traumen, to dream, from sb. traum.

DREARY, DREAR, gloomy, cheerless. (E.) Drear is a modern poetical form, used by Parnell and Cowper. It is quite unauthorised, and a false form. M.E. dreori, drevi, druvi; spelt dreery, drery, Chaucer, C. T. 8390. - A. S. dreorig, sad, mournful; originally 'bloody,' or 'gory,' as in Beowulf, ed. Grein, 1417, 2789. Formed, with suffix -ig, from A. S. dreór, gore, blood; Grein, i. 205. And again, A. S. dreór is from the verb dreósan, to fall, drip, whence also dross, q. v. + Icel. dreyrigr, gory; from dreyri, dröri, gore. + G. traurig, sad, orig. gory, from O. H. G. trór, gore. See Dross. Dor. dreari-ness, dreari ly.

DREDGE (1), a drag-net. (F.,-Du.) Also spelt drudge.

of fish-net, forbidden to be used except for oysters; 'Cot. - Du. dregnet, a drag-net.—Du. dragen, to bear, carry; sometimes to draw, drag; thus Sewel gives the phrase alle de zeylen dragen, all the sails are drawing, or are filled with wind. + A. S. dragen, to draw, drag. See Drag.

¶ There is an A. S. dragen net, a draw-net, found in closes (I ve): but the particular form dendes is apparently appropriate to the sails are dendes in closes (I ve): but the particular form dendes is apparently found in glosses (Lye); but the particular form dredge is, apparently, French. It comes to much the same thing.

DREDGE (2), to sprinkle flour on meat, &c. (F., -Prov., Ital., -Gk.) 'Burnt figs dreg'd [dredged] with meal and powdered Ital., -Gk.) Durin ngs 61-5 (minus) Sugar; Beaum. and Fletcher, Scornful Lady, Act ii. sc. 3. Dredge sugar; Beaum. and Rloody Brother, Act ii. sc. 2. To dredge is to sprinkle as in sowing dreg, or mixed corn; thus Holland says that 'choler is a miscellane seed, as it were, and a dredge, made of all the passions of the mind; 'Plutarch, p. 108. 'Dredge or Dreg, oats and barley mingled together; 'Kersey, ed. 1715. O. F. dragee, dragee aux chevaux, 'provender of divers sorts of pulse mingled together; also the course grain called bolymong, French-wheat, Block-wheat, or Buck-wheat; Cot. Cotgrave also gives the older sense of dragée as 'a kind of disgestive (sic) powder, usually prescribed unto weak stomacks after meat; 'this is the mod. F. dragée, a sugarβ. Introduced, through Prov. dragea, from Ital. treggea, a sugar-plum (Brachet). Diez quotes from Papias: 'collibia sunt apud Hebræos, quæ nos vocamus tragemata vel vilia munuscula, ut cicer frixum, &c. - Gk. τραγήματα, dried fruits, pl. of τράγημα, something nice to eat. - Gk. τρώγειν (2nd aor. ε-τράγ-ον), to gnaw; also to eat dried fruits; allied to τρώω, I injure, τρύω, I rub. - ΤΑΚ, to rub; see Curtius, i. 275, who discusses the variations of the root in form and sense.

DREGS, lees, sediment. (Scand.) A pl. form, from sing. dreg. 'Fra fen, ful of dreg' = out of a fen full of mire; Northern Met. version of Ps. xxxix. 3. 'Dregges and draf;' P. Plowman, B. xix. 397. DREGS, lees, sediment. (Scand.) - Icel. dregg, pl. dreggjar, dregs, lees. + Swed. dragg, dregs, lees. β. The theoretical European form is dragja (Fick), and the derivation is, apparently, from Icel. draga, to draw; cf. Icel. draga saman, to collect, draga út, to extract; see Draw, Drag. to G. dreck, dirt, for that is the Icel. prekkr; nor yet to Gk. τρύξ,

dregs. Der. dregg-y, dregg-i ness.

DRENCH, to fill with drink or liquid. (E.) The causal of 'drink;' the old sense is 'to make to drink.' M. E. drenchen, Havelok, 583.—A. S. drencan, to drench, Grein. i. 202; causal of A. S. drincan, to drink. + Du. drenken, to water a horse. + Icel. drekkja, to drown, swamp, + Swed. dränka, to drown, to steep. + G. tränken, to water, to soak. See **Drink**. **Der**. drench, sb.

DRESS, to make ready, deck. (F., -L.) M. E. dressen; King Alisaunder, 1332 .- O. F. dresser, drescer, to erect, set up, arrange, dress. - Low Lat. drictiare *, not found; but formed from Low Lat. drictus, a contracted form of Lat. directus, direct, straight, hence just, right, upright. See Direct. Der. dress, sb.; dress-ing. dress-ingcase, dress-y; also dress-er, a table on which meat is dressed.

DRIBBLE, to let fall in small drops. (E.) The reading dribling in Shak. Meas. for Meas. i. 3. 2, may be an error for dribbing. Dribble is the frequentative of drib, which is a variant of drip. 'Like drunkardis that dribbis, i. e. drip. slaver; Skelton, Garland of Laurel, 641. See Drip. Der. dribbl er; also dribl et, formed with dimin. suffix -et. Kersey has 'dribblet (old word), a small portion, a

little sum of money owing. Or Not the same word as drivel.

DRIFT, that which is driven. (E.) 'The dragoun drew him awaie [departed] with drift of his winges,' i. e. driving. violent movement; Alisaunder, frag. A., ed. Skeat, 998. Formed, with suffix -t, from M. E. drifen, to drive; cf. draught from draw, flight from fly, weight from weigh, &c. + Du. drift, a drove, flock, course, current, ardour. + Icel. drift, dript, a snow-drift. + Swed drift, impulse, instinct. + G. trift, a drove, herd, pasturage. See Drive. Der. drift,

verb; drift-less, drift wood.

DRILL (1), to pierce, to train soldiers. (Du.) Cotgrave explains F. trappan as a stone cutter's drill, wherewith he bores little holes in marble. Ben Jonson hints at the Dutch origin of the word in the sense of 'to train soldiers.' 'He that but saw thy curious captain's drill Would think no more of Flushing or the Brill; Underwoods, lxii, 1. 29. - O. Du. drillen, 'tremere, motitare, vacillare, ultro citroque cursitare, gyrosque agere, gyrare, rotare, volvere, tornare, terebrare,' Kilian; mod. Du. drillen, to drill, bore, to tund round, shake, brandish, to drill, form to arms, to run hither and thither, to go through the manual exercise. Sewel's Dutch Dict. gives drillen, to drill, shake, brandish; met den piek drillen, to shake a pike; to exercise in the management of arms. β. The orig. sense is 'to bore,' or 'to turn round and round,' whence (1) to turn men about or drill them, (2) to turn a pike about, or brandish it. It is the same word as thrill, which is the true E. form; it is characteristic of December 2. Drudger, one that fishes for oysters; Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. istic of Dutch to turn orig. Low G. th into d; as in drie=E. three.

√TAR, to rub, to bore; on which Curtius remarks that 'it is certain, at all events, that from the meaning "rub" springs that of a "twisting movement," most clearly to be seen in the Teutonic words;' i. 275. See Thrill, Trite. Der. drill, sb.

DRILL (2), to sow corn in rows. (E.) We find an old word drill used in the sense of rill. 'So does a thirsty land drink up all the dery of heaven that were its face and the meaning "rub" springs that of a mostly in an evil, but also in a good sense; 'Cleasby and Vigfusson. Origin of the Icel. word unknown. Der. droll-ish, droll-ery.

DROMEDARY, a kind of camel. (F., -L., -Gk.) In early use. M. E. dromedarie, King Alisaunder, 3407. -O. F. dromedaire, 'a dromedary;' Cot. - Low Lat. dromedarius, better spelt dromadarius.'

the dew of heaven that wets its face, and the greater shower makes no torrent, nor digs so much as a little furrow, that the drils of the water might pass into rivers, or refresh their neighbour's weariness; Bp. Taylor, vol. i. ser. 6 (R.) We also find the verb drill, to trickle. And water'd with cool rivulets, that drill'd Along the borders; Sandys, Ecclesiastes, c. ii.

B. This verb cannot be separated from Sandys, Ecclesiastes, c. ii. trill, used in precisely the same sense; as in 'Few drops... adowne it trild,' i. e. trickled; Spenser, F. Q. ii. 12. 78. In Chaucer, C. T. 13604 (Group B, 1864), Tyrwhitt prints trilled where the Ellesmere MS. has trykled; and it is clear that trill is a mere corruption of trickle. We may conclude that drill is likewise corrupted from trickle, and means 'to let corn run out of a receptacle,' the said receptacle being moved along so as to sow the corn in rows. the same time, it is highly probable that the particular application to corn was due to confusion with W. rhillio, to put in a row, to drill, from the sb. rhill, a row, a trench, a shortened form of rhigol, a groove, trench; and rhigol is a dimin. form (with suffix -ol) from rhig, a notch, groove. See Trickle, Rill.

DRILLING, a coarse cloth, used for trousers. (G. -L.) A cor-

ruption of G. drillich, ticking, huckaback. And the G. word is a corruption from Lat. trilic-, stem of trilix, having or consisting of three threads. - Lat. tri-, from tres, three; and licium, a thrum, a thread.

DRINK, to suck in, swallow. (E.) M. E. drinken; Chaucer, C. T. 135. - A. S. drincan (common). + Du. drinken. + Icel. drekka (for drenka = drinka). + Swed. dricka. + Dan. drikke. + Goth. drigkan (for drinkan). + G. trinken. Der. drink-able, drink-er, drink-offering; and see drunken, drunkard, drench, drown.

| Drink appears to be a nasalised form from a root drik or drig, which is possibly allied to drag, to draw, from the notion of drawing in.

DRIP, to fall in drops. (E.) 'Dryppe or drope, gutta, stilla, cadula;' Prompt. Parv. p. 132. 'Dryppyn or droppyn, stillo, gutto;' id. 'Dryppynge or droppynge, stillacio;' id. - A. S. drypan, to let drop; 'bam gelicost, be mon nime anne eles dropan, and drype on an mycel fyr'= much as if one were to take a drop of oil, and drip it on a great fire; Orosius, b. iv. c. 7. sect. 5. [Here drýpan (= dreópan) stands for an older driupan, as appears by comparison with other languages, and it is a strong verb; hence drop is formed from drip, and not vice versa, as might at first seem to be the case.] + Icel. drjúpa, to drip, vice versa, as might at hist seem to be the case.] + 1ccl. drjupa, to drip, pt. t. draup. + Swed. drypa, to drip. + Dan. dryppe, to drip. + Du. druipen, to drip. + O. Sax. driopan, to drip; pt. drop. + O. H. G. triufan, G. triefen, to drip, trickle; pt. t. troff. B. The form of the European root is DRUP; Fick, iii. 155. See Drop.

DRIVE, to urge on, push forward. (E.) M. E. driuen (with u=v), Chaucer, C. T. 7122. - A. S. drifan, Grein, i. 206. + Du. drijven. + Icel. drifa. + Swed. drifva. + Dan. drive. + Goth. dreiban. + O. H. G. tripan, M. H. G. triben, G. treiben.

B. Root unknown; the form of the base is DRIB; Fick, iii. 154. Der drive sh. driver.

form of the base is DRIB; Fick, iii. 154. Der. drive, sb.; driv-er;

also drif-1, q. v.; drove, q. v.

DRIVEL, to slaver, speak foolishly. (E.; from C. root.) M. E. drauelen (with u=v), later drivelen, to slaver. 'Drynken and dryuelen;' P. Plowman, B. x. 41. 'Thei don but dryuele peron;' id. x. II; where the earlier A text has drauele. Drauelen stands for drabbelen, a frequentative form from drabben, to dirty, formed from Irish drab, a spot, stain; see Drab (1). Cf. Platt-deutsch drabbeln, to slaver; Bremen Wörterbuch. to slaver; Bremen Wörterbuch. ¶ It is easy to see that the change of form, from dravel to drivel, was due to an assimilation of the word with dribble, a word of similar sense but different origin. Der. drivell-ing, drivell-er.

DRIZZLE, to rain slightly. (E.) 'These tears, that drizzle from mine eyes;' Marlowe, Edw. II, Act ii. sc. 4. 1. 18. The old spelling is drissel or drissl. 'Through sletie drisling day;' Drant's Horace, b. ii. Sat. 2. Dris-el means 'to fall often,' and is the frequentative of M. E. dreosen, to fall, from A.S. dreosan, to fall; see Dross.

or M. E. arcosen, to 1211, from A.S. dreisan, to fall; see Dross.

DROIL, strange, odd, causing mirth. (F., = Du., = Scand.) Shak. has drollery, Temp. iii. 3. 21; 2 Hen. IV, ii. 1. 156. The phr. 'to play the droll' is in Howell's Letters, b. i. s. I. let. 18. = F. drole, 'a boon companion, merry grig, pleasant wag;' Cot. Also ef. droler, 'to play the wag,' id.; drolerie, 'waggery, good roguery;' id. [The early use of drollery shews that we took the word from the French.] — Du. drollig, 'burlesk, odd;' Sewel. [The sb. drol, a droll fellow, is not noticed by Sewel.] Of Scand. origin.— Dan trold Swad ..." is not noticed by Sewel.] Of Scand. origin. — Dan. trold, Swed. troll, Icel. troll, a hobgoblin; a famous word in Scandinavian story, which makes continual mention of the odd pranks played by them. 'The heathen creed knew of no devil but the troll; in modern Danish, trold includes any ghosts, goblins, imps, and puny spirits, whereas the droug (with u=v); 'wi) [h]is droug of bestis;' Will. of Palerne,

rius; Ducange. - Lat. dromad-, stem of dromas, a dromedary; with suffix -arius. - Gk. δρομαδ-, stem of δρομάs, fast running, speedy. -Gk. δραμείν, to run; used as infin. aor. of τρέχειν, to run, but from a different root. + Skt. dram, to run; akin to drá, to run, and dru, to run. - / DRA, DRAM, to run.

DRONE (1), to make a deep murmuring sound. (E.) M. E. droien, drounen; 'he drouned as a dragon, dredefull of noyes;' Alisaunder, frag. A., ed. Skeat, l. 985. Not found in A. S., but an E. word. + Du. dreunen, to make a trembling noise; dreun, a trembling noise (Sewel). + Icel. drynja, to roar; drynr, a roaring; drunur, a thundering. + Swed. dröna, to low, bellow, drone. + Dan. dröne, to peal, rumble; drön, a rumbling noise. + Goth. drunjus, a sound, voice; Rom. x. 18. + Gk. θρῆνοι, a dirge; cf. θρέομαι, I cry aloud. + Skt. dhran, to sound; cf. dhvan, to sound. - DHRAN, to make a continuous sound, an extension of DHAR, to bear, maintain, endure; cf. Skt. dhri, to bear, maintain, endure. See below.

DRONE (2), a non-working bee. (E.) M. E. dran, drane; pl. dranes, Piers Plowman's Crede, l. 726. — A. S. dran; A. S. Chron. an. 1127. + Dan. drone. + Swed. drönare, lit. one who makes a droning noise, from dröna, to drone. + Icel. drjóni. + M. H. G. treno, a drone;

noise, from arona, to trone. 4 Feet arjoni. 4 M. 11. O. trono, a trone; cited by Fick and Curtius. 4 Gk. θρώναξ, a Laconian drone-bee (Hesychius). See Curtius, i. 319, 320. From the droning sound made by the insect; see Drone (1). Der. dron-ish.

DROOP, to sink, faint, fail. (Scand.) M. E. drupen, droupen; Chaucer, C. T. 107. The pres. part. drupand is in The Cursor Mundi, l. 4457.—Icel. drúpa, to drop; different from drjúpa, to drip or drop. In mod. Icel., drúpa and drjúpa are confounded. Doubtless they are from the same root. See Drop. and Drip.

Doubtless they are from the same root. See Drop, and Drip.
DROP, sb. a small particle of liquid; verb, to let fall small particles of liquid. (E.) M. E. drope, a drop; dropien, droppen, to let drop. The sb. is in Chaucer, C. T. 131; the verb in C. T. 16048 drop. Ine so. is in Chaucer, C. I. 131; the verb in C. I. 10048 (or 12508, ed. Wright).—A. S. dropa, a drop; Grein, i. 207; dropian, to drop, Psalter, ed. Thorpe, xliv. 10; cf. also dreopian, to drop, drip, Grein, i. 205. + Du. drop, a drop. + Icel. dropi, a drop; dreypa, to drop. + Swed. droppe, a drop. + Dan. draabe, sb. a drop; vb. to drop. + O. H. G. tropfo, G. tropfe, a drop.

β. Thus the vb. is formed from the sb.; and the latter is from the older verb to drop; and proper as C. Skt. drapes a drop. trops y. Cf. Skt. drapsa, a drop; from see Drip. And see droop. ✓ DRA, to run.

DROPSY, an unnatural collection of serous fluid in the body. (F., -L., -Gk.) Spelt dropsie in Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, bk. iii. c. 21. Short for ydropsie, a spelling found in Wyclif, Luke, xiv. 2. — O. F. hydropisie, 'the dropsie;' Cot. — Lat. hydropisis, spelt hydropisia in late Lat. (Webster). — Late Gk. υδρώπισιο *, from Gk. υδρωή, dropsy; a word formed from Gk. εδωρ, water, without any compound with ψ (Liddell and Scott). The Gk. εδωρ is cognate with E. water, q.v. Der. drops-ic-al.

DROSKY, a kind of carriage. (Russian.) Mere Russian. - Russ. drojki, a low four-wheeled carriage. [The j sounded as in French.] Not mentioned in the Russ. Dict. of 1844; but given by Reiff.

The Russ. drojate means 'to tremble;' I do not know if there is any relation.

DROSS, dregs, scum. (E.) Properly 'what falls to the bottom;' not scum that floats on the top. M. E. dros, Ancren Riwle, p. 285.

—A. S. dros, in a copy of Ælfric's Gloss, cited by Lye; cf. A. S. drosn, answering to Lat. fax, Ps. xxxix. 2, ed. Spelman. - A. S. dredsan, to fall, Grein, i. 206. + Goth. driusan, to fall. The European root is DRUS, to fall; Fick, iii. 155. Cf. Du. droesem, dregs; G. drusen, lees, dregs; G. druse, ore decayed by the weather; Dan. drysse, to fall in drops; from the same root. Der. dross-y, dross-i-ness. DROUGHT, dryness. (E.) M. E. drogte, drougte; Chancer, C. T. 1. 2. But the proper spelling of drought should be droughth, and the M. E. droughte stands for an earlier droubthe; thus in P. Plowman, B. vi. 290, we have drought, but in the earlier text (A. vii. 275) we find droubpe. In the Ormulum, 1. 8626, it is spelt drubbpe.—A. S. drugade, drugode, dryness; in two copies of Ælfric's Glossary (Lye). A.S. drugian, to dry; dryge, dry; Grein, i. 207. So also Du. droogte, drought, from droogen, to dry, droog, dry. See Dry.

The true form drouth or drougth occurs as late as in Spenser's Daphnaida, l. 333; and in Bacon's Nat. Hist. § 660; and perhaps is still found in prov. English. The same change from final th to final t has occurred in height, spelt highth in Milton's Paradise Lost.

drenching in water. (E.) Orig. an intransitive or passive verb, as particularly denoted by the suffixed -n; cf. the Mœso-Goth. verbs in -nan, which are of a like character. 'Shall we give o'er and drown?' Tempest, i. 1. 42. 'Alle... drowned [perished] perinne;' Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, ii. 372. M. E. druncnien, later druncnen, Allit. Poems, ed. Mollis, it. 3/2. M. E. aranchen, later arunchen, drumknen, and finally drounen; the spelling druncnen is in the Ormulum, 15398; drumknen is in Wyclif, Isa. Ixiii. 6.—A. S. druncnian, Northumb. druncnia, to be drowned, to sink; 'ongann druncnia' — began to sink; Matt. xiv. 30 (Lindisfarne MS.). Formed, with suffix drun, from druncen, lit. drunken, pp. of drincan, to drink.

B. Similar, from druncen, lit. drunken, pp. of drincan, to drink.

B. Similar, from druncen, lit. -ian, from druncen, lit. drunken, pp. of drincan, to drink. B. Similarly, we find Swed. drunkna, to be drowned, from drucken, drunken, pp. of dricka, to drink; and Dan. drukne, to be drowned, from drukken, drunken, old pp. of drikke, to drink. See Drunken. ¶ It may be added that this will appear more plainly from the Lindisfame MS., Luke, xii. 42; where the Lat. inebriari is translated by 'drunegnia vel pætte se druncenig,' i. e. to drown or that he may be

DROWSE, DROWZE, to be sluggish. (E.) Formerly drouse; Milton, P. L. xi. 131; viii. 289; whence drousie, id. Il Penseroso, 83. Not found (as yet) in the Mid. Eng. period. — A. S. drúsian, drúsan, to be sluggish; 'lagu drúsade' = the lake lay sluggish; Beowulf, ed. Grein, 1630. Cf. dreósan, to mourn; Grein, t. 206, which is ultimately the same as A. S. dreősan, to fall; id. β. So, too, O. H. G. trúren, to cast down the eyes, to mourn (mod. G. trauern), is related to O. H. G. trurig, mournful, orig. dripping with blood, and to the E. dreary. See **Dreary**, and **Dross**. **Der**. drowz-y, drowz-i-ness. **DRUB**, to beat. (E.) In Butler, Hudibras, pt. i. c. 3. l. 1042. He also has the sb. drubs, id. pt. iii. c. 3. l. 209. Cf. prov. E. (Kent) drab, to drub, beat; Halliwell. Corrupted from M. E. drepen, to

hit, slay, kill; Havelok, 1865, 2227.-A.S. drepan, to hit, slay; Grein, i. 203; drepe, drype, a blow; id. 203, 209. + Icel. drepa, to kill, slay. + Swed. drabba, to hit; drapa, to kill, slay. + Dan. drabe, to kill. + G. treffen, to hit. All from the European root DRAP, to

to kill. + G. treffen, to hit. All from the European root DRAF, to strike; Fick, iii. 153. Der. drub, sb.; drubb-ing.

DRUDGE, to perform menial work. (C.) Shak. has the sb. drudge, Merch. of Ven. iii. 2. 103. M. E. druggen; Chaucer has 'to drugge and drawe;' C. T. 1416 (or 1418). From a Celtic source; preserved in Irish drugaire, a drudger, drudge, slave; and Irish drugaireachd, drudgery, slavery.

It is connected (in Chaucer) with drawe merely by alliteration; it is not to be referred to A.S. dragan, to drag; nor yet to A.S. dreogan, to endure, which is the

Lowland Scotch dree. Der. drudge, sb.; drudger-y.

DRUG, a medical ingredient. (F.) M. E. drogge, drugge; the pl. drogges, drugges is in Chaucer, Six-text, A. 426; where the Harl. MS. has dragges, Prol. 1. 428. [But dragges and drogges cannot be the same word; the former is from O. F. dragge, discussed s. v. Dredge (2), q.v.; the latter is O.F. drogue.] - O.F. (and mod. F.) drogue, a drug; cf. Ital., Span., and Port. droga, a drug. **B.** Remoter origin uncertain; Diez derives it from Du. droog, dry; which seems right, because the pl. droogen, lit. dried vegetables and roots, was used in the special sense of 'drugs.' 'Droogen, gedroogde kruyden en wortels, druggs; 'Sewel's Du. Dict. See Dry. Der. drugg-ist;

also drugg-et. q.v.

DRUGGET, a coarse woollen cloth. (F.) 'And, coarsely clad in Norwich drugget, came; Dryden, Mac Flecknoe, l. 33. O. F. droguet, 'a kind of stuff that's half silk, half wooll; 'Cot. Cf. Span. droguete, Ital. droghetta, a drugget; the latter is given in Meadows, in the Eng.-Ital. section. A dimin., with suffix -et, from F. drogue, (1) a drug; (2) trash, rubbish, stuff; see Hamilton and Legros,

French Dict. See Drug.

DRUID, a priest of the ancient Britons. (C.) Druyds; Howell, Foreign Travel, ed. 1642, sect. 10.—Lat. pl. Druides; Caesar, De Bello Gallico, vi. 13. Of Celtic origin.—Irish draoi, druidh, an augur, magician; Gael. draoi, draoidh, druidh, a magician, sorcerer. + W. derwydd, a druid. Origin undetermined; the attempt to compact it with Jaich and Cral draws. Marger W. derwydd. the attempt to connect it with Irish and Gael. darach, darag, W. derw, dár, an oak, is by no means convincing. magician, is from British. The A.S. dry, a

magician, is from British.

DRUM, a cylindrical musical instrument. (E?) 'The drummes cry dub-a-dub;' Gascoigne, Flowers; ed. Hazlitt, vol. i. p. 83, l. 26. Perhaps not found earlier. [Chaucer uses the term naker, a kettle-drum; Kn. Ta. 1563.] It may be an English word, and of imitative origin; allied to Drone, q.v. Cf. Dan. drum, a booming sound; drumme, to boom; Icel. pruma, to rattle, thunder; cf. E. to thrum. \(\delta\) Du. trum. transmalen. to drum. \(\delta\) Dan. thrum. + Du. trom, trommel, a drum; trommelen, to drum. + Dan. tromme, a drum. + G. trommel, a drum. Der. drum, verb (unless this be taken as the original); drum-head, drum-major, drum-stick. See also Thrum, Trumpet.

181.—A.S. dráf; A.S. Chron. an. 1016.—A.S. drifan, to drive. See DRUNKARD, one addicted to drinking. (E.; with F. suffix.) Drive. Der. drov-or.

DROWN. to be killed by being drenched in water; to kill by the base drunk- of the pp. drunken, with the F. suffix-ard, of O.H. and origin, used with an intensive force. This suffix is of the same origin with E. hard; Brachet, Etym. French Dict. introd. § 196. Cf. the phrase 'a kard drinker.' The M. E. word is dronkelew.

DRUNKEN, DRUNK, inebriated. (E.) M. E. dronken,

drunken; Chaucer, C. T. 1264.—A.S. druncen, pp. of drincan, to drink, but often used as an adj., Grein, i. 207; see Drink. Der.

drunken-ness.

DRUPE, a fleshy fruit containing a stone. (F., -L., -Gk.) botanical term. Modern; not in Todd's Johnson. - F. drupe, a drupe, stone-fruit. - Lat. drupa, an over-ripe, wrinkled olive (Pliny). - (ik, δρύππα, an over-ripe olive; a contraction from, or allied to, Gk. δρυπεπήε, ripened on the tree; a word which is frequently varied to δρυπετής, i. e. falling from the tree. - Gk. δρῦς, a tree; and either (1) πέπτειν, to cook, ripen, allied to E. cook, q.v.; or (2) πίπτειν, to fall, for which see feather. The Gk. δρῦε is cognate with Tree, q.v.

tall, for which see fedher. The Gk. opus is cognate with Tree, q. v. Der. drup-ac-e-ous, with suffix = Lat. -aceus.

DRY, free from moisture. (E.) M. E. druze, O. Eng. Hom. i. 87, l. 12; druze, dryze, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, ii. 385 and 412; dreye, Chaucer, C. T. 8775. - A. S. dryge, drige, Grein, i. 207. + Du. droog, dry. + G. trocken, dry.

T. Goth. ga-thaursnan, to become dry, to wither away, which is connected with E. thirst; similarly the world dry may be with connected with E. thirst; similarly the world dry may be with connected with E. thirst; similarly the world dry may be with connected with E. thirst; similarly the world dry may be with a supervised by the connected with E. thirst. larly the word dry may be ultimately connected with drink; but it hardly seems possible to link dry with thirst directly. See Thirst. Der. dry, verb; dry-ly, dry-ness,; dry-goods, dry-nurse, dry-rot, dry-

salter; see also drought, drug.

DRYAD, a nymph of the woods. (L., - Gk.) Milton has Dryad, P. L. ix. 387; and the pl. Dryades, Comus, 964. - Lat. Dryad-, stem of Dryas, a Dryad. - Gk. δρυαδ-, stem of δρυάs, a nymph of the

woods.—Gk. δρόκ, a tree; cognate with E. tree, q. v.

DUAL, consisting of two. (L.) 'This dualitie . . . is founden in euery creature;' Test. of Love, b. ii. s. 14; ed. 1561, fol. evi. back.— Lat. dualis, dual. — Lat. duo, two. Sce Two. Der. dual-ism, dual-i-ty, DUB, to confer knighthood by a stroke on the shoulder. (E.) M. E. dubben, Havelok, 2042. — A. S. dubban; 'dubbade his sunu... to ridere,' dubbed his son knight; A. S. Chron. an. 1086 + O. Swed. dubba, to strike (Ihre). + E. Friesic dubben, to beat, slap (Koolman). A disputed word; it is sometimes said to be from O. F. dober, to beat (Cotgrave); but then, conversely, the F. adouber is derived from A. S. dubban or from Icel. dubba, to strike; and yet again, the Icel. dubba is considered as a foreign word. It may be a mere variant of dab, formerly most often used in the sense 'to strike.' See Dab. DUBIOUS, doubtful. (L.) In Milton, P. L. i. 104; and in Hall, Edw. IV, an. 9.—Lat. dubius, doubtful, moving in two directions; formed from Lat. duo, two. See Two. Der. dubious-ly, dubious-ness.

DUCAL, belonging to a duke. F. ducal, Cot.; see Duke.
DUCAT, a coin. (F., - Ital.) 'As fine as duket in Venise;'
Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, iii. 258. - O. F. ducat, 'the coyne termed a ducket, worth vis, viii d; Cot.—Ital. ducato, a ducat; a duchy.—
Low Lat. ducatus, a duchy.

B. So called because, when first coined in the duchy of Apulia (about A. D. 1140), they bore the legend 'sit tibi, Christe, datus, quem tu regis, iste ducatus.' See Duchy.

DUCHESS, the wife of a duke. (F.) Chaucer wrote The Book of the Duchesse.—O. F. ducesse, later duchesse, fem. of duc, a duke; with suffix -esse = Lat. -issa = Gk. -100a. See Duke.

DUCHY, a dukedom. (F.) M. E. duche; P. Plowman, C. iv.

245. - F. duché. - Low Lat. ducatus; formed with suffix -atus from

due-, stem of dux, a leader. See Duke.

DUCK (1), a bird. (E.) M. E. doke, duke; P. Plowman, B. v.
75; xvii. 62. The word duk-e means 'diver;' the final -e = A. S. -a, suffix denoting the agent, as in hunt-a, a hunter. From M. E. duken, to dive. + Dan. duk-and, a diver (bird); from duk-=dukke, to dive, and and (=G. ente), a duck. + Swed. dyk-fdgel, a diver (bird). See Duck (2). Der. duck-ling, with double dimin. suffix -l and -ing; cf. gos-ling

DUCK (2), to dive, bob the head down. (E.) M.E. duken, douken; the pres. pt. doukand, diving, occurs in Alexander, frag. C., ed. Stevenson, 4091. Not found earlier. + Du. duiken, to stoop, dive. + Dan. dukke, to duck, plunge. + Swed. dyka, to dive. + G.

tween, to dive. Der. duck (1).

DUCK (3), a pet, darling. (O. Low G. or Scand.) 'O dainty duck!' Mids. N. D. v. 286.—E. Friesic dok, dokke, a doll. + Dan. dukke, a doll, puppet. + Swed. docka, a doll, a baby. + O. H. G. tocka, a doll, a term of endearment to a girl. Of uncertain origin.

Probably introduced from the Netherlands; cf. note to P. Plowman, C. vii. 367. This would at once account for the form doxy; for the base dok-would, in Dutch, inevitable preceive the very common double dimin. suffix stells, giving dokest-in. receive the very common double dimin. suffix -et-je, giving dok-et-je,

which would be pronounced as down by an English mouth. The Also as a verb; 'it dulleth me;' id. 16561. In the Ancren Riwle, word occurs in E. Friesic as dokke, a doll, doktje, a small bundle we have 'dulle neiles,' i. e. blunt nails, as a various reading of 'dulte (Koolman).

DUCK (4), light canvas. (Du.) Not in early use; a nautical word. – Du. doek, linen cloth, towel, canvas. + Dan. dug, cloth. +

Swed. duk. + Icel. dukr., cloth, table-cloth, towel. + G. tuch, cloth; O. H. G. tuch, M. H. G. tuch. Cf. Skt. dhvaja, a flag, banner.

DUCT, a conduit-pipe. (L) Still spelt ductus in 1715. 'Ductus, a leading, guiding; a conduit-pipe;' Kersey's Dict. - Lat. ductus, a leading. - Lat. ductus, pp. of ducere, to lead. See Duke; and Douche.

DUCTILE, malleable. (F.,-L.) 'Soft dispositions, which ductile be;' Donne, To the Countess of Huntingdon. F. ductile, 'Soft dispositions, which

'easie to be hammered;' Cot. - Lat. ductilis, easily led. - Lat. ductus, pp. of ducere, to lead. See Duke. Der. ductil-i-ty.

DUDGEON (1), resentment. (C.) 'When civil dudgeon first grew high;' Butler, Hudibras, pt. i. c. 1, 1, 1, -W. dychan, a jeer; dygen, malice, resentment; cf. dygas, hatred; dueg, melancholy, spleen. And cf. Corn. duchan, duwhan, grief, sorrow, lamentation.

DUDGEON (2), the haft of a dagger. (Unknown.) 'And on thy blade and dudgeon gouts of blood;' Macb. ii. 1. 46. See Clark and Wright, notes to Macbeth; Furness, notes to ditto. The evidence and Wright, notes to Macoeth; Furness, notes to ditto. In evidence goes to shew that some daggers were called dudgeon-hafted, which Gifford explains by saying that 'the wood was gouged out in crooked channels, like what is now, and perhaps was then, called snail-creeping;' note on Jonson's Works, v. 221. The root of the box-tree was also called dudgeon, apparently because it was curiously marked; 'the root [of box]. . is dudgin and full of work;' Holland's Pliny, b. vis.' c. 16; where the context shews the sense to be 'crisped damask-wise' or 'full of waving.' β . Since the sense clearly has reference to the markings on the handle of the dagger, we may confidently reject the proposal to connect dudgeon with G. degen, a sword, or with the E.

DUE, owed as a debt. (F., -L.) M. E. dewe. 'A maner dewe dette' = a kind of debt due; P. Plowman, C. iv. 307. - O. F. deu, masc. deue, fem., 'due;' Cot.; pp. from devoir (spelt debvoir in Cot.), to owe. - Lat. debere, to owe. See Dobt. Der. du-ly (M. E. duelich,

duly, Gower, C. A. iii. 245, 354); also du-ty, q. v. **DUEL**, a combat between two. (Ital., -L.) Formerly duello, Shak. Tw. Nt. iii. 4, 337.—Ital. duello, whence also F. duel.—Lat. duellum, lit. a combat between two.—Lat. duo, two. See Two. ¶ The Lat. bellum = duellum; see Belligerent. Der. duell-er, duell-ist, duell-ing.

DUENNA, an old lady acting as guardian. (Span.,-L.) occurs in Julia's letter (in Slawkenbergius' Tale), in Sterne's Tristram Shandy. - Span. dueña, a married lady, duenna. - Lat. domina, a lady.

Thus duenna is the same as donna, q.v.; or dame, q.v.

DUET, a piece of music for two. (ltal.) A musical term.—Ital. duetto; in Meadows, Eng.-Ital. part. - Ital. due, two. - Lat. duo, two.

See Two. For the suffix, cf. quart-ette, quint-ette.

DUFFEL, a kind of coarse woollen cloth. (Du.) 'And let it be of duffil gray;' Wordsworth, Alice Fell.—Du. duffel, duffel. So named from Duffel, a town not far from Antwerp.

DUG, a teat. (Scand.) In Shak. Romeo, i. 3. 26. The exact original is not forthcoming, but it is clearly allied to Swed. digga, Dan. dagge, to suckle, fondle. β . Perhaps due to the \checkmark DHUGH, to milk; cf. Skt. duh (=dhugh), to milk; whence also daughter,

Q. v. DUGONG, a swimming mammal, sea-cow. (Malay.) Malay duyong, a sea-cow; Marsden's Malay Dict. p. 138.

DUKE, a leader. (F., -L.) M. E. duc, duk; Layamon, l. 86. - O. F. duc. - Lat. ducem, accus. of dux, a leader (crude form duci). -Lat. ducere, to lead; cognate with E. tug, q. v. - V DUK, to pull, draw; Fick, i. 624. Der. duke-dom; and see duc-al, duch-ess, duck-y, duc-at, doge. From the same source we have ad-duce, con-duce, deduce, in-duce, &c.; also duct, con-duct, de-duct, in-duct, &c.

DULCET, sweet. (F.,-L.) In Shak. Mids. N. D. ii. 1. 151; and used by Cotgrave to translate O. F. doucet, of which an older spelling must have been dolcet, or dulcet; cf. O. Ital. dolcetto, somewhat sweet (Florio). Formed, with dimin. suffix -et (with force of E. -ish), from O.F. dulce, dolce, fem. of dols, sweet; see dols in Burguy. - Lat. dulcis, sweet. See Douceur; and see below.

DULCIMER, a musical instrument. (Span., -L.) In the Bible, A.V. Dan. iii. 5; and in Baret's Alvearie. [In the index to Cotgrave, the O. F. is given as doulciné; Roquefort has doulcemer, but without any hint of date. Whether the word came through the French or not, it must in either case be a corruption of the Span. form.] -Span. dulcemele, a dulcimer; so called from its sweet sound. - Lat. dulce melos, a sweet song; dulce is neut. of dulcis (see above); and melos = Gk. μέλοε, for which see Melody.

DULL, stupid, foolish. (E.) M. E. dul; Chaucer, C. T. 10593. tower; cf. Low Lat. dunjo, dungo, the same. Contracted from Low Lat.

we have 'dulle neiles,' i. e. blunt nails, as a various reading of 'dulte neiles;' see **Dolt**. Dul stands for an older dol, and that for dwal.] -A. S. dol, foolish, stupid; Grein, i. 194; cf. A. S. ge-dwelan, to err, ge-dweola, ge-dwild, error, folly; id. 394, 395. + Du. dol, mad; cf. dwalen, to err. + Goth. dwals, foolish; whence dwalitha, folly, dwalmon, to be foolish or mad. + G. toll, mad; cf. O. H. G. twalm, stupefaction. [Cf. Gk. 80λερόε, turbid, disturbed by passion.] - *DHWAR, to fell; cf. Skt. dhvri, to bend, to fell; see Benfey, p. 452; Fick, i. 121. See also Dizzy. Der. dull, verb; dul-ly, dul-ness, dull-sighted, dull-witted; also dull-ard (with suffix as in drunk-ard, q. v.); also dol-t, q. v.

DUMB, silent, unable to speak. (E.) M. E. dombe, dumbe; Chaucer, C. T. 776 (A. 774).—A. S. dumb, mute; Grein, i. 212. + Du. dom, dull, stupid. + Icel. dumbr, dumb. + Swed. dumb. + Dan. dum, stupid. + Goth. dumbs, dumb. + O. H. G. tump, G. dumm, mute, stupid.

B. The form dumb is a nasalised form of dub, which approximately approximatel pears in Goth. daubs, deaf. See further under Deaf. Der. dumb-ly. dumb-ness; dumb-bell, dumb-show; also dumm-y (= dumb-y).

DUMP, an ill-shapen piece. (E.?) 'Dump, a clumsy medal of metal cast in moist sand: East; Halliwell. Cf. the phr. 'I don't care a dump,' i. e. a piece, bit. Cf. 'Dubby, dumpy, short and thick: West; 'Halliwell. The dimin. of dump is dump-ling, q. v. \(\beta\). We also find dump, to beat, strike with the feet; to dump about, to move with short steps; Jamieson. Also cf. Du. dompneus, a great nose. Perhaps connected with Icel. dumpa, to thump; Swed. dial. dumpa, to make a noise, dance awkwardly; dompa, to fall down plump,

to thump. Der. dump-y.

DUMPLING, a kind of pudding. (E.?) 'A Norfolk dumpling;'
Massinger, A New Way to Pay, A. iii. sc. 2. A dumpling is properly a small solid ball of pudding; a dimin. of dump, with double dimin.

suffix -ling (=-l + -ling). See **Dump**.

DUMPS, melancholy, sadness. (Scand.) 'As one in doleful dumps;' Chevy Chase, later version, l. 198. The sing is dump, somewhat rare. 'He's in a deep dump now;' Beaum. and Fletcher, Humourous Lieut. A. iv. sc. 6. The most closely allied word is Swed. dial. dumpin, melancholy (Rietz); which is formed as a pp. β. Further allied to G. dumpf, damp, Du. dompig, damp, hazy, misty, Du. dompen, to quench, extinguish, and to E. damp. Cf. the phr. 'to damp one's spirits.' See Damp. Der. dump-ish, dump-ish-

ly, dump-ish-ness.

DUN (1), of a dull brown colour. (C.) Dunne of hewe; Rom. of Rose, 1213. - A. S. dunn, dark; whence dunnian, to be darkened; Alfred's Boeth lib. i. met. 5.—Irish and Gael. donn, brown. + W. dwn, dun, dusky, swarthy. ¶ Hence, I suppose, the river-name Don. Perhaps further related also to G. dunkel, Du. donker, dark,

DUN (2), to urge for payment. (Scand.) 'I shall be dunning thee every day;' Lord Bacon, Apophthegms, no. 288. Cf. M.E. dunning, a loud noise, Prompt. Parv. p. 135.—Icel. duna, to thunder, make a hollow noise; dynja, to rattle, make a din; koma einum dyn fyrir dyrr, to make a din before one's door, take one by surprise. + Swed. ddna, to make a noise, to ring. B. These words are cognate. with A. S. dynnan, to make a din; and dun is thus a doublet of din.

See Din. Der. dun, sb.

DUNCE, a stupid person. (Geographical.) A proper name; originally in the phrase 'a Duns man.' 'A Duns man;' Tyndall, Works, p. 88; 'a great Duns man, so great a preacher;' Barnes, Works, p. 232; cf. p. 272. The word was introduced by the Thomists, or disciples of Thomas Aquinas, in ridicule of the Scotists, or disciples of John Duns Scotus, schoolman, died A.D. 1308. The Scotch claim him as a native of *Dunse*, in Berwickshire; others derive his name from Dunston, not far from Alnwick, Northumberland. Either way, Duns is the name of a place, and the word is English.

Not to be confused with John Scotus Erigena, died A. D. 875.

DUNE, a low sand-hill. (C.) M. E. dune, A. S. dún; an older form of down, a hill, and a doublet of it. See Down (2).

DUNG, excrement. (E.) M. E. dung, dong; Chaucer, C. T. 15024.—A.S. dung (dat. dunge), Luke, xiii. 8 (Hatton MS.); the older MSS. have meone. + O. Fries. dung. + Swed. dynga, muck. + Dan. dynga, a heap, hoard, mass; cf. dynga, to heap, to amass. + G. dung, dunger. B. Remoter origin unknown; perhaps related to Ding, to cast, throw down, q. v. Der. dung, vb., dung-cart, dungheap. dung. kill; also ding-y, q. v.

DUNGEION, a keep-tower, prison. (F.,-L.) The same word as donjon, a keep-tower of a castle. 'Which of the castle was the chef dongeon;' Chaucer, C. T. 1059; cf. P. Plowman, B. prol. 15.—O. F. donjon, the keep-tower or chief tower of a castle; Prov. dompnhon (Brachet). - Low Lat. domnionem, acc. of domnio, a donjon-

dominionem, acc. of dominio, the same as dominium, a principal possession, domain, dominion; so called because the chief tower. See further under Dominion, Domain.

DUODECIMO, a name applied to a book in sheets of 12 leaves. Duodecimo; a book is said to be in duodecimo, or in twelves, when it consists of 12 leaves in a sheet; 'Kersey, ed. 1715.-Lat. duodecimo, abl. case of duodecimus, twelfth. - Lat. duodecim, twelve. -Lat. duo, two; and decem, ten. See Two and Ten. From same source, duodecim-al; duodec-ennial (see decennial); and see below.

DUODENUM, the first of the small intestines. (L.) denum, the first of the thin guts, about 12 fingers-breadth long; Kersey, ed. 1715. A late Lat. anatomical word, formed from Lat. duodeni, twelve apiece, a distributive form of duodecim, twelve. So

named from its length. See above.

DUP, to undo a door. (E.) In Hamlet, iv. 5. 53. Lit. to do up, i. e. lift up the latch; and contracted from do up. See Don, Doff. DUPE, a person easily deceived. (F.) A late word. In Pope, Dunciad, iv. 502.—F. dupe, a dupe. Origin uncertain. Webster and Littré say that it is the same as the O. F. name for a hoopoe, because the bird is easily caught. Cotgrave has: 'Dupe, f. a whoop, or hooper; a bird that hath on her head a green crest, or tust of feathers, and loves ordure so well, that she nestles in it.' This word dupe is probably (like hoopoe) onomatopoetic, and imitative of the bird's cry.

Cf. Bret. houperik, (1) a hoopoe, (2) a dupe. We have similar ideas in gull, goose, and booby.

DUPLICATE, double, two-fold. (L.)

Though the number

DUPLICATE, double, two-fold. (L.) 'Though the number were duplicate;' Hall, Hen. VII, an. 5.—Lat. duplicatus, pp. of dupli-

care, to double.—Lat. duplic-, stem of duplex, twofold.—Lat. du=duo, two; and plicare, to fold. See Complex.

DUPLICITY, falsehood. (F.,—L.) Lit. doubleness. 'No false duplicite;' Craft of Louers, st. 22; in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. 341, back. = O. F. duplicite (not recorded, but a correct form). - Lat. acc. duplicitatem, from nom. duplicitas, doubleness. = Lat. duplici-, crude form of duplex, twofold. See above.

DURANCE, captivity. (F., -L.) Fabyan has duraunce in the sense of 'endurance,' vol. i. c. 105. The sense 'imprisonment,' common in Shak. (Meas. iii. 1. 67, &c.), comes from that of long sufferance or long endurance of hardship. Cotgrave explains durer by 'to dure, last, continue, indure, abide, remaine, persist; also to sustaine, brook, suffer.' An O. F. durance does not appear; the suffix -ance is added by analogy with words like defiance, from O. F. desfiance. Sec Dure, Duress.

DURATION, length of time. (L.) A coined word; in Kersey,

ed. 1715.—Lat. duratus, pp. of durare, to last. See Dure.
DURBAR, a hall of audience. (Pers.) In Sir T. In Sir T. Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665, p. 103. A Hindustani word, but borrowed from Persian. - Pers. dar-bar, a prince's court, levee; Palmer's Dict. col. 255. Lit. 'door of admittance.' - Pers. dar, a door (= E. door), and bár, admittance; id. col. 63. The word bar alone is also sometimes used in the sense of court, congress, or tribunal; Rich.

Pers. Dict. p. 230.

DURE, to last, endure. (F.,-L.) Once in common use, now nearly obsolete. M. E. duren, King Alisaunder, 3276.—O. F. (and mod. F.) durer, 'to dure, last;' Cot.-Lat. durare, to last.-Lat. durus, hard, lasting. + Irish dur, dull, hard, stupid, obstinate, firm, strong; Gael. dur, the same. + W. dir, certain, sure, of force. Cf. Gk. δύναμι, force. Der. dur-ing (orig. pres. pt. of dur-), dur-able, dur-abl-y, dur-able-ness, dur-abl-ity; and see duration, duress, dur-

once; and cf dynamic.

DURESS, hardship, constraint. (F., -L.) M. E. duresse; Rom. of the Rose, 35,47; Will. of Palerne, 1114, -O. F. duresce, hardship. - Lat. duritia, hardness, harshness, severity. - Lat. durus, hard. See

Dure

DUSK, dull, dark, dim. (E.) 'Duskede his yen two;' Chaucer, C. T. 2808. M. E. dosc, dark, dim; O. Eng. Homilies, i. 259, l. 16. Also deose; 'This word is deosk' = this is a dark saying; Ancren Riwle, p. 148. Not found in A. S., yet deose is, strictly, an older form than A. S. deore, whence the mod. E. dark; see Dark. Cf. Swed. dial. duska, to drizzle; dusk, a slight shower; duskug, misty (Rietz). Der.

dusk, sb., dusk-y, dusk-i-ness, dusk-i-ly.

DUST, fine powder. (E.) M. E. dust, Ancren Riwle, p. 122. A. S. dust, Grein, i. 212. + Du. duist, meal-dust. + Icel. dust, dust. + Dan. dyst, fine flour, meal. Closely allied words are also Swed. and Dan. dunst, steam, vapour, Goth. dauns, odour, O. H. G. tunst, G. dunst, vapour, fine dust, Lat. fumus, Skt. dhuma, smoke, Skt. dhuli, dust; shewing that dust and fume are co-radicate. — DHU, to shake, blow; cf. Skt. dhu, to shake, remove, blow, shake off. See

Fume. Der. dust-er, dust-y, dust-i-ness.

sense; All's Well, iv. i. 78. — G. Deutsch, lit, belonging to the people; M. H. G. diut-isk. Here the suffix -isk = E. -isk, and the base diut is cognate with Goth. thiuda, A.S. beud, a people, nation. From the same base, written tiut, was formed the Latinised word Teutones, whence E. Teutonic. - \(\sqrt{TU}, \tau \) to be strong; cf. Skt. tu, to be strong;

whence E. Teulonic. — 4 1U, to be strong; cf. Skt. tu, to be strong; see Curtius, i. 278; Benfey, p. 366.

DUTY, obligatory service. (F., -L.) Chaucer has duetee in the sense of 'due debt;' C. T. 6934; cf. Gower, C. A. iii. 124, 177. The word appears to be a mere coinage, there being no corresponding form in French; formed by analogy with words in -/y from the O. F. deu, due. See Due.

The F. word for duty is devoir (Span deber, 124) decays in the infin more used as a ship honce M. F. device. tal. dovere), i. e. the infin. mood used as a sb.; hence M. E. deuoir, deuer (with u=v), Chaucer, C. T. 2600. Der. dute-ous, -ly, -ness; duti-ful, -ly, -ness.

DWALE, deadly nightshade. (E.) So called because it causes stupefaction or dulness. M. E. dwale, P. Plowman C. xxiii. 379; on

which see my note. - A. S. dwala, an error; hence, stupefaction; cf. Dan. dvale, a trance, torpor, stupor, dvale-drik, a soporific, dwale-

drink. See further under Dull, and see Dwell.

DWARF, a small deformed man. (E.) The final f is a substitution for a final guttural sound, written g or gh; in Will. of Palerne, l. 362, we have the form dwerp. The pl. dwerghes is in Mandeville's Travels, ed. Halliwell, p. 205. — A.S. dweorg, dwerg, dweorh, a dwarf; all authorised by Lye. + Du. dwerg. + Icel. dwergr. + Swed. and Dan. dwerg. + M. H. G. twerc (also querch), G. zwerg. Cf. Skt. (Vedic) dhvaras, a (female) evil spirit or fairy, cited by Fick (i. 121) from Roth. A DHWAR, to rush, fell, bend; Skt. dhvri; whence also dull, dwell, dwale. The evidence tends to shew that the original sense of dwarf is not 'bent,' but 'one who rushes forth,' furious; cf. Zend. dvar, to rush forward, said of evil spirits; cf. Gk. θοῦρος, raging, θρώσκευ, to spring, rage, Lat. furers. to rage; see Curtius. i. 317, 318. The A. S. dwellan, to hinder, is also suggestive. Der. dwarf-ish, dwarf-ish-ness.

DWELL, to delay, linger, abide. (E.) M. E. dwellen, to delay, linger; Chaucer, C. T. 2356; to which are allied M. E. dwelen, to be torpid, and dwelien, to err; see Stratmann. - A. S. dwellan (only used in the active sense), to retard, cause to delay, also, to seduce, lead astray, Grein, i. 213, 394; to which are allied gedwelen, to err, gedwelan, to lead astray. The peculiar modern use is Scandinavian. gedwelan, to lead astray. The peculiar modern use is Scandinavian. [The orig. sense is to mislead, cause to err, whence the intransitive sense of to err, to wander aimlessly, linger, dwell.] - A. S. dwal, only found in the contracted form dol, dull, stupid, torpid; but certified by the derivative duala, error, in the Northumb. version of S. Matt, xxiv. 24, and by the Goth. dwals, foolish. See Dull. + Du. dwalen, to err; cf. dwaaltuin (lit. dwale-town), a labyrinth, dwaallicht (dwalelight), a will-of-the-wisp. + Icel. dvelja, to dwell, delay, tarry, abide; orig. to hinder; cf. dvöl, a short stay. + Swed. dväljas, to dwell, lit. to delay oneself. + Dan. dvæle, to linger; cf. dvale, a trance. + O. H. G. twaljan, M. H. G. twellen, to hinder, delay. See Dwale. - ✓ DHWAR, to fell, bend, mislead; cf. Skt. dhvri, to fell, bend. Dor. dwell-er, dwell-ing.

DWINDLE, to waste away. (E.) In Shak. Macb. i. 3. 23. The suffix -le is a somewhat late addition, and has rather a diminutive than the usual frequentative force. The d is excrescent, as common after n; cf. sound from M. E. soun. M. E. dwinen; Rom. of the Rose, 360; Gower, C. A. ii. 117. - A. S. dwinan, to dwindle, languish; Bosworth. + Icel. dvina, dvina, dvena; Swed. tvina, to dwindle, languish; Bosworth.

+ Icel. dvina, dvina, dvena; Swed. tvina, to dwindle, pine away.

Remoter origin unknown. Cf. Skt. dhvams, to fall to pieces, perish.

DYE, to colour. (E.) M. E. deyen, dyen; Chaucer, C. T. 11037.

Chaucer also has deyer, dyer, a dyer, C. T. prol. 364. The sh. deh, dye, colour, hue, occurs in O. Eng. Miscellany, ed Morris, p. 103, l. 20.—A.S. deagan, to dye; deag, deah, dye, colour; all authorised forms (Lye). Remoter origin unknown. Der. dye, sb.; dy-er, dyeing, dye-stuffs. ing, dye-stuffs.

DYKE, a ditch, bank; see Dike.

DYNAMIC, relating to force. (Gk) 'Dynamicks, the science of mechanical powers;' Todd. - Gk. δυναμικός, powerful. - Gk. δυναμικός powerful. power. - Gk. Sivana, I am strong. Cf. Lat. durus, hard, lasting; see Dure. Der. dynamic-s, dynamic-al, dynamic-al-ly, dynamo-meter

(i. e. measurer of force, from metre, q. v.); and see below.

DYNASTY, lordship, dominion. (Gk.) Applied to the continued lordship of a race of rulers. 'The account of the dynasties;' Raleigh, Hist, of the World, b. ii. c. 2. s. 2 (R.) = Gk. byvaorsia, lordship of the dynasties;' lordship. - Gk. δυνάστης, a lord; cf. δυνατός, strong, able. - Gk.

δύναμαι, I am strong; see above.

DYSENTERY, a disease of the entrails. (L., -Gk.) 'The dysenterie or bloody flix;' Holland's Pliny, b. xxviii. c. 9.—Lat. dysenteria (Pliny).—Gk. δυσεντερία, a bowel-complaint.—Gk. δυσεντερία. DUTCH, belonging to Holland. (G.) Applied in old authors to the Germans rather than to the Dutch, who were called Hollanders; bowels.—Gk. ἐντός (=Lat. intus), within.—Gk. ἐν (=Lat. in), in. see Trench, Select Glossary. However, Shak. has it in the usual of The prefix δυε- is cognate with Skt. dus-, dur-, Irish do-, Goth. A. S. 16-, whence to-brake = brake in pieces, Judges, ix. 53, commonly misprinted to brake.

DYSPEPSY, indigestion. (L.,—Gk.) Dyspepsia, a difficulty of digestion; Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715.—Lat. dyspepsia.—Gk. δυσπεψία.—Gk. δυσπεφία.—Gk. δυσπεφία.—Gk. δυσπεφία.—Gk. δυσπεφία.

with Lat. coquere, whence E. cook. See Cook. Der. dyspept-ic (from δύσπεπτοε).

E-, prefix, out. (L.) In e-vade, e-vince, e-volve, e-bullient, e-dict, &c.

EACH, every one. (E.) M. E. eche, ech; Chaucer, C. T. 793; older form elch, Layamon, 9921. – A. S. ælc, each, Grein, i. 56; also written elc, yle; cf. Lowland Sc. ilk. 1. Written as ælc by Grein, and considered by him and Koch to stand for eal + lic, i. e. all-like. 2. Also written by some editors as élc, and considered as standing for d+llc or d+ge+llc, i.e. aye-like or ever-like. The latter is more likely. + Du. elk, each. + O. H. G. eogalik; M. H. G. iegelich, G. jeglich. See Aye. ¶ Not to be confused with A. S. æg-hwile, every, which = a + ge + hwy + lie; March, A. S. Gram. art. 136.

EAGER, sharp, keen, desirous, (F., -L.) M. E. egre, Chaucer, C. T. 9075; Rob. of Glouc. p. 80. -O. F. eigre, aigre, keen. - Lat. acrem, acc. of acer, keen. - ✓ AK, to pierce, sharpen. See Acrid.

Der. eager-ly, eager-ness; also vin-egar, q.v.

EAGLE, a large bird. (F.,-L.) M.E. egle, Chaucer, C. T.

10437.-O. F. aigle, 'an eagle;' Cot.-Lat. aquila, an eagle; so called from its dark brown colour, aquila being the fem. of aquilus, dark-coloured, brown; cf. Lith. aklas, blind. — A AK, to be dark. Fick, i. 474; whence also Lat. aquilo, the cloudy or stormy wind.

EAGRE, a tidal wave or 'bore' in a river. (E.) 'But like an eagre rode in triumph o'er the tide;' Dryden, Threnod. August. 135. A. S. egor-, edgor-, in comp. egor-stream, eagor-stream, ocean-stream;

Grein, i. 233, 255. + Icel. ægir, ocean.

EAR (1), the organ of hearing (E.) M. E. ere, Chaucer, C. T. 6218.—A. S. eare, Grein, i. 255. + Du. oor. + Icel. eyra. + Swed. öra. + Dan. öre. + G. ohr; M. H. G. óre; O. H. G. óra. + Goth. auco. + Lat. auris. + Gk. ove. + Russ. ucho. - A. W., to be pleased with, pay attention to; cf. Skt. av, to be pleased, take care (Vedic); Gk. alw, I hear, perceive; Lat. audire, to hear. See Curtius, i. 482; Fick, i. 501. Der. ear-ed, ear-ache, ear-ring, ear-shot, &c.; also ear-

Fick, 1. 501. Der. ear-ta, ear-acne, ear-ring, ear-snot, ecc.; also ear-wig, q. v. And from the same root, auricular, q. v.; auscultation, q. v. EAR (2), a spike, or head, of corn. (E.) M. E. er; the dat. ere occurs in King Alisaunder, 797; see ear in Stratmann.—A. S. ear, pl. ears of corn; Northumb. eher, an ear, pl. ehera; Matt. xii. 1. + Du. ear. + Icel., Dan., and Swed. ax (=ahs). + Goth. ahs. + O. H. G. eher; G. ähre.

B. The syllable ah- in Goth. ak-s is identical with the same in Goth. ah-ana, chaff, and cognate with a six of the syllable ah- in Goth. ak-s is identical with the same in Goth. ak-ana, chaff, and cognate with

ac- in Lat. dcus, a needle. — A AK, to pierce. See Awn, Aglet. EAR (3), to plough. (E.) In Deut. xxi. 4; I Sam. viii. 12; Is. xxx. 24. M. E. erien, P. Plowman, B. vi. 4, 5; also eren, Chaucer, C. T. 888. — A. S. erien, erigan, to plough, Grein, i. 219. + Icel. erja. C.T. 888. – A. S. erian, erigan, to plough, Grein, 1. 219. + 1cel. erja. + M. H. G. eren, ern. + Goth. arjan. + Irish araim, I plough. + Lat. arare. + Gk. αρόω, I plough. – √ AR, to plough. ¶ 'In its application to ploughing the √ AR (always retaining too its vowel a) is proper to all the European languages, as distinguished from the Oriental; 'Curtius, i. 426; q. v. Der. ear-ing.

EARL, the Eng. equivalent of count. (E.) M. E. erl, Chaucer, C. T. (Arage. – A.S. equivalent of count. (E.)

C. T. 6739. - A. S. corl, a warrior, hero; Grein, i. 260. + Icel. jarl, older form earl, a warrior, hero; also, as a title. 4 O. Sax. erl, a man. β. Perhaps related to Gk. dροήν, male; Fick, iii. 26. γ. Or contracted from A. S. ealder, an elder; Max Müller, Lectures, 8th ed. ii. 280. Der. earl-dom, from M. E. eorldom, Layamon, 11560;

where the suffix is the A. S. dóm (= E. doom).

EIARLY, in good time. (E.)

M. E. erly, adv. Chaucer, C. T. 33; earlich, adj. Ancren Riwle, p. 258. - A. S. erlice, adv.; not much used, as the simple form der was used instead. The Northumb. adv. arlice occurs in Mark, xvi. 2. - A. S. dr, adv. sooner (Grein, i. 69), and lie, like; so that early erre-like. See Erre. Der. earli-ness.

It appears that the word was originally in use only as an adverb.

EARN, to gain by labour. (E.) M. E. ernien, O. Eng. Homilies, i. 7. l. 28.—A.S. earnian, Grein, i. 249. + O. H. G. and M. H. G. arrien, arnon, G. ernien, to reap; derived from O. H. G. and M. H. G. arin, aren, arn (G. ernien), harvest.

1. The ending-ian of the A.S. work shows that it is a secondary word derived from a secondary word and a secondary word and a secondary word a secondary word and a secondary word a secondary word and a secondary word a secondary word and a secondary word and a secondary word and a s

sus-, tuz-, Icel. tor-, O. H. G. zur-, G. zer-; and is preserved in E. in sb. is preserved in O. H. G. erin and in Goth. asans, harvest, whence also Goth. asneis (= A. S. esne), a hireling, labourer, lit. harvest-man. Cf. Russ, oséne, harvest, autumn. 8. As the form of the root is AS, it has nothing to do with A. S. erian, to plough. Der. earn-ings.

EARNEST (1), eagerness, seriousness. (E.) Chiefly in the phrase 'in earnest.' Now frequently used as an adj., but the M. E. ernest is a sb.; see Chaucer, C.T. 1127, 1128, 3186. - A.S. cornest, sb., earnestness; Grein, i. 261; also eorneste, adj. and adv. id. 262.+ Du. ernst, earnestness, zeal. + O. H. G. ernust, M. H. G. ernest, G. ernst, sb. seriousness. - From a base ARN-, seen in Icel. ern, brisk, vigorous; and this from AR, to raise, excite; cf. Gk. δρνυμ, to excite. See Curtius, i. 432; Fick, i. 493, iii. 21. Der. earnest, adj., earnest-ly, earnest-ness.

EARNEIST (2), a pledge, security. (C.) See 2 Cor. i. 22; v. 5; Eph. i. 14. [The t is excrescent, as commonly after s; cf. whils-t, amongs-t from M. E. whiles, amongs.] M. E. ernes; eernes; Wyclif, 2 Cor. i. 22; v. 5; Eph. i. 14. [Cf. Prov. Eng. arles-penny, an earnest-penny, where arles = arnes = ernes; Ray.] = W. ernes, an earnest, pledge; also ern, a pledge, erno, to give a pledge, + Gacl. earlas, and the province of the service of the an earnest, earnest-penny; whence Prov. E. arles. ¶ Origin unknown; the resemblance to Gk. appaβών, earnest-money, may be accidental, since this word is modified from Hebrew. If the connection be real, then W. ernes, Gael. earlas, and (the alleged) Gael. arra = Lat. arrha (O. F. arrhes, Cot.), a pledge, are all various modifications of the Eastern word, viz. Heb. erabon, a pledge, Gen. xxxviii. 17. This word was introduced by the Phoenicians into both Greece and Italy

EARTH, soil, dry land. (E.) M. E. eorbe, erbe, erthe; Layamon, 27817; P. Plowman, B. vii. 2. - A.S. eorde, Grein, i. 258. + Du. aarde. + Icel. jörö. + Dan. and Swed. jord. + Goth. airtha. + G. erde. β. Allied to Gk. έρα, the earth. 'Whether έρα, earth (cp. Goth. airtha) is connected with ἀρόω, I plough, is doubtful;' Curtius, i. 426. See Ear (2), though the connection is not clearly made out. See Max Müller, Lectures, 8th ed. i. 294. Der. earth, verb, earth-born, earth-en (M. E. erthen, eorthen, Ancren Riwle, p. 388), earth-ling, earth-ly, earth-li-ness, earth-y; also earth-quake, earth-work. &c. **EARWIG**, the name of an insect. (É.) So called because sup-

posed to creep into the ear. - A. S. eor-wicga; used to translate The A. S. wieg comblatta' in Ælfric's Gloss. ed. Somner, p. 60. blatta in Allric's Gloss, ed. Somner, p. 60. The A. S. weeg commonly means 'a horse;' Grein, ii. 689 (cf. Icel. wigg, a horse); from wegan, to carry, cognate with Lat. wehere; see Vehicle. There is no authority for giving wiega the sense of 'insect,' beyond its occurrence in this compound. See Ear (1).

EASE, quietness, rest. (F.) M. E. ese, eise; Rob. of Glouc. p. 42; Ancren Riwle, p. 108.—0. F. aise, ease; the same word as Ital.

agio, Port. azo. Origin unknown; perhaps Celtic; cf. Gael. adhais, leisure, case; see Diez. Der. ease, verb, eas-y, eas-i-ly, eas-i-ness; also ease-ment, in Udal, on S. James, c. 5; also dis-ease, q. v.; ad-agio.

EASEL, a support for pictures while being painted. (Du.)

Easel, a wooden frame, upon which a painter sets his cloath: Kersey, ed. 1715. - Du. ezel, lit. a little ass, an ass. 'Easel, die Ezel der Schilders, i. e. the painter's easel; Sewel's Eng.-Du. Dict. 1754. + G. esel, an ass, easel. These are diminutives, with suffix -el, from the stem as-, an ass; see Ass. ¶ The word is far more likely to have been borrowed from Holland than Germany. the stem as-, an ass; see Ass.

EAST, the quarter of sun-rise. (E.) M. E. est, Chaucer, C. T. 4913. - A. S. east, adv. in the east, Grein, i. 255; common in compounds, as in East-Sexa = East Saxons, men of Essex; A. S. Chron. pounds, as in East-Sexa = East Saxons, men of Essex; A. S. Chron.
A. D. 449; cf. eástan, from the east, eásterne, eastern, eáste-weard, eastward. + Du. oost, sb. + Icel. austr. + Dan. öst. + Swed. östan. +
M. H. G. ósten, G. osten, the east; G. ost, east. + Lat. aurora (= ausosa), east, dawn. + Gk. ήώε, Æol. abus, Att. èw, dawn. + Skt.
ushas, dawn. - VUS, to shine, burn; whence Lat. urere, Skt. ush, to
burn.

1. The root US is from an older WAS; cf. Skt. vas, to 2. The A.S. eastan stands for austana, where tana is a suffix, and aus- is the base. See Fick, i. 512; iii. 7, 8. Der. easter-ly, east-er-n, east-ward; also Es-sex (= East-Saxon); also sterling

(= east-er-ling), q. v.; also East-er, q. v.

EASTER, a Christian festival. (E.) M. E. ester; whence esterdei, Easter day, Ancren Riwle, p. 412.—A. S. easter (only in comp.),
Grein, i. 256; pl. edstro, edstron, the Easter festival; Matt. xxvi. 2; Mark, xiv. 1.—A.S. Eástre, Eóstre, the name of a goddess whose festivities were in April, whence April was called Eáster-mónaő, Easter-month; Beda, De Temporum Ratione.

B. The name Eastre is to be referred to the same root as east, viz. to
US, to shine; with reference to the increasing light and warmth of the spring-season.

i. 7. 1. 28. — A. S. earnian, Grein, i. 249. + O. H. G. and M. H. G. arnén, arnón, G. ernten, to reap; derived from O. H. G. and M. H. G. arnín, aren, arn (G. ernte), harvest.

1. The ending ian of the A. S. verb shews that it is a secondary verb, derived from a sb.

2. This

✓ AD, to eat, consume. Der. eat-er, eat-able; also fret (=for-eat), all extensions, to select; see Eclectic.

q.v. **EAVES**, the clipt edge of a thatched roof. (E.) A sing. sb.; the pl. should be eaveses. M. E. euese (u=v); pl. eueses, which occurs in P. Plowman, B. xvii. 227.—A.S. efeet, a clipt edge of thatch, eaves, in the Lambeth Psalter, Ps. ci. 8 (Lye); whence the verb efesian, to clip, shave, shear, in Levit. xix. 27. + Icel. ups, eaves. + Swed. dial. uff., eaves (Rietz). + Goth. ubizwa, a porch; John, x. 23. + O. H. G. opasa, M. H. G. obse, a porch, hall; also, eaves. [The sense 'porch' is due to the projection of the eaves, forming a cover.] B. The derivation is from the Germanic preposition UF, appearing in Goth. uf, under, beneath; O. H. G. opa, oba, M. H. G. obe, G. oben, above (cf. G. ob-dack, a shelter); cf. Lat. sub, under, super, over. See Over. The orig. sense was 'cover,' or 'shelter.' Der. eaves-dropp-er, one who stands under the drippings from the eaves, hence, a secret listener; Rich. III, v. 3. 221; Blackstone, Comment. b. iv. c. 13 (R.) Cf. Swed. dial. uffsa-drup, droppings from the eaves (Rietz); Icel. upsar-dropi.

EBB, the reflux of the tide. (E.) M. E. ebbe, Chaucer, C. T. 10573.— A. S. ebba, ebb; Ælfred's Boethius, lib. ii. met. 8. Cf. A. S. verb efesian, to clip, shave, shear, in Levit. xix. 27. + Icel. ups, eaves.

10573. - A. S. ebba, ebb; Ælfred's Boethius, lib. ii. met. 8. Cf. A. S. ebban, to ebb; A.S. Chron. an. 897. + Du. eb, ebbe, sb.; ebben, vb. + Dan. ebbe, sb. and vb. + Swed. ebb, sb.; ebba, vb. ¶ From the same root as even, q.v. Der. ebb-side.

EBONY, a hard wood. (F., -L., -Gk., -Heb.) In Shak. L. L. L. iv. 3. 247. Spelt ebene in Holland's Pliny, b. xii. c. 4. L. L. L. iv. 3. 247. I. L. L. IV. 3. 247. Spent events in Homanus Linny, is an of a the adj. ebon is in Milton, L'All. 8; spelt heben, Spenser, F. Q. i. 7. 37.] = O. F. ebene, 'the black wood, called heben or ibonie;' Cot. Lat. hebenus, hebenum, ebenus, ebenum. = Gk. έβενος; also έβένη. = Heb. hobnim, pl. ebony wood; Ezek. xxvii. 15. So called from its hard nature; from Heb. eben, a stone. Der. ebon, adj.

EBRIETY, drunkenness. (F., -L.) In Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 6, part 7; bk. v. c. 23, part 16.—F. ebrieté, 'drunkenness;' Cot.—Lat. acc. ebrietatem, from nom. ebrietas.—Lat. ebrius,

drunken, of obscure origin. Der. from same source, in-ebriate.

EBULLITION, a boiling. (F., -L.) In Sir T. Browne, Vulg.

Errors, b. iv. c. 7, § 5. - O. F. ebullition, 'an ebullition, boyling;' Cot. -Lat. ebullitionem, acc. of ebullitio; a coined word, from ebullitus, pp. of ebullire, to bubble up. - Lat. e, out; and bullire, to bubble, boil. See Boil. Der. From same verb, ebulli-ent, Young, Nt. Thoughts, viii. l. 98 from end.

ECCENTRIC, departing from the centre, odd. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) In Holland's Pliny, b. ii. c. 15; Milton, P. L. iii. 575. - O. F. eccentrique, 'out of the center; fol eccentrique, an unruly or irregular cox-comb;' Cot. - Late Lat. eccentricus, coined from Low Lat. eccentros, eccentric. - Gk. еккечтров, out of the centre. - Gk. ек, out; and κέντρον, centre. See Centre. Der. eccentric, sb., eccentric-al,

eccentric-al-ly, eccentric-i-ty.

ECCLESIASTIC, belonging to the church. (L., - Gk.) Chaucer has ecclesiast, sb., C. T. 1710, 15335. Selden, on Drayton's Polyolbion, s. 1. and 8, has both ecclesiastic and ecclesiastical (R.) - Low Lat. ecclesiasticus. - Gk. ἐκκλησιαστικόε, belonging to the ἐκκλησία, i.e. assembly, church. - Gk. ἔκκλητοε, summoned. - Gk. ἐκκαλέω, I call forth, summon. - Gk. ex, out; and rakew, I call. See Claim. Der. ecclesiast-ic-al.

ECHO, a repeated sound. (L., -Gk.) M. E. ecco, Chaucer, C. T. 9065. - Lat. echo. - Gk. ηχώ, a sound, echo; cf. ηχοι, ηχή, a ringing a voice. See Voice. Der. echo, verb; also cat-ech-ise, q. v.

ECLAIRCISSEMENT, a clearing up. (F.,-L.) Modern.

- F. éclaircissement, a clearing up. - F. éclaircir, to clear up. - F. é-, O. F. es-, = Lat. ex; and clair, clear, from Lat. clarus. See Clear. ECLAT, a striking effect, applause. (F., -O. H. G.) Modern.
-F. éclat, splendour; lit. a bursting out. -F. éclater, to burst forth; O. F. esclater, to shine; s'esclater, to burst; Cot. = O. F. es-= Lat. ex, forth; and a form (skleitan?) of the O. H. G. schlizan, slizan, to slit,

split, burst; whence G. schleissen, cognate with E. slit. See Slit.

ECLECTIC, lit. choosing out. (Gk.) 'Horace, who is . . . sometimes a Stoic, sometimes an Eclectic;' Dryden, Discourse on Satire;
Poet. Works, ed. 1851, p. 374.—Gk. ἐκλεκτικός, selecting; an Eclectic.—Gk. ἐκλέγειν, to select.—Gk. ἐκλ ουτ; and λέγειν, to choose.

Der. eclectic-al-ly, eclectic-ism; see Eclogue.

ECLIPSE, a darkening of sun or moon. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. eclipse, often written elips; P. Plowman, C. xxi. 140, and footnote. — O. F. eclipse, 'an eclipse;' Cot. — Lat. eclipsis. — Gk. εκλειψιε, a failure, esp. of light of sun. — Gk. εκλείπειν, to leave out, quit, suffer eclipse. — Gk. εκ, out; and λείπειν, to leave. See Leave. Der. ecliptic,

GR. εκ. εκτινικός; see Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, prol. 1. 67.

ECLOGUE, a pastoral poem. (L., -Gk.) In Sidney's Arcadia, b. iii (R.) 'They be not termed Eclogues, but Æglogues; 'Spenser, Argument to Sheph. Kal.; cf. F. eglogue, an eclogue.—Lat. ecloga, a pastoral poem.—Gk. εκλογή, a selection; esp. of poems.—Gk. εκλογή a s

¶ Note the modification of

ECONOMY, household management. (F., -L., -Gk.) Spelt oeconomy in Cotgrave. - O. F. oeconomie, 'oeconomy;' Cot. - Lat. oeconomia. - Gk. olkovoµia, management of a household. - Gk. olkovoµέω, I manage a household. - Gk. οίκο-, crude form of οίκοι, a house,

(a), I manage a nousehold.—Gk. oiso-, crude form of oisos, a nouse, cognate with Lat. uicus; and νέμειν, to deal out, whence also E. nomad, q. v. With oisos cf. Skt. veça, a house, from viç, to enter. — WIK, to enter. Der. econom-ic (spelt economique, Gower, C. A. iii. 141), econom-ic-al, econom-ic-al-y, econom-ist, econom-ist.
ECSTASY, enthusiasm. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Shak. Mer. Ven. iii. 2. 112. Englished from O. F. ecstase, 'an ecstasie, swooning, trance;' Cot. - Low Lat. ecstasis, a trance. - Gk. ἐκοτασιε, displacement; also, a trance. - Gk. ἐκ, out; and στα-, base of ιστημ. I place. — YSTA, to stand; see Stand. Der. ecstatic (Gk. ἐκστατικ-όε); ecstatical ecstatically.

ecstatic-al, ecstatic-al-ly.

ECUMENIC, ECUMENICAL, common to the world, general. (L., -Gk.) 'Oecumenicall, or universall;' Foxe, Martyrs, p. 8 (R.) - Low Lat. accumenicus, universal. -Gk. οίκουμενικός, universal. -Gk. οΙκουμένη (sc. γη), the inhabited world; fem. of οΙκουμένος, pres. pt. pass. of οΙκέω, I inhabit.-Gk. οΙκος, a house. See

EDDY, a whirling current of water. (Scand.) In Shak. Lucrece, 1669. [Either from a lost A. S. word with the prefix ed-= back; or more likely modified from the Scandinavian by changing Icel. id- to the corresponding A. S. ed.] – Icel. iδa, an eddy, whirl-pool; cf. iδa, to be restless, whirl about. + Swed. dial. iδa, idâ, an eddy; Dan. dial. ide, the same (Rietz).

A. S. ed., preserved as t- in E. twit, q.v. Cf. Goth. id-, back; O. Saxon idug-, back; O. H. G. it-, ita-, back.

Saxon idug-, back; U. H. G. it-, ida-, back.

EDGE, the border of a thing. (E.) M. E. egge; Ancren Riwle,
p. 60. — A. S. eeg, Grein, i. 216. + Du. egge. + Icel. and Swed. egg.
+ Dan. eg. + G. eeke. Cf. Lat. acies, Gk. duft, duis, a point; Skt.
agri, an edge, corner, angle. — ✓ AK, to pierce; cf. Skt. aq, to pervade. Der. edge-tool, edge-wise, edg-ing, edge-less; egg (2), q. v.

EDIBLE, eatable. (Low L.) In Bacon, Nat. Hist. sect. 859
(R.) — Low Lat. edibilis, eatable; formed from Lat. edere, to eat.
See East.

EDICT, a proclamation, command. (L.) In Shak. Cor. i. 1. 84.

— Lat. edictum, a thing proclaimed. — Lat. edictus, pp. of edicere, to proclaim. — Lat. e, forth; and dicere, to speak. See Diction.

EDIFY, to build up, instruct. (F., — L.) In. Shak. Tw. Nt. v. 298.— O. F. edifier, 'to edifie, build;' Cot. — Lat. edificare, to build.

- Lat. ædi-, crude form of ædes, a building; and -fic-, for fac-ere, to make. B. The Lat. ædes orig. meant 'a fire-place.' or 'hearth; cf. Irish aidhe, a house, aodh, fire.—\(\psi \) IDH, to kindle; Skt. indh, to kindle. For Lat. facere, see Fact. Der. edify-ing, edific-at-ion; edifice, from F. edifice, 'an edifice' (Cotgrave), which from Lat. ædific-ium, a building; edile, from Lat. ædific, a magistrate who had the care of public buildings; edile-ship.

publication. (L.) In Shak. Merry Wi. ii. 1. 78.—

I at editus. pp. of edere.

tat. editionem, acc. of editio, a publishing.—Lat. editio, pp. of edere, to publish, give out.—Lat. e, out; and dare, to give.— \(\sqrt{DA}, \) to give. Der. from the same source, editor (Lat. editor), editor-i-al,

editor-i-al-ly, editor-ship; also edit, editress, coined words.

EDUCATE, to cultivate, train. (L.) In Shak. L. L. L. v. 1.

86; also education, As You Like It, i. 1. 22, 72.—Lat. educatus, pp.
of educare, to bring out, educate; which from educere, to bring out; see Educe. Der. educat-or (Lat. educator), education, education-al. EDUCE, to bring out. (Lat.) Not common. In Pope, Ess. on Man, ii. 175; and earlier, in Glanville's Essays, ess. 3 (R.)—Lat. educere, pp. eductus, to bring out. - Lat. e, out; and ducere, to lead. See Duct. Der. educ-ible; educt-ion, from pp. eductus; and see

EEL, a fish. (E.) M. E. el (with long e); pl. eles, spelt elys, Barbour's Bruce, ji. 527.—A. S. cel, pl. celas; Ælfric's Colloquy, in Thorpe's Analecta, p. 23. + Du. aal. + Icel. cell. + Dan. aal. + Swed. cell. + G. aal. Cf. Lat. anguilla, an eel, anguis, a snake; Gk. εγχελυε, an eel, εχε, a snake; Skt. ahi, a snake.— AGH (nasalised ANGH), to choke; see Curtius, i. 238; Fick, i. 9, 10. Thus sel is from to choke; see Curtius, i. 238; Fick, i. 9, ro. ¶ Thus sel is from European ag-la=Aryan agh-la, a diminutive form of Aryan agh-i (anghi), lit. 'choker,' from the large size of some snakes, such as the

EFFACE, to destroy the appearance of. (F.) In Cotgrave; and Pope, Moral Essays, i. 166. – F. effacer, 'to efface, deface, raze;' Cot. Lit. 'to erase a face or appearance.' – F. ef- Lat. ef-, for es, out; and F. face, a face. See Face and Deface. Der.

-ficere, for facere, to make. See Fact. Der. effectu-al (from crude tated from words like dramat-ist, where, however, the t is a part of form effectu-of sb. effectu-al-ly, effectu-ate; effect-ive (from pp. the stem of the sb. Der. egotist-ic, egotise. effectus), effect-ive-ly, effect-ive-ness; from same source, effic-ac-y, q.v., effic-ac-i-ous; also effici-ent, q. v. EFFEMINATE, womanish. (L.)

In Shak, Rich, III, iii. 7. make womanish.—Lat. ef-ee-(ex); and femina, a woman. See Feminine. Der. effeminate-ly, effeminate-ness, effeminacy.

EFFENDI, sir, master. (Turkish.—Gk.)

Turk. éfendi, sir (a stable of the control of

title). - Mod. Gk. ἀφέντηε, which from Gk. αὐθέντηε, a despotic master, ruler. See Authentic.

master, ruler. See AULHORLIG.

EFFERVESCE, to bubble or froth up. (L.) 'Effervescence, a boiling over, . . . a violent ebullition;' Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715.—

Lat. effervescere.—Lat. ef-=ec-(ex); and fervescere, to begin to boil, inceptive of fervere, to glow. See Fervent. Der. effervescent, effervesc-ence.

EFFETE, exhausted. (L.) In Burton, Anat. of Melancholy, p. 370 (R.) - Lat. effetus, effetus, weakened by having brought forth young. - Lat. ef- = ec- (ex); and fetus, that has brought forth. See

Fetus

EFFICACY, force, virtue. (L.) In Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, b. ii. c. 22. Englished from Lat. efficacia, power. - Lat. efficaci-, crude form of efficar, efficacious. - Lat. ef- = ec- (ex); -fic-, from facere, to make; and suffix -ax. See Effect. Der. efficacious.

efficaci-ous-ly, -ness. ¶ The M. E. word for efficacy was efficace,

Ancren Riwle, p. 246; from F. efficace (Cotgrave).

EFFICIENT, causing an effect. (F.,=L.) In Tyndal's Works,

p. 335. - F. efficient, 'efficient;' Cot. - Lat. efficientem, acc. of efficiens, pres. pt. of efficere. See Effect. Der. efficient-ly, efficience, ef-

ficienc-y; also co-efficient.

EFFIGY, a likeness of a man's figure. (L.) Spelt effigies in Shak. As You Like It, ii. 7. 193.—Lat. effigies, an effigy, image.—Lat. effig-, base of effingere, to form.—Lat. ef-=ec-(ex); and fingere, to form. See Feign.

EFFLORESCENCE, a flowering, eruption on the skin, formation of a powder. (F.,—L.) In Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. vi. c. 12. § 5.—F. efflorescence; Cot.—Lat. efflorescentia, a coined word from efforms efform efflorescentia, a coined word

from efflorescere, inceptive form of efflorere, to blossom. - I.at. ef- = ec-(ex); and florere, to blossom. - Lat. flor-, stem of flos, a flower. See Elower.

EFFLUENCE, a flowing out. (L.) In Holland's Plutarch, p. 1059; Milton, P. L. iii. 6. Coined from Lat. effluent-, stem of pres. pt. of effluere, to flow out. - Lat. ef-= ec- (ex); and fluere, pp. fluxus, to flow. See Fluent. Der. from the same verb, effluent;

efflux (from pp. effluxus); effluxium (Lat. effluxium).

EFFORT, an exertion of strength. (F., -L.) In Cotgrave. -F.

effort, 'an effort, endeavour;' Cot. Verbal sb. from F. efforcer, or

s'efforcer, 'to indeavour;' Cot. -F. ef- = Lat. ef- = ec- (ex); and forcer,
to force, from force, sb. See Force.

EFFRONTERY, boldness, hardihood. (F., -L.) In Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. - O. F. effronterie, 'impudency;' Cot. - O. F. effronte', 'shameless;' Cot. Formed with prefix ef-= Lat. ef-=ec-(ex) from front, the forehead, front. See Front, Affront.

EFFULGENT, shining forth. (L.) The sb. effulgence is in Milton, P. L. iii. 388.—Lat. effulgent, stem of effulgens, pres. pt. of effulgere, to shine forth.—Lat. ef-=ec-(ex); and fulgere, to shine. See Fulgent. Der. effulgence.

EFFUSE, to pour forth. (L.) In Shak. 1 Hen. VI, v. 4. 52. [The sb. effusion is in Occleve, Letter of Cupide, st. 63.] - Lat. effusus, pp. of effundere, to pour forth.—Lat. ef-ec (ex); and fundere, to pour. See Fuse. Der. effus-ion, effus-ive, effus-ive-ly, effus-ive-less. EGG (1), the oval body from which chickens, &c. are hatched. (E.) M. E. eg, and frequently ey, ay; the pl. is both egges and eiren. (E.) M. E. eg, and irequently ey, ay; the pl. is both egges and eirem. Chaucer has ey, C. T. 16274; egges is in P. Plowman, B. xi. 343; eiren in Ancren Riwle, p. 66.—A. S. æg, Grein, i. 55; pl. ægru (whence eire, and the double pl. eire-n). + Du. ei. + Icel. egg. + Dan. æg. + Swed. ägg. + G. ei. + Irish ugh; Gael. ubh. + W. wy. + Lat. ouum. + Gk. www. See Oval. The base is awia, related (according to Benfey) to the base awi, a bird (Lat. auis); Fick., 503. EGG (2), to instigate. (Scand.) M. E. eggen, Ancren Riwle, p. 146.—Icel. eggja, to egg on, goad.—Icel. egg, an edge; see Edge. EGLANTINE, sweetbriar, &c. (F.,-L.) In Spenser, Sonnet 26. - F. églantine, formerly aiglantine; another O. F. form was aiglantier, given by Cotgrave, and explained as 'an eglantine or sweet-brier tree.' = O. F. stem aiglant- (whence aiglant-ine, aiglant-ier); put for aiglent-. = Low Lat. aculentus*, prickly (not recorded), formed from Lat. aculeus, a sting, prickle, dimin, from acus, a needle. See Aglet. EGOTIST, a self-opinionated person. (L.) Both egotist and egotism occur in the Spectator, no. 562. They are coined words,

from Lat. ego, I. See I. Also ego-ism, ego-ist (F. egoisme, egoiste). Ego-ist is the right form; egotist seems to have been imi-

EGREGIOUS, excellent, select. (L.) In Shak. Cymb. v. 5.

211.—Lat. egregius, chosen out of the flock; excellent.—Lat. e
grege, out of the flock. See Gregarious. Der. egregious-ly, -ness.

EGRESS, a going out, departure. (L.) In Shak. Merry Wives,
ii. 1. 225.—Lat. egressus, a going out.—Lat. egressus, pp. of egredior,
I go out.—Lat. e, out; and gradior, I go. See Grade.

EH! interj. of surprise. (E.) M. E. ey; Chaucer, C. T. 3766.—
A. S. é, more commonly, ed. eh! Grein. i. 62, 250. Cf. Du. ke! G.

A. S. &, more commonly, ea, eh! Grein, i. 63, 250. Cf. Du. ke! G. ei! See Ah!

EIDER-DUCK, a kind of sea-duck. (Scand.) Not old; and not in Johnson. Duck is an English addition. — Icel. &ôr, an eider-EIDER-DUCK, a kind of sea-duck. (Scand.) duck; where æ is pronounced like E. i in time. + Dan. ederfugl = eider-fowl. + Swed. eider, an eider-duck. Der. eider-down (wholly Scandinavian); cf. Icel. abar-dun, Dan. ederduun, Swed. eiderdun, eider-down.

EIGHT, twice four. (E.) M. E. eighte (with final e), Chaucer, District Notes four. (E.) M. E. eignie (With Indie), Chaucet, C. T. 12705.—A. S. eahta, Grein, i. 235. + Du. acht. + Icel. átta. + Dan. otte. + Swed. åtta. + Goth. ahtau. + O. H. G. áhta, M. H. G. achte, áhte, G. acht. + Irish ocht; Gael. ochd. + W. wyth. + Corn. eath. + Bret. eich, eiz. + Lat. octo. + Gk. örró. + Skt. ashtan. Der. eighth (for eight-th) = A. S. eahtoba; eighty (for eight-ty) = A. S. eahtatig; eighteen (for eight-teen) = A.S. eahtatyne; also eighth-ly, eight-i-eth,

eighteen-h.
EITHER, one of two. (E.) M. E. either, eyther, aither, ayther;
Chaucer, C. T. 1645.—A. S. agher, Matt. ix. 17; a contracted form
Compounded of a + ge + hwaper; where a = aye, ever, ge is a common prefix, and hwæher is E. whether; March, A. S. Gram. sect. 136. + Du. ieder. + O. H. G. éowedar, M. H. G.

ieweder, G. jeder. See Each and Whether.

EJACULATE, to jerk out an utterance. (L.) The sb. ejaculation is in Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 4. 5. - Lat. eiaculatus, pp. of eiaculare, to cast out. - Lat. e. out; and iaculare, to cast. - Lat. iaculum, a missile. - Lat. iacere, to throw. See Jet. Der. ejaculation, ejaculat-or-y; and see below.

EJECT, to cast out. (L.) In Shak. Cor. iii. 1. 287.—Lat. eiectus, pp. of eicere, to cast out.—Lat. e, out; and iacere, to cast. See

above. Der. eject-ment, eject-ion.

EKE (1), to augment. (E.) M. E. eken, echen; 'these fooles, that her sorowes eche,' Chaucer, Troil. i. 705. - A. S. écan, to augment; Grein, i. 220. + Icel. auka. + Swed. öka. + Dan. öge. + Goth. aukan (neuter). + O. H. G. ouchón, aukhón. + Lat. augere. - ✓ WAG, to be vigorous, whence also vigour, vigilant, vegetable, auction, augment. An extension of the root to WAKS gives the E. wax. See Vigour,

Wax. See Curtius, i. 230; Fick, i. 472, 762. Der. eke, conj EKE (2), also. (E.) M. E. ek, eek, eke; Chaucer, C. T. 41.— A. S. eác, Grein, i. 251. + Du. ook. + Icel. auk. + Swed. och, and. +

Dan. og, and. + Goth. auk. All from the verb; see Eke (1). ELABORATE, laborious, produced with labour. (L.) 'The elaborate Muse; 'Ben Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry, 1. 140. - Lat. elaboratus, pp. of elaborare, to labour greatly. - Lat. e, forth, fully; and laborare, to work. - Lat. labor, work. See Labour. Der. elaborate, verb; elaborate-ly, elaborate-ness, elaborat-ion.

ELAND, a S. African antelope. (Du., -Slavonic.) From Du. eland, an elk; of Slavonic origin; cf. Russ. olene, a stag. See Elk. ELAPSE, to glide away. (L.) 'Elapsed, gone or slipt away; Kersey, ed. 1715. - Lat. elapsus, pp. of elabi, to glide away. - Lat. e, away; and labi, to glide. See Lapse. Der. elapse, sb.

ELASTIC, springing back. (Gk.) Pope has elasticity; Dunciad, i. 186. Kersey (ed. 1715) has elastick. A scientific word, coined from Gk. ἐλάω = ἐλαύνω, I drive (fut. ἐλάσ-ω); from the same root as

Lat. alacer. See Alacrity. Der. elastic-i-ty.

ELATE, lifted up, proud. (L.) M. E. elat; Chaucer, C. T.

14173.—Lat. elatus, lifted up.—Lat. e, out, up; and latus=tlatus, connected with tollere, to lift. - & TAL, to lift; Fick, i. 601. Der. elated-ly, elated-ness, elat-ion.

ELBOW, the bend of the arm. (E.) M. E. elbowe; Chaucer, Good Women, prol. 179. – A. S. elboga; in Ælfric's Gloss. ed. Somner, p. 70, col. 2. + Du. elleboog. + Icel. alnbogi, ölnbogi, ölbogi, olbogi. + Dan. albue. + O. H. G. elinpogo, M. H. G. elenboge, G. ellen- β . Compounded of A. S. el (= eln = elin = elina), cognate with Goth. aleina, a cubit, Lat. ulna, the elbow, Gk. where, the elbow; and boga, a bending, a bow.

1. Of these, the first set are from a base al-ana = ar-ana; and, like the Skt. araini, the elbow, come from the \checkmark AR, to raise or move; see Arm, Ell. 2. The A. S. boga is from \checkmark BHUG, to bend; see Bow. ¶ Cf. Swed.

A. S. loga is from a birds, to beint; see Bow. a low-room. armbdga, the elbow, lit. arm-how. Der. elbow, verb; elbow-room. ELD, old age, antiquity. (E.) Obsolete; but once common. In Shak. Merry Wives, iv. 4. 36; Meas. iii. 1. 36. M. E. elde, Chaucer, C. T. 2449 (or 2447). — A. S. yldo, yldu, antiquity, old age; Grein, ii.

ELDER (1), older. (E.) The use as a sb. is very old. M. E. elder, elder; 'tho londes that his eldres wonnen;' Rob. of Brunne, p. 144; cf. P. Plowman, C. x. 214. In A.S., the words are distinguished. 1. A. S. yldra, elder, adj. compar. of eald, old. 2. A. S. guisned, an elder, prince; whence ealdor-man, an alderman; formed from eald, old, with suffix -or. We also find A.S. eldran, yldran, eldran, sb. pl. parents. See Old, Alderman. Der. elder-ly, elder-ship

ELDER (2), the name of a tree. (E.) The d is excrescent; the right form is eller. M. E. eller, P. Plowman, B. i. 68; cf. ellerne treo, id. A. i. 66.—A. S. ellen, ellern, Cockayne's Leechdoms, iii. 324. + Low G. elloorn; Bremen Wörterbuch, i. 303. Perhaps elder = alder. There is nothing to connect it in form with G. holunder.

ELDEST, oldest. (E.) M. E. eldest, eldeste. — A. S. yldesta, Grein, i. 239; formed by vowel-change from eald, old. See Old. ELECT, chosen. (L.) In Shak. Rich. II, iv. 126. — Lat. electus, pp. of eligere, to choose out. - Lat. e, out; and legere, to choose. See Legend. Der. elect, verb; elect-ion (O. F. election), Rob. of Brunne, p. 208; election-eer; elect-ive, elect-or, elect-or-al; cf. also

eligible, q. v.; elegant, q. v.; elite, q. v.

ELECTRIC, belonging to electricity. (L., -Gk.) Sir T.

Browne speaks of 'electrick bodies;' Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 4. Coined from Lat. electrum, amber; from its electrical power when rubbed. -Gk. ήλεκτρον, amber; also shining metal; allied to ήλέκτωρ, beaming like the sun, Skt. arka, a sun-beam, Skt. arch, to beam, shine. -ARK, to shine. Curtius, i. 168; Fick, i. 22. Der. electric-al,

electric-ian, electric-i-ty, electri-fy, electro-meter; &c. ELECTUARY, a kind of confection. (F., -L.) M. E. letuarie, Chaucer, prol. 428 .- O. F. lectuaire, Roquefort; also electuaire, 'an electuary; a medicinable composition made of choice drugs, and of substance between a syrrop and a conserve; 'Cot. - Lat. electuarium, electarium, an electuary, a medicine that dissolves in the mouth; perhaps for elinctarium, from Lat. elingere, to lick away; or from Gk. ἐκλείχειν, to lick away. See Lick. ¶ The usual Lat. word is ecligma, Latinised from Gk. έκλειγμα, medicine that is licked away,

from Aciyew, to lick; there is also a Gk. form interfor.

ELEEMOSYNARY, relating to alms. (Gk.) 'Eleemosinary, an almner, or one that gives alms;' Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. Also used as an adj.; Glanvill, Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 16 (R.)—Low Lat. eleemosynarius, an almoner. —Gk. έλεημοσύνη, alms. Sec Alms. ELEGANT, choice, graceful, neat. (F.,—L.) In Cotgrave, and in Milton, P. L. ix. 1018. Shak has elegancy, L. L. L. iv. 2. 126.—O. F. elegant, 'elegant, eloquent;' Cot.—Lat. elegantem, acc. of elegans, tasteful, neat.—Lat. e, out; and leg-, base of legere, to choose.

See Elect. Der. elegance, eleganc-y.
ELEGY, a lament, funeral ode. (F., -L., -Gk.) 'An Elegie is the title of a poem by Spenser. - O. F. elegie, 'an elegy;' Cot. - Lat. elegia. - Gk. έλεγεία, an elegy, fem. sing.; but orig. τὰ έλεγεία, neut. pl. an elegiac poem; plur. of ἐλεγείου, a distich consisting of a hexameter and a pentameter. – Gk. ἐλεγοι, a lament, a poem in distichs. Of uncertain origin; cf. λάσκειν, to scream. Der. elegi-ac,

ELEMENT, a first principle. (L.) In early use. 'The four elementz;' On Popular Science, l. 120; in Wright's Popular Treatises on Science, p. 134.—O. F. element; Cot.—Lat. elementum, a first principle. Perhaps formed, like alimentum, from alere, to nourish. See Aliment. Der. element-al, element-al-ly, element-ary.

ELEPHANT, the largest quadruped. (F.,-L.,-Gk.,-Heb.) M. E. olifaunt, King Alisaunder, 5293; later elephant. [The A. S. form olfend was used to mean 'a camel;' Mark, i. 6.] = O. F. olifant (Roquesort); also elephant; Cot. - Lat. elephantem, acc. of elephas. - Gk. ελέφαντα, acc. of ελέφαs. - Heb. eleph, aleph, an ox; see Alphabet. Der. elephant-ine.

ELEVATE, to raise up. (L.) In Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Helth, b. ii (R.) - Lat. elevatus, pp. of elevare, to lift up. - Lat. e, out, up; and leuare, to make light, lift. - Lat. leuis, light. See Levity.

Der. elevat-ion, elevat-or.

ELEVEN, ten and one. (E.) M. E. enleuen (with u = v), Layamon, 23364. - A.S. endlufon, Gen. xxxii. 22; where the d is excrescent, and en = dn, one; also the -on is a dat. pl. suffix; hence the base is dn-luf or dn-lif, + Du. elf. + Icel. ellifu, later ellefu. + Dan. elleve. + Swed. elfva. + Goth. ainlif. + O. H. G. einlif, G. eilf, elf. β . The Teutonic form bests appears in the Goth. ain-lif. 1. Here ain = A. S. dn = one. 2. The suffix -lif is plainly cognate with the suffix β . It is the suffix β . The suffix -life is probable.

labour. Der. elfin, adj. (=elf-en). Spenser, F. Q. ii. 10. 71; elfin, sb. (=elf-en, dimin. of elf), only in late use; elf-ish, M. E. eluish, Chaucer, C. T. 16219; elf-lock. ¶ Probably elfin, sb. is merely a peculiar use of elfin, adj.; and this again stands for elf-en, with adj. suffix -en, as in gold en.

ELICIT, to draw out, coax out. (L.) Orig. a pp. 'Elicite, drawn out or allured;' Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674.—Lat. elicitus, pp. of elicere, to draw out.—Lat. e, out; and lacere, to entice. See Lace. ELLIDE, to strike out. (L.) 'The strength of their arguments is elided;' Hooker, Eccl. Polity, b. iv. s. 4.—Lat. elidere, to strike out. -Lat. e, out; and ladere, to dash, hurt. See Lesion. Der. elis-

ion, q. v., from pp. elisus.

ELIGIBLE, fit to be chosen. (F., -L.) In Cotgrave. -F. eligible, 'eligible, to be elected;' Cot. -Low Lat. eligibilis; formed with suffix -bilis from eligere, to choose. See Elect. Der. eligibl-y, eligible-ness; also eligibili-ty, formed from eligibilis.

ELIMINATE, to get rid of. (L.) 'Eliminate, to put out or cast forth of doors; to publish abroad;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—Lat. eliminatus, pp. of eliminare, lit. to put forth from the threshold.— Lat. e, forth; and limin, stem of limen, a threshold, allied to limes, a boundary; see Limit. Der. elimination. ELISION, a striking out. (L.) In Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 124.—

Lat. elisionem, acc. of elisio, a striking out. - Lat. elisus, pp. of elidere,

to strike out. See Elide.

ELIXIR, the philosopher's stone. (Arab.) In Chaucer, C. T.

16331.—Arab. el iksir, the philosopher's stone; where el is the definite article; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 44.

ELK, a kind of large deer. (Scand.) 'Th' unwieldy elk; 'Drayton, Noah's Flood.—Icel. elgr; Swed. elg, an elk. + O. H. G. elaho, M. H. C. elah Phys. clause, a stone (of Du. eland, and larged and elk.) - Llat. M. H. G. elch.+Russ. olene, a stag (cf. Du. eland, an elk). + Lat. alces. + Gk. dhen. + Skt. rishya, a kind of antelope, written rigya in the Veda. See Curtius, i. 162.

¶ The A.S. elch is unauthorised; the A.S. form is rather solh (Grein). The mod. E. form is Scandinavian.

ELL, a measure of length. (E.) M. E. elle, elne; Prompt. Parv. p. 138.—A. S. eln, a cubit; see Matt. vi. 27, Lu. xii. 25 (Grein, i. 225); eln-gemet, the measure of an ell (ibid.) + Du. elle, an ell; somewhat more than 3-4ths of a yard (Sewel). + Icel. alin, the arm from the elbow to the tip of the middle-finger; an ell. + Swed. aln,

an ell. + Dan. alen, an ell. + Goth. aleina, a cubit. + O. H. G. elina, an ell. + Dan. alen, an ell. + Lat. ulna, the elbow; also, a cubit. + Gk. ἀλένη, the elbow. β. Ell = el· in el-bow; see Elbow.

ELLIPSE, an oval figure. (L., - Gk.) 'Ellipsis, a defect; also, a certain crooked line coming of the byas-cutting of the cone or cylinder;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - Lat. ellipsis, a want, defect; also, an ellipse. + Gk. ἔλλειψιε, a leaving behind, defect, an ellipse of a word: also the figure called an ellipse so called because its plane a word; also the figure called an ellipse, so called because its plane forms with the base of the cone a less angle than that of the parabola (Liddell). - Gk. ἐλλείπειν, to leave in, leave behind. - Gk. ἐλ- = ἐν, in; and λείπειν, to leave. See Eclipse. Der. elliptic-al, from Gk. έλλειπτικόε, adj. formed from έλλειψιε.

ELM, a kind of tree. (E.) M. E. elm, Chaucer, C. T. 2024. -A.S. elm; Gloss. to Cockayne's Saxon Leechdoms. + Du. olm. + lcel. dimr. + Dan. alm, alm. + Swed. alm. + G. ulme (formerly elme, ilme, but modified by Lat. ulmus). + Lat. ulmus. \(\beta\). All from the European base AL, to grow, to nourish; from its abundant growth. **ELOCUTION**, clear utterance. (L.) In Ben Jonson, Under-

woods, xxxi. 46. - Lat. elocutionem, from nom. elocutio. - Lat. elocutus, pp. of eloqui, to speak out. See Eloquence, and Loquacious.

Der. elocution ar-y, elocution-ist.

ELONGATE, to lengthen. (Low Lat.) Formerly 'to remove; Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iv. c. 13, § 14.—Low Lat. elongatus, pp. of elongare, to remove; a verb coined from Lat. e, out, off, and longus, long. See Long. Der. elongat-ion.

ELOPE, to run away. (Du.) Spelt ellope, Spenser, F. Q. v. 4. 9. Corrupted from Du. ontloopen, to evade, escape, run away, by substitution that the familiar policy.

tuting the familiar prefix e- (=Lat. e, out) for the unfamiliar Du. prefix ont. 1. The Du. prefix ont. = G. prefix ent. = A. S. and.; see Answer. 2. The verb loopen, to run, is cognate with E. leap; see

LESD. Der. elope-ment.

ELOQUENT, gifted with good utterance. (F., -L.) M. E. eloquent, Chaucer, C. T. 10990. — O. F. eloquent; Cot. — Lat. eloquent, stem of pres. pt. of eloqui, to speak out. — Lat. e, out; and loqui, to speak. See Elocution. Der. eloquent-ly, eloquence.

ELSE, otherwise. (E.) M. E. elles, always an adverb; Chaucer,

-lika in Lithuanian vėnolika, eleven, Fick, ii. 292. And it is probable that lika = Lat. decem, ten. The change from d to l occurs in Lat. lineua, lacruma = dingua, dacruma. Der. eleven-th.

ELSE, otherwise. (E.) M. E. elles, always an adverb; Chaucer, C. T. 13867. — A. S. elles, otherwise, Matt. vi. 1; an adverbial form, orig. gen. sing. from an adj. el (base all), signifying other; cf. A. S. ellem, a little sprite. (E.) M. E. ell, Chaucer, C. T. 6455. — A. S. ellemd, a foreign land, Grein, i. 223. + O. Swed. äljes, otherwise

(Ihre); whence mod. Swed. eljest, with excrescent t. + Goth. aljis, EMBATTLE (2), to range in order of battle. (F.) In Shak. alis, adj. other, another; gen. aljis, + M. H. G. alles, elles, elles, elles, elles, elles, otherwise, an adverb of genitival form. Cf. Lat. alias, from alius, in); and E. battle, of F. origin. Probably due to a misappreother. See Alien. Der. else-where,

ELUCIDATE, to make clear. (Low Lat.) 'Elucidate, to make bright, to manifest;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - Low Lat. elucidatus, pp. of elucidare; compounded from Lat. e, out, very, and lucidus, bright. See Lucid. Der. elucidat-ion, elucidat-or, elucidat-ive.

ELUDE, to avoid slily. (L.) In Bp. Taylor, vol. i. ser. 5 (R.)

- Lat. eludere, pp. elusus, to mock, deceive. - Lat. e, out; and ludere, to play. See Ludicrous. Der. elus-ive, elus-ive-ly, elus-ion, elus-or-y; from pp. elusus.

ELYSIUM, a heaven. (L., -Gk.) In Shak. Two Gent. ii. 7. 38. - Lat. elysium. - Gk. 'Ηλύσιον', short for 'Ηλύσιον πεδίον', the Elysian field; Homer, Od. 4. 563. Der. Elysian.

EMACIATE, to make thin. (L.) In Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. vii. c. 13, § 6.—Lat. emaciatus, pp. of emaciare, to make thin.—Lat. e, out, very; and maci-, base of maci-es, leanness; cf. macer, lean. See Meagre. Der. emaciat-ion.

EMANATE, to flow from. (L.) 'In all bodily emanations Bp. Hall, Contemplations, b. iv. cont. 7. § 19. - Lat. emanatus, pp. of emanare, to flow out. - Lat. e, out; and manare, to flow. Manare = madnare, from the base mad- in Lat. madidus, wet, madere, to be moist.— MAD, to well, flow; cf. Skt. mad, to be wet, to get drunk. Der. emanat-ion, emanat-ive.

EMANCIPATE, to set free. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - Lat. emancipatus, pp. of emancipare, to set free. - Lat. e, out; and mancipare, to transfer property. - Lat. mancip-, stem of manceps, one who acquires property; lit. one who takes it in hand. - Lat. manbase of manus, the hand; and capere, to take. See Manual and Capable. Der. emancipat-or, emancipat-ion.

EMASCULATE, to deprive of virility. (L.) emasculated [become emasculate] or turned women; Sir T. Browne. Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 17, § 2.—Lat. emascularus, pp. of emasculare, to castrate.—Lat. e, out of, away; and masculus, male. See Male. Der. emasculat-ion.

EMBALM, to anoint with balm. (F.) In Shak. Timon, iv. 3. 30. Spelt imbalm in Cotgrave. M. E. baumen (without the prefix), whence bawmyt, bawlmyt, embalmed, in Barbour's Bruce, xx. 286. -O. F. embaumer, 'to imbalm;' Cot. - O. F. em-=en-=Lat. in; and

baume, balm. See Balm.

EMBANK, to cast up a mound. (Hybrid; F. and E.) Spelt imbank in Bailey's Dict., vol. ii. ed. 1731. Coined from F. em- (Lat. im-=in), and E. bank. See Bank. Der. embank-ment.

EMBARGO, a stoppage of ships. (Span.) 'By laying an embargo upon all shipping in time of war;' Blackstone, Comment. b. i. c. 7. - Span. embargo, an embargo, seizure, arrest; cf. Span. embargare, to lay on an embargo, arrest. - Span. em- (-Lat. im-=in-); and barra, a bar. Hence embargo = a putting of a bar in the way. See Bar, Barricade, Embarrass. Der. embargo, verb. EMBARK, to put or go on board ship. (F.) In Hamlet, i. 3. 1.

-O. F. embarquer, 'to imbark;' Cot. -F. em-=Lat. im-=in; and F. barque, a bark. See Bark. Der. embark-at-ion.

EMBARRASS, to perplex. (F.) 'I saw my friend a little embarrassed;' Spectator, no. 109.—F. embarrasser, 'to intricate, pester, intangle, perplex;' Cot. [Cf. Span. embarazar, to embarrass.]—F. em- (= Lat. im-=in); and a stem barras-, formed from barre, a bar. See Bar, Embargo. Der. embarrass-ment. ¶ 1. The form barras is fairly accounted for by the Prov. barras, a bar (Raynouard); it is a sing. noun, but probably was formed from barras, pl. of Prov. barra, a bar.

2. Similarly the Span. barras, properly the pl. of barra, a bar, is used in the sense of prison. The word was evidently formed in the South of France.

EMBASSY, the function of an ambassador. (Low Lat.) 1. Shak. has embassy, L. L. L. i. 1. 135; also embassage, Much Ado, i. 1. 282; and embassade (= O. F. embassade, Cotgrave), 3 Hen. VI, iv. 3. 32. 2. Latimer has ambassages, Sermon on the Ploughers, l. 180 (in Skeat's Specimens). Chaucer has embassadrye, Six-text, B. 233.

3. Embassy is a French modification of Low Lat. ambascia, a message, made on the model of O. F. embassade from Low Lat. ambasciata. See further under Ambassador.

EMBATTLE (1), to furnish with battlements. (F.) M. E. embattelen, enbattelen; Chaucer, C. T. 14866.—O. F. em- or en- (= Lat. im-=in), prefix; and O. F. bastiller, to embattle. See Battlement. ¶ 1. The simple verb battailen or battalen occurs early; the pp. battailyt or battalit, i. e. embattled, occurs in Barbour's Bruce, ii. 221, iv. 134; and the sb. battalyng, an embattlement, in the same, iv. 136.

2. Obviously, these words were accommodated to the spelling of M. E. battale (better bataille), a battle; and from the first a confusion with battle has been common.

3. Cf. Low Lat. imbattalare, to fortify, which Migne rightly equates to an O. F. embastiller.

hension of Embattle (1).

EMBAY, to enclose in a bay. (F.) In Shak. Oth. ii. 1. 18. A coined word; from F. em-(=Lat. im-=in); and E. bay, of F. origin.

See Bay (3).

EMBELLISH, to adom. (F.,-L.) M. E. embelissen, Chaucer, Good Women, 1735. O. F. embeliss, stem of pres. pt. &c. of O. F. embellir, 'to imbellish, beautifie;' Cot. O. F. em (Lat. im-in); and bel, fair, beautiful. - Lat. bellus, well-mannered, fine, handsome. See Beauty. ¶ For the suffix -ish, see Abash. Der. embel-

EMBER-DAYS, fast days at four seasons of the year. (E.) corruption of M. E. ymber. 'The Wednesdai Gospel in ymber weke in Septembre monethe;' Wyclif's Works, ed. Arnold, ii. 203; cf. pp. 205, 207. 'Umbridawes' (another MS. ymbri wikes), i. e. emberdays (or ember-weeks); Ancren Riwle, p. 70. A.S. ymbren, ymbryne. 1. On bare pentecostenes wucan to bam ymbrene = in Pentecost week according to the ymber, i. e. in due course; rubric to Luke, viii. 40. 'On ælcum ymbren-fæstene,' = at every ember-fast; Ælfric's Homilies, ii. 608. 2. The full form of the word is ymb-ryne or ymbe-ryne, and the orig. sense 'a running round,' 'circuit,' or 'course;' compounded of A.S. ymbe, around, cognate with G. um., Lat. ambi-; and ryne, a running, from rinnan, to run. See Ambi-, prefix, and Run.

This is the only right explanation; for numerous examples and references, see *ymbren* in Lye's A. S. Dictionary. Ihre rightly distinguishes between O. Swed. *ymberdagar*, borrowed from A. S. and obsolete, and the Swed. tamper-dagar, corrupted (like G. quatember) from Lat. quatuor tempora, the four seasons.

EMBERS, ashes. (E.) The b is excrescent. The M. E. form is emmeres or emeres, equivalent to Lowland Scotch ammeris or ameris. used by G. Douglas to translate Lat. fauillam in Æneid, vi. 227. [Probably an E. word, though rare; else, it is Scandinavian.] - A. S. æmyrian, embers (Benson); an unauthorised word, but apparently of correct form. + Icel. eimyrja, embers. + Dan. emmer, embers. + M. H. G. eimurja, embers; Bavarian aimern, emmern, pl., Schmeller, Possibly connected with Icel. eimr, eimi, steam, vapour; i. 76. but this is by no means certain.

EMBEZZLE, to steal slily, filch. (F.?) Formerly embesyll or embesell. 'I concele, I embesyll a thynge, I kepe a thynge secret; I embesell, I hyde, Je cele; I embesyll a thynge, or put it out of the way. Je substrays; He that embesylleth a thying intendeth to steale it if he can convoye it clenly; Palsgrave's F. Dict. Spelt embesile in The Lament of Mary Magdalen, st. 39; pr. in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1621, foh 319. Apparently French; but its origin remains unexplained. See, however, under Imbecile. Der. embezzle-ment.

EMBLAZON, to adorn with heraldic designs. (F.) emblaze, 2 Hen. VI, iv. 10. 76. Spenser has emblazon, F. Q. iv. 10. 55. Formed from blazon, q. v., with F. prefix em-= Lat. im-=in. Cf. O. F. blasonner, 'to blaze arms;' Cot. Der. emblazon-ment, emblazon-ry. EMBLEM, a device. (F., = L., = Gk.) In Shak. All's Well, ii. 1. 44. = O. F. embleme, 'an embleme;' Cot. = Lat. emblema, a kind of

ornament. - Gk. ξμβλημα, a kind of moveable ornament, a thing put on. – Gk. $\epsilon \mu \beta \dot{a} \lambda \lambda \epsilon \iota \nu$, to put in, lay on. – Gk. $\epsilon \mu$ - = $\epsilon \nu$, in; and $\beta \dot{a} \lambda \lambda \epsilon \iota \nu$, to cast, throw, put. See Belemnite. Der. emblemat-ic, from Gk. stem ἐμβληματ-; emblemat-ic-al.

EMBODY, to invest with a body. (Hybrid; F. and E.) In Spenser, F. Q. iii. 3. 22. Formed from E. body with F. prefix em-Lat. im-=in. Der. embodi-ment.

EMBOLDEN, to make bold. (Hybrid; F. and E.) In Shak. Timon, iii. 5. 3. Formed from E. bold with F. prefix em = Lat. im=in; and with E. suffix -en.

EMBOLISM, an insertion of days, &c. to make a period regular. (F., -Gk.) 'Embolism, the adding a day or more to a year;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. -O. F. embolisme, 'an addition, as of a day or more, unto a year;' Cot.-Gk. ἐμβολισμός, an intercalation.-Gk. έμ=έν, in; and βάλλειν, to cast. See Emblem. Der. em-

EMBOSOM, to shelter closely. (Hybrid; F. and E.) In Spenser, F. Q. ii. 4. 25. From F. prefix em-= en= Lat. in; and E.

bosom, q. v.

EMBOSS (1), to adorn with bosses or raised work. (F.) Chaucer has enbossed; Good Women, 1198. Cf. King Lear, ii. 4. 227.—
O. F. embosser. 'to swell or arise in bunches;' Cot.—F. em.—Lat. O. F. embosser, 'to swell or arise in bunches;' im-=in; and O. F. bosse, a boss. See Boss.

EMBOSS (2), to enclose or shelter in a wood. (F.) In Shak. All's Well, iii. 6. 107.—O. F. embosquer, to shroud in a wood: Cot. -F. em--Lat. im--in; and O. F. bosc or bosque, only used in the dimin. form bosque, a little wood (Burguy). See Ambush.

EMBOUCHURE, a mouth, of a river, &c. (F.,-L.) Mere

French; not in Johnson. - F. embouchure, a mouth, opening. - F. project, excel. - Lat. e, out; and minere, to jut, project. Root unemboucher, to put to the mouth. - F. em -= Lat. im -= in; and F.

emboucher, to put to the mouth, from Lat. bucca. See Debouch.

EMBOWELL, to enclose deeply. (F.) 'Deepe emboweled in the earth;' Spenser, F. Q. vi. 8. 15. [Often wrongly put for disembowel; Shak. Rich. III, v. 2. 10.] From F. em-=Lat. im-=in; and

bowel, of F. origin, q. v. Der. embowel-ment.

EMBOWER, to place in a bower. (Hybrid; F. and E.) Spenser has embowering, i. e. sheltering themselves; tr. of Virgil's Gnat, 225.

Coined from F. em-=Lat. im-=in; and E. bower.

EMBRACE, to take in the arms. (F.) In early use. M. E. enbracen, to brace on to the arm (said of a shield), King Alisaunder, 6651; cf. Chaucer, C. T. 8288. - O. F. embracer, to embrace, seize (Burguy). - O. F. em-, for en, = Lat. in; and bras, an arm, from Lat.

brachium. See Brace. Der. embrace, sb.

EMBRASURE, an aperture with slant sides. (F.) 'Embrasure, an inlargement made on the inside of a gate, door, &c. to give more light; a gap or loophole, &c.; Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715.—F. embrasure, orig. 'the skuing, splaying, or chamfretting of a door or window;' Cotgrave.—O. F. embraser (cf. mod. F. ébraser) 'to skue, or chamfret off the jaumbes of a door or window; 'Cot. 1. The prefix is F. em-= en = Lat. in. 2. The rest is O. F. braser, 'to skue, or chamfret;' Cot.; of unknown origin.

EMBROCATION, a fomenting. (F., -Low Lat., -Gk.) Spelt embrochation in Holland's Pliny, b. xx. c. 14, § 1.—O. F. embrocation, an embrochation, fomenting; Cot.—Low Lat. embrocaus, pp. of embrocare, to pour into a vessel, &c.; cf. Ital. embroceare, to foment.— Gk. ἐμβροχή, a fomentation. - Gk. ἐμβρέχειν, to soak in, to foment. - Gk. ἐμ = ἐν, in; and βρέχειν, to wet, allied to E. rain; Curtius,

Sec Rain.

i. 234. See Rain. EMBROIDER, to ornament with needlework. (F.) M. E. embrouden, embroyden, Chaucer, C. T. 89. [This M. E. form produced a later form embroid; the -er is a needless addition, due to the sb. embroid-er-y.] Cotgrave gives 'to imbroyder' as a translation of O. F. broder. = O. F. prefix em-=en-=Lat. in; and O. F. broder, to embroider, or broider. See Broider. Der. embroider-er, em-

broider-y (rightly embroid-ery, from M. E. embroid; spelt embroud-erie, Gower, C. A. ii. 41); Merry Wives, v. 5. 75.

EMBROIL, to entangle in a broil. (F.) See Milton, P. L. ii. 908, 966.—O. F. embrouiller, 'to pester, intangle, incumber, intracte, confound; Cot.—O. F. embrouiller, 'to pester, intangle, incumber, intracte, on the confound of the co confound; Cot. = O. F. em = en = Lat. in; and O. F. brouiller, to jumble, &c.' See Broil (2). Der. embroil-ment.

EMBRYO, the rudiment of an organised being. (F., - Gk.) Formerly also embryon. 'Though yet an embryon;' Massinger, The Picture, Act ii. sc. 2. - O. F. embryon; Cot. - Gk. εμβρυον, the embryo, feetus. – Gk. $i\mu=i\nu$, in, within; and $\beta\rho\nu\nu$, neut. of $\beta\rho\nu\nu$, pres. pt. of $\beta\rho\nu\epsilon\nu$, to be full of a thing, swell with it. \P Perhaps

related to E. brew, q. v.

EMENDATION, correction. (Lat.) In Bp. Taylor, Great
Exemplar, p. 3, disc. 18 (R.); Spectator, no. 328 (orig. issue). Lat. emendatus, pp. of emendare, to amend, lit. to free from fault.

Lat. e, out of, hence, free from; and mendum, a fault. See Amend.

Der. emendator, emendator-y; from pp. emendatus.

EMERALD, a green precious stone. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. emeraude, emerade; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, i. 1005; King Alisaunder, 7030. -O. F. esmeraude, 'an emerald;' Cot. - Lat. smaragdus, an emerald. - Gk. σμάραγδοs, a kind of emerald. Of unknown

origin; cf. Skt. marakata, marakta, an emerald. **EMERGE**, to issue, rise from the sea, appear. (Lat.) In Bacon; Learning, by G. Wats, b. ii. c. 13. Milton has emergent, P. L. vii. 286. - Lat. emergere, to rise out. - Lat. e, out; and mergere, to dip. See Merge. Der. emerg-ent, from emergentem, acc. of pres. pt.;

emergence, emergence-y; emersion, from pp. emersus.

EMERODS, hemorrhoids. (F., = Gk.) In Bible, A. V., 1 Sam.
v. 6; spelt emorade, Levins; emeroudes, Palsgrave. = O. F. hemorrhoide, pl. hemorrhoides; Cot. See Hemorrhoids.

EIMERY, a hard mineral. (F., -Ital., -Gk.) Formerly emeril.

*Emeril, a hard and sharp stone, &c.; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. -O. F. emeril; Cot.; and, still earlier, esmeril (Brachet). - Ital. smeriglio, emeru; Cot.; and, still earlier, esmeril (Brachet).—Ital. smeriglio, emery.—Gk. σμήρω, also σμύρω, emery.—Gk. σμάω, I wipe, rub; allied to σμήχω, with same sense. See Smear.

EMETIC, causing vomit. (L.,—Gk.) Spelt emetique in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—Lat. emeticus, adj. causing vomit.—Gk. έμετικός, provoking sickness.—Gk. έμέω, I vomit. + Lat. uomere, to vomit.

See Vomit.

EMIGRATE, to migrate from home. (Lat.) Emigration is in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674; the verb seems to be later.—Lat. emigrate. See Migrate. Der. emigrare.—Lat. e, away; and migrare, to migrate. See Migrate. Der. emigrat-ion; also emigrant, from pres. pt. of Lat. vb. EMINENT, excellent. (L.) In Shak. All's Well, i. 2. 43.—Lat. eminentem, acc. of eminens, pres. pt. of eminers, to stand out, —an from the base empyre-, in Latin spelling empyræ-, in Gk. èμπυραι-,

certain. Der. eminence.
EMIR, a commander. (Arabic.) In Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p.

268 (Todd).—Arab. amir, a nobleman, prince; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 51.—Arab. root amara, he commanded; Chaldee amar, Heb. amar, he commanded, or told; Rich. Dict. p. 167. See Admiral. EMIT, to send forth. (Lat.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674.—Lat. emittere, pp. emissus, to send out. — Lat. e, out; and mittere, to send. See Missile. Der. emiss-ion, Dryden, Hind and Panther, 1. 647; emissar-y, Ben Jonson, Underwoods, Of Charis, viii. 1. 17.

EMMET, an ant. (E.) M. E. ame, Wyclif, Prov. vi. 6; full form amote, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 141.—A. S. amete, tr. of Lat. formica; Elfric's Gloss., ed. Somner, De Nom. Insectorum. + G. ameise, an ant. B. Root uncertain; possibly connected with Icel. ama, to vex,

annoy. ¶ Ant is a doublet of emmet, by contraction. See Ant. EMOLLIENT, softening. (F., -L.) Also as a sb. 'Some outward emollients;' Bacon, Nat. Hist. sect. 730. -O. F. emollient, 'softening, mollifying; 'Cot. - Lat. emollient, stem of pres. pt. of emollire, to soften. - Lat. e, out, much; and mollire, to soften, from

mollis, soft. See Mollify.

EMOLUMENT, gain, profit. (F.,-L.) In Cotgrave; and in Holinshed, Descr. of Engl. c. 5 (R.) - O. F. emolument, 'emolument, profit;' Cot. - Lat. emolumentum, profit, what is gained by labour. - Lat. emoliri, to work out, accomplish. - Lat. e, out, much; and moliri, to exert oneself. - Lat. moles, a heavy mass, heap. See Mole (3).

EMOTION, agitation of mind. (L.) In Bp. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, b. iv. c. I (R.) Suggested by obs. verb emmove (Spenser,

EMPALE, to fix on a stake. (F., -L.) Also impale, meaning 'to encircle;' Troil. v. 7. 5. -O. F. empaler, 'to impale, to spit on a stake;' Cot. -O. F. em-= en = Lat. in; and pal, 'a pale, stake;' id.

See Pale (1). Der. empale-ment.

EMPANEL, to put on a list of jurors. (F., -L.) Also empan-

nel; Holland, Livy, p. 475. Coined from F. em-en = Lat. in; and Panel, q. v.

Better than impanel, Shak. Sonn. 46.

EMPEROR, a ruler. (F., -L.) In early use. M. E. emferour; King Alisaunder, 2719. - O. F. empereor (Burguy). - Lat. imperatorem, acc. of imperator, a commander. - Lat. imperare, to command. - Lat. im-=in; and parare, to make ready, order. See Parade. From

same source, empire, q. v.; empress, q. v. EMPHASIS, stress of voice. (L., -Gk.) Hamlet, v. 1. 278. - Lat. emphasis. - Gk. έμφασε, an appearing, declaration, significance, emphasis. – Gk. $\ell\mu$ - = $\ell\nu$, in; and $\phi\acute{a}\sigma\imath\imath$, an appearance. See **Phase**. Der. emphasise; also emphatic, from Gk. adj. εμφατικόε, expressive; emphatic-al, emphatic-al-ly.

EMPIRE, dominion. (F.,-L.) In early use. M. E. empire; King Alisaunder, 1588.—O. F. empire.—Lat. imperium, command;

from imperare, to command. See Emperor.

EMPIRIC, a quack doctor. (F., -L., -Gk.) All's Well, ii. 1. 125. - O. F. empirique, 'an empirick, a physician, &c.;' Cot. - Lat. empiricus. - Gk. έμπειρικός, experienced; also, an Empiric, the name of a set of physicians. - Gk. εμπειρία, experience; εμπειροε, experienced. = Gk. $\epsilon\mu = \epsilon\nu$, in; and $\pi\epsilon i\rho a$, a trial, attempt; connected with $\pi \delta \rho o s$, a way; and with E. fare. See Fare. Der. empiric-al, em-

EMPLOY, to occupy, use. (F., -L.) In Shak. L. L. L. iii. 152.

O. F. employer, 'to imploy;' Cot. - Lat. implicare; see Imply, Implicate. Der. employ, sb., employ-er; employ-ment, Hamlet, v.

1. 77. Doublets, imply, implicate.

EMPORIUM, a mart. (L., - Gk.) In Dryden, Annus Mirab., st. 302. - Lat. emporium. - Gk. εμπόριον, a mart; neut. of εμπόριος, commercial. - Gk. εμπορία, commerce; from εμπορος, a passenger, a merchant. - Gk. in- in; and πόρος, a way, πορεύεσθαι, to travel, fare.

EMPOWER, to givenower to. (F., -L.) 'You are empowered;' Dryden, Disc. on Satire, paragraph 10 (Todd). Coined from F. em-

= en = Lat. in; and Power, q.v. EMPRESS, the feminine of emperor. (F.) In very early use. Spelt emperice in the A.S. Chron. an. 1140; emperesse, Gower, C. A. iii. 363. — O. F. empereis (Burguy). — Lat. imperatricem, acc. of imper-

atris, fem. form of imperator. See Emperor.

EMPTY, void. (E.) The p is excrescent. M. E. empti, empty;

Ancren Riwle, p. 136; Chaucer, C. T. 3892.—A.S. amitg, empty,

Gen. i. 2; idle, Exod. v. 8.

B. An adj. formed with suffix ig

proof of its being Arabic, as some say.

EMULATE, to try to equal. (Lat.) Properly an adj., as in Hamlet, i. 1. 83.—Lat. emulatus, pp. of emulari, to try to equal.—Lat. emulus, striving to equal. From the same root as Imitate, q.v. Der. emulation (O. F. emulation, Cotgrave); emulator, emulative; also emulous, in Shak. Troil. iv. 1. 28 (Lat. emulus), emulous-ly.

EMULSION, a milk-like mixture. (F.,—L.) In Cotgrave.—

O. F. emultion, an emulsion any kind of seed broaded in water and

O. F. emulsion, 'an emulsion, any kind of seed brayed in water, and strained to the consistence of an almond milk;' Cot. Formed from Lat. emulsus, pp. of emulgere, to milk out, drain. - Lat. e, out; and mulgere, to milk. See Milk.

EN-, prefix; from F. en = Lat. in; sometimes used to give a causal force, as in en-able, en-feeble. It becomes em- before b and p, as in

embalm, employ. In enlighten, en-has supplanted A.S. in-ENABLE, to make able. (F., -L.) 'To a-certain you I wol my-self enable;' Remedie of Love, st. 28; pr. in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. 322, back. Formed from F. prefix en-=Lat. in; and

Able, q. v.

ENACT, to perform, decree (F., -L.) Rich. III, v. 4.2. Formed

Act a v. Der. enact-ment, enact-ive.

from F. en = Lat. in; and Act, q.v. Der. enact-ment, enact-ive.

ENAMEL, a glass-like coating. (F., = O. H. G.) M. E. enamaile,

Assemblie of Ladies, st. 77 (Chaucer, ed. 1561). Formed from F. prefix en = Lat. in, i.e. upon, above; and amaile, later amel or ammel, a corruption of O. F. esmail (= Ital. smalto), enamel. Thus Cotgrave renders esmail by 'ammell, or enammell; made of glass and metals.' β. Of Germanic origin. - O.H.G. smalzjan, M.H.G. smelzen, to smelt; cf. Du. smelten, to smelt. See Smelt. Der. enamel, verb.

ENAMOUR, to inflame with love. $(F_{-}, -L)$. The pp. enamoured is in Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 254.—O. F. enamorer (Burguy).

F. en—Lat. in; and F. amour, love. See Amour.

ENCAMP, to form into a camp (See Camp). In Henry V, iii. 6. 180. Formed from F. en; and Camp, q.v. Der. encamp-ment. **ENCASE**, to put into a case. (F., -L.) 'You would encase

yourself; Beaum. and Fletch., Nightwalker, i. 1. - O.F. encaisser, 'to put into a case or chest; Cot. - F. en = Lat. in; and O. F. caisse, a case, chest. See Case.

ENCAUSTIC, burnt in. (F.,-Gk.) In Holland's Pliny, b. xxxv. c. 11.-O.F. encaustique, 'wrought with fire;' Cot.-Gk. έγκαυστικόε, relating to burning in. - Gk. έγκαίω (fut. έγκαύσω), I burn in; from έγ-- έν, in, and καίω, I burn. See Calm, Ink.

ENCEINTE, pregnant. (F., - L.) F. enceinte, fem. of enceint, pp. answering to Lat. incinctus, girl about, of which the fem. incincta is used of a pregnant woman in Isidore of Seville. - Lat. incingere, to gird in, gird about; from in. and cingere. See Cincture.

ENCHAIN, to bind with chains. (F., -L.) In Shak. Lucr. 934. O. F. enchainer, 'to enchain;' Cot. O. F. en = Lat. in; and chaine.

See Chain.

ENCHANT, to charm by sorcery. (F., -L.) M. E. enchaunten; P. Plowman, C. xviii. 288. - O. F. enchanter, 'to charm, inchant; Cot.-Lat. incantare, to repeat a chant.-Lat. in; and cantare, to sing, chant. See Chant. Dor. enchant-er, enchant-ment, spelt enchantement in Rob. of Glouc. p. 10; enchanteress, spelt enchanteres, id.

ENCHASE, to emboss. (F., -I.) Often shortened to chase, but enchase is the better form. In Shak. 2 Hen. VI, i. 2. 8. - O. F. enchasser; as 'enchasser en or, to enchace or set in gold;' Cot. -F. en = Lat. in; and chasse, 'a shrine for a relick, also that thing, or part of a thing, wherein another is enchased, and hence la chasse d'un raisor, the handle of a rasor; 'Cot. F. chasse is a doublet of F. caisse; from Lat. capsa, a box. See Case, Chase (2), Chase (3). **ENCIRCLE**, to enclose in a circle. (F., -L.) In Merry Wives,

iv. 4. 56.—F. en = Lat. in; and F. circle. See Circle.

ENCLINE, to lean towards. (F.,—L.) Often incline, but encline is more in accordance with etymology. M. E. enclinen; Chaucer, Pers. Tale, Group I, 361.—O. F. encliner, 'to incline;' Cot.—Lat.

inclinare, to bend towards; from in, towards, and clinare, to bend, cognate with E. lean. See Lean, verb, and see below.

ENCLITIC, a word which leans its accent upon another. (Gk.) A grammatical term; spelt enclitick in Kersey, ed. 1715. – Gk. εγκλιτικόs, lit. enclining. – Gk. εγκλίτειν, to lean towards, encline. – Gk. ey-ev, in, upon; and whiver, cognate with E. lean. See Lean. And see above.

ENCLOSE, to close in shut in. (F., = L.) M. E. enclosen, Chaucer, C. T. 8096. — O. F. enclos, pp. of enclorre, to close in; from en (= Lat. in), and clorre, to shut. See Close.

ENCOMIUM, commendation. (Gk.) Spelt encomion in Ben-

which is extended from Gk. εμπυρ-ου, exposed to fire. = Gk. εμ-=εν, c laudatory ode; neut. of εγκώμιου, laudatory, full of revelry. = Gk. εγιin; and πῦρ, cognate with E. fire. See Fire.

EMU, a large bird. (Port.) Formerly applied to the ostrich. =

Port. ema, an ostrich. Remoter origin unknown.

There is no

There is no

There is no General and κῶμου, revelry. See Comic. Der. encomi-ast (Gk. εγκωμαστήν, a praiser); encomiast-ic.

ENCOMPASS, to surround. (F., = L.) In Rich. III, i. 2. 204.

έγκωμαστήν, a praiser); encomiast-ic.
ENCOMPASS, to surround. (F., -L.) In Rich. III, i. 2. 204.
Formed from F. en = Lat. in; and compass. See Compass. Der.

encompass-ment, Hamlet, ii. 1. 10.

ENCORE, again. (F., -L.) Mere French. Put for ancore; cf. Ital. ancora, still, again. -Lat. hanc horam, for in hanc horam, to this hour; hence, still. See Hour.

ENCOUNTER, to meet in combat. (F., -L.) 'Causes encountrynge and flowyng togidre;' Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. v. pr. 1, l. 4356. – O. F. encontrer, 'to encounter;' Cot. – F. en-= Lat. in; and contre = Lat. contra, against; cf. Low Lat. incontram, against.

See Counter. Der. encounter, sb.

ENCOURAGE, to embolden. (F., \(\times \)L.) As You Like It, i. 2.
252. = O. F. encourager, 'to hearten;' Cot. = F. en = Lat. in; and See Courage. Der. encourage-ment, Rich. III, v. 2. 6.

ENCRINITE, the stone lily, a fossil. (Gk.) Geological. Coined from Gk. èv, in; and *pivov, a lily; with suffix -ite = Gk. -1778.

ENCROACH, to trespass, intrude. (F.) 'Encroaching tyranny;' 2 Hen. VI, iv. 1. 96. Lit. 'to catch in a hook 'or 'to hook away.'
Formed from F. en, in; and croc, a hook, just as F. accrocher, to hook up, is derived from F. à (=Lat. ad), and the same word croc. Cf. Low Lat. increare, to hang by a hook, whence O.F. encrouer, 'to hang on;' (Cot.) See Crook, Crotchet. Der. encroach-er, encroachment, Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, To Reader, § 1. ¶ It is impossible to derive encroach from O. F. encroner; it is a fuller form. ENCUMBER, to impede, load. (F., -L.) In early use. M. E.

encumbren, encombren; Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 117; P. Plowman, C. ii. 192.—O. F. encombrer, 'to cumber, incumber;' Cot.—O. F. en=Lat. in; and combrer (Burguy). See Cumber.

Der. encumbr-cance.

The M. E. sb. was encombrement, King

Alisaunder, 7825

ENCYCLICAL, lit. circular. (Gk.) 'An encyclical epistle;' Bp. Taylor, Dissuas. from Popery, pt. ii. b. ii. s. 2 (R.) Formed (with Latinised spelling, and suffix -cal) from Gk. εγκύκλι-οι, circular, suc-

cessive. = Gk. έγ=έν, in; and κύκλου, a ring. See Cycle. ENCYCLOP ÆDIA, a comprehensive summary of science. (Gk.) Encyclopædie occurs in Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, To the Reader; cf. F. encyclopedie in Cotgrave. - Gk. εγκυκλοπαιδεία, a barbarism for eynundia maideia, the circle of arts and sciences; here έγκύκλια is the fem. of έγκύκλιος (see above); and παιδεία means 'instruction,' from maid-, stem of mais, a boy. See Pedagogue. Der. encycloped-ic, encycloped-ist.

END, close, termination. (E.) M. E. endè (with final e); Chaucer, C. T. 4565. – A. S. ende (Grein). + Du. einde. + Icel. endi. + Swed. ände. + Dan. ende. + Goth. andeis. + G. ende. + Skt. anta, end, limit. Der. end, verb; end-less (A. S. endeleás), end-less-ly, end-less-ness, end-uise, end-ing.

The prefixes ante- (Lat. ante), anti-(Gk. dvri), and an- (in an-swer) are connected with this word;

Curtius, i. 25

ENDANGER, to place in danger. (F.,-L.) Gent. v. 4. 133. Coined from F. en = Lat. in; and F. Danger, q. v. ENDEAR, to make dear. (Hybrid; F. and E.) Shak. has endeared, K. John, iv. 2. 228. Coined from F. en = Lat. in; and E. Dear, q.v. Der. endear-ment, used by Drayton and Bp. Taylor (R.). ENDEAVOUR, to attempt, try. (F., -L.) 1. The verb to endeavour grew out of the M. E. phrase 'to do his dever,' i. e. to do his duty; cf. 'Doth now your devoir' = do your duty, Chaucer, C. T. 1600; and again, 'And doth nought but his dever' = and does nothing but his duty; Will. of Palerne, 474. 2. The prefix en- has a verbal and active force, as in enamour, encourage, encumber, enforce, engage, words of similar formation.

3. Shak. has endeavour both as sh and vb.; Temp. ii. 1, 160; Much Ado, ii. 2, 31. – F. en
Lat. in, prefix; and M. E. devoir, dever, equivalent to O. F. devoir,

debvoir, a duty. See Devoir. Der. endeavour, sb.

ENDEMIC, peculiar to a people or district. (Gk.) 'Endemical,

Endemial, or Endemious Disease, a distemper that affects a great many Endemial, or commons Disease, a distemper that anects a great many in the same country,' Kersey, ed. 1715.— Gk. ἐνδημος, ἐνδημος, native, belonging to a people.— Gk. ἐν, in; and δῆμος, a people. See Demogracy. Der. also endemi-al, endemic-al.

ENDIVE, a plant. (F., -L.) F. endive. - Lat. intubus, endive. ENDOGEN, a plant that grows from within. (Gk.) The term Endogenæ belongs to the natural system of De Candolle. - Gk. &v&o., for ένδον, within, an extension from έν, in; and γεν-, base of γίγνομαι, I am born or produced, from \checkmark GAN, to produce. See Genus.

Der. endogen-ous.
ENDORSE, to put on the back of (F.,-L.) Modified from endosse, the older spelling, and (etymologically) more correct; see Spenser, F. Q. v. 11. 53, where it rimes with bosse and losse. But in Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, A. iv. sc. 2. - Gk. εγκώμιον, a Ben Jonson, Underwoods, lxxi, it rimes with horse. - O. F. endosser, and dorsum, the back. See Dorsal.

ENDOW, to give a dowry to. (F.,-L.) In Spenser, F. Q. iii.
4. 21.-F. en-Lat. in; and douer, 'to indue, endow;' Cot.; from
Lat. dotare. See Dowry. Der. endow-ment, Rich. II, ii. 3, 139.
ENDUE, to endow. (F.,-L.) An older spelling of endow.
'Among so manye notable benefites wherewith God hath already liberally and plentifully endued us; 'Sir J. Cheke, The Hurt of Sedition (R.) = O. F. endoer (later endouer), to endow; Burguy. See **Eindow**. There is no reason in confounding this with Lat. induere. See Indue.

ENDURE, to last. (F.,-L.) M. E. enduren, Chaucer, C. T.

2398. — O. F. endurer, compounded of en = Lat. in; and durer, to last. See Dure. Der. endur-able, endur-abl-y, endur-ance.

ENEMY, a foe. (F., = L.) In early use. M. E. enemi, King Horn, ed. Lumby, 952. — O. F. enemi. = Lat. inimicus, unfriendly. Lat. in = E. un-, not; and amicus, a friend. See Amicable. Der.

From same source, enmity, q. v.

ENERGY, vigour. (F., -Gk.) In Cotgrave. - O. F. energie, energy, effectual operation; Cot. - Gk. ἐνέργεια, action. - Gk. ἐνεργόε, at work, active. -Gk. ἐν, in; and ἔργον, cognate with E. work. See Work. Der. energetic (Gk. evepyntikos, active); energetic-al, energetic-al-ly.

ENERVATE, to deprive of strength. (L.) 'For great empires ... do enervate,' &c.; Bacon, Essay 58 .- Lat. enervatus, pp. of eneruare, to deprive of nerves or sinews, to weaken. - Lat. e, out

of; and nermus, a nerve, sinew. See Norve. Der. enervat-ion.

ENFEEBLE, to make feeble. (F., = L.)

4. Earlier, in Sir T. More, Works, p. 892. From F. en-= Lat. in, prefix; and feeble. See Feeble. Der. enfeeble-ment.

ENFERORE to invest with a feef (F) In Y Han IV ::: 60.

ENFEOFF, to invest with a fief. (F.) In 1 Hen. IV, iii. 2. 69. Formed by prefixing the F. en (= Lat. in) to the sb. fief. Cf. M. É. feffen, to enfeoff, P. Plowman, B. ii. 78, 146; which answers to O. F. fieffer, 'to infeoffe;' Cot. See Fief. ¶ The peculiar spelling is due to Old (legal) Norman French, and appears in the Law Lat.

infeofore, and feoffator (Ducange). Der. enfeoff.ment.

ENFILADE, a line or straight passage. (F.,-L.) 'Enfil de, a ribble-row of rooms; a long train of discourse; in the Art of War, the situation of a post, that it can discover and scour all the of the straight line.' Karvay and National Research Line.' Karvay and National Research Line.' Karvay and National Research Line. of a straight line; 'Kersey, ed. 1715. He also has the verb. - I'. enfilade, 'a suite of rooms, a long string of phrases, raking fire;' Hamilton. - F. enfiler, to thread. - F. en = Lat. in; and fil, a thread. See File (1). Der. enfilade, verb.

ENFORCE, to give force to. (F., -L.) 'Thou enforcest thee; Chaucer, C. T. 5922. O. F. enforcer, to strengthen (Burguy). - F. en-Lat. in; and force. See Force. Der. enforce-ment, As You

Like It, ii. 7. 118.

ENFRANCHISE, to render free. (F.) In L. L. L. iii. 121. Formed (like enamour, encourage) by prefixing F. en (= Lat. in) to the sb. franchise. See Franchise. Cf. O. F. franchir, 'to free,

the sb. franchise. See Franchise. Cl. O. F. Jranchir, 10 lice, deliver; Cot. Der. enfranchise-ment, K. John, iv. 2. 52.

ENGAGE, to bind by a pledge. (F., -L.) In Othello, iii. 3. 462.—O. F. engager, 'to pawn, impledge, ingage; 'Cot.—F. en (—Lat. in); and F. gage, a pledge. See Gage. Der. engage-ment, J. Cæs. ii. 1. 307; engag-ing, engag-ing-ly.

ENGENDER, to breed. (F., -L.) M. E. engendren; Chaucer, C. T. 6047, 7591.—O. F. engendrer, 'to ingender;' Cot. [The d is excrescent.]—Lat. ingenerare, to produce, generate.—Lat. in; and generate to breed: formed from gener. stem of genus. See Genus; generare, to breed; formed from gener-, stem of genus. See Genus;

and see Gender. **ENGINE**, a skilful contrivance. (F., -L.) In early use. M. E. engin, a contrivance, Floriz, ed. Lumby, 755; often shortened to gin, ginne, id. 131.—O. F. engin, 'an engine, toole;' Cot.—Lat. ingenium, genius; also, an invention. See Ingenious. Der. engineer, formerly (and properly) engin-er, Hamlet, iii. 4. 206; engineer-ing. ENGRAIN, to dye of a fast colour. (F.,—L.) M. E. engreynen, to dye in grain, i. e. of a fast colour; P. Plowman, B. ii. 15. Coined from F. grain, i. e. of D. F. graine, the seed of barbs &c. also

from F. en = Lat. in; and O. F. graine, 'the seed of herbs, &c., also grain, wherewith cloth is died in grain; scarlet die, scarlet in graine: 'Cot. = Lat. granum, grain. See Grain.

ENGRAVE, to cut with a graver. (Hybrid; F. and E.) Spenser has the pp. engraven, F. Q. iv. 7. 46; so also Shak. Lucr. 203. A hybrid word; coined from F. prefix en (= Lat. in), and E. grave. See Grave. Der. engrav-er, engrav-ing. Sco-Grave. Der. engrav-er, engrav-ing. the strong pp. engraven shews that the main part of the word is English.

2. But the E. compound was obviously suggested by the O. F. engraver, 'to engrave;' (Cot.) der. from F. en, and G. graben, to dig, engrave, cut, carve. 3. In Dutch, graven means only 'to dig; graveren, to engrave, is plainly borrowed from the French, as shewn by the suffix eren.

ENGROSS, to occupy wholly. (F.) The legal sense 'to write Edition'; enquest, now altered to inquest, but spelt enquests in P.

to indorse; Cot. O. F. en, upon; and dos, the back. Lat. in; in large letters is the oldest one. Engrossed was vp [read it] as it is well knowe, And enrolled, onely for witnesse In your registers; Lidgate, Siege of Thebes, pt. ii., Knightly answer of Tideus, l. 56. Cf. Rich. III, iii. 6. a. Formed from the phrase en gros, i.e. in large; cf. O. F. grossoyer, 'to ingross, to write faire, or in great and fair letters;' Cot. See Gross. Der. engross-ment, 2 Hen. IV,

ENGULF, to swallow up in a gulf. (F.) In Spenser, F. Q. iii. 2. 32. — O. F. engolfer, 'to ingulfe;' Cot. — O. F. en = Lat. in; and golfe, a gulf. See Gulf.

ENHANCE, to advance, raise, augment. (F., — L.) M. E. enhansen, P. Plowman, C. xii. 58. [Of O. F. origin; but her edwards.) only found in Provençal.] • O. Prov. enansar, to further, advance; 'si vostra valors m'enansa' = if your worth enhances me; 'Bartsch, Chrestomathie Prov. 147, 5.—O. Prov. enans, before, rather; formed from Lat. in ante, just as the Prov. avans is from Lat. ab ante. See Advance. Der. enhance-ment. ¶ The insertion of h is probably due to a confusion with O. F. enhalcer, enhancier, to exalt (Burguy), a derivative of halt or haut, high. Curiously enough, the h in this word also is a mere insertion, there being no h in the Lat. altus, high. Similarly, we find in old authors abhominable for abominable, habounden for about 8c. Observe. Enhance avaltant. I said

for abound, &c. Observe: 'Enhance, exaltare;' Levins, 22. 21.

ENIGMA, a riddle. (L., -Gk.) In Shak. L. L. L. iii. 72. - Lat. ænigma (stem ænigmat-). - Gk. αίνιγμα (stem αίνιγματ-), a dark saying, riddle. - Gk. alvioropau, to speak in riddles. - Gk. aivos, a tale,

story. Der. enigmat-ic, enigmat-ic-al, enigmat-ic-al-ly, enigmat-ise. **ENJOIN**, to order, bid. (F., -L.) M. E. enioinen (with i=j), P. Plowman, C. viii. 72. -O. F. enjoindre, 'to injoine, ordaine;' Cot.

Lat. inumgere, to enjoin. See Injunction, and Join.

ENJOY, to joy in. (F., -L.) M. E. enioien (with i = j), Wyclif,
Colos. iii. 15. Formed from F. en = Lat. in; and joie, joy. See
Joy. Der. enjoy-ment.

ENKINDLE, to kindle. (Hybrid; F. and E.) In Shak. K. John. iv. 2. 163. Formed from F. en = Lat. in; and Kindle, q. v. In Shak, K. ENLARGE, to make large. (F., -L.) In Spenser, F. Q. v. 5. 55. [The reference to Rom. Rose (R.) seems to be wrong.] Formed from F. en = Lat. in; and Large, q. v. Der. enlarge-ment, Shak.

ENLIGHTEN, to give light to. (Hybrid; F. and E.) In Shak. Sonnets, 152. From F. en = Lat. in; and E. Lighten, q. v. Imitated from A. S. inlihtan; Grein, ii. 142. Der. enlighten-ment. ENLIST, to enroll. (F.) Modern. In Johnson's Dict., only winds the word Link. From F. en = Lat. in; and F. liste. See

ENLIST, to enroll. (F.) Modern. In Johnson's Dict., only under the word List. From F. en = Lat. in; and F. liste. See

List. Der. enlist-ment.
ENLIVEN, to put life into. (Hybrid; F. and E.) themselves th' enlivened chessmen move; Cowley, P Cowley, Pind. Odes, Destiny, l. 3. From F. en = Lat. in; and E. life. See Life, Live. ENMITY, hostility. (F., -L.) M. E. enmite; Prompt. Parv. p. 140. - O. F. enamistiet (Burguy); later inimitie (Cot.). The E. form answers to a form enimitie, intermediate between these. - O. F. en-=Lat. in-, negative prefix; and amitiet, later amitie, amity. See

ENNOBLE, to make noble. (F.,-L.) In Spenser, F. Q. iii. 3. 4.-O. F. ennoblir, 'to ennoble;' Cot.-F. en=Lat. in; and F. noble. See Noble.

ENNUI, annoyance. (F., -L.) Menui, also anoi (Burguy). See Annoy. Modern. - F. ennui; formerly

ENORMOUS, great beyond measure. (F., = L.) In King Lear, ii. 2. 176; Milton, P. L. i. 511. Very rarely enorm (R.), which is a more correct form, the -ous being added unnecessarily. = O. F. enorme, 'huge, . . . enormous;' Cot. = Lat. enormis, out of rule, huge. = Lat. e; and norma, a rule. See Normal. Der. enormous-ly; from the same source, enormi-ity, O. F. enormité, 'an enormity;' Cot. ENOUGH, sufficient. (E.) M. E. inoh, inou, inow, enogh; pl. inohe, inowe; see inoh in Stratmann, p. 227. The pl. ynowe (ynough in Tyrwhitt) is in Chaucer, C. T. 10784.—A.S. genôh, genôg, adj.; pl. genôge, Grein, i. 438; from the impers, vb. geneah, it suffices, id.

pl. genôge, Grein, 1. 438; from the impers. vb. genean, it sumces, ac. 435.+Goth. ganôhs, sufficient; from the impers. verb ganah, it suffices, in which ga- is a mere prefix. Cf. Icel. gaógr, Dan. nok, Swed. nok, Du. genoeg, G. genug, enough. — VNAK, to attain, reach to; whence also Skt. nac, to attain, reach, Lat. nancisci, to acquire, Gk. hyeyna, I carried. See Curius, i. 383.

EINQUIRE, to search into, ask. (F., L.) [Properly enquere, but alread to garden and often but altered to enquire to make it look more like Latin; and often further altered to inquire, to make it look still more so.] M. E,

enqueren; Rob. of Glouc. pp. 373, 508; in Chaucer, enquere (riming with lere), C. T. 5049. — O. F. enquerre (Burguy), later enquerir (Cot.). Lat. inquirere, to seek after, search into. - Lat. in; and quærere, to seek. See Inquisition, Inquire. Der. enquir-y, Meas. for Meas. v. 5 (1st folio ed.; altered to inquiry in the Globe

ENRAGE, to put in a rage. (F., -L.) In Macbeth, iii. 4. 118. O. F. enrager, 'to rage, rave, storme;' whence enrage, 'enraged;' Cot. [Whence it appears that the verb was originally intransitive, and meant 'to get in a rage.'] - F. en = Lat. in; and rage. See

ENRICH, to make rich. (F., -L.) 'Us hath enriched so openly; Chaucer's Dream (not composed by Chaucer), l. 1062. - O. F. enrichir, 'to enrich;' Cot. - F. en = Lat. in; and F. riche, rich. See Rich.

Der. enrich-ment.

192

ENROL, to insert in a roll. (F.,-L.) 'Which is enrolled; Lidgate, Siege of Thebes; see quotation under kingross. = O. F. enroller, 'to enroll, register;' Cot. = F. en = Lat. in; and O. F. rolle, 'a roll. See Roll. Der. enrol-ment, Holland's Livy, p. 1221 (R.).

ENSAMPLE, an example. (F., -L.) In the Hible, 1 Cor. x. 11. M. E. ensample, Rob. of Glouc. p. 35. -O. F. ensample, a corrupt form of O. F. essemple, exemple, or example; see Example. This form is given in Roquefort, who quotes from an O. F. version of the Bible, 'que ele soit ensample de vertu,' Lat. 'exemplum uirtutis;' Ruth, iv. 11.

ENSHRINE, to put in a shrine. (Hybrid; F. and L.) In Spenser, Hymn on Beauty, 1. 188. From F. en = L. in; and Shrine,

q. v. ENSIGN, a flag. (F.,-L.) In Shak. Rich. II, iv. 94.-O. F. ensigne (Roquefort), commonly spelt enseigne, as in Cotgrave, who explains it by 'a signe, . . . also an ensigne, standard.'-Low Lat. insigna, a standard; answering to Lat. insigne, a standard; neut. of insignis, remarkable; see Insignia. Der. ensign-cy, ensign-ship.

ENSLAVE, to make a slave of. (Hybrid.) In Milton, P. L.

iii. 75. ÷ F. en = Lat. in; and Slave, q. v. Der. enslave-ment.

ENSNARE, to catch in a snare. (Hybrid.) In Shak. Oth. ii.

I. 170. - F. en = Lat. in; and Snare, q.v.

ENSUE, to follow after. (F., -L.) Wherefore, of the sayde unequall mixture, nedes must ensue corruption; 'Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Helth, b. ii. (R.) = O. F. ensuir, to follow after; see ensuevre in Roquefort, and sevre in Burgny. - Lat. insequi, to follow upon; from

in, upon, and sequi, to follow. See Sue.

ENSURE, to make sure. (F., -L.) In Chaucer, C. T. 12077.

Compounded from F. en (= Lat. in), and O. F. seur, sure. See

Assure, and Sure.

Generally spelt insure, which is a con-

fusion of languages; whence insur-ance.

ENTABLATURE, part of a building surmounting the columns. (F.,-L.) Spelt intablature in Cotgrave. - O. F. entablature, 'an intablature;' Cot.; an equivalent term to entablement, the mod. F. form. The O.F. entablement meant, more commonly, 'a pedestal' or 'base' of a column rather than the entablature above. Both sbs. are formed from Low Lat. intabulare, to construct an intabulatum or basis. - Lat. in, upon; and Low Lat. tabulare, due to Lat. tabulatum, board-work, a flooring. - Lat. tabula, a board, plank. See Table. ¶ Since entablature simply meant something laid flat or boardwise upon something else in the course of building, it could be applied to the part either below or above the columns.

ENTAIL, to bestow as a heritage. (F.) In Shak. 3 Hen. VI, i. 1. 194, 235; as sb., All's Well, iv. 3. 313. [1. The legal sense is peculiar; it was originally 'to abridge, limit;' lit. 'to cut into.' 'To entayle land, addicere, adoptare hæredes;' Levins. 2. The M. E. entailen signifies 'to cut or carve,' in an ornamental way; see Rom. of the Rose, 140; P. Plowman's Crede, ed. Skeat, 11. 167, 200.] = O. F. entailler, 'to intaile, grave, carve, cut in;' Cot.

F. en = Lat. in; and tailler, to cut. See Tally. Der. entail-ment.

ENTANGLE, to ensnare, complicate. (Hybrid.) In Spenser,

Muiopotmos, 387; also in Levins.—F. en—Lat. in; and Tangle, q. v. Der. entangle-ment, Spectator, No. 352.

ENTER, to go into. (F.,—L.) M. E. entren, Rob. of Glouc. p. 47; King Alisaunder, 5782.—O. F. entrer, 'to enter;' Cot.—Lat. intrare, to enter, go into.—Lat. in; and & TAR, to overstep, go beyond; cf. Skt. tri, to cross, pass over; Lat. trans, across. See Curtius, i. 274; and see Term. Der. entr-ance, Macb. i. 5. 40; entr-y, M. E. entree, Chaucer, C. T. 1985, from O. F. entree, orig. the

fem. of the pp. of F. entrer. ENTERFRISE, an undertaking. (F., -L.) In Sir John Cheke, Hurt of Sedition (R.) Skelton even has it as a verb; 'Chauce, that nobly enterprysyd;' Garland of Laurell, l. 388. — O. F. entreprise (Burguy), more commonly entreprinse, 'an enterprise;' Cot. — O. F. entrepris, pp. of entreprendre, to undertake. - Low Lat. interprendere. to undertake. - Lat. inter, among; and prendere, short for prehendere, to take in hand, which is from Lat. pre, before, and (obsolete) hendere, to get, cognate with Gk. xavbavev, and E. get. See Get.

ENTERTAIN, to admit, receive. (F., -L.) In Spenser, F. Q. - ENUMERATE, to number. (L.)

Plowman, C. xiv. 85, and derived from O. F. enqueste, 'an inquest; '& i. 10. 32. - O. F. entretenir, 'to intertaine;' Cot. - Low Lat. inter-Cot. See Inquest.

| to entertain. - Lat. inter, among; and tenere, to hold. See Tonable. Der. entertain-er, entertain-ing; entertain-ment, Spenser,

F. Q. i. 10. 37.
ENTHRAL, to enslave. (Hybrid.) In Mids. Nt. Dream, i. r. 136. From F. en = Lat. in; and E. Thrall, q. v. Der. enthral-ment,

Milton, P. L. xii. 171.

ENTHRONE, to set on a throne. (F.) Shak. Mer. Ven. iv. 1. 194. - O. F. enthroner, 'to inthronise;' Cot. From F. en, in; and throne, 'a throne;' id. B. Imitated from Low Lat. inthronisare, to enthrone, which is from Gk. ἐνθρονίζειν, to set on a throne; from Gk. έν, and θρόνος, a throne. See Throne. Der. enthrone-ment. ENTHUSIASM, inspiration, zeal. (Gk.) In Holland's Plutarch, pp. 933, 1092 (R.) [Cf. O.F. enthusiasme; Cot.] = Gk. ἐνθουσιασμόε, inspiration. = Gk. ἐνθουσιαζω, I am inspired. = Gk. ἐνθουσι, contracted form of ἐνθους, full of the god, inspired. = Gk. ἐν, within; and θεόε, god. See Theism. Der. enthusiast (Gk. ένθουσιαστή»); enthusiast-ic, Dryden, Abs. and Achit. 530; enthusiast-ic-al, enthusiast-ic-al-ly.

ENTICE, to tempt, allure. (F.) M. E. enticen, entisen; Rob. of Glouc, p. 235; P. Plowman, C. viii. 91.—O. F. enticer, enticer, to excite, entice (Burguy). Origin unknown. Der. enticer. entice entice (Burguy). We cannot well connect enticher with O. F. atiser (mod. F. attiser), to stir the fire; and the suggestion of deriving -ticher from G. steehen, to stick, pierce, is out of the question. Rather from M. H. G. zicken, to push, zecken, to drive, tease; cf. Du. tikken, to pat, touch slightly (Sewel), and E. tick-le; see Touch.

ENTIRE, whole, complete. (F., -L.) M. E. entyre; the adv. entyreliche, entirely, is in P. Plowman, C. xi. 188. - O. F. entier, 'intire;' Cot.; cf. Prov. enteir, Ital. intero. - Lat. integrum, acc. of integer, whole. See Integer. Der. entire-ly, entire-ness; also entire-ty, spelt entierty by Bacon (R.), from O. F. entireté (Cot.), from Lat. acc. integritatem; whence entirety and integrity are doublets. ENTITLE, to give a title to. (F., -L.) In Shak. L. L. L. v. 2. 822. From F. en = Lat. in; and title. See Title.

ENTITY, existence, real substance. (L.) In Blount's Gloss.,

ed. 1674. A coined word, with suffix -ty, from Lat. enti-, crude form of ens, being, pres. pt. of esse, to be. — AS, to be. See Sooth.

ENTOMB, to put in a tomb. (F., -L.) In Spenser, F. Q. ii.

10. 46. – O. F. entomber, 'to intombe;' Cot. – Low Lat. intumulare, to entomb; from Lat. tumulus. See Tomb. Der. entomb-ment.

ENTOMOLOGY, the science treating of insects. (Gk.) Modern; not in Johnson — Gk. kyezuga, could form of insects.

not in Johnson. - Gk. ἐντομο-, crude form of ἐντομον, an insect; properly neut. of evropos, cut into; so called from their being nearly cut in two; see Insect. The ending -logy is from Gk. λέγειν, to discourse. - Gk. εν, in; and τομ-, base of τομός, cutting, from τέμνειν, to cut. See Tome. Der. entomolog-ist, entomolog-ic-al.

ENTRAILS, the inward parts of an animal. (F.,-L.) sing. entrail is rare; but answers to M. E. entraile, King Alisaunder, 1. 3628. - O. F. entrailles, pl. 'the intrals, intestines;' Cot. - Low Lat. intralia, also spelt (more correctly) intranea, entrails. [For the change from n to l, cf. Boulogne, Bologna, from Lat. Bononia.] B. Intranea is contracted from Lat. interanea, entrails, neut. pl. of inter-

aneus, inward, an adj. formed from inter, within. See Internal. ENTRANCE (1), ingress; see Enter. ENTRANCE (2), to put into a trance. (F., -L.) In Shak. Per. iii. 2. 94. From F. en = Lat. in; and E. trance = F. transe. See Trance. Der. entrance-ment.

ENTRAP, to ensnare. (F.)

ENTRAP, to ensnare. (F.) In Spenser, F. Q. ii. 1. 4. – O. F. entraper, 'to pester; . . . also, to intrap; 'Cot. – F. en = Lat. in; and O. F. trape, a trap. See Trap.

ENTREAT, to treat; to beg, (F., – L.) In Spenser, F. Q. i. 10. 7. The pp. entreated occurs in the Lament. of Mary Magdalen, st. 17. [The Chaucer passage, qu. in R., is doubtful.] – O. F. entraiter, to treat of; Burguy. – F. en = Lat. in; and O. F. traiter, to treat, from Lat. tractare. See Treat. Der. entreat-y, K. John, v.

2. 125; entreatment, Hamlet, i. 3. 122.

ENTRENCH, to cut into, fortify with a trench. (F.) 'Entrenched deepe with knife;' Spenser, F. Q. iii. 12. 20; 'In stronge entrenchments;' id. ii. 11. 6. A coined word; from F. en = Lat. in; and E. trench, of F. origin. See Trench.

ENTRUST, to trust with (Hybrid.) By analogy with enlist, enrol, enrapture, entrance, enthrone, we should have entrust. But intrust seems to have been more usual, and is the form in Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715; see Intrust.

ENTWINE, ENTWIST, to twine or twist with. (Hybrid.) Milton has entwined, P. L. iv. 174; Shak. has entwist, Mids. Nt. Dr. iv. 1. 48. Both are formed alike; from F. en (=Lat. in), and the E. words twine and twist. See Twine, Twist.

Enumerative occurs in Bp.

Taylor, Holy Dying, c. 5. s. 3, 10. - Lat. enumeratus, pp. of enumerare, to reckon up. - Lat. e, out, fully; and numerare, to number. See Number. Der. enumerat-ion, enumerat-ive.

ENUNCIATE, to utter. (L.) Enunciatyue occurs in Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. iii. c. 24.-Lat. enunciatus, pp. of enunciare, better enuntiare, to utter. - Lat. e, out, fully; and nuntiare, to announce, from nuntius, a messenger. See Announce. Der.

enunciat-ion, enunciat-ive, enunciat-or-y.

ENVELOP, to wrap in, enfold. (F.) Spelt envelop in Spenser, F. Q. ii. 12. 34. M. E. envoluper, Chaucer, C. T. 12876. – O. F. envoluper, later enveloper, to wrap round, enfold. – F. en = Lat. in; and a base volup-, of uncertain origin, but probably Old Low German. B. This base is, in fact, perfectly represented by the M. E. wlappen, to wrap up, which occurs at least twelve times in Wyclif's Bible, and is another form of wrapen, to wrap. See Wyclif, Numb. iv. 5, 7; Matt. xxvii. 59; Luke, ii. 7, 12; John, xx. 7, &c. See Wrap. Der. envelope, envelope-ment. Der. envelope, envelope-ment. of initial w, gave the more familiar form lap; 'lapped in proof,' Macbeth, i. 2. 54; see Lap. The word appears also in Italian; cf. Ital. inviluppare, to wrap. The insertion of e or i before I was merely due to the difficulty of pronouncing vl (=wl). See **Develop**. **ENVENOM**, to put posson into. (F., -L.) M.E. enuenimen (with

u=v); whence enuenimed, King Alisaunder, 5436; enueniming, Chaucer, C. T. 9934. - O. F. envenimer, 'to invenome;' Cot. - O. F. en = Lat.

in; and venim, or venim, poison, from Lat. uenenum. See Venom. ENVIRON, to surround. (F.) Spelt enuyroune in Wyclif, 1 Tim. v. 13; pt. t. environneed, Matt. iv. 23; cf. Gower, C. A. iii. 97.—O. F. environner, 'to inviron, encompasse;' Cot.—O. F. (and F.) environ, round about. - O. F. en = Lat. in; and virer, to turn, veer.

See Veer. Der. environ.ment; also environs, from F. environ.

ENVOY, a messenger. (F., -L.) 1. An improper use of the word; it meant 'a message;' and the F. for 'messenger' was envoyé.

2. The envoy of a ballad is the 'sending' of it forth, and the word is then correctly used; the last stanza of Chaucer's Ballad to K. Richard is headed L'envoye. - O. F. envoy, 'a message, a sending; also the envoy or conclusion of a ballet [ballad] or sonnet;' Cot. Also 'envoyé, a special messenger;' id. O. F. envoyer, to send; formerly enveier, and entveier; see Bartsch, Chrestomathie Française, 52, 17. O. F. ent (10th cent.), int (A.D. 872), forms derived from Lat. inde, thence, away; and O. F. voyer, older veier, from Lat. uiare, to travel, which from Lat. uia, a way. See Voyage. ¶ Or from Lat. inuiare (Littré); but this means 'to enter upon.' Der. envoyship.

Action (2) to the proof of the following the first separate the proof of the proof έπ-, for ἐπί, to; and ἄγειν, to lead. - √AG, to drive. See Act. **EPAULET**, a shoulder-knot. (F., -L., -Gk.) Used by Burke

(R.) - F. épaulette, dimin. from épaule, O. F. espaule, and still earlier espalle, a shoulder. - Lat. spatula, a blade; in late Lat. the shoulder; see the account of the letter-changes in Brachet. β . Spatula is a dimin. of spatha, a blade; borrowed from Gk. $\sigma\pi \delta\theta\eta$, a broad blade. See Spatula.

EPHAH, a Hebrew measure. (Heb., - Egyptian.) In Exod. xvi. 36, &c. - Heb. éphah, a measure; a word of Egyptian origin. - Coptic

36, &c. — Heb. έρλαλ, a measure; a word of Egyptian origin. — copie épi, measure; όρ, to count (Webster).

EPHEMERA, files that live but a day; 'Bacon, Nat. Hist. cent. 8.

697 (R.) — Gk. ἐφήμερα, neut. pl. of adj. ἐφήμεροε, lasting for a day.

— Gk. ἐφ- ἐπί, for; and ἡμέρα, a day, of uncertain origin. Der. ephemer-al; ephemeris (Gk. ἐφημερίε, a diary).

EPHOD, a part of the priest's habit. (Heb.) In Exod. xxviii. 4, &c. — Heb. ἐκλάd. a vestment: from áphad. to put on, clothe.

&c. = Heb. ερλέσ, a vestment; from άρλασ, to put on, clothe.

EPI-, prefix. (Gk.) Gk. ἐπί, upon, to, besides; in epi-cene, epi-cycle, &c. It becomes ἐφ- before an aspirate, as in eph-emeral; and ep- before a vowel, as in ep-och. + Lat. ob, to, as in obuiam, obire.

And ep- Detore a vowel, as in ep-och. + Lat. oo, to, as in contam, corre. + Skt. api, moreover; in composition, near to. A word of pronominal origin, and in the locative case; Curtius, i. 329. The Skt. apa, away, Gk. dπό, Lat. ab, and E. of and off are from the same root. See Of. EPIC, narrative. (L., = Gk.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674; and Spectator, no. 267. = Lat. epicus. = Gk. ἐπικόε, epic, narrative. = Gk. ἐπικόε, a word, narrative, song; cognate with Lat. uox, a voice; Curtius ii en See Traise. Curtius, ii. 57. See Voice. EPICENE, of common gender. (L., = Gk.) Epicane is the name

of one of Ben Jonson's plays.—Lat. epicanus, borrowed from Gk. eninouvos, common.—Gk. eni; and nouvos, common. See Canobites.

EPICURE, a follower of Epicurus. (L.,—Gk.) In Macb. v. 3.

8.—Lat. Epicurus.—Gk. Eninoupos, proper name; lit. 'assistant.' Der. eficur-e-an, epicur-e-an-ism, epicur-ism.
EPICYCLE, a small circle moving upon the circumference of a

larger one. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Milton, P. L. viii. 84. - F. epicycle (Cot.) - Lat. epicyclus. - Gk. ininun Ass. an epicycle. - Gk. ini, upon;

and κύκλοε, a cycle, circle. See Cycle.

mpIDEMIC, affecting a people, general. (L., -Gk.) 'An epidemic disease;' Bacon, Henry VII, ed. Lumby, p. 13, 1. 10. Formed
with suffix-ic from Lat. epidemus, epidemic; cf. O.F. epidimique (Cot.) -Gk. ἐπίδημος, among the people, general. -Gk. ἐπί, among; and δήμος, the people. See Endemic, Demagogue. Der. epidemic-al.
EPIDERMIS, the cuticle, outer skin. (L., -Gk) 'Epidermis, the scarf-skin;' Kersey, ed. 1715. - Lat. epidermis. - Gk. ἐπιδερμίς, an upper skin; from êπi, upon, and δέρμα, skin. — Gk. ἐπιδερμίε, an upper skin; from êπi, upon, and δέρμα, skin. — Gk. ΔΕΡ, to flay; cognate with E. tear, verb. — Δ DAR, to rend. See Tear (1).

EPIGLOTTIS, a cartilage protecting the glottis. (Gk.) In Kersey, ed. 1715. — Gk. ἐπιγλωντίε, Attic form of ἐπιγλωνσίε, epiglottis. —

Gk. ἐπί, upon; and γλῶσσα, the tongue. See Gloss (2), and Glottis. EPIGRAM, a short poem. (F., L., -Gk.) In Shak. Much Ado, v. 4. 103. - F. epigramme, 'an epigram;' Cot. - Lat. epigramma (stem epigrammat-). - Gk. ἐπίγραμμα, an inscription, epigram. -Gk. ἐπί, upon; and γράφειν, to write. See Graphic. Der. epigrammat-ic, epigrammat-ic-al, epigrammat-ic-al-ly, epigrammat-ise, -ist. grammatic, ejagrammaticut, epigrammaticut-y, epigrammatist, -1st, EPILEPSY, a convulsive seizure. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Shak. Oth. iv. 1. 51. -O. F. epilepsie, 'the falling sickness;' Cot. - Lat. epilepsia. - Gk. ἐπιληψία, ἐπίληψιε, a seizure, epilepsy. - Gk.ἐπιλαμβάνειν, to (fut. ἐπιλήψ-ομαι), to seize upon. - Gk. ἐπί, upon; and λαμβάνειν, to seize. See Cataleptic. Der. epileptic, Gk. ἐπιληπτικόε, subject to

epilepsy; K. Lear, ii. 2. 87.
EPILOGUE, a short concluding poem. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) In Shak. Mids. Nt. Dr. v. 360, 362, 369. - F. epilogue, 'an epilogue; Cot. - Lat. epilogus. - Gk. ἐπίλογος, a concluding speech. - Gk. ἐπί,

upon; and λόγος, a speech, from λέγειν, to speak. **ΕΡΙΡΗΑΝΥ**, Twelfth Day. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Cotgrave; and earlier. See quotation from The Golden Legend, fo. 8. c. 3 (R.; appendix). = F. epiphanie, 'the epiphany;' Cot. = Lat. epiphania. = Gk. ἐπιφάνια, manifestation; properly neut. pl. of adj. ἐπιφάνιοε, but equivalent to sb. ἐπιφάνεια, appearance, manifestation. – Gk. ἐπιφαίνειν (fut. ἐπιφαν-ῶ), to manifest, shew forth. – Gk. ἐπί; and φαίνειν, to shew. See Fancy.

EPISCOPAL, belonging to a bishop. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Cotgrave. - O. F. episcopal, 'episcopall;' Cot. - Lat. episcopalis, adj, formed from episcopus, a bishop. - Gk. επίσκοπος, an over-seer, bishop. See Bishop. Der. episcopal-i-an; from the same source, episcopate

(Lat. episcopatus); episcopac-y.

EPISODE, a story introduced into another. (Gk.) In the Spectator, no. 267.—Gk. ἐπείσοδος, a coming in besides; ἐπεισόδιος, episodic, adventitious.—Gk. ἐπί, besides; and είσοδος, an entrance, elσόδιοs, coming in, which from els, into, and όδόs, a way. For όδόs, see Curtius, i. 298. Der. episodi-al (from ἐπεισόδι-οs); episod-ic, episod-ic-al, episodic-al-ly.

EPISTLE, a letter. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) In early use. The pl. epistlis is in Wyclif, 2 Cor. x. 10. - O. F. epistle, the early form whence epistre (Cotgrave) was formed by the change of I to r (as in chapter from Lat. capitulum); in mod. F. spelt épître. - Lat. epistola. - Ck. inoπολή, a message, letter. – Gk. ἐπιστέλλειν, to send to; from ἐπί, to, and στέλλειν, to send, equip. See Stole. Der. epistol-ic, epistol-ar-y; from Lat. epistol-a.

EPITAPH, an inscription on a tomb. (F., – L., – Gk.) In Shak.

Much Ado, iv. 1. 209; M. E. epitaphe, Gower, C. A. iii. 326. – F. epitaphe; Cot. – Lat. epitaphium. – Gk. ἐπιτάφιου λόγου, a funeral oration; where ἐπιτάφιου signifies over a tomb, funeral. – Gk. ἐπί, upon, over; and τάφος, a tomb. See Cenotaph.

EPITHALAMIUM, a marriage-song. (L., -Gk.) See the Epithalamion by Spenser. - Lat. epithalamium. - Gk. ἐπιθαλάμιον, a. bridal song; neut. of ἐπιθαλάμιος, belong to a nuptial. - Gk. ἐπί,

upon; and θάλαμος, a bed-room, bride-chamber.

upon; and θάλαμος, a bed-room, bride-chamber.

EPITHET, an adjective expressing a quality. (L., -Gk.) In Shak. Oth. i. 1. 14. - Lat. epitheton. - Gk. ἐπίθετον, an epithet; neut. of ἐπίθετον, added, annexed. - Gk. ἐπί, besides; and the base θε- of τίθημα, to place, set. - Δ DHA, to place; see Do. Der. epithet-ic.

EPITOME, an abridgment. (L., -Gk.) In Shak. Cor. v. 3. 68.

- Lat. epitome. - Gk. ἐπί; and the base ταμ- of τέμνευν, to cut. See Tome.

Dax. epitom-ise, epitom-ist.

EPOCH, a fixed date. (L., - Gk.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.

- Low Lat. epocha; Ducange. - Gk. emox 4, a stop, check, hindrance, pause, epoch. - Gk. erexeir, to hold in. check. - Gk. en--eni, upon; and exer, to have, hold; cognate with Skt. sah, to bear, undergo, endure. — SAGH, to hold, check; Curtius, i. 238; Fick, i. 791. EPODE, a kind of lyric poem. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Ben Jonson, The Forest, x., last line. — O. F. spode; Cot. -Lat. spodos, spodon. — Gk. ἐπφδόε, something sung after, an epode. – Gk. ἐπ--ἐπί, upon, on; and ἀείδειν, άδειν, to sing. See Ode.

EQUAL, on a par with, even, just. (L.) Chaucer has both equal and inequal in his Treatise on the Astrolabe; equally is in the C. T. 7819. [We find also M. E. egal, from O. F. egal.]—Lat. equalis, equal; formed with suffix alis from equus, equal, just. β. Allied to Skt. eka (=aika), one; which is formed from the pronominal bases a and ka, the former having a demonstrative and the latter an interrogative force (Benfey). Der. equal-ly, equal-ise, equal-isation; equal-i-ty, King Lear, i. 1. 5; and see equation, and equity. **EQUANIMITY**, evenness of mind. (L.) In Butler, Hudibras,

pt. i. c. 3. l. 1020. Formed as if from French. - Lat. aquanimitatem, acc. of aquanimitas, evenness of mind. - Lat. aquanimis, kind, mild; hence, calm. - Lat. equ-, for equus, equal; and animus, mind. See

Equal and Animate.

194

EQUATION, a statement of equality. (L.) M. E. equacion, Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, prol. 71. – Lat. æquationem, acc. of æquatio, an equalising. — Lat. æquatus, pp. of æquare, to equalise. — Lat. æquas, equal. See Equal. Der. equal-or (Low Lat. æquas, Milton, P. L. iii. 617; equa-ble (Lat. æquablis, from æquare); equa-bl-y; equa-bl-j: eq

20. Also ad-equate.

EQUERRY, an officer who has charge of horses (F.,-Low Lat.,-O. H. G.) Properly, it meant 'a stable,' and equery really to (Todd) -Lat., = O. H. G.) Properly, it meant 'a stable,' and squerry really stands for equerry-man. It occurs in The Tatler, No. 19 (Todd).—
F. écurie, formerly escurie, a stable; spelt escuyrie in Cotgrave.—
Low Lat. scuria, a stable; Ducange.—O. H. G. skiura, scira, M. H. G.
schiure, a shed (mod. G. schauer); lit. a cover, shelter.— SKU, to
cover; see Sky. The spelling equerry is due to an attempt to
connect it with Lat. equus, a horse. There is, however, a real
ultimate connection with esquire, q. v.
EQUESTRIAN, relating to horsemen. (L.) 'A certain
equestrian order; Spectator, no. 104. Formed, with suffix -an, from
Lat. equestri-, crude form of equester, belonging to horsemen.—Lat.
eques, a horseman.—Lat. equus, a horse. See Equine.
EQUI-, prefix, equally. (L.) Lat. æqui-, from æquus, equal; see
Equial. Hence equi-angular, equi-distant, equi-diteral, equi-multiple,
all in Kersey, ed. 1715. And see Equilibrium, Equinox,
Equipoise, Equipollent, Equivalent, Equivocal.

Equipoise, Equipollent, Equivalent, Equivocal.

mquilibrium, even balancing. (L.) In Kersey, ed. 1715.

-Lat. æquilibrium, a level position (in balancing). - Lat. æquilibris, level, balancing equally. - Lat. æqui-, for æquis, equal; and librare,

to balance, from libra, a balance. See Equal and Librate.

EQUINE, relating to horses. (L.) Modern; not in Todd's Johnson. – Lat. equinus, relating to horses. – Lat. equus, a horse. + Gk. ἴππου (dialectally ἴκκου), a horse. + Skt. açva, 'a runner,' a horse. – A AK, to pierce, also to go swiftly; cf. Skt. aç, to pervade,

attain; Fick, i. 4, 5.

EQUINOX, the time of equal day and night. (F., -L.) In Shak.
Oth. ii. 3, 129. Chaucer has the adj. equinoctial, C. T. 14862. -F.
equinoxe, spelt equinocee in Cotgrave. - Lat. aquinoctium, the equinox,
of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the time of equal day and night. Lat. æqui-, for æquus, equal; and nocti-, crude form of nox, night. See Equal and Night. Der. equinocti-al, from Lat. aquinocti-um. Note that the suffix -now is not the Lat. nom. now, but comes from -noctium.

EQUIP, to fit out, furnish. (F., -Scand.) In Cotgrave; and used by Dryden, tr. of Ovid, Ceyx, 1. 67. [The sb. equipage is earlier, in Spenser, Sheph. Kal., Oct. 114; whence equipage as a verb, F. Q. ii. 9, 17,1 = O. F. equiper, 'to equip, arm;' also spelt esquiper; Cot.—Icel. skipa, to arrange, set in order; closely related to Icel. skapa, to shape, form, mould. See Shape. Der. equipage (O. F. equipage); equipment. • We need not lay stress on the statement in Brachet, that equip meant 'to rig a ship.' Ship and equip are from the same root; and Icel. shipa sufficiently explains the word.

EQUIPOISE, an equal weight. (F., -L.) In the Rambler, no. 05 (R.) Coined from equi--F. equi--Lat. æqui-, and poise. See Equi- and Poise.

EQUIPOLLENT, equally powerful. (F., -L.) 'Thou wil to kinges be equipolent;' Lidgate, Ballad of Good Counsel, st. 3; in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. 337.—O. F. equipolent; Cot.—Lat. equipollent, stem of equipollens, of equal value.—Lat. equi-, for equipolent; and pollens, pres. part. of pollere, to be strong, a verb of uncertain origin.

EQUITY, justice. (F.,-L.) In Shak. K. John, ii. 241; M. E. equitè, Gower, C.A. i. 273.—O. F. equité, 'equity;' Cot.—Lat. equitatem, acc. of aquitas, equity; from aquits, equal. See Equal. Der. equit-able, O. F. equitable (Cot.); equit-abl-y, equit-able-ness.

BEQUIVALENT, of equal worth. (F., -L.) In Shak. Per. v. 1.

92.—O. F. equivalent, 'equivalent;' Cot.—Lat. aquivalent-, stem of pres. part. of aquivalere, to be equivalent.—Lat. aqui-, for aquis, equal; and valere, to be worth. See Equal and Value. Der. equivalent-ly, equivalence.

EQUIVOCAL, of doubtful sense. (L.) In Shak. Oth. i. 3.

217. Formed, with suffix al, from Lat. æquivocus, of doubtful sense.

Lat. æqui-, for æquus, equal (i.e. alternative); and uoc-, base of uox, voice, sense. See Equi- and Voice. Der. equivocal-ly, equivocal-ness; hence also equivoc-ate (used by Cotgrave to translate O.F. equivoquer), equivoc-at-ion.

ERA, an epoch, fixed date. (L.) Spelt æra in Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674.—Lat. æra, an era; derived from a particular use of æra, in the sense of 'counters,' or 'items of an account,' which is properly

the pl. of es, brass, money (White and Riddle). See Ore. ERADICATE, to root up. (L.) Sir T. Browne has eradication, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 6, s. 1. - Lat. eradicatus, pp. of eradicare, to root up. - Lat. e, out; and radic-, stem of radix, a root. See

Radical. Der. eradical-ion.

ERASE, to scrape out, efface. (L.) Eras'd is in Butler, Hudibras, pt. iii. c. 3. l. 214. - Lat. erasus, pp. of eradere, to scratch out. - Lat. e, out; and radere, to scrape. See Rase. Der. eras-er, eras-ion, erase-ment, eras-ure.

ERE, before, sooner than. (E.) M. E. er, Chaucer, C. T. 1042.—
A. S. &r, soon, before; prep., conj., and adv.; Grein, i. 69. [Hence
A. S. &r-lic, mod. E. early.] + Du. eer, adv. sooner. + Icel. &r, adv.,
soon, early. + O. H. G. &r, G. &her, sooner. + Goth. &ar, adv. early,
soon. The oldest form is the Goth. &ar, and the word was
orig. not a comparative, but a positive form, meaning 'soon;'
whence ear-ly=soon-like, er-st=soon-est. Fick (iii. 30) connects it with the root I, to go.

ERECT, upright. (L.) M. E. erect, Chaucer, C. T. 4429. Lat. erectus, set up, upright; pp. of erigere, to set up. - Lat. e, out, up; and regere, to rule, set. See Regal. Der. erect, vb., erect-ion. ERMINE, an animal of the weasel tribe. (F., - O. H.G.) M. E. ermyne, Rob. of Glouc., p. 191; ermin, Old Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, 1st Ser. p. 181, l. 361.—O. F. ermine (F. hermine), 'the hate-spot ermelin;' Cot. [Cf. Span. armiño, Ital. ermellino, ermine; Low Lat. armelinus, ermine-fur.]—O. H. G. harmin, M. H. G. hermin, ermine-fur; cf. mod. G. ermelin.

B. The forms hermin, hermelin, are extended from O. H. G. harmo, M. H. G. harme, an ermine, corresponding to Lithuanian szarmű, szarmonys, a weasel (Diez); cf. A.S. hearma, Wright's Vocab. i. 22, col. 2, l. 13. ¶ The derivation, suggested by Ducange, that ermine is for mus Armenius, Armenian mouse, an equivalent term to mus Ponticus, a Pontic mouse = an ermine, is adopted by Littré.

ERODE, to eat away. (F., -L.) In Bacon, Nat. Hist. s. 983. - O. F. eroder, 'to gnaw off, cat into;' Cot. - Lat. erodere, pp. erosus, to gnaw off; from e, off, and rodere. See Rodent. Der. eros-ion,

eros-ive; from Lat. erosus.

EROTIC, amorous. (Gk.) 'This eroticall love;' Burton, Anat. of Melancholy, p. 442 (R.) - Gk. ξρωτικος, relating to love. - Gk. έρωτι-, crude form of έρως, love; on which see Curtius, i. 150.

ERR, to stray. (F., -L.) M. E. erren, Chaucer, Troilus, b. iv. l. 302. - O. F. errer, 'to erre;' Cot. - Lat. errare, to wander; which stands for an older form ers-are. + Goth. airz-jan, to make to err; a causal form. + O.H. G. irran (for irrjan), to make to err; O.H. G. irreón, irrón, M. H. G. and G. irren, to wander, go astray; O. H. G. irri, G. irre, astray. — AR, to go, attain; cf. Skt. ri, to go, attain; whence, by means of a determinative, and as we may conjecture, a desiderative s, [the base] er-s was formed, with the fundamental meaning 'to go, to endeavour to arrive at, hence to err, Lat. errare,

meaning 'to go, to endeavour to arrive at, hence to err, Lat, errare, Goth. airz-jan, mod. G. irren; 'Curtius, ii. 179. Cf. Skt. rish, to go. Der. err-or, q. v.; errant, q. v.; erratum, q. v.

ERRAND, a message. (E.) M. E. erende, erande, sometimes arende (always with one r); Layamon, 10057.—A.S. & erende, a message, business; Grein, i. 70. + Icel. eyrendi, örendi. + Swed. & erende; Dan. & erende. + O. H. G. & frunti, & frandi, a message.

B. The cerence; Dan. arende. + O. H. G. aruni, arandi, a message. β. The form is like that of a pres. participle; cf. tid-ings. The orig. sense was perhaps 'going;' from A AR, to go, move; cf. Skt. ri, to go, move. Fick (iii. 21, 30) separates this word from Goth. airus, Icel. airu, a messenger, and connects it with A. S. saru, Icel. örr, swift, ready, Skt. arvant, a horse.

γ. The form of the root is plainly AR; but the sense remains uncertain. See Max Müller, Lect. i. 295, who takes it to be from ar to plough on the assumption that the who takes it to be from ar, to plough, on the assumption that the

sense of 'work' or 'business' was older than that of 'message.

BRRANT, wandering. (F., -L.) 'Of errant knights;' Spenser, F. Q. v. 6. 6. - O. F. errant, 'errant, wandering;' Cot. Pres. pt. of O. F. errer, to wander. See Err. Der. errant-ry. ¶ Not connected with arrant.

ERRATUM, an error in writing or printing. (L.) Most common

i. 21, iii. 159.—O. F. error, errur (Burguy).—Lat. errorem, acc. of error, a mistake, wandering.—Lat. errore. See Err. ¶ The

spelling errour was altered to error to be more like the Latin.

ERST, soonest, first. (E.) M. E. erst, Chaucer, C. T. 778.—A.S.

drest, adv. soonest, adj. first, Grein, i. 71; the superl. form of A. S.

dr, soon. See Erre.

ERUBESCENT, blushing. (L.) Rare; in Johnson's Dict. -Lat. erubescent-, stem of pres. pt. of erubescere, to grow red. - Lat. e, out, very much; and rubescere, to grow red, inceptive form of rubere, to be red. See Ruby. Der. erubescence, from F. erubescence (Cotgrave); from Lat. erubescentia, a blushing.

ERUCTATE, to belch out, reject wind. (L.) 'Etna in times past hath eructated such huge gobbets of fire;' Howell's Letters, b. i. s. 1. let. 27.—Lat. eructatus, pp. of eructare, to belch out; from e, out, and ructare, to belch. Ructare is the frequentative of rugere*, seen in erugere (Festus), allied to rugire, to bellow, and to Gk. epebγειν, to spit out, ήρυγον, I bellowed; from base RUG, to bellow.

i. 744. Der. eructat-ion.
ERUDITE, learned. (L.) 'A most erudite prince; 'Sir T. More, Works, p. 645 b. - Lat. eruditus, pp. of erudire, to free from rudeness, to cultivate, teach. - Lat. e, out, from; and rudis, rude. See Rude.

Der. erudite-ly, erudit-ion.

ERUPTION, a bursting out. (L.) In Shak. Haml. i. 1. 69. -Lat. acc. eruptionem, from nom. eruptio, a breaking out. - Lat. e, out; and ruptio, a breaking, from ruptus, broken. See Rupture. Der.

ERYSIPELAS, a redness on the skin. (L., -Gk.) Spelt erysipely (from O. F. erysipele) in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - Lat. erysipelas. - Gk. έρυσίπελαs (stem έρυσιπελατ-), a redness on the skin. -Gk. έρυσι-, equivalent to έρυθρός, red; and πέλλα, skin. See Red

and Fell. Der. erysipelat-ous (from the stem).

ESCALADE, a scaling of walls, (F.,-Span.,-L.) The Span.
form scalado (which occurs in Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII, ed. Lumby,
p. 165) was displaced later by the F. escalade. -O. F. escalade, 'a scalado, a scaling;' Cot. - Span. escalado, properly escalada, an escalade; these are the masc. and fem. forms of the pp. of the verb escalar, to scale, climb. - Span. escala, a ladder. - Lat. scala, a ladder.

See Scale (2). ESCAPE, to flee away, evade. (F., -L.) M. E. escapen, Chaucer, C. T. 14650. - O. F. escaper, eschaper (F. échapper), to escape; cf. Low Lat. escapium, flight. - Lat. ex cappa, out of one's cape or cloak; to escape is to ex-cape oneself, to slip out of one's cape, and get away. See Cape. ¶ In Italian, we not only have scappare, to escape, but also incappare, to 'in-cape,' to fall into a snare, to invest with a cape or cope; also incappucciare, to wrap up in a hood, to mask. Der. escape-ment; escap-ade, from O. F. escapade, orig. an escape, from Ital. scappata, an escape, fem. of pp. of scappara, to escape. Hence, later, the sense of 'escape from restraint.'

ESCARPMENT, a smooth and steep decline. (F.) A military term; the verb is generally scarp rather than escarp; see Scarp.

ESCHEAT, a forfeiture of property to the lord of the fee. (F., -L.) M. E. eschete, escheyte; 'I lese menye escheytes' = I (the king) lose many escheats; P. Plowman, C. v. 169. - O. F. eschet, that which falls to one, rent; a pp. form from the verb escheoir, to fall to one's share (F. échoir). - Low Lat. excadere, to fall upon, meet (any one), used A.D. 1229 (Ducange); from Lat. ex, out, and cadere, to fall. See Chance. Der. escheat, verb; and see Cheat.

ESCHEW, to shun, avoid. (F., = O. H. G.) M. E. eschewen, eschiwen; P. Plowman, C. ix. 51. = O. F. eschewer, 'to shun, eschew, avoid, bend from;' Cot. and Roquefort. = O. H. G. sciuhan, M. H. G.

wood, Send from; cot. and Roquelort. Co. 11. G. seraman, M. H. G. sekiuhen, to frighten; also, intr. to fear, shy at. = O. H. G. and M. H. G. sekiech, sekich, mod. G. sekeu, shy; cognate with E. shy. Thus eschew and shy (verb) are doublets. See Shy.

ESCORT, a guide, guard. (F., = Ital., = L.) 'Escort, a convoy;' Bailey's Dict., vol. ii. ed. 1731. = O. F. escorte, 'a guide, convoy;' Cot. = Ital. secorte, an escort, guide, convoy; fem. of pp. of secortes a core, an escorte guide. Extraped as if from Lat escortigate & Core, to see, perceive, guide. Formed as if from Lat. excorrigere, a compound of en and corrigers, to set right, correct; see Correct.

Der. escort, verb. ¶ Similarly Ital. accorgers, to find out, answers to a Lat. ad-corrigers; see Diez.

ESCULENT, eatable. (L.) 'Or any seculent, as the learned that the descinest New Worth Pay Act in so. 2. Let excelente.

talk; Massinger, New Way to Pay, Act iv. sc. 2. - Lat. esculentus,

in the pl. errata; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—Lat. erratum, pl. errata, fift for eating.—Lat. esc-are, to eat; with suffix -u-lentus (cf. nin-o-an error; neut. of erratus, pp. of errare. See Err. Der. errat-ic, from pp. erratus; whence errat-ic-al, Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 6, § 7; errat-ic-al-ly.

ERRONEOUS, faulty. (L.) 'Erronious doctrine;' Life of Dr. Barnes, ed. 1572, fol. Aaa. iiij.—Lat. erroneus, wandering about.—
Lat. errare. See Err. Der. erroneous-ly, erroneous-ness.

ERROR, a fault, mistake. (F.,—L.) M.E. erroneous neces. but depends upon Lat. section. The form seutio does not appear, but depends upon Lat. section. She shield, just as F. escusson does upon Lat. section. She shield. Sae Managain. but depends upon Lat. scutum, a shield, just as F. escusson does upon O. F. escu, a shield. See Esquire. Cf. Ital. scudone, a great shield, from scudo, a shield; but note that the F. suffix -on has a dimin. force, while the Ital. -one is augmentative.

ESOPHAGUS, the food-passage, gullet. (L., Gk.) Also αsophagus. 'Oesophagus, the gullet;' Kersey, ed. 1715. Oesophagus is a Latinised form of Gk. οΙσοφάγος, the gullet. – Gk. οῖσο– οἶσω, I shall carry, used as a future from a base οἰ, to carry, which is allied. to Skt. vi, to go, to drive; and φαγ-, base of φαγείν, to eat. Hence

æsophagus = food-conveyer.

ESOTERIC, inner, secret. (Gk.) 'Exoteric and esoteric;' Warburton, Divine Legation, b. ii. note Bb (R.) = Gk. ἐσωτερικός, inner; a term expanded from Gk. έσώτερος, inner, a comparative form from tow, within, an adv. from to els, into, prep. A term used of those disciples of Pythagoras, Aristotle, &c. who were scientifically taught, as opposed to those who had more popular views, the exoteric. See Exoteric.

ESPALIER, lattice-work for training trees, (F., = Ital., = L.) In

Pope, Sat. ii. 147. 'Espaliers, trees planted in a curious order against a frame; Kersey, ed. 1715.—O.F. e-pallier, 'an hedge-rowe of sundry fruit-trees set close together; Cot.—Ital. spalliera, the back of a chair; an espalier (from its forming a back or support). - Ital. spalla, a shoulder, top, back. - Lat. spatula, a blade; in late Lat. a shoulder. See Epaulet.

ESPECIAL, special, particular. (F., -L.) M.E. especial, Chaucer, C. T., Group B, l. 2356 (Six-text). - O. F. especial. - Lat. specialis, belonging to a particular kind. - Lat. species, a kind. See Species. Der. especial-ly. ¶ Often shortened to special, as in Chaucer,

ESPLANADE, a level space. (F.,—Ital.,—L.) 'Esplanade, properly the glacis or slope of the counterscarp; but it is now chiefly taken for the void space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of a town; Kersey, ed. 1715.—O. F. esplanade, 'a planing, leading a variety of retains.' Cot houses of a town; Kersey, ed. 1715. - O. F. esplanade, 'a planing, levelling, evening of ways;' Cot. Formed from O. F. esplaner, to level, in imitation of Ital. spianata, an esplanade, lit. a levelled way, from Ital. spianare, to level. - Lat. explanare, to flatten out, explain. See Explain. The Derived in Brachet from the corresponding

Ital. splanata (sic); but the Ital. form is rather spianata.

ESPOUSE, to give or take as spouse, (F.,-L.) In Shal..

Hen. V, ii. I. 81. – O. F. espouser, 'to espouse, wed;' Cot. – O. F. espouse, 'a spouse, wife;' id. See Spouse. Der. espous-er; espous-al, M. E. espousaile, Gower, C. A. ii. 322, from O. F. espousailles, answering to Lat. sponsalia, neut. pl., a betrothal, which from spon

answering to Lat. sponsata, neut. pl., a betrothal, which from sponsalis, adj. formed from sponsa, a betrothed one.

ESPY, to spy, catch sight of. (F., - O. H. G.) M. E. espyen, espien, Chaucer, C. T. 4744; often written aspien, as in P. Plowman, A. ii. 201. [It occurs as early as in Layamon; vol. ii. p. 204.] - O. F. espier, to spy. - O. H. G. spehón, M. H. G. spehen (mod. G. spähen), to watch, observe closely, + Lat. specere, to look, + G. σκέπτομαι, I look, regard, spy. + Skt. pag, spag, to spy; used to form some tenses of drig, to see. - SPAK, to see. Fick, i. 251. See Stronglag. Spy. Der espinange F. espicage from O. F. espira Species, Spy. Der. espion-age, F. espionage, from O. F. espion, a spy (Cotgrave); which from Ital. spions, a spy, and from the same O. H. G. verb. Also espi-al, Gower, C. A. iii. 56.

ESQUIRE, a shield-bearer, gentleman. (F. L.) In Shak.

Mer. Wives, i. 1. 4. Often shortened to squire, M. E. squyer, Chaucer, C. T. prol. 79. O. F. escuyer, 'an esquire, or squire; 'Cot. cer, C. 1. prof. 79.—0. F. sectyer, an esquire, or squire; Cot. (Older form escuier, esquier, Burguy; mod. F. écuyer.)—Low Lat. scutarius, prop. a shield.—4 SKU, to cover, protect; see Sky. ESSAY, an attempt. (F.,—L.,—Gk.) See Bacon's Essays. [Commonly spelt assay in Mid. English; Barbour has assay, an assault,

Bruce, ix. 604, an effort, ii. 371, and as a verb, ix. 353. See Assay.]

O. F. essai, a trial. — Lat. exagium, weighing, a trial of weight. —
Gk. êfáynor [not êfáynor], a weighing (White and Riddle, Lat. Dict.)

—Gk. êfáynor (seed out, export merchandise.—Gk. êf, out; and dyen, to lead. See Agent. For the sense, see Exact, Examine. Der. essay, verb, spelt assay in Shakespeare, and even later; essay-ist, Ben Jonson, Discoveries, Ingeniorum Discrimina, not. 6.

ESSENCE, a being, quality. (F. - L.) In Shak. Oth. iv. 1.16. - F. essence, 'an essence;' Cot. - Lat. essentia, a being; formed from essent-, base of a pres. participial form from esse, to be. - 4AS, to be; cf. Skt. as, to be. See Is. Der. essent-i-al, essent-i-ally; from the crude form essenti-.

ESTABLISH, to make firm or sure. (F., -L.) M. E. establissen, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. i. pr. 4 (l. 311). - O. F. establiss-, base of some parts of the verb establir, to establish. - Lat. stabilire, to make Spenser, F. Q. v. 11. 35. Sometimes stable, adj. Der. establish-ment, Spenser, F. Q. v. 11. 35. Sometimes stablish; A. V., James, v. 8. ESTATE, state, condition, rank. (F., -L.) In early use. M. E. estat, Hali Meidenhad, ed. Cockayne, p. 13, l. 13; Chaucer, C. T. 928, -O. F. estat (F. état). - Lat. status. See State. State is

a later spelling.

ESTEEM, to value. (F., = L.) 'Nothing esteemed of;' Spenser, p. 3, col. 2. (Globe ed.) = O. F. estimer, 'to esteem;' Cot. = Lat. estimare, older form estumare, to value. This stands for ais-tumare, to be put beside Sabine aisos, prayer, from \(\sqrt{IS}, \) to seek, seek after, wish; cf. Skt. ish, to desire. See Ask, which is from the same root. See below.

ESTIMATE, valuation, worth. (L.) In Shak. Rich. II, ii. 3. 56. - Lat. sb. æstimatus, estimation; from æstimatus, pp. of æstimare, to value. See Esteem. Der. estimate, verb, in Daniel, Civil Wars. b. iv (R.); also estimation, from O.F. estimation, 'an estimation (Cot.), which from Lat. acc. æstimationem; also estimable, Merch. of Ven. i. 3. 167, from O. F. estimable, from Lat. æstimabilis, worthy of esteem : whence estimabl-y.

ESTRANGE, to alienate, make strange. (F., -L.) In Shak.

L. L. V. 2. 213.—O. I'. estranger, 'to estrange, (I'.,—L.) In Shak.

L. L. V. 2. 213.—O. I'. estranger, 'to estrange, alienate;' Cot.—
O. F. estrange, 'strange;' id. See Strange. Der. estrange-ment.

The adj. strange was in much earlier use.

ESTUARY, the mouth of a tidal river. (L.) 'From hence we double the Boulnesse, and come to an estuarie;' Holinshed, Descr. of Britain, c. 14 (R.)—Lat. æstuarium, a creek.—Lat. æstuare, to waste form as the tida—Lat. estuarium, a creek.—Lat. æstuare, to surge, foam as the tide. - Lat. æstus, heat, surge, tide; from base aid,

to burn, with suffix -tw- - \(\sqrt{1DH}, \) to burn, glow; whence also Skt. indh, to kindle, Gk. albew, to glow. See Ether.

ETCH, to engrave by help of acids. (Du., -G.) 'Etching, a kind of graving upon copper with Aqua-fortis;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - Du. eisen, to etch (a borrowed word from German). - G. ätzen, to feed, bait, corrode, etch; either a causal form, orig. signifying 'to make to eat,' or else merely a survival of M. H. G. ezzen, to eat, now spelt essen, which is cognate with E. eat. See Eat. The E. word may have been borrowed directly from the German, but that it passed through Holland on its way hither is far more likely. Der. etch-ing.

ETERNAL, everlasting. (F., -L.) M. E. eternal, Chaucer, C. T. 15502; also written eternel, -O. F. eternel. - Lat. æternalis, formed with suffix -alis from aternus, everlasting, contracted form of auternus. Again, aut-ternus is formed, with suffix -ternus, indicating quality, from œui-, put for œuo-, crude form of œuum, age. See Age. Der. eternal-ly; from same source, eterni-ty = M. E. eternite, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. v. pr. 6, l. 4986, from F. eternité, which from Lat. acc. eternitatem; also etern-ise, from O. F. eterniser, 'to eternize;' Cotgrave. ¶ The Middle English also had eterne, Chaucer, C. T. Cotgrave.

Cotgrave. ¶ The Middle English also had eterne, Chaucer, C. I. 1902; = Lat. aternus.

ETHER, the clear upper air. (L., -Gk.) In Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph. b. i. l. 86. [Milton has ethereal, ethereous, P. L. i. 45, vi. 473.] = Lat. ather. -Gk. alθήρ, upper air; cf. Gk. alθρα, clear sky. -Gk. alθειν, to burn, glow. - ✓ 1DH, to burn; cf. Skt. indb, to kindle. Der. ether-s-al, ether-s-ous, ether-s-al-ly, ether-s-al-ly.

And see estuary,

ETHIC, relating to custom. (L.,-Gk.) Commonly used as ethies, sb. pl. 'I will never set politics against ethies;' Bacon (in Todd's Johnson). - Lat. ethicus, moral, ethic. - Gk. ήθικόε, ethic, moral. - Gk. ήθοε, custom, moral nature; cf. έθοε, manner, custom. St. cognate with Goth. sidus, custom, manner. +G. sitte, custom. +Skt. svadká, self-will, strength. And cf. Lat. svetus, accustomed. y. The Skt. form is easily resolved into sva, one's own self (-Lat. se=Gk, 1), and dhá, to set, place (=Gk. $\theta \epsilon$); so that Skt. svadhá (=Gk. 1-00) is 'a placing of one's self,' hence, self-assertion, self-

origin. Der. ethnic-al; ethno-logy, ethno-graphy (modern words).

ETIQUETTE, ceremony. (F., -G.) Modern; and mere French.

-F. étiquette, a label, ticket; explained by Cotgrave as 'a token, billet,

cognate with A.S. sob, true. See Sooth. Der. etymology, spelt ethimologie in The Remedie of Love, st. 60, pr. in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. 323, back (derived from F. etymologie, in Cotgrave, Lat. etymologia, Gk. ετυμολογία); etymo-log-ise, spelt ethimologise,

id. st. 62; etymo-log-ist; also etymo-logi-c-al, etymo-logi-c-al-ly.

EU-, prefix, well. (Gk.) From Gk. et, well; properly neut. of ἐψε, good, put for an older form ἐσ-νε, real, literally 'living' or 'being;' from √AS, to be.

¶ From the same root are essence

'being;' from AS, to be. ¶ From the same root are essence and sooth; see Curtius, i. 469.

EUCHARIST, the Lord's supper. (L., = Gk.) Shortened from eucharistia, explained as 'thanks-geuyng' in Tyndale's Works, p. 467, col. 2. Cotgrave has: 'Eucharistie, the Eucharist.' = Lat. eucharistia. - Gk. εὐχαριστία, a giving of thanks, the Eucharist. - Gk. eð, well; and χαρίζομαι, I shew favour, from χάριε, favour, closely related to χαρά, joy, and χαίρειν, to rejoice. — GHAR, to desire; whence also E. yearn. See Eu- and Yearn. Der. eucharist-ic,

EULOGY, praise. (L.,—Gk.) In Spenser, Tears of the Muses, l. 372. Shortened from late Lat. eulogium, which was itself used at a later date, in the Tatler, no. 138. [Cf. O. F. euloge.]—Gk. εὐλογίον, in classical Gk. εὐλογία, praise, lit. good speaking.—Gk. εὐ, well; and λέγειν, to speak. See Eu- and Logic. Der. eulog-ise,

eulog-ist, eulog-ist-ic-al, eulog-ist-ic-al-ly,
EUNUCH, one who is castrated. (L., -Gk.) In Shak. L. L. L. iii. 201. - Lat. eunūchus (Terence). - Gk. εὐνοῦχος, a eunuch, a chamberlain; one who had charge of the sleeping apartments. - Gk. 401/1,

a couch, bed; and έχειν, to have in charge, hold, keep.

EUPHEMISM, a softened expression. (Gk.) Euphemismus, a figure in rhetorick, whereby a foul harsh word is chang'd into another that may give no offence; 'Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. But spelt euphemism in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. – Gk. εὐφημισμόε, a later word for εὐφημία, the use of words of good omen. - Gk. εὖ, well; and φημί, I speak, from & BHA, to speak. See Eu- and Fame. Der. euphem-ist-ic.

EUPHONY, a pleasing sound. (Gk.) Euphony in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. 'Euphonia, a graceful sound;' Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. - Gk. εὐφωνία, euphony. - Gk. εὕφωνοι, sweet-voiced. - Gk. εὖ, well; and φωνή, voice, from & BHA, to speak. See Eu. and

Fame. Der. euphon-ic, euphon-ic-al, euphoni-ous, euphoni-ous-ly.

EUPHRASY, the plant eye-bright. (Gk.) In Milton, P. L.
xi. 414. [Cf. F. euphraise, eye bright; Cot] The eye-bright was called Euphrasia, and was supposed to be beneficial to the eyes. -CR. εὐφρασία, delight. – Gk. εὐφραίνευ, to delight, cheer. – Gk. εὖ, well; and φρεν. base of φρήν, the mind, orig. the midriff, heart. **EUPHUISM**, affectation in speaking. (Gk.) So named from

a book called Euphues, by John Lyly, first printed in 1579. - Gk. εὐφνής, well-grown, goodly, excellent.—Gk. εὖ, well; and φνή, growth, from φύομαι, I grow, from ✔ BHU, to be. See Eu- and Be. Der. euphu-ist, euphu-ist-ic.
EUROCLYDON, a tempestuous wind. (Gk.) In Acts, xxvii. 14.—Gk. εὐροκλύδων, apparently 'a storm from the East,' but there

are various readings. As it stands, the word is from ευρο-ε, the S. E. wind (Lat. Eurus), and κλύδων, surge, from κλύξειν, to surge, dash as ¶ Another reading is εὐρακύλων = Lat. Euro-Aquilo in the WAVES

EUTHANASIA, easy death. (Gk.) 'Euthanasie, a happy death;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. – Gk. εὐθονασία, an easy death; cf. εὐθάνατοε, dying well. – Gk. εὖ, well; and θανεῖν, to die, on which

see Curtius, ii. 163.

EVACUATE, to discharge. (L.) In Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. iii. c. 7.—Lat. euacuatus, pp. of euacuare, to discharge, empty out.—Lat. e, out; and uacuus, empty. See Vacate. Der. evacuat-ion, evacuat-or.

EVADE, to shun, escape from. (F., -L.) In Shak. Oth. i. 1. 13. -F. evader, 'to evade;' Cot. - Lat. evadere, pp. evasus, to escape, get away from. - Lat. e, off; and uadere, to go. See Wade. Der. evas-ion, q. v., from pp. euasus; also evas-ive, evas-ive-ly, evas-ive-ness.

EVANESCENT, fading away. (L.) In Bailey's Dict., vol. ii, ed. 1731.—Lat. evanescent., stem of pres. pt. of evanescere, to vanish away.—Lat. e, away; and vanescere, to vanish. See Vanish. Der. evanescence.

EVANGELIST, a writer of a gospel. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) In EVANGELIST, a writer of a gospel. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) In a strongelist explained by Cotgrave as 'a token, billet, or ticket, delivered for the benefit or advantage of him that receives it; i.e. a form of introduction.—O. F. etiquet, 'a little note, . . . esp. such as is stuck up on the gate of a court,' &c.; Cot.—G. sticken, to stick, put, set, fix. See Stick, verb. Doublet, ticket.

ETYMON, the true source of a word. (L.,—Gk.) In Sir T. Erydnon, and Angel. Der. (from Gk. etapyéliste, evangeliste, evangeliste, evangeliste, wangeliste, wangeliste, consequence of a word. (L.,—Gk.) In Sir T. Erydnon, of Scotland (R.)—Lat. etymon.—Gk. trupov, an etymon; neut. of trupos, true, real, an extended form from tréos, true, real; in Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii (R.). The verb is in Cotgrave.

to translate F. evaporer. - Lat. evaporatus, pp. of evaporare, to dis- Melanch. p. 125 (R.) - Lat. evisceratus, pp. of eviscerare, to disemperse in vapour. - Lat. e, away; and wapor, vapour. See Vapour. Der. evaporat-ion, evapora-ble.

EVASION, an excuse. (L.) In Sir T. More, Works, p. 693 c.— Lat. suasionem, acc. of euasio (Judith, xii. 20), an escape.—Lat.

euasus, pp. of euadere; see Evade.

EVE, EVEN, the latter part of the day. (E.)

Eve is short for

even, by loss of final n; evening is from the same source, but is dis
cussed below separately. M. E. eue, euen, both in Chaucer, C. T. cussed below separately. M. E. eue, evem, both in Chaucer, C. I. 4993, 9890; the form eue occurs even earlier, Owl and Nightingale, 1. 41; the full form appears as efen, Ormulum, 1105; æfen, Layamon, 26696.—A. S. æfen, éfen, Grein, i. 64. + O. Sax. ávand; O. Fries, ávend. + Icel. aptan, aftan. + Swed. afton; Dan. aften. + O. H. G. ábant, M. H. G. ábent, G. abend.

B. Origin doubtful; yet these forms point to an early Germanic AFAN (Scand. aftan), clearly an extension from Goth. af, off (cf. O. H. G. abe, G. ab, E. of, off, Skt. apa). The Goth. afar, after, and E. after, are comparative forms from the same base. Thus even and after are related in form, and probably in meaning; even probably meant 'decline' or 'end;' cf. Skt. apara, posterior, apara sandhya, evening twilight. The allusion is thus to the latter end of the day. See After. ¶ Not connected with even, adj. Der. even-song, Chaucer, C. T. 832; even-tide, Ancren Riwle, p. 404, = A. S. afen-iid, Grein; also even-ing, q. v. EVEN, equal, level. (E.) M. E. even, evene; P. Plowman, C.

xxiii. 270. – A. S. efen, efn, sometimes contracted to emn, Grein, i. 218. + Du. even. + Icel. jafn. + Dan. jævn. + Swed. jämn. + Goth. ibns. + O. H. G. epan; G. eben.

B. The form of the base is EBNA; Fick, iii. 37. Root unknown; perhaps related to E. ebb.

Der. even, adv., even-handed, &c., even-ly, even-ness.

EVENING, eve. the latter end of the day. (E.) M. E. euening, euenynge, Rob. of Glouc. p. 312. - A. S. &fnung, Gen. viii. 11; put for &fen-ung, and formed with suffix -ung (= mod. E. -ing) from See **Eve**.

EVENT, circumstance, result. (L.) In Shak. L. L. L. i. 1. 245.— Lat. euentus, or euentum, an event.—Lat. euentus, pp. of euenire, to happen. - Lat. e, out; and uenire, to come. See Come.

-ful; also event-u-al, event-u-al-ly (from eventu-s).

EVER, continually. (E.) M. E. euer, euere (where u = v), Chaucer, C. T. 834; æfre, Ormulum, 206.—A. S. æfre, Grein, i. 64. The ending -re answers to the common A. S. ending of the dat. fem. sing. of adjectives, and has an adverbial force. The base def- is clearly related to A.S. awa, ever, Goth. aiw, ever; which are based upon the sb. which appears as Goth. aiws, Lat. auum, Gk. aiwv, life. See Age, Aye. Der. ever-green, ever-lasting (Wyclif, Rom. vi. 22, 23), ever-lasting-ly, ever-lasting-ness; ever-more (Rob. of Glouc. p. 47);

also ever-y, q, v; ever-y-where, q, v, ; n-ever, q, v.

EVERY, each one. (E.) Lit. 'ever-each.' M. E. eueri (with u=v) short for everich, Chaucer, C. T. 1853; other forms are evereile, Havelok, 1330; ever-eil, id. 218; ever-ule, Layamon, 2378; œuer-ælc, euer-ech, id. 4599. — A. S. æfre, ever; and ælc, each (Scotch ilk). See Ever and Each.

EVERYWHERE, in every place. (E.) Spelt euerihwar, Ancren Riwle, p. 200; eauer ihwer, Legend of St. Katharine, 681. Compounded of ever (A.S. &fre), and M.E. ihwar (A.S. gehwar, everywhere, Grein, i. 415).

B. Thus the word is not compounded of every and where, but of ever and ywhere, where ywhere = A.S. gehwar, a word formed by prefixing A. S. ge to hwær, where. Similarly we find aywhere = everywhere (lit. aye-where) in Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, ii. 228.

¶ Of course it has long been regarded as = every-where, though its real force is ever-where.

EVICT, to evince, to dispossess. (L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. 'That this deliverance might be the better evicted,' i.e. evinced; Bp. Hall, Contemplations, b. iv. c. xix. sect. 25. - Lat. euictus, pp. of

euincere. See Evince. Der. evict-ion.

EVIDENT, manifest. (F., -L.) Chaucer has enidently (with u = v), Treat. on the Astrolabe, pt. ii. sect. 23, rubric; and euidences, pl. sb., id. prol. l. 2, = O. F. evident, 'evident;' Cot. = Lat. euident., stem of evidens, visible, pres. pt. of evidere, to see clearly. - Lat. e, out, clearly; and uidere, to see; see Vision. Der. evident-ly, evidence (O. F. evidence).

EVIL, wicked, bad. (E.) M. E. euel (with u=v), euil; also iuel, Havelok, 114; ifel, Ormulum, 1742; vuel (for wvel), Ancren Riwle, p. 52. - A. S. yfel, Grein, ii. 768; whence also yfel, sb. an evil. + Du. suvel. + O. H. G. upil, M. H. G. ubel, G. übel. + Goth. ubils. Root unknown.

¶ Related to Gk. υβρις, insult (from ὑπέρ?).

Der. evil, sb.; evil-ly; evil-doer, &c. Doublet, ill, which is Scandinavian;

see III.

EVINCE, to prove beyond doubt. (L.) In Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 190, 233.—Lat. euincere, to overcome.—Lat. e, fully; and wincere, to conquer. See Victor. Older word, evict, q. v.

EVISCERATE, to disembowel. (L.) In Burton, Anat. of Asparity. Der. enasperation, from O. F. enasperation, Cot.

bowel. - Lat. e, out; and wiscera, bowels; see Viscera. Der. eviscerat-ion

EVOKE, to call out. (L.) It occurs in Cockeram's Dict (1st ed. 1623), according to Todd, but was not in common use till much later. [The sb. evocation is in Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, pref. sect. I; also in Cotgrave, to translate O. F. evocation.] - Lat. euocare, to call forth .- Lat. e, out; and wocare, to call, from woe-, base of

wow, voice. See Voice. Der. evocation, from O. F. evocation.

EVOLVE, to disclose, develop. (L.) In Hale's Origin of Mankind (ed. 1677?), pp. 33, 63 (R.)—Lat. evolute, to unroll.—Lat. e, out; and volure, to roll. See Voluble. Der. evolution, in Hale (as

above), p. 259; evolution-ar-y, evolution-ist.

EVULSION, 2 plucking out. (L.) In Sir T. Browne, Cyrus' Garden, c. 2, § II. - Lat. euulsionem, acc. of euulsio. - Lat. euulsus, pp. of eucliere, to pluck out; from e, out, and uellere. See Convulse.

EWE, a female sheep. (E.) M. E. ewe; see Wyclif, Gen. xxi. 28.

A. S. eowu, Gen. xxxii. 14. + Du. ooi. + Icel. er. + O. H. G. awi, M. H. G. ouwe. + Goth. awi*, a sheep, in comp. awethi, a flock of sheep, awistr, a sheepfold; John, x. 16. + Lithuanian avis, a sheep. + Russ. ovisa, a sheep. + Lat. ouis. + Gk. 678. + Skt. avi, a sheep, ewe. +Russ. ovisa, a sneep. +Lat. ovis. +GK. ovis. +SKt. avi, a sneep, ewe. β. 'The Skt. avis, as an adjective, means "devoted, attached;" and is prob. derived from the ✓AV (AW), to please, satisfy; according to this, the sheep was called "pet," or "favourite," from its gentleness; 'Curtius, i. 488. See Audience.

EWER, a water-jug. (F., -L.) In Shak. Tam. Shrew, ii. 350.

M. E. ewer, Rob. Manning's Hist. of England, ed. Furnivall, 11425

(Stratmann). - O. F. ewer*, ewaire* or eweire*, not found, but see O. F. ewe = water (also spelt aigue), in Bartsch, Chrestomathie Franç. col. 35, 1. 7; another form of the word was aiguiere, which Cotgrave explains by 'an ewer, or laver.' - Lat. aquaria, fem. of aquarius, used as equivalent to aquarium (neut. of aquarius) a vessel for water:

used as equivalent to aquarium (neut. of aquarius) a vessel for water; formed with suffix -arius from aqu-a, water. See Aquatio.

EX., prefix, signifying 'out' or 'thoroughly.' (L.) Lat. ex, out; cognate with Gk. if or in, out, and Russ. iz', out; see Curtius, i. 479. It becomes ef before f, as in ef-fuse. It is shortened to ebefore b, d, g, l, m, n, r, and v; as in e-bullient, e-dit, e-gress, e-late, e-manate, e-normous, e-rode, e-vade. The Gk. form appears in ec-centric, ec-clesiastic, ec-lectic, ec-logue, ec-lipse, ec-stasy. It takes the

form es- in O. F. and Spanish; cf. es-cape, es-cheat, es-cort, es-planade. In some words it becomes s-, as in Italian; see s-cald, s-camper.

EXACERBATE, to embitter. (L.) The sb. exacerbation is in Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 61 (R.) - Lat. exacerbatus, pp. of exacerbare, to irritate; from ex, out, thoroughly, and acerbus, bitter. See Acerbity. Der. exacerbat-ion.

EXACT (1), precise, measured. (L.) In Hamlet, v. 2. 19. - Lat. exactus, pp. of exigere, to drive out, also to weigh out, measure. -Lat. ex, out; and agere, to drive. See Agent. Der. exact-ly, exactness; and see below.

EXACT (2), to demand, require. (F., -L.) In Shak. Temp. i. 2. 99. - O. F. exacter, 'to exact, extort;' Cot. - Low Lat. exactare, intensive of Lat. exigere (pp. exactus), to exact, lit. to drive out; see

above. Der. exaction, from O. F. exaction, 'exaction;' Cot. EXAGGERATE, to heap up, magnify. (L.) In Cotgrave, to translate O. F. exaggerer. - Lat. exaggeratus, pp. of exaggerare, to heap up, amplify. - Lat. ex; and aggerare, to heap, from agger, a heap. - Lat. aggerere, to bring together; from ag- (for ad be ore g) and gerere, to carry. See Jest. Der. exaggeration (O. F. exag-

geration, Cot.); exaggerat-ive, exaggerat-or-y.

EXALT, to raise on high. (F., - L.) In Shak. K. Lear, v. 3, 67; and perhaps earlier. [The sb. exaltation is in Chaucer, C. T. 6284, and exaltat (pp.), id. 6286.]—O. F. exalter, 'to exalt;' Cot.—Lat. exaltare, to exalt.—Lat. ex; and altus, high. See Altitude. Der.

EXAMINE, to test try. (F., -L.) M. E. examinen, Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus (Group B, 2311); Gower, C. A. ii. 11. -O. F. examinen, Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus (Group B, 2311); Gower, C. A. ii. 11. -O. F. examinen, Chaucer, C. A. ii. 11. -O. E. examinen, Chaucer, C. A. iii. 11. -O. E. examinen, Chaucer, C. A. ii. 11. -O. E. exami aminer; Cot. - Lat. examinare, to weigh carefully. - Lat. examen (stem examin-) the tongue of a balance, put for exag-men; cf. exirere, to weigh out. - Lat. ex; and agere, to drive. See Agent and Exact Der. examin-er; examin-at-ion (O. F. examination, Cot.)

EXAMPLE, a pattern, specimen. (F., -L.) In Shak. Meas. iii.
1. 191. [Earlier form ensample, q. v.] - O. F. example (Burguy), later exemple (Cot.). - Lat. exemplum, a sample, pattern, specimen. -Lat. eximere, to take out; hence, to select a specimen.—Lat. en; and emere, to take, to buy, with which cf. Russ. imiete, to have. From the base AM, to take; Fick, i. 493. Der. see exemplar,

EXCAVATION, a hollowing out. (F., = L.) The sb. executation (O. F. excitation, 'excitation;' Cot.); excit-at-ive is in Cotgrave, to translate O. F. executation; the verb is later. = O. F. executation. = Lat. executationem, acc., of executatio, a hollowing out. = Lat. executation, pp. of executation, to hollow out. = Lat. ex, out; and claimer to make hollow from executation. See Carre 1724. is in Cotgrave, to translate O.F. encavation; the verb is later. - O.F. encavation. - Lat. excavationem, acc. of encavatio, a hollowing out. -Lat. execuatus, pp. of esecuare, to hollow out.—Lat. ex. out; and cauare, to make hollow, from cassus, hollow. See Cave. Der.

cause, to make hollow, from cause, hollow. See Cave. Der. execute, suggested by the sb.; whence executator.

EXCEED, to go beyond, excel. (F.,-L.) M. E. exceden;

That he mesure naught excede; Gower, C. A. iii. 157.—O. F. exceder, to exceed; Cot.—Lat. exceder, pp. excessus, to go out; from ex, out, and cedere, to go. See Cede. Der. exceed-ing (Othello, iii. 3. 258), exceed-ing-ty (id. 372); and see excess.

EXCEL, to surpass. (F.,-L.) In Spenser, F. Q. v. 12. 35. [The sb. excellence and adj. excellent are older; see Chaucer, C. T. 11941, 11944.]—O. F. exceller, to excell; Cot.—Lat. excellers, to impel. whence raise; also, to surpass.—Lat. en; and cellere* to impel, whence antecellere, percellere, &c. See Celerity. Der. excell-ent (O. F. pres. pt. excellent); excell-ence (O. F. excellence, from Lat. excellentia); excellenc-y.

EXCEPT, to take out, exclude. (F., -L.) See the phrase excepts cryst one except Christ alone, P. Plowman, C. xvii. 215. [The sb. exception is in Lidgate, Complaint of the Black Knight, st. 23.] = O.F. excepter, 'to except;' Cot. - Lat. exceptare, intensive of excepter, to take out. - Lat. ex. out; and capere, to take. See Capable.

cipers, to take out. — Lat. en, out; and capers, to take. See Capable.

Der. encept. prep.; except-ing; except-ion (O. F. exception, Cot.);
except-ion-al, except-ion-able, except-ive, except-or.

EXCERPT, a selected passage. (L.) Modern; not in Johnson.
But the verb to excerp was in use. 'Excerp, to pick out or choose;'
Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—Lat. excerptum, an extract, neut. of
encerptus, pp. of excerpers, to select.—Lat. ex, out; and carpers, to
pluck, cull. See Harvest.

EXCRESS, a going beyond, intemperance. (F.,—L.) In Shak.

L. I. I. S. 2. 72. Gover. C. A. ii ar 6.—O. F. excert superfluity.

L. L. L. v. 2. 73; Gower, C. A. ii. 276. - O. F. excez, 'superfluity, excess;' Cot. - Lat. excessus, a going out, deviation; from the pp. of encedere; see Excede. Der. excess-ive, M. E. excessif, Gower, C. A. iii. 177. = O.F. excessif, 'excessive;' Cot.; excess-ive-Ms. EXCHANGE, to give or take in change. (F., -L.) M. E. eschaunge, sb.; 'The Lumbard made non eschaunge;' Gower, C. A. i. 10. The verb seems to be later; it occurs in Spenser, F. Q. vii. 6. 6. The prefix es- was changed to ex- to make the word more like Latin .- O. F. eschange, sb.; eschanger, vb., to exchange; Cot. = O. F. es- (= Lat. ex-), and changer, to change. See Change.

Der. enchang-er, enchange-able.

EXCHEQUER, a court; formerly a court of revenue. (F.) M. E. eschekere, a court of revenue, treasury; Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 280. Spelt cheker, P. Plowman, B. prol. 93. - O. F. eschequier, a chess-board; hence the checkered cloth on which accounts were calculated by means of counters; see Blount's Law Dict. and Camden's Britannia. [See also eschiquier in Cotgrave.] -O. F. eschec, check (at chess); eschecs, chess. See Check, Checker, The Low Lat, form is scacarium, meaning (1) a chess-

board, (2) exchequer; from Low Lat. scacci, chess.

EXCISE (1), a duty or tax. (Du., -F., -L.) 'The townes of the Lowe-Country st doe cutt upon themselves an excise of all thinges, &c.; Spenser, State of Ireland, Globe ed. p. 669. 'Excise, from the Belg. acciise, tribute; so called, perhaps, because it is assessed according to the verdict of the assise, or a number of men deputed to that office by the king; Gazophylacium Anglicanum, 1689. tribute is paid in Spain, . . and in Portugal, where it is called sisa. I suppose it is the same with the excise in England and the Low Countries; Bp. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, b. iii. c. 2. R. 9 (R.) **6.** A misspelling of O. Du. aksiis or aksys, spelt aksys in Sewel's Du. Dict., where it is explained to mean 'excise.' Cf. G. acciss, excise. The more correct spelling accise occurs in Howell's Familiar Letters. "Twere cheap living here [in Amsterdam], were it not for the monstrous access which are imposed upon all sorts of commodities;" vol. i, let. vii., dated May 1, 1619. Again, the Du. aksiis (like G. accise) is a corruption of O. F. assis, 'assessments, impositions,' Cot.; cf. Port. and Span. eisa, excise, tax. - O. F. assise, an assize, sessions (at which things were assessed). See Assess, Assize. ¶ The mod. F. accise, excise, given in Hamilton, and used by Montesquieu (Littré), was merely borrowed back from the Teutonic form at a later period;

there is no such word in Cotgrave. Der. excise-man.

EXCISE (2), to cut out. (L.) Very rare; spelt excize in a quotation (in R.) from Wood's Athense Oxonienses. [The sb. excision occurs in Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. iii. c. 22.]—Lat. excisus, pp. of exciders, to cut out. - Lat. ex, out; and caders, to cut; see Concise. Der. excision, from O. F. excision; Cot.

EXCITE, to stir up, rouse. (F.,-L.) M. E. exciten, Chaucer, complaire, 'a pattern, sample;' (C. T. 16212.—O. F. exciter, 'to excite;' Cot.—Lat. exciture, to call out; frequentative of exciten.—Lat. ex, out; and ciere, to summon; see Cite. Der. exciter, exciteng, excitengly, excitable, excitable, excitable, excitable, contrabile.

Hooker, Eccl. Polity, b. i. 3. 4.

claime; Cot.—Lat. exclamare; from ex, out, and clamare, to cry aloud. See Claim. Der. exclamation (O. F. exclamation, 'an exclamation;' Cot.); exclamator-y.

EXCLUDE, to shut out. (L.) In Henryson, Test. of Crescide, st. 19; and in Wyclif, Numb. xii. 14.—Lat. excludere, pp. exclusus, to shut out.—Lat. excludere, pp. exclusus, to shut out.—Lat. excludere, pp. exclusus,

to shut out. - Lat. ex, out; and claudere, to shut; see Clause. Der.

exclus-ion, exclus-ive, exclus-ive-ly, exclus-ive-ness; from pp. exclusus.

EXCOGITATE, to think out. (L.) In Sir T. Elyot, the Governour, b. i. c. 23.—Lat. execogitates, pp. of excogitate, to think out.—Lat. ex, out; and cogitate, to think; see Cogitate. Der. excogitation; in the same chap. of The Governour.

EXCOMMUNICATE, to put out of Christian communion.

(L.) Properly a pp., as in Shak. K. John, iii. 1. 173, 223.—Lat. excommunicates, pp. of excommunicate, to put out of a community.—

Lat. ex, out; and communicare; see Communicate. Der. excom-

munication; Much Ado, iii. 5. 60.

EXCORIATE, to take the skin from. (L.) The pl. sb. excoriations is in Holland's Pliny, b. xxiii. c. 3. The verb is in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—Lat. excoriatus, pp. of excoriare, to strip off skin.—Lat. ex, off; and corium, skin, hide, cognate with Gk. χόριον, skin.

See Cuirass. Der. excoriat-ion.

EXCREMENT, animal discharge, dung. (L.) In Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 11. See Spenser, F. Q. iv. 11. 35; Shak. L. L. L. v. 1. 109. — Lat. excrementum, refuse, ordure. — Lat. excre-tum, supine of excernere, to sift out, separate; with suffix -mentum. See

EXCRESCENCE, an outgrowth. (F., -L.) In Holland's Pliny, b. xxii. c. 23; and in Cotgrave. -O. F. excrescence, 'an excrescence; Cot. - Lat. excrescentia. - Lat. excrescent-, stem of pres. pt. of excrescere, to grow out. - Lat. ex, out; and crescere, to grow; see Crescent. Der. excrescent, from Lat. excrescent., as above.

EXCRETION, a purging, discharge. (F.,-L.) In Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 13. § 1. -O. F. excretion, 'the purging or voiding of the superfluities;' Cot. - Lat. excret-us, pp. of excernere, to sift out, separate; with F. suffix -ion, as if from a Lat. excretionem. - Lat. ex, out; and cernere, to sift, separate, cognate with Gk. upiveiv. See Crisis. Der. excrete (rare verb), excret-ive, excret-or-y, from the

EXCRUCIATE, to torture. (I..) In Levins. Properly a pp., as in Chapman's Odyssey, b. x. l. 332. - Lat. excruciatus, pp. of excruciare, to torment greatly. - Lat. ex, out, very much; and cruciare, to torment on the cross. - Lat. cruci-, crude form of crux, a cross.

See Crucify. Der. excru-ciat-ion.

EXCULPATE, to free from a charge. (L.) In Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. – L. exculpatus, pp. of exculpare, to clear of blame. – Lat. ex; and culpa, blame. See Culpable. Der. exculpat-ion, exculpat-or-y. EXCURSION, an expedition. (L.) In Holland's tr. of Livy, p. 77; Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 627. – Lat. excursionem, acc. of excursio, a running out. - Lat. excursus, pp. of excurrere, to run out; from ex and currere, to run. See Current. Der. excursion-ist; also excurs-ive, excurs-ive-ly, excurs-ive-ness, from pp. excursus.

EXCUSE, to free from obligation, release. M. E. excusen; P. Plowman, C. viii. 298. - O. F. excuser. - Lat. excusare, to release from a charge. - Lat. ex; and causa, a charge, lit. a cause. See Cause. Der. excuse, sb.; excus-able, Gower, C. A. i. 76; excus-at-or-y.

EXECRATE, to curse. (L.) In Cotgrave, to translate F. execrer. [Shak. has execrable, Titus, v. 3. 177; execration, Troil. ii. 3. 7.]—Lat. execrari, better spelt exsecrari, to curse greatly.—Lat. ex; and exerare, to consecrate, also, to declare accursed.—Lat. sarro, and exerare. crude form of sacer, sacred. See Sacred. Der. execra-ble, execrat-ion.

EXECUTE, to perform. (F., -L.) M. E. executen, Chaucer, C. T. 1664. - O. F. executer; Cot. - Lat. executus, better spelt exsecutus, pp. of exsequi, to pursue, follow out. - Lat. ex; and sequi, to follow low; see Sue. Der. execut-ion (O. F. execution), Chaucer, C. T. 8398; execut-ion-er, Shak. Meas. iv. 2. 9; execut-or, P. Plowman, C. vii.

3395; execut-on-r, essecut-rix. execut-rive-ly; and see essequies.

EXEGESIS, exposition, interpretation. (Gk.) Modern.—Gk. εξήγησες, interpretation.—Gk. εξήγησες, to explain.—Gk. εξ; and γγεῖσθαι, to guide, lead.—Gk. άγειν, to lead; see Agent. Der. esseget-ic (Gk. εξηγητικόs), esseget-ic-ul, esseget-ic-ul-ly.

EXEMPLAR, pattern. (F.,—L.) 'Tho nine crowned be very essemplaire Of all honour;' The Flower and the Leaf, 1, 502.—O. F.

enemplaire, 'a pattern, sample;' Cot. - Lat. exemplarium, a late form of exemplar, a copy.—Lat. exemplaris, that serves as a copy.—Lat. exemplum, an example, sample. See Example. Der. exemplary; The word exemplar is really

See Sampler.

EXEMPLIFY, to shew by example. (F., -L.) A coined word; in Holland's Livy, p. 109, who has 'to exemplific and copic out,' where exemplific and copic out are synonyms. - O. F. exemplific="\frac{1}{2}; not found. - Low Lat. exemplificare, to copy out; Ducange. - Lat. exemplum. a copy; and ficare (=facere), to make. See Example.

EXEMPT, freed, redeemed. (F., -L.) Shak. has exempt, adj., As You Like It, ii. I. 15; verb, All's Well, ii. I. 198. - O. F. exempt, 'exempt, freed,' Cot.; exempter, 'to exempt, free;' id. - Lat. exemptus, pp. of eximere, to take out, deliver, free. See Example.

Der. exempt, verb: exempt-ion. from O. F. exemption 'exemption'

Der. exempt, verb; exempt-ion, from O. F. exemption, 'exemption;

EXEQUIES, funeral rites. (F., -L.) In Shak. 1 Hen. VI, iii. 2. 133. -O. F. exeques, 'funerals, or funerall solemnities;' Cot. - Lat. exequias, exsequias, acc. pl. of exsequiæ, funeral obsequies, lit. 'processions' or 'followings.' - Lat. ex, out; and sequi, to follow; see Sequence, and Execute.

EXERCISE, bodily action, training. (F., -L.) M. E. exercise, Chaucer, C. T. 9032. - O. F. exercice, 'exercise;' Cot. - Lat. exercitum, exercise. - Lat. exercitus, pp. of exercere, to drive out of an enclosure, drive on, keep at work. - Lat. ex, out; and arcere, to enclose, keep off. See Ark. Der. exercise, verb.

EXERT, to thrust out, put into active use. (L.) 'The stars...

Exert [thrust out] their heads; 'Dryden, tr. of Ovid, Metam. b. i. ll. 88, 89. - Lat. exertus, better spelt exsertus, thrust forth; pp. of exserere. - Lat. ex, out; and serere, to join, put together, put; see Series. Der. exert-ion

EXFOLIATE, to scale off. (L.) Exfoliation is in Burnet, Hist. of Own Time, an. 1699. 'Exfoliate, in surgery, to rise up in leaves or splinters, as a broken bone does;' Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715.—Lat. exfoliatus, pp. of exfoliare, to strip of leaves. - Lat. ex, off; and folium, a leaf. See Foliage. Der. exfoliat-ion.

EXHALE, to breathe out, emit. (F., -L.) In Shak. Rich. III, i. 2.58. - F. exhaler, 'to exhale;' Cot. - Lat. exhalare, pp. exhalatus, to breathe out. - Lat. ex; and halare, to breathe. Der. exhal-at-ion,

K. John, ii. 4. 153; M. E. exalation, Gower, C. A. iii. 95.

EXHAUST, to drain out, tire out. (L.) In Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii (R.); Shak. Timon, iv. 3. 119. - Lat. exhaustus, pp. of exhaurire, to draw out, drink up. - Lat. ex; and haurire, to draw, drain; with which perhaps cf. Icel. ausa, to sprinkle, to pump out water. Der. exhaust-ed, exhaust-er, exhaust-ible, exhaust-ion, exhaustive, exhaust-less.

EXHIBIT, to shew. (L.) Shak. has exhibit, Merry Wives, ii. 1. 29; exhibiter, Hen. V, i. 1. 74; exhibition, K. Lear, i. 2. 25. — Lat. exhibitus, pp. of exhibere, to hold forth, present. — Lat. ex; and habere, to have, hold; see Habit. Der. exhibit-er, exhibit-or, exhibit-ion

(O. F. exhibition, Cot.), exhibit-ion-er, exhibit-or-y. **EXHILARATE**, to make merry, cheer. (L.) Milton has exhilarating, P. L. ix. 1047.—Lat. exhilaratus, pp. of exhilarare, to gladden greatly. — Lat. ex; and hilarare, to cheer. — Lat. hilaris, glad; see Hilarious. Der. exhila-rat-ion, Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 721 (R.). EXHORT, to urge strongly. (F., — L.) M. E. exhorten, Henryson, Compl. of Creseide, last stanza. — O. F. exhorter. — Lat. exhortari.

-Lat. ex; and hortari, to urge; see Hortative. Der. exhort-at-ion,

Wyclif, I Tim. iv. 13; exhort-at-ive, Levins; exhort-at-or-y. **EXHUME**, to disinter. (L.) Quite modern; even exhumation is not in Johnson, but was added by Todd, who omits the verb altogether. Coined from Lat. ex, out; and humns, the ground. We find inhumare, to bury, but not exhumare. See Humble. Der. exhum-at-ion.

EXIGENT, exacting, pressing. (L.) Gen. used as a sb. = necessity; Jul. Cæsar, v. i. 19. = Lat. exigent, stem of pres. pt. of exigere, to exact; see Exact (2).

Der. exigence, O. F. exigence, exigence; Cot.; exigence, C. T. coff = O. F. exil, and the health of Changes C. T. coff = O. F. exil, and the health of Changes C. T. coff = O. F. exil, and the health of Changes C. T. coff = O. F. exil, and the health of Changes C. T. coff = O. F. exil, and the health of
131; exilen, verb, to banish, Chaucer, C. T. 4967. – O. F. exil, 'an exile, banishment;' Cot. – Lat. exilium, better spelt exsilium, banishment. - Lat. exsul, a banished man, one driven from his native soil. -Lat. ex; and solum, soil; see Soil (1). Der. exile, verb (O. F. exiler, Lat. exsulare); exile, sb. (imitated from Lat. exsul, but of French form), Cymbeline, i. 1. 166.

EXIST, to continue to be. (L.) In Shak. K. Lear, i. 1. 114.— Lat. existere, better spelt existere, to come forth, arise, be. = Lat. ex; and sistere, to set, place, causal of stare, to stand; see Stand. Der. exist-ence (not in Cotgrave or Burguy), Rom. of the Rose, 5552.

EXIT, departure. (L.) In Shak. As You Like It, ii. 7. 171; and in Jacobs.

EXIT, departure. (L.) In Shak. As You Like It, ii. 7. 171; and in old plays as a stage direction.—Lat. exit, he goes out, from exire.—Lat. ex; and ire, to go.— I, to go, cf. Skt. i, to go.

EXODUS, a departure. (L.,—Gk.) 'Seó 68er bóc ys Exodus geháten'—the second book is called Exodus; Ælfric on the Old geháten the Old geháten the Second book is called Exodus; Ælfric on the Old geháten the Ol

from O. F. exemplaire, but has been turned back into its Latin form. Testament. - Lat. exodus. - Gk. éfodos, a going out. - Gk. éf; and soe Sampler. Skt. á-sad, to approach, Russ. chodite, to go.

Skt. d-sad, to approach, Kuss. chodite, to go.

EXOGEN, a plant increasing outwardly. (Gk.) Modern and scientific.—Gk. \$\vec{\epsilon}\text{s}\times\text{o}\text{, out}\text{; and }\epsilon=\text{o}\text{v}\text{, base of }\epsilon/\text{pro-}\text{\text{par}}\text{, in relieve of a burden, acquit. (L.) In Cotgrave, to translate F. descharger.—Lat. exoneratus, pp. of exonerare, to disburden.—Lat. ex; and oner-, base of onus, a load; see Oner-Der. exonerat-ion, exonerat-ive.

EXORBITANT, extravagant. (F.,-L.) 'To the exorbitant waste; Massinger, The Guardian, i. I. 30. - O. F. exorbitant, 'exorbitant;' Cot. - Lat. exorbitant-, stem of pres. pt. of exorbitane, to fly out of the track. - Lat. ex; and orbita, a track; see Orbit. Der. exorbitant-ly, exorbitance.

EXORCISE, to adjure, deliver from a devil. (L., - Gk.) Shak. has exorciser, Cymb. iv. 2. 276; the pl. sb. exorcistis = Lat. exorcistæ in Wyclif, Acts, xix. 13 (carlier text); Lidgate has exorcisms, Siege of Thebes, pt. iii (How the bishop Amphiorax fell doune into helle).—
Late Lat. exorcizare.—Gk. & fopul(sev, to drive away by adjuration.— Gk. έξ, away; and δρκίζειν, to adjure, from δρκοε, an oath. Der. exorcis-er, exorcism (Gk. έξορκισμόε), exorcist (Gk. έξορκιστήε).

EXORDIUM, a beginning. (L.) In Holland's tr. of Ammianus, p. 387 (R.); Spectator, no. 303. The pl. exordium, a beginning, the warp of a web. - Lat. exordiri, to begin, weave. - Lat. ex; and ordiri,

EXOTERIC, external. (Gk.) Opposed to esoteric. = Gk. εξωτερωκός, external. = Gk. εξωτέρω, more outward, comp. of adv. εξω, outward, from εξ, out. See Esoteric.

EXOTIC, foreign. (L., -Gk.) 'Exotic or strange word;' Howel's Letters, b. iv. let. 19, § 12. 'Exotical and formine drugs;' Holland's Pliny, b. xxii. c. 24. - Lat. exotious, foreign. - Gk. efertinds, outward, foreign. - Gk. Efw, adv., without, outward; from Ef, out. Der. exotic-al.

EXPAND, to spread out. (L.) Milton has expanded, P. L. i. 225; espanse, id. ii. 1014.—Lat. expandere, pp. expansus, to spread out.—Lat. ex; and pandere, to spread, related to parere; see Patent. Der. expanse (Lat. expansus); expans-ible, expans-ibl-y, expans-ibil-i-ty, expans-ion, expans-ive, expans-ive-ly, expans-ive-ness.

EXPATIATE, to range at large. (L.) In Milton, P. L. i. 774.

- Lat. expatiatus, pp. of expatiari, better spelt exspatiari, to wander. Lat. ex; and spatiari, to roam, from spatium, space; see Space. Der. expatiation, Bacon, On Learning, by G. Wats, b. ii. c. 2 and c. 13 (R.).

EXPATRIATE, to banish. (L.) Not in Johnson. In Burke, On the Policy of the Allies (R.) - Low Lat. expatriatus, pp. of expatriare, to banish; cf. O.F. expatrié, 'banished;' (Cot.) - Lat. ex; and patria, one's native country, from Lat. patri-, crude form of pater, a father; see Patriot. Der. expatriat-ion.

EXPECT, to look for. (L.) Gower has expectant, C. A. i. 216. - Lat. expectare, better exspectare, to look for. - Lat. ex; and spectare, to look; see Spectacle. Der. expect-ant, expect-ance, expect-anc-y, expect-at-ion (K. John, iv. 2. 7).

EXPECTORATE, to spit forth. (L.) In Holland's Pliny, b.

xxiv. c. 16 (R.) = Lat. expectoratus, pp. of expectorare, to expel from the breast. = Lat. ex; and pector, base of pectus, the breast; see Pectoral. Der. expectorat-ion, expectorat-ive; expector-ant (from

the Lat. pres. pt.). **EXPEDITE**, to hasten. (L.) In Cotgrave, to translate O. F. expedier: properly a pp., as in 'the profitable and expedite service of Julius;' Holland's tr. of Ammianus, p. 431.—Lat. expeditus, pp. of expedire, to extricate the foot, release, make ready. - Lat. ex; and pedi-, crude form of pes, the foot. See Foot. Der. expedit-ion, Macb. ii. 3. 116; expedit-i-ous, Temp. v. 315; expedit-i-ous-ly; also (from the pres. part. of Lat. expedire) expedient, Much Ado, v. 2. 85;

expedient-ly; expedience, Rich. II, ii. 1. 287.

EXPEL, to drive out. (L.) M. E. expellen; Chaucer, C. T.

2753.—Lat. expellere, pp. expulsus, to drive out.—Lat. ex; and pellere, to drive; see Pulsate. Der. expulse, O. F. expulser (Cot.),

from Lat. empulsare, intensive of empellere, I Hen. VI, iii. 3, 25; expulsarion, O. F. empulsaron, Cymb. iii. 1. 65; empulsarion. EXPEND, to employ, spend. (L.) In Hamlet, iii. 2. 23. [The sb. empence is in Gower, C. A. iii. 153.]—Lat. empendere, to weigh out, lay out.—Lat. empendere, to weigh; see Poise. Der. expense, from Lat. expen .: , money spent, fem. of pp. expensus; expens-

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EXPERT, experienced. (F., = L.) M. E. expert, Chaucer, C. T. 4424.—O. F. expert, 'expert;' Cot.—Lat. expertus, pp. of experiri; see Experience. Der. expertity, expert-ness.

EXPIATE, to atone for. (L.) In Shak. Sonnet xxii. 4.—Lat. expiatus, pp. of expiare, to atone for fully.—Lat. ex; and piare, to propitiate, from pius, devout, kind. See Pious. Der. expiator, expiat-ory, expiat-ory, expiat-on (O. F. expiation, 'expiation,' Cot.), expia-ble, Levins from expiar-ex. Levins, from expia-re.

EXPIRE, to die, end. (F., -L.) In Spenser, F. Q. iii. 2. 44. - O. F. expirer, 'to expire;' Cot. - Lat. expirere, better exspirare, to breathe out, die. - Lat. ex; and spirare, to breathe. See Spirit. Der. expir-at-ion, L. L. V. 2. 814; expir-at-or-y, expir-a-ble.

EXPLAIN, to make plain, expound. (F., -L.) In Cotgrave; and Milton, P. L. ii. 518. - O. F. explaner, 'to expound, expresse, explain;' Cot. - Lat. explanare, to flatten, spread out, explain. - Lat. en; and planare, to flatten, from planus, flat. Sec Plain. Der. explain-able; also entl n-at-ion, explan-at-or-y, from Lat. pp.explanatus.

EXPLETIVE, inserted, used by way of filling up. (L.) Pope, Essay on Criticism, 346.—Lat. expletius, filling up; cf. O. F. expletif (Cotgrave).—Lat. expletus, pp. of explere, to fill up.—Lat. ex; and plere, to fill.— PAR, to fill; see Full, Fill. Der. explet-

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ory, from pp. expletus.

EXPLICATE, to explain, unfold. (L.) In Levins; and Dryden,
Religio Laici, 1.289.— Lat. explicatus, pp. of explicate, to unfold.— Lat. en; and plicare, to fold, from plica, a fold. - VPLAK, to fold; see Plait. Der. explicat-ion, explicat-ive, explicat-or, explicat-or-y; also

explica-ble, Levins (from explica-re); and see Explicit.

EXPLICIT, unfolded, plain, clear. (L.) 'Explicite, unfolded, declared, ended; 'Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—Lat. explicitus, old pp. of explicare, to unfold; the later form being explicatus. See above.

Der. explicit-ly, explicit-ness; and see Exploit.

EXPLODE, to drive away noisily, to burst noisily. (F., -L.) The old sense is seen in Milton, P. L. xi. 669; cf. Priority is exploded; 'Massinger, Emperor of the East, iii. 2. - O. F. exploder, 'to explode, publickly to disgrace or drive out, by hissing, or clapping of hands; 'Cot .- Lat. explodere, pp. explosus, to drive off the stage by clapping. - Lat. ex; and plaudere, to applaud. See Applaud, Plausible. Der. explos-ion, 'a casting off or rejecting, a hissing a thing out;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674; explos-ive, explos-ive-ly, explosive-ness: all from pp. explosus.

EXPLOIT, achievement. (F.,-L.) M. E. esploit = success; Gower, C. A. ii. 258. 'Al the langlynge [blame] . . . is rather cause of esploite than of any hindringe;' Test. of Love, b. i, in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. 289, back, col. 1.—O. F. esploit, revenue, profit (Burguy); later exploit, 'an exploit, act;' Cot.—Lat. exploitum, a thing eattled ended displaced that of activities. thing settled, ended, displayed; neut. of explicitus, pp. of explicare. Cf. Low Lat. explicia, revenue, profit. See Explicit.

EXPLORE, to examine thoroughly. (F.,-L.) In Cotgrave; and in Milton, P. L. ii. 632, 971. — O. F. explorer, 'to explore;' Cot. Lat. explorare, to search out, lit. 'to make to flow out.'—Lat. ex; and plorare, to make to flow, weep.— PLU, to flow; see Flow. Der. explor-er, explor-at-ion (O. F. exploration, 'exploration,' Cot.), explor-at-or-v

EXPLOSION, EXPLOSIVE; see Explode. EXPONENT, indicating; also, an index. (L.) mathematical. - Lat. exponent-, stem of pres. pt. of exponere, to

expound, indicate; see Expound. Der. exponent-ial.

EXPORT, to send goods out of a country. (L.) 'They export honour from a man;' Bacon, Essay 48, Of Followers.—Lat. exportare, to carry away.—Lat. ex; and portare, to carry: See Port (1).

Der. export, sb.; export-at-ion, export-able.

EXPOSE, to lay open to view. (F.,-L.) In Spenser, F. Q. iii, i. 46.-Q. F. exposer, 'to expose, lay out;' Cot.-O. F. ex (= Lat. In Spenser, F. Q. iii. ex); and O. F. poser, to set, place; see Pose. Der. expos-ure, Mach.

ex); and U. F. poser, to set, place; see Pose. Der. expos-ure, Mach.
ii. 3. 133; and see expound.

EXPOSITION, an explanation. (F., -L.) In Gower, C. A.
i. 141, ii. 93. -O. F. exposition; Cot. -Lat. expositionem, acc. of expositio, a setting forth. - Lat. expositus, pp. of exponere; see Expound.

Der. exposit-or, exposit-or-y; from pp. expositus.

EXPOSITULATE, to reason earnestly. (L.) 'Ast. I have no commission To exposulate the act;' Massinger, Maid of Honour, iii. 1.2. Lat. expositulate the positions of the proposition of the propositi

iii. 1. 3.— Lat. expostulatus, pp. of expostulare, to demand urgently.— Lat. ex; and postulare, to demand. Etym doubtful; probably for pose-tulare, from poseere, to ask, and allied to precari, to pray; see Pray. Der. expostulat-ion, expostulat-or. expostulat-or. see Pray. Der. expostulat-ion, expostulat-or, expostulat-or-y.

EXPOUND, to explain. (F., - L.) The d is excrescent. M. E.

enpounen; Chaucer, C. T. 14162; enpounden, Gower, C. A. i. 31.-O. F. espondre, to explain (see despondre in Burguy) - Lat exponere, to set forth, explain. — Lat. ex; and ponere, to put, set; see Position.

Der. expound-er; also exposition, q. v.

The final d was added in English, as in sound from O. F. sun = F. son; there was most likely an old F. form esponre from which F. espondre was similarly developed. At the same time, the O.F. prefix es- became ex in English, by

manalogy with other words beginning with ex. **EXPRESS**, exactly stated. (F.,-L.) 'Lo here expresse of wimmen may ye finde;' Chaucer, C. T. 6301. Hence M. E. expresses, verb, id. 13406.—O. F. express, 'expresses, special;' Cot.—Lat expresses distinct plain, pp. of expresses, to press out — Lat. Lat. expressus, distinct, plain; pp. of exprimere, to press out. - Lat. ex; and primere, to press; see Press. Der. express, verb, express. ible, express-ive; express-ion (O. F. expression, 'an expression;' Cot.),

express-ion-less.

EXPULSION, EXPULSIVE; see Expel.

EXPUNGE, to efface, blot out. (L.) 'Which our advanced judgements generally neglect to expunge;' Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. i. c. 9.—Lat. expungere, to prick out, blot out.—Lat. ex; and pungere, to prick; see Pungent.

¶ No doubt popularly connected with sponge, with which it has no real connection. Some authors use the form expunct, from the pp. expunctus. Der. expunction, Milton, Areopagitica, ed. Hales, p. 27, 1. 28; from pp.

expunct-us. **EXPURGATE**, to purify. (L.) Milton has expurge; Areopagitica, ed. Hales, p. 10, 1. 25. The sb. expurgation is in Sir T. Browne, Pref. to Vulg. Errors, paragraph 7.—Lat. expurgatus, pp.

of expurgare, to purge out.—Lat. ex; and purgare; see Purge. Der. expurgat-ion, expurgat-or, expurgat-ory.

EXQUISITE, sought out, excellent, nice. (L.) 'His faconde tonge, and termes exquisite;' Henryson, Test. of Creseide, st. 39.—

Lat. exquisitus, choice; pp. of exquirere, to search out. — Lat. ex; and quærere, to seck; see Query. Der. exquisite-ly.

EXTANT, existing. (L.) In Hamlet, iii. 2. 273. — Late Lat. extant-, stem of extans, a bad spelling of Lat. exstans, pres. pt. of exstare, to stand forth, exist.—Lat. ex; and stare, to stand; see Stand.

EXTASY, EXTATIC; see Ecstasy, Ecstatic.

EXTEMPORE, on the spur of the moment. (L.) Shak, has extempore, Mids. Nt. Dr. i. 2. 70; extemporal, L. L. i. 2. 189; extemporally, Ant. and Cleop. v. 2. 217. - Lat. ex tempore, at the moment; where tempore is the abl. case of tempus, time; see Temporal. Der. extempor-al (Lat. extemporalis), extempor-an-e-ous, extempor-ise, extempor-ar-y.

EXTEND, to stretch out, enlarge. (L.) M. E. extenden, Chaucer, C. T. 4881. — Lat. extendere, pp. extensus, to stretch out (whence O. F. estendre). — Lat. ex; and tendere, to stretch; see Tend. Der. extent, sb.; extension (O. F. extension, 'an extension;' Cot.); extens-ible, extens-ibil-i-ty, extens-ive, extens-ive-ly, extens-ive-ness (from

pp. extensus)

EXTENUATE, to reduce, palliate. (L.) 'To extenuate or make thyn;' Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 9. - Lat. extenuatus, pp. of extenuare, to make thin, reduce.—Lat. ex; and tenuare, to make thin.—Lat. tenuis, thin; see Tenuity. Der. extenuation,

Hen. IV, iii. 2. 22; extenual-or-y.

EXTERIOR, outward. (F., L.) Formerly exteriour; afterwards Latinised. 'The exteriour ayre;' Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 20. 'What more exteriour honour can you deuise;' Barnes, Works, p. 341, col. 2. - O. F. exterieur, 'exteriour;' Cot. -Lat. exteriorem, acc. of exterior, outward, comp. of exter or exterus,

outward. - Lat. ex. out; with compar. suffix -ler (= Aryan tar).

EXTERMINATE, to drive beyond bounds. (L.) In Cotgrave, to translate F. exterminer, whence was formed Shakespeare's extermine, As You Like It, iii. 5. 89.—Lat. exterminatus, pp. of exterminare, to drive beyond the boundaries.—Lat. ex; and terminus, a boundary; see Term. Der. extermination (O. F. extermination. Cot.); exterminat-or, exterminat-or-y.

EXTERNAL, outward. (L.) In Shak. K. John, ii. 571. Formed, with suffix -al, from extern, Oth. i. 1.63. - Lat. externus, outward, extended form from exterus; see Exterior. Der. external-ly.

external-s.

EXTINGUISH, to quench. (L.) In Shak. Lucrece, 313. 1. A false formation, made by adding -ish to Lat. extingu-ere, by analogy with properly-formed verbs in -ish, such as ban-ish, abol-ish, which are of French origin. 2. The Lat. extinguere is a later which are of riems of gains and the Lat. estingues is a later spelling of exstingues, pp. extinctus or exstinctus, to put out, quench, kill.—Lat. es; and stingues, prop. to prick, also to extinguish. Stinguese is from the base STIG; see Instigate.

¶ The O. F. word is esteindre, F. éteindre. Der. extinguish-er, extinguish-ble; also (from pp. entinctus) entinct, Hamlet, i. 3. 118; entinct-ed, Oth. ii. 1.81; entinct-ion (O. F. entinction, 'an extinction;' Cot.).

EXTIRPATE, to root out. (L.) Shak. has extirpate, Temp. i. 2. 125; and extirp (from O. F. extirper), Meas. iii. 2. 110. Lat. sexirpatus, pp. of extirpare, better spelt exstirpare, to pluck up by the stem. — Lat. ex; and stirp-s or stirp-es, the stem of a tree; of uncertain origin. Der. extirpation, from O. F. extirpation, 'an extirpation, rooting out; 'Cot.

EXTOL, to exalt, praise. (L.) 'And was to heaven extold;' Spenser, F. Q. vii. 7. 37.—Lat. extollere, to raise up.—Lat. ex; and tollere, to raise. See Elate. Der. extol-ment, Hamlet, v. 2. 121.

EXTORT, to force out by violence. (L.) In Spenser, F.Q. v. 2. 5. The sb. extortion is in Chaucer, C. T. 7021.—Lat. extortus, pp. of entorquere, lit. to twist out. - Lat. ex; and torquere, to twist; see Torsion. Der. extort-ion (O. F. extortion); extort-ion-er, extort-ionate, extort-ion-ar-y.

EXTRA, beyond what is necessary. (L.) The use as an adj. is modern. - Lat. extra, beyond; put for extera = ex extera parte = on the outside; where extera is the abl. fem. of exter; see Exterior. Also

used as a prefix, as in extra-dition, extra-ordinary, extra-vagant, &c. EXTRACT, to draw out. (L.) In Shak. Meas. iii. 2. 50. Properly a pp., as in 'the very issue extract [=extracted] from that good; Holland's Plutarch, p. 839; cf. p. 1045. - Lat. extractus, pp. of extrahere, to draw out. - Lat. ex; and trahere, to draw; see Trace. Der. extract, sh., extract-ion (O.F. extraction, Cot); extract-ive, ex ract-or, extract-ible.

EXTRADITION, a surrender of fugitives. (L.) Modern; not in Todd. Coined from Lat. ex; and Tradition, q. v.

EXTRAMUNDANE, out of the world. (L.) In Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. - Lat. extramundanus, coined from extra, beyond, and mundanus, worldly. See Extra and Mundane.

EXTRANEOUS, external, unessential. (L.) In Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 7, part 9. - Lat. extraneus, external; by change

of -us to -ous, as in ardwous, egregious, &c. An extension from Lat. extra, beyond. See Extra. Der. extraneous-ly.

EXTRAORDINARY, beyond ordinary. (L.) In Shak. Mer.

Wives, iii. 3. 75.—Lat. extraordinarius, rare.—Lat. extra, beyond; and ordinarius, ordinary. See Ordinary. Der. extraordinari-ly,

EXTRAVAGANT, excessive, profuse. (F.,-L.) See Shak Hamlet, i. 1.154.—O.F. extravagant, 'extravagant;' Cot.—Low Lat. extrauagant-, stem of extrauagans; formed from extra and uagans, pres. pt. of uagare, to wander. See Vague. Dor. extravagant-ly; estravagance (O. F. extravagance, 'an extravagancy,' Cot.; extravagance, 'the extravagancy,' Cot.; extravaganca (Ital. estravaganza).

EXTRAVASATE, (L.) 'Extravasate, in surgery, to go out of

its proper vessels, as the blood and humours sometimes do; 'Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. Coined from Lat. extra, beyond; and uas, a vessel; with suffix ale. See Vase. Der. extravasation.

EXTREME, last, greatest. (F., -L.) Spenser has extremest; F. Q. ii. 10. 31. - O. F. extreme, 'cxtreme;' Cot. - Lat. extremus, superl. of exterus, outward; see Exterior. Der. extremi-ty, M. E. extremite, Gower, C. A. ii. 85, 390; from O. F. extremité, which from Lat. acc. extremitatem.

EXTRICATE, to disentangle. (L.) 'Which should be extricated; 'Bp. Taylor, Dissuasive from Popery, pt. ii. b. i. s. 11. - Lat. extricatus, pp. of extricare, to disentangle. - Lat. ex; and tricæ, trifles, impediments; see Intricate. Der. extricat-ion, extrica ble.

EXTRINSIC, external. (F., -L.) A false spelling for extrinsec, by analogy with words ending in -ic. 'Astronomy exhibiteth the extrinsique parts of celestial bodies;' Bacon, On Learning, by G. Wats, b. ii. c. 4 (R.) -O. F. extrinseque, 'extrinsecall, outward;' Cot. - Lat. extrinsecus, from without. - Lat. extrin = extrim, adverbial form from exter, outward (see Exterior); and secus, prep. by, beside, but used as adv. with the sense of 'side;' thus extrin-secus = on the outside. Sec-us is from the same root as Lat. sec-undum, according to; see Second. Der. extrinsic-al (formerly extrinsecal, Bp. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, b. i. c. 2, rule 3, and in Cotgrave, as above); extrinsic-al-ly; and see intrinsic.

EXTRUDE, to push out. (L.) In Levins, ed. 1570; and in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—Lat. extrudere, pp. extrusus, to thrust forth.—Lat. ex; and trudere, to thrust; from the same root as Threat, q. v. Der. extrus-ion, from pp. extrusus.

EXUBERANT, rich, supershundant. (F.,—L.) In Cotgrave;

Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715; Thomson, Spring, 75.—O. F. exuberant, 'exuberant;' Cot.—Lat. exuberant, stem of pres. pt. of exuberare, to be luxuriant.—Lat. ex; and uberare, to be fruitful.—Lat. uber, fertile; from uber, an udder, fertility, cognate with E. udder; see

sb. emidation is in the same author, Cyrus' Garden, c. 3. § 52. - Lat. & FACE, the front, countenance. (F., -L.) M. E. face, Chaucer,

exudare, better spelt exsudare, lit. to sweat out. = Lat. ex; and sudare, to sweat. = \$\sqrt{SWID}\$, to sweat; Fick, i. 843; see Sweat. Der. exud-at-ion.

EXULT, to leap for joy, be glad. (L.) Shak. has exult, Tw. Nt. ii. 5.8; exultation, Wint. Ta. v. 3. 131.—Lat. exultars, better spelt exsultars, to leap up, exult, intensive form of exilers (pp. ensultus), to spring out.—Lat. ex; and salers, to leap; see Salient. Der.

emult-ing-ly, emult-ant, emult-at-ion.

EXUVIA:, cast skins of animals. (L.) In Kersey's Dict., ed.

HIM VALUE, cast skins of animals. (L.) In Kersey's Lict., eq. 1715.—Lat. exueve, things laid aside or put off.—Lat. exueve, to put off, strip; on which word see Curtius, ii. 276, note; Fick, i. 502.

EXE, the organ of sight. (E.) M. E. eye, eige, eighe; pl. eyen, eigen, eighen, as well as eyes, eiges; P. Plowman, A. v. 90, B. v. 109, 134. [Chaucer uses the form ye, pl. yen, though the scribes commonly write it eye, eyen, against the rime. The old sound of eye perhaps the final ewas a separate cyllable.]—A S. was that of ei in eight; the final e was a separate syllable.] - A. S. eáge, pl. eágan, Grein, i. 254. + Du. oog. + Iccl. auga. + Dan. öie. + Swed. öga. + Goth. augo. + G. auge (O. H. G. ouga). + Russ. oko. + Lat. oc-ul-us, dimint. of an older ocus. + O. Gk. önos, öncos; cf. Gk. ὅσσομαι (= ὁκ-yομαι), I see. + Skt. aksha, eye; cf. iksh, to see. -GK. osoopai (=ok-yopai), I see. + Skt. aksha, eye; cf. iksh, to see. —

AK, to see; prob. orig. identical with AK, to pierce, be sharp.

See Curtius, ii. 62; Fick, i. 4. Dev. eye, verb, Temp. v. 238; eyeball, K. John, iii. 4. 30; eye-bright, used to translate F. euphraise in
Cotgrave; eye-brow, M. E. eye-brewe, Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 239,
1. 8, from Icel. auga-brún, an eyebrow (see Brow); eye-lash; eyeless; eye-lid, spelt ehe-lid in O. Eng. Homilies, i. 265, 1. 5; eye-salve,
spelt eyhe-sallfe in Ormnlum, l. 1852; eye-service, A. V. Eph. vi. 6; eye-sight, spelt eiesihde, Ancren Riwle, p. 58; eye-sore, Tam. Shrew,
iii. 2. 103; eye-tooth; eye-witness, A. V. Luke, i. 2, Also dais-y, q. v.,
wind-ow. G. V. wind-ow, q. v. EYELET-HOLE, a hole like a small eye. (F. and E.)

corruption of O. F. oeillet. 'Oeillet, a little eye; also, an oilet-hole;' Cot. Dimin. of O. F. oeil, from Lat. oeulus, the eye; see Eye. EYOT, a little island. (Scand.) Also spelt ait. 'Eyet, an islet;'

Kersey. ed. 1715. 'Ait or eyght, a little island in a river;' From M. E. ei, an island, Stratmann, p. 147; with the dimin. suffix -et, which is properly of F. origin. — Icel. ey, an island. See Island. ¶ 1. The true A. S. form is igod, also written igeod; 'to anum igeode pe is Pawmas geciged = to an eyot that is called Patmos; Ælfric's Hom. ed. Thorpe, i. 58. The shorter A. S. form is ig, still preserved in Shepp-y.

2. Some explain the suffix -ot as being the Scand. postpositive neuter article et; but this is open to the fatal objection that

Icel. ey, Swed. and Dan. ö, is a feminine noun.

EYRE, a journey, circuit. (F., -L.) M. E. eire. 'The eire of justize wende aboute in the londe;' Rob. of Glouc., p. 517. 'Justices in eyre=judiciarii itinerantes;' Blount's Nomolexicon.—O.F. eire, journey, way; as in 'le eire des feluns perirat'=the way of the ungodly shall perish, Ps. i. 7 (in Bartsch, Chrestomathie Française, col. 41, l. 35); spelt erre in Cotgrave, and erre, oire, in Burguy.—Lat. iter, a journey; see Itinerant.

EYRY, a nest; see Aery.

F.

FABLE, a story, fiction. (F.,-L.) M.E. fable, Chaucer, C. T. 17342.—F. fable.—Lat. fabula, a narrative.—Lat. fari, to speak. + Gk. φημί, I say. + Skt. bhásh, to speak; bhan (Vedic), to resound.— A BHA, to speak; whence also E. ban, q.v. Der. fable, verb; also (from L. fabula) fabul-ous, Hen. VIII, i. 1. 36; fabul-ous-ly, fabul-ise, fabul-ist.

FABRIC, a structure. (F.,-L.) In Shak. Temp. iv. 151.-F. fabrique; Cot. - Lat. fabrica, a workshop, art, fabric. - Lat. fabrifabro-, stem of faber, a workman. - Lat. fa-, to set, place, make (appearing in fa-c-ere, to make); with suffix -br-=-ber, for older -bar,

denoting the agent; see Schleicher, Compend. p. 432. — DHA, to set, put, place. See Curtius, i. 315. Fick explains facere similarly; ii. 114. See Fact. Der. fabric-ate, q. v. Doublet, forge, sb. q. v. FABRICATE, to invent. (L.) In Cotgrave, to translate F. fabriquer. — Lat. fabricatus, pp. of fabricari, to construct. — Lat. fabrica; see Fabric. Der. fabrication, from F. fabrication, 'a fabrication;'

serule; from uber, an udder, fertility, cognate with E. udder; see Udder. Der. exuberance, exuberance, if from Q. F. exuberance, if from Q. F. exuberance, exuberance, exuberance, exuberance, exuberance, exuberance, if from is exuberance, exuberan

Lat. facetus, elegant, courteous; orig. of fair appearance; connected

with Lat. facies. See Face. Der. facetions-ly, -ness.

FACILE, easy to do, yielding. (F., -L.) In Shak. Oth. i. 3. 23.

- F. facile. - Lat. facilis, easily done, lit. do-able. - Lat. fac-ere, to do; with suffix -ilis. See Fact. Der. facil-i-ty, Oth. ii. 3. 84, from F. facilité, Lat. facilitatem, acc. of facilitas; facil-it-ate, imitated (but with suffix -ate) from F. faciliter. 'to facilitate, make easie;'

And see Faculty.

FAC-SIMILE, an exact copy. (L.) Short for factum simile.

Todd's Johnson. - Lat. *Copied per factum simile; see quotation in Todd's Johnson. — Lat. factum, neut. of factus, made; and simile, neut. of similis, like. See

Fact and Simile.

202

FACT, a deed, reality. (L.) Formerly used like mod. E. deed; Shak. Macb. iii. 6. 10; cf. 'fact of arms,' Milton, P. L. ii. 124. - Lat. factum, a thing done; neut of factus, pp. of facere, to do. Extended from base fa-, to put, place.— DIIA, to put, do; whence also E. do; cf. Skt. dhd, to put. See Curtius, i. 315. Der. fact-or, Cymb. i. 6. 188, from Lat. factor, an agent; fact-or, ship, fact-or-age, fact-or-y, fact-or-i-al; also fact-ion, q.v.; also fact-io-10s, q.v., feasible, q.v., feature, q.v. Doublet, feat, q.v. ¶ From the same root we have not only fac-ile, fac-ulty, fac-totum, fash-ion, feat-ure, but a host of other words, e. g. af-fair, af-fect, arti-fice, com-fit, con-fect, counter-feit, de-feat, de-fect, dif-fic-ult, ef-fect, for-feit, in-fect, manu-fact-ure, of-

fice, per-fect, pro-fic-ient, re-fect-ion, sacri fice, suf-fice, sur-feit, &c. FACTION, a party, sect. (F., - L.) In Shak. Haml. v. 2. 249. - F. faction, 'a faction or sect;' Cot. - Lat. factionem, acc. of factio, a doing, dealing, taking sides, faction. - Lat. factus, pp. of facere, to do; see Fact. Der. facti-ous, Rich. III, i. 3. 128; facti-ous-ly,

FACTITIOUS, artificial. (L.) 'Artificial and factitious gemms;' Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err. b. ii. c. 1. § 6. - Lat. factitius, artificial; by change of -us to -ous, as in arduous, egregious. - Lat. factus, pp. of facere, to make; see Fact. Der. factitious-ly.

FACTOTUM, a general agent. (L.) 'Factotum here, sir;' Ben Jonson, New Inn, ii. 2. - Lat. facere totum, to do all; see Fact and

FACULTY, facility to act. (F., -L.) M. E. faculte, Chaucer, C. T. 244. - F. faculte; Cot. - Lat. facultatem, acc. of facultas, capability to do, contracted form of facilitas; see Facile. Doublet,

FADE, to wither. (F.,-L.) Gower has faded, C. A. ii. 100. Cf. 'That weren pale and fade-hewed;' id. i. III. Also written vade, Shak. Pass. l'ilgrim, 131, 132.—F. fade, adj. 'unsavoury, tast-lesse; weak, faint, witlesse;' Cot.—Lat. fatuus, foolish, insipid, tasteless. See Fatuous. Cf. Prov. fada, fem. of fatz, foolish; Bartsch, Chrest. Prov. 27, 13; 360. 6. And see Scheler's Dict. Der. fade-less. Not from Lat. uapidus, vapid, tasteless. FADGE, to turn out, succeed. (E.) 'How will this fadge?'

Tw. Nt. ii. 2. 34.—M. E. fegen, fezen, to fit, suit; 'mannes bodis' fezed is of fowre kinne shafte' = man's body is compacted of four sorts of things; Ormulum, 11501.—A. S. fégan, gefégan, to compact, fit; Grein, i. 285, 398.— PAK, to fasten, bind. See Pact.

FACCES, dregs. (L.) 'I sent you of his fæces there calcined;' Ben Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.—Lat. fæces, dregs, pl. of fæx (stem fæci-); of unknown origin. Der. fec-ul-ent, in Kersy's Dict., from Lat. fæculentus, which from fæcule, a djinin form of kersy's

Lat. faculentus, which from facula, a dimin. form of fax.

FAG, to drudge. (E.?) 'Fag, to fail, grow weary, faint;' also, 'to beat, to bang;' Ash's Dict. 1775. 'To fag, deficere;' Levins, 10. 21, ed. 1570. Of uncertain origin; but prob. a corruption of flag, to droop; see Todd. See Flag (1). A similar loss of loccurs in flags, turves for burning (Norfolk), called vags (= fags) in Devon; see Flag (4).

FAG-END, a remnant. (E.?) 'Fag the fringe of the and of the second of the second of the finese of the second of the

in Devon; see Flag (4).

FAG-END, a remnant. (E.?) 'Fag, the fringe at the end of a piece of cloth, the fringe at the end of a rope;' Ash's Dict. ed. 1775.
'Fagg (a sea-term), the fringed end of a rope;' id. 'The fag-end of the world;' Massinger, Virgin Martyr, Act ii. sc. 3. Origin unknown. Perhaps for fag-end = loose end; see Flag (1), and see above.

FAGGOT, FAGOT, a bundle of sticks. (F., -L?) In Shak.
Tit. And. iii. 1. 69; 1 Hen. VI, v. 4. 56.—F. fagot, 'a fagot, a bundle of sticks;' Cot. Cf. Ital. fagotto, fangotto, a bundle of sticks.

β. Perhaps from Lat. fac-, stem of fax, a torch; cf. facula, a little torch, whence G. fackel; see Diez. From γ BHA, to shine; whence also Gk. φαίνευ. to bring to light, φανή, a torch.

γ. Diez further, also Gk. paireir, to bring to light, part, a torch.

prol. 460; faas, K. Alisaunder, 5661.—F. face.—Lat. faciem, acc. of faces, the face.—4 BHA, to shine; whence also Gk. palvev, to appear; Curtius, i. 369. Der. face, verb, Macb. i. 2. 50; fac-et, Bacon, Ess. 55, Of Honour, from F. dimin. facette; fac-ade, q.v.; face-ing; faci-al, from Lat. faci-es; also sur-face; and see below.

FACETIOUS, witty. (F.,—L.) In Cotgrave.—F. facetten, facetions; Cot.—O. F. facette, witty mirth; id.—Lat. facetta, wit; commoner in the pl. facette, which is also used in English—Lat. facetus, elegant, courteous; orig. of fair appearance: connected fallers, to beguide: pass falli, to err. be haffled.—Gk. aphia.

fallere, to beguile, elude; pass. falli, to err, be baffled. + Gk. σφάλλειν, to cause to fall, make to totter, trip; σφάλμα, a slip. + Skt. sphal, sphul, to tremble. + A. S. feallan, to fall. + O. H. G. fallan, to fall. − ✓ SPAL, to fall. See Fall. Der. fail, sb., Wint. Tale, ii. 3. 170; fail-ing; fail-ure (an ill-coined and late word), used by Burke, On the Sublime, pt. iv. § 24 (R.); and see fallible, fallacy, false, fault, faucet.

false, Jaun, Javest.

FAIN, glad, eager. (E.) M. E. fayn, Chaucer, C. T. 2709; common. → A. S. fagen, glad; Grein, i. 269. + O. Sax. fagan, glad. + Icel. feginn, glad. From Teut. base fag- or fah-, to fit, to suit. → PAK, to fasten, bind. See Fair, Fang, Fadge. ¶ The sense seems to have been orig. 'fixed;' hence 'suited,' 'satisfied,' 'content.' The A. S. suffix -en (like Icel. -inn) indicates a pp. of a strong verb.

Der. faum, verb; q. v.

FAINT, weak, feeble. (F., -L.) In early use. M. E. feint, feynt; King Alisaunder, 612; Gower, C. A. ii. 5. -O. F. feint, pp. fejni; King Alisaunder, 012; Gower, C. A. ii. 5.—O. F. Jeini, pp. of feindre, to feign; so that the orig. sense is 'feigned;' see Bartsch, Chrest. Française, p. 515, l. 3. See Feign. \(\text{ Community}\) Cf. M. E. feintise, signifying (1) faintness, (2) cowardice; Glos. to Will. of Palerne; P. Plowman, B. v. 5. \(\text{Faint}\) Faint is wholly unconnected with Lat. uanus. Der. faint-ly, Shak. Oth. iv. 1. 113; faint-ness, Mids. Nt. Dr. iii. 2. 428; faint-hearted, 3 Hen. VI, i. 1, 183; faint, verb, Mids. Nt. Dr.

120; functions, 5
11: 2.35.

FAIR (1), pleasing, beautiful. (E.) M. E. fair, fayr, Chaucer, prol. 575; fazer, Ormulum, 6392—A.S. fæger, Grein, i. 269. + Icel. fagr. + Dan, feir. + Swed. fager. + Goth. fagrs, fit; used to tr. Gk. εύθετον in Lu. xiv. 35. + O. H. G. fagar. + Gk. πηγόε, firm, strong. - γ PAK, to bind, fasten; whence also E. Paot, q. v. And Tadde Fair Fang. Der. fair-ly, fair-ness.

see Fadge, Fain, Fang. Der. fair-ly, fair-ness.

FAIR (2), a festival, holiday, market. (F., -L.) M. E. feire, feyre; Chaucer, C. T. 5803. - O. F. feire; F. faire. - Lat. feria, a holiday; in late Lat. a fair; commoner in the pl. feriæ. Feriæ is for fes ia, feast-days; from the same root as Feast and Festal.

FAIRY, a supernatural being. (F., -L.) M. E. faerie, fairye, fairy, 'enchantment;' P. Plowman, B. prol. 6; Chaucer, C. T. 6441, 6454. [The modern use of the word is improper; the right word for the elf being fay. The mistake was made long ago; and fully established before Shakespeare's time.]—O. F. faerie, enchantment.—O. F. fae (F. fie), a fairy; see Fay. Der. fairy, adj.

FAITH, belief. (F.,—L.; with E. suffix.) a. The suffix -th was

added after the adoption of the word, in order to make it analogous added after the adoption of the word, in order to make it analogous in form with truth, ruth, wealth, health, and other similar sbs. β. M. E. feip, feith, feyth; carlier form fey. The earliest example of the spelling feyth is perhaps in Havelok, 1. 2853; fey occurs in the same poem, Il. 255, 1666. – O. F. fei, feid; also foi, foit. – Lat. fidem, aco f fides, faith. + Gk. πίστε, faith; πείθειν, to persuade; πέποιθα, I trust. – ✓ BIIIDH, to unite; weakened from ✓ BHADH, fuller form ✓ BHANDH, to bind. See Bind. See Curtius, i. 235. Der. faith-ful, faith-ful-ly, faith-ful-ness; faith-less, faith-less-ly, faith-less-ness. From the same root are fid-el-i-ty, af-fi-ance, con-fide, de-fy, dif-fid-ent, per-fid-y.

FALCHION, a bent sword. (Ital.,—Low Lat.) In Shak. L. L. L. v. 2. 618. [M. E. fauchon, P. Plowman, C. xvii. 169; directly from F. fauchon, a faulchion; Cot.]—Ital. falcione, a scimetar. - Low Lat. falcionem, acc. of falcio, a sickle-shaped sword. -Lat. falci-, crude form of falk, a sickle. + Gk. φάλκη, the rib of a ship; φολκός, bow-legged; εμφαλκόω, I clasp round; Curtius, i. 207. The word may have been really taken from the F. fauchon, and afterwards altered to falchion by the influence of the Ital. or Low Lat. form. Der. from Lat. falz are also falc on, de-falc-ate.

FALCON, a bird of prey. (F., -L.) M. E. faukon, King Alisaunder, 567; faucon, Chaucer, C. T. 10725. -O. F. faulcon, a faulkon; Cot. - Late Lat. falconem, acc. of falco, a falcon; so called from the hooked shape of the claws. 'Falcones dicuntur, quorum digiti pollices in pedibus intro sunt curuati;' Festus, p. 88; qu. in White and Riddle. That is, falco is derived from falc-, stem of falm, a sickle; see above. Der. falcon-er; falcon-ry, from O. F. faulcon-

nerie, 'a faulconry;' Cot.

FALDSTOOL, a folding-stool. (Low Lat., = O. H. G.) applied to a low desk at which the litany is said; but formerly to a folding-stool or portable seat. 'Faldstool, a stool placed at the S. side of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coroy. Diez further nation; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. He also has: 'Faldistory, the

λειν, to cause to fall, trip up; σφάλμα, a slip. + Skt. sphal, sphul, to tremble. - SPAL, older form SPAR, to fall. See Fick, i. 253. The aspirate in Greek and Skt., the spirant in Lat. are developed from a p; hence spal is to be assumed as the primitive form, so that

thus the f in German, after the loss of the s, is explained; Curtius, i. 466. Der. fall, sb.; and see fell, fail.

FALLACY, a deceptive appearance, error in argument. (F., -L.) In Shak. Errors, ii. 2. 188. A manipulated word, due to the addition of -y to M. E. fallace or fallas, in order to bring it near to the Lat. form. M. E. fallace, fallas; once common; see P. Plowman, C. vii 22, and the note: also Govern C. A. ii. 8. - F. fallace to fallas. C. xii. 22, and the note; also Gower, C. A. ii. 85. - F. fallace, 'a fallacy; 'Cot.-Lat. fallacia, deceit.-Lat. fallaci-, crude form of fallax, deceptive.—Lat. fallere, to deceive; see Fail. Der. fallacious, Milton, P. L. ii. 568; fallaci-ous-ly, fallaci-ous-ness; see below.

FALLIBLE, liable to error. (L.) In Shak. Meas. iii. 1. 170. Low Lat. fallibilis. - Lat. fallere, to deceive, falli, to err; see Fail.

Der. fallibl-y; fallibili-ty.

FALLOW, pale yellow; untilled. (E.) Sometimes applied to a reddish colour. The meaning 'untilled' is a mere E. development, and refers to the reddish colour of ploughed land. In Layamon, l. 27468, we have 'ueldes falewe wurden' = the fields became red-with-27405, we have 'ueldes falswe wurden' = the helds became red-withblood; in the description of a battle.—A. S. fealu, fealu, yellowish; Grein, i. 286. + Du. vaal, fallow, faded. + Icel. folr, pale. + O. H. G. valo, M. H. G. val, G. fahl, pale, faded; also G. falb, id. + Lat. pallidus, pale. +Gk. noλιόs, gray. + Skt. palita, gray.

3. The G. falbase compared with fall (fahl), shews that fall-ow is an extension of fallere pal- in pale. See Pale. Der. fallow, sb. and verb; fallow-deer.

FALSE, untrue, deceptive. (F., -L.) M. E. fals, Chancer, C. T. 1580; earlier, in O. Eng. Homilies, 1st Ser. p. 185, l. 16.—O. F. fals, F. falsys. false; pp. of fallere to deceive; see Fail. (F. faux). - Lat. falsus, false; pp. of fallere, to deceive; see Fail. Der. false-ly, false-ness, false-hood (spelt falshede in Chaucer, C. T.

16519); fals-i-fy, I Hen IV, i. 2. 335; fals-i-fic-at-ion, fals-i-fi-er, fals-i-ty; also falsetto, from Ital. falsetto, troble; also faucet, q. v. FALTER, to totter, stammer. (F.,-L.) M. E. falteren, faltren. 'Thy limmes faltren ay' - thy limbs ever tremble with weakness;' Chaucer, C. T. 5192. 'And nawher faltered ne fel' - and he neither gave way nor fell; Gawayne and the Grene Knight, 430. Formed from a base falt-, with frequentative suffix -er. = O. F. falter *, to fail, be deficient, not recorded. Yet it occurs in Port, and Span. faltar, to be deficient, Ital. faltare, to be deficient; and is well represented in F. by the verbal sb. falte, a fault, answering to Port., Span., and Ital. falta, want, lack, defect, fault; so that to falter is merely to be at fault.' See Fault.

Observe that O. F. falter would only give a M. E. form falten; the -er in M. E. falt-er-en is an E. addition, to give the word a frequentative force; cf. the -le in stumb-le, and the -er in stamm-er, stutt-er. The old sense of to 'stumble,' to 'miss

er in stammer, stutter. The old sense of to 'stumble,' to 'miss one's footing,' occurs late; 'his legges hath foltred' = the horse's legs have given way; Sir T. Elyot, 'The Gouernour, b. i. c. 17 (in Spec. of Eng. ed. Skeat, p. 197, l. 78).

FAME, report, renown. (F., -L.) In early use; King Alisaunder, 6385. - F. fame. - Lat. fama, report. - Lat. fari, to speak. + Gk. opul. I say. + Skt. bhásh, to speak. + A. S. bannan, to proclaim. - W BHAN, BHA, to resound, speak. See Ban. Der. fam-ed; fam-ous, Gower, C. A. ii. 366; fam-ous-ly.

FAMILY, a household. (F., -L.) In Shak. Oth. i. 1. 84.

Modified from F. so as to bring it pearer the Latin | - F. famille, 'a

[Modified from F. so as to bring it nearer the Latin.] = F. famille, 'a family, household;' Cot.—Lat. familia,' a household.—Lat. famulus, a servant; Oscan famel, a servant (White); supposed to be from Oscan faama, a house; Curtius, i. 315. Cf. Skt. dháman, an abode, house; from dhá, to place, set.— DHA, to place. Der. familiagr (from Lat. familiagris), also found in M. E. in the form famuler, familier (from O.F. familier), Chaucer, C.T. prol. 215;

familiar-i-ty, famili-ar-ise.

FAMINE, severe hunger. (F., -L.) M. E. famine, famyn; Chaucer, C. T. 12385. - F. famine. - Low Lat. famina*, unrecorded, but evidently a barbarous derivative from Lat. fames, hunger. β. The connection is probably with Skt. háni, privation, want, from há, to leave, abandon, and with Gk. χήρος, bereft, empty; from 4/ GHA, to gape, yawn. See Curtius, i. 247. Der. fam-isk, Merch. of Ven. ii. 2. 113; formed with suffix ish by analogy with languish, demolish, and the like, from the base fam- in O. F. a-fam-er, later affamer, to famish. This base fam- is from Lat. fam-es, hunger (F. faim).

episcopal seat within the chancel.' [Not E., but borrowed from Low Lat.] - Low Lat. faldistolium, also faldistorium (corruptly), a faldstool. - O. H. G. faldan (G. falten), to fold; and stual, stool (G. stuhl), a chair, seat, throne. See Fold and Stool. \(\Pi \) Had the word been native, it would have been fold-stool. See Fauteuil.

FALL, to drop down. (E.) M. E. fallen, Chaucer, C. T. 2664.

- O. Northumbrian fallan, Lu. x. 18; the A. S. form being feallan. + Du. vallen. + Icel. falla. + Dan. falde (with excrescent d). + Swed. falla. + G. fallen, tat. fallere, to deceive; falli, to err. + Gk. σφάλμα, a slip. + Skt. sphal. sohul. to enthusiasm. - Lat. fanum. a temple; see Fane. Der. fanalized far.

native word, but borrowed from Latin (possibly through F. van).—
Lat. uannus, a fan; put for uai-nus, just as penna=pet-na; cf. Skt. wita, wind, vaiya, a gale, from va, to blow.— WA, to blow. See Wind. Der. fan, verb; fann-er, fan-light, fan-palm.

FANATIC, religiously insane. (F.,—L.) 'Fanatick Egypt;' Milton, P. L. i. 480.— F. fanatique, 'mad, frantick;' Cot.—Lat. fanaticus, (1) belonging to a temple, (2) inspired by a divinity, filled with enthusiasm.— Lat. fanum, a temple; see Fane. Der. fanatic-al, fanaticus/, fanatic-ism. ¶ On this word see a passage in Fuller, Mixt Contemplations on these Times, § 50 (Trench).

FANCY, imagination, whim. (F.,—L.,—Gk.) In Shak, Temp. iv. 122; v. 59. A corruption of the fuller form fantasy, Merry Wives, v. 5. 55. M. E. fantasie, Chaucer, C. T. 6098; P. Plowman, A. prol. 36.—O. F. fantasie, 'the fancy, or fantasie; 'Cot.—Low Lat. fantasia, or phantasia.—Gk. φαντασία, a making visible, imagination.—Gk. φαντάζειν, to make visible; extended from φαίνειν, to bring to light, shine; cf. φάοε, light, φάε, he appeared. + Skt. bhά, to shine.

— WBHA, to shine. Der. fancy, verb; fanci-ful. Doublet, fantasic obsolete); whence fantastic (Gk. φανταστικόε), fantastic-al, fantastic-al, From same root, epi-phany, q. v.

al-ly. From same root, epi-phany, q. v. FANE, a temple. (L.) In Shak. Cor. i. 10. 20. - Lat. fanum, a

temple; supposed to be derived from fari, to speak, in the sense 'to dedicate.' See Fame. Der. fara-trie, q.v.

FANFARE, a flourish of trumpets. (F., - Span., - Arab.) In Todd's Johnson. - F. fanfare, 'a sounding of trumpets;' Cot. - Span. fanfarria, bluster, loud vaunting.—Arab. farfar, loquacious; a word of onomatopoetic origin; Rich. Dict., p. 1083. Der. fanfarr-on-ade, from F. fanfarronade, which from Span. fanfarronada, bluster, boasting; from Span. fanfarron, blustering, fanfarrear, to hector, bluster,

FANG, a tusk, claw, talon. (E.) In Shak. K. John, ii. 353. The M. E. feng is only used in the sense of 'a thing caught, prey;' see Stratmann. So also A. S. fang = a taking; A.S. Chron. an. 1016. However the sb. is derived from the verb. = A. S. fangan*, to seize, only in use in the contracted form fon, of which the pt. t. is feng, and the pp. gefangen or gefongen. + Du. vangen, to catch. + Icel. fá, to

the pp. gefangen or gefongen. + Du. vangen, to catch. + Icel. fd, to get, seize, pp. fenginn; fang, a catch of fish, &c. + Dan. faae, to get. + Swed. fd, to get, catch; fdng, a catch. + Goth. fahan, to catch. + G. fahen, fangen, to catch; fang, a catch, also, a fang, talon. β. All from a base fah, fag; which from PAK, to bind. See Fadge. FANTASY, FANTASTIC; see Fancy.

FAR, remote. (E.) M. E. fer, Chaucer, C. T. 496; feor, Layamon, 543.—A. S. feor; Grein, i. 289. + Du. ver. + Icel. fjarri. + Swed. fjerran, adv. afar. + Dan. fjern, adj, and adv. + O. H. G. ver, adj., verro, adv.; G. fern. + Goth. fairra, adv. β. All related to Gk. πέραν, beyond; Skt. paras, beyond; para, far, distant. — PAR, to pass through, travel; see Fare. Der. far-th-er, far-th-est; see Farther.

Farther.

FARCE, a kind of comedy. (F., -L.) The orig. sense is 'stuffing;' hence, a jest inserted into comedies. 'These counterfeiting plaiers of farces and mummeries;' Golden Book, c. 14 (R.) Hence plaiers of farces and mummeries; Golden Book, c. 14 (R.) Hence Ben Jonson speaks of 'other men's jests, . . . to farce their scenes withal;' Induction to Cynthia's Revels. – F. farce, 'a fond and dissolute play; . . . any stuffing in meats;' Cot. – F. farcer, to stuff. – Lat. farcire, to stuff. + Gk. φράσσεν, to shut in. + Lith. bruku, to press hard. – γ BHARK, BRAKH, to cram; Curtius, i. 376. See Force (2). Der. farceic-al; and see frequent.

FARDEIL, a pack, bundle; obsolete. (F.) In Shak. Hamlet, iii. 1. 76. M. E. fardel, Rom. of the Rose, 5686. – O. F. fardel, the true old form of fardeau, 'a fardle, burthen, trus, pack; 'Cot. Cf. Low Lat. fardelly. a burden, pack, bundle. Fardel is a dimin. of F.

Lat. fardellus, a burden, pack, bundle. Fardel is a dimin. of F. farde, a burden, still in use in the sense of 'bale of coffee;' cf. Span. but prob. of Arabic origin, as suggested by Diez, though I am unable to trace the Arab. original to which he refers.

[O. F. fardel]

to trace the Arab. original to which he refers.

(though not in Burguy) is a true word, and occurs in Littré, and in a quotation in Raynouard, who also gives the Prov. form as fardel. Devic (Supp. to Littré) cites Arab. fardah, a package.

FARE, to travel, speed. (E.) M. E. faren, Chaucer, C. T. 10802.

A. S. faran, Grein, 1. 264. + Du. varen. + Icel. and Swed. fara. + Dan. fare. + O. H. G. faran, G. fahren. + Goth. faran, to go; farjan, to convey. + Gk. πορείω, I convey; πορείνομαι, I travel, go; πόρος, a way through; περάω, I pass through. + Lat. ex-per-ior, I pass through, experience. + Skt. pri, to bring over.

PAR, to cross, pass over or through. Der. fare-well = may you speed well, M. E. fare wel, Chaucer, C. T. 2762; and see far, fer-ry. From the same root are ex-per-ience, ex-per-iment, port, verb (q. v.), per-il.

FARINA, ground corn. (L.) The adj. farinaceous is in Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 15. § 2. The sb. is modern and

scientific. - Lat. farina, meal. - Lat. far, a kind of grain, spelt; cog. Cleita fast optir, to urge, press hard after. The development is through

nate with E. Barley, q. v. Der. farin-ac-s-ous (Lat. farinaceus). FARM, ground let for cultivation. (L.) M. E. ferms, Chaucer, C. T. 253.—A. S. feorm, a feast, entertainment; Luke, xiv. 12, 16; also food, hospitality, property, use; see Grein, i. 293. Spelt farma in the Northumbrian version of Luke, xiv. 16. And spelt ferme in O. F. - Low Lat. firma, a feast, a farm, a tribute; also, a lasting oath. Lat. firmus, firm, durable. See Firm. ¶ For the curious use of the word, see firma in Ducange. Der. farm, verb; farm-er, farm-ing. FARRAGO, a confused mass. (L.) 'That collection, or farrago of prophecies;' Howell's Letters, b. iii. let. 22. - Lat. farrago,

mixed fodder for cattle, a medley.—Lat. far, spelt. See Farina.

FARRIER, a shoer of horses. (F.,—L.) Lit. 'a worker in iron.'

Spelt ferrer in Holland's Pliny, b. xxxiii. c. 11; ferrour in Fabyan's Chron., an. 1497-8. Cotgrave has: 'mareschal ferrant, a farrier.'

Coined (with reference to Low Lat. ferrarius) from O. F. ferrer, to shoe a horse. - F. fer, iron. - Lat. ferrum, iron. See Ferreous.

Der. farrier-y.

FARROW, to produce a litter of pigs. (E.) 'That thair sow ferryit was thar '- that their sow had farrowed, lit. was farrowed; Barbour's Bruce, xvii. 701. Cf. Dan. fare, to farrow. Formed, as a verb, from M. E. farh, which means (not a litter, but) a single pig. The word is scarce, but the pl. faren occurs in King Alisaunder, 2441.

—A. S. fearh, a pig; the pl. fearas occurs in Ælf. Gloss., ed. Somner, Nomina Ferarum, explained by 'suilli, vel porcelli, vel nefrendes.' + Du. varken (dimin.), a pig. + O. H. G. farah, M. H. G. varch, a pig; whence G. dimin. ferk-el, a pig. + Lat. porcus, a pig. See Pork. FARTHER, FARTHEST, more far, most far. (E.)

Shak. Ant. and Cleop. ii. 1. 31; iii. 2. 26. These forms are due to a mistake, and to confusion with further, furthest; see Further. Not found at all early; the M. E. forms are fer, ferre, ferrer, and ferrest. 'Than walkede I ferrer;' P. Plowman's Crede, 207; 'The ferrest in his parisch;' Chaucer, C. T. 496. The th crept into the

word in course of time.

FARTHING, the fourth part of a penny. (E.) M. E. ferthing, ferthynge; P. Plowman, B. iv. 54. – A. S. feording, ferbyng, Matt. v. 26 (Royal and Hatton MSS.); older form feordling (Camb. MS.). – A. S. feoro, fourth; with dimin. suffix -ing or -ling (=-l-ing).

FARTHINGALE, FARDINGALE, a hooped petticoat. (F., -Span., -L.) In Shak. Two Gent. ii. 7. 51; a corrupt form. -O. F. verdugalle, 'a vardingall;' Cot. Also vertugalle, 'a vardingale;' vertugadin, 'a little vardingale;' id. - Span. verdugado, a fardingale; so called from its hoops, the literal sense being 'provided with hoops. Span. verdugo, a young shoot of a tree, a rod. Span. verde, green. Lat. uiridis, green. See Verdant. verde, green. - Lat. viridis, green. See Verdant. The derivation from 'virtue-guard' is a very clumsy invention or else a joke. The word was well understood; hence the term 'his verdugo-ship' in Ben Jonson, The Alchemist, iii. 2.

FASCINATE, to enchant. (L.) 'Fascination is ever by the eye;' Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 944. 'To fascinate or bewitch;' id. Essay 9, Of Envy.—Lat. fascinatus, pp. of fascinare, to enchant. Curtius doubts the connection with Gk. βασκαίνειν, to bewitch, enchant; yet the resemblance is remarkable. Der. fascinat-ion.

FASCINE, a bundle of rods. (F.,-L.) A new term in 1711; see Spectator, no. 165. 'Fascines, faggots or bavins;' Kersey, ed. 1715.—O. F. fascine, fassine, 'a faggot;' Cot.—Lat. fascina, a bundle of sticks.—Lat. fasci-s, a bundle. + Gk. φάκελου. Root uncertain; cf. Skt. pap, spap, to bind. Der. From the same source, fasces, pl. of Lat. fascis; fasci-c-ul-ate.

FASHION, the make or cut of a thing. (F.,-L.) M. E. father Root father factors. Thirtle and Rose st.

FASHION, the make or cut of a thing. (F.,-L.) M. E. fathion, Rom. of the Rose, 551; fassoun, Dunbar, Thisle and Rose, st. 12.-O. F. faceon, fazon, fachon, form, shape.-Lat. factionem, acc. of factio. See Faction. Der. fashion. verb, fashion-able, fashion-able. FAST (1), firm, fixed. (E.) M. E. fast, Ormulum, 1602; as adv. faste, Chaucer, C. T. 721.-A. S. fæst, Grein, i. 271. + Du. vast. + Dan. and Swed. fast. + Icel. fastr. + O. H. G. vast; G. fest. Cfk. fp. red-os, fast, steadfast. The Lat. op-pid-um, a fastness, fort, town, has the same root. Connected with Fetter and Foot, q. v. See Curtius, i. 303, 304. Der. fast, verb (below); fast-en, q. v.; fast-ness, q. v. The phrase 'fast asleep' is Scandinavian; Icel. sofa fast, to be fast asleep; see Fast (3).
FAST (2), to abstain from food. (E.) M. E. fasten, Wyclif, Matt.

FAST (2), to abstain from food. (E.) M. E. fasten, Wyclif, Matt. vi. 16.—A. S. fasten, Matt. vi. 16. + Du. vasten. + Dan. faste. + Swed. and Icel. fasta. + Goth. fastan. + G. fasten. β. A very early derivative from Teutonic fast, firm, in the sense to make firm, observe,

be strict. See Fast (1). Der. fast, sb., fast-er, fast-ing, fast-day.

FAST (3), quick, speedy. (Scand.) Merely a peculiar use of fast, firm. Chaucer has faste = quickly; C. T. 16150. The peculiar usage is Scandinavian. Cf. Icel. drekka fast, to drink hard; sofa fast, to be is Scandinavian. Cf. Icel. drekka fast, to drink hard; sofa fast, to be Falter, Fail. Der. fault-y, fault-i-ness; fault-less,
the senses 'close,' 'urgent.' See Fast (1).

FASTEN, to secure. (E.) M. E. fastnen, festnen; Chaucer has festne, prol. 195.—A. S. fæstnian, to make firm or fast; Grein, i. 273.

—A. S. fæst, fast, firm. See Fast (1). Der fastening.

Observe that fasten stands for fastn- in A. S. fæstn-ian, so that the -en is truly

formative, not a sign of the infin. mood.

FASTIDIOUS, over-nice. (L.) Orig. in the sense of 'causing disgust,' or 'loathsome;' Sir T. Elyot, The Gouernour, b. i. c. 9 (R.); see Trench (Select Glossary). - Lat. fastidiosus, disdainful, disgusting. -Lat. fastidium, loathing; put for fastu-tidium. -Lat. fastus, arrogance; and tadium, disgust. See Dare and Tedious. ¶ 'Bréal

gance; and teatium, disgust. See Dare and Todious. \(\begin{align*} \) Dreat conjectures (Zeitschrift, xx. 79), I think rightly, that Lat. fastus (for farstus) and fastidium (for fasti-tidium) belong to this root, viz. DHARSH, to dare; Curtius, i. 318. Der. fastidious-ly, -ness.

FASTNESS, a stronghold. (E.) M. E. festnes, Metrical Psalter, xvii. 2. (Spec. of Eng., ed. Morris, p. 25.) The same as M. E. fastnesse, certainty, strength; Wyclif, Gen. xli. 32 (early version). — A. St. forms and the forms ment. Gen. 16.—A. St. forms of the forms ment. Gen. 16.—A. St. f fastnes, fastnis, the firmament; Gen. i. 6. - A. S. fast, firm; with suffix -nes or -nis. See Fast (1). ¶ Not from A. S. fæstennes, a non-existent word, probably invented by Somner.

FAT (1), stout, gross. (E.) M. E. fat, Chaucer, prol. 200, 200.

—A.S. fat, Grein, i. 273. + Du. vet. + Dan. fed. + Swed. fet. + Icel. feitr. β. Perhaps related to Gk. πίων, πιαρόε, fat; Skt. pivan, pivara, fat. — VPI, to swell; Curtius, i. 342. Der. fat, sb., fatt-y, fatt-iness; fatness, Rom. of the Rose, 2686; fatt-en, where the -en is a late addition, by analogy with fasten, &c., the true verb being to fat, as in Luke, xv. 23, Chaucer, C. T. 7462; fatt-en-er, fatt-en-ing; fat-ling

(=fat-ling), Matt. xxii. 4.

FAT (2), a vat. (North E.) Joel, ii. 24, iii. 13. See Vat.

FATE, destiny. (F., -L.; or L.) M. E. fate, Chaucer, Troil. v.
1564. - O. F. fat, fate; not common (Roquefort). - Lat. fatum, what is spoken, fate.—Lat. fatus, pp. of fari, to speak. See Fame.

Perhaps fate was simply made from the common O. F. fatal (whence M. E. fatal, Chaucer, C. T. 4681) in order to render Lat. (whence M. E. Jaid., Chaucer, C. I. 4081) in order to render Lat. fatum. Der. fat-al, fatal-i-ty, fatal-ism, fat-ed; also fay, q. v.; fairy, q. v.

FATHER, a male parent. (E.) M. E. fader, Chaucer, C. T.

8098. [The spelling fader is almost universal in M. E.; father occurs in the Bible of 1551.] - A. S. fader, Matt. vi. 9. + Du. vader. + Dan. and Swed. fader. + Icel. fabir. + Goth. fadar. + G. vater. + Lat. pater. + Gk. vatrip. + Pers. pidar. + Skt. pitti. - PA, to protect, nourish; with suffix -tar of the agent; Schleicher, Comp. § 225.

The change from M. E. fader, moder, to modern father, mother, is remarkable and perhaps due to the influence of the kin here is: remarkable, and perhaps due to the influence of the th in brother (A.S. brosor) or to Icel. fabir. Der. father, verb; father-hood, father-less, father-ly; also father-land, imitated from the Dutch

(Trench, Eng. Past and Present).

FATHOM, a measure of 6 feet. (E.) Properly, the breadth reached to by the extended arms. M. E. fadom, Chaucer, C. T. 2918; veome, Layamon, 27686. - A. S. faom, the space reached by the extended arms, a grasp, embrace; Grein, i. 268. + Du. vadem, a fathom. + Icel. falmr, a fathom. + Dan. favn, an embrace, fathom. + Swed. famn, embrace, bosom, arms. + G. faden (O. H. G. fadum), a fathom, a thread. Cf. Lat. patere, to lie open, extend; patulus, spreading - PAT, to extend; Fick, i. 135. See Patent. Der. fathom, vb. (A. S. fæðman, Grein); fathom-able, fathom-less.

FATIGUE, weariness. (F., - L.) 'Fatigue, weariness;' Blount's

Gloss, ed. 1674. 'Fatigue, to weary;' id. (obsolete).—O. F. fatigue, 'weariness;' Cot.—O. F. fatiguer, to weary; id.—Lat. fatigare, to weary (whence fatigate, in Shak. Cor. ii. 2. 121). Connected with O. Lat. ad fatim, sufficiently. Root uncertain. Der. fatigue, verb.

O. Lat. ad fairm, sufficiently. Root uncertain. Der. faigue, verb.

In French, the sb. is from the verb; in E., the reverse.

FATUOUS, silly. (L.) Rare. In Donne, Devotions, ed. 1625, p. 25 (Todd).—Lat. fairus, silly, feeble. B. Origin uncertain; perhaps allied to Goth. gaidw, Gk. xaris, want, defect. Der. fairu-i-ty.

FAUCES, the upper part of the throat. (L.) Lat. pl. fauces; of uncertain origin. Cf. Skt. bhika, a hole, he ad of a fountain.

FAUCET, a spigot, vent. (F., -L.) In Wyclif, Job. xxxii. 19. -O. F. (and F.) fausset, 'a faucet, 'Cot.; also spelt faulset, id. -O. F. faulser, to falsify, to forge; whence 'faulser vn escu, to pierce or strike through a shield, to make a breach in it;' id. - Lat. falsare, to falsify. - Lat. falsus, false. See False.

FAULT, a failing, defect. (F., -L.) M. E. faute; 'for faute of blood,' Chaucer, C. T. 10757, used as - 'for lakke of blood;' id. 10744.

-O. F. faute, a fault. The l is due to the insertion of l in the O. F. M. E. faute; 'for faute of faute in the 16th century; thus Cotgrave has: 'Faulte, a fault.' Cf. Span., Port., and Ital. falta, a defect, want.—O. F. falter*, not found, but answering to Span. and Port. faltar, Ital. faltare, to lack; a frequentative form of Lat. faltere, to beguile; falli, to err. See 2930. - Lat. Faunus. - Lat. fauere, to be propitious; pp. fautus. See Favour. Der. faun-a.

FAUTEUIL, an arm-chair. (F., -G.) Mod. F. fauteuil; O. F. fauldetueil (Cot.) - Low Lat. faldistolium. See Faldstool.

FAVOUR, kindliness, grace. (F.,-L.) M. E. favour (with u=v), King Alisaunder, 2844.-O. F. favour, 'favour;' Cot.-Lat. favorem, acc. of favour, favour.-Lat. favorem, acc. of favour, favour.-Lat. favorem, to befriend. Root unfavour-able, favour-tess; also favour-ite, Shak Much Ado, iii. 153; favour-able, favour-able, favour-ite, Shak Much Ado, iii. 15, o, orig. feminine, from O.F. favorite, fem. of favorit or favori, favoured (Cot.); favour-item. Ger On the phr. curry favour, see Curry. FAWN (1), to cringe to, rejoice servilely over. (Scand.) M. E. faunen, fauhnen, faynen; P. Plowman, B. xv. 295; C. xviii. 31.—Icel. fagna, to rejoice, be fain; fagna einum, to welcome one, receive with good cheer. + A. S. fægnian, to rejoice, Grein, i. 270; a verb formed from adj. fægen, glad. See Fain. Der. fawn-er, fawn-ing. form must be taken to be Scandinavian; the A. S. fagnian produced

M. E. faynen, but not faunen.

FAWN (2), a young deer. (F., -L.) M. E. faun, Chaucer, Book of the Duchess, 429. - O. F. fan, faon, 'a fawne,' Cot.; earlier feon; Burguy .- Low Lat. foetonus * (not found), an extension of Lat. foetus

by means of the dimin. suffix -onus (Diez). See Fetus.

FAY, a fairy. (F.,-L.) See the 'Song by two faies' in Ben Jonson's Oberon. - F. fée, a fairy, elf; cf. Port. fada, Ital. fa'a, a fay. - Low Lat. fata, a fairy, 'in an inscription of Diocletian's time' (Brachet); lit. 'a fate, goddess of destiny.'-Lat. fatum, fate. See Fate. Der. fai-ry, q. v.

FEALTY, true service. (F., -L.) M. E. feautè, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 3; feutè, King Alisaunder, 2911. [The spelling fealty is later in E., though a better form; see feaultè in Cotgrave.] - O. F. feaute, fealte, feelteit, fidelity. - Lat. fidelitatem, acc. of fidelitas.

See Fidelity, of which fealty is a doublet.

FEAR, terror. (E.) M. E. fere, P. Plowman, B. xiii. 162; better spelt feer.—A. S fér, a sudden peril, danger, panic, fear; Grein, i. 277. + Icel. fúr, bale, harm, mischief. + O. H. G. fúra, vár, treason, danger, fright; whence G. gefahr, danger. [Cf. Goth. ferja, a spy, lit. a passer-by, from Goth. faran, to travel; also Lat. periculum, danger, experior, I go through, experience; also Gk. πείρα, an attempt, from περάω, I go through.]— γ PAR, to pass through, travel; whence E. fare, verb. See Fare and Peril. ¶ Originally used of the perils and experiences of a way-faring. Der fear, verb, often used actively = to frighten, terrify, as in Shak., Tam. Shrew, i. 2. 211;

fear-ful, fear-ful-ly, fear-ful-ness; fear-less, fear-less-ly, fear-ful-ly, fear-ful-ness; fear-less, fear-less-ly, fear-less-ness.

FEASIBLE, easy to be done. (F., = L.) "Tis feasible; Massinger, Emp. of the East, i. 2. 76. [Better spelt feasable.] = O. F. (and F.) faisable, 'feasible, doable;' Cot. = F. fais-ant, pres. pt. of faire, to do. = Lat. facere, to do. See Fact. Der. feasibl-y, feasible-

ness, feasibil-i-ty.

FEAST, a festival, holiday. (F., - L.) M. E. feste; Ancren Riwle, p. 22.—O. F. feste (F. fête).—Lat. festa, lit. 'festivals;' pl. of festum.—Lat. festus, joyful; orig. 'bright.'— BHAS, extension of BHA, to shine; cf. Skt. bhá, to shine, bhásh, to speak (clearly). Der. feast, verb; see festal, fête.

FEAT, a deed well done. (F.,-L.) M.E. feet, feite, faite; P. Plowman, B. i. 184. - O. F. (and F.) fait. - Lat. factum, a deed.

See Fact, of which feat is a doublet; and see feature.

FEATHER, a plume. (E.) M. E. fether, Chaucer, C.T. 2146.—
A.S. feδer, Grein, i. 278. + Du. veder. + Dan. fiæder. + Swed.
fjæder. + Icel. fjöδr. + G. feder. + Lat. penna (= pet-na). + Gk.
πτερόν (= πτ-ρον). + Skt. patra, a feather. - γ PAT, to fly, fall.
See Pen. Der. feather, verb; feather-y.

FEATHIRE make fashion shape face (E.—I.) M. F. feture.

FEATURE, make, fashion, shape, face. (F.,-L.) M. E. feture, Chaucer, C. T. 17070. - O. F. faiture, fashion. - Lat. factura, formation, work. - Lat. facturus, fut. part. of facere, to make. See Fact,

Feat. Der. featur-ed, feature-less.

FEBRILE, relating to fever. (F., -L.) Used by Harvey (Todd's Johnson). - F. febrile. - Lat. febrilis* (not in White's Dict.), relating to fever. - Lat. febris, a fever. - B. Root uncertain; but cf. A. S. bifian, G. beben, to tremble; Gk. φόβου, fear; Skt. bhí, to fear. Der. febrifuge (F. fébrifuge, Lat. febrifugia); from Lat. fugare, to put to flight. FEBRUARY, the second menth. (L.) Englished from Lat. Februarius, the month of expiation; named from februa, neut. pl., a Roman feetivel of expistion celebrated on the Leth of this month. = Johnson). = F. febrile. = Lat. febrilis* (not in White's Dict.), relating to fever. = Lat. febrile.* Lat. febrilis* (not in White's Dict.), relating to fever. = Lat. febris, a fever. β. Root uncertain; but cf. A.S. bifian, G. beben, to tremble; Gk. φόβοε, fear; Skt. bit, to fear. Der. febrigge (F. fébrifuge, Lat. febrigaia); from Lat. fugare, to put to flight. FEBLUOE, rim of a wheel; see Felly.

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FEBLUOE, rim of a wheel; see Felly.

FEBLUOE, rim of a Roman festival of expiation celebrated on the 15th of this month. -

Lat. februus, cleansing; whence also februare, to expiate.

FECULENT, relating to feeces; see Fæces.

FECUNDITY, fertility. (F.,-L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. O. F. fecondité (Cot.), with o altered to u to bring it nearer Latin. Lat. fecunditatem, acc. of fecunditas, fruitfulness .- Lat. fecundus, fruitful; from the same source as Fetus, q. v.

FAUN, a rural (Roman) deity. (L.) M. E. faun, Chaucer, C. T. Dict., ed. 1715. [Wyclif has federed = bound by covenant, Prov. 2930.—Lat. Faunus.—Lat. fauere, to be propitious; pp. fautus. See Favour. Der. fauna.

FAUTEUIL, an arm-chair. (F.,—G.) Mod. F. fauteuil; O. F. faultuil; O. F. faultuil; Cot.)—Low Lat. faldistolium. See Faldstool.

Der. feder-ate, from Lat. federates, pp. of federare, to bind by the faultuil of the fauteuils.

reaty: federat-ive; also con-federate.

FEE, a grant of land, property, payment. (E.) M. E. fee, as in 'land and fee;' Chaucer, C. T. 6212; also spelt fe, Havelok, 386; feoh, feo, Layamon, 4420. The usual sense is 'property; orig. 'property in cattle.' = A. S. feoh, feo, cattle, property; Green, fee, as the latest of the property in cattle. orig. 'property in cattle.' = A. S. feoh, feo, cattle, property; Grein.+
Du. vee, cattle. + Icel. fe, cattle, property, money. + Dan. and Swed,
fa or fa. + Goth. faihu, cattle, property. + G. vieh; O. H. G. fihu.+
Lat. pecus, cattle, property. + Skt. pagu, cattle. - γ PAK, to bind,
fasten; from the tying up of cattle at pasture. See Paot, and
Pecuniary. Der. fee, verb; fee-simple, Chaucer, C. T. 321.

FEERLE, weak. (F.,-L.) M. E. feble, Ancren Riwle, p. 54;
Havelok, 323.-O. F. feible, weak, standing for floible (Burguy); cf.
Ital. fievole, feeble, where i is put for l, as usual in Italian. = Lat.
flebilis, mournful, tearful, doleful. = Lat. fle-re, to weep; akin to fluere,
to flow; see Fluid. Der. feebl-y, feeble-ness. Doublet, foible.

FEED, to take food. (E.) M. E. feden; Chaucer, C. T. 146. —
A. S. fédan; Grein, i. 284. [Put for fædan, by vowel-change from δ
to ϵ= æ.] - A. S. föd, food. See Food. Der. feed-er.

FEELL, to perceive by the touch. (E.) M. E. felen, Chaucer, C. T.
2807.- A. S. félan, Grein, i. 285. + Du. voelen. + G. fühlen; O. H. G.
füljan, fuolan.

β. Perhaps related to palpable, and Lat. palpare, to

foljan, fuolan. β. Perhaps related to palpable, and Lat. palpare, to feel. Der. feel-er, feel-ing.

FEIGN, to pretend. (F., -L.) M.E. feynen, feinen, Rob. of Glouc. p. 336. [The g is a later insertion.] - F. feindre, to feign; pres. pt. feign-ant. - Lat. fingere, to feign. See Figure. Der. feign-ed-ly, feign-ed-ness; also feint (in Kersey, ed. 1715), from F. feinte, form of feindres, and see feign feign-ed-ly. fem. of feint, pp. of feindre; and see faint, fiction.
FELDSPAR, a kind of mineral. (G.) Modern. Corrupted from

G. feldspath, lit. 'field-spar.' - G. feld, a field, cognate with E. field;

and spath, spar; see Field and Spar.

FELICITY, happiness. (F., -L.) M. E. felicitee, Chaucer, C.T. 7985.—O. F. felicite.—Lat. felicitatem, acc. of felicitas, happiness.—Lat. felici-, crude form of felix, happy, fruitful; from the same root as fe-cundity and fe-tus. See Fetus. Der. felicit-ous, felicit-ous-ly; also felicit-ate, a coined word first used as a pp., as in King Lear, i. 1. 76; felicit-at-ion.

FELINE, pertaining to the cat. (L.) In Johnson's Dict.—Lat. felinus, feline.—Lat. feles, felis, a cat; lit. 'the fruitful,' from the root

of fetus. See Fetus.

FELL (1), to cause to fall, cut down. (E.) M. E. fellen; 'it wolde felle an oke; 'Chaucer, C. T. 1704. - A. S. fellan, Grein, i. 281;

wolde felle an oke; 'Chaucer, C. T. 1704.—A. S. fellan, Grein, i. 281; formed, as a causal, by vowel-change, from fallan, orig. form of A. S. feallan, to fall. + Du. vellen, causal of vallen. + Dan fælde, caus. of fallae. + Swed. fälla, caus. of falla. + Icel. fella, caus. of falla. + G. füllen, caus. of fallen. See Fall. Der. feller.

FELL (2), a skin. (E.) M. E. fel, Wyclif, Job, ii. 4 (early version).—A. S. fel, fell, Grein, i. 278. + Du. vel. + Icel. fell (App. to Dict. p. 773). + Goth. fill, skin, in the comp. thrutyfill, leprosy. + M. H. G. vel. + Lat. pellis. + Gk. πέλλα. From the base PAL, to cover; supposed to be connected with γ PAR, to fill. Der. fellmorer. a dealer in skins. Doublet, pell.

monger, a dealer in skins. Doublet, pell.
FELL (3), cruel, fierce. (E.) M. E. fel, Chaucer, C. T. 7584. - A. S. fel, fierce, dire; in comp. wælfel, fierce for slaughter, Grein, ii. 65; ealfelo, very dire, hurtful, id. i. 243. + O. Du. fel, wrathful, cruel, bad, base; see numerous examples in Oudemans. **B.** Found also in O. F. fel, cruel, furious, perverse (Burguy); a word no doubt borrowed from the O. Du. fel.

y. Possibly connected with felon, but this is not clear; see Felon.

Der. fel-ly, fell-ness.

FELL (4), a hill. (Scand.) M. E. fel, Sir Gawain and the Green

Knight, 723. – Icel. fjall, fell, a mountain. + Dan. field. + Swed. fjäll. β. Probably orig. applicate an open flat down; and the same word as E. field; thus the mountain opposite Helvellyn is called Fairfield

= sheep-fell (from Icel. far, a sheep). See Field.

from the pieces of the rim being put together; from A.S. feolan, fiolan, to stick, Grein, i. 289; cf. atfoolan, to cleave to, id. i. 61; cognate with O. H. G. felahan, to put together, Goth. filhan, to hide,

and Icel. fela, to hide, preserve.

FELON, a wicked person. (F.,-Low Lat.) Floriz, ed. Lumby, 247, 329; felunie (= felony), id. 331. = O. F. felon, a traitor, wicked man. = Low Lat. fellonem, felonem, acc. of fello, felo, a traitor, rebel. B. Of disputed origin; but clearly (as I think) Celtic. Cf. Gael. feallan, a felon, traitor, Breton falloni, treachery; from the verb found as Irish and Gael. feall, to betray, deceive, fail, Breton fallaat, to impair, render base; whence also Bret. fall, Irish feal, evil, W. and Corn. ffel, wily. The Irish feall is clearly cognate with Lat. fallers. See Fail. Der. felon-y, feloni-ons, felon-i-ous-ly, felon-i-ous-ness.

FELT, cloth made by matting wool together. (E.) Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, ii. 1689. [Not found in A. S.] + Du. vilt. + G. filz. + Gk. nixo, felt. Cf. Lat. pilleus, pileus, a felt hat. Root uncertain. Der. felt, vb., felt-er, felt-ing. Also filter, q. v.

FRILUCCA, a kind of small ship. (Ital., - Arab.) In use in the

Mediterranean Sea. - Ital. feluca; cf. Span. faluca. - Arab. fulk, a

ship; Rich. Dict. p. 1099.

FEMALE, of the weaker sex. (F.,-L.) An accommodated spelling, to make it look more like male. M. E. femele, Gower, C. A. ii. 45; P. Plowman, B. xi. 331.-O. F. femelle, 'female;' Cot.-Lat. femella, a young woman; dimin. of femina, a woman. See Feminine.

FEMININE, womanly. (F., -L.) In Shak. L. L. L. iv. 2. 83.— O. F. feminin, 'feminine', Cot. - Lat. femininus. - Lat. femina, a woman. β. Either from the base fe-; see Fetus: or from the / DHA, to suck; see Curtius, i. 313, 379. Der. (from Lat. femina), female, q. v.; also ef-femin-ate.

FEMORAL, belonging to the thigh. (L.) In Johnson's Dict. Low Lat. femoralis; formed from femor-, base of femur, the thigh.

FEN, a morass, bog. (E.) M. E. fen, King Alisaunder, 3965.—
A. S. fen, Grein, i. 281. + Du. veen. + Icel. fen. + Goth. fani, mud.
+ O. H. G. fenni. Cf. Gk. πηλος, mud; Lat. palus, a marsh. Der.

FENCE, a guard, hedge. (F.,-L.) Merely an abbreviation for defence. 'Without weapon or fense' = defence; Udall, on Luke, c. 10. Cf. 'The place . . . was barryd and fensyd for the same entent;' Fabyan's Chron. an. 1408. See Defence, and Fend. Der. fence, sb., in the sense of 'parrying with the sword,' spelt fenss, Barbour's Bruce, xx. 384; hence fence, verb, (1) to enclose, (2) to practise

fencing; fenc-ing, fenc-ible.

FEND, to defend, ward off. (F.,-L.) M. E. fenden; the pt. t. fended occurs in P. Plowman, B. xix. 46, C. xxii. 46, where some MSS. read defended. Fend is a mere abbreviation of defend, q.v. Der. fend-er, (1) a metal guard for fire; (2) a buffer to deaden a

FENNEL, a kind of fragrant plant. (L.) M. E. fenel, older form fenkil; P. Plowman, A. v. 156 (and footnote). - A. S. finol, finul, finugle, finule; Cockayne's A.S. Leechdoms, iii. 326. - Lat. fæniculum, feniculum, fennel. Formed, with dimin. suffixes -cu- and -l-, from Lat. feni--feno-, crude form of fenum, hay. Root uncertain. Der.

hence also fenugreek (Minsheu) = Lat. fenum Græcum.

FEOFF, to invest with a fief. (F.) M. E. feffen, feoffen; Chaucer, C. T. 9572; P. Plowman, B. ii. 78, 146; Rob. of Glouc, p. 368.—O. F. feoffer (Roquefort), more commonly fiefer (Burguy), to invest with a fief.—O. F. fief, a fief; see Fier. Der. feoffee, from O. F.

pp. foff, one invested with a fief.

FERMENT, yeast, leaven, commotion. (L.) 'The nation is in too high a ferment; Dryden, pref. to Hind and Panther, 1. 1.-Lat. fermentum, leaven; put for ferui-mentum. (See Barm.) - Lat. feruere, to boil, be agitated; see Fervent. Der. ferment, vb., Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 93; ferment-at-ion, Chaucer, C. T. 16285; ferment-able, ferment-at-ive.

FERN, a plant with feathery fronds. (E.) M. E. ferne, Chaucer, C. T. 10568, 10569. — A. S. fearn, Gloss. to Cockayne's A. S. Leechdoms. + Du. varen. + G. farnkrau = feather-plant. + Skt. parna, a wing, feather, leaf, tree; applied to various plants. | B. Fick (i. 252) suggests the root SPAR, to struggle; apparently with reference to

the fluttering of s bird's wings. Der. fern-y.

FEROCITY, fierceness. (F., -L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627; ferocious is in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - F. ferocité, 'fierceness;' Cot.

- Lat. ferocitatem, acc. of ferocitas, fierceness. - Lat. feroci-, crude form of feros, fierce. - Lat. ferus, wild. See Fierce. Der. feroci-ons, an ill-coined word, suggested by the O. F. feroce, cruel; ferocious-ly,

arduous, egregious).—Lat. ferrum, iron; put for an older form fere-um.— A BHARS, to be stiff (Fick, i. 159); Skt. hrish (orig. bhrish), to bristle; and see Bristle. Der. (from Lat. ferrum), ferri-fer-ous, where -fer- is from A BHAR, to bear; also farrier, q. v. FERRET (1), an animal of the weasel tribe. (F., —Low Lat.)

See Shak. Jul. Cæsar, i. 2. 186. - O. F. furet, 'a ferret;' Cot. - Low Lat. furetus, furectus, a ferret; cf. Low Lat. furo (gen. furonis), a ferret. β. Said to be from Lat. fur, a thief (Diez); but rather from Bret. für, wise; cf. W. ffur, wise, wily, crafty, ffured, a wily one, a ferret. Der. ferret, verb; = O. F. fureter, 'to ferret, search, hunt;' Cot.

FERRET (2), a kind of silk tape. (Ital., -L.) 'When perchmentiers [parchment-sellers?] put in no ferret-silke;' Gascoigne, Steel Glass, 1095. [Also called floret-silk, which is the French form; from O. F. fleuret, 'floret silk;' Cot.] Corrupted from Ital. floretto, 'a flowret or little flower; also course [coarse] ferret silke; also flower-work upon lace or embroidery; Florio. – Ital. flore, a flower; with dimin suffix -etto. – Lat. florem, acc. of flos, a flower. See Flower. ¶ Apparently named from some flowering-work upon it. The O. F. fleuret is, similarly, the dimin. of F. fleur, a flower. The Ital. change of l to l accounts for the E. form.

FERRUGINOUS, rusty. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Lat. ferruginus, shorter form of ferrugineus, rusty. - Lat. ferrugin-, stem of ferrugo, rust; formed from Lat. ferrum, iron, just as ærugo, rust of brass, is formed from æs (gen. ær-is), brass. See above.

FERRULE, a metal ring at the end of a stick. (F., -L.) accommodated spelling, due to confusion with Lat. ferrum, iron. Formerly verril. 'Verrel, Verril, a little brass or iron ring at the small end of a cane; 'Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. And so spelt in Sherwood's index to Cotgrave. - O. F. virole, 'an iron ring put about the end of a staff,' &c.; Cot. - Low Lat. virola, a ring to bind anything ;= Lat. uiriola, a little bracelet. - Lat. uiria, a bracelet, armlet. -Lat. uiere, to twist, bind round; cf. Lat. uitta, a band, fillet.-

√ WI, to plait, twist, bind; weakened form of √ WA, to weave; Fick, i. 203. See Withy.

FERRY, to transport, carry across a river. (E.) Orig. used merely in the sense 'to carry.' M. E. ferien, to convey; the pt. t. ferede is in Layamon, l. 237. — A. S. ferian, to carry; as in 'he west formed on heafon.' he were provided to heaven. I have governed to heaven. fered on heofon' = he was carried to heaven; Luke, xxiv. 31. Causal of A. S. faran, to fare, go. + Iccl. ferja, to carry, ferry; causal of fara. + Goth. farjan, to travel by ship, sail; an extension of faran.

See Fare. Der. ferry, sb., (Iccl. ferja, sb.) ferry-boat, ferry-man.

FERTILE, fruitful. (F.,-L.) In Shak. Temp. i. 2. 338.—

O. F. fertile, 'fertile;' Cot.-Lat. fertilis, fruitful.-Lat. ferre, to bear; cognate with E. bear. See Bear. Der. fertil-i-ty, fertil-i-ise.

FERTILE FERULE, a rod (or bat) for punishing children. (L.) Formerly spelt ferula; misprinted ferular in the old ed. of Milton's Areopa-

gitica; see ed. by Hales, p. 30, l. 19, and note. – Lat. ferula, a rod, whip. – Lat. ferire, to strike. + Icel. berja, to strike. Perhaps from

BHAR, to strike (Fick).

FERVENT, heated, ardent, zealous. (F., -L.) M. E. feruent (with u=v). Chaucer has feruently, Troilus, iv. 1384. - O. F. fervent, 'fervent, hot;' Cot. = Lat. feruent-, stem of pres. pt. of feruere, to boil. = Lat. base fru- (found in de-fru-tum, must boiled down), cognate with E. brew. See Brew. Der. fervent-ly, fervenc-y; also ferv-id, Milton, P.L. v. 301, from Lat. feruidus, which from feruere; ferv-id-ly, ferv-id-ness; ferv-our, Wyclif, Deut. xxix. 20, from O. F. fervor, ferveur = Lat. feruorem, acc. of feruor, heat; also fer-ment, q. v., ef-ferv-

esce, q. v. FESTAL, belonging to a feast. (L.) A late word. In Johnson's Dict. Apparently a mere coinage, by adding -al to stem of Lat, fest-um, a feast. Generally derived from O. F. festal, only given by Roquefort; but the word is much too late for such a borrowing. See Feast.

See Feast. ¶ Or possibly a mere shortening of festival, q.v. FESTER, to rankle. (E.?) M. E. festeren. 'So festered aren hus wondes' = so festered are his wounds; P. Plowman, C. xx. 83. Etym. doubtful. In Lye's A.S. Dict. we find: 'Festrud, fostered, nutritus; festrud been, nutriti; Scint. 81.' The reference does not seem to be right; but it is quite possible that festered is nothing but a peculiar form and use of fostered. The spelling fester for fister in A. S. is not uncommon. See Foster.

FESTIVAL, a feast-day. (F., -Low L.) Properly an adj. With drapets festival; Spenser, F. Q. ii. 9. 27. O. F. festival, festive; also, as sb. a festival; Roquefort.—Low Lat. festivalis; formed, with suffix -alis, from Lat. festiuus; see below.

FESTIVE, festal. (L.) Modern; see Todd's Johnson.—Lat. festious, festive.—Lat. festions. See Feast. Der. festive-ly, festiv-l-y, festivo-ly, friezes, and the astragels; Dryden, Art of Poetry, 56.—F. festion, a friezes, and the astragels; Dryden, Art of Poetry, 56.—F. festion, a ferocious-ness.

FERREOUS, made of iron. (L.) In Sir T. Browne, Vulg.

Errors, b. ii. c. 3. § 4.—Lat. ferreus (by change of -us to -ous, as in but a connection with Low Lat. festine, C. F. fest, faist, faiste=F

falls, a top, ridge (from the base of the Lat. fastigrum), is almost as likely. Der. festoon, verb.

FETCH, to bring. (E.) M. E. fecchen, pt. t. fette, pp. fet; Chaucer, C. T. 7646, 821.—A. S. fettan, gefetian, to fetch, Grein, i. 283, 398; pp. fetod.—A. S. fett, a pace, step, journey; Grein, i. 273. Cf. Icel. feta, to find one's way; Icel. fet, a step, pace. Connected with Foot, q. v. — PAD, to seize, go; see Fick, i. 135, iii. 171.

Cf. also Dan. fatte, Du. vatten, to catch, take; G. fassen, to seize; from the same Teutonic base FAT; see Fit (1). The notions of 'estiving' and 'advancing' seem to be mixed up in this root. of 'seizing' and 'advancing' seem to be mixed up in this root. The orig. notion seems to be 'to go to find,' or 'go for.' Der. felch, used by Shak. to mean 'a stratagem;' Hamlet, ii. I. 38.

FETE, a festival. (F., -L.) Modern. -F. fêle = O. F. feste, a feast. See Feast.

FETICH, FETISH, an object of superstitious worship. (F., – Port., – L.) Modern; not in Johnson. – F. fitiche. – Port. feitigo, sorcery; also a name given by the Portuguese to the roughly made idols of W. Africa. – Port. feitigo, artificial. – Lat. factitius. See Factitious. Der. fetich-ism.

FETID, stinking. (F., -L.) In Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 481. - O. F. fetide, 'stinking;' Cot. - Lat. fetidus, fætidus, stinking. - Lat.

From the same root as Fume, q. v. Der. fetid-ness.

FETLOCK, the part of the leg (in a horse) where the tuft of hair grows behind the pastern-joint. (Scand.) Orig. the tuft itself. ' Fetlock, or fetterlock, the hair that grows behind on a horse's feet; The pl. is spelt feetlakkes in Rich. Coer de Lion, 5816; and fitlokes in Arthur and Merlin, 5902. Of Scand. origin; the difficulty is to determine the precise sense of the former syllable; the latter is the same as our 'lock' of hair, viz. Icel. lokkr, A. S. locc. connection with fet- we find Icel. fet, a pace, step, feti, a pacer, stepper (used of horses), feta, to step, as if the fetlock were the lock displayed in stepping; cf. Swed. fjüt, Dan. fied, a foot-print, footstep, track. But there is also Icel. feti, a strand in the thread of a warp, Dan. fed, fid, a skein; as if there were an allusion to the tangled end of a skein, as suggested by Mr. Wedgwood. Again, there is also Icel. fit, the webbed foot of waterbirds, the web or skin of the feet of animals, the edge or hem of a sock.

γ. But all these words seem to be ultimately related, and to be further connected with both foot and fetter,

the root being PAD, to seize, go: see Fetter, Fetch, Foot.

FETTER, a shackle. (E.) Orig. a shackle for the foot. M. E.
feter, Chaucer, C. T. 1281.—A. S. fetor, feter, Grein, i. 283. + Du.
weter, lace; orig. a fetter. + Icel. fjüturr. + Swed. fjütrar, pl. fetters. +G. fessel. +Lat. pedica; also com-pes (gen. com-ped-is), a fetter. +Gk. πέδη, a fetter. +Skt. páduká, a shoe. All from the base PAD, a

foot. See Foot.

FETUS, offspring, the young in the womb. (L.) Modern; in Johnson's Dict. - Lat. fetus, a bringing forth, offspring. - Lat. fetus, fruitful, that has brought forth. - Lat. feuere*, an obsolete verb, to generate, produce; related to fu- in fui, I was, and in fu-turus, future. + Gk. φύειν, to beget; φύεσθαι, to grow; whence φυτόε, grown. + Skt. bhú, to become, be. + A. S. beón, to be. - ✓ BHU, to exist. See Be. Der. (from the same root) fe-cundity, q. v.; fe-line, q. v.; fe-

Der. (from the same root) fe-cunaty, q. V.; fe-tine, q. V.; felicity, q. v.; also ef-fete, faum (2).

FEUD (1), revenge, hatred. (E.) In Shak. Troil. iv. 5. 132. Modified in spelling, by confusion with the word below. M. E. fede (a Northern form), Wallace, i. 354.—A. S. feh'δ, enmity, hatred (very common); Grein, i. 275.—A. S. fik, hostile; whence mod. E. Foe, q. v. + G. fehde, hatred. + Goth. fijathwa, hatred. Curtius compares (but wrongly?) the Gk. πικρόε, bitter, Lithuanian pyhti, to be anomal Curtius.

to be angry; Curtius, i. 201.

FEUD (2), a fief; FEUDAL, pertaining to a fief. (Low L., - Scand.?)

In Blackstone's Commentaries, b. ii. c. 4; and see Fee in Scand.?) In Blackstone's Commentaries, b. ii. c. 4; and see Fee in Blount's Law Dict. — Low Lat. feudum, a fief; very common, but perhaps shortened from the adj., and due to a mistake, viz. the regarding of the -d in the Icel. words as being equivalent to the Lat. adj. suffix -alis. = Low Lat. feudalis, 'a vassal,' wrongly made into an adjective, with the sense of 'feudal.' = Icel. fê-ôval (?), an ôval held as a fee or fief from the king; not a true Icel. compound, bat both parts are significant. - Icel. ft, a fee or fief; and &al, patrimony, property held in allodial tenure. See further under Fief, and Allodial.

neid in allodial tenure. See further under Fief, and Allodial.

Der. feudal (really the parent of feud); feudal-ism, feud-at-or-y.

FEVEIR, a kind of disease. (F.,-L.) M. E. feud-at-or-y.

P. Plowman, C. iv. 96; fefre, Ancren Riwle, p. 112.-O. F. fevre, later fieure (F. fièvre).-Lat. febrem, acc. of febris, a fever, lit. 'a trembling.'-y BHABH, an extension of YBHA, to tremble; cf. Gk. φόβοs, fear; A. S. biftan, G. beben, to tremble; Skt. bhi, to fear. Fick, i. 690. Der. fever-ous, fever-ish, fever-ish-ly, fever-ish-ness; also fever-few, a plant, corrupted from A. S. fefer-fuge, borrowed from Lat. febrifuga = fever-dispelling; from Lat. fugare, to put to flight; see Wright's Vocab. i. 30, col. 2.

FEW, of small number. (E) M. E. fewe, Chancer, C. T. 641.—
as likely. Der. festoon, verb.

FETCH, to bring. (E.) M. E. fecchen, pt. t. fette, pp. fet;
Chancer. C. T. 7646. 821.—A. S. fettan, gefetian, to fetch, Grein, i.

FEY, doomed to die. (E.) 'Till fey men died awa', man; Burns, Battle of Sheriffmuir, l. 19.—A. S. fáge, doomed to die. + Burns, Battle of Sheriumur, i. 19.—A. S. fage, doomed to die. — Icel. feigr, destined to die. + Du. veeg, about to die. + O. H. G. feigi, doomed to die; whence G. feig, a coward.

FIAT, a decree. (L.) In Young's Night Thoughts, vi. 465.—
Lat. fiat, let it be done.—Lat. fio, I become; = fa-i-0, used as pass. of fa-c-ere, to make; from base fa. See Fact.

FIB, a fable. (F.,—L.) In Pope, Ep. to Lady Shirley, l. 24. A

weakened and abbreviated form of fable. Cf. Prov. E. fible-fable, nonsense; Halliwell. See Fable. Der. fib, vb.

FIBRE, a thread, threadlike substance. (F.,-L.) Spelt fiber in

Cotgrave. - F. fibre; pl. fibres, 'the fibers, threads, or strings of muscles;' Cot. - L. fibra, a fibre. Root uncertain. Der. fibr-ous, fibrine; also fringe, q. v.

ine; also fringe, q. v.

FICKLE, deceitful, inconstant. (E.) M. E. fikel, P. Plowman,
C. iii. 25.—A.S. ficol, found in a gloss (Bosworth); formed with a
common adj. suffix -ol.—A.S. fic, gefic, fraud, Grein, i. 400; cf. A. S.
ficen, deceit; allied to Icel. feikn, an evil, a portent, O. Sax. fikn,
deceit.

B. Perhaps the root of the word appears in Fidget,

q.v. Der. fickle-ness.

FICTION, a falsehood, feigned story. (F., -L.) In Skelton, Colin

fetion. Cot. - Lat. fictionem, acc. of fiction. Clout, l. 114. = F. fiction, 'a fiction;' Cot. = Lat. fictionem, acc. of fictio, a feigning. = Lat. fictus, pp. of fingere, to feign. See Feign, Figure. Der. (from Lat. fictus) fict-it-i-ous, fict-ile; and see Figment, Figure. FIDDLE, a stringed instrument, violin. (L.?) M.E. fittel, P. Plowman, B. xiii. 457; fidel, Chaucer, C. T. 298.—A.S. fivele, only in the deriv. fivelere, a fiddler, in a copy of Ælfric's Glossary (Bosworth); cf. Icel. fibla, a fiddle, fiblari, a fiddler; Dan. fiddel; Du. vedel; G. fiedel (O. H. G. fidula).

B. Of uncertain origin, but probably the same word as Low Lat. vidula, vitula, a viol, fiddle; a vivel average by the first circle.

word presumably of Lat. origin. See Viol.

FIDELITY, faithfulness. (F., -L.) In Shak. Mer. Wives, iv.

2. 160. -F. fidelité, 'fidelity;' Cot. - Lat. fidelitatem, acc. of fidelitas.

- Lat. fidelis, faithful. - Lat. fides, faith. See Falth.

FIDGET, to be restless, move uneasily. (Scand.) In Boswell's

Life of Johnson (Todd's Johnson). A dimin. form of fidge. 'Fidge about, to be continually moving up and down; Kersey, ed. 1715, Fidge is a weakened form of the North E. fick or fike. 'Fike, fyke, feik, to be in a restless state;' Jamieson. M. E. fiken, Prompt. Parv. p. 160; whence the secondary form fisken, id. 162; see my note to P. Plowman, C. x. 153. 'The Sarezynes fledde, away gunne fyke' = the Saracins fled, and away did hasten; used in contempt; Rich. Coer de Lion, 4749.—Icel. fika, to climb up nimbly, as a spider. + Swed. fika, fikas, to hunt after; and see fika in Rietz. + Norw. fika, to take

Lion, 4749.—Icel. fika, to climb up nimbly, as a spider. + Swed, fika, fikas, to hant after; and see fika in Rietz. + Norw. fika, to take trouble; fika etter, to pursue, hasten after; Aasen. ¶ Perhaps fick-le is from this base fik-. Der. fidget, sb., fidget-y, fidget-i-ness.

FIDUCIAL, showing trust. (L.) Rare; see Rich. Dict. 'Fiduciary, a feoffee in trust;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Both words are from Lat. fiducia, trust.— Lat. fidere, to trust. See Faith.

FIE, an interjection of disgust. (Scand.) M. E. fy, Chaucer, C. T. 4500; 'fy for shame;' id. 14807; Will. of Palerne, 481.— Icel. fy, fei; Dan. fy, also fy skam dig, fie for shame; Swed. fy, also fy skam, fie for shame. Hence perhaps O. F. fi, fy, fye; Cot. We find similar forms in the G. pfui, Lat. phui, phy, Skt. phut, natural expressions of disgust, due to the sound of blowing away.

FIEF, land held of a superior. (F.,—Low L.—Scand.?) In Dryden, On Mrs. Killigrew, l. 98. The M. E. vb. feffen, to enfeoff, is common; see Chaucer, C. T. 9572; P. Plowman, B. ii. 78, 146.— O. F. fife, spelt fied in the 11th century (Brachet).—Low Lat. feudum, property held in fee. See Feud. ¶ Feudum is generally derived from O. H. G. fiku, the same word as our fee; see Fee. Thus Littré cites O. H. G. fiku, feko, possessions, goods, cattle, without explaining the final d. Burguy looks on feu-d-um as having an intercalated d. Possibly the final f in fief and the d in feu-d-um are alike due to the \(\theta\) in Icel. \(\theta\) of the final f in fief and the d in feu-d-um are alike due to the \(\theta\) in Icel. \(\theta\) of the final fills for the series of the fend and fief. The Scandinavian influence upon F. (and even upon O. H. G.) has been somewhat overlooked. Thus fief is not merely

fee, but 'paternal fee.' See Allodial.

FIELD, an open space of land. (E.) M. E. feld, Chaucer, C. T.

888.—A. S. feld; Grein. + Du. veld. + Dan. felt. + Swed. fält. + G.

feld. Cf. Russ. polé, a field. Root uncertain; but we may consider

E. fell, a hill, as being a mere variety of the same word; see Fell (4).

Der. field-day, field-marshal, &c.

FTEILDFARE, a kind of bird. (E.) M. E. feldefare, Chaucer,
Troil. iii. 861; feldfare, Will. of Palerne, 183.—A. S. feldefare,
Wright's Vocab. i. 63, l. 27. There is also an A. S. feala-for, turdus

helds. See Field, Fallow, and Fare.

accordingly, express much the same thing.

FIEND, an enemy. (E.) M. E. fend, Chaucer, C. T. 7256; earlier feond, Layamon, l. 237.—A. S. feond, fiond, an enemy, hater; properly the pres. pt. of feon, contr. form of feogan, to hate; Grein, i. 294, 295. + Du. vijand, an enemy. + Dan. and Swed. fiende. + Icel. findid, pres. pt. of fija, to hate. + Goth. fijands, pres. pt. of fijan, to hate. + G. feind. — YI, to hate; Fick, i. 145; whence also foe, q. v.

Similarly, friend is a pres. pt. from Teut. base fri, to love; see Friend Der findish femiliarness.

to hate. + G. feind. - + PI, to hate; Fick, i. 145; whence also for q. v. ¶ Similarly, friend is a pres. pt. from Teut. base fri, to love; see Friend. Der. fiend-ish, fiend-ish-ness.

FIERCE, violent, angry. (F., -L.) M. E. fers, Chaucer. C. T. 1598; Rob. of Glouc. p. 188. -O. F. fers, fiers, oldest nom. form of O. F. fer, fier, fierce; Roquefort gives fers, Burguy fer, fier. -Lat. ferus, wild, savage; cf. fera, a wild beast. +Gk. \(\theta h \text{fp}, \text{a}\) wild animal; perhaps cognate with Deer, q. v. Der. fer-oci-ous, q. v.

FIFE, a shrill pipe. (F., -O. H. G.) In Shak. Oth. iii. 3. 352. -F. fifre, 'a fife; 'Cot. -O. H. G. fffa, ffa; G. feife, a pipe. -O. H. G. ffien, to blow, puff, blow a fife; cf. G. fiff, a whistle, hissing. Allied to Pipe, q. v. Cf. Lat. fipare, pipiare, to chirp.

FIG, the name of a fruit. (F., -L.) The pl. figes occurs in the Ancren Riwle, p. 150, where also the fig-tree is called figer. [The A. S. fie (Matt. vii. 16) is a somewhat dillerent form, being taken di-

A. S. fic (Matt. vii. 16) is a somewhat different form, being taken di-A. S. fic (Matt. vii. 10) is a somewhat different form, being taken directly from Lat. ficus.] = F. figue, due to the Provençal form figa. a fig; cf. Span. figo. = Lat. ficum, acc. of ficus, a fig. Der. fig-wort.

FIGHT, to contend in war. (E.) M. E. fikten, fehten, Layamon, ll. 1359, 1580. = A. S. feohtan, Grein, i. 289; whence the sb. feohte, a fight. + Du. wechten. + Dan. fegte. + Swed. fükta. + O. H. G. fehtan; G. fechten.

β. Possibly connected with Lat. pectere, to comb, to

card, hence, to beat. Der. fight, sh., fight-er, fight-ing.

FIGMENT, a fiction. (L.) 'You heard no figment, sir;'
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4. - Lat. figmentum, a fiction; formed (with suffix -mentum) from the base FIG of fi(n)gere,

to feign See below; and see Fiction, Feign.

FIGURE, something made, an appearance, representation. (F., - L.) M. E. figure, Chaucer, C. T. 7892. - F. figure. - Lat. figura, a figure, thing made. - Lat. FIG, base of fin) gere, to form, fashion, feign. + Gk. 6177/dress, to touch, handle. + Skt. dih, to smear. + Goth. deigan, to fashion as a potter does; whence daigs, cognate with E. dough. - V DHIGH, to smear, handle, form with the hands. See Dough. Der. figure, vb., figur-ed, figure-head, figur-ate, figurat-ive, figur-at-ive-ly; from the same root, feign, fiction, figment,

estine v, figur-alvesy, norm the same toot, fig., fictor, figures, effigy, di-figure, trans-figure; also dike, dough; perhaps la-dy.

FILAMENT, a slender thread. (F., -L.) In Cotgrave, to translate F. filamen. - O. F. filamens, 'filaments;' Cot. [The t was added by analogy with other words in -ment.] Formed as if from Lat. filamentum (with suffix -mentum) from Low Lat. filare, to wind

thread. - Lat. filum, a thread; see File (1).
FILBERT, the fruit of the hazel. (F., - O. H. G.) Formerly spelt philibert or philiberd. 'The Philibert that loves the vale; Peacham's Emblems, ed. 1612 (R.) Gower has: 'That Phillis in the same throwe Was shape into a nutte-tre . . . And, after Phillis, philliberd This tre was cleped in the yerd; 'C. A. ii. 30. [This is an allusion to the story of Phyllis and Demophon in Ovid, and of course does not account for the word, as it takes no notice of the last β. Philliberd is clearly put for 'philiberd nut,' and syllable. the word is a proper name. We have no sufficient evidence to shew from whom the nut was named. A common story is that it was so named after Philibert, king of France, but there was no such king. Cotgrave has: 'Philibert, a proper name for a man; and particularly the name of a certain Bourgonian [Burgundian] saint; whereof chaine de S. Philibert, a kind of counterfeit chain. Perhaps the nut too was named after St. Philibert, whose name also passed into a proverb in another connection. St. Philibert's day is Aug. 22 (Old Style), just the nutting season. The name is Frankish. - O. H. G. fili-bert, i. e. very bright; from fili (G. viel), much, very; and bert = berkt, bright, cognate with E. bright. See Hist. of Christian Names, by Miss Yonge, ii. 231; where, however, fili- is equated to wille (will) by a mistake. ¶ Similarly, a filbert is called in German Lambertsnuss = Lambert's nut; St. Lambert's day is Sept. 17.

FILCH, to steal, piller. (Scand.) Rob. of Brunne has filehid = stolen; tr. of Langtoft, p. 282. Filch stands for fil-k (cf. tal-k from tell, stal-k from steal), where k is a formative addition. Fil-represents M. E. felen, to hide; not very uncommon, and still in use provincially; see Feal in Halliwell. 'For to fele me for ferde' = to hide myself for fear; Morte Arthure, ed. Brook, 3237.—Icel. fela, to hide, conceal, bury. + Goth. filkan, to hide, bury. + O. H. G. filkan, to put together; whence G. be-fehlen, to order. Der. filch-er. finnede = furnished with fins, occurs in Rom. of Alexander, fragment

pilaris (in a gloss); Bosworth.—A.S. feld, a field; and faran, to fare, travel over. The A.S. fealo-for is, similarly, from fealo, fealu, reddish, yellowish, also fallow-land; and faran, to fare, travel. The sense is, in the latter case, 'fallow-wanderer,' i. e. traverser of the fallow-fields. See Field, Fallow, and Fare. The two names, according express much the same thing.

FIEND, an enemy. (E.) M. E. fend, Chaucer, C. T. 7256; earlier feond, Layamon, 1. 237.—A.S. fednd, fidnd, an enemy, hater; properly the pres. pt. of feon, contr. form of feogan, to hate; Grein, i. 294, 295. + Du. vijand, an enemy. + Dan. and Swed. fiende. + Col. filands, pres. pt. of feon, contr. form of feogan, to hate; Grein, i. 294, 295. + Du. vijand, an enemy. + Dan. and Swed. fiende. + Col. filands, pres. pt. of feind, pres. pt. of feind, pres. pt. of filands, pres. pt.

Der. file, verb; fileings.

FILIAL, relating to a child. (L.) 'All filial reverence;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 63 f. Formed as if from Low Lat. filialis; cf. Low Lat. filialiter, in a mode resembling that of a son.—Lat. filials, son; a mode resembling that of a son.—Lat. filials.

filia, daughter; orig. an infant; cf. Lat. felare, to suck. — V DHA, to suck; cf. Skt. dha, to suck. Der. filial-ly, fili-at-ion, af-fili-ate.

FILIBUSTER, a pirate, freebooter. (Span.,—E.) Modern; mere Spanish.—Span. filibuster, a buccaneer, pirate; so called from the vessel in which they sailed. — Span. filibote, fibote, a fast-sailing vessel. — E. flyboat; cf. 'What news o' th' Flyboat?' Beaum. and Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, iv. 3. 20. 'Flyboat, a swift and light vessel built for sailing;' Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. Hence also the Du. wlieboot, explained as 'fly-boat' in Sewel's Du. Dict., ed. 1754.

Thus the word was originally due to English. See Fly.

FILIGREE, fine ornamental work. (Span.) A corruption of filigrain or filigrane, the older form. 'A curious filigrane handkerchief... out of Spain;' Dr. Browne's Travels, ed. 1685 (Todd). 'Several filigrain curiosities;' Tatler, no. 245.—Span. filigrana, filigree-work, fine wrought work. - Span. fila, a file, row of things, filar, to spin; and grano, the grain or principal fibre of the material; so called because the chief texture of the material was wrought in

FILL, to make full. (E.) M. E. fillen, P. Plowman's Crede, ed. Skeat, 763; older form fullen, Ancren Riwle, p. 40.—A.S. fyllan, fullian, Grein, i. 356, 360; from A. S. full, full. + Du. nulien. + Icel. fylla. + Dan. fylde. + Swed. fylle. + Goth. fulljan. + G. füllen. See Full. Der. fill, sb., Chaucer, C. T. 2561; fill-er. FILLET, a little band. (F., - L.) M. E. fillet, Chaucer, C. T. 3243. - O. F. filet, dimin. of fil, a thread. - Lat. filum, a thread. Sce

File (1) Der. fillet, verb.

FILLIBEG, PHILIBEG, a kilt. (Gaelic.) Used by Dr. Johnson, in his Tour to the Western Islands (Todd).—Gael. feileadh-beag, the kilt in its modern shape; Macleod.—Gael. filleadh, a fold, plait, from the verb fill, to fold; and beag, little, small; so that the sense is 'little fold.'

FILLIP, to strike with the finger-nail, when jerked from under the thumb. (E.) In Shak. 2 Hen. IV, i. 2. 255. Another form of Flip. Halliwell has: 'Flip, a slight sudden blow; also, to fillip, to jerk; Somerset. Lillie (Mother Bombie, ed. 1632, sig. Dd. ii) seems to use the word flip in the sense to fillip.' Fillip is an easier form of flip, which arose from flip, by the shifting of l. Der. fillip, sb. See

Flippant.

FILLY, a female foal. (Scand.) Shak. has filly foal, Mids. N. Dr. ii. 1. 46. Merely the dimin. form of foal, formed by suffixing y and modifying the vowel. - Icel. fylja, a filly; from foli, a foal. + Dan. fül, neut. a foal; from fole, masc. a foal. + Swed. föl, neut. a foal; falle, masc. + G. füllen, a colt; from O. H. G. volo, a foal. See Foal.

FILM, a thin skin. (E.) In Shak. Romeo, i. 4. 63. M. E. film, fylme, Prompt. Parv. p. 160. - A. S. film; only found in the dimin. fylm-en, membrane, prepuce; Gen. xvii. 11. + O. Fries. film; only in the dimin. filmene, skin.

(Aryan -ma) to the base fil, a skin, seen in Goth. filleins, leathern, and in E. fell, a skin. See Fell (2). Cf. W. pilen, skin. Der.

G.) The sb. is in Cotgrave. 'Filter, or Filtrate, to strain through a bag, felt, brown paper, &c.;' also 'Filtrum or Feltrum, a strainer; ... a felt-hat;' Kersey, ed. 1715.—O. F. filter, to strain through a bag. ... a felt-hat; 'Kersey, ed. 1715. — O. F. filtrer, 'to strain through a felt;' Cot. Cf. O. F. feutre, 'a felt, also a filter, a peece of felt... to straine things through,' id.; where feutre is a corruption of an older form feltre. — Low Lat. filtrum, feltrum, felt. — O. Low Ger. filt (= E. felt), preserved in Du. vilt, felt; cf. G. filz. See Felt. Der. filtrate, filt-rate, filt-rate foul matter. (E.) M. E. filth, felth, fulthe; Prompt. Parv. p. 180; Ancren Riwle, p. 128. — A. S. fylö (properly fylöu) Matt. xxiii. 27, where the Hatton MS. has felthe. Formed, by owelchance of h to h, and by adding the suffix x & (Arven et al.) to the adi

change of ú to ý, and by adding the suffix - vu (Aryan -ta) to the adj. fúl, foul. + O. H. G. fúlida, filth; from fúl, vúl, foul. See Foul.

B. ed. Skeat, 1. 298.—A.S. fin, Levit. xi. 9. + Du. vin. + Swed.

6 1551; John, ii. 6. The history of the word is not well known, but finn-, in finnfish, a finned fish; fena, a fin. + Dan. finne. + Lat. pinna, a fin, in the comp. pinniger, having fins; Ovid, Metam. xiii. 963.

7 The usual connection asserted between Lat. pinna and penna is the company of the Du. vier, four; and the suffix the sum of the company of the penna is not certain; if it were, we should have to connect fin with feather.

Der. finn-y.

FINAL, pertaining to the end. (F., -L.) M. E. final, Gower, C. A. iii. 348. -O. F. final, 'finall'; 'Cot. - Lat. finalis. - Lat. finis, the end. See Finish. Der. final-ly, final-i-ty; also fin-ale, from

the end. See Finish. Der final-iy, final-i-ty; also fin-ale, from Ital. finale, final, hence, an ending.

FINANCE, revenue. (F., -L.) M. E. fynaunce, used by Lord Berners in the sense of 'ransom;' tr. of Froissart, i. 202, 312 (R.) 'All the finances or revenues;' Bacon, The Office of Alienations (R.) -O. F. finance, pl. finances, 'wealth, substance, revenue. . . . all extraordinary levies;' Cot. -Low Lat. financia, a payment. -Low Lat. final arrangement; Lat. finis, the end. See Fine (a), and Finish. Der financ-i-al, financ-i-al-ly, financ-i-er.

Der financi-ial, financi-ial-ly, financi-ier.

FINCH, the name of several birds. (E.) M. E. finch, Chaucer, C.T. 654.—A.S. fine; Wright's Vocab. i. 62. + Du. vink. + Dan. finke. + Swed. fink. + G. fink; O. H. G. fincho. + W. pinc, a chaffinch; also smart, gay, fine. Cf. also Gk. σπίνοε, σπίγοε, σπίζα, a finch; prov. E. spink, a finch; and perhaps E. spangle, q. v.

FIND, to meet with, light upon. (E.) M. E. finden, Chaucer, Prol. 738. – A. S. findan; Grein. + Du. vinden. + Dan. finde. + Swed. and Icel. finna (= finda). + Goth. finthan. + O. H. G. findan; G. finden. + Lat. vet-ere. to seek after. fly towards. + Gk. πίπτειν

G. finden. + Lat. pet-ere, to seek after, fly towards. + Gk. πίπτειν (=πι-πετ-ειν), to fall. + Skt. pat, to fall, fly. - √ PAT, to fall, fly. Der. find-er; from same root, im-pet-us, q. v., pen, q. v., asym-pt-ote,

q. v., feather, q. v.; pet-it-ion, q. v., ap-pet-ite, q. v.

FINE (1), exquisite, complete, thin. (F., -L.) M. E. fine;
P. Plowman, B. ii. 9. - O. F. fin, 'witty, . . . perfect, exact, purc;'
Cot. - Lat. finitus, well rounded (said of a sentence). 'This word, while still Latin, displaced its accent from finitus to finitus; it then dropped the two final short syllables; Brachet. Cf. Low Lat. finus, fine, pure, used of money. Thus fine is a doublet of finite; see Finite. Der fine-ly, fine-ness; fin-er-y, used by Burke (R.); fin-esse (F. finesse); fin-ic-al, a coined word, in Shak. K. Lear, ii. 2. 19; fin-ic-al-ly; also re-fine. ¶ The Du. fijn, G. fein, &c. are not Teutonic words, but borrowed from the Romance languages (Diez).

FINE (2), a tax, forced payment. (Law L.) M. E. fine, sb., Sir T. More, Works, p. 62 b; vb., Fabyan's Chron. an. 1440-1 (at the end).—Law Lat. finis, a fine; see Fine in Blount's Law Dict., and finis in Ducange. The lit. sense is 'a final payment' or composition, to settle a matter; from Lat. finis, an end. See Finish. Der.

fine, verb; fin-able; fin-ance, q. v.

FINGER, part of the hand. (E.) M. E. finger, P. Plowman, C. iii. 12.—A. S. finger, Grein. + Du. vinger. + Icel. fingr. + Dan. and Swed. finger. + Goth. figgrs (=fingrs). + G. finger. Probably derived from the same root as fang; see Fang. Der. finger, verb;

finger-post.

FINIAL, an ornament on a pinnacle. (L.) In Holland's tr. of Suetonius, p. 162; and tr. of Pliny, bk. xxxv. c. 12. A coined word, suggested by Low Lat. finiles lapides, terminal stones; finiabilis, terminal.—Lat. finire, to inish; see Finish.

FINICAL, spruce, foppish; see Fine (1)

FINISH, to end, terminate. (F., -L.) M. E. finischen; the pp. finischid occurs in Will. of Palerne, 1. 5398. - O. F. finiss-, base of finiss-ant. pres. pt. of finir, to finish. – Lat. finire, to end. – Lat. finis, end, bound.

B. Lat. finis = fid-nis, a parting, boundary, edge, end; from FID, base of findere, to cleave. See Fissure. Der. finish, sb., finish-er; also finite, q. v., fin-ial, q. v., fin-al, q. v., af-fin-ity, combine deficie in finite.

con-fine, de-fine, in-fin-ile.

FINITE, limited. (L.) In Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 105.-Lat. finitus, pp. of finire, to end; see Finish. Der. finite-ly, finite-

ress; in-finite. Doublet, fine (1).

FIR, the name of a tree. (E.) M. E. fir, Chaucer, C. T. 2923.—
A. S. furh, in the comp. furh-wudu, fir-wood, which occurs in a glossary; see Cockayer's Leechdoms, vol. iii. + Ica - Ponty - Cockayer - Ponty - P + Swed. furu. + G. föhre. + W. pyr. + Lat. quercus, an oak; see Max Müller, Lect. on Lang. vol. ii. ¶ The orig. meaning was prob. 'hard,' or 'firm;' cf. Skt. karkara, hard; karkaga, hard, firm. For letter-changes, see Five.

FIRE, the heat and light of flame. (E.) M. E. fyr, Chaucer, C. T. 1248; also fur, P. Plowman, C. iv. 125.—A. S. fyr, Grein, i. 364. +Du. vuur. + Icel. fyri. + Dan. and Swed. fyr. + G. fouer. + Gk. wip. B. The root seems to be \(\psi\) PU, to purify; cf. Skt. pavaa (\text{-pu-ana}), purifying, pure, also fire. See Pure. Der. fire, vb., fler. \(\psi\) for any \(\psi\)

common, but now superseded by -ije or -je; see Sewel's Du. Grammar (in his Dict.), p. 37. Cf. O. Du. vierdevat, a peck (Sewel); and see Farthing and Kilderkin.

FIRM, steadfast, fixed. (F., -L.) M. E. ferme, P. Plowman, B. xvi. 238. - O. F. ferme. Lat. firmus. Cf. Skt. dharman, right, law,

justice; dhara, preserving. - DIIAR, to hold, maintain; whence Skt. dhri, to maintain, carry; Lowland Scotch dree, to endure, undergo. Der. firm, sb.; firm-ly, firm-ness; firm-a-ment, q. v.; also

af-firm, con-firm, in-firm; also farm, q. v.
FIRMAMENT, the celestial sphere. (F.,-L.) In early use. M. E. firmament, King Alisaunder, 714.—O. F. firmament; Cot.—
Lat. firmamentum, (1) a support. (2) the expanse of the sky; Genesis,
i. 6.—Lat. firmus, firm, with suffix -mentum. See Firm.

FIRMAN, a mandate. (Persian.) In Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665, p. 221.—Pers. farmán, a mandate, order; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 452. + Skt. pramana, a measure, scale, authority, decision; from pra = Pers. far = Gk. πρό, before; and mú, to measure, with suffix

-ana. - MA, to measure; see Mete.

FIRST, foremost, chief. (E.) M. E. first, firste, Chaucer, C. T. 4715.-A.S. fyrst, Grein, i. 364. + Du. voorste. + Icel. fyrstr. + Dan. and Swed. förste, adj.; först, adv. + O. H. G. furisto, first; G. Fürst, a prince, a chief.

B. The superl. of fore, by adding -st (=-est), with vowel-change. See Fore, Former.

FIRTH, the same as Frith, q. v.

FISCAL, pertaining to the revenue. (F., -L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. - O. F. fiscal, 'fiscall;' Cot. - O. F. fisque, 'the publick purse; 'id. - Lat. fiscus, a basket of rushes, also, a purse. Prob. allied to fascis, a bundle; see Fascine. Der. con-fisc-ate, q. v.

FISH, an animal that lives in water, and breathes through gills. (E.) M. E. fish, fisch; Chaucer, C. T. 10587.—A. S. fise; Grein. + Du. visch. + Icel. fiskr. + Dan. and Swed. fisk. + G. fisch. + Lat. piscis. + W. pysg. + Bret. pesk. + Irish and Gael. iasg (by loss of initial p, as in Irish athair = Lat. pa:er). Root unknown. Der. fish, verb; fish-er, fish-er-y, fish-er-man, fish-ing, fish-y, fish-i-ness, fishmonger (see monger).

FIBSURE, a cleft. (F.,-L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.— O. F. fissure, 'a cleft;' Cot.-Lat. fissura, a cleft.-Lat. fissus, pp. of findere (base FID), to cleave. + Skt. bhid, to break, pierce, disjoin. - ✓ BHID, to cleave; whence also E. Bite, q.v. Der. (from same

root), fiss-ile, easily cleft.

FIST, the clenched hand. (E.) M. E. fist; also fest, Chaucer, C. T. 12736; first, P. Plowman, B. xvii. 106. – A. S. first; Grein, i. 365. + Du. vuist. + G. faust; O. H. G. faust. + Russ. piaste, the fist. + Lat. pugnus. + Gk. πυγμή, the fist; πυξ, with the fist. Cf. Gk. πυκνός, close, compact; the form of the base appears to be PUK. Curtius, i. 356. See Pugnacious, Pugilist.
FISTULA, a deep, narrow abscess. (L.) In Levins, ed. 1570;

snape. Cr. Gk. Ψυχειν, to Diow. Der. natur-ar, natur-ous.

FIT (1), to suit; as adj., apt, suitable. (Scand.) M. E. fitten, to arrange, set (men) in array; Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 1989, 2455.

The adj. is M. E. fit, fyt. 'Fyt, or mete [meet]; 'Prompt. Parv. p. 163.—lcel. fitja, to knit together; Norse dial. fitja, to draw a lace together in a noose, knit (Aasen); Swed. dial. fittja, to bind together together in a noose, knit (Aasen); Swed dial, fittja, to bind together (Rietz). + Goth. fetjan, to adorn, deck; fetjan sik, to adorn oneself. Cf. also Icel. fat, a vat, also clothing. The Teutonic base is FAT, to go, seize; see Fetch. Der. fit, verb; fitt-ing, Spenser, F. Q. vii. 7. 43; fit-ly, fitness; fitter. The common prov. E. fettle, to arrange, is from the same root; see Levins. And see below. FIT (2), a part of a poem; a sudden attack of illness. (E.) The orig. sense is a 'step;' then 'a part of a poem;' then 'a bout of fighting, struggle; 'lasting a sudden attack of pain.' M. E. fit, a part of a poem but of a poem part of a poem and see Challenger.

part of a poem, burst of song, P. Plowman, A. i. 139; and see Chaucer, C. T. 4228.—A. S. fit, a song; also, a struggle; Grein, i. 300. I Icel. fet, a pace, step, foot (in poetry), part of a poem. + Skt. pada, a step, trace, a verse of a poem; connected with pad, pad, a foot. See Fetch, and Foot. Also allied to Fit (1). Der. fit-ful, Machibel 1998.

beth, iii. 2. 23; fit-ful-ly, fit-ful-ness.

FITCH, old spelling of we'ch, Isaiah, xxviii. 25; see Vetch.

FITCHET, FITCHEW, a polecat. (F., = O. Du.) Spelt fitchew, King Lear, iv. 6. 124; Troil. v. 1. 67; and earlier, in P. Ploughm. Crede, l. 295. Fitchew is a corruption of O. F. fistan, expl. by Cot. as 'a fitch or fulmart,' i.e. polecat. = O. Du. fista, polecat; Kilian. So called from the smell. = O. Low G. adj. fis*, preserved in mod. Du. vies, nasty, loathsome, and Icel. fisi-swepr, a fier-y (=fir-y), fir-ing; also norm compounds, as fire-arms, preserved in mod. Du. vies, nasty, loathsome, and Icel. fisi-swepp, as orand. -damp, -fly, -lock, -man, -place, -plug, -proof, -ship, &c.

FIRKIN, the fourth part of a barrel. (O. Du.) In the Bible of Dan. fise, with the same sense as Lat. paders. See Fixe. **FITZ**, son. (Norm. F., -L.) The spelling with t is unnecessary, but due to an attempt to preserve the old sound of Norm. F. z, which was pronounced as ts. The usual old spelling is fiz; see Vie de S. Auban, ed. Atkinson (Glossary); the spellings filz, fitz, and fiz all occur in P. Plowman, B. vii. 162 (and footnote). — Lat. filius,

or (by the influence of f) fimf.] + Du. vijf. + Dan. and Swed. fem. + Icel. fimm. + Goth. fimf. + O. H. G. fimf, finf; G. fünf. + W. pump. + Lat. quinque. + Gk. πέμπε, πέντε. + Skt. paichan. All from an Aryan form PANKAN. KANKAN, or KWANKAN. Der. fives, five-fold; fif-teen = M. E. fifene = A. S. fiftyne, see Ten; fif-th = M. E. fifte = A. S. fifta; fif-ty = A. S. fiftig.

FIX, to bind, fasten. (F., = L.) Originally a pp. as in Chaucer, C. T. 16247. [We also find a M. E. verb fichen, to fix, pierce; Morte Arthura de Brock 11 and 2 and commend dispatisfic free;

C. T. 16247. [We also 'find a M. E. verb fichen, to fix, pierce; Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, ll. 2098, 4239; formed directly from O. F. ficher = Low Lat. figicare* (not found), a secondary form from Lat. figere.] = O. F. fixe, 'fixed, setled;' Cot. = Lat. fixus, pp. of figere, to fix. Cf. Gk. σφίγγειν, to bind, compress; Curtius, i. 220. Der. fix-ed, fix-ed-ly, fix-ed-ness; fix-at-ion, Gower, C. A. ii. 86; fix-i-ty, fix-ture, Merry Wives, iii. 3. 67; fix-ure, Troil. i. 3. 101.

FIZZ, to make a hissing sound. (Scand.) We also find fizzle, a frequentative form, in Ben Jonson, The Devil is an Ass, v. 3. 2. Cf. M. E. fis, a blowing, in Wright's Vocab. i. 209; allied to first (vulgar F. foigh) Prompt Para P. 162 - Icol. fisa. Dan fise, with the

gar E. foist), Prompt. Parv. p. 163. - Icel. fisa, Dan. fise. with the same sense as Lat. pedere. An imitative word. See Fitchew,

FLABBY, soft and yielding, hanging loose. (E.? perhaps Scand.) Not in early use. 'Flabbiness, limberness, softness and moistness; Bailey's Dict. vol. ii. ed. 1731. A variant of flappy, i. e. inclined to flap about. Cf. O. Du. flabbe, a contemptuous name for the tongue, Oudemans; Swed. dial. flabb, the hanging underlip of animals, flabb, an animal's snout, Rietz; Dan. flab, the chops.

and flappy, we have also the old word flaggy.

Thus Cotgrave explains F. flaccide by 'weak, flaggie, limber, hanging loose.' See Flap and Flag (1).

FLACCID, soft and weak. (F., -L.) 'Flaccid, withered, feeble, weak, flaggy;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. -O. F. flaccide, 'weak, flaggie; Cot. - Lat. flaccidus, flaccid. - Lat. flaccus, flabby, loose-hanging. β. Perhaps related to Skt. bhrañe, to fall, bhrañea, a

falling, declining, dropping. Der. flaccid-ness, flaccid-i-ty.

FLAG (1), to droop, grow weary. (E.) Slow and flagging FLAG (1), to droop, grow weary. (E.) 'Slow and flagging wings;' 2 Hen. VI, iv. i. 5. Weakened from the form flack.
'Flack, to hang loosely;' Halliwell. It is the same word as M. E. flakken, to move to and fro, to palpitate, as in Gower, C. A. iii. 315:
'her herte [began] to flacke and bete.' [Hence the frequentative verb flacker, 'to flutter, quiver;' Halliwell. Also the adj. flacky, 'hanging loosely;' id.] From the E. base flak, to waver; appearing in A. S. flacor, flying, roving (Grein). + Icel, flakka, to rove about; flaka, to flap, be loose (said of garments); cf. Swed. flacksa, to flutter; Icel. flögra, to flutter, flap. + O. Du. flakkeren, to flicker, waver. + G. flackern, to flutter. See Flabby, Flap, Flicker.

waver. + G. nackern, to nutter. See Elassy, Elasy,
FLAG (3), a water-plant, reed. (Scand.) Wyclif has flaggy, made of flags or reeds; Exod. ii. 3. The same word as flag (2); and named from its waving in the wind; see Flag (1).

FLAG (4), FLAGSTONE, a paving-stone. (Scand.) Properly a thin slice of stone; applied formerly also to a slice of turf. 'Flags, the surface of the earth, which they pare off to burn : Norfolk; 'Ray's Gloss. of Southern Words, ed. 1691. - Icel. flaga, a flag or slab of stone; flag, the spot where a turf has been cut out. - Icel. flak-, appearing in flakea, to flake off, to split; flagna, to flake off. Flag is a doublet of Flake, q. v.

FLAGELLATE, to scourge. (L.) Flagellation is in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—Lat. flagellatus. pp. of flagellare, to scourge.—Lat. flagellum, a scourge; dimin. of flagrum, a scourge.—A BLAGH, to strike; whence also E. afflict and E. blow. See Afflict, and Blow. Der. flagellation; flagellant, from Lat. flagellant, base of pres. pt. of

Low Lat. flauta, a flute. Thus flageolet is a double dimin. from

Flute, q. v.

FLAGITIOUS, very wicked. (L.) 'Many flagicious actes;
Hall's Chron. Rich. III, an 3.—Lat. flagiciosus, shameful.—Lat. flagicium, a disgraceful act.—Lat. flagiciare, to act with violence, in-

flagitum, a disgraceful act.—Lat. flagiture, to act with violence, implore earnestly.—Lat. base flag-, to burn; cf. flagrare, to burn. See Flagrant. Der. flagitious-ly, ness.

FLAGON, a drinking vessel. (F.,—Low L.) In Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. ii. c. 187 (R.)—O. F. flacon, older form flascon, 'a great leathern bottle;' Cot.—Low Lat. flasconem, acc. of flasco, a large flask; augmentative of flascus, flasca, a flask. See Flask.

FLAGRANT, glaring, said of a fault. (F.,—L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627.—O. F. flagrant, 'flagrant, burning;' Cot.—Lat. flagrantem, acc. of press pt of flagrare to burn—Lat. base flags, to burn—Like

flagrant-ly, flagranc-y; see con-flagrat-ion.

FLAIL, an instrument for threshing corn. (F.,-L.) In P. Plowman, B. vi. 187. — O. F. flael (F. fleau), a flail, scourge. — Lat. flagellum, a scourge. See Flagellate.

The Du. vlegel, G. flegel, are merely borrowed from Lat. flagellum.

FLAKE, a strip, thin slice or piece. (Scand.) in grete snowes; 'Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, iii. 102. Of Scand. origin; the Norwegian dialects have preserved the word as flak, a slice, a the Norwegian dialects have preserved the word as flak, a slice, a piece torn off, an ice-floe (Aasen); cf. Icel. flak, the flapper or fin of a fish, flagna, to flake off, split; Swed. flaga, a flaw, crack, breach, flake; flagna, to peel off. The lit. sense is 'a piece stripped off;' from the verb which appears in E. flay. See Flay, Flaw, Floe, and Flag (4). Der. flak-y, flak-i-ness.

FLAMBEAU, a torch. (F., -L.) In Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665, p. 135. -F. flambeau, 'a linke, or torch of wax;' Cot. This answers to an O. F. flambel*, a dimin. of O. F. flambe, a flame. See

FLAME, a blaze, warmth. (F., -L.) In Chaucer, C. T. 15983. O. F. flame, flamme; whence a secondary form flambe, flamble. - Lat. flamma, a flame; with dimin. flammula = O. F. flamble. Lat. flamma = flag-ma, from the base flag-, to burn; see Flagrant. Der. flame, verb, flam-ing; flambeau, q.v.; flamingo, q.v.
FLAMEN, a priest of ancient Rome. (L.) In Mandeville's

Travels, p. 142; spelt flamyn.—Lat. flamen, a priest. for flag-men—he who burns the sacrifice; see Flagrant. ¶ Perhaps

FLAMINGO, a bright red bird. (Span., = L.) In Sir T. Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665; p. 403.—Span. flamenco, a flamingo; so called from the colour.—Span. flama, a flame.—Lat. flamma; see Flame.

A modern form, con-FLANGE, a projecting rim. (F.,-L.) nected with prov. E. flange, to project out; Halliwell. Again, flange is a corruption of prov. E. flanch, a projection; id. And again, flanch is a weakened form of flank. Cf. O. F. flanchere, 'a

flanker, side peece; 'Cot. See Flank.

FLANK, the side. (F., -L.) M. E. flank, King Alisaunder, 3745. - O. F. (and F.) flanc, side; lit. the 'weak part' of the body. [So G. weiche = softness; also, the flank, side.] - Lat. flaccus, soft,

weak; with inserted n as in jongleur from joculatorem, concembre from eucumerem (Diez). See Flaccid. Der. flank, verb; flange, q. v. FLANNEL, a woollen substance. (Welsh.) 'The Welsh flannel;' Merry Wives, v. 5. 172. Prov. E. flannen, a more correct form.—W. gwlanen, flannel; from gwlan, wool. The W. gwlan is cognate with E. wool; Rhys, Lect. on W. Philology, p. 10. See Wool.

FLAP, to strike or beat with the wings, &c. (E.) M. E. flappen, P. Plowman, B. vi. 187. Also flap, sb., a blow, stroke, id. B. xiii. 67. Not found in A.S. + Du. flappen, to flap; flap, a stroke, blow, box on the ear. β. A variant of flack, to beat, M.E. flakken, to palpitate; see Flag (1). Cf. Lat. plaga, a stroke, blow; see Plague.

Der. flap, sb.; flapp-er.

FLARE, to burn brightly, blaze, glare. (Scand.) In Shak. Merry

Wives, iv. 6. 62. Not in early use in E. (unless flayre = flame in Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 772); of Scand. origin. Cf. Norweg. flara, to blaze, flame, adom with tinsel; flar, tinsel, show; Aasen. Here (as in blare, q.v.) the r stands for an older s; and the older

Here (as in biare, q. v.) the r stands for an older s; and the older form appears in Swed. dial. flasa, to burn furiously, to blaze; whence swed. dial. flora upp, to 'flare up,' blaze up suddenly; also flossa up, to blaze up, flash or flush up (Rietz). See Flash, Flush.

FLASH, to blaze suddenly. (Scand.) In Shak. Timon, ii. 1. 32, used of suddenly breaking out, K. Lear, i. 3. 4. Of Scand. origin. cf. Swed. dial. flasa, to burn violently, blaze. And cf. Icel. flasa, flagellare; also flait, q.v.; and perhaps flog.

FLAGEOLEF, a sort of flute. (F.,-L.) Spelt flagellate in Hudibras, c. ii. pt. ii. l. 610.—O. F. flageolet, 'a pipe, whistle, flute;' Cot. Dimin. (with suffix -et) of O. F. flageol, with the same water peron' = she dashes or casts water on it; Ancren Riwie, p. 314; but this is not the same word; cf. Swed. dial. flasa, to burn violently, blaze. And cf. Icel. flasa, to rush; flas, a headlong rushing. Allied to Flare, and Flush. Der. flash, sb.; flash-y, flask-i-ly, flash-i-ness. The flase of the same word; and flush is not the same word; cf. Swed. flasa, to flutter,

FLASK, a kind of bottle. (Low L.?) In Shak. Romeo, iii. 3. 6 16966.—A. S. flea (the form usually given in Dictt.); spelt fleo, as a gloss to pulse, in Somner's ed. of Ælf. Gloss., Nomina Insectorum. In this change of se to es or ze is common in A. S.; as in ascian = aesian = aesian; mod. E. to ask and prov. E. to az.] 'Twa fatu, on folcisc flazan gehatene' = two vessels, vulgarly called flasks; Gregory's pulse (stem pulse) seems to be the same word; this Fick ingeniously applied a changed form from allered are Fick iii. FLASK, a kind of bottle. (Low L.?) In Shak. Romeo, iii. 3. 132.—A. S. fase, whence by metathesis, the form facs, written facs. This change of se to es or x is common in A. S.; as in ascian—acsian—axian; mod. E. to ask and prov. E. to ax.] 'Twa fatu, on folcisc faxan gehâtene'=two vessels, vulgarly called flasks; Gregory's Dialogues, i. 9 (Bosworth). We find also Icel. faska (an old word); Dan. fasks; Swed. flaska; G. flasche; O. H. G. flasca. B. But it is uncertain whether the word is really Teutonic; it seems to be either from Low Lat. flasca. a flask. of uncertain origin: possibly

it is uncertain whether the word is really Teutonic; it seems to be rather from Low Lat. flasca, a flask, of uncertain origin; possibly from the Gk. base φλα-, seen in kαφλαίνειν, to spout forth. We also find W. fflasg, Gael. flasg. Der. flagon, q. v.

FLAT, level, smooth. (Scand.) M. E. flat; 'sche fel . flat to the grounde;' Will. of Palerne, 4414.—Icel. flatr, flat. + Swed. flat. + Dan. flad.

The connection with Gk. πλαΐνε, broad, has not been made out; Curtius, i. 346; it is more likely connected with Du. vlak, G. flach, flat, Gk. πλαΐς, a flat surface, for which see Plain.

Der. flat, sb.; flat-ly, flat-ness; flatt-en (coined by analogy with length-en, &c.); flatt-ish, flat-wise.

FILATTER, to coax, soothe. (F., - Scand.) M. E. flateren (with one t); P. Plowman, B. xx. 109. O. F. flater (later flatter), 'to flatter, sooth, smooth; . . also to claw, stroke, clap gently; 'Cot. Ratter, south, smooth; . . and to claw, stoke, chap gently; Col.

B. Here, as in many cases (e. g. mate from A. S. maca) the t stands
for an older k, and the base is flak. This base occurs in O. Swed.

fleckra, to flatter (Ihre); Swed. dial. fleka, to caress (Rietz). Cf.

G. fleken, to beseech; O. H. G. flekón.

γ. The base is probably the Teutonic FLAK, to beat; hence to pat, stroke. This base answers the feutonic FLAK, to beat; whence Lat. plaga, a stroke. See Fick, i. 681; and see Flag (1) and Plague. ¶ Diez derives O.F. flater, from Icel. flatr, flat; with the notion 'to smoothe;' but this appears to me unsatisfactory, and is rejected by Brachet. FLATULENT, full of wind, windy. (F.,-L.) In Minsheu; also in Holland's Plutarch, p. 577 (R.) - F. flatulent, 'flatulent, windy;' Cot.-Low Lat. flatulentus; not in Ducange, but regularly formed from the base flatus by analogy with templeatus drunker.

formed from the base flatu-, by analogy with temulentus, drunken. -Lat. flatus, a blowing, a breath. - Lat. flatus, pp. of flare, to blow; cognate with E. blow. See Blow (1). Der. flatulent-ly, flatulence,

flatulenc-y

FLAUNT, to display ostentatiously. (Scand.) Shak. has flaunts, s. pl. fine clothes, Winter's Ta. iv. 4. 23. 'Yield me thy flanting [showy] hood;' Turburville, To his Friend that refused him, st. 10. 'With . . . fethers flaunt-a-flaunt,' i.e. showily displayed; Gascoliet, Steel Clean 116. It seems to have been expecially used with Steel Glass, 1163. It seems to have been especially used with reference to the fluttering of feathers to attract notice.

B. Probably Scandinavian; Rietz gives Swed. dial. flanka, to be unsteady, waver, hang and wave about, ramble; whence the adj. and adv. flankt, loosely, flutteringly (which = Gascoigne's flaunt-a-flaunt). Flanka is a nasalised form of Swed. dial. flakka, to waver, which answers to M. E. flakken, to palpitate; see Flag (1).

From the same

source come Dan. flink, smart, brisk, active; Bavarian flandern, to flutter, flaunt, Schmeller, i. 792; Du. flikkeren, flonkeren, to sparkle.

FLAVOUR, the taste, scent. (Low L., -L.) Milton, Sams. Agon., 544, says of wine 'the flavor or the smell, Or taste that cheers the hearts of Gods or men,' &c. He here distinguishes flavour from both smell and taste; and possibly intended it to mean hue. β. At any rate, the word is plainly the Low Lat. flavor, golden coin, taken to mean 'yellow hue' or 'bright hue.' = Lat. flauus, yellow, gold-coloured; of uncertain origin. B. It is certain that the Lowland Scotch fleure, fleware, used by Gawain Douglas to mean a 'stench' (as shewn by Wedgwood), could not have produced the form flavour; but it is outer possible that the sense of flavour was the form flavour; but it is quite possible that the sense of flavour was modified by the O. F. flairer, to exhale an odour (now used in the sense of to scent, to smell), with which Douglas's word is connected.

sense of to scent, to smell), with which Douglas's word is connected. This O.F. fairer = Lat. fragrare, by the usual change of r to l (Diez); see Fragrant. Der. favour-less.

FLAW, a crack, break. (Scand.) M. E. fawe, used in the sense of 'flake;' 'flawes of fyre' = flakes of fire; Allit. Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 2556.—Swed. flaga, a flaw, crack, breach; also, a flake; see Flake, and Flag (4).

The A.S. form was floh (Bosworth); but the form flaw is Scand. Der. flaw-less.

FLAK, the name of a plant. (E.) M. E. flax, Chaucer, C. T. 678.—A.S. fleax; Ælfric's Gloss., ed. Somner, Vestium Nomina, l. 10. + Du. wlas. + G. flachs; O. H. G. vlahs, flahs.

\$\beta\$. (F. Goth. flahata, a plaiting of the hair; it is probable that flax is from the same root; see Curtius, i. 203. If so, the root is PLAK, to weave; whence also Gk. where, to weave, plait. Der. flax-en, where -en is whence also Gk. wherev, to weave, plait. Der. flan-en, where -en is

an A. S. adj. suffix.

FILAY, to strip off skin, slice off. (E.) Formerly spelt fea; see
Rich. and Halliwell. M. E. flean, pt. t. flow, pp. flain; Havelok, processes.

Rich. and Halliwell. M. E. flean, pt. t. flow, pp. flain; Havelok, processes.

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Rich. and Halliwell. M. E. flean, pt. t. flow, pp. flain; Havelok, processes.

Rich. A. S. flean (in a gloss); Bosworth. + Icel. flow, pp. flain; Havelok, processes.

Rich. A. S. flean (in a gloss); Bosworth. + Icel. flow, pp. flain; Havelok, pp. flow, pp. flow

explains as being a changed form from pluec-; see Fick, iii. 193. On the other hand, cf. Skt. pulaka, 'an insect of any class affecting animals whether externally or internally; ' Benfey.

animals whether externally or internally; Benfey.

FLEAM, a kind of lancet. (F., -Low L., -Gk.) In Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. -F. flamme, 'a fleam;' Hamilton and Legros. [Cotgrave gives only the dimin. flammette, 'a kind of launcet.'] - Low Lat. flevolomum, phlebotomum, a lancet. -Gk. φλεβοτόμου, a lancet. -Gk. φλεβοτ, crude form of φλέψ, a vein; and τομ- for ταμ-, base of τέμνευν, to cut. See Phlebotomy. This pardonable abbreviation of too long a word is countenanced by Du. vlijm, G. fliete, and M. H. G. flieteme (cited in Mahn's Webster), all various corruptions of the same surgical word. The second syllable was corruptions of the same surgical word. The second syllable was soon lost; after which the change from fletomum to F. flamme is not

soon lost; after which the change from Lat. platanum.

FLECK, a spot. (Scand.) M. E. flek; whence the verb flekken, to spot; Chaucer, C. T. 16033.—Icel. flekkr, a spot; flekka, to stain, spot. + Swed. flück, a spot; flücka, to spot. + Du. vlek, sb.; vlekken, vb. + G. fleck, sb.; flecken, vb., to spot, stain, put on a patch. β. From the Teutonic base FLAK, to strike; from the ✓ PLAG, to strike; see Fick, iii. 193. The connection is admirably shewn by the prop. E. flick, a slight blow also to give a lark (Hallimelly to strike; see Fick, iii. 193. The connection is admirably shewn by the prov. E. flick, a slight blow, also to give a jerk (Halliwell); flecks are spots such as would be caused by jerking a dirty brush.

FLECTION, a bending; see Flexible. FLEDGE, to furnish with feathers. (Scand.) Shak. has fledged, Merch. Ven. iii. 1. 32. This pp. fledged is a substitution for an older adj. fledge, meaning 'ready to fly.' M. E. flegge, 'ready to fly' (Stratmann); spelt fligge in the Prompt. Parv. p. 167 (and note).— Iccl. fleygr, able to fly.—Iccl. fleygia, to make to fly; causal of flikga, to fly. See Fly. Der. fledge-ling.

flüga, to fly. See Fly. Der. fledge-ling.

FLEE, to escape, run away. (Scand.) Not the same word as fly. The M.E. verb only appears in the pt. t. fledde, and pp. fled; Chaucer, C. T. 2932; Havelok, 1431.—Icel. flýja, flæja, to flee; pt. t. flýði, pp. flýiðr. + Swed. fly, to flee, shun. + Dan. flye, pt. t. flygte, to flee. Cf. Du. vlieden, to flee. β. Flee is a weak verb, corresponding to the strong verb fly, much as set corresponds to sit, except that flee is not used as a causal verb. See Fly.

FLEECE, a sheep's coat of wool. (E.) Here -ce stands for s, as usual. M.E. flees, Prompt, Parv. p. 166; Wyclif, Gen. xxx. 35.—A. S. flys, Ps. lxxi. 6 (ed. Spelman). + Du. vlies. + G. fliess, vliess, Perhaps related to Flesh. g. v.

A. S. fys, Ps. lxxi. 6 (ed. Spennar).

Perhaps related to Flesh, q. v.

FLEER, to mock, to grin. (Scand.) In Shak. L. L. L. v. 2. 109;

Jul. Cæs. i. 3. 117. M. E. flerien, Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 1088, 2778. Of Scand. origin; cf. Norweg. flira, to titter, giggle, laugh at nothing; Aasen. Also Norweg. flisa, to titter, which is an older form. id.: Swed. flissa, to titter.

B. Another variation of this verb see Frown.

FLEET (1), a number of ships. (E.) M. E. flete, Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 1189; Reole, Layamon, 2155.—A. S. flect, a ship, Grein, i. 304; fliet, a ship (in a gloss), Lye. [It seems afterwards to have been used collectively.]—A. S. flectan, to 'flect,' a variant of to float. B. The more usual A. S. form is flota, a ship, Grein, i. 305 (= M. E. flote, Havelok, 738); which is cognate with Icel. floti. (1) a ship, (2) a fleet; Dan. flaade, a fleet; Swed. flotta, a fleet; Du. vloot, G.

flotte. See Fleet (4).

FLEET (2), a creek, bay. (E.) In the place-names North-fleet, Fleet Street, &c. Fleet Street was so named from the Fleet ditch; and fleet was a name given to any shallow creek, or stream or channel of water; see Halliwell.—M. E. fleet, Prompt. Parv. p. 166.—A. S. fleot, a bay of the sea, as in sets fleot = bay of the sea; Ælfred's tr. of Beda, i. 34. Afterwards applied to any channel or stream, esp. if shallow. The orig. sense was 'a place where vessels float;' and the deriv. is from the old verb fleet, to float; see Fleet (4). Cf. Icel. fljót, a stream; Du. vliet, a rill, a brook.

flot, a stream; Du. viet, a rill, a brook.

FLEET (3), swift. (E.) In Shak. L. L. L. v. 2. 261. It does not seem to appear in M. E., but the A. S. form is fleditg (=fleet-y), Grein, i. 304. It is a derivative from the old verb to fleet, and = fleeting; see Fleet (4). Cf. Icel. fljótr, fleet, swift; from the verb fljóta, below. Der. fleet-ly, fleet-ness.

FLEET (4), to move swiftly. (E.) 'As seasons fleet;' 2 Hen. VI, ii. 4. 4. M. E. fleten, to swim, orig. to float; Chaucer, C. T. 1960; Havelok. \$22. -A. S. fleetan. to float, to swim; Grein, i. 304. + Rel.

Havelok, 522.—A.S. flectan, to swim, org. to noat; Chauter, C. 1. 1905; Havelok, 522.—A.S. flectan, to float, to swim; Grein, i. 304. + Icel. fljóta, to float, swim; see further under Float. Der. fleet-ing, fleet-ing-ty; also fleet (3), fleet-ing, fleet-ing-ty; also fleet (3), fleet-ing, fleet-ing-ty; also fleet (2).

Not the same word as flit, though allied to it; see Flit.

FLESH, the soft covering of the bones of animals. (E.) M. E.

flesch, fleisch; Chaucer, C. T. 147,—A. S. flesc, Grein, i. 302. + Du. vleesch. + Icel. flesk, in the special sense of 'pork,' or 'bacon.' + Dan. flesk, pork, bacon. + Swed. flesk, pork, bacon. + G. fleisch. Der. flesk, verb, K. John, v. 1. 71; flesk-ed; flesk-less, flesk-ly, flesk-y, flesk-i-ly, flesk-i-ness. Perhaps related to flake and flitch.

FLEUR-DE-LIS, flower of the lily. (F.) M. E. floure-de-lice, in Minot's Poems (Spec. of Eng. ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 131, l. 25).—O. F. fleur de lis; whence also E. flower-de-luce, Winter's Ta. iv. 4.

127. Here lis = Lat. lilius, a corrupt form of lilium, a lily. See

Flower and Lily. The Du. lisch, a water-flag, iris, appears to be corrupted (like E. luce) from the F. lis, in which the final s was once sounded.

FLEXIBLE, easily bent. (F., -L.) In Shak. Troil. i. 3. 50. -F. flexible, 'flexible;' Cot.—Lat. flexibilis, easily bent.—Lat. flexus, pp. of flectere, to bend. β. Flectere appears to be for felc-tere, from the same source as Lat. falx, a sickle; see Falchion. Der. flexible-ness, flexibl-y, flexibil-i-ty; from Lat. flexus are also flex-ion (wrongly flect-ion), flex-or, flex-ile, flex-ure; from the same source,

circum-fien, de-fiect, in-fiex-ion (wrongly in-fiect-ion), re-fiect.

FLICKER, to flutter, waver. (E.) M. E. flikeren, to flutter;
Chaucer, Troil. iv. 1221. – A. S. flicerian, Deut. xxxii. 11.

B. Here flicerian is a frequentative form from the base flic-, an attenuated form of the base FLAK, to beat; the sense is 'to beat slightly and often.' Y. This is made clear by the occurrence of the stronger form flaker in the M. E. flakeren, Ancren Riwle, p. 222; of which the later form flacker occurs in Coverdale's Bible, Ezek. x. 19: 'And the cherubins flackered with their wings.' See Flag (1). The Icel. flökra, to flutter = E. flacker; Du. flikkeren, to sparkle = E. flicker

flicker.

FLICHT, the act of flying. (E.) M. E. flight, Chaucer, C. T. 190, 990.—A. S. flyht, Grein, i. 306; formed, with suffix -t (= Aryan -ta), from A. S. flyg-e, flight; from A. S. flegan, to fly. Afterwards used as the verbal sb. of to flee also.

B. Corresponding in use to flight (from fly) we have Icel flug (= A. S. flyge), G. flug, Swed. flygt; corresponding to flight (from flee), we have Swed. flykt, G. flucht. The use of Dan. flugt, Du. vlugt, is less marked. Der. flight-y, flight-i-ness. See Fly, Flee.

FLIMSY, weak, slight. (W.?) 'Flim'y, limber, slight;' Kersey, ed. 1715. In Pope, Prol. to Satires, I. 94. Perhaps Welsh; cf. W. llwnsi, sluggish. spiritless, flimsy (Spurrell).

B. According to

W. Ilymsi, sluggish, spiritless, flimsy (Spurrell). B. According to Webster, the word is limsy or limpsy in the colloquial dialect of the United States of America. This seems to connect it with Limp,

adj., q.v. Der. flimsi-ness. ¶ For fl = W. U, see Flummery. FLINCH, to shrink back. (F., - L.) In Shak. All's Well, ii. 1. 190. A nasalised form of M. E. flecchen, to flinch, waver. Thus we find: 'For hadde the clergie harde holden togidere, And noht fleeched aboute nother hider ne thidere, i.e. had they all kept together, and not wavered; Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 344. In Legends of the Holy Rood, ed. Morris, p. 137, l. 170, fleecheth occurs in the exact sense of 'flinches;' see also Ayenb. of Inwyt, p. 253.—O. F. flechir, 'to bend, bow, plie; to go awry, or on one side;' Cot.—Lat. fleetere, to bend; see Flexible.

¶ It is probable that the form of the word was influenced by that of blench, used in the same sense

FLING, to throw, dart, scatter about. (Scand.) flong = flung, occurs in Chaucer, C. T. 17255. - Swed. flänga, to use violent action, to romp; flänga med hästarna, to ride horses too hard; flang, sb., violent exercise, i flang, at full speed (cf. E. to take one's fling); Swed. dial. flanga, to strip bark from trees, to hack, strike (Rietz); O. Swed. flenga, to strike, beat with rods (Ihre). + Dan. flenge, to slash; i fleng, indiscriminately.

B. The orig. sense is to strike (Ihre); hence fling is a nasalised form of flick, an attenuated from the Tayloric hear. form of flack, from the Teutonic base FLAK, to beat. See Flicker,

FLINT, a hard stone. (E.) M. E. flint, Havelok, 2667. A.S. flint, a rock; Numb. xx. 10. + Dan. flint, + Swed. flinta. + Gk. πλίνθος, a brick; Curtius, i. 46; Fick, i. 682. Der. flint-y, flint-i-ness. FLIPPANT, pert, saucy. (Scand.) 'A most flippant tongue she had;' Chapman, All Fools, Act v. sc. 1, prose speech by Gostanto. The suffix and (so shown s. y. Armant) is due to the she had; 'Chapman, All Fools, Act v. sc. I, prose speech by Gostanzo. The suffix ant (as shewn s. v. Arrant) is due to the Northern E. pres. pt. in and; hence flippant = flippand, i. e. prattling, babbling.—Icel. fsipa, to babble, prattle; Swed. dial. fspa, to talk nonsense (Rietz); from the base FLIP, which appears in Swed. dial. fsip, the lip; an attenuated form of Flap, q. v. Cf. Swed. dial. flip, the lip; an attenuated form of Flap, q. v. Cf. Swed. dial. flip, the lip; an attenuated form of Flap, q. v. Cf. Swed. dial. flip, the lip; an attenuated form of Flap, q. v. Cf. Swed. dial. flip, the lip; an attenuated form of Flap, q. v. Cf. Swed. dial. flip, the lip; an attenuated form of Flap, q. v. Cf. Swed. dial. flip, the lip; an attenuated form of Flap, q. v. Cf. Swed. dial. flip, the lip; and the named of Skeat, i. 2. 18 (and the note). An older form flird appears in Low-land Sc. flird, to flirt, flirdis, giddy, flirdoch, a flirt, flird, a thin piece of dress.—A.S. fleard, a foolish thing, a piece of folly, Law of the Northumbrian Priests, § 54 (in Thorpe's Ancient Laws, ii. 299); Flower.

whence the verb fleardian, to trifle (Bosworth, Lye). Der. flirt, sb. (as now used); firi-ai-ion. No connection with O.F. fleureter, to skip as a bee from flower to flower (Cotgrave).

FLIT, to remove from place to place. (Scand.) M. E. flitten; P. Plowman, B. xi. 62; also flutten, Layamon, 30503.—Swed. flytta, M. E. flitten; to flit, remove; Dan. flytte. Cf. Icel. flyta, to hasten; flytja, to carry, cause to flit; flytjask (reflexive), to flit, remove. Closely allied to fleet, verb; see Fleet (4), Flutter. Der. flitt-ing, Ps. lvi. 8 (P.-Bk. version).

FLITCH, a side of bacon. (E.) M. E. flicche, P. Plowman, B. ix. 169.—A. S. flicce, to translate Lat. succidia; Bosworth. The pl. fliccu occurs in Diplom. Angl., ed. Thorpe, p. 158; spelt flicca. id.

site occurs in Diplom. Angl., ed. Inorpe, p. 158; speir fitted, id. p. 460. + Icel. flikki, a flitch; flik, a flap, tatter.

B. The Swed. flik is a lappet, a lobe; Dan. flik is a patch; these are attenuated forms of flak, the original of Flake, q. v. Thus a flitch or flick is 'a thin slice;' or, generally, 'a slice.'

FLOAT, to swim on a liquid surface. (E.) M. E. floten or flotten; very rare, the proper form being fleten (A. S. flotan); see Fleet (4). 'A whal... by that bot flotte' = a whale floated by the boat; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, C. 248. B. This form of the verb is really a causal rather than the orig, form, and due to the sb. float = is really a causal rather than the orig. form, and due to the sb. float = A. S. flota, a ship (Grein); allied words to which are Icel. floti, a float, rast, whence flotna, to float to the top; Swed. flotta, a fleet, a raft, flotta, to cause to float; Du. vlot, a raft, whence vlotten, to cause to float; G. floss, a raft, whence violen, to cause to float; G. floss, a raft, whence flossen, to float; see also Fleet (1). \(\gamma\). Corresponding to A.S. fledian, to 'fleet,' we have Icel. flida, to float, to flow; Dan. flyde, to flow; Swed. flyta, to flow, float; G. fliessen (O. H. G. fliozan), to flow. \(\begin{array}{c}
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\]. The Teut. base is FLUT, an extended form of FLU, to flow. See Flow. Der. float, sb. (though this is rather the orig. of the verb); float-er, float-age, float-ing, float-at-ion; also flotsam, q.v. ¶ Observe that the F. flotter, to float, is from Lat. fluctuare; see Fluctuate. The E. float and F. flotter were completely confused at last, though at first distinct; see Flotilla.

FLOCK (1), a company of birds or sheep. (E.) M. E. flok; 'a flok of briddis' = birds; King Alisaunder, 566.—A. S. floce, Gen. xxxii. 8. + Icel. flokkr. + Dan. flok. + Swed. flock.

Der. flock, verb.

TEOCK (2), a lock of wool. (F., -L.) In Shak, I Hen. IV, ii. 1, 7, -O. F. floc, floc de laine, 'a lock or flock of wool;' Cot. - Lat. floccus, a lock of wool. Cf. Lithuan. plankas, hair (Schleicher). Prob. from I PLU, to flow, swim, float about. Der. flock-y; and flow of the state of the state of flock-bed. &c. Not (from Lat. floccus), flocc-ose, flocc-ul-ent; also flock-bed, &c. Not to be confused with flake, with which it is unconnected.

FLOE, a flake of ice. (Dan.) Modern; common in accounts of Arctic Voyages. - Dan. flage, in the comp. iis-flage, an ice-floe. +

Swed. flaga, a flake; the same word as E. Flake, q. v. FLOG, to beat, whip. (L.?) A late word. It occurs in Cowper's Tirocinium (R.) and in Swift (Todd); also in Coles' Dict. ed. 1684. Perhaps a schoolboy's abbreviation from the Lat. *flagellare*, to whip, once a familiar word. See **Flagellate**. Cf. W. *llachio*, to slap.

FLOOD, a great flow of water. (E.) M. E. flod, P. Plowman, B. vi. 326.—A.S. flod, Grein, i. 305. + Du. vloed. + Icel. flod. + Swed. and Dan. flod. + Goth. flodus, a river. + G. fluth. Cf. Skt. pluta, bathed, wet; pp. of plu, to swim, cognate with E. flow.

flood, verb; flood-ing, flood-gate.

FLOOR, a flat surface, platform. (E.) M. E. flor, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 133.—A. S. flor, Grein, i. 306. + Du. vloer. + G. flur. + W. llawr. + Bret. leur. + Irish and Gael. lar (= plar).

FLORAL, pertaining to flowers. (L.) Late. In Johnson's Dict.
— Lat. floralis, belonging to Flora.—Lat. Flora, goddess of flowers;
mentioned in Shak. Wint. Ta. iv. 4. 2.—Lat. flor-, stem of flos, a
flower; cf. flor-ere, to flourish. See Flower. Der. florascence

flower; cf. flor-ere, to flourish. See Flower. Der. flor-esc-ence (from Lat. florescene, to blossom), flor-et, flori-culture, flori-fer-ous; flori-form, flor-ist; also flor-id, q. v., florin, q. v.

FLORID, abounding in flowers, red. (L.) In Milton, P. L. iv. 278. [Directly from Latin; the O. F. floride merely means 'lively.'] — Lat. floridus, abounding with flowers.— Lat. florid, crude form of flos, a flower. See Flower. Der. florid-ly, florid-ness.

FLORIN, a coin of Florence. (F.,—Ital.,—L.) M. E. florin, Chaucer, C. T. 12704. Florins were coined by Edw. III in 1337, and named after the coins of Florence, which were much esteemed. O. F. florin, 'a florin: 'Cot — Ital. floring (-floring) a florin : O. F. florin, 'a florin;' Cot. – Ital. florino (– florino), a florin; so named because it bore a lily. – Ital. flore, a flower; with a probable allusion to Lat. Florentia (Florence), derived from the same source,

viz. Lat. flor-em, a flower, flor-ere, to flourish. See Flower. FLOSCULE, a floret of an aggregate flower. (L.) Botanical and scientific.—Lat. flosculus, a little flower; dimin. of flos. See

FLOSS, a downy substance, untwisted silken filaments. (Ital., - Curtius, i. 347. Der. flow, sb., flowing; also flood, q.v.: float, q.v. What is now called floss-silk was formerly called sleave-silk; see Nares. The term floss-silk is modern. Cot. gives 'soye flosche, sleave silk;' but the word flosche is not now used, and the E. word is probably directly from the Italian original, whence O. F. flosche as propably directly from the tannal original, whence U. F. Mosche was also borrowed.—Ital. flossio, flaccid, soft, weak; whence flossio seta, 'raveling or sleave silke;' Florio. [The Venetian form, according to Wedgwood, is flosso, which exactly agrees with the E.

foss.] = Lat. fluxus, fluid, loose, lax. See Flux.
FLOTILLA, a little fleet. (Span., = L.)
Bailey gives only the form fluta.—Span. flotilla, a little fleet; dimin. of flota, a fleet, cognate with O. F. flote, a fleet of ships, but also a crowd of people, a group (O. F. flote de gens); see Burguy. This O. F. flote, a fem. form, is closely connected with F. flot, masc., a wave, and therefore derived, as to form, from Lat. fluctus, a wave; see Fluctuate.

\$\beta\$. At the same time, the sense of F. flotte (later see Fluctuate.

see Fluctuate. B. At the same time, the sense of F. flotte (later form of O. F. flote) and of the Span. flota has clearly been influenced by Du. vloot, a fleet, allied to (or borrowed from) Icel. floti, (1) a raft. (2) a fleet; see Fleet (1). The See Burguy and Diez. FLOTSAM, goods lost in shipwreck, and left floating on the waves. (Law F.,—Scand.) In Blackstone's Comment. b. i. c. 8; spelt flotson in Blount's Law Dict., ed. 1691. Cotgrave has: 'a flo, floating; choses a flo, flotsens or flotzams.' This is an Old Law F. term, barbarously compounded, like the allied Jetsam, q.v. B. The origin can hardly be other than Scandinavian; the former B. The origin can hardly be other than Scandinavian; the former syllable is to be referred to the Icel. prefix flot (as in flot-fundinn = found afloat), connected with floti, a float, raft, flotna, to come afloat; see Float. The latter syllable is most likely the Icel. suffix -samr (=E. -some), as in gaman-samr = E. game-some. The radical sense of -samr is 'together' or 'like;' hence floatsam = floating together or float-like, i. e. in a floating manner. See Same.

FLOUINCE (1) to pluyer about (Swed). 'After his born had

FLOUNCE (1), to plunge about, (Swed.) 'After his horse had flounced and floundered with his heeles;' Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 77 (R.) - Swed. dial. flunsa, to dip, plunge, to fall into water with

p. 77 (K.) = Swed. dial. **pinka*, to dip, piunge, to fail into water with a plunge (Rietz); O. Swed. **funsa*, to plunge, particularly used of the dipping of a piece of bread into gravy (Ihre). See Flounder (1).

**FLOUNCE* (2), a plaited border on a dress. (F., -L.?) 'To change a **founce*; 'Pope, Rape of the Lock, ii. 100. 'Farthingales and **founce*, 'Beaum. and Fletcher, Mons. Thomas, iii. 2.3. Made, by change of r to \$l\$, from M. E. **frounce*, a plait, wrinkle; P. Plowman, B. xiii, 318; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. i. pr. 2, l. 147. We also have frounced a frizzled and curled in Milton. II Pers. 123. also have frounced = frizzled and curled, in Milton, Il Pens. 123; cf. Spenser, F. Q. i. I. 14.—O. F. froncer, fronser, 'to gather, plait, fold, wrinkle; fronser le front, to frown or knit the brows;' Cot. B. Perhaps from Low Lat. frontiare*, to wrinkle the forchead; not found, but regularly formed from fronti-, crude form of frons, the forehead. See Front, and Frounce.

FLOUNDER (1), to flounce about. (O. Low G.) See quotation under Flounce (1); also in Beaum, and Fletcher, Woman's Prize, ii. 6. 30. A nasalised form of Du. flodderen, to dangle, flap, splash through the mire; as suggested by Wedgwood. Cf. Swed. fladdra, to flutter. Formed from a base FLAD, with much the same sense

as FLAK, to flutter; see Flag (1).

FLOUNDER (2), the name of a fish. (Swed.) Flounder-like occurs in Massinger, Renegado, Act iii. sc. 1 (Mustapha's 5th speech). Flounder is in Beaum. and Fletcher, Mons. Thomas, ii. 3; and in John Dennis, Secrets of Angling (ab. A.D. 1613), in Arber's Eng. Garner, p. 171.—Swed. flundra, a flounder. + Dan. flynder. + Icel. flyðra. Prob. named from flapping about, and formed similarly to Flounder (1). Cf. Swed. dial. flunnka, to float about, swim (Rietz,

p. 151 b).

FLOUR, the finer part of meal. (F.,-L.) 'Fyne flowre of whete;' Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 11; also spelt flower, with which it is identical. - F. fleur de farine, 'flower, or the finest

meal; 'Cot. See Flower.

meal; Cot. See Flower.

FLOURISH, to blossom, thrive. (F.,-L.) M. E. florisshen; Frompt. Parv. p. 167; Wyclif, Ps. lxxxix. 6.—O. F. fleuriss., base of pres. pt. of fleurir, to flourish.—Lat. florescere, inceptive of florere, to flower, bloom.—Lat. flor-, base of flos, a flower. See Flower. Der. flourish. sb., flourish-ing.

FLOUT, to mock. (Du.) Merely a peculiar use of flute, used as a verb; borrowed from O. Dutch; see Minsheu. In Shak. Temp. iii. 2. 120.—O. Dm. flutes. to play the flute, also to jeer, to impose

a verb; borrowed from O. Dutch; see Minsheu. In Shak. Temp. iii. 2. 130.—O. Du. fluyten, to play the flute, also to jeer, to impose upon; now spelt fluiten (Oudemans).—O. Du. fluyt (Du. fluit), a flute. See Flute. Der. flout, sb.

FLOW, to stream, glide. (E.) M. E. flowen (not very common), Chaucer, Troil. iii. 1758.—A. S. flówan, Grein, i. 306. + Du. vloeijen. + Icel. flda, to boil milk, to flood. + O. H. G. flawen, M. H. G. flæen, flowen, to rinse, wash. + Lat. pluit, it rains; plunia, rain. + Russ. pluite, to sail, float. + Gk. πλέειν, πλώειν, to swim, float; πλύνειν, to wash. + Skt. plu, to swim, navigate:— PLU, to swim;

Distinct from Lat. fluere.

FLOWER, a bloom, blossom. (F., -L.) M. E. flour, Chaucer, C. T. 4; Havelok, 2917.—O. F. flour, flor (F. fleur).—1.at. florem, acc. of flow, a flower; cf. florere, to bloom, cognate with E. blow, to bloom. See Blow (2). Der. flower-y, flower-et; also flor-id, flor-al, flor-in, flose-cule, flourish, q.v. Doublet, flour, q.v.

FLUCTUATE, to waver. (L.) In Milton, P. L. ix. 668.—Lat. fluctuatus, pp. of fluctuare, to float about.—Lat. fluctus, a wave.—

Lat. fluctus, old pp. of fluere, to flow: see Fluent. Der. fluctus.

Lat. fluctus, old pp. of fluere, to flow; see Fluent. Der. fluctu-

at-ion; and see flotilla.

FLUE (1), an air-passage, chimney-pipe. (F.,-L.) Phaer (tr. of Virgil, x. 209) translates concha, the sea-shell trumpet of the Tritons, by 'wrinckly wreathed flue' (R.) It is a mere corruption of flute.-O.F. fleute, a flute, a pipe; 'le fleute d'un alambic, the beak or nose of a limbeck' = the flue or pipe of a retort; Cot. See

Flute. ¶ Cf. the various uses of pipe.

FLUE (2), light floating down. (F.,—L.?) In Johnson's Dict., explained as 'soft down or fur.' Also called fluff; cf. also: 'Flocks, refuse, sediment, down, inferior wool;' and again: 'Fluke, waste cotton, a lock of hair;' Halliwell. Origin uncertain; I suspect these all to be various forms of flock.—O. F. floc de laine, a lock or deals of wool.—It floated for the second of the se

these all to be various forms of flock. = O. F. floc de laine, a lock or flock of wool. = Lat. floceus. See Flock (2). ¶ We also find Dan. fnug, flue; W. llwch, dust.

FLUENT, flowing, eloquent. (L.) Used in the sense of 'copious' in Shak. Hen. V, iii. 7. 36. = Lat. fluentem, acc. of pres. pt. of fluere, to flow. Cf. Gk. φλύειν, to swell, overflow, dναφλύειν, to spout up; see Curtius, i. 375. Der. fluent-ly, fluene-y; from same source, flu-id, q. v., flu-or, q. v., flux, q. v., fluctuate, q. v.; also af-fluence, con-flux, de-flux-ion, ef-flux, in-flux, re-flux, &c.

FLUID, liquid. (F., = L.) In Milton, P. L. vi. 349; Bacon, Nat. Hist. sect. 68 (R.) = O. F. fluide; Cot. = Lat. fluidus, flowing, liquid. = Lat. fluere, to flow; see Fluent. Der. fluid-i-ty, fluid-ness.

FLUKE (1), a flounder, kind of fish. (E.) M. E. fluke, Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 1088. = A. S. floe, gloss to Lat. platissa, a plaice;

Arthure, ed. Brock, 1088. – A. S. Abe, gloss to Lat. platissa, a plaice; Ælfric's Colloquy. + Icel. Abki, a kind of halibut; Lat. solea. Cf.

Elfric's Colloquy. + Icel. fliki, a kind of halibut; Lat. solea. Cf. Swed. dial. flunnka, to swim (Rietz).

FLUKE (2), part of an anchor. (Low G.?) In Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. Also spelt flook. 'Low G. flunk, flunka, a wing, the palm of an anchor; from flegen, to fly, cognate with E. fly; 'Webster. (I only find flunk, a wing; Bremen Wörterb. i, 429). Cf. Icel. akkerisflein, Dan. ankerflig, Swed. ankarfly, the fluke of an anchor.

FLUMMERY, a light kind of food. (W.) 'Flummery, a wholesome jelly made of oatmeal; 'Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. —W. llymru, llymruwd, flummery, sour oatmeal boiled and jellied. (So named from its sourness.) — W. llymrig, crude, raw, harsh; llymwus, of a sharp quality. —W. llymu, to sharpen, whet; llym, sharp, severe.

FLUNKEY, a footman. (F.,—L.) Modern. Its origin is clearly due to F. flanquer, to flank; it seems to be put for flanker, 'Flanquer,

due to F. flanquer, to flank; it seems to be put for flanker, 'Flanquer, to flanke, run along by the side of; to support, defend, or fence; to be at ones elbow for a help at need; Cot. See Flank. FLUOR, FLUOR-SPAR, a mineral. (L.) The reason of the

name is not clear. The Lat. fluor (lit. a flowing) was formerly in use as a term in alchemy and chemistry. 'Fluor, a flux, course, or stream;' Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. — Lat. fluere, to flow; see Fluent.

FLURRY, agitation, hurry. (Scand.?) 'The boat was overset by a sudden flurry [gust of wind] from the North;' Swift, Voyer to Lilling.

age to Lilliput. And see Rich. Dict. Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Norweg. dial. flurutt, rough, shaggy, disordered (Aasen); Swed. dial. flur, face, head, disordered hair, whim, caprice; flurig, disordered, dissolute, overloaded.

¶ Swift's use of the word may

ordered, dissolute, overloaded.
Swift's use of the word may be incorrect; the proper word for a gust of wind is flaw.

FLUSH (1), to flow swiftly. (F.,-L.) 'The swift recourse of flushing blood;' Spenser, F. Q. iv. 6. 20. G. Douglas uses flusch to signify 'a run of water;' Jamieson. F. flux, 'a flowing, running, streaming, or rushing out; a current or tide of water; also a flux; also a flux at cardes;' Cot. -Lat. fluxus, a flowing; from the pp. of fluere, to flow; see Fluent. Der. flush (at cards); also flush, adj. in the phr. 'flush of money,' with which cf. 'cela est encore en flux, that is as yet in action, or upon the increase;' Cot. Doublet, flux. See Flush (2).

flux, that is as yet in action, or upon the increase; Cot. Bothses, flux. See Flush (3).

FLUSH (2), to blush, to redden. (Scand.) [Not, I think, the same word as the above, though easily confused with it.] Shak. has flushing = redness; Hamlet, i. 2. 155. M. E. flushen, to redden, as in 'flush for anger;' Rich. the Redeless, ed. Skeat, ii. 166. = Swed. dial. flossa, to burn furiously, to blaze (Rietz); Norw. dial. flossa, passion, vehemence, eagerness; Aasen. Closely allied to Flare, q. v. Der. flush, sb., flush-ing.

FLUSH (3), level, even. (Unknown.) In some senses, esp. in this one, the word flush is not fully accounted for. Perhaps from Flush (1); since flooded lands look level.

FLUSTER, to heat with drinking, confuse. (Scand.) See Shak. Oth. ii. 3. 60.—Icel. flaustra, to be flustered; flaustr, sb. fluster, hurry; of obscure origin; cf. Icel. flasa, to rush. Der. fluster, sb. FLUTE, a musical pipe. (F.,—L.) M. E. floiten, flouten, to play the flute; Chaucer, C. T. 91. The sb. flute is in North's Plutarch, p. 763 (R.)—O. F. flaute (Burguy); fleute (Cot.), a flute; flauter, to play the flute.—Low Lat. flatuare* (not found), to blow a flute (cf. Low Lat. flauta, a flute); formed from Lat. flatus, a blowing.—Lat. flare, to blow, cognate with E. blow: see Blow (1). Der. flaveolet. flare, to blow, cognate with E. blow; see Blow (1). Der. flageolet,

q. v.; and see flue (1), and flout.

FLUTTER, to flap the wings. (E.) M. E. floteren, to fluctuate, float about; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 11, 1, 2817; Wyclif, float about; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 11, 1, 2817; Wyclif, float about; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 11, 1, 2817; Wyclif, float about; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 11, 1, 2817; Wyclif, float about; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 11, 1, 2817; Wyclif, float about; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 11, 1, 2817; Wyclif, float about; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 11, 1, 2817; Wyclif, float about; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 11, 1, 2817; Wyclif, float about; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 11, 1, 2817; Wyclif, float about; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 11, 1, 2817; Wyclif, float about; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 11, 1, 2817; Wyclif, float about; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 11, 1, 2817; Wyclif, float about; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 11, 1, 2817; Wyclif, float about; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 11, 1, 2817; Wyclif, float about; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 11, 1, 2817; Wyclif, float about; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 11, 1, 2817; Wyclif, float about; Wycliff, float about; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 11, 1, 2817; Wycliff, float about; Wycl Iss. xxix. 9.—A. S. flotorian, to float about (fluctibus ferri); Gloss. to Prudentius, 687; Leo.—A. S. flot, the sea; flota, a ship; flectan, to 'fleet,' to float. \$\beta\$. Thus the orig. sense was to fluctuate, hover on the waves; and the form of the word is due to Float. The word was afterwards applied to other vibratory motions, esp. to the flapping of wings; cf. Low G. fluttern, flutter, flit about, Bremen Wörterbuch, i. 431, which is closely allied to flit; cf. prov. E. flitter-mouse, a bat. See Flit, which is likewise a derivative of Float. y. But the sense has clearly been further influenced by Icel. flikra,

Right, to flutter about, and other words connected with Flicker and Flag (1), q.v.

FLUX, a flowing, a disease. (F., -L.) M. E. flux, P. Plowman, C. vii. 161; xxii. 46. - O. F. flux, 'a flowing, flux;' Cot. - Lat. fluxus, a flowing; orig. a pp. of fluere, to flow; see Fluent. Der.

flux-ible, flux-at-ion, flux-ion; and see floss.

TLY, to float or move in air. (E.) M. E. flegen, fleyen, fleen; pt. t. he flew, Chaucer, C. T. 15423.—A. S. fleogan, pt. t. fleah; Grein, t. he flew, Chaucer, C. T. 15423.—A. S. fleogan, pt. t. flech; Grein, i. 303. + Du. vliegen. + Icel. flipea. + Dan. flyve. + Swed. flyga. + G. fliegen.

β. The base is FLUG, an extension of FLU, which answers to 4 PLU, to swim; see Flow. Cf. Lat. pluma, a feather, wing; see Plume. Der. fly, sb. = A. S. fleoge (Grein); fly-boat, whence fillibuster, q. v.; fly-blown, fly-catcher, fly-fish-ing, fly-leaf, fly-mig-fish, fli-er; also flight = A. S. flyht, Grein, i. 306; flight-y, flight-il-y, flight-iness.

FOAL, the young of a mare. (E.) M. E. fole, P. Plowman, B. xi. 335.—A. S. fola, Matt. xxi. 2. + Du. veulen. + Icel. foli. + Swed. fdle. + Goth. fula. + G. fohlen. + Lat. pullus, the young of an animal. + Gk. mūλos, a foal.

β. The form of the root is PU, prob. meaning 'to beget;' cf. Skt. putra, a son, pota, the young of an animal; Curtius, i. 357. Der. filly, q. v.

FOAM, froth, spume, (E.) M. E. fome, Chaucer, C. T. 16032.—A. S. fdm, Grein, i. 267. + Prov. G. faum; in Flügel's Ger. Dict. +

A.S. fám, Grein, i. 267. + Prov. G. faum; in Flügel's Ger. Dict. + Lat. spuma, foam; shewing that the E. word has lost an initial s. And of, Skt. phena, foam. B. The verb from which the sb. is derived appears in Lat. spuere, E. Spew, q. v. Der. foam, verb, foam-y.

FOB, a pocket for a watch. (O. Low G.) In Hudibras, pt. iii. c. 1, 1. 107. An O. Low G. word, not preserved otherwise than in the cognate prov. H. G. (Prussian) fuppe, a pocket, which is cited in the Bremen Wörterbuch, i. 437.

FOCUS, a point where rays of light meet. (L.) In Kersey, ed. 1715. - Lat. focus, a hearth; hence technically used as a centre of fire. Cf. Gk. φωs, light. From a base BHAK, extended from

BHA, to shine. Der. foe-al.

FODDER, food for cattle. (E.) M. E. fodder, Chaucer, C. T. 3866. – A. S. fúdor, fúddor, fúddur, Grein, i. 334; an extended form from fúda, food. + Du. voeder. + Icel. fúor. + Dan. and Swed. foder.

+ G. futter. See Food. Der. fodder, verb.

FOE, an enemy. (E.) M. E. fo. foo; Chaucer, C. T. 63. – A. S. fáh, fág, fá; Grein, i. 266. – A. S. feégan, to hate; related to Goth. fijan, to hate; Fick, i. 145. See Fiend, Feud (1). Der. foe-man.

FOETUS; see Fetus.

FOG, a thick mist. (Dan.) In Shak. Mids. Nt. Dr. ii. 1. 90. Orig. a sea term.—Dan. fog, in the comp. sneefog, a snow-storm, blinding fall of snow; from Dan. fyge, to drift. + Icel. fok, spray, things drifted by the wind, a snow-drift; fjúk, a snow-storm; from Icel. fjúka, strong verb, to be tossed by the wind, to drift. Der. foge-y, fogg-i-ness, fog-bank.

FOIBLE, a weak point in character. (F., -L.) See Rich. Dict.

F. foible, feeble; see Feeble.

FOIL (1), to disappoint, defeat. (F.,-L.) In Spenser, F.Q. v. 11. 33, foyle = to cover with dirt, to trample under foot. So yfoiled = trampled under foot; King Alisaunder, 2712. Corrupted from O. F. fouler, just as defile is from defouler; see Defile. O. F. fouler, 'to tread, stamp, or trample on, . . to hurt, press, oppress, foyle, overcharge extremely; ' Cot. - Low Lat. fullare, folare, to full cloth; see charge extremely; 'Cot. = Low Lat. futtar, folder, to full cloin; see Fuller. Der. foll, sb., a blunt sword, so called because blunted or 'foiled;' see Much Ado, v. 2. 13; Oth. i. 3. 270; also foil, a defeat; 1 Hen. VI, v. 3. 23.

FOIL (2), a set-off, in the setting of a gem. (F.,=L.) In Hamlet, Cast or complete set of printing-letters; 'Kersey, ed. 1715. = O.F. fonds, a fount; See Found (2).

v. 2. 266. = O. F. fueille, 'a leaf; . . . also the foyle of precious

FOIN, to thrust or lunge with a sword. (F., -L.) Obsolete. In Chaucer, C. T. 1654; and in Shak. Merry Wives, ii. 3. 24. Lit. 'to thrust with an eel-spear.' -O. F. fouine, an eel-spear, 'a kind of instrument in ships like an eel-spear, to strike fish with;' Cot. -Lat. fuscina, a three-pronged spear, trident (Littré).

FOISON, plenty, abundance. (F., -L.) Obsolete; but in Shak. Temp. ii. 1. 163; Chaucer, C. T. 4924. - O. F. foison, 'abundance;' Cot. - Lat. fusionem, acc. of fusio, a pouring out, hence, profusion. -

Lat. fusus, pp. of fundere, to pour; see Fuse.

FOIST, to intrude surreptitiously, to hoax. (O. Du.) In Shak. Sonnet 123, 1. 6. The sb. foist is a trick: 'Put not your foists upon me; I shall scent them; Ben Jonson, The Fox, Act iii (last speech but 21). 'To foist, feist, fizzle, are all originally to break wind in a noiseless manner, and thus to foist is to introduce something, the obnoxious effects of which are only learned by disagreeable experience; Wedgwood. = O. Du. vysten, 'to fizzle,' Sewel; closely connected with O. Du. vest, 'a fizzle;' id. A shorter form occurs in Dan. fiis, sb., fise, verb; the latter of which is E. Fizz, q. v. FOLD, to double together, wrap up. (E.) M. E. folden; P. Plowman, B. xvii. 145, 176. = A. S. fealdan, Grein, i. 286. + Dan. folde. +

Swed. falla. + Icel. falda. + Goth. falthan. + G. falten. base is FALTH, closely allied to Goth. flahto, a plaiting (I Tim. ii. 9), of which the base is FLAHT = Lat. pleetere, to weave, plait. =

PLAK, to weave; whence Gk. πλέπειν, to plait; Curtius, i. 202; Fick, i. 681. See Plait. Der. fold, sb. = A. S. fald, John, x. 1; -fold,

in composition (cf. -plex in com-plex, du-plex, from the same root).

FOLIAGE, a cluster of leaves. (F., -L.) 'Foliage, branching work in painting or tapestry; also leafiness;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. A F. word, but modified by the form foliation, borrowed directly from Latin, and in earlier use, viz. in Sir T. Browne, Cyrus Garden. c. 3. § 11.—O. F. fueillage, 'branched work, in painting or tapestry;' Cot.—O. F. fueille, a leaf.—Lat. folia, pl. of folium, a leaf. + Gk. φύλλον, a leaf. See Curtius, i. 380. Der. foliag-ed; also (from Lat. folium) foli-ate, foli-at-ed, foli-at-ion, foli-fer-ous; also

also (from Lat. folium) foli-ate, foli-at-ed, foli-at-ion, foli-fer-ous; also folio, from the phr. in folio, where folio is the ablative case.

FOLK, a crowd of people. (E.) M. E. folk; Chaucer, C. T. 2830.

A. S. fole; Grein. + Icel. filk. + Dan. and Swed. folk. + Du. volk. + G. volk. + Lithuan. pulkas, a crowd. + Russ. polk', an army. Cf. Lat. plebs, people.

B. Particularly used orig. of a crowd of people, so that flock is probably the same word; both may be related to Full. Der. folk-lore.

FOLLICILE, a gland, seed-vessel. (F., -L.) 'Follicle, a little bag, purse, or bladder;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - O. F. follicule, 'a little bag, powch, husk;' Cot. - Lat. folliculus, dimin. of follis, a bag; prob. connected with E. bag; see Curtius, ii. 102. See Bag.

FOLLOW, to go after. (E.) M. E. folwen, folowen, Chaucer, C. T. 3260; P. Plowman, B. vi. 2. [The w is due to the A. S. g.] - A. S. fylegan, fylgian, fyligan; Grein, i. 360. + Du. volgen. + Icel. fylgja. + Dan. filge. + Swed. följa. + G. folgen; O. H. G. folken.

B. The A. S. fylegan is perhaps a derivative from A. S. fole, a folk, orig. a crowd of people; thus to 'follow' is to 'accompany in a troop,' Similarly we may compare Icel. fylgja with Icel. pany in a troop.' Similarly we may compare Icel. fylgia with Icel.

folk: and so of the rest. See Folk. Der. follow-ing, follow-er.

FOLLY, foolishness. (F., -L.) M. E. folye (with one l); Layamon, later text, 3024. -O. F. folie, folly. -O. F. fol, a fool; see Fool. FOMENT, to bathe with warm water, heat, encourage. (F., - L.) 'Which bruit [rumour] was cunningly fomented;' Bacon, Life of Hen. VII, ed. Lumby, p. 22, l. 28.—O. F. fomenter, 'to foment;' Cot.—Lat. fomentare.—Lat. fomentum, contr. from fourmentum, a warm application, lotion.—Lat. fourer, to warm; of unknown origin.

Der. foment-er, foment-at-ion.

FOND, foolish. (Scand.) M. E. fond, but more commonly fonned, Wyclif, Exod. xviii. 18. Fonned is the pp. of the verb fonnen, to act foolishly; thus thou fonnist = thou art foolish; Coventry Myst. p. 36. Fonnen is formed from the sb. fon, a fool; of which the fuller form fonne is formed from the sb. fon, a 1001; of which the fuller form fonne is in Chaucer, C. T. 4807.—Swed. fdne, a fool; fdnig, foolish.

+ Icel. fáini, a standard; 'metaphorically, a buoyant, highminded person is now called fáini, whence fáinaligr, buoyant, fáinaskapr, buoyancy in mind or temper;' Cl. and Vigf. + Goth. fana, a bit of cloth. + G. fakne, a standard. + Lat. pannus, a bit of cloth. Thus fond—flag-like. See Pane. Der. fond-ly, fond-ness; also fond-lies. forquentative verb, to caress, used by Swift and Gay; also fond-ling (with dimin. suffix -ling = -l + -ing), Shak. Venus and Adonis, 223.

FONT (1), a basin of water for baptism. (L.) In very early use.

A. S. fant, Ælfric's Hom. i. 422. - Lat. fontem, acc, of fons, a fount:

FOOD, provisions, what one eats. (E.) M. E. fode, P. Plowman, but a farce; Kersey's Dict. ed. B. vi. 271.—A. S. fóda, Ælf. Hom. ii. 396. Cf. Icel. fabi. faba, food; Dan. fóde; Swed. föda. In English, the verb fódan, to feed, is derived from the sb. fóda, food; not vice versa. B. The sb. is an extension from 4 PA, to guard, to nourish; cf. Skt. pá, to guard, Lat. pascere, to feed. See Pasture, Pastor. Der. feed, q. v.; fodder, q. v.

FOOL, a silly person, jester. (F.,—L.) M. E. fol; Layamon (later text), 1442.—O. F. fol (F. fou), a fool.—Lat. follis, a pair of bellows, wind-bag; pl. folles. puffed cheeks; whence the term was easily transferred to a jester. Related to flare, to blow. See Flatulent. Der. fool-er-y; fool-kardy = M. E. folkerdi, Ancren Riwle, p. 62 (see hardy); fool-bardi-ness; fools-cap, paper so called from the water-mark fools on and bells used by old paper-makers: also folly, q. v. from the sb. fida, food; not vice versa.

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FOOT, the extremity of an animal below the ancle. (E.) M. E. fot, foot; pl. fet, feet; Chaucer, C. T. 474, 475.—A. S. fot, pl. fét (=föt); Grein. + Du. voet. + Icel. fotr. + Dan. fod. + Swed. fot. + Goth. fotws. + G. fuss. + Lat. pes; gen. ped-is. + Gk. wow; gen. wob-os. + Skt. pad, pád. All from ϕ PAD, to go; cf. Skt. pad, to fall, to go to. Der. foot, verb; foot-ball, -boy, -bridge, -fall, -guard,

fall, to go to. Der. foot, verb ; foot-ball, -boy, -bridge, -fall, -guard, iall, to go to. Der. Joot, vero; joot-vall, -voy, -briage, -fall, -guara, -hold. -man, -mark, -pad, -passenger, -rot, -rule, -soldier, -sore, -stalk, -step; also foot-ing, foot-less; also fetter, q. v. From the same source, ped-al, ped-estal, ped-estrian, ped-icle, bi-ped, quadru-ped, exped-ite, im-pede, centi-pede, &c.

FOP, a coxcomb, dandy. (Du.) Shak has fops, K. Lear, i. 2. 14; fopped (or fobbed) = befooled, Oth. iv. 2. 197; foppisk, K. Lear, i. 4.

182; foppery, id. i. 2. 128. - Du. foppen, to cheat, mock, prate; fopper, a wag; fopperij, cheating (= E. foppery). Der. fopp-ish, fopp-

ish-ness, fopp-er-y, fop-ling.

FOR (1), in the place of. (E.) The use of for as a conj. is due to such phrases as A. S. for-pam-pe, for-py = on account of; the orig. use is prepositional. - A.S. for, for; also, before that; the same word as A. S. fore, before that, for. + Du. wor, for, before, from. + Icel. fyrir, before, for. + Dan. for, for; för, adv. before. + Swed. för, before, for. + G. vor, before; für, for. + Goth. faura, before, for. + Lat. pro, before; not the same as (but related to) præ. + Gk. πρό; related to παρά. + Skt. pra, before, away.

The orig. sense is 'beyond,' then 'before,' lastly 'in place of;' from the same root as far, fore, and fare. See Far, Fare, Fore; and see below. Der. for-as-much, for-ever.

FOR- (2), only in composition. (E.) For-, as a prefix to verbs, has usually an intensive force, or preserves the sense of from, to which nas usually an intensive lorce, or preserves the sense of from, to which it is nearly related. The forms are: A. S. for-, Icel. for- (sometimes fyrir-), Dan. for-, Swed. för-, Du. and G. ver-, Goth. fra- (rarely fair-), Skt. pará. The Skt. pará is an old instrumental sing. of para, far; see Far, From; and see above. B. The derived verbs are for-bear, for-bid, for-fend, for-go (spelt forego), for-get, for-give, for-lrrn, for-sake, for-swear.

To Receive (1) only in correction (F. I.) FOR-(3), only in composition. (F.,-L.) In forclose (misspelt foreclose) and forfeit, the prefix is French. See those words.

FORAGE, fodder, chiefly as obtained by pillage. (F., -Low Lat., -Scand.) M.E. forage, Chaucer, C. T. 9296. -O.F. fourage, forage, pillage. -O. F. forrer, to forage. -O. F. forre, fuerre (F. feurre), fodder, straw. -Low Lat. fodrum, a Latinised form of O. Dan. foder, the same as E. fodder; see Fodder. Der. forage, verb; forag-er; also foray, sometimes spelt forray, a Lowland Scotch form of forage, occurring in Barbour's Bruce both as sb. and verb; see bk. ii. l. 281,

FORAMINATED, having small perforations. (L.) Modern and scientific. - Lat. foramin-, stem of foramen, a hole bored. - Lat.

and scientific.—Lat. foramin., stem of foramen, a note bored.—Lat. forare, cognate with E. Bore, q. v.

FORAY, FORRAY, a raid for foraging; see Forage.

FORBEAR, to hold away from, abstain from. (E.) M. E. forberen, Chaucer, C. T. 887.—A. S. forberan, Grein, i. 316.—A. S. forprefix; and beran, to bear. See For-(2) and Bear. Der. forbearing; forbear-ance, a hybrid word, with F. suffix, K. Lear, i. 2. 182.

FORBID, to bid away from prohibit. (E.) M. E. forbeden, Chaucer, C. T. 12577.—A. S. forbeddan; Grein, i. 316.—A. S. forprefix; and beodan, to bid, command. See For-(2) and Bid. Cf.

prenx; and beodan, to old, command. See FOF-(2) and Did. Ci. Du. verbieden; Icel. forboda, fyrirbjóða; Dan. forbyde; Swed. förbjyda; G. verbieten. Der. forbidd-en, pp.; forbidd-ing.

FORCE (1), strength, power. (P.,-L.) M. E. force, fors, Chaucer, C. T. 7094; Will. of Palerne. 1217.—O. F. force.—Low Lat fortia, strength.—Lat. forti-s, strong; older form forctis. 'It comes probably from the expanded root dhar-gh, which occurs in the Skt. darh, to make firm (mid. be firm), in the Zend darez, of like meaning, and in derezza, form, and in the Church Slavonic druzdti. meaning, and in derezza, firm, and in the Church Slavenic druzzii, hold, rule; Curtius, i. 310. Thus it is related to firm, from the DHAR, to hold; see Firm. Der. force, verb; force-ful, forcefully, forc-ible, forc-ible, forc-ible-ness, force-less, forc-ing, force-pump.
Also fort, fort-i-tude, fort-ress, &c.

forcip-at-ed, forceps-like.

FORD, a passage, esp. through a river. (E.) M. E. ford, more usually forth; see P. Plowman, B. v. 576, and footnote.—A. S. ford; Grein, i. 317. + G. furt, furth.

B. Extended from A. S. faran, to fare, go; see Fare. Der. ford, vb.; ford-able.

FORE, in front, coming first. (E.)

is uncommon; but we find fore fet = fore feet, in Will. of Palerne. 3284. The word is properly a prep. or adv., and in the former case is only another form of for.—A. S. fore, for, before, prep.; fore, foran, adv. See For (1). Der. for-m-er, q. v.; fore-m-ost, q. v.; and used as a prefix in numerous compounds, for which see below. Also in for-ward (=fore-ward), q. v.

The old comparative Also in for-ward (=fore-ward), q. v.

of fore is fur-ther, q. v.

FORE-ARM (1), the fore part of the arm. (E.) A compara-

tively modern expression; I find no good example of it. Merely made up from fore and arm. See Arm. (1).

FORE-ARM (2), to arm beforehand. (Hybrid; E. and F.) In Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Æneid, vi. 1233. Compounded of fore and the verb to arm; see Arms.

FORE-BODE, to bode beforehand. (E.) In Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Æneid, iii. 470. Compounded of fore and bode; see Bode. Cf. Icel. fyrirboda; Swed. fürebåda. Der. fore-bod-er, fore-bod-ing. fore-bode-ment.

FORECAST, to contrive beforehand. (E. and Scand.) Chaucer, C. T. 15223. Compounded of fore and cast; see Cast.

Der. forecast, sb., forecast-er.

FORECASTLE, the fore part of a ship. (Hybrid; E. and L.) 'Forecastle of a ship, that part where the foremast stands;' Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. Also in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. A short deck placed in front of a ship, above the upper deck, is so called, because it used in former times to be much elevated, for the accommodation of archers and crossbowmen. From fore and castle; see Castle.

[Commonly corrupted to foe'tle or fortle.]

FORECLOSE, to preclude, exclude. (F., -L.) 'Foreclosed, barred, shut out, or excluded for ever;' Blount's Law Dict., ed. 1691; with a reference to 33 Hen. VIII. c. 39. It should rather be spelt forclosed. — O. F. forclos, pp. of forelorre, to exclude (Roquefort). -O. F. for-, from Lat. foris, outside; and clorre = Lat. claudere, to shut. See Forfeit and Close. Der. forclos-ure.
FOREDATE, to date beforehand. (Hybrid; E. and F.) Merely

Reason of Church Government, b. ii. See Date.

FOREFATHER, an ancestor. (E.) The pl. forfadres is in P. Plowman, C. viii. 134, where two MSS. have forme faderes, the fuller form. The M. E. forme is the superlative of fore; see P. Plowman, C. vini. 134, where two states and fore; see fuller form. The M.E. forme is the superlative of fore; see Former. Cf. Du. voorvader; G. vorvater; Icel. forfabir. FOREFEND, to avert; see Forfend.

FORE-FINGER, the first of the four fingers. (E.) In Shak.

All's Well, ii. 2. 24. It is not improbable that the orig. expression was forme finger (-first finger) rather than fore-finger. See Forefather.

FOREFOOT, a front foot of a quadruped. (E.) From fore and

foot; see reference under Fore.

FOREFRONT, the front part. (Hybrid; E. and F.) Bible (A. V.), 2 Sam. xi. 15. And in Hall's Chron., Rich. III (description of preparations for the battle of Bosworth); see Eastwood and Wright, Bible Word-book. See Fore and Front.

FOREGO (1), to relinquish; see Forgo.

FOREGO (2), to go before. (E.) Chiefly in the pres. part.

foregoing and the pp. foregone = gone before, previous; Othello, iii, 3. 428. Cf. A. S. foregangan, to go before; Grein, i. 321. Der, forego-er; see P. Plowman, B. ii. 187.

FOREGROUND, front part. (E.) Dryden speaks of the foreground of a picture; see Todd's Johnson. From fore and ground. Cf. Du. voorground; G. vorgrund.

FOREHAMD, preference adventage (E.) Used in several

FORCE (2), to stuff fowls, &c. (F.,-L.) A corruption of difficult word; but the etymology is clearly from fore and kand.

Der. forehand-ed; in the phr. 'a pretty forehanded fellow;' Beaum. and Fletcher, Scornful Lady, ii. 3 (last speech but 6).

FOREHEAD, the front part of the head above the eyes. (E.) M. E. forheed; Chaucer, C. T. 154. Older form forheued (with u=v); spelt vorheaued, Ancren Riwle, p. 18. From fore and head. Cf. Du. voorhoofd; G. vorhaupt.

FOREIGN, out of doors, strange. (F.,-L.) The insertion of the g is unmeaning. M. E. foreine, foreyne, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. ii. pr. 2, l. 851.—O. F. foreine, 'forraine, strange, alien;' Cot.—Low Lat. foraneus, applied to a canon who is not in residence, or to a travelling pedlar.—Lat. foras, out of doors; adv. with an acc. pl. form, from Lat. pl. fores, doors, related to Lat. forum, a market place, and cognate with E. door. See Door. Der. foreign-er,

place, and cognate with E. avor. See 2001.

Shak. K. John, iv. 2. 172.

FOREJUDGE, to judge beforehand. (Hybrid; E. and F.)

In Levins. [The pp. foringed, cited from Fabyan, vol. ii. an. 1400
(R.), has the prefix for-, not fore-.] Spenser has forejudgement;
Mulopotmos, 1. 320. From fore and judge. Der. forejudgement.

FOREKNOW, to know beforehand. (E.) Shak. has foreknowing, Hamlet, i. 1. 134; also foreknowledge, Tw. Night, i. 5. 151.

Chaucer has forknowyng; tr. of Boethius, b. v. pr. 6, 1. 5187. From
fore and know. Der. foreknow-ledge.

fore and know. Der. foreknow-ledge.

FORELAND, a headland, cape. (E.) In Milton, P. L. ix.

514. From fore and land. Cf. Dan. forland; Du. voorland; G.

vorland; Icel. forlendi, the land between the sea and hills. **FORELOCK**, the lock of hair on the forehead. (E.) In Milton, P. L. iv. 302; P. R. iii. 173; Spenser, son. 70. From fore and

FOREMAN, a chief man, an overseer. (E.) The expression foreman of the petty jury occurs in The Spectator, No. 122. From fore and man. Cf. Du. voorman, G. vorman, the leader of a

file of men; lcel. fyrirmaör, formaör. FOREMOST, most in front. (E.) A double superlative, due to the fact that the old form was misunderstood. a. From the base fore was formed the A. S. superlative adj. forma, in the sense of first; a word in common use; see Grein, i. 329. Hence the M. E. forme, also meaning 'first;' see Stratmann. β. A double superlative formest was hence formed, usually modified to fyrmest; as in 'pat fyrmeste bebod' = the first commandment; Matt. xxii. 38. This became the M. E. formest, both adj. and adv.; as in Will. of Palerne, 339. See examples in Stratmann. γ. Lastly, this was corrupted to foremost, by misdividing the word as for-mest instead of form-est. Spenser has formost, F. Q. v. 7. 35. See Former. ¶ The Mœso-Gothic also has frumists, a double superlative; the single superlative being fruma, cognate with Skt. parama, Lat. primus. Thus foremost is a mere doublet of prime; see Prime.

FORENOON, the part of the day before noon. (Hybrid; E. and L.) In Shak. Cor. ii. 1. 78. From fore and noon; see Noon. FORENSIC, legal, belonging to law-courts. (L.) 'Forensal, pertaining to the common-place used in pleading or in the judgment-hall: Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. Forens-ic and forens-al are coined words, formed (with suffixes -ic and -al) from Lat. forens-is, of or belonging to the forum or market-place or place of public meeting. Lat. forum, a market-place, orig. a vestibule; connected with Lat. fores, doors. See Foreign.

FORE-ORDAIN, to ordain beforehand. (Hybrid; E. and F.)

See 1 Pct. 1. 20 (A. V.). From fore and ordain.

FOREPART, front part. (Hybrid; E. and F.) In Acts, xxvii.

41; and in Levis. From fore and part.

FORERANK, front rank. (Hybrid; E. and F.) In Shak.
Hen. V. v. 2. 97. From fore and rank.

FORERUN, to run before. (E.) In Shak. L. L. L. iv. 3. 380.

From fore and run. Cf. Goth. faurrinnan, G. vorrennen. Der. forerunner, Heb. vi. 20 (A. V.); cf. Icel. fyrir-rennari, forrennari.

FORESEE, to see beforehand. (E.) In Shak. Troil. v. 3. 64.

A. S. foreseón; Grein, i. 322.—A. S. fore, before; and seón, to see.

+ Du. vorzien. + Swed. förese. + G. vorsehen. See See. Der. fore-sight, q. v. FORESHIP, the front part of a ship. (E.) In Acts, xxvii. 30

(A. V.). From fore and ship. + Du. voorschip. actually borrowed from the Dutch. ¶ Perhaps

FORESHORTEN, to shorten parts that stand forward in a picture. (E.) In Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. From fore and shorten.

Der. foreshorten-ing.
FORESHOW, FORESHEW, to shew beforehand. (E.) In

Shak. Cymb. v. 5. 473. From fore and shew.

FORESIGHT, prescience. (E.) M. E. foresikt, forsyghte;

Prompt. Parv. p. 171. From fore and sight. See Foresee.

FOREST, a wood, a wooded tract of land. (F., L.) M. E. forest, King Alisaunder, 3581. — O. F. forest, 'a forrest;' Cot. — Low

Lat. foresta, a wood: forestis an open space of ground constitution. Lat. foresta, a wood; forestis, an open space of ground over which See For- (2) and Go.

rights of the chase were reserved. Medieval writers oppose the forestis or open wood to the walled-in wood or pareus (park). 'Forestis est ubi sunt feræ non inclusæ; parcus, locus ubi sunt feræ inclusæ; 'document quoted in Brachet, q.v.-Lat. foris, out of doors, abroad; whence forestis, lying open. Lat. fores, doors; see Foreign. Der. forest-er, contracted to forster, Chaucer, C. T. 117;

and to foster, Spenser, F. Q. iii. 1. 17.

FORESTALL, to anticipate in a transaction. (E.) M. E. fore-stallen, forstallen; P. Plowman, B. iv. 56, where we find: forstallen my feires' = anticipates my sales in the fair. Thus to forestall, orig. used as a marketing term, was to buy up goods before they had been displayed at a stall in the market; see Liber Albus, ed. Riley, p. 172. The object was, to sell again in the market at a higher price; see Kersey's Dict. From fore and stall. See Stall. The A. S. steallian means 'to come to pass,' said of a prediction, like our modern phrase 'to take place.' I find no A. S. foresteallan, as is pretended.

FORETASTE, to taste beforehand. (Hybrid; E. and F.)

Milton, P. L. ix. 929. From fore and taste. Der. foretaste, sb. FORETELL, to prophesy. (E.) M. E. foretellen; P. Plowman, A. xi. 165. From fore and tell. Der. foretell-er. FORETHOUGHT, a thinking beforehand, care. (E.) In Johnson's Dict. Shak. has the verb to forethink; Cymb. iii. 4. 171. From fore and thought.

FORETOKEN, a token beforehand. (E.) M.E. foretoken; see Gower, C. A. i. 137, where a foretoken is misprinted afore token; spelt fortaken, Ormulum, 16157.—A.S. fortaken; Grein, i. 322. + Du. voorteeken, a presage. + G. vorzeichen. From fore and token;

FORETOP, the hair on the fore part of the head. (E.) M. E.

fortop, Treatises on Popular Science, ed. Wright, p. 137, l. 230. The simple form top or toppe is in P. Plowman, B. iii. 139. See Top.

Der. foretop-mast.
FOREWARN, to warn beforehand. (E.) In Shak, Wint. Ta.

4. 215. From fore and warn; see Warn.

FORFEIT, a thing forfeited or lost by misdeed. (F.,-L.) Properly a pp. as in 'So that your life be not ferfete;' Gower, C. A. 1. 194. Hence M. E. verb forfeten, P. Plowman, C. xxiii. 25; and the M. E. sb. forfeture, forfeiture, Gower, C. A. ii. 153.—O. F. forfait, a crime punishable by fine, a fine; also pp. of forfaire, orig. forsfaire, to trespass, transgress. - Low Lat. forisfactum, a trespass, a fine; also pp. of forisfacere, to transgress, do amiss, lit. 'to act beyond.'-Lat. foris facere, lit. to do or act abroad or beyond. - Lat. foris, out of doors; and facere, to do. See Foreign; and see Fact. Der. forfeit, vb., forfeit-ure, forfeit-able; and cf. counter-feit.
FORFEND, FOREFEND, to avert, forbid. (Hybrid; F. and

E.) In Shak. Wint. Ta. iv. 4. 541. M. E. forfenden, Wyclif, Job, xxxiv. 31. An extraordinary compound, due to E. for- (as in for-bid), and fend, a familiar abbreviation of defend, just as fence (still in use) is a familiar abbreviation of defence. See For-(2) and Fence.

The spelling forefend is bad.

FORGE, a smith's workshop. (F., -L.) In Gower, C. A. i. 78; hence M. E. forgen, to forge, Chaucer, C. T. 11951.-O. F. forge, a forge; whence forgier, to forge. - Lat. fabrica, a workshop, also a forge; whence forgier, to forge.—Lat. fabrica, a workshop, also a fabric; whence, by usual letter-changes, we have fabrea, faurea, faurea, forga, and finally forge; see Brachet. Cf. Span. forja, a forge, forjar, to forge. Thus forge is a doublet of fabric. Der. forge, vb., forg-er, forg-er-y. See further under Fabric.

FORGET, to lose remembrance of, neglect. (E.) M. E. forgeten, forseten; Chaucer, C. T. 1916.—A. S. forgitan; Grein, i. 324.

—A. S. for-, prefix; and gitan, to get. See For- (2) and Get. Cf. Du. vergeten; Dan. forgiette; Swed. förgüta; G. vergessen. Der. forget-ful (which has supplanted A. S. forgitol); forget-ful-ly, forget-ful-west. forget-me-nut.

Der. forget-ful (which has supplanted A. S. forguot); forget-fut-ty, forget-ful-ness, forget-me-not.

FORGIVE, to give away, remit. (E.) M. E. forgiuen (with u = v), forziuen, forzeuen; Chaucer, C. T. 8402.—A. S. forgifan; Grein, i. 323.—A. S. for-, prefix; and gifan, to give. See For- (2) and Give. Cf. Du. vergeven; Icel. fyrirgefa; Swed. förgifva, to give away, forgive; G. vergeben; Goth. fragiban, to give, grant; Dan. tilgive, to forgive, pardon (with prefix til in place of for). Der. forgiveness.

giv-ing, forgive-ness.

FORGO, FOREGO, to give up. (E.) The spelling forego is as absurd as it is general; it is due to confusion with foregone, in the sense of 'gone before,' from a verb forego of which the infinitive is not in use. M. E. forgon, Chaucer, C. T. 8047.—A. S. forgón, to pass over; 'he forgæ's þæs húses duru'—he will pass over the door of the house; Exod. xii. 23.-A. S. for-, prefix; and gán, to go.

FORK, a pronged instrument. (L.) M. E. forke; the pl. forkis is in King Alisaunder, 1191. Chaucer has 'a forked berd' = beard, is in King Allsaunder, 1911.

C. T. 272. — A. S. fore; Ælfric's Homilies, i. 430.—Lat. furca, a fork; of uncertain origin. Der. fork, vb., forked, forked.ness; forke forkiness; also car-fax, q.v. ¶ The Du. vork, Icel.

fork; of uncertain origin.

forky, fork-iness; also car-fax, q.v.
The Du. work, Icel.

forkr, F. fourche, are all from Lat. furca.

FORLORN, quite lost, desolate, wretched. (E.) M. E. forlorn,

used by Chancer in an active sense = quite lost; C. T. 11861. It is the pp. of M. E. forlessen, to lose entirely. - A. S. forloren, pp. of the pp. of M. E. forleosen, to lose entirely.—A. S. forloren, pp. of forleosan, to destroy, lose utterly; Grein, i. 328.—A. S. for., prefix, and loren. pp. of leosan, to lose, whence M. E. lorn, Chaucer, C. T. 3536. Cf. Dan. forloren, lost, used as an adj.; Swed. förlorad, pp. of förlora, to lose wholly; Du. verloren, pp. of verliezen, to lose; G. verloren, pp. of verliezen, to lose; G. verloren, (2) and Loss. Der. forlorn hope, in North's Plutarch, p. 309 (R.), or p. 372, ed. 1631, a vanguard; a military phrase borrowed from Du. de verloren hoop van een leger—the forlorn hope of an army. Cotgrave has: 'Perdu, lost, forlorn, past hope of recovery. Emians perdus. perdus, or the forlorne hope of a camp, are com-Enfans perdus, perdus, or the forlorne hope of a camp, are commonly gentlemen of companies.' 'Forlorn hope, a body of soldiers selected for some service of uncommon danger, the hope of whose safety is a forlorn one; 'Chambers' Dict.
FORM, figure, appearance, shape. (F., -L.) M. E. forme, King

Alisaunder, 388; whence formen, fourmen, to form, id. 5687. - O. F. forme. - Lat. forma, shape. - DHAR, to hold, maintain; cf. Skt. dhri, to bear, maintain, support; dharma, virtue, right, law, duty, character, resemblance. Der. form, vb.; form-al, Sir T. More, Works, p. 125 f; form-al-ly, form-al-ism, form-al-ist, form-al-i-ty; format-ion, form-at-ive, from Lat. formatus, pp. of formare, to form; form-er, sb.; form-ul-a, from Lat. formula, dimin. of forma; form-ular-y. Also con-form, de-form, in-form, per-form, re-form, trans-form, uni-form, &c. ¶ Form, a bench, is the same word. See F.

forme in Cotgrave.

FORMER, more in front, past. (E.) Not in very early use. In Shak. Jul. Cæs. v. 1. 80. Spenser has formerly, F. Q. ii. 12. 67. a. The word is really of false formation, and due to the mistake of supposing the M. E. formest (now foremost) to be a single superlative instead of a double one; see this explained under Foremost. β. Just as M. E. form-est was formed from A. S. forma by adding est to the base form-, so form-er was made by adding -er to the same base; hence form-er is a comparative made from the old superlative forma, which is cognate with the Lat. primus. y. We may therefore resolve for-m-er into for- (=fore), -m-, superlative suffix, and -er, comparative suffix. Der. former-ly.

FORMIC, pertaining to ants. (L.) Modern; chiefly used of formic acid. Lat. formica, an ant. Prob. related to Gk. μυρμηξ, an ant, and to the latter syllable of E. pis-mire; see Curtius, i. 421.

Der. chloro-form

FORMIDABLE, causing fear. (F., -L.) In Milton, P. L. ii. 649. - F. formidable, 'fearfull';' Cot. - Lat. formidabilis, terrible. -Lat. formidare, to dread; Lat. formido, fear; of uncertain origin. formidabl-y, formidable-ness.

FORMULA, a prescribed form. (L.) In Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. - Lat. formula, dimin. of forma, a form; see Form. Der. formul-

ate, formul-ar-y

FORNICATE, to commit lewdness. (L.) The E. verb fornicate is of late use, appearing in the Works of Bp. Hall (R.) It was certainly developed from the sbs. fornication and fornicator, both in early use. Chaucer has fornication, C. T. 6886; and fornicatour is in P. Plowman, C. iii. 191 (footnote). These are, respectively, O. F. fornication and fornicateur; Cot.—Lat. fornicatus, pp. of fornicari.—Lat. fornic-, base of fornix, (1) a vault, an arch, (2) a brothel. Perhaps so named from the firmness of an arch, from

DHAR, to hold, maintain, whence also firm and form. Der. fornicat-ion, fornicat-or, explained above.

FORSAKE, to give up, neglect. (E.) M. E. forsaken, Chaucer, C. T. 14247. - A. S. forsacan, Ælfred's tr. of Orosius, i. 12. sect. 3. The orig. sense seems to be 'to contend strongly against,' to 'oppose. A. S. for-, intensive prefix; and sacan, to contend, Exod. ii. 13. β. This verb sacan is a strong verb, cognate with Goth. sakan, to strive, dispute; and is represented in E. by the derived sb. sake. Cf. Dan.

'a fort, hold;' Cot. A peculiar use of O. F. fort, strong.—Lat. fortis, strong. See Force. Der. fort-al-ice, q.v.; fort-i-fy, q.v.; fort-i-tude, q.v.; fort-r-ess, q.v. From Lat. fortis we have also Ital. forte, loud (in music), with its superl. fortissimo.

FORTIEY, to make strong. (F., -L.) In Shak. K. John, iii. 4.

10. - O. F. fortifier, 'to fortifie, strengthen;' Cot. - Low Lat. fortificare. - Lat. forti-, crude form of fortis, strong; and fic-, from facere, to make. See Fort, Force. Der. fortifier; fortific-at-ion, from

to make. See Fort. FORGS. Der. fortificer; fortificeat-ion, from Low Lat. pp. fortificatus.

FORTITUDE, strength. (L.) In Shak. Temp. i. 2. 154. Borrowed from Lat. fortisudo, strength; see 'spiritus fortitudinis' in P. Plowman, B. xix. 284.—Lat. fortis, strong. See Fort. Force.

FORTH, forward, in advance. (E.) M. E. forth, Chaucer, C. T. 858.—A. S. forth, adv. (common); extended from fore, before. + Du. voort, forward; from voor, before. + G. fort, M. H. G. vort; from vor, before. See Force. Der. forth-coming, Shak. Tam. Shrew, v. L. of. Also forth-with in a new of the 1st the century called Chaucer. 1.96. Also forth-with, in a poem of the 15th century called Chaucer's

Dream, l. 1109; a strange formation, and prob. corrupted from M. E. forthwithall, Gower, C. A. iii. 262; see Withal.

FORTNIGHT, a period of two weeks. (E.) M. E. fourtenight, (trisyllable), Chaucer, C. T. 931. Written fourten nist, Rob. of Glouc. p. 533, l. 17. From M. E. fourten = fourteen; and nist, old pl. = nights. The A. S. form would be fedureryne nist. [B. Similarly, when he consider the property of the we have sennight = seven night; the phr. seofon niht (= a week) occurs in Cædmon, ed. Grein, l. 1349. It was usual to reckon by nights and winters, not by days and years; see Tacitus, Germania, c. xi.

Der. fortnight-ly.

FORTRESS, a small fort. (F., -I.) M. E. fortresse, King Alisaunder, 2668. - O. F. forteresce, a variant of fortelesce, a small fort (Burguy). - Low Lat. fortalitia, a small fort. - Low Lat. fortis, a

Lat. fortis, strong; see Fort, Fortalice.

FORTUTOUS, depending on chance. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. [The M. E. fortuit, borrowed from O. F. fortuit, occurs in Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. v. pr. 1. 1. 4355, in the Camb. MS.; see the footnote.] Englished, by change of us to ous (as in arduous, strenuous, &c.) from Lat. fortuitus, casual.—Lat. fortu-, related to forti-, crude form of fors, chance; see Fortune. Der. fortuitous-ly,

FORTUNE, chance, hap. (F., -L.) In Chaucer, C. T. 1254.-F. fortune.—Lat. fortuna.—Lat. fortu-, allied to forti-, crude form of fors, chance, orig. 'that which is produced;' allied to Lat. ferre, and to E. bear.— BHAR, to bear; see Bear. See Curtius, i. 373.

Der. fortun-ate, M. E. fortunat, Chaucer, C. T. 14782, from Lat. pp. fortunatus; fortun-ate-ly, fortun-ate-ness; fortun-less, fortune-hunter, commentally, for the care of the fortune fortune for the care of the fortune for the care of the fortune for the care of the fortune fortune for the care of the fortune for the fort fortune-teller; from the same source, fortu-it-ous, q. v.

FORTY, four times ten. (E.) M. E. fourty, Chaucer, C. T. 16829. — A. S. feówertig; Grein, i. 296. — A. S. feówer, four; and -tig, a suffix formed from the base TEHAN, ten; see Four and Ten. + Du. veerlig. + Icel. fjörutíu. + Dan. fyretyve. + Swed. firatie. + G. vierlig. + Goth. fidwortigjus. Der. forti-eth, from A. S. feówertigoða. FORUM, the Roman market-place. (L.) In Pope's Homer's Odyssey, vi. 318. - Lat. forum; allied to fares, doors; see Door.

Der. for-ensic, q. v. FORWARD, adj. towards the front. (E.) M. E. forward, adj. and adv.; but rare, as the form forthward was preferred. Forward, and adv.; but fare, as the form forthward was preferred. Forward, adv. occurs in Chaucer, C. T. Six-text, Group B, 263, in the Camb. MS., where the other 5 MSS. have forthward.— A. S. foreweard, adj.; Grein, i. 322.— A. S. fore, before; and -weard, suffix; see Toward. Der. forwards, M. E. forwardes, Maundeville, p. 61, where -es is an adv. suffix, orig. the sign of the gen. case (cf. Du. woorwaarts, G. worwarts); forward, verb, Shak. I Hen. IV, i. 1. 33; forward-ly; forward-large. Cymb. iv a -ex.

forward-ness, Cymb. iv. 2442.

FOSSE, a ditch. (F., -L.) In Holland, tr. of Suetonius, p. 185 (R.); Pope, Homer's Iliad, xv. 410. - O. F. fosse, any pit or hole; Cot. - Lat. fossa, a ditch. - Lat. fossa, fem. of fossus, pp. of fodere, to dig. Allied to Gk. βόθρος, a ditch, but (perhaps) not to βαθύς,

deep. See Curtius, ii. 75. Der. fossil, q. v.

FOSSIL, petrified remains of an animal, obtained by digging.

(F.,-L.) Formerly used in a more general sense; see Kersey's

Dict., ed. 1715.—O. F. fossile, 'that may be digged;' Cot.—Lat.

dispute; and is represented in E. by the derived sb. sake. Cf. Dan. forsage, to forsake; Swed. försaka; Du. verzagen, to deny, revoke, forsake; G. verzagen, to deny, renounce. See For-(2) and Sake.

FORSOOTH, in truth, verily. (E.) M. E. for sothe=for the truth, verily; P. Plowman, B. iv. 2.—A. S. for, for; and sove, dat. of sov. truth. See Sooth.

FORSWEAR, to deny on oath, esp. falsely. (E.) M. E. for-sweren, Prompt. Parv. p. 173; earlier forswerien, O. Eng. Homilies, i. 13, l. 11.—A. S. forswerian; Grein, i. 332.—A. S. for-, prefix; and sweran, to swear. See For-(2) and Swear.

FORT, a stronghold. (F.,—L.) In Hamlet, i. 4. 28.—O. F. fort, offstre, offstre, to rear, bring up. + Swed. foster, embryo; fostre, to

218

and Marten.

Sometimes derived from F. fouine, the beechmarten, but the O.F. form was foine or faine, so that the slight resemblance thus vanishes.

FOUND (1), to lay the foundation of. (F., -L.) M. E. founden, Wyclif, Heb. i. 10; P. Plowman, B. i. 64. - O. F. fonder, to found. Lat. fundare .- Lat. fundus, foundation, base, bottom; cognate with E. bottom; see Bottom. Der. found-er, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of

Langtoft, p. 109; found-r-ess; found-a-ion.

FOUND (2), to cast metals. (F.,-L.) The verb is rare. In Holland, tr. of Pliny, we find 'famous for mettal-founding,' b. xxxiv. c. 2; 'the excellent founders and imageurs of old time,' id. c. 8 (of Dædalus); 'the art of founderie or casting mettals for images;' id. c. 7 .- O. F. fondre, 'to melt, or cast, as metals;' Cot. - Lat. fundere, to pour, cast metals; see Fuse. Der. found-er, found-r-y (=found-

er-y), found-ing, font (2) or fount.

FOUNDER, to go to the bottom. (F., -L.) M. E. foundren, said of a horse falling; and foundred as he leep; Chaucer, C. T. 2689. - O. F. fondrer, only recorded in the comp. afondrer (obsolete) and effondrer, to fall in (still in use), as well as in the sb. fondriere, a place to founder in, a slough, bog; see fond in Burguy, and fondrière in Brachet. The sense seems to have been 'to sink in,' and the deriv, is from F. fond, the bottom of anything. - Lat. fundus, the bottom; see Found (1).

The form of the O. F. verb should rather have been fonder; the r is intercalated, as in chanvre = chanve, hemp, from Lat. cannabis. We have instances in E. partr-idge, t-r-easure, cart-r-idge, &c.

r-idge, t-r-easure, cart-r-idge, &c.

FOUNDLING, a deserted child. (E.) M. E. fundeling, Will.

of Palerne, 481; fundling, King Horn, 226.—M. E. fund-, base of
funden, pp. of finden, to find; and -ling =-l-ing, double dimin.

suffix. + Du. vondeling; similarly formed.

FOUNT (1), a spring, fountain. (F.,—L.) In Shak. iv. 3. 102;
and probably earlier.—O. F. funt, font, a fountain.—Lat. fontem, acc.

of fons, a spring; cf. Gk. χέοντα, acc. of χέων, pres. pt. of χέων, to
pour.— GHU, to pour; see Found (2), and Fuse. Der. fountain, Spenser, F. Q. ii. 12. 60, from O. F. funtaine (F. fontaine),
which from Low Lat. fontang. fountain-head: and see font (1) which from Low Lat. fontana; fountain-head; and see font (1).

FOUR, twice two. (E.) M.E. feowur, fower, feour, four, Layamon,

25, 194, 1902, 2092, 25395. Chaucer adds a final e, and treats it as a pl. adj. 'With foure white boles in the trays;' C. T. 2141.—A. S. Fedwer, Grein, i. 296. + O. Fries. flower, fluwer, for. + Icel. florir. + Dan. fire. + Swed. fyra. + Du. vier. + Goth. flowor. + O. H. G. flor; G. vier. + W. pedwar. + Gael. ceithir. + Lat. quatuor. + Gk. τίτταρεε, τέσσαρεε; dial. πίσυρεε. + Russ. chetvero. + Skt. chatvar, chatur. From an orig. form KWATWAR. Der. four-fold, fourfoot-ed, four-square; also four-th (A.S. feorpa); four-teen (A.S. feo-

foot-sa, four-square; also four-in (A.S. feorya); four-ieen (A.S. feorwertyne); four-teen-th; also for-ty, q. v.

FOWL, a kind of bird. (E.) In M.E. it signifies 'bird,' generally.

M. E. foul, Chaucer, C. T. 190; earlier, fuzel, fowel, Layamon, 2832.

A.S. fugol; Grein, i. 355. + Du. vogel. + Icel. fugl, fogl. + Dan. fugl. + Swed. fagel. + Goth. fugls. + O. H. G. fugal; G. vogel. All from a Teut. base FUGLA, of unknown origin.

There is not any evidence to connect it with the Teut. base FLUG, to fly, by invertined loss of l. Der. fowl-er = M. E. foulere. Wyclif. Prov. vi. 5: imagined loss of l. Der. fowl-er = M. E. foulere, Wyclif, Prov. vi. 5;

β. Hence we obtain Teut. base FUHAN (whence Icel. foa, Coth. fauko, O. H. G. foka), which was afterwards extended to FUHSI (whence M. H. G. unks, G. fucks, E. fox). Similarly, we have LUHAN, a lynx (whence Swed. lo), extended to LUHSI (whence G. lucks); see Fick, iii. 187. Root unknown. Der. fox-hound, fox-y; also fox-glove, a flower = A. S. foxes glofa, Cockayne's A. S. Leechdoms, iii. 327 (cf. Norwegian renkandship = foxglove, from ren, a fox. Chambers; also prov. E. fox-fingers, a fox-glove). And see vix-en. FRACAS, an uproar. (F., = Ital., = L.) Not in Johnson; borrowed from Ital. in roth cent. (Brachet). = Ital. fracassar, to

borrowed from Ital. in 16th cent. (Brachet). - Ital. fracassare, to

foster. Der. foster-er; also (from A. S. fóster) foster-brother, foster-E break in pieces; whence fracasso, a crash.—Ital. fra-, prefix, from child, foster-parent; and cf. fester.

FOSTEB (2), a forester; see Forest.

FOUL, dirty, unclean. (E.) M. E. foul, P. Plowman, C. xix. 54.

A. S. fúl. Grein, i. 358. + Du. vuil. + Icel. fúll. + Dan. fuul. + Swed. ful. + Goth. full. + G. faul. — 4 PU, to stink; see Putrid. Der. foul-ly, foul-ness, foul-mouth-ed; also foul, vb.; de-file, q.v.

FOUMART, a polecat. (Hybrid; E. and F.) Lowland Sc. foumart; Jamieson. M. E. folmart, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 534; also fulmart, fulmard, as in Stratmann, s.v. ful = foul. A hybrid compound.—M. E. ful = A. S. fúl, foul, stinking; and O. F. marte, marter, a marten. Thus it means 'foul marten;' see Foul and Marten.

FRACTIOUS, a portion, fractione;' Cot.—Lat. acc. fractionem, from nom. fractio, a breaking.—Lat, fractus, pp. of frangere, to break (base frag-), cognate with E. break; see Break. Der. fraction-al; also (from pp. fractus) fract-ure; also (from base frag-), frag-ile, q.v., marter, a marten. Thus it means 'foul marten;' see Foul and Marten.

FRACTIOUS, peevish. (E.) Not found in early literature; it

frag-ment, q. v.; and (from frangers) frang-ible, q. v.
FRACTIOUS, peevish. (E.) Not found in early literature; it is given in Todd's Johnson, without a quotation. A prov. E. word, from the North. E. fratch, to squabble, quarrel, chide with another; see Atkinson's Cleveland Glossary. Cf. M. E. fracchen, to creak as a cart; 'Fracchyn, as newe cartys;' Prompt. Parv. p. 175. This seems better than to connect it with North. E. frack, forward, bold,

impudent. It is certainly unconnected with Lat. frangers. FRACTURE, a breakage. (F., -L.) In Minsheu; and G. HERACTULE, a breakage. (F., -L.) In Minshen; and G. Herbert's Poems, Repentance, last line. -O. F. fracture, 'a fracture, breach;' Cot. - Lat. fractura, a breach; orig. fem. of fractures, fut. part. of frangere, to break; see Fraction. Der. fracture, vb. FRAGILE, frail. (F., -L.) In Shak. Timon, v. 1. 204. - F. fragile, 'fraile;' Cot. - Lat. fragilis, easily broken; from the base frag., to break; see Fraction. Der. fragil-i-ty. Doublet, frail. q. v.

FRAGMENT, a piece broken off. (F., -L.) In Shak. Much Ado, i. 1. 288. - F. fragment, 'a fragment;' Cot. - Lat. fragmentum, a piece; formed with suffix -mentum from the base frag-, to break;

see Fraction. Der. fragment-ar-y, fragment-al.
FRAGRANT, sweet-smelling. (F.,-L.) 'The fragrant odor;'
Sir T. More, Works, p. 1366 c. - F. fragrant, 'fragrant;' Cot. - Lat.
fragrantem, acc. of fragrans, pres. pt. of fragrare, to emit an odour;
cf. fragum, a strawberry, named from its smell. Root uncertain.

Der. fragrant-ly, fragrance.

FRAIL, easily broken. (F., -L.) M. E. freel, frele, Wyclif, Rom. viii. 3. Chaucer has freeltee, frailty; C. T. 12012. -O. F. fraile, 'fraile, brittle;' Cot. -Lat. fragilis; see Fragile. Der. frail-'y,

frail-ness

FRAME, to form, construct. (E.) In Spenser, F. Q. iii. 8. 5. M. E. fremen, Havelok, 441.—A. S. fremman, to promote, effect, do; Grein, i. 339. Lit. 'to further.'—A. S. fram, from, strong, excellent; lit. 'surpassing,' or 'forward.'—A. S. fram, prep. from, away; see From. + Icel. fremja, to further; from framr, adj. forward; which from fram, adv. forward; and closely related to fra, from. A. S. adj. fram, excellent, is cognate with Icel. framr, Du. vroom, G. fromm, and closely related to Goth. fruma, first, Skt. parama, most excellent, Lat. primus, first. See Former, Forenost, Fore, Prime. Der. frame, sb. = M. E. frame, a fabric (Prompt. Parv.), also profit, Ormulum, 961; cf. Icel. frami, advancement; also framer,

also profit, Ormulum, 961; cf. Icel. frami, advancement; also fram-er, fram-ing, frame-work.

FRAMPOLD, quarrelsome. (C.) Obsolete. In Shak. Merry Wives, ii. 2. 94. Spelt frampald, frampard, and explained as 'fretful, peevish, cross, forward' in Ray, Gloss. of South-Country Words.—W. ffromfol, passionate; from fromi, to fume, fret; from, testy. Cf. Gael. frionas, fretfulness; freoine, fury, rage.

FRANC, a French coin, worth about 10d. (F.) M. E. frank, Chaucer, C. T. 13117.—O. F. (and F.) frane; see Cotgrave. Named from its being French; see Frank.

FRANCHISE, freedom. (F.) M. E. franchise, freedom; Chaucer, C. T. 9861, 11828. Hence the verb franchisen, fraunchisen, to render free, endow with the privileges of a free man; P. Plowman, C. iv.

free, endow with the privileges of a free man; P. Plowman, C. iv. 114. - O. F. franchise, privileged liberty. - O. F. franchiss-, stem of parts of the verb franchir, to frank, render free - O. F. franc, free; see Frank

FRANGIBLE, brittle. (L.) Rare. In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - Late Lat. frangibilis, a coined word, from Lat. frangere, to break.

See Fraction. Der. frangibil-i-ty.

FRANK, free. (F., -Low Lat., -O. H. G.) In Spenser, Shepherd's Kal. Nov. 203. -O. F. franc, free. -Low Lat. francus, free. -O. H. G. frank, a Frank, free man. The Franks were a Germanic people; the origin of their name is obscure. Der. frank, vb., frank-ly, frank-ness; frank-incense, q.v.; franchise, q.v., frank-lin, q.v. FRANKINCENSE, an odorous resin. (F.) In Holland's tr.

of Pliny, b. xii. c. 14. O. F. franc encens, pure incense. See franc in Cotgrave, who gives the example: Terre franche, mould, pure soyle, soyle of it selfe; a soyle without sand, gravell, or stones.' See Frank and Incense.

FRANKLIN, a freeholder. (F.) M. E. frankelein, Chaucer, C. T. 333; shortened to franklen, P. Plowman, C. vi. 64. - O. F. frankeleyn = francheleyn; see quotation in Tyrwhitt's note to Chaucer. C. T. 333.—Low Lat. franchilanus; Ducange.—Low Lat. franchire, to render free.—Low Lat. franchius, francus, free; see Frank. B. The suffix is from O.H.G. -line = G. and E. -ling, as in G. fremd-

ling, a stranger, and E. dar-ling; see Darling.

FRANTIO, full of rage or madness. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. frenetik, contr. form frentik. Chaucer has frenetik, Troilus, v. 206; frentik is in P. Plowman, C. xii. 6. - O. F. frantique (better franctique), frantick; Cot. - Lat. phreneticus, phreniticus, mad. - Gk. ppernytusos, rightly φρενιτικός, mad, suffering from φρενίτις, or inflammation of the FRATERNAL, brotherly. (F., -L.) In Milton, P. L. xii. 26; Minsheu, ed. 1627; and in Cotgrave. Altered to the Lat. spelling. -O. F. fraternel, 'fraternall;' Cot. -Low Lat. fraternalis, substituted for Lat. fraterns, brotherly. -Lat. frater, cognate with E. brother; see Brother. Der. fraternal-ly; from the same source, fraternity,

q. v.; fratricide, q. v.

FRATERNITY, brotherhood. (F., -L.) M. E. fraternité,
Chaucer, C. T. 366. - Q. F. fraternite. - Lat. fraternitatem, acc. of
fraternitas. - Lat. fraternus, brotherly. - Lat. frater, a brother; see above. Der. fratern-ise = O. F. fraterniser, 'to fraternize,' Cot.;

fratern-is-er, fratern-is-at-ion (from fraternus).

FRATRICIDE (1), a murderer of a brother. (F.,-L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. This is the true sense; see below. - O. F. fratricide, 'a murtherer of his own brother; 'Cot. - Lat. fratricida, a fratricide. - Lat. fratri-, crude form of frater, a brother; and -cida, a slayer, from codere (pt. t. ce-cidi), to slay. See Fraternal and Cossura.
FRATRICIDE (2), murder of a brother. (L.) 'Fratricide, brother-slaughter;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—Lat. fratricidium, a brother's murder.—Lat. fratri-; and -cidium, a slaying; see above.

FRAUD, deceit. (F., = L.) M. E. fraude; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. i. pr. 4, l. 340.—O. F. fraude, 'fraud, guile;' Cot.—Lat. fraudem, acc. of fraus (old form frus), guile. Cf. Skt. dhúrta, fraudulent, knavish.—\DHWAR, DHRU, to bend; cf. Skt. dhúrta, to bend; whence also E. dull, dwell, q.v. Der. fraud-ful, fraud-ful-ly, fraudless; fraud-u-lent, from O. F. fraudulent, 'fraudulent,' Cot.—Lat.

fraudulentus; fraud-u-lent-ly, fraud-u-lence.

FRAUGHT, to lade a ship. (Scand.) 'If after this command thou fraught the court;' Cymb. i. 1. 126; 'The fraughting souls within her;' Temp. i. 2. 13. M. E. frahten, fragten, only used in the pp. fraught, Will. of Palerne, 2732, Chaucer, C. T. Group B, l. 171 (see my note on the line). B. At a later period, fraught 1. 171 (see my note on the line).
B. At a later period, fraught though used most often as a pp., was also accepted as an infin. mood, as shewn by the quotations above. The form freight was also used; see Freight. Neither form is quite close to the original; fraght would have done better. Cf. Mätzner, Eng. Gram. i. 344.—Swed. frakta, to fraught, freight; Dan. fragte; from Swed. frakt. Dan. fragt, a cargo. + Du. bevrachten, to freight; from vracht, a cargo. + G. frachten, to freight, load, carry goods; from fracht, a cargo, load, carriage of goods.

B. The change of vowel from au to ei was due to the influence of O. F. (and F.) fret, which controlled the state of the ships as the fraught or freight of a ship. also the hips Cotgrave explains as 'the fraught, or freight of a ship; also the hire that's paid for a ship, or for the freight thereof.' [We actually find fret for fraught in old edd. of Chaucer, pr. in 1532 and 1561.] This F. fret is from O. H. G. freht, of which the proper meaning is 'service; whence the senses of 'use, hire' would easily result; and, in fact, it is thought to be the same word as G. fracht, though the sense has changed. Of unknown origin.

The connection with prov. G. ferchen, fergen, to despatch, cannot be clearly made out.

FRAY (1), an affray. (F.,-L.) 'There began a great fraye be-

HAAY (1), an affray. (F.,—L.) 'There began a great fraye between some of the gromes and pages;' Berners, tr. of Froissart, v. i. c. 16 (R). Short for affray (also effray), of which an older sense was 'terror.' See this proved by comparing fray, terror, in Barbour's Bruce, xv. 255, with effray, id. xi. 250; and again compare effrait, id. xiii. 173, with mod. E. afraid. Thus fray is a doublet of M. E. affray, terror; see Affray. And see below.

FRAY (2), to terrify. (F.,—L.) In the Bible, Deut. xxviii. 26, Jer. vii. 33, Zech. i. 21. Short for affray, to terrify, whence the mod. E. afraid. See above; and see Affray.

FRAY (3), to wear away by rubbing. (F.,—L.) Ben Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2. 13, has frayings, in the sense of peel rubbed off a

Sad Shepherd, i. 2. 13, has frayings, in the sense of peel rubbed off a stag's horn. 'A deer was said to fray her head, when she rubbed it against a tree to renew it; Halliwell.—Q. F. frayer, 'to grate upon, rub,' Cot. An older form was froier; also frier (Burguy).—Lat. friears, to rub. See Friction. ¶ Wholly unconnected with the words above, with which Richardson confuses it.

FREAK (1), a whim, caprice. (E.) 'The fickle freaks... Of fortune false;' Spenser, F.Q. i. 4, 50. This use as a sb., though now common, is unknown in M. E. in the same sense. Yet the word can hardly be other than the once common adj. frek or frik, in the sense of 'vigorous.' 'Fryke, or craske, or yn grete helthe, crassus;' Prompt. Parv. p. 179. Thus the lit. sense is 'a vigorous or quick thing, hence 'a sudden movement.' 'Frek, quick, eager, hasty;' Halliwell. And see free in Stratmann.—A.S. free, bold, rash; whence fréeen, danger; Grein, i. 338, 340. + Icel. frekr, voracious, greedy. + Swed. frück, impudent, audacious. + Dan. fræk, audacious. + G. freck, saucy; O. H. G. frek, greedy. Cf. Goth. faikufriks, lit. fee-greedy, avaricious. Der freak-isk, Pope, Wife of Bath, 91.

FREAK (2), to streak, variegate. (E.) 'The pansy freak'd with iet:' Milton. Lycidas, 144. Freak as sb. is the word of which

jet; Milton, Lycidas, 144. Freak, as sb., is the word of which freekle is the diminutive; see Freckle.

FRECKLE, a small spot. (Scand.) Spelt frekell in Sir T. More,

Works, p. 7. From a base frek-, whence frek-el and frek-en are diminutives. The latter is used by Chaucer, who has the pl. freknes, fraknes, C. T. 2171.—Icel. frekner, pl. freckles; Swed. fraknes, pl. freknes, freknes, pl. freknes, freckles; Dan. fregne, pl. fregner, freckles. Cf. Gael. breac, spotted, speckled; Gk. meparos, sprinkled with dark spots; Skt.

spotted, speckled; Gk. ***ephrob, sprinkled with dark spots; Skt. prigni, variegated; see Curtius, i. 340, 341. Perhaps related to fleck, q.v. Der. freskle, vb., freskled, freskley.

FREE, at liberty. (E.) M. E. fre, Chaucer, C. T. 5631.—A. S. freó; Grein, i. 344. + Du. vrij. + Iccl. fri. + Swed. and Dan. fri. + Goth. freis (base frija-). + G. frei.

B. The orig. sense is having free choice, acting at pleasure, rejoicing, and the word is closely connected with Skt. priva beloved dear surgesphere. nected with Skt. priya, beloved, dear, agreeable. — PRI, to love, rejoice. See Friend. Der. free, vb., free-by, free-ness; free-dom = A. S. free-dom; free-booter (see Booty); free-hold, free-hold-er; free-man = A. S. freeman; free-mason, free-mason-ry; free-stone (a stone

that can be freely cut); free-think-er, free-will.

FREEZE, to harden with cold, to be very cold. (E.) M. E. freesen, fresen; P. Plowman, C. xiii. 192.—A. S. freesan, Grein, i. 347. + Icel, friosa. + Swed. frysa. + Dan. fryss. + Du. vriezen. + G. frieren; O. H. G. freesan. + Lat. prurire, to itch, orig. to burn; cf. pruina, hoar-frost, pruna, a burning coal. + Skt. flush, to burn. - PRUS, to burn; whence the Teutonic base FRUS, appearing in Goth, frius, frost, as well as in the words above. Der. fros-t, q. v.,

frore, q.v.

FREIGHT, a cargo. (F., -O.H.G.) A later form of fraught, and better spelt fret, being borrowed from the O. F. fret. Freighted occurs

Shahaspeare's Plutarch, ed. Skeat, p. 16, in North's Plutarch; see Shakespeare's Plutarch, ed. Skeat, p. 16,

in North's Plutarch; see Shakespeare's Plutarch, ed. Skeat, p. 10, 1.3. See further under Fraught. Der. freight, vb., freight-age.

FRENZY, madness, fury. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. frenesye [not frenesye as in Tyrwhitt], Chaucer, Troil. i. 728; P. Plowman, C. xxiii. 85.-O. F. frenaisie [better frenesie], 'frenzie;' Cot. - Lat. phrenesis. - Late Gk. φρένησιε, equivalent to Gk. φρέντε, inflammation of the brain. - Gk. φρέντ, base of φρήν, the midriff, heart, senses; of uncertain critics.

of uncertain origin. Der. frantic, q. v. FREQUENT, occurring often, familiar. (F., -L.) 'How frequent and famyliar a thynge; Sir T. Elyot, Governour, b. iii. c. 7 (R.) 'Frequently in his mouthe; 'id. b. i. c. 23 (R.) - O. F. frequent, omitted by Cotgrave, but given in Sherwood's Index.—Lat. frequentem, acc. of frequens, crowded, crammed, frequent; pres. part. of a lost verb frequene, to cram, closely allied to farcire, to cram, and from the same root. See Farce. Der. frequent-ly, frequent-ness, frequenc-y; also frequent, vb. = O. F. frequenter, 'to frequent,' Cot. =

FRESCO, a painting executed on plaster while fresh. (Ital., — O. H. G.) See Fresco in Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715.—Ital. fresco, cool, fresh.—O. H. G. frisg, frisc (G. frisch), fresh. See Fresh. See Max Müller, Lectures, ii. 298 (8th ed.)

FRESH, new, recent, vigorous. (E.) M. E. fresh, fresch. 'Ful freshe and newe;' Chaucer, C. T. 367. Also spelt fersch, fersh, by the shifting of the r so common in English; cf. bride, bird, brimstone. Spelt fersse (=fershe), Rob. of Glouc. p. 397; also uerse (=ferse), O. Eng. Homilies, i. 175, l. 248.—A. S. ferse; 'ne ferse ne merse' = neither fresh water nor marsh; Ancient Laws, ed. Thorpe, i. 184, l. 8. + Icel. ferskr, fresh; friskr, frisky, brisk, vigorous. + Swed, frisk. + Dan, fersk, frisk. + Du. versch. +G. frisch; M.H.G. vrisch, virsch; O.H.G. frisg.

B. The base of A.S. ferse (for far-ise) is FAR, to travel; the same vowel-change appears in E. ferry, from the same & PAR; see Fare. Thus the orig. sense would be 'moving,' esp. used of water.

Der. fresh-ly, fresh-ness, fresh-en, fresh-man; also fresh-et, a small stream of flowing water, Milton, P. R. ii. 345. See Frisk, Fresco.

FRET (1), to eat away. (E.) M. E. freten, a strong verb; Chaucer, C. T. 2070.—A. S. fretan, pt. t. fræt, Grein, i. 340. Contracted from for-etan, as is clearly shewn by the Gothic form; from for-, intensive prefix, and etan, to eat. + Swed. frata, to corrode = för-åta, to eat entirely. + Du. vreten = ver-eten. + G. fressen = ver-essen. + Goth. fraitan; from fra-, internet prefix, and item, to eat. FRET (2), to ornament, variegate. (E.) M. E. fretien; Alle hit

adomed with rings; P. Plowman, A. ii. 11.—A. S. frætuwan, frætwan, to adom; Grein, i. 338. Cf. A. S. frætuwe, frætuw, ornament; id. 337. + O. Sax. fratakon, to adom; frataki, ornament. It seems to have been particularly used of carved work. Of unknown origin. Der. fret-work (unless it belong to the word below).

FRET (3), a kind of grating. (F.,-L.) A term in heraldry, meaning 'a bearing composed of bars crossed and interlaced.' See explanation in Minsheu, ed. 1627. Kersey, ed. 1715, has: 'in heraldry, a bearing wherein several lines run crossing one another.' - O. F. frete, 'a verrill [ferrule], the iron band or hoop that keeps a woodden tool from riving; Cot. a. The mod. F. fretter means to hoop, or to put a ferrule on a tool. Cotgrave also gives 'frette, fretty, a term of blazon' [heraldry]. According to Diez, frettes, pl., means an iron grating. Roquefort gives: 'freter, to cross, interlace.' All these words seem to be related; and may be resolved into a verb fretter, freter, to hoop, bar, interlace, and a sb. frette, frete, a hoop, bar. B. We may, I suppose, connect these with O. F. ferret, 'a tag of a special transfer of the second to the point,' and the verb ferrer, to shoe, hoop with iron; making the sb. frette = ferrette, a dimin. of ferret. In the same way, fretter would mean 'to provide with a small hoop or ferrule,' while ferrer means, generally, 'to bind with iron;' Cot. \(\gamma\). Cf. Span. frets, 'frets, narrow bands of a shield, a term in heraldry' (Meadows); from a sing. frete. Also Ital. ferriata, 'a grate of iron for any window, a port-cullise;' Florio. Also ferretta, 'little irons, as tags for points;' id.— Low Lat. ferrata, an iron grating.—Low Lat. ferrare, to bind with iron.—Lat. ferram, iron. Ferrum—fersum; from the same root as E. bristle; see Bristle. Fick, i. 698. Der. fret-work, frett-ed, frett-y. It is sometimes difficult to separate this word from the preceding, owing to the use of fret in architecture to signify 'an ornament consisting of small fillets intersecting each other at right angles; Webster. Littré accounts for our word disserently.

FRET (4), a stop on a musical instrument. (F., -L.) Tam. Shrew, ii. 150. A fret was a stop such as is seen on a guitar, to regulate the fingering; formed by thin pieces of metal or wires running like bars across the neck of the instrument; see Levins. I take it to be a particular use of O. F. frete, a ferrule; and therefore

the same word as the above.

FRIABLE, easily crumbled. (F., -L.) In Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 23. § 5. -O. F. friable, 'bruizeable, easie to be broken;' Cot. - Lat. friabilis, easily crumbled. - Lat. friare, to rub, crumble. Cf. Skt. ghrish, to grind; Curtius, i. 251. Der. friable-

FRIAR, a member of a religious order. (F., -L.) M. E. frere, Chaucer, C. T. 208; Rob. of Glouc, p. 530. -O. F. frere, freire. Lat. fratrem, acc. of frater, cognate with E. brother; see Brother.

Der. friary. **FRIBBLE**, to trifle. (F.?) 'Than those who with the stars do receive the stars of the stars fribble, Butler, Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 3. l. 36; and see Spectator, no. 288. Of unknown origin. To be explained from Central Fr. friboler, to flutter, flit to and fro without fixed purpose like a butterfly; barivoler, to flutter in the wind; Jaubert: Wedgwood. It is more likely to stand for fripple, from O. F. fripper; see Frippery.

FRICASSEE, a dish made of fowls. (F., -L.?) 'A dish made by cutting chickens or other small things in pieces, and dressing them with strong sauce; 'Todd's Johnson. 'Soups, and olios, fricasses, and ragouts;' Swift, Tale of a Tub, § 7; id.—F. fricassée, fricasses, and ragouts; Swift, I ale of a Tub, § 7; id.—F. fricassee, a fricassee; fem. pp. of fricasser, to fricassee, also, to squander money. Of unknown origin (Brachet). ¶ The orig. sense seems to have been to 'mince,' rather than to 'fry' (see fricassee in Cot.); I should refer it to Lat. fricare, to rub, not to frigere, to fry; and I suppose it to have been prepared from pounded meat; cf. Chaucer, C. T. 12472. We once had fricasy in the sense of rubbing; as in 'fricasyes or whiting a 'Si' T. Flync Cortal of Halth b.

124.72. We once had fricasy in the sense of rubbing; as in 'fricasyss or rubbings;' Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 32.

FRIOTION, rubbing, attrition. (F., -L.) 'Hard and vehement friction;' Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxviii. c. 4. - F. friction, 'a friction, or frication;' Cot. - Lat. frictionem, acc. of frictio, a rubbing. - Lat. frictus, contr. pp. of fricare, to rub; an extended form of friare, to crumble. Cf. Skt. ghrish, to grind; Curtius, i. 251. Der. friction-wheel; cf. friable.

FRIDAY the sixth day of the week (E) M. F. Friday Changes.

FRIDAY, the sixth day of the week. (E.) M. E. Friday, Chaucer, C. T. 1536. A. S. frige-dag, rubric to S. Mark, xi. 11. A. S. frige, gen. case of frigu, love, also the goddess of love (the word frigu being feminine); and dag, a day; see Grein, i. 349.— PRI, to love; see Friend. Cf. Icel. fridagr, Friday, O. H. G. Fridag, Frigetag; words not quite exactly equivalent in form, but from the same root.

FRIEND, an intimate acquaintance. (E.) M. E. frend, freend; Ormulum, 443, 1609, 17960.—A. S. freend; Grein, i. 346. Orig. pres. pt. of freen, freegam, to love; so that the sense is 'loving;' id. 345. + Du. vriend, a friend; of writen, to court, woo. + Icel. frandi,

fyue fyngres were fretted with rynges' = all her five fingers were \$\phi\$ a kinsman; from frid, to love. \$\diamond\$ Dan frande, Swed frande, a kinsman. + Goth. frijonds, a friend; pres. pt. of frijon, to love. + G. freund, a friend; O. H. G. friunt. - 4 PRI, to love; cf. Skt. pri, to love. Der. friend-ly (A.S. adv. freondlice), friend-liness, friend-less

love. Der. friend-ly (A. S. adv. freondlice), friend-i-ness, friend-less (A. S. freondleds), friend-less-ness, friend-less-ness, friend-less-ness, friend-less-ness, friend-less-ness, friend-less-ness, friend-less-ness, friend-ship (A. S. freondscipe).

FRIEZE (1), a coarse woollen cloth. (F.,—Du.?) 'Woven after the manner of deep, frieze rugges;' Holland's tr. of Pliny, b. viii. c. 48.—F. fries, frize, 'frise;' Cot. He also gives drap de fries as an equivalent expression; lit. cloth of Friesland.—Du. Vriesland, Friesland; Vries, a Frieslander.

¶ The M. E. Frise, meaning 'Friesland, 'occurs in the Romaunt of the Rose, 1093. Similarly, the term 'cheval de Frise' means 'horse of Friesland,' because there first used in defensive warfare. But the etymology of the word is much disputed. much disputed.

FRIEZE (2), part of the entablature of a column. (F.) In Shak. Macb. i. 6. 6. O. F. frize, 'the cloth called frise; also (in architecture) the broad and flat band, or member, that's next below the cornish [comice], or between it and the architrave; called also by our workman the frize; Cot. Cf. F. frese, fraise, a ruff (Cot.), Span. frise, a frieze, Ital. fregio, 'a fringe, lace, border, ornament; also, a wreath, crowne, or chaplet; Florio.

B. Brachet derives F. frise (O. F. frize) from the Ital. fregio; but see Diez. The source of the word is

much disputed; perhaps there is a reference to the 'curling' nature of the ornamentation (?); see Friz.

FRIGATE, a large ship. (F., - Ital.) In Cotgrave. - O. F. fregate, 'a frigate, a swift pinnace; 'Cot. - Ital. fregata, 'a frigate, a spiall ship;' Florio.

¶ Of uncertain origin; Diez supposes it to stand for fargata, a supposed contracted form of fabricata, i. e. constructed, from Lat. fabricatus, pp. of fabricare, to build; see Fabrica. Cf. Span. fragata, a frigate, with Span. fragata (a frigate, with Span. fragata), to forge; see Forge. We know that F. bâtiment, a building, also means a ship. Der. frigat-oon (Ital. fregatone), frigate-bird.

FRIGHT, terror. (E.) M. E. fry3t; Seven Sages, ed. Wright,

984. It stands for fyrst, by the shifting of r so common in English, 984. It stands for jyrzt, by the shifting of r so common in English, as in bride, bird, brimstone, &c. - A. S. fyrhto, fyrhtu, fright; Grein, i. 362. Cf. fyrht, timid; áfyrhtan, to terrify. + O. Sax. foroht, foraht, forht, fright. + Dan. frygt, fright; frygte, to fear. + Swed. fruktan, fright; frukta, to fear. + Goth. faurhtei, fright; faurhtjan, to fear; faurhts, fearful. + G. furcht, O. H. G. forhta, forohta, forahta, fright; G. fürchten, to fear. The root is not known. I should suppose the Goth. faurhts to be possibly due to the prefix faur- and the Goth. base agan, seen in ogan, to fear; see Awe. The O. H. G. for-ohta points in the same direction. Der. fright, verb (later form fright-en); Shak. uses the form fright only; fright-ful, Rich. III, iv. 4. 169; fright-ful-ly, fright-ful-ness. been due to Scand. influence; observe the Swed. and Dan. forms.

FRIGID, cold, chilly. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.

Frigidity is in Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 1. § 4.—Lat. frigidus, cold. - Lat. frigëre, to be cold. - Lat. frigus, sb. cold. +

frigidus, cold. = Lat. frigers, to be cold. = Lat. frigus, so. cold. + Gk. βίγος, cold; βιγόειν, to freeze; see Curtius, i. 438. Der. frigid-ly, frigid-ness, frigid-l-y; and see frill.

FRILL, a ruffle on a shirt. (F.,=L.) In Ash's Dict., ed. 1775. It orig. was a term in hawking; 'Frill, to quake as with cold;' the hawk frills;' id. And see frill in Halliwell. It seems to have been used of the ruffling of a hawk's feathers, due to its feeling chilly; and thence to have been transferred to the frill or ruffle of a shirt. -O. F. friller, 'to shiver, chatter, or didder for colde;' Cot. - O. F. frilleux, 'to silver, chalter, of induct for conte; Co. F. frilleux, 'to hill, cold of nature;' id.—Low Lat. frigidulosus*, a word coined from Lat. frigidulus, chilly, which is formed, as a dimin., from Lat. frigidus, cold. See above. Der. frill, to furnish with a frill.

FRINGE, a border of loose threads. (F.,—L.) In Chaucer,

Ho. of Fame, iii. 228. - O. F. fringe*, supposed older form of F. frange (see Brachet, and frange in Burguy). Cot. has: 'Frange, fringe.' The Wallachian form (according to Diez) is frimble, which stands for fimbrie, by a transposition of r, for greater ease of pronunciation; cf. F. brebis from Lat. ueruicem. - Lat. fimbria, fringe; chiefly in the pl. fimbria, curled ends of threads, fibres. Fimbria is a strengthened form of fibra, a fibre, filament. See Fibre. Der.

fringe, verb, fringed, Tempest, i. 2, 408; fringey.

FRIPPERY, worn out clothes, trifles. (F.) 'Some frippery to hide nakedness;' Ford, Fancies Chaste and Noble, A. i. sc. 1 (R.) Shak. has it in the sense of an old-clothes' shop; Temp. iv. 225.-O. F. friperie, 'a friperie, broker's shop, street of brokers, or of fripiers; 'Cot. = O. F. fripier, 'a fripier, or broker: a mender or fripiers; Cot. = O. F. fripier, 'a fripier, or broker; a mender or trimmer up of old garments, and a seller of them so mended; 'id. = O. F. fripper, 'to rub up and downe, to weare unto rags;' id. Of unknown origin.

unknown origin.

FRISK, to skip about. (F.,—Scand.) In Shak. Wint. Ta. i. 2.

67. A verb formed from the adj. frisk, which occurs in Cotgrave.—

O. F. frisque, 'friske, lively, jolly, blithe, brisk, fine, spruce, gay;'

Cot.—Içel. friskr. frisky, brisk, vigorous; Swed. frisk, fresh, but also

FRITTER, a kind of pancake. (F., -L.) Spelt frytowre in Prompt. Parv. Cotgrave has: 'Friteau, a fritter.' But the E. word rather answers to O. F. friture, a frying, a dish of fried fish; and, because esp. used of thin slices ready to be fried, it came to mean a fragment, shred; as in 'one that makes fritters of English;' Merry Wives, v. 5. 151. Both friteau and friture are related to O. F. frit, fried. — Lat. frictus, fried, pp. of frigëre, to fry. See

Fry. Der. fritter, vb., to reduce to slices, waste.
FRIVOLOUS, trifling. (L.) In Shak. Tam. Shrew, v. 1. 28.
Cotgrave translates F. frivole by 'frivolous, vain.' - Lat. frivolus, silly, trifling; by direct change of Lat. -us to E. ous, as in abstemious, arduous, &c. The orig. sense of friuolus seems to have been 'rubbed also applied to refuse, broken sherds, &c. 'Friuola sunt proprie uasa fictilia quassa; ' Festus. - Lat. friare, fricare, to rub; see Friction. Der. frivous-ly, frivolous-ness; also frivol-i-ty, from

FRIZ, FRIZZ, to curl, render rough. (F., -Du.?) Rarely used except in the frequentative form frizzle. 'Mæcenas, if I meete with thee without my friszle top;' Drant, tr. of Horace, Epist. i. 1. 94 (Lat. text). -O. F. frizer, 'to frizle, crise, curle;' Cot.

B. The orig. sense perhaps was to roughen the nap of a cloth, to make it look like frieze. This is rendered probable by Span frisar, to frizzle,

to raise the nap on frieze; from Span. frisa, frieze.—O. F. frize, 'the cloth called frise;' Cot. See Frieze (1). Der. frizz-le.

FRO, adv. from. (Scand.) M. E. fra, fro, also used as a prep. Ormulum, 1265, 4820; Havelok, 318.—Icel. frá, from; also adv. as in the phrase til ok frá = to and fro, whence our phrase 'to and fro' is ¶ Fro is the

copied. + Dan. fra. + A. S. from; see From. doublet of from; but from a Scand. source. FROCK, a monk's cowl, loose gown. (F., -Low L.) Hamlet, iii. 4. 164. M. E. frok, of which the dat. frokke occurs in P. Plowman, B. v. 81.—O. F. froc; whence 'froc de moine, a monk's cowle or hood;' Cot.—Low Lat. frocus, a monk's frock; also spelt floccus, by the common change of l to r; see floccus in Ducange. Prob. so called because woollen (Diez). See Flock (2). Therewise in Brachet; viz. from O.H.G. hroch (G. rock), a coat.

in Brachet; viz. from O.H.G. hroch (G. rock), a coat.

FROG (1), a small amphibious animal. (E.) M. E. frogge, Rob. of Glouc. p. 69; pl. froggen, O. E. Homilies, i. 51, l. 30.—A. S. froga, pl. froggn, Ps. civ. 28. We also find the forms frocga (pl. froggn), and frox (pl. froxas); Ps. lxxvii. 50. Of these, frox=frocs=frose, cognate with Icel. froskr (also frankr), Du. vorsch, G. frosch. Cf. also Swed. and Dan. fro. β. The M. E. forms are various; we find froke, frosche, frosk, froske, and frogge, all in Prompt. Parv. p. 180. ¶ Root uncertain; perhaps it meant 'jumper;' from PRU, to spring up; see Frolic.

FROG (2), a substance in a horse's foot. (E.?) a. The frog of a horse's foot is shaped like a fork, and I suspect it to be a corruption of fork, q.v. β. On the other hand, it was certainly

corruption of fork, q.v. β. On the other hand, it was certainly understood as being named after a frog (though it is hard to see why), because it was also called a frush, which is a variant of frosh, a M. E. form of frog; see Frog (1). 'Frush or frog, the tender part of a horse's hoof, next the heel;' Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715.

FROLIC, adj., sportive, gay, merry. (Du.) In Shak. Mids. Nt. Dr. v. 394. Gascoigne speaks of a 'frolicke fauour' = a merry look;

Dr. v. 394. Gascoigne speaks of a 'frolicke fauour' = a merry look; Fruites of Warre, st. 40. It seems to have been one of the rather numerous words imported from Dutch in the reign of Elizabeth. numerous words imported from Dutch in the reign of Elizabeth.—
Du. wrolijk, frolic, merry, gay. + G. fröhlich, merry.
\(\beta \). Formed by help of the suffix \(-\text{lijk} \) (=E. like, -\text{ly} \) from the base wro, orig. an adj. with the sense of 'merry,' found in O. Sax. \(fráh, \) O. H. G. \(fro, \) O. Fries. \(fro, \) and preserved in mod. \(G. \) froh, joyous, glad. \(\gamma \). The orig. sense is 'springing, jumping for joy.'—\(\gamma \) PRU, to spring up; cf. Skt. \(pru, \) to go. \(\text{Fick}, \) iii. 190. \(\text{Der. } frolic, \) verb. \(frolic, \) sb.; \(frolic-some, frolic-some-ness. \)
\(\text{FROM}, \) prep., away, forth. \((E.) \)
\(\text{M. E. from}; \) common.—A. S. \(from, \) from, \(fram, \) forward; \(\text{distinguished in use from } fram, \) from, \(\text{from}, \) forward; \(\text{distinguished in use from } fram, \) from, \(\text{from}, \) forth; cf. \(frdn, \) from, \(\text{Prom}, \) forth; cf.

help of the suffix -lijk (=E. like, -ly) from the base vro, orig. an adj. with the sense of 'merry,' found in O. Sax. fráh, O. H. G. fro, O. Fries. fro, and preserved in mod. G. froh, joyous, glad. \(\gamma\). The orig. sense is 'springing, jumping for joy.' \(\sqrt{PRU}\), to spring up; cf. Skt. pru, to go. Fick, iii. 190. Der. frolic, verb, frolic, sb.; from, from-ners.

FROM, prep., away, forth. (E.) M. E. from; common. = A. S. from, from, from, forth; cf. från, from. + Dan. frem, forth; cf. fram, forth; cf. från, from. + Dan. frem, forth; cf. fran, forth; prep. forth from. + Goth. from, from go on = \(\sqrt{PRU}\), from a positive fram, forth, forward. = Teutonic FAR, to go on = \(\sqrt{PAR}\), to cross, go through. See Fare. Doublet, fro. Der. fro-ward, q. v.

FROND, a leafy branch. (L.) Not in Johnson. Modern and scientific. = Lat. frend-, base of frons, a leafy branch; of uncertain elements.

lively; Dan. frisk, well, hale, hearty. All cognate with E. Fresh, q.v. origin. Der. frondesc-ence, frondi-fer-out (from crude form frondi-frisk-y, equivalent to the old adj. frisk; frisk-i-ly, frisk-i-ness, frisk-y, equivalent to the old adj. frisk; frisk-i-ly, frisk-i-ness, frisk-y, equivalent to the old adj. frisk; frisk-i-ly, frisk-i-ness, frisk-y, equivalent to the old adj. frisk; frisk-i-ly, frisk-i-ness, and fer-re, to bear).

FRITH, FIRTH, an estuary. (Scand.) M. E. firth, Barbour's BRUC, \$\frac{\text{Sir}}{\text{Br}}\$ and fer-re, to bear).

FRONT, the forehead. (F.,=L.) In early use. M. E. front; weed in the sense of 'forehead,' King Alisaunder, 6550. = O. F. front, weed, fright a brow,' from BHRU, 'the forehead, brow;' Cot. = Lat. fronten, acc. of frons, the forehead. The base is supposed to be biru-vant, 'having a brow,' from BHRU, Skt. bird, an eye-brow. See Brow. Der. front, verb, 2 Hen. IV, iv. 1. 25; front-age, front-less; front-al, q. v., front-ier, q. v., front-lest, q. v., front-ier, q. v., front-ier, d. Not connected with Lat. fresum.

FRITTER, an estuary. (Scand.) M. E. firth, Barbour's used in the sense of 'forehead,' King Alisaunder, 6550. = O. F. front. The base is supposed to be biru-vant,' having a brow,' from BHRU, iv. 1. 25; front-age, front-less; front-al, q. v., front-ier, q. v., front-lest, q. v., front-ier, q. v., front-ier, q. v., front-spiece, q. v. Also front-ed (rare), Milton, P. L. ii. 532.

Also affront confront efforts concerned to be and for reconstant efforts confront e FRONT, the forehead. (F.,-L.) In early use. M. E. front; used in the sense of 'forehead,' King Alisaunder, 6550. - O. F. front, 'the forehead, brow;' Cot. - Lat. frontem. acc. of fronts, the forehead. The base is supposed to be bhru-vant, 'having a brow,' from BHRU, Skt. bhrû, an eye-brow. See Brow. Der. front, verb, 2 Hen. IV, iv. I. 25; front-age, front-less; front-al, q. v., front-ier, q. v., front-let, q. v., fronti-spiece, q. v. Also front-ed (rare), Milton, P. L. ii. 532. Also affront, con-front, ef-front-ery. Also frontee, flownee.

FRONTAL, a band worn on the forehead. (F., = L.) 'Which being applied in the manner of a frontall to the forehead; 'Holland, to of Plints have a set and F. frontall to the forehead.'

tr. of Pliny, b. xx. c. 21. - O. F. frontal, 'a frontlet, or forehead-band;' Cot. - Lat. frontale, an ornament for a horse's forehead. - Lat. front-

base of frons, the front. See Front.
FRONTIER, a part of a country bordering on another. (F., -L.)

FRONTIER, a part of a country bordering on another. (F., -L.) In Shak. Hamlet, iv. 4. 16. -O. F. frontiere, 'the frontier, marches, or border of a country;' Cot. Low Lat. fronteria, frontaria, a frontier, border-land'; formed with suffix -aria, fem. of -arius, from front., base of frons. See Front.

FRONTISPIECE, a picture at the beginning of a book, front of a house. (F., -L.) A perverse spelling of frontispice, by ignorant confusion with piece; see Trench, Eng. Past and Present. In Minsheu, ed. 1627; and Milton, P. L. iii. 506. -O. F. frontispice, the frontispice, or fore-front of a house; 'Cot. - Low Lat. frontispice, a beginning, the front of a church; lit. 'front view.' - Lat. frontigric crude form of frons, the front; and spicere, a form of specere, to view, behold, see. See Front, and Special or Spy.

FRONTLET, a small band on the forehead. (F., -L.) In Shak. K. Lear, i. 4. 208. See Exod. xiii. 16, Deut. vi. 8 (A. V.).

Shak. K. Lear, i. 4. 208. See Exod. xiii. 16, Deut. vi. 8 (A. V.). Put for frontal-et, a dimin. of frontal, with suffix -et. 'A frontlet, also

Fut for frontal-et, a dimin. of frontal, with sumx -et. A frontiet, also the part of a hedstall of a bridle, that commeth over the forehead; frontale; Baret's Alvearie. See Frontal.

FRORE, frozen. (E.) In Milton, P.L. ii. 595. Short for froren, the old pp. of the verb 'to freeze.' See An O. Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 151. - A. S. froren, gefroren, pp. of freeze; Lye. + Du. gewroren, pp. of vriesen, to freeze. + G. gefroren, pp. of frieren. See **Freeze**.

FROST, the act or state of freezing. (E.) M. E. frost; also forst, by the common shifting of r; Wyclif, Ps. lxxvii. 47.—A.S. forst (the usual form), Grein, i. 331. - A. S. freosan, to freeze. + Du. vorst. + Icel., Dan., and Swed. frost. + G. frost. Cf. Goth. frius, frost, cold; which shews that the t is a formative suffix, as might have been expected. See Freeze. Der. frost, verb, frost-y, frost-i-ly, frost-i-ness,

frost-bite, frost-bitt-en, frost-bound, frost-ing, frost-nail, frost-work.

FROTH, foam upon liquids. (Scand.) M. E. frothe, Prompt.
Parv. p. 180. Chaucer has the verb frothen, C. T. 1660. – Icel. froda, fraub. + Dan. fraade. + Swed. fradga. B. The form of the root is PRU, meaning, perhaps, 'to swim, float;' see Flow. Der. froth-y,

froth-i-ly, froth-i-ness.

FROUNCE, to wrinkle, curl, plait. (F., -L.) The older form

of Flounce, q. v. Der. frounce, sb.
FROWARD, perverse. (E.) M. E. froward, but commonly fraward: Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, 87; Ormulum, 4672. This fraward is a Northern form of from-ward, due to substitution of the Scand. Eng. fro for the A. S. from; see Fro. - A. S. fromweard, only in the sense of 'about to depart' in Grein, i. 351; but we have retained the orig. sense of from-ward, i. e. averse, perverse. See From and Towards. Der. froward-ly, froward-ness, Spenser,

FROWN, to look sternly. (F., - Scand.) M. E. frounen; Chaucer, C. T. 8232. — O. F. frogner * frongner *, only preserved in re-frongner, to frown, lowre, look sternly, sullenly; Cot. In mod. F., se refrogner, to frown. Cf. Ital. infrigno, wrinkled, frowning; Ital. dialectal (Lombardic) frignare, to whimper, to make a wry face. β. Of Scand. origin; cf. Sweet dial. fryna, to make a wry face (Rietz), Norweg. fröyna, the same (Aasen); also Swed. flina, to titter, giggle,

FRUIT.

ferous, i. e. fruit-bearing, frugi-vor-ous, fruit-eating, from Lat. frugi-, crude form of frus, combined with fer-re, to bear, uor-are, to eat.

FRUIT, produce of the earth. (F., = L.) M. E. fruit, frut; spelt frut in the Ancren Riwle, p. 150. = O. F. fruit (Burguy). = Lat. fructum, acc. of fructus, fruit. = Lat. fructus, pp. of frui (for frug-ni). to enjoy. Lat. base FRUG, to enjoy, cognate with E. brook, to endure. = ABHRUG, to enjoy; see Brook (1). Der. fruit-age; fruit-er-er (put for fruit-er, with suffix -er unnecessarily repeated), 2 Hen. IV, iii. 2. 36; fruit-ful, Tam. Shrew, i. 1. 3; fruit-ful-ly, fruit-ful-ness, fruit-less, fruit-less-ly, fruit-less-ness; also fruition, q. v., fructify, q. v., fructiferous, fructivorous. ous, fructivorous.

FRUITION, enjoyment. (F., -L.) In Shak. 1 Hen. VI, v. 5.9. -O. F. fruition, 'fruition, enjoying;' Cot. Coined as if from a Lat. fruitio. - Lat. fruitus, another form of fructus, pp. of frui, to enjoy.

See Fruit.

222

FRUMENTY, FURMENTY, FURMETY, food made of wheat boiled in milk. (F.,-L.) Spelt firmentie in Gascoigne, Steel Glas, 1077; see Specimens of English, ed. Skeat, p. 322. Holland speaks of 'frumenty or spike corne;' tr. of Pliny, b. xviii. c. 23.—O. F. froumenté, 'furmentie, wheat boyled;' Cot. Formed by suffix •• (=Lat.-atus), equivalent to E.-ed, as if it meant 'wheat-ed,' i.e. made with wheat.=O. F. froument, 'wheat;' id.-Lat. frumentum, corn; formed (with suffix -mentum) from the base frū=FRUG; see

Fruit, Frugal.
FRUSTRATE, to render vain. (L.) Formerly used as an adj., as in Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. iii. c. 10; and in Shak. Temp. iii. 3. 10.—Lat. frustratus, pp. of frustrare, to disappoint, render vain.
—Lat. frustra, in vain; properly fem. abl. of obsolete adj. frustrus, put for frud-trus, originally meaning 'deceitful.'—Lat. base FRUD, an extension of FRU, whence also E. fraud. See Fraud. Der.

frustrat-ion.

FRUSTUM, a piece of a cone or cylinder, (L.) Mathematical; mere Latin.-Lat. frustum, a piece cut off, or broken off. + Gk. θραυστός, broken, brittle; θραῦσμα, a fragment; from θραύειν, to break

in pieces; Curtius, i. 275.

FRY (1), to dress food over a fire. (F.,-L.) M. E. frien; Chaucer, C. T. 6c69; P. Plowman, C. ix. 334.—O. F. frire, 'to frie;' Cot.—Lat. frigère, to roast. + Gk. φρύγειν, to parch. + Skt. bhraji, to boil, fry.—✓ BHARG, to roast, parch; prob. akin to ✓ BHARK, to shine. Curtius, i. 231. Der. fry, sb.

FRY (2), the spawn of fishes. (Scand.) In Shak. All's Well, iv.
3. 20. M. E. fri, fry; 'to the and to thi fri mi blissing graunt i'=to the and to thy seed! grant my blessing. Townsley Mysteries p. 24.

thee and to thy seed I grant my blessing; Towneley Mysteries, p. 24. - Icel. fra, frjø, spawn, fry; Dan. and Swed. frö. + Goth. fraiw, seed. ¶ Hence also F. frai, fry, spawn; spelt fray in Cotgrave. FUCHSIA, the name of a flower. (G.) A coined name, made by adding the Lat. suffix -ia to the surname of the German botanist

Leonard Fuchs, about A.D. 1542. Haydn, Dict. of Dates.

FUDGE, an interjection of contempt. (F., -Low G.) In Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield. - Prov. F. fuche, feuche, an interjection of

smith, vicar of Wakefield.—Prov. F. Juche, feuche, an interjection of contempt; cited by Wedgwood from Hécart.—Low G. futsch! begone! cited by Wedgwood from Danneil; see also Sanders, Ger. Dict. i. 525. Of onomatopoetic origin; cf. pish.

FUEL, materials for burning. (F.,—L.) Also spelt fewel, fewell; Spenser, F. Q. ii. 7. 36. Also fwaill, fewell; Barbour's Bruce, iv. 170. Here, as in Richard Coer de Lion, 1471, it seems to mean 'supplies.' -O. F. fouaille*, not recorded, but rendered certain by the occurrence of O. F. fouciller, a wood-yard (Roquefort), and the Low Lat. foallia, fuel; cf. O.F. fuelles, brushwood (Roquefort).—Low Lat. focale, fuel, or the right of cutting fuel.—Lat. focus, a hearth, fire-place. See Focus.

FUGITIVE, fleeing away, transitory. (F.,-L.) Properly an adj., Shak. Antony, iii. 1. 7; also as a sb., id. iv. 9. 22. -O. F. fugitif, 'fugitive;' Cot .- Lat. fugitinus, fugitive .- Lat. fugitum, supine of fugers, to fiee; cognate with E. bow, to bend. + Gk. φείνγεν, to fiee, + Skt. bkwj, to bend, turn aside. - ✓ BHUGH, to bow, to bend. Der. fugitive-ly, fugitive-ness. From the same source, fug-ac-ious,

fug-ac-ivy; fugue, q. v.; also centri-fug-al, re-fuge, subter-fuge.
FUGLEMAN, the leader of a file. (G.) Modern. Not in Todd's
Johnson. According to Webster, also written fugelman. Borrowed from G. flügelmann, the leader of a wing or file. - G. flügel, a wing, dimin. of flug, a wing, from fliegen, to fly; and mann, man. See Fly. FUGUE, a musical composition. (F.,—Ital.,—L.) In Milton, P. L. xi. 563.—O. F. (and F.) fugue, 'a chace or report of musick, like two or more parts in one; 'Cot.—Ital. fuga, a flight, a fugue.—

Lat. fuga, flight. See Fugitive. Der. fugu-ist.
FULORUM, a point of support. (L.) 'Fulcrum, a stay or
prop;' Kersey, ed. 1715.—Lat. fulcrum, a support.—Lat. fulcire, to
prop. The base ful-c is an extension of ful, which is prob. related to

36.—A.S. fulfyllan, which, according to Bosworth, occurs in Ælfric's Grammar. Compounded of ful, full; and fyllan, to fill. See Full and Fill. Der. fulfill-er, fulfil-ment.

FULGENT, shining, bright. (L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627; and Milton, P. L. x. 449.—Lat. fulgent-, stem of pres. pt. of fulgere, to shine. + Gk. φλίγειν, to burn, shine. + Skt. bhráj, to shine.—

BHARK, to shine; whence also E. bright. See Bright. Der. fulgent-ly, fulgene-y; also ef-fulg-ence, re-fulg-ent.

fulgent-ly, fulgency; also ef-fulg-ence, re-fulg-ent.

FULIGINOUS, sooty. (L.) In Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 18 (R.)

Either from O. F. fulgineux (Cot.); or, more likely, immediately

from Lat. fuliginosus, sooty.—Lat. fuligin-, base of fuligo, soot. From the same base as fu-mus, smoke; cf. Skt. dhuli, dust. See Fume.

FULL (1), filled up, complete. (E.) M. E. ful; P. Plowman, B. prol. 17.—A. S. ful; Grein, i. 355. + Du. vol. + Icel. fullr. + Dan. fulld (for full). + Swed, full. + Goth. fulls. + G. voll. + Skt. purna, full. + Gk. πλήρηs. + Lat. plenus. - VPAR, to fill; cf. Skt. pur, pri, to fill. + Gk. mAppn. + Lat. plenus. - Y PAK, to full; cl. Skt. pur, pri, to mi. Der. full, adv., full-y, ful-ness; full-blown, full faced, full-hearted, full-orbed; ful-fil (= full fill), ful-fil-ment; also fill, by vowel-change, q. v. Also ful-some, q. v. And see Plenary.

FULL (2), to whiten cloth, bleach. (L.) Only used now in this sense in the sb. full-er, a bleacher; this is M. E. fuller, Wyclif, Mark, in a selecth-bleacher. Mark is 2 - A. S. fullian to

ix. 3. - A. S. fullere, a cloth-bleacher; Mark, ix. 3. - A. S. fullian, to whiten, purify, baptise; Mark, iii. 11. - Low Lat. fullare (1) to cleanse clothes, (2) to full cloth. - Lat. fullo, a fuller, one who cleanses clothes. Of uncertain origin; but prob. from the sense of bleaching. Cf. Lat. infula, a white fillet, Gk. φάλοι, white; see Fick, ii. 170. ¶ This word is to be carefully distinguished from the word below, which has a different history, though drawn from the very same source.

FULL (3), to full cloth, to felt. (F., -L.) To full cloth is to felt the wool together; this is done by severe beating and pounding. The word occurs in Cotgrave. -O. F. fouller, 'to full, or thicken cloath in a mill;' Cot. Also spelt fouler, 'to trample on, press; id.—Low Lat. fullare (1) to cleanse clothes, (2) to full cloth.

—Lat. fullo, a fuller. See above.

This word is to be distinguished from the word above, as having a different history. Yet the source is the same; see my note on full in Notes to P. Plowman, B. xv. 445. The orig. sense of Lat. fullo was probably a cleanser, or bleacher; then, as clothes were often washed by being trampled on or beaten, the sense of 'stamping' arose; and the verb to full is now only used in this sense of stamping, pounding, or felting wool together.

Der. full-ing-mill, mentioned by Strype, Annals, Edw. VI, an. 1553.

FULMINATE, to thunder, hurl lightning. (L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. Sir T. Browne has fulminating, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 5.

§ 19. [Spenser has the short form fulmine, F. Q. iii. 2. 5; from O. F. fulminer, 'to thunder, lighten;' Cot.] - Lat fulminatus, pp. of fulminare, to thunder, lighten. — Lat. fulmin., (= fulg-min), spin of fulmen, lightning, a thunder-bolt. — Lat. base fi.lg., to shine; scen in fulg-ere, to shine. See Fulgent, Flame. Der. fulmin-at-ion.

to shine. See Fulgent, Flame. Der. fulmin-al-ion.

FULSOME, cloying, satiating, superabundant. (E.) M. E. fulsum, abundant, Genesis and Exodus, 748, 2153; cf. Will. of Palerne, 4325. Chaucer has the sb. fulsomnes, C. T. 10719. Made up from M. E. ful = A. S. ful, full; and the suffix -som = A. S. -sum (mod. E. -some). See Full. Der. ful-some-ness.

¶ Not from foul.

FULVOUS, FULVID, tawny. (L.) Rare. Fulvid is in

Todd's Johnson. Borrowed, respectively, from Lat. fuluus, tawny, and fuluidus, somewhat tawny; both prob. related to Lat. flauus,

reddish yellow; of uncertain origin.

FUMBLE, to grope about. (Du.) In old authors 'to bungle.' False fumbling heretikes;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 279; Shak. Antony, iv. 4. 14. The b is excrescent, and fumble stands for fummle.

— Du. fommelen, 'to fumble, grable;' Sewel. + Swed. famle, to grope. + Dan famle. + Icel. filma, to grope about. B. The Icel. form is the oldest, and is derived from the sb. which appears in A.S. as folm, the palm of the hand (Grein, i. 311), cognate with Lat. palma. See Palm (of the hand).

Hence Du. fommelen = folm-el-en, and the verb is a frequentative, with suffix -le, and the orig. sense is 'to keep moving the palm of the hand.' Der. fumbl-er

FUME, a smoke, vapour. (F.,-L.) Sir T. Elyot speaks of fumes in the stomake; The Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 17.-O. F. fum, smoke (Burguy). - Lat. fumus, smoke. + Skt. dhúma, smoke. -✓ DHU, to blow, fan a flame, shake; cf. Skt. dhú, to shake, blow. From the same root is E. Dust, q. v. Der. fume, verb (see Minsheu);

finni-ferous; fun-ig-ate, q. v., fum-i-tory, q. v.

FUMIGATE, to expose to fumes. (L.) 'You must be bath'd
and fumigated first;' Ben Jonson, The Alchemist, A. i. - Lat. fumigatus, pp. of fumigare, to fumigate. - Lat. fum-, base of fumus, prop; Kersey, ed. 1715.—Lat. fulcrum, a support.—Lat. fulcric, to prop. The base fulc is an extension of ful, which is prob. related to Skt. dkru, to stand firm; cf. Skt. dkruva, firm, stable.

FULFILE to complete. (E.) M. E. fulfillen; P. Plowman, B. vi. FUMITORY, a plant; earth-smoke. (F.,—L.) In Shak. Hen. V,

v. 2. 45; a corruption of the older form fumiter, K. Lear, iv. 4. 3; M.E. fumetere, Chaucer, C.T. 14969 .- O.F. fume-terre, 'the herb fumitory; Cot. This is an abbreviation for fume de terre, smoke of the earth, earth-Lat. fumus, smoke; and terra, earth. See Fume and Terrace.

FUN, merriment, sport. (C.; or perhaps Scand.) Not found early. 'Rare compound of oddity, frolic, and fun; 'Goldsmith, Perhaps Deaphly imported from Iraland and of Celtic origin.

Retaliation. Probably imported from Ireland, and of Celtic origin; cf. Irish fonn, delight, pleasure, desire, longing, a tune, song; Gael. fonn, pleasure, longing, temper or frame of mind. scarcely be the same as the prov. E. verb 'to fun, to cheat, to deceive; Somersetshire; Halliwell. This is M. E. fonnen, to be foolish, dote; or, as act. vb., to deceive, befool; whence pp. fonned = mod. E. fond. See Fond; where the word is traced further back.

FUNAMBULIST, one who walks on a rope. (Span., -L.)
Formerly funambulo, a rope-dancer; see Gloss. to Bacon, Adv. of Learning, ed. Wright; so that the word really is Spanish; though -ist has been put for -o. - Span. funambulo, a walker on a rope. - Lat. fun-, stem of funis, a rope; and ambulus *, a walker, a coined sb. from

mbulare, to walk; see Amble. B. Perhaps funis = fud-nis, from the root BHADH, to bind; but it is doubtful; Curtius, i. 325.

FUNCTION, performance, duty, office. (F., -L.) Common in Shak.; see Meas. i. 2. 14; ii. 2. 39; &c. -O. F. function, 'a function;' Cot. - Lat. functionem, acc. of functio, performance, - Lat. functus, pp. of fungi, to perform; orig. to enjoy, have the use of; from a base fug-. + Skt. bhuj, to enjoy, have the use of. - & BHUG, to enjoy; akin to / BHRUG, to enjoy, whence E. fruit and E. brook, verb. See

Brook (1). Der. function-al, function-ar-y.

FUND, a store, supply, deposit. (F., -L.) 'Fund, land or soil; also, a foundation or bottom; Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. And see Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time, an. 1698 (R.) [It should rather have been fond, but it has been accommodated to the Lat. form.] = O. F. fond, 'a bottom, floore, ground; . . . a merchant's stock; 'Cot. = Lat. fundus, bottom, depth; cognate with E. bottom. See Bottom,

and see Found (1). And see below. FUNDAMENT, foundation, base. (F., -L.) M. E. foundement, fundement; Chaucer, C. T. 7685; Wyclif, Luke, vi. 48. and properly fundement, but altered to the Lat. spelling.] = O. F. fondement, foundation. = Lat. fundamentum, foundation. Formed, fondement, foundation .- Lat. fundamentum, foundation. with suffix -mentum, from funda-re, to found. See Found (1). Der. fundament-al, All's Well, iii. 1. 2.

FUNERAL, relating to a burial. (Low L.) Properly an adj., as in 'To don the office of funeral service; 'Chaucer, C. T. 2914. [An ecclesiastical word; and taken directly from Low Lat.] - Low Lat. funeralis, belonging to a burial. - Lat. funer-, base of funus, a β. Perhaps so called with reference burial; with suffix -alis. to the burning of bodies, and connected with Lat. fumus; see Fume. Der. funeral, sb.; funer-e-al, Pope, Dunciad, iii. 152, coined from Lat. funere-us, funereal, with suffix -al.

FUNGUS, a spongy plant. (L., -Gk.) 'Mushromes, which be named fungi;' Holland, tr. of Pliny, bk. xxii. c. 23. - Lat. fungus, a fungus; put for sfungus. - Gk. σφόγγοs, Attic form of σπόγγοs, a sponge. Thus fungus is a doublet of sponge. See Sponge. Der. fung-ous, fung-o-id.

FUNICLE, a small cord, fibre. (L.) In Johnson's Dict.—Lat.

funi-c-ulus, double dimin, of funis, a rope. See Funambulist. Der. funicul-ar.

FUNNEL, an instrument for pouring in liquids into vessels; an air-tube. (W.?) In Ben Jonson, Discoveries, sect. headed Præcipiendi modi. And in Levins' Dict., ed. 1570. Perhaps borrowed from W. ffynel, an air-hole, vent, allied to W. ffynel, respiration, breathing; fun, breath. We find also Breton found, a funnel for pouring in liquids.

The etymology is uncertain; the Lat. word for the liquids. ¶ The etymology is uncertain; the Lat. word for the same thing is infundibulum, but it is a long way from this form to E. funnel. Infundibulum is derived from Lat. in, in; and fundere, to pour. FUR, short hair of animals. (F., -O. Low G.) The orig. sense is 'protection.' M. E. fore; whence forred (or furred) hodes = furred hoods; P. Plowman, B. vi. 271. Spelt for in King Alisaunder, 3295.

—O. F. forre, fuerre, a sheath, case; cf. Span, forro, lining of clothes; Ital. fodero, lining, für, scabbard.

β. From an O. Low G. source, preserved in Goth. foder, a scabbard, sheath (John, xviii. 11); and in Icel. fiber, lining. The cognate High German word is futer.

γ. Both G. futter and Icel. fobr also have the sense of fodder, and are cognate with E. fodder: so that for and fedder are doublets. are cognate with E. fodder; so that fur and fodder are doublets. The connecting sense is seen in the PA, to cherish, protect, feed;

Skt. på, to guard, preserve. Der. fur, verb, furr-ed, furr-y, furr-i-er (Goldsmith, Animated Nature, b. iv. c. 3), furri-er-y,

FURBELOW, a flounce. (Dialectal F.) In the Spectator, no.

15.—F. farbala, a flounce; which, according to Diez (who follows Hécart), is a Hainault word; the usual form is F., Span., Ital., and fore, with suffix -dar.

Port. falbala, a word traced back to the 17th century (Brachet).

Fort. Javous, a word traced back to the 17th century (Brachet). Origin unknown.

FURBISH, to polish, trim. (F.) In Shak. Rich. II, i. 3, 76; Macb. i. 2, 32.—O. F. fourbiss-, stem of pres. pt. of fourbir, 'to furbish, polish;' Cot.—O. H. G. furpjan, M. H. G. vürben, to purify, clean, rub bright.

β. Prob. from the Teut. base FU, to purify—

PU, to purify. See Purge, Pure.

FURCATE, forked. (L.) The sb. furcation occurs in Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 9, § 4.—Lat. furcatus, forked.—Lat. furcat, a fork. See Fork. Der. furcation

furca, a fork. See Fork. Der. furcat-ion.

FURFURACEOUS, scurfy. (L.) Scarce. Merely Lat. furfuraceus, like bran. - Lat. furfur, bran; a reduplicated form, of uncertain

FURIOUS, full of fury. (F.,-L.) Was in thyself fekel and furious; Henrysoun, Compt. of Crescide, l. 136.-O. F. furious, 'furious;' Cot. (older form furieus). - O. F. furie; see Fury. Der. furious-ly, furious-ness.

FURL, to roll up a sail. (F.) a. A contracted form of an older furdle. 'Nor to urge the thwart enclosure and furdling of flowers;' Sir T. Browne, Cyrus' Garden, c. iii. § 15; spelt fardling in Wilkin's edition. 'The colours furuled [furled] up, the drum is mute;' John Taylor's Works, ed. 1630; cited in Nares, ed. Halliwell. Furtle no furl'; Kersey, ed. 1715. B. Furdle and farthel are corruptions of fardle, to pack up (see Nares); from the sb. fardel, a package, burden. See further under Fardel.

FURLONG, one-eighth of a mile. (E.) M. E. furlong, fourlong; P. Plowman, B. v. 5; Chaucer, C. T. 11484.—A.S. furlang,

Luke, xxiv. 13. The lit. sense is 'furrow-long,' or the length of a furrow. It thus came to mean the length of a field, and to be used as a measure of length. Cf. And wolde nat neyhle him by nyne

as a measure of length. Cl. 'And wolde nat neyfile him by nyne londes lengthe' = and would not approach him by the length of nine lands (i.e. fields); P. Plowman, B. xx. 58.—A. S. furh, a furrow; and lang, long. See Furrow and Long.

FURLOUGH, leave of absence. (Du.,—Scand.) 'Capt. Irwing goes by the next packet-boat to Holland, he has got a furloe from his father for a year;' Chesterfield's Misc. Works, vol. iv. let. 42. Spelt furlough in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. The gh was probably once sounded as f. [More likely to be Dutch than Danish; we borrowed some military terms from Holland at one time: see Gascoigne's some military terms from Holland at one time; see Gascoigne's Fruites of Warre.] = Du. verlof, leave, furlough; cf. Dan. forlor, leave, furlough; Swed. fürlof; G. verlaub. B. But the Du. word seems to have been borrowed from Scandinavian; moreover, the Dan. has not only forlow, but orlow, and the latter appears to be the older form.

Y. These forms differ in the prefix; Du. ver. = Dan. for. = E. for.; see For. But Dan. orlow is the Icel. orlof, where the prefix or. = Goth. us, out.

8. The syllable lof is the Icel. lof. signifying (1) praise, (2) leave; cognate with G. lob (=-lanb), praise. The Teutonic base is LUB (= \(\subseteq \text{LUBH} \), which appears again in Lat.

In the feution base is E. DOB (= V. DOBT), which appears again in Lat. lub-et, it pleases. From the same base is E. lief, dear. See Lief. FURMENTY, FURMETY; see Frumenty.

FURNACE, an oven. M. E. forneis; Chaucer, C. T. 14169. —

O. F. fornaise, later fournaise, 'a furnace;' Cot. — Lat. fornacem, acc. of fornas, an oven. — Lat. fornus, furnus, an oven; with suffix -ac; allied to Lat. formus, warm; as also to Russ. goriete, to burn, glow, and Skt. gharma, glow, warmth; see Curtius, ii. 99. See Glow.

Il doubt the connection with E surgery. ¶ I doubt the connection with E. warm.

FURNISH, to fit up, equip. (F.,=O.H.G.) Common in Shak; see Merch. of Ven. ii. 4.9.=O.F. fournise, stem of pres. part. of fournir, 'to furnish;' Cot. Formerly spelt fornir, furnir (Burguy); which are corruptions of formir, furmir. The form formir occurs in Prov., and is also spelt fromir, which is the older spelling.=O.H.G. frumian, to perform, provide, procure, furnish.=O.H.G. fruma (M.H.G. urum, uruma), utility, profit, gain: cf. mod. G. fromm. (M. H. G. vrum, vrume), utility, profit, gain; cf. mod. G. fromm, good. From the same root as E. former; see Former. Der. furnish-er, furnish-ing; also furni-ture (Spenser, F.Q. v. 3. 4), from F. fourniture, furniture Cot.
FURROW, a slight trench, wrinkle. (E.)

M. E. forwe, P. Plowman, B. vi. 106; older form forgha, Chaucer, tr. of Boethus, b. v. met. 5. l. 4959.—A. S. fura, a furrow; Ælfric's Gloss., l. 17. The dat. pl. furum is in Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, v. 2; lib. i. met. 6. + Icel. for, a drain. +O. H. G. furh, M. H. G. vurch, G. furche, a furrow.

Cf. Lat. porea, a ridge between two furrows. Root uncertain. Dex. furrow, verb. The change from final -k to -gk, -we, and -ow is quite regular; so with borrow, sorrow.

FURTHER, comparative of fore. (E.) M. E. furber, Ancren Riwle, p. 228; forper, ferber; Chaucer, C. T. 36, 4119.—A. S. furbur, furbor, further; Grein, i. 358.—A. S. fore, adv. before; with comparative Goth char in contact, other. Dr. saffix -bor, but and it is a solution of the saffix -bor, other, and the saffix -bor, with suffix -der (--dar). + O. H. G. furdir, furdar, furdar; from O. H. G. furdir, before, with suffix -dar.

¶ Generally said to be a comparative from forth; but this explanation breaks down in Dutch and German. And cf. Gk. npo-repós, a comparative form from npó. The suffix is Goth.

*thar-=Gk.-rep-=Skt.-tara, just as in After, q.v. Der. further, from A. S. firedan, to find. See Find. Der. fuss-y, fuss-i-ness.

*FUST (1), to become mouldy or rusty. (F.,-L.) 'To fust in us verb, from A. S. fyröran, gefyröran, Grein (cf. Du. vorderen, G. fürder-noce, a hybrid compound, with F. suffix, spelt further-noce in Tyndal's Works, p. 49, col. 1; further-more, Chaucer, C. T. of the versel; 'Lot, 'fust, 'fusty, tasting of the cask, smelling of the cask, since the versel; 'Cot,-O. F. fuste, 'a cask, 'Cot, the same word as O.F. that the same word as O.F. that the same word as O.F. the same word as O.F aunce in Tyndal's Works, p. 49, col. 1; further-more, Chaucer, C. T. 9316; further-most; further-er, Gower, C. A. iii. 111; furth-est, spelt forthest in Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iv. pr. 6, 1, 3918. superl. furthest is, in fact, a mistaken form, on the false assumption that fur-ther is to be divided as further. The true superl. form of

fore is first: see First. Far is a different word.

FURTIVE, thief-like, stealthy. (F., -L.) In Kersey, ed. 1715.

O. F. furtif, m. furtive, f. 'filching, theevish;' Cot. - Lat. furtiuus, stolen, secret. - Lat. furtum, theft. - Lat. furari, to steal. - Lat. fur. a thief. + Gk. φώρ, a thief; connected with φέρειν, to bear, carry

off. — BHAR, to bear. See Bear. Der. furtive-ly.

FURY, rage, passion. (F., -L.) M. E. furie, Chaucer, C. T.

11262.—O. F. furie, 'fury;' Cot. — Lat. furia, madness. — Lat. furere, to rage; cf. Skt. bhuranya, to be active. — A BHUR, to move

about quickly. Der. furi-ous, q. v., furi-ous-ly, furi-ous-ness.

FURZE, the whin or gorse. (E.) M. E. firse, also friise, Wyclif, Isaiah, lv. 13, Mic. vii. 4.—A. S. fyrs, Ælfred's tr. of Boethius, lib. iii. met. 1; c. xxiii. + Gael. preas, a briar, bush, shrub.

¶ As the E. f answers to Celtic p, I have little hesitation in linking the above words. It follows that furze and briar are doublets; see Briar.

FUSCOUS, brown, dingy. (L.) 'Sad and fuscous colours;' Burke, On the Sublime, s. 16.—Lat. fuscus, dark, dusky; by change of 'us into 'ous, as in arduous, strenuous. β. Most likely fuscus of -us into -ous, as in arduous, strenuous. stands for fur-scus, and is allied to furuus, brown, and to E. brown.

See Brown. See Curtius, i. 378.

In Johnson; but the verb is FUSE (1), to melt by heat. (L.) quite modern, and really due to the far older words (in E.), viz. fus-ible Chaucer, C. T. 16325), fusil, i.e. capable of being melted (Milton, P. L. xi. 573), fus-ion (Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 1. § 11); all founded upon Lat. fusus. — Lat. fusus, pp. of fundere, to pour, melt; from the base FUD. + Gk. χέειν, for χέγειν (base χν), to pour. + Goth. giutan, to pour (base GUT). All from & GHU, to pour; of which the extended form GHUD (= Goth. GUT) appears in Latin. Der. fus-ible, from O. F. fusible, 'fusible' (Cot.), from Late Lat. fusibilis*, not recorded in Ducange; fus-i-bili-ty; fus-ion, from F. form of Lat. fusionem. sec. of fusio, a melting: fus-il (Milton, as form of Lat. fusionem. acc. of fusio, a melting; fus-io, (Milton, as above), from Lat. fusilis, molten, fluid.

¶ From the same root are found (2), con-found, con-fuse, dif-fuse, ef-fus-ion, in-fuse, pro-fus-ion, re-fund. suf-fuse, trans-fuse; ful-ile; also chyme, chyle, gush gut.
FUSE (2), a tube with combustible materials for discharging

shells, &c. (F.,-L.) Also spelt fusee, and even fusel. Fuse is short for fusee, and fusee is a corruption of fusel, or (more correctly) fusil, which is the oldest form of the word. In Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715, we find: Fuse, Fusee, or Fusel, a pipe filled with wild fire, and put into the touch-hole of a bomb. Also: Fusee or Fusel, a kind of short musket.' See further under Fusil (1).

FUSEE (1), a fuse or match. (F., -L.) A corruption of Fusil (1),

q. v. See the quotation under Fuse (2).

FUSEE (2), a spindle in a watch. (F., -L.)

'Fusee or Fuzy of a watch, that part about which the chain or string is wound;' a watch, that part about which the chain or string is wound; Kersey, ed. 1715.—O. F. fusée, 'a spoole-ful or spindle-full of thread, yarn, &c.;' Cot.—Low Lat. fusca, a spindle-ful of thread; orig. fem. pp. of Low Lat. fuscae, to use a spindle.—Lat. fusca, a spindle. B. Prob. allied to Lat. funda, Gk. σφενδύνη, a sling; and, further, to Skt. spandana, a quivering, throbbing (whence the sense of jerking), and to Skt. spand, to throb.— SPAD, to tremble, vibrate, swing. See Curtius, i. 306; Fick, i. 831.

¶ Observe the change in meaning, which has reverted from the 'spindle-ful' to the spindle itself. Der. fusil (2), q. v.

FUSIL (1), a light musket. (F.,-L.) The name has been transferred from the steel or fire-lock to the gun itself. In Kersey's Dict.; see Fuse (2).—O. F. fusil, 'a fire-steele for a tinder-box;'
Cot.; the same word as Ital. focile, a steel for striking fire.—Low Lat. focile, a steel for kindling fire.—Lat. focus, a hearth. See Focus.

Der. fusil-ier, fusil-eer.

FUSIL (2), a spindle, in heraldry. (L.) Explained in Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674.—Lat. fusillus *, not found, but formed as a dimin. from fusus, a spindle; spelt fusellus in Ducange. See Fusee (2).

FUSIL (3), easily molten. (L.) See Fuse (1).
FUSS, haste, flury. (E.) The sb. corresponding to M. E. fus, anxious, willing, ready, eager. 'And fus to follshenn heore wille' = and ready to follow their wish; Ormulum, 9005. — A. S. fus [for fins], prompt, quick; Caedmon, ed. Thorpe, p. 10, 1. 10, 4 Icel.
fits, eager for, willing. 4 O. H. G. fins, ready, willing.

6. Hence
the true form is fins; and this again is for fund-s, from A. S. fundian,
to strive after, Grein, i. 357. And again, fundian is a derivative of

fust, 'any staffe, stake, stocke, stump, trunke, or log; . . . also fustiness;' id. [The cask was so named from its resemblance to the trunk of a tree.] - Lat. fustem, acc. of fustis, a thick knobbed stick, cudgel; connected with Lat. fendere, to strike, used in the compounds defendere, offendere; cf. infensus, infestus. - DHAN, to strike; whence also Gk. θείνειν, to strike. ¶ From the same root we have de-fend, of-fend, in-fest; also dint, dent. Der. fus-ty, fust-iness; and see below.

FUST (2), the shaft of a column. (F., -L.) 'Fust, the shaft, or body of a pillar; 'Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715.—O. F. fust, a stump, trunk; Cot.—Lat. fustem; as in the case of the word above. Der.

fust-ig-ate, q. v.

FUSTIAN, a kind of coarse cloth. (F.,-Ital.,-Low L.,Egypt.) In early use. M. E. fustane. The mes-hakele of medeme
fustane = the mass-cloth [made] of common fustian: O. E. Homilies, ed. Morris, ii. 162. Also fustian, Chaucer, C. T. 75. - O. F. fustaine; Roquefort, Cot .- Ital. fustagno. - Low Lat. fustaneum, fustanium. - Arab. fustat, another name of Cairo, in Egypt; whence the stuff first came. The Arab. fustút also means 'a tent made of goat's hair.' See Rich. Arab. Dict. p. 1000. ¶ Introduced into French in the middle ages, through Genoese commerce, from Ital. fustagno (Brachet).

FUSTICATE, to cudgel. (L.) 'Fustigating him for his faults;' Fuller's Worthies, Westmorland (R.) 'Six fustigations;' Fox, Martyrs, p. 609 (R.)—Late Lat. fustigare, to cudgel (White and Riddell).—Lat. fust-, base of fustis, a cudgel; and -ig-, weakened from from game to drive. See First (a) Due fustigation.

form from agere, to drive. See Fust (2). Der. fustigat-ion.
FUSTY, mouldy. In Shak. Cor. i. 9. 7. See Fust (1).
FUTILE, trifling, vain. (F., -L.) Orig. signifying 'pouring forth,' esp. pouring forth vain talk, talkative. 'As for talkers and forth, esp. pouring forth vain talk, talkative. 'As for talkers and futile persons, they are commonly vain;' Bacon, Essay VI.—O. F. futile, 'light, vain;' Cot.—Lat. futilis, that which easily pours forth; also, vain, empty, futile. The u is long, because futilis stands for fud-tilis, formed with suffix-tilis from the base fud-; cf. fudi, pt. t. of fundere, to pour. The base fud is an extension of the base fu-, to pour.— GHU, to pour; see Fuse. Der. futile-ly, futil-i-ty.

FUTTOCKS, certain timbers in a ship. (E.) 'Futlocks, the compassing timbers in a ship, that made the breadth of it.' Verse's

compassing timbers in a ship, that make the breadth of it; 'Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. Origin uncertain; it is thought to be a corruption of foot-hooks. The first syllable is, no doubt, the prov. E. fut, a foot. T Called foot-stocks in Florio's Ital. Dict., s. v. stamine. If hence corrupted, the corruption is considerable.

corrupted, the corruption is considerable.

FUTURE, about to be. (F.,-L.) M. E. future; Chaucer, C. T. 16343.—O. F. futur, m. future, f. 'future; 'Cot.-Lat. futurus, about to be; future part. from base fu-, to be; cf. fu-i, I was.-4/BHU, to be. See Be. Der. futur-i-ty, Shak. Oth. iii. 4. 117; future-ly, Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 1. 174 (Leopold Shakspere).

FUZZ-BAIL, a spongy fungus. (E.) Spelt fusseballe in Minsheu, ed. 162. A fuzz-ball is a light, spongy ball resembling (at first sight) a mushroom. Cf. prov. F. force light and spongy. Gar

first sight) a mushroom. Cf. prov. E. fuzzy, light and spongy; fozy, spongy (Halliwell). Of English origin. Cf. Du. voos, spongy. Perhaps also allied to Icel. fauskr, a rotten dry log. ¶ Also called puckfiste, as in Cotgrave (s. v. vesse de loup); but this is from foist.

GABARDINE, GABERDINE, a coarse frock for men. (Span, = C.) In Shak. Merch. i. 3. 113. - Span. gabardina, a coarse frock. Cf. Ital. gavardina (Florio); and O. F. galvardine, 'a gaberdine;' Cot. An extended form from Span. gaban, a great coat with hood and close sleeves; cf. Ital. gabanio, 'a shepheards cloake' (Florio), Ital. gabanella, 'a gaberdine, or shepheards cloake' (id.); O. F. gaban, 'a cloake of felt for rainy weather, a gaberdine;' Cot. Connected with Span. cabaza, a large cloak with hood and sleeves, and Span. cabaña, a cabin, hut; and of Celtic origin. See Cabin, and Cape (1).

GABBLE, to chatter, prattle. (Scand.)

In Shak. Temp. i. 2, 356. Formed, as a frequentative, with suffix -le, from M. E. gabben, to talk idly, once in common use; see Chaucer, C. T. 15072; P. Plowman, B. iii. 179. The M. E. gabben is esp. used in the sense 'to lie,' or 'to delude.' Of Scand. origin; the A. S. gabban, due to Somner, being unauthorised.—Icel. gabba, to mock; gabb, mocking, mockery. Cf. Swed. gabb, mockery.

B. Of imitative origin; and probably allied to Irish cab, gob, the mouth; cf. Irish cabaca.

Gael geback, garrulous. See Gape, Gobble; and compare Babble. Totherwise in Fick, iii. 101. Der. gabbl-er, gabbl-ing.

See Gay.

Doublet, jabber.

GAIN (1) profit advantage (Carlon)

GABION, a bottomless basket filled with earth, as a defence GABION, a bottomiess basket filled with earth, as a defence against the fire of an enemy. (F.,-Ital,-L.) 'Gabions, great baskets 5 or 6 foot high, which being filled with earth, are placed upon batteries; 'Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. Also found in Minsheu.

—O. F. gabion, 'a gabion; 'Cot.—Ital. gabbione, a gabion, large cage; augmentative form of gabbia, a cage. The Ital. gabbia also means 'the cage or top of the mast of a ship whereunto the shrouds are fastened' (Florio); the Span. gavia is used in the same sense.

The Ital. gabbia in the letter sense is also shelt gazgia which is The Ital. gabbia, in the latter sense, is also spelt gaggia, which is the same word with F. cage and E. cage.

B. All from Lat. causa, a hollow place, cage, den, coop.—Lat. causa, hollow. See
Cage, Cave, and Gaol.

Thus gabion is the augmentative of
cage.

Der. gabionn-ade (F. gabionnade, Cot.; from Ital. gabbionata, an intrenchment formed of gabions).

bionata, an intrenchment formed of gabions).

GABLE, a peak of a house-top. (F., – M. H. G., – C.) M. E. gable, Chaucer, C. T. 3573; P. Plowman, B. iii. 49. – O. F. gable, a rare word cited by Stratmann; cf. Low Lat. gabulum, a gable, front of a building; Ducange. – M. H. G. gabele, gabel (G. gabel), a fork; cf. M. H. G. gebel, gibel (G. giebel), a gable; c). H. G., kapala, kabala, a fork; gipil, gibil, a gable. + Icel. gaft, a gable. + Dan. gavl, a gable. + Swed. gafvel, a gable; gaffel, a fork. + Mœso-Goth. gibla, a gable, pinnacle; Luke, iv. 9. + Du. gevel, a gable. β. The Teutonie form is GABALA (Fick, iii. 100); apparently a dimin. form a base GAB: but the whole word appears to be horrowed from a base GAB; but the whole word appears to be borrowed

from Celtic.—Irish gabhal, a fork, gable; Gael. gobhal, W. gaft, a fork. See Gaff. Der. gable-end; and see gaff.

GABY, a simpleton. (Scand.) A dialectal word; see Halliwell.—Icel. gapi, a rash, reckless man; cf. gapamuêr (lit. gape-mouthed), a gaping, heedless fellow.—Icel. gapa, to gape; cf. Dan. gabe, to

See Gape.

gape. See Gape.

GAD (1), a wedge of steel, goad. (Scand.) 'A gad of steel; Titus Andron. iv. 1. 103. Also 'upon the gad,' i. e. upon the goad, suddenly; K. Lear, i. 2. 26. 'Gadde of steele, quarreau dacier;' Palsgrave. M. E. gad, a goad or whip; 'bondemen with her gaddes' = husbandmen with their goads or whips; Havelok, 1016.

gaddes' = husbandmen with their goads or whips; Havelok, 1010. = Icel. gaddr (for gasdr), a goad, spike, sting, cognate with E. goad, yard. See Goad, Yard. Der. gad-fly, i.e. sting-fly; and see gad (2).

GAD (2), to ramble idly. (Scand.) 'Where have you been gadding?' Romeo, iv. 2. 16. 'Gadde abrode, vagari;' Levins, 7.

47. The orig. sense was to drive, or drive about. = Icel. gadda, to

47. The orig, sense was to drive, or drive about.—Iccl. gadad, to goad.—Iccl. gaddr, a goad. See above. ¶ I see no connection with M. E. gadding, an associate, for which see Gather.

GAFF, a light fishing-spear; also, a sort of boom. (F.,—C.) The gaff of a ship takes its name from the fork-shaped end which rests against the mast. 'Gaff, an iron hook to pull great fishes into a ship; also, an artificial spur for a cock;' Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715.—O. F. gaffe, 'an iron hook wherewith sea-men pull great fishes into their ships;' Cot. Cf. Span. and Port. gafa, a hook, gaff. β. Of Celtic origin.—Irish gaf. gafa, a hook; with which cf. Irish gabbal. their ships; 'Cot. Cf. Span. and Port. gafa, a hook, gaff. β . Of Celtic origin.—Irish gaf, gafa, a hook; with which cf. Irish gabhal, a fork, gabhla, a spear, lance; Welsh caff, a grasp, grapple, a sort of dungfork; gafael, a hold, grasp, gaft, a fork. See further under Gable.

B. The root appears in Gael. and Irish gabh, to take, receive, Welsh cafael, to hold, get, grasp; cf. Lat. capere, to take, which is cognate with E. have.—4 KAP, to take, grasp.

GAFFER, an old man, grandfather. (Hybrid; F. and E.) 'And gaffer madman;' Beaum. and Fletcher, The Captain, iii. 5. Similarly, gammer is a familiar name for an old woman, as in the old play of 'Gammer Gurton's Needle.' The words are corruptions of grandfather and grandmother; see Halliwell.

Compare gom-

grandfather and grandmother; see Halliwell. Tompare gomman and gommer, which are similar corruptions of good man and good mother; also given in Halliwell. See Grandfather and Grandmother. For loss of r, see Gooseberry.

GAG, to stop the mouth forcibly, to silence. (C.?) In Shak. Tw. Nt. i. 5. 94; v. 384. M. E. gaggen, to suffocate; Prompt. Parv.—W. cegio, to mouth, to choke; ceg, the mouth, throat, an opening. Possibly related to Irish gaggach, stammering; but this is not clear.

Possibly related to Irish gaggaen, stammering, out the Der. gag, sh.

GAGE (1), a pledge. (F., L.) M. E. gage, King Alisaunder, 904.

—F. gage, 'a gage, pawne, pledge;' Cot. A verbal sh.—F. gager, 'to gage, ingage;' id.—Low Lat. wadiare, for wadiare, to pledge.—
Low Lat. wadiam, a pledge.—Lat. uadi-, crude form of was, gen. wadia, a pledge; cognate with A. S. wad, a pledge. See Wed, Wager, Wage. Der. gage, vh.; en-gage, dis-en-gage.

GAGE (2), to gauge; see Gauge.

GAIDTY, mirth. (F.,—G.) 'Those gayities how doth she slight;' Habington, Castara, pt. iii (K.); the 1st ed. (in 3 parts) appeared in functions, is from gala, to sing, enchant; there may be an allusion to

See Gay.

GAIN (1), profit, advantage. (Scand.) M. E. gain, gein; spelt gain, Chaucer, C. T. 536, ed. Tyrwhitt (but the reading is bad, not agreeing with the best MSS.); gein, St. Marherete, ed. Cockayne, p. 18, 1. 3; gaykin, Ormulum, 13923. — Icel. gagn, gain, advantage, use. + Swed. gagn, benefit, profit. + Dan. gam, gain.

B. Not found in German; but the root-verb ga-geigan, to gain, occurs in Moeso-Gothic, Mk. viii. 36, Lu. ix. 25, 1 Cor. ix. 19; suggesting a base GAG, not found elsewhere.

Y. Hence was formed the (obsolete) M. E. verb gainen, to profit, be of use, avail, gen. used impersonally; see Chaucer. C. T. 1178. &c. This answers to Icel, and Swed. gagna. see Chaucer, C. T. 1178, &c. This answers to Icel. and Swed. gagna, to help, avail, Dan. gauns, to benefit. See further below. Der. gain-ful. gain-ful-ly, gam-ful-ness, gain-less, gain-less-ness,
GAIN (2), to acquire, get, win. (Scand.) Really a derivative of

the sb. above, and independent of the F. gagner, with which it was easily confused, owing to the striking similarity in form and sense. [Thus Cotgrave gives gaigner, to gain.'] Not in early use. 'Yea, though he gains and cram his purse with crounes; Gascoigne, Fruites of Warre, st. 69. That Gascoigne took the verb from the sb. is evident; for he has just above, in st. 66: 'To get a gains by any trade or kinde.' See Gain (1).

B. Still, the F. word probably influenced the use of the pre-existing E. one; and superseded the old use of the M. E. gains, to profit.

The etymology of F. gagner, O. F. gaigner (Cotgrave), gaagnier, gaaignier (Burguy) = Ital. guadagnare, is from the O. H. G. weidanjan*, not found, but equivalent to O. H. G. weidenon, to pasture, which was the orig. sense, ond is still preserved in the F. sb. gagnage, pasturage, pasture-land.

O. H. G. weida (G. weide), pasturage, pasture-ground; cf. M. H. G. weiden; to pasture, hunt. + Icel. veidr, hunting, fishing, the chase; veida, to catch, to hunt. + A. S. weiden, a wandering, journey, a hunt; Grein, ii. 636. Cf. Lat. uenari (=uetnari), to hunt. Perhaps from WI, to go, drive; cf. Skt. wi, to go, approach, sometimes used as a substitute for aj, to drive. See Fick, iii. 302; i. 430.

GAINLY, suitable, gracious. (Scand.) Obsolete, except in ungainly, now meaning awkward. In Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, C. 83;

gainly, now meaning a street of the word is E. say, now meaning a street of the most see ungainly.

GAINSAY, to speak against. (E.) In the A. V. Luke, xxi. 15.

M. E. geinseien, a rare word. 'That thei not sein-seye my sonde' = that they may not gainsay my message; Cursor Mundi, 5769 (Trinity MS.). The Cotton MS. reads: 'bat bai noght sai agains mi sand.' \$\beta\$. The latter part of the word is E. say, q. v. The prefix is the A. S. gegn, against, as occurring in the sb. gegnewide, a speech against anything; better known in the comp. ongegn, ongean, signifying again or against. See Again. Der. gainsay-er, A. V. Titus, i. 9; gainsay-ing, A. V. Acts, x. 29.

GAIRISH, GARISH, gaudy; see Garish.

GAIT, manner of walking. (Scand.) In Shak. Temp. iv. 102.

A particular use of M. E. gate, a way. 'And goth him forth, and

A particular use of M. E. gate, a way. And goth him forth, and in his gate' = and goes forth, and in his way; Gower, C. A. iii. 196.—Icel. gata, a way, path, road; Swed. gata, a street; Dan. gade, a street. + Goth. gatwo, a street. + G. gasse, a street. See Gate.

¶ It is clear that the word was thus used, because popularly connected with the verb to go; at the same time, the word is not really derived from that verb, but from the verb to get.

GAITER, a covering for the ancle. (F.,—M. H. G.) Modern. Not in Johnson's Dict.—F. guêtre, a gaiter; formerly spelt guestre. Guestres, startups, high shooes, or gamashes for countrey folkes; Cot. Marked by Brachet as 'of unknown origin.'

B. However, the form of the word shews it to be of Teutonic origin; and prob. from the same source as M. H. G. wester, a child's chrisom-cloth (G. westerhend) and the Goth. wasti, clothing; from WAS, to clothe; see Vesture, Vest.

sec Vesture, Vest.

GALA, pomp, festivity, (F.,—Ital.) Perhaps only in the phrase 'a gala-day.' Modern: 'mot in Johnson.—F. gala, borrowed from Ital. gala, ornament, finery, festive attire. Cf. Ital. di gala, merrily; closely connected with Ital. galante, gay, lively. See Gallant. Der. gala-day: = F. jour de gala, Span. and Port. dia de gala.

GALAXY, the 'milky way' in the sky; a splendid assemblage, (F.,—L.,—Gk.) 'See yonder, lo, the galasis Which that men clepe the milky way;' Cot.—Lat. galaxian, acc. of galaxia.—Gk. γαλαξίας, the milky way; Cot.—Lat. galaxian, acc. of galaxia.—Gk. γαλαξίας, the milky way.—Gk. γαλαξίας (Γ. γαλας το σαλας το σαλας το σαλας το σαλας που γάλα, milk. Certainly.

meted. - Lat. galea, a helmet.
GALIOT, a small galley; see Galliot.

GALL (1), bile, bitterness. (E.) M. E. galle; P. Plowman, B. xvi. 155.—O. Northumb. galla, A. S. gealla; Matt. xxvii. 34. + Du. gal. + Icel. gall. + Swed. galla. + Dan. galde (with excrescent d). + G. galle. + Lat. fel. + Gk. χολή. β. From the same root as Gk. χλωρόs, greenish, Lat. heluus, yellowish, and E. yellow and green; so that gall was named from its yellowish colour; Curtius, i. 250. See Green, Gold, and Yellow. Der. gall-bladder. GALL (2), to rub a sore place to yex. (E. -L.) 'Let the

GALL (2), to rub a sore place, to vex. (F.,-L.) 'Let the galled jade wince;' Hamlet, iii. 2. 253. M. E. gallen. 'The hors was... galled upon the bak;' Gower, C. A. ii. 46.—O. F. galler, 'to gall, fret, itch, rub;' Cot.—O. F. galle, 'a galling, fretting, itching of the abia;' id mod F. galle a gach on fruit, properly a hardof the skin; id. = mod. F. gale, a scab on fruit, properly a hardness of skin, and thence a cutaneous disorder which makes the skin hard .- Lat. callus, hard thick skin; 'found in sense of the itch in medieval Latin; Brachet. See Callous. Der. gall, sb., Chaucer,

G.T. 65,22.

GALL (3), GALL-NUT, a vegetable excrescence produced by insects. (F.,-L.) In Shak.; 'Though ink be made of gall;' Cymb. i. 1. 101.-O. F. galle, 'the fruit called a gall;' Cot.-Lat.

galla, an oak-apple, gall nut.

GALLANT, gay, splendid, brave, courteous. (F.,-M. H. G.)

Good and gallant ship; 'Shak. Temp. v. 237. 'Like young lusty galantes;' Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. ii. c. 105 (R).—O. F. gallant; Cotgrave gives 'gallant homme, a gallant, goodly fellow;' properly spelt galant (with one l), as in mod. F.

part. of O. F. galer, to rejoice; Cotgrave has: 'galler le bon temps, to make merry, to pass the time pleasantly.'—O. F. gale, show, mirth, festivity: the same word as Ital. Span., and Port. gala, ornament, festivity; the same word as Ital., Span., and Port. gala, ornament, festive attire. y. Of Teutonic origin; from a base GAL, which appears in Goth. gailjan, to make to rejoice, 2 Cor. ii. 2; A.S. gál, Du. geil, lascivious, luxurious; O. Sax. gel, mirthful; Icel. gall, a fit of gaiety; M. H. G. geil, mirthful, mirth; M. H. G. geilen, to make merry. It is a little difficult to tell the exact source of the F. word; it is gen. referred to the M. H. G. 8. The Icel. galinn, enchanted, mad, voluptuous, is pp. of gala, to crow, sing; and leads us to the Teutonic base GAL, to sing, as in the E. nightingale, q.v. See Gale. Der. gallant, sb., (Spectator, no. 4) from O. F. gallanterie, 'gallant-ness; also gallant-ry (Spectator, no. 4) from O. F. gallanterie, 'gallant-ness,' Cot. Also see gala, gall-oon, gall-ery.

GALLLEON, a large galley. (Span.) Cotgrave explains O. F.

gallion as 'a gallion, an armada, a great ship of warre;' but the word is Spanish. - Span. galeon, a galleon, Spanish armed ship of burden; formed, with augmentative suffix -on, from Low Lat. galea,

Burden; formed, with augmentative sumx -on, from Low Lat. gatea, a galley. See Galley.

GAILERY, a balcony, long covered passage. (F., -Ital.) 'The long galleries;' Surrey, tr. of Virgil's Æneid, b. ii. l. 691.-O. F. gallerie, galerie, 'a gallerie, or long roome to walke in; also mirth, glee, good sport;' Cot.-Ital. galleria, a gallery (Brachet).-Low Lat. galeria, a long portico, gallery; Ducange.

β. Uncertain; surrhave from Low Lat. galery to regime a pure consent to the coir. perhaps from Low Lat. galare, to rejoice, amuse oneself; the originance of Low Lat. galaria being, probably, a place of amusement, according to Cotgrave's definition. See Gallant, and Gala.

according to Cotgrave's definition. See Gallant, and Gala.

GALLEY, a long, low-built ship. (F.) In early use. M. E.

galeis; King Horn, ed. Lumby, 185.—O. F. galie (Burguy); galtie
(Cotgrave).—Low Lat. galea, a galley. Of unknown origin; see

Diez. Der. galley-slave; see galley-on, galli-as, galli-ot.

GALLIARD, a lively dance. (Span.—C.?) In Shak. Tw. Nt. i.
3. 127, 137.—Span. gallarda [in which It is pronounced as by], a kind
of lively Spanish dance.—Span. gallardo, pleasant, gay, lively.

B. Of uncertain origin; Diez rejects a connection with gala and

gallant (Span. galante) on account of the double I and the F form gallant (Span, galante) on account of the double l and the F. form gaillant. The O. F. gailland meant 'valiant' or 'bold;' perhaps of Celtic origin. Cf. Bret. galloud, power, galloudek, strong; Corn. gal-midoc, able; Irish and Gael. galack, valiant, brave; W. gallad, able, gall, energy. Cf. Lith. galà, I am able.

GAILLIAS, a sort of galley. (F.) In Shak. Tam. Shrew, ii. 380.—O. F. galeace, 'a galleass;' Cot.—Ital. galeazza, a heavy, low-built galley.—Ital. and Low Lat. galea, a galley. See Galley.

low-built galley.—Ital. and Low Lat. galea, a galley. See Galley.

On the termination -ace, see Cutlass.

GALLIGASKINS, large hose or trousers. (F., —Ital.) a. Cotgrave has: 'Garguesques, a fashion of strait Venitians without codpecces.' Also: 'Greguesques, alops, gregs, gallogascoins, Venitians.' Also: 'Gregues, wide slops, gregs, gallogascoins, Venitians, great Gascon or Spanish hose.' Also: 'Greguesque, the same as Gregeois, Grecian, Greekish.' B. Here it is clear that Garguesques is a corguerous of Greguesques: that Greguesques originally meant Greekish.' Also: Gregues, wide slops, gregs, gallogascoins, Veintians, great
Also: Gregues, wide slops, gregs, gallogascoins, Veintians, great
Gascon or Spanish hose. Also: Greguesque, the same as Gregous,
Grecian, Greekish. B. Here it is clear that Garguesques is a cortuption of Greguesques; that Greguesque originally meant Greekish;
Prov. E. (Somersets.) gally.—A. S. galwian, in the comp. dgalwian,

witches. Cf. galdrahrib, a storm raised by spells (Wedgwood). and that Gregues (whence obs. E. gregs) is a mere confraction of Greguesque.

GALEATED, helmeted. (L.) Botanical.—Lat. galeatus, hel
meted—Lat. galea c. helmet. Greguesque. Y. And further, Greguesque is borrowed from Ital. Grechesco, Greekish, a form given by Florio; which is derived (with suffix 4500 = E. -ish) from Ital. Greco, Greek.

8. Finally, it seems probable that gallogascoin is nothing but a derivative of Ital. Grechesco, a name given (as shewn by the evidence) to a particular kind of hose or breeches originally worn at Venice. The corruption seems to have been due to a mistaken notion on the part of some of the wearers of galligaskins, that they came, not from Venice, but from Gascony. ¶ This suggestion is due to Wedgwood; it would seem that galligaskins = garlsgascans = garguesquans; where the suffix -an is the same as in Greci-an, &c.

GALLINACEOUS, pertaining to a certain order of birds. (L.) Modern. Englished from Lat. gallinaceus, belonging to poultry. Formed, with suffix -ac-, from Lat. gallina, a hen.—Lat. gallus, a cock. Root uncertain; possibly from & GAR, to cry aloud; Curtius,

GALLIOT, a small galley. (F.) M. E. galiote, Minot's Poems, Expedition of Edw. III to Brabant, I. 81 (Spec. of Eng. ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 129).—O. F. galiote, 'a galliot;' Cot.—Low Lat. galeota, a small galley; dimin. of Low Lat. galea, a galley. Cf. Ital. galeotta, a galliot. See Galley.

GALLIPOT, a small glazed earthen pot. (Du.) In Beaum. and Eletcher. Nice Valour iii. 1. 42 A corruption of O. Du. glavetet.

Fletcher, Nice Valour, iii. I. 43. A corruption of O. Du. gleypot.

Gleywerk, glazed work; een gleypot, a gallipot; Sewel's Du. Dict.

Similarly earthen tiles were called galley-tiles. Wedgwood quotes from Stow: 'About the year 1570, I. Andries and I. Janson, potters, came from Antwerp and settled in Norwich, where they followed their trade, making galley-tiles and apothecaries vessels' [gallipots]. \(\beta\). Again, Du. gley (O. Du. gleye, shining potter's clay, Hexham) appears to be N. Friesic gl\(\beta\), shining (Outzen), cognate with G. glatt, polished, smooth, and with E. glad. See Glad and Pot.

GALLON, a measure holding 4 quarts. (F.) M. E. galon, galun, galoun; P. Plowman, B. v. 224, 343; Chaucer, C. T. 16973. Spelt galun in King Horn, ed. Lumby, 1123. - O. F. gallon, jallon, jalon, a gallon; Roquefort:=Low Lat. galona (also galo), an English measure for liquids; Ducange. β. The suffix -on is augmentative; and a shorter form appears in mod. F. jale, a bowl, which evidently stands for an older form gale, just as jalon is for galon. Thus the sense is 'a large bowl.' γ. Of unknown origin; the Lat, gaulus (itself from Gk. γαῦλος, a milk-pail, a bucket) has been suggested; but the diphthong is against it.

GALLOON, a kind of lace or narrow ribbon. (Span.?) The compound galloon-laces occurs in Beaum. and Fletcher, Philaster, v.

4.46. Cotgrave has: 'Galon, galloon-lace.' But the peculiar accent of the E. word answers better to Span. galon, galloon, lace; orig. any kind of finery for festive occasions.—Span. gala, parade, finery, court-dress; the suffix -on being augmentative, as in balloon. See Gala. ¶ We find also Ital. gallone, galloon; but it does not seem to be an old word, being omitted in Florio's Dict.

GALLOP, to ride very fast. (F., -O. Flemish.) M. E. galopen (with one l); King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 461. 'Styll he galoped forth right;' Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. i. c. 140. We also find the form walopen, in the Romance of Partenay, ed. Skeat, 4827 (and note on p. 250); and the pres. pt. walopande, Morte Arthur, ed. Brock, 2827.—O. F. galoper, to gallop; of which an older form must have been waloper, as shewn by the derivative walopin in Roquefort, spelt galopin in mod. F. Of Flemish origin.—O. Flemish walop, a gallop. Delfortrie, in his Analogie des Langues Flamande, Allemande, et Anglaise, p. 379, cites the line: 'Ende loopen enen hoghen walop' = and run at a fast gallop, from the Roman van Walewein, l. 1817. β. Mr. Wedgwood is certainly right in saying that the original signification of wallop is the boiling of a pot; it is retained in the familiar E. potwalloper, a pot-boiler, for which see Webster's Dict. 'The name is taken from the sound made by s horse galloping compared to the walloping or boiling of a pot;' Wedgwood. y. The explanation of the suffix is not quite clear, but perhaps it may be the Flem. and Du. op, E. up. 8. However, the word is a mere extension from the O. Low G. wallen, to boil, amply vouched for by the A. S. weallan, O. Friesic walla, O. Sax. wallan, to boil; cf. Du. wellen, E. well, to spout up, spring up (as water). From the Teut. base WAL, to turn; and the Aryan WAR, to wind, turn; whence also Lat. uol-uere, to roll, Skt. vára, a turn; E. wal-k (q.v.); and esp. note Skt. valg, to gallop, to go by leaps, to bounce, to move in different ways, to fluctuate; and Skt. val, to move to and fro.

The existence of Skt. valg, to gallop, suggests that the final op may be a mere corruption of a final guttural added to the base, just

Tr. of Boethius, c. xxxiv. § 5; lib. iii. pr. 10.

GALLOWAY, a nag, pony. (Scotland.) So called from Galloway in Scotland; the word occurs in Drayton's Polyolbion, s. 3.

See the quotation in Richardson establishing the etymology.

GALLOW-GLASS, a heavy-armed foot-soldier. (Irish.) Macbeth, i. 2. 13. - Irish galloglach, a servant, a heavy-armed soldier. -Irish giolla, a man-servant, lacquey; and gleac-aim, I wrestle,

struggle. (Mahn.) See Gillie.

GALLOWS, an instrument for hanging criminals. (E.) galwes, Chancer, C. T. 6240.—A. S. galga, gealga, a cross, gibbet, gallows; Grein, i. 492. Hence was formed M. E. galwe, by the usual change from -ga to -we (and later still to -ow); and it beusual change from -ga to -we (and later still to -ow); and it became usual to employ the word in the plural galwes, so that the mod. E. gallows is also, strictly speaking, a plural form. + Icel. gdlgi, the gallows, a gibbet. + Dan. and Swed. galge, a gibbet. + Du. galg. + Goth. galga, a cross. + G. galgen. Root unknown. GALOCHE, a kind of shoe or slipper. (F.,-Low L.,-Gk.) M. E. galocke, Chaucer, C. T. 10869; P. Plowman, B. xviii. 14. - F.

galocks, a woodden shooe or patten, made all of a piece, without any latchet or tie of leather, and worne by the poor clowne in winter; Cot. - Low Lat. ealopedia, a clog, wooden shoe; see the letter-changes explained in Brachet. - Gk. καλοπόδιον, dimin. of καλόπους, καλάπουε, a shoe-maker's last. = Gk. κάλο-, stem of κάλον, wood; and ποῦε (gen. ποδ-όε), a foot. β. The orig. sense of κάλον is fuel, wood for burning; from Gk. καίειν, to burn. The Gk. ποῦε is cog-

GALVANISM, a kind of electricity. (Ital.) Named from Galvani, of Bologna in Italy, inventor of the galvanic battery in A.D. 1791. Der. Hence also galvani-e, galvani-es.

GAMBADO, a kind of legging. (Span.?—L.) 'Gambadoes, much wome in the west, whereby, while one rides on horseback, his leggs are in a coach, clean and warme; 'Fuller's Worthies, Cornwall (R.)—Span. (Span.) a coach, clean and warme; 'Fuller's Worthies, Cornwall (R.)—Span. (or Ital.) gamba, the leg; see Gambol, of which it is nearly a doublet.

The form of the suffix is rather Span. than Italian.

GAMBLE, to play for money. (E.) Comparatively a modern word. It occurs in Cowper, Tirocinium, 246. Formed, by suffix -le word. It occurs in Cowper, Tirocinium, 246. Formed, by suffix -le (which has a frequentative force), from the verb to game, the being merely excrescent; so that gamble=gamm-le. This form, gamm-le or gamele, has taken the place of the M. E. gamenien or gamenen, to play at games, to gamble, which occurs in King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 5461.—A.S. gamenian, to play at a game, in the Liber Scintillarum (unprinted); Bosworth.—A. S. gamen, a game. See Game. Der. gambl-er.

GAMBOGE, a gum-resin, of a bright yellow colour. (Asiatic.) In Johnson's Dict. 'Brought from India by the Dutch, about A.D. 1600; Haydn, Dict. of Dates. The word is a corruption of Cambodia, the name of the district where it is found. Cambodia is in

the Anamese territory, not far from the gulf of Siam.

GAMBOL, a frisk, caper. (F., -Ital., -L.) In Shak. Hamlet, V. I. 209. Older spellings are gambold, Phaer, tr. of Virgil, Æn. vi. (l. 643 of Lat. text); gamboud, or gamboud, Skelton, Ware the Hawk, 65; gambould, Udal, Flowers of Lat. Speaking, fol. 72 (R.) = 0. F. gambode, 'a gamboll;' Cot.—Ital. gambata, a kick (Brachet).—Ital. gamba, the leg; the same word as F. jambe, O. F. gambe. B. Referred in Brachet to late Lat. gamba, a hoof, or perhaps a joint of the leg (Vegetius), which is no doubt the same word; but the true Lat. form of the base is rather camp- (as suggested in Diez), corresponding to Gk. καμπή, a bending; with reference to the flexure of the leg. Cf. Gael. cam, crooked; W. cam, crooked, also a step, stride, pace.—

KAMP, to move to and fro, to bend; cf. Skt. kamp, to move to and fro. See Fick, i. 519; Curtius, ii. 70. ¶ The spelling with I seems to have been due to the confusion of the F. suffix ade with F. suffix -aude, the latter of which stands for an older -alde. Hence gambade was first corrupted to gambaude (Skelton); then written gambauld (Udal) or gambold (Phaer); and lastly gambol (Shakespeare), with loss of final d. Der. gambol, vb., Mids. Nt. Dr. iii. 1. 168. 65 Brachet translates gamba in Vegetius by 'thigh,' and quotes the passage; it rather means 'a joint,' either of the thigh or of the pastern of a horse.

GANG, sport, amusement. (E.) In Shak. Mids. Nt. Dr. i. 1. 240. M. E. game, Chaucer, C. T. 1808; older form gamen, spelt gammyn M. E. game, Chaucer, C. T. 1808; older form gamen, spelt gammyn and gamyn in Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skeat, iii. 405, ix. 406, &c. — A. S. gamen, gomen, a game, sport; Grein, i. 366. + O. Sax. gaman. + Icel. gaman. + Dan. gammen, mirth, merriment. + O. Swed. gamman, loy (line). + O. H. G. gaman, M. H. G. gamen, joy. Root unknown. Dee. game, vb., gam-ing; game-some, M. E. gamsum (= gamen-sum), Will. of Palerne, 4103; game-ster (Merry Wives, iii. 1. 37), where the suffix ster, orig. feminine, has a sinister sense, Koch, Engl. Gramm. iii. 47; also game-cock, game-keeper. Doublet, gammon (2). GAMMEER, so old dame; lit. 'grandmother;' see Gaffor.

to astonish; 'ha weard ic agrelwed' = then was I astonished; Ælfred, GAMMON (1), the thigh of a hog, pickled and dried. (F., -L.) of Rosethins. c. xxxiv. 6 &; lib. iii. pr. 10.

'A gammon of bacon;' I Hen. IV, ii. 1. 26.—O. F. gambon, the old form of F. jambon, corresponding to O. F. gambo for jambo. Cotgrave explains jambon by 'a gammon;' and Florio explains Ital. gambone by 'a hanch [haunch], a gammon, a thigh.' Formed, with suffix on, from O. F. gambo, a leg. See Gambol.

GAMMON (2), nonsense, orig. a jest. (E.) A slang word; but really the M. E. gamen preserved; see Backgammon and Game.

GAMUT, the musical scale. (Hybrid; F.,—Gk., and L.) In Shak. Tam. Shrew, iii. 1. 67, 71. A compound word, made up from O. F. game or gamme, and ut. 1. Gower has gamme in the sense of 'a musical scale;' C. A. iii. 90.—O. F. game, gamme, 'gamut, in musick;' Cot.—Gk. γάμμα, the name of the third letter of the alphabet. — Heb. gime!, the third letter of the alphabet. so named alphabet.—Heb. gimel, the third letter of the alphabet, so named from its supposed resemblance to a camel, called in Hebrew gimal (Farrar, Chapters on Language, 136). Brachet says: 'Guy of Arezzo (Farrar, Chapters on Language, 130). Brachet says: 'Guy of Arezzo [born about A. D. 990] used to end the series of seven notes of the musical scale by this mark, γ [gamma]. He named the notes a, b, c, d, e, f, g, and the last of the series has given its name to the whole scale.' 2. The word ut is Latin, and is the old name for the first note in singing, now called do. The same Guy of Arezzo is said to have named the notes after certain syllables of a monkish hymn to S. John, in d stanza written in sapphic metre. The line d is the same d in d is the same d in d is d in are: 'Ut queant laxis resonare fibris Mira gestorum famuli tuorum Solue pollutis labiis reatum Sante Iohannes;' the last term si being made from the initials of the final words.

GANDER, the male of the goose. (E.) M. E. gandre, Mandeville's Travels, p. 216.—A.S. gandra; Ælfric's Gram. De Tertia Declinatione, sect. xviii; where it translates Lat. anser. Also spelt ganra, Wright's Vocab. i. 77, col. 1. + G. gänser-ich, with an additional suffix.

B. The d is excrescent, as in thunder, and as usual tional suffix. atter n; gandra stands for the older gan-ra. γ . And the suffix -ra is the Aryan -ra, as in the Goth. ak-ra = Lat. ag-ro = Gk, $d\gamma$ - $p\dot{c}$ -the crude forms corresponding to k-ra = (the crude forms corresponding to E. acre); Schleicher, Compend.

pp. 404, 405. See further under Goose; and see Gannet.
GANG (1), a crew of persons. (Scand.) The word gang occurs in M. E. in the sense of 'a going,' or 'a course.' The peculiar use of gang in the sense of a 'crew' is late, and is rather Scand. than E. In Skinner, ed. 1671. 'Gang, a company, a crew;' Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. He adds that 'in sea-affairs, gangs are the several companies of mariners belonging to a ship;' so that the term arose amongst our sailors.-Icel. gangr, a going; also, collectively, a gang, as musagangr, a gang of mice, biofagangr, a gang of thieves + Swed. gang, a going, a time. + Dan. gang, walk, gaft. + Du. gang, course, pace, gait, tack, way, alley, passage. + Goth. gaggs (= gangs), a way, street.

B. The M. E. gang, a course, way, is from A. S. gang, a journey (Bosworth); which is from A. S. gangan, to go; Grein, i. 367, 368. So also Icel. gangr, is from Icel. ganga. See Go. Der. gang-way, from M. E. gang, a way, with the word way unnecessarily added, after the sense of the word became obscured; gang-board,

a Duich term, from Du. gangboord, a gangway.

GANGLION, a tumour on a tendou. (L., -Gk.) Medical.

In Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. - Lat. ganglion (Vegetius.) - Gk. γάγγλιον, a tumour near a tendon. Perhaps allied to Gk. γογγύλος, round.

Der. ganglion-ic.
GANGRENE, a mortification of the flesh, in its first stage. (F.,-L., = Gk.) Shak. has the pp. gangrened, Cor. iii. 1. 307. The sb. is in Cotgrave. = O. F. gangrene, 'a gangreen, the rotting or mortifying of a member;' Cot. = Lat. gangræna. = Gk. γάγγρωνα, an eating sore. A reduplicated form. = Gk. γραίνειν, γράειν, to gnaw. = √GAR, to devour; cf. Skt. grí, to devour; gras, to devour. Der. gangrene,

vb.; gangren-ous.

GANNET, a sea-fowl, Solari goose. (E.) M. E. gante (contracted from ganet); Prompt. Parv. p. 186; see Way's note. - A.S.

tracted from ganet); Prompt. Parv. p. 186; see Way's note.—A. S. ganot; 'ofer ganotes beed,'—over the sea-fowl's bath, i. e. over the sea; A. S. Chron. an. 975. Du. gent, a gander. + O. H. G. ganazo, M. H. G. ganze, a gander. B. Formed with dimin. suffix -ot (—-at, -et), from the base gan-; for which see Gander, Goose. GANTLET (1), a spelling of Gauntlet, q. v. GANTLET (2), also GANTLOPE, a military punishment. (Swed.) In Skinner, ed. 1671. Formerly written gantlope, but corrupted to gantlet or gauntlet by confusion with gauntlet, a glove. 'To run the gantlope, an usual punishment among soldiers;' Kersey's, Dict., ed. 1715. Again, the n is inserted, being no part of the orig, word, which should be gatlope.—Swed. gatlopp, lit. 'a running down a lane,' because the offender has to run between two files of soldiers, who strike him as he passes.—Swed. gata, a street, lane (see Gate); who strike him as he passes. - Swed. gata, a street, lane (see Gate); and lopp, a course, career, running, from lopa, to run, cognate with E. Leap. T Prob. due to the wars of Gustavus Adolphus (died 163a).

GAOL, JAIL, a cage, prison. (F., -L.) Spelt gavels in Fabyan's Chron. an. 1293; gayhol in An Old Eng. Miscellany, ed.

Morris, p. 153, l. 219. The peculiar spelling gaol is due to the Chaucer has gailer, C. T. 1476; whence jailer and jail. = O. F. gaile, gale, mod. F. gaile, a gaol, prison, cage for birds. 'In the 13th cent. people spoke of the gells d'un oisean as well as of the gard, a vard, enclosure. (F., = O. H. G.) M. E. gardin, Chaucer, C. T. 1053; King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 1048. GARDEN, a yard,

haps better spelt geápian, as it seems to be a derivative of A. S geáp, wide, which see in Grein, i. 496. + Du. gaten, to gape, yawn. + Icel. gapa. + Swed. gapa. + Dan. gabe. + G. gaffen. Cf. Skt. jabh, acel. gapa. + Swed. gapa. + Dan. gabe. + G. gaffen. Cf. Skt. jabk, jambh, to gape, yawn. Der. gap-er; and gaby, (v. Also gap, sb., M. E. gappe (dat.) in Chaucer, C. T. 1639; a word which is rather Scand. than E.; cf. Icel. and Swed. gap, a gap, breach, abyss, Dan. gab, mouth, throat, gap, chasm. See Gabble.

GAR (1), GARFISH, a kind of pike. (E.) A fish with a long slender body and pointed head. Prob. named from A. S. gair, a spear, from its shape; see Garlic. Cp. Icel. geirsil, a kind of herring, Icel. geirr, a spear; and observe the names pike and ged.

GAR (2), to cause. (Scand.) Common in Lowland Scotch; and see

P. Plowman, B. i. 121; v. 130; vi. 303.—Icel. göra; Dan. gjöre; Swed. göra, to cause, make, do. A causal ve.b, lit. 'to make ready.'—Icel. görr, ready; cognate with E. yare. See Yare and Gear. See Fick, iii. 102.

GARB (1), dress, manner, fashion. (F., -O. H.G.) Used by Shak, to mean form, manner, mode of doing a thing (Schmidt); Hamlet, ii. 2. 390; K. Lear, ii. 2. 103. - O. F. garbe, 'a garbe, comelinesse, handsomenesse, gracefulnesse, good fashion;' Cot. Cf. Ital. garbo, 'grace, handsomeness, garbe;' Florio. -O. H. G. garawi, preparation, getting ready, dress, gear; M. H. G. gerwe, garwe. - O. H. G. garawen, M. H. G. gerwen, to get ready. - O. H. G.

garw. = O. H. G. garawen, M. H. G. gerwen, to get ready. = O. H. G. garo, M. H. G. gar, gare, ready; cognate with E. yare. See Gear. GARB (2), a sheaf. (F., = O. H. G.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. An heraldic term. = F. garbe, a sheaf. = O. H. G. garba, a sheaf. GARBAGE, offal, refuse. (F.?) In Shak. Hamlet, i. 5. 57. 'The garbage, aluus, intestina;' Levins, 11. 13. Florio translates the Ital, tara by 'the tarc, waste, or garbish of any ware or merchandises.' and doubtless the orig sense was morely trafuse.' We may dise; and doubtless, the orig. sense was merely 'refuse.'

therefore, readily suppose it to have been a coincd word from the base garb- of the verb to garble; the sense being 'garble-age.' See Garble. Cf. F. grabeau, refuse of drugs (Littré).

GARBLE, to select for a purpose, to mutilate or corrupt an account. (F.,—Span.,—Arab.) The old sense was 'to pick out,' or 'sort,' so as to get the best of a collection of things. The statute I Rich. III, c. 11, was made 'for the remedie of the excessive price and badnesse of bowstaues, which partly is growen because the merchants will not suffer any garbeling or sorting of them to be made.' There was an officer called the Garbler of spices, whose business was to visit the shops, examine the spices, and garble, or make clean the same; mentioned an. 21 Jacob. c. 1. See Blount's Nomolexicon, where it is further explained that 'garbling of spice, drugs, &c. (1 Jacob. cap. 19) is nothing but to purific it from the dross and dirt that is mixed with it.' = O. F. garbeler *, not recorded, but a mere variant of the O. F. grabeller, 'to garbell spices, also to examine precisely, sift nearly;' Cot. The same word as Span. garbillar, to sift, garble; Ital. garbellare, 'to garbell wares' (Florio); and Low Lat. garbeldare, to sift, a word which occurs A.D. 1269 (Ducange). - Span. garbillo, a coarse sieve, sifter. - Pers. gharbil, a sieve; Arab. ghirbal, a large sieve. The word seems to be Arab. rather than Pers.; cf. Arab. gharbalat, sifting, searching; Rich. Dict. 1046. can hardly identify Span. garbillo with Span. cribillo, a small sieve, which is a corruption of Lat. cribellum, a small sieve; cf. Lat. cribellare, to sift. Cribellum is a dimin. of cribrum, a sieve. - Lat. base eri-, a variant of ere-, as seen in ere-tum, supine of erenere, base eri-, a variant of ere-, as seen in ere-tum, supine of erenere, to separate; see Disorest, Disoern. — SKAR to separate; Fick, i. 811. Der. garbler.

Source; or resulted from a confusion of garble with O.F. garber, to collect (Roquefort). See above.

GARBOIL, a disturbance, commotion. (F.,-L.)

GARBOIL, a disturbance, commotion. (F.,—L.) In Shak. Antony, i. 3. 61; ii. 2.67.—O.F. garbouil, 'a garboile, hurliburly, great stirre;' Cot. Cf. Span. garbullo, a crowd, multitude; Ital. garbuglio, 'a trouble, a garboil, a disorder;' Florio.

β. Of uncertain origin. Referred by Diez to Lat. garr-ire, to prattle, chatter; in conjunction with bullire, to boil, bubble, boil with rage.

γ. The latter part of the word is thus well accounted for; see Boil. The former part is less sure, and seems to be more directly from the Ital. gara, strife,

Der. garden, vb.; garden-ing, garden-er.

GARGLE, to rinse the throat. (F.) In Cotgrave. Modified from O. F. gargouiller, just as the M. E. gargyll (a gargoyle) is from O. F. gargouille. O. F. gargouille, to gargele, or gargarize; Cot. O. F. gargouille; for which see Gargoyle.

Gargouille, gor which see Gargoyle.

Gargories, used by Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. iv. c. 2 (R.), is from O. F. gargarizer, to gargle (Cot.), borrowed (through Lat. gargarizer) from G. E. gargarizer, and the gargele.

from O. F. gargarizer, to gargle (Cot.), borrowed (through Lat. gargarizare) from Gk. γαργαρίζειν, to gargle. This is a reduplicated form from the φ GAR, to swallow, devour; as explained in Curtius, ii. 80. The words were probably confused. Der. gargle, sb. GARGOYLE, in architecture, a projecting spout. (F., — L.) M. E. gargoyle, also spelt gargyll. The spelling gargoyle is in Lidgate's Troybook (R.); we read of 'gargylles of golde fiersly faced with spoutes running' in Hall's Chron. Henry VIII, an. 19.—O. F. gargouille, 'the weesle or weason [weazand] of the throat; also, the mouth of a spout, a gutter;' Cot. Cf. Span. gargola, a gargoyle. 8. We find, in Ital., not only gargatta, gargozza, the throat, windβ. We find, in Ital., not only gargatta, gargozza, the throat, wind-pipe, but also gorgozza, the throat, gullet, dimin. of gorga, the throat. Thus gargoyle is merely the dimin. of F. gorge, the throat;

throat. Thus gargoyle is merely the dimin. of F. garge, the throat; see Gorge.

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\gamma\]. The change of vowel was due to confusion with Lat. gargarizare; just as gargle (q.v.) was confused with M. E. gargarise (explained under Gargle).

GARISH, GAIRISH, glaring, staring, showy. (Scand). 'The garish sun;' Romeo, iii. 2. 25. 'Day's garish eye;' Milton, Il Penseroso, 141. From the verb to gare. Chaucer uses the slightly different form gauren, to stare; C. T. 5332, 14375.

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\b change of s to r, we see that gare, to stare, is a variant of M. E. gases, to gaze. (For an example of the change, see Frore.) See Gaze.

GARIAND, a wreath. (F.) In early use. M. E. gerlond, Chaucer, C. T. 668. The form gerlaundesche occurs in Hali Meidenhad, ed. Cockayne, p. 23.—O. F. garlande, 'a garland;' Cot. [The mod. F. guirlande is borrowed from Ital. ghirlanda.] Cf. Span. guirnalda, Ital. ghirlanda, a garland.

B. Of uncertain Span. guirnalda, Ital. ghirlanda, a garland.

Span. guirnalda, Ital. ghirlanda, a garland.

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Span. guirnalda, Ital. ghirlanda, a garland.

Span. guirnalda, Ital. ghirlanda, Ital. ghirland fined gold, fine ornament. ¶ Mr. Wedgwood's explanation, that the r is intrusive, and that it belongs to the sb. gala, wholly fails for the Ital. and Span. forms. Der. garland, vb.

GARLIO, a plant of the genus Allium. (E.) Lit. 'spear-plant;' from the shape of the leaves. M. E. garlik; Chaucer, C. T. 636. A. S. garleac, used to translate Lat. allium in Ælfric's Glossary, ed. Somner, Nomina Herbarum. - A. S. gdr, a spear; and lede, a leek, plant. + Icel. geirlaukr, sim. formed. See Gar (1), Gore, and Leek.

The W. garlleg is borrowed from E. See Barley.

GARMENT, a robe, coat. (F., -O. H. G.) A corruption of

M. E. garnement, P. Plowman, C. x. 119. - O. F. garnement, garniment, a robe; formed (with suffix -ment = Lat. -mentum) from O. F. garnir,

GARNER, a granary, store for grain. (F.,-L.) M. E. garner; Chaucer, C. T. 595.-O. F. gernier, a variant of grenier, a granary (Burguy).-Lat. granaria, a granary. Doublet, granary, q. v.

Der. garner, verb.

GARNET, a kind of precious stone. (F.,-L.) 'And gode garnettes bytwene;' Romance of Emare, ed. Ritson, l. 156. A corruption of granat, a form also used in E., and found in Cotgrave. - O. F. grenat [older form prob. granat], 'a precious stone called a granat, or garnet; Cot. Cf. Span. granate, Ital. granato, a garnet.—Low Lat. granatus, a garnet.—So called from its resemblance in colour and

shape to the grains or seeds of the pomegranate; Webster. - Lat. granatus, having many grains or seeds; granatum (for malum granatum), a pomegranate.—Lat. granum, a grain; see Grain.
GARNISH, to embellish, decorate. (F.,—O. Low G.) In
Spenser, Verses addressed to Lord Ch. Howard, l. 2; Prompt. Parv.

p. 188. Also spelt warnish in M. E.; the pp. warnished is in Will. of Palerne, l. 1083, —O.F. garnir, guarnir, older form warnir, to avert, warn, defend, fortify, garnish (Burguy); pres. part. garnis-ant, warnisant, whence E. garn-ish, warn-ish. Of O. Low G. origin; the form of the original is best shewn by A. S. warnian (also wearnian), to beware of; cf. O. Sax. warnian, to refuse, O. Friesic warnia, to give a

pledge; all from the notion of 'wariness.' See further under Warn. Der. garnish, sb., garnish-ment, garnisher; also garnisture (Cotgrave), from F. garnish-ment, garnishment' (Cot.), formative, from Low Lat. garnishment' (Cot.), formative, from Low Lat. garnishment garnishment' (Cot.), formative, garnishment' (Cot.),

tower. = O. F. garir, older spelling warir, to preserve, save, keep. O. H. G. warjam, to defend; cf. A. S. wariam, to hold, defend. The latter is derived from A. S. war, wary. See Wary and Warn. The O. F. garir is perhaps rather of Low G. than of High G. origin, as such seems to be also the case with the O. F. garnir; see

Garnish.

GARRISON, a supply of soldiers for defending a fort. (F., = O. Low G.) M. E. garnison, provision, in La Belle Dame sans Mercy, l. 175, pr. in Political, Religious, and Love Poems, ed. Furnivall, p. 57; Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skeat, xvii. 294 (footnote), where another spelling is warnyson, and other reading is varnysing. - O. F. garnison, store, provision, supply—O. F. garnis-ant, pres. part. of garnir, to supply, garnish; see Garnish. Thus garrison nearly is a doublet of garniture; also (nearly) of garment.

¶ Not quite the same word as M. E. garison or warison, on which see note to Warvsoun in Gloss. to Bruce.

Warysour in Gloss. to Bruce.

GARROTE, GARROTE, a method of effecting strangulation. (Span.,—C.) 'Garrotte, a machine for strangling criminals, used in Spain. Many attempts to strangle were made by thieves called garrotters, in the winter of 1862-63. An act was passed in 1863 to punish these acts by flogging;' Haydn, Dict. of Dates. [See garrot and garroter in Cotgrave.]—Span. garrote, a cudgel, tying a rope tight, strangling by means of an iron collar. Formed, with diminishing of the from Span garra a claw a talon clutch whence also the suffix -ote, from Span. garra, a claw, a talon, clutch, whence also the suffix -ote, from Span. garra, a claw, a talon, clutch, whence also the phrase echarle a uno la garra, to grasp, imprison. Of Celtic origin; connected with Breton gar, garr, W. and Corn. gar, the shank of the leg (Diez); cognate with Irish cara, the leg. — KAR, to run, move. See Car. Der. garrotte, verb; garrotter; and see garter.

GARRULOUS, talkative. (L.) 1. Milton has garrulity, Sams. Agonistes, 491; and it occurs in Cotgrave, to translate F. garrulité,

2. The adj. garrulous from Lat. acc. garrulitatem, talkativeness. occurs in Chapman's Homer, Comment. on Iliad, b. iii; note 2. It is borrowed from Lat. directly, by change of -us to -ous, as in arduous, strenu-ous, &c. - Lat. garrulus, talkative. Formed, with suffix

oss, sections, sections, the same section of the s Leaf (15th cent.), l. 519. The order was instituted by Edw. III, 23 April, 1349.—O. F. gartier, in dialects of N. France (Hécart), 23 April, 1349.—O. F. gartier, in dialects of N. France (Hécart), spelt jartier in Cotgrave, and explained by him as 'a garter; mod. F. jarretière. Closely connected with O. F. garret (Burguy), mod. F. jarret, the ham of the leg; both words being alike formed from an O. F. garre* (equivalent to Span. garra, a claw, talon).—Bret. gar, garr, the shank of the leg; cf. W. gar, the shank; see Garrote. Der. garter, verb, All's Well, ii. 3. 265.

GAS, an aeriform fluid. (Dutch.) The term is known to have been a pure invention. The Belgian chemist Van Helmont (died A.D. 1644) invented two corresponding terms, gas and blas; the former came into use, the latter was forgotten. We may call it a Dutch word, as gas is the Du. spelling.

As the word is thus known to have been an invention, it is absurd to find an origin for it.

known to have been an invention, it is absurd to find an origin for it. The utmost that can be said is that Van Helmont may have had in his mind the Du. geest, spirit, ghost, volatile fluid, as a foundation for gas; and the verb blazen, to blow, as a foundation for blas. Der.

gas-cous, gas-o-meter.

GASCONADE, boasting, bragging. (Gascony.) 'That figure of speech which is commonly distinguished by the name of Gasconade; The Tatler, no. 115 (part 2). F. gasconnade, boasting; said to be a vice of the Gascons. F. Gascon, an inhabitant of Gascony, to be a vice of the Gascons.—F. Gascon, an inhabitant of Gascony, formerly Vasconia. Der. gasconade, verb, gasconad-ing, gasconade-r. GASH, to hack, cut deeply. (F.,—Low Lat.) 'His gashed stabs;' Macheth, ii. 3. 119. A corruption of an older form garsh or garse. 'A garse or gashe, incisura;' Levins, 33. 14. 'Garsshe in wode or in a knife, hoche;' Palsgrave. The pl. sb. garcon (another MS. has garses) occurs in the Ancren Rivele, p. 258, in the sense of 'gashes caused by a scourge.'—O. F. garser, to scarify, pierce with a lancet (Roquefort); garscher, to chap, as the hands or Ray's South- and East-Country Words, ed. 1691. Also mentioned in-

Hence gaspa (the old form) stands for gap-sa, an extension of early Scand. and Icel. gapa, to gape; and we may consider gasp as a frequentative of gape; see Gape. Der. gasp, sb.

GASTRIC, belonging to the belly. (L., - Gk.) Kersey, ed. 1715.

has only the Lat. gastricus succus, which becomes gastrick juice in Bailey's Dict., ed. 1731, vol. ii. — Lat. gastricus. gastric; formed with suffix -e-from a crude form gastri- = gastro. — Gk. γαστρό-, crude form of γαστήρ, the belly (stem γαστερ). β. Cognate with Skt. jathara, the belly, and prob. with Lat. uenter, though the letter-changes present difficulty. Prob. the orig. form was gatara, whence Gk, γά-στήρ and Lat. (g)ue-n-ter. Der. from the same root, gastro-nomy;

rom Gk. γαστρό-, and νομία, derivative of νόμος, usage.

GATE, a door, opening, way. (E.) [In prov. E. and M. E. we often find gate = a street; this use is Scand.] M. E. gate, yate, yate. Spelt gate, O. Eng. Homilies, cd. Morris, i. 237, l. 31; 3ate, yate. Spelt gate, O. Eng. Homilies, cd. Morris, i. 237, l. 31; 3ate, Will. of Palerne, 3757; 3et, Ancren Riwle, p. 74.—A. S. geat, a gate, opening; Matt. vii. 13. + Du. gat, a hole, opening, gap, mouth. + Icel. gat, an opening; gata, a way, path, street. + Swed. gata, a street, lane. + Dan. gade, a street. + Goth. gatwo, a street. + G. gasse, a street. B. The root is seen in A. S. gitan, to get, hence, to arrive at, reach; so that gate = a way to get a thing a passage lane opening. First so that gate = a way to get at a thing, a passage, lane, opening; Fick, iii. 98. See Got. (So also O. H. G. gazza, a street, is from kezzan, to get.)

¶ Not from the verb to go. Der. gat-ed, gate-way.

GATHER, to draw into a heap, collect. (E.) Just as father corresponds to M. E. fader, so gather corresponds to M. E. gadern or

gaderien, to gather; as also mod. E. together corresponds to M. E. togideres. 'And gadred hem alle togideres' - and gathered them all together; P. Plowman, B. xvi. 80. – A. S. gædrian, gaderian; Luke, vi. 44; Grein, i. 366, 373.

B. Formed, with causal suffix -ian, together; P. Plowman, B. xvi. 80.—A. S. gadrian, gaderian; Luke, vi. 44; Grein, i. 366, 373.

B. Formed, with causal suffix -ian, from A. S. gader, together, preserved in the compound gader-tang, associated with (Grein, i. 365), and also as gador or geador, together (Grein, i. 491); see Together.

Y. Again, the suffix -er or -or (orig. -ar) has a frequentative force, and is a mere addition. A shorter form appears in the A. S. gad, society, fellowship, company; whence also the A. S. gad-ei-ing, an associate, comrade; cf. Goth. gad-il-iggs (= gad-il-ings), a sister's son, Col. iv. 10. According to Fick (iii. 98) the Teutonic base GAD means to fit, to suit, and is also the origin of E. gadd. see GAD means to fit, to suit, and is also the origin of E. good; see Good. + Du. gaderen, to collect, from gader, together; the base GAD appears in gade, a spouse, consort; with which cf. G. gatte, a husband, gattin, a wife. Der. gather, sb.; gather-ing, gather-er.

GAUD, a show, ornament. (L.) Also spelt gawd, Shak. Mids. Also spelt gawa, Snak, Mids. Nt. Dr. i. 1. 33. Chaucer uses gaude in the sense of 'specious trick;' C.T. 12323.—Lat. gaudium, gladness, joy; used in Low Lat. of 'a large bead on a rosary;' whence M. E. gauded, furnished with large beads. 'A peire of bedes gauded al with grene;' Chaucer, C. T. 159 (see note in Clarendon Press edition); or see Gaudees in Halliwell. Cf. Lat. gaudere, to rejoice, pt. t. gaussus sum; from a base gare. + Gk. γalew, to rejoice; γαῦροι, proud; see Curtius, i. 211. Der. gaudey, gaude is showey: 'In gaudy grene' Chapper C. T. 2081: gaudilly gaude is showey.

radiev, to rejoice; γαῦρος, proud; see Curtius, i. 211. Der. gaud-y, i. e. show-y; 'In gaudy grene,' Chaucer, C. T. 2081; gaud-i-ly, gaud-i-ness. Doublet, joy, q. v.

GAUGE, GAGE, to measure the content of a vessel. (F., - Low L.) In Shak. Merch. of Ven. ii. 2. 208 (where the old edd. have gage). 'Or bore or gage the hollow caues uncouth;' Surrey, tr. of Virgil, Æneid, ii. 52. - G.F. gauger (printed gaugir in Roquefort), later jauger, 'to gage, or measure a piece of [or?] cask;' Cot. - O. F. gauge* (not found), old form of jauge, 'a gage, the instrument wherewith a cask is measured, also an iron leaver;' Cot. - Low Lat. gaugis the standard measure of a wine-cask (a. p. 1446): Ducanyer. gaugia, the standard measure of a wine-cask (A.D. 1446); Ducange. Also spelt gauja; and cf. Low Lat. gaugatum, the gauging of a winecask; gaugettum, a tribute paid for guaging, a guage; gaugiator, a gauger.

B. All these words are probably further allied to Low gauger. β . All these words are probably further. Lat. jalagium, the right of gauging wine-casks; jalea, a gallon, F. jalle, a bowl; and hence related also to E. gallon; see Gallon.

Forby as a Norfolk, and in Moor as a Suffolk word. an East-Anglian word, it is presumably Scandinavian. It corresponds to Norweg. gand [= gant], a thin pointed stick, a tall and thin man, an overgrown stripling (Aasen); we also find Swed. dial. gank, a lean and nearly starved horse (Rietz). Cf. 'arm-gaunt steed,' Shak. Ant. and Cleop. i. 5. 48. Der. gaunt-ly, gaunt-ness. GAUNTLET, an iron glove. (F.,—Scand.) In Spenser, F. Q.

i. 4. 33. — O. F. gantelet, 'a gantlet, or arming-glove;' Cot. Formed, with dimin. suffixes -el- and -et, from O. F. gant, a glove. Of Scand. origin. — O. Swed. wante, a glove (Ihre); whence O. F. gant by the usual change of w to g in French; see Garnish. — Dan vante, a witten — leel with (stem watter care). mitten. + Icel. vöttr (stem vatt = vant), a glove. + Du. want, a mitten.

B. The most probable source is O. Swed. winda, to wind, hence to involve, wrap, cognate with E. wind, verb. See Wind.

GAUZE, a thin silken fabric. (F., - Palestine.) 'Gawz, a thin sort of silk-stuff;' Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. - O. F. gazz, 'cushoir with the contract of the

canvas, the thin canvas that serves women for a ground unto their cushions or pursework; also, the sleight stuffe tiffany;' Cot. Of historical origin; so called because first brought from Gaza, in Palestine. Cf. Low Lat. gazetum, wine brought from Gaza; gazzatum, gauze.

¶ Several kinds of stuffs are named from places; e.g. gauze. damask from Damascus, calico from Calicut, &c.

GAVELKIND, a peculiar sort of tenure. (C.) ed. 1627. 'Gavelkind, a tenure, or custom, whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death among all his sons;' Blount's a. The word has clearly taken its present Nomolexicon, ed. 1691. form owing to a supposed derivation from M. E. gauel (with u=v), tribute, occurring in Ancren Riwle, p. 202, &c., and derived from A. S. gáfol, tribute (Leo, Bosworth); with the E. suffix kind (as in man-kind). β. Yet this is a mere adaptation, the word being really of Celtic origin, and the custom a remnant from O. British.—Irish gabhailcine, the ancient law of gavelkind; where gabhail signifies a receiving, a tenure, from gabhaim, I take, receive; and cine signifies a race, tribe, family; so that the word means 'family-tenure.' Cf. W.

gafael, Corn. gavel, a hold, holding, tenure; and cenedl, a tribe.

GAVOTTE, a kind of dance. (F.) Spelt gavot in Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus, as quoted in Todd's Johnson. - O. F. gavots, 'a kind of brawle [dance], danced, commonly, by one alone;' Cot. Of historical origin; 'orig. a dance of the Gavotes, i. e. people of Gap;' Brachet. Gap is in the department of the Upper Alps, and in the old province of Dauphine.

GAWK, a simpleton, awkward fellow. (E.) The orig. sense is a 'cuckoo.' M. E. gowke, a cuckoo, Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 927. The dimin. form goky is used in the sense of 'simpleton;' P. Plowman, B. xi. 299. – A.S. geúc, a cuckoo; Grein, i. 495. + Icel. gaukr, a cuckoo. + Dan. giög, a cuckoo. + Swed. gök, a cuckoo; en otacksam gök, an unthankful fellow. + O. H. G. couch, M. H. G. gouch, G. gauch, a cuckoo, a simpleton. Cf. also Lat. cucus, a cuckoo, a fool; used as a term of reproach. An imitative word; see Cuckoo. Der. gawk-y, awkward, ungainly.

Der. gawk-y, awkward, ungainly.

GAY, lively, merry, sportive. (F., -M.H.G.) M.E. gay, Chaucer,
C. T. 3213; Will. of l'alerne, 816; King Alisaunder, ed. Weber,
3204. - O. F. gai, merry; spelt gay in Cotgrave. -M. H. G. gahe,
O. H. G. gaihi (older form kihli), G. jähe, quick, sudden, rash, and
hence, lively; we also find M.H. G. gaich, with the same sense. M. H. G. gain, G. gehen, to go; cognate with E. go; see Go. Cf. the
E. slang phrase 'to be full of go.' Der. gai-ly, Will. of Palerne,
1625; gai-e-ty, used by Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, c. 5. s, 5 [not 15] (R.),
from O. F. gayeté, 'mirth,' Cot. Also jay, q. v.

GAZE, to behold fixedly, stare at. (Scand.) M. E. gasen. 'When

GAZE, to behold fixedly, stare at. (Scand.) M. E. gasen. 'When that the peple gased up and down;' Chaucer, C. T. 8879. Of Scand. origin, and perfectly preserved in Swed. dial. gasa, to gaze, stare, as in the phrase gasa dkring se, to gaze or stare about one (Rietz). B. The original notion is 'to stare in terror,' or 'to stick to the spot in terror; 'from the Goth. base gais, which occurs in us-gaisjan, to make utterly afraid, and us-geis-nan, to be amazed.—

GHAIS, to stick fast (esp. with terror); see this root discussed
s.v. Aghast, sect. B.
By the change of s to r, we have the form gauren, to stare, Chaucer, C. T. 10504, 14375. Der. gaze, sb., gaz-ing-stock; also gar-ish.
GAZELILE, a kind of antelope. (F., - Arab.)

Formerly gazel " Gazel, a kind of Arabian deer, or the antilope of Barbary; 'Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715.—O. F. gazel, gazelle, 'a kind of wild goat;' Cot. 'Of Oriental origin; introduced from Africa by St. Louis' crusaders;' Brachet. -- Arab. gkazdl, 'a fawn just able to walk; a wild goat;' Richardson's Dict. p. 1050. Explained as 'a gazelle' in Palmer's

Pers. Dict. col. 440.

GAZETTE, a small newspaper. (F., -Ital.) 'As we read a gazett;' Bp. Taylor, vol. ii. ser. I (R.) -O. F. gazette, 'a certain Venetian coin scarce worth our farthing; also, a bill of news, or a short relation of the generall occurrences of the time, forged most bform of Eingender, q.v.

8. Being a commonly at Venice, and thence dispersed, every month, into most it correspond parts of Christendom: parts of Christendom; 'Cot. B. The word is certainly from Ital. gazzetta, but that word has two meanings, viz. (1) 'a yoong piot of magot a pie' [mag-pie]; and (2) 'a small coine in Italie;' Florio. Now the value of the latter (less than a farthing) was so small, that Mr. Wedgwood's objection is sound, viz. 'that it never could have been the price either of a written or a printed sheet; 'so that this (the usual) explanation is to be doubted. C. We may rather suppose that the word gazzetta in the sense of magpie (and hence tittle-tattle) may have given name to the original Venetian gazette, first published about 1530 (Haydn); and hence came the Ital. gazzettare, to chatter as a magpie, to write gazettes (Florio).

D. Gazzetta, a magpie, about 1536 (Haydn); and hence came the Ital. gazzettare, to chatter as a magpie, to write gazettes (Florio). D. Gazzetta, a magpie, is a dimin. from Ital. gazz, a magpie (Florio). E. Gazzetta, a small coin, is prob. a dimin. from Lat. gaza, treasure, wealth, a word borrowed from Gk. γάζα, wealth, a treasury; which, again, is said to be from the Persian. ¶ 1. The word gazet, meaning a small coin, occurs in Massinger, Maid of Honour, iii. I (speech by Jacomo), and in Ben Jonson, The Fox, ii. I (speech by Peregrins). 2. In Chambers' Etym. Dict. it is suggested that the coin gazzetta was paid, not for the gazette itself, but for the privilege of preamed it: and it is added that it was 'a written sheet, which appeared it; and it is added that it was 'a written sheet, which appeared

about the middle of the 16th century, during the war with Soliman III.' The reader can take his choice. Der. gazett-eer, orig, a writer for a gazette, now used to denote a geographical dictionary.

GEAR, dress, harness, tackle. (E.) The orig. sense is 'preparation.' M. E. gere, Chaucer, C. T. 354.—A. S. gearwe, pl. fem., preparation, dress, ornament; Grein, i. 495; whence was formed the verb gearwian, to prepare, cognate with Icel. göra, to cause; see [Gev(a)] A. O. Say green, i. gen. Logal görgi göra, to cause; see Gar(2).+ O.Sax. garuwi, gear. + Icel. görvi, gjörvi, gear. + O.H.G. garawi, M. H. G. garwe, gear; whence O. F. garbe, and E. garb; see Garb (1).

B. These sbs. are derived from an older adjective, preserved in Shak. in the form yare; viz. A.S. gearu, ready, Grein, i.

served in Shak. in the form yare; viz. A. S. gearu, ready, Grein, i. 493; O. Sax. garu; O. H. G. garo (cf. G. gar, entirely); Du. gaar, dressed; see Yare. Der. gear, verb; gear-ing. Doublet, garb. GED, the fish called a pike. (Scand.) A North. E. word.—Icel. gedda, a pike; Swed. gädde; allied to Icel. gaddr, a goad; see Gad, Goad. Named from the sharp thin head; whence also the name 'pike.' So also gar-fish, q. v.

GELLATINE, a substance which dissolves in hot water and cools a significant of the state of t

as a jelly. (F., -L.) 'Gelatina, any sort of clear gummy juice; Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. The mod. form is French. - F. gélatine. -Low Lat. gelatina, as cited by Kersey; formed from Lat. gelatis, pp. of gelare, to congeal.—Lat. gelu, frost; allied to E. cool, cold; see Cool. Der. gelatin-ate, gelatin-ous; and see Gelid. From the same source, jelly.

GELD, to emasculate. (Scand.) M. E. gelden; Wyclif, Matt. xix. 12. 'Geldyn, castro, testiculo, emasculo; Prompt. Parv. p. 190. [The A.S. gylte, gelt, is due to Somner, and unauthorised.] - Icel. [Inc A.S. gitte, gett, is due to Somner, and unauthorised.]—Icel. gelda. + Swed. gitta (for gülda). + Dan. gilde. Possibly related to Goth. giltha, a sickle; Mark, iv. 29. Der. geld-er; also geld-ing (Chaucer, C. T. 693), from Icel. gelding, a gelding = Swed. gälling = Dan. gilding. On the suffix-ing, see March, A.S. Gram. sect. 228. GELID, cool, cold. (L.) 'Dwells in their gelid pores;' Thomson, Autumn, 642.—Lat. gelidus, cool, cold.—Lat. gelu, frost. See

son, Autumn, 042.—Lat. gelidus, cool, cold.—Lat. gelu, frost. See Cool. Der. gelid-ly, gelid-ness. Doublet, cool.

GEM, a precious stone. (F.,—L.) M. E. gemme; Chaucer, C. T. 8130, 13539.—O. F. gemme, 'a gem;' Cot.—Lat. gemma, a swelling bud; also a gem, jewel. β. Of uncertain origin; either connected with Lat. gemere, to sigh (orig. to swell or be full), Gk. γέμειν, to be full (Curtius, i. 214); or else connected with Skt. jannan, birth, production (Fick, i. 66). The form of the root is, accordingly, either GAM or GAN. Der. gemmi-fer-ous, bud-bearing (Lat. ferre, to bear); gemmi-fur-ous, bud-producing (Lat. barière, to produce): gemmal; gemmi-par-ous, bud-producing (Lat. parère, to produce); gemmate,

having buds (Lat. gemmatus, pp. of gemmare, to bud); gemmat-ion. GEMINI, twins. (L.) The name of a sign of the Zodiac. 'He was that time in Geminis;' Chaucer, C. T. 10096; where Geminis is the ablative case.—Lat. gemini, pl., twins; from the base gam, a variant of AGAN, to generate; see Gentus. Der. gemin-ous, double (=Lat. geminus, double), Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 15. § 5; gemin-at-ion, a doubling, Bacon, Colours of Good and Evil, sect. 8. GENDER (1), kind, breed, sex. (F.,-L.) M. E. gendre; Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, i. 18. The d is excrescent, as so commonly the case after n in English; cf. tender, and see engender .- O. F. (and

mod, F.) genre, 'kind;' Cot.—Lat. genere, abl. case of genus, kind, kin, cognate with E. hin; see Genus and Kin.

¶ The deriv. from the abl. case is unusual, but is here due to the frequent use of the Lat. ablative in such phrases as genere natus, hoe genere, omni genere, &c.; cf. Ital. genere, kind. See below.

GENDER (2), to engender, produce. (F., L.) M. E. gendren, Wyclif, Acts, vii. 8 (where the Vulgate has genuit). Really a clipped

As You Like It, i. 2. 22. Doublet, gentle; also gentile. See Gentile. Der. genteel-ly, genteel-ness; also gentile-ty.

L.—Gk.) M. E. genealogie, 'a genealogy, pedegree;' Cot.—

Lat. genealogia.—Gk, γενεαλογία, an account of a family; I Tim. i.

4.—Gk. γενεά, birth, race, descent; and -λογία, an account, from λέγειν, to speak of. Cf. Gk. γένοε, birth, race, descent; see Genus and Logic. Der. genealog-ic-al ly, genealog-ist.

GENERAL, relating to a genus or class, common, prevalent.

(F.—L.) 'The viker general of alle;' Gower, C. A. i. 253.

Chaucer has the adv. generally, C. T. 17277.—O. F. general, 'general,' general, 'general,' colan, race.—Lat. base GEN, from
GAN, to beget, pro
duce. Doublet, gentle; also gentile.

See Gentile. Der. genteel-ly, genteel-ly, gentle; also gentile.

GENTILE, a pagan. (F.,—L.) In Shak, Merch. of Ven. ii. 6.

51.—O. F. gentil, 'gentle, . . . Gentile;' Cot.—Lat. gentilis, a gen
tile, lit. belonging to the same clan.—Lat. genti-, crude form of gens.

duce. Doublet, gentle; also, genteel-ly, genteel-ly, gentles! also, gentile!

As You Like It, i. 2. 22. Doublet, gentle; also gentile.

GENTILE, ap pagan. (F.,—L.) In Minsheu.—

O. F. gentiane, 'gentian, bitterwort;' Cot.—Lat. gentiun, gentiun, see Genus the first to discover its properties; see Pliny, Nat. Hist. xxv. 7.

GENTILE, ap pagan. (F.,—L.) In Shak, Merch. of Ven. ii. 6.

51.—O. F. gentile.

52.—O. F. gentile; Cot.—Lat. genti

Aéyau, to speak of. Cf. Gk. yévos, birth, race, descent; see Genus and Logic. Der. genealog-ic-al, genealog-ic-al-ly, genealog-ist.

GENERAL, relating to a genus or class, common, prevalent.

(F.,-L.) 'The viker general of alle;' Gower, C. A. i. 253.

Chaucer has the adv. generalis, c. T. 17277.—O. F. general, 'generali, universall;' Cot.—Lat. generalis, belonging to a genus.—Lat. general, stem of genus, a race. See Genus. Der. general, sb., esp. in the phrase in general, Gower, C. A. iii. 189, and in the sense of 'leader,' All's Well, iii. 3. I; general-ly; general-ship; also general-ise, general-is-di-on; also general-ist) (Hooker, Eccl. Polity, ed. Church, b. i. sect. 6. subsect. 4), from O. F. generalité, 'generality, generallness,' Cot.; also general-iss-imo, supreme commander (see examples in Todd's Johnson), from Ital. generalissimo, a supreme commander, formed with the superlative suffix -ssimo = Lat. -simo = -timo = Aryan -tama (Schleicher, Compendium, p. 477).

-tama (Schleicher, Compendium, p. 477).

GENERATE, to produce. (L.) Orig. a pp., as in 'S. Cubba was generate,' i. e. born; Bale's English Votaries, pt. i (R.) 'Let the waters generate; Milton, P. L. vii. 387 .- Lat. generatus, pp. of generate, to procreate, produce. - Lat. gener-, stem of genus, a race, kind. See Genus. Der. generat-or, generat-ive; also generation (Wyclif, Mark, viii. 12), from O. F. generation = Lat. acc. genera-

tionem, from nom. generatio.

GENERIC, pertaining to a genus. (L.) The older word, in E., is generical. 'Generical, pertaining to a kindred;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1074. A coined word, with suffix -c (or -c-al) from Lat. generi-,

cut to the form of genus; see Genus. Der. generical-ly.

GENEROUS, of a noble nature. (F., -L.) 'The generous [noble] and gravest citizens;' Meas. for Meas. iv. 6. 13. -O. F. generous; [older forms generous, genereus], 'generous;' Cot. - Lat. generous, of noble birth; formed with suffix -osus from gener-, base of genus; see Genus. Der. generous-ly, generous-ness; generos-i-ty (Cor. i. 1. 215), from O. F. generosité = Lat. acc. generositatem, from

nom. generositas.

GENESIS, generation, creation. (L., -Gk.) Lat. genesis, the name of the first book of the Bible in the Vulgate version. -Gk. yéveσιe, origin, source. - Gk. . FEN, to beget, produce; equivalent

GENET, a carnivorous animal, allied to the civet. (F., -Span., -Arab.) 'Genet, a kind of cat;' Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. Spelt gennet in Skinner, ed. 1671. -F. genette, 'a kind of weesell, blackspotted, and bred in Spain; Cot. - Span. gineta, a genet. - Arab. jarneit (with hard t); cited by Dozy, who refers to the Journal

Asiatique, Juin, 1859, p. 541.

GENIAL, cheering, merry. (F., -L.) In Cotgrave. -O. F. genial, 'geniall, belonging to luck or chance, or to a man's nature, disposition, inclination;' Cot. - Lat. genialis, pleasant, delightful. - Lat. genius, genius; also, social enjoyment. See Genius. Der.

genial-ly, genial-ness, genial-i-ty.

GENICULATE, jointed. (L.) A botanical term. Bailey gives it in the Lat. form, viz. 'geniculatus, jointed;' vol. ii., ed. 1731.-Lat. geniculum, a little knee, a knot or joint in a plant. Formed, with suffixes -cu- and -l-, from geni-, put for genu, a knee;

cognate with E. knee. See Knee.

GENITAL, belonging to generation. (F., -L.) In Cotgrave. - O. F. genital, 'genitall, fit for breed, apt to beget;' Cot. - Lat. genitalis, generative. - Lat. genitum, supine of gignere, to beget. Gignere

salis, generative. — Lat. genitum, supine of gignere, to beget. Gignere (= gi-gen-ere) is a reduplicated form, from √GAN, to beget; cf. Gk. γίγνομαι = γι-γεν-ομαι; and Skt. jan, to beget. See Genus. Der. genitals, pl. sb., which occurs in Gower, C. A. ii. 156. GENITTIVE, the name of a case in grammar. (F., = L.) In Shak. Merry Wives, iv. 1. 59. The suffix-ive is a substitution for an older -if, answering to F. -if, from Lat. -iuus. = O. F. genitif, 'the genitive case;' Cot. = Lat. genitiuus, lit. of or belonging to generation or birth, applied in grammar to a particular case of nouns. = Lat. genitum, supine of gignere, to beget. See above.

GENIUS, a spirit; inborn faculty. (L.) See Shak. Macb. iii. 1. 56; Jul. Cæsar, ii. 1. 66; Spenser, F. Q. ii. 12. 47; Gower, C. A. i. 48. = Lat. genius, the tutelar spirit of a person; also, inclination, wit, talent; lit. 'inborn nature.' → √GAN, to produce, beget. See Genus Der. genii, pl., genius-es, pl.; also geni-al, q.v. GENTEELL, lit. belonging to a noble race, well-bred, graceful. (F., = L.) A doublet of gentle; the se represents the sound of the O. F. i. M. E. gentil, gentle. 'Thy fayre body so gentif;' Rob. of Glouc., p. 205. = O. F. gentil, 'gentle. ... gracious, ... also Gentile;' Cot. = Lat. gentilis, orig. belonging to the same clan; also, a

a tribe, clan, race.—Lat. base GEN, from (GAN, to beget, produce. Doublet, gentle; also, genteel.

GENTILE, docile, mild. (F.,—L.) M. E. gentil. 'So hardy and so gentil;' Rob. of Glouc. p. 167. 'Noble men and gentile and of heh burde' [high birth]; O. Eng. Homilies, i. 273.—O. F. gentil, 'gentle;' Cot.—Lat. gentilis. See Gentile and Genteel. Der. gentley, gentle-ness; gentle-man (M. E. gentilman, Gower, C. A. ii. 78); gentle-woman (M. E. gentilwoman, Chaucer, C. T. 15893); gentle-man-ly, gentle-folks; also gent-ry, q. v.

GENTRY, rankeby birth; gentlefolks. (F.,—L.) M. E. gentrie. 'Also, to have pride of gentrie is right great foly; for oft time the gentrie of the body benimeth [taketh away] the gentrie of the soul;'

gentrie of the body benimeth [taketh away] the gentrie of the soul; Chaucer, Pers. Tale, De Superbia. Gentrie is a corruption of the older form gentries; see P. Plowman, C. xxi. 21, where we find the various spellings gentries, gentrice, genteries, and gentrye. — O. F. genteries, rank, formed from O. F. gentilise, or gentillece, by the change of l into r (Burguy). Gentillece is formed, with O. F. suffix -ece (F. -esse), from the adj. gentil, gentle; like F. noblesse from noble. See Gentle.

GENUINE, of the true stock, natural, real. (L.) 'The last her genuine laws which stoutly did retain;' Drayton, Polyolbion, s. 9. Borrowed directly from Latin.—Lat. genuinus, innate, genuine. From the base genuo-, an extension of the base gen- as seen in genus, &c. - 4 GAN, to beget. See Genus. Der genuins-ly, genuins-nss.
GENUFLECTION, GENUFLEXION, a bending of the knee. (F., -L.) Spelt genuflemion in Howell's Letters, b. iii. let. 2. § 2. - F. genuflemion, 'a bending of the knee;' Cot. - Late Lat. acc.

genuflexionem, from nom. genuflexio; Ducange. — Lat. genu, the knee; genuflexionem, from nom. genuflexio; Ducange. — Lat. genu, the knee; and flexus, pp. of facters, to bend. See Knee and Flexible.

The correcter spelling is with x; cf. Lat. flexio, a bending.

GENUS, breed, race, kin. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.

In early use as a term in logic. — Lat. genus (stem gener-), race; cognate with E. kin; see Kin. — & GAN, to beget; cf. Skt. jan, to beget; Gk. 769-06, race, 71-7(6) -0 - 1 am born; Lat. gi-g(e) n-ere, to beget; &c. Doublet, kin, q.v. Der. gener-a, pl.; gener-ic, gener-ic-al, gener-ic-al-ly. From the same root, gener-al, gener-ate, gener-ic-us, gener-ic-us-ty. From the same root, gener-dt, con-genei-al; geneir-ue, gene-u-ine, gene-i-ite, gene-i-dt, gene-i-dt, con-gene-i-dt; de-gener-ate, indi-geneous, in-gene-i-ous, in-gene-u-ous, pro-gene-i-tor, pro-gene-y, re-gener-ate, &c. Also, from the Gk., gene-a-logy, gen-esis, hetero-gen-e-ous, homo-gen-e-ous; endo-gen, eno-gen, hydro-gen,

oxy-gen nitro-gen, &c. GEOGRAPHY, a description of the earth. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) In Minsheu. O. F. geographie, 'geography;' Cot. - Lat. geographia. - Gk. γεωγραφία, geography, lit. earth-description. - Gk. γεω = γε-ιο-= γη-ιο-, put for γή-ιοε, belonging to the earth, from γή, earth, land; and -γραφία, description, from γραφείν, to write. Cf. Skt. go, the earth; see Curtius, i. 217. Der. geograph-er, geograph-ic-al.
From the same form geo- as a prefix, we have numerous derivatives, such as geo-centr-ic (see Centre), geo-logy (from Gk. λέγειν, to speak of), geo-mancy (from Gk. μαντεία, divination, through the French); and other scientific terms. See also Geometry and Georgic.

GEOMETRY, the science of measurement. (F.,-L.,-Gk.)
M. E. geometrie, Gower, C. A. iii. 90. – O. F. geometrie, 'geometry;'
Cot. – Lat. geometria. – Gk. γεωμετρία, lit. 'the measurement of land.' -Gk. γεω-=γε-ιο-=γη-ιο-, put for γήιοε, belonging to land; and -μετρια, measurement, from μετρία, I measure, which from μέτρον, a measure. See above, and see Metre. Der. geometr-ic, geometr-ic-al,

measure. See above, and see Metre. Der. geometr-ic, geometr-ic-al, geometr-ic-al, geometr-ic-i-an, geometr-ic-al, geometr-ic-al, geometr-ic-i-an, geometr-ic-al, bookes intreating of the tillage of the ground; Minsheu, ed. 1627. The title of four books on husbandry by Virgil.—Lat. georgica neut. pl. (put for georgica carmina = georgic poems).—Lat. georgica, relating to husbandry.—Gk. γεωργείν, to till.—Gk. γε-ιο- (for γήιος, relating to the earth); and έργειν, to work. See Geography and Work. Der. George—Gk. γεωργός, a farmer. GEBANIUM, a kind of plant. (L.,—Gk.) Sometimes called crant-bill or stork-bill. Geranium, stork-bill or herb robest; Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715.—Lat. geranium, Latinised from Gk. γεράντον, a geranium, crane's bill.—Gk. γέρανος, a crane; cognate with E. crane; see Crane:

The State of

GERMA. a seed. (F.,-L.) Sir T. Browne speaks of the 'germ of ... an egg;' Vulg. Errort, b. tif. c. 28, § 3.—F. germa, 'a young shute, sprout;' Cot.—Lat. german (stem germin-), a sprout, shoot, bud. β. Prob. for cormen (-kur-man), growth; from the KAR, to move about; cf. Skt. char, to move about, live, act. See Fick, i. 522. Der. germin-al, germin-ate, germin-at-ion, from the stem germin-; from the same source, german, q.v., germane. Doublet, german, Macbeth, iv. 1. 50.

GERMAN, GERMANE, akin. (F.,-L.) Nearly obsolete, except in quotations and in the phrase consins-german or consinsgerman, i. e. cousins having the same grandfather. In Shak. Wint.

germans, i. e. cousins having the same grandfather. In Shak. Wint. Ta. v. 4. 802; Timon, iv. 3. 344; Hamlet, v. 2. 165. Formerly also spelt germain, as in Cotgrave, and orig. derived rather from the French than directly from Latin. The phrase 'cosins germains' (with the pl. adj. in s according to the F. idiom) occurs in Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus, C. T. Group B, 2558.—O. F. germain, 'germaine, come of the same stock;' Cot.—Lat. germanus, fully akin, said of brothers and sisters having the same parents. From the same root as Germ, q. v.

GERMEN, GERMINAL, GERMINATE; see Germ.

The derivative gers

GERUND, a part of a Latin verb. (L.) The derivative gerundine is used as a coined word in Beaum. and Fletcher, Wit at Several Weapons, i. 1 (speech of Wittypate). - Lat. gerundium, a gerund. - Lat. gerundus, that which is to be done or carried on; fut. part. pass. of gerere, to carry on, perform. — \checkmark GAS, to bring, cause to go; an extension of \checkmark GA, to go, come; allied to E. come. Der. gerund-i-al (from gerundi-um). See also below.

GESTATION, the carrying of young in the womb. (F., — I.,) It occurs in the Index to Holland's tr. of Pliny. — O. F. gestation, 'a

bearing, or carrying; 'Cot. - Lat. acc. gestationem, from nom. gestatio, a carrying. - Lat. gestatus, pp. of gestare, to carry; intensive

form of gerere, to carry. See above. Der. gestat-or-y.

GESTICULATE, to make gestures. (L.) 'Or what their servile apes gesticulate;' Ben Jonson, Poetaster, To the Reader (an Epilogue).—Lat. gesticulats, pp. of gesticulari, to make mimic gestures.—Lat. gesticulus, a mimic gesture; formed, with suffixes -cuand -l- from gesti-- gestu-, crude form of gestus, a gesture. - Lat, gestus, pp. of gerre, to carry; reflexively, to behave. See Gorund.

Der. gesticulat-ion, gesticulat-or, gesticulat-or-y.

GESTURE, a movement of the body. (L.) In Shak. Temp. iii.

3. 37. - Low Lat. gestura, a mode of action. - Lat. gesturus, fut. part. act. of gerere, to carry; reflexively, to behave oneself. See Gerund

and Gesticulate.

GET, to seize, obtain, acquire. (E.) M. E. geten, pt. t. gat, pp. geten; Chaucer, C. T. 5792, 293.—A.S. gitan, also gytan, gietan, geotan; pt. t. gat, pp. giten; rarely used in the simple form, but common in the compounds on-gitan, and-gitan, for-gitan, be-gitan, the compounds of the compounds &c.; Grein, ii. 346, i. 511. + Iccl. geta. + Goth. gitan, in the comp. bi-gitan, to find, obtain. + Lat. -hendere (base hed), in the comp. pre-the same root are ap-pre-hend, com-pre-hend, re-pre-hend, &c.; also apprise, comprise, enterprise, surprise; impregnable, &c.

apprise, comprise, enterprise, surprise; impregnable, &c.

GEWGAW, a plaything, specious trifle. (E.) 'Gewgaws and gilded puppets;' Beaum. and Fletcher, Four Plays in One, Triumph of Time, sc. t. Spelt gewgaudes, id. Woman's Prize, i. 4 (Rowland). Also gugawes, Holinshed, Descr. of Ireland, c. 4. 'He counteth them for gygawes;' Skelton, Why Come Ye Nat to Court, 1060. Cotgrave explains babiole as a trifle, whimwham, gugaw, or said a trifle, whimwham, gugaw, or said a trifle, who who who was a described to the said of the form of the said of toy; and fariboles as 'trifles, nifles, film-flams, why-whaws, idle discourses.' The latter form why-whaw is a mere imitation of the older gugaw. The form gugaw is a corruption of M. E. giuegoue (= givegove); worldes weole, ant wunne, ant wurschipe, and over swuche giuegoues = the world's wealth and joy and worship, and other such gewgaws; Ancren Riwle, p. 196. β . The hard sound of g, and gewgaws; Ancren Riwle, p. 196. gewgaws; Ancren Rivie, p. 196. B. The hard sound of g, and the pl. ending in -en, shew the word to be E. Also u between two vowels=v=older f; so that ginegoue=gifegofe. Here gife is the dat. of gifu, a gift, and signifies ' for a gift; ' or it may simply stand for the aom. gifu. And gofe may be A. S. geafe, a gift, Grein, i. 401; cf. A.S. geafe, the dat. case of a sh. signifying 'grace' or 'favour;' Diplematarium Anglicum Ævi Saxonici, ed. Thorpe, p. 459, l. 2.

Y. In any case, the word is clearly a reduplicated form the work wifer to give; and the sense is 'civerage and iff'. 459, l. 2. Y. In any case, the word is clearly a reduplicated form from the verb gifan, to give; and the sense is 'given as a gift,' a trifling present, favour, trinket.

8. It is preserved in North E. 'giffgaff, interchange of discourse, mutual donation and reception; hence the proverb—giffgaff makes good fellowship;' Brockett's Glossary of Northern Words.

gegaf, base, vile, is impossible. In that word, the ge- is a mere unaccented prefix; yet the latter syllable may be from the same root. Cf. Icel. gyli-gjöf, gewgaws, showy gifts; where -gjöf = E. -gaw.

GEYSIR, a hot spring in Iceland. (Icelandic.) Geysir, the name of a famous hot spring in Iceland.... The word grain "a gusher," must be old, as the inflexive ir is hardly used but in obsolete words; 'Cleasby and Vigfusson. - Icel. geysa, to gush; a secondary

words; 'Cleasby and Vigfusson. — Icel. geysa, to gusn; a secondary form from giosa, to gush; see Gush.

GHASTLY, terrible; (E.) The k has been inserted, for no very good reason. M. E. gastly; 'gastly for to see;' Chaucer, C. T., 1986.—A. S. gastlie, terrible; Grein, i. 374. Formed, with suffix -lic (= like, -ly), from a base gaist (from an older gist), which is an extension of the base gais (from an older gis) seen in the Goth. usgais-jan, to terrify, and in the Goth. usgais-jan, to terrify, and in the Goth. wsgais-nan, to be astonished.

Not to be confused with ghostly, and chartli-ness: cf. also pasted. K. Lear, ii. 1. 57; gastness, q.v. Der. ghastli-ness; cf. also gasted, K. Lear, ii. 1. 57; gastness, Oth. v. 1. 106.

GHERKIN, a small cucumber. (Du., - Pers.) The h is inserted to keep the g hard. 'Gherkins or Guerkins, a sort of pickled cucumbers; 'Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. Spelt gherkin in Skinner, ed. 1671. Shortened for agherkin. - Du. agurkje, a gherkin; cf. 'Gherkins, agurkes' in Sewel's Eng.-Du. Dict. ed. 1754. B. Note that the Du. dimin. suffix -ken was formerly used (as explained by Ten Kate) where the dimin. suffix -je now occurs; so that agurkje stands for an older form agurkken, whence the E. gherkin must have been borrowed, with the loss merely of initial a. The form agurkken or agurken presupposes the older form agurke, cited from Sewel, y. Of Oriental origin; the a- is due to the Arab. article al; -gur-k-

gost; Chaucer, C. T. 2770.—A. S. gást, a spirit; Grein, i. 371. + Du. geest. + Dan. geist, genius, a spirit (perhaps borrowed from G.). + G. geist, a spirit.

B. The root is the Teutonic GIS = Aryan + G. geist, a spirit. β. The root is the Teutonic GIS = Aryan GHIS, to terrify; as seen in Goth. ns-gais-jan, to terrify. It seems to have been given as denoting an object of terror, much as in mod. E. Closely allied to ghastly, from which it differs, however, in the vowel-See Ghastly; and see Yeast. Der. ghost-ly, ghost-li-ness. GHOUL, a kind of demon. (Pers.) Pron. gool, to rime with cool. - Pers. ghól, an imaginary sylvan demon; supposed to devour men and animals; Rich. Pers. Dict. p. 1062.

GIAOUR, an infidel. (Ital., -Pers.) 'In Dr. Clarke's Travels, this word, which means infidel, is always written djour. Lord Byron adopted the Ital. spelling usual among the Franks of the Levant; note 14 to Lord Byron's poem of The Giaour. — Pers. gáwr, an

infidel; Rich. Dict. p. 1227. An Aryan word (Max Müller). GIANT, a man of great size. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) The i w The i was formerly e; but i has been substituted to make the word look more like the Lat, and Gk, forms. M. E. geant, geaunt; Chaucer, C. T. 13738; King Alisaunder, 3465.—O. F. geant, 'a giant;' Cot.—Lat. acc. gigantem, from nom. gigas, a giant.—Gk. γίγαs, a giant (stem γιγαντ-). β. From the 4 GAN, to beget, as if the word meant 'produced;' the prefix ye- seeming to be no more than a reduplication, though sometimes explained from Gk. 74, the earth, as if the word meant

'earth-born.' But this is merely a specimen of popular etymology. Cf. Gk. γί-γ(ε)ν-ομαι, I am born. Der. gigant-ic, q. v.; giant-ess. GIBBERISH, nonsensical talk. (E.) Holinshed speaks of 'gibberishing Irish;' Descr. of Ireland, c. I. 'All kinds of gibberish the had learnt to know; Drayton, The Mooncalf (R.) Formed from the old verb gibber, to gabble; Hamlet, i. 1. 116. This is merely an imitative word, formed as a variant of jabber, and allied to gabble. The suffix er is frequentative, and the base gib is a weak form of gab. See Gabble, Jabber.

GIBBET, a gallows. (F.) M. E. gibbet, gibet, Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, i. 106; 'hangen on a gibet;' Ancren Riwle, p. 116.—O. F. gibbet, 'a gibbet;' Cot. (mod. F. gibet).

β. Of unknown origin; Littré suggests a comparison with O. F. gibet, a large stick (Roquefort); apparently a dimin. of O. F. gibbe, a sort of arm, an implement

fort); apparently a dimin. of O. F. gibbe, a sort of arm, an implement for stirring the earth and rooting up plants, apparently a hoe (Roquefort). In this case, the old sense of gibbet was prob. 'an instrument of torture.' γ. Perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. Irish giob-aim, I tear, tug, pull; gibin, a jag. But this a mere guess.

GIBBON, a kind of ape. (?) Cf. F. gibbon, in Buffon.

GIBBOUS, swelling. (L.) The Lat. form of the word below.

GIBBOUS, humped, swelling. (F., -L.) 'Its round and gibbous back;' Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 26. § 5. The suffix rous is put for F. -eux, by analogy with other words in which -ous represents O. F. -os (later -eux). F. gibbeux, 'hulch, bunched, much represents O. F. -os (later -eus). - F. gibbeus, hulch, bunched, much swelling; Cot. - Lat. gibbosus, hunched. Formed, with suffix -osus, from Lat. gibba, a hump, hunch; cf. gibbus, bent; gibber, a hump. Cf. Skt. kubja, hump-backed, kumbh, kubh, to be crooked, a lost verb seen in the deriv. kumbha, a pot (Benfey). See Cubit and Hump, Der. gibbous-ness.
GIBE, to mock, taunt. (Scand.) And common courtiers love to

gybe and fleare; Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale, 716, Of Scand.

rigin; cf. Swed. dial. gipa, to gape, also, to talk rashly and foolishly the same word. The y is the usual substitution, by vowel change,

Rietz); Icel. geipa, to talk nonsense; Icel. geip, idle talk. See Jape, Jabber. ¶ Also spelt jibe. Der gibe, sb. GIBLETS, the internal catable parts of a fowl, removed before cooking. (F.) And set the hare's head against the goose gyblets; Harrington's tr. of Orlando Furioso, b. xliii. st. 136 (R.); the date of the 1st edition is 1591. 'May feed on giblet-pie;' Dryden, tr. of Persius, vi. 172. 'Sliced beef, giblets, and petitioes;' Beaum. and Fletcher, Woman-hater, i. 2. M. E. gibelet; see Wright's Vocab. i. 220. OF giblet, which, according to Littre' is the old form of the strength
Fletcher, Woman-hater, i. 2. M. E. gibelet; see Wright's Vocab. i. 179.—O. F. gibelet, which, according to Littré, is the old form of F. gibelotte, stewed rabbit. Of unknown origin; not necessarily related to F. gibier, game. Cf. Gael. giaban, a fowl's gizzard.

GIDDY, unsteady, dizzy. (E.) M. E. gidi, gydi; Rob. of Glouc. p. 68, l. 3. [The A. S. gidig is unauthorised, being only found in Somner's Dict.] Formed from A. S. gyddian, giddian, gyddigan, to sing, be merry; whence the orig. sense of giddy was 'mirthful.' It is said of Nebuchadnezzar, when his heart was elate with pride, that ongan da gyddigan burh gylp micel' = he began then to sing (or, to be merry or giddy) through great pride; Cadmon, ed. Thorpe, p. 253; see Grein, i. 505. The verb giddian is a derivative from gid,

253; see Grein, 1. 505. The verb giddian is a derivative from gid, gidd, gied, gyd, a song, poem, saying; Grein, i. 504; a common sb., but of obscure origin. Dep. giddi-by, giddi-ness.

The base gid stands for an older gig; see Gig, Jig.

GIER-EAGLE, a kind of eagle. (Du. and F.) In Levit. xi. 18.

The first syllable is Dutch, from Du. gier, a vulture; cognate with G. geier, M. H. G. gir, a vulture. The word eagle is F. Sce Eagle.

GIFT, a thing given, present. (E.) M. E. gift, commonly 3ift, 3eft; Rob. of Glouc. p. 122; P. Plowman, A. iii. 90; B. iii. 99.

[The word is perhaps rather Scand. than E.] = A. S. gift, gyft, are in the sing. but common in the pl. (when it often has the sense of in the sing., but common in the pl. (when it often has the sense of 'nuptials,' with reference to the marriage dowry). In Bosworth's Dict., we find the form gysta, with a note that there is no singular, but immediately below is given a passage from the Laws of Ine, no. 31, in which the word gyft appears as a fem. sing., with the fem. sing. art. sio; see Thorpe's Ancient Laws, i. 122, sect. 31. In this obscure passage, sio gyf may mean either 'the dowry' or 'the marriage.' + Icel. gift, gipt (pron. gift), a gift. + Du. gift, a gift, present. + Goth. -gibts, -gifts, only in comp. fragibts, fragifts, promise, gift, espousal. + G. gift, chiefly used in comp. mitgift, a dowry. β. All from the corresponding verb, with the suffix -f (for -ti, weak form of -ta). See Give. Der. gift-ed; heaven-gifted, Milton, Sam-

son Agon. 36.

GIG, a light carriage, a light boat. (Scand.) The orig. idea is that of anything that easily whirls or twirls about. In Shak. gig means a boy's top; L. L. L. iv. 3. 167; v. 1. 70, 73. In Chaucer Ho. of Fame, iii. 852, we have: 'This hous was also ful of gigges; In Chaucer, where the sense is uncertain; it may be 'full of whirling things; since we find 'ful . . of other werkings' = full of other movements, immediately below. Dr. Stratman interprets gigges by fiddles; but this is another sense of the same word.

B. The hard g shews it this is another sense of the same word.

p. The nart g snews it to be of Scand. origin, as distinguished from jig, the French form. The mod. Icel. gigja only means 'fiddle,' but the name seems to have been given to the instrument from the rapid motion of the player;

been given to the instrument from the rapid motion of the player; cf. Icel. geiga, to take a wrong direction, to rove at random, to look askance; the orig. sense being perhaps 'to keep going.' Some translate Icel. geiga by 'to vibrate, tremble;' cf. Icel. gjögra, to reel, stagger; Prov. E. jigger, a swaggerer; Halliwell. y. Possibly from Teut. GA, to go, which seems to be reduplicated. See Jig. GIGANTIO, giant-like. (L., -Gk.) In Milton, P. L. xi. 659; Sams. Agon. 1249. A coined word, from the crude form giganti- of Lat. gieas, a giant; see Giant.

GIGGLE, to laugh lightly, titter. (E.) 'Giggle, to laugh out, laugh wantonly;' Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. 'A set of gigglers;' Spectator, no. 158. An attenuated form of M. E. gagelen, to 'gaggle,' or make a noise like a goose; where again gaggle is a weaker form of eachle. 'Gagelin, or cryyn as gees, clingo;' Prompt. Parv. p. 184. Cf. Icel. gagl, a goose; G. kichern, O. Du. ghichelen (Kilian), to giggle. A frequentative form, from an imitative root. See Cackle. Der. giggle, sh., giggl-er., GIGLET, GIGLOT, a wanton woman. (Scand.; with F. suffix.) In Shak. Meas. for Meas. v. 352; I Hen. VI. iv. 7, 41. Earlier, in

In Shak. Meas. for Meas. v. 352; I Hen. VI, iv. 7. 41. Earlier, in Prompt. Parv. p. 194; and see the note. Cf. geglotrye, giddiness; How the Good Wife taught her Daughter, I. 159 (in Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skeat). A dimin., with suffix -et or -ot, from an older giggle or gigle. Cotgrave has: 'Gadroullette, a minx, gigle, flit, callet, ginte.' Here again, gig-le and gincie (= gig-sy) are connected with Icel. gikkr, a pert per. on, Dan. gisk, a wag; and perhaps with the base gig, applied to rapid motion, and thence to lightness of behaviour. See Gig.

GILD. to overlay with gold. (E.) M. E. gilden. Wyelif. Exod.

GILD, to overlay with gold. (E.) M. E. gilden, Wyclif, Exod. xxvi. 29.—A. S. gylden, only found in the sense 'to pay,' but this is

the same word. The y is the usual substitution, by vowel change, for an original s, which appears in the Goth. gulth, gold. Cf. Icel. gylla (for gylda), to gild. See Gold, Guild. Der. gilt, contracted form of gild-ed; gild-er, gild-ing.

GILL (1), an organ of respiration in fishes. (Scand.) 'Gylle of a fische, branchia;' Prompt. Parv. Spelt gile, Wyclif, Tobit, vi. 4. — Dan. gialle, a gill; Swed. gäl. + Icel. gjölnar, sb. pl., the gills of a fish. Cf. Icel. gin, the mouth of a beast. — GHI, to gape, yawn. See Yawn, and see below.

GIII. (2) a raying yawning chasm (Scand.)

GILL (2), a ravine, yawning chasm. (Scand.) Also spelt ghyll; common in place-names, as Dungeon Ghyll. - Icel. gil, a deep narrow glen with a stream at the bottom; geil, a ravine. - 4 GHI, to yawn; see above.

GILL (3), with g soft; a quarter of a pint. (F.) M.E. gille, gylle; P. Plowman, B. v. 346 (where it is written lille-jille).—O.F. gelle, a sort of measure for wine; Roquefort. Cf. Low Lat. gillo. a wine-vessel; gella, a wine-vessel, wine-measure; Ducange. Allied to F. jale, a large bowl; also to E. gallon, which is the augmentative form, since a gallon contains 32 gills. See Gallon.

GILL (4), with g soft; a woman's name; ground-ivy. (L.) The name Gill is short for Gillian, which is in Shak. Com. Errors, iii. I. 31. And Gillian is a softened form of Lat. Iuliana, due to F. pro-31. And Gillian is a softened form of Lat. Inliana, due to F. pronunciation. This personal fem. name is formed from Lat. Inline; see July. B. The ground-ivy was hence called Gill-creep-by-the-ground (Halliwell); or briefly Gill. Hence also Gill-ale, the herb ale-hoof (Hall.); Gill-burnt-tail, an ignis fatuus; Gill-hooter, an owl; Gill-firt, a wanton girl; flirt-gill, the same, Romeo, ii. 4. 162. GILLIE, a boy, page, menial. (Gael. and Irish.) Used by Sir W. Scott; but Spenser also speaks of 'the Irish horse-boyes or cuilles, as they call them; 'View of the State of Ireland, Globe etc., and the same of the Irish horse-boyes or cuilles, as they call them; 'View of the State of Ireland, Globe etc., and Irish gilla a boy lad youth.

p. 641, col. 2.—Gael. gille, giolla, Irish giolla, a boy, lad, youth, man-servant, lacquey. Cf. Irish ceile, a spouse, companion, servant;

whence Culdee, q. v.
GILLYFLOWER, a kind of flower, a stock. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) Spelt gelliflowres in Spenser, Shep. Kal. April, 137. Spelt gilloflower by Cograve. By the common change of r to l, gilloflower stands for giroflower, spelt geraflour in Baret's Dict. (Halliwell); where the ending flower is a mere E. corruption, like the fish in crayfish, q. v. -O. F. giroft'e, 'a gilloflower; and most properly, the clove gilloflower; 'Cot.

B. Here we have clove-gilloflower as the full form of the name, which is Chaucer's cloue gilofre, C. T. 13692; thus confirming the above derivation.

C. From F. clou de girofte, where clou is from Lat. clauus, a nail (see Clove); and girofte is corrupted from Low Lat. caryophyllum, a Latinised form of Gk. καρυόφυλλου, strictly 'nut-leaf,' a clove-tree. (Hence the name means nut-leaf,' or 'nut-leaf,' a clove-tree. (Hence the name means nut-leaf,' or 'nut-leaf,' or 'nut-leaf,' or 'nut-leaf,' or 'nut-leaf,' or 'nut-leaf,' a clove-tree. 'nut-leaf,' or 'nut-leaved clove.') = Gk. κάρυο-, crude form of κάρυον, a nut; and φύλλον, a leaf (= Lat. folium, whence E. foli-age).

GIMBALS, a contrivance for suspending a ship's compass so as to keep it always horizontal. (F., -L.) The contrivance is one which admits of a double movement. The name gimbals is a corruption (with excrescent b) of the older word gimmals, also called a gemmow or gemmow-ring. See also gimbol and gimmal in Halliwell; and the excellent remarks in Nares. 'Gemmow, or Gemmow-ring, a double ring, with two or more links;' Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. In Shak. 'a gimmal bit' is a horse's bit made with linked rings; Hen. V, ii. chor. 26. The forms gemmow and gimmal correspond to O. F. gemeau, masc., and gemelle, fem., a twin.—Lat. gemellus, a twin; a dimin. form from Lat. geminus, double. See Gemini.

GIMCRACK, a piece of trivial mechanism, slight device, toy. (F.? and C.) Formerly also ginerack. 'This is a ginerack;' Beaum. and Fletcher, Elder Brother, iii. 3; where it is applied to a young man, and signifies 'a fop,' or 'a spruce-looking simpleton.' man, and signines 'a top,' or 'a spruce-looking simpleton. 1. The former syllable may either be gin, an engine, contrivance see Gin (2); or, as would rather appear, is the prov. E. gim or jim, signifying 'neat, spruce, smart;' Halliwell, and Kersey. In the latter case, the spelling ginerack is erroneous. 2. The latter syllable is the splengy; see Halliwell and Nares. It is derived from the prov. E. crack to boast also spelt cracks well exemplified by Nares under the crack, to boast, also spelt crake, well exemplified by Nares under the latter form. Hence a gimerack = a spruce arch lad; or, as a term of contempt, an upstart or fop. Later, it was used of anything showy but slight; esp. of any kind of light machinery or easily broken toy.

Cf. Gael. cracaire, a talker. See Crack.

GIMLET, GIMBLET, a tool for boring holes. (F., -G.)

And see there the gimblets, how they make their entry; Ben Jonson, The Devil is an Ass, i. 1.—O. F. gimbelet, 'a gimlet or piercer;' Cot.—mod. F. gibelet (by loss of m). Formerly (better) spelt guimbelet or guibelet; as seen by quotations in Littré. B. As we also have the form wimble in English with the same sense, the O. F. gu = M. H. G. w. Hence the word is formed (with a frequentative suffix -el, and a dimin. suffix -el) from a Teutonic base WIMB. or WIMP, which is a substitution (for greater ease of pronunciation) & for the base WIND.

y. Of M. H. G. origin; the base wind and frequentative suffix -el produced a form windelen or wendelen, to turn repeatedly, preserved in mod. G. wendel-bohrer, a wimble or gimlet, wendel-baum, an axle-tree, and wendel-treppe, a winding staircase. See Wimble and Wind. There are Celtic forms for gimlet, but they seem to have been borrowed. The word is plainly Teu-

but they seem to have been borrowed. The word is plainly reutonic; cf. Icel. windla, to wind up, windill, a wisp.

GIMMAL, GIMMAL-RING; see Gimbals.

GIMP, with hard g, a kind of trimming, made of silk, woollen or cotton twist. (F., = Q. H. G.) 'Gimp, a sort of mohair thread covered with the same, or a twist for several works formerly in use;' Bailey's Dict, vol. ii. ed. 1731. Named from a resemblance to the folds of a nun's wimple, or neck-kerchief; at any rate, it is the same word. = F. guimpe, a nun's wimple, or lower part of the hood, gathered in folds round the neck; a shortened form of guimple; thus the index to Cotgrave has: 'the crepin [wimple] of a French hood, guimple, guimpe, guimple. = O. H. G. wimpal, which (according to Littre) meant a summer-dress or light robe; G. wimpel, a pennon, and the statement of the stateme pendant, streamer. See Wimple. It looks as if there has been confusion between the F. guimpe, a wimple, and the F. guipure, a thread of silk lace; since gimp (while answering to the former in form) certainly answers better to the latter in sense. The F. guipure is also of Teutonic origin, from the base WIP, to twist or bind round, appearing in Goth. weipan, to crown, wipja, a crown, waips, a crown = E. wisp, formerly wips. See Wisp. Note further, that wimple and wisp are both, probably, from the same root; which may account for the confusion above noted.

GIN (1), to begin. (E.; pron. with g hard.) Obsolete; or only used as a supposed contraction of begin, though really the orig. word whence begin is formed. It should therefore never be denoted by 'gin; but the apostrophe should be omitted. Common in Shak, Macb. i. 2. 25, &c. M. E. ginnen; Chaucer, C. T. 3020.—A.S. Mact. 1. 2. 25, &c. M. E. ginnen; Chaucer, C. 1. 3020.—A. S., ginnen, to begin; only used in the compounds on-ginnan, to begin, Matt. iv. 7; and be-ginnan, to begin. + Du. be-ginnen; the simple ginnen being unused. + O. H. G. bi-ginnan; G. be-ginnen. + Goth. ginnan, only in the comp. du-ginnan, to begin.

B. Fick (iii. 98) connects it with Icel. gunnr, war; as if the orig. sense was 'to strike.'

Cf. Skt. han, to strike. He also cites the Lithuanian ginu, I defend

Cr. Skt. nan, to strike. He also cites the Lithuanian ginu, I defend (connected with genu, I drive), Ch. Slavonic źena, I drive; i. 79, 577.

— (GHAN, to strike. See Begin.

GIN (2), a trap, snare. (1. Scand.; 2. F., -L.)

1. M. E. gin; uele ginnes, help be dyeuel uor to nime bet uolk — many snares hath the devil for to catch the people; Ayenbite of Inwyt, ed. Morris, p. 54. In this particular sense of 'trap' or 'snare,' the word is really Scandinavian.—Icel. ginna, to dupe, deceive; whence ginning, imposture, fraud; and ginnungr, a juggler. 2. But the M. E. gin was also used in a far wider sense, and was (in many cases) certainly a contraction of F. engin = Lat. ingenium, a contrivance or piece of ingenuity. Thus, in describing the mechanism by which the horse of brass (in the Squieres Tale) was moved, we are told that 'therein lieth theffect of al the gin' = therein is the pith of all the contrivance; C. T. 10636. For this word, see Engine. ¶. Particularly note the use of the word in P. Plowman, B. xviii. 250; 'For gygas the geaunt with a gynne engyned.' = for Gigas the giant contrived by a contrivance.

GIN (3), a kind of spirit. (F., -L.) Formerly called geneva, whence gin was formed by contraction. Pope has gin-shops; Dunciad, iii. 148. 'Geneva, a kind of strong water;' Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. So called by confusion with the town in Switzerland of that name but really a corruption.—O. F. genevee, 'juniper;' Cot. [It is well-known that gin is flavoured with berries of the juniper.]—Lat.

inniperus. a juniper; for letter-changes, see Brachet. See Juniper.
GINGER, the root of a certain plant. (F., -L., -Gk., -Skt.)
So called because shaped like a horn; the resemblance to a deer's So called because shaped like a horn; the resemblance to a deer's antler is striking. In early use. M. E. ginger; whence ginger-bred (gingerbread); Chaucer, C. T. 13783. An older form ginguere (= gingivere) occurs in the Ancren Riwle, p. 370.—O. F. gengibre (and doubtless also gingibre) in the 12th century; mod. F. gingembre; Littré.—Lat. zingiber, ginger.—Gk. ζεγγίβερι, ginger.—Skt. griñga-vera, ginger.—Skt. griñga, a horn; and (perhaps) vera, body (i. e. shape). Der. ginger-bread.

GINGERLY, with soft steps. (Scand.) 'Go gingerly;' Skelton, Garl. of Laurell, l. 1203; see Dyce's note. Lit. 'with tottering steps;' cf. Swed. dial. gingla, gängla, to go gently, totter; frequent. verb from gång, a going; see Gang.

GINGHAM, a kind of cotton cloth. (F.) Modern. Not in Todd's Johnson. Called guingan in French. Both F. and E. words are corruptions (according to Littré) of Guingamp, the name of a town in Brittany where such fabrics are made.

Webster says 'Java ginggan;' without any further explanation. E. Müller cites from Heyse, p. 384, the Javanese ginggang, perishable.

GINGLE, another spelling of Jingle, q. v.

GIPSY, the same as Gypsy, q.v.

GIRAFFE, the camelopard, an African quadruped with long

Giraffa, an neck and legs. (F., = Span., = Arab., = Egyptian.) 'Giraffa, an Asian beast, the same with Camelopardus; 'Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. Here giraffa = Span. girafa. We now use the F. form. = F. giraffa. = Span. girafa. = Arab. zaráf or zaráfat, a camelopard; Rich. Dict. p. 772, col. 2. See Dozy, who gives the forms as zaráfa, zoráfa, and notes that it is also called joráfa.

and notes that it is also called joraja.

GIRD (1), to enclose, bind round, surround, clothe. (E.) M. E. gurden, girden, gerden; the pp. girt is in Chaucer, C. T. 331.—A. S. gyrdan, to gird, surround; Grein, i. 536. + Du. gorden. + Icel. gyrδa, to gird (a kindred word to gerδa, to fence in). + Dan. giorde. + G. gürten.

β. These are weak verbs; an allied strong verb occurs in the Goth. comp. bi-gairdan, to begird; from a base GARD, to enclose an extension of the Teut base GARD. to enclose, an extension of the Teut. hase GAR, to seize. — \sqrt{GHAR} , to seize (Fick, i. 580); whence also Gk. χeip , the hand; Skt. har, to seize, and Lat. hortus, an enclosure. γ . Fick (iii. 102) gives the old base GARD, to enclose, as the Teutonic form, whence were formed the Teutonic garda, a hedge, yard, garden; gerda, a girth, girdle; and gordja, to gird. Der. gird-er; gird-le, q.v.; girth, q.v. From the same root we also have garden, yard; and even chirography, horticulture, cohort, court, and surgeon.

graphy, horticulture, cohort, court, and surgeon.

GIRD (2), to jest at, jibe. (E.) See Gride.

GIRDLE, a band for the waist. (E.) M. E. girdel, gerdel;

Chaucer, C. T. 360.—A. S. gyrdel, a girdle; Mark, i. 6. + Du.

gordel. + Icel. gyrôill. + Swed. gördel. + G. görtel. B. From

the A.S. gyrdan, to gird, with suffix-el; see Gird. Doublet, girth.

GIRTH, the measure round the waist; the bellyband of a saddle. (Scand.) M. E. gerth. 'His gerth and his stiropes also;' Richard Coer de Lion, 5733; and see Prompt. Parv. This is a Scand. form.

—Icel. gjörð, a girdle, girth; gerð, girth round the waist. + Dan. giord, a girth. + Goth gairda, a girdle, Mark, i. 6. B. From the Teutonic base GARD, to enclose (Fick, iii. 102); see Gird.

Der. girth, verb; also written girt. Doublet, girdle.

GIRL, a female child, young woman. (O. Low G.) M. E. gerl, girl, gurl, formerly used of either sex, and signifying either a boy or girl. In Chaucer, C. T. 3767, girl is a young woman; but in C. T. 666, the pl. girles means young people of both sexes. In Will. of Palerne, 816, and King Alisaunder, 2802, it means 'young women;' in P. Plowman, B. i. 33, it means 'boys;' cf. B. x. 175. Both boy and girl are of O. Low German origin; see Boy.

as a dimin., with suffix -l (= -la), from O. Low G. $g\bar{v}r$, a child; see Bremen Wörterbuch, ii. 528. Cf. Swiss gurre, gurrii, a depreciatory term for a girl; Sanders, G. Dict. i. 609, 641. Root uncertain.

Der. girl-ish. girl-ish-ly, girl-ish-ness, girl-hood.

GIST, the main point or pith of a matter. (F., -L.) Not in Todd's Johnson. The sb. giste (-O. F. giste, a lodging, resting-place) occurs in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, and in Kersey. The latter has: 'Giste, a couch, or resting-place.' But the use of the word is seally due to an old F. property from the Course of the word is has: Giste, a couch or resume practs. But the second really due to an old F. proverb, given by Cotgrave, s. v. lieure. 'Ie scay bien ou gist le lievre, I know well which is the very point, or knot of the matter,' lit. I know well where the hare lies. This gist knot of the matter, itt. I know well where the hare lies. This gist is the mod. F. git, and similarly we have, in modern French, the phrase 'tout git en cela,' the whole turns upon that; and again, 'c'est là que git le lièvre,' there lies the difficulty, lit. that's where the hare lies; Hamilton's F. Dict.

β. The O. F. sb. giste (F. gite) is derived from the vb. gésir, to lie, of which the 3 pers. pres. was gist (mod. F. git). — Lat. incēre, to lie, an intransitive verb formed from Lat incere to throw. See Let in the latest the latest throw the latest throw the same latest throw the latest throw throw the latest throw throw the latest throw the latest throw the latest throw the latest throw throw throw the latest throw throw the latest throw the latest throw the latest throw throw throw the latest throw throw throw throw throw throw throw the latest throw thro from Lat. iacere, to throw. See Jet, verb.

GITTERN, a kind of guitar. (O. Du., -L., -Gk.) M. E. gitern (with one t); Chaucer, C. T. 12400; P. Plowman, B. xiii. 233. A corruption of cittern or cithern; see Cithern and Guitar. The form of the word is O. Dutch. 'Ghiterne, ghitterne, a guitar; Kilian and Oudemans.

GIVE, to bestow, impart, deliver over. (E.) M. E. yeuen, yiuen, yeuen, yiuen (with u for v); Chaucer, C. T. 230. In old Southern and Midland English, the g almost always appears as y (often written 3); the modern hard sound of the g is due to the influence of Northern English. 'Gifand and takand woundis wyd;' Barbour's Bruce, xiii.

160. The pt. t. is yaf or 3af, Northern gaf, changing to yeuen or genen in the pl. number; pp. yiuen, ziuen, zouen, youen, rarely zifen, gifen.—A. S. gifan (also giefan, geofan, giofan, gyfan), Grein, i. 505; pt. t. io geaf, pl. we gedfon, pp. gifen. + Dn. geven. + Icel. gefa. + Dan. give. + Swed. gifva. + Goth. giban. + G. geben.

Teutonic base GAB, to give; root unknown. Der. giver; also

gift, q.v.
GIZZARD, a first stomach in birds. (F., -L.) Spelt gisard in
M. E. siser. 'The fowel that Minsheu. The d is excrescent. M. E. giser. 'The fowel that hyst voltor that eith the stomak or the giser of ticius' - the bird that is named the vulture, that eats the stomach or gizzard of Tityus;

Chancer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. met. 12, l. 3054. - O. F. gezier, jugier, 713. Either borrowed from O. Dutch, or of Scand, origin; it is better fuiter (mod. F. gésier); see Littré, who quotes a parallel passage from Le Roman de la Rose, 19506, concerning 'li juisier Ticius' the gizzard of Tityus. - Lat. gigerium, only used in the pl. gigeria,

the gizzard of Tityus.—Lat. gigerium, only used in the pl. gigeria, the cooked entrails of poultry.

GLABROUS, smooth. (L.) Rare. 'French elm, whose leaves are thicker, and more florid, glabrous, and smooth;' Evelyn, i. iv. § I (Todd's Johnson). Coined, by adding suffix -ous, from Lat. glabr, base of glaber, smooth. Akin to Lat. glubere, to peel, and gluma, a husk; the orig, sense being 'peeled.' Akin to Gk. γλαφυρόs, hollowed, smoothed, from γλάφειν, to hew, carve, dig, a variant of γράφειν, to

smoothed, from γλάφειν, to hew, carve, dig, a variant of γράφειν, to grave. See Grave, verb.

GLACIAL, icy, frozen. (F., -L.) 'Glacial, freezing, cold;'
Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. 'White and glacious bodies;' Sir T.
Browne, Vulg. Errors, bk. ii. c. 1. § 3. - F. glacial, 'icy;' Cot. - Lat. glacialis, icy. - Lat. glacies, ice. Cf. Lat. gelu, cold; see Gelid.

Der. From same source, glacier, q. v.; glacis, q. v.

GLACIER, an ice-slope or field of ice on a mountain-side.

(F., -L.) Modern in E. A Savoy word. - F. glacier, as in 'les glaciers de Savoie;' Littré. - F. glace, ice. - Lat. glaciem, acc. of glaciers, ice. See above.

glacies, ice. See above.

GLACIS, a smooth slope, in fortification. (F., -L.) In Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. — F. glace, 'a place made slippery, . . a sloping bank or causey;' Cot. — O. F. glacer, 'to freeze, harden, cover with ice;' id. — F. glace, ice. See above.

ice; id.—F. glace, ice. See above.

GLAD, pleased, cheerful, happy. (E.) M. E. glad, Chaucer, C. T. 310; also glsd, Ancren Riwle, p. 282.—A. S. glad, shining, bright, cheerful, glad; Grein, i. 512. + Du. glad, bright, smooth, sleek; O. Du. glad, glowing (Kilian). + Icel. gladr, bright, glad. + Dan. glad, joyous. + Swed. glad, joyous, + G. glatt, smooth, even, polished. + Russ. gladkie, even, smooth, polished, spruce. B. According to Fick, iii. 112, the base is GAL, equivalent to Aryan GHAL or GHAR. The orig. sense was 'shining;' hence it is from GIIAR, to shine, Fick, i. 81; cf. Skt. gkri, to shine, gharma, heat; Gk. xhapós, warm. See Glidle, Glow. Der. glad-ly, glad-ness; also gladsome = M. E. gladsum, Wyclif, Psalm, ciii. 15, Chaucer, C. T. 14784; glad-some-ly, glad-some-ness; also gladd-en, in which the suffix

also gladsome = M. E. gladsum, wycii, rsain, cili. 15, Chaucer, C. 1.

14784; glad-some-ly, glad-some-ness; also gladd-en, in which the suffixen is modern and due to analogy; cf. 'gladeth himself' = gladdens
himself, Chaucer, C. T. 10923. And see below.

GLADE, an open space in a wood. (Scand.) 'Farre in the
forrest, by a hollow glade;' Spenser, F. Q. vi. 5. 13. Of Scand.
origin, and closely connected with Icel. gladr, bright, shining (see Glad), the orig sense being an opening for light, a bright track, hence an open track in a wood (Nares), or a passage cut through reeds and rushes, as in Two Noble Kinsmen, ed. Skeat, iv. 1. 64. Cf. Swed, dial. glad-yppen, completely open, said of a lake from which the ice has all melted away (Rietz); Swed. dial. glatt (= gladt), completely, as in glatt öppet, completely open; id. Mr. Wedgwood completely, as in glatt opper, completely open; id. Mr. Wedgwood also cites the Norwegian glette, 'a clear spot among clouds, a little taking up of the weather; gletta, to peep; glott, an opening, a clear spot among clouds;' see Aasen. These are exactly similar formations from Icel. glita, to shine; see Glitter, a word which is from the same root as Glad. And see Glow.

GLADIATOR, a swordsman. (L.) 'Two hundred gladiators;'

Dryden, tr. of Persius, vi. 115.—Lat. gladiator, a swordsman.—Lat. gladius, a sword. See Gladve. Der. gladiator.i-al; also, from the same source, gladi-ole, a plant like the lily, from Lat. gladi-ol-us, a small sword, dimin. of gladius.

GLADSOME, glad, cheerful; see Glad.

GLATR, the white of an egg. (F.,—L.) Little used now. M. E. gleyre of an ey = white of an egg; Chaucer, C. T. 16274; and Prompt. Parv.—O. F. glaire; 'la glaire d'vn ceuf, the white of an egge;' Cot. B. Here glaire is a corruption of claire, as evidenced by related words.

β. Here glaire is a corruption of claire, as evidenced by related words, esp. by Ital. chiara d'un ovo, 'the white of an egge,' Florio (where Ital. chi=Lat. cl, as usual); and by Span. clara de huevo, glair, white of an egg.—Lat. clarus, clear, bright; whence Low Lat. clara cui, the white of an egg (Ducange). See Clear, Clarify. Not to be confused with Glare.

to take it as the latter, since the Swedish and Danish account for it more completely. Also note that the sb. is older than the verb, more completely. Also note that the sb. is older than the verb, contrary to what might (at first) be expected.—Swed, glans, lustre, gloss, brightness, splendour; O. Swed. glans, splendour; whence the derived verb glansa, to shine. + Dan. glands, lustre, brightness, splendour, gloss; whence the verb glandse, to gloss, glaze. + Du. glans, lustre, brightness, splendour, gloss; whence glanzen, to put a gloss upon. + G. glanz, splendour; whence glanzen, to glitter. B. But this sb. glans is formed from an older verb, preserved in Dan, glindse to shine and in the Swed diel glitter. glindse, to shine, and in the Swed. dial. glinta, glanta, to slip, slide, glance aside (as when we speak of an arrow glancing against a tree); Rietz. Rietz makes the important and interesting remark, that Grimm (Gramm. iii. 59) supposes the existence of a strong verb glintan, to shine, with a pt. t. glant, and pp. gluntan, 'which is precisely the very form which survives among us [Swedes] still.' \(\gamma\). It is further evident that glint is a nasalised form from the Teutonic base GLIT, to shine, glance (Fick, iii. 112); whence Icel. glit, a glitter, glita, glitra, to glitter, Goth. glit-munian, to shine, glitter; also (with inserted n), Swed. dial. glinta, M. E. glinten; we may also compare Du. glinster, a glittering, glinsteren, to glitter. See Glint, Glitter, Glisten, Glass, and Glow.

GLAND, a cell or fleshy organ in the body which secretes animal fluid. (F., -L.) 'Gland, a flesh-kernel;' Kersey, ed. 1715. -O. F. glande, 'a kernell, a fleshy substance filled with pores, and growing between the flesh and skin; Cot. - O. F. gland, an acorn. - Lat. glandem, acc. of glans, an acorn.

B. Lat. glans stands for galans, and is cognate with Gk. βάλ-αν-οs, an acorn, lit. the 'dropped' or 'shed' fruit, from Gk. βάλλειν, to cast. — GAL, older form GAR, to fall, to let fall, cast; cf. Skt. gal, to fall, to drop. The change to Gk. β occurs also in Gk. βυῦε – Skt. go = E. cow;

The change to Gk. 8 occurs also in Gk. 800s Skt. go E. cow; &c. Der. glandi-form, from Lat. glandi-, crude form of glans; glandi-fer-ous (from Lat. -fer, bearing); gland-ule, a dimin. form, whence glandul-ar, glandul-ous; gland-ers, a disease of the glands of horses, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2. 51.

GLARE, to shine brightly, to stare with piercing sight. (E.) M. E. glaren. 'Swiche glaring eyen hadde he, as an hare;' Chaucer, C. T. 686 (or 684). 'It is not al gold that glareth;' id. House of Fame, i. 272. 'Thet gold thet is bricht and glareth;' Kentish Sermons, in An Old Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 27, l. 31. Probably a true E. word; cf. A. S. glær, a pellucid substance, amber (Bosworth, Leo). + Du. gloren, to glimmer. + Icel. glira, to gleam, (Bosworth, Leo). + Du. glorm, to glimmer. + Icel. glira, to gleam, glare like a cat's eyes. + M. H. G. glosen, to shine, glow. B. The r stands for an older s, as shewn by the M. H. G. form. Hence glare r stands for an older s, as shewn by the stands for an older s, as shewn by the stands for a stands for a stands of the stands o A.S. glas, glass; Grein, i. 513. + Du. glas. + Dan. glas, glar. + Swed. glas; O. Swed. glas, glar (Ihre). + Icel. glsr, sometimes glas. + G. glas, O. H. G. clas.

B. One of the numerous derivatives of the old European base GAL, to shine (Fick, iii. 103). - & GHAR, to shine; cf. Skt. ghri, to shine; gharma, warmth. See Glow. Der. glass-blower, glass-wort, glass-y, glass-i-ness; also glaze = M. E. glasen, P. Plowman, B. iii. 49, 61; whence glaz-ing, glaz-i-er (= glaz-er, like bow-y-er, law-y-er = bow-er, law-er).
GLAUCOUS, grayish blue. (L., - Gk.) A botanical word; see Bailcy's Dict., vol. ii. ed. 1731. – Lat. glaucus, blueish. – Gk. γλαυκόs, gleaming, glancing, silvery, blueish; whence γλαύσσειν (=

γλαυκόs, gleaming, glancing, silvery, blueish; whence γλαυσσευν (= γλαυκόιν), to shine.

GLAZE, to furnish a window with glass. (E.) See Glass.

GLEAM, a beam of light, glow. (E.) M. E. gleam, gleem, glem; Havelok, 2122; Ancren Riwle, p. 94.—A. S. glem or glem [accent uncertain], splendour, gleam, brightness, Grein, i. 513; Leo.

Cf. gliomu, glimu, brightness, ornament; Grein, i. 515. + O. Sax. glimo, brightness; in 'glitandi glimo'-glittering splendour; Heliand, 3140. + O. H. G. glimo, a glow-worm.

β. The exact formation of the word is a little obscure; but the final m is merely suffixed (as in doo-m), the Teutonic base being gli- or gla-, put for su

mai, the white of an egg (Ducange), See Clear, Clarify. ¶ Not to be confused with Glare.

GLAIVE, a sword. (F, -L.) M. E. gleiue (with u=v); Have-lok, 1770; glayue, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, i. 653 (or 654).—O. F. glaive, 'a gleave, or sword, also, a launce, or horseman's staffe;' Cot.—Lat. gladius, a sword; see Brachet. β. The form gladius stands for cladius, as shewn by the Irish claidheamh, a sword; see Claymore. Cf. Lat. clades, destruction, slaughter. γ. The form of the base is hla, for hal, leading to γ KAR. The sense of the root seems to be 'to strike;' cf. Skt. pri, to hurt, to wound, break. ¶ Perhaps allied to Hilt, q.v.

GLANCE, a swift dart of light, a glimpse, hasty look. (Scand.) Not in early use. Spencer has glaunce as a verb: 'The glauncing sparkles through her bever glared;' F. Q. v. 6. 38. It occurs often in Shak, both as vb. and sb.; Two Gent. i. 1. 4; Mids. Nt. Dr. v.

metathesis, as gelm, which was weakened, as usual, to yelm. 'Yelm, 'Yelm weateness, as gelm, which was weatened, as usual, to yelm. 'Pelm,' v. to place straw ready for the thatcher, lit. to place handfuls ready. Women sometimes yelm, but they do not thatch;' Oxfordshire Glossary, E. D. S. Gl. C. 5. 6. The original of gelm, or yelm, is the A. S. gilm, a handful; cf. 'gilm, a yelm, a handful of reaped com, a bundle, bottle, manipulus. Eówre gilmas stódon = your sheaves stood up; Gen. xxxvii. 7;' Bosworth's A. S. Dict. 6. The probrot is GHAR, to seize, whence, by the usual and regular gradations, would be formed a Tentonic base GAL or GIL, giving the tions, would be formed a Teutonic base GAL or GIL, giving the sb. gil-m, a handful; cf. Gk. χaip , the hand, Skt. harma, the hand, also a seizing, a carrying away, Skt. hary, to take, hri, to scize, carry away.

¶ In this view, the O.F. glener was really derived from E., and not vice versa. In fact, the Low Lat. form cannot be clearly traced to any other source. The better form is gleam.

GLEBE, soil; esp. land attached to an ecclesiastical benefice. (F.,-L.) 'Have any glebe more fruitful;' Ben Jonson, The Fox, A. v. sc. 1 (Mosca). The comp. glebe-land is in Gascoigne, Fruits of War, st. 21.-O. F. glebe, 'glebe, land belonging to a parsonage;' Cot.-Lat. gleba, soil, a clod of earth; closely allied to Lat. globus.

See Globe. Der. gleb-ous, gleb-y; glebe-land.
GLEDE (1), the bird called a kite. (E.) M. E. glede, Allit.
Poems, ed. Morris, ii. 1696.—A. S. glida, a kite, lit. 'the glider,'
from the sailing motion of the bird; Grein, i. 56; allied to A. S.
glidan, to glide. See Glide.

Strictly, glida is from a base glidan, to glide. See Glide. GLID, whence also glidan.

GLEDE (2), a glowing coal; obsolete. (E.) M.E. glede, Chaucer, C. T. 1999.—A. S. gléd, Grein, i. 513. [Here é=ö, mutation of o.]—A. S. glówan, to glow; see Glow. So also Dan. glöde,

tion of o.] = A. S. glówan, to glow; see GIOW.

a live coal; from gloe, to glow.

GLEBE, joy, mirth, singing. (E.) M. E. gle, glee; Will. of Palerne, 824; also gleu, glew, Havelok, 2332-A. S. gleow, gleó, gliw, and sometimes glig, joy, mirth, music; Grein, i. 515. + Iccl. gly, glee, gladness. + Swed. dial. gly, mockery, ridicule (Rietz).

Cf. Gk. χλεύη, a jest, joke; Russ. glum', a jest, joke.

GLEEN, a narrow valley. (C.) In Spenser, Sheph. Kalendar, April, 26.—Gael. and Irish gleann, a valley, glen; W. glyn; Corn. glyn.

β. Perhaps related to W. glan, brink, side, shore, bank (of a river); with which cf. Goth. hlains, a hill, orig. 'a slope; Luke, iii. 5; Lat. elinare, E. lean. See Lean.

The alleged

Luke, iii. 5; Lat. clinare, E. lean. See Loan. A.S. glen is unauthorised.

GLIB (1), smooth, slippery, voluble. (Dutch.) The orig. sense is 'slippery;' Shak. has 'gib and oily;' K. Lear, i. I. 227; 'glib and slippery;' Timon, i. I. 53. We also find glibbery. 'What, shall thy lubrical and glibbery muse,' &c.; Ben Jonson, Poetaster, Act v (Tibullus). These are forms borrowed from Dutch.—Du. glibberig, slippery; glibberen, to slide; related to glippen, to slip away, glijden, to glide, glad, smooth, slippery.

B. This Du. glibbery (of which glib is, glad, smooth, slippery. B. This Du. glibbery (of which glib is, apparently, a familiar contraction) prob. superseded the M. E. glider, a form not found in books, but preserved in Devonshire glidder, slippery (Halliwell), of which the more original glid occurs as a translation of lubricum in the A.S. version of Psalm, xxxiv. 7, ed. translation of atoricum in the A.S. version of Psaim, xxxiv. 7, ed. Spelman. This form glid, with its extension glider, is from A.S. glidan, to glide. [In exactly the same way we find M.E. slider, slippery (Chaucer, C. T. 1266), from the verb to slide.] See Glide. I find 'glib, slippery' in O'Reilly's Irish Dictionary, but this is doubtful; it seems due to Irish glibsleamhain, slippery with sleet, in which it is really the latter half of the word that means 'slippery.' The Gael. glib, gliob really means 'sleet,' and orig. 'moisture;' cf. Corn. gleb, wet, moist, gliber, moisture. These words give no satisfactory explanation of Du. glibberig, which must not be separated from Du. glippen, to slip, steal away, glissen, to slide, and glijden, to glide. Der. glib-ly, glib-ness.

GLIB (2), a lock of hair. (C.) 'Long glibbes, which is a thick curled bush of heare, hanging downe over their eyes;' Spenser, View of State of Ireland; Globe ed. p. 630, col. 2.—Irish and Gael. glib,

a lock of hair: also, a slut.

GLIB (3), to castrate; obsolete. (E.) In Shak. Wint. Tale, ii. r. 149. The g is merely prefixed, and stands for the A. S. prefix geologic to lib, to splaie; Florio, ed. 1612. Of E. origin, as shewn by the prefixed g; lib would answer to an A. S. lybban*, where y would stand for an older u. Clearly cognate with Du. lubben, to castrate; and prob. allied to lop. See Lop.

GLIDE, to slide, flow smoothly. (E.) M. E. gliden, pt. t. glod or glood; Chaucer, C. T. 10707.—A. S. gliden, Grein, i. 516. + Du. gliden. + Dan. glide. + Swed. glida. + G. gleiten. Cf. Russ. gladkie, smooth; gladite, to make smooth; also goluii, naked, bare, bald.

S. Closely connected with Glad, q.v. Fick suggests for the latter the Teutonic base GLA or GAL—Indo-European GHAL—Aryan twich after many glomerating dances, increases Indus; 'S ir T. Her-which after many glomerating dances, increases Indus; 'Sir T. Her-which after many glomerating dances, increases Indus; 'Sir T. Her-which after many glomerating dances, increases Indus; 'Sir T. Her-which after many glomerating dances, increases Indus; 'Sir T. Her-which after many glomerating dances, increases Indus; 'Sir T. Her-which after many glomerating dances, increases Indus; 'Sir T. Her-which after many glomerating dances, increases Indus; 'Sir T. Her-which after many glomerating dances, increases Indus; 'Sir T. Her-which after many glomerating dances, increases Indus; 'Sir T. Her-which after many glomerating dances, increases Indus; 'Sir T. Her-which after many glomerating dances, increases Indus; 'Sir T. Her-which after many glomerating dances, increases Indus; 'Sir T. Her-which after many glomerating dances, increases Indus; 'Sir T. Her-which after many glomerating dances, increases Indus; 'Sir T. Her-which after many glomerating dances, increases Indus; 'Sir T. Her-which after many glomerating dances, increases Indus; 'Sir T. Her-which after many glomerating dances, increases Indus; 'Sir T. Her-which after many glomerating dances, increases Indus; 'Sir T. Her-which after many glomerating danc GLIB (3), to castrate; obsolete. (E.) In Shak. Wint. Tale, ii. 1.

glimms, to shine, Swed. glimma, to glitter, Du. glimmen, G. glimmen, to shine.

y. Even these shorter forms are unoriginal; cf. prov. G. glimm, a spark (Flügel); Swed. dial. glim, a glance (kietz); words closely related to the E. sb. gleam. See Gleam, Glow. We even find the sb. glim, brightness, in Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, i. 1087; this is borrowed from the Scandinavian rather than taken from A.S.

Der. glimmer, sb.; and see below.

GLIMPSE, a short gleam, weak light; hurried glance or view.

(Scand.) The p is excrescent; the old word was glimse. M. E. glimsen, to glimpse; whence the sb. glimsing, a glimpse. 'Ye have som glimsing, and no parfit sight;' Chaucer, C. T. 10257. The word is a mere variant of glimmer, and formed by suffixing -s to the base glim. See above.

GLINT, to glance, to shine. (Scand.) Obsolete: but important as being the word whence glance was formed; see Glance. 'Her eye glent Aside;' Chaucer, Troil. iv. 1223; cf. Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, A. 70, 114, 671, 1026; B. 218. A nasalised form from the base GLIT, to shine; see Glitter, Glow.

base GLIT, to shine; see Glitter, Glow.

GLISTEN, GLISTER, to glitter, shine. (E.) These are mere extensions from the E. base glise, to shine; which appears in M. E. glissen, to shine; 'in glysyinde wede' = in glistening garment; An Old Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 91, l. 21. -A. S. glissan*, only in the deriv. glisnian, to gleam; Grein, i. 516.

B. Glisnian is formed from the base glise by the addition of the n so often used to extend such bases; and hence we had M. E. glisnian, with present. glisnande, glittering; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, A. 165. This part. glisnande, glittering; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, A. 165. This M. E. glisnien would give a later E. glisen, but the word is always spelt glis-t-en, with an excrescent t, which is frequently, however, not B. Similarly, from the base glis-, with suffixed -t and the sounded. frequentative -er, was formed M.E. glisteren or glistren. 'The water glistred over al;' Gower, C. A. ii. 252. Cf. O. Du. glisteren (Oudemans); now nasalised into mod. Du. glinsteren, to glitter. C. Finally,

mans); now nasalised into mod. Du. glinsteren, to glitter. C. Finally, the base gliss stands for an older glits; see Glitter, Glint. GLITTER, to gleam, sparkle. (Scand.) M. E. gliteren (with one t); Chaucer, C. T. 979 (or 977); 'gliteren and glent;' Gawain and the Grene Knight, 604.—Icel. glitra, to glitter; frequentative of glitta, to shine, sparkle. + Swed. glittra, to glitter; glitter, sb. glitter, spangle. Cf. A. S. glitimian, to glitter, Mark, ix. 3; Goth. glitmunjan, to shine, Mark, ix. 3. B. Shorter forms appear in O. Sax. glitan, M. H. G. glizen (G. gleissen), to shine; Icel. glit, sb. glitter. y. All from the Teutonic base GLIT, to shine; Fick, iii. 112. This is an extension of the Teutonic base GLI, to shine; from Aryan &GHAR, to shine. See Gleam, Glow. Der. glitter,

from Aryan & GHAR, to shine. See Gleam, Glow. Der. glitter, sb.; and see glisten, glister, glint.

GLOAT, to stare, gaze with admiration. (Scand.) Also spelt glote. 'So he glotes [stares], and grins, and bites;' Beaum. and Fletcher, Mad Lover, it. 2. 'Gloting [peeping] round her rock;' Chapman, tr. of Homer, Odyssey, xii. 150.—Icel. glotta, to grin, smile scomfully. + Swed. dial. glotta, glutta, to peep (Rietz); connected with Swed. dial. gloat, (1) to glow, (2) to stare. Cf. Swed. glo, to stare; Dan. gloe, to glow, to stare.

GLOBE, a ball, round body. (F.,—L.) In Shak. Temp. iv. 153.—O. F. globe, 'a globe, ball; 'Cot.—Lat. globum, acc. of globus, a ball; allied to glomus, a ball, clue (E. clue or clew), and to gleba, a clod of earth (E. glebe). See Glebe and Clew. Root uncertain. Der. globate (Lat. globatus, globe-shaped); glob-ose (Lat. globosus),

Der. glob-ats (Lat. globatus, globe-shaped); glob-oss (Lat. globosus), Milton, P. L. v. 753, also written glob-ous, id. v. 649; glob-y; glob-ule (Lat. glob-ul-us, dimin. of globus); glob-ul-ar, glob-ul-ous, glob-ul-ar-i-ty. See below.

GLOMERATE, to gather into a mass or ball. (Lat.) 'A river,

Swed. glam, in adj. glamig, wan, languid of look; Swed. dial. ii. 248, l. 3.—O.F. glu, 'glew, birdlime;' Cot.—Low Lat. glutten, glaming, staring, woful, wan, from the vb. glo, gloa, to glow, shine, stare (Rietz).

B. This connects the word at once with E. glow; see Glow. The orig. sense was 'a glow,' i. e. faint light; similarly glimmer is used of a faint light only, though connected with glam.

Note also prov. G. gluming gloomy, troubled glums. See Glow, Claw, Cleave (2). Der. glue-y; and see glutin-ous, and see glutin glimmer is used of a faint light only, though connected with gleam.
γ. Note also prov. G. glumm, gloomy, troubled, glum; see Glum.

¶ The connection between gloom, faint light, and glow, light, is
well illustrated by Spenser. 'His glistering armour made A little
glooming light, much like a shade;' F. Q. i. 1. 14. Der. gloom-y,
Shak. Lucrece, 803; gloom-i-ly, gloom-i-ness; gloam-ing.

GLORY, renown, fame. (F.,-L.) M. E. glorie, Ancren Riwle,
op. 358, 362.-O. F. glorie, later gloire.-Lat. gloria, glory; no
doubt for cloria; ef. Lat. inclytus (in-clu-tus), renowned. + Gk.
κλίοε, glory; κλυτόε, renowned. + Skt. gravas, glory. + Russ. slava,
glory. β. From the verb which appears in Lat. cluere, Gk. κλύευ,
Russ. slumate. Skt. cru, to hear; all from - KRU. KLU. to hear;

glory. β. From the verb which appears in Lat. cluere, Gk. κλύειν, Russ. slumate, Skt. cru, to hear; all from KRU, KLU, to hear; whence also E. loud. See Loud. Der. glori-ous, in early use, Rob. whence also E. total. See Isotal. Der. giori-ous, in early use, Rob. of Glouc. p. 483; glori-ous-by, P. Plowman, C. xx. 15; glori-ous-ses, also glori-fy, M. E. glorifien, Wyclif, John, vii. 39 (F. glorifier, Lat. glorificare, to make glorious, from glori- = gloria, and fic- (= fac-ere), to do, make); also glori-fic-at-ion (from Lat. acc. glorificationem).

Also Slav-onic, from Russ. slav-a, glory.

GLOSS (1), brightness, lustre. (Scand.) In Shak. Much Ado, iii. 2. 6. Milton has glossy, P. L. i. 672. — Icel. glossi, a blaze; glys, finery. + Swed. dial. gldsa, a glowing, dawning, becoming light; glossa, to glow, shine. + M. H. G. glosen, to glow; glose, a glow, gleam.

β. An extension of Swed. dial. gloa, Icel. glóa, to glow. See Glow. Der. gloss, verb.

¶ Quite distinct from gloss (2), though some writers have probably confused them. Der. gloss-y,

gloss-i-ly, gloss-i-ness.
GLOSS (2), a commentary, explanation. (L., -Gk.) M. E. glose (with one s), in early use; P. Plowman, C. xx. 15. [But the verb closer, to gloss or gloze, was much more common than the sb.; see Chaucer, C. T. 7374, 7375; P. Plowman, B. vii. 303.] This M. E. glose is from the O. F. glose, 'a glosse;' Cot. But the Lat. form glosse (with double s) was substituted for the F. form in the 16th century; as, e.g. in Udal on S. Luke, c. 12 (R.) – Lat. glossa, a difficult word requiring explanation. – Gk. $\gamma\lambda \hat{\omega} \sigma \sigma_n$, the tongue; also, a tongue, language, a word needing explanation. Of uncertain origin. Der. gloss, verb; gloze, q. v.; gloss-ar-y, q. v.; glosso-graphy, glosso-

logy; glottis, q.v. GLOSSARY, a collection of glosses or words explained. (L., -Gk.) In Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. - Lat. glossarium, a glossary; formed with suffix -ari-um from Lat. gloss-a, a hard word needing explanation. - Gk. γλῶσσα, the tongue, &c. See Gloss (2). Der.

glossari-al, glossarist. See below.

GLOSSOGRAPHER, a writer of glossaries or glosses. (Gk.) In Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1674. Coined from glosso-, put for Gk. γλῶσσα, a hard word; and Gk. γράφ-ειν, to write. See Gloss (2). **GLOTTIS**, the entrance to the windpipe. (Gk.) 'Glottis, one of the five gristles of the larynx;' Kersey, ed. 1715. – Gk. γλῶττιε, the

of the five gristles of the farynx; Kersey, ed. 1715.—GK. γλωττι, the mouth of the windpipe (Galen).—Gk. γλωττα, Attic form of γλωσσα, the tongue. See Gloss (2). Der. gloti-al, adj.; epi-glottis.

GLOVE, a cover for the hand. (E.) M. E. gloue (with u for v), glove; Chaucer, C. T. 2876: King Alisaunder, 2033.—A. S. glof, glove; Grein, i. 516. Cf. Icel. gl/fi; prob. borrowed from A. S. glof.

β. Possibly the initial g stands for ge- (Goth. ga-), a common prefix; and the word may be related to Goth. lofa, Icel. loff, the first great gath of the hand. the flat or palm of the hand; Scottish loof. Cf. Gael. lamh, the hand;

the flat or palm of the hand; Scottish loof. Cf. Gael. lamh, the hand; whence lamhainn, a glove. Der. glover, fox-glove.

GLOW, to shine brightly, be ardent, be flushed with heat. (E.)

M. E. glowen, Chaucer, C. T. 2134.—A. S. glówan, to glow; very rare, but found in a gloss, as cited by Leo; the word is, rather, Scandinavian. + Icel. glóa. + Dan. gloe, to glow, to stare. + Swed. glo, to stare; Swed. dial. glo, gloa, to glow, to stare. + Du. gloeijen, to glow, to heat. + G. glühen. Cf. Skt. gharma, warmth. B. From a Teut. base GLO (Fick, iii. 104), which from an older base GAL = GAR. — & GHAR, to shine; cf. Skt. ghri, to shine, glow. Der. glow, sb.; glow-worm, Hamlet, i. 5. 80. Der. glow, sb.; glow-worm, Hamlet, i. 5. 89. The E. derivatives from the GHAR, to shine, are numerous. The Teutonic tives from the GHAR, to shine, are numerous. The Teutonic form of this root was GAL, whence, by various modifications, we obtain the following. (1) Base GLA; whence (a) GLA-D, giving E. glad, glade; and (b) GLA-S, giving E. glass, glare (=glase). (2) Base GLO; whence E. glow, gloat, gloom, glum, gloss (1), glade (=glöd). (3) Base GLI; whence glib, glide; also GLI-M, giving gleam (=glima), glimmer, glimpse; also GLI-T, giving glitter, glint, glance, glisten, glister. See each word discussed in its due place. GLOZE, to interpret, deceive, flatter. (F.,=L.) In Rich. II, it. 1. 10. M. E. glosen, to make glosses; from the sb. glose, a gloss. See further under Gloss (2).

GLIUE a sticky substance. (F.,=L.) M. E. glose, Gower, C. A.

GLUE, a sticky substance. (F.,-L.) M. E. glue, Gower, C. A.

gglutin-ate.

GLIUM, gloomy, sad. (Scand.) 'With visage sad and glum;'
Drant, tr. of Horace; to translate Lat. saeuus, Epist. ii. 2. 21. But the word was formerly a verb. M. E. glommen, glomben, to look gloomy, frown; Rom. of the Rose, 4356; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, C. 94; Halliwell's Dict., p. 404.—Swed. dial. glomma, to stare; from Swed. dial. gloa, to stare; connected with Swed. gldmug, gloomy, and E. gloom: see Gloom.

and E. gloom; see Gloom.
GLUME, a husk or floral covering of grasses. (L.) A botanical term. Borrowed, like F. glume, from Lat. gluma, a husk, hull. -Lat. glubere, to peel, take off the husk; whence glubma = gluma.

I Fick (i. 574) suggests a connection with E. cleave, to split asunder. See Cleave (1). Der. glum-ac-e-ous (Lat. glumacens).

GLUT, to swallow greedily, gorge. (L.) In Shak. Temp. i. 1.
63. 'Till leade (for golde) do glut his greedie gal;' Gascoigne, Fruits of War, st. 68.—Lat. glutire, gluttire, to swallow, gulp down. + Skt. grit, to devour; whence also Lat. graph the throat. Der. glutter a v. from the same root.

+ Skt. gri, to devour; gai, to eat. • GAR, to devour; whence also Lat. gula, the throat. Der. glutt-on, q. v.; from the same root, de-glut-it-ion, gullet, gules; probably glycerine, liquorice.
GLUTINOUS, gluey, viscous, sticky. (L.) 'No soft and glutinous bodies;' Ben Jonson, Sejanus, i. 1. 9. Englished from Lat. glutinosus, sticky. — Lat. glutin-um, glue; also gluten (stem glutin-), glue. See Glue. Der. glutinous-ness; also Cot. has 'glutinosité, glutinosité, glutin-at-ive; ag-glutin-ate.
GLUTTON, a voracious eater. (F.,—L.) M. E. gloton, Chaucer, C. T. 12454; whence glotonie, gluttony; id. 12446. — O. F. gloton, later glouton, 'a glutton;' Cot. — Lat. acc. glutonem, from gluto, a glutton.—Lat. glutire, to devour. See Glut. Der. glutton-y, glutton-ous.
GLYOBERINE, a certain viscid fluid, of a sweet taste. (F.,—Gk.)

GLYCERINE, a certain viscid fluid, of a sweet taste. (F., - Gk.)

Modern. Named from its sweet taste. F. glycerine; coined from Gk. γλυκερόs, sweet, an extension of γλυκύs, sweet; on which see Curtius, i. 446. 'If Gk. Advise and Lat. ducies, sweet, go together, g must be earlier than d;' Curtius. Cf. Lat. glu-t-ire, to devour; from GAR, to devour. See Glut. Der. from the same source,

liquorice, q. v.

GLYPTIC, relating to carving in stone. (Gk.) Mere Greek.—

GLYPTIC, relating to carving in stone. (Gk.) Mere Greek.— Gk. γλυπτικόε, carving; γλυπτόε, carved, fit for carving. - Gk. γλύφειν, to hollow out, engrave. Allied to Gk. γλάφειν, to hew, γράφειν,

to grave. See Grave, verb.

GNARL, to snarl, to growl. (E.) Perhaps obsolete. Shak has 'gnarling sorrow hath less power to bite;' Rich. II, i. 3. 292; 'Wolves are gnarling;' 2 Hen. VI, iii. 1. 192. Gnar-l (with the usual added -l) is the frequentative of gnar, to snarl. 'For and this curre do gnar' = for if this cur doth snarl; Skelton, Why Come Ye Nat to Courte, 297. This word is imitative; the alleged A.S. gnyrran, rests only on the authority of Somner. But the word may be called E. + Du. knorren, to growl, snarl. + Dan. knurre, to growl, snarl; cf. knarre, knarke, to creak, grate; knur, a growl, the purring of a cat. cr. knarre, knarre, to creak, grate; knur, a growl, the purring of a cat. + Swed. knorra, to murmur, growl; knorr, a murmur. + G. knurren, to growl, snarl; knarren, knirren, to creak. Allied to Gnash, q. v. GNARLED, twisted, knotty. (E.) 'Gnarled oak;' Meas. for Meas. ii. 2. 116. Gnarled means 'full of gnarls,' where gnarl: is a dimin. form of gnar or knar, a knot in wood. M. E. knarre, a knot in wood; Wyclif, Wisdom, xiii. 13; whence the adj. knarry, full of knots. 'With knotty knarry barein trees olde;' Chaucer, C. T. 1979. β. The spelling knur or knurr (for knar) also occurs; 'A bounche [bunch] or knur in a tree;' Elyot's Dict., ed. 1559, s. v. Bruscum. This word has also a dimin. form knurl, with the same sense of 'hard knot.' These words may be considered E., though not found in A.S. + O. Du. knor, 'a knurl;' Sewel's Du. Dict.; cf. Du. knorf, a knot. + Dan. knort, a knot, gnarl, knag; knortet, knotty, gnarled. + Swed. knorla, a curl, ringlet; knorlig, curled. + Icel. gnerr, a knot, knob. + G. knorren, an excrescence, lump; knorrig, gnarled. Remoter origin unknown. See Knurr.

GNASH, to grind the teeth, to bite fiercely. (Scand.) A modification of M. E. gnasten, to gnash the teeth; Wyclif, Isaiah, v. 293 viii. 19.—Swed. knastra, to crash (between the teeth). + Dan. knasks. to crush between the teeth, to gnash. + Icel. gnastan, sb. a gnashing; to crush between the teeth, to gnash. + Icel. gnastan, sb. a gnashing gnista, to gnash the teeth, to snarl; gnesta, to crack. + G. knastern, to gnash, crackle.

B. Cf. also Du. knarsen, to gnash; G. knirscken, to gnash, crash, grate. The word seems to be a mere variant of Crash, and ultimately related to Crack. The same substitution of n for r is seen in Gael. cnac, to crack, break, crash, split, splinter.

GNAT, a small stinging insect. (E.) M. E. gnai, Chaucer, C. T., 5929. - A. S. gnat, Matt. xxiii. 24.

B. It has been suggested that the insect was so named from the whirring of its wings; cf. Icel. gnata,

rustling noise. Note also Norweg. Instia (Aasen), Dan. Initire, Du. Initireen, to crackle.

¶ It should, however, be noted that Swed. knitteren, to crackle. ¶ It should, however, be noted that Swed.
gnet means 'a nit;' this suggests a possible connection between the
two words; yet the A.S. form of nit is hnit, which does not seem to

dnaw, to bite furiously or roughly. (E.) M. E. gnawen; the pt. t. gnow occurs in Chaucer, C. T. 14758; and gnew in Rich. Coer de Lion, ed. Weber, 3089.—A. S. gnagan; the compound for-gnagan, to devour entirely, occurs in Ælfric's Homilies, ii. 194, l. 1. + Du. to devour entirely, occurs in Elitric's Homilies, ii. 194, i. 1. + Dil. Imagen. + O. Icel. gnaga, mod. Icel. naga. + Dan. gnave. + Swed. gnaga.

3. In this word the g is a mere prefix, standing for A. S. ge-Goth. ga-. The simple verb appears in Icel. naga, Dan. nage, G. nagen, to gnaw, Swed. nagga, to nibble; and in the prov. E. nag. to tease, worry, irritate, scold. See Nail.

GINEISS, a species of stratified rock. (G.) Modern. A term in greelogy.

Borrowed from G. greeix a name given to a certain kind

geology. Borrowed from G. gneiss, a name given to a certain kind of rock. Der. gneiss-o-id, with a Gk. suffix, as in Asteroid, q. v. GNOME, a kind of sprite. (F., -Gk.) In Pope, Rape of the Lock, i. 63. -F. gnome, a gnome. Littré traces the word back to Paracelsus; it seems to be an adaptation of Gk. γνώμη, intelligence, from the notion that the intelligence of these spirits could reveal the secret treasures of the earth. The gnomes were spirits of earth, the sylphs of air, the salamanders of fire, and the nymphs of water. 6. Others regard the word as a briefer form of gnomon, but the result is much the same. The Gk. γνώμη is from γνῶναι, to know. See Gnomon.

GNOMON, the index of a dial, &c. (L., -Gk.) 'The style in the dial called the gnomon;' Holland's Pliny, b. ii. c. 72.—Lat. gnomon, which is merely the Gk. word.—Gk. γνώμων, an interpreter, lit. one who knows;' an index of a dial.—Gk. γνώναι, to know.— GAN, to know; whence also E. Know, q. v. Der. gnomon-ic, gnomon-ics,

288

gnomon-ic-al.

GNOSTIC, one of a certain sect in the second Christian century. (Gk.) 'The vain science of the Gnosticks;' Gibbon, Rom. Empire, c. 14. And see Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—Gk. γνωστικόε, good at knowing.—Gk. γνωστόε, longer form of γνωτόε, known.—Gk. γνώναι, to know. See Gnomon. Der. Gnostic-ism.

to know. See Gnomon. Der. Gnostic-ism.

GNU, a kind of antelope. (Hottentot.) Found in S. Africa. The word is said to belong to the Hottentot language.

GO, to move about, proceed, advance. (E.) M. E. gon, goon, go; Chaucer, C. T. 379 (or 377); common.—A. S. gán, a contracted form of gangan (i. e. gang-an, where -an is the suffix of infin. mood); Grein, i. 368, 369. + Du. gaan. + Icel. ganga. + Dan. gaae. + Swed. gd. + Goth. gaggan, put for gangan. + G. gehen; O. H. G. kankan, gangan, gán, gén.

Not to be confused with Skt. gá, which is etymologically related to E. come; see Curtius, ii. 75. Doublet, gang G. V. Der groch grocert garger going: also gait a. v.

gang, q. v. Der. go-by, go-cart, go-er, go-ing; also gait, q. v. The pt. t. went is from wend; see Wend.

GOAD, a sharp pointed stick for driving oxen. M. E. gode.
Will a longe gode; P. Plowman's Crede, ed. Skeat, l. 433.—A. S. gád, not common; but we find 'ongean ha gáde' = against the goad (cf. Acts, ix. 5); Ælfric's Hom. i. 386, l. 9 (where the accent seems to be that of the MS. itself). We find also gadu, a goad; Grein, i. 366. B. The appearance of the word under two forms see Gad (1). The form gada answers to gasd, the s being dropped before d in this instance. Similarly, the Icel. gaddr = gasdr, by assimilation. These words are cognate with Goth. gazds, a goad, prick, lation. These words are cognate with Golff. guests, a gosal, pross, sting (Gk. κέντρον); 1 Cor. xv. 55.
γ. Again, by the common change of s to r, the form gasd also passed into an A. S. gard*, a rod, written gierd, gyrd, Grein, i. 536; whence E. yard. See Yard, in the sense of 'rod' or 'stick.

δ. Again, the Goth, gazds is the call state of the gazds is cognate with Lat. hasta, a spear; and the collation of all the forms leads us to infer an Aryan form ghasta, from a supposed of GHAS, to strike, pierce, wound; cf. Skt. hims, to strike, kill.

GOAL, the winning-post in a race. (F., -O. Low G.) in running races. 'As, in rennynge, passynge the gole is accounted but rasshenesse; 'Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. iii. c. 20. l. 4. 'No person... should have won the ryng or gott the gole before me;' Hall's Chron. Rich. III, an. st. The 'gole' was a pole set up to mark the winning-place, and is now called the 'post.' = F. gaule, 'a pole, big rod;' Cot. In O.F., spelt waule (Roquefort). B. Of O. Low G. origin; O. Friesic walu, a staff; North Friesic wall (Outren). + Icel. völr, a round stick, staff. + Goth. walus, a staff; Inke, ix. 2. Cf. proy. E. wallop, in the sense 'to heat.' and see Luke, ix. 3. Cf. prov. E. wallop, in the sense 'to beat;' and see Wale, in the sense of 'a stripe made by a blow.' y. The staff was Wale, in the sense of 'a stripe made by a blow.' Y. The staff was named walus from its roundness; cf. Russ. val', a cylinder, from valiate,

to roll; also Goth. walwjan, to roll; Lat. wolvers. See Voluble.

GOAT, the name of a well-known quadruped. (E.)

M. E. goot,

gete; Chaucer, G. T. Goo (or 688).—A. S. gat; Grein, i. 373. + Du.

to clash; gnat, the clash of weapons; gnauba, to rustle, gnaub, a geit. +Dan. ged. +Swed. get. +Icel. geit. +G. geiss. +Goth. rustling noise. Note also Norweg. knetta (Aasen), Dan. knittre, Du. gaitsa. +Lat. kaedus.

B. All from an Aryan form GHAIDA, gaitsa. + Lat. haedus.

β. All from an Aryan form GHAIDA, which from & GHID, prob. meaning 'to play, sport; cf. Lithuanian źaid-źu, I play (base ghid-). Fick, i. 584. Der. goats-beard, goat-math,

GOBBET, a mouthful, a little lump, small piece. (F.,-C.) The short form gob is rare. 'Gob or Gobbet, a great piece of meat;' Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. M. E. gobet, a small piece; P. Plowman, C. vi. 100; Chaucer, C. T. 698. 'Thei tooken the relifs of brokun gobetis, twelue cofyns ful;' Wyclif, Matt. xiv. 20. –O. F. gobet, a more all of food not given in Buyenu or Cotyone but preserved in morsel of food, not given in Burguy or Cotgrave, but preserved in the modern F. gobet, given as a popular word in Littre. A dimin. form, with suffix -et, from O.F. gob, a gulp, as used in the phrase 'l'avalla tout de gob = at one gulpe, or, as one gobbet, he swallowed it all;' Cot. = O. F. gober, 'to ravine, devour, feed greedily;' Cot. B. Of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. gob, the beak or bill of a bird, or (ludicrously) the mouth; Irish gob, mouth, beak, snout; W. gwp, the head and neck of a bird. ¶ The prov. E. gob, the mouth, is borrowed from Celtic directly. And see Gobble.

GOBBLE, to swallow greedily. (F.; with E. suffix.) 'Gobble up, to eat gobs, or swallow down greedily; 'Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. Not in early use. A frequentative, formed by adding -le, of O. F. gober, 'to ravine, devour, feed greedily, swallow great morsels, let downe whole gobbets;' Cot. See Gobbet.

B. At a late period, the word gobble was adopted as being a suitable imitative word, to represent the sound made by turkies. In this sense, it

occurs in Goldsmith's Animated Nature.

GOBELIN, a rich French tapestry. (F.) 'So mamed from a house at Paris, formerly possessed by wool-dyers, whereof the chief (Giles Gobelin) in the reign of Francis I. [1515-1547] is said to have found the secret of dyeing scarlet; Haydn, Dict. of Dates.

GOBLET, a large drinking-cup. (F., -L.) 'A goblet of syluer;' Berners, tr. of Froissart, v. ii. c. 87. - F. gobelet, 'a goblet, bole, or wide-mouthed cup;' Cot. Dimin. (with suffix -et) of O. F. gobel, (later form gobeau) which Cot. explains by 'a mazer or great goblet." -Low Lat. cupellum, acc. of cupellus, a cup; a variant of Lat.

cupella, a kind of vat, dimin. of cupa, a tub, cask, vat. See Coop, Cup. For the change from c to g, cf. Bret. kóp, góp; a cup. GOBLIN, a kind of mischievous sprite, fairy. (F., -L., -Gk.) Formerly gobeline, in 3 syllables. 'The wicked gobbelines;' Spenser, F. Q. ii. 10. 73. -O. F. gobelin, 'a goblin, or hol-goblin;' Cot. -Low Lat. gobelinus, an extension of Low Lat. cobalus, a goblin, demon. - Gk. κύβαλος, an impudent rogue, a sprite, goblin. See

GOBY, a kind of sea-fish. (L., -Gk.) 'Gobio or Gobius, the gudgeon or pink, a fish; 'Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. The goby is a mere corruption of Lat. gobius (cf. F. gobie), orig. applied to the gudgeon. – Gk. κωβιόε, a kind of fish, gudgeon, tench. See

Gudgeon.

GOD, the Supreme Being. (E.) M. E. god (written in MSS. with small initial letter); Chaucer, C. T. 535.—A. S. god; Grein, i. 517. + Du. god. + Icel. gub. + Dan. gud. + Swed. gud. + Goth. guth. + G. gott.

B. All from a Teutomic base GUTHA, God; Fick, iii. 107. Of unknown origin; quite distinct and separate from good, with which it has often been conjecturally connected. See Max Müller, Lectures, ii. 316, 8th ed. Der. godd-ess, q.v.; god-child; god-father, q.v.; god-head, q.v.; god-less, god-like, god-ly, god-send, god-son; also good-bye, q.v.; gospell, q.v.; gossip, q.v.; GODDESS, a female divinity. (E.; with F. suffix.) M. E. goddesse (better godesse), a hybrid compound, used by Chaucer, C. T.

1103; Gower, C. A. i. 91. Made by adding to God the O. F. suffix -esse (= Lat. -issa = Gk. -100a). ¶ The A. S. word was gyden (Grein,

**sese (= Lat. *issa= Gk. *isoa). ¶ The A. S. word was gyden (Grein, i. 536); correctly formed by vowel-change and with the addition of the fem. suffix -en. as in Vixen, q. v. Cf. G. göttin, fem. of gott. GODFATHER, a male sponsor in baptism. (E.) M. E. godfader, Rob. of Glouc, p. 69. Earlier, in William of Shoreham's Poems, ed. Wright, p. 69 (temp. Edw. II). From god, God; and fader, father. B. Other similar words are godchild, Ancren Riwle, p. 210; M. E. goddoster = god-daughter, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 48; M. E. godmoder = god-mother, id. same page; M. E. godsune = god-son, Wright's Vocab. i. 214, col. 2. And see Gossip. GODHEAD, divinity, divine nature. (E.) M. E. godked, Chaucer, C. T. 2383; spelt godkod, Ancren Riwle, p. 112. The suffix is wholly different from E. head, being the same suffix as that which is commonly written -hood. The etymology is from the A. S. hád, office, state, dignity; as in 'pri on hádum' = three in (their) Persons; Ælfric's Hom. ii. 42. ¶ This A.S. hád properly passed into -hood, as in E. man-hood; but in M. E. was often represented by -hede or -had, so that we also find manhede, Will, of Palerne, 431. This accounts for the double form maiden-hood and maiden-head. for the double form maiden-hood and maiden-head

GODWIT, the name of a bird. (E.) 'Th' Ionian godwit;' Ben

nimed then the death-fire consumes every creature, animals and birds; Cynewulf's Crist, 1. 982. The form is even closer to A. S. gód wit = good wit, intelligence; but the sense is too abstract. GOGGIE-EYED, having rolling and staring eyes. (Of C. origin?). 'They gogle with their eyes hither and thither;' Holinshed, Descr. of Ireland, c. 1. 'Glyare, or gogul-eye, limus, strabo;' Prompt. Parv. p. 199. 'Gogyl-eyid, gogelere, limus, strabo;' id. p. 201. Wyclif translates Lat. luscum by 'gogil-ijed' = goggle-eyed; Mark, ix. 46. 'Goggle-eyed man, louche;' Palsgrave. The suffix -le is, as usual, frequentative; the base appears to be Celtic. — Irish and Gael. gog. a nod, slight motion; Irish gogaim, I nod, gesticulate; gogach, wavering, reeling; gogor, light (in demeanour); Gael. gogach, nodding, fickle; gogaill, a silly female, coquette. The special application of the word appears clearly in Irish and Gael. gogshuileach, goggle-eyed, having wandering eyes; from gog, to move nimed' - then the death-fire consumes every creature, animals and gogskuileach, goggle-eyed, having wandering eyes; from gog, to move slightly, and suil, the eye, look, glance. B. The original sense is clearly having roving, unsteady, or rolling eyes: afterwards used of ugly or staring eyes. The use of the word by Wyclif, in the sense of 'one-eyed,' suggests that he was thinking of the Lat. cocles, which

of 'one-eyed,' suggests that he was thinking of the Lat. cocles, which is probably not connected. Der. goggle, verb, to roll the eyes (Butler): goggles, i. e. a facetious name for spectacles.

GOITRE, a swelling in the throat. (F., -L.) Modern. Used in speaking of the Swiss peasants who are afflicted with it. -F. gottre, a swelled neck. - Lat. guttur, the throat (through a debased form gutter); see Juvenal, Sat. xiii. 162.

GOID, a precious metal. (E.) M. E. gold, Chaucer, C. T. 12704. - A. S. gold; Grein, i. 510. + Du. goud [for gold]. + Icel. gutt. + Swed. and Dan. guld. + G. gold. + Goth. gulth; I Tim. ii. 9. + Russ. zlato. + Gk. xpvo6s. + Zend. zaranu, zaranya, gold. + Skt. hirana, gold. See the letter-changes noticed in Curtius, i. 251.

B. The primary form is phar-ta (whence Goth. gulth. Russ. zla-to). B. The primary form is ghar-ta (whence Goth. gul-th, Russ. zla-to), whence also ghar-tja (giving Gk. xpu-ros = xpu-rjos); &c. = \$\sqrt{GlIAR}\$, to be yellow, related to GHAR, to shine. See Fick, i. 579. And see Green, Yellow, Chlorine; all from the same source. Der. gold-en (A. S. gyld-en, by the usual letter change, but altered in M. E. to gold-en); gold-beater, gold-duit, gold-finch (Chaucer, C. T. 4365), gold-fich, gold-leaf, gold-smith (Prompt. Parv. p. 202); mary-gold or

GOLF, the name of a game. (Du.) Mentioned in Acts of James II. See Jamieson's Dict., where the earliest mention of it is said to be in 15.38. The name is taken from that of a Du. game played with a mall and ball. — Du. kolf, 'a club to strike little bouls or balls with, a mall-stick; 'Sewel's Du. Dict. + Icel. kálfr, the (rounded) clapper of a bell, a bulb, a bolt for a crossbow; kylfa, a club. + Dan. kolbe, the butt-end of a weapon; kolv, a bolt, shaft, arrow. + Swed. kolf, a buttend, bolt, retort (in chemistry). + G. kolbs, a club, mace, knob, buttend of a gun; retort (in chemistry).

B. The original sense seems to have been 'rounded end.' Of uncertain origin; see Fick, iii. 45. GOLOSH, a waterproof overshoe. (F.,-L.) The same as

Galoche, q. v. GONDOLA, a Venetian pleasure-boat. (Ital., -Gk.) Shak. has gondola, Merch. of Ven. ii. 8. 8; and gondolier, Oth. i. 1. 26. - Ital. gondola, a boat used (says Florio) only at Venice; a dimin. of gonda, used with the same meaning. - Gk. κόνδυ, a drinking-vessel; which the gondola was supposed to resemble. Said to be a word of Pers.

the gondola was supposed to resemble. Said to be a word of Pers. origin. Perhaps from Pers. kandú, an earthen vessel, butt, vat; Rich. Dict. p. 1210.

GONFANON, GONFALON, a kind of standard or banner. (F.,=M.H.G.) M. E. gonfanon, Rom. of the Rose, 1201, 2018. The form gonfalon is a corruption. The sb. gunfaneur = banner-bearer, occurs in the Ancren Riwle, p. 300. = O. F. gonfanon, gunfanon, = M. H. G. gundfano, a banner, lit. battle-standard. = M. H. G. gund, pund, battle (chiefly preserved in female names, as Rhadegund); and fano, vano (mod. G. fahne), a standard, banner. B. The M. H. G. gund is cognate with A. S. guið (for gunð), war, battle; Icel. gunnr, guðr, battle; from & GHAN, to strike; cf. Skt. han, to strike, kill; Russ. gnate, goniate, to chase; Pers. jang, war. Y. G. fahne is cognate with E. vane; sec Vane.

GONG, a circular disc, used as a bell. (Malay). Modern. In Douce, Illustrations of Shakespeare, i. 29. = Malay aging or góng, 'the

GONG, a circular disc, used as a bell. (Malay). Modern. In Douce, Illustrations of Shakespeare, i. 29.—Malay agoing or gong, 'the gong, a sonerous instrument;' Marsden's Malay Dict., p. 12; col. I. GOOD, virtuous, excellent, kind. (E.) M. E. good, gode, Chaucer, C. T. 479.—A. S. god; Grein, i. 520. + Du. good. + Icel. goor. + Gong Gong, 'the contents of the stomach and pauch, which is certainly corr, C. T. 479.—A. S. god; Grein, i. 520. + Du. good. + Icel. goor. + Icel. go

Jonson, tr. of Horace's Odes lib. v. od. 2, 1, 53. The supposed ety- good-Friday (M. E. gode fridaye, P. Plowman, B. x. 414); good ly = mology is from A. S. gód wikt = good creature, good animal. The old of the control of the contr

good-bye, q. v.; good-mass = A.S. godnes, Grein, 1. 523; good-will. Also good-bye, q. v.; good-man, q. v.

GOOD-BYE, farewell. (E.) A familiar (but meaningless) contraction of God be with you, the old form of farewell. Very common in Shak., where old edd. often have God buy you.

God buy you, good Sir Topas; Tw. Nt. iv. 2. 108 (first folio).

GOODBY AN the master of the house (K). In the Pible A. M.

GOODMAN, the master of the house. (E.) In the Bible, A. V. Luke, xii. 39, &c. See Eastwood and Wright's Bible Wordbook (where, however, a wrong suggestion is made as to the etymology). M. E. godeman, in the Seven Sages, Thornton Romances, Introd. xliv, 1. 5. Observe especially the occurrence of godeman, as a tr. of Lat. 1. 5. Observe especially the occurrence of godeman, as a tr. of Lat. pater-familias, in An O. Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 33. 'Two bondmen, whyche be all vnder the rule and order of the good man and the good wyfs of the house; 'Sir T. More's Utopia (E. version), ed. Arber, p. 75. Compounded of good and man. Cf. Lowland Scotch gude man, the master of a family; Jamieson.

GOOSE, the name of a bird. (E.) M. E. gos, goos, pl. gess; Chaucer, C. T. 4135, 15397.—A. S. gos, pl. gés; Grein, i. 523 (where gots stands for an older gone the long of height gives to love of a).

chaucer, C. 1. 4135, 15397.—A. S. gos, ph. ges; Grein, 1. 523 (where go's stands for an older gans, the long δ being due to loss of n). + Du, gans. + Dan, gaas (for gans), pl. gas. + Swed. gds (for gans), + Icel. gás (for gans). + G. gans. + Lat. an-er. + Gk. χήν. + Skt. hamsa. + Russ. gus'. + Lithuan. zasis.

β. 'Kuhn (Zeitschrift, ii. 261) is doubtless right in referring the stem χην to a form χενε... The oft-repeated etymology from xaireir, to gape, does very well so far as the meaning goes, but the s, which is found in the word in all languages, is against it. It seems to be an addition to the root; Curtius, i. 200. ¶ From the same base GHAN we have also gannet and gan-d-er. See Gannet, Gander. The occurrence of these words favours the theory that, in the primary form GHANSI (= goose), the s is a mere addition; thus making the derivation from GHA, to gape, yawn, very probable. See Yawn. Der. goosegrass (so called because geese are fond of it), goosequill, gos-hawk,

q. v., gos-ling, q. v.

GOOSEBERRY, the berry of a certain shrub. (Hybrid; F., -M. H. G.; and E.) 'Not worth a gooseberry;' 2 Hen. IV, i. 2. 196. 'A gooseberrie, vua [uva] crispa; Levins, 104. 28. The ending berry is E. A. As in groom, q. v., an r has been inserted, so in gaffer and gooseberry an r has been lost. It is retained in North E. grosers, gooseberries (Halliwell, Brockett). Burns has grozet, a gooseberry; To a Louse, st. 5.

B. Thus gooseberry is equivagooseberry; To a Louse, st. 5. B. Thus gooseberry is equiva-lent to gross-berry or gross-berry, where gross or gross is an ab-breviated (or more likely an original, but unrecorded) form of O.F. groisele, groselle, or groiselle, a gooseberry. The spellings groiselle and groselle are in Cotgrave; the spelling groisele ings grossele and grossele are in Cotgrave; the speling grossele occurs in a poem of the 13th century; see Bartsch, Chrestomathie Française, col. 378, l. 33. Cf. groiselier, grosselier, 'a gooseberry shrub;' Cotgrave. C. We have further proof; for the same O. F. groise (= groisele) has found its way into Irish, Gaelic, and Welsh; cf. Irish groiseid, Gael. groiseid, a gooseberry; W. grwys, a wild gooseberry.

D. The O. F. groisele is a dimin. of groise *, obviously of Teutonic origin; viz. from M. H. G. krús, curling, crisped; whence mod. G. krausbere, a craherry, rough gooseberry.

Cf. Swed krushdr, a gooseberry: Du kruisbezie (lit. a cross-herry). Cf. Swed. krusbür, a gooseberry; Du. kruisbezie (lit. a cross-berry), a singular corruption of kroesbezie, by confusion between kruis, a cross, and kross, crisp, frizzled. Thus, the orig. form of the first syllable is traced back, with great probability, to M. H. G. krús, Swed. krus, Du. kross, crisp, curled, frizzled; with reference to the short crisp curling hairs upon the rougher kinds of the fruit; cf. the Lat. name uva crispa in Levins, given above. ¶ Add, that the F. grossillier was Latinised as grossularia, with a further tendency to confusion with Lat. grossus, thick; so that if the name had been the confusion with Lat. grossus, thick; so that if the name had been surprising. The sugturned into gross-berry, it would not have been surprising. The suggestion (in Webster) a connection with E. gorse (formerly gorse)

is quite out of the question, and entirely unsupported.

GOPHER, a kind of wood. (Heb.) In A. V. Gen. vi. 14.

Heb. gipher, a kind of wood; supposed to be pine or fir.

GORBELLIED, having a fat belly. (E.) In Shak. I Hen. IV,
ii. 2. 93. Compounded of E. gore, lit. filth, dirt (here used of the contents of the stomach and intestines); and belly.

B. All doubt sontents of the stomach and intestines); and belly.

B. All doubt as to the origin is removed by comparing Swed. dial. gdr-baig, a fat paunch, which is certainly compounded of Swed. dial. gdr (Swed. gorr), dirt, the contents of the intestines, and baig, the belly. See Rietz, p. 225. See Gore (1). And see below.

GORCROW, the carrion-crow. (E.) 'Raven and gorcrow, all my birds of prey;' Ben Jonson, The Fox, Act i. Compounded of E. gore, filth, dirt, carrion (a former sense of the word); and crow, See Gore (1). And see above.

GORDIAN, intricate. (Gk.) Only in the phr. 'Gordian knot;' Cymb. ii. 2, 34. Named from the Phrygian king Gordius (Gk. róp-bsos), father of Midas, who, on being declared king, 'dedicated his chariot to Zeus, in the Acropolis of Gordium. The pole was fastened to the yoke by a knot of bark; and an oracle declared that whosoever should untie the knot should reign over all Asia. Alexander, on his arrival at Gordium, cut the knot with his sword, and applied the oracle to himself;' Smith's Classical Dict.

the oracle to himself; Smith's Classical Dict.

GORE (1), clotted blood, blood. (E.) It formerly meant also dirt or filth. It occurs in the sense of 'filthiness' in Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, ii. 306.—A. S. gor, dirt, filth; Grein, i. 520. + Icel. gor, gore, the cud in animals, the chyme in men. + Swed. gorr, dirt, matter.

B. Allied to Icel. garnir, görn, the guts; Gk. x0p8h, a string of gut, cord; Lat. hira, gut, hernia, hernia. See Fick, i. 580; iii. 102; Curtius, i. 250.—4 GHAR, of uncertain meaning. Hence Cord, Chord, Yarn, and Hernia are all related words.

Der. gor-belly, a. v. gor-grey a. v. Also gor-y Macheth, iii. 4. 51. Der. gor-belly, q. v., gor-crow, q. v. Also gor-y, Macbeth, iii. 4. 51. GORE (2), a triangular piece let into a garment; a triangular slip of land. (E.) M. E. gore, Chaucer, C. T. 3237. – A. S. gara, a projecting point of land; Ælfred, tr. of Orosius, i. 1. 27. – A. S. gar, in the control of land (2).

a speat; see Gore (3).

β. Similarly we have lock gets, a triangular piece of land; from geirr, a spear. Also O. H. G. kero, M. H. G. gere, a promontory; G. gehre, a wedge, gusset; Du. geer,

a gusset, gore.

GORE (3), to pierce, bore through. (E.) In Shak. As You Like It, ii. 1. 25. Formed, as a verb, from M. E. gare, gore, gar, a spear. Brennes . . . lette glide his gar' = Brennus let fall his spear; Layamon, 5079.—A. S. gár, a spear; Grein, i. 370. (The vowel-change is perfectly regular; cf. bone, stone, loaf, from A. S. bán, stán, hláf). + Iccl. geirr, a spear. + M. H. G. ger, O. H. G. ker, a spear.

B. We know that r here stands for an older s, because the Lat. gaesum, a javelin. is a borrowed word from the Teutonic. Hence the theoretical Teutonic form is gaisa, a spear; Fick, iil. 96. Der. gore (2); see above.

GORGE, the throat; a narrow pass. (F., -L.) the throat; Allit. Morte Arthur, ed. Brock, 3760. - O. F. gorge, the throat, gullet.—Low Lat. gorgia, the throat, a narrow pass; gorga, gurga, the same as Lat. gurges (Ducange).—Lat. gurges, a whirlpdol, abyss; hence applied, in late times, to the gullet, from its voracity. Cf. Lat. gurgulio, the gullet. + Skt. gargara, a whirlpool; a reduplicated form, from & GAR, to swallow, devour; cf. Skt. gri, to devour. Der. gorge, verb. Romeo, v. 3. 46; gorg-et, a piece of armour to protect the throat, Troilus, i. 3. 174; Spenser, F. Q. iv. 3.

And see gorgeous.

GORGEOUS, showy, splendid. (F., -L.) 'In gorgeous aray; Sir T. More, Works, p. 808 c; 'they go gorgeously arayed;' id. 808 a. A corruption of the singular O. F. gorgias, 'gorgeous, gaudy, flaunting, brave, gallant, gay, fine, trimme, quaintly clothed; Cot. Cf. se gorgiaser, 'to flaunt, brave, or gallantise it;' id. \(\beta\). Perhaps formed from O. F. gorgias, 'a gorget;' id.; as though to wear a gorget were a fine thing; or from the swelling of the throat considered as a symbol of pride. y. Either way, the word depends upon F. gorge, the throat; and much light is thrown upon the word by another entry in Cotgrave, viz. 'se rengorger, to apon the word by another entry in Cotgrave, viz. 'se rengorger, to hold down [let sink down] the head, or thrust the chin into the neck, as some do in pride, or to make their faces look the fuller; we say, to bridle it.'

5. Note also Span, gorja, the throat; gorjal, a gorget, the collar of a doublet; gorguera, a gorget; gorguero, a kind of neckcloth, of ladies of fashion; gorguerin, a ruff round the neck. See Gorge. Der. gorgeous-ly, gorgeous-ness.

GORGON, a terrible monster. (L., — Gk.) In Shak, Macb.ii. 3. 77.

Let Gorgon — Gk. Forget the Govern a monetar of for fully

Lat. Gorgon, Gorgo. – Gk. Γοργώ, the Gorgon, a monster of fearful aspect. – Gk. γοργώ, fearful, terrible. Root unknown; perhaps related to Skt. garj, to roar. Der. Gorgon-ian, Milton, P. L. ii. 611. GORILLA, a kind of large ape. (O. African.) The word is an old one, lately revived. It occurs just at the end of a treatise called

the Periplus (*epinhous), i.e. 'circumnavigation,' written by a Carthaginian navigator named Hanno. This was originally written in the Punic language, and afterwards translated into Greek. He there the Punic language, and afterwards translated into Greek. describes some creatures 'which the interpreters called Gorillas.'

describes some creatures 'which the interpreters called Gorillas.'

GORMANDIZE, to eat like a glutton. (F.) In Shak. Merch. of Ven. ii. 5. 3. Cotgrave has: 'Gourmander, to ravine, devour, glut, gormandize or gluttonize it.' The addition of -ize was no doubt suggested by the previous existence in E. of the sb. gourmand, as in 'they eate withoute gourmandyse;' Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Helth, b. ii. c. 1. This is from O. F. gourmandize, gluttony; Cot. Both the sb. gourmandize and the vb. gourmander are from the O. F. gourmand. 'a glutton, gormand, belly-god;' Cot. See Gourmand.

GORSE, a prickly shrub, furze. (E.) For gorst. M. E. gorst, GORSE, a prickly shrub, furze. (E.) For gorst. M. E. gorst, where occur the words gossibe, sibbe, and gossibrede (also spelt godfurze; Wyclif, Isaiah, lv. 13.—A. S. gorst. 'On gorste;' Luke, vi. sibrede), a derivative from godit by suffixing M. E. -rede (—A. S.

44; A. V. 'of a bramble-bush;' Vulgate, 'de rubo.' A; A, V. 'o' a bramble-bian; 'vingate, 'de rubo.' p. Kemoter origin unknown. By some compared with O. Du. gors, grass (Oudemans); Wedgwood refers it to W. gorse, gorset, waste, open. But gorse is neither 'grass' nor 'an open space. γ. I should rather suppose gorst = gro-st [cf. frost = A. S. forst]; and refer it to A. S. grówan, to grow, with the sense of 'growth.' Cf. blass from blow = A. S. blówan; blowsom (A. S. blósst-ma) from blow = A. S. blówan; The blow open is related to grass indirectly. See ¶ In this way, gorse is related to grass indirectly. See

blówan. ¶ In this way, gorse is related to grass indirectly. See Grass, Grow.

GOSHAWK, a kind of hawk. (E.) Lit. a 'goose-hawk.' M. E., goshauk, Wyclif, Job, xxxix. 13. The connection with goose is proved by two successive entries in Wright's Vocab. i. 29, col. 1, viz. 'Auca, gos;' and 'Aucarius, gos-hafuc.' Here gos=A.S. gós, a goose; and hafuc=a hawk. The Vocabulary is ascribed to the tenth century. + Icel. gás-haukr, similarly formed. And see below.

GOSLING, a young goose. (E.) In Shak. Cor. v. 3. 35. Here gos=M. E. gos=A.S. gós, a goose. The suffix-ling is a double diminutive, = l-ing. Cf. duck-ling, from duck. See Goose.

GOSPEL, the life of Christ. (E.) M. E. gospel, Chaucer, C. T. 483. Also godspel, P. Plowman, C. xiii. 100.—A. S. godspell, Grein, i. 519.—A.S. god, God; and spell, a story, history, narrative; see Grein, ii. 469. B. Thus the lit. sense is the 'narrative of God,' i.e. the life of Christ. It is constantly derived from A.S. gód, good, and spell, story, as though gód spell were a translation of Gk. sóay-yéhov; and it was no doubt sometimes so understood, as, e. g. Hore and the sell to γέλιον; and it was no doubt sometimes so understood, as, e.g. in the Ormulum, l. 157 of the Introduction, where we read: *Goddspell on Ennglissh nemmnedd iss god word and god tipennde' = Gospel is named in English good word and good tiding.

y. This derivanamed in English good word and good tiding.

7. This derivation gives an excellent sense, and would have served well for a translation of the Greek word. Yet it is not a little remarkable that, when the A.S. word was introduced into Iceland, it took the form when the A.S. woth was introduced to spiall = good story. And the O. H. G. word was likewise gotspel (= God story), and not guot spel. We must accept the fact, without being prejudiced; remembering that, in compound substantives, the former element is much more often a sb. than an adjective. ¶ Some have conjectured that the word may have been altered from godspel. It so, the O. H. G. word requires a similar conjecture. And we have no proof of it.

GOSSAMER, fine spider-threads seen in fine weather. (E.) M.E. gossomer, Chaucer, C. T. 10573. Spelt gossomer by W. de Biblesworth (13th cent.); Wright's Vocab. i. 147, last line. Of disputed origin; but M. E. gossomer is lit. goose-summer, and the prov. E. (Craven) name for gossamer is summer-goose; see Craven Gloss. The word is probably nothing but a corruption of 'goose-summer' or 'summer-goose,' from the downy appearance of the film. Thus the Gael, name is cleit lusan, lit. down on plants; and the Du. Dict. gives dons der planten, with the same sense, as an equivalent for gossamer. β. We may note, further, that Jamieson's Scottish Dict. gives summer-cout, i. e. summer-colt, as the name of exhalations seen rising from the ground in hot weather; and the Yorkshire expression for the same is very similar. 'When the air is seen on a warm day to undulate, and seems to rise as from hot embers, it is said, "see how the summer-colt rides!" Whitby Glossary, by F. K. Robinson; quoted from Marshall.

7. In the same Whitby Glossary, the word for 'gossamer' is entered as summer-gauze. This may be confidently pronounced to be an ingenious corruption, as the word gauze is quite unknown to Middle-English and to the peasants of Craven, who say summer-goose; see Carr's Craven Glossary, where the summer-lived content of the content of colt and summer-goose are, however, confounded together. A homely derivation of this kind is likely to be the trae one; the only real difficulty is in the transposition of the words. 8. But here we are helped out by the German, which shews that the difficulty really lies in the double sense of the word summer. The G. sommer means not only 'summer,' but also 'gossamer,' in certain compounds. The G. name for 'gossamer' is not only sommerfaden (summerthreads), but also mädchen-sommer (Maiden-summer), der-alte-Weibersommer (the old women's summer), or Mechtildesommer; see E. Müller. This makes G. sommer = summer-film; and gives to gossamer the possible sense of 'goose-summer-film.' The connection of the word with summer is further illustrated by the Du. zomerdraden,

radan, E. red in kind-red).

B. Thus gossis stands for god-sib, be—Lat. gradus, a step, degree.—Lat. gradi (pp. gressus), to step; i.e. related in God, as said above. The word sib in A.S. means 'peace,' but there was a derived word meaning 'relative' of which there are some traces. Thus, in Luke, xiv. 12, the Northumb. glosses to Latin cognatos are (in one MS.) sibo and (in the other) grad-wal, q. v., grad-wale, q. v. Doublet, gradus. From the same are degree degreed, refronced in gradient, sibo gradus and degree degreed in gradus in gradus. plosses to Latin cognatos are (in one MS.) sibbo and (in the other) glosses to Latin cognatos are (in one MS.) sibbo and (in the other) gisibbs; and again, in the Ormulum, I. 310, it is said of Elizabeth that she was 'Sante Marye sibb,' i. e. Saint Mary's relative. Cf. Icel. cif, affinity; sifi, a relative; G. sipps, affinity; pl. sippen, kinsmen; Goth. sibja, relationship, adoption as sons, Gal. w. 5; unsibis, lit. unpeaceful, hence, lawless, wicked, Mark, xv. 28; unsibja, iniquity, Matt. vii. 23. These are further related to Skt. sabhya, relating to an assembly, fit for an assembly, trusty, faithful; from sabha, an assembly.

GOUGE, a chief with a hollowed blade. (F., Low Lat.)

Formerly googe. 'By googing of them out; Ben Jonson, The Devil is an Ass, A. it. sc. I (Meercraft).—F. gouge, 'a joyners googe; 'Cot. Cf. Span. gubia, a gouge.—Low Lat. guvia, a kind of chisel, in Isidore of Seville, lib. xix. De Instrumentis Lignariis (Brachet).

3. Of obscure origin. F suggest a connection with Gk. kowkus; a chisel, kowie, a broad curved knife; from SKAP, to hew.

GOURD, a large fleshy fruit. (F., - L.) M. E. gourd, Chaucer,

C. T. 17031. - F. gourde, formerly spelt goukourde or congourde, both of which spellings are in Cotgrave. Gourde is short for goukourde, which is a corruption of cougourde. - Lat. cucurbita, a gourd; evidently a reduplicated form. Perhaps related to corbis, a basket;

Fick, i. 542.

GOURMAND, a glutton. (F.) Also gormand, gormond. 'To that great gormond, fat Apicius;' Ben Jonson, Sejanus, A. i. sc. I.
'To gurmander, abligurire;' Levins, 83. 21.—F. gourmand, glutton, gormand, belly-god;' Cot. \(\beta\). Of unknown origin; possibly from the Scandinavian. Cf. Icel. gormr, ooze, mud, grounds of coffee, &c., allied to gor, gore; see Gore (i). The Span. gormand.

means 'to vomit.' Der. gormand-ize or gormand-ise, q. v.

GOUT (1), a drop, a disease. (F.,—L.) 'Gouts of blood;'

Macb. ii. 1. 46. 'And he was al-so sik with goute,' i. e. with the disease; Rob. of Glouc. p. 564. The disease was supposed to be caused by a defluxion of humours; so that it is the same word as gout, a drop. = O. F. goute, goutte, a drop; also, 'the gowt;' Cot. = Lat. gutta, a drop. Prob. related to Skt. cchut, to ooze, drop, distil; chyut, to drop; from chyu (= cchyu), to move, depart, fall. Der.

gout-y, gout-i-ness.

GOUT (2), taste. (F., -L.) Merely borrowed from F. gout, taste.

Lat. gustare, to taste; from the same root as E. choose. See Choose.

Lat. gustare, to taste; from the same root as E. choose. M. E. gouernen, GOVERN, to steer, direct, rule. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. gouernen, (with a fer v), Rob. of Glouc, p. 44. - O. F. governer, later gowerner.

-Lat. gubernare, to steer a ship, guide, direct. (Borrowed from Gk.) - Gk. wv\$epv\$\tilde{q} allied to a supposed Gk. κύβη, the head; and perhaps to κύπτειν, to bend downwards; &c. Der: govern-able; govern-ess, Mids. Nt. Drcam, ii. 1. 103; govern-ment, Tempest, i. 2. 75 (the older term being govern-ance, as in Chaucer, C. T. 12007); govern-ment-al; govern-or, M. E. governor (with u for v), King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, l. 1714, also governour (u for v), Wyclif, James, iii. 4, from O. F. governeur = Lat.

acc. gubernatorem; governor-ship.

GOWAN, a daisy. (Gael.) 'And pu'd the gowans fine;' Burns,
Auld Lang Syne, st. 2. — Gael. and Irish gugan, a bud, flower, daisy.

GOWN, a loose robe. (C.) M. E. goune, Chaucer, C. T. 393;

P. Plowman, B. xiii. 227. [Probably borrowed directly from the
Celtic, rather than through O. F. gone, a gown, which is likewise of Celtic origin.] - W. gwn, a gown, loose robe; cf. gwnio, to sow, stitch. + Irish gunn, Gael. and Corn. gun, a gown; Manx goon.

Der. gown-s-man.

GRAB, to seize, clutch. (Scand.) A vulgar word, seldom used, yet answering exactly to Swed. grabba, to grasp, and very near to O. Skt. grabh, to seize, a Vedic form, of which the later form is grah. The standard E. word is gripe. See Grapple, Gripe, Grapp, Grasp.

GRACE, favour, mercy, pardon. (F., - L.) M. E. grace, in early use; Layamon, 6616 (later text). - O. F. grace. - Lat. gratia, favour. - Lat. gratus, dear, pleasing. - GHAR, to yearn; whence also Gk. valoeiv. to reioice, xapá, joy, xápis, favour, grace; Skt. hary, to The state of the s

(F.,-L.) In Shak. Oth. i. 1. 37.-O. F. gradation, 'a gradation, step, degree; Cot. - Lat. gradationem, acc. of gradatio, an ascent by

source are de-gree, de-grade, retro-grade; in-gred-i-ent; also ag-gression, con-gress, di-gress, e-gress, in-gress, pro-gress, trans-gress; and see

greedy, grallatory.

GRADIENT, gradually rising; a slope. (L.) Chiefly used in modern mechanics.—Lat. gradient, stem of gradiens, pres. part. of gradi, to walk, advance. See Grade.

GRADUAL, savancing by steps. (L.) 'By gradual scale;' Milton, P. L. v. 483. [Also as sb., a gradual, a service-book called in Latin graduale, and more commonly known in M.E. by the F. form grayl.]—Low Lat. gradualis*, but only used in the neut, graduale (often gradale), to signify a service-book 'containing the portions to be sung by the choir, so called from certain short phrases after the Epistle sung. in gradibus' [upon the steps]; Proctor, On the Common Prayer, p. 8. Formed, with suffix -alis, from graducrude form of gradus, a step. See Grade. Der. gradual-ly. And

GRADUATE, one who has received a university degree; as verb, to take a degree, to mark off degrees. (L.) Cotgrave has: 'Gradué, graduated, having taken a degree;' and also: 'Gradé, graduate, or having taken a degree.' 'I would be a graduate, sir, no freshman; Beaum. and Fletcher, Fair Maid, A. iv. sc. 2 (Dancer). Low Lat. graduatus, one who has taken a degree; still in use at the universities.—Lat. gradu-, crude form of gradus, a degree; formed with pp. suffix -atus. Der. graduat-ion, graduat-or.

GRAFF, GRAFF, to insert buds on a stem. (F.,—L.,—Gk.)

GRAFT, GRAFF, to insert buds on a stem. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) The form graft is corrupt, and due to a confusion with graft a, which was orig, the pp. of graft. Shak. has grafted, Macb. iv. 3. 51; but he also rightly has graft as a pp. 'Her royal stock graft with ignoble plants;' Rich. III, iii. 7. 127. Also the verb to graff, As You Like It, iii. 2. 124. Cf. Rom. xii. 17. M. E. graften, to graft; P. Plowman, B. v. 137. B. The verb is formed from the sb. graff, a scion. 'This bastard graff shall never come to growth;' Shak. Lucr. 1062. O. F. graffe, grafe, a style for writing with, a sort of pencil; whence F. greffe, 'a graff, a slip or young shoot;' Cot. [So named from the resemblance of the cut slip to the shape of a pointed pencil. Similarly we have Lat. graphiolum, (1) a small style, (2) a small shoot, larly we have Lat. graphiolum, (1) a small style, (2) a small shoot, scion, graff.]—Lat. graphium, a style for writing with.—Gk. γραφίον, scion, gran.]—Lat. graphium, a style for writing with.—Gk. γραφίον, another form of γραφείον, a style, pencil.—Gk. γράφειν, to write, grave. See Grave (1), Graphic. Der. grafi-er. GRAIL (1), a gradual, or service-book. (F.,—L.) M. E. graile, grayle. 'Grayle, boke, gradale, vel gradale;' Prompt. Parv. p. 207; and see Way's note.—O. F. greel; Roquefort.—Low Lat. gradale; see explanation s. v. Gradual.

GRAIL (2) the Hell. Field at the Vel.

GRAIL (2), the Holy Dish at the Last Supper. (F., -L.) In Spenser, F. Q. ii. 10. 53. A much disputed word; but the history has been thoroughly traced out in my Pref. to Joseph of Arimathie, published for the Early Eng. Text Society. Some of my remarks are copied into the article on Grail in the Supplement to the Eng. Cyclopædia. It is there shewn that the true etymology was, at an Dish) into Sang Real (Royal Blood, but perversely made to mean Real Blood).—O. F. graal, greal, grasal, a flat dish.—Low Lat. gradale, grasale, a flat dish, a shallow vessel. [The various forms in O. F. and Low Lat. are very numerous; see the articles in Roquefort, Ducange, and Charpentier's Supplement to Ducange.]

Ducange, and Charpentier's Supplement to Ducange.]
B. The word would appear to have been corrupted in various ways from Low Lat. cratella, a dimin. of crater, a bowl. See Crater.
γ. The sense of grail was, in course of time, changed from 'dish' cup.' It was, originally, the dish in which Joseph of Arimathea is said to have collected Our Lord's blood; but this was forgotten, and the Cup at the Last Suppler was substituted to explain it.

GRAIL (3), fine sand. (F., =L.) Spenser uses the word in a way peculiarly his own; he seems to have meant 'fine particles;' he speaks of 'sandie graile,' and of 'golden grayle;' F. Q. i. 7. 6; Visions of Bellay, st. 12. = O. F. graile, fine, small; Burguy (mod. F. gréle). = Lat. gracilis, slender. + Skt. kriga, thin, emaciated.

A KARK, to be thin or lean; cf. Skt. krig, to become thin. From the same root is Colossus.

¶ It is, of course, possible that Spenser was merely coining a new form of gravel.

Spenser was merely coining a new form of gravel.

GRAIN, a single small hard seed. (F.,-L.) M. E. grein, greyn, grain; Chaucer, C. T. 598; P. Plowman, B. x. 139.-O. R. grain, segree; Cot. = Lat. gradation, at a secont by steps. Cf. Lat. gradation, step by step. = Lat. gradus, a step. See Grade. Der. gradation-al, gradation-ed.

GRADE, a degree, step in rank. (F., = L.) Of late introduction into E; see Tode's Johnson. [But the derived words graduate, &c., into E; see Tode's Johnson. [But the derived words graduate, &c., grange, q.v., granite, q.v. grain des pierres, the grain of stones.]

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iii. 14, and the note.

GRALILATORY, long-legged, said of birds. (L.) A term applied to wading birds. Coined from Lat. grallator, a walker on stilts. -Lat. gralla, stilts, contracted from gradula, dimin. formed from gradus, a step.—Lat. gradi, to walk. See Grado. Der. grallatori-al. GRAMERCY, thanks! (F.,-L.) In Shak. Merch. of Ven. ii. 2. 128. Formerly grand mercy, Chaucer, C. T. 8964.—F. grand merci, great thanks. See Grand and Mercy.
GRAMINEOUS, relating to grass. (L.) In Blount's Gloss.,

ed. 1674. Coined from Lat. gramin-, stem of gramen, grass.—

GAR, to eat, devour; cf. Skt. gri, to devour. Der. graminivorous. grass-eating, from gramini-, crude form of gramen, and uorare, to devour; see Voracious.

GRAMMAB, the science of the use of language. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. grammers, Chaucer, C. T. 13466; P. Plowman, B. x. 175. -O. F. gramaire, (13th cent.); see quotation in Littré.—Low Lat. grammaria*, fem. of grammarius*, not found, but regularly formed by adding the suffix arius to Low Lat. gramma. a letter of the by adding the suffix -arius to Low Lat. gramma, a letter of the alphabet. - Gk. γράμμα, a letter of the alphabet. - Gk. γράφειν, to write. See Grave (1). Der. grammar-i-an, grammar-school; from

the same source, grammatical; see below.

GRAMMATICAL, belonging to grammar. (F.,-L.,-Gk.)

Those grammatic flats and shallows; Milton, Of Education (R.) Grammatical is in Cotgrave. - O. F. grammatical, 'grammaticall;' Cot. Formed with suffix -al, from Lat. grammaticus, grammatical. -Gk. γραμματικόε, versed in one's letters, knowing the rudiments. -Gk. γραμματ-, stem of γράμμα, a letter. See above. Der.

grammatical-ly

GRAMPUS, a kind of fish. (Ital.?-L.) 'Grampus, a fish somewhat like a whale, but less;' Kersey, ed. 1715. Sir T, Herbert mentions 'porpice, grampasse (the sus marinus), mullet,' &c.; Travels, p. 404, ed. 1655 (or p. 3'4, Todd's Johnson). There likewise we saw many grandpisces or herring-hogs hunting the scholes of herrings; Josselyn (A. D. 1675); cited (without a reference) in Webster. The word is a sailor's corruption, either of Ital. gran pesce, great fish, or of Port. gran peixe, or Span. gran pez, with the same meaning.

—Lat. grandis piscis, a great fish; see Grand and Fish. ¶ The word porpoise is similarly formed. See Porpoise.

GRANARY, a storchouse for grain. (L.) 'Granary or Garner;'
Kersey, ed. 1715.—Lat. granaria, a granary.—Lat. granum, com.

Kersey. ed. 1715.—Lat. granaria, a granary.—Lat. granum, corn. See Grain and Garner. Doublet, garner; also, grange.
GRAND, great, large. (F.,—L.) In Shak. Temp. i. 2. 274.
Not much used earlier, except in compounds. But it must have been known at a very early period. The comp. grandame occurs in St. Marharete, ed. Cockayne, p. 22, l. 32. Graund-father is in Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. i. c. 3. Fabyan has graund-mother, vol. i. c. 124; ed. Ellis, p. 102.—O. F. grand, great.—Lat. grandis, great; prob. from the same root as grauis, heavy; see Grave (2). Der. grand-child, grandame, grand-sire, grand-father, grand-son, grand-mother, grand-daughter; grand-ly, grand-ness. And see below.
GRANDEE, a Spanish nobleman. (Span.—L.) Spelt grandy; in a great person, right worshipful sir, a right honourable grandy;

in a great person, right worshipful sir, a right honourable grandy; Burton, Anat. of Melancholy, To the Reader, p. 35 (R.) - Span. grande, great; also, a nobleman. - Lat. grandem, acc. of grandis, great. See Grand.

GRANDEUR, greatness. (F.,-L.) In Milton, P. L. iv. 110.

F. grandur, 'greatnesse;' Cot. Formed, with suffix -ur (as if from a Lat. acc. grandorem), from F. grand, great. See Grand.

GRANDILOQUENT, pompous in speech. (L.) Not in early

12. The sb. grandiloquence is in Kersey, ed. 1715. Formed (in

rivalry of Lat. grandiloquus, grandiloquent), from grandi-, crude form of grandis, great, and loquent., stem of pres. part. of loqui, to speak. See Grand and Loquacious. Der. grandiloquence.

GRANGE, a farmhouse. (F.,-L.) M. E. grange, graunge; Chaucer, C. T. 12096; P. Plowman, B. xvii. 71.-O. F. grange, 'a harn for corn; also, a grange;' Cot. Cf. Span. granja, a farmhouse, villa, grange,—Low Lat. granea, a barn, grange.—Lat.

gramm. corn. See Grain.
GRANITE, a hard stone. (ltal., -L.) 'Granite or Granita, a kind of speckled marble; 'Kersey, ed. 1715. - Ital. granito, 'a kind of speckled stone; Florio. - Ital. granito, pp. of granirs, to reduce into graines; Florio; hence, to speckle. - Ital. grano, corn. - Lat.

gramm, corn. See Grain.
GRANT, to allow, bestow, permit. (F.,-L.) M. E. graunten, granten, in very early use; Layamon, 4789, later text; Ancren Riwle, p. 34.—O. F. granter, graunter, another spelling of O. F. erganter, creanter, to caution, to assure, guarantee; whence the later senses of promise, yield. Cf. Low Lat. creantare, to assure, gua-

(Hamilton). The phrase 'to dye in grain' meant to dye of a fast arantee; ereantium, a caution, guarantee; Ducange.—Late Lat. erecolour, by means of cochineal, &c.; whence grained, deeply dyed, dentare*, to guarantee, not found except in the corrupter form cre-Hamlet, iii. 4. 90. The phrase is an old one; see P. Plowman, C. antare; closely related to Low Lat. credentia, a promise, whence F. dentare*, to guarantee, not found except in the corrupter form ereantare; closely related to Low Lat. credentia, a promise, whence F.
créance.—Lat. credent-, stem of pres. part. of credere, to trust. See
Creed. Der. grant, sb., grant-or, grant-ee.
initial may have been influenced by confusion with O. F. garantir, to warrant; see Guarantee.

GRANULE, a little grain. (L.) 'Granule, a little grain, or barley-corn;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. (Prob. directly from Lat.; but cf. F. granule.) - Lat. granulum, a little grain; dimin. of granum, a grain.

See Grain. Der. granul-ar, granul-ate, granul-at-ion, granul-ous. GRAPE, the fruit of the vine. (F., -M. H. G.) In Chaucer, C. T. 17032; P. Plowman, B. xiv. 30. -O. F. grappe, 'a bunch, or cluster of grapes; 'Cot. [The orig. sense was 'a hook,' then 'clustered fruit' (Brachet). In E., the sense has altered from 'cluster' to 'single berry']. Cf. Span. grapa, a hold-fast, cramp-iron; Ital. grappare, to seize; grappo, a clutching; grappolo, a cluster of grapes.

—M. H. G. krapfe, O. H. G. ckrapho, a hook. —M. H. G. kripfen,

§ 503 (R.) 'Each line, as it were graphic, in the face;' Ben Jonson, An Elegy on My Muse, Underwoods, 101. ix. 154.—Lat. graphiens,

An Elegy on My Muse, Underwoods, 101. IX. 154.— Lat. grapnicus, belonging to painting or drawing.— Gk. γραφικόε, the same.— Gk. γράφεν, to write; see Grave. (1) Der. graphic-al, graphic-al-ly. GRAPNEL, a grappling-iron. (F.,— M. H. G.) M. E. grapenel (trisyllabic); Chaucer, Legend Of Good Women, 640 (Cleopatra).— O. F. (and F.) grappin, a grapnel; with dim. suffix -el, thus giving grappinel, in three syllables. Formed, with suffix -in, from F. grappe, a hook.— M. H. G. krapfe, a hook. See Grape, Grapple.

GRAPPIE to lay fast hold of clutch (F.) In Shak I. I. I.

GRAPPLE, to lay fast hold of, clutch. (F.) In Shak, L. L. L. ii. 218; Spenser, F. Q. iv. 4. 29. Properly to seize with a grappel; and formed from the sb. -O. F. grappil, 'the grapple of a ship;' Cot. The same in sense as F. grappin. Both grapp-il and grapp in are formed from F. grappe, sometimes formerly used in the sense of 'hook;' cf. the phrase mordre à la grappe, to bite at the hook, to swallow the bait (Hamilton). See further under Grape.

GRASP, to seize, hold fast. (E.) M. E. graspen, used in the sense of 'grope,' to feel one's way; as in 'And graspeth by the walles to and fro;' Chaucer, C. T. 4291 (or 4293); also in Wyclif. Job. v. to and fro; Chaucer, C. T. 4291 (or 4293); also in Wyclif, Job, v. 14, xii. 25 (carlier version), where the later version has grope. Just as class was formerly class, so grass stands for grass. The M. E. graspen stands for grap-sen, an extension of M. E. grapen-gropen, to grope. Thus grasp = grap-s is a mere extension of grope. See ¶ Similarly transpositions of sp are seen in the prov. Grope. E. wops for wasp, in A. S. haps, a hasp, A. S. aps, an aspen-tree; &c. The extension of the stem by the addition of s is common in A.S., and remains in E. clean-se from clean.

GRASS, common herbage. (E.) M. E. gras, gres; also gers. Spelt gras, Chaucer, C. T. 7577; gres and gresse, Prompt. Parv. p. 210; gers, Ayenbite of Inwyt, ed. Morris, p. 111.—A. S. gærs, græs, Grein, i. 373, 525. + Du. and Iccl. gras. + Swed. and Dan. gräs. + Goth. gras. + G. gras.

B. The connection with Lat. gramen is not at all certain. It is rather to be connected with green and grow. See Grow. Der. grass-plot, grass-y; grass-happer = A.S. gars-

hoppa, Ps. lxxvii. 51, cd. Spelman; graze=M. E. gresin, Prompt. Parv. p. 210; graz-i-er=graz-er (cf. bow yer, law-yer).

GRATE (1), a frame-work of iron-bars (Low Lat., =L.) M. E. grate. 'Grate, or trelys wyndowe, cancellus;' Prompt. Parv. p. 207.—Low Lat. grata, a grating; cf. Ital. grata, a grate, gridiron. A variant of Low Lat. crata, a grating, crate. - Lat. crates, a hurdle. See Crate. Thus grate is a mere variant of crate, due to a weakened

See CFate. Inus grate is a mere variant or crate, due to a weakened pronunciation. Der. grat-ing, a dimin. form; grat-ed.

GRATE (2), to rub, scrape, scratch, creak. (F., -Scand.) M. E. graten. 'Grate brede [to grate bread], mico; 'Prompt. Parv. p. 207. 'Gratynge of gyngure, frictura; 'id. = O. F. grater, 'to scratch, to scrape; 'Cot. = F. gratter. Cf. Ital. grattare, to scratch, rub. = Low Lat. cratare, found in the Germanic codes; 'si quis all the control of the composition of the unguibus cratauerit; Lex Frisonum, app. 5.—Swed. kratta, to scrape; Dan. kratte, kradse, to scrape. + Du. krassen, to scratch. + G. kratzen, to scratch. Cf. M. E. cracchen, to scratch, P. Plowman,

B. prol. 186. Der. grat-er, grat-ing, grat-ing-ly. Doublet, scratch.
GRATEFUL, pleasant, thankful. (Hybrid; F. and E.) In
Shak. All's Well, ii. 1. 132. The suffix -ful is E., from A.S. -ful,
full. The first syllable appears again in in-grate, and is derived from O. F. grat, likewise preserved in O. F. in-grat, 'ungrateful;' Cot. -Lat. gratus, pleasing. See Grace. Der. grateful-iy, grate-ful-ness; also gratify, q. v.; and see gratis, gratitude, gratuitous, gratulate;

GRATIFY, to please, soothe. (F.,-L.) In Shak. Merch. of GRAZE (2), to feed cattle. (E.) Merely formed from grass. Ven. iv. 1. 406. — O. F. gratifier, 'to gratifie;' Cot.—Lat. gratificare, gratificari, to please.—Lat. grati-grato-, crude form of grass.

Pleasing; and ficare (= facere), to make. See Grateful, Grace.

Der. gratification, from Lat. sec. gratificationem, which from grass.

GREASE, animal fat, oily matter. (F.,-L.) M. E. grees, gratification prof. of gratification.

gratificatus, pp. of gratificari.

GRATIB, freely. (L.) In Shak. Merch, of Ven. i. 3, 45.—Lat.

gratis, adv. freely; put for gratiis, abl.pl. of gratia. favour. See Graco.

GRATITUDE, thankfulness. (F.,—L.) In Shak. Cor. iii. 1.

201.—F. gratitude; Cot.—Low Lat. gratitudinem, acc. of gratitudo,

201.—F. gratitude; Cot.—Low Lat. gratitudinem, acc. of gratitudo, thankfulness. Formed (like beatitudo from beatus) from gratus, pleasing; see Grateful.

GRATUITOUS, freely given. (L.) 'By way of gift, merely gratuitous;' Bp. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, b. ii. c. 3. rule 81.—Lat. gratuitus, freely given. Extended from gratus, for gratus, pleasing. See Grateful. Der. gratuitous-ly; and see below.

GRATUITY, a present. (F.,—L.) So called because given freely or gratis. 'To be given me in gratuity;' Ben Jonson, The Humble Petition of Poor Ben to K. Charles, I. 10. And in Cot-

grave. = O. F. gratuité, 'a gratuity, or free gift;' Cot. = Low Lat. gratuitatem, aoc. of gratuitas, a free gift. = Lat. gratuitus, freely given. See above.

GRATULATE, to congratulate. (L.) In Shak. Rich. III, iv. 1. 10.—Lat. gratulatus, pp. of gratulari, to wish a person joy. Formed as if from an adj. gratulus*, joyful; an extension of gratus, pleasing. See Grateful. Der. gratulation, gratulatory; also congratulate, which has now taken the place of the simple verb.

con-gratulate, which has now taken the place of the simple verb.

GRAVE (1), to cut, engrave. (E.) M. E. grauen (with u for v),
to grave, also to bury; Chaucer, C. T. 8,557; Layamon, 9960.—

A. S. grafan, to dig, grave, engrave; Grein, i. 523. + Du. graven, to
dig. + Dan. grave, to dig. + Icel. grafa, to dig. + Swed. grafva, to
dig. + Goth. graban; Luke, vi. 48. + G. graben. + Gk. γράφειν, to
scratch, engrave, write. + Lat. seribere, to write, inscribe; cf. Lat.
serobis, serobs, a ditch, dike, i.e. cutting; sealpere, to cut.—

SKRABH, SKARBH, an extended form of γ SKAR, to cut,
shear; see Shear; also Scalp, Sculpture, Scribe.

¶ The
loss of initial s at once accounts for the close likeness between the snear; see Bhear; also Scalp, Sculpture, Scribe. ¶ The loss of initial s at once accounts for the close likeness between the Gk. and E. forms. Der. grave, sb., Chaucer, C. T. 12599, lit. 'that which is dug out,' a word which is found again even in the Russ. grob, a grave, a tomb; also graver, graving, grove, groove.

Doublet, scalp, verb; also (probably) carve. From the same root are glabrous, grammar, graphic, en-grave, and the endings -graph,

GRAVE (2), solemn, sad. (F., -L.) Lit. 'heavy.' In Spenser, F. Q. v. 7. 18. -F. grave, 'grave, stately;' Cot. -Lat. gravis, heavy, grave. + Goth. kaurs, heavy, burdensome; 2 Cor. x. 10. + Gk. βαρύε, heavy. + Skt. guru, heavy. All from an Aryan form GARU, heavy. Der. grave-ly, grave-ness; also grav-i-ty (Shak.), from F. gravit (Cot.), from Lat. acc. gravitatem; gravi-t-ate, gravit-t-at-ion; gravi-d, from Lat. gravidus, burdened. From the same root, eare, q. v.; grief, 0. v.; also graveragete, agravieue have-meter.

grief, q.v.; also ag-grav-ate, ag-grieve, baro-meter.

GRAVEL, fine small stones. (F., -C.) M. E. gravel (with u for v), in early use; in King Horn, ed. Lumby, l. 1405. -O. F. gravele, later gravelle (Burguy, Cot.); dimin. of O. F. grave (spelt greve in Burguy), rough sand mixed with stones (Brachet).

B. Prob. of Celtic origin; the original is also the base of the Bret. grouan, gravel, Com. grow, gravel, sand W. gro, pebbles; cf. also Gael. grothlach, gravelly, and Skt. gravan, a stone, rock. Der. gravelly.

GRAVY, juice from cooked meat. (Scand.?) In Shak. 2 Hen.

IN S. 2. 184. Also spelt greavy, or greavy (with u for v). 'In fat and greavy;' Chapman, tr. of Homer, Odyss. xviii. 167. 'With all their fat and greavi;' id. xviii. 63. Origin uncertain; but prob. originally the adjective formed from greave or greaves (also grave, graves), tallow-drippings. Thus gravy would signify (1) tallow-y, fat; and (2) fat, gravy. Observe that the word fat has suffered the very same change, from adj. to sb. See Greaves (1).

GRAY. ash-coloured: white mixed with black, (E.) M. E. grav.

GRAY, ash-coloured; white mixed with black. (E.) M. E. gray, gray. 'Hire eyen gray as glas;' Chaucer, C. T. 152.—A. S. grág; Grein, i. 525. [The final g passes into y by rule, as in E. day from A. S. dag.] + Du. graauw. + Icel. grár. + Dan. graa. + Swed. grå. + G. grau. + Lat. rauus, gray (put for kravus, according to Fick, iii. 110). Cf. Skt. ghúr, to become old; also spelt júr. The Gk. ypaños, aged, gray, is also related. Der. gray-isk, gray-beard; gray-king (with double dimin. suffix).

James, aged, gray, is also related. Der. gray-isa, gray-osara; gray-ing (with double dimin. suffix).

GRAZE (1), to scrape slightly, rub lightly. (F.?) 'With the grasing of a bullet upon the face of one of the servants;' Ludlow, Memours, vol. i. p. 51 (R.) Apparently a coined word, founded on rass, i.e. to scrape lightly, the initial g having been suggested by the verb to grate.

S. Rase is from F. raser, 'to touch or grate on a thing in passing by it;' Cot. See Rase.

The form of the word may be due to some confusion with grase (2).

nedes mote; said of Nebuchadnezzar; Gower, C. A. i. 142. See Grass. Der. graz-i-ar.

GREASE, animal fat, oily matter. (F.,-L.) M. E. grece, gress; Chaucer, C. T. 135, 6069.—O. F. gresse, graisse, fatness (Burguy, s. v. eras).—O. F. gras, orig. eras, fat.—Lat. erassus, thick, fat. See Crass. Der. gress-y, greas-i-ness.

GREAT, large, ample, big. (E.) M. E. gret, grets; Chaucer, C. T. 1279.—A. S. gredt, Grein, i. 527. + Du. groot. + G. gross. B. Perhaps further related to Lat. grandis, great. Der. great-ly, great-ness; great-coat, great-kearted; also great-grandfather, great-grandson. And see groot.

GREAVES (1), GRAVES, the sediment of melted tallow. (Scand.) 'To Grave a skip, to preserve the calking. by laying over a mixture of tallow or train-oil, rosin, &c. boiled together;' Kersey's

a mixture of tallow or train-oil, rosin, &c. boiled together; 'Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. This verb merely means to smear with grave or graves, i. e. a tallowy mess. Of Scand. origin; cf. O. Swed. grefwar, dirt, ljus-grefwar, candle-dirt, refuse of tallow (Ihre); Swed. dial. grever, sb. pl. leavings of tallow, greaves (Rietz); cf. Platt-Deutsch grever, greaves; Bremen Wörterbuch, ii. 541. + G. griebe, the fibrous remains of lard, after it has been fried (Flügel). \$, Of

uncertain origin; see the account in Rietz. Der. grav-y, q.v.

GREAVES (2), armour for the legs. (F.) In Milton, Samson,
1121.—O. F. graves, 'boots, also greaves, or armour for the legs.' till.—O. F. greves, Doots, also greaves, or armout for the legs; Cot. Cf. Span. grebas (pl. of greba), greaves.—O. F. greve, 'the shank, shin, or forepart of the leg;' Cot. B. Origin unknown; Littré derives it from Arab. jawrab, a shoe, stocking, sandal; Rich. Dict. p. 525. He adds that this word is pronounced gawrab in Egypt.

This is not convincing.

GREBE, an aquatic bird. (F., -C.) Modern; not in Johnson. So named from its crest. -F. grebe, a grebe (Hamilton). - Bret. krib, a comb; cf. Bret. kriben, a crest or tuit of feathers on a bird's head. Corn. and W. erib, a comb, crest; Corn. eriban, a crest, tuft, plume;
 W. eribyn, a crest, eribell, a cock's comb.
 GREEDY, hungry, voracious. (E.) M. E. gredi. gredy; Ancren

Riwle, p. 416; whence gradinesse, id. p. 416.—A. S. gradig, gradig, Grein, i. 525. + Du. gretig (for gredig). + Icel. gradugr. + O. Swed. gradig, gradig (thre). + Dan. graadig. + Goth. gradags. + Skt. gridhm, gridhra, griddhin, greedy; from the verb gridh (base gardh), to be greedy. - GARDH, to be greedy i whence also E. grade; see Grade. Der. greed-i-ly, greed-i-ness. The sb. greed, though of late use, is a perfectly correct form, answering to Icel. grade; bunger Russ gold, hunger Russ gold,

though of late use, is a perfectly correct form, answering to Icel. grador, Goth. gredus, hunger, Russ. golod', hunger.

GREEN, of the colour of growing plants. (E.) M. E. green, grene, Chaucer, C. T. 6568; used as sb., 159, 6580, 6964.—A. S. grene, Grein, i. 526. [Here & stands for \(\vec{o}\), the mutation of \(\vec{o}\), so that the base is gro-.] + Du. groen. + Icel. grann (for grann). + Dan. and Swed. gr\vec{o}\)n, H. G. gruene, O. H. G. kruoni. + Russ. zelene, greenness. + Lithuan. \(\vec{d}\)dies, green (Schleicher). + Gk. \(\chi\)Amples, greenish. + Skt. \(\kari\), green, yellow. — \(\vec{o}\) GHRA, GHAR, GHAL, to be green; whence also yellow. See Yellow and Chlorine. From the same root is Grow, \(\vec{o}\), v. Der. greens; the phrase 'wortes of greens' is used to translate \(\kartheta\)olera kerbarum in The Anglo-'wortes of grenes' is used to translate Aplera herbarum in The Anglo-Saxon and Early English Psalters, ed. Stevenson (Surtees Soc.), vol. i. p. 111; Ps. xxxvi. 2. Also green-cloth, green-crop, greengage (of obscure origin), green-grocer (see grocer), green-house, green-ish, green-

scure origin), green-grocer (see grocer), green-house, green-ish, green-ish-ness, green-room, green-sand, green-stone.

GREET (1), to salute. (E.) M. E. greten, Chaucer, C. T. 8890;
Ancren Riwle, p. 430.—A.S. grétan, to approach, visit, address;
Grein, i. 526. + Du. groeten, to greet, salute. + M. H. G. gruezen,
G. grüssen, to greet. Root obscure. Der greet-ing.

GREET (2), to weep, cry, lament, (E.) In Northern E. only.
M. E. greten, Havelok, 164, 241, 285.—A. S. grátan, grétan, to
weep; Grein, i. 525. + Icel. gráta. + Dan. græde. + Swed. gráta. +
Goth. gretan, to weep. Probably allied to Skt. hrad, to sound inarticulately, roar as thander. - GHRAD, to sound, rattle; Fick, i. 82.
GREGARIOUS, associating in flocks. (L.) 'No birds of prey
are gregarious;' Ray, On the Creation, pt. i. (R.)—Lat. gregarius,
belonging to á flock.—Lat. greg., base of gren, a flock; with suffix
arius. B. Apparently from a base gar-g, lengthened form of
GAR, to assemble; cf. Gk. dyelpew, to assemble. Fick, i. 566.
Der. gregarious-ly, gregarious-ness; from the same source, ag-greg-Der. gregarious-ly, gregarious-ness; from the same source, ag-greg-

ate, con-greg-ate, se-greg-ate, e-greg-ious.

GRENADE, a kind of war-missile. (F., -Span., -L.) Formerly also granado, which is the Span. form. 'Granado, an apple filled with delicious grains; there is also a warlike engine, that being filled. with gunpowder and other materials, is wont to be shot out of a wide-mouthed piece of ordnance, and is called a granade for the likeness it hath to the other granade in fashion, and being fully stuffed as the other granade is, though the materials are very:

R 2

different; Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. – O. F. grenade, 'a pomegranet; GRIM, fierce, angry-looking. (E.) M. E. grim, Chaucer, C. T. also a ball of wildfire, made like a pomegranet; Cot. – Span. 11458. – A. S. grim, fierce, cruel, severe, dire, Grein, i. 527; st granada, a pomegranate, a hand-grenade. – Span. granado, full of seeds. – Lat. granatus, full of seeds. – Lat. granum, a grain. See Grain, Garnet. Der. grenad-ier.

GREY, the same as Gray, q.v. GREYHOUND, a swift slender hound. (Scand.) Greihoundes GREYHOUND, a swift slender hound. (Scand.) 'Greihoundes he hadde as swift as foul of flight; 'Chaucer, C. T. 190. Also spelt greakund, Ancren Riwle, p. 333, last line.—Icel. greyhundr, a greyhound; composed of grey, a dog, and kundr, a hound. The Icel. grey is also used alone in the sense of greyhound or dog; and the Icel. greybaka means a bitch. Cf. also Icel. greyligr, paltry.

Whatever be the source of Icel. grey, there is no pretence for connecting it with E. gray, for which the Icel. word is grár.

GRIDDLE, a pan for baking cakes. (C.) M. E. gredil, a gridiron (in the story of St. Lawrence), Ancren Riwle, p. 122. Called a girdle (— gridle) in North. E.—W. gredyll, greidell, gradell, a circular

aron (in the story of St. Lawrence), Ancren Riwle, p. 122. Called a girdle (=gridle) in North. E.—W. gredyll, greidell, gradell, a circular iron plate to bake on, a griddle, grate; from greidio, to scorch, singe.

I ish greideal, greideil, a griddle, gridiron; also greadog, a griddle; from greadaim, I scorch, parch, burn. (The Swed. grädda, to bake, is prob. of Celtic origin.) Der. From the same base, by a slight change, was made the M. E. gredire, a griddle, P. Plowman, C. iii. 130. Very likely, this was at first a mere change of l to r, but the latter part of the word thus became significant. the M. E. ire the latter part of the word thus became significant, the M. E. ire

the latter part of the word thus became significant, the M. E. tre heaning 'iron;' hence our grid-iron, spelt gyrdiron in Levins, 163.

69. Not related to grill.

GRIDE, to pierce, cut through. (E.) A favourite word with Spenser; see F. Q. ii. 8. 36; Sheph. Kal. February, l. 4; Virgil's Gnat, 254. And cf. 'griding sword;' Milton, P. L. vi. 329. A mere metathesis of gird, M. E. girden, to strike, pierce, cut through, used by Chaucer, and borrowed from him by later poets. 'Thurgh girt [pierced through] with many a grevous blody wound;' Chaucer, C. T. 1012. B. This yerb girden means to strike with a rod, from M. E. β. This verb girden means to strike with a rod, from M. E. gerde, generally softened to serde, a rod (mod. E. yard); cf. 'Or if men smot it with a zerde;' Chaucer, C. T. 149. Cf. G. gerte, a switch; and see Yard.

y. The same word is used metaphorically in the phrase 'to gird at,' i.e. to strike at, try to injure; see Shak. **2** Hen. IV, i. 2. 7; so also a gird is a cut, a sarcasm, Tam. Shrew, v. 2. 48. \P The same metathesis of r takes place in bride, q. v. The usual derivation of gride from Ital gridare, to cry aloud, as

absurd, and explains nothing.

GRIEF, great sorrow. (F., -L.) In early use. M. E. grief, gref; spelt gref, Floriz and Blancheflur, ed. Lumby, 187. - O. F. gref, grief, adj. burdensome, heavy, sad. - Lat. grauis, heavy, sad, grave. See

Grave. Der. grieve, &c. See below.

GRIEVE, to afflict; to mourn. (F., -L.) M. E. greuen (with w=v), Rob. of Glouc. p. 41; P. Plowman, C. v. 95. -O. F. grever, to grieve, burden, afflict.—Lat. grauare, to burden.—Lat. grauis, heavy. See Grave. Der. griev-ous (M. E. greuous, P. Plowman, C. v. 1). C. xvii. 77); griev-ous-ly, griev-ous-ness; griev-ance, M. E. greuaunce, Gower, C. A. i. 289; and see above.

GRIFFIN, GRIFFON, an imaginary animal. (F., -L., -Gk.) Griffin is a weakened spelling; a better spelling is griffon. M. E. griffon, Chaucer, C. T. 2135.—F. griffon, 'a gripe, or griffon;' Cot. Formed, with suffix -on, from Low Lat. griffus, a griffin.—Lat. gryphus, an extended form of gryps, a griffin.—Gk. γρύψ (stem γρυπ-), a griffin, a fabulous creature named from its hooked beak.—Gk.

purise, curved; also, hook-nosed, hook-bcaked. Root unknown.

GRIG, a small lively eel; a cricket. (Scand.) 'A grigge, a young cele. A meric grigge'; Minsheu, ed. 1627. The final ground be due to an older k, and the word is easily deducible from erick, the word of which crick-et is the diminutive. Cf. Lowland Sc. crike, crick, a tick, a louse (Jamieson). It is certainly of O. Low G. origin, and probably Scandinavian. - Scand. dial. kräk, also hrik, a little creature, esp. a crawling creature; Rietz. (Cf. Du. kriek, rik, a little creature, esp. a crawling creature; Rietz. (Cf. Du. kriek, a cricket; krekel, a cricket.) = Swed. dial. kräka, to creep (Rietz); Leel. kreika, to crouch. Cf. G. kriechen, to creep. See Cricket. (1). The phrase as merry as a grig is either of independent origin, or an easy corruption of the (apparently) older phrase as merry as a Greek; see quotations in Nares, amongst which we may note 'she's a merry Greek indeed;' Troilus, i. 2. 118; 'the merry Greeks,' id. iv. 4. 58. Merrygreek is a character in Udall's Roister Doister; A.D. 1553. Cf. Lat. gracari, to live like Greeks, i. e. effeminately, luxuriously; Horat. Sat. ii. 2. 11.

GRILL, to broil on a gridiron. (F., =L.) Extended to grilly by Butler. 'Than have them grillied on the embers;' Hudibras, pt. iii. c. 2. l. 15 from end. = F. griller, 'to broile on a gridiron, to scorch;' Cot. = F. grill, 'a gridiron;' id. Formerly spelt greil, grail (Brachet). = Lat. acc. craticulum, a masc. form of craticula, a small gridiron; Mart. xi. 221 (whence F. grille, a grating). These are dimin. forms from Lat. crates, a hurdle. See Grate (1), Crate.

also A.S. grimatan, to rage, roar, grunt. + Du. grimmig, angry; cf. grimmen, to foam with rage. + Icel. grimmr, grim, stem; gramr, wrathful. + Dan. grim, ugly, grim; gram, wrathful. + Swed. grym, cruel, grim, furious; cf. grymta, to grunt. + Goth. gram*, angry; only preserved in the derived verb gramjan, to make angry, excite to wrath. + G. grimmig, furious; grimmen, to rage; grimm, fury; gram, grief; gram, hostile. β. Other alkied words are Russ. grom', a loud noise, thunder; gremiete, to thunder; Gk. χρόμη, χρόμος, noise; χρεμίζειν, χρεμετίζειν, to neigh; see Curtius, i. 250. γ. All from σ GHARM, to make a loud noise, an extension of GHAR, to make a noise, to yell; cf. Skt. gharghara, an inarticulate noise, a rattle, gurgle; ghargharita, grunting. See Yell.

GRIMACE, an ugly look, smirk. (F., - Scand.) 'Grimace and affectation;' Dryden, Poet. Epist. to H. Higden, l. 10. - F. grimace, and affectation;' Crit. Les to H. Higden, l. 10. - F. grimace, and the characteristic of the control of the con

'a crabd looke;' Cot. - Icel. grima, a mask, kind of hood or cowl; whence grimu-maôr, a man in disguise. A grimace is so called from the disguised appearance due to it. + A. S. grima, a mask, helmet. B. Origin obscure; Fick connects it with the verb to grin; iii. 111. This relationship is rendered very probable by the Du. grijns, a mask, a grin. See Grin. Der. grimace, verb. And see Grime, Grim. GRIMALKIN, a cat. (E. ; partly from Heb.) See Nares, that it stands for gray makin, in pame for a fend supposed suggests that it stands for gray malkin, 'a name for a fiend, supposed to resemble a grey cat.' He is probably right. In this view, Malkinis for Moll-kin, a dimin. of Moll (for Mary), with suffix -kin. The

name Mary is Hebrew. The M. E. Malkin, as a dimin. of Mary, was in very common use; see Chaucer, C. T. 4450. It was a name for

a slut or loose woman.

GRIME, dirt that soils deeply, smut. (Scand.) In Shak. Com. of Errors, iii. 2. 106. As a verb, K. Lear, ii. 3. 9. M. E. grim; 'grim or gore;' Havelok, 2497. [The A. S. grima, a mask, is (apparently) the same word, but the peculiar sense is Scand.] - Dan. grim, griin, lampblack, soot, grime; whence grimet, streaked, begrimed. + Swed. dial. grima, a spot or smut on the face; Rietz. + Icel. grima, a cowl worn for disguise, mask. + O. Du. grijmsel, grimsel, soot, smut (Kilian); grimmelen, to soil, begrime (Oudemans). + Friesic grime, a mask, dark mark on the face; cited by Rietz. Cf. also Du. grijns, a mask, a grin; which connects the word with **Grin**, q.v. And see **Grimace**. Der. grim-y.

GRIN, to snarl, grimace. (E.) M. E. grennen, Ancren Riwle, 212; Layamon, 29550.—A.S. grennian, to grin; Grein, i. 525. + Du. grijnen, to weep, cry, fret, grumble; whence grijnsen, to grumble, to grin. + Icel. grenja, to howl. + Dan. grine, to grin, simper. + Swed. grina, to distort the face, grimace, grin. + G. greinen, to grin, grimace, weep, cry, growl. β. A mere variant of Groan, q.v. Also further related to Grim, q.v. From \checkmark GHARN, an extension of \checkmark GHAR, to make a noise, discussed under Grim. Der grin, sb. GRIND, to reduce to powder by rubbing. (E.) M. E. grinden, Chaucer, C. T. 14080; Ancren Riwle, p. 70. - A. S. grindan, Grein, β. The base is GHRI, whence also Lat. fri-are, to rub, crumble to pieces; cf. Gk. xpleiv, to graze, Skt. ghrish, to grind, from a base GHARS, in which the s is additional, as noted by Curtius, i. 251. These analogies are quite clear, though not pointed out in Fick or Curtius. All from & GHAR, to grind. The Lat. fri-c-are, to rub, also shews an addition to the base. Der. grind-er, grind-stone; also grist, q.v. From the same base, fri-able, fri-c-tion.

GRIPE, to grasp, hold fast, seize forcibly. (E.) Also grip; but the form with long i is the original.

1. Grip is a very late form, altogether unnoticed in Todd's Johnson; it is French, from F. gripper, a word of Scand. origin, from Icel. gripa. the common old form, both as sb. and verb; see Shak. Macb. iii. 1. the common old form, both as so, and verb; see Shak. Mach. in. 1. 62; K. John, iv. 2. 190. M. E. gripen, P. Plowman, B. iii. 248.—
A. S. gripan, to seize; Grein, i. 529. + Du. grijpen. + Icel. gripa.
+ Dan. gribe. + Swed. gripa. + Goth. greipan. + G. greifen. +
Russ. grabite, to seize, plunder. + Lith. gröbiù, I seize (Schleicher).
+ Skt. grab (Vedic grabh), to seize, take. -
GARBH, to seize;
cf. E. grab. Der. gripe, sh., gripes; and see grab, grope, grasp.

[But grappel and grapple are not related.]

GRISETTE, a gay young Frenchwoman of the lower class.

(F.,-M. H. G.) Lately borrowed from F. grisette, orig. a cheap M. H. G. gris, gray; cf. G. greis, a grayhaired man. See Grisaly.

M. H. G. gris, gray; cf. G. greis, a grayhaired man. See Grisaly.

Hence also F. gris, the fur of the gray squirrel; Chaucer, C. T. 194.

GRISLED, the same as Griszled, q. v.

GRISLING.

GRISKIN, the spine of a hog; prov. E. (Scand.) The lit. sense is 'a little pig;' it is formed by the dimin, suffix -kin from the once common word gris or grice, a pig. 'Bothe my gees and my grys'=both my geese and pigs; P. Plowman, B. iv. 51. 'Gryce, swyne, or pygge, porcellus,' Prompt. Parv. p. 211; and see Way's

note. - Icel. griss, a young pig. + Dan. griis, a pig. + Swed. gris, a pig. + Gk. xeises (for xopo-ue), a young pig; Curtius, i. 250. + Skt. grissvis, a boar; cited by Curtius.

B. The root is clearly GHARS, to grind, rub; though the reason for the sense of the sb. is not clear; it may refer to the use of the animal's root. is not clear; it may refer to the use of the animal's snout. See

GEIST.Y, hideous, horrible. (E.) M. E. gristy, Chaucer, C. T. 1973, 14115.—A. S. grystic, in the compound an-grystic, horrible, terrible; Grein, i. 8. By the common change of s to r, we also find A.S. gryselie, terrible; Grein, i. 532. Allied to A.S. grysen*, to feel terror, shudder (base grus), only found in the comp. dgrisen, put for dgrysen. 'And for helle agrise' = and shudder at the thought of hell; Laws of Caut, i. 25; see Ancient Laws, ed. Thorpe, vol. i. p. 374. Cf. G. grausig, causing horror; graus, horrible, horror; grausen, to make to shudder = M. H. G. grusen. β. Possibly related to Goth. gaurjan, to grieve, make to grieve; gaurs, sad, grieved; which answers in form to Skt. ghora, horrible, dreadful, violent. Doublet, gruseome, q. v.

GRIST, a supply of corn to be ground. (E.) M. E. grist. 'And moreouer . . . grynd att the Citeis myllis . . as long as they may have sufficiaunt grist; Eng. Gilds, ed. Toulmin Smith, pp. 335, 336.—A. S. grist, as a gloss to Lat. molitura; Wright's Vocab i. 34, col. 2. We also find A. S. gristitan, to gnash or grind the teem (Grein, i. 520), with the same word forming a prefix. Formed from the base gri- of the verb grindan, to grind. See Grind.

G. bla-st from blaw (as wind), blossom (= blo-st-ma) from blow (to flourish).

Der. grist-le.
GRISTLE, cartilage. (E.) 'Seales have gristle, and no bone; Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xi. c. 37; vol. i. p. 345a. The word gristly occurs in the preceding clause. It was especially used with reference to the nose. 'Grystylle of the nose, cartilago;' Prompt. Parv. 'Nease-gristles,' i. e. gristles of the nose (speaking of many people together); O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 251.—A. S. gristle, as a gloss to cartilago; Ælfric's Glos. in Wright's Vocab. i. 43, col. 2. +O. Fries. gristel, gristl, grestel, gerttel; Richtofen. B. The word is certainly the dimin. of grist, and derivable from the root of grind; with reference to the necessity of crunching it if eaten. So also with reference to the necessity of crunching it if eaten. So also Du. knarsbeen, gristle, from knarsen, to crunch (Wedgwood). See

Grist. Der. gristl-y.
GRIT, gravel, coarse sand. (E.) Formerly greet. 'Greete, sabulum;' Levins, 89. 11. 'Sablonniere, a sand-bed, . . a place full of sand, greet, or small gravel; 'Cotgrave, M. E. greet, Ancen Riwle, p. 70.—A. S. greet, grit, dust; Grein, i. 527. + O. Fries. gret. + Icel. grjót. + G. gries. Closely allied to Grout, q.v. Der. gritt-y, gritt-i-ness; see also groats, grout.

GEIZZLY, GRIZZLED, of a grey colour. (F.,—M. H. G.;

GEIZZLY, GRIZZLED, of a grey colour. (F., -M. H. G.; with E. suffix.) Shak. has grizzled, Hamlet, i. 2. 240 (in some copies gristy); also grizzle as sb., a tinge of gray, Tw. Nt. v. 168. Formed with suffix -y (or -ed) from M. E. grisel, a gray-haired man. 'That olde grisel is no fole' [fool]; Gower, C. A. iii. 356. Grisel is formed, with suffix -el, from F. gris, gray. -M. H. G. gris, gray; cf. G. greis, a gray-haired man. B. Possibly related to E. gray, but the connection is not at all clear. Der. From the same source, gris-ette, q. v. GROAN, to moan. (E.) M. E. gronen, Chaucer, C. T. 14892; Ancren Riwle, p. 326. -A. S. gránian, to groan, lament; Grein, i. 524; allied to grennian, to grin. See Grin. Der. groan-ing. GROAT, a coin worth 4d. (O. Low G.) M. E. grote, Chaucer, C. T. 7546; P. Plowman, B. v. 31. -O. Low G. grote, a coin of Bremen, described in the Bremen Wörterb. ii. 550. The word (like Du. groot) means 'great'; the coins being greater than the small

Du. groot) means 'great'; the coins being greater than the small copper coins (Schwaren) formerly in use in Bremen. Cognate with

E. great. See Great.

GROATS, the grain of oats without the husks. (Scand.) M. E. grotes, Liber Cure Cocorum, ed. Morris, 47 (Stratmann). - Icel.

groute, Liber Cure Cocorum, ed. Morris, 47 (Stratmann).—1cci. graute, porridge. Eognate with A.S. grut, coarse meal, whence E. grout, coarse meal, grouts, dregs. See Grout. ¶ Groats and grouts are the same word; the only difference is one of dialect. Groats is the North, E. or Scand. form, and grouts the English. GROCEIR, a dealer in tea and sugar. (F.,—L.) Formerly spelt grosser, as in Holinshed's Chron. Rich. II, an. 1382; Hackluyt's Voyages, vol. i. p. 193 (R.) A. In olden times, those whom we now call grocers were called spicers. Dealers were of two kinds, as now: there were wholesale dealers, called grossers or engrossers, and now; there were wholesale dealers, called grossers or engrossers, and retail dealers, called regrators; see Liber Albus, ed. Kiley, p. 547, note 1. Thus the word grosser, properly 'a whole-sale dealer, is now spelt grocer, and means 'a spicer.' B. Borrowed from O. F. grosser, 'a grocer; much means a spacer. B. Borrowed from O. F. grosser, 'a grocer; marchant grosser, that sels only by the great, or utters his commodities wholesale;' Cot.—O. F. gross, fem. grosse, great. See Gross. Der. grocer-y, formerly grossery, from O. F. grosserie, 'great worke; also grossery, wares uttered, or the uttering of wares, by whole-sale;' Cot.

GBOG, spirits and water, not sweetened. (F., -L.) An abbrevig-tion of grogram. 'It derived its name from Admiral Edward Vernon, who wore grogram. 'It derived its name from Admiral Edward vernon, who wore grogram breeches, and was hence called "Old Grog." About 1745, he ordered his sailors to dilute their rum with water. ... He died 30 Oct., 1757; 'Haydn, Dict. of Dates. See Grogram. GROGRAM, a stuff made of silk and mohair. (F., L.) Formerly grogram, a more correct form (Skinner). 'He shall have the grograms at the rate I told him; 'Ben Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, il.

at the rate I told him; 'Ben Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. I. 10. So called because of a coarse grain or texture.—O.F. grosgrain, 'the stuffe grogeran;' Cot.—F. gros, gross, great, coarse; and grain, grain. See Gross and Grain. Der. grog, q.v. GROIN, the fork of the body, part where the legs divide. (Scand.) In Shak. 2 Hen. IV, ii. 4. 227. The same word as prov. E. grain, the fork of the branches of a tree. The word occurs in the Percy Folio MS., ed. Hales and Furnivall, i. 75, l. 12, where it is misinterpreted by Percy, but rightly explained in a note at p. lxiii. 'Grain, (1) the junction of the branches of a tree or forked stick; (2) the groin; 'Peacock, Gloss. of Words used in Manley (E. D. S.). And see Atkinson's Cleveland Glossary, and Halliwell.—Icel. grein, a branch, arm; cf. greina, to fork, branch off. + Dan green, a branch. a branch, arm; cf. greina, to fork, branch off. + Dan. green, a branch, prong of a fork. + Swed. gren, a branch, arm, fork, stride; see gren in Rietz. (Root unknown.) Der. groin-ed, i. e. having angular curves which intersect or fork off.

GROOM, a servant, lad. (E.) Now esp. used of men employed

about horses; but orig. of wider use. It meant a lad, servant in waiting, or sometimes, a labourer, shepherd. M. E. grom, grome; Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, iii. 135; P. Plowman, C. ix. 227; Havelok, 790; King Horn, 971. B. Of uncertain origin; Stratmann cites the O. Du. grom and O. Icel. grome, a boy, as parallel forms; but neither of these forms have any obvious etymology, and may be no more than corruptions of Du. gom (only used in the comp. bruidegom, a bridegroom) and Icel. gumi, a man, respectively. Y. In our word bridegroom, q. v., the r is well known to be an insertion, and the same may be the case when the word is used alone. Though the insertion of r is very remarkable, there are other instances, as in cart-r-idge for cartouche, part-r-idge, co-r-poral for F. caporal, vagr-ant, hoa-r-se, &c.; see Mätzner, Engl. Gramm. i. 175.

8. A remarkable example shewing the probability of this insertion occurs in P. Plowman. In the A-text, vii. 205, the text has gomes, but three MSS. have gromes. In the B-text, vi. 219, at least seven MSS have gomes. In the C-text, ix. 227, the MSS. have gromes. e. If the r can thus be disposed of, the etymology becomes extremely simple, viz. thus be disposed of, the etymology becomes extremely simple, viz. from A. S. guma, a man, Grein, i. 532; which is cognate with Du. gom (in bruide-gom), G. gam (in brüutigam), O. H. G. gumo, Icel. gumi, Goth. guma, Lat. homo, a man. See Human.

GROOVE, a trench, furrow, channel. (Du.) In Skinner; rare in early books. 'Groove, a channel cut out in wood, iron, or stone;' Kersey, ed. 1715. Also: 'Groove or Grove, a deep hole or pit sunk in the ground to early for minerale,' id.

in the ground, to search for minerals; id. β. The proper spelling of the latter word is grove; see Manlove's poem on Leadmines (E. D. S. Glos. B. 8, H. 18, 22, and the Glossary), printed A.D. 1653. We certainly ought to distinguish between the two forms. form groove, as a joiner's term, is Dutch, and borrowed from Du. groef (pron. groof) or groeve, a grave, channel, groove.

2. Grove, a mine, is the real E. form, and merely a peculiar use of the word

grove, usually applied to trees. See Grove.

a mine, is the feath E. torni, and metery a pectuar use of the word grove, usually applied to trees. See Grove.

GROPE, to feel one's way. (E.) M. E. gropen, C. T. 646 (or 644); used in the sense of 'grasp,' King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 1057.—A. S. grápian, to seize, handle, Grein, i. 524; a weak verb, and unoriginal.—A, S. gráp, the grip of the fingers, grasp of the hand; id.—A. S. grápan, to gripe. See Gripe. B. Similarly the Icel. greip, grip, grasp, is from Icel. gripa, to gripe; and the O. H. G. greifa, a two-pronged fork (cited by Fick, iii. 111) is from O. H. G. grifan, to gripe. And see Grasp. Der. grop-ing-ly.

GROSS, fat, large. (F.,—L.) Very common in Shak.; Merry Wives, iii. 3. 43, &c. 'This grosse imagination;' Frith's Works, p. 140, col. 2.—O.F. gros (fem. grosse), 'grosse, great, big, thick;' Cot.—Lat. grossus, thick (a late form). Of uncertain origin; see Fick, i. 525 (s. v. krat). Der. gross-ly, gross-ness, gros-beak or gross-beak (F. gros bec, great beak, the name of a bird), grocer, q. v., grocer-y; also gross, sb., en-gross, in-gross, gro-gram, grog.

GROT, a cavern. (F.,—L.,—Gk.) 'Umbrageous grots and caves;' Milton, P. L. iv. 257.—F. grotte, 'a grot, cave;' Cot. (Cf. Prov. crota, formerly cropta, cited by Littré.)—Low Lat. grupta, a crypt, cave; a form found in a Carolingian document: 'Insuper eidema contuli gruptas eremitarum ... cum omnibus ad dictas gruptas perti-

cave; a form found in a Carolingian document: Insuper eidem contuli gruptas eremitarum ... cum omnibus ad dictas gruptas pertinentibus,' in a Chartulary of A.D. 887 (Brachet).—Lat. crypta, a crypt; Low Lat. crupta. From Greek; see Crypt. And see Grotto. Doublet, crypt; also grotto. Der. grot-esque, q.v. GROTTO, a cavern. (Ital.,—L.,—Gk.) A corruption of the older form grotta. 'And in our grottoes;' Pope, tr. of Hosser's

project and wild; Milton, F. L. IV. 130. 'And this grotesque design; Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 1044.—O. F. grotesque; pl. grotesques, 'pictures wherein all kinds of odde things are represented;' Cot.—Ital. grottesca, 'antick or landskip worke of painters;' Florio. [So called because such paintings were found in old crypts and grottoes.]—Ital. grotta, a grotto. See Grot, Grotto. ¶ Sir T. Herbert uses the Ital. form, 'The walls and pavements,... by rare artificers carved into story and grotesco work;' Travels, ed. 1605,

GROUND, the surface of the earth. (E.) M.E. grund, ground, GROUND, the surface of the earth. (E.) M. E. grund, ground, Chaucer, C. T. 455; Havelok, 1979; Layamon, 2296. — A. S. grund; Grein, i. 530. + Du. grond. + Icel. grunnr. + Dan. and Swed. grund. + Goth. grundus*, only in the comp. grundu-waddjus, a ground-wall, foundation; Luke, vi. 48, 49. + O. H. G. grunt, G. grund. + Lith. grùntas (Schleicher). β. The common supposition that the orig. sense was 'dust' or 'earth,' so the word meant 'ground small,' is very plausible. Certainly it appears as if connected with the verb to grind. See Grind. We also find Gael. grunnd, Irish grunnt, ground, bottom, base. Der. ground, verb (Chaucer, C. T. 416); ground-less, ground-less-ly, ground-less-ness, ground-ling, q. v., ground-sil, q. v., ground-sel, q. v.; also ground-floor, -ivy, -plan, -rent, -swell, -work. Also grounds, q. v. GROUNDLING, a spectator in the pit of a theatre. (E.)

GROUNDLING, a spectator in the pit of a theatre. (E.) In Shak. Hamlet, iii. 2. 12; Beaum. and Fletcher, Prophetess, i. 3. 32. A term of contempt; made by suffixing ling, a double different contempt; made by suffixing ling, a double different color colo A term of contempt; made by suffixing -ling, a double dimin. ending

grundswyligs; Wright's Vocab. i. 68, col. 2, l. 1. B. The lit. sense is 'ground-swallower,' i.e. occupier of the ground, abundant weed. - A. S. grund, ground; and swelgan, to swallow. See Leo's Glossar, col. 240

GROUNDSILL, the timber of a building next the ground; a threshold. (E.) Spelt grunsel, Milton, P. L. i. 460. 'And so fyll downe deed on the groundsyll;' Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. i. c. 176 (R.) Compounded of ground and sill; see Sill.

GROUP, a cluster, assemblage. (F., - Ital., -G.) 'Group, in painting, a piece that consists of several figures;' Kersey, ed. 1715. 'The figures of the groups;' Dryden, Parallel of Painting and Poetry 'The figures of the groups;' Dryden, Parallel of Painting and Poetry (R.) = F. groups, a group; not in Cot. = Ital. groppo, a knot, heap, group, bag of money. = G. kropf, a crop, craw, maw, wen on the throat; orig. a bunch. Cf. Icel. kroppr, a hunch or bunch on any part of the body. Prob. originally of Celtic origin. See Crop, of which group is a doublet. Der. group-ing, group, verb.

GROUSE, the name of a bird. (F.) 'Grouss, a fowl, common in the North of England;' Kersey, ed. 1715. Prof. Newton has highly sent me, a much earlier instance of the word. Attorse

kindly sent me a much earlier instance of the word. 'Attagen, kindly sent me a much earlier instance of the word. 'Attagen, perdix Asclepica, the Heath-cock or Grouss. . . Hujus in Anglia duas habemus species, quarum major vulgo dicitur, the black game, . . minor vero, the grey game;' Charleton, Onomasticon Zoicon, London, 1668, p. 73. β. Grouse appears to be a false form, evolved as a supposed sing from the older word grice (cf. mouse, mice). Grice was used (according to Cotgrave) in the same sense. He gives: 'Griesche, gray, or peckled [speckled?] as a stare [starling]; Perdris griesche, the ordinary, or gray partridge; Poule griesche, a moorhen, the hen of the grice or moorgame.' " Grice is merely. a moorhen, the hen of the grice or moorgame.

7. Grice is merely borrowed from this O.F. griesche; cf. also O. F. greeche, a 13th cent. borrowed from this O.F. grissche; cf. also O. F. greeche, a 13th cent. form given by Littré, s. v. grièche. He quotes as follows: Contornix est uns oisiaus que li François claiment greeches, parce que ale fu premiers trovee en Grece, i. e. Cotornix is a bird which the French call greeches, because it was first found in Greece; Brunetto Latini, Trés. p. 211.

8. The stinging-nettle was called ortis griesche even in the 13th cent.; see Wright, Vocab. i. 140, col. 2. Of unknown origin; it can hardly be from Lat. Græeiscus, Greekish.

¶ 1. That our E. grouse can be in any way related to Pers. hharés, a dung-hill cock (Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 221), is, I think, out of the question. The suggestion appears in Webster.

3. Another suggestion is to connect grouse with W. grugiar, a moor-hen (from grug, heath, and iar, a hen), but the col. 2. Of unknown origin; it can hardly be from Lat. Græciscus, Greckish. ¶ 1. That our E. grouse can be in any way related to Pers. hherés, a dung-hill cock (Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 221), is, I think, out of the question. The suggestion appears in Webster. 2. Another suggestion is to connect grouse with W. gruchen, gruchen, gruchen, to murmur. 'Why grucchen we?' Chaucer, C. T. Webster. 2. Another suggestion is to connect grouse with W. gruchen,
ceare, a hen), and it does not seem possible to deduce grouss from this, or even from the W. form.

Odyss. b. x. 480. (Pope had his own grotto at Twickenham.) 'A grotta, or place of shade;' Bacon, Essay 45 (Of Building).—Ital. grotta, a grotto, cognate with F. grotts. See Grot.

GROTESQUE, ludicrous, strange. (F.,—Ital.,—Ik.,—Gk.) 'Grotsque and wild;' Milton, P. L. iv. 136. 'And this grotsque design;' Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 1044.—O. F. grotsque in grotsque. cons. of even from the w. form.

GROUT, coarse meal; in pl. grounds, dregs. (E.) M. E. grut; which appears in the adj. grutten, grouty. 'Fet tu ete gruttens bread'=that thou eat grouty bread; Ancren Riwle, p. 186.—A. S. grút, groats, coarse meal; Codex Diplomaticus, ed. Kemble, 235 (Leo). + Du. grut, groats. + Icel. grautr, porridge. + Dan. gröd, boiled groats. + Swed. gröt, thick pap. + G. grütze, groats. + Lithuan. grudas, corn; cited by Fick, i. 586. + Lat. rudsus, stones broken small rubble. B. From a base ghrufe (Fick). Doublet. β. From a base ghruda (Fick). Doublet, broken small, rubble.

greats, q. v. Allied to grit, q. v. Der. gru-el, q. v. GBOVE, a collection of trees. (E.) The orig. sense must have been 'a glade,' or lane cut through trees; for this sense, cf. Glade. The word is a mere derivative of the E. verb grave, to cut. M. E. grove (with u for v), Chaucer, C. T. 1480, 1602; Layamon, 469.—
A. S. gráf, a grove (Lye); but the word is very scarce. Leo refers to Codex Diplomaticus, ed. Kemble, 305.—A. S. grafan, to dig, grave, cut. See Grave (1). Doublet, groove, q. v.

GROVEL, to fall flat on the ground. (Scand.) In Shak. K. John, if you have the grape of the grape

ii. 305. The formation of the verb to grovel was perhaps due to a singular grammatical mistake. Groveling was in use as an adverb with the suffix -ling, but this was readily mistaken for the pres. part. of a the sunk ting, but this was readily mistaken for the pres. part. of a verb, and, the ing being dropped, the new verb to grovel emerged. B. Spenser uses the form groveling only. 'Streight downe againe herselfe, in great despight She groveling threw to ground;' F. Q. ii. 1. 45. 'And by his side the Goddesse groveling Makes for him endlesse mone;' F. Q. iii. 1. 38. 'Downe on the ground his carkas groveling fell;' F. Q. iii. 5. 23. In the last instance, the sense is 'flatly' or 'flat.' Y. The M. E. groveling or grovelings is a mere adverb. 'Grovelyng to his fete thay fell;' Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, A. 1120. 'Grovelynge. or grovelyngs, adv. Suppine. resupine:' A. 1120. 'Growlynge, or growlyngys, adv. Suppine, resupine;' Prompt. Parv. p. 215. After which is added: 'Grovelynge, nom. Suppinus, resupinus;' shewing that, in A. D. 1440, the word was beginning to be considered as being sometimes a nom. pres. part. Note also: 'Therfor groflynges thou shall be layde;' Towneley Myst. p. 40. Way notes that, in Norf, and Suff, the phrase 'to lie grubblins,' or with the face downwards, is still in use. grubblins, or with the face downwards, is still in use. 8. The correct M. E. form is grofling or groflinges, where the -ling or -lings is the adv. suffix that appears in other words, such as dark-ling, flat-ling; see Darkling, Headlong. The former part of the word could be used alone, with exactly the same adverbial sense; as 'they fallen grof; Chaucer, C. T. 951. The phrase is of Scand. origin. — Icel. grufa, in the phr. liggja á grufu, to lie grovelling, to lie on one's face, symja à gruju, to swim on one's belly. Cf. also grujfa, to grovel, couch, or cower down. Hence was formed grujfa, to grovel, which justifies the E. verb, though clear proof of direct connection between the words is wanting. + Swed, dial. gruva, flat on one's face; ligga à gruve, to lie on one's face; Rietz. Root unserview.

on one's face; ligga d grave, to lie on one's face; Rietz. Root uncertain; perhaps related to Grave (1). Der. grovell-er.

GROW, to increase, become enlarged by degrees. (E.) M. E. growen, P. Plowman, B. xx. 56; C. xiii. 177.—A. S. grówan, pt. t. greów, pp. grówen; Grein, i. 529. + Du. groeijen. + Icel. gróa. + Dan. groe. + Swed. gro. \(\theta\). Esp. used of the growth of vegetables, &c., and hence closely connected with the word green, which is from the same root. See Green. \(\Pi\) The A. S. word for the growth of animals is properly weaxan, mod. E. wax, q.v. Der. grow-er; growth, Othello, v. 2. 14, not an A. S. word, but of Scand. origin, from Icel. gróßr, growth.

GROWL, to grumble. (Du.) In Skinner, ed. 1671; and in Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 195. Apparently borrowed from Dutch.—Du.

GROWL, to grumble. (Du.) In Skinner, ed. 1671; and in Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 195. Apparently borrowed from Dutch. — Du. grollen, to grumble. + G. grollen, to bear ill-will against, to be angry; also, to rumble (as thunder). + Gk. γρυλλίζειν, to grunt; γρύλλος, a pig; from γρῦ, the noise of grunting. β. Of imitative origin; see Grumble. Der. growl, sb., growl-er. GROWTH, sb.; see under Grow. GRUB, to grope in the dirt. (E.) M. E. grubben, grobben. 'To grobbe vp metal;' Chaucer, Ætas Prima, l. 29. 'So depe their grubbed and so fast;' Legends of the Holy Rood, ed. Morris, p. 94. 1. 268. Of obscure origin; but probably a mere variant of grope. The M.E. grobben may stand for grobien = gropien, from A.S. grapian, to grope. The orig. sense of grub would thus be 'to grope,' hence 'to feel for' or 'search for,' esp. in the earth. See Grope. ¶ It cannot well be from the Teutonic base GRAB, to dig, because the A. S. form of this verb was grafan, whence E. grave and grove. The connection of grub is rather with grab, gripe, grope, and grasp. Der.

p. 67; gruechen, Ancren Riwle, p. 186. The earliest spelling was gruechen, then gruggen, and finally grudge. Tempest, i. 2. 249. — O. F. grocer, grouser, grouser, to murmur (Burguy); later grugger, to grudge, repine; 'Cot. Cf. Low Lat. groussare, to murmur, found in a passage written A. D. 1358 (Ducange). B. Of somewhat uncertain origin, but prob. Scandinavian; cf. Icel. hrytig (pt. what uncertain origin, but prov. Scandinavian; ci. ice. sryin Qu. t. krutti), to murmur, krutr, a murmur; Swed. dial. kruttla, to murmur (Rietz).

7. Burguy refers O. F. grocer to M. H. G. grunzen, to grunt, but it comes to much the same thing. The original source is clearly the imitative sound kru or gru, as seen in Gk. ppi,

source is clearly the imitative sound kru or gru, as seen in Gk. γρῦ, the grunt of a pig; the words gru-dge, gru-nt, grow-l being all mere variants from the same base. See Growl, Grunt. ¶ Different from mod. F. gruger, to crumble. Der. grudge, sb., grudg-ing-ly. GRUEL, liquid food, made from meal. (F., = O Low G.) 'Or casten al the gruel in the fyr;' Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 711. = O. F. grud (Burguy) = mod. F. gruau. = Low Lat. grutellum, a dimin. of grutum, meal, in a Carolingian text (Brachet). = O. Low G. grut (evidenced by Du. grut). groats. cognate with A. S. grut. groats. (evidenced by Du. grut), groats, cognate with A. S. grut, groats, grout, coarse meal. See Grout.

grout, coarse meal. See Grout.

GRUESOME, horrible, fearful. (Scand.) Also grewsome, grusome, grousum. 'Death, that grusome carl;' Burns, Verses to J. Rankine. And see Jamieson's Sc. Dict., s.v. grousum. 'Growsome, horridus;' Levins, 162. 10.—Dan. gru, horror, terror; with Dan. suffix -som, as in virk-som, active. Cf. Dan. grue, to dread, gruelig, horrid. +Du. gruvzaam, terrible, hideous. +G. grausam, cruel, horrible. B. A fuller form of Dan. gru appears in O. Sax. gruri, horror, cognate with A.S. gryre, horror. See further under Grisly.

GRITET worth surly (Dutch.) A late word. 'Such an one

cognate with A.S. gryre, norror. See further under Grisly.

GRUFF, rough, surly. (Dutch.) A late word. 'Such an one the tall, . . . such an one the gruff;' Spectator, no. 433.—Du. grof, coarse, plump, loud, blunt, great, heavy. + Swed. grof, coarse, big, rude, gross. + Dan. grov, the same. + G. grob, coarse; M. H. G. gerob, grop. β. The M. H. G. form shews that the initial g stands for ge (=A.S. ge-=Goth. ga-), a mere prefix. The prob. root is the Teutonic RUB, to break, violate, break through; whence A.S. reofan, Icel. rjufa, to break, cognate with Lat. rumpere, to break. See Rupture. If this be right, the orig. sense was 'broken,' hence rough, coarse, &c. Der. gruff-ly, gruff-ness.

GRUMBLE, to growl, murmur. (F., -G.) In Shak. Temp. i.

2. 249; &c. = F. grommeler, 'to grumble, repine;' Cot. = O. and prov. G. grummelen, used by E. Müller to translate E. grumble; a frequentative of the verb grummen, grumen, or grommen; cf. Bavarian sich grumen, to be vexed, fret oneself, Schmeller, 997; Du. grommen, to grumble, growl.

B. The orig. sense is 'to be angry,' and the word is closely connected with G. gram, vexation, grimmen, to rage. Cf. Russ. grome, thunder. = \(\forall \) GHARM, to make a loud noise; see further under Grim. Day groumbles groumbling.

Cf. Russ. groma, intender. — OTTAKM, to make a total hoise; see further under Grim. Der. grumbl-er, grumbl-ing-ly.

GRUME, a clot, as of blood. (F.,—L.) Very rare, but used by De Quincey (Webster). Commoner in the adj. grum-ous. 'Grumous, full of clots or lumps;' Kersey, ed. 1715.—O. F. grume, 'a knot, bunch, cluster;' Co'. Cf. O. F. grumeau, a clot of blood; id.—Lat. grumus, a little heap or hillock of earth. + Gk. κρῶμαξ, κλῶμαξ, κλωμαξ, heap of stepses. Poot upcortain. a heap of stones. Root uncertain. Der. grum-ous.

GRUNSEL, used for Groundsill, q. v.

GRUNT, to make a sound like a pig. (E.) M. E. grunten, Ancren Riwle, p. 326. An extension of A. S. grunan, to grunt, found m. Ælfric's Grammar (Bosworth). + Dan. grynte, to grunt. + Swed. grynta, to grunt. + G. grunzen. + Lat. grunnire, O. Lat. grundire. + Gk. γρθζειν. β. All of imitative origin; cf. Gk. γρθ, the noise made by a pig. See Grudge. Der. grunt-er. GUAIACUM, a genus of trees in the W. Indies; also, the resin the W. I

of the lignum vitæ. (Span., - Hayti.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627, and in Kersey, ed. 1715. Latinised from Span. guayaco or guayacan, lignum vitæ. From the language of Hayti; Webster.

GUANO, the dung of a certain sea-fowl of S. America, used for

manure. (Span., - Peruvian.) See Prescott, Conq. of Peru, c. 5. Span. guano or huano. - Peruvian huanu, dung (Webster).

GUARANTEE, GUARANTY, a warrant, surety. (F., O. H. G.) Guarantee appears to be a later spelling of guarantee. garanty, or garranty, probably due to the use of words such as lesses, feoffee, and the like; but the final -ee is (in the present case) incorrect. Jeogree, and the like; but the maines is (in the present case) incorrect. Blount's Nomo-lexicon gives the spellings garanty and warranty. Cotgrave has garrantie and warrantie. — O. F. garrantie (better garantie), 'garrantie, warrantie, or warrantise,' Cot.; fem. form of garanti, warranted, pp. of garantir, to warrant. — O. F. garant, also spelt guarant, warrant (Burguy), and explained by Cotgrave as 'a vouchee, warrant, warranter, supporter, maintainer.' See further under Warrant. — The O. H. G. w became in O. F. first w, then gu, and finally g. Thus O. F. garant and E. warrant are the same word. Der guarante, vh. same word. Der. guarantee, vb.

70; guardani, Cor. v. 2. 67; guardian, Mach. ii. 4. 35. But the 70: guardani, Cor. v. 2. 67; guardian, Mach. ii. 4. 35. But the word does not seem to be much older. Rich. cities guardens (— guardians) from Surrey, tr. of Virgil's Æn. b. ii.]—O. F. garder, 'to keep, ward, guard,' Cot.; also spelt guarder, as in the Chanson du Roland, xxiii (Littré); and, in the 11th century, warder.—O. H. G. warten, M. H. G. warden, to watch; cognate with E. ward. See further under Ward. Der. guard, sb.; guard-age, guard-ant, guard-ian (—O. F. gardien, which Cot. explains by 'a warden, keeper, gardien'); guard-ed, guard-ed-ly, guard-ed-ness; guard-room, guard-ship. Doublet, ward; doublet of guardian, warden, q. v. GUAVA, a genus of trees and shrubs of tropical America. (Span.—W. Indian.)

The Span. name guayaba is no doubt borrowed

W. Indian.) The Span, name guayaba is no doubt borrowed from the W. Indian name. The guava is found within the tropics in Mexico, the W. Indies, and S. America.

GUDGEON, a small fresh-water fish. (F.,-L.,-Ck) In Shak. Merch. of Ven. i. I. 102. M. E. gojone. 'Goione, fysche; gobius, gobio;' Prompt. Parv.-F. goujon, 'a gudgeon-fish, also the pin which the truckle of a pully runneth on; also, the gudgeon of the spindle of a wheele; any gudgeon;' Cot.-Lat. gobionem, acc. of gobio, a by-form of gobius, a gudgeon.-Gk. κωβιόν, a kind of fish, gudgeon, tench. The Sicilian name was κώθου (Liddell and Scott).

GUELIDER-ROSE, a species of Viburnum, bearing large white ball-shaped flowers. (Dutch.) So named from some resemblance of the flower to a white rose. The word rose is of Latin origin; see Rose. The word guelder stands for Gueldre, the F. spelling of the

province of Gelderland in Holland.

GUERDON, a reward, recompense. (F., = O. H. G. and L.) Chaucer, C. T. 7460, 8759. He also has the verb guardonen = to reward; Pers. Tale, Group I, l. 283, Six-text ed.; but this is derived from the sb. Guardonless occurs in Lydgate, Complaint of Black Knight, l. 400. - O. F. guerdon, 'guerdon, recompence, meed;' Cot. Equivalent to Ital. guidardone, a guerdon. - Low Lat. widerdonum, which, according to Littré, is found in the time of Charles the Bald. β. This is a singular hybrid compound from O. H. G. wider (G. wieder), against, back again, and the Lat. donum, a gift; and the whole word is an adaptation of O.H.G. widarlin, a recompence (Graff, ii. 220). Y. The O.H.G. word has its exact cognate in the A. S. wider-leún, a recompence, Grein, ii. 697; which is compounded of the prefix wiver, against, back again (connected with E. uith in the word with tand) and the sb. lean = mod. E. loan. See With, Donation, and Loan.

¶ The same notion of 'back' occurs in the synonymous words re-ward, re-compence, re-muneration.
GUERILLA, GUERRILLA, an irregular warfare carried on

by small bands of men. (Span., -O. H. G.) We speak of 'guerilla warfare, making the word an adj., but it is properly a sb. Span. guerrilla, a skirmish, lit. a petty war; dimin. of guerra, war (= F. guerre). — O.H.G. werra, discord, the same word as E. war. See War. GUESS, to form an opinion at hazard, to conjecture. (Scand. or O. Low G.) The insertion of u was merely for the purpose of preserving the g as hard. M. E. gessen; Chaucer, C. T. 82. – Dan. gisse; Swed. gissa, to guess. + Icel. giska, to guess. + Du. gissen. + N. Friesic gezze, gedse (Outzen). B. Closely related to Dan. gjette, to guess; the Icel giska = git-ska, formed from Icel. geta (1), to get, (2) to guess. The latter word is cognate with A. S. gitan, and mod. E. get; and it is highly probable that guess meant originally 'to See Get. Der. guess, sb.; guess-work.

GUEST, a stranger who is entertained. (E.) The u is inserted to preserve the g as hard. M. E. gest, Hampole, Pricke of Conscious.

1374; also gist, Ancren Riwle, p. 68. — A. S. gæst, gest, gast; also gist, gist; Grein, i. 373. + Icel. gestr. + Dan. giest. + Swed. gäst. + Du. gast. + Goth. gasts. + G. gast. + Lat. kostis, a stranger, guest,

Du. gast. + Goth. gasts. + G. gast. + Lat. hostis, a stranger, guest, enemy.

B. The orig. sense appears to be that of 'enemy, whence the senses of 'stranger' and 'guest' arose. The lit sense is 'striker.' - & GHAS, GHANS, to strike; an extension of & GHAN, to strike. Cf. Skt. hims, to strike, injure, desiderative of han, to strike, wound. Der guest-chamber, Mark, xiv. 14. From the same root, gore, verb, garlie; good, hostile.

GUIDE, to lead, direct, regulate. (F., - Teut.) M. E. gyden, Chaucer, C. T. 13410, 13417. [The M. E. form gyen is also common. (C. T. 1952); see Guy.] The sb. is gyde, C. T. 806. - O. F. guider; cf. Ital. guidare, Span. guiar.

B. The etymology has not been well made out; the initial gu, corresponding to Teutonic w, shews that the word is of Teutonic origin.

y. The obscurity is merely due to the want of a connecting link; the ultimate origin is doubtless, as suggested by Diez, to be found in the Mccso-Goth. witan, to watch, observe; cf. A. S. witan, to know. The original sense of guide was, probably, 'to make to know,' to shew; cf. Icel. viti, a leader, also a signal; A.S. witan, to observe; A.S. adj. wis, wise, knowing, wisa, a leader, directer, wisian, to guide. lead, shew the GUARD, to ward, watch, keep, protect. (F. = O., H. G.) Com- knowing, wisa, a leader, directer, wisian, to guide, lead, shew the mon in Shak. both as verb and sb. [He also has guardage, Oth. i. 2. way. See Wit, Wise. Der. guide, sb., guide-post,

248

GUILD, GILD, an association of men of one class for mutual \$5. 204; and the word is identical with Gull (1).

GUILD, GILD, an association of men of one class for mutual aid. (E.) The insertion of u, though common, is quite unnecessary, and is unoriginal. See English Gilds, ed. Toulmin Smith, Early Eng. Text Soc., 1870. M. E. gilds, 3ilds; the pl. zilden-guilds, occurs in Layamon, 32001. Cf. A. S. gegyldscipe, a guild, gegilda, a member of a guild, in Thorpe's Ancient Laws, Ethelst. v. 8. 6; vol. i. p. 236. These words are formed from A. S. gild, a payment, also spelt gield, gyld, Grein, i. 507; cf. A. S. gieldan, gyldan, to pay, whence mod. E. yield; see Yield and Gold. + Du. gild, a guild, company, society. + Icel. gildi, payment, tribute; a guild. + Goth. gild, tribute-money, Lu. xx. 22. + G. gilde, a guild. B. All from a Teut. base GALD, to pay; see Fick, iii. 105. Der. guild-hall, M. E. gild-halle, Chaucer, C. T. 372.
GUILE, a wile, cunning, deceit. (F., -O. Low G.) In early use. M. E. gile, gyle; Layamon, 3198, 16382 (later text); and common later. -O. F. guile, guille; Burguy. From an old Low G. source, represented by A. S. wil, Icel. vel, val, a trick, guile. See Wile. Der. guile-ful. (M. E. gileful. Wyclif, Job. xiii. 7, Ps. v. 7), guile-ful. guile-ful. ness (M. E. gileful. wyclif, Ecolus. xxxvii. 3); guile-less, guile-less-ness. Doublet, wile.

3); guile-less, guile-less-ness. Doublet, wile.
GUILLOTINE, an instrument for beheading men. (F. personal name.) 'Named after the supposed inventor, a physician named Joseph Ignatius Guillotin, who died in 1814. The first person

executed by it was a highway robber named Pelletier, April 25, 1792: Haydn, Dict. of Dates. Der. guillotine, verb.

GUILT, crime, punishable offence. (E.) The u is inserted to preserve the g as hard. M. E. gill, Gower, C. A. ii. 122; Chaucer, C. T. 5057; commonly also gult, as in Ancren Riwle, p. 258.—A. S. gylt, a crime; Grein, i. 536. β. The orig, sense was probably a fine or a payment, by way of recompense for a trespass; and the word is to be connected with A.S. gyld, a recompense. Both words are from the Teutonic base GALD, to pay, whence A.S. gyldan, to pay, yield. See Guild, Yield. Der. guilt-less = M.E.

gyidam, to pay, yield. See Guille, 1161d. Dot. guilt-less-M. E. gilteles, Chaucer, C. T. 5063; guilt-less-ly, guilt-less-ness; also guilt-y = A. S. gyltig, Matt. xxiii. 18; guilt-i-ly, guilt-i-ness.

GUINEA, the name of a gold coin. (African.) 'So named from having been first coined of gold brought by the African company from the coart of Coines in 1662 and 1662 and 1662 are the total or but morthy. from the coast of Guinea in 1663, valued then at 20s.; but worth 30s. in 1695. Reduced at various times; in 1717 to 21s.; Haydn, Dict. of Dates. Der. guinea-fowl, guinea-hen, named from the same country.

¶ The guinea-pig is from S. America, chiefly Brazil.

country.

I the guinea-pig is from S. America, chiefly Brazil.
Hence it is supposed to be a corruption of Guiana-pig.

GUISE, way, manner, wise, (F., = O. H. G.) M. E. gise, gyse,
Chaucer, C. T. 995. Also guise, guise; first used in Layamon,
19641, later text, where the earlier text has wise. = O. F. guise, way,
wise; cf. Prov., Port., Span., and Ital. guisa. [The gu stands for an
older w.] = O. H. G. wisa, M. H. G. wise (G. weise), a way, wise;
which is corrected with A S. wides whence F. wise the Saw Wise, she guise; cognate with A.S. wise, whence E. wise, sb. See Wise, sb.

GUITAR, a musical stringed instrument. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) In Skinner, ed. 1671.-F. guitare (Littré).-Lat. cithara.-Gk. κιθάρα, a kind of lyre. ¶ The M. E. form of the word is giterne, Chaucer, a kind of lyre. ¶ The M. E. form of the word is giterne, Chaucer, C. T. 3333. This also is of F. origin; Cotgrave gives 'Guiterne, or Guiterne, a gitterne.'

GULES, the heraldic name for red. (F.,-L.) M. E. goules. Richardson cites: 'And to bere armes than are ye able Of gold and goules sete with sable;' Squier of Low Degre, l. 203, in Ritson's Metrical Romances, vol. iii. At p. 484 of Rob. of Glouc., ed. Hearne, is a footnote in which we find: 'that bere the armes of goules with a white croys,'-F. gueules, 'gules, red, or sanguine, in blazon,' Cot.; answering to Low Lat. gulæ, pl. of gula (1) the mouth, (2) gules. B. This word is nothing but the pl. of F. gueule, the mouth (just as Low Lat. gulæ is the pl. of gula), though the reason for the name is not very clear, unless the reference be (as is probable) to the colour of the open mouth of the (heraldic) lion. - Lat. gula. the throat. See the open mouth of the (heraldic) lion. - Lat. gula, the throat. See

Gullet.
Gullet, a hollow in the sea-coast, a bay, a deep place, whirlpool.
(F., - Gk.) Formerly spelt goulfe, gulph. 'Hast thou not read in books Of fell Charybdis goulfe?' Turberville, Pyndara's Answer to Tymetes. Milton has the adj. gulphy, Vacation Exercise, 1. 02; Spenser has gulphing, Virgil's Gnat, 542. - F. golfe (formerly also goulfe), 'a gulph, whirlepool;' Cot. Cf. Port., Span., and Ital. golfo, a gulf, bay. - Late Gk. κόλφο, variant of Gk. κόλφος, the bosom, lap, a deep hollow, bay, creek. [Cf. the various senses of Lat. sinus.] Der. gulf-y, sn-gulf.
GULL (1), a web-footed sea-bird. (C.) 'Timon will be left a naked gull, Which flashes now a Phoenix; 'Timon, ii. 1. 31. - Corn. gullan, a gull (Williams); W. gwylan; Bret. gwelan. See below.
GULL (2), a dupe. (C.) 'Yond gull Malvolio;' Tw. Nt. iii. 2. 73. So cailed from an untrue notion that the gull was a stupid bird. Thus a person who entraps dupes is called a gull-catcher, Tw. Nt. iii.

73. So cance from an unitary dupes is called a gull-catcher, Tw. Nt. ii.

25. 204; and the word is identical with Gull (1). Similarly a stupid person is called an owl, though it is the bird of wisdom. Der. gull., verb., Tw. Nt. ii. 3. 145; gull-ible.

GULLET, the throat. (F., -L.) M. E. golet, gullet; Chaucer, C. T. 12477. 'Golet, or throte, gutter, gluma, gula; 'Prompt. Parv. -F. goulet, 'the gullet;' Cot. Dimin. of O. F. gole, goule (mod. F. gueule), the throat. -Lat. gula, the throat. - ✓ GAR, to devour; cf. Skt. gri, to devour, gal, to eat. From the same source we have gules, q. v. Doublet. gulls, a. v.

GUSH.

Skt. gri, to devour, gal, to eat. From the same source we have gules, q.v. Doublet, gully, q.v.

GULLLY, a channel worn by water. (F., -L.) In Capt. Cook's Third Voyage, b. iv. c. 4 (R.) Formerly written gullet. 'It meeteth afterward with another gullet,' i.e. small stream; Holinshed, Desc. of Britain, c. 11 (R.) - F. goulet, 'a gullet, ... a narrow brook or deep gutter of water;' Cot. Thus the word is the same as Gullet, q.v. gutter of water; Cot. Thus the word is the same as Gullet, q.v. GULP, to swallow greedily and quickly. (Dn.) 'He has gulped me down, Lance; Beaum. and Fletcher, Wit without Money, A. i. sc. 2.—Du. gulpen, to swallow eagerly; O. Du. golpen, gulpen, to quaff (Hexham).—Du. gulp, a great billow, wave, draught, gulp; O. Du. golpe, a gulf (Hexham). B. Remoter.origin obscure; the Dan. gulpe has an almost opposite meaning, viz. to disgorge. There is a remarkable similarity in meaning to Du. golf, a billow, wave, gulf, which is a word merely borrowed from the French; and perhaps gulp is a mere variant of gulph or gulf. See Gulf. Der. gulp, sb. GUM (1), the flesh of the jaws. (E.) M. E. gome. In Legends of the Holy Rood, ed. Morris, p. 213, l. 230, where it means 'palate.'

of the Holy Rood, ed. Morris, p. 213, l. 230, where it means 'palate.'
'Gome in mannys mowthe, pl. goomys, Gingiva, vel gingive, plur.;'
Prompt. Parv. – A. S. góma, the palate, jaws; Grein, i. 523. + Icel. gómr, the palate. + Swed. gom, the palate. + Dan. gane (for game?), the palate. + O. H. G. guomo, G. gaumen, the palate. - ✓ GHA, to gape, the orig. sense being 'open jaws;' cf. Gk. χήμη, a cockle, 'from its gaping double shell' (Liddell and Scott); χαίνειν, to gape.

Der. gum-boit.

GUM (2), the hardened adhesive juice of certain trees. (F., -L., -Gk.)

M. E. gomme, Chaucer, Good Women, 121; P. Plowman, -Gk. κόμμι, gum; but B. ii. 226. F. gomme, gum. - Lat. gummi. - Gk. κόμμ, gum; but not orig. a Gk. word. Remoter source unknown. Der. gum, verb;

gummi-ferous, from Lat. suffix -fer, bearing, which from ferre, to bear; gumm-y, gummi-iness.

GUN, an engine for throwing projectiles. (C.?) M. E. gonne, Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, 553; P. Plowman, C. xxi. 293; King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 3268. See note by Way in Prompt. Parv. p. 218. - W. gwn, a bowl, a gun (used in the latter sense by Dafydd ab Gwilym in the 14th cent.); cf. Irish and Gael. gunna, a gun. ¶ Of obscure origin; the word was first applied to a catapult, or machine for throwing stones, &c. Perhaps the signification 'bowl' of W. gwn points to the orig. sense, viz. that of the cup wherein the missile was placed. Der. gunn-er, gunn-er-y, gun-barrel, -boat, -carriage, -cotton, -powder, -shot, -smith, -stock; also gun-wale, q. v.

GUN WALE, the upper edge of a ship's side. (C. and E.) Cor-

ruptly pronounced gunnel [gun1]. In Skinner, ed. 1671. 'Gunwale, or Gunnel of a Ship, a piece of timber that reaches from the halfdeck to the forecastle on either side;' Kersey, ed. 1715. 'Wales or Wails, those timbers on the ship's sides, which lie outmost, and are usually trod upon, when people climb up the sides to get into the ship; 'id. β. Compounded of gun and wale; see Wale. So called because the upper guns used to be pointed from it. The sense of wale is 'stick' or 'beam,' and secondly, 'the mark of a blow with a stick.'

or beam, and secondly, the mark of a blow with a suck.

GURGLE, to flow irregularly, with a slight noise. (Ital., -L.)

'To gurgling sound Of Liffy's tumbling streams;' Spenser, Mourning Muse of Thestylis, I. 3. Imitated from Ital. gorgogliare, to gargle, purl, bubble, boil; cf. gorgoglio, a warbling, the gurgling of a stream.—Ital. gorgo, a whirlpool, gulf.—Lat. gurges, a whirlpool; cf. Lat. gurgulio, the gullet. See Gorge. To be distinguished from garges though both are from the same root GAR, to devour. from gargle, though both are from the same root GAR, to devour.

Der. guggle, a corrupted form (Skinner).

GURNARD, GURNET, a kind of fish. (F., -L.; with Teut. suffix.) 'Gurnard, fysche;' Prompt. Parv. 'Gurnarde, a fysshe, gournault;' Palsgrave. See Levins. Shak. has gurnet, I Hen. IV, v. 2. 13. Cotgrave has: 'Gournauld, a gurnard fish;' but the E. word answers rather to a F. gournard (the suffixes -ard, -ald, -auld being convertible); and this again stands, by the not uncommon bifting of r. for gravesed. The latter form is represented in Cota shifting of r, for grounard. The latter form is represented in Cotgrave by 'Grougnaut, a gurnard,' marked as being a Languedoc word.

\$\beta\$. Again, we find another form of the word in O. F. grongnard (mod. F. grognard), explained by Cotgrave as 'grunting;' and, in fact, the word gurnard means 'grunter.' 'The gurnards... derive their popular appellation from a grunting noise which they make when taken out of the water; Eng. Cyclop. s. v. Trigla. y. Formed by the suffix -ard (= O. H. G. hard, hart) from F. grogner, to grunt. - Lat. grunnire, to grunt. See Grunt.
GUSH, to flow out swiftly. (Scand.) M.E. guschen, Morte

Arthure, ed. Brock, 1130.—Icel. gusa, to gush, spirt out, another form of the common verb gissa (pt. t. gauss, pp. gosians), to gush, break out as a volcano. + Du. gustsen, to gush; 'het bloed gudsde a bird, throat. Remoter source unknown. Der. gustser.

GYMNASIUM, a place for athletic exercises. (L.,—Gk.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—Lat. gymnasium.—Gk. yyupusiov, an athletic school; so called because the athletes were naked when practising their exercises.—Gk. yupusion, to pour, cf. Gk. xisun, xisun, xisun, commonly yupusion, and the same source are gymnasi—Gk. yupusion, and the same source are gymnasi—Gk. yupusion, a trainer of athletes; gymnasi-ics; also gymnick, a coined word, Milton, Samson Agon. 1324.

GYNARCHY, government by a woman. (Gk.) Spelt gunarchy by Lord Chesterfield (Todd). Coined from Gk. yuvan, and a bird, throat. Remoter source unknown. Der. gustier.

GYMNASIUM, a place for athletic exercises. (L.,—Gk.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—Lat. gymnasium.—Gk. yupusion, and athletic school; so called because the athletes were naked when practising their exercises.—Gk. yupusion, at trainer of athletic school; so called because the athletes were naked when practising their exercises.—Gk. yupusion, at trainer of athletic school; so called because the athletes were naked when practising their exercises.—Gk. yupusion, at trainer of athletic school; so called because the athletes were naked when practising their exercises.—Gk. yupusion, and athletic school; so called because the athletes were naked when practising their exercises.—Gk. yupusion, at the same source are gymnasi-ces, and the same source are gymnasi-ces, athletic exercises.

GYMNASIUM, a place for athletic exercises.

GK. yupusion, and street exercises.—Gk. yupusion, and athletic school; so called because the athletes were naked when practising their exercises.—Gk. yupusion, and athletic school; so called because the athletes were naked when practising their exercises.

GK. yupusion, and school; so called because the athletes were naked when

of enlarging it. (F., -Ital.) Particularly used of an insertion in the armhole of a shirt. The word occurs in Cotgrave. -F. gousset, 'a gusset; the piece of armour, or of a shirt, whereby the arm-hole is covered: Cot. B. Named from some fancied resemblance to the husk of a bean or pea; the word being a dimin. of F. gousse, the huske, swad, cod, hull of beanes, pease, &c.; Cot.—Ital.

guscio, a shell, husk; a word of unknown origin.

GUST (1), a sudden blast or gush of wind. (Scand.) In Shak. Mer. of Ven. iv. 1. 77.—Icel. gustr, a gust, blast; also gjósta, a gust. Cf. Swed. dial. gust, a stream of air from an oven (Rietz).—Icel. gjósa, to gush; Swed. dial. gdsa, to reck (Rietz). See Gush. Der. gust-y,

gust-i-ness.

GUST (2), relish, taste. (L.) In Shak. Tw. Nt. i. 3. 33; and in Spenser, F. Q. vii. 7. 39.—Lat. gustus, a tasting, taste (whence F. goûl); cf. gustare, to taste.— & GUS, to choose; whence also Skt. jush, to enjoy, like, Gk. Yeveuv, to taste, and E. choose. See Choose. Doublet, gusto, the Ital form of the word. Der. dis-gust, q.v.

Doublet, gusto, the Ital. form of the word. Der. dis-gust, q. v. GUT, the intestinal canal. (E.) [The same word as prov. E. gut, a water-course, wide ditch; M. E. gote, Prompt. Parv. p. 205; see Way's note.] M. E. gutte, gotte; P. Plowman, B. i. 36; Rob. of Glouc. p. 289.—A. S. gut, 'receptaculum viscerum,' A. S. Gloss. in Haupt's Zeitschrift, ix. 408; A. S. Gloss. in Mone's Quellen und Forschungen, i. 1830, 198 (Leo). Ettmüller gives the pl. as guttas. B. The orig. sense is 'channel;' cf. Swed. gjuta, a mill-lcat (Rietz); Dan. gyde, a lane; O. Du. gote, a channel (Hexham); G. gosse, a drain; M. E. gote, prov. E. gut, a drain, water-course. γ. All from γ GHUD, to pour; see Gush, Fuse. Σ Not connected with gutter, which is of Latin origin. Der. gut, verb. GUTTA-PERCHA, a solidified juice of certain trees. (Malay.)

GUTTA-PERCHA, a solidified juice of certain trees. (Malay.) 'Made known in England in 1843;' Haydn, Dict. of Dates. The trees yielding it abound in the Malayan peninsula and in Borneo.— Malay gatah, guttah, gum, balsam (Marsden's Malay Dict., p. 283); and percha, said to be the name of the tree producing it. Hence the sense is 'gum of the Percha-tree.'
\(\beta \). The spelling gutta is obviously due to confusion with the Lat. gutta, a drop, with which it has nothing whatever to do. 'Gutta in Malay means gum, percha is the name of the tree (Isonandra gutta), or of an island from which the tree was first imported (Pulo-percha); 'Max Müller, Lect. on Language, 8th ed. i. 231. Marsden (p. 218) gives Pūlau percha as another name for the island of Sumatra. Pūlau means 'island,' id. p. 238; percha is explained in Marsden as meaning 'a remnant, small piece of cloth, tatters, rags;' and from this he takes Pūlau-percha to be named, without further explanation.

GUTTER, a channel for water. (F., -L.) M. E. gotere; Prompt. Parv. The pl. goteres is in Trevisa, i. 181. -O. F. gutiere, [gotiere?], goutiere; see quotations in Littre, s. v. gouttière, a gutter; cf. Span. gotera, a gutter. β . Esp. used of the duct for catching the drippings of the eaves of a roof; hence the deriv. from O. F. gote,

gonte (mod. F. goutte), a drop. Lat. gutta, a drop. Root uncertain.

Der. gutter, verb. See below.

GUTTURAL, pertaining to the throat. (F., -L.) In Cotgrave.

-F. guttural, 'gutturall, belonging to the throat;' Cot. -Lat. gutturalls; formed with suffix alis from guttur, the throat.

B. Problem the control of the contro ably from the same root as gutta, a drop; see above. Der. gut-

GUY, GUY-ROPE, a rope used to steady a weight. (Span., - Teut.) A nautical term. In Skinner, ed. 1671. Guy, a rope made

Teut.) A nautical term. In Skinner, ed. 1671. 'Guy, a rope made use of to keep anything from falling or bearing against a ship's side, when it is to be hoised in;' Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715.—Span. guia, a guide, leader, guy.—Span. guiar, to guide; the same word as F. guider, to guide. See Guide.

GUZZLE, to swallow greedily. (F.) 'Guzzle, to drink greedily, to tipple;' Kersey, ed. 1715. Cotgrave explains O. F. martiner by 'to quaffe, swill, guzzle.—O. F. gouziller, given by Cotgrave only in the comp. desgouziller, 'to guip, or swill up, to swallow down;' but Littre gives gosiller, saying that brandy is 'said gosiller, when, in distillation, it passes over mixed with wine. Cf. also F. s'egosiller, to make one's throat sore with shouting: clearly connected with F. make one's throat sore with shouting; clearly connected with F. gosier, the throat.

B. Littré connects gosier with Lorraine gosse,

-GK. γυμνας, more commonly γυμνός, naked. Root unknown. Der. From the same source are gymnast = Gk. γυμναστής, a trainer of athletes; gymnast-ic, gymnast-ic; also gymnick, a coined word, Milton, Samson Agon. 1324.

GYNARCHY, government by a woman. (Gk.) Spelt gunarchy by Lord Chesterfield (Todd). Coined from Gk. γυν-ή, a woman, and dρχειν, to rule; cf. olig-archy, tetr-archy, &c. See Queen.

GYPSUM, a mineral containing sulphate of lime and water. (L., -Gk., -Pers.) 'Gypsum, parget, white-lime, plaister; also, the parget-stone;' Kersey, ed. 1715. - Lat. gypsum, chalk. -Gk. γώγον*, not found, a by-form of γύγον, chalk; Herod. vii. 69. β. Prob. of Eastern origin; cf. Pers. jabsin, lime; Arab. jibs, plaster, mortar:

of Eastern origin; cf. Pers. jabsin, lime; Arab. jibs, plaster, mortar; Rich. Dict. p. 494.

GYPSY, one of a certain nomad race. ((F., -L., -Gk., -Egypt.) Spelt gipsen by Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale, l. 86. This is a mere corruption of M. E. Egyptien, an Egyptian. Chaucer calls St. Mary of Egypt 'the Egipcien Marie;' C. T. Group B. 500 (l. 4920); and Skelton, swearing by the same saint, says 'By Mary Gipey' Garland of Laurell, 1455.—O. F. Egyptien, Egiptien.—Late Lat. Egyptianus, formed with suffix -anus from Lat. Agyptius, an Egyptian.—Gk. 'Arywiros, an Egyptian.—Gk. 'Arywiros, an Egyptian.—Gk. 'Arywiros, Egypt. From the name of the country.

The supposition that they were Egyptians was false; their orig. home was India.

GYRE, a circle, circular course. (L., -Gk.) 'Or hurtle rownd in warlike gyre;' Spenser, F. Q. ii. 5. 8; cf. iii. 1. 23.—Lat. gyrus, a circle, circuit.—Gk. γῦροs, a ring, circle; cf. γῦροs, adj. round. Der. gyrate, from Lat. gyratus, pp. of gyrare, to turn round, formed from gyrus; gyration, gyrat-or-y; also gyr-falcon, q. v.

gyrus; gyral-ion, gyral-ory; also gyr-falcon, q.v.

GYRFALCON, GERFALCON, a bird of prey. (F., -L.?)

'Gyrfalcon, a bird of prey;' Kersey, ed. 1715; spelt gerfaulcon in Cotgrave; girefaucoun in Trevisa, i. 323, to translate Lat. gyrofalco.

a. The prefix is French, the word being modified from O. F. gerfaulcon, the greatest of hawks called also falcon gerfault.' a. The prenx is French, the word being modified from O. F. gerfault, 'a gerfaulcon, the greatest of hawks, called also falcon gerfault;' Cot. Cf. Ital. gerfalco, girfalco, girfalco, a gerfalcon.—Low Lat. gerofalco, a gerfalcon, a corruption of Low Lat. gyrofalco, a gyrfalcon. B. So named from his circling flight.—Lat. gyro, crude form of gyrus, a circle (of Gk. origin); and falco, a falcon. See Gyre and Falcon.

Not from G. geier, a vulture, which is itself derived from Lat. gyrare (Diez). But others take gyro- to be put for gero, which is referred to M. H. G. gir, G. geier, a vulture, supposed in that case to be a Teutonic word.

GYVES, fetters. (C.) In early use; only in the plural. M.E. giues, gyues (with u for v); Layamon, 15338; P. Plowman, C. xvi. 254. Of Celtic origin; cf. W. gefyn, a fetter, gyve; Gael. geinheal [with mh=v], a fetter, chain; I rish geinheal, geibheal, geibhionn, chains, gyves, fetters, restraint, bondage, captivity. B. The source of these sbs. appears in the Irish geibhim, I get, obtain, find, receive; gabhaim, I take, receive; Gael. gabh, to take, accept, receive.

HA, an exclamation. (E.) 'A ka! the fox!' Chaucer, C. T. 15387. When reduplicated, it signifies laughter. 'Ha! ka! ka!' Temp. ii. 1. 36. Common in Shak. as an exclamation of surprise. Of onomatopoetic origin; see also Ah. +O. Fries. kaka, to denote laughter. +M. H. G. ka, G. &. ke; M. H. G. kaká, to denote laughter. HABERDASHER, a seller of small wares. (F., -Scand.) 'An kaberdasker;' Chaucer, C. T. 363. 'The haberdasker heapeth wealth by hattes;' Gascoine, Fruits of War, st. 64. 'Haberdasker, a hatter, or seller of hats: also, a dealer in small wares:' Kersey. 'A haber-

or seller of hats; also, a dealer in small wares; Kersey. 'A haber-dasher, mercier; a poore, petty haberdasher of small wares, mercerot;' Sherwood, index to Cotgrave. a. So named from their selling a stuff called **Apertas* in Old French, of which (possibly) hats were a. So named from their selling a sometimes made. In the Liber Albus, ed. Riley, p. 225, is mentioned 'la charge de haperias;' in the E. version by Riley, 'the load of hapertas.' And again, at p. 231, we find 'les feez de leyne d'Espagne, wadmal, mercerie, canevas, . feutre, lormerie, peil, haberdashrie, esquireux, . . et les autres choses qe l'em acustument par fee, vi. d'i thus Englished by Riley: 'the fixed charge upon wool of Spain.
wadmal, mercery, canvas, . . felt, lymere, pile, haberdassheris, squirrel-skins, . . and upon other articles that pay custom at a fixed rate, is six pence.'

B. The word is of Scand. origin. Mr. Wedgwood cites from an old Icel. lexicon (by Gudmundus Andrese) the Icel. hapurtask, which he explains by 'trumpery, things of trifling value, scruta frivola, ripsraps.' But this throws no light on the Icel. word itself.

Y. I suspect that the true sense of the word hapertas was, originally, 'pedlars' wares,' and that they were named from the bag in which they were carried; cf. Icel. haprask, haprask, a haversack (Cleasby and Vigfuson.

8. In this case, the primary use of the bag was to carry oats or provisions in and the former year. of the bag was to carry oats or provisions in; and the former part of the word is the same as the former part of the word Haversack, e. The syllable task is from Icel. taska, a trunk, chest, pouch, pocket; cognate with G. tasche, a pouch, scrip, Thus the orig. sense of haberdasher was one who bears an oat-bag, hence, a pedlar. Der. haberdasher-y.

Der. haberdasker-y.

HABERGEON, a piece of armour to defend the neck and breast. (F.,=O. H. G.) M. E. habergeon, Chaucer, C. T. 76; hawberioun, Wyclif, 1 Kings, xvii. 5.=O. F. haubergon, hauberjon, a small hauberk (Burguy); dimin. of O. F. hauberc; see Hauberk.

HABILIMENT, dress, attire. (F.,=L.) 'The whiche furnysshynge his people with all habylymentys of warre;' Fabyan's Chron., Charles VII. (of France); ed. Ellis, p. 553.=F. habillement, 'apparell, clothing;' Cot. Formed with suffix -ment from habiller, 'to cloth, dresse, apparell;' Cot. β. The verb habiller ssignified orig. 'to get ready' and is a clumsy formation from the F. habile. orig. to get ready, and is a clumsy formation from the F. habile, able, ready; which is from the Lat. habilis, manageable, fit. See

Able. Der. from the same source, dis-habille, q. v.

HABIT, practice, custom, dress. (F., -L.) M. E. habit, abit; the latter spelling being common. Spelt habit, P. Plowman, B. prol. 3; abit, id. C. prol. 3; Ancren Riwle, p. 12, 1. 8. -O. F. habit, 'a garment, raiment, . . . also, an habit, a fashion settled, a use or custom gotten; Cot. - Lat. habitum, acc. of habitus, condition, habit, dress, attire. - Lat. habitus, held in a certain condition, pp. of habers, β. The origin of Lat. habere remains quite to have, hold, keep. uncertain; it is not the same word with E. have, which = Lat. capere; see Have. Der. habit. verb, pp. habited, i. e. dressed, Wint. Tale, iv. 4. 557; habit-u-al, from O. F. habitual (mod. F. habituel), explained 'habituall' by Cotgrave, and from Low Lat. habitu-alis, formed with suffix -alis from habitu-, crude form of habitus, habit; habit-u-al-ly; habitu-ate, from Lat. habituatus, pp. of habituare, to bring into a certain habit or condition. Also, from the same source, habit-ude, q. v., habit-able, q. v., habit-at, q. v., habit-at-ion, q.v., hab-ili-ment, q. v. From the Lat. habere are also numerous derivatives, as ex-hibit, in-hibit, in-habit, pro-hibit; ab-le, ab-ili-ty, dis-hab-ille; deht; prebend; binnacle, malady.

HABITABLE, that can be dwelt in. (F.,-L.) In Milton, P. L. viii. 157; earlier, in Gower, C. A. iii. 104. - F. habitable, 'inhabitable;' Cot. - Lat. habitabilis, habitable; formed with suffix -bilis from habita-re, to dwell, frequentative form of Lat. habere, to have (supine habit-um). See Habit. Der. habitabl-y, habitable-ness, in-

HABITANT, an inhabitant. (F., -L.) Perhaps obsolete. In Milton, P. L. viii, 99; x. 588. -F. habitant, 'an inhabitant;' Cot.; pres. part. of F. habiter, to dwell. -Lat. habitare, to dwell. See Habitable. Der. in-habitant.

HABITAT, the natural abode of an animal or plant. (L.) word coined for use in works on natural history. It means 'it dwells (there).'- Lat. habitat, 3 pers. s. pres. of habitare, to dwell. See Habitable.

HABITATION, a dwelling. (F., -L.) In Shak. Mids. Nt. Dr. ▼. 17. M. E. habitation, Chaucer, C. T. 2928. -F. habitation, 'a habitation;' Cot. - Lat. habitationem, acc. of habitatio, a dwelling. -

Lat. habitatus, pp. of habitate, to dwell. See Habitable.

HABITUDE, usual manner, quality. (F., -L.) In Shak. Complaint, 114. - F. habitude, 'custom, use;' Cot. -Lat. habitudo, condition; formed with suffix -do from habitu-, crude form of habitus, a habit; see Habit.

HACK (1), to cut, chop, mangle. (E.) M.E. hakken. 'To hakke and hewe;' Chaucer, C. T. 2867. 'Hacke' of his heaued' = hacks and newe; Chaucer, C. 1. 2007. Hacker of his header = hacks of his head; Ancren Riwle, p. 298.—A.S. hackan, to hack (Bosworth); for which I can find no authority. + Du. hakken, to hew, chop. + Dan. hakke, to hack, hoe. + Swed. hacka, to chop. + G. hacken, to chop, cleave.

B. All from a base HAK, to cut. hacken, to chop, cleave. β. All from a base HAK, to cut.

Der. haggle, q. v. Doublet, hash; and see hatch.

Em. Mr. Oliphant calls attention to O. Northumb. hackande, troublesome, in Early Eng. Psalter, Surtees Soc., Ps. xxxix. 13. 'Hence, perhaps, our "hacking cough."'

HACK (2), a hackney. See Hackney.

HACK BUT, an arquebus, an old kind of musket. (F., -Du.) In Holinshed, Hist. Scotland, an. 1583; hackbutter, a man armed with a hackbut, id. an. 1544. Rich. says that 'the 33 Hen. VIII. c. 6, regulates the length in stock and gun of the hagbut or demihaque, and sets forth who may keep and use them.' Also spelt hagbut, less coigne's Flowers, Memories, John Vaughan's Theme, l. 26. - O. F. correctly. - O. F. haquebute, 'an haquebut, or arquebuze, a caliver;' hagard, 'hagard, wild, strange, froward... Faulcon hagard, a hagard,

Cot. β. So called from the bent shape of the gun, which was an improvement upon the oldest guns, which were made straight; see Arquebus. It seems to be a mere corruption of Du. haakbus (hackbusse in Hexham), an arquebus; due, apparently, to some confusion with O. F. buter, to thrust.—Du. haak, a hook; and bus, a gun-barrel; thus the sense is 'gun with a hook.'

HACKLE (1), HATCHEL, an instrument for dressing flax or hemp. (Du.) Better spelt Heckle, q. v.

HACKLE (2), any flimsy substance unspun, as raw silk. (Du.)

So named from its looking as if it had been dressed or hackled; see Hackle (1). It also means a long shining feather on a cock's neck;

or a fly for angling, dressed with such a feather.

HACKNEY, HACK, a horse let out for hire. (F., -Du.)

M. E. hakeney; Chaucer, C. T. 16027; P. Plowman, B. v. 318.
O. F. haquenée, hacquenée, 'an ambling horse, gelding, or mare;' Cot.

Cf. Span. hacanea, Ital. chinea (short for acchinea), the same. -O. Du. hackeneye, an hackney (Hexham). B. Of obscure origin; but probably derived from Du. hakken, to hack, chop, hew, mince; and Du. negge, a nag. Cf. Swed. hacka, to hack, hew, peck, chatter with cold, stammer, stutter; this suggests that the Du. hakken was here familiarly used in the sense of 'jolt;' and, probably, the orig. sense was 'jolting nag,' with reference to the rough horses which customers who hired them had to put up with, or with reference to their 'faltering' pace. See Hack and Nag. ¶ Littré gives the syllable hack in this word the sense of 'horse;' this is quite wrong, as hack in the sense of 'horse' is merely a familiar abbreviation of hackney, just as cab stands for cabriolet, or bus for omnibus. So, too, the verb to hack, in the sense of 'treat roughly,' or 'use for rough riding,' is quite modern, and due to the abbreviated form of the

substantive. Der. hackney-ed, hackney-coach.

HADDOCK, a sea-fish. (E.?) M. E. haddoke. 'Hic morus, a haddoke;' Wright's Vocab. i. 222, col. 2. Spelt haddok, Prompt. Parv. Of unknown origin; the Gael. adag, a haddock, seems merely a borrowed word from English; similarly, the O. F. hadot, 'a salt haddock' (Cotgrave), is plainly a less original form. The suffix -ock is perhaps diminutive, as in hill-ock; the base had- has some similarity to Gk. γάδος, a cod, but it is hard to explain the forms. The Irish name is codog. ¶ Webster explains it from W. ħ2dog, having seed, prolific, from the sb. ħad, seed; but I find no proof that W. hadog means a haddock. Can haddock be a corruption of A. S. hacod? See Hake.

HADES, the abode of the dead. (Gk.) Spelt Ades, Milton, P. L. ii. 964.—Gk. ἄιδης, ἄδης (Attic), ἀίδης (Homeric), the nether world. 'Usually derived from a, privative, and ἰδεῦν, to see [as though it meant 'the unseen']; but the aspirate in Attic makes this very doubtful;' Liddell and Scott.

HÆMATITE, HÆMORRHAGE; see Hematite, Hemati

morrhage.

HAFT, a handle. (E.) M. E. haft, heft. 'Los in the haft' = loose in the handle; Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 339. Spelt haft, Wyclif, Deut. xix. 5; heft, Prompt. Parv. = A. S. haft, a handle; Grein, ii. 20. + Du. heft, hecht. + Icel. hepti (pron. hefti). + G. heft, a handle, hilt, portion of a book.

B. The orig. sense is 'that which is seized;' from the pp. seen in Icel. hafter, one who is taken, a prisoner, and in Goth. hafts, joined together; with which compare

Lat. captus, taken. v. All from the verb seen in A. S. habban, Icel. hafa, Goth. haban, Lat. captre. See Have.

HAG, an ugly old woman. (E.) M. E. hagge; P. Plowman, B. v. 191. The pl. heggen is in the Ancren Riwle, p. 216. The A. S. forms is fuller with harders used to translate Let authorizes. form is fuller, viz. hagtesse, used to translate Lat. pythonissa, a prophetess or witch; Wright's Vocab. i. 60, col. 1. In the same column, we also find: 'Tisiphona, wælcyrre; Parcæ, hægtesse;' on which Mr. Wright remarks: 'The Anglo-Saxon of these words would appear to be transposed. Hagiesse means properly a fury, or in its modern representative, a hag, and would apply singly to Tysiphone, while walcyrian was the name of the three fates of the A.S. mythology.' [Somner also gives a form hagesse, but for this I can find no authority.] + G. here, a witch; O. H. G. hazissa, apparently short for hagazissa; cf. M. H. G. hacke, a witch.

B. The suffix -t-esse, O. H. G. -z-issa, contains a feminine ending; the base is possibly (as has been suggested) the A.S. haga (G. hag), a hedge, bush; it being supposed that witches were seen in bushes by night. See Hedge, and Haggard. ¶ The Du. kaagdis, kaagedis, a

lizard, strikingly resembles in form the A.S. hagtesse; and is easily derived from Du. haag, a hedge. Der. hag-gard (2), q. v.; and even haggard (1) is from the same base.

HAGGARD (1), wild, said of a hawk. (F., -G.) Orig. the name of a wild, untrained hawk. 'As hagard hauke;' Spenser, F. Q. i. 11. 19. 'For haggard hawkes mislike an emptie hand;' Gascoigne's Flowers, Memories, John Vaughan's Theme, l. 26. -O. F.

though perhaps from the same root.

HAGGARD (2), lean, hollow-eyed. meagre. (E.) This word is certainly a corruption of kagged, confused in spelling by the influence of the word above. 'The ghostly prudes with hagged face;' Gray, A Long Story, 4th stanza from end. Wedgwood cites from Lestrange's Fables: 'A kagged carrion of a wolf and a jolly sort of dog with good flesh upon's back fell into company.' The orig. sense is 'hag-like,' or 'witch-like;' formed with suffix -ed from

Hag, q. v.

HAGGLE (1). to cut awkwardly, mangle. (E.) 'York, all haggled over;' Hen. V, iv. 6. 11. A weakened form of hack-le, the frequentative of hack, to cut. See Hack (1). Cf. Lowland Sc. hag,

to hack. And see below. **HAGGLE** (2), to be slow in making a bargain. (E.) Cotgrave explains O. F. harceler by 'to vex, harry, . . . also, to haggle, hucke, hedge, or paulter long in the buying of a commodity.' He similarly neede, or patter tong in the obying of a commodity. He similarly explains barguigner by 'to chaffer,... dodge, haggle, brabble, in the making of a bargain.' It is plain that higgle is a weakened form of the same word. β. It seems probable that haggle stands for hackle, the frequentative of hack; see Hack (1). The particular use of the word appears more plainly in Dutch. Cf. Du. hakkelen, to mangle, to stammer; explained by Sewel as 'to hackle, mangle, faulter;' also Du. hakkeleren, to wrangle, cavil; both derivatives of Du. hakkelen to hack

Du. hakken, to hack.

y. Thus the word is ultimately the same as Haggle (1). Der. haggl-er; and see higgle.

HAGIOGRAPHA, holy writings. (Gk.) A name given to the last of the three Jewish divisions of the Old Testament, containing Ps., Prov., Job. Dan., Ez., Nehem., Ruth. Esther, Chron., Cant., Lam., and Eccles. — Gk. ἀγιόγραφα (Βιβλία), books written by inspiration. — Gk. ἀγιο-, crude form of ἄγιοε, devoted to the gods, sacred, holy; and γράφ-ειν, to write.

β. ἄγιοε is from γ YAG, to worship; cf. Skt. yaj, to worship. For γράφειν, see Grave. Der.

hagiograph-y (in Minsheu), hagiograph-er.

HA-HA, the same as Haw-haw; see Haw.

HAIL (1), frozen rain. (E.) M. E. hazel, Layamon, 11975; spelt hawel in the later text. Later hayl (by loss of 3 or w), Chaucer, Good Women, Cleop. 76.—A. S. hagal, hagol; Grein. + Icel. hagl. + Du., Dan., Swed. hagel. + G. hagel. Allied to Gk. καχλαξ, κοχλαξ, a round pebble; so that hail-stone is tautological. Der. hail, verb. M. E. hailen, Prompt. Parv.; also hail-stone, M. E. hailstoon, Wyclif, Wisdom, v. 23 (later text).

HAIL (2), to greet, call to, address. (Scand.) M. E. heilen. 'Heylyn, or gretyn, saluto;' Prompt. Parv. Spelt heylenn (for hezlen), Ormulum, 2814. A verb formed from Icel. heill, hale, sound, in good health, which was particularly used in greeting, as in kom heil = welcome, hail! far heill, farewell!

B. The usual Icel. verb β. The usual Icel. verb is heilsa, to say hail to one, to greet one, whence M. E. hailsen, to greet. In P. Plowman, B. v. 101, we have: 'I hailse hym hendeliche, as I his frende were '= I greet him readily, as if I were his friend; and, in this very passage, the Bodley MS. reads: 'I haile him.' Cf. Swed. hel, hale, helsa, health, helsa, to salute, greet; Dan. heel, hale, hilse, to salute, greet. See Hale (1), and Whole.

HAIL! (3), an exclamation of greeting. (Scand.) 'All hail, great master! grave sir, hail, I come! Temp. i. 2. 189. 'Hayl be bow, mary'=Lat. aue Maria; Myrc's Instructions for Parish Priests, ed. Peacock, 1. 422.—Icel. heill, hale, whole; but esp. used in greeting. See Hail (2), and Hale. Similar is the use of A. S. wes hall, lit. be whole, may you be in good health; but the A. S. hall produced the E. whole, as distinct from Scand. hale. See Wassail. HAIR, a filament growing from the skin of an animal. (E.)

M. E. keer, her, Chaucer, C. T. 591; Ancren Riwle, p. 424.—A. S.

kár, hér, Grein, ii. 24. + Du. haar. + Icel. hár. + Dan. haar. +

Swed. hár. B. The European type is HARA, Fick, iii. 67. Root
unknown. Der. hair., M. E. keeri, Wyclif, Gen. xxvii. 11; hair-iness; hair-less; also hair-breadth, -cloth, -powder, -splitting, -spring, -stroke, -trigger, -worm.

HAKE, a sea-fish of the cod family. (Scand.) 'Hake, fysche, squilla;' Prompt. Parv. - Norweg. hakefisk (lit. hook-fish), a fish with squilla; Prompt. Parv.—Norweg. hakefisk (lit. hook-hsn), a nsn with hooked under-jaw, esp. of salmon and trout (Aasen); from Norweg. hake, a hook; see Hook. Compare A.S. hacod, glossed by Lat. hucius; Wright's Vocab. i. 55, col. 2; whence also Prov. E. haked, a large pike (Cambridgeshire); Blount's Glossographia. + G. hecht, M. H. G. hechet, O. H. G. hachit, a pike.

\$\beta\$. This explains A. S. hacod as meaning 'hooked,' -od being the pp. ending; see Hatch (1). Observe also Icel. haka (Swed. haka, Dan. hage), the chin, with reference to the peculiar under-jaw of the fish; cf. Icel. haki, Swed.

date, Dan. tage, a hook.

a faulcon that preyed for herself long before she was taken; 'Cot.

β. The orig sense is 'living in a hedge,' hence, wild. Formed with suffix =rd (of G. origin) from M. H. G. hag (O. H. G. hae), a hedge; see Hedge, Haw.

β. Quite distinct from haggard (2),

β. The orig sense is 'living in a hedge,' hence, wild. Formed Man, ed. Wheatley, iii. 5. 14.=0. F. halebarde, 'an halberd;' Cot. hedge; see Hedge, Haw.

β. Quite distinct from haggard (2), which to split a helmet, furnished with a conveniently long handle, as if derived from M. H. G. (and G.) helm, a helmet; and M. H. G. (and G.) barte, O. H. G. parta, a broad axe.

8. But this was an accommodation of the sense to the common meaning of helm; the real orig. meaning was 'long-handled axe,' from M. H. G. halm, a helve, handle; see Helm (1).

2. The origin of O. H. G. parta is obscure; some derive it from O. H. G. perjan, M. H. G. bern, berren, to strike, cognate with Icel. berja, Lat. ferire, to strike; see Ferule. Others connect O. H. G. parta with O. H. G. part, G. bart, a beard, and this certainly accounts better for the vowel. As to the connection between 'beard' and 'axe,' compare Icel bart' (the same word as E. beard, but used in the sense of a fin of a fish, or beak of a ship) with Icel. barba, a kind of axe; whilst the Icel. skeggia, a kind of halberd, is plainly derived from skegg, a beard. The conkind of halberd, is plainly derived from skegg, a beard. The connection is again seen in O.F. barbelé, explained by Cotgrave as bearded, also full of snags, snips, jags, notches; whence flesche barbelée, a bearded, or barbed arrow; see Barb. Similarly the halberd may have been named from the jagged and irregular shape of the iron head. Der. halberd-ier, O.F. halebardier, 'an halberddier;' Cot.

HALIBUT.

HALCYON, a king-fisher; as adj., serenc. (L., -Gk.) 'Halcyon days'-calm days, I Hen. VI, i. 2. 131. It was supposed that the weather was always calm when the kingfishers were breeding. 'They lay and sit about midwinter, when daies be shortest; and the time whiles they are broody, is called the haleyon daies; for during that season, the sea is calme and nauigable, especially in the coast of Sicilie; Holland's Pliny, b. x. c. 32.—Lat. haleyon, commonly aleyon, a kingfisher. – Gk. ἀλκυών, ἀλκυών, a kingfisher. β. Of uncertain origin; the aspirate seems to be wrong; clearly cognate with Lat.

alcedo, the true Lat. name for the bird.

alcedo, the true Lat. name for the pird.

HALE (1), whole, healthy, sound. (Scand.) 'For they bene hale enough, I trowe;' Spenser, Sheph. Kal., July, 107. M. E. heil, heyl. 'Heyl fro sekenesse, sanus;' Prompt. Parv,—Icel. heil, hale, sound; Swed. hel; Dan. heel. B. Cognate with A. S. hál, whence M. E. hool, E. whole. See Whole. Der. hail (2), hail (3).

HALE (2), HAUL, to drag, draw violently. (E.) M. E. halien, halen; whence mod. E. hale and haul, dialectal varieties of the sale o

word. Spelt halie, P. Plowman, B. viii. 95; hale, Chaucer, Parl, of Foules, 151.—A.S. holian, geholian, to acquire, get; it occurs as geholode, pl. of the pp., in Gregory's Pastoral Care, ed. Sweet, p. 209, l. 19. + O. Fries. halia, to fetch. + O. Sax. halón, to bring, fetch. + Du. halen, to fetch, draw, pull. + Dan. hale, to haul. + Swed. hala, to haul. + G. holen, to fetch (as a naut. term, to haul); O. H. G. holón, halón, to summon, fetch.
β. Allied to Lat. calare, to summon, Gk. καλείν, to summon. — KAR, to resound, cry out. See Calends. Der. haul, sb., haul-er, haul-age; also halyard, q.v.

him to the ground, Layamon, 25888 (later text); haul first occurs in the pp. ihauled, Life of Beket, ed. W. H. Black, l. 1497.

HALF, one of two equal parts of a thing, (E.) M. E. half; half a bushel; Chauçer, C. T. 4242.—A. S. healf, Northumb. half, Luke, xix. 8; where the later A. S. text has half. + Du. half. + Icel. halfr. + Swed. half. + Dan. halv. + Goth. halbs. + G. halb, O. H. G. hálfr. + Swed. half. + Dan. halv. + Goth. halbs. + G. halb. O. H. G. halp.

B. In close connection with this adj. we find M. E. half, A. S. healf (Gen. xiii. 9), Icel. hálfa, Goth. halba, O. H. G. halpa, used with the sense of 'side,' or 'part;' and this may have been the orig. sense. It occurs, e. g. in the Goth. version of 2 Cor. iii. 9, where the Gk. hv roure ra uhepe is translated by in thizai halbai. Thus the European type is HALBA, sb., a part, side.

Y. A late example of the sb. is in the phrase left half = left side, or left hand;
P. Plowman, B. ii. 5. It survives in mod. E. behalf; see Behalf.
Der. halve, verb, M. E. haluen (= halven), Wyclif, Ps. liv. 24; halved; half-blood, half-breed, half-bred, half-brother, half-sister, half-moon, half-pay, half-way, half-witted, half-yearly. Also half-penny, in which the f (as well as the l) has long been lost in pronunciation; spelt halpen, P. Plowman, B. vi. 307. Also be-half.

HALIBUT, a large fint-fish. (E.) 'Hallibut, a fish like a plaice;' Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. Cotgrave translates O. F. flatelet by 'a hallibut (fish).' Compounded of M. E. hali, holy (see Holy), and butte, a flounder, plaice, which occurs in Havelok, 759. So called because excellent eating for holidays; the sense being 'holy (i. e. holiday) plaice.' The fish often attains to a large size, and weighs as much as 400 lbs. The cognate languages have

and weighs as much as 400 lbs. The cognate languages have similar names for it. 4 Du. heilbot; from heilig, holy, and bot, a plaice. Cf. Swed. helgflundra, from helg, holidays, and flynder, a flounder: Dan. helle-flynder, from hellig, holy, and flynder, a flounder.

flounder.

HALL, a large room. (E.) M. E. halls, Chaucer, C. T. 2523. -A. S. heall, heal (for older hal), Grein, ii. 50; the acc. healls occurs in Mark, xiv. 15, where the latest text has halle. + Du. hal. + Icel. hall, höll. + O. Swed. hall. (The G. halls is a borrowed word.)

B. From the Teutonic base HAL, to conceal, whence A. S. helan, to hide, conceal, cover; just as the corresponding Lat. cella is from Lat. celare, to conceal, cover; the orig. sense being 'cover,' or place of shelter. See Cell, a doublet, from the same root. Der. hall-mark, gui'd hall.

rui'd hall. 65 Quite unconnected with Lat. aula. HALLELUJAH, the same as Alleluiah, q. v.

HAILLARD, the same as Halyard, q. v. HAILLOO, HAILLOA, a cry to draw attention. (E.) 'Halow, schypmannys crye, Celeuma;' Prompt. Parv. Cf. halloo, King Lear, iii. 4. 79, where the folio edd. have alow, and the quarto edd. have a lo (Schmidt). I suppose it to differ from Holla, q. v., and to be nothing else but a modification of the extremely common A.S. interj. eald, Matt. xxiii. 33, 37.

B. In this word, ea stands for a, the modern at 1 whilst ld is the modern lo. See Ah and Lo. 7. The prefixing of h is an effect of shouting, just as we have ha! for ah! when uttered in a bolder tone; or it may have been due to confusion with holla. Der. halloo, verb, Tw. Nt. i. 5. 291. grave has F. halle, 'an interj. of cheering or setting on a dog,' whence haller, 'to hallow, or incourage dogs with hallowing.'

matter, to hallow, or incourage dogs with hallowing.'

HALLOW, to sanctify, make holy. (E.) M. E. halzien, Layamon, 17496; later halwe, P. Plowman, B. xv. 557; halewe, halowe, Wyclif, John, xi. 55.—A. S. halgian, to make holy; from halig, holy. See Holy. And see below.

HALLOWMASS, the feast of All Hallows or All Saints. (Hybrid; E. and L.) In Shak. Rich. II, v. i. 80. A familiar abbreviation for All Hallows' Mass—the mass (or feast) of All Saints. In Eng. Gilds. ed. Toulmin Smith. p. 221. we have the expression In Eng. Gilds, ed. Toulmin Smith, p. 351, we have the expression alle halowene tyd = all hallows' tide; and again, the tyme of al halowene =the time of all hallows. B. Here hallows' is the gen. pl. of M. E. halowe or halwe, a saint; just as halowene is the M. E. gen. pl. of the same word. The pl. halws (= saints) occurs in Chaucer, C. T.

14.

7. The M. E. halws = A. S. hálga, definite form of the adj.
hálig, holy; so also the M. E. halowen = A. S. hálgan, definite form of the nom. pl. of the same adj. See Holy, and see Mass (2).

2. Similarly, hallowe'en=all hallows' even.

HALLUCINATION, wandering of mind. (L.) 'For if vision be abolished, it is called excitas, or blindness; if deprayed, and receive its objects exponenced hallowing the control of the con

receive its objects erroneously, hallucination; 'Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 18. § 4. Also in Minsheu, ed. 1627. Formed, by analogy with F. sbs. in -tion, from Lat. hallucinatio, allucinatio, or alucinatio, a wandering of the mind. - Lat. hallucinari, allucinari, or alucinari, to wander in mind, dream, rave. Of uncertain origin.

Der. hallucinate, verb, hallucinat-or-y.

HALM, the same as Haulm, q. v.

HALO, a luminous ring round the sun or moon. (L., -Gk.) 'This halo is made after this manner;' Holland's Plutarch, p. 681 (R.) -Lat. acc. halo, from nom. halos, a halo. - Gk. äλωs, a round threshing-uoluere, to roll, Skt. valaya, a circle, circular enclosure. See Voluble.

HALSER (in Minsheu), the same as Hawser, q.v.

HALT, lame. (E.) M. E. halt, Havelok, 543.—A.S. healt,
Northumb. halt, Luke, xiv. 21. + Icel. haltr. + Dan. halt. + Swed.
halt. + Goth. halts. + O. H. G. halz. Root uncertain. Der. halt,
verb = M. E. halten, A.S. healtin (Ps. xvii. 47); halt l, interj., orig.

imp. of verb; halt-ing, halt-ing-ly.

HALTER, a rope for leading a horse, a noose. (E.) M. E. **Asler, Gower, C. A. ii. 47. [Perhaps helfter = halter, in O. Eng. Misc., ed. Morris, i. 53, l. 18.] = A. S. healfter (rare); the dat. on Misc., ed. Morris, i. 53, l. 18.]—A. S. healfter (rare); the dat. on healftre—with a halter, occurs as a translation of Lat. in camo in Ps. xxxi. 12 (Camb. MS.), ed. Spelman; also spelt halftre; we find capistrum, hælftre,' Wright's Vocab. i. 84, col. 1; cf. Thorpe's Analecta, p. 28, l. 1. + O. Du. halfter (Hexham). + G. halfter, a halter. Perhaps from KAL (Skt. kal), to drive. Der. halter, vetb. HALVE, to divide in half. (E.) See Half.

HALVARD, HALLIARD, a rope for hoisting or lowering sails. (E.) Both spellings are in Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. The ropes are an called because fastened to the wards of the ship from which the

are so called because fastened to the yards of the ship from which the sails are suspended; and the word is short for hale-yard, because they Asle or draw the yards into their places. See Hale (2) and Yard. HAM, the inner or hind part of the knee; the thigh of an animal

(E.) M. E. hamms, homms; the pl. is spelt both homms and hamms, Ancren Riwle, p. 122.—A. S. hamm; 'poples, hamm; 'Fick, iii. 65, the forms hamla, hamslian an formed from the base hamf in Goth. hamf or the base hamf. B. So called because of the 'bend' in the leg; cf. Lat. camurus, crooked, W. cam, bent.—

WKAM, to be crooked. See Chamber. Der. ham-string, sb. Galled because of the conditions of the conditi

Shak. Troil. i. 3. 154; ham-string, verb. Diez derives Ital. gamba, F. jambe, the lower part of the leg, from the same root KAM, to bend: see Gambol, and Gammon (1).

HAMADRYAD, a dryad or wood-nymph. (L., -Gk.) Properly used rather in the pl. Hamadryades, whence the sing. hamadryad was (incorrectly) formed, by cutting off the suffix -es. Chaucer, C. T. 2030, has the corrupt form Amadrydes. - Lat. pl. hamadryades (sing. hamadryas), wood-nymphs. - Gk. pl. Amadryades, wood-nymphs; the life of each nymph depended on that of the tree to which she was attached. - Gk. Eua, together with (i.e. coexistent with); and δρῦε, a tree. "Aμα is co-radicate with same; and δρῦε with tree. See Same and Tree.

HAMLET, a small village. (F., -O. Low G.) M. E. hamelet, of three syllables; Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 269; spelt hamelat, Barbour, Bruce, iv. 195; hamillet, id. ix. 403 (Edinb. MS.); hamlet, id. x. 403 (Camb. MS.). - O. F. hamel (whence mod. F. hameau), with dimin. suffix -et. Hamel is used by Froissart, ii. 2. 232 (Littré). The suffix -et is also dimin.; the base being ham.—O. Friesic ham (North Friesic hamm, Outzen), a home, dwelling; cognate with A.S. hám, whence E. home. See Home.

¶ The fact that the word is French explains the difference of vowel.

HAMMER, a tool for driving nails. (E.) M. E. hamer, hammer; Chaucer, C. T. 2510; Havelok, 1877.—A.S. hamor, Grein, ii. 11. ‡ Chaucer, C. 1. 2510; Havelok, 1877.—A. S. hamor, Grein, II. 11. + Du. hamer. + Icel. hamarr. + Dan. hammer. + Swed. hammare. + G. hammer; O. H. G. hamar. B. Of doubtful origin; Curtius (i. 161) connects it with Church Slavonic kameni (Russ. kamene), a stone, Lithuanian akmû (stem akmen), a stone, Gk. άκμων, an anvil, thunderbolt, Skt. agman, a stone, thunderbolt; and remarks that 'in German, as in Slavonic, metathesis has taken place.' This etymology appears to be correct; and the root is (probably) AK, to pierce, the orig. sense of Skt. agman being 'pointed stone;' cf. Skt. agant, the thunderbolt of Indra; and note the 'hammer of Thor,' i. e. a thunderbolt. Y. Fick (iii. 64) says that the comparison of hammer with Skt. aeman is 'not to be thought of,' and refers it to ✓ KAM, to be crooked; but this gives no appreciable sense. We should naturally expect the original hammer to have been a stone, and the metathesis of form is quite possible. Der. hammer, verb,

K. John, iv. 1. 67; hammer-head (a kind of shark).

HAMMERCLOTH, the cloth which covers a coach-bex.
(Hybrid; Du. and E.) In Todd's Johnson. The form hammer is an E. adaptation of the Du. word hemel (which was not understood); with the addition of E. cloth, by way of giving a sort of sense.— Du. hemel (1), heaven (2) a tester, covering. Den hemel van een koetse, the seeling of a coach, Hexham; explained by Sewel as 'the testern of a coach.'

B. Cognate with Swed., Dan., and G. himmel, testern of a coach.' β . Cognate with Swed, Dan, and G. himmel, heaven, a canopy, tester. All these are derivatives from the form appearing in A.S. hama, Icel. hamr, a covering. — Teut. base HAM = KAM, to curve, cover as with a vault; see Chamber.

**AM, to curve, cover as with a vault; see Chamber.

**HAMMOCK*, a piece of strong netting slung to form a hanging bed. (West Indian.) 'Those beds which they call hamacas, or Brasill beds;' Hackluyt's Voyages, iii. 641 (R.) 'Cotton for the making of hamaccas, which are Indian beds;' Ralegh, Discovery of Guiana, ed. 1596, p. 32 (Todd). 'Beds or hamacks;' Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 6 (id.). Columbus, in the Narrative of his First Voyage, says: 'a great many Indians came today for the purpose of bartering Says. A great many indicate came totaly for the purpose of (Webster). Cf. Span. hamaca, a hammock. Of West Indian origin; perhaps slightly changed to a Span. form. ¶ Ingeniously corrupted in Dutch to hangmat, i. e. a hanging mat; but the older Du. form was hammak

HAMPER (1), to impede, hinder, harass. (E.) M. E. hamperen, hamperen; the pp. is hampered and hampred, Will. of Palerne, 441, 4694. 'For, I trow, he can hamper thee;' Rom. of the Rose, 6418, A difficult word; the p is probably excrescent, giving an older form hameren, equivalent to M. E. hamelen, to mutilate, which itself took an excrescent b at a later time, so that hamper and hamble are, in fact, doublets. 'Hameling or hambling of dogs is all one with expeditating. Manwood says, this is the ancient term that foresters used for that matter; Blount's Law Lexicon. Expeditate, in forest laws, signifies to cut out the ball of great dogs' fore-feet, for preservation of the king's game; id. The orig. sense of to hamble or hamper is to mutilate, render lame; cf. Lowland Sc. hammle, to walk in an ungainly manner; hamp, to halt in walking, to stutter; hamrel, one who stumbles often in walking; hamper, one who cannot read fluently (Jamieson).—A.S. hamelian, to mutilate, maim; Grein, ii. 10. + Icel. hamla, to mutilate, maim. + G. hammeln.

B. According to Fick, iii. 65, the forms hamla, hamslian are from an older hamslian formed from the base hamf in Goth. hams, maimed, Mark, ix. 43.

y. This Goth. hams is cognate with Gk. suppos, blunt, dumb, deaf (Curtius, i. 187), and with Gk. suppos, a capon. — SKAP, to cut; HAMPER (2), a kind of basket. (Low Lat., -F., -G.) 'An and Work. Aumper of golde;' Fabyan's Chron., an. 1431-2; ed. Ellis, p. 607. and makes of Corruption of Hanaper, q. v. 'Clerk of the Hamper or Annaper (L., it is conficient to Annaperii) is an officer in chancery (Anna 2 Edw. iv. c. 1) geeleoped. I otherwise called Warden of the Hamper in the carried with th otherwise called Warden of the Hamper in the same statute; 'Blount's Law Lexicon. - Low Lat. hanaperium, a large vessel for keeping cups in. - O. Fr. hanap (Low Lat. hanapus), a drinking-cup. - O. H. G.

in.—G. Fr. hanap (Low Lat. hanapus), a drinking-cup.—O. H. G. haap (M. H. G. nap), a drinking-cup. + A. S. haap, as a gloss to Lat. ciathus (cyathus); Wright's Vocab. i. 24, col. 2. + Du. nap, a cup, bowl, basin. Root unknown. Doublet, hanaper.

HANAPER, the old form of Hamper, q. v. Cf. hanppere, or hamper, canistrum; Prompt. Parv., p. 226. 'The Hanaper office in the Court of Chancery derives its name from the hanaparium, a large basket in which writs were deposited, &c.; Way's note.

HAND, the part of the body used for seizing and holding. (E.)

M. E. hand, hond, Chaucer, C. T. 843.—A. S. hand, hond; Grein, ii.

11. + Du. hand. + Icel. hönd, hand. + Dan. haand. + Swed. hand. + Goth. handus. + G. hand; O. H. G. hant. B. The European type is HANDU; derived from HANTH, base of Goth. hinthan, to seize, a strong verb (pt. t. hauth, pp. hunthans), only found in the seize, a strong verb (pt. t. hanth, pp. hunthans), only found in the compounds frahinthan, to take captive, uchinthan, to take captive. Remoter origin unknown. Der. hand, verb, Temp. i. 1. 25; hand-er; hand-barrow, hand-bill, hand-book (imitated from G. handbuch, see Trench, Eng. Past and Present; kand-breadth, Exod. xxv. 25; kand-eart; kand-ful (Wyclif has hondfullis, pl., Gen. xxxvii. 7); kand-gallop; kand-glass, hand-grenade, kand-kerchief (see Kerchief), hand-less, hand-maid (Gen. xvi. 1), hand-maide (Luke, i. 48), hand-hand-hand-hand (Fact. vvii. 2). spike, hand-staves (Ezek. xxxix. 9), hand-weapon (Numb. xxxv. 18), hand-writing. And see hand-cuff, hand-i-cap, hand-i-craft, hand-i-work, hand-le, hand-sel, hand-some, hand-y.

HANDCUFF, a manacle, shackle for the hand. (E.) In Todd's Johnson, without a reference; rare in books. The more usual word (in former times) was hand-fetter, used by Cotgrave to translate O. F. manette, manicle, and manotte. The word is undoubtedly an adaptation of M. E. kandcop: a handcuff; the confusion between cops, a fetter (an obsolescent word) and the better known M. E. coffes (cuffs) was inevitable. We find 'manica, hond-cops' in a vocabulary of the 12th century; Wright's Vocab. i. 95, col. 2.—A. S. hand-cops; we find 'manice, hand-cops' in an earlier vocabulary; id. i. 86, col. 1; also 'compes, fot-cops,' just above. The A. S. cops is also spelt cosp;

Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, lib. iv. met. 3. **HANDICAP**, a race for horses of all ages. (E.) In a handicap, horses carry different weights according to their ages, &c., with a view to equalising their chances. The word was formerly the name of a game. 'To the Miter Taverne in Woodstreete... Here some of us fell to handycappe, a sport I that never knew before; Pepys' Diary, Sept. 18, 1660. The game is thus explained in Dr. Brewer's Dict. of Phrase and Fable. 'A game at cards not unlike Loo, but with this difference; the winner of one trick has to put in a double stake, the winner of two tricks a triple stake, and so on. Thus: if six persons are playing, and the general stake is is., and A gains 3 tricks, he gains 6s., and has to "hand i' the cap" or pool 3s. [4s.?] for the next deal. Suppose A gains two tricks and B one, then A gains 4s. and B 2s., and A has to stake 3s. and B 2s. for the next deal. But this game does not seem to have originated the phrase.

B. There was, I believe, a still older arrangement of the kind, described in Chambers' Etym. Dict., where it is explained as 'originally applied to a method of settling a bargain or exchange by arbitration, in which each of the parties exchanging put his hand into a cap while the terms of the award were being stated, the award being settled only if money was found in the hands of both when the arbiter called "Draw."

γ. A curious description of settling a bargain by arbitration is given in P. Plowman, B. v. 327; shewing that it was a custom to barter articles, and to settle by arbitration which of the articles was more valuable, and how much (by way of 'amends') was to be given to the holder of the inferior one. From this settlement of 'amends' arose the system known as handicapping. The etymology is clearly from hand i cap (= hand in cap), probably rather from the drawing of lots than from the putting in of stakes

into a pool. See my Notes on P. Plowman.

HANDICRAFT, manual occupation, by way of trade. (E.)

Cotgrave translates O. F. mestier by 'a trade, occupation, mystery,

handicraft.' A corruption of handeraft; the insertion of i being due
to an imitation of the form of handiwork, in which i is a real part of the word. - A. S. handcraft, a trade; Canons under K. Edgar, sect. xi; in Thorpe's Ancient Laws, ii. 246. See Hand and Craft.

The prefix ge in A.S. is extremely common, and makes no appreciable difference in the sense of a word. In later

E., it is constantly rendered by i- or y-, as in y-eleps, from A.S. geeleoped. In Icel. kandaverk, kanda is the gen. pl.

HANDLE, to treat of, manage. (E.) M. E. kandlen, Chaucer, C. T. 8252.—A.S. kandlian, Gen. xxvii. 12. Formed with suffix d and causal -ian from A.S. kand, hand. + Du. kandelen, to handle, and causal stan from A.S. same, finite, p. Du. samesen, to install, trade. + Icel. köndla. + Dan. handle, to treat, use, trade. + Swed. handle, to trade. + G. kandeln, to trade. All similarly formed. See Hand. Der. handle, sb., lit. a thing by which to manage a tool; the pl. handlen occurs early, in St. Juliana, ed. Cockayne and Brock, p. 59; cf. Dan. handel, a handle.

HANDSEL, HANSEL, a first instalment or earnest of a bargain. (E. or Scand.)

1. In making bargains, it was formerly usual to pay a small part of the price at once, to conclude the bargain and as an earnest of the rest. The lit. sense of the word is 'delivery into the hand' or 'hand-gift.' The word often means a gift or bribe, a new-year's gift, an earnest-penny, the first money received in a morning, &c. 3 See Hansel in Halliwell. M. E. hansele, P. Plowman, C. vii. 375; B. v. 326; hansell, Rich. Redeles, iv. 91.

2. Another sense of the word was 'a giving of hands,' a shaking of hands by way of concluding a bargain; see handsal in Icel. Dict.; and it is probable that this is the older meaning of the two. - A. S. handselen, a delivery into the hand; cited by Lye from a Glossary (Cot. 136), but the reference seems to be wrong. [The A. S. word is rare, and the word is rather to be considered as Scand.] - A. S. hand, the hand; and sellan, to give, deliver, whence E. sell. Thus the word handsel stands for hand-sale. See Hand and Sell, Sale. + Icel. handsal, a law term, the transaction of a bargain by joining hands; 'hand-shaking was with the men of old the sign of a transaction, and is still used among farmers and the like, so that to shake hands is the same as to conclude a bargain' (Cleasby and Vigfusson); derived from Icel. hand, hand, and sal, a sale, bargain. + Dan. handsel, a handsel, earnest. + Swed. handsöl. Der. handsel or hansel, verb, used in Warner's Albion's England, b. xii. c.

75 (R.)

HANDSOME, comely, orig. dexterous. (E.) Formerly it signified able, adroit, dexterous; see Trench, Select Glossary; Shak. has it in the mod. sense. M. E. hand:um. 'Handsum, or esy to hond werke, esy to han hand werke, manualis;' Prompt. Parv. - A. S. hand, hand; and suffix -sum, as in wyn-sum, winsome, joyous; but the whole word handsum does not appear. + Du. handzaam, tractable, serviceable.

6. The suffix sum is the same as Du. -zaam, G. -sam (in lang-sam); see Winsome. Der. handsome-ly; handsomeness, Troil. ii. 1. 16.

HANDY (1), dexterous, expert. (E.) 'With handy care;' Dryden, Baucis and Philemon, l. 61. The M. E. form is invariably hendi (never handi), but the change from e to a is a convenience; it is merely a reversion to the orig. vowel. It occurs in King Horn, ed. Lumby, 1336. 'Thenne beo se his hendi children' = then ye are his dutiful children; Ancren Riwle. p. 186.—A. S. hendig, appearing in the comp. list-hendig, having skilful hands (Grein); which is composed of A. S. list, skill, and hendig, an adj. regularly formed from the sb. hand by the addition of the suffix -ig and the consequent vowel change from a to e. See Hand. + Du. handig, handy, expert. + Dan. handig, usually behandig, expert, dexterous. + Swed. händig, dexterous. + Goth. handugs, clever, wise. Cf. G. behend, agile, dexterous; and see Handy (2).

HANDY (2), convenient, near. (É.) This is not quite the same word as the above, but they are from the same source. 'Ah! though he lives so handy, He never now drops in to sup;' Hood's Own, i. 44. M. E. hende. 'Nade his help hende ben' = had not help been near him; William of Palerne, 2513.—A. S. gehende, near; 'sumor is gehende' = summer is nigh at hand, Luke, xii. 30; 'he wæs gehende ham scipe' = he was nigh unto the ship, John, vi. 19. [The prefix gecould always be dropped, and is nearly lost in mod. English.] The A. S. gehende is arrady, and prep., formed from hand by suffixed.—

(for: 20.3.2.3.4.1)

A.S. gehende is an adv. and prep., formed from hand by suffixed of (for i?) and vowel-change. See Handy (1).

HANDYWORK, the same as Handiwork, q.v. HANG, to suspend; to be suspended (E.) In mod. E. two verbs have been mixed together. The orig. verb is intransitive, with the pt. t. hung, pp. hung; whence the derived transitive verb, pt. t. and pp. hanged. [So also in the case of lie, lay, sit, set, fall, fell, the intrans. is the orig. form.] The infin. mood follows the form of the A. S. trans. rather than of the intransitive verb, on which account the provinging form will be first considered here. xi; in Thorpe's Ancient Laws, ii. 246. See Hand and Craft.

Der. handicrafts-man.

HANDIWORK, HANDYWORK, work done by the hands.

(E.) M. E. handiwerk, handiwere; spelt handiwere, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 129, l. 20.—A. S. handgeweere, Deut. iv. 28.—A. S. hand; and geweere, another form of weere, work. See Hand

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B. A. Trans. rather than of t

hangian, hongian, Grein, ii. 14; the pt. t. hangode occurs in Beowulf, BHARANGUE, a popular address. (F., = O. H. G.) In Milton, ed. Grein, 2085. + Icel. hengia, to hang up (weak verb). + G. hängen P. L. xi. 663. = O. F. harangue, 'an oration, . . set speech, long tale;' ed. Grein, 2085. + Icel. Amgia, to hang up (weak verb). + G. Aängen (weak verb). These are the causal forms of the strong verb following. B. M. E. hangen, pt. t. heng (sometimes hing), pp. hongen. 'And theron heng a broche of gold ful schene;' Chaucer, C. T. 160. 'By unces henge his lokkes that he hadde;' id. 679. The infin. hangen is conformed to the causal and Icel. forms, the A. S. infin. being always contracted and S. him to hope into the causal and Icel. contracted. - A. S. hon, to hang, intr. (contr. from hahan or hanhan); pt. t. héng, pp. hangen; Grein, ii. 95. + Icel. hanga, to hang, intr.; pt. t. héhk (for héng), pp. hangin. + Goth. hahan, pt. t. haihah (formed by reduplication), pp. hahans. + G. hangen, pt. t. hieng, hing, pp. gehangen.

C. All these verbs are from a European base that the first it. pp. gehangen. C. All these verbs are from a European base HANH (Fick, iii, 58), corresponding to a root KANK, whence Lat. eunctari, to hesitate, delay, and Skt. cank, to hesitate, be in uncertainty, doubt, fear. And again, KANK is a nasalised form of KAK, whence Gk. bereiv, to linger, be anxious, fear, standing for an older form κοκνείν. 'We must assume an Indo-European root hak, nasalised kank, and refer δικνος to κύκνος;' Curtius, ii. 375. The orig. sense of Δ KAK seems to be 'to be in doubt,' 'be anxious,' be suspended in mind,' or simply 'to waver.'

¶ The Du. hangen, Dan. hange, Swed. hange, are forms common to both and others senses. and intrans. senses. Der. hanger, (1) one who hangs, (2) a suspended sword, orig. part of a sword-belt whence the sword was suspended, Hamlet, v. 2. 157; hanger-on, hang-ing; hang-ings, Tam. Shrew, ii. 351; hang-man, Meas. iv. 2. 18; hang-dog, Pope, Donne Versified, Sat. iv. 267; also hank, q. v.; hank-er, q. v.

HANK, a parcel of two or more skeins of yarn, tied together.

(Scand.) Cotgrave translates O. F. bobine by 'a skane or hanke of gold or silver thread.' Cf. prov. E. hank, a skein, a loop to fasten a gate, a handle (Halliwell). The rare M. E. verb hanken, to fetter, occurs in Cursor Mundi, 16044.—Icel. hanki, the hasp or clasp of a chest; hönk, hangr, a hank, coil; hang, a coil of a snake. + Dan. hank, a handle, ear of a vessel. + Swed. hank, a string, tie band. + G.
henkel, a handle, ring, ear, hook.

B. The orig. sense seems to be 'a loop' for fastening things together, also a loose ring to hang a thing up by; and the form hangr shews the connection with Icel. hanga, to hang, also to hang on to, cleave to; whence the sense of fastening. Cf. G. henken, to hang (a man). See Hang,

Hanker.

HANKER, to long importunately. (E.) Not in early use. 'And felt such bowel-hankerings To see an empire, all of kings;' Butler, Hudibras, pt. iii. c. 2. l. 239. Cf. prov. E. hank, to hanker after (North); Halliwell. This verb is a frequentative of hang, with the same change of ng to nk as in the sb. hank; cf. the phrases to hang on,' and 'to hang about,' and the use of Icel. hanga in the sense of 'to cleave to.' + O. Du. hengelen, to hanker after (Sewel), from Du. hangen, to hang, depend; mod. Du. hunkeren, to hanker after, corrupted from the older form honkeren (= hankeren); see Sewel. The change from ng to nk is also well shewn by G. henker (-hang-er), a hangman; G. henken, to hang (a man). See Hank, Hang.

HANSEATIC, pertaining to the Hanse Towns in Germany.

(F., = O. H. G.) The Hanse towns were so called because associated in a league. = O. F. hanse, 'the hanse; a company, society, or corporation of merchants;' Cot. = O. H. G. hansa, mod. G. hanse, an association, league (Flügel). + Goth. hansa, a band of men, Mk. xv. 16; Luke. vi. 17. + A. S. hos [for hans], a band of men; Beowulf,

924. The league began about A. D. 1140 (Haydn).

HANSEL, the same as Handsel, q. v.

HANSOM, a kind of cab. (E.) Modern. An abbreviation for 'Hansom's patent safety cab. From the name of the inventor. Hansom is no doubt the same as handsome, in which the d is frequently dropped. Many surnames are nicknames; see Handsome.

dropped. Many sumames are nicknames; see Handsome. HAP, fortune, chance, accident. (Scand.) M.E. hap, happ; P. Plowman, B. xii. 108; Layamon, 816, 3857.—Icel. happ, hap, chance, good luck. Cf. A.S. gehap, fit; Ælfric's Colloquy, in Thorpe's Analecta, p. 21, l. 7; also A.S. magenhap, full of strength, modhap, full of sourage, Grein, ii. 219, 259. ¶ The W. hap, luck, hap, chance, must be borrowed from E.; but the Irish cobh, victory, triumph, is prob. cognate. Der. happ-y, orig. lucky, Pricke of Conscience, 1334; happ-i-ly, happ-i-ness; hap-less, Gascoigne, Fruits of War, st. 108; hap-less-ly; hap-ly, Shak. Two Gent. i. 1. 32 (hap-silv in the same sense. Meas, iv. 1. 98); hap-hazard, Holland, fr. of pily in the same sense, Meas. iv. 1. 98); hap-hazard, Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 878 (R.): habben, verb. a. v. michel.

Livy, p. 178 (R.); kapp-en, verb, q. v.; mis-hap, per-haps.

HAPPEN, to befal. (Scand.) M. E. happenen; Gower has kapneth = it happens; C. A. iii. 62. '3if me pe lytte happene' = if life happens: It happens; C. A. III. 02. '311 me pe lytte happens' =11 life be granted me; Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 1269. B. The form happens is an extension of the commoner form happen (mod. E. hap); 'In any cas that mighte falle or happe;' Chaucer, C. T. 587. Y. The latter verb is formed directly from the sb. hap above. With the ending **enen** compare Goth. verbs in **nan.

Cot. Cf. Span. arenga, tal. aringa, arringa, an harangue. B. The Ital. aringa signifies a speech made from an aringo, which Florio explains by 'a pulpit;' aringo also meant an arena, lists, and prob. a hustings. The more lit. sense is a speech made in the midst of a ring of people. O. H. G. hring (mod. G. ring), a ring, a ring of people, an arena, circus, lists; cognate with E. ring and circus. See Ring, Circus. The vowel a (for i) reappears in the sb. rank; see Rank, Range. The prefix ha- in F., and a- in Span, and Ital., are due to the G. h-, now dropped. Der. harangue, verb, Butler, Huddiras, pt. iii. c. 2. l. 438. Butler, Hudibras, pt. iii. c. 2. l. 438.

HARASS, to torment, vex. plague. (F.) Also spelt harras. 'To harass and weary the English;' Bacon, Life of Hen. VII, ed. Lumby, p. 61 (spelt harrasse in R.) = O. F. harasser. 'to tire, or toile out,... p. 01 (spelt harrasse in R.) = O. F. harasser, 'to tire, or toile out, ... vex, disquiet;' Cot. β. Of disputed origin; but it seems best to suppose it to be an extension of O. F. harer; 'harer vn chien, to hound a dog at, or set a dog on a beast;' Cot. = O. H. G. haren, to cry out. = √ KAR, to call out; cf. Gk. κηρνέ, a herald. Der. harass, sb., Milton. Samson, 257; harass-er.

HARBINGER, a forerunner. (F., = O. H. G.) In Shak. Macb. i. 4. 45. See Trench, Select Glossary. The n stands for r, and the older form is M.E. herbergeour, one who provided lodgings for a host or army of people. This sense is retained in Bacon, who save: 'There or army of people. This sense is retained in Bacon, who save: 'There

or army of people. This sense is retained in Bacon, who says: 'There was a harbinger who had lodged a gentleman in a very ill room;' Apophthegms, no. 54. 'The fame anon throughout the toun is born . . By herbergeours that wenten him beforn; Chaucer, C. T. 5417. In the title of the legend of St. Julian, in Bodley MS. 1596, fol. 4, he is the title of the regent of St. Julian, in Bodey M.S. 1590, 101. 4, he is called 'St. Julian the gode herberjour,' i. e. the good harbourer. Herbergeour is formed (by help of the suffix -our, denoting the agent) from the O. F. herberger, 'to harbour, lodge, or dwell in a house;' Cot. (and see Burguy).—O. F. herberge, 'a house, harbour, lodging;' Cot. and F. harbour, lodging;' Cot. and F. harbour, lodging;' Cot. The second F. harbour, lodging;' Cot Cot.; mod. F. auberge. - M. H. G. herberge, O. H. G. hereberga, a lodging, harbour; see further under Harbour.

HARBOUR, a lodging, shelter, place of refuge. (Scand.) M. E. herberwe, Chaucer, C. T. 767; whence mod. E. harbour by change of -erwe to -our, and the use of ar to represent the later sound of er. The w stands for an older 3, and this again for g; the spelling herberge is in Layamon, 28878.—Icel. herbergi, a harbour, inn, lodging, lit. a 'host-shelter;' derived from Icel. herr, an army, and bjarga, to save, help, defend. + O. Swed. hærberge, an inn; derived from hær, an army, and berga, to defend (lhre). + O. H. G. hereberga, a camp, lodging; der. from O. H. G. heri, hari (mod. G. heer), an army, and bergan, to shelter: whence come mod. F. auberge, Ital. albergo, an inn, and mod. E. harbinger, q.v. B. For the former element, cf. also A. S. here, Goth. harjis, a host, army, the European form being HARJA (Fick, iii. 65). Cognate with Lithuan. haras, war, army, lit. 'destroyer,' from KAR, to kill, destroy, whence Skt. war, army, in: destroyer, hours army, in destroyer, hours, para, hurting, pri, to hurt, wound, Gk. κλάειν, to break, and perhaps Russ. Larate. to punish: see Harry. C. For the latter element, Russ karate, to punish; see Harry. cf. Goth. bairgan, A. S. beorgan, to preserve; and see Bury.

¶ It is usual to cite A. S. hereberga as the original of harbour; but it is quite unauthorised. Der. harbour, verb, M. E. herberwen, P. Plowman, B. xvii. 73, from Icel. herbergja, to shelter, harbour, a verb formed from the sb. herbergi; also harbour-er; harbour-age, K. John, ii. 234; harbour-less; harbour-master; also harbinger, q.v. HARD, firm, solid, severe. (E.) M. E. hard, Chaucer. C. T. 229

(and common). - A. S. heard, John, vi. 60, + Du. hard, + Dan. haard, + Swed. hard, + Icel. hardr. + Goth. hardus, + G. hart, + Gk. κρατύε, strong; cf. κρατερόε, καρτερόε, valiant, stout. is a little doubt about the relationship of Gk. "partie; if it be right, is a little doubt about the relationship of Gr. sparve; it it be right, the forms are all from a base KART, from \$\sqrt{KAR}\$, to make. See Curtius, i. 189. Der. hard-ly, hard-ness = A. S. heardnes, Mark, x. 5; hard-en = M. E. hardnen, Ormulum, 1574, 18219, which is an ext nsion of the commoner M. E. harden, of which the pp. yharded occurs in Chaucer, C. T. 10559; hard-ned; hard-ship, M. E. heardschipe, Anteren Riwle, p. 6, l. 9; hard-ware; hard-featured, hard-fisted, hard-handed, hard-hearted, hard-mouthed, hard visaged; also hard-y, q. v. HARDY, stout, strong, brave. (F., = O. H. G.) M. E. hardington, B. vije 88. . the comp. heardings is in Lewence.

hard-harted, hard-mouthed, hard visaged; also hard-y, q. v. HARDY, stout, strong, brave. (F., = O. H. G.) M. E. hardi, hardy, P. Plowman, B. xix. 285; the comp. hardiere is in Layamon, 4348, later text. = O. F. hardi, 'hardy, daring, stout, bold;' Cot. Hardi was orig. the pp. of O. F. hardir, of which the compound enhardir is explained by Cotgrave to mean 'to hearten, imbolden.' = O. H. G. hartin (M. H. G. herten), to harden, make strong. = O. H. G. harti (G. harti), hard; cognate with A. S. heard, hard. See Hard. Der. hardi-ly, hardi-ness, P. Plowman, B. xix. 31; hardi-head, Spenser, F. Q. i. 4. 38; hardi-hood, Milton, Comus, 630. Gr. Hardi-ly, hardi-head, hardi-hood are all hybrid compounds, with E. suffixes: shewing how completely the word was naturalised. suffixes; shewing how completely the word was naturalised.

HARE, the name of an animal. (E.) M. E. hare, Chaucer, C. T. 13626. - A. S. hara, as a gloss to Lat. lepus, Ælfric's Gloss., in. Wright's Vocab. i. 22, 78. + Du. hass. + Dan. and Swed. hars. + Doppular etymology which connected the word with Charles Quint Icel. heri. + G. hass. (Charles V.); see the story in Max Müller, Lectures, ii. 581.

HARLOT, a wanton woman. (F.) Orig. used of either sex indifferently; in fact, more commonly of men in Mid, Eng. It has gives the etymology; paça being from the verb pag, orig. pas, to jump, move along by leaping. Hence all the forms are from a root. KAS, to jump, prob. connected with E. haste. See Haste. Der.

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HARLOT, a wanton woman. (F.) Orig. used of either sex indifferently; in fact, more commonly of men in Mid, Eng. It has not, either, a very bad sense, and means little more than 'fellow.' 'He was a gentil harlot and a kind;' Chaucer, C. T. 649. 'A sturble of the distance of the connected with E. haste. See Haste. Der. an older assa, as shewn by the but, G., and Skt. forms. In e Skt. gives the etymology; cas being from the verb cap, orig. cas, to jump, move along by leaping. Hence all the forms are from a root KAS, to jump, prob. connected with E. haste. See Haste. Der. hars-brained, I Hen. IV, v. 2. 19; hars-lip, K. Lear, iii. 4. 123; hars-lip, K. Lear, iii. 4.

HAREBELL, the name of a flower. (E.) In Cymb. iv. 2. 222. The word does not appear among A. S. names of plants. Certainly compounded of hare and bell; but, owing to the absence of reason for the appellation, it has been supposed to be a corruption of hairbell. with reference to the slenderness of the stalk of the true hairbell, the Campanula rotundifolia. The apparent absence of reason for the name is, however, rather in favour of the etymology from hare than otherwise, as will be seen by consulting the fanciful A.S. names of plants given in Cockayne's Leechdoms, vol. iii. To name plants from animals was the old custom; hence hare's beard, hare's-ear, hare's foot, hare's lettuce, hare's palace, hare's tail, hare-thistle, all given in Dr. Prior's Popular Names of British Plants; to which add A.S. haran-hyge (hare's foot trefoil), haran-specel (now called viper's bu-gloss), haran-wyrt (hare's wort), from Cockayne's Leechdoms. The spelling hair-bell savours of modern science, but certainly not of the peting nair-vet savours of modern science, but certainly not of the principles of English etymology.

A similar modern error is to derive fox-glove from folks-glove (with the silly interpretation of folks as being 'the good folks' or fairies), in face of the evidence that the A.S. name was foxes gloja = the glove of the fox.

HAREM, the set of apartments reserved for females in large Eastern houses. (Arab.) Not in Todd's Johnson. Spelt haram in Moore's Lalla Rookh; 'And the light of his haram was young Nourmahal.' Also in Byron, Bryde of Abydos, c. i. st. 14.—Arab. haram, women's apartments; lit. 'sacred;' Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 197.—Arab. root harama, he prohibited; so that the haram is the place which men are prohibited from entering.

HARICOT, (1) a stew of mutton, (2) the kidney bean. (F.) · Haricot, in cookery, a particular way of dressing mutton-cutlets; also, a kind of French beans; 'Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. - F. haricot, 'mutton sod with little turneps, some wine, and tosts of bread crumbled among,' &c.; Cotgrave (who gives two other methods of preparing it, shewing that it was sometimes served with 'chopped herbs').

\$\beta\$. See Littré, who discusses it; it is found that the herbs'). β. See Littré, who discusses it; it is found that the sense of 'bean' is late, whilst the sense of 'minced mutton with herbs' is old. The oldest spelling is herigote (14th cent.); cf. O. F. harligote, a piece, morsel (Burguy). We may certainly conclude that the bean was so named from its use in the dish called haricot. γ. Of unknown origin, but presumably Teutonic. We also find the following. 'Herigotes, dew-claws, also spurs;' Cot. 'Harigot, petite flûte, flageolet fait avec les os des pieds, ou tibia de chevrau et d'agneau;' Roquefort. 'Arigot, larigot, sorte de fifre, petite flûte militaire;' id. (The right key would probably connect and explain these words).

HARK! listen! (E.) M. E. herke, Coventry Mysteries, 55 (Stratmann). The imp. mood of M. E. herken; 'to herken of his sawe,' Chaucer, C. T. 1528. Closely allied to M. E. herknen, to hearken.

See Hearken.

3

HARLEQUIN, the leading character in a pantomime. (F.) The joy of a king for a victory must not be like that of a harlequin upon a letter from his mistress; Dryden (in Todd's Johnson; no reference). - F. arlequin, a harlequin; spelt harlequin in the 16th cent. Cf. Ital. arlecchino, a harlequin, buffoon, jester. B. Some derive the F. word from the Italian; but it is not an old word in the latter language, and the borrowing seems to have been the other way. Y. It seems best to connect F. arlequin (harlequin) with the O. F. hierlekin or hellequin (13th century) for which Littré gives quotations. This word was used in the phrase li maisnie hierlekin (Low Lat. harlequini familias) which meant a troop of demons that haunted lonely places, called in Middle-English Hurlewaynes kynne or Hura lewaynes meyné = Hurlewain's kin or troop, mentioned in Richard the Redeles, i. 90, and in the Prologue to the Tale of Beryn, l. 8. The orig signification of O. F. hierlekin, Low Lat. harlequinus, and M. E. hurleways seems to have been a demon, perhaps the devil. Cf. also Ital. Alichino, the name of a demon in Dante, Inf. xxi. 118. The origin of the name is wholly unknown. See note to Rich. Redeles, ed. Skeat, i. 90. ¶ I shall here venture my guess. Perhaps hierlekin may have been of O. Low German origin; thus O. Friesic Aelle kin (A. S. helle cyn, Icel. heljar kyn) would mean 'the kindred of hell' or 'the host of hell,' hence a troop of demons. The sense being lost, the O. F. maisnie would be added to keep up the idea of

Dauwe the dykere with a dosen harlotes of portours and pykeporses and pylede toth-drawers' = Davy the ditcher with a dozen fellows and pylede toth-drawers = Davy the uncher with a dozen tenows who were porters and pick-purses and hairless (?) tooth-drawers; P. Plowman, C. vii. 369. 'Begge as on harlor' = beg like a vagabond, Ancren Riwle, p. 356. Undoubtedly of Romance origin. = O. F. arlor (probably once harlor), explained by Roquefort as 'fripon, O. F. arlot (probably once harlot), explained by Roquefort as 'fripon, coquin, voleur,' a vagabond, a robber; also spelt herlot, for which Diez gives a reference to the Romance of Tristran, i. 173. B. The Prov. arlot, a vagabond, occurs in a poem of the 13th century; Bartsch, Chrestomathie Provençale, 207. 20. Florio explains Ital. arlotto by 'a lack-Latin, a hedge-priest,' and arlotta as a harlot in the modern E. sense. Ducange explains Low Lat. arlotus to mean a glutton. Y. Of disputed origin, but presumably Teutonic, viz. from the O. H. G. karl, a man. This is a well-known word, appearing also as Icel. karl, a man, fellow, A. S. ceorl, a man, and in the mod. E. churl; see Churl. The suffix is the usual F. dimin. suffix -ot, as in bill-ot from bille; see Brachet's Dict. § 281; it also appears in the E. personal name Charlotte, which is probably the very same word. E. personal name Charlotte, which is probably the very same word. We actually find the whole word carlot in Shak. As You Like It, iii. 5. 108. Note also the form Arletta, said to have been the name of the mother of William I. ¶ We find also W. herlod, a stripling, lad; but this is merely the E. word borrowed; the Cornish not only borrowed the E. harlot unchanged (with the sense of 'rogue'), but also

rowed the E. harlot unchanged (with the sense of 'rogue'), but also the word harlutry, corruption, which is plainly the M. E. harlotrie, with a suffix (*rie) which is extremely common in French. See Williams, Cornish Lexicon, p. 211. Der. harlot-ry = M. E. harlotrie, of which one meaning was 'ribald talk;' see Chaucer, C. T. 563, 3147. The suffix -ry is of F. origin, as in caval-ry, bribe-ry, &c.

HARM, injury, wrong. (E.) M. E. harm, P. Plowman, C. xvi.

113; spelt herm, Ancren Riwle, p. 116. – A. S. hearm, herm, grief of paind also harm, injury: Grein ii for + Icel harms, crief + Don mind, also harm, injury; Grein, ii. 60. + Icel. harmr, grief. + Dan. harme, wrath. + Swed. harm, anger, grief, pity. + G. harm, grief. B. Cf. Russ. srame, shame; Skt. orama, toil, fatigue. The latter is from the vb. cram, to exert one's self, toil, be weary. - KRAM, or KARM, to be tired; whence some derive also Lat. elemens, and E. element (Fick, i. 48). Der. harm, verb, M. E. harmen, spelt hearmin in O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, p. 263, l. 7; harm-ful, Wyelif, Prov. i. 22; harm-ful-ly, harm-ful-ness; harm-less = M. E. harmles, Will of Poleme 1632; herm-ful-ly, harm-ful-ness. Will. of Palerne, 1671; harm-less-ly, harm-less-ness.

HARMONY, concord, esp. of sounds. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. harmonie, Gower, C. A. iii. 90. 'There is a melodye in heauen, whiche clerkes clepen armony;' Testament of Love, in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. cccii. col. 2. - F. harmonie. - Lat. harmonia. -Gk. αρμονία, a joint, joining, proportion, harmony.—Gk. αρμός, a fitting, joining.—Gk. αρειν (fut. αρῶ), to fit, join together.—A AR, to fit; whence also E. arm, article, &c. Der. harmoni-c, Milton, P. L. iv. 689; harmoni-cs, harmoni-c-al, harmoni-c-al-ly; harmoni-ous, Temp. iv. 119; harmoni-ous-ly, harmoni-ous-ness; harmon-ise (Cudworth),

harmon-is-er, harmon-ist, harmoni-um (about A. D. 1841).

HARNESS, equipment for a horse. (F., - C.) In old books, it almost always means body-armour for soldiers; 1 Kings, xx. 11; &c. M. E. harneis, harneys, Chaucer, C. T. 1613; spelt herneys, P. Plowman, B. xv. 215. 'He dude quyk harnesche hors' = he commanded horses to be quickly harnessed, King Alisaunder, 4708. = O. F. harnes, harnois, hernois, armour. = Bret. harnez, old iron; also armour. = Bret. houarn (pl. hern), iron; cognate with W. haiarn, Gael. iarunn, Irish iaran, iron. See Iron.

The G. harnisch, Du. harnas, &c., are borrowed from French.

Der. harness, verb, = O. F. harnascher.

HARP, a stringed musical instrument. (E.)

M. E. harpe, Gower, C. A. iii. 301; Layamon, 4898.—A. S. hearpe, Grein, ii. 62; and see

Elfred, tr. of Boethius, c. xxxv. § 6 (b. iii. met. 12). + Du. harp. + Icel. harpa. + Swed. harpa. + Dan. harpe. + G. harfe. O. H. G. harpha.

B. Root unknown; but perhaps connected with Lat. crepare, to crackle, erabro, a hornet; if so, it orig. meant 'louds sounding.'

There is no pretence for connecting it, as assual, with Gk. how, meaning 'a sickle,' or 'a bird of prey'l See note to Harpoon. Der. harper = A. S. hearpere, in Ælfred, as above; harp, werb A. S. hearpering id. (to hearticher) a. V.

werb, A.S. hearpian, id.; also harpsichord, q. v.

HARPOON, a dart for striking whales. (Du., = F.) 'Some fish with harpons' (late edd. harpons), Dryden, Art of Love, 875. The dart is also called 'a harping-iron.' Harpon is the F., harpon the Du. form. = Du. harpon (pron. like E. harpon), 'a harping-iron the Du. form. = Du. harpon (pron. like E. harpon), 'a harping-iron the Du. form. = Du. harpon (pron. like E. harpon), 'a harping-iron the promise of the property of the pro host,' turning hierlehin into (apparently) a personal name of a single | Sewel. = F. harpon, orig. 'a crampiron wherewith masons fasten demon. The change from hellehin to h:riequin, &co., arose from a stanes together (Cotgrave); hence, a grappling-iren. = O. F. harpo,

*a dog's claw or paw; 'Cot.; cf. 'se harper l'un à l'autre, to grapple, grasp, hasp, clasp, imbrace, cope, close together, to scuffle or iall together by the ears; 'id. Cf. Span. arpon, a harpoon, arpeo, a grappling-iron, arpar, to tear to pieces, rend, claw. Also Ital. arpagone, a harpoon, arpese, a cramp-iron, clamp, arpicare, to clamber ap, arpino, a hook, arpions, a hinge, pivot, hook, tenter.

B. The notion of 'grappling' seems to underlie all these words; but the origin is by no means clear; Littré cites an O. H. G. harfan, to seize, which Scheler spells krepan; this seems to be nothing but mod. G. raffen, to snatch up; and I doubt its being the true source. y. Surely the Ital. arpagone is nothing but the Lat. acc. harpagonem; I suppose the base harp to be no other than that which appears in Lat. harpago, a hook, grappling-iron, harpaga, a hook, and harpax, rapacious; all words borrowed from Gk.; cf. Gk. apπαγή, a hook, rake, aρπαf, rapacious, aρπη, a bird of prey, all from the base APΠ rake, home, rapacious, hom, a bird of prey, all from the base APII in home feet, to snatch, tear, ravish away; the true form of the root being RAP, as in Lat. rapers. to seize. See Harpy. The Diez identifies F. harps, a dog's claw, with F. harps, a harp, on the plea that the harp was probably 'hook-shaped;' of which there is no proof. Der. harpoon-er.

HARPSICHORD, an old harp-shaped instrument of music. (F.) Also spelt harpsicon or harpsecol. 'On the harpsicon or virginals;' Partheneia Sacra, ed. 1633, p. 144 (Todd). 'Harpsechord or Harpsecol, a musical instrument;' Kersey. Spelt harpsechord in Minsheu, and the first The corrupt forms of the word are not easy to explain; in

ed. 1627. The corrupt forms of the word are not easy to explain; in particular, the letter s seems to have been a mere intrusion. — O. F. harpechords, 'an arpsichord or harpsichord,' Cot. Compounded of O. F. harpe, a harp (from a Teutonic source); and chorde, more

commonly corde, a string. See Harp, Chord, and Cord.

HARPY, a mythological monster, half bird and half woman. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) In Shak. Temp. iii. 3. 83. - O. F. harpie, or harpye, 'a harpy;' Cot.-Lat. harpyia, chiefly used in pl. harpyia, Verg. Æn. iii. 226. - Gk. pl. άρπυιαι, harpies; lit. 'the spoilers.' - Gk. άρπ-, the base of aρπάζειν, to seize; cognate with Lat. rap-, the base of rapere, to seize. See Rapacious.

HARQUEBUS, the same as Arquebus, q.v.

HARRIDAN, a worn-out wanton woman. (F.) In Pope, Macer, a Character, l. 24. It is a variant of O. F. haridelle, which Cot. explains by 'a poor tit, or leane ill-favored jade;' i.e. a wornout horse. Probably connected with O.F. harer, to set a dog on a beast, hence, to drive, urge. See Harass.

HARRIER (1), a hare-hound. (E.) Formerly harier, more Minchen ed. 1627. The word occurs also in with correctly. So spelt in Minsheu, ed. 1627. Blount, Ancient Tenures, p. 39 (Todd). Formed from hare, with suffix -ter; cf. bow-yer from bow, law-yer from law.

HARRIER (2), a kind of buzzard. (E.) Named from its

harrying or destroying small birds. See Harry. HARROW, a frame of wood, fitted with spikes, used for breaking the soil. (E.) M. E. harwe, P. Plowman, B. xix. 268; spelt haru, harou, harwe, Cursor Mundi, 12388. Not found in A. S., but prob. an E. word. The doubtful form hyrwe is given in Somner and Lye. + Du. hark, a rake. + Icel. herfi, a harrow. + Dan. harv, a harrow; harve, to harrow. + Swed. harka, a rake; harka, to rake; harf, a harrow; harfya, to harrow. + G. harke, a rake (Flügel); harken, to rake. Root unknown; cf. Gk. κέρκις, a peg, pin, skewer. ¶ The F. herce, a harrow, is a different word; see Hearse. Dor. harrow, verb, M. E. harwen, P. Plowman, C. vi. 19.

HARRY, to ravage, plunder, lay waste. (E.) Also written harrow, but this is chiefly confined to the phrase 'the Harrowing of Hell, i. e. the despoiling of hell by Christ. M. E. herzien, later herien, herwen, harwen. 'By him that harwed helle;' Chaucer, C. T. 3512. 'He that keried helle;' Will, of Palerne, 3725.—A. S. hergian, to lay waste, Grein, ii. 38. Lit. to 'over-run with an army;' cognate with Icel. herja, Dan. harge, to ravage.—A. S. herg., which appears in herg-es, gen case of here, an army, a word particularly used in the sense of 'destroying host;' Grein, ii. 35.

A. S. here is cognate with Icel herr, Dan hær, Swed här, G. heer, and Goth. Aarjis, a host, army; all from European base HARJA, an army, from Europ. root HAR, to destroy, answering to Aryan

KAR, to destroy; cf. Skt. cri, to hurt, wound, cirna, wasted, de-

HARSH, rough, bitter, severe. (Scand.) M. E. harsh, rough to the touch, Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 1084, 'Harshe, or hashe, as sundry frutys; Prompt. Parv.—Dan. harsh, rancid; Swed. härsh, rank, rancid, rusty; O. Swed. harsh (Ihre). + G. harsch, harsh, rough.

B. Cf. Lithuan. hartus, harsh, bitter (of taste); Skt. hatu,

pungent. krit, to cut. Der. harsh-ly, harsh-ness.

(Fick, iii. 67), from a shorter HERU; the latter corresponds to Lat. ceruus, a hart, W. carw, a hart, stag, and these are again expansions from the base KAR which appears in the Gk. **spas*, a horn, and is related to E. *korn. The orig. sense is 'horned animal.' See further under Horn. Der. **Aarts-korn*, so called because the horns of the hart abound with ammonia; harts-tongue.

HARVEST, the ingathering of crops, the produce of labour. (E.) Sometimes used in the sense of 'autumn;' see Wyclif, Jude, 12; Shak. Temp. iv. 116. M. E. heruest (with u for v), P. Plowman, B. vi. 292, 301. - A. S. hærfest, autumn, Grein, ii. 24; the orig. sense being 'crop.' + Du. herfst, autumn, Grein, il. 24; the Grig. school being 'crop.' + Du. herfst, autumn (contracted form). + Dan. höst, harvest, crop (contr. form). + Swed. höst, autumn (contr. form). + G. herbst, autumn, harvest; M. H. G. herbst, O. H. G. herpist.

B. All with a suffix -as-ta from Teut, base harf, equivalent to the base καρπ- of the cognate Gk. κάρπος, fruit.

- ✓ KARP, to seize; as in Lat. carp-ere, to pluck, gather.

y. This root is perhaps related to ✓ SKARP, to cut; see Sharp. Der. harvest, verb; harvest-er; harvest-home, I Hen. IV, i. 3. 35; harvest-man, Cor. i. 3. 39; harvest-moon, harvest-time. From the same root, ex-cerpt.

HASH, a dish of meat cut into small slices. (F., -G.) 'Hash, cold meat cut into slices and heated again with spice, &c.;' ed. 1715. An abbreviation of an older form hackey or hackee, in Cotgrave. - O. F. hachis, 'a hachey, or hachee; a sliced gallimaufrey or minced meat;' Cot. - O. F. hacher, 'to hack, shread, slice;' id. - G. hacken, to hack; cognate with E. hack. See Hack. ¶ In E., the sb. is older than the vb. to hash; conversely in F. Der.

hash, vb.; and see hatch (3).

HASP, a clasp. (E.) M. E. haspe, Chaucer, C. T. 3470. Hespe of a dore, pessulum; Prompt. Parv. [Haspe stands for hapse, by the same change as in clasp from M. E. clapsen, aspen from A. S. æps.] — A. S. hæpse, as a gloss to sera (a bolt, bar), in Wright's Vocab. i. 81, col. 1. + Icel. hespa. + Dan. haspe, a hasp, reel. + Swed. haspe, a hasp. + G. haspe, a hasp; haspel, a staple, reel, windlass; cf. Du. haspel, a windlass, reel.

β. All from an old Teut. base HAP-SA, in which the suffix may be compared with that in A. S. redel-s (for radel-sa), a riddle. The orig. sense 'that which fits;' cf. A.S.

gehap, fit; and see Hap.

HASSOCK, a stuffed mat for kneeling on in church. (C.) 'Hassock, a straw-cushion us'd to kneel upon;' Kersey, ed. 1715. Also in Phillips, New World of Words, 1706, in the same sense; see Trench, Select Glossary. So called from the coarse grass of which it was made; M. E. hassok. 'Hassok, ulphus;' Prompt. Parv.; see Way's Note, showing the word to be in use A.D. F147; whilst in 1465 there is mention of 'segges, soddes, et hassokes sedges, sods, and hassocks. Forby explains Norfolk hassock as coarse grass, which grows in rank tufts on boggy ground. A. In this case, the suffix answers rather to W. og than to the usual E. dimin. suffix; the W. og being used to form adjectives, as in goludog, wealthy, from golud, wealth. The orig. signification of the word is 'sedg-y,' the form being adjectival. — W. hesg-og, sedgy, from hesg, s. pl. sedges; cf. W. hesgyn, a sieve, hesor, a hassock, pad. Cf. also Corn. hescen, a bulrush, sedge, reed; and (since the W. initial h stands frequently for s) also Irish seisg, a sedge, bog-reed.

**Assock (= sedg-y) is co-radicate with sedge. See Sedge.

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HASTATE, shaped like the head of a halberd. (Lat.) Modern, and botanical.—Lat. hastatus, spear-like, formed from hasta, a spear,

which is co-radicate with E. goad. See Goad.

HASTE, HASTEN, to go speedily; Haste, speed. (Scand.) The form hasten appears to be nothing more than the old infin. mood of the verb; the pt. t. and pp. hastened (or hastned) do not occur in early authors; perhaps the earliest example is that of the pp. hastened in Spenser, Shep. Kal., May, 152. Strictly speaking, the form haste (pt. t. hasted) is much to be preferred, and is commoner than hasten both in Shak, and in the A.V. of the Bible. M. E. hasten (pt. t. hastede), where the n is merely the sign of the infin. mood, and was readily dropped. Thus Gower has: 'Cupide . . Seih [saw] Phebus hasten him so sore, And, for he shulde him haste more. . . A dart Chaucer, C. T. 8854. 'But hasteth yow'=make haste; id. 17383. 'He hasteth wel that wysly can abyde; and in wikked haste is no profit;' id., Six-text, B. 2244.

B. It is hard to say whether the vb. or sb. first came into use in English; perhaps the earliest example is in the phr. in hast = in haste; K. Alisaunder, 3264. Neither are found in A. S. = O. Swed. hasta, to haste; hast, haste (Ihre); Dan. haste, to haste; hast, haste. + O. Fries. hast, haste. + Du. haasten, to haste; haste, haste. + G. hasten, to haste; haste (not perhaps old in G.).

Y. The base appears to be HAS, corresponding to KAS, whence Skt. pag (for pas), to jump, bound along (Benfey). See Hare. The suffix-ta is prob. used to form a sb., as in trust HART, a stag, male deer. (E.) M. E. hart, Chaucer, C. T.

11803; spelt heart, Layamon, 26762.—A. S. heart, heart, Grein, ii. 69.

+ Du. hert. + Icel. hjörtr. + Dan. hiart. + Swed. hjort. + G. hirsch.

6. H. G. hiruz.

B. These answer to a European type HERUTA & (base traus-ta); and the verb was formed from the sb. Der. hast-y.

(base cad), a helmet, from the base KAD, shortened form of SKAD, to cover; cf. Skt. chhad, to cover. ¶ Not to be confused with G. hut, which is cognate with E. hood. Der. hatt-er,

hat-band (Minsheu).

HATCH (1), a half-door, wicket. (E.) A word presenting some difficulty. Leap the hatch; King Lear, iii. 6. 76. It is the same as North of E. heck, an enclosure of open-work, of sleader bars of wood, a hay-rack, the bolt or bar of a door; a heck-door is a door only partly panelled, the rest being latticed (Halliwell); cf. Lowland Sc. hack or heck, a rack for cattle, a frame for cheeses (Jamieson). It seems to have been specially used of anything made with cross-bars of wood. Palsgrave has: 'Hatche of a door, heeg.' In a 15th-cent. vocabulary we find: 'Hoc osticulum, a hatche;' Wright's Vocab. i. 201, col. 1. [The form hatch is prob. E.; the form heek is Scand.]—A. S. haca, the bolt of a door, a bar; a rare word, found in a gloss (Leo); whence probably a form hæces, for which the dictionaries give no reference. + Du. hek, a fence, rail, gate. + Swed. hück, a coop, a rack. + Dan. hæk, hække, a rack; cf. hækkebuur, a breeding-cage.

B. All, probably, from the same source as hook; the name seems to have been given to various contrivances made of light rails or bars fastened or 'hooked' together; cf. prov. E. hatch, to fasten (Halliwell); and see Shak. Per. iv. 2. 37. But the word remains obscure. See note to Hatch (2), and see Hook. Der.

hatch (2), q. v., hatch-es, q. v.; also hatch-way.

HATCH (2), to produce a brood by incubation. (E.) M. F. hacchen. 'This brid [this bird] . . hopith for to hacche;' Richard the Redeles, Pass. iii. 1. 44. Not found earlier, but formed from the sb. hatch discussed above.

B. To hatch birds is to produce them under a hatch or coop. Thus, from Swed. hück, a coop, is formed the verb hücka, to hatch, to breed; and from Dan. hakke, a rack, is formed hækkebuur, a breeding-cage (lit. a hatch-bower), and hækkefugl, a breeder (lit. a hatch-fowl). In German, we have hecken, to hatch, from the sb. hecke, a breeding-cage. ¶ The G. hecke also hatch, from the sb. hecke, a breeding-cage. ¶ The G. hecke also means a hedge, but its connection with E. hedge is not at all certain; the words for hatch and hedge seem to have been confused, though probably from different sources. Hence much of the difficulty of

HATCH (3), to shade by minute lines, crossing each other, in drawing and engraving. (F., -G.) 'Hatch, to draw small strokes with a pen;' Kersey, ed. 1715. A certain kind of ornamentation on the strokes with a pen;' Kersey, ed. 1715. a sword-hilt was called hatching; hence 'hatched in silver,' Shak.

Troil. i. 3. 65; 'my sword well hatcht;' Beaum. and Fletcher,
Bonduca, ii. 2.—F. hacher, 'to hack, . . also to hatch a hilt;' Cot.— G. hacken, to cut; cognate with E. hack. See Hack (1), and Hash. Der. hatch-ing (perhaps sometimes confused with etching); and see

HATCHES, a frame of cross-bars laid over an opening in a ship's deck. (E.) M. E. hacches, Chaucer, Good Women, 648; Will. of Palerne, 2770. Merely the pl. of Hatch (1), q. v. Der. hatch-way,

and the second s

from the sing. hatch.

HATCHET, a small axe. (F.,-G.) M. E. hachet. 'Axe other [or] hatchet;' P. Plowman, B. iii. 304.-F. hachette, 'a hatchet, or small axe;' Cot. Dimin. of F. hache, 'an axe;' id.-F. hacher, to hack; see Hatch (3).

HATCHMENT, the escutcheon of a deceased person, publicly displayed. (F.,-L.) In Shak. Hamlet, iv. 5. 214. Well known to be a corruption of atch'ment, the shortened form of atchievement (mod. E. achievement), the heraldic name for the same thing. Dryden uses atchievement in the true heraldic sense; Palamon and Arcite, l. 1620. See Achieve.

HATE, extreme dislike, detestation; to detest. (E.) A. The sb. is M. E. hate, Chaucer, C. T. 14506. — A. S. hete, Grein, ii. 39; the mod. E. sb. takes the vowel a from the verb; see further. + Du. haat. + Icel. hatr. + Swel. + Dan. had. + Goth. hatis. + G.

All from a Tatonic has HAT which Fisk (iii. 60) β. All from a Teutonic base HAT, which Fick (iii. 60) connects with E. hunt, with the notion of 'pursue.' The form of the root is KAD; cf. W. cas, hateful, casau, to hate. B. The verb is M. E. halien, haten. 'Alle ydel ich hatye' = all idle men I hate; P. Plowman, B. xiii. 225. - A. S. hatian, Grein, ii. 18. + Du. haten. + Icel. hata. + Swed. hata. + Dan. hade. + Goth. hatjan, hatan. + G. hassen. Der. hat-er; hate-ful, Chaucer, C. T. 8608, hate-ful-ly, hate-ful-ness; also hat-red, q. v.; from the same source, heinous, q. v.

(from the sb.; cf. Swed. and Dan. hastig, Du. haastig, O. Fries. hastich. hastig), Will. of Palerne, 47z; hast-i-ly, hast-i-ness.

We also find M. E. hastif, hasty, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, iii. 520; this is from O. F. hastif, hasty, allit. Poems, ed. Morris, iii. 520; this is from O. F. hastif, adj. formed from the O. F. haste (mod. F. hâte), haste, which was borrowed from the Teutonic.

HAT, a covering for the head. (E.) M. E. hat, Chaucer, C. T. 472, 1390.—A. S. hat; 'Galerus, vel pileus, fellen hat;' Wright's Vocab. i. 22, col. 1; 'Calamanca, hat;' id. i. 41, col. 1. + Icel. hattr. + Swed. hatt. + Dan. hat.

B. Prob. connected with Lat. cassis (base cad), a helmet, from the base KAD. shortened form of O. H. G. hals (G. hals), the neck cognate with A. S. hauter and the property of O. H. G. hals (G. hals), the neck cognate with A. S. hauter and the property of O. H. G. hals (G. hals), the neck cognate with A. S. hauter and the property of O. H. G. hals (G. hals), the neck cognate with A. S. hauter and the property of O. H. G. hals (G. hals), the neck cognate with A. S. hauter and the property of O. H. G. hals (G. hals), the neck cognate with A. S. hauter and the property of O. H. G. hals (G. hals), the neck cognate with A. S. hauter and the property of O. H. G. hals (G. hals), the neck cognate with A. S. hauter and the property of O. H. G. hals (G. hals), the neck cognate with A. S. hauter and the property of O. H. G. hals (G. hals), the neck cognate with A. S. hauter and the property of O. H. G. hals (G. hals), the neck cognate with A. S. hauter and the property of O. H. G. hals (G. hals), the neck cognate with A. S. hauter and the property of O. H. G. hals (G. hals), the neck cognate with A. S. hauter and the property of O. H. G. hals (G. hals), the neck cognate with A. S. hauter and the property of O. H. G. hals (G. hals) the neck cognate with A. S. hauter and the property of O. H. G. hals (G. hals) the neck cognate with A. S. hauter and the property of O. H. G. hals (G. hals) the neck cognate with A. S (Gen. xxxvii. 4), &c.; see Kindred. And see Hate.

HAUBERK, a coat of ringed mail. (F., = O. H. G.) Orig.
armour for the neck, as the name implies. M. E. haubert, Chaucer,
C. T. 2433; haubert, King Alisaunder, 2372. = O. F. hauberc, older
form halberc (Burguy). = O. H. G. halsberc, halsberge, a hauberk. =
O. H. G. hals (G. hals), the neck, cognate with A. S. heals, Lat. collum,
the peak; and O. H. G. hargen technique to protect communication. the neck; and O. H. G. bergan, perkan, to protect, cognate with A. S. beorgan, to protect, hide. See Collar and Bury. Der. habergeen,

> HAUGHTY, proud, arrogant. (F., -L.) a. The spelling with gh is a mistake, as the word is not E.; it is a corruption of M. E. hautein, loud, arrogant. 'I peine me to haue a hautein speech' = I haddeen, loud, arrogant. I penie me to make a namen special = 1 endeavour to speak loudly; Chaucer, C. T. 12264. 'Myn haddeyn herte' = my proud heart; Will. of Palerne, 472. B. The corruption arose from the use of the adj. with the E. suffix -ness, producing a form hautein-ness, but generally written hautenesse, and easily misdivided into hauteiness. 'For heo [she, i. c. Cordelia] was best and fairest, and to hautenesse drow lest' [drew least]; Rob. of Glouc. p. 29.—O. F. hautain, also spelt haultain by Cotgrave, who explains it by 'hauty, proud, arrogant.'—O. F. haut, formerly halt, high, lofty; with suffix -ain = Lat. -anus.—Lat. altus, high; see Altitude. Der. haughti-ly; haughti-ness (put for hautin-ness = hautein-ness, as explained

HAUL, to hale, draw; see Hale (2).

HAULM, HALM, HAUM, the stem or stalk of grain. (E.)

Little used, but an excellent E. word. 'The hawme is the strawe of the wheat or the rie; 'Tusser's Husbandry, sect. 57, st. 15 (E. D. S.). 'Halm, or stobyl [stubble], Stipula; 'Prompt. Parv. - A. S. healm; in the compound healm-stream, lit. haulm-straw, used to translate Lat. stipulam in Ps. lxxxii. 12, ed. Spelman. + Du. halm, stalk, straw. + Icel. halmr. + Dan. and Swed. halm. + Russ. soloma, straw. + Lat. culmus, a stalk; calamus, a reed (perhaps borrowed from Gk.)+ Gk. κάλαμος, a reed; καλαμή, a stalk or straw of corn.

GK. RARAMOS, A recu; RARAMOS, A STATE OF STATE O anca, the haunch; the F. word was also sometimes spelt anche (Cotgrave), the h being unoriginal. - O. H. G. enchú, einchú (according to Dicz, also ancha), the leg; allied to O. H. G. enchila, the ancle, and E. ancle. β. The orig. sense is 'joint' or 'bend;' cf. Gk. άγκη,

the bent arm; and see Anole, Anchor.

HAUNT, to frequent. (F.) M. E. haunten, hanten, to frequent, use, employ. 'That haunteden folie' = who were ever after folly; Chaucer, C. T. 12398. 'We haunten none tauernes' = we frequent no taverns; Pierce Plowman's Crede, ed. Skeat, 106. 'Haunted Maumetric' = practised Mohammedanism, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 320. The earliest use of the word is in Hali Meidenhad, ed. Cockayne, p. 25, l. 15.—O. F. hanter, 'to haunt, frequent, resort unto;' Cot.

\[\beta \] Origin unknown, and much disputed. Suggestions are: (1) Icel. heimta, lit. to fetch home, to draw, claim, recover; but neither form nor sense suit: (2) Bret. hent, a path: (3) a nasalised form of Lat. habitare, to dwell (Littré): (4) a Low Lat. form ambitare (not found), to go about, from Lat. ambitus, a going about (Scheler). The last seems to me the most likely; there are many such formations in F. Der. haunt, sb.

HAUTBOY, a kind of musical instrument. (F.,-L. and Scand.)

Also called obos, the Ital. name. In Shak. 2 Hen. IV, iii. 2. 351; where the old edd. have hoeboy. Spelt hau'boy (sic) in Ben Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry, where the Lat. has tibia; Ars Poet. 202. Spelt kobois, koboy in Cotgrave. - O. F. kaultbois (or kaulbois), 'a hobois, or hoboy;' Cot. - O. F. kault, later kaut, high, from Lat. altus, high; and F. bois = Low Lat. boscus, a bush. See Altitude and Bush. Thus the lit. sense is 'high wood;' the kautboy being a

and Bush. I hus the lit. sense is 'high wood;' the hautody being a wooden instrument of a high tone. Doublet, oboe.

HAVE, to possess, hold. (E.) M. E. hauen, pt. t. hadde, pp. had (common).—A. S. habban, pt. t. hæfde, pp. gehæfd. + Du. hebben. + Icel. hafa. + Swed. hafva. + Dan. have. + Goth. habban. + G. habban. B. All from the Teut. base HAB; Fick, iii. 63. Allied to Lat; capere, to seize, hold; Gk. κώπη, a handle; W. caffael, to get (Rhys).

— ψ KAP, to seize, hold; Fick, i. 518. Der. haft, q. v.; perhaps haven, q. v., hawk, q. v.; from the same root, cap-acious, and numerous other words; see Capacious.

HAVEN, an inlet of the sea, harbour, port. (E.) M. E. hause (with u for v), Chaucer, C. T. 409; spelt haume, Layamon, 8366.—
A. S. hafene (acc. hafenan), A. S. Chron' an. 1031. + Du. haven. + Icel. höfn. + Dan. havn. + Swed. hamn. + G. hafen.

to A. S. haf (Grein, ii. 19), Icel. and Swed. haf, Dan. hav, the open retailer (Sewel). We find also Dan. häher, a chandler, hucksten, sea, main; we also find O. H. G. haba in the sense, not only of possessions, but of 'the sea.'

7. From the Teut. base HAB, höhare, a chandler, cheesemonger. Also G. höcker, a retailer of goods. (A. S. habban, Goth. haban), to have, hold; the haven being that which contains ships, and the deep sea being capacious or all-con-

taining. See Have. HAVERSACK, a soldier's bag for provisions. (F.,-G.) 'oat-bag' or 'oat-sack.' A late importation. It occurs in Smollet's tr. of Gil Blas, b. ii. c. 8 (R.) - F. havresac, a haversack, knapsack (Hamilton). - G. habersack, hafersack, a sack for oats. - (f. haber, hafersack). hafer, oats (cognate with Icel. hafr, Du. haver, Swed hafre, Dan. havre, oats), from M. H. G. habere, O. H. G. habaro, oats; and G.

sack, cognate with E. sack. See Haberdasher.

HAVOC, general waste, destruction. (E.?) 'Cry havoc,' Shak. Cor. iii. 1. 275; Jul. Cæs. iii. 1. 273; 'cries on havoc,' Haml. v. 2. 375. 'Pell-mell, havoc, and confusion;' 1 Hen. IV, v. 1. 82. Not in early use (in this sense at least). Of uncertain origin.

3. The best etymology seems to be that which supposes it to be the A.S. Aafoc, a hawk (see Hawk); the chief difficulty being in the late preservation of an A.S. form, esp. when the form hawk was in general use. But it may have been handed down in a popular proverb, without remembrance of the meaning; the phrase 'cry havoc'! (like Skelton's 'ware the hawke') seems to have been a popular exclamation, and has been supposed to have been orig. a term in hawking. The form hanek (havek) in the sense of 'hawk' occurs as late as about A. D. 1200, in Layamon, 3258. Y. Others derive it from W. hafoe, havoe, destruction; this would, of course, be right, were it not for the probability that this W. word is but the E. word borrowed; a probability which is strengthened by observing that there is a true W. word hafve, meaning 'abundant,' or 'common,' allied to W. hafug. abundance. Der. havoc, verb (rare), Hen. V, i. 2. 173, where a cat is said 'to tear and havoc more than she can eat.'

HAW, a hedge; a berry of the haw-thorn. (E.) 'inclosure' or 'hedge' is the orig. one. In the sense of 'berry;' the word is really a short form for haw-berry or hawthorn-berry; still it is of early use in this transferred sense. M. E. hawe. Chaucer uses hawe, lit. a haw-berry, to signify anything of no value, C. T. 6241; but he also has it in the orig. sense. 'And eke ther was a polkat in his have' = there was a polecat in his yard; C. T. 12789. - A. S. haga, an enclosure, yard, house, Grein, ii. 5; whence the usual change to later hage, hase, have, by rule. + Icel. hagi, a hedged field, a pasture. + Swed. hage, an enclosed pasture-ground. + Dan. have [for hage], a garden. + Du. haag, a hedge; whence 's Gravenhage, i. e. the count's garden, the place called by us the Hague. + G. hag, a fence hadge. fence, hedge; whence the deriv. hagen, a grove, now shortened to hain. β. All from the Teut. base HAG, to surround. - ✓ KAK, to surround; cf. Skt. kach, kahch, to bind, kakshya, a girdle, an enclosed court; from the same root is Lat. cingere, to surround, and E. cincture. See Cincture. Der. haw-haw, a sunk fence, a word formed by reduplication; haw-finch; haw-thorn = A. S. hægporn, which occurs as a gloss to alba spina, Wright's Vocab. i. 33, col. 2. Also hedge, q. v.

HAWK (1), a bird of prey. (E.) M. E. hauk, Chaucer, C. T. 4132, 5997. Earlier hauek (= havek), Layamon, 3258. - A.S. hafoc, more commonly heafoc, Grein, ii. 42. + Du. havic. + Icel. haukr. + Swed. kök. + Dan. hög. + G. habicht, O. H. G. hapuh. B. All probably from the Teut. base HAB, to seize, hold; see Have, and cf. Lat. capere. Der. hawk, verb, M. E. hauken, Chaucer, C. T. 7957;

HAWK (2), to carry about for sale. (O. Low G.) Not in early use. Rich. quotes from Swift, A Friendly Apology, the line: 'To hear his praises kawk'd about.' The verb is a mere development from the sb. hawker, which is an older word. See Hawker.

HAWK (3), to force up phlegm from the throat, to clear the throat. (W.) 'Without hawking or spitting;' As You Like It, v. 3.

12.—W. hochi, to throw up phlegm; hoch, the throwing up of phlegm.

Apparently an imitative word.

HAWKER, one who carries about goods for sale, a pedlar. (O. Low G.) Minsheu tells us that the word was in use in the reign of Hen. VIII; it is much older, in E., than the verb to hawk. · Hawkers, be certain deceitful fellowes, that goe from place to place buying and selling brasse, pewter, and other merchandise, that ought to be vttered in open market . . You finde the word An. 25 Hen. VIII, cap. 6, and An. 33 eiusdem, cap. 4; Minsheu. 'Those people which go up and down the streets crying newsbooks and selling them by retail, are also called *Hawkers*; Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. The earliest trace of the word is in P. Plowman, B. v. 227, where the trade of the pedlar is denoted by hokkerye, spelt also hukkerye and hukrie; shewing that the base of the word is the same as that of the word huckster. β. A word introduced from the Netherlands; cf. See further under Huckster.

HAWSER, HALSER, a small cable. (Scand.) 'Hawser, a three-stroud [three-strand?] rope, or small cable. Hawses, two large round holes in a ship under the beak, through which the cables pass when the ship lies at anchor; 'Kersey, ed. 1715. In Sherwood's index to Cotgrave, kalser means a tow-rope by which boats are drawn along. In Grafton's Chron., Rich. III, an. 3, we read: 'He wayed up his ancors and halsed up his sayles.' Like many seaterms, it is of Scand. origin. Both the sb. hawser and the verb to halse are formed from halse, sb. the orig. form of hawse, used as a seaterm. - Icel. háls, hals, the neck; also (as a sea-term), part of the bow of a ship or boat; also, the front sheet of a sail, the tack of a sail, the end of a rope; whence the verb kálsa, to clew up a sail. + Dan. hals, the neck; (as a sea-term) tack; ligge med styrbords halse, to be on the starboard tack; halser I raise tacks and sheets!+Swed. hals. neck, tack. And cf. Du. hals, neck; halsklamp, a hawse-hole. β. Thus the orig, sense is neck, then front of the bow of a ship; then a hole in the front of the bow; whence halser = a rope passing through such a hole; also halse, to clew up a sail, from the Icel. use ¶ Not to be confused with hale, haul, hoist, of the derived verb. or hoise. As to the word hals, a neck, see further under Hauberk. HAWTHORN, from haw and thorn; see Haw.

HAW THORN, from haw and horn; see Haw.

HAY, grass cut and dried. (E.) Formerly used also of uncut growing grass. M. E. hey, hay; Chaucer, C. T. 16963. 'Vpon grene hey' = on green grass; Wyclif, Mark, vi. 39. – A. S. hig, grass, hay; 'ofer bæt grene hig' = on the green grass; Mark, vi. 39. + Du. hooi. + Icel. hey. + Dan. and Swed. hö. + Goth. hawi, grass. + G. heu, M. H. G. houwe, O. H. G. hewi, hay. B. The true sense +G. heu, M. H. G. houwe, O. H. G. hewi, hay.

β. The true sense is 'cut grass;' the sense of 'growing grass' being occasional. The common Teutonic type is HAUVA, from the base HAU of the E. verb to hew, i. e. to cut; Fick, iii. 57. See Hew. Der. hay-cock, hay-maker. (But not M. E. hay-ward, where hay = hedge.)

HAZARD, chance, risk. (F., -Span., -Arab., -Pers.) M. E. hasard, the name of a game of chance, generally played with dice; Chaucer, C. T. 12525. Earlier, in Havelok, 2326.—F. Masard, 'hazard, adventure;' Cot. The orig. sense was certainly 'a game at dice' (Littré).

B. We find also Span. azar, an unforeseen accident, hazard, of which the orig. sense must have been 'a die; O. Ital. zara, 'a game at dice called hazard, also a hazard or a nicke at dice; Florio. It is plain that F. ha-, Span. a-, answers to the Arab. article al, turned into az by assimilation. Thus the F. word is from Span., and the Span. from Arab. al zur, the die, a word only found in the vulgar speech; see Devic's Supplement to Littré.-

Pers, zdr, a die; Zenker. Der. hazard, verb, hazard-ous. HAZE, vapour, mist. (Scand.?) Not in early use. The earliest Words, 1691 (1st. ed. 1674). He gives: 'it hazes, it misles, or rains small rain.' As a sb., it is used by Burke, On a Regicide Peace, let. 4 (R.) 'Hazy weather' is in Dampier's Voyages, ed. 1684 (R.) Being a North-Country word, it is probably of Scand. origin. Cf. Icel. hüss, gray, dusky, said of the colour of a wolf; a word certainly related to A. S. hasu, heasu, used to signify a dark gray colour, esp. the colour of a wolf or eagle; whence also hasu-fig, of a gray colour; see Grein, ii. 14, 15. If this be right, the orig, sense was 'gray,' hence dull, as applied to the weather; and the adj. hazy answers to A.S. haswig-, only found in the compound haswig-febere, having gray feathers (Grein).

aczen, a vapour, warm wind. Der. haz-y, haz-i-ness.

HAZEL, the name of a tree or shrub. (E.) M. E. hasel. 'The hasel and the has-porne' [haw-thorn]; Gawayne and the Grene Knight, ed. Morris, 744.—A. S. hæsel. 'Corilus, hæsel. Saginus, hwit hæsel;' Wright's Vocab. i. 32. col. I. 'Abellanæ, hæsl, vel hæsel-hnutu' [hazel-nut]; id. 3?, col. 2. + Du. hazelaar. + Icel. hasl, heeli. + Dan. and Swed. hassel. + G. hasel; O. H. G. hasala. + Lat. corulus (for cosulus). + W. coll (Rhys). B. All from the base KASALA, root KAS; but the orig. meaning is unknown. Der. hazel-nut = A.S.

har elhnutu; as above; hazel-twig, Tam. Shrew, ii. 255.

HE, pronoun of the third person. (E.) M. E. he; common.— A. S. hé; declined as follows. Maso, sing. nom. hé; gen. his; dat, him; acc. hine. Fem. sing. nom. heó; gen. and dat. hire; acc. hí. Neut. sing. nom. and acc. hit; gen. his; dat. him. Plural (for all genders); nom. and acc. hi, hig; gen. hira, heora; dat. him, heom. + Du. hij. + Icel. hann. + Dan. and Swed. han. B. The E. and A. S. forms are not connected with the Gothic third personal pronoun is (=G. er), but with the Goth. demonstrative pronoun his, this one, only found in the masc. dat. himma, masc. acc. hina, neut. acc. hita, in the singular number. Cf. Gk. encivos, neivos, that one, from a base O. Du. haukeren, to sell by retail, to huckster; heukelaar, a huckster, KI, related to the pronominal base KA. The latter base has an interrogative force; cf. Skt. kas, who, cognate with E. who. See HEARSE, a carriage in which the dead are carried to the grave.

HEAD, the uppermost part of the body. (E.) earlier heued (= heved), from which it is contracted. 'His hed was balled' [bald]: Chaucer, C. T. 198. In P. Plowman, B. xvii. 70, it balled' [bald]; Chaucer, C. T. 198. In P. Plowman, B. xvii. 70, it is spelt ked; but in the corresponding passage in C. xx. 70, the various readings are kede, keed, and keuede. — A. S. keafod, Mark, xvi. 24, where the latest MS. has keafed. + Du. hoofd. + Icel. λöfuθ. + Dan. hoved. + Swed. kufvud. + Goth. haubith. + G. haupt, O. H. G. houbit. + Lat. caput.

β. Further allied to Gk. κεφαλή, the head; Skt. kapála, the skull. From ✓ KAP, but it is uncertain in what sense; perhaps 'to contain;' see Have. Der. head, vb.; head-ache, -band (Isa. iii. 20). dress, -gear, -land, -less, -piece (K. Lear, iii. 20). granters, -stall (Tam. Shrew, iii. 28) schow (Zech iv.

head-ache, -band (Isa. III. 20), -dress, -gear, -land, -less, -piece (K. Lear, iii. 2. 26), -quarters, -stall (Tam. Shrew, iii. 2. 58), -stone (Zech. iv. 7), -tire (r Esdras, iii. 6), -way, -wind. Also head-ing, a late word; head-s-man (All's Well, iv. 3. 342); head-y (2 Tim. iii. 4), headi-ly, head-i-ness. Also head-long, q.v. Doublet, chief, q.v. HEADLONG, rashly; rash. (E.) Now often used as an adj., but orig. an adv. M. E. hedling, headling, headlynges, heuedlynge; Wyclif, Deut. xxii. 8; Judg. v. 22; Matt. viii. 32; Luke, viii. 33. 'Heore hors heallyng mette' = their horses met head to head; King Alisaunder, 2261. The suffix is adverbial, answering to the A.S. suffix -lunga, which occurs in grund-lunga, from the ground. Funditus, grundlunga; Ælfric's Grammar, ed. Somner (1659); p. 42, 1. 4. In this suffix, the l is a mere insertion; the common form being -unga or -inga; as in eall-unga, entirely, fér-inga, suddenly. Again, -unga is an adv. form, made from the common noun-suffix ung, preserved abundantly in mod. E. in the form -ing, as in the word learn-ing.

HEAL, to make whole. (E.) M. E. helen. 'For he with it coude bothe hele and dere;' i. e. heal and harm; Chaucer, C. T. 10554. - A. S. hálan, to make whole; very common in the pres. part. halend = the healing one, saviour, as a translation of Jesus. Regularly formed from A.S. hil, whole; see Whole. + Du. heelen, from heel, whole. + Icel. heila, from heill, hale; see Hale. + Dan. hele. from heel, hale. + Swed. hela, from hel. + Goth. hailjan, from hails. + G. heilen, from heil. Dor. heal-er, heal-ing; and see health.

HEALTH, soundness of body, or of mind. (E.) M. F. helth, P. Plowman, C. xvii. 137. – A. S. hélið (acc. héliðe), Ælfric's Hom. i. 466, l. 8; ii. 396, l. 21. Formed from A. S. húl, whole; hélan, to heal. The suffix -8 denotes condition, like Lat. -tas. very common word in old writers; the more usual form is M. E. hele (P. Plowman, C. vi. 7, 10). from A. S. hélu, Grein, ii. 22. Der. health-y, health-i-ly, health-i-ness; health-ful, health-ful-ly, health-fulness; health-some, Romeo, iv. 3. 34.

ness; neatth-some, Romeo, iv. 3. 34.

HEAP, a pile of things thrown together. (E.) M. E. heep (dat. heepe, hepe), Chaucer, C. T. 577; P. Plowman, B. vi. 190. — A. S. hedp, a heap, crowd, multitude, Grein, ii. 56. + Du. hoop. + Icel. happ. + Dan. hob. + Swed. hop. + G. haufe, O. H. G. hufo. + Russ. hupa, a heap, crowd, group. + Lithuanian haupas, a heap (Fick, iii. 77).

B. All from ✓ KUP, which is perhaps the same as Skt. 77). **B.** All from **AKUP**, which is perhaps the same as Skt. **hup**, to be excited; the orig, sense seems to be 'tumult;' hence, a swaying crowd, confused multitude, which is the usual sense in M. E.

Swaying crowd, contused multitude, which is the usual sense in M. E. Der. heap, vb., A. S. heápian, Lu. vi. 38. Doublet, hope (2).

HEAR, to perceive by the ear. (E.) M. E. heren (sometimes huyre), pt. t. herde, pp. herd; Chaucer, C. T. 860, 13448, 1577.—

A. S. hýran, héran, pt. t. hýrde, pp. gehýred; Grein, ii. 132. + Du. horen. + Icel. heyra. + Dan. höre. + Swed. höra. + Goth. hausjan.

4 G. hören, O. H. G. hórjan.

B. Of uncertain origin; it seems heat to connect Ch. dvedou to hear with Lat aguest to however. best to connect Gk. drover, to hear, with Lat. cauere, to beware, Skt. kavis, a wise man, and the E. show (all from \(\struct \) SKAW), rather than with the Goth. hausjan, E. hear. See Curtius, i. 186. \(\gamma \). It does not seem possible so to ignore the initial h as to connect it with the word ear, though there is a remarkable similarity in form between Goth. hausjan, to hear, and Goth. auso, the ear. The latter, however, is allied to Lat. audire, which is far removed from E. hear.

See Ear. Der. hear-er, hear-ing, hear-say, q. v., hearken, q. v. HEARKEN, to listen to. (E.) M. E. herken, Chaucer, C. T. 1528. Another form was herknen, id. C. T. 2210. Only the latter is four. 1 in A. S. - A. S. hyrcnian (sometimes heorenian), Grein, ii. 133. Evidently an extended form from hyran, to hear. + O. Du. horehen, horhen, harehen, to hearken, listen (Oudemans); from Du. hooren, to hear. + G. horchen, to hearken, listen, from O. H. G. horjan (G. kören) to hear. See Hear.

HEARSAY, a saying heard, a rumour. (E.) From hear and say. 'I speake unto you since I came into this country by hearesay. For I heard say that there were some homely theeves,' &c.: Bp. Latimer, Ser. on the Gospel for St. Andrew's Day (R.) The verb say, being the latter of two verbs, is in the infin. mood, as in A. S. Ful ofte time I have herd sain; Gower, C. A. i. 367. 'He... seegan hyrde' = he heard say, Beowulf, ed. Grein, 875.

(F.,-L.) Much changed in meaning. M. E. herse, herce. First (perhaps) used by Chaucer: 'Adown I fell when I saw the herse: (permps) used by Chaucer: August 1 lell when 1 saw the aerse: Complaint to Pity, st. 3. Heeree on a dede corce (heree vpon dede corcys), Pirama, piramis; Prompt. Parv. p. 236. Mr. Way's note says: 'This term is derived from a sort of pyramidal candlestick, or frame for supporting lights, called hereia or herpica, from its resembled. blance in form to a harrow, of which mention occurs as early as the xiith century. It was not, at first, exclusively a part of funeral display, but was used in the solemn services of the holy week . . . Chaucer. appears to use the term herse to denote the decorated bier, or funeral pageant, and not exclusively the illumination, which was a part thereof; and towards the 16th century, it had such a general signification alone. Hardyng describes the honours falsely bestowed upon the remains of Richard II. when cloths of gold were offered "upon his hers" by the king and lords; &c. See the whole note, which is excellent. The changes of sense are (1) a harrow, (2) a triangular frame for lights in a church service, (3) a frame for lights at a funeral, (4) a funeral pageant, (5) a frame on which a body was laid, (6) a carriage for a dead body; the older senses being quite forgotten. O. F. herce, 'a harrow, also, a kind of portcullis, that's stuck, as a harrow, full of sharp, strong, and outstanding iron pins' [which leads up to the sense of a frame for holding candles]; Cot. Mod. F. herse, Ital. erpice, a harrow. - Lat. hirpicem, aco. of hirpex, a harrow, also A remarkable use of the word is in Berners' tr. spelt irpex. of Froissart, cap. cxxx, where it is said that, at the battle of Crecy, 'the archers ther stode in maner of a herse,' i. e. drawn up in a triangular form, the old F. harrow being so shaped. See Specimens of English, ed. Skeat, p. 160.

HEART, the organ of the body that circulates the blood. (E.) M. E. kerte, properly dissyllabic. 'That dwelled in his kertë sike and sore, Gan faillen, when the kertë feltë deth;' Chaucer, C. T. 2806, 2807. - A. S. heorte, fem. (gen. heortan), Grein, ii. 69. + Du. hart. + Icel. hjarta. + Swed. hjerta. + Dan. hierte. + Goth. hairto. + Aart. + Icel. njaria. + Swed. njeria. + Dan. merte. + Goth. narto. + G. herz, O. H. G. herzá. + Irish cridhe. + Russ. serdse. + Lat. cor (crude form cordi-). + Gk. κῆρ, καρδία. + Skt. hrid, hridaya (probably corrupt forms for crid, cridaya).

β. The Gk. καρδία is also spelt κραδία (Doric) and κραδίη (Ionic); this is connected with κραδάειν, κραδαίνειν, to quiver, shake; the orig. sense being that which quivers, shakes, or beats. - * KARD, to swing about, hop. leap; cf. Skt. kurd, to hop, jump; Fick, i. 47; Benfey, 197. Der. heart-ache, Hamlet, iii. 1. 62; heart-blood = M. E. herte blod, Havelok, 1819; heart-breaking, Ant. i. 2. 74; heart-broken, heart-burn, heart-burning, L. L. L. i. 1. 280; heart-ease, heart-en, 3 Hen. VI, ii. 2. 79; heart-felt, heart-less = M. E. herteles, Wyclif, Prov. xii. 8; heart-less-ly, heartless-ness, heart-rending, heart-sick, heart-sickness, heart-whole. Also

HEARTH, the floor in a chimney on which the fire is made.

(E.) M. E. herth. herthe; a rare word. Herthe, where fyre ys made; Prompt. Parv.—A. S. herto, as a gloss to foculare; Wright's Vocab. i. 27, col. 1. + Du. haard. + Swed. hürd, the hearth of a forge, a forge. + G. herd, a hearth; O. H. G. hert, ground, hearth. β. Perhaps orig. 'a fireplace;' cf. Goth. haurja, burning coals, Lithuan.

kurti, to heat an oven (Nesselmann). Der. hearth-stone (in late use).

HEART'S-EASE, a pansy. (E.) 'Hearth-ease, or Pansey, an herb;' Kersey, ed. 1715. Lit. ease of heart, i.e. pleasure-giving.

HEARTY, cordial, encouraging. (E.) M. E. herty. 'Herty, cordialis;' Prompt. Parv. An accommodation of the older M. E. hertly. '3e han hertely hate to oure hole peple' = ye have hearty hate against our whole people; Alexander and Dindimus, ed. Skeat, 961.

Thus the orig. sense was heart-like. Der. hearti-ly, hearti-ness. HEAT, great warmth. (E.) M. E. hete, Chaucer, C. T. 16876. A. S. hetu, heto; Grein, ii. 24; formed from the adj. hiit, hot. + Dan. hede, heat; from hed, hot. + Swed. hetta, heat; from het, hot. B. The Icel. hiti, heat, Du. hitte, G. hitze, are not precisely parallel forms; but are of a more primitive character. See further under Hot. Der. heat, vecb = A. S. hatan, in comp. onhatan, to make hot, formed rather from the adj. hat, hot, than from the sb.; heat-er.

HEATH, wild open country. (E.) M. E. hethe (but the final e is unoriginal); Chaucer, C. T. 6, 608; spelt heth, P. Plowman, B. xv. 451.—A.S. hab, Grein, ii. 18. + Du. heide. + Icel. heidr. + Swed. hed. + Dan. hede. + Goth. haithi, a waste. + G. heide. + W. Swed. hed. + Dan. hede. + Goth. haithi, a waste. + G. heide. + W. soed, a wood. + Lat. -cetum in comp. bu-cetum, a pasture for cows; where bu- is from bos, a gow. B. All from an Aryan base KAITA, signifying a pasture, heath, perhaps 'a clear space;' cf. Skt. chitra, visible. Dev. heath-y; also heath-en, q. v., heath-er, q. v. HEATHEIN, a pagan, unbeliever. (E.) Simply orig. 'a dweller on a heath;' see Trench, Study of Words; and cf. Lat, paganus, a pagan, lit. a villager, from pagus, a village. The idea is that dwellers in remote districts are among the last to be converted. M. E. hether 'Hethere is to mene after heth and vntiled erther's

M. E. hethen. 'Hethene is to mene after heth and vntiled erthe' -

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heathen takes its sense from heath and untilled land; P. Plowman, \$\Phi\$ sense of Gk. \$\textit{kurup}\$ is 'holding fast;' from the Gk. \$\textit{kurup}\$ is 'holding fast;' B. xv. 451. - A. S. háben, a heathen; Grein, ii. 18. - A. S. háb, a See Heath. β. So also Du. heiden, a heathen, from heide, a heath; Icel. heidinn, from heidr; Swed. heden, from hed; Dan. heden, from hede; Goth. haithno, a heathen woman, from haithi; G. heiden, from heide. Der. heathen-dom = A.S. habendom, Grein, ii. 19; heathen-ish, heathen-ish-ly, heathen-ich-ness, heathen-ise, heathen-ism.

HEATHER, HEATH, a small evergreen shrub. (E.) named from its growing upon heaths. Heather is the Northern form, and appears to be nothing more than heath-er = inhabitant of the heath; the former syllable being shortened by the stress and frequency of use. Compare heath-en, in which the suffix is adjectival. See Heath.

260

HEAVE, to raise, lift or force up. (E.) M. E. heuen (with u for O. H. G. keffan. B. Root uncertain; prob. connected with Lat. capere, to seize, and with E. Have, but it is not clear in what manner

eapere, to seize, and with E. Have, but it is not clear in what manner it is related. Der. heave-offering; also heav-y, q. v.

HEAVEIN, the dwelling-place of the Deity. (E.) M. E. heuen (with u for v), Chaucer, C. T. 2563.—A.S. heofon, hiofon, hefon, Grein, ii. 63. + O. Icel. hifinn (mod. Icel. himinn). + O. Sax. hevan (the v being denoted by a crossed b). B. Of unknown origin; a connection with the verb to heave has been suggested, but has not been clearly made out. The G. himmel, Goth. himins, heaven (and perhaps the mod. Icel. himin) are from a different source; probably from the MKAM to hend: cf. Lat. eamera, a vault chamber. See from the KAM, to bend; cf. Lat. camera, a vault, chamber. See Fick, iii. 62, 64. Dor. heaven-ly = A. S. heofonlic; heavenly-minded; heaven-ward, heaven-wards, as to which see Towards.

HEAVY, hard to heave, weighty. (E.) M. E. heu, heny (with u -v). Chaucer has heny and heuinesse; C. T. 11134, 11140.—A. S. hefig, heavy; Grein, ii. 29; lit. 'hard to heave,' from A. S. hebban (-heffan, cf. pt. t. hof), to heave. + Icel. höfigr, heavy; from heffan, to heave. + O. H. G. hepig, hebig (obsolete), heavy; from hepfan, heffan, to heave. is the result of stress of accent. Der. heavi-ly; heavi-ness = A.S.

hefignes (Grein).

HEBDOMADAL, weekly. (L., -Gk.) 'As for hebdomadal periods or weeks;' Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iv. c. 12. § 11. - Lat. hebdomadalis, belonging to a week. - Lat. hebdomad, stem of hebdomas, a number of seven, a week; with suffix -alis. -Gk. ἐβδομάς, and the company of ἐβδομάς συμφής. -Gk ἔπτα (for a number of seven, a week; cf. ξβδομος, seventh.—Gk. ξπτα (for σέπτα), seven; cognate with E. seven. See Seven.

HEBREW, a descendant of Abraham. (F.,-L.,-Gk.,-Heb.)

In Merch of Ven. i. 3. 58, 179. — F. hébreu, spelt hébrieu in Cotgrave. — Lat. Hebræus. — Gk. ξβραίοs. — Heb. 'ibri, a Hebrew (Gen. xiv. 13); of uncertain origin, but supposed to be applied to Abraham upon his crossing the Euphrates; from Heb. 'ábar, he crossed over.

HECATOMB, a sacrifice of a large number of victims. (F., -L. -Gk.) Lit. a sacrifice of a hundred oxen. In Chapman's tr. of Homer's Iliad, b. i. 1. 60. - F. hecatombe; Cot. - Lat. hecatombē. -Gk. ἐκατόμβη, a sacrifice of a hundred oxen; or any large sacrifice. -Gk. ἐκατόν, a hundred, put for ἐν-κατόν, where ἕν is neut. of εἶε, one, and -κατόν is cognate with Skt. çata, Lat. centum, A.S. hund; and

Boûs, an ox, cognate with E. cow. See Hundred and Cow.

HECKLE, HACKLE, HATCHEL, an instrument for dressing flax or hemp. (Du.) M.E. hekele, hechele. 'Hekele, mataxa;'

Prompt. Parv. 'I heckell (or hetchyll) flaxe;' Palsgrave. 'Hec mataxa, a hekylle;' Wright's Vocab. i. 269, col. 2.—Du. hekel, a heckle. [The word came to us from the Netherlands.] It is the dimin. of Du. haak, a hook, with dimin. suffix -el and consequent vowel-change. + Dan. hegle, a heckle; from hage, a hook. + Swed. häckla; from hake, a hook. + G. heckel, doublet of häkel, a little hook; from haken, a hook. See Hook. Der. hackle (1), hackle (2),

q. v. HECTIC, continual; applied to a fever. (F., -L., -Gk.) 'My fits are like the fever ectick fits; 'Gascoigne, Flowers, The Passion of a Lover, st. 8. Shak. has it as a sb., to mean 'a constitutional fever; 'Hamlet, iv. 3. 68.—F. hectique, 'sick of an hectick, or continuall feaver;' Cot.—Low Lat. hecticus*, for which I find no authority, but it was doubtless in use as a medical word.—Gk. **Errico**, hectic, consumptive (Galen). - Gk. **Εικ, a habit of body; lit. a possession. - Gk. **Εικ, fut. of **ξεικ, to have, possess. - **SAGH, the a possession. See the control of
From the Gk. Hector (Exrep), the celebrated Trojan hero. The lit. pronounce the E. word as hejra, with soft g and no i

HEGIRA. See Hectic.

HEDGE, a fence round a field, thicket of bushes. (E.) hegge, Chaucer, C. T. 15224. - A. S. hege; nom. pl. hegas; Ælfric's Hom. ii. 376, ll. 14, 17. Hege comes from a base hag-ia, formed Hom. 11. 370, 11. 14, 17. Hage comes from a base hag-ia, formed from hag- with suffix -ia, causing vowel-change of hag- to heg-; i. e. it is a secondary form from A. S. haga, a hedge, preserved in mod. E. in the form haw; see Haw. + Du. hegge, heg, a hedge; from haag, a hedge. + Icel. hegge, a kind of tree used in hedges; from hagi, a hedge (see note in Icel. Dict. p. 774). Der. hedge, verb (Prompt. Parv. p. 232), hedge-bill, hedge-born, I Hen. VI, iv. I. 43; hedge-hog, Temp. ii. 2. 10; hedge-pig, Macb. iv. 1. 2; hedge-priest, L. L. L. v. 2. 545; hedge-row, Milton, L'Allegro, 58; hedge-school; hedge-sparrow, K. Lear, i. 4. 235; also hedge-r, Milton, Comus, 293.

HEED, to take care attend to. (E.) M. E. hedge. pt. t. hedde:

HEED, to take care, attend to. (E.) M. E. heden, pt. t. hedde; Layamon, 17801; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, A. 1050 (or 1051). - A.S. hédan, to take care; pt. t. hédde; Grein, ii. 29. A weak verb, formed by vowel change from a sb. hód*, care, not found in A.S. but equivalent to G. hut, O. H. G. huota, heed, watchfulness. + O. Friesic which to G. mi, O. H. G. huded, need, watchinness, + O. Frieste hude, hode, to heed, protect; from hude, hode, sb. protection. + O. Sax. hódian, to heed. + Du. hoden, to heed, guard; from hode, guard, care, protection. + G. hüten, to protect (O. H. G. huaten), from G. hut (O. H. G. huota, protection).

B. For the vowel-change, cf. bleed (A. S. blédan) from blood (A. S. bléda).

Y. There is a disbleed (A. S. blédan) from blood (A. S. bléd). γ . There is a distinction to be made between this A. S. hód*, care (doubtless a fem. sb.), and A. S. hod, a hood (doubtless masc.); just as between Du. hoede, fem. heed, and hoed, masc. hood; and again, between G. hut, fem. heed, and hut, masc. a hat. Yet it seems reasonable to refer them to the same root. The notion of 'guarding' is common to both words. See Hood. Der. heed, sb. = M. E. hede, Chaucer, C. T. 305; heed-ful, heed-ful-ly, heed-ful-ness, heed-less, heed-less-ly, heed-

HEEL (1), the part of the foot projecting behind. (E.) M. E. Aeel, heele; Wyclif, John, xiii. 18.—A. S. hėla, the heel; Grein, ii. 30. We find also the gloss: 'Calx, hėla, hóh nipeweard'=the heel, the lower part of the heel; Wright's Vocab. i. 283, col. 2. + Du. kiel. + Icel. heell. + Swed. hill. + Dan. hæl.

B. Probably also the same productivit I of the heel. Lithuraina habi. Icel. kæll. + Swed. kül. + Dan. kæl.

β. Probably also the same word with Lat. calx, Gk. λάf (for κλάf), the heel; Lithuanian kulnis, the heel. the heel; Curtius, i. 451. Y. If so, there is probably a further connection with Lat. -cellere, to strike, occurring in the compound percellere, to strike, smite, the form of the root being KAR. Cf. Skt. kal, to drive; Fick, i. 45. ¶ It is proper to note Grein's theory, viz. that A. S. héla is a contraction for héh-ila, with the usual vowelchange from o (followed by i) to e; this would make the word a diminutive of A. S. hôh, which also means 'the heel,' and is a commoner word. But this seems to set aside the Du. and Scand. forms, and ignores the generally accepted identification of E. heel with Lat.

Der. heel-piece.

HEEL (2), to lean over, incline. (E.) a. This is a very corrupt form; the word has lost a final d, and obtained (by compensation) a lengthened vowel. The correct form would be held or hild. M.E. helden, hilden. Palsgrave has: 'I hylde, I leane on the one syde, as rate in state. Taisgive has a bote or shyp, or any other vessel, ie encline de cousté. Sytte fast, I rede [advise] you, for the bote begynneth to hylde. 'Heldyn, or bowyn, inclino, flecto, deflecto;' Prompt. Parv. p. 234; see Way's note.

3. The M. E. helden or hilden was frequently transitive, meaning (1) to pour, esp. by tilting a vessel on one side; and (2) intransitively, to heel over, to incline. Wyclif has: 'and whanne the boxe of alabastre was brokun, she helde it [poured it out] on his heed; Mark, xiv. 3.—A.S. hyldan, heldan, trans. to tilt, incline, intrans. to bow down; Grein, ii. 131. 'pu gesta oladest eoroan swa fæste, bæt hid on ænige healfe ne helded'—Thou hast founded the earth so fast, that it will not heel over on any side; Ælfred's Metres, xx. 164. It is a weak verb, formed from the (participial) adjective heald, inclined, bent down, which occurs in nider-heald, bent downwards; Grein, ii. 295. + Icel. halla, to lean sideways, heel over, esp. used of a ship; from hall, leaning, sloping. + Dan. helde, to slant, slope, lean, tilt (both trans. and intrans.); from held, an inclination, slope. + Swed. hälla, to tilt, pour. + M. H. G. halden, to bow or incline oneself downwards; from hald, leaning forwards. Root uncertain; perhaps Teut. HAL, to strike, bend; Fick, iii. 71. HEFT, a heaving. (E.) In Shak. Wint. Ta. ii. 1. 45. Formed

from the verb to heave just as haft is formed from the verb to have.

Heft also occurs as another spelling of haft.

HEGIRA, the flight of Mohammed. (Arab.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. 'The era of the Hegira dates from the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina, on the night of Thursday, July 15, 622. The era begins on the 16th; 'Haydn, Dict. of Dates. — Arab. hijrah. separation (here flight); the Mohammedan era; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 695. Cf. Arab. Aajr, separation, absence; id.

HEILE, a young cow. (E.) M. E. hayfare, hekfere. 'Juvenca, HEILL, the place of the dead; the abode of evil spirits. (E.) Rayfare; Wright's Vocab. i. 177, l. 4; 'Hec juvenca, a hehfere;' id. 250, col. 2.—A.S. hedkfore. 'Annicula, vel vaccula, hedkfore; 'also, 250, col. 2.—A. S. Medhfore: Annicula, vel vaccula, Medhfore; also, 'Altilium, fast hedhfore' [a fat heifer]; id. p. 23, col. 2. Lit. 'a high ox,' i. e. a full-grown ox or cow. Compounded of A. S. Medh, high; and fear (Northumb. far), an ox. In Matt. xxii. 4, the Lattauri is glossed by fearras, fearres in the Wessex versions, and by farras in the Lindisfarne MS.

B. The A. S. fear is cognate with M. H. G. pfar, O. H. G. varro, far, an ox, and the Gk. wópus, a heifer. PAR, as seen in Lat. parere, to produce; see Parent.

HEIGH-HO, an exclamation of weariness. (E.) Also, in Shak., an exclamation of joy; As You Like It, iv. 3. 169; ii. 7, 180, 182, 190; iii. 4. 54. Compounded of heigh, a cry to call attention, Temp. i. 1. 6; and ho! interjection. Both words are of natural origin, to

i. 1. 6; and not interjection. Both words are of natural origin, to express a cry to call attention.

HEIGHT, the condition of being high; a hill. (E.) A corruption of highth, a form common in Milton, P. L. i. 24, 92, 282, 552, 723; &c. Height is common in Shak. Merch. Ven. iv. 1. 72; &c. M. E. highte, hyghte, as in Chaucer, C. T. 1786 (where it rimes with lyghte); also height (= heghthe), Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 317; heighthe, Mandeville's Travels, p. 40. A. S. heahou, high L. Origin, if the high L. Du honget, height; from heap high. neighne, haddernie stavels, 2, 40.—3. S. haddern, hadder, Grein, it. 47.—A. S. heah, high. + Du. hoogie, height; from hoog, high. + Icel. had; from har. + Swed. höjd, from hög. + Dan. höide; from häi. + Goth. hauhitha; from hauhs.

¶ The G. höhe does not exhibit the suffix. See High. Der. height-en, Shak. Cor. v. 6. 22; formed by analogy with length-en, strength-en, &c.; not an orig. form;

the A.S. verb is hear (= high-en), Grein, ii. 55.

HEINOUS, hateful, atrocious. (F., = O. L. G.) Properly trisyllabic. M. E. heinous, hainous; Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1617. = O. F. hainos, odious; formed with suffix -os (= Lat. -osus, mod. F. -eux) from the sb. haine, hate. = O. F. hair, to hate. From an O. Low G. form, well exemplified in Goth. hatyan or hatjan (= hatian), to hate; not from the cognate O. H. G. hazzon. See Hate. Der. heinous-ly,

heinous-ness.

HEIR, one who inherits property. (F., -L.) The word being F., the & is silent. M. E. heire, heyre; better heir, heyr; Chaucer, T., the k is sheft. M. E. Meire, neyre; better heir, neyr; Chancer, C. T. 5188; also eyr, Will. of Palerne, 128; eir, Havelok, 410.—O. F. heir, eir (later hoir), an heir.—Lat. heres, an heir; allied to Lat. herus, a master, and Gk. $\chi \epsilon i \rho$, the hand.— $\sqrt{}$ GHAR, to seize, take; cf. Skt. hri, to convey, take, seize. Curtius, i. 246. \P The O. F. heir is either from the nom. heres, or from the old acc. herem, the usual acc. form being heredem. Der. heir-dom, heir-ship, hybrid words, with E. suffixes; heir-apparent, 1 Hen. IV, i. 2. 65; heir-ess, with F. suffix, Blackstone's Comment., b. iv. c. 15 (R.); heir-less, Wint. Ta. v. 1. 10; heir-presumptive, heir-male; also heir-loom, q. v.

HEIR-LOOM, a piece of property which descends to an heir along with his inheritance. (Hybrid; F. and E.) 'Which he an heir-loom left unto the English throne;' Drayton, Polyolbion, s. 11. Compounded of heir (see above); and loom, a piece of property, furniture, the same word with loom in the sense of a weaver's frame.

See Loom.

HELIACAL, relating to the sun. (L., =Gk.) A term in astronomy, used and defined in Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iv. c. 13. § 7; 'We term that . . the heliacal [ascension of a star], when a star which before, for the vicinity of the sun, was not visible, being further removed, beginneth to appear.' - Late Lat. heliacus, Latinised from the Gk. ήλιακόs, belonging to the sun. — Gk. ήλιοs, the sun; on which difficult word see Curtius; he shews the probability that it is from the
US, to shine, burn, whence also Skt. ush, to burn. Der.

HELIOCENTRIC, belonging to the centre of the sun. (Gk.) An astronomical term; in Kersey, ed. 1715. Coined from helio—Gk. ήλιο-, crude form of ήλιο-, the sun; and centric, adj. coined from the sun; and centric, adj. coined from the sun; and centric adj. coined Gk. κέντρον, centre. See Heliacal and Centre. β. Similar formations are helio-graphy, equivalent to photography, from γράφειν, to write; helio-latry, sun-worship, from λατρεία, service, worship;

helio-trope, q. v. HELIOTROPE, the name of a flower. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. – F. heliotrope, 'the herbe turnsole;' Cot. – Lat. heliotropium. – Gk. ηλιοτρόπιον, a heliotrope. – Gk. ηλιο-, crude form of ήλιος, the sun; and τροπ-, base connected with τρέπειν, to turn; so that the lit. sense is 'sun-turner,' or the flower which turns

turn; so that the lift sense is 'sun-turner,' or the flower which turns to the sun. See Heliacal and Trope.

HELIX, a spiral figure. (L.,=Gk.) 'Helix, barren or creeping ivy; in anatomy, the outward brim of the ear; in geometry, a spiral figure;' Kersey, ed. 1715.—Lat. helix, a volute, spiral; kind of ivy.—Gk. ελιξ, anything twisted, a tendril, spiral, volute, curl.—Gk. ελισσεις, to turn round.—Gk. root Γελ, Γαλ; equivalent to Lat. suol- in soluers, to roll.—

WAR, to turn about. See Volute, of which helix is, practically, a doublet. Der. helices, the pl. form; helic-al, helic-al-ly.

M. E. helle; Chaucer, C. T. 1202.—A. S. hel, helle, a fem. sb., gen. helle; Chaucer, C. T. 1202.—A. S. hel, helle, a fem. sb., gen. helle; Grein, ii. 29. + Du. hel. + Iccl. hel. + Dan. helvede; Swed. helvete; from O. Swed. helivite, a word borrowed (says Ihre) from A. S. helle-wite, lit. hell-torment, in which the latter element is the A. S. wite, torment. + G. kölle, O. H. G. hella. + Goth. halja, hell. B. All from the Teutonic base HAL, to hide, whence A. S. helan, G. heller to hide; so that the originary in the hide; so that the originary in the hide; so that the originary in the hide; whence A. S. helan, G. Achien, to hide; so that the orig sense is the hidden or unseen place. The A. S. helan is cognate with Lat. celare, to hide, from the base KAL, to hide, whence also Lat. cella, E. cell. y. It is supposed that the base KAL, older form KAR, is a development from a root that the base KAL, older form KAK, is a development from a root SKAR, of which one meaning was 'to cover;' cf. Skt. kri, to pour out, to cast, to cover. Der. hell-ish, hell-ish-ly, hell-ish-ness: hell-fire = A.S. helle-fyr, Grein, it. 31; hell-hound, M. E. helle-hund, Seinte Marherete, ed. Cockayne, p. 6, l. 4 from bottom.

HEILEBORE, the name of a plant. (F., = L., = Gk.) Also spelt ellebore, as frequently in Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxv. c. 5. = O. F. ellebore, 'hellebore;' Cot. Properly hellebore. = Lat. helleborus. Gk. his Meses the name of the plant. Of uncontain pointing points.

- Gk, λλλβορο, the name of the plant. Of uncertain origin; the latter half of the word is probably related to Gk. βορά, food.

HELM (1), the instrument by which a ship is steered. (E.) Properly used of the tiller or handle of the rudder. M. E. helme; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, iii. 149.—A. S. helma, masc., Ælíred's tr. of Boethius, cap. xxxv. § 4; lib iii. pr. 12. + Icel. hjdlm, a rudder.+ G. helm, a helve, handle.

β. Closely allied to haulm, from the likeness between a stalk and a handle. Another kindred word is helve. See Haulm, Helve, Halberd. Der. helms-man; where

helms = helm's (the possessive case). Also hal-berd. **HELM** (2), **HELMET**, armour for the head. (E.) M. E. helm,

Chaucer, C. T. 2611.—A. S. helm, masc., (1) a protector, (2) a pro-Chaucer, C. 1. 2011.—A. S. heim, masc., (1) a protector, (2) a protection, helm; Grein, ii. 31. + Du. helm (also helmet), a helm, casque. + Icel. hjálmr, a helmet. + Dan. hielm. + Swed. hjelm. + G. helm. + Goth. hilms. + Russ. shleme. a helmet. + Lithuan. szahnas. β. All formed with suffix -ma from the base KAL (Teutonic HAL), to cover, protect; the orig. sense being 'covering.' See Hell. Der. helm-ed, Chaucer, C. T. 14376; helm-et, a dimin. form, with suffix -et of F. origin, perhaps borrowed from Du. helmet.

HELMINTHOLOGY, the natural history of worms. (Gk.) A scientific word. Coined from Gk. Σλμνθος, crude form of Σλμνκ a

scientific word. Coined from Gk. ελμινθο-, crude form of ελμινε, a worm; and -λογια, a discourse, from λέγειν, to speak. The Gk. ξλμινε is also found as ξλμιε, i. e. that which curls about; from the same source as «Auf, a helix. See Helix. Der. helminthologi-c-al. HELOT, a slave, among the Spartans. (L., -Gk.) Rarc. The

pl. helots answers to Lat. pl. Hēlotes, borrowed from Ck. Eldwree, pl. of Eilos, a helot, bondsman; said to have meant originally an inhabitant of Elos (Elos), a town of Laconia, who were enslaved under the Spartans. Der. helot-ism.

HELP, to aid, assist. (E.) M. E. helpen, pt. t. halp, pp. holpen; Chaucer, C. T. 1670, 1651, 10244.—A. S. helpan, pt. t. healp, pp. holpen; Grein, ii. 33. + Du. helpen. + Icel. hjálpa. + Dan. hielpe. + Swed. hjelpa. + Goth. hilpan. + G. helfen, O. H. G. helfan. B. All from the Teutonic base HALP—Aryan KALP, to help; whence also Skt. klip, to be fit for, kalpa, able, able to protect; Lithuan. szelpti, to help. Der. help, sb. = A. S. helpe (Grein); help-er, help-ful, szeipi, to neip. Det neip, so. — R. S. neip (Stan), help-less, help-less, help-less-ness; also help-mate, a coinage due to a mistaken notion of the phrase an help meet (Gen. ii. 18, 20); thus Rich. quotes from Sharp's Sermons, vol. iv. ser. 12: 'that she might be an help-mate for the man."

she might be an help-mate for the man."

HELVE, a handle of an axe. (E.) M. E. helue (=helve), Wyclif, Deut. xix. 5; spelt hellfe (for helfe), Ormulum, 9948.— A. S. hielf, of which the dat. hielfe occurs in Gregory's Pastoral, ed. Sweet, p. 166, l. 8; also helfe, as in 'Manubrium, hæft and helfe;' Wright's Vocab. i. 35, col. 1. 4 O, Du. helve, a handle; Oudemans. + M. H. G. halp, a handle. Allied to Helm (1) and Haulm.

HEM (1), the border of a garment. (E.) M. E. hem; pl. hemmes, Wyclif, Matt. exiii. 5.— A. S. hemm, hem; 'Limbus, stemning vel hem;' Wright's Vocab. i. 26, col. 1. Allied to Friesic hümel, a hem, edge, border, noted by Outern a v. hemmel, heaven. (6, ch. hamme. 8

edge, border, noted by Outzen s. v. hemmel, heaven. Cf. G. hamme, a fence, hedge; Flügel. Also G. himmel, heaven, a canopy, orig. a vault, allied to Latin camera, a vault, chamber.

B. All from the Teut. base HAM, equivalent to Lat. KAM. - V KAM, to bend.

Thus the orig. sense is a 'bend' or curved border, edge. Der. hem, verb, chiefly in the phr. to hem in (cf. G. hemmen, to stop, check, hem, from hamme, a fence), Shak. Troilus, iv. 5. 193.

HEM (2), a slight cough to call attention. (E.) 'Cry hem! when he should groan,' Much Ado, v. 2. 16; cf. As You Like It, i. 3. 19. An imitative word, formed from the sound. Allied to Hum. In Dutch, we also find the same word hem, used in the same way. Der.

Aem, verb, As You Like It, i. 3. 18.

HEMATITE, an ore of iron. (L., -Gk.) The sesqui-oxide of iron; so called because of the red colour of the powder (Webster).

M.

aluar-, stem of alua, blood.

HEMI-, half. (Gk.) From a Lat. spelling (hemi-) of the Gk. prefix ημ., signifying half; cognate with Lat. semi-, half. See Semi-.

HEMISPHERE, a half sphere, a half globe. (F., -L., -Gk.)
In Cotgrave. - O. F. hemisphere, 'a hemisphere;' Cot. - Lat. hemisphærium. - Gk. ημοφαίριον, a hemisphere. - Gk. ημε, prefix, hemisphærium. - Gk. ημοφαίριον, a hemisphere. - Gk. ημοφαίριον, a hemisphere. signifying half; and σφαίρα, a ball, sphere. See Hemi- and Sphere. Der. hemispheri-e-al; Sir T. Browne, Vulg, Errors, b. ii. c. 1. § 13.

HEMISTICH, half a line, in poetry. (L., = Gk.) Not from F. hemistique (Cotgrave), but directly from Lat. hemistichium, by dropping the two latter syllables. Kersey has: 'Hemistichium, a half verse.' = Gk. ημιστίχιον, a half verse. = Gk. ημισ, half; and στίχος, a row, order, line, verse. See Hemi- and Distich.

HEMI-OCK, a poisonous plant. (E.) M. E. hemlok; spelt humloke humlok Wright's Vocab is a 6 col. 1 a 65 col. 1 homelok id.

loke, humlok, Wright's Vocab. i. 226, col. 1, 265, col. 1; homelok, id. i. 191, col. 2.—A. S. hemlic, hymlice; Gloss. to Cockayne's Saxon Leechdoms.

1. The first syllable is of unknown origin; Stratmann connects it with a supposed M.E. hem, malign; but the instances of this word are not quite certain. Still it probably implies something bad; and may be related to G. hammen, to maim; see 2. The second syllable is from A.S. leúc, a leek, plant, whence the M. E. loke above, and modern E. -lock. The same ending occurs in char-lock, gar-lic. See Leek.

HEMORRHAGE, a great flow of blood (F., -L., -Gk.) Spelt hemorragy by Ray, On the Creation, pt. 1 (R.) -O. F. hemorrhagie, an abundant flux of blood; Cot. - Late Lat. hemorrhagia, Latinised from Gk, almoppayla, a violent bleeding. - Gk. almo-, for alma, blood;

and ραγ-, base of ρηγνυμι, I break, burst; the lit. sense being 'a bursting out of blood.' Gk. Γραγ = E. break; see Break.

HEMORRHOIDS, EMERODS, painful tubercles round the margin of the anus from which blood is occasionally discharged. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) 'Hemorroides be vaynes in the foundement;' Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. iii. c. 10. - F. hemorrhoide, 'an issue of blood by the veins of the fundament;' Cot. - Lat. hæmorrhoides, hemorrhoids, pl. of hamorrhois. - Gk. almoppotdes, pl. of almoppots, adj., liable to flow of blood. - Gk. aluo-, for alua, blood; and heev, to flow, cognate with Skt. sru, to flow. Der. hemorrhoid-al.

HEMP, a kind of plant. (L., -Gk. -Skt.) M. E. hemp, Havelok, 782. Contracted from a form hence; the n becoming m by the influence of the following p.—A. S. henep, hanep; Cockayne's A. S. Leechdoms, i. 124. II. 1, 3, and note. Cf. Du. hennep; Icel. hampr; Dan. hamp; Swed. hampa; G. hanf; O. II. G. hanaf (Fick). All from Lat. cannabis; Gk. κάνναβιε; hemp.—Skt. çana, hemp.

β. The from Lat. cannabis; Gk. κάνναβις; hemp. – Skt. cana, hemp. β. The Lat. word is merely borrowed from Gk. 'Grimm and Kuhn both consider the Gk. word borrowed from the East, and the Teutonic one from the Lat. cannabis which certainly made its way to them; Curtius, i. 173. The word was borrowed so early that it suffered letter-change. Der. hemp-en, with adj. suffix, as in gold-en; Hen. V, letter-change.

iii. chor. 8. Also canvas, q. v.

HEN, the female of a bird, especially of the domestic fowl. (E.) M. E. hen, Chaucer, C. T. 15445; pl. hennes, id. 14872. - A. S. henn, hen, han; Grein, ii. 23. The proper form is han, formed by vowel-change from A.S. hana, a cock; Grein, ii. 11. + Du. hen, fcm. of haan, a cock. + Icel. hana, fem. of hani, a cock. + Dan. hone, fem. of hane, a cock. + Swed. höna, fcm. of hane, a cock. + G. henne, fcm. of hahn, a cock. Cf. Goth. hana, a cock. B. Thus hen is the fcm. of a word for cock (obsolete in English), of which the old Teutonic type was HANA. y. The word hana means, literally, 'singer,' the suffix -a denoting the agent, as in A.S. hunt-a, a hunter. - VKAN to sing; whence Lat. canere, to sing. Der. hen-bane, Prompt. Parv. p. 235; lit. 'fowl-poison;' see Bane. Also hen-coop, hen-harrier, a kind of hawk (see Harrier); hen-pecked, i. e. pecked by the hen or wife, as in the Spectator, no. 176: 'a very good sort of people, which

are commonly called in scorn the henpecki

HENCE, from this place or time. (E.) a. M. E. hennes, P. Plowman, B. i. 76; whence the shorter form hens, occurring in Lidgate's Minor Poems, p. 220 (Stratmann). In the modern hence, the -ce merely records that the M. E. hens was pronounced with sharp s. not with a final z-sound.

B. In the form hennes, the suffixed s was due to a habit of forming adverbs in -s or -es, as in twy-es, twice, need-es, needs; an older form was henne, Havelok, 843, which is found as late as in Chaucer, C. T. 2358.

Y. Again, henne represents a still older henen or heonen, spelt heonene in Ancren Riwle, p. 230, 1.8. - A. S. keonan, kionan, hence; Grein, ii. 67; also keonane, id. 68. Here heman stands as usual for an older hinan. Shorter forms appear in the A. S. keona (for kina), hence, Grein, ii. 67; kine, id. 76. + G. in the A.S. keona (for Atna), nemoe, Gran, in G., hinnan, kinnen (chiefly used with son preceding it), hence; O. H. G. kinnan, hinnen (chiefly used with son preceding it), hence; D. H. G. kinnan, bernan, hin there, thither, B. All hence; a shorter form appears in hin, there, thither,

"The sanguine load-stone, called hamatites;' Holland's Pliny, b. xxvi. these forms are adverbial formations from a pronominal base; cf. c. 16.—Lat. hamatites; Pliny.—Gk. alματίτηs, blood-like.—Gk. Goth. hina, him, accus. case of the third personal pronoun, cognate with A. S. hine, him, and G. ihn, him; also in the accus. case. nom. of A.S. hine is he, he; to which accordingly the reader is referred. See He. ¶ Similarly, Lat. hinc, hence, is connected with Lat. hic, this. Der. hence-forth, compounded of hence and forth, and answering to A. S. foro hencen, used of time; see examples in Grein, ii. 68, ll. 1-4; hence-forward, comp. of hence and forward.

HENCHMAN, a page, servant. (E.) In Shak. Mids. Nt. Dr. ii. 1. 121. 'Compare me the fewe. disciples of Jesus with the

solemne pomp . . . of such as go before the bishop, of his hensemen, of trumpets, of sundry tunes,' &c.; Udal, on St. Mark, c. 11 (R.) 'And every knight had after him riding Three henshmen on him awaiting; The Flower and the Leaf, l. 252 (a poem wrongly ascribed to Chaucer, and belonging to the fifteenth century).

\$\begin{align*} \beta \]. Of disputed origin; but we also find \(\frac{\mathrea}{min} \) as a proper name in Wilts. (in the Clergy) List, 1873); and this renders it almost certain that the right etymology is from M. E. hengest (cognate with Du. and G. hengest, Swed. and Dan. hingst), a horse, and E. man. We find similar formations in Icel. hestvörör (lit. horse-ward), a mounted guard (Cleasby); and in Swed. hingstridare (lit. horse-rider), 'a groom of the king's stable, who rides before his coach;' Widegren's Swed. Dict. In this view, the sense is simply 'groom,' which is the sense required by the earliest quotation, that from the Court of Love. v. The M. E. hengest occurs in Layamon, l. 3546, and is from A, S. hengest, a horse (Grein, ii. 34), once a common word. It is cognate with Icel. hestr. Swed. and Dan. hingst and häst, G. hengst, from an orig. Teutonic hangista; Fick, iii. 59.

¶ The usual derivation is from haunch-man, a Fick, iii. 59. ¶ The usual derivation is from naunca-man, a clumsy hybrid compound, clumsily explained to mean 'one who stands beside one's hip.' Surely, a desperate guess. I find in Blount's Nomolexicon, ed. 1691, the following: 'Henchman, qui equo innititur bellicoso, from the G. hengst, a war-horse: with us it signifies one that runs on foot, attending upon a person of honor or worship. [Mentioned] Anno 3 Edw. 4. cap. 5, and 24 Hen. 8. cap. 13. It is written henxman, anno 6 Hen. 8. cap. 1.

HENDECAGON, a plane figure of eleven sides and angles. (Gk.) So called from its eleven angles. – Gk. ἔνδεκα, eleven; and γωνία, an angle. "Ενδεκα = ἔν, one, and δέκα, ten. See Heptagon. HENDECASYLLABIC, a term applied to a verse of eleven syllables. (Gk.) From Gk. ἔνδεκα, eleven (= ἔν, one, and δέκα, ten);

and συλλαβή, a syllable. See Decasyllabic.

HEP, HIP, the fruit of the dog-rose. See Hip (2).

HEPATIC, pertaining to the liver. (F., -L., -Gk.) 'Hep tiques, obstructions of the liver;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - O. F. hepatique, 'hepatical, of or belonging to the liver;' Cot. - Lat. hepaticus. - Gk. ήπανικόs, belonging to the liver. -Gk. ήπανικ, crude form of ήπαρ, the liver. + Lat. iecur, the liver. + Skt. yakrit, yakan, the liver. Hopping a hase VAK. Dar hepatical hepaticus a flower the liver. from a base YAK. Der. hepatic-al; hepatic-a, a flower, the liverwort; see hepathique, hepatique in Cotgrave.

HEPTAGON, a plane figure with seven sides and angles. (Gk.)

In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. So called from its seven angles.—Gk. 4πτά, seven, cognate with E. even; and γονία, an angle, corner, from yow, a knee. See Seven and Knee. Der. heptagon-al. HEPTAHEDRON, a solid figure with seven bases or sides.

(Gk.) Spelt heptaedron in Kersey, ed. 1715.—Gk. ἐπτά, seven, cognate with E. seven; and ἔδρα, a seat, base, from the same base as E. seat and sit. See Seven and Sit.

HEPTARCHY, a government by seven persons. (Gk.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Applied to seven Old-English kingdoms, viz. those of Kent. Sussex, Wessex, Essex, Northumberland, Mercia, and East Anglia. The term is not a good one; see Freeman, Old Eng. Hist. for Children, p. 40. – Gk. ἐπτ-, for ἐπτα, seven; and -αρχια, government. See Seven and Anarchy.

HER, possessive and objective case of the fem. of the third pers. pronoun. (E.) M. E. hire, the usual form; also here, Chaucer, C. T. 4880; hure, P. Plowman, C. iv. 45-48.—A. S. hire, gen. and dat. case of hed, she; the possessive pronoun being made from the gen. case, and indeclinable; see Sweet's A. S. Reader, Grammat. Introduction. The word is to be divided as hi-re, where hi- is to be referred to the Teutonic pronominal base HI (Fick, iii. 74), signifying 'this;' and -re is the usual A. S. fem. inflection in the gen. and dat. of adjectives declined according to the strong declension. See He. Der. ker-s, M. E. hires, Chaucer, C. T. 4647, not found much earlier; her-self. HERALD, an officer who makes proclamations. (F., -O. H. G.)

M. E. herald, heraud; Chaucer, C. T. 2601; P. Plowman, B. xviii. 16. -O. F. heralt, heraut, a herald; Low Lat. heraldus; cf. Ital. araldo, a herald. - O. H. G. kerolt (G. herold), a herald; we also find O. H. G. Heriold, Hariold, as a proper name, answering to Icel. Haraldr and E. Harold.

B. Hariold is a contracted form for Hari-wald, where Hari-= O. H. G. hari (G. heer), an army; and wald= O. H. G. walt, strength. Thus the name means 'army-strength,' i.e. support or stay of the army, a name for a warrior, esp. for an officer. The limitation the heir; Thorpe, Ancient Laws, b. ii. glossary, s. v. In later times, of the name to a herald was due to confusion with O. H. G. foraharo, a herald, from forharen, to proclaim; cf. Gk. htpuf, a herald.
y. We may note that O. H. G. hari answers to A. S. here, army; a word also used in forming proper names, as in Here-ward. See further under Harry. And, for the latter part of the word, see Valid. Der. herald-ic; also herald-ry, Mids. Nt. Dr. iii. 2. 213, spelt heraldie,

Gower, C. A. i. 173.

HERB, a plant with a succulent stem. (F., -L.) The word being of F. origin, the & was probably once silent, and is still sometimes of F. origin, the k was probably once silent, and is still sometimes pronounced so; there is a tendency at present to sound the k, the word being a short monosyllable. M. E. herbe, pl. herbes; Chaucer, C. T. 14972, 14955; King Alisaunder, 331.—F. herbe, 'an herb;' Cot.—Lat. herba, grass, a herb; properly herbage, food for cattle. β. Supposed to be allied to O. Lat. forbea, food, and to Gk. φορβή, pasture, fodder, forage.— I BHARB, to eat; Gf. Skt. bharb, to eat; Gk. φέρβων, to feed. Der. herb-less, herb-a-e-ous, in Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 6. § 15, from Lat. herbaceus, grassy, herb-like; herb-age, from F. harbage, 'herbage, pasture' (Cot.), answering to a Lat. form herbaticum*; herb-al; herb-al-ist, Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 6. § 4: herb-ar-ium. from Lat. herbarium. a book describing b ii. c. 6. § 4; herb-ar-ium, from Lat. herbarium, a book describing herbs, a herbal, but now applied to a collection of plants; herbivorous, herb-devouring, from Lat. uorare, to devour (see Voracious). And note M. E. herbere, a herb-garden, from Lat, herbarium through the French; a word discussed under Arbour.

HERD (1), a flock of beasts, group of animals. (E.) M. E. heerde, heorde. 'Heerde, or flok of beestys;' Prompt. Parv. p. 236. 'Ane hecrde of heorten' = a herd of harts; Layamon, 305. - A. S. heord, herd, hyrd, (1) care, custody, (2) herd, flock, (3) family; Grein, ii. 68. + Icel. hjürb. + Dan. hiord. + Swed. hjord. + G. heerde. + Goth. hairda. Root unknown. Der. herd, vb., M. E. herdien, to draw together into a herd, P. Plowman, C. xiv. 148; herd-man, M. E. herdeman, hirdeman, Ormulum, 6852; later form herd-s-man, Shak. Wint.

Ta. iv. 4. 344. Der. herd (2).

HERD (2), one who tends a herd. (E.) Generally used in the comp. shep.herd, cow-herd, &c. M. E. herde, Chaucer, C. T. 605 (or 603); Will. of Palerne, 6; spelt hurde, P. Plowman, C. x. 267.—

A.S. heorde, hirde; Grein, ii. 77. + Icel. hirdir. + Dan. hyrde. + Swed. herde. + G. hirt. + Goth. hairdeis.

B. Formed from the word above; thus A.S. heorde is from heard; Goth. hairdeis is from heard above; thus A.S. heard eigentes the agent, and signifies

word above; thus A.S. suefrace here denotes the agent, and signifies 'keeper,' or 'protector of the herd.' Cf. Lithuan. kerdzus, a cowherd. Der. cow-herd. goal-herd, :hep-herd.

HERE, in this place. (E.) M. E. her, heer; Chaucer, C. T. 1610, 1612.—A. S. hér; Grein, ii. 34. + Du. hier. + Icel. hér. + Dan. her. + Swed. här. + G. hier; O. H. G. hiar. + Goth. her. B. All from a type HIRA, formed from the pronominal base HI (Fick, iii. 74.): so that here is related to he just as where is related to with. 74); so that here is related to he just as where is related to who. See He. Der. here-about, Temp. ii. 2. 41; here-abouts; hereafter, M. E. her-after, Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 243; here-by, M. E. her-bi, Owl and Nightingale, 127; here-in, M. E. her-inne, Havelok, 458; here-of, M. E. her-of, Havelok, 2585; here-tofore, I Sam. iv. 7; here-

mto, 1 Pet. ii. 21; here-upon, answering to M. E. her-on, P. Plowman, B. xiii. 130; here-with, Malachi, iii. 10.

HEREDITARY, descending by inheritance. (L.) In Shak.
Temp. ii. 1. 223; and in Cotgrave, to translate F. hereditaire. Englished from Lat. hereditarius, hereditary. - Lat. heredita-, base of hereditare, to inherit. - Lat. heredi-, crude form of heres, an heir. See Heir. Der. hereditari-ly. From the same base we have heredita-ble, a late and rare word, for which heritable was formerly used, as in Blackstone's Comment. b. ii. c. 5 (R.); also heredita-ment, given in

HERESY, the choice of an opinion contrary to that usually received. (F., -L., -Gk.) The word means, literally, no more than 'choice.' M. E. heresye, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 267 (see Spec. of English, ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 103, l. 149); eresie, Wyclif, Acts, xxiv. 14.-O. F. heresie, 'heresie, obstinate or wicked error;' Cot. Lat. hæresis. - Gk. αίρεσιε, a taking, choice, sect, heresy. - Gk. αίρεῦν, to take; on which see Curtius, ii. 180. Der. heretic, q. v.

HERETIC, the holder of a heresy. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. eretik, heretik, Wyclif, Tit. iii. 10. -O. F. heretique, 'an heretick;' Cot.

Lat. harreticus. — Gk. alperusés, able to choose, heretical. — Gk. alperusés, able to choose, heretical. — Gk. alperusés, able to choose, heretical. — Gk. alperusés, to take, choose. See Heresy. Der. heretic-al.

HEBIOT, a tribute paid to the lord of a manor on the decease of a tenant. (Ε.) See Blackstone, Comment. b. ii. capp. 6, 28; and see Harrier in Blount's Law Lexicon; and Herrier in Jamieson's Scot. Dict. Sir D. Lyndesay speaks of a herield hors, a horse paid as a heriot. The Monarche, b. iii. l. 4734. Corrupted from A. S. heregeatu, lit. military apparel; Grein, ii. 36. The heregeatu consisted of 'military habiliments or equipments, which, after the death of the vassal, escheated to the sovereign or lord, to whom they were delivered by

horses and cows, and many other things were paid as heriots to the lord of the manor. 'And Jam cinge minne heregeatwa, feower sweord, and feower spera, and feower scyldas, and feower beagas... feower hors, and twa sylfrene fata;' i.e. And [I bequeath] to the king my heriots, viz. four swords, and four spears, and four shields, and four torques. four horses, and two silver vessels; Will dated about 946-955; in Thorpe's Diplomatarium Ævi Saxonici, p. 499.—
A. S. here, an army (hence, belonging to war); and geatu, geatwe,

preparation, apparel, adornment; Grein, i. 495.

HERITAGE, an inheritance, (F., -L.) In early use. M. E. heritage, Hali Meidenhad, ed. Cockayne, p. 25, last line but one; King Horn, ed. Lumby, 1281; also eritage, Alexander and Dindimus, ed. Skeat, 981. -O. F. heritage, 'an inheritance, heritage;' Cot. Formed, with suffix -age (answering to Lat. -aticum) from O. F. heriter, to inherit. - Lat. hereditare, to inherit; the loss of a syllable is exemplified by Low Lat. heritator, used for hereditator; it would seem as if the base heri- was substituted for heredi-. - Lat. heredi-, crude form of keres, an heir; see Heir. Der. from same source.

heritable, heri!-or

HERMAPHRODITE, an animal or plant of both sexes. L., - Gk.) In Gascoigne, The Steele Glas, l. 53. See Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii, c. 17.—Lat. hermaphroditus.—Gk. ερμαφρόδιτοε; a coined word, made up from Gk. Έρμης, Hermes (Mercury), as representing the male principle; and Αφροδίτη, Aphrodité (Venus), the female. Hence the legend that Hermaphroditus, son of Hermes and Aphrodite, when bathing, grew together with Salmacis, the nymph of a fountain, into one person. Der. hermaphrodit-ic, -ic-al, -ism; also hermaphrodism.

HERMENEUTIC, explanatory. (Gk.) A modern word. From Gk. ερμηνευτικόε, skilled in interpreting.—Gk. ερμηνευτήε, an interpreter; of which a shorter form is έρμηνεύε. Connected (perhaps) with Ερμής, Hermes (Mercury), the tutelary god of skill; but the connection is not certain; see Curtius, i. 433. Der. hermeneutical, hermeneutic-al-ly, hermeneutics (the science of interpretation).

HERMETIC, chemical, &c. (Gk.) 'Their seals, their characters,

hermetic rings; Ben Jonson, Underwoods, lxi. An Execration upon Vulcan, l. 73. - Low Lat. hermeticus, relating to alchemy; a coined word, made from the name Hermes (= Gk. Ερμήε); from the notion that the great secrets of alchemy were discovered by Hermes Trismegistus (Hermes the thrice-greatest). Der. hermetic-al, hermetic-al ly. Hermetically was a term in alchemy; a glass bottle was said to be hermetically (i. e. perfectly) sealed when the opening of it was fused

and closed against the admission of air.

HERMIT, one who lives in solitude. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. eremite, heremite; in early use. It first appears in Layamon, 18763, where the earlier text has æremite, the later heremite. This form was probably taken directly from Lat. heremita, the later form hermite being from the French. Heremite occurs in P. Plowman, B. vi. 190, and even as late as in Holinshed's Description of Britain, b. i. c. 9 (R.) The shorter form hermyte is in Berners' tr. of Froissart, vol. ii. c. 204 (R.) - F. hermite, 'an hermit;' Cot. - Low Lat. heremita, a form occurring in P. Plowman, B. xv. 281; but usually eremita. - Gk. έρεμίτης, a dweller in a desert. - Gk. έρημία, a solitude, desert. - Gk. k ερημος, deserted, desolate. Root uncertain. Der. hermit-age, Spenser, F. Q. i. 1. 34, spelt heremytage, Mandeville's Travels, p. 93, from F. hermitage, 'an hermitage;' Cot. Also hermit-ic-al, spelt heremiticall in Holinshed, Desc. of Britain, b. i. c. 9 (R.), from Lat. heremiticus

(better eremiticus), solitary.

HERN, the same as Heron, q. v.

HERNIA, a kind of rupture; a surgical term. (L.) In Kersey, ed. 1715.—Lat. hernia, a rupture, hemia. Of uncertain origin.

HERO, a warrior, illustrious man. (F., —L., —Gk.) In Hamlet, ii.

2. 270.—O. F. heroë, 'a worthy, a demygod;' Cot.—Lat. heroëm, acc. of heros, a hero.—Gk. "powe, a hero, demi-god. + Skt. vira, a hero. + Lat. uir, a man, hero. + A. S. wer, a man. See Virile.

The mod. F. hero is now accommodated to the spelling of the Lat. nom. The Lat. acc. is, however, still preserved in the Span. heroe, Ital. eroe. Der. hero-ic, spelt heroicke in Spenser, F. Q. v. 1. 1, from O. F. heroique (Cot.), which from Lat. heroicus; hero-ic-al-ly,

hero-ism; also hero-ine, q. v. HEROINE, a famous woman. (F., - L., - Gk.) In Minsheu. 'A heroine is a kinde of prodigy;' Evelyn, Memoirs; Mrs. Evelyn to Mr. Bohun, Jan. 4, 1672 (R.) - F. heroine, 'a most worthy lady;' Cot. - Lat. heroine. - Gk. howlvy, fem. of how, a hero.

Hero.

HERON, a long-legged water-fowl. (F., -O.H.G.) M.E. heroung, Chaucer, Parliament of Foules, 346. Also hapron, Wright's Vocab, i. 177. 'Hee ardea, a herne;' id. 253. 'Heern, byrde, heryn, herne, ardea;' Prompt. Parv. p. 237. -O. F. hairon, 'a heron, herne, hernshaw;' Cot. (Mod. F. heron; Prov. aigros; Ital. aghirone, airone; Span.

A.

+ Swed. häger, a heron. + Dan. heire, a heron. + Icel. hegri, a heron. B. Fick further compares these words with G. häher, heher, a jackdaw, + Swed, hager, a neron. The same words with G. häher, heher, a jackdaw, B. Fick further compares these words with G. häher, heher, a jackdaw, lit. 'laugher,' from the & KAK, to laugh; cf. Skt. kakk, kakk, to laugh; Lat. cachinnus, laughter; prov. E. heighau, a wood-pecker. Similarly it is probable that the 'heron' was named from its harsh voice.

The A. S. name was hragra, Wright's Vocab. i. 29, col. 1; 77, col. 1; with which cf. W. cregyr, a screamer, a heron (from W. creg, cryg, hoarse); G. reiher, a heron; Lat. graculus, a law, all similarly named from the imitative word which appears in jay; all similarly named from the imitative word which appears in E. as crake, creak, croak. See Crake. Der. heron-er, M. E. heronere, Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 413; from O. F. haironnier; Cotgrave explains faulcon haironnier as 'a herner, a faulcon made only to the heron.' Also heron-ry. And see Heronshaw, Egret.

HERONSHAW, HERNSHAW, (1) a young heron (2) a heronry. (F.) Spenser has herneshaw in the sense of heron; F.Q. vi. 7. 9. Two distinct words have been confused here. 1. Hernshaw, 7. 9. Two distinct words have been confused here.

1. Iternsnaw, a heron, is incorrect, being a corruption of heronsewe; the name heronsew for the heron is still common in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. Mr. Peacock's Glossary of Manley and Corringham (Lincoln) words has: 'Heronsew, the common heron. "There were vewed at this present survey certayne heronsewes whiche have allwayes used to brede there to the number of iiij."—Survey of Glastonbury, temp. Hen. VIII, Mon. Ang. i. 11. See Chaucer, Squyeres Tale, 68. The etymology of this heronsewe is not really known; Tyrwhitt cites the F. heronçeau from the glossary, meaning probably that in Urry's ed. of Chancer; and this has been copied ad nauseam, with the information that heroneeau means 'a young heron.' I will only say that 'a young heron' in French is certainly heronneau, O. F. haironneau; and that - yeau would not give M. E. - sewe. 2. Hernshaw in its other sense is correct; and is compounded of heron, and shaw, a wood. The 2. Hernshaw in its other sense sense is given by Cotgrave, who explains O. F. haironniers by 'a heron's neast, or ayrie; a herneshaw, or shaw of wood wherein herons

HERRING, a small fish. (E.) M. E. hering (with one r), Havelok, 758.—A. S. hærineg; the pl. hærinegas is in Ælfric's Colloquy, in Thorpe's Analecta, p. 24; also hæring, Wright's Vocab. i. 56, l. 4. + Du. haring. + G. hüring.

β. The explanation in Webster is probably correct; viz. that the fish is named from its appearance in large shoals; from the Teutonic base HARYA, an army (Kick, iii 62) as garen in Goth having. army (Fick, iii. 05), as seen in Goth. harjis, A.S. here, G. heer, (O. H. G. hari), an army. See Harry.

HESITATE, to doubt, stammer. (L.) Spelt hesitate, hæsitate

in Minsheu, ed. 1627. [Perhaps merely made out of the sb. hesitation, which occurs in Cotgrave to translate F. hesitation, whereas he explains heiter only by 'to doubt, feare, stick, stammer, stagger in opinion.'] - Lat. hasitatus, pp. of hasitare, to stick fast; intensive verb formed from hæsum, supine of hærere, to stick, cleave. + Lithuanian gaiszti, gaiszoti, to tarry, delay (Nesselmann); Fick, i. 576.—

GHAIS, to stick, cleave. Der. hesitat-ion, hesit-anc-y; from the same root, ad-here, co-here, in-her-ent.

HEST, a command. (E.) M. F. hest, heste, a command; also, a promise; Chaucer, C. T. 14062. The final t is properly excrescent, as in whils-t, agains-t, amongs-t, amids-t, from M. E. whiles, againes, amonges, amiddes. And it was easily suggested by confusion with the tall the same and the same and suggested by confusion with the leel. heit. — A. S. hátan, to command. + Icel. heit, a vow; from heita, to call, promise. + O. H. G. heiz (G. geheiss), a command; from O. H. G. heizan (G. heissen), to call, bid, command. Cf. Goth. haitan, to name, call, command. B. Fick (iii. 55) suggests a connection with Gk. nivoyau, I hasten, E.

hie, q. v. In this case, the base is KID, an extension of \checkmark KI. HETEROCLITE, irregularly inflected. (L., -Gk.) A g matical term; hence used in the general sense of irregular, disorderly.

Ther are strange heteroclits in religion now adaies; Howell, Familiar Letters, vol. iv. let. 35. - Lat. heteroclitus, varying in declension. - Gk. ereporation, otherwise or irregularly inflected. - Gk. Erepo-, crude form of trepos, other; and - khiros, formed from khivesy, to lean,

cognate with E. lean.

HETERODOX, of strange opinion; heretical. (Gk.) In Blount's

Gloss., ed. 1674. Compounded from Gk. **repo-, crude form of

Frepos, another, other; and δόξα, opinion, from δοκεῖν, to think.

Der. keierodos-y, Gk. ετεροδοξία.

HETEROGENEOUS, dissimilar in kind. (Gk.) Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, gives the adjectives heterogene, heterogeneal, and the sb. keterogeneity. Compounded from Gk. ετερο-, crude form of ετεροs.

airon.) = O. H. G. heiger, heiger, a heron; with suffixed on (Ital. one). Deat. The mot appears to be KU, to strike, beat. Dec. hewer;

HEXAGON, a plane figure, with six sides and angles. (L., - Gk.) Hexagonal is in Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. Hexagone in Minsheu, ed. 1627. Named from its six angles.—Lat. hexagonum, a hexagon,—Gk. **Efay**ros**, six-cornered.—Gk. **Ef**, six, cognate with E. six; and

Gk. - ξάγγνο, six-cornered. -- Gk. εξ, six, cognate with E. sns; and γωνία, an angle, corner, from Gk. γόνν, a knee, cognate with E. knes. See Six and Knos. Der. hexagon-al-, hexagon-al-ly.

HEXAMETER, a certain kind of verse having six feet. (L., -- Gk.) 'This provoking song in hexameter verse;' Sidney's Arcadia, b. i. (R.) 'I like your late Englishe hexameters;' Spenser, letter to Harvey, qu. in Globe ed. of Spenser, p. xxviii. -- Lat. hexameter; to Harvey, qu. in Globe ed. of Spenser, p. xxviii. -- Lat. hexameter to Harvey, qu. in Globe ed. of Spenser, p. xxviii. -- Lat. hexameter and in meaning hexametrus. - Gk. εξάμετροε, a hexameter; properly an adj. meaning of six metres' or feet. - Gk. εξ, six, cognate with E. six; and μέτρον, a measure, metre. See Six and Metre.

HEY) AY (1), interjection. (E) M. E. hei, Legend of St. Katharine, l. 579; hay, Gawayn and Grene Knight, 1445. A natural exclamation. + G. hei, interjection. + Du. hei, hey! ho!

HEYDAY (1), interjection. (G. or Du.) In Shak. Temp. ii. 2.

HEYDAY (1), interjection. (G. or Du.) In Shak. Temp. ii. 2. 190. 'Heyda, what Hans Flutterkin is this? what Dutchman does build or frame castles in the air?' Ben Jonson, Masque of Augurs. Borrowed either from G. heida, ho! hallo! or from Du. hei daar, ho!

there. It comes to much the same thing. The G. da, Du. daar, are cognate with E. there. The interj. hey is older; see above.

HEYDAY (2), frolicsome wildness. (E.) 'At your age the heyday in the blood is tame;' Hamlet, iii. 4. 69. I take this to be quite a different word from the foregoing, though the commentators confuse the two. In this case, and in the appreciation therefore confuse the two. In this case, and in the expression 'heyday of youth,' the word stands for high day (M. E. hey day); and it is not surprising that the old editions of Shakespeare have highday in place of heyday; only, unluckily, in the wrong place, viz. Temp. ii. 2. 190. Cf. 'that sabbath day was an high day;' John, xix. 31. For the old spellings of high, see High.

HIATUS, a gap, defect, &c. (L.) In Bailey's Dict., vol. ii. ed.

1731.—Lat. hiatus, a gap, chasm.—Lat. hiatus, pp. of hiare, to yawn, gape; cognate with E. yawn. See Yawn. Doublet, chasm. q. v. HIBERNAL, wintry. (F.,—L.) In Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iv. c. 13. § 10, where it is spelt hybernal.—F. hibernal, 'wintery;' Cot.—Lat. hibernalis, wintry; lengthened from Lat. hibernus, wintry. β. Hi-bernus is from the same root as Lat. hi-ems, winter, Gk. χι-ών, snow, and Skt. hi-ma, cold, frost, snow; the form of the root is GHI. Der. from same source, hibern-ate.

HICCOUGH, HICCUP, HICKET, a spasmodic inspiration, with closing of the glottis, causing a slight sound. (E.) Now generally spelt hiccough. Spelt hiccop (riming with prick up), Butler's Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 1. 340. Also hicket, as in the old edition of Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iv. c. 9. § 5; and in Minshen. Also hickeck; Florio explains Ital. singhiozzi by 'yexings, hichcocks.' Also hickock; Cotgrave has: 'Hoquet, the hickock, or yexing;' also 'Hocqueter, to yex, or clock [cluck], to have the hickop or hickcock.' B. It seems to be generally considered that the second syllable is come and such made such generally considered that the second syllable is cough, and such may be the case; but it is quite as likely that hiccough is an accommodated spelling, due to popular etymology. The evidence takes us back to the form hick-ock, parallel to hick-et, both formed from hick by the help of the usual dimin. suffixes och, et. Cf. F. koqueet, the hiccough, in which the final et is certainly a dimin. suffix; and probably some confusion with F. hoquet caused the change from hick-ock to hick-et.

7. The former syllable hic, hik, or hick is of imitative origin, to denote the spasmodic sound or jerk; and is preserved in the word Hitch, q. v. It is not peculiar to English. + Du. kik, the hiccough; hikken, to hiccough. + Dan. hikke, the hiccough; also, to hiccough. + Swed. hicke, the hiccough; also, to hiccough. And cf. W. ig, a hiccough, sob; igio, to sob; Breton hik, a hiccough, called hak in the dialect of Vannes, whence (probably) F. hoquet.

8. All from a base HIK, weakened form of KIK, used to denote convulsive movements in the throat; see Chincough.

HICKORY, an American tree of the genus Carya. Origin unknown

HIDALGO, a Spanish nobleman of the lowest class. (Span., -L) The word occurs in Terry, Voyage to East India, ed. 1655, p. 169 (Todd); also in Sir T. Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665, p. 116. Span. hidalgo, a nobleman; explained to have originally been hijo de

Span. Madigo, a nonleman; explained to have originally been hip de algo, the son of something, a man of rank, a name perhaps given in irony. β. Hijo, O. Span. figo, is from Lat. filium, acc. of filius, son; see Filial: Algo is from Lat. aliquad, something.

HIDE (1), to cover, conceal. (E.) M. E. hiden, hiden; Chaucer, C. T. 1470; Ancren Riwle, p. 130.—A. S. hiden, hiden; Grein, ii. 125. + Gk. seives, to hide. And cf. Lat. custos (for eucles), a guardian, protector.— V KUDH, to hide; an extension of V KU, to hide: which again is a weakened form of A SKU to cover. Field sb. keterogeneity. Compounded from CK. \$\text{erepo}\$, crude form of \$\text{erepo}\$, another, other; and \$\gamma^{\text{evo}}\$, kind, kin, cognate with E. kin. Der. heterogeneous-ly, ness; heterogen HIDE (2), a skin. (E.) M. E. hide, Pricke of Conscience, 1. 5299; high-spirited; high-way = M. E. heigh weye, P. Plowman, B. x. 155; hade, Ancren Riwle, p. 120. - A. S. hid, the skin; Grein, ii. 125. + high-way-man; high-wrought, Othello, ii. 1.2; with numerous similar Du. haid. + Icel. hid. + Dan. and Swed. had. + O. H. G. hid; G. compounds. Also high-land, which see below. Du. hmid. + Icel. hib. + Dan. and Swed. hud. + O. H. G. hit; G. haut. + Lat. euris, skin. + Gs. hives, oxives, skin, hide. - SKU, to cover; Fick, i. 816. See Sky. Der. hide-bound, said of a tree the bark of which impedes its growth, Milton's Areopagitica, ed. Hales, p. 32, l. 2; also hide (3).

HIDE (3), to flog, castigate. (E.) Colloquial. Merely 'to skin' by flogging. Cf. Icel. hiba, to flog; from Icel. hib, the hide. Der.

by flogging.

HIDE (4), a measure of land. (E.) 'Hide of land;' Blount's Law Dict., ed. 1691. Of variable size; estimated at 120 or 100 acres; or even much less; see Blount. Low Lat. hida; Ducange. - A. S. hid; Ælfred's tr. of Bede, b. iii. c. 24; b. iv. c. 13, 16, 19. (See Kemble's Saxons in England, b. i. c. 4; and the Appendix, shewing that the estimate at 120 or 100 acres is too large.) β . This word is of a contracted form; the full form is kigid; Thorpe, Diplomatarium Evi Saxonici, p. 657; Kemble, Codex Diplomaticus, no. 240. This form higid is equivalent to hiwise, another term for the same thing; and both words orig. meant (as Beda says) an estate sufficient to support one family or household. They are, accordingly, closely connected with A. S. kiwan, domestics, those of one household, and with the Goth. keiwa-frauja, the master of a household; see further under Hive. Popular etymology has probably long ago confused the hide of land with hide, a skin; but the two words must be kept entirely apart. The former is A. S. higid, the latter A. S. hid.

HIDEOUS, ugly, horrible. (F.) The central e has crept into the

word, and it has become trisyllabic; the true form is hidous. It is trisyllabic in Shak. Merry Wives, iv. 3, 34. M. E. hidous (the invariable form); Chaucer, C. T. 3520; he also has hidously, C. T. 1701.—O. F. hidos, hidus, hideus, later hideux, hideous; the oldest form is hisdos.

B. Of uncertain origin; if the former s in hisdos is not an inserted letter, the probable original is Lat. hispidosus, roughish, an extended form of Lat. hispidus, rough, shaggy, bristly.

Der. hideous-ly, hideous-ness.

DET. hideous-ly, hideous-ness. **HIE**, to hasten. (E.) M. E. hien, hyen, hizen; P. Plowman, B. xx. 322; cf. Chaucer, C. T. 10605. The M. E. sb. hie or hye, haste, is also found; id. 4627.—A. S. higian, to hasten; Grein, ii. 72. β. Allied to Gk. κίεν, to go, move, κίννμαι, I go; also to Lat. ciere, to summon, cause to go; citus, quick.— ✓ KI, to sharpen, excite; cf. Skt. ci. to sharpen; whence also E. hone. See Cite. **HIERARCHY**, a sacred government. (F.,—Gk.) Gascoigne has the pl. hierarchies; Steel Glass, 993; ed. Arber, p. 77. The sing is in Cotgrave.—F. hierarchie, an hierarchy; Cot.—Gk.

ιεραρχία, the power or post of an ιεράρχης. - Gk. ιεράρχης, a steward

ieραρχία, the power or post of an leράρχης.—Gk. leράρχης, a steward or president of sacred rites.—Gk. leρ-, for leρo-, crude form of leρός, sacred; and άρχειν, to rule, govern.

B. The orig. sense of leρός was 'vigorous; 'cognate with Skt. ishiras, vigorous, fresh, blooming (in the Peterb. Dict.); see Curtius, i. 499; from
IS, probably 'to be vigorous.' For άρχειν, see Arch-, prefix. Der. hierarchi-c-al; we also find hierarch (Milton, P. L. v. 468), from Gk. leράρχης.

HIEROGLYPHIC, symbolical; applied to picture writing. (L.,—Gk.) 'The characters which are called hieroglyphichs;' Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1051 (R.) 'An hieroglyphical answer;' Ralegh, Hist. of the World, b. iii. c. 5. s. 4 (R.)—Lat. hieroglyphicus, symbolical.—Gk. leρογλυφικός, hieroglyphic.—Gk. leρο-, crude form of leρός, sacred; and γλύφειν, to hollow out, engrave, carve, write in incised characters. See Hierarchy and Chyptic. Der. hieroglyphic-al, -al-ly; also the sb. hieroglyph, coined by omitting -ic.

glythic-al, -al-ly; also the sb. hieroglyph, coined by omitting -ic.
HIEROPHANT, a revealer of sacred things, a priest. (Gk.) In Warburton's Divine Legation, b. ii. s. 4 (R.) = Gk. lepo¢avrne, teaching the rites of worship. = Gk. lepo¢, crude form of lepo¢, sacred; and ¢aivew, to shew, explain. See Hierarchy and Phantom.

HIGGLE, to chaffer, bargain. (E.) 'To higgle thus;' Butler, Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 2. l. 401. And used by Fuller, Worthies, Northumberland (R.) A weakened form of haggle; see Haggle (2).

Der. higgl-er.

HIGH, tall, lofty, chief, illustrious. (E.) M. E. heigh, high, hey, ky; Chaucer, C. T. 318; P. Plowman, B. x. 155.—A. S. heáh, héh; Grein, ii. 44. + Dn. hoog. + Icel. hár. + Swed. hög. + Dan. höi. + Goth. hauks. + G. hoch; O. H. G. hóh. β. The orig. sense is Goth. hauke. + G. hoch; O. H. G. hoh.

B. The orig, sense is 'knoblike,' humped or bunched up; cf. G. hocken, to set in heaps; knoblike,' humped or bunched up; cf. G. hocken, to set in heaps; knob, hump, bunch; G. hugel, a bunch, knob, hillock; Icel. haugr, a mound. The still older sense is simply 'bent' or 'rounded;' cf. Skt. hukhi, the belly, kucha, the female breast. Y. From Teutonic base HUH, to bend, bow, project upwards in a rounded form. — KUK, to bend, make round; cf. Skt. kuch, to contract, bend. Der. height, q. v.; high-ly; also high-born, K. John, v. 2, 79; high-bred; high-coloured, Ant. and Cleop. ii. 7. 4; high-fol.

Aigh-flown; high-handed; high-minded, I Hen. VI, i. 5. 12; high-priest; high-road; feet of a quadruped in the rear. But the older expression is 'hinder feet of a quadruped in the rear. But the older expression is 'hinder

HIGHLAND, belonging to a mountainous region. (E.) 'A generation of highland thieves and redshanks;' Milton, Observ. on generation of nigmana there's and recisnatis; mitton, Observ. on the Art. of Peace (qu. in Todd). From high and land; corresponding somewhat to the M. E. whland, used of country people as distinguished from townsfolk. Der. highland-er; highlands.

HIGHT, was or is called. (E.) Obsolete. A most singular word, presenting the sole instance in English of a passive verb; the correct

phrase was he hight = he was (or is) called, or he was named. This grisly beast, which lion hight by name' - which is called by the name of lion; Mids. Nt. Dr. v. 140. M. E. highte. 'But ther as I was wont to highte [be called] Arcite, Now highte I Philostrat;' Chaucer, C. T. 1557. Older forms hatte, hette. 'Clarice hatte that maide' = the maid was named Clarice; Floriz and Blancheflur, ed. Lumby, 1. 479. Thet hetten Calef and Iosue' = that were named Caleb and Joshua; Thet hetten Calef and Iosue' = that were named Caleb and Joshua; Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 67. And see Stratmann's Dict. s. v. hâten. = A. S. hátte, I am ealled, I was called; pres. and pt. t. of A. S. hátan, to be called, a verb with passive signification; from A. S. hátan, active verb, to bid, command, call; Grein, ii. 16, 17. + G. ich heisse, I am named; from heissen, (1) to call, (2) to be called.

B. Best explained by the Gothic, which has haitan, to call, name, pt. t. haihait; whence was formed the true passive pres. tense haitada, I am called, he is called; as in 'Thomas, saei haitada Didymus'= Thomas, who is called Didymas; John, xi. 6. See further under Hest. HILARITY, cheerfulness, mirth. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) Restraining

his ebriety unto hilarity; Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. v. c. 23, part 16. - F. hilarité, mirth; omitted by Cotgrave, but see Littré. at. kilaritatem, acc. of hilaritas, mirth. - Lat. hilaris, hilarus, cheerful, gay. Not an orig. Lat. word; but borrowed.—Gk. khap's, cheerful, gay. Cf. Gk. khap's, propitious, kind. Der. Hence the late word hilari-ous, formed as if from a Lat. hilarioss; hilarious does not occur in Todd's Johnson. From same source, ex-kilarate.

¶ Hilary Term is so called from the festival of St. Hilary (Lat.

hilaris); Jan. 13.

HILDING, a base, menial wretch. (E.) In Shak, used of both sexes; Tam. Shrew, ii. 26; &c. [Not derived, as Dr. Schmidt says, from A. S. healdan, to hold; which is impossible.] 'The word is

from A. S. healdan, to hold; which is impossible.] 'The word is still in use in Devonshire, pronounced hilderling, or hinderling;' Halliwell. Hence the obvious etymology. Hilding is short for hilderling, and hilderling stands for M. E. hinderling, base, degenerate; Ormulum, 4860, 4889. Made up from A. S. hinder, behind; and the suffix-ling. See Hind (3) and (on the suffix) Chamberlain.

HILL, a small mountain. (E.) M. E. hill (with one l); Havelok, 1287; also hul, Ancren Riwle, p. 178.—A. S. hyll; Grein, ii. 132. 'Collis, hyll;' Wright's Vocab. i. 54, col. I. And see Northumbrian version of St. Luke, xxiii. 30. + O. Du. hil, hille; Oudemans, G. Further allied to Lithnan. kalnas, Lat. collis, a hill; Lat. celsus, lofty; culmen, a top. See Culminate, and Haulm. Der. hill-y, hill-iness; dimin. hill-ock, in Shak. Venus and Adonis, 237. ¶ Not connected with G. hügel, a hill; for that is related to E. how, a hill; see How (2). see **How** (2).

HILT, the handle of a sword. (E.) In Shak. Hamlet, v. 2. 159; it was common to use the pl. hills with reference to a single weapon; Jul. Cæsar, v. 3. 43. M. E. hill; Layamon, 6506.—A. S. hill, Grein, ii. 75. + Icel. hjalt. + Q. H. G. helza, a sword-hilt.

B. The Icel. hjalt also means the guard between the hilt and blade; the Lat. gladius, sword, is perhaps related; Fick, iii. 72. ¶ In any case, it is quite unconnected with the verb to hold. Der. hill-ed.

HIM, the objective case of he; see He.

HIN, a Hebrew liquid measure. (Heb.) In Exod. xxis. 40, &c. Supposed to contain about 6 quarts. – Heb. hin, a hin; said to be a

word of Egyptian origin.

HIND (1), the female of the stag. (E.) M. E. hind, hynde; P. HIND (1), the female of the stag. (E.) M. E. hind, hynde; P. Plowman, B. xv. 274.—A. S. hind, fem.; Grein, ii. 76. + Du. hinde, a hind, doe. + Icel., Dan., and Swed, hind. + O. H. G. hintd, M. H. G. hinde; whence G. hindin, a doe, with suffixed (fem.)—in. β. Fick (iii. 61) gives the Teutonic type as HENDA, as if from the Teut. base HANTH, to take by hunting; see Hand.

HIND (2), a peasant. (E.) In Spenser, F. Q. vi. 8. 12. The d is excrescent. M. E. hine, Chaucer, C. T. 605; hyne, P. Plowman, B. vi. 133.—A. S. hina, a domestic; but the word is unauthenticated as nom. sing., and is rather to be considered a gen. D.: 50 that hina.

266

feet, as in St. Brandan. ed. Wright, 30, the pos. degree not being used; we also find hynderere, hyndrere, Wyclif, Gen. xvi. 13.—A.S. hindan, only as adv., at the back of; hindeward, hindwards, backwards; hinder, adv. backwards; Grein, ii. 76. + Goth. hindar, prep. behind; hinden, prep. beyond. + G. hinter, prep. behind; hinten, adv. behind. All from the base which appears in A.S. hine, hence. See Hence, He. Behind. Der hindered Wyclif Pr. viv. 17. See Hence, He, Behind. Der. hind-ward, Wyclif, Ps. xlix. 17,

See Hence, He, Behind. Der. hind-ward, Wyclif, Ps. xlix. 17, lxix. 4; also hind-most, q.v.; hinder, verb, q.v.; be-hind.

HINDER, to put behind, keep back, check. (E.) M. E. hindren, hyndren; Gower, C. A. i. 311. He also has the sb. hinderer; i. 330; iii. 111.—A. S. hindrian; A. S. Chron. an. 1003.—A. S. hinder, adv. behind; from hindan, behind. + Icel. hindra, to hinder. See Hind (3). Der. hinder-er; also hindr-ance (for hinder-ance), with F. suffix -ance; 'damage, hurt, or hinderaunce;' Frith's Works, p. 15.

HINDMOST, last. (E.) In Shak Sonnet 85, 12; 2 Hen. VI, iii. 1. 2. a. The suffix has nothing to do with the word most; the word is to be divided as hind-most, a double superlative; where

the word is to be divided as hind-m-ost, a double superlative; where both -m- and -ost (=-est) are superlative suffixes; so also in the case of Aftermost, Utmost. The corruption of -est to -ost is due to confusion with the word most in popular etymology. The form hindmost is not old; Chaucer has hinderest, C. T. 624.

B. The suffix est being the usual one for the superlative, we have only to account for the rest of the word. - A. S. hindema, hindmost; Grein, ii. 76. Here the suffix -ma is the same as that seen in Lat. opti-mus, optu-mus, best; see Aftermost. + Goth. hindumists, hindmost, Matt. viii. 12; to be divided as hind-u-m-ists; cf. Goth. fru-ma, first. See Hind (3). Also spelt hindermost, as in Holinshed, Hist. Scotland, an. 1290 (R.) Here the r is an insertion, due to confusion with hinder; but the e is correct; cf. A. S. hindema.

HINGE, the joint on which a door turns. (Scand.) The i was formerly e. M. E. henge (with hard g), a hinge; with dimin. form hengel, a hinge. 'As a dore is turned in his hengis' [earlier version, in his heng]; Wyclif, Prov. xxvi. 14. 'Hengyl of a dore;' Prompt. Parv. p. 235. 'Hie gumser, a hengylle;' Wright's Vocab. i. 261, col. β. So called because the door hangs upon it; from M. E. hengen, to hang, a word of Scand. origin. 'Henged on a tre;' Havelok, 1429.—Icel. hengja, to hang; cognate with A. S. hangian, to hang; see Hang (A). Cf. Du. hengsel, a hinge. Der. hinge, v.

HINT, a slight allusion. (E.) a. The verb is later than the sb. As I have kinted in some former papers; Tatler, no. 267. Only the sb. occurs in Shak., where it is a common word; Oth. i. 3. 142, 166. Esp. used in the phrases 'to take the hint,' or 'upon this hint.' B. Hint properly signifies 'a thing taken,' i. e. a thing caught or apprehended; being a contraction of M. E. hinted, taken; or rather a variant of the old pp. hent, with the same sense. 'Hyntyd, raptus; Hyntyn, or revyn, or hentyn, rapio, arripio;' Prompt. Parv. p. 240. The earlier spelling of the verb was henten, pt. t. hente, Chaucer, C. T. 700; the pp. hent occurs even in Shak. Meas. iv. 6. 14.—A. S. hentan, to selze, to hunt after; Grein, ii. 34. Cf. Goth. hinthan, to seize, catch with the hand. See Hit, Hunt. Der. hint, verb.

HIP (1), the haunch, upper part of the thigh. (E.) M. E. hupe, kipe, hippe. 'About hire hippes large;' Chaucer, C. T. 474. 'Hufes will. of Paleme. ed. Skeat. – A.S. hype; Gregory's Pastoral, ed. Sweet, p. 383, 1. 2. + Du. heup. + Icel. huppr. + Dan. hofte. + Swed. hift. + Goth. hups. + G. hufte. O. H. G. huf. these words stands for the old Aryan suffix -ta; the Teutonic base of Aip is HUPI; Fick, iii. 77. The orig, sense was probably 'a bend,' a joint, or else, 'a hump;' cf. Gk. κύπτειν, to bend forward; κυφύε, bent; a joint, or eise, 'a nump; ct. Ok. κυπτειν, to bend forward; κυφοι, bent; κυφοι, a hump, hunch. - ✓ KUP, also KUBH, to go up and down; Fick, i. 536, 537. See Heap, Hump, Hoop, Hop. Der. hipbone, A.S. hype-bán; Wright's Vocab. i. 44, col. 1, last line. ¶ From the phrase 'to have on the hip,' or 'catch on the hip' (Merch. of Ven. i. 3. 47, iv. I. 334) may very well have been formed the word hipped, i. e. beaten, foiled; but this word was sooner or later connected with hypochondria; see Hippish.

HIP (2), also HEP, the fruit of the dog-rose. (E.) M. E. hepe.

And swete as is the brambel flour That bereth the rede heps; Chaucer, C. T. 13677.—A. S. heóp, in the comp. heóp-brymel, a hip-bramble; Wright's Vocab. i. 33, col. 1; to translate Lat. rubus. +

M. H. G. hiefs, O. H. G. hiufo, a bramble-bush. Root unknown. HIPPISH, hypochondriacal. (Gk.) In Byron, Beppo, st. 64 The word is merely a colloquial substitute for hypochondriacal, of which only the first syllable is preserved. And see note at end of Hip (1).

HIPPOCAMPUS, a kind of fish. (Gk.) It has a head like a horse, and a long flexible tail; whence the name.—Gk. Ιπποκάμπος, ἐπποκάμπη, a monster, with a horse's head and fish's tail. - Gk, ἐππο-, crude form of immos, a horse; and mammers, to bend.

HIPPOPOTAMUS, the river-horse. (L., - Gk.) M. E. ypotamus, Alexander and Dindimus, ed. Skeat, 157. Also ypotanos, King have crept into the word in mo Alisaunder, 6554. Both corrupted from Lat. hippopotamus. - Gk. Hustle, q. v. Der. hitch, sb.

river-dwelling horse.—Gk. lπνο., crude form of iπνοs, a horse; and ποταμόs, a river.

β. The Gk. iπποs stands for iκκοs, cognate with Lat. equus, a horse; see Equine. Ποταμόs is fresh, drinkable water; see Potable. Go From the same Gk. Invos we have hippo-drome, a race-course for horses; hippo-phagy, a feeding on horse-flesh; hippo-griff, a monster, half horse, half griffin; &c.

HIRE, wages for service. (E.) M. E. hire, Chaucer, C. T. 509; also hure, huyre, hyre, P. Plowman, A. ii. 91; B. ii. 122.—A.S. hyr,

asso nure, nuyre, nyre,
Matt. xx. 7; hire-ling, A.S. hýreling, Mark, i. 20.

HIRSUTE, rough, shaggy, bristly. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed.
1674; and in Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 616 (R.)—Lat. hirsutus, rough, bristly. Allied to Lat. horrere, to bristle. See Horror. Der.

hirsute-ness (Todd).

HIS, of him, of it. (E.) Formerly neut. as well as masc. See He, Its.

HISS, to make a sound like a serpent or a goose. (E.) Wyclif has hisshing, a hissing, 2 Chron. xxix. 8. The Lat. sibulat is glossed by hyssyt, i.e. hisses; Wright's Vocab. i. 180, l. 1.—A. S. hysian, to hiss; the Lat. irridebit is glossed by hysed; A. S. Psalter, ed. Spelman, ii. 4. + O. Du. hisschen, to hiss; Kilian, Oudemans. β. Formed from the sound; the Du. sissen, G. zischen, to hiss, are even more expressive; cf. fizz, whizz, whistle. Der. hiss, sb.; hiss-ing, Jer. xviii. 16, &c.; and see hist, hush.

HIST, an interjection enjoining silence. (E. or Scand.) In Shak.

Romeo, ii. 2. 159. In Milton, Il Penseroso, 55, the word hist appears to be a past participle = hushed, silenced; so that 'with thee bring . the mute silence hist along' = bring along with thee the mute hushed silence. (So also whist; see Whist.) Perhaps the orig. form was hiss, a particular use of the verb above. Cf. Dan. hys,

interj. silence! hysse, to hush. See Hush.

HISTOLOGY, the science which treats of the minute structure of the tissues of plants and animals. (Gk.) A modern scientific term. Coined from Gk. loτο-, crude form of loτόs, a web; and -λογια, equivalent to λόγος, a discourse, from λέγειν, to speak. β. The orig. sense of ioros is a ship's mast, also the bar or beam of a loom, which in Greek looms stood upright; hence, a warp or web. called because standing upright; from Gk. ιστημ, to make to stand, set, place; from \(\subset STA, to stand; see Stand. \)

HISTORY, also STORY, a narrative, account. Story (q. v.) is an abbreviated form. M. E. historie. Fabyan gave to his Chronicle (printed in 1516) the name of The Concordance of Histories. In older authors, we commonly find the form storie, which is of F. origin. Historie is Englished directly from Lat. historia, a history. - Gk. loropla, a learning by enquiry, information, history. -Gk. lovop-, stem of lovop or lovop, knowing, learned; standing for 18-τωρ, from the base 18- of elδέναι, to know. — \(\psi \) WID, to know; see Wit. Der. histori-an, formerly historien, Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. i. c. 11 (R.); histori-c-al, Tyndal's Works, p. 266, col. 2; histori-c-al-ly: histori-c; histori-g-grapher, a writer of history (from Gk. γράσμεν το write) Geographes Steel Class (28. 1 histori-c-al-ly).

φειν, to write), Gascoigne's Steel Glas, 981; histori-o-graphy.

HISTRIONICAL, relating to the stage. (L.) In Minsheu.

And is a histrionical contempt; Ben Jonson, Magnetic Lady, A. iii. sc. 4. Coined, with suffix -al, from Lat. histrionicus, of or belonging to a player. - Lat. histrioni-, crude form of histrio, a player, actor. B. The orig. sense was probably 'one who makes others laugh;' cf.

Skt. has, to laugh, hasra, a fool.

HIT, to light upon, to strike, to attain to, succeed. (Scand.)

M. E. hitten, P. Plowman, B. xii. 108; xvi. 87; Layamon, 1. 1550.— Icel. hitta, to hit upon, meet with. + Swed. hitta, to find, discover, light upon. + Dan. hitte, to hit upon.

B. Prob. allied to Goth. hinthan, to catch, occurring in the compound frahinthan, to take captive; and to E. hent, hint. See Hint. Cf. also Lat. cadere, to fall, happen. Der. hit, sb.

HITCH, to move by jerks, catch slightly, suddenly. (E.) M. E. hicchen. Hytchyn, hychyn, hytchen, or remevyn, Amoveo, moveo, removeo; Prompt. Parv. p. 239; where the word should have been printed as hycchyn or hycchen. We also find: 'Hatchyd [read hacchyd], or remevyd, hichid, hychyd, Amotus, remotus;' ibid. Cf. Lowland Scotch hatch, hotch, to move by jerks; Jameson. B. The M.E. hicken hatch, hotch, to move by jerks; Jamieson. B. The M.E. hicehen can only be a weakened form from an older hikken, used to denote convulsive movement; see Hiccough. ¶ I see no evidence for connecting hitch with hook; though the notion of hooking seems to have crept into the word in modern use. It is rather connected with

HITHE, HYTHE, a small haven. (E.) M. E. hithe; as in Chaucer, Book of the Duchesse, 347.—A. S. hds, Grein, ii. 14. + Garlik-hithe, P. Plowman, B. v. 324; and see Prompt. Parv., p. 242, note 1.—A. S. hds, a haven; Grein, ii. 126. Allied to the verb to B. All from a Teutonic type HAISA; Fick, iii. 57. Root unknown.

note 1.—A. S. hýb, a haven; Grein, ii. 126. Allied to the verb to hide, and to hide, a skin, covering; with the same sense of protecting or shielding; from \(\sqrt{kU}, \) kottened form of \(\sqrt{SKU}, \) to protect, cover. See Hide (1) and Hide (2).

HITHER, to this place. (E.) M. E. hider, hither, Chaucer, C. T. 674; the right form in Chaucer being probably hider, since he rimes thider with slider; C. T. 1265. [So also M. E. fader, moder are now father, mother; the difference being probably one of dialect.]—A. S. hider (common); also hider; Grein, ii. 71. + Icel. hédra. + Dan. hid. + Swed. hit. + Goth. hidre. + Lat. citra, on this side. \(\beta \). From the Teutonic pronominal base HI, answering to Aryan KA; wither-to; comparative suffix, as in af-ter, whe-ther. See He. Der. hither-to;

comparative suffix, as in aj-ter, une-ther. See He. Der. hither-to; hither-ward, M. E. hiderward, P. Plowman, B. vi. 323.

HIVE, a basket for bees. (E.) The old sense is 'house.' M. E. hiwe (with u for v), Chaucer, C.T. 15398. Spelt hyfe, Wright's Vocab. i. 223, col. 2. From the A. S. hiw*, a house; preserved only in the comp. hiwréden, a family, household (Lat. domus), Matt. x. 6; hiwise, a household, Luke, xiii. 25; &c. Cf. Northumbrian higo, used to translate Lat. familia; Luke, ii. 4. The word is also to be traced in A. S. himms she pl domestics. Grain ii 78. Leel him a household. A. S. hiwan, sb. pl. domestics, Grein, ii. 78; Icel. hjú, a household, A. S. Mada, so. P. Guissics, Cell, ii. γς, Icel., ημ, a house, hat, hibbli, a homestead; Goth. heivafrauja, the master of a house, Mark, xiv. 14; and (probably) in M. H. G. hirát, G. heirath, marriage. β. All from a Teutonic base HI, equivalent to Aryan √ KI, to lie, rest; whence Skt. çi, to lie, repose, Gk. κείμαι, I lie. From the same root are also Lat. ciuis, a citizen; E. civic, civil, city, cemetery, quiet, &c. And see Hide (4), Hind (2), Hire, Home. HO, HOA, a call to excite attention. (E.) a.

a. 'And cried ho!' Chaucer, C. T. 1706. Merely a natural exclamation; cf. Icel. ho, interj. ho!, also Icel. hóa, to shout out ho! β. In some cases, it seems to have been considered as a shortened form of hold; so that we even find 'withouten ho' = without intermission, Chaucer, Troil. ii. 1083. Cf. Du. hou, hold! stop! from houden, to hold.

HOAR, white, grayish white. (E.) M.E. hor, hoor; Chaucer, C.T. 3876, 7764; P. Plowman, B. vi. 85.—A. S. hár, Grein, ii. 14. 4 Icel. hárr, hoar, hoary. β. Fick (iii. 67) suggests comparison with Skt. gára, variegated in colour, also used of hair mixed with gray and white; Benfey, p. 942. To be kept distinct from Icel. hár, which is the E. high (the r being merely the sign of the nom. case); and also from E. hair. Der. hoar-y, occurring in the comp. horitocket, having hoary locks, Layamon, 25845; hoar-i-ness; also hoar-frost, M. E. hoorfrost, Wyclif, Exod. xvi. 14; also hoar-hound,

q. v. HOARD, a store, a treasure. (E.) M. E. hord, Chaucer, C. T. 3262; Gower, C. A. iii. 155.—A. S. hord, Grein, ii. 96. + Icel. hodd. + G. hort. + Goth. huzd, a treasure.

B. The Teutonic type is the control of the HUS-DA (Fick, iii. 79); from the same source as house; a hoard is 'a thing housed.' See House. Der. hoard, verb. A. S. hordian, in Sweet's A. S. Reader; cf. Goth. huzdjan, to hoard; hoard-er, A. S.

horders (Bosworth).

HOARDING, HOARD, a fence enclosing a house while builders are at work. (F., -Du.; or Du.) Rare in books; it is difficult to say how long it may have existed in E. as a builders term. Either taken directly from Du. horde, a hurdle; or from O. F. horde, a palissade, barrier (Burguy), which is the same word. The suffix -ing is, of course, English. The true E. word is **Hurdle**, q. v. **HOARHOUND**, **HOREHOUND**, the name of a plant. (E.)

The true hoarhound is the white, Marrubium vulgare; the first part of the word is hoar, and the plant is so called because its bushy stems are covered with white woolly down; Johns, Flowers of the Field. It is also 'aromatic;' whence the latter part of the name, as will appear. The final d is excrescent; the M. E. form being horehune. 'Marubium, horehune;' Wright's Vocab. i. 139.—A. S. harhune; or simply hune; for numerous examples of which see Cockayne's A. S. Leechdoms, iii. 334; where we also find: 'the syllable hâr, hoary, describes the aspect, so that "black horehound" shews how we have forgotten our own language.' The words are also found separate; ba hâran hûnan. We also find hwite hâre hûnan, white horehound, pa háran húnan. We also find hwite háre húnan, white horehound, an early indication of the black horehound, Ballota nigra, a very strong-smelling plant. B. The first syllable is obvious; see Hoar. The second syllable means 'strong-scented;' cf. Lat. cunila, a species of origanum, Pliny, xix. 8. 50; Gk. kovian, a species of origanum, Pliny, xix. 8. 50; Gk. kovian, a species of origanum; so named, in all probability, from its strong scent; cf. Skt. knúy, to stink; Benfey, p. 224. It thus appears that the right names should have been koar houn and black hour, white hoar-hound involves a reduplication; and black hoarhound, a contradiction. HOARSE, having a rough, harsh voice. (E.) The r in this word is wholly intrusive, and is (generally) not sounded; still, it was inserted at an early period. M. E. koos, kos, kors; all three spellings becur in P. Plowman, B. xvii. 324 (and various readings); horse, to place;' Cot. See Hobby (1).

Der. hoarse-ly, hoarse-ness

HOARY, white; see Hoar.

HOAX, to trick, to play a practical joke. (Low Lat.) In Todd's Johnson; not found in early writers. The late appearance of the word shews that it is a mere corruption of hoeus, used in just the same sense. 'Legerdemain, with which these jugglers hocus the vulgar;' Nalson in Todd. 'This gift of hocus-pocussing;' L'Estrange (Todd). See Hocus-Pocus.

Not from the A. S. hux, huse, a taunt, occurring in Layamon; as has been too cleverly suggested. There is no bridge to connect the words chronologically; and they have different vowels. Der. knaz, sb.

HOB (1), **HUB**, the nave of a wheel, part of a grate. (E.) The true sense is 'projection.' Hence hub, 'the nave of a wheel (Oxfordshire); a small stack of hay, the mark to be thrown at in quoits, the hilt of a weapon; we to the hub, as far as possible;' Halliwell. The mark for quoits is the same word as hob, 'a small piece of wood of a cylindrical form, used by boys to set on end, to put half-pence on to chuck or pitch at; Halliwell. Hob also means the shoe (projecting edge) of a sledge. The hob of a fire-place is explained by Wedgwood as 'the raised stone on either side of the hearth between which the embers were confirmed. which the embers were confined.' β. Though not easily traced in early English, the sense is well preserved in the related word hump, which is the same word with a nasalised termination. Thus the true orig. base was hup, easily corrupted to hub, hob. From the Teutonic base HUP, to go up and down (Fick, iii, 77), whence also E. hop, hump. See Hop (1), Hump. Der. hob-nail, a nail with a projecting head, 1 Hen. IV, ii. 4. 398; 2 Hen. VI, iv. 10. 63; hob-

HOB (2), a clown, a rustic, a fairy. (F., -O. H. G.) The hobbes as wise as grauest men; 'Drant's tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry (R.) 'From elves, hobs, and fairies That trouble our dairies; 'Beaumont and Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas, iv. 6. See Nares; also Hob in Atkinson's Cleveland Glossary, where, however, the suggestion of identification of hob with elf is to be rejected. It is quite certain that Hob was a common personal name, and in early use. 'To beg of Hob and Dick;' Cor. ii. 3. 123. That it was in early use is clear from its numerous derivatives, as Hobbs, Hobbins, Hobson, Hopkins, Hopkinson. β. That Hob, strange as it may seem, was a popular corruption of Robin is clearly borne out by the equally strange corruption of Hodge from Roger, as well as by the name of Robin Good-fellow for the hob-goblin Puck; (Mids. Nt. Dr. ii. 1. 34, 40). Y. The name Robin is French, and, like Robert, is of O. H. G. origin; Littré considers it as a mere pet corruption from Robert, a name early known in England, as being that of the eldest son of Will. I. Der. kob-

HOBBLE, to limp, walk with a limp. (E.) M. E. hobelen (with one b), P. Plowman, A. i. 113; P. Plowman's Crede, 106; and see Barbour's Bruce, iv. 447. The frequentative of hop; so that the lit. sense is 'to hop often.' + Du. hobbelen, to toss, ride on a hobby-horse, stammer, stutter (all with the notion of repetition of uneven motion). + Prov. G. hoppeln, to hop, hobble (Flügel). See Hop (1). Der. hobble, sb.

HOBBY (1), HOBBY-HORSE, an ambling nag, a toy like a horse, a favourite pursuit. (F., - O. Low G.) See Hobby in Trench, Select Glossary. A hobby is now a favourite pursuit, but formerly a toy in imitation of a prancing nag, the orig, sense being a kind of prancing horse. In Hamlet, ii. 2. 142. 'They have likewise excellent good horses, we term the hobbies;' Holland, Camden's Ireland, Skeat, xiv. 68, 500.—O. F. hobin, a nag; Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skeat, xiv. 68, 500.—O. F. hobin, 'a hobby, a little ambling and shortmaned horse;' Cot. [Said in Littré to be a Scotch word; but it was merely a F. word in use in Scotland in the fourteenth century; the suffix in (= Lat. -inus) being wholly French. Cf. Ital. ubino, a Shetland pony.]—O.F. hober, 'to stirre, move, remove from place to place, a rustic word;' Cot.

3. Of O. Du. or Scand. origin.— O. Du. kobben, to toss, move up and down; Du. kobben, to toss; a

firmed by noting that the O. F. verb kober was sometimes spelt of an ox, (2) a hogshead; O. Swed. oxhufuud, a hogshead, lit. 'oxaber (Cot.); corresponding to which latter form, the hobby was also head' (line); G. oxhoft, a hogshead, borrowed directly from the called aubereau. Note also M. E. hobeler, a man mounted on a hobby

Dutch unchanged.

Y. Origin of the name unknown; the most contained to the called authorized to the called authorized. or small horse; Barbour's Bruce, xi. 110.

HOBGOBLIN, a kind of fairy. In Minsheu, ed. 1627; and in Mids. Nt. Dr. ii. 1. 40. Compounded of hob and goblin. See Hob (2)

and Goblin.

HOBNAIL, a kind of nail. See Hob (1).

HOBNOB, HABNAB, with free leave, in any case, at random. Compounded of hab and nab, derived respectively from A. S. habban, to have, and nabban, not to have. 1. In one aspect it means 'take it or leave it;' implying free choice, and hence a familiar invitation to drink, originating the phrase 'to hob-nob together.' 'Hob-nob is his word; give't or take't;' Twelfth Night, iii. 4. 262. 2. In another aspect, it means hit or miss, at random; also, in any case. 'Philantus determined, hab, nab, to sende his letters;' i. e. whatever might happen; Lyly's Euphues, ed. Arber, p. 354. 'Although set down hab-nab, at random; Butler's Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 3. l. 990. β. Hab is from A. S. habban; see Have. Nab is from A. S. nabban, a contracted form of ne habban, not to have.

HOCK (1), the hough; see Hough.
HOCK (2), the name of a wine. (G.) 'What wine is it? Hock;' Beaum. and Fletcher, The Chances, A. v. sc. 3. A familiar corruption of Hochkeim, the name of a place in Germany, on the river Main, whence the wine came. It means 'high home;' see High and Home.

HOCKEY, the name of a game. (E.) Also called hookey; so named because played with a hooked stick; see Hook. places called bandy, the ball being bandied backwards and forwards.

HOCUS-POCUS, a juggler's trick, a juggler. (Low Lat.) Hokos-Pokos is the name of the juggler in Ben Jonson, Magnetic Lady, Chorus at end of Act i. In Butler's Hudibras, it means a trick; 'As easily as hocus-pocus;' pt. iii. c. 3. 1. 708. If the word may be said to belong to any language at all, it is bad Latin, as shewn by the termination -us. The reduplicated word was a mere invention, used by jugglers in playing tricks. 'At the playing of every trick, he used to say "hocus pocus, tontus, talontus, vade celeriter, jubco; Ady's Candle in the Dark, Treat. of Witches, &c. p. 29; cited in Todd. See the whole article in Todd. ¶ The 'derivations' sometimes assigned are ridiculous; the word no more needs to be traced than its companions tontus and talontus. Der. hocus, to cheat; see Todd. Hence, perhaps, hoax, q. v.

HOD, a kind of trough for carrying bricks on the shoulder. (F., -G.) 'A lath-hammer, trowel, a hod, or a traie: 'Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Husbandry, sect. 16, st. 16 (E. D. S. edition, p. 37, last line). Corrupted from hot, prob. by confusion with prov. E. hod, a box (lit. a hold, receptacle); Whitby Glossary. — F. hotte, 'a scuttle, dorser, basket to carry on the back; the right hotte is wide at the top and narrow at the bottom;' Cot. Of Teutonic origin; O. Du. hotte, a pedler's box or basket, carried on the back (Oudemans); provin. G. hotte, a wooden vessel, tub, a vintager's dorser (Flügel). 3. Root uncertain; but the word is probably related to hut; thus the Skt. kutí not only means 'a hut,' but also 'a vessel serving for fumigation; Benfey, p. 191. See Hut. Der. hod-man. HODGE-PODGE, a mixture; see Hotchpot.

HOE, an instrument for cutting up weeds, &c. (F., -G.) 'How, pronounced as [i. e. to rime with] mow and throw; a narrow iron rake without teeth, to cleanse gardens from weeds; rastrum Gallicum [a French rake]; Ray's Collection of South-Country Words, ed. 1691. Written haugh by Evelyn (R.) = F. hone, 'an instrument of husbandry, which hath a crooked handle, or helve of wood, some two foot long, and a broad and in-bending head of iron; 'Cot. - Q. H. G. houwa, G. haue, a hoe. - O. H. G. houwan, to hew; cognate with E. hew. See Hew. Der. hoe, vb.

HOG, the name of an animal, a pig. (C.) M. E. hog; Wyclif, Luke, xv. 16; King Alisaunder, 1885. – W. hwch, a sow. + Bret. houch, hoch, a hog. + Corn. hoch, a pig, hog. β. Since a Welsh initial h answers to an Aryan s, we may doubtless consider these words as cognate with Irish suig, a pig, and A. S. sugu, a sow; cf. also Lat. sus, Gk. Se. See Sow. Der. hogg-ish, hogg-ish-ly, hogg-ish-ness; hog-ring-er; hog's-lard. Doublet, sow.

HOGSHEAD, a measure containing about 521 gallons; a half-pipe. (O. Du.) In Shak. Temp. iv. 252; L. L. L. iv. 2. 88; &c. Also in Cotgrave, to translate F. tonneau; it seems to have meant a large cask. Minsheu, ed. 1627, refers us to 'An. 1 Rich, III, cap. 13.' The E. word is a sort of attempt at a translation or accommodation of the O. Du. word, which was imported into other languages as well as English.—O. Du. obskoofd, oxhoofd, a hogshead; see Sewel's Du. Dict. and Bremen Wörterbuch.

β. This word was certainly understood to mean 'ox-head,' though the mod. Du. form for 'ox' is os. We may, however, compare Dan. oxhousd, meaning (1) head

iv. 2. 46, that the cask may have been named from the device of an 'ox-head' having been branded upon it. In any case, the first syllable, in English, is a corruption. ¶ Numerous guesses, mostly silly, have been made. The word is found in Dutch as early as 1550 (Tiedeman).

HOIDEN, HOYDEN, a romping girl. (O. Du.) See hoyden in Trench, Select Glossary; in old authors, it is usually applied to the male sex, and means a clown, a lout, a rustic. 'Badault, a fool, dolt, sot, . . . gaping hoydon; Cot. 'Falourdin, a luske, lowte, . . . lumpish hoydon; id. 'Hilts. You mean to make a hoiden or a hare Of me, to hunt counter thus, and make these doubles; 'Ben Jonson, Tale of a Tub, A. ii. sc. 1.-O. Du. heyden (mod. Du. heiden), a heathen, gentile; also a gipsy, vagabond; Sewel.—O. Du. heyde, a heath. See **Heathen**, **Heath**. ¶ The Du. ey being sounded nearly as English long i, the vowel-change is slight; precisely the same change occurs in hoise; see **Hoist**. The W. hoeden, having only the modern E. meaning of 'coquette,' must have been borrowed from English, and is not the original, as supposed in Webster.

HOIST, to heave, raise with tackle. (O. Du.) crescent, and due to confusion with the pp. The verb is properly hoise, with pp. hoist = hoised. 'Hoised up the main-sail;' Acts, xxvii. hoise, with pp. hoist = hoised. 'Hoised up the main-sail;' Acts, xxvii. 40. Shak. has both hoise and hoist, and (in the pp.) both hoist and hoisted; Rich. III, iv. 4. 529; Temp. i. 2. 148; Hamlet, iii. 4. 207; Antony, iii. 10. 15, iv. 12. 34, v. 2. 55. 'We hoyse up mast and sayle;' Sackville's Induction, st. 71 (A.D. 1563).—O. Du. hyssen, to hoise (Sewel); mod. Du. hijschen. [The O. Du. y (mod. ij) being sounded like English long i, the vowel-change is slight, and much like that in hoyden, q. v.] + Dan. heise, hisse, to hoist. + Swed. hissa, to hoist; hissa upp, to hoist up. Cf. F. hisser, to hoist a sail, borrowed from the Scandinavian; quite distinct from F. houser to evalt which from the Scandinavian; quite distinct from F. hausser, to exalt, which is from Lat. altus, high (F. haut). Root unknown; cf. Lithuan.

is from Lat. denne, hiszti, to place.

HOLD (1), to keep, retain, defend, restrain. (E.) M. E. holden, Chaucer, C. T. 12116. — A. S. healdan, haldan, Grein, ii. 50. + Du. houden. + Icel. halda. + Swed. hålla. + Dan. holde. + Goth. haldan. + G. halten.

B. The general Teutonic form is haldan (Fick, iii. to raise; see Hill, Haulm, Holm. Der. hold, sh., Chaucer, C. T.

to raise; see Hill, Haulin, Hollin. Der. now, sh., Chauser, C. 10481; hold-fast, hold-ing.

HOLD (2), the 'hold' of a ship. (Du.) 'A hulk better stuffed in the hold;' 2 Hen. IV, iv. 2, 70. Not named, as might be supposed, from what it holds; but a nautical term, borrowed (like most other such) from the Dutch. The d is really excrescent, and due to a natural confusion with the E. verb. The right sense is 'hole.' Du. hol, a hole, cave, den, cavity; Sewel gives also 'het hol van een schip, the ship's hold or hull.' Cognate with E. Hole, q.v.

the ship's hold or hull.' Cognate with E. Hole, q.v.

HOLE, a cavity, hollow place. (E.) M. E. hole, hol; Chaucer,
C. T. 3440, 3442; Havelok, 1813.—A. S. hol, a cave; Grein, ii. 92.

+ Du. hol. + Icel. hol, hola. + Dan. hul. + Swed. hdl. + G. hohl;
O. H. G. hol. Cf. also Goth. hulundi, a hollow, cave; us-hulon, to
hollow out, Matt. xxvii. 60. β. The root is not quite certain;
Fick (iii. 70, i. 527) refers it to Teutonic base HAL, to cover, hide;
from
KAL, to hide; see Hell.

y. But it seems far better
to connect E. hole. hollow with Gk goldes hellow from Ch discour. from KAL, to hide; see Hell. Y. But it seems far better to connect E. hole, hollow with Gk. notices, hallow; from Gk. never, to take in, whence also wiap, wires, a cavity; all from VKU, to contain, take in, be hollow; Fick, i. 551. The latter view is that taken by Curtius, i. 192; in this case, the -I is merely suffixed. See Hollow and Hold (2).

HOLIBUT, a fish. (E.) See Halibut. HOLIDAY, a holy day, festival, day of amusement. (E.) For holy day. Spelt holy day; Chaucer, C.T. 3309; haliday, P. Plowman, B. v. 409. See Holy and Day.

B. v. 400. See Holy and Day.

HOLINESS, a being holy. (E.) See Holy.

HOLLA, HOLLO, stop, wait! (F.) Not the same word as kalloo, q. v., but somewhat differently used in old authors. The true sense is stop! wait! and it was at first used as an interjection simply, though easily confused with halloo, and thus acquiring the sense of to shout. 'Holla, stand there;' Othello, i. 2. 56. 'Cry holla [stop!] to thy tongue;' As You Like It, iii. 2. 257.—F. hold, 'an interjection, hoe there, enough; . . also, hear you me, or come hither; 'Cot. - F. ho, interjection; and là, there. B. The F. là is an abbreviation from Lat. illac, that way, there, orig. fem. ablative from illie, pron. he yonder, which is a compound of ille, he, and the enclitic ce, meaning 'there.' Der. holla, hollo, verb; K. Lear, iii. 1. 55; Twelfth Night, i. 5. 291. But note that there is properly a distinction between kolla (with final a), the French form, and kollo (with final o), a variant of kalloo, the English form. Confusion was

β. The Gk. δλοε is related to

inevitable; yet it is worth noting that the F. 12 accounts for the final and sales (fut. sales w), to burn. a, just as A.S. 1d accounts for the final o or 00; since A.S. a becomes Lat. solidus; sales is from AK

HOLLAND, Dutch linen. (Du.) In Shak. 1 Hen. IV, iii. 3. 82. From the name of the country; Du. Holland. It means hollow (i.e. low-lying) land. Der. from the same source, hollands, i. e. gin made in Holland.

HOLLOW, vacant, concave; as sb., a hole, cavity. (E.) M. F. kolwe, Chaucer, C. T. 291, 1365.—A. S. kolk, only as a sb., signiholwe, Chaucer, C.T. 291, 1305.—A.S. holk, only as a sb., signifying a hollow place, vacant space; also spelt holg, healoe; see Cockayne's A.S. Leechdoms, iii. 365; Gregory's Pastoral, ed. Sweet, p. 218, ll. 1, 3, 4, 9; p. 241, l. 7. An extended form from A.S. hol, a hole; see Hole. Der. hollow, verb; 'hollow your body more, sir, thus;' Ben Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ed. Wheatley, i, 5. 136; hollow-ly, Temp. iii. 1. 70; hollow-ness, M. E. holowness, Chaucer, Troil. v. 1821; hollow-eyed, Com. Errors, v. 240; hollow-hearted, Rich. III, iv. 4. 435.

HOLLY, the name of a prickly shrub. (E.) The word has lost a final m. M. E. holis hollow.

final n. M. E. holin, holyn. The F. hous [holly] is glossed by holyn in Wright's Vocab. i. 163, l. 17; the spellings holin, holis both occur in the Ancren Riwle, p. 418, note 1. - A.S. holen, holegn; Cockayne's A. S. Leechdoms, iii. 332. + W. celyn; Corn. celin; Bret. kelen, holly. + Gael. cuilionn; Irish cuileann, holly. β. The change from A. S. h to Celtic c shews that the words are cognate; the base of the A. S. word is also preserved in Du. hulst, G. hülse, holly; and from the older form (said to be huliz) of the G. word the F. hour is derived. y. Thus the form of the base appears as KUL (= Teutonic HUL); possibly connected with Lat. culmen, a peak, culmus, a stalk; perhaps because the leaves are 'pointed.' Der. holm-oak, q. v.

HOLLYHOCK, a kind of mallow. (Hybrid; E. and C.) It should

be spelt with one l, like holiday. M. E. holihoe, to translate Lat. althea and O. F. ymalue, in a list of plants; Wright's Vocab. i. 140, col. 1, 1, 6. [Here the O. F. ymalue = mod. F. guimauve, the marsh mallow (Cot.)] Also spelt holihocce, holihoke; see Cockayne's Leechdoms, iii. 332, col. 1, bottom. Compounded from M. E. holi, holy; and hocce, hoke, hoc, a mallow, from A. S. hoc, a mallow; id. Minsheu, ed. 1627, gives 'Holie hocke, i. e. malua sacra.' B. The mallow was also called in A. S. hocleuf, which at first sight seems to mean 'hook-leaf;' but we should rather keep to the orig sense of mallow for hoc, as the word seems to have been borrowed from Celtic; cf. W. hocys, mallows; hocys bendigaid, hollyhock, lit. 'blessed mallow' (where bendigaid is equivalent to Lat. benedictus).

Y. 'The hollyhock was doubtless so called from being brought from the Holy Land, where it is indigenous; Wedgwood.

HOLM, an islet in a river; flat land near a river. (E.) 'Holm, a river-island; Coles, ed. 1684. 'Holm, in old records, an hill, island, or fenny ground, encompassed with little brooks; Phillips, ed. 1706. The true sense is 'a mound,' or any slightly rising ground; and, as such ground often has water round it, it came to mean an island. Again, as a rising slope is often situate beside a river, it came to mean a bank, wharf, or dockyard, as in German. The most curious use is in A.S., where the main sea itself is often called kolm, from its convex shape, just as we use 'The Downs' (lit. hills) to signify the open sea. M. E. holm. 'Holm, place besydone a water, Hulmus; 'Prompt. Parv. p. 243; see Way's note, which is full of information about the word. [The Low Lat. hulmus is nothing but the Teutonic word Latinised.]—A. S. holm, a mound, a billow, the open sea; Grein, ii. 94. + Icel. hólmr, hólmi, holmr, an islet; 'even meadows on the shore with ditches behind them are in Icelandic called holms.' + Dan. holm, a holm, quay, dockyard. + Swed. kolme, a small island. + G. holm, a hill, island, dockyard, wharf (Flügel). + Russ. kholm, a hill. + Lat. columen, culmen, a mountaintop; cf. Lat. collis, a hill. See Culminate, Column.

HOLM-OAK, the evergreen oak. (E.) Cotgrave translates O. F. yeuse by 'the holme oake, barren scarlet oak, French oak.' The tree is the Quercus Ilex, or common evergreen oak, 'a most variable plant, . . with leaves varying from being as prickly as a holly to being as even at the edge as an olive; Eng. Cyclop. s.v. Quercus. Whether because it is an ever-green, or because its leaves are sometimes prickly, we at any rate know that it is so called from its resemblance β. The M. E. name for holly was holin, sometimes corrupted to holm or holy. 'Holme, or holy;' Prompt. Parv. p. 244; and see Way's note. 'Hollie, or Holm:ree;' Minsheu. The form holm is in Chaucer, C. T. 2923. Thus holm-oak = holly-oak. See

Holly.

HOLOCAUST, an entire burnt sacrifice. (L., -Gk.) So called because the victim offered was burnt entire. It occurs early, in the Story of Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 1319, 1326, where it is plainly taken from the Vulgate version of Gen. xxii. 8. - Lat. holocaustum; Gen. xxii. 8. – Gk. δλόκαυστον, neut. of δλόκαυστον, δλό- sympathy. – Gk. δμοιο-, crude form of δμοιοε, like, similar; and wasseauros, burnt whole. – Gk. δλο-, crude form of δλοε, whole, entire; τεν, acrist infin. of πάσχειν, to suffer. The Gk. δμοιοε is from δμός.

Lat. solidus; sales is from KU, to burn. See Solid and Calm. HOLSTER, a leathern case for a pistol. (Du.) Merely 'a case,' though now restricted to a peculiar use. In Buller, Hudibras, pt. i. c. 1. l. 391.—Du. kolster, a pistol-case, holster; also, a soldier's knapsack (Sewel).

B. The word is not orig. E., though we find knapsack (Sewel).

B. The word is not orig. E., though we find kulstred = covered, Rom. of the Rose, 6146; but the Du. word is cognate with A. S. keol. tor, a hiding-place, cave, covering, Grein, ii. 67; as well as with Icel. hulstr, a case, sheath; Goth. hulistr, a veil, 2 Cor. iii. 13. y. Derived from Du. kullen, to cover, mask, disguise; similarly the Icel. hulstr is from Icel. hylja, to cover; and the Goth. hulistr is from Goth. huljan, to cover. The A.S. verb corresponding to the weak verbs Du. hullen, Icel. hyl,a, Goth. huljan, to cover, does not appear in MSS. but is preserved in the prov. Eng. hull, to cover up = M. E. hulen, to cover (Stratmann).

8. This verb is closely related to Goth. hulandi, a hollow, A.S. hol, a hole, and E. hole; and all these words are to be referred back to the Teutonic

base HAL, to cover = \(\subseteq \text{KAL}, \) to cover, whence A. S. helan, Lat. celare, to cover; also Lat. occulere, to cover over. See Hole, Conceal, Occult. ' e. Fick gives the European form as HULISTRA = hul-is-tra, with double suffix, denoting the agent, so that the word means 'coverer;' cf. Lat. mag-is-ter, min-is-ter. Thus the suffix is not simply -ster, but -s-ter; where the -s- answers to Aryan suffix -as-, which mostly is used to form neuter nouns of action, seldom for nouns denoting an agent; Schleicher, Compendium, § 230. The

suffix -ter is common, and occurs in Lat. pa-ter, ma-ter; and commonly denotes the agent. See also Hull, a related word.

HOLT, a wood, woody hill. (E.) 'Holt, a small wood, or grove;'
Kersey, ed. 1715. M. E. holt, Chaucer, C. T. 6. 'Hoc virgultum, a holt;' Wright's Vocab. i. 270, col. 1.—A.S. holt, a wood, grove; Grein, ii. 95. + Du. hout (for holt), wood, timber. + Icel. holt, a coper. + G. holz, a wood, grove; also wood, timber. B. Cf. also, wood, a coper shelter; from selve to hile. Also Irish coll. (so W. cell, a covert, shelter; from cell, to hide. Also Irish coill (pl. coillee), a wood; coillteach, woody; ceilt, concealment. orig. sense was 'covert' or 'shelter;' from & KAL, to hide. See

Holster, Hole.

HOLY, sacred, pure, sainted. (E.) This word is nothing but M.E. hool (now spelt whole) with suffix -y. M.E. holi, holy; Chaucer, C. T. 178, 5095. - A. S. hálig; Grein, ii. 7. - A. S. hál, whole; with suffix -ig (= mod. E. ·y); so the orig. sense is 'perfect,' or excellent. + Du. heilig; from heel, whole. + Icel. heilagr, often contracted to helgr; from heil, hale, whole. + Dan. hellig; from heel. + Swed. helig; from hel. + G. heilig; from heil. See Whole, Hale. Der.

holi-ly; holi-ness, A. S. hálignes; holi-day, q. v.; holly hock (for holy hock), q. v.; hali-but (= holy but), q. v.

HOMAGE, the submission of a vassal to a lord. (F., = L.) In early use. In Rob. of Glouc. p. 46, l. 5; p. 134, l. 17; P. Plowman, B. xii. 155. = O. F. homage, later hommage, the service of a vassal. = Low Lat. homaticum (also hominium), the service of a vassal or 'man.'

- Lat. homo (stem homin-), a man; hence, a servant, vassal; lit. 'a β. From the creature of earth.'-Lat. humus, earth, the ground. base GHAMA, earth; whence also Russ. zemlia, earth, land; Gk. The A. S. guma, a

χαμαί, on the ground. And see Human. man, is cognate with Lat. homo; see Bridegroom.

HOME, native place, place of residence. (E.) M. E. hoom, home; Chaucer, C. T. 2367; P. Plowman, B. v. 365; vi. 203; commonly in the phrase 'to go home.'—A. S. hám, home, a dwelling; Grein, ii. o. The acc. case is used adverbially, as in him e, a weeking; of the home; cf. Lat. ire domum. + Du. heim, in the comp. heimelijk, private, secret. + Icel. heimr, an abode, village; heima, home. + Dan. hiem, home; also used adverbially, as in E. + Swed. hem, home; and used as adv. + G. heim. + Goth. haims, a village. + Lithuanian këmas, a village (Fick, iii. 75). + Gk. κώμη, a village. β. All from

KI. to rest; cf. Gk. κείμαι, I lie, κοῖτοι, sleep, κοίτη, a bed; Skt. ci, to lie down, repose. From the same root is Lat. ciuis, a villager, hence a citizen, and E. kive. See Hive, City, Cometery, Quiet.

Thus the orig serme in treating place. Deer home bred Rich II. i. Thus the orig. serne is 'resting-place.' Der. home-bred, Rich. II, i. 3. 187; home-fam; home-felt; home-keeping, Two Gent. of Verona, i. 1. 2; home-less, A. S. hamleds (Grein); home-less-ness; home-ly, Chaucer, C. T. 330; home-li-ness, M. E. homlinesse, Chaucer, C. T. 8305; home-made; home-sick; home-sick-ness; home-spun, Mids. Nt. Dr. iii. 1. 79; home-stall; home-stead (see Stead); home-ward, A. S.

hamweard, Gen. xxiv. 61; home-wards.

HOMEOPATHY, HOMŒOPATHY, a particular treatment of disease. (Gk.) The system is an attempt to cure a disease by the use of small doses of drugs such as would produce the symptoms of the disease in a sound person. Hence the name, signifying 'similar feeling.' Proposed by Dr. Hahnemann, of Leipsic (died 1843). Englished from Gk. δμοιοπάθεια, likeness in feeling or condition.

homeopath-ic, homeopath-ist.

HOMER, a large Hebrew measure. (Heb.) As a liquid measure, it has been computed at from 44 to 86 gallons. Also used as a dry measure. — Heb. chomer, a homer, also a mound (with initial cheth); from the root chamar, to undulate, surge up, swell up.

HOMESTEAD, a dwelling-place, mansion-house, with its enclosures. (E.) In Bp. Hall, Contemplations, New Test. b. ii. cont. 3. § 6 (Todd). Both house and komestead into seas are borne; Dryden (qu. in Todd, without a reference). Compounded of home and stead.

HOMICIDE, man-slaughter; also, a man-slayer.

1. Chaucer has homicide in the sense of manslaughter; C. T. 12591. - F. homicide, 'manslaughter;' Cot. - Lat. homicidium, manslaughter. - Lat. homi-, short for homin- or homini-, stem or crude form of homo, a man (see Homage); and -cidere, for cadere, to cut, to kill, from & SKID, to cut (see Scissors). 2. Chaucer also has: 'He that hateth his brother is an homicide;' Pers. Tale, De Ira, § 4.—F. homicide, 'an homicide, man-killer; 'Cot. - Lat. homicida, a man-slayer; similarly formed from homi- and -cidere. Der. homicid-al.

HOMILY, a plain sermon, discourse. (L., - Gk.) In As You Like It, iii. 2. 164. And see Pref. to the Book of Homilies. Englished from Lat. homilia, a homily; in partial imitation of O. F. homelie, of which Littré says that it was a form due to a dislike of having the same vowel recurring in two consecutive syllables, as would have been the case if the form homilie had been retained. - Gk. ouila, a living together, intercourse, converse, instruction, homily. - Gk. δμιλοε, an assembly, throng, concourse. - Gk. $\delta\mu$ -, short for $\delta\mu$ 0-, crude form of δμός, like, same, cognate with E. Same; and ίλη, είλη, a crowd, band, from είλειν, to press or crowd together, compress, shut in; which from WAR, to surround. Cf. Skt. vri, vri, to cover, surround. See Curtius, ii. 169, 170. [The Gk. είλειν is not to be connected with Lat. uoluere.] Der. homiletic, from Gk. δμιλητικόs, sociable, the adj. formed from δμλία, used in E. as the adj. belonging to homily; hence homiletic-al, homiletic-s. Also homil-ist (= homily-ist). HOMINY, maize prepared for food. (West Indian.) 'From Indian authiminea, parched corn;' Webster.

HOMMOCK, a hillock; see Hummock.

HOMOGENEOUS, of the same kind or nature throughout.

(Gk.) 'Homogeneal, of one or the same kind, congenerous;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. 'Of homogeneous things;' State Trials, Earl of Strafford, an. 1640 (R.) Englished from Gk. δμογενής, of the same race. – Gk. δμο-, for δμός, cognate with E. same; and γένος, cognate with E. kin. See Same and Kin. Der. homogeneous-ness.

HOMOLOGOUS, agreeing, corresponding. (Gk.) 'Homologous having the same reason or proportion; Phillips, ed. 1706. Englished from Gk. δμόλογος, agreeing, lit. saying the same. - Gk. δμο., crude form of δμός, cognate with E. same; and λόγος, a saying, from λέγειν, to say. See Same and Logic. Der. so also homology, agreement, from Gk. δμολογία.

HOMONYMOUS, like in sound, but different in sense. (L., - Gk.) Applied to words. In Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. - Lat. homonymus, of the same name. - Gk. δμώνυμος, having the same name. -Gk. δμο-, crude form of δμόε, cognate with E. same; and δνυμα, Æolic form of ὅνομα, a name, cognate with E. name. See Same and Name. The Gk. w is due to the double o. Der. homonymous-ly; also homonym, sb., from F. homonyme, 'a word of divers significations; Cot. Hence homonym-y. ¶ Similarly w homo-phonous, like-sounding; from Ck. φωνή, a voice, sound. ¶ Similarly we have

HONE, a stone for sharponing various implements. (E.) Hoone, barbarys instrument, cos; Prompt. Parv. p. 245. - A. S. hán, a hone; in Bosworth's smaller A.S. Dict., without authority; but see references in Leo; it can also be inferred with certainty from the M. E. and Icel. forms; and, still more clearly, from the derived verb hanan, to stone, John, x. 32. + Icel. hein, a hone. + Swed. hen, a hone (Widegren). + Skt. cina, a grind-stone; from 60, to sharpen, allied to ci, to sharpen. Cf. Gk. κῶνος, a cone, peak; which is the same word. See Cone.

HONEST, honourable, frank, just. (F., -L.) M. E. honest, frequently in the sense of 'honourable;' Chaucer, C. T. 246, 8302. — O. F. honeste (Burguy); later honneste, 'honest, good, virtuous,' Cot.; mod. F. honnête. Lat. honestus, honourable; put for honas-tus,

from Lat. konos (konas), honour. See Honour. Der. konest-ty; konest-y, M. E. konestee, Chaucer, C. T. 6849, from O. F. konestet (Bartsch, Chrestomathie Française, col. 5, 1, 7) = Lat. acc. konestatem,

from nom. honestas, honourableness.

from nom. honourableness.

HONEY, a fluid collected by bees from plants. (E.) M. E. hony, Rob. of Glouc., p. 43; P. Plowman, B. xv. 56; huni, Ancren Riwle, p. 404.—A. S. hung, Mark, i. 6. + Du. honig. + Icel. hunang. + Dan. honning. + Swed. haning. + G. honig. M. H. G. honec, O. H. G. honong.

B. The European type is HUNANGA or HONANGA, Fick, iii. 78. Perhaps allied to Skt. hana, grain, broken rice, the cf. Goth. hunopan, to beast; Romans, xi. 18. Doublet, whoop,

same, like, cognate with E. same. See Same and Pathos. Der. Fine red powder which adheres to the rice-berry beneath the husk. The suffix is probably adjectival, so that the sense may have been 'grain-like,' or 'like broken rice.' Der. koney-bag, Mid. Nt. Dr. iii. 1. 171; koney-bee, Hen. V, i. 2. 187; koney-comb, q. v.; koney-dew, Titus, iii. 1. 112; koney-ed, Hen. V, i. 1. 50; koney-moon, 'the first sweet month of matrimony,' Kersey, ed. 1715; koney-mouthed, Wint. Ta. ii. 2. 33; koney-suckle, q. v.; koney-tongued, L. L. L. v. 2. 334. HONEYCOMB, a mass of cells in which bees store honey. (E.)

M. E. honycomb, Chaucer, C. T. 3698.—A. S. hunig-camb; Bosworth, Lye.—A. S. hunig, honey; and camb, a comb. See Honey and Comb.

The likeness to a comb is fanciful, but there is no doubt about the word. It seems peculiar to E.; cf. G. honig-scheibe = a 'shive' or slice of honey, a honey-comb; Swed. honingskaka,

Dan. honningkage (honey-cake); Icel. hunangsseimr, Du. honigzeem (honey-string). Der. honeycomb-ed.

HONEYSUCKLE, the name of a plant. (E.) So named because honey can be easily suckled or sucked from it. M. E. honysoele, Prompt. Parv. p. 245. – A. S. hunigsucle* (Lye); an unauthorised word. We find, however, A. S. huni-suge, privet, Wright's Vocab. i.

33, col. 1; named for a similar reason. See Honey and Suckle.

HONOUR, respect, excellence, mark of esteem, worth. (F., -L.)

In early use. M. E. honour, Chaucer, C. T. 46; carlier honure, Layamon, 6084 (later text). The verb honouren is in Rob. of Glouc., p.

14, l. 16. - O. F. homer, honeur. - Lat. honorem, acc. of honos, honor, honour. Root uncertain; the word seems to be ho-nos, with suffix -nos (=-nas). Der. honour, v., honour-able, Chaucer, C. T. 12574; honour-abl-y, honour-able-ness, honour-ed, honour-less; honor-ar-y, used by Addison (Todd), from Lat. honorarius; also honest, q. v. The spelling honor assumes that the word is from the Lat. nominative; which is not the case.

HOOD, a covering, esp. for the head. (E.) M. E. hood, Chaucer, C. T. 195; P. Plowman, B. v. 329; hod, Ancren Riwle, p. 56.—A. S. hód, a hood; in a gloss (Leo, Lye). + Du. hoed, a hat. + G. hut, O. H. G. huat, hót, a hat.

β. Allied to E. heed; cf. G. hüten, to protect. Cf. also Gk. κοτύλη, a hollow vessel. Perhaps from γKAT, to hide. See Cotyledon and Heed.

Der. hood-ed; hood-man-blind, Hamlet, iii. 4. 77; hood-wink, Romeo, i. 4. 4, lit. to make one wink or close his eyes, by covering him with a hood.

-HOOD, -HEAD, suffix. (E.) A. S. kild, state, quality; cognate with Goth. haidus, manner, way, and Skt. ketu, a sign by which a thing is known. - KIT, to know; Skt. kit, to perceive, know

(Vedic).

HOOF, the horny substance covering the feet of horses, &c. (E.) M. E. hoof, huf; dat. sing. hufe, Prick of Conscience, 4179; pl. hoves, Gawayn and the Green Knight, 459. - A. S. hof, to translate Lat. ungula; Wright's Vocab. i. 43. col. 2, 71. col. 2. + Du. hoef. + Icel. hofr. + Dan. hov. + Swed. hof. + G. huf. + Russ. kopuito, a hoof. + Skt. gapha, a hoof, esp. a horse's hoof. Root uncertain. Der. hoof-ed, hoof-less.

HOOK, a bent piece of metal. (E.) M. E. hok, Havelok, 1102; pl. hokes, P. Plowman, B. v. 603. – A. S. hoc, Ælfric's Homilies, i. 362; also hooc; 'Arpago, vel palum, hooc;' Wright's Vocab., i. 16, col. 2. + Du. haak. + Icel. haki. + Dan. hage. + Swed. hake, a hook, clasp, hinge. + G. haken, a hook, clasp. Cf. Skt. chakra, a wheel. β. Cf. also Gk. κύκλος, a circle, whence E. cycle; Skt. kuch, to bend. B. Cf. also GK. kukhos, a circle, whence E. cycle; Skt. kuch, to bend, y. Perhaps from the

KAK. to surround, Fick, i. 515; the Skt. kuch being from a variant KWAK of the same root. See Hatch (1), Hucklebone. Der. hook, v.; hook-ed, P. Plowman, B. prol. 53; hook-er; hook-nosed, 2 Hen. IV, iv. 3. 35; also arquebus, q. v.

Hence 'by hook or by crook;' Spenser, F. Q. v. 2. 27.

HOOKAH, HOOKA, a kind of pipe for smoking. (Arab.) Best spelt hooka. 'Divine in hookas, glorious in a pipe;' Byron, The Island of ii st 10.—Arab hyang a casket a pipe for smoking.

Hest speit hooka. Divine in hookas, glorious in a pripe; Byron, The Island, c. ii. st. 19.—Arab. huqqa, a casket, a pipe for smoking. Cf. Arab. huqq, a hollow place. Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 201; Rich. Dict. p. 574. The initial letter is hú; the third letter, káf. HOOP (1), a pliant strip of wood or metal bent into a band. (E.) M. E. hoop, hope, hope. 'Hoope, hope, cuneus, circulus;' Prompt. Parv. p. 245. 'Hic circulus, a hope;' Wright's Vocab. i. 276, col. 1. Doubtless an E. word, but the supposed A. S. hóp is quite unauthorised, and due to Somner. + Du. hoep, a hoop. B. Cf. also Icel hád. Lowland Sc. hote a haven a hav. named from its riper. Icel. hop, Lowland Sc. hope, a haven, a bay; named from its ringike form; also prov. E. hope, meaning (1) a hollow, (2) a mound, according as the flexure is concave or convex.

γ. Connected with Gk. κάμπτειν, to bend (Fick, iii. 62). The Icel. hóp well answers to Skt. chápa, a bow; from the KAP (nasalised form KAMP), to vibrate, undulate, bend; Fick, i. 39. See Hump, and

hird was honge of more, as in the state of the form; from F. Auppe, O. F. Auppe, huppe; spelt huppe in Philip de Thaun, Livre des Creatures, l. 1238, pr. in Wright's Popular Treatises on Science, p. 119.

B. Both E. hooppe and F. huppe Treatises on Science, p. 119. β. Both E. hoopee and F. huppe are from Lat. upupa, a hoopee; the initial k in the mod. E. form being borrowed from the h in the F. form. γ. Called έποψ in Greek; both Lat. up-up-a and Gk. $(\pi - o\psi) = ap-ap-s$ are words of onomatopoetic origin, due to an imitation of the bird's cry. The bird has a remarkable tust on its head; hence F. huppe, a tuft of feathers. But the tuft is named from the bird; not vice verså.

HOOT, to shout in derision. (Scand.) M. E. houten, whence the pp. yhouted, yhowted = hooted at; P. Plowman, B. ii. 218; also huten, Ormulum, 2034. Of Scand. origin; the original being preserved in O. Swed. huta, in the phrase huta ut en, lit. to hoot one out, to cast out with contempt, as one would a dog (Ihre); Swed. huta ut, to take one up sharply. B. Formed from the Swed. interj. hut, begone! a word prob. of onomatopoetic origin, and perhaps Celtic; to the pursuit, from the interjection hiu (mod. G. hui), hallo! So also Dan. hie, to shout, hoot, halloo, from hui, hallo! The loss of t in the Danish form well illustrates the O. F. huer, to shout. Der. hoot,

in the Danish form well illustrates the O. F. huer, to shout. Der. hoot, sb.; hue, in the phrase hue and cry; see Hue (2).

HOP (1), to leap on one leg. (E.) Formerly used of dancing on both legs. M. E. hoppen, huppen. 'At every bridal wolde he singe and happe,' i. e. dance; Chaucer, C. T. 4373. 'To huppe abowte' = to dance about, P. Plowman, C. xviii. 279.—A. S. hoppian, to leap, dance; Ælfric's Homilies, i. 202, l. 22. + Du. happen, to hop. + Icel. hoppa, to hop, skip. +Swed. hoppa, to leap, jump, hop. + Dan. hoppe (the same). +G. hüpfen (the same). β. All from the Teutonic base HUP, to hop, go up and down; Fick, iii. 77.—

KUP, to go up and down; whence Skt. kup, to be excited, and Lat. cupido, strong desire; see Cupidity. Der. hop, sb. (we still contains the high senses field denses for desire). sometimes use hop in the old sense of 'a dance'); hopp-er (of a mill), M. E. hoper or hopper, Chaucer, C. T. 4034, 4037; hop-cotch, a game in which children hop over lines scotched or traced on the ground (see Scotch); hopp-le, a fetter for horses, causing them to hop or progress slowly, a frequentative form. Also hobb-le (=hopp-le); see Hobble. Also grass-hopper, q. v. And see Hip (1), Heap, Hump, Hoop (1); all from the same root.

HOP (2), the name of a plant. (Du.) In Cotgrave, to translate O. F. houbelon (= F. houblon). Also in Minsheu's Dict., ed. 1627. 'Hoppe, humulus, lupulus;' Levins, ed. 1570. 'Hoppes in byere' [bccr]; Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 21. 'Introduced from the Netherlands into England about 1524, and used in brewing; Haydn, Dict. of Dates. — Du. hop, the hop-plant. + G. hopfen, the hop. A. We also find Icel. humall, Swed. and Dan. humle, O. Du. hommel, the hop (Kilian); whence was formed the late Lat. humulus, now used as the botanical name. [The F. houblon is of Walloon origin, and ultimately from the Dutch.] γ. These forms must be connected, and point back to a base hump (see Hump) and to the γ KAMP, to bend; cf. Gk. καμπύλοs, bent, crooked, curved; in allusion to the twining nature of the plant. See **Hoop** (1). 8. This is made clearer by noting that the Gk. κοῦφο, light, Skt. chapala, trembling, 8. This is made unsteady, giddy, wanton, are from the same \checkmark KAMP; and that the Skt. kamp also means to tremble, vibrate. These words illustrate the loss of m, and further give to the hop the notion of slenderness and lightness as well as of twining.

We may also note that the \checkmark KAP, KAMP is probably related to the \checkmark KUP, producing a sort of connection with the verb to hop above. Der. hop-vine, hopbind (corruptly hop-bine).

HOPE (1), expectation; as a verb, to expect. (E.) weak, and seems to be derived from the sb. M. E. hope, sb., Chaucer, C. T. 88. M. E. hope, verb, sometimes in the sense 'to expect;' as, 'Our manciple, I hope he wol be deed' = I fear he will be dead; Chaucer, C. T. 4027. See P. Plowman, C. xviii, 313, and the note. - A. S. hopa, sb., only used in the comp. tohopa. hope, Grein, ii. 545; hopian, v. to hope, Grein, ii. 96. + Du. hoop, sb., hopen, v. + Dan. haab, sb., haabe, v. + Swed. hopp, sb.; whence the reflexive verb hoppas, to hope. + M. H. G. hoffe, sb., represented by mod. G. hoffmang; G. hoffen, to hope.

B. Perhaps allied to Lat. cupere, to desire; see Cupidity.

Der. hope-ful, hope-ful-ly, hope-ful-ness;

hope-less, -ly, -ness.

HOPE (2), a troop. (Du.) Only in the phr. forlorn hope, North's Plutarch, ed. 1631, p. 372; from Du. verloren hoop; See Forlorn.

which is the true E. form; see Whoop. Der. hoop-ing-cough, a Here hoop = band, troop as in 'een hoop krijgks-volck, a troupe or a cough, accompanied with a hoop or convulsive noisy catching of the breath; formerly called the chincough. See Chincough. Also spelt whooping-cough, but this makes no real difference.

HOOPOE, the name of a bird. (L.)

a. The old name for the bird was hoope or hoofe, as in Minsheu's Dict., ed. 1627. This is the bird was hoope or hoofe, as in Minsheu's Dict., ed. 1627. This is the lift camp, horde of Tartars; 'also urdú, a camp. a party; Rich. Pers. This is the lift camp. The lift is the lif

camp, horde of lartars; also urdi, a camp, an army; Rich. Pers. Dict., pp. 56, 201. First applied to the Tatar tribes. HOREHOUND, a plant; see Hoarhound. HORIZON, the circle bounding the view where earth and sky seem to meet. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Shak. 3 Hen. VI, iv. 7. 81. [But we also find M. E. orizonte, Chaucer, Treatise on the Astrolabe, prol. 1. 7. This is (through the O. F.) from the Lat. acc. horizontem.] -F. horizon, 'a horizon;' Cot. - Lat. horizon (stem horizon'-). - Gk. opicar, the bounding or limiting circle; orig. the pres. pt. of the vb. δρίζειν, to bound, limit. - Gk. δρος, a boundary, limit; of which the Ionic form is object = bpfos, from the base op; Curtius, ii. 350. — AR, perhaps in the sense of 'reach;' cf. Skt. ri, to go, to go to; Fick assigns the meaning 'to separate;' i. 21. Der. horizont-al, horizont-al-ly.

HORN, the hard substance projecting from the heads of some animals. (E.) M. E. horn, Chaucer, C. T. 116.—A. S. horn, Grein, ii. 98. + 1cel., Dan., and Swed. horn. + Du. horen [for horn, the e being due to the trilling of the r.] + G. Acrn. + Goth. Acurn. + W., Gael., and Irish corn. + Lat. cornu.

B. All from a base kar-na, 8. All from a base kar-na, a horn, the -na being a suffix which does not appear in the Gk. nép-as, a horn (base kar-wa). Probably from KAR, to be hard; see Curtius, i. 177, 180. Der. horn-beam, a tree; horn-bill, a bird; horn-blende, a mineral term, wholly borrowed from G. horn-blende, where -blende is from blenden, to dazzle, lit. to make blind; horn-book, L. L. L. v. 1. 49; horn-ed, Mids. Nt. Dr. v. 243, spelt hornyd in Prompt. Parv. p. 247; horn-owl or horn-ed owl; horn-pipe, Wint. Tale, iv. 3. 47, a dance so called because danced to an instrument with that name, mentioned in the Rom. of the Rose, 4250; horn-stone; horn-work, a term in fortification, named from its projections; hornless; horn-y, Milton, P. R. ii. 267; also horn-et, q. v. From the same

From the same source are corn (2), corn-er, corn-et, &c.

HORNET, a kind of large wasp. (E). So called from its antennæ or horns. In Holland's Pliny, b. xi. c. 21.—A.S. hyrnet, hyrnyt; the pl. hyrnytta occurs in Exod. xxiii. 28. 'Crabro, hyrnet;' Ælfric's Gloss., De Nominibus Insectorum. Formed, with dimin. suffix -et, from horn, a horn, by regular vowel-change; cf. hyrned == horned, Grein, ii. 133. The vowel has, however, reverted in mod. E.

horned, Grein, il. 133. The vower has, nowever, reverted in mod. 2. to the original o, for clearness. See Horn.

HOROLOGE, an instrument for telling the hours, a clock.

(F., = Lat., = Gk.) In Shak, Oth. ii. 3. 135. Perhaps obsolete.

M. E. orologe, Chaucer, C. T. 14860. = O. F. horologe, later horloge; 'Horloge, a clock or dyall;' Cot. = Lat. horologium, a sun-dial, a water-clock. = Gk. ἀρολύγιον, the same. = Gk. ἀρο., for ἄρα, a season, when the same and λομον forward from λίνειν to tell. See Hour period, hour; and -λογιον, formed from λέγειν, to tell. See Hour and Logic. Der. horolog-y, horolog-i-c-al.

HOROSCOPE, an observation of the sky at a person's nativity. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) A term in astrology. In Cotgrave. [Chaucer uses the Lat. term horoscopum; Treatise on the Astrolabe, ed. Skeat, pt. ii. § 4. 8. 36.] - F. horoscope, 'the horoscope, or ascendant at a nativity;' Cot. - Lat. horoscopus, a horoscope; from horoscopus, adj., that shews the hour. - Gk. ωροσκόποι, a horoscope; from the adj. ώροσκόπος, observing the hour. - Gk. ώρο-, for ώρα, season, hour; and σκοπείν, to consider, related to σκέπτομαι, I consider. See Hour

and Spy. Der. horoscop-y, horoscop-i-c, horoscop-ist.

HORRIBLE, dreadful, fearful, (F., -L.) M. E. horrible, also written orrible, Chaucer, C. T. 4893. - O. F. horrible, 'horrible, terrible;' Cot. - Lat. horriblis, terrible, lit. to be trembled at; formed

with suffix -bilis from horrere, to tremble, shake. See Horror. Der. horribl-y, Chaucer, C. T. 15435; horrible-ness.

HORRID, dreadful. (Lat.) Directly from Latin. Spenser uses it in the Lat. sense of 'rough.' 'His haughty helmet, horrid all with gold;' F.Q. i. 7, 31,—Lat. horridus, rough, bristly, &c.—Lat. horrere, to be rough. See Horror. Der. horrid-ly, horrid-ness.

HORRIFY, to make afraid, scare. (Lat.) A late word; not in Johnson. Coined, by analogy with words in -/y (mostly of F. origin), from Lat. horrificare, to cause terror. - Lat. horrificus, causing terror. -Lat. horri-, from horrere, to dread; and ficare, for facere, to make. Der. From Lat. horrificus has also been coined the adj. horrific;

Thomson's Seasons, Autumn, 782. See Horror.

HORROR, dread, terror. (Lat.) Formerly also spelt horrour (Minsheu), as if taken from the French; yet such does not seem to have been the case. We find sad horror' in Spenser, F. Q. ii, 7. 23; and horrors in Hamlet, ii. 1. 84, in the first folio edition. Cf. F horreur, 'horror,' Cot. - Lat. horror, terror, dread. - Lat. horrere, to bristle, be rough; also, to dread, with reference to the bristling of the hair through terror. Cf. Skt. hrich, to bristle, said of the hair,

Sagar By

(cf. Lat. hirsulus, rough, shaggy); from & GHARS, to be rough (Fick, i. 589); probably related to & GHAR, to grind; see Grind. Der. From Lat. horrere we have horrent (from the stem of the pres. part.); also horri-ble, q. v., horri-d, q. v.; horri-fy, q. v.; and horri-fic. **HORSE**, a well-known quadruped. (E.) The final e merely marks that the s is hard, and is not to be pronounced as z. M. E. hors; pl. hors (unchanged), also hors-es, as now. Chaucer, C. T. 74, 10504. 'They sellen bothe here hors and here harneys' = they sell both their horses and their harness; Mandeville's Travels, p. 38. - A. S. hors, neut.; pl. hors, Grein, ii. 98. + Icel. hross; also hors. + Du. ros. + G. ross, M. H. G. ros, ors, O. H. G. hros.

B. It is usual to compare ross, M. H. G. ros, ors, O. H. G. hros. B. It is usual to compare these words with the Skt. hresh, to neigh; Benfey's Dict., p. 1126. But the comparison, obvious as it may look, is unlikely, since the E. A and Skt. A are not corresponding letters. Indeed, Fick takes the Teutonic type to be HORSA, as if the A.S. were the older form, and ingeniously refers it to a Teutonic root HAR (HOR), to run, cognate with Lat. currers, to run, whence also E. courser with the sense of 'horse.' See Courser.

Y. This supposition is made sense of 'horse.' See Courser. Y. This supposition is made more probable by the fact that the same base will account for A.S. horse, swift, Grein, ii. 98; cf. M. H. G. rosch, swift; and see Rash. Der. horse, verb, Wint. Ta. i. 2. 288; horse-back, M. E. hors-bak, Gower, C. A. iii. 256; horse-block, horse-breaker, horse-fly, horse-guards; horse-hair, Cymb. ii. 3. 33; horse-leech. Hen. V, iii. 3. 57; horse-man, Wint. Ta. iv. 3. 67; horse-man-ship, Hen. V, iii. 7. 58; horse-power, horse-race, horse-racing; horse-shoe, Merry Wives, iii. 5. 123; horse-tail, horse-trainer, horse-whip, sb. and vb. Also numerous other companying the power hand head head and the horse-tond all readily understood pounds, as horse-bread, horse-flesh, horse-pond, all readily understood. Also horse-chesnut, said to be so called because the nuts were ground and given to horses; the word also occurs in several plant-names, as horse-foot, horse-knop, horse-radich, horse-tail, horse-thistle, horse-tongue, vetch. Also wal-rus.

HORTATORY, full of encouragement. (L.) 'He animated his soldiers with many hortatorie orations; 'Holland, Ammianus, p. 202 (R.) Formed as if from Lat. hortatorius*, a coined word from hortator, an encourager. - Lat. hortatum, supine of hortari, to encourage; prob. connected with hori (pres. tense horior), to urge, incite. Root uncertain. Der. So also hortative (Minsheu), a better form, from Lat. hortations, encouraging; also ex-hort, q. v.

HORTICULTURE, the art of cultivating gardens, gardening. (L.) A modern word. Coined from horti- = horto-, crude form of Aortus, a garden; and culture, Englished form of Lat. cultura, cultivation. See Culture. β. Lat. hortus is cognate with Gk. vation. See Culture. β. Lat. hortus is cognate with Gk. χόρτος, a yard; also with E. garth and yard. See Cohort. Der. horticultur-al, horticultur-ist.

HOSANNA, an expression of praise. (Gk., - Heb.) In Matt. xxi. 9, 15; &c. It is rather a form of prayer, as it signifies 'save, we pray.' - Gk. &varvá, Matt. xxi. 9. - Heb. hoshiáhnná, save, we pray (or save, I pray); I's. cxviii. 25. - Heb. hóshi'a, to save, Hiphil of

HOSE, a covering for the legs and feet; stockings. (E.) M. E. hose, pl. hosen; Chaucer, C. T. 458; Ancren Riwle, p. 420. – A. S. hose, pl. hosen; 'Caliga vel ocrea, hosa;' Wright's Vocab. i. 81, col. 2. + Du. hoss, hose, stocking, spout, water-spout. + Icel. hosa, the hose covering the leg between the knee and ankle, a kind of gaiter. + Dan. hose, pl. hoser, hose, stockings. + G. hose, breeches. Root unknown. Cf. Russ. hoshulia, a fur jacket. Der. hos-i-er, where the inserted i answers to the y in law-y-er, bow-y-er; hos-i-er-y.

HOSPICE, a house for the reception of travellers as guests. (F.,-L.) Modern; chiefly used of such houses in the Alps.-F. hospice. a hospice. - Lat. hospitium, a hospice. - Lat. hospiti-, crude

form of hospes, a guest; also, a host. See Host (1), Hospital.

HOSPITABLE, shewing kindness to strangers. (F.,-L.) In

K. John, ii. 244; Cor. i. 10. 26.-F. hospitable, 'hospitable;' Cot. Coined, with suffix -able, from Low Lat. hospitare, to receive as a guest; Ducange. - Lat. hospit, stem of hospes, a guest, host. See

guest; Ducange.—Lat. hospit-, stem of hospes, a guest, host. See Host (1). Der. hospitabl-y, hospitable-ness.

HOSPITAL, a building for receiving guests; hence, one for receiving sick people. (F.,—L.) M.E. hospital, hospitalle; Mandeville's Travels, ed. Halliwell, p. 81; hospital, Eng. Gilds, ed. T. Smith, p. 350, l. 25. – O. F. hospital, 'an hospitall, a spittle;' Cot. – Low Lat. hospitale, a large house, palace, which occurs A. D. 1243 (Brachet); a sing. formed from Lat. pl. hospitalia, apartments for strangers. Lat. hospita, stem of hospies; see Host (1). Der. hospitall-er, M. E. hospitaler. Chaucer, C. T. Persones Tale, De Luxuria; hospital-i-iy, As You Like It, ii. 4. 82. Doublets, hostel, hotel, spital.

HOST (1), one who entertains guests. (F., -L.) M. E. host, hoste, Chaucer, C. T. 749, 753, &c. -O. F. hoste, 'an hoste, inn-keeper;'

Cot. Cf. Port. hospede, a host, a guest. - Lat. hospitem, acc. of hospes, (1) a host, entertainer of guests, (2) a guest. B. The base

esp. as a token of fear or of pleasure. Thus horrers is for horsers crude form of hossis, a guest, an enemy; see Host (2). Again, the (cf. Lat. hirsutus, rough, shaggy); from GHARS, to be rough suffix -pit- is supposed to be from Lat. posts, powerful, the old sense of the word being 'a lord;' cf. Skt. pati, a master, governor, lord; see Possible.

y. Thus hospes = hosti-pets = guest-master, guest-lord, a master of a house who receives guests. Cf. Russ. gospode, the Lord, gospodare, governor, prince; from goste, a guest, and -pode = Skt. pati, a lord. Der. host-ess, from O. F. hostesse, 'an hostesse,' Cot.; also host-el, q. v., host-ler, q. v., hotel, q. v.; and from the same

**Cot.; also howes, q. v., host-ter, q. v., hoste, q. v.; and from the same source, hostital, q. v., hospice, q. v., hospicable, q. v.

**HOST* (2), an army. (F., -L.) The orig. sense is 'enemy' or 'foreigner.' M. E. host, Chaucer, C. T. 1028; frequently spelt ost, Will. of Palerne, 1127, 1197, 3767. - O. F. host, 'an host, or army, a troop; 'Cot. - Lat. hostem, acc. of hostis, a stranger, an enemy; hence, a hostile army, host. + Russ. goste, a guest, visitor, stranger, alien. + A. S. gost; see Guest. Der. host-ile, Cor. iii. 3. 97, from F. hostile, which from Lat. hostilis; host-ile-ly; host-il-i-ty, K. John, iv. 2. 247. from F. hostilité. which from Lat. acc. hostiliatem. iv. 2. 247, from F. hostilité, which from Lat. acc. hostilitatem. Doublet, guest.

¶ Further remarks are made in Wedgwood.

Doublet, guest. ¶ Further remarks are made in Wedgwood.

HOST (3), the consecrated bread of the eucharist. (L.) 'In as many hoosies as be consecrate;' Bp. Gardner, Of the Presence in the Sacrament, fol. 35 (R.) And in Holland's Plutarch, p. 1097 (R.) Coined by dropping the final syllables of Lat. hostia, a victim in a sacrifice; afterwards applied to the host in the eucharist. B. The old form of hostia was fostia (Festus), and it signified 'that which is struck or slain.' - Lat. hostire (old form fostire), to strike.

y. Probably from a of GHAS, to strike (Fick, i. 582); whence also E. gad, goad, and Lat. hasta, a spear; cf. Skt. hims, to strike, an anomalous desiderative form from han. to strike

HOSTAGE, a person delivered to the enemy as a pledge for the performance of the conditions of a treaty. (F., -L.) In early use. M.E. hostage, Layamon, 4793, 8905 (later text only). - O. F. hostage, an hostage, pawne, surety, Cot.; mod. F. otage. Cf. Ital. ostaggio; Prov. ostatje, Bartsch, Chrestomathie Prov. col. 173, l. 18. - Low Lat. obsidaticum*, acc. of obsidaticus*, not found, yet preserved also in Ital. statico, a hostage, and regularly formed from late Lat. obsidatus, the condition of a hostage, hostage-ship. Obsidatus is formed (by analogy with principatus from princip-, stem of princeps) from Lat. obsid-, stem of obses, a hostage, one who remains behind with the enemy.

Grene Knight, 805.—O. F. hostel, an inn. Regularly contracted from Low Lat. hospitale; see Hospital. Doublets, hotel, hosfrom Low Lat. hospitale; see Hospital. Doublets, hotel, hospital, spital. Der. hostel-ry, M. E. hostelrie, Chaucer, C. T. 23;

hostler, q.v.

HOSTLER, OSTLER, a man who takes care of horses at an inn. (F., -L.) 'Hostler, the horse-groom, but properly the keeper of an hostelry;' Coles, ed. 1684. Orig. the inn-keeper himself, so hostelier, 'an inn-keeper;' Cot. = O. F. hostel; see Hostel.

HOT, very warm, fiery, ardent. (E.)

The vowel was formerly

long. M. E. hot, hoot, hote, hote, Chaucer, C. T. 396, 1739. 'Nether cold, nether hoot;' Wyclif, Rev. iii. 16. - A. S. hat, hot; Grein, ii. 15. + Du. heet. + Icel. heitr. + Swed. het. + Dan. hed. + G. heiss, O. H. G. heiz. β. The common Teut. type is HAITA (Fick, iii. 75). from the base HIT, to be hot, to burn (cf. Icel. hiti, heat, G. hitze); extended from the base HI, to burn, whence Goth. hais, a torch. kaitra, heat. Der. hot-bed; hot-blooded, Merry Wives, v. 5. 2; hot-headed; hot-house, Meas. ii. 1. 66; hot-ly, hot-spur. Also heat, q.v.

HOTCH-POT, HODGE-PODGE, a farrago, confused mass. (F., - Du.) Hodge-podge is a mere corruption; the old term is hotchpot. The intermediate form hotch-potch is in Sir T. Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665, p. 336. 'A hotchpot, or mingle-mangle;' Minsheu. hotchpotte, incisium; Levins. - F. hochepot, 'a hotch-pot, or gallimaufrey, a confused mingle-mangle of divers things jumbled or put together; Cot. Cf. F. hocher, 'to shake, wag, jog, nob, nod;' id. O. Du. hutspot, 'hodge-podge, beef or mutton cut into small pieces;' Sewel. So called from shaking or jumbling pieces of meat in a pot. = O. Du. huts-, base of hutsen, to shake, jolt (Oudemans); and Du. pot, a pot. From hutsen was also formed the frequentative verb huiselen, 'to shake up and down, either in a tub, bowl, or basket;' Sewel. The verb hutsen was also spelt hotsen (Sewel), which comes still closer to the French. See Hustle and Pot.

HOTEL, an inn, esp. of a large kind. (F., -L.) A modern word; borrowed from mod. F. hôtel = O. F. hostel. See **Hostel**.

HOTTENTOT, a native of the Cape of Good Hope. (Du.) The word is traced in Wedgwood, who shews that the Dutch gave the hospit- is commonly taken to be short for hosti-pit-; where hosti- is the natives this name in ridicule of their peculiar speech, which sounded to them like stuttering. He cites the word from Schouten (1653). with house, but probably often supposed to be related to it; the old En is Dutch for 'and; hence hot en tot = 'hot' and 'tot; where form was house, the addition ings being English. 'The cattle used these words indicate stammering. Cf. hateren, to stammer, in Hex-

these words indicate stammering. C. maeren, to stammer, in Hexham's Du. Dict., 1647; tateren, to tattle (Sewel).

HOUDAH, HOWDAH, a seat to be fixed upon an elephant's back. (Arab.) Used in works of travel; and in The Surgeon's Daughter, c. xiv. by Sir W. Scott.—Arab. hawdaj, a litter carried by a camel, in which Arabian ladies travel; a seat to place on an elephant's back; Rich. Dict. p. 1694, col. 2; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col.

700. (Initial letter, kú, the 27th letter.)
HOUGH, HOCK, the joint in the hind-leg of a quadruped, between the knee and fetlock, corresponding to the ancie-joint in man; in man, the back part of the knee-joint. (E.) Now generally spelt hock; but formerly hough. 'Unto the camel's hough;' 2 Esdras, xv. 36. (A. V.) Cotgrave translates F. jarret by 'the hamme, the hough.' M. E. houch, Wallace, ed. Jamieson, i. 322. The pl. hojes occurs in Sir Gawayn and the Grene Knight, l. 1357.—A. S. hoh, the heel; Grein, ii. 92. + Icel. há, in the comp. hásinn = hock-sinew. + Dan. ha, in the comp. hase, corruption of hasen = hock-sinew. + Du. hak, the heel; also, a hoe. β. Probably allied to Lat. coxa, the hip. The E. heel may perhaps also be related; see Heel. Fick (iii. 59) also compares the Lithuanian kinka, a knee-joint; and the Skt. kakska, an arm-pit. Der. h nigh, verb, to cut the hamstring of a horse, Josh. xi. 6, 2 Sam. viii. 4; often corrupted to hox, sometimes spelt hocks; see Shak. Wint. Ta. i. 2. 244; Wyclif, Josh. xi. 6 (later version); and examples in Richardson, s. v. hock.

HOUND, a dog. (E.) M.E. hound, hund; P. Plowman, B. v. 261; Havelok, 1994. – A. S. hund, Matt. vii. 6. + Du. hond. + Icel. hundr. + Dan, and Swed. hund. + G. hund. + Goth, hunds. B. All from a Teutonic type HUN-DA, extended from HUN = HWAN; a form β. All from cognate with the base of Lat. can-is, a dog. Gk. κυών (genitive κυν-ύs), Skt. çvan, a dog; the Aryan base being KWAN, a dog. Hence also Irishru, Gael. cu, W. ci, a dog; Russ. suka, a bitch. Root uncertain. Der. hound, verb, in Otway, Caius Marius, Act iv. sc. 2 (R.); hound-

fish, Chaucer, C. T. 9699; hound's-tongue.

HOUR, a certain definite space of time. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. houre, Chaucer, C.T. 14733. - O. F. hore, heure (mod. F. heure). -Lat. hora. = Gk. ωρα, a season, hour; cf. ωρος, a season, a year; probably cognate with E. year. = 4 YÅ, to go, an extension of 4 I, to go; cf. Skt. yan, time. See Year. Der. hour-ly, adj. Temp. iv. 108, adv. Temp. i. 2. 402; hour-glass, Merch. of Ven. i. 1. 25; hourplace. Also (from Lat. hora) hor-ar-y, Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674; hor-al, Prior, Alma, c. 3 (R.) Also horo-loge, horo-scope, which see. **HOURI**, a nymph of Paradise. (Pers.) With Paradise within my view And all his houris beckoning through; Byron, The Giaour; see note 39 to that poem. - Pers. huri, one virgin of Paradise; huri, húr, a virgin of Paradise, a black-eyed nymph; so called from their fine black eyes. Cf. Arab. hawra, fem. of ahwar, having fine black eyes; Rich. Arab. Dict. pp. 585, 33; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 206. (The initial letter is $h \hat{a}$, the 6th letter of the Arab. alphabet).

HOUSE, a dwelling-place; a family. (E.) M. E. hous, Chaucer, C. T. 252.—A. S. hús, Matt. xii. 25. + Du. huis. + Icel. hús. + Dan. huus. + Swed. hus. + Goth. hus*, in the comp. gud-hus, a house of God. + G. haus, O. H. G. hús.

B. Probably cognate with Skt. kosha or koga, a coop, a sheath, a shell, an egg, an abode, a storcroom. The form of the root is KUS, of uncertain meaning; perhaps related to \(\sqrt{KU}\), to cover, and further to \(\sqrt{SKU}\), to cover; Fick, i. 537. See Hide (2) and Sky. Der. house, verb, now 'to provide a house for,' as in Gower, C. A. iii. 18, but the M. E. housen also meant 'to build a house,' as in Rob. of Glouc. p. 21, l. 13 (cf. 'howsyn, or puttyn yn a howse, domifero; 'howsyn, or makyn howsys, domifig.; Prompt. Parv. p. 251); house-breaker, house-breaking; house-hold, M. E. houshold, Chaucer, C. T. 5681, so called because held together in one house; house-hold-er, M. E. housholder, Chaucer, C. T. 341; house-keeper, Cor. i. 3. 55, Macb. iii. 1. 97; house-keeping, L. L. L. ii. 104; house-leek, M. E. hows-leke, Prompt. Parv. p. 251; house-less, K. Lear, iii. 4. 26; house-maid, house-steward, house-warming, housewife, spell husewif, Ancren Riwle, p. 416, also hosewijf or huswijf, Wyclif, 3 Kings, xvii. 17, and frequently huswife, as in Shak. Cor. i. 3. 76, Romeo, iv. 2. 43; house-wife-ry or hus-wife-ry. Oth. ii. 1. 113, with which cf. huswyfery, yconomia; Prompt. Parv. See also Husband, Hussy, Hustings, Hoard.
HOUSEL, the eucharist or sacrament of the Lord's Supper. (E.)

The orig. sense is 'sacrifice.' M. E. housel, Rom. of the Rose, 6386; P. Plowman, C. xxii. 394.—A. S. Aússel (for hunsel), the eucharist; Grein, ii. 112. + Goth, hunsl, a sacrifice, Matt. ix. 13. β. No doubt derived from a root signifying 'to kill;' and perhaps connected with Gk. καίνειν, κτείνειν, to kill, Skt. kskan, to wound, kshin, to hurt, kill, kshi, to destroy, hurt. Der. housel, verb, M. E. hoselen,

Rouselen, P. Plowman, C. xxii. 3; unhousel'd, Hamlet, i. 5. 77. HOUSINGS, trappings of a horse. (F., = G.) Unconnected

form was house, the addition ings being English. The cattle used for draught . . . are covered with housings of linnen; Evelyn, Diary, end of May, 1645. 'A velvet bed of state drawn by six horses, houss d with the same;' Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 22, 1658. 'Spread on his back, the houss and trappings of a beast;' Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metam. b. xii. 582. 'Housse, the cloth which the king's horseguards wear behind the saddle; 'Coles' Dict., ed. 1684. - F. housse, 'a short mantle of course cloth (and all of a peece) worn in ill weather by country women about their head and shoulders; also a footcloth for a horse: also a coverlet; Cot. Cf. Low Lat. hueia, a long tunic; housia, a long tunic, coverlet for a horse, also spelt husia, hussia. Ducange dates hucia in A.D. 1326, and husia in A.D. 1259, so that the word is of some antiquity.

The sense is clearly 'covering.'

B. Of Teutonic origin; Benecke, in his M. H. G. Dict., gives the forms hulst, hulft, a covering, and cites hulft = Low Lat. hulcitum, hulcia, from a gloss; he also gives hulche, a husk; cf. G. hillse, a husk, shell; Du. hulse, a husk, hullel, a woman's head-attire (Sewel).

O. H. G. hullen, to cover. See Holster, Husk.

The W.

— O. H. G. hullen, to cover. See Holster, Husk. ¶ The W. hus, a covering, may be merely borrowed from E. houss.

HOVEL, a small hut. (E.) M. E. hovel, hovil. 'Hovylle, lytylle howse, Teges;' Prompt. Parv. p. 250. 'Hovyl for swyne, or oper beestys;' ibid. A diminutive, with suffix -el, from A.S. hof, a house; Grein, ii. 92; also spelt hofa. 'Ædes, hofa; Ædicula, lytel hof;' Wright's Vocab. i. 57, col. 2. + Icel. hof, a temple, a hall. + G. hof, a yard, court. The common Teutonic type is HOFA; Fick, iii. 62. B. Perhans related to A. S. hullbur. to have contain. iii. 63. β. Perhaps related to A. S. habban, to have, contain; cf. l.at. capax, capable of holding. See Have. ¶ Some connect it with A.S. hebban, to heave, a temple being built up; this does not so well suit the G. sense of 'yard.' Cf. Gk. κῆπου, a garden.

HOVER, to fluctuate, hang about, move to and fro. (E.?) Mach. i. 1. 12. 'Hover, to stay, wait for. "Will you hover till I come?" E. D. S. Gloss. B. 22, p. 96. A frequentative, with suffix -er, of M. E. houen (= hoven), sometimes used in precisely the same sense, and once a common word. 'O night! alas! why nilt thou [will thou not] over us hove; Chaucer, Troil. iii. 1433; also in P. Plowman, C. xxi. 83 (on which see the note); 'Where that she hoved and abode; Gower, C. A. iii. 63; 'He hivede and abode;' Seven Sages, ed. Wright, 2825; 'He houde' = he waited, Rob. of Glouc. p. 172, l. 12.

β. The orig. sense seems to have been to 'abide' or 'dwell;' and the verb was probably formed from A. S. hof, a house; on which see **Hovel** above. This is made more probable by the fact, that, though the A.S. verb hofian does not occur, we nevertheless find the closely related O. Friesic hovia, to receive into one's house, entertain, whence the sense of merely lodging or abiding one's nouse, einertain, whence the sense of merety origing of aboung easily flows. Similarly, the O. Du. hoven meant to entertain in a house; as, 'Men mag hem huyzen noch hoven' = one may neither lodge nor entertain him (Sewel). the word is the existence of W. hofian, hofio, to hover, to fluctuate, to suspend; but possibly the W. word may have been borrowed from the English. Then all is clear.

HOW (1), in what way. (E.) M. E. how, hou, hu; spelt hu, Ancren Riwle, p. 182, l. 20; also hun, id., p. 256, l. 10; also whow, P. Plowman's Crede, l. 141.—A. S. hú; Grein, ii. 110. + O. Fries. hu, ho, how. + Du. hos. + Goth. hwaiwa.

B. The Goth. form shows that the word is undoubtedly formed from the interrogative pronoun who, which is Goth. hwas, A. S. hwá. And if the Goth. pronoun who, which is Goth. hwas, A. S. hwa. And if the Goth. hwaiwa is to be resolved into hwe aiwa = why ever, then how only differs from why by the added aye. See Who, Why, Aye. Or perhaps Goth. -iwa = Skt. -iva, like, in some way. Der. how-be-it, Hen. V, i. 2. 91, Cor. i. 9. 70; how-ever, K. John, i. 173; how-so-ever, Haml. i. 5. 84.

HOW (2), a hill. (Scand.) Chiefly in place-names; as Silver How, near Grasmere. M. E. hogh; 'bath ouer hil and hogh' = both over hill and how, Cursor Mundi, 15836 (Göttingen MS.) = Icel. hower, a how mound: Swed him a heap nile, mound: Dan hill. a

haugr, a how, mound; Swed. hög, a heap, pile, mound; Dan. höi, a hill. See Fick, iii. 77; where it is well remarked that the orig. Teutonic type is HAUGA, which is nothing but the substantive form of the Teutonic adj. HAUHA, high. Cf. Icel. hör. Swed. hög, Dan. höi, high. cleo I ishawa hail.

Dan. hii, high; also Lithuan. kaukaras, a hill. See High.

HOWDAH, the same as Houdah, q.v.

HOWITZER, a short light cannon. (G., = Rohemian.) Sometimes spelt kiwitz; a mod. word, in Todd's Johnson. Borrowed from G. haubitze, a howitzer; a word formerly spelt haufinitz. = Bohemian haufiniee, orig. a sling for casting a stone. (Webster, E. Müller.)

HOWL, to yell, cry out. (F., = L.) M. E. houlen. Chaucer, C. T.
2819; Gower, C. A. ii. 265. = O. F. huller, 'to howle or yell;' Cot. = Lat. ululare, to shriek, howl. - Lat. ulula, an owl. + Gk. than, to howl; bhohyf, a wailing cry. + G. heulen, to howl, hoot as an owl; M. H. G. hiuweln, hiulen, hulen; from G. eule, M. H. G. hiuwel, O. H. G. hiuweld, also uwila (without the aspirate), an owl. See Owl.

huka, in the phrase huka sig, to squat down; Icel. huka, to sit on one's hams. It appears again in the O. Du. huycken, huken, to crouch, G. hocken, to crouch, squat, Skt. kuch, to bend.

Y. Fick refers these to the KUK, KWAK, to bend; related to KAK, to surround; i. 36. Closely related words are Hucklebone, Hook, Hunch. &c.

HUGE, very great, vast. (F.) M. E. kuge, Chaucer, C. T. 2953; P. Plowman, B. xi. 242; Will. of Palerne, 2569. Oddly spelt kogge; en kogge geaunt; Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 31, l. 17. The etymology is much disguised by the loss of an initial a, mistaken for the E. indef. article; the right word is aluge. (The same loss occurs in M. E. avow, now always vow, though this is not quite a parallel case, since vow has a sense of its own.) - O. F. ahuge, huge, wast; a 12th-century word. In the account of Goliath, in Les Livres des Rois, we find: 'E le fer de la lance sis cenz, e la hanste fud grosse e akuge cume le suble as teissures' = and the iron of his lance weighed six hundred (shekels), and the shaft (of it) was great and huge as a weaver's beam; Bartsch, Chrestomathie Française, col. 45, l. 36. The word is spelt ahugue in Roquefort, who cites this passage, and points out that it corresponds with the E. word.

(B. Of unknown origin; but not improbably from the old form of mod. G. erhöhen, to exalt, heighten, increase, from the adj. hock, M. H. G. houck, high, cognate with E. High, q. v. Der. huge-ly; huge-ness, Cymb. i. 4. 157.

HUGUENOT, a French protestant. (F., -G.) 'Huguenots,
Calvinists, Reformists, French Protestants;' Blount's Gloss., ed.

1674. And in Minsheu. - F. huguenots, s. pl. 'Huguenots, Calvinists, Reformists;' Cot. Named from some person of the name of Huguenot, who was at some time conspicuous as a reformer. Such was Mahn's conjecture, who added that the name was probably a diminutive of F. Hugues, Hugh, and was nothing but a Christian name.

B. The conjecture is perfectly verified by Littre's discovery, that Huguenot was in use as a Christian name two centuries before the time of the Reformation. 'Le 7 octobre, 1387, Pascal Huguenot de Saint Junien en Limousin, docteur en decret;' Hist. Litt. de la France, t. xxiv. p. 307. Cf. Jeannot as a dimin. of Jean. y. The F. Hugues is of German origin. — M. H. G. Húg, Húc, Hugh; lit. a man of intelligence, a thoughtful man. — O. H. G. hugu, thought; huggen, to think; the verb being cognate with Lat. cogitare, to think. See Cogitate.

T Scheler enumerates 15 false etymologies of this word; the favourite one (from G. eidgenossen) being one of the worst, as it involves incredible phonetic changes.

HULK, a heavy ship. (Low Lat., -Gk.) Sometimes applied to the body of a ship, by confusion with hull; but it is quite a different word, meaning a heavy ship of clumsy make; Shak. Troil. ii. 3. 277. The hulks were old ships used as prisons. M. E. hulke. 'Hulke, shyppe, Hulcus;' Prompt. Parv. p. 252. 'Hulke, a shyppe, hevreque;' Palsgrave. 'Orque, a hulk or huge ship;' Cot. — Low Lat. hulka, a heavy merchantship, a word used by Walsingham; see quotation in Way's note to Prompt. Parv.; also spelt hulcus, as quoted above. Also spelt (more correctly) holeas; Ducange. —Gk. δλκάs, a ship which is towed, a ship of burden; merchantman. —Gk. $\tilde{\epsilon}\lambda\kappa\epsilon\iota\nu$, to draw, drag; whence also $\delta\lambda\kappa\dot{\eta}$, a dragging, $\delta\lambda\kappa\dot{\phi}$ s, a machine for dragging ships on land; from the base $F\epsilon\lambda\kappa$. + Russ. vleche, vleshch', to trail, drag, draw. + Lithuan welku, I pull. β. The form of the root is WALK, for WARK; the sense is perhaps 'to pull.' See Curtius, i. 167. Der. hulk-ing, hulk-y, i.e. bulky or unwieldy. Our Not the same word as M. E. hulke, a hovel, Wyclif, Isaiah, i. 8; which is from A. S. hulc, a hut; Wright's Vocab. i. 58.

HULL (1), the husk or outer shell of grain or of nuts. (£.) M. E.

HULL(1), the husk or outer shell of grain or of nuts. (E.) M. E. hule, hole, hoole. 'Hoole, hole, holl, or huske, Siliqua;' Prompt. Parv. Pese, hole of a tree, escoree; 'Palsgrave; and see Way's note in Prompt. Parv. Pese hole (or pese hule) = pea-shell; P. Plowman, B. vii. 194, in two MSS.; see the footnote.—A. S. hulu, a husk; in two glosses (Leo). Connected with the causal verb hulian *, to hide, cover, not found in A. S., but appearing at a very early period, and spelt hulen in the Ancren Riwle, p. 150, note a; so also 'hule and huide' = cover up and hide, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 279, l. 4. Cognate words are O. Saxon bihulean, to cover, Heliand, 1406 (Cotton MS.); Du. hullen, to put a cap on, mask, disguise; Goth. huljan, to hide, cover; G. ver-hüllen, to wrap up; Icel. hylja, to hide, cover; Swed. hölja, to cover, veil; Dan. hylle, to wrap.

B. All from & KAL, to hide; see further under Holster. Der. see hush, housings.

HULLI(2), the body of a ship. (E.) Not in very early use. 'She alver saw above one voyage, Luce, And, credit me, after another, her kull Will serve again;' Beaumont and Fletch. Wit Without Money, i. 2. 17. The kull is, literally, the 'shell' of the ship, being the same word with the above; see Hull (1). \$\beta\$. But it is probable that its use with respect to a ship was due to some contains on with Du. kol, the hold of a ship; see Hold (2). Der. kull, to float about, as a ship does when the sails are taken down. humbugg-er.

Shak. Iw. Nt. i. 5. 217; Rich. III, iv. 4. 438; Hen. VIII, ii. 4. 199. So in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, we find: 'Hull, the body of a ship, without rigging. Hulling is when a ship at sea takes in all her sails in a calm.'

HUM (1), to make a low buzzing or droning sound. (E.) M. L. hummen; Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1199; Palladius on Husbandry, ed. Lodge, vii. 124. Of imitative origin. + G. hummen, to hum. Cf. also Du. hommelen, to hum; the frequentative form. Der. hum (2), q. v., hum-bug, q. v., hum-drum, q. v., humble-bee, q. v.; also humm-ing-bird, Pope's Danciad, iv. 46, called a hum-bird, Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. vi. c. 8. § 10.

HUM (a). to trick, to cajole. (E) A particular use of the word above. In Shak. hum not only means to utter a low sound, as in Temp. ii. 1. 317, but also to utter a sound expressive of indignation, as in 'turns me his back And hums,' Macb. iii. 6. 42; 'to bite his lip and hum At good Cominius,' Cor. v. 1. 49. See Richardson and Todd, where it further appears that applause was formerly expressed by humming, and that to hum was to applaud; from applause to flattery, and then to cajolery, is not a long step. See the passage in Ben Jonson, The Alchemist, Act i. sc. 1, where Subtle directs his dupe to 'cry hum Thrice, and then buz as often;' shewing that the word was used in a jesting sense.

B. Wedgwood well points out a similar usage in Port. zumbir, to buzz, to hum, zombar, to joke, to jest; to which add Span. zumbar, to hum, resound, joke, jest, make one's self merry, zumbon, waggish. Der. hum, sb. a hoax (Todd); humbug, q.v. Cf. humh! interj., Beaum. and Fletcher, Mons. Thomas, i. 2.

HUMAN, pertaining to mankind. (F., =L.) Formerly humaine, but now conformed to the Lat. spelling. 'All humaine thought;' Spenser, F. Q. vi. 3. 51. 'I meruayle not of the inhumanities that the humain people committeth;' Golden Book, lett. 11 (R.) = O. F. humain, 'gentle, . . . humane, manly;' Cot. = Lat. humanus, human. = Lat. hom-o, a man. See Homage. Der. human-ly, human-ise, human-is-at-ion, human-ist, human-kind; also human-i-ty, M. E. humanitee, Chaucer, C. T. 7968, from O'F. humaniteit, which from Lat. acc. humanitetm, nom. humanitas; hence humanit-ar-i-an. And see Humane.

157 The accent distinguishes human, of Frènch origin, from humane, taken directly from Latin. The older word has the directly thrown back; see below.

atcent thrown back; see below.

HUMANE, gentle, kind. (Lat.) In Shak., humane (so spelt) does duty both for human and humane, the accent being always on the former syllable; see Schmitz, Shak. Lexicon. Hence it has the sense of 'kind;' Temp. i. 2. 346. We have now differentiated the words, keeping the accent on the latter syllable in humaine, to make it more like the Lat. humanus. We may therefore consider this as the Lat. form. Both Lat. humanus and F. humain have the double sense (1) human, and (2) kind. See Human. Der. humane-ly, humane-ness.

HUMBLE, lowly, rheek, modest. (F.,-L.) M.E. humble, Chaucer, C. T. 8700.—O. F. (and F.) humble, 'humble;' Cot. (With excresent b.)—Lat. humilis, humble; lit. near the ground.—Lat. humus, the ground; humi, on the ground; whence also E. human and homage. See Human, Homage. Der. humble, bumble, resserting formerly humblesse, Chaucer, C. T. 1783). Also, from Lat. humilis, humili-19, q. v., humili-ate, q. v. Also, from Lat. humus, ex-hume, q. v. And see Chameleon.

HUMBLE-BEE, a humming bee. (E.) To humble is to hum; or more literally, to hum often, as it is the frequentative form, standing for humm-le; the b being excrescent. 'To humble like a bee;' Minsheu. M. E. humbelen, for hummelen. 'Or elles lyk the humbeling [old texts, humbling] After the clappe of a thundring;' Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, ii. 531. Hence hombel-be or hombul-be; Reliquiæ Antiquæ, ed. Wright and Halliwell, i. 81. 'Hic tabanus, a humbly-bee;' Wright's Vocab: i. 255. + Du. hommelen, to hum, a frequentative form; hommel, a humble-bee, a drone. + G. hummel, a humble-bee: hummen, to hum. See Hum (1).

humble-bee; hummen, to hum. See Hum (1).

HUMBUG, a hoar, a piece of trickery, an imposition under fair pretences. (E.) 'Humbug, a false alarm, a bugbear;' Dean Milles MS. (written about 1760), cited in Halliwell. The word occurs in a long passage in The Student, vol. ii. p. 41, ed. 1741, cited in Todd. The earliest trace of the word is on the title-page of an old jest-book, viz. 'The Universal Jester, or a pocket companion for the wits; being a choice collection of merry conceits, drolleries, ... bon-mots, and humbugs,' by Ferdinando Killigrew, London, about 1735-40. See the Slang Dictionary, which contains a very good article on this word. It is a mere compound of hum, to cajole, to hoax, and the old word bug, a spectre, bugbear, ghost; the sense being 'sham bugbear' or 'false alarm,' exactly as given by Dean Milles. The word has changed its meaning from 'false alarm' or 'sham scare' to 'false pretence' or 'specious cheat;' an easy change. See Hum (2) and Bug. Der. humbug, verb; humbug, sh., improperly used for

HUMDRUM, dull, droning. (E.)

Used as an adv., with the HUNDRED, ten times ten. (E.) M. E. hundred, Chaucer, C. T.

Sense of 'idly' or 'listlessly' in Butler. 'Shall we, quoth she, stand'

2155; also hundreth, Pricke of Conscience, 4524.—A. S. hundred, still hum-drum? Isludibras, pt. i. c. 3. l. 112. But it is properly an adj., signifying monotonous, droning, tedious, as in 'an old humdrum. fellow; Addison, Whig Examiner (1710), No. 3 (Todd). Merely compounded of hum, a humming noise, and drum, a droning sound. See Hum (1) and Drum.

HUMERAL, belonging to the shoulder. (Lat.) "Humeral muscle, the muscle that moves the arm at the upper end;" Kersey. ed. 1715.-Low Lat. humeralis, belonging to the shoulder; cf. Lat. Aumerale, a cape for the shoulders.—Lat. humeras, better umerus, the shoulder. + Gk. äμου, the shoulder + Goth. amsa, the shoulder. + Skt. amsa, the shoulder.

β. All from

AM, of uncertain

meaning; perhaps 'to be strong.'

HUMID, moist. (F.,-L.) In Milton, P. L. iv. 151; and in Cotgrave.-F. humide, 'humid, moist;' Cot.-Lat. humidus, better umidus, moist. - Lat. humēre, better umēre, to be moist; from a base UG, whence also unens, moist, unidus, udus, moist. + Gk. υγ-ρόε, moist. β. From VUG, earlier form WAG, to moisten, wet; whence also Skt. uksh, to wet, sprinkle; also (from the earlier form) Icel. vökr, moist, prov. E. wokey, moist (Halliwell), and M. E. wokien, to moisten, P. Plowman, C. xv. 25. See Curtius, i. 229; Fick, i. 287.

Der. humid-ness, humid-i-ty, Merry Wives, iii. 3. 43; and see humour.

HUMILIATE, to make humble. (Lat.) A late word, really suggested by the sb. humilation, used in Milton, P. L. iii. 313, x. 1092. Both words are formed from Lat. humiliatus, pp. of humiliare, to humble. - Lat. humili-, crude form of humilis, humble. See Humble. Der. humiliat-ion (formed by analogy with other words in -ation) from Lat. acc. humiliationem, nom. humiliatio.

HUMILITY, humbleness, meekness. (F.,-L.) M. E. humilitee, Chaucer, C. T. 13405. - O. F. humeliteit, later humilité. - Lat. acc. humili atem, from nom. humilitas, humility. - Lat. humili-, crude form of humilis, humble. See Humble.

HUMOUR, moisture, temperament, disposition of mind, caprice. (F., -L.) See Trench, Select Glossary, and Study of Words. 'He knew the cause of enery maladye, And wher engendred, and of what humour;' Chaucer, C. T. 422, 423. [The four humours, according to Galen, caused the four temperaments of mind, viz. choleric, melancholy, phlegmatic, and sanguine.] = O. F. humor (Littré), later humer, 'humour, moisture;' Cot. - Lat. humorem, acc. of humor, moisture. - Lat. humere, better umere, to be moist. See Humid, Der. humour, verb, humor-ous, humor-ous-ly, humor-ous-ness, humourless. humor-ist; from the same source, hum ect-ant, moistening (rare). HUMMOCK, HOMMOCK, a mound, hillock, mass. (E.)
'Common among our voyagers,' Rich.; who refers to Anson,
Voyage round the World, b. ii. c. 9; Cook, Second Voyage, b. ii. c. 4. It appears to be merely the diminutive of hump, which again is merely a nasalised form of heap. Cf. Du. homp, a hump, hunch; 'een homp kaas, a lunch [i. e. hunch] of cheese; 'Sewel. 'Hompelig, rugged, cragged; id. So too Low G. himpel, a little heap or mound; Bremen Wörterb. ii. 669. Hummock is formed with dimin. -ock, as in hill-ock; whilst the Low G. hump-el is formed with the dimin. -el. See Hump, Hunch.

HUMP, a lump, bunch, esp. on the back. (E.) 'Hump, a hunch, or lump, Westmoreland;' Halliwell. Of O. Low G. origin, and may be claimed as E., though not in early use. Only a natural hump con his back]; Addison, Spectator, no. 558. 'The poor hump-backed gentleman;' id. no. 559. + Du. homp, a hump, lump; cf. Low G. hümpel, a small heap, Bremen Wörterbuch, ii. 669. β. A nasalised form of heap, and from the same source, viz. the Teut. base HUP, to go up and down, preserved in E. hop; see Heap, Hop (1).

Y. The Aryan root is KUP, KUBH, to go up and down, bend about (Fick, iii. 77); whence also Gk. κῦφος, a hump, κυφώμα, a hump on the back, κυφόνωτος, hump-backed; Lithuan. kumpas, hunched; also Skt. kubja, hump-backed; and see Benfey's note on Skt. kumbha, a pot. Der. hump-backed; humm-ock, q.v.; hunch, q.v. HUNCH, a hump, bump, a round or ill-shaped mass. (E.) Used as nearly a parallel form to hump, but the likeness in sense is due to the similar sense of the roots of the words. It is really the nasalised form of hook; see Hook. Hunch-backed occurs in the later quarto edd. of Shak. Rich. III, iv. 4. 81 (Schmidt). 'Thy crooked mind within hunch'd out thy back;' Dryden, qu. in Todd (no reference). B. Without the nasal, we find E. hook and hug, Icel. hokra, to go bent, crouch, huka, to sit on one's hams, O. Du. huycken, huken, to stoop down, crouch (Oudemans), O. Low G. huken, to bend one's self together, squat down (Bremen Wörterb. ii. 665); G. hucke, the See Hug. v. In Skt. we have both forms, with and without the nasal; kuich, to bend, dkuichita, contracted; kuch, to bend, sam kuch, to contract one's self.

8. All from KUK, for KWAK,

to bend; Fick, i. 36. Der. hunch, vb., hunch-backed.

Grein, ii. 111. A compound word. - A. S. hund, a hundred, Grein, ii. 111; and red, usually red, speech, discourse, but here used in the early sense of reckoning or rate; cf. Goth. garathjan, to reckon, number, Matt. x. 30; and see Rate, Read.

B. The same suffix occurs not only in Icel. hund-rab, O. H. G. hunt-e-rit, but also in Icel. átt-ræðr, eighty, ní-ræðr, ninety, tí-ræðr, a hundred, and tolfraor, a hundred and twenty. And as Icel. att-, ni-, ti-, and tolf- mean eight, nine, ten, and twelve respectively, it is seen that the 'rate' of numbering was originally by tens; moreover, hundred = tenth-red, as will appear.

7. We easily conclude that the word grew up by the unnecessary addition of -red (denoting the rate of counting) to the old word hund, used by itself in earlier times. 8. Dismissing the suffix, we have the cognate O. H. G. hunt (also once used alone), Goth. hund, W. cant, Gael. ciad, Irish cead, Lat. centum, Gk. έ-κατ-όν, Skt. cata, all meaning a hundred. Skt. cata, all meaning a hundred.

6. All from an Aryan form KANTA, a hundred. It is known (from Gothic) that KANTA stands for DAKANTA, tenth, from DAKAN, ten, and originally meant the tenth ten, i.e. the hundred; the Gothic (in speaking of a single hundred) has the full form taihun-taihund, a hundred (= dakandakanta), i. e. ten-tenth. Hence hund = t-enth without the t, just as The M. E. hundreth is a Scand. form; centum = de-centum, &c. from the Icel. hundrad. Der. hundred-th, hundred-fold, hundred-weight,

often written eut., where c = Lat. centum, and wt = Eng. weight.

HUNGER, desire of food. (E.) M. E. hunger, Chaucer, C. T.

14738.—A.S. hunger, Grein, ii. 111. + Icel. hunger. + Swed. and Dan.
hunger. + Du. konger. + G. hunger. + Goh. huhrus, hunger; whence huggrjan (= hungrian), to hunger. β. Probably allied to Skt. kunich, to make narrow, contract, kunchana, shrinking; so that hunger denotes the feeling of being shrunk together, like the expressive prov. E. clemmed, lit. pinched, used in the phr. 'clemm'd wi' hunger." See Hunch and Hug. Der. hunger, verb = A.S. hyngran (with vowel-change of u to y); hungry = A.S. hungrig (Grein); hungri-ly;

hunger-bitten, Job, xviii. 12.

HUNT, to chase wild animals. (E.) M. E. hunten, honten, Chaucer, C. T. 1640. - A. S. huntian; see Alfric's Colloquy, in Thorpe's Analecta, p. 21. Properly 'to capture;' a secondary verb formed from a supposed verb hindan *, pp. hunden *; only found in Gothic. We find however another A.S. derivative from the same source, viz. hentan, to seize, also a weak verb; Grein, ii. 34.

B. So also we find Goth.

hunths, captivity, Eph. iv. 8; formed from the pp. hunthans of the

verb hinthan (pt. t. hanth), to seize, take captive, only used in the comp.

fra-hinthan, with pp. fra-hunthans, a captive, Luke, iv. 19.

The base HANTH is a nasalised form of HATH, equivalent to Aryan a causal from Skt. cad, to fall (= Lat. cadere), from \(KAD, to fall. \) Fick, i. 56. Der. hunt, sb.; hunt-er, later form for M. E. hunte, Chaucer, C. T. 1638, from A. S. hunta, a hunter, in Ælfric's Colloquy; hunt-ress, with F. suffix -ess, As You Like It, iii. 2. 4; hunt-ing, sb., hunt-ing-box, hunt-ing-seat; hunt-s-man (= hunt's man), Mid. Nt. Dr. iv. 1. 143; hunts-man-ship; hunts-up (= the hunt is up, i. e. beginning), Rom. iii. 5. 34, replaced by the hunt is up, Tit Andron. ii. 2. 1.

HURDLE, a frame of twigs interlaced or twined together, a

frame of wooden bars. (E.) M. E. hurdel; pl. hurdles, K. Alisaunder, 6104.—A. S. hyrdel; 'cleta, cratis, hyrdel; 'crates, i. e. flecta, hyrdel;' Wright's Vocab. i. 26. col. 2, 34. col. 1. A dimin. from an A. S. base hurd*, not found, but having several cognates, as seen below. + Du. korde, a hurdle. + Iccl. kurb. + G. kürde, M. H. G. kurt. + Goth. kaurds, a door, i.e. one made of wicker-work, Matt. vi. 6. y. All from a Teut. base HORDI, from a Teut. verb HARD, to weave. Cognate with Lat. crates, cratis, a hurdle, Gk. κάρταλοε, a (woven) basket, from \(KART, \) to weave; whence also Skt. krit, to

woven) basket, from V KAR1, to weave; whence also Skt. Fit, to spin, chrit, to connect together. See Fick, i. 525, iii. 68. Der. hurdle, verb, pp. hurdled, Milton, P. L. iv. 186. Doublet, crate, q.v. HURDY-GURDY, a kind of violin, but played by turning a wheel. (E.) 'Hum! plays, I see, upon the hurdy-gurdy;' Foote's play of Midas (Todd). Foote died A.D. 1777. It is in vain to seek far for the etymology, as it was doubtless coined in contempt, to express the discrepable sound of the interpret and its of much in interior. the disagreeable sound of the instrument, and is of purely imitative origin. Cf. Lowland Sc. hur, to snarl; gurr, to snarl, growl, purr; Jamieson. 'R is the dog's letter, and hurreth in the sound;' Ben Jonson, Eng. Grammar. The word seems to have been fashioned on the model of hurry-burly. See Hurry.

on the model of kurly-burly. See HUFFY.

HURL, to throw rapidly and forcibly, to push forcibly, drive.

(F.,-C.; with E. suffix.) 'And hurlest [Tyrwhitt has hurllest] all from east to west; Chaucer,

C. T. Group B, 297=1. 4717. 'Into which the flood was hurlid;'

Wyclif, Luke, vi. 49, in six MSS.; but seventeen MSS. have hurlid.

So again, in Luke, vi. 48, most MSS. have hurlid, but eight have hurlid. In the Ancren Riwle, p. 166, we find 'mid a lutel hurlunge' =

with a slight collision; where another reading is hurtlinge. is plain that hurl is, in fact, a contraction of hurtle; for the M. E. hurlen and hurtlen are equivalent words, used in the sense of to push violently, jostle, strike with a forcible collision. For those who wish to make the comparison, further references are (1) for hurlen: wish to make the comparison, further references are (1) for hurlen: Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 211; Poems and Lives of Saints, ed. Furnivall, xxiii. 25; Will. of Palerne, 1243; Legends of the Holy Rood, p. 140; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 44, 223, 376, 413, 874, 1204, 1211; Destruction of Troy, 1365; Rob. of Glouc. p. 487, 537; Fabyan's Chron., an. 1380-1 (R.); Spenser, F. Q. i. 5, 2, &cc.; (2) for hurlen, Wyclif, Jerem. xlviii. 12; Prompt. Parv. p. 253; Will. of Palerne, 5013; Pricke of Conscience, 4787; Chaucer, Legend of Good Women, Cleopatra, 59; &c.

Y. The equal value of these words is best seen in passages where they are followed by together, and express 'collision.' Thus, we have: 'thet hurleo togederes' = that come into collision, Ancren Riwle. p. 166: and again: 'bat that come into collision, Ancren Riwle, p. 166; and again: 'pat heuen hastili and erpe schuld hurtel togader's that quickly heaven and earth should come into collision; Will. of Palerne, 5013. Both hurl and hurtle are frequentatives of hurt. See further under

HURLY-BURLY, a tumult. (F. and E.) In Mach. i. 1. 3; as adj., 1 Hen. IV, v. 1. 78. A reduplicated word, the second syllable being an echo of the first, to give more fulness. The simple form hurly is the original; see K. John, iii. 4. 169; 2 Hen. IV, iii. 1. 25. - F. hurler, 'to howle, to yell;' Cot. Cf. Ital. urlare, to howl, yell. Both these forms are corrupt, and contain an inserted r. The O.F. form was orig. huller, to howl, also in Cot.; cf. Bartsch, Chrestomathie Française, col. 354, l. 24; and the correct Ital. form is ululare, to shriek, also to howl or yell as a wolf (Florio).—Lat. ululare, to howl.—Lat. ulula, an owl. See Howl, Owl.

¶ The mod. F. hurluburlu was probably borrowed from Shakespeare; it is a later word than the English; see Littré. The mod. E. hullabaloo seems to

be a corruption.

HURRAH, an exclamation of joy. (Scand.) The older form is

Huzzah, q. v.
HURRICANE, a whirlwind, violent storm of wind. (Span., -Caribbean.) Formerly hurricano. 'The dreadful spout, Which shipmen do the hurricano call; Shak. Troilus, v. 2. 172. - Span. huracan, a hurricane (of which another form was probably huracano). -Caribbean huracan, as written by Littré, who refers to Ovicdo, Hist. des Indes. See also Washington Irving's Life of Columbus, b. viii. c. 9 (Trench); Rich. quotes from Dampier's Voyages, v. ii. pt. ii. c. 6, that hurricanes are 'violent storms, raging chiefly among the Caribbee islands.'

HURRY, to hasten, urge on. (Scand.) Quite different from harry, with which Richardson confuses it. In Shak. Romeo, v. 1. 65; Temp. i. 2. 131. Extended by the addition of y from an older form hurr, just as scurry is from shirr. It is probably the same word with the rare M. E. horien, to hurry. 'And by the hondes hym hent and horyed hym withinne' = and they [the angels] caught him [Lot] by the hand, and hurried him within; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B 883. - O. Swed. hurra, to swing or whirl round (Ihre); Swed. dial. hurra, to whirl round, to whiz; Swed. dial. hurr, great haste, hurry (Rietz). + Dan. hurre, to buzz, to hum. + Icel. hurr, a noise. β. Of purely imitative origin, and the same word with the more expressive and fuller form whir; see Whir, Whiz. Ben Jonson says of the letter R that it is 'the dog's letter, and hurreth in the sound.' Der. hurry, sb.

HURST, a wood. (E.) In Drayton's Polyolbion, s. 2: 'that, from each rising hurst.' M. E. hurst (Stratmann). Very common in place-names in Kent, e.g. Pens-hurst. – A.S. hyrst, i.e. Hurst in Kent; Thorpe, Diplomatarium, p. 65. + M. H. G. hurst, a shrub, thicket. Lit. 'interwoven thicket;' allied to Hurdle.

HURT, to strike or dash against, to injure, harm. (F., -C.) early use. M. E. hurten, hirten, used in both senses (1) to dash against, push; and (2) to injure. Ex. (1) 'And he him hurteth [pusheth] with his hors adoun,' Chaucer, C. T. 2618 (Six-text, A. 2616), according to 4 MSS.; 'heo hurten heora hafden' = they dashed their heads together, Layamon, 1878. (2) 'That no man hurte other' = that none injure other; P. Plowman, B. x. 366. In the Ancren Riwle, it has both senses; see the glossary.—O. F. hurter, later heurter, 'to knock, push, jur, joult, strike, dash, or hit violently against;' Cot. 'Se heurter à une pierre, to stumble at a stone,' id.; which explains the sense 'to stumble' in the quotation from Wyclif given under Hurtle.

3. Of Celtic origin; best shewn by W. hyrddu, to ram, push, impel, butt, make an assault, hurdd, a push, thrust, butt, hurdd, a push, hurdd, a kurdd, pl. kyrddod, a ram; corroborated by Corn. kordh, a ram, spelt kor in late Cornish (Williams); and cf. Manx keurin, a he-goat (Williams). Thus the orig. sense was 'to butt as a ram;' from which the other senses easily flow.
We find also Prov. urtar, Aurtar (Gloss. to Bartsch, Chrest. Provençale), Ital. urtars, to knock,

B. It hit, dash against; also from the Celtic source. Also Du. horten, to jolt, shake, M. H. G. kurten. to dash against; but these (according to Diez) are not very old words, and must have been simply borrowed from the Romance languages. The alleged A S. Ayrt, wounded, is unauthorised. Der. hurt, sb., Ancren Riwle, p. 112, Chaucer, C. T. 10785; hurt-ful, hurt-ful-ly, hurt-ful-ness; hurt-less, hurt-less-ly, hurt-

HURTLE, to come into collision with, to dash against, to rattle. (F., - C.; with E. suffix.) Nearly obsolete, but used in Gray's Fatal Sisters, st. 1; imitated from Shak. Jul. Cresar, ii. 2. 22. M. E. hurden, to jostle against, dash against, push; see references under Hurl. To these add: 'And he him hurdeth with his hors adoun;' Chaucer, these actions the sense of heart in the sense of dash.' And this hart is the M. E.

C. T. 2618 (Six-text, A. 2616), in the Ellesmere MS., where most other MSS. have hurteth.

B. In fact, hurt-le is merely the frequentative of hurt in the sense 'to dash.' And this hurt is the M. E. hurten, to dash, also to dash one's foot against a thing, to stumble. 'If ony man wandre in the dai, he hirith not,' i. e. stumbles not; Wyclif, John, xi. 9. Hurten, to dash, is the same with the mod. E. word. See further under Hurt.

HUSBAND, the master of a house, the male head of a household, a married man. (Scand.) The old sense is 'master of a house.' M. E. husbonde, husebonde. 'The husebonde... warned his hus pus' the master of the house guardeth his house thus; O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 246. 'Till a vast husbandis houss'=to an empty [waste] house of a farmer; Barbour's Bruce, vii. 151. - A.S. hisbonda; 'æt hira húsbondum' = from their fellow-dwellers in the same house; Exod. iii. 22. Not a true A.S. word, but borrowed from Scandinavian. – Icel. kúsbúndi, the master or 'goodman' of a house; a contracted form from húsbúandi or húsbúandi. – Icel. hús, a house; and buandi, dwelling, inhabiting, pres. part. of bua, to abide, dwell. See Busk, Bondman. Der. husband-man, M. E. housbonde-man, a householder, Wyclif, Matt. xx. I, spelt husbond-man, Chaucer, C. T. 7350; husband-ry, M. E. housbonderye, P. Plowman, B. i. 57, spelt

husbondrie, Chaucer, C. T. 9173. HUSH, to enjoin silence. (E.) Chiefly used in the imp, mood and in the pp. M. E. hushen, hussen; and hucht was al the place, Chaucer, C. T. 2983, ed. Tyrwhitt; spelt hust, huyst in Six-text, A. 2981. 'Tho weren the cruel clariouns ful whist [Camb. MS. hust] 2981. 'Tho weren the cruel charlouns has well and full stille;' Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. ii. met. 5, l. 1340. 'After langlyng wordes cometh huishte, peace and be still;' Test, of Love, ed. 1561, fol. 290 a, col. 1.

3. The word is purely imitative, from the use of the word huish to signify silence; and it is seen that whist is but another expression of the same thing. See Whist. Cf. Low G. husse bussee, an expression used in singing children to sleep; Bremen Wörterb. ii. 678. So also G. husch, hush! quick! And see Hist. Der. hush-money, Guardian, no. 26, April 10, In the form hushed or husht, the t was often regarded as

Palsgrave; 'to huste, silere;' Levins.

HUSK, the dry covering of some fruits, &c. (E.) M. E. huske.

Huske of fruit or oper lyke;' Prompt. Parv. p. 254. The word has lost an I, which is preserved in other languages; the right form is hulsk. [The A.S. has only the closely related word hule, a hut, as in 'tugurium, hule;' Wright's Vocab. i. 58, col. I. This is a totally different word from the mod. E. hulk, but is closely allied to holster (a Dutch word) and to the A.S. heolster, a cave, covering, and to Icel. hulstr, a case, sheath.] The orig. sense is 'covering' or sheath; and hul-sk is derived (with suffixed -sk) from M. E. hulen, to cover, mod. prov. E. hull, to cover, cognate with Goth. huljan, to cover. hode, prov. E. Mill., to cover, cognate with Goth. Majan, to See further under Hull (1). + Du. hulse, 'a husk' (Sewel). + Swed. hylsa, 'a cod, pod' (Widegren). + Low G. hulse, a husk; Bremen Wörterb. ii. 668. + M. H. G. hulsche, a husk (Benecke); G. hülse, a husk, shell. Der. husk, verb, to take off the shells; husk-ed. HUSKY, hoarse, as applied to the voice. (E.) Not connected

with husk, but confused with it. In Todd's Johnson; but a rare word with huss, but contused with it. In food 3 Johnson; but a rare wold in literature. A corruption of husty or hausty, i. e. inclined to cough. Formed from 'haust, a dry cough;' Coles' Eng. Dict. ed. 1684. M. E. hoost, host, a cough; Prompt. Parv. p. 248. – A. S. hwósta, a cough; which occurs to translate tussis in Ælfric's Grammar (Bosworth, Lye). +Du. hoest, a cough. + Icel. hósti. +Dan. hoste. + Swed. hosta. + G. husten, a cough; also, to cough. + Russ. kashele, a cough.

**Auster, a cough; also, to cough. + Russ. Rashet, a cough. + Lithuan. Rosulys, a cough; kósti, to cough. + Skt. Kása, a cough. All from * KÅS, to cough; Skt. kás, to cough. Der. husk-i-ness. HUSSAR, a cavalry soldier. (Hungarian.) 'Hussars, Husares, Hungarian horsemen; 'Coles' Dict. ed. 1684. 'After the manner of the Hussars;' Spectator, no. 576. 'Hussars, light cavalry in Poland and Hungary, about 1600 [rather, 1460]. The British Hussars, the twentieth: from husz twenty. So called because Mathias Core the twentieth; from Ausz, twenty. So called because Mathias Corvinus, king of Hungary and Bohemia (1458-1490), raised a corps of horse-soldiers in 1458 by commanding that one man should be chosen

out of every twenty in each village; see Littré, Scheler, and Mahn. than the name. Der. hyacinth ine, i.e. curling like the hyacinth, Milton, P. L. iv. 301. Doublet, jacinth. Hungarian group of languages, and is of an agglutinative character; it belongs to the Turanian family; see Max Müller's Lect. on Lan-

guage vol. i. App. no. iii.

HUSSIF, a case containing thread, needles, and other articles for sewing. (Scand.) 'Hussif, that is, house wife; a roll of flannel with a pin-cushion attached, used for the purpose of holding pins, needles, and thread; 'Peacock. Gloss. of words used in Manley and Corringham, co. Lincoln. And in common use elsewhere. the word has long been confused with hussy, huswife, or house-wife, and hence obtained its final f, is certain.

Y. It is equally certain that this is an error; it is of Scand. origin.—Icel. húsi, a case; skærishúsi, a scissors-case.—Icel. hús, a house. See House.

Thus the connection with house is correct; but the latter syllable has been immediated. misunderstood.

HUSSY, a pert girl. (E.) 'The young husseys;' Spectator, no. 242. Hussy is a corruption of husswife; cf. Doth Fortune play the husswife with me now?' Hen. V, v. 1. 85. And again, husswife stands for house-wife = woman who minds a house; from house and wife in the general sense of woman; cf. 'the good housewife Fortune,' As

You Like It, i. 2. 33: 'Let housewives make a skillet of my helm;' Oth. i. 3. 273. See House and Wife. And see Hussif.

HUSTINGS, a platform used by candidates for election to parliament. (Scand.) The modern use is incorrect; it means rather a 'council,' or assembly for the choice of such a candidate; and it should rather be used in the singular husting. Minsheu has hustings, and refers to 11 Hen. VII. cap. 21. M. E. husting, a council; 'hulden muchel husting' = they held a great council; Layamon, 2324. A. S. hústing, a council (of Danes); A. S. Chron. an. 1012; see gloss. to Sweet's A. S. Reader. Not an A. S. word, but used in speaking of Danes. - Icel, húsping, 'a council or meeting, to which a king, earl, or captain summoned his people or guardsmen.' - Icel. king, eari, or captain summoned his people or guardsmen.'—Icel. hus, a house; and hing, (1) a thing, (2) as a law term, 'an assembly, meeting, a general term for any public meeting, esp. for purposes of legislation; a parliament, including courts of law.' Cf. Swed. ting, a thing, an assize; hålla ting, to hold assizes; Dan. ting, a thing, court, assize.

β. The Icel. hus is cognate with E. house; and hing with E. thing. See House and Thing.

HISTLE to push about jostla in a count.

HUSTLE, to push about, jostle in a crowd. (Du.) It should have been hutsle, but the change to hustle was inevitable, to make it easier of pronunciation. In Johnson's Dict., but scarce in literature. - Du. hutselen, to shake up and down, either in a tub, bowl, or basket; onder malkanderen hutselen, to huddle together [lit. to hustle one another]; Sewel. A frequentative form of O. Du. hutsen, Du. hotsen, to shake, jog, jolt. Cf. Lowland Sc. hotch, hott, to move by jerks, hotter, to jolt. See Hitch, Hotchpot. Der. hodge-

podge.

HUT, a cottage, hovel. (F., -O. H. G.) M. E. hotte. 'For scattered er hi Scottis, and hodred in per hottes' - for scattered are thy Scots, and huddled in their huts; Rob. Manning, tr. of Langtoft, ed. Hearne, p. 273. - F. hutte, 'a cote [cot] or cottage;' Cot. - O. H. G. hutta, G. hütte, a hut, cottage; whence also Span. huta, a hut; and probably Du. hut, Dan. hytte (since these words have not the Low G. d for H. G. t). + Swed hydda, a hut. + Skt. huti, a hut; from

kut, to bend (hence, to cover). See Cotyledon.

HUTCH, a box, chest, for keeping things in. (F.,-Low L.) Chiefly used now in the comp. rabbit-hutch. Shak, has bolting-hutch, a hutch for bolted (or boulted) flour; 1 Hen. IV, ii. 4. 495. Milton has Mutch d= stored up; Comus, 719. M. E. huche, hucche, P. Plowman, B. iv. 116; pl. huches, Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, iii. 850.—O. F. (and F.) huche, 'a hutch or binne;' Cot.—Low Lat. hutica; 'quadam cista, vulgo hutica dicta; Ducange. B. Of unknown origin; but almost certainly Teutonic; and prob. from O. H. G. huatan, M. H. G. huatan, to take care of, from Q. H. G. huota, heed, care, cista, vulgo hutica dicta;' Ducange. cognate with E. heed. See Heed.

HUZZAH (G.), HURRAH (Scand.), a shout of approbation. Huzzak is the older form, and was also written huzza. 'Loud huzzas; Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 256. 'They made a great huzza, or shout, at our approch, three times;' Evelyn's Diary, June 30, 1665. It appears to be one of the very few words of German origin. - G. hussa, huzza; hussa rufen, to shout huzza. β. Probably of merely interjectional origin. We find also Dan. hurra, hurrah! Swed. hurra, hurrah! hurrarop, a cheer (rop = a shout); hurra, v., to salute with cheers. Cf. Dan. hurre, to hum, to buzz. See Hurry.

HYACINTH, a kind of flower. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) In Cotgrave and Minsheu; and in Milton, P. L. 701.-F. hyacinthe, 'the blew or purple jacint, or hyacinth flower; we call it also crow-toes; Cot. -Lat. hyacinthus. - Gk. bannos, an iris or larkspur (not what is now

HYÆNA, the same as Hyena, q.v.
HYBRID, mongrel, an animal or plant produced from two different species. (L.,=Gk.?) 'She's a wild Irish born, sir, and a hybride;' Ben Jonson, New Inn. A. ii so a (Harring and a hybride). hybride; Ben Jonson, New Inn, A. ii. sc. 2 (Host); also spelt hybride in Minsheu. - Lat. hibrida, hybrida, a mongrel, hybrid. 3. Usually derived from Gk. υβριδ-, stem of υβριε, insult, wantonness, violation. y. See this word discussed in Curtius, ii. 155; he takes the to be formative, whilst $b\beta_{P}$ is compared with Lat. super-us, above (cf. Lat. super-bia, pride) and Skt. upari, over, above. See Superior and Over.

The Greek origin of the Latin word is somewhat doubtful.

HYDRA, a many-headed water-snake. (L., = Gk.) In Shak. Cor. iii. 1. 93. = Lat. hydra. = Gk. νόρα, a water-snake; also written otter. + Lithuan. udru, an otter. + A. S. oter, an otter. See Otter and Water. Der. hydra-headed, Hen. V, i. I. 35.

HYDRANGEA, a kind of flower. (Gk.) A coined name,

referring to the cup-form of the capsule, or seed-vessel; Johnson's Gardeners' Dict., 1877. Made from Gk. Εδωρ, water; and ἀγγείον.

a vessel.

HYDRAULIC, relating to water in motion, conveying or acting by water. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) 'Hydraulick, pertaining to organs, or to an instrument to draw water, or to the sound of running waters (Bacon); Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Bacon has hydraulicks, Nat. Hist. § 102.— F. hydraulique, 'the sound of running waters, or music made thereby;' Cot.—Lat. hydraulicus.—Gk. υδραυλικόε, belonging to a water-organ. - Gk. υδραυλιε, an organ worked by water. - Gk. υδρ-, for υδωρ, water; and αὐλύ, a tube, pipe; from the base af, to blow.

¶ For a descript on of what the hydraulic organ really

was, see Chappell's Hist. of Music.

HYDRODYNAMICS, the science relating to the force of water in motion. (Gk.) A scientific term; coined from Gk. υδρο-, from υδωρ, water; and E. dynamics, a word of Gk. origin. See

Water and Dynamic.

HYDROGEN, a very light gas. (Gk.) A scientific term; coined from hydro-, standing for Gk. ΰδρο-, from ΰδωρ, water; and gen, for Gk. root γέν-, to produce, generate. The name means

gen, for Gk. root γέν-, to produce, generate. The name means generator of water. See Water and Generate.

HYDROPATHY, the water cure. (Gk.) Coined from kydro-, standing for Gk. ΰδρο-, from ΰδωρ, water; and Gk. πάθοε, suffering, hence, endurance of treatment. See Water and Pathos. Der. hydropath-ic, hydropath-ist.

HYDROPHOBIA, fear of water. (L.,-Gk.) In Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715; spelt hydrophobie, a French form, in Minsheu. A symptom of the disease due to a mad dog's bite. Coined from Gk. ύδρο-, from ύδωρ, water; and Gk. φόβοs, fear, from βΗΑ, to tremble, whence also Skt. bhi, to fear, and Lat. febris, a fever. See Water and Fever.

HYDROPSY, the old spelling of Dropsy, q. v.

HYDROSTATICS, the science which treats of fluids at rest. (Gk.) In Kersey, ed. 1715. Scientific. Coined from hydro-Gk. υδρο-, from υδωρ, water; and E. statics. See Water and Statics. HYENA, a sow-like quadruped. (L., - Gk.) Also spelt hyena; Milton, Samson, 748. [Older authors use the French form, as hyen, Shak. As You Like It, iv. 1.156. M. E. hyene, Chaucer, Le Respounce de Fortune a Pleintif, st. 2.] - Lat. hyæna. - Gk. vaiva, a hyena, lit. sow-like; 'thought to resemble a sow. - Gk. v-, stem of vs, a sow,

'sow-like;' thought to resemble a sow.—GK. υ-, stem of υε, α sow, cognate with E. sow; with fem. adj. suffix-alva. See Hog, Sow. HYMEN, the god of marriage, (L.,—Gk.) In Shak. Temp. iv. 1. 23.—Lat. hymen.—Gk. 'Τμήν, the god of marriage. Der. hymenean or hymenean, Milton, P. L. iv. 711, from Q. F. hymenean, 'of or belonging to a wedding,' Cot., from Lat. Hymeneus, Gk. υμέναιος, another name of Hymen, though the proper signification is a wedding song; later turned into hymen-eal, as in 'hymeneal rites,' Pope's Homer, Il. xviii. 570.

Homer, 11. xviii. 570.

HYMN, a song of praise. (F., = L., = Gk.) M. E. ympne, Wyclif, Matt. xxvi. 30; in which the p is excrescent after m, as in M. E. solempne = solemn. = O. F. ymne (Littré), later hymne, a hymne, 'Cot. = Lat. hymnum, acc. of hymnus. = Gk. υμνος, a song, festive song, Lat. hymnum, acc. of hymnus. = Gk. υμνος a song, festive song the solution of the song song festive song festive song the solution of the so hymn. β. Some suppose that the expression υμου double in Homer, Od. viii. 429, means 'a web of song;' thus linking υμου with ψφή, a web, from the base ψφ, from WABH, to weave.

See Weave. Der. hymno-logy.

HYPALLAGE, an interchange. (L., = Gk.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674; and in Minsheu, ed. 1627. - Lat. hypallage, 'a rhetorical figure, by which the relations of things seem to be mutually intercalled a hyacinth); said, in Grecian fable, to have sprung from the blood of the youth Hyacinthos; but, of course, the fable is later instead of dare classes austris (to give the fleet to the winds); Virg. An. iii. 61; White.—Gk. ἐναλλαγή, an interchange, exchange, dezdbh, a plant, the exact nature of which is not known; see Concise hypallage.—Gk. ἐντ-, for ἐνδ, under (see Sub-); and ἀλλαγή, a change, from ἀλλάσσεν, to change.—Gk. ἀλλ-οε, another, other; from a base ALIA, whence also alien and else. See Alien, Else.

HYPER-, prefix, denoting excess. (L.,—Gk.) Lat. hyper, put for Gk. ἐντέρ, above, beyond, allied to Lat. super, above. See Super-.

HYPER- in the exact nature of which is not known; see Concise Dict. of the Bible.

HYSTERIC, convulsive, said of fits. (F.,—L.,—Gk.) Kersey has hysterica and hysterical; only the latter is in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—O. F. hysterique; 'affection hysterique, the suffocation of the matrix;' Cot.—Lat. hystericus; whence hysterica passio, called in E.

Hence hyper-baton, a transposition of words from their natural order, lit. 'a going beyond,' from Bainer, to go, cognate with E. come; hyper-critical, coined from hyper- and critical; hyper-borean, extreme northern (Minsheu), from Lat. boreas, Gk. Bopéas, the north wind;

hypermetrical, &c. And see below.
 HYPERBOLE, a rhetorical exaggeration. (L., -Gk.) In Shak.
 L. L. V. 2. 407. - Lat. hyperbole. - Gk. ὑπερβολή, excess, exaggeration. - Gk. ὑπερ, beyond (see Hyper-); and βάλλειν, to throw, cast.
 - 4GAR, GAL, to fall; see Gland. Der. hyperbol-ic-al, Cor. i. 9.

Doublet, hyperbola, as a mathematical term.

HYPHEN, a short stroke (-) joining two parts of a compound word. (L., - Gk.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - Lat. hyphen, which is merely a Latinised spelling of Gk. ὑφέν, together, lit. ' under one. -Gk. ὑφ-, for ὑπό, under (see Hypo-); and ἐν, one thing, neuter of εἶν, one, which is prob. allied to E. Same, q. ν.

HYPO-, prefix, lit. 'under.' (Gk.) Gk. ὑπό, under; cognate

HYPO-, prefix, lit. 'under.' (Gk.) with Lat. sub. See Sub-.

HYPOCHONDRIA, a mental disorder, inducing gloominess and melancholy. (L., -Gk.) The adj. hypocondriack occurs in and melancholy. (L., - Gk.) The adj. hypocondriack occurs in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Named from the spleen, which was supposed to cause hypochondria, and is situate under the cartilage of the breast-bone. - Lat. hypochondria, sb. pl., the parts beneath the breastbone. - Gk. ὑποχόνδρια, pl. sb., the same. - Gk. ὑπό, under, beneath; and xóvôpos, a com, grain, groat, gristle, and esp. the cartilage of the breast-bone. Der. hypochondria-c, hypochondria-c-al; also hip, to depress the spirits, hipp-ish. See Hippish.

HYPOCRISY, pretence to virtue. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. hypocrisie, Chaucer, C. T. 12344; ypocrisie, P. Plowman, B. xv. 108. - O. F. hypocrisie, 'hypocrisie, dissembling;' Cot. -Lat. hypocrisis, in I Tim. iv. 2 (Vulgate). - Gk. ὑπόκρισιε, a reply, answer, the playing of a part on the stage, the acting of a part, hypocrisy. - Gk. υποκρίνομαι, I reply, make answer, play a part. — Gk. ὑπό, under; and κρίνομαι, I contend, dispute, middle voice of κρίνειν, to judge, discern. See Critic. Der. from the same source, λγροστίε, Chaucer, C. T. 10828, F. hypocrite, Lat. hypocrita, hypocrites, from Gk. ὑποκριτήs, a dissembler, Matt. vi. 2; hypocrit-ic, hypocrit-ic-al, hypocrit-ic-al-ly.

HYPOGASTRIC, belonging to the lower part of the abdomen.

(F.,-L.,-Gk.) Spelt hypogastrick in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. 'The hypogastre or paunch;' Minsheu.-O.F. hypogastrique, 'belonging to the lower part of the belly;' Cot.-Late Lat. hypogastricus.-Gk. ὑπογάστριον, the lower part of the belly. See Hypo-

and Gastric.

AND GRASTIC.

HYPOSTASIS, a substance, personality of each Person in the Godhead. (L., -Gk.) In Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715; and in Minsheu, ed. 1627. 'The hypostatical union is the union of humane nature with Christ's Divine Person;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - Lat. hypostasis. - Gk. ὑπόστασιε, a standing under, prop, groundwork, subsistence, substance, Person of the Trinity. -Gk. ὑπό, under; and στάσιε, a placing, a standing, from ✓STA, to stand. See Hypo- and Stand. Der hypostatic Gk importance and formed from informatics. Stand. Der. hypostatic = Gk. ὑποστατικός, adj. formed from ὑπόστασις;

HYPOTENUSE, HYPOTHENUSE, the side of a rightangled triangle which is opposite the right angle. Hypothenuse in Kersey, ed. 1715; but it should rather be hypotenuse. - F. hypotenuse. Lat. hypotenusa.—Gk. ὑποτείνουσα, the subtending line (γραμμή, a line, being understood); fem. of ὑποτείνουν, pres. pt. of ὑποτείνειν, to subtend, i. e. to stretch under.—Gk. ὑπό, under; and τείνειν, to stretch.— ✓ TAN, to stretch. See Subtend.

HYPOTHEC, a kind of pledging or mortgage. (F.,—L.,—Gk.)

A law term. The adj. hypothecary is in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Hypothee is Englished from O. F. hypotheque, 'an ingagement, mortgage, or pawning of an immovable;' Cot. — Lat. hypotheea, a mortgage. — Gk. ὑποθήκη, an under-prop, also a pledge, mortgage. — Gk. ὑπό, under; and base θη-, θε-, to place, from Δ DHA, to place. See

Hypothesis. Der. hypothec-ate, to mortgage; hypothec-at-ion. HYPOTHESIS, a supposition. (L., - Gk.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. The pl. hypotheses is in Holland's Plutarch, p. 623 (R.) - Late Lat. hypothesis. — Gk. imoθεσιε, a placing under, basis, supposition. — Gk. imo, under; and base θε-, to place, from ✓ DHA, to place. See Hypo- and Thosis. Der. hypothetic, adj. — Gk. imoθετικόε, sup-

Pyo- and Thesis. Der. hypothetic, al., = Gk. wholethou, supposed, imaginary; hypothetic-al, hypothetic-al, y. HYSSOP, an aromatic plant. (F., = L., = Gk., = Heb.) Spelt hysope in Minsheu. M. E. ysope, Wyclif, Hebrews, ix. 19. = O. F. hyssope, 'hisop;' Cot. = Lat. hyssopum, hyssopus. = Gk. υσσωπος, an aromatic plant, but different from our hyssop; Heb. ix. 19. - Heb. & filter. Curtius, i. 168; ii. 344. Der. ichor-ous.

matrix; Cot.—Lat. hystericus; whence hysterica passio, called in E. 'the mother;' see K. Lear, ii. 4. 57.—Gk. borrepusos, suffering in the womb, hysterical.—Gk. borrepa, the womb; prob. connected with вотеров, latter, lower, comparative from base UD, out; see Out, Utter.

B. Similarly Lat. ūterus, the womb, is thought to stand for ut-terus, compar. from the same base. Cf. Skt. udara, the belly, lower part; from ud, out. Der. hysteric-al, -al-ly; hysterics, hysteria.

I.

I, nom. case of first personal pronoun. (E.) M.E. (Northern) ik, i; (Southern) ich, uoth; i.—A.S. ic. + Du. ik. + Icel. ek. + Dan. jeg. + Swed. jag. + Goth. ik. + G. ich; O.H.G. ih. + W. i. + Russ. ia. + Lat. ego. + Gk. εγώ, εγών. + Skt. aham, prob. corrupted from agam; see Curtius, i. 383. β. All from the Aryan form AGAM, apparently a compound word; composed of the pronominal base A, and the enclitic particle GAM or GA which appears in Gk. γε and Skt. ha (Vedic gho) as well as at the end of Goth, mik. thuck sick accusative (Vedic gha) as well as at the end of Goth. mi-k, thu-k, si-k, accusative cases of the first, second, and third (reflexive) pronouns. See Curtius, ii. 137. See Me, which is, however, from a different base.

I-, prefix with negative force. (L.) Only in i-gnoble, i-gnominy,

ingnore, as an abbreviation of Lat. in-; see In- (3).

IAMBIC, a certain metre or metrical foot, denoted by -, for short followed by long. (L., -Gk.) 'Iambick, Elegiack, Pastorall;' Sir P. Sidney, Apologie for Poetrie (1595); ed. Arber, p. 28.—Lat. iambicus.—Gk. laμβικόs, iambic.—Gk. laμβοs, an iamb or iambic cost also iambicus.—Sch. laμβικόs, iambic.—Sch. laμβοs, an iamb or iambic β. So called because used foot, also iambic verse, a lampoon. for satiric poetry; the lit. sense being 'a throw,' or 'a cast.'-Gk. lάπτειν, to throw, cast; doubtless closely related to Lat. iacere, to throw. See Curtius, ii. 59, 154. See Jet. times used to represent Gk. laμβos. ¶ Iamb is some-

IBEX, a genus of goats. (L.) Ibexe name. - Lat. ibex, a kind of goat, chamois. Ibexe in Minsheu. A scientific

IBIS, a genus of wading birds. (L., -Gk., -Coptic.) 'A fowle in the same Egypt, called ibis;' Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. viii. c. 27. - Lat. ibis. - Gk. ibis; an Egyptian bird, to which divine honours were paid; Herod. ii. 75, 76. Of Coptic or Egyptian origin.

ICE, any frozen fluid, esp. water. (E.) M. E. vs. iis; spelt ijs

Letter, any nozem mand, esp. water. (E.) in E. vs. its; spect ys (=iis), P. Ploughman's Crede, 436; yse (dat. case), Rob. of Glouc. p. 463, l. 4.—A. S. 4s, ice; Grein, ii. 147. + Du. ijs. + Icel. 4ss. + Dan. iis. + Swed. is. + G. eis; O. H. G. 4s. β. Apparently from a γ IS, to glide, go swiftly; cf. Skt. 4sh, to go, hasten, fly; Icel. eisa, to go swiftly, as in ganga eisandi, to go dashing through the waves, said of a ship. See Fick. i. 29, 30; iii. 31, 32. See Iron. Der. ice-berg, quite a modern word, not in Todd's Johnson, in which the latter element is the Du. and Swed. berg, Dan. bierg, G. berg, a mountain, hill; whence Du. ijsberg, Swed. isberg, Dan. iisbierg, G. eisberg, an iceberg. [It is not at all clear in which of these languages iceberg first arose; it does not seem to be an old word in Danish or Swedish, yet it is probable that we borrowed it (together with ice-blink) from one of these languages. It is certainly a sailor's word.] Also ice-blink, from Dan. iisblink, Swed. isblink, a field of ice extending into the interior of Greenland; so named from its shining appearance; from Dan. blinks, to gleam; see Blink. Also ice-boat, ice-bound, ice-cream (abbreviated from iced-cream), ice-field, ice-float, ice-floe, ice-house, ice-island, Ice-land, ice-man, ice-pack, ice-plant. Also ice, vb., ic-ing. Also ic-y = A.S. isig; Grein, ii. 147; ic-i-ly, ic-i-ness. And see Icicle.

ICHNEUMON, an Egyptian carnivorous animal. (L.,-Gk.) In Holland's Pliny, b. viii, c. 24. – Lat. ichneumon (Pliny). – Gk. Ιχνεύμον, an ichneumon; lit. 'a tracker;' so called because it tracks out the eggs of the crocodile, which it devours. See Aristotle, Hist. Animals, 9. 6. 5. – Gk. lxvebesv, to track, trace, hunt after. – Gk. lxvos, a track, footstep.

B. The origin of Gk. 1/200 is not clear; it appears to be related to Gk. 4/200, to go back, to yield, from /WIK, perhaps to separate. Cf. Skt. vich, to separate. See Curtius, i. 166. Der. From the same source is ichno-graphy, a design traced out,

ground-plan, a term in architecture (Vitruvius).

TOHOR, the juice in the veins of gods. (Gk.) 'The sacred ichor;' Pope, tr. of Homer, II. v. 216.—Gk. $l\chi\omega\rho$, juice, the blood of gods; related to Gk. $l\kappa\mu\dot{a}s$, moisture, $l\kappa\mu\dot{a}s\nu\nu$, to wet.— \sqrt{SIK} , to moisten, sprinkle; cf. Skt. sich, to sprinkle, to wet. G. seihen, to strain, to the series of the se

ICHTHYOGRAPHY, a description of fishes. (Gk.) scientific term. Coined from Gk. 1x000-, crude form of 1x00s, a fish; β. So also ichthyology, spelt icthyology and γράφειν, to describe. by Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 24. § 1; from Gk. lxθvs,

Dy Sir I. Browne, Vang. Entois, B. Int. c. 24. 3 1; noin Ga. 1,200, a fish, and λόγος, a discourse, from λέγειν, to speak of.

ICICLE, a hanging point of ice. (E.; parily C.) M. E. isikel; spelt yiekel, iseyokel, isykle, isechel, P. Plowman, B. xvii. 227; C. xx. 193. Compounded of M. E. ys, ice (see Ice); and ikyl, also used alone in the same sense of 'icicle,' as in Prompt. Parv., p. 250. Levins alone in the same sense of 'icicle,' as in Prompt. Parv., p. 250. also has ickles = icicles. - A. S. isgicel, compounded of is, ice, and gicel, a small piece of ice; orig. written ises gicel, where ises is in the gen. case. 'Stiria, ises gicel;' Ælfric's Gloss., in Wright's Vocab. i. 21, col. 2.

B. Gicel is a dimin. form from gic-, put for IK or IAK, an old word for 'ice,' still preserved in Celtic, viz. in the Irish in the girls of the control of the aigh, Gael. eigh, W. ia (for iag), ice. Thus the word really =ice-ice-l, though the second ice is a Celtic word and not the same word with the first. + Icel. iss, ice; and jökull (used by itself), an icicle, dimin. of jaki, a piece of ice, cognate with or borrowed from the Celtic word above indicated. + Low G. is-hekel, in the Ditmarsh dialect isjäkel;

Bremen Wörterbuch, ii. 704. ¶ Observe that -ic- in ic-ic-le is totally different from -ic- in art-ic-le, part-ic-le.

ICONOCLAST, a breaker of images. (Gk.) 'Iconoclasts, or breakers of images;' Bp. Taylor, Of the Real Presence, s. 12 (R.) A coined word; from Gk. εΙκόνο-, crude form of εΙκών (Latinised as icon), an image; and κλάστης, a breaker, one who breaks, from κλάειν,

to break. Der. iconoclast-ic.

ICOSAHEDRON, a solid figure, having twenty equal triangular faces. (Gk.) Spelt icosaedron in Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. Coined from Gk. έκοσι, twenty; and έδρα, a base, lit. a seat, from base έδ-, to sit, cognate with E. Sit. Der. icosahedr-al.

IDEA, a (mental) image, notion, opinion. (L., -Gk.) a bodilesse substance, &c.; Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 666. The fayre Idea; Spenser, Sonnet 45.—Lat. idea.—Gk. lδέα, the look or semblance of a thing, species.—Gk. lδέιν, to see.—VWID, to see; cf. Skt. vid, to perceive, know. See Wit, verb. Der. ide-al. from O. F. ideal, 'ideall' (Cot.), which from Lat. idealis; whence ide-al-ly, ide-al-ise, ide-al-ism, ide al-ist, ide-al-is-at-ion, ide-al-ist-ic, ide-al-isty (most of these terms being modern).

IDENTICAL, the very same. (L.) 'Of such propositions as in the schools are called *iden'ical*;' Digby, Of Man's Soul, c. 2. Coined by adding -al to the older term identic, spelt identick in Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. 'The beard's th' identique beard you knew;' Butler, Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 1. l. 149. Identic is formed as if from a Low Lat. identicus *, suggested by the older identitas; see Identity. Der.

identic-al-ly, -ness.

IDENTITY, sameness. (F., -Low I.at., -L.) 'Identity and diversity; 'Holland's Plutarch, p. 54 (R.); and in Minsheu.—F. identité, 'identity, likeness, the being almost the very same; 'Cot.— Low Lat. identitatem, acc. of identitas, sameness; a word which occurs A.D. 1249; Ducange. - Lat. identi-, occurring in identi-dem, repeatedly; with suffix -tas. - Lat. idem, the same. - Lat. i-, from base I, pronominal base of the 3rd person; and dem, from base DA, likewise a pronom, base of the 3rd person. Der, From the same Lat. identiwe have identi-fy = F. identifier (Littre); whence identi-fic-al-ion; see

IDES, the 15th day of March, May, July, and October, and the 13th of other months. (F., -L.) 'The ides of March;' Jul. Cæsar, i. 2. 18, 19. -F. ides, the ides of a month;' Cot. - Lat. ides, the ides. β . Of disputed origin; we can hardly derive it from a supposed iduare, as that would rather be a derivative from idus. It

is prob. connected with Skt. indu, the moon.

IDIOM, a mode of expression peculiar to a language. (F., -L., -Gk.) 'The Latin and Greeke idiom;' Milton, Of Education (R.) Spelt idiome in Minsheu. - F. idiome, 'an ideom, or proper form of speech; ' Cot. - Lat. idioma. - Gk. Ιδίωμα, an idiom, peculiarity in language. – Gk. $l\partial_t(\omega)$, I make my own. – Gk. $l\partial_t(\omega)$, rough of $l\partial_t(\omega)$, one's own, peculiar to one's self. Corrupted from the stem $\sigma F \epsilon$ with suffix -yos, as explained by Curtius, ii. 272. 'In this way (he says) from the stem $\sigma F \epsilon - \dots$ came also $\sigma F \epsilon - y \circ s$, $\sigma F \epsilon - \delta y \circ s$, later $\sigma F \epsilon - \delta y \circ s$, and finally $\delta \delta y \circ s$. Cf. Skt. $s v \circ s y \circ s$, reflexive pronoun of the three persons, self; from the base SAWA, SWA, one's own, reflex. possess. pronoun, with suffix YA. Der. idiom-at-ic, from lõimματ, stem of lõimμα; idiom-at-ic-al, idiom-at-ic-il-y. Also idiomathy, a primary disease not occasioned by another, from lõio-, crude form of Bloos, and παθ-, as seen in πάθειν, to suffer (see Pathos); idio-path-ic, idio-path-ic-al-ly. And see below.

IDIOSYNOBASY, peculiarity of temperament, a characteristic.
(Gk.) 'Whether qualls, from any idiosyneracy or peculiarity of con-

stitution, &c.; Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 28, last section. -Gk. theo, crude form of thee, peculiar to one's self; and συγκρασιε, a mixing together, blending. For Gk. thee, see Idiom. The Gk.

Α σύγκρασιε is compounded of σύν, together, and κρασιε, a mingling; see Crasis.

IDIOT, a foolish person, one weak in intellect. (F., -L., -Gk.) See Trench, Study of Words. M. E. idiot, Chaucer, C. T. 1893 (not 3893). -F. idiot, 'an ideot (sic) or naturall fool;' Cot. -Lat. idiota, an ignorant, uneducated person. - Gk. iδιώτηs, a private person, hence one who is inexperienced or uneducated. (See I Cor. xiv. 16, where the Vulgate has locus idiota, and Wyclif the place of an idyot.) own. See Idiom, Der. idiot-ic. diot-ic-al, idiot-ic-al-ly, idiot-ism (=idiom); also idioe-ism Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715, formed from idiot as frequency is from frequent.

IDLE, unemployed, uscless, unimportant. (E.) M. E. idel, Chaucer, C. T. 2507, 12572; hence the phr. in idel = in vain, id. 12576. –
A. S. idel, vain, empty, useless; Grein, ii. 135. + Du. ijdel, vain, frivolous, trifling. + Dan. idel, sheer, mere. + Swed. idel, mere, pure, downright. + G. eitel, vain, conceited, trifling; O. H. G. ital, empty, useless, mere. . β. The orig. sense seems to have been 'clear' or ' bright;' hence, pure, sheer, mere, downright; and lastly, vain, unimportant. The A.S. idel exactly answers to the cognate Gk. lθαρόε, clear, pure (used of springs), a scarce word, given in Curtius, i. 310, which see. — \(\sqrt{IDH} \), to kindle; cf. Skt. indh, to kindle; whence Gk. alθειν, to burn, alθήρ, upper (clear) air, alθρα, clear sky; also A. S. ád (for aid), a burning, funeral pile, O. H. G. eit, a funeral pile, eiten, to burn, glow. See Æither. Der. idl-y; idle, verb; idl-er; idle-ness, Ormulum, 4736, from A.S. idelnes, Grein, ii. 135.

IDOL, a figure or image of a god. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. idole, Chaucer, C. T. 15753. - O. F. idole; see Sherwood's index to Cot. -Lat. idolum, I Cor. viii. 4 (Vulg.); also idolon.— Gk. είδομον, an image, likeness.— Gk. είδομαι, I appear, seem; cf. Gk. είδον, I saw, ίδειν, to see.— WID, to see; cf. Skt. vid. to perceive; and see Wit, verb. Der. ido-latry (corruption of idolo-latry), M. E. idolatrie, Chaucer, C.T. Pers. Tale, De Avaritia, § 2, from F. idolatrie = Low Lat. idolatria, shortened form of idololatria, from Gk. είδωλολατρεία, service of idols, Coloss. iii. 5; composed of είδωλο-, crude form of είδωλον, and λατρεία. service, from λάτριε, a hired servant, which from λάτρον, hire. Also idolater, from O. F. idolatre, 'an idolater' (Cot.); also ill-spelt idolastre in O. F., whence M. E. idolastre, an idolater, Chaucer, C. T. Pers. Tale, De Avaritia, § 3; the O. F. idolatre is developed from O. F. idolatr-ie, explained above. Hence also idolatr-ess, idolatr-ise, id

ous, idolatr-ous-ly. Also idol-ise (Kersey), idol-is-er; see idyl. IDYL, iDYLL, a pastoral poem. (L.,-Gk.) 'Idyl, a little pastoral poem; Kersey, ed. 1715. 'Idyl, a poem consisting of a few verses; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. – Lat. idyllium. – Gk. εἰδύλλιον, a short descriptive pastoral poem; so called from its descriptive representations. - Gk. eldos, form, shape, figure, appearance, look. - Gk. eldoµaı, I appear, seem; see further under Idol. Der. idyll-ic. IF, a conjunction, expressive of doubt. (E.) M. E. if, Chaucer, C. T. 145; 3if, P. Plowman, B. prol. 7; giff, Barbour, Bruce, i. 12.—A. S. gif, if; Grein, i. 505. + Icel. ef, older form also if, if. + Du. of, or, if, whether, but; cf. Du. alsof = as if. + O. Fries. ief, gef, ef, of, if. + O. Sax. ef, of, if. + Goth. iba, ibai, perhaps, answering in form to E. if, Icel. ef, O. Fries. ief, gef, ef, O. Sax. ef; whence jabai, if (compounded of jah, and, also, and ibai) answering in form to Du. of, O. Fries. of, O. Sax. of, G. ob. + O. H. G. iba, condition, stipulation, whence the dat. case ibu, ipu, used in the sense of 'if,' lit. 'on the condition; also (answering to Goth. jabai) O. H. G. upi, upa, ube, oba, mod. G. ob, whether.

B. The O. H. G. ibu is the dat. case of iba, as said above; so also the Icel. ef, if, is closely related to (and once a case of) Icel. ef (older form if), doubt, hesitation, whence also the verb efa (formerly ifa), to doubt. All the forms beginning with e or i can be derived from a Teutonic type EBAI, dat. case of EBA, stipulation, doubt; see Fick, iii. 20. The other forms are evidently closely tion, doubt; see Fick, iii. 20. related. Y. The W. o, if (for op. Rhys) is also cognate; we may also compare Lat. op in op-inus, imagining, op-inur, to suppose, op-inio, an opinion; see Opinion. There is a probable further connection with Lat. apisci, to acquire, and apus, fit; see Apt. nection with Lat. apisci, to acquire, and aptus, fit; see Apt. The probable root is AP, to attain; cf. Skt. áp, to attain, obtain. Thus and thence to 'doubt.' The guess of Horne Tooke's, that A. S. gif is the imperative mood of A. S. gifan, to give, has been copied only too often. It is plainly wrong, (1) because the A. S. use of the more a while is not supported by the control of the more a while is no support of the more a while is no support of the more a while is no support of the more and a while is not considered. words exhibits no such connection, and (2) because it fails to explain the Friesic, Icelandic, German, and Gothic forms, thus ignoring the

value of comparison in philology. But it will long continue to be held as indubitably true by all who prefer plausibility to research, and who regard English as an isolated language.

IGNITION, a setting on fire. (F., = L.) 'Not a total ignition;' Sir T. Browne, Works, b. ii. c. 2. § 6. = F. ignition, 'a burning, firing;' Cot. Coined (as if from Lat. ignitio *, a burning) from Lat. ignitus, pp. of ignire, to set on fire. - Lat. ignis, fire. + Skt. agni, fire.

8. 'It is not improbable that Skt. agni-s = Lat. igni-s, Lith. ugni-s, is derived from the root AG (Skt. aj) to move; Curtius, i. 134. For this root, see Agile. Der. Hence ignite, a later word, though per-late formed dispatcy from 14. (2) and Legal.

B. Prob. suggested by the sb. illegality, haps formed directly from Lat. pp. ignitus; ignit-ible. Also igneous, Englished from Lat. igneus, fiery, by the common change from Lat.
-us to E. -ous. Also, directly from the Latin, ignis fatuus, lit. 'foolish fire,' hence, a misleading moteor; see Fatuous. 'Fuller (Comment. on Ruth, p. 38) would scarcely have spoken of "a meteor of foolish fire," if ignis fatuus, which has now quite put out "firedrake," the older name for these meteors, had not been, when he wrote, still strange to the language, or quite recent to the Trench, Eng. Past and Present, lect. iv.

IGNOBLE, not noble, mean, base. (F., -L.) In Shak. Rich. III, iii. 7. 127. -F. ignoble, 'ignoble;' Sherwood's index to Cotgrave. -Lat. ignobilis. -Lat. i., short for in-, not; and gnobilis, later nobilis, noble. See I- and Noble. Der. ignobl-y, ignoble-ness. And

see Ignominy

IGNOMINY, disgrace, dishonour. (F., -L.) In Shak. I Hen. IV, v. 4. 100. -F. ignominie, 'ignominy;' Cot. - Lat. ignominia, disgrace. - Lat. i-, short for in-, not; and gnomini-, crude form of gnomen, later nomen, name, renown. See Name. Der. ignomini-ous,

ignomini-ous-ly, -ness. See Ignore.

IGNORE, not to know, to disregard. (F., -L.) In Cotgrave. - F. ignorer, 'to ignore, or be ignorant of;' Cot. - Lat. ignorare, not to know. - Lat. i-, short for in-, not; and the base gno-, seen in gnoscere, later noscere, to know. See Know. Der. ignorant, in the Remedie of Love, st. 34, pr. in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. 323 b, from F. ignorant (Cot.), which from Lat. ignorant, stem of pres. pt. of ignorane; ignorant-ly; also ignorance, in early use, Ancren Riwle, p. 278, l. 7, from F. ignorance (Cot.), which from Lat. ignorantia, ignorance. Also ignorams, formerly a law term; 'Ignorams (i. e. we are ignorant) is properly written on the bill of indictments by the grand enquest, empanelled on the inquisition of causes criminal and publick, when they mislike their evidence, as defective or too weak to make good

the presentment; Blount's Law Dict., 1691; cf. Minsheu.

IGUANA, a kind of American lizard. (Span., – W. Indian.)

'The iguana' is described in a translation of Buffon's Nat. Hist., London, 1792, vol. ii. 263. Also called guana. - Span. iguana. B. 'Cuvier states, on the authority of Hernandes and Scaliger, that it was originally a St. Domingo word, where it was pronounced by the natives hiuana or igoana; Beeton's Dict. of Universal Information. Littré gives yuana as a Caribbean word, cited by Oviedo in 1525.

IL- (1), the form assumed by the prefix in- (= Lat. in, prep.) when followed by l. Exx.: il-lapse, il-lation, il-lision, il-lude, il-luminate, il-lusion, illustrate, illustrious. See In- (2).

III- (2), the form assumed by the prefix in-, used in a negative sense, when followed by l. Exx.: il-legal, il-legible, il-legitimate, il-liberal, il-licit, il-limitable, il-literate, il-logical. See In- (3).

ILIAC, pertaining to the smaller intestines. (F.,-L.) 'The iliacke passion is most sharpe and grieuous;' Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxx. c. 7.—F. iliaque, 'of or belonging to the flanks;' Cot. Formed as if from Lat. iliacus* (not given in White's Dict.), adj. regularly formed from Lat. ilia, sb. pl. the flanks, groin.

ILIAD, an epic poem by Homer. (L.,-Gk.) Called 'Homer's Iliads' by the translator Chapman,—Lat. Iliad, stem of Ilias, the lind of Ch. '1) As a good form of 'Iliad, st. Iliad of Ch. '1) As a good form of 'Iliad, st. Iliad of Ch. '1) As a good form of 'Iliad, st. Iliad of Ch. '1) As a good form of 'Iliad, st. Iliad of Ch. '1) As a good form of 'Iliad, st. Iliad of Ch. '1) As a good form of 'Iliad, st. Iliad of Ch. '1) As a good form of 'Iliad, st. Iliad of Ch. '1) As a good form of 'Iliad, st. Iliad of Ch. '1) As a good form of 'Iliad of Ch. '1) As a good form of 'Iliad, st. Iliad of Ch. '1) As a good form of 'Iliad of Ch. '1) As a good form of 'Iliad of Ch. '1) As a good form of 'Iliad of Ch. '1) As a good form of 'Iliad of Ch. '1) As a good form of 'Iliad of Ch. '1) As a good form of 'Iliad of Ch. '1) As a good form of 'Iliad of Ch. '1) As a good form of 'Iliad of Ch. '1) As a good form of 'Iliad of Ch. '1) As a good form of 'Iliad of Ch. '1) As a good form of 'Iliad of Ch. '1) As a good form of 'Iliad of Ch. '1) As a good form of 'Iliad of Ch. '1) As a good form of 'Iliad of Ch. '1) As a good form of 'Iliad of Ch. '1) As a good form of 'Iliad of Ch. '1) As a good form of 'Iliad of Ch. '1) As a good form of 'Iliad of Ch. '1) As a good form of 'Iliad of Ch. '1) As a good form of 'Iliad of Ch. '1) As a good form of 'Iliad of Ch. '1) As a good form of 'Iliad of Ch. '1) As a good form of 'Iliad of Ch. '1) As a good form of 'Iliad of Ch. '1) As a good form of 'Iliad of Ch. '1) As a good form of 'Iliad of Ch. '1) As a good form of 'Iliad of Ch. '1) As a good form of 'Iliad of 'Iliad of Ch. '1) As a good form of 'Iliad of Ch. '1) As a good form of 'Iliad of Ch. '1) As a good form of 'Iliad of Ch. '1) As

Iliad. - Gk. Ίλιάδ-, crude form of Ἰλιάs, the Iliad. - Gk. Ἰλιοs, Ilios, the city of Ilus; commonly known as Troy. - 1200, Ilus, the grand-

father of Priam, and son of Tros (whence Troy).

ILL, evil, bad, wicked. (Scand.) The comp. and superl. forms are Worse, Worst, q. v. M. E. ill, ille, Ormulum, 6647; common as adv., Havelok, 1165; chiefly used in poems which contain several Scand. words.—Icel. illr, adj. ill; also (better) written illr. + Dan. ilde (for ille), adv. ill, badly. + Swed. illa, adv. ill, badly. \(\beta \). The long vowel in Icel. is a mark of contraction; illr is nothing but a contraction of the word which appears in A. S. as yfel, and in mod. E. as evil. See Evil. Der. ill, adv., ill, sb.; ill-ness, Macb. i. 5. 21 (not in early use); ill-blood, ill-bred, ill-breeding, ill-favoured, ill-natured, ill-starred, ill-will.

ILLAPSE, a gliding in, sudden entrance. (L.) illapse of some such active substance or powerful being, illapsing into matter,' &c.; Hale, Origin. of Mankind, p. 321 (R.) Coined (in imitation of lapse) from Lat. illapsus, a gliding in. See II- (1) and

Lapse. Der. illapse, vb.

TILLATION, an inference, conclusion. (F., -L.) 'Illation, an inference, conclusion;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674; and in Cotgrave. -F. illation, 'an illation, inference;' Cot. -Lat. acc. illationem, from nom. illatio, a bringing in, inference. — Lat. il—=in-, prefix, in; and latus = tlatus, borne, carried, brought = Gk. τλητόs, borne, from

TAL, to lift. See II-(1) and Tolerate. ¶ Since latus is used as the pp. of ferre, to bear, whence in-fer-latin, (respectively). and inference are much the same. Der. il-lative (rare), il-lative-ly.

From II. (2) and Legal. B. Prob. suggested by the sb. illegality, which is in earlier use, from F. illegalite, 'illegality;' Cot. Der.

illegal-ity (but see remark); illegal-ly, illegal-ise.

ILLEGIBLE, not to be read. (F., = L.) 'The secretary poured the ink-bottle all over the writings, and so defaced them that they were made altogether illegible;' Howell (in Todd; no reference). Coined from II- (2) and Legible. Der. illegible, illegible-ness;

also illegibil-i-tv

ILLEGITIMATE, not born in wedlock. (L.) In Shak. Troil. v. 7. 18. From Il- (2) and Legitimate. Der. illegitimate-ly. illegitimae

TILITBERAL, niggardly, mean. (F., -L.) 'Illiberal, niggardly;' Coles' Dict., ed. 1684. Bacon has illiberalitie; Essay vii (Of Parents). From Il- (2) and Liberal. Der. illiberal-ly, illiberal-ity.

ILLICIT, unlawful. (F., -L.) 'Illicitous, Illicite, unlawful;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1684. —F. illicite, 'illicitous;' Cot. — Lat. illicitus, not allowed. — Lat. il-ein- — E. un-, not; and licitus, pp. of licere, to be allowed, to be lawful. 'Licet, it is left to me, open to me (cf. καταλείπεται, ὑπολείπεται) is the intransitive to linquere, to leave; and is related to it as pendet is to pendere, jacet to jacet; Curtius, ii. 61. See Leave, verb, and License. Der. illicit-ly, illicit-ness. ILLIMITABLE, boundless. (L.) In Milton, P. L. ii. 892. From II- (2) and Limitable; see Limit. Der. illimitable, illimitable, illimitable, illimitable. able-ness.

ILLISION, a striking against. (L.) In Holland's Plutarch, p. 867; and Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, p. iii. c. 27, part 10. Formed (by analogy with F. sbs. from Lat. accusatives) from Lat. illisio, a striking or dashing against.—Lat. il-=in, prep. against; and læsus, pp. of lædere, to strike, hurt. See II-(1) and Lesson.

ILLITERATE, unlearned, ignorant. (L.) In Shak. Two Gent. iii. 1. 296.—Lat. illiteratus, unlettered.—Lat. il-=in-=E. un-, not; and

literatus, literate. See Il- (2) and Literal. Der. illiterate-ly, -ness. TILIOGICAL, not logical. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. From II- (2) and Logical; see Logic. Der. illogical-ly. -ness. ILLUDE, to deceive. (L.; or F., -L.) 'I cannot be illuded;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 166. Cf. F. illuder, 'to illude, delude, mock;' Cot. — Lat. illudere, pp. illusus, to make sport of, mock, deceive. — Lat. il- = in-, on, upon; and ludere, to play. See Il- (1) and Ludicrous. Der. illus-ion, q.v.; also illus-ive, Thomson, To Seraphina, l. 2; illus-ive-ly, illus-ive-ness.

Scraphina, 1, 2; illus-ive-ty, illus-ive-ness.

ILLUMINATE, to enlighten, light up. (L.) In the Bible,
A. V., Heb. x. 32; Shak. Jul. Cæsar, i, 3. 110. But properly a pp.,
as in Bacon, Adv. of Learning, b. i, 7, § 3; G. Douglas, tr. of Virgil,
prol. to bk. xii., 1. 54. [Older writers use illumine; see Dunbar,
Thrissill and Rois, st. 3. We also find the shortened form illume,
Hamlet, i, 1. 37. Both from F. illuminer; Cot.]—Lat. illuminets,
Likh and Virlatable prof. illuminer; Cot.]—Lat. illuminets. Hamlet, I. I. 37. Both from F. Ittuminer; Cot.]—Lat. Ituminatus, Heb. x. 32 (Vulgate); pp. of illuminare, to give light to.—Lat. il-, for in, on, upon; and luminare, to light up.—Lat. lumin., stem of lumen, light. See II- (1) and Luminary. Der. illuminat-ion, illuminat-ive, illuminat-or; also illumine (see above), for which Gower; uses enlumine, C. A. iii. 86; whence the short form illume (see above), with which cf. relume, Oth. v. 2. 13.

III.LISTON decention false show (F.—L.) In Chauser C. T.

ILLUSION, deception, false show. (F., -L.) In Chaucer, C. T. 11446. -F. illusion, 'filusion;' Cot. -Lat. acc. illusionem, from nom. illusio, a deception. -Lat. illusus, pp. of illudere. See Illude; which

also see for illusive.

ILLUSTRATE, to throw light upon. (L.) In Shak. Hen. VIII, iii. 2. 181. Properly a pp.; see L. L. L. iv. 1. 65; v. 1. 128. - Lat. illustratus, pp. of illustrare, to light up, throw light on. - Lat. il., for in, upon; and lustrare, to enlighten. See Illustrious. Der. illustrat-or, illustrat-ion, illustrat-ive, illustrat-ive-ly; and see below.

ILLUSTRIOUS, bright, renowned. (F., -L.; ar L.) In Shak. L. L. L. i. 1. 178. A badly coined word; either from F. illustre, by adding -ous, or from the corresponding Lat. illustris, bright, renowned; the former is more likely. [Its form imitates that of industrious, which is correct.] β. The origin of Lat. illustris is disputed. According to one theory, it is from Lat. lustrum, a lustration, which is prob. to be referred to √LU, to wash; see Lustration. Or, more likely, the state of the literature of the literat it stands for illuc-s-tris, from the base luc- seen in luc-id-us, bright (shortened to lū in lu-men, light, lu-na, moon); see Lucid. 7. The (shortened to lū in lu-men, light, lu-na, moon); see Lucid.

prefix is the prep. in; see II (1). Der. illustrious-ly, -ness.

IM- (1), prefix. (F., - L.; or E.) A. In some words, im- is a corruption of the O. French prefix em-, but is spelt im- (as sometimes in later F.) by confusion with the Latin prefix im-whence it is derived. B. And further, by a confusion arising from the double use of the prefix in- (which is both Eng. and Lat.) it was often looked upon as a fair substitute for the E. in, and is prefixed to words of purely E. origin, when the next letter is b or p. Exx.: im-bed, imbitter, im-body, im-bosom, im-bower, im-brown; and similarly im-park, IM-(2), prefix. (L.) In many words, im-in-, from the Lat. prep. IMBRUE, IMBREW, EMBREW, to moisten, drench. (F., in, in; the next letter being b, m, or p. Exx.: im-bue, im-merge, L.) [Mine eyes] With teares no more imbrue your mistresse face; im-migrate, im-minent, im-mit, im-pel, im-pend, &cc.

IM-(3), prefix. (F., -L.) In some words im-F. im-Lat. im-Lsubstituted for in-, negative prefix, when the letter following is b, m, or p. See In- (3). Exx.: im-becile, im-mediate, im-memorial, im-mense, im-modest, im munity, im-palpable, &c. And see Im- (1).

IMAGE, a likeness, statue, idol, figure. (F., -L.) In Chaucer, C. T. 420, 14167. - F. image, 'an image;' Cot. - Lat. imaginem, acc. of imago, a likeness. Formed, with suffix -ago, from the base imseen in im-itari, to imitate. See Imitate. Der. image-ry, Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, iii. 100; Gower, C. A. ii. 320; also imag-ine, q. v, IMAGINE. to conceive of, think, devise. (F., -L.) M. E. ima-

IMAGINE, to conceive of, think, devise. (F., -L.) JAMENTALE, IR CONCEIVE OI, think, devise. (F., -L.) M. E. imaginer; Chaucer, C. T. 5300. -F. imaginer, 'to imagine, think;' Cot. -Lat. imaginari, pp., imaginatus, to picture to one's self, imagine-Lat. imagin-, stem of imago, a likeness; see Image. Der. imagin-er; imagin-able, Sir T. More, Works, p. 1193 d; imagin-abl-y, imagin-ableness; imagin-ar-y, Com. of Errors, iv. 3. 10; imagin-at-ion, Chaucer, C. T. 15223; imagin-at-ive = M. E. imaginatif, Chaucer, C. T. 11406; imagin-abive-ness. imagin-al-ive-ness.

TMBALM, the same as Embalm, q. v. (F.) Milton has im-

balm'd, Areopagitica, ed. Hales, p. 6, l. 7.

IMBANK, the same as Embank, q. v. (F. and E.)

IMBARGO, the same as Embargo, q. v. (Span.) In Coles'

Dict. ed. 1684.

IMBARK, the same as Embark, q.v. (F.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627.

We in a manner were got out of God's possession; were, in respect to Him, become imbecile and lost; Barrow, Sermons, vol. ii. ser. 22 (R.) [Formerly a rare word as an adj.; but the verb to imbécill (accented on the penultimate) was rather common; see note below.] Imbecility is in Shak. Troil. i. 3. 114. - O. F. imbecille, 'weak, feeble;' Cot. - Lat. imbecillum or imbecillem, acc. of imbecillus or imbecillis, feeble. Root uncertain. Der. imbecil-i-ty. The examples in R. shew that the verb to imbécill or imbécel, to weaken, enfecble, was once tolerably well known. It also meant 'to diminish' or 'subtract from,' and this is probably the origin of our modern E. embezzle, to purloin, the etymology of which is not given in its proper place. The example from Udal, on the Revelation of St. John, c. 16, shews the intermediate stage in the sense. It runs as follows: 'The seconde plage of the ment of Rome, and this is imbeselynge and dimynishe [diminution] of their power and dominion, many landes and people fallynge from them.' The quotations (in R.) from Drant's to of the contractions of the contraction of the The quotations (in R.) from Drant's tr. of Horace, b. i. sat. 5 and sat. 6, introduce the lines: 'So tyrannous a monarchie imbecelyng freedome, than' [then]; and: 'And so imbecill all theyr strengthe that they are naught to me.' These lines completely establish the accentuation of the verb, and further illustrate its sense. See Embezzle, and the quotations in Richardson under embezzle, imbecile, and imbezzle. The old word bezzle, to squander, is still the same word, with loss of the first syllable.

IMBED, to lay, as in a bed. (E.; with F. prefix.) In Todd's Johnson. From Im-(1) and Bed.

IMBIBE, to drink in. (F., -L.; or L.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. - F. imbiber, in use in the 16th cent. - Lat. imbibere, to drink in. - Lat. im-=in, in; and bibere, to drink. See Bib. is a reduplicated form from the base BI, weakened form of PI, to diink. - VPA, to drink; cf. Skt. pá, to drink; pibámi, I drink. See ¶ Or taken immediately from Latin. Der. imbib-Potation. it-ion, once a common term in alchemy; see Ben Jonson, Alchemist,

ii. I (Subtle). Der. imbue, q. v.; imbrue, q. v.

IMBITTER, to render bitter. (E.; with F. prefix.) 'Why loads he this imbitter'd life with shame?' Dryden, tr. of Homer's

From Im, (1) and Bitter.

IMBORDER, to border. From Im- (1) and Border. In

Milton, P. L. ix. 438.

IMBOSOM, the same as Embosom. (E.; with F. prefix.) In

Milton, P. L. iii. 75, v. 597.

IMBOWER, to shelter with a bower. (E.; with F. prefix.)

From Im-(1) and Bower. In Milton, P. L. i. 304.

IMBRICATED, bent and hollowed like a gutter-tile. (L.) term in botany. Both imbricated and imbrication are in Kersey, ed. 1715.—Lat. imbricatus, pp. of imbricare, to cover with a gutter-tile.— Lat. imbric., stem of imbress, a gutter-tile.—Lat. imbri., crude form of imber, a shower of rain. + Gk. δμβροε, a shower. + Skt. ambhas, water; abhra, a rain-cloud. Said to be from ABH, to swell.

Der. indication.

IMBROWN, to make brown. (E.; with F. prefix.) From Im-(1) and Brown. In Milton, P. L. iv. 246.

L.) '[Mine eyes] With teares no more imbrus your mistresse face;' Turberville, The Lover Hoping Assuredly. 'Imbrew'd in guilty blood;' Spenser, F. Q. i. 7. 47.—O. F. embruer; Cot. gives 's'embruer, to imbrue or bedable himself with.' Allied to O. Ital. imbevere, which Florio gives as equivalent to imbuire, 'to sinke into, to wet or moisten in, to steepe into, to embrue;' cf. mod. Ital. imbevere, to imbibe. β. The O. F. embruer is formed, like mod. F. abreuver, from a causal verb -bevrer, to give to drink, turned into brever in the 16th century, and thence into bruer. See abrever in Brachet.

y. This ausal verb is founded on O. F. bevre (F. boire), to drink; from Lat. bibere, to drink.

8. Hence imbrue is the causal of to imbibe, and signifies 'to make to imbibe,' to soak, drench. See Imbibe.

Probably it has often been confounded with imbue, which is really its doublet; see Imbue. Utterly unconnected with E. brew, with which it is sometimes supposed to be allied.

IMBUE, to cause to drink, tinge deeply. (L.) 'With noysome rage imbew'd;' Spenser, Ruines of Rome, st. 24, l. 6. Cf. Milton, P. L. viii. 216.—Lat. imbuere, to cause to drink in.—Lat. im-, for in, in; and base BU, weakened form of PU, which is the causal from the base BI, to drink, weakened form of PI, to drink. See Imbibe.

Doublet, imbrue, q. v.

IMITATE, to copy, make a likeness of. (L.) 'Imitate and follow his passion;' Sir T. More, Works, 1346 b.—Lat. imitatus, 'Imitate and pp. of imitari, to imitate. Imitari is a frequentative form of imare * not found. Root uncertain. Der. imitat-ion, imitat-or, imitat-ive, imitat-ive-ly; imit-a-ble, imit-a-bil-i-ty.

IMMACULATE, spotless. (L.) 'The moste pure and immaculate lamb,' Udal, on St. Matt. c. 26; Shak. Rich. II, v. 3. 61. And in Levins. - Lat. immaculatus, unspotted. - Lat. im-=in-, not; and maculatus, pp. of maculare, to spot. - Lat. macula, a spot. See

Mail (1). Der. immaculate-ly, immaculate ness.

IMMATERIAL, not material. (F.,-L.)

In Shak. Troil. v.
See Im- (3) and Material. The final syllable has been changed to -cl, to make it nearer the Latin. Der. immaterial-ly, -ise, -ism, -ist, -i-ty.

IMMATURE, not mature. (L.) In Milton, P. L. vii. 277. See

Im- (3) and Mature. Der. immature-ly, -ness; immatur-ed.

IMMEASURABLE, not to be measured. (F., -L) 'Theire immesurable outrage;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 590 b. See Im. (3) and Measurable. Der. immeasurable-ness, immeasurabl-y. Doublet,

IMMEDIATE, without intervention, direct, present. (F., -L.) 'Their authoritye is so hygh and so immediate of [not to] God;'

'Their authoritye is so hygh and so immediate of not to God; Sir T. More, Works, p. 893d.—Q. F. immediate, 'immediate;' Cot. See Im-(3) and Mediate. Der. immediate-ly, -ness.

IMMEMORIAL, beyond the reach of memory. (F.,—L.)
'Their immemorial antiquity;' Howell, Familiar Letters, b. ii. let. 59 (R.); let. 60, ed. 1678.—F. immemorial, 'without the compasse, scope, or reach of memory;' Cot. See Im-(3) and Memorial. Der. immemorial-ly.

IMMENSE, immeasurable, very large. (F., -L.) In Milton, P. L. i. 790; and in Cotgrave. - F. immense, 'immense;' Cot. - Lat. immensus, immeasurable.—Lat. im-=in-, not; and mensus, pp. of metiri, to measure. See Im- (3) and Mete. Der. immense-ly, immense-ness, immens-i-ty; immens-ur-able, from mensurus, fut. pp. of metiri; immens-ur-abil-i ty.

IMMERCE, to plunge into. (L.) 'Immerged, or Immersed, dipt in or plunged;' also 'Immerse, to plunge or dip over head and ears;' Kersey, ed. 1715. Immerse occurs as a pp. in Bacon, Nat. Hist. s. 114.—Lat. immergere, pp. immersus, to plunge into.—Lat. im-=in, in, into; and mergere, to plunge, sink. See Im- (2) and Merge. Der. immerse, from pp. immersus; immers-ion.

IMMIGRATE, to migrate into a country. (L.) have considered the Saracens, either at their immigration into Spain about the ninth century, &c.; Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, Diss. i.; ed. 1840, vol. i. p. xviii. The verb is quite modern.—Lat. immigratus, pp. of immigrare, to migrate into. See Im- (2) and Migrate. Der immigrat-ion; immigrant.

IMMINENT, projecting over, near at hand. (L.) 'Against the sinne imminent or to come;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 370 b.—Lat. imminent, stem of pres. part. of imminere, to project over.—Lat. im—in, upon, over; and minere, to jut out. See Elminent. Der. imminent-ly; imminence, Shak. Troil. v. 10. 13.

IMMIT, to send into, inject. (L.) 'Immit, to squirt, or convey into; 'Kersey, ed. 1715. Immission is in Bp. Taylor, Great Exemplar, pt. ii. dis. 12 (R.) = Lat. immittere, pp. immissus, to send into. See Im-(2) and Missile. Der. immission, from pp. immissus.

IMMOBILITY, steadfastness. (F., = L.) 'The earth's settledness and immobility;' Wilkins, That the Earth may be a Planet, b. ii.

prop. 5 (R.) = F. immobilité, 'steadfastnesse;' Cot. = Lat. acc. immo-

bilitatem, from Lat. immobilitas, immobility. - Lat. immobilis, immove-

able. See Im-(3) and Mobile.

IMMODERATE, not moderate. (L.) In Shak. Meas. i. 2.

131. Sir T. More has immoderately; Works, p. 87 a, l. 1.—Lat. immoderates. See Im-(3) and Moderate. Der. immoderately.

IMMODEST, not modest. (F., -L.) In Spenser, F. Q. b. ii. c. 6. st. 37. - F. immodeste, 'immodest;' Cot. - Lat. immodestus. See

Im. (3) and Modest. Der. immodest-ly, immodest-y.

Im. (3) and Modest. Der. immodest-ly, immodest-y.

TMMOLATE, to offer in sacrifice. (L.) Cotgrave has immolated, to explain F. immolé.—Lat. immolatus, pp. of immolare, to sacrifice; lit. to throw meal upon a victim, as was the custom. - Lat. im-=in, upon; and mola, meal, cognate with E. meal. See Im- (2) and Meal.

upon; and mota, meal. cognate with E. meal. See Im-(2) and Meal. Der. immolation, from F. immolation, 'an immolation, sacrifice;' Cot. IMMORAL, not moral, wicked. (F., -L.) In Kersey, ed. 1715. From Im-(3) and Moral. Der. immoral-ly, -ity.

IMMORTAL, not mortal. (F., -L.) M. E. immortal, Chaucer, C. T. 5059. -O. F. immortel, 'immortall;' Cot. -Lat. immortalis. See Im-(3) and Mortal. Der. immortal-ly; immortal-ise, I Hen.

VI, i. 2. 148; immortal-i-y, Shak, Lucrece, 725.

IMMOVABLE, not movable (F., L.) M.E. immouable;
Test. of Love, ed. 1561, fol. 317 back, col. 1, l. 5. [There are 2 folios called 317.] From Im- (3) and Movable; see Move. Der. immovable-ness, immovabley.

IMMUNITY, freedom from obligation. (F., -L.) In Hall's Chron. Edw. IV, an. 10 (R.); and in Minsheu. -F. immunité, 'immunity; 'Cot. - Lat. immunitatem, acc. of immunitas, exemption. -Lat. immunis, exempt from public services. - Lat. im- = in-, not; and munis, serving, obliging (whence also communis, common). - & MU, to bind; see Common.

IMMURE, to shut up in prison. (F.,-L.) In Shak. L. L. L. iii. 126; Merch. Ven. ii. 7. 52. Shak. also has immures, sb. pl. fortifications, walls, Troilus, prol. 1. 8; spelt emures in the first folio. Similarly immure stands for emmure. - Q. F. emmurer, 'to immure, or wall about; Cot. - F. em -= Lat. im -= in, in, within; and F. murer, to wall; Cot. - Lat. murare, to wall. - Lat. murus, a wall. See Im- (1) and Mural.

IMMUTABLE, not mutable. (F., -I.) 'Of an immutable necessitie; Sir T. More, Works, p. 838 h [not p. 839].—F. immutable, with same sense as immuable, which is the better form; both are in Cotgrave. - Lat. immutabilis. See Im- (3) and Mutable. Der.

immutabl-y, immutable-ness; immuta-bili-ty.

IMP, a graft, offspring, demon. (Low Lat., -Gk.) Formerly used in a good sense, meaning 'scion' or 'offspring.' 'Well worthy impe;' Spenser, F. Q. i. 9. 6. 'And thou, most dreaded impe of highest Jove;' id. Introd. to b. i. st. 3. M. E. imp, ymp, a graft on a tree; impen, ympen, to graft. 'I was sumtyme a frere [friar], And a tree; impen, ympen, to graft. 'I was sumtyme a frere [friar], And the couentes [convent's] gardyner, for to graffe ympes; On limitoures and listres lesynges I ymped;' P. Plowman, B. v. 136-8. 'Of feble trees ther comen wretched impes;' Chaucer, C. T. 13962. The pl. sb. impen occurs in the Ancren Riwle, p. 378, I. 24; and the pp. i-imped, i. e. grafted, in the same, p. 360, l. 6. The verb is due to the sb. [The A. S. impian, to graft (Lye), is unauthorised.]—Low Lat. impons, a graft, occurring in the Lex Salica; see the text called Lex Emendata, c. xxvii. § 8.—Gk. ξμφυτος, engrafted; James, i. 21.—Gk. ξμφύτου, to implant.—Gk. ξμ-for ξν, in; and φbεν, to produce, from Δ BHU, to be. See In and Be.

¶ From the same source are W. impio, to graft, imp, a graft. scion: Dan. vmbe. Swed. vmba. are W. impio, to graft, imp, a graft, scion; Dan. ympe, Swed. ympa, G. impfen, O. H. G. impiton, imphon, to graft; also F. enter, to graft;

C. implen, O. H. G. implon, implon, to graft; also F. enter, to graft; shewing that the word was widely spread at an early period. Der. imp, vb., Rich. II, ii. 1. 292, M. E. impen, as above.

IMPACT, a striking against, collision. (L.) Modern. 'The quarrel [crossbow-bolt] by that impact driven, True to its aim, fled fatal;' Southey, Joan of Arc, b. viii.—Lat. impactus, pp. of impingere, to impinge. See Impinge.

The right form of the sb. should rather have been impaction. The word impacted occurs in Holland's Pliny by xx c. 21. 'Impacted dashed or bestern against.

Holland's Pliny, b. xx. c. 21. 'Impacted, dashed or beaten against, cast or put into;' Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674.

IMPAIR, to make worse, injure, weaker. (F., -L.) 'Whose praise hereby no whit impaired is;' Spenser, Colin Clout, 1. 655.

M. E. cmpeiren, also written enpeiren; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iv. pr. 3, 1. 3418; b. iv. pr. 6, 1. 4015.—O. F. empeirer (Burguy); later empirer, 'to impaire;' Cot.—Low Lat. impeiorare, to make worse.—Lat. im—in, with an intensive force; and Low Lat. peiorare, to make worse. - Lat. peior, worse; a comparative form from a lost positive, and of uncertain origin.

and of uncertain origin.

IMPALE, the same as Empale, q.v. (F.,-L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674; and in Minsheu, ed. 1627. In Shak, it means 'to surround; Troilus, v. 7. 5; but it is the same word. Der. impalement.

IMPALPABLE, not palpable. (F.,-L.) In Holland's Plutarch, p. 193 (R.); and in Cotgrave. - F. impalpable, 'impalpable; 'Cot. See Im. (3) and Palpable. Der. impalpabl-y.

IMPANEL, IMPANNEL, the same as Empanel, q.v.
IMPARITY, want of parity. (F., -L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed.
1674. From Im-(3) and Parity; cf. Lat. imparitas. See Par.
[No O. F. imparité in Cotgrave.]
IMPARK, EMPARK, to close for a park. (F.) 'Impark, to
enclose... a piece of ground for a park; 'Kersey, ed. 1715. 'Not
... held nor emparked within any laws or limits;' Bp. King, Vine
Palatine, 1614, p. 32 (Todd). Cf. O. F. emparcher, of which Cotgrave gives the pp. emparché, 'impounded.' Coined from Im-(1)
and Park

and Park.

IMPART, to give a part of, communicate. (F.,-L.) secret thoughtes imparted with such trust; Surrey, Prisoned in Windsor, 1. 37; see Specimens of English, ed. Skeat, p. 220. – O. F. impartir, 'to impart;' Cot. – Lat. impartire, impertire, to bestow a impartir, 'to impart;' Lot. = Lat. impartire, impertire, to bestow a share on. = Lat. im-, for in, on, upon; and partire, partiri, to share. = Lat. parti-, crude form of pars, a part. See Part. Der. impartible.

IMPARTIAL, not partial. (F.,=L.) In Shak. Rich. II, i. I.

II5. From Im-(3) and Partial. Der. impartial-ly, impartial-ity.

IMPASSABLE, not to be passed through. (F.,=L.) In Milton,

P. L. x. 254. From Im- (3) and Passable; see Pass. Der. impassable, impassable.

impassabl-y, impassable-ness.

IMPASSIBLE, incapable of feeling. (F.,-L.) 'This most pure parte of the soule, ... deuine, impassible, and incorruble; Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. iii. c. 23 (R.) Impassibilitie is in Sir T. More's Works, p. 1329 b.—F. impassible, 'impassible, sence-lesse;' Cot.—Lat. impassibilis, incapable of passion or suffering.— Lat. im-=in-, not; and passibilis, capable of suffering. - Lat. passus, pp. of pati, to suffer. See Im- (3) and Passion, Patience.

Der. impassible-ness, impassibili-ly.

IMPASSIONED, roused to strong feeling. (F., -L.) In Milton, P. L. ix. 678. From the prefix im - Lat. in, with an intensive force; and Passion. Der. A similar formation is impassionate, rarely used. and Passion. Der. A similar formation is impassionate, rarely used.

IMPASSIVE, not susceptible of feeling, not shewing feeling.

(F., -L.) In Milton, P. L. vi. 455. From Im-(3) and Passive.

Der. impassive-ly, -ness; Burton uses impassionate in a like sense (R.)

IMPATIENT, not patient. (F., -L.) M. E. impatient. 'Impatient is he that wol not be taught;' Chaucer, C. T. Pers. Tale, De Superbia, sect. I. = F. impatient, 'impatient;' Cot. See Im-(3) and Patient. Der. impatient-ly, impacience, impaciency.

IMPAWN, to pledge. (F.) In Shak. Hen. V, i. 2. 21; Hamlet, v. 2. 155, 171. From im-, prefix, a substitute for F. em-=L. im-, in; and pawn; see Im- (1) and Pawn.

IMPEACH, to charge with a crime. (F., -L.) The orig. sense is 'to hinder;' and it was once so used. 'The victoric was much hindered and impeached;' Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 308 (R.) 'To impeach and stop their breath;' Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xi. c. 3, M. E. apechen, a corruption of empechen; the pp. apeched occurs in Shoreham's Poems, ed. Wright (Percy Soc.), p. 38, l. 24.—O.F. empescher, 'to hinder, let, stop, bar, impeach;' Cot.

B. There is also an old F. form empesscher, in which the s again appears to

is also an old F. form emprescher, in which the s again appears to be merely adventitious. Littré and Scheler connect these with Prov. empedegar, which they cite; and these forms may all be derived from Low Lat. impedicare, to fetter. Impedicare is from the prefix im-=in, in, on; and pedica, a fetter, from pedi-, crude form of pes, a foot; see Im-(1) and Foot.

7. At the same time, the Span. empackar, Ital. impacciare, to delay, are to be referred to Low Lat. impactare* (not found), a frequentative from impingere, pp. impactus, to bind, to fasten. Impingere is compounded of im- = in, in, on; and pangere lasten. Impingers is compounded of im— in, in, on; and pangers (base PAG), to fasten, from A PAK, to bind; cf. Skt, pap, to bind, papa, a fetter, Gk. πηγνυμ, I fix. It is very likely that the two sources may have been more or less confused, and may both have influenced the O. F. empescher. See Despatch. Der. impeach-er, impeach-able; impeach-ment, Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. i. c. 15.

IMPEABL, to adorn with pearls. (F.) In Milton, P. L. v. 747.

IMPEARL, to adorn with pearls. (F.) In Millon, F. L. v. 141. From Im- (1) and Pearl.

IMPECCABLE, not liable to sin. (L.) 'Impeccable, that cannot offend or do amiss;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—Lat. impeccabilis, faultless.—Lat. im-, for in-, negative prefix; and peccabilis, peccable. See Im- (3) and Peccable. Der. impeccabili-ty.

IMPEDE, to obstruct. (L.) In Macbeth, i. 5. 29. The sb. impediment is commoner, and earlier; in Wyatt, Ps. 102 (R.)—Lat. impedire, to intangle the feet, obstruct.—Lat. im-=in, in; and pedirected form of one a foot: see Im- (2) and Foot. Der. impedi-ment, crude form of pes, a foot; see Im- (2) and Foot. Der. impedi-ment, impedi-t-ive.

IMPEL, to drive forward, urge. (L.) 'The flames impell'd;' Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 230.—Lat. impellere, pp. impulsus, to urge on.—Lat. im-=in, on, forward; and pellere, to drive. See Im-(2) and Pulsate. Der. impell-ent, impell-er; and (from pp. impulsus) im-pulse, Milton, P. L. iii. 120; impuls-ion, id. Sams. Agon. 422; impuls-ive, impuls-ive-ly, impuls-ive-ness.

IMPEND, to hang over, be near. (L.) Milton has impendent,

P. L. ii. 177, v. 891.—Lat. impendëre, to hang over.—Lat. -im-=in, on, over; and pendëre, to hang. See Im- (2) and Pendant. Der. impend-ing; also impend-ent, from the stem of the pres. part.

IMPENETRABLE, not penetrable. (F.,—L.) In Sir T. Elyot,
The Governour, b. i. c. 23; Shak. Merch. Ven. iii. 3, 18.—F. impenetrable, 'impenetrable;' Cot. See Im- (3) and Penetrate. Der. impenetrabi-y, Milton, P. L. vi. 400; impenetrabili-ty.

IMPENITEINT, not penitent. (F.,—L.) Sir T. More has both impenitent and impenitence; Works, p. 573 a. From Im- (3) and Penitent. Der. impenitent-ly, impenitence; impenitenc-y, Bible, A. V. heading to Isa. ix.

heading to Isa. ix.

IMPERATIVE, authoritative. (F., -I..) In Minsheu. - O. F. imperatif, 'imperative, imperious; the imperative mood in grammer; Cot. - Lat. imperatious, due to a command. - Lat. imperatum, a command; neut. of imperatus, pp. of imperare, to command. - Lat. imin; and parare, to make ready, order. See Im- (1) and Parade.

Der. impera-tive-ly; and see imperial.

IMPERCEPTIBLE, not perceptible. (F., -L.) 'Hang on such small imperceptible strings' [not things]; Cowley, Davideis, b. iv; last line of sect. 25. - F. imperceptible, 'imperceptible;' Cot. See Im-(3) and Perceptible, Perceive. Der. imperceptibl-y, imperceptible-ness,

imperceptibili-ty

IMPERFECT, not perfect. (F., -L.) Really of French origin, but conformed to the Latin spelling. M. E. imparfit, inparfit, inperfit; P. Plowman, B. xv. 50; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 9, l. 2291. — O. F. imperfeit (Burguy); imperfaict (Cotgrave). — Lat. imperfectus. See Im- (3) and Perfect. Der. imperfectly, imperfect.

IMPERIAL, relating to an empire. (F., -L.) M. E. emperial, Gower, C. A. iii. 61, 113. - O. F. emperial (Burguy); later imperial (Cot.). - Lat. imperialis, belonging to an empire. - Lat. imperium, an empire. See Empire. Der. imperial-ly, imperial-ism, imperial-ist; also (from Lat. imperium) imperi-ous, Hamlet, v. 1. 236, Oth. ii. 3.

276; imperi-ous-ly, imperi-ous-ness.

IMPERIL, to put in peril. (E. and F., -L.) In Ben Jonson,

Magnetic Lady, at the end of Act ii; Probee's second speech. From Im-(1) and Peril.

IMPERISHABLE, not perishable. (F., = L.) In Milton, P. L. vi. 435. – F. imperissable, 'unperishable;' Cot. See Im-(3) and Perish. Der. imperishabl-y, imperishable-ness, imperishabil-i-ty.

IMPERSONAL, not personal. (F., = L.) In Levins. Ben Jonson treats of intercond years. For Grammar, b. i. c. 16. – F. interconnel.

treats of impersonal verbs; Eng. Grammar, b. i. c. 16. - F. impersonnel, 'impersonall;' Cot. - Lat. impersonalis. See Im- (3) and Person. Der. impersonal-ly, impersonal-i-ty.

IMPERSONATE, to personify, to personate or represent a person's qualities. (L.) 'The masques... were not only furnished by the heathen divinities, but often by the virtues and vices impersonated;' Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, sect. lxi; ed. 1840, iii. 400. From Lat. im = in, used as a prefix; and personate. See Im- (2) and Person. Der. impersonation.

IMPERTINENT, not pertinent, trifling, rude. (F., -L.) M. E. impertinent; Chaucer, C. T. 7930. - F. impertinent, 'impertinent, unfit;' Cot. - Lat. impertinent-, stem of impertinens, not belonging to. See Im- (3) and Pertinent, Pertain. Der. impertinence, Milton, P. L. viii. 195: impertinenc-y, K. Lear, iv. 6. 178; impertinent-ly.

IMPERTURBABLE, not easily disturbed. (L.) In Ash's

Dict., ed. 1775.—Lat. imperturbabilis, that cannot be disturbed. See Im-(3) and Perturb. Der. imperturbabilisy.

IMPERVIOUS, impassable. (L.) In Cowley, Ode upon Dr. Harvey, st. ii. l. 6; and in Milton, P. L. x. 254.—Lat. imperuius, impassable; the Lat. -us being turned into E. -ous, as in arduus, conspicuous, &c. - Lat. im- = in- = E. un-, not; per, through; and uia, a See Viaduct. Der. impervious-ly, -ness.

TMPETUS, sudden impulse, violent push. (L.) In Boyle's Works, vol. i. p. 138 (R.) – Lat. impetus, an attack, impulse; lit. 'a falling on.' – Lat. im-= in, on, upon; and petere, to seek, tend to, lit. to fly or fall. – PAT, to fall, fly; cf. Skt. pat, to fly, E. find, to light on; see Im-(2) and Find. Der. impetu-ous, Spenser, F. Q. iii. 9. 16, from F. impetueux, which from Lat. impetuosus; impetu-ous-ly, impetu-

ous-ness, impetu-os-i-ty.

IMPLETY, want of piety. (F., -L.) In Shak. Much Ado, iv. 1.

105.-F. impiete, 'impiety;' Cot. See Im-(3) and Piety. And

see Impious.

*IMPINGE, to strike or fall against. (L.) 'Impinge, to hurl or throw against a thing;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1678.—Lat. impingere, pp. impactus, to strike upon or against.—Lat. im—in, on; and pangere, to fasten, also to strike. — VPAK, to fasten; see Im- (2) and Peace. Der. impact, q. v.

IMPIOUS, not pious, wicked. (F., -L.) In Shak. Haml. i. 2. 94. Coined from Im. (3) and Pious. [The O. F. word is impie.]

Der. impious-ly, -ness; and see impiety.

* IMPLACABLE, not to be appeased. (F., -L.) 'Bering implacable anger;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 83 a. -F. implacable, 'unplacable;' Cot. -Lat. implacabilis. See Im- (3) and Placable. Der. implacibili-ty.

IMPLANT, to plant in. (F., -L.) In Minsheu; and Milton, P. L. xi. 23. - F. implanter, 'to implant, to fix, or set into;' Cot. - Lat. im-in, in; and plantare, to plant. See Im-(1) and Plant.

Der. implant-at-ion.

IMPLEAD, to urge a plea or suit at law. (F., -L.) In Acts, xix. 38 (A. V.); and Fuller, Hist. of Waltham Abbey, § 16 (p. 10, ed. 1655). See Im-(1) and Plead. Der. implead-er.

IMPLEMENT, a utensil, tool. (Low Lat., -L.) In Hamlet, i. 1. 74. - Low Lat. implementum, an accomplishing; hence, means for

accomplishing. — Lat. implere, to fill, discharge, execute. — Lat. im—in, in; and plere, to fill. — PAR, to fill; see Im-(2) and Full. IMPLICATE, to involve. (L.) Cot. has implication, to translate F. implication; the verb is later, in Ash's Dict. ed. 1775, and in Boyle's Works, cited (without a reference) by Todd. - Lat. implicatus, pp. of implicare, to infold, involve.—Lat. im-=in, in; and plica, a fold. See Im-(2) and Ply. Der. implication, from F. implication; also implicit, Milton, P. L. vii. 323, from Lat. implicitus, pp. of impli-

care; implicit-ly, -ness; and see imply. IMPLORE, to entreat, beg earnestly. (F., -L.) In Spenser, F. Q. iii. 11. 18; used as a sb., id. ii. 5. 37. -F. implorer, 'to implore;' Cot. -Lat. implorare, to implore. -Lat. im-in, on, upon; and plorare, to wail. See Im- (1) and Deplore. Der. implor-ing-ly. IMPLY, to mean, signify. (F., -L.) 'It implyeth first repugnance: Sir T. More, Works, p. 1127 b. A coined word; from Im-(1) and Ply, as if from an O. F. implier; but the O. F. form was impliquer, a doublet of the more orig. form emploier. Doublets,

implicate, q. v.; employ, q. v.

IMPOLITE, not polite. (L.) 'I never saw such impolite confusion at any country wedding in Britain;' Drummond, Trav. (let. 3. 1744), p. 76 (Todd). - Lat. impolitus, unpolished, rude. See Im- (3) and Polite. Der. impolite-ly, -ness.

IMPOLITIC, not politic. (L., - Gk.) 'They [the merchants] do it impoliticly;' Bacon, Report on the Petition of the Merchants (R.) Spelt impolitick in Phillips and Kersey. From Im- (3) and Politic. Der. im-politic-ly.

IMPONDERABLE, without sensible weight. (L.)

The older word is *imponderous*; Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 5, § 10. From Im- (3) and Ponderable or Ponderous.

IMPORT, to bring in from abroad, to convey, signify, interest. (F.,-L.; or L.) In the sense 'to bring in from abroad,' the word is Latin. 'It importeth also playne and open blasphemy;' Sir T. More, Works, pp. 325, 326 a. - F. importer; 'cela importe moult, that imports much, that is of great consequence;' Cot. - Lat. importare, to import, bring, introduce, cause. — Lat. im- = in, in; and portare, to carry; see Port (1). Der. import, sb.; import-ant, L. L. v. 1. 104, from F. important, pres. pt.; important-ly; importance, Wint. Ta. v.

2. 20, from F. importance; also import-er, importation.

IMPORTABLE, intolerable. (F., -L.) Obsolete. In the Prayer of Manasses (A. V.); Spenser, F. Q. ii. 8. 35; and earlier, in Chaucer, C. T. 9020. - F. importable, 'intollerable;' Cot. - Lat. importabilis, that cannot be borne. See Im- (3) and Port (1).

IMPORTUNE, to molest, urge with eager solicitation. (F., -L.) In Ant. and Cleop. iv. 15. 19; Meas. i. 1. 57. Formed from M. E. importune, adj., molesting, troublesome; cf. And for he nill be importune. tune Unto no man, ne onerous; Rom. of the Rose, 5635. - O. F. importum, 'importunate, urgent, earnest with, troublesome;' Cot. -Lat. importunus, unfit, unsuitable, troublesome, grievous, rude. B. The Lat. importunus (with prefix im-=in- E. un-, not) and opportunus (with prefix ob) are both related to Lat. portus, a harbour, of which the orig. sense was rather approach or access; so that importunus—hard of access, unsuitable, &c. See Port (2). Der. importunus portun-i-ty (Levins), from F. importunité = Lat. acc. importunitatem; also importun-ate (Levins), a coined word; importun-ate-ly, importun-

IMPOSE, to lay upon, enjoin, obtrude, palm off. (F.,-L.) In Spenser, F. Q. v. 8. 49. - F. imposer, 'to impose;' Cot. - F. im-Lat.

Der. impos-ing, impos-ing-ly.

IMPOSITION, a laying on, tax, deception. (F., -L.) 'The second cause of thimposicioun;' Remedie of Love, st. 64; a 15th-cent. poem, pr. in some edd. of Chaucer. - F. imposition. - Lat. acc. impositionem, from nom. impositio, a laying on. - Lat. impositus, pp. of imponere, to lay on. - Lat. im-= in, on; and ponere, to put, lay; see Im-(1) and Position. Der, from same source: impost, from F. impost, 'an impost, custom' (Cot.), which from Lat. pp. impositus; impostor, Temp. i. 2. 477, from Lat. impostor, a deceiver; impost-ure, Hall's Chron. Hen. VI, an. 26, from F. imposture, 'imposture, guile' (Cot.).

TMPOSSIBLE, not possible. (F.,-L.) M. E. impossible, 'Cot.-Lat. Impossible, 'impossible, 'impossible,' Cot.-Lat. Impossible, 'impossible, 'impossible,' Cot.-Lat. Impossible, 'impossible, 'impossible, 'impossible, 'impossible, 'impossible, 'impossible, 'cot.-Lat. Impossible, 'impossible, 'i away from; hence, a separation of corrupt matter. - Gk. d=6, from, cognate with E. of, off; and στη-, base of ιστημ, I set, place, stand, from STA, to stand. See Apo- and Stand. Der. imposthum-ate,

imposthum-at-ion. See Apo- and Stand. Der. imposthum-ate, imposthum-at-ion.

Imposthum-at-ion.

IMPOSTOR, IMPOST; see under Imposition.

IMPOTENT, not potent, feeble. (F., -L.) M. E. impotent; Gower, C. A. iii. 383. - F. impotent, 'impotent;' Cot. - Lat. impotentem, acc. of impotens, unable. See Im- (3) and Potent. Der. impotently, impotence, impotenc-y.

IMPOUND, to put into a pound, as cattle. (E.) In Shak. Hen. V,

in From Im. (1) and Pound (2). Der. impound-age.

IMPOVERISH, to make poor. (F., = L.) 'Him and his subjects still impoverishing;' Drayton, Barons' Wars, b. v (R.) And in Minsheu. A corruption from O. F. appovriss-, base of pres. part. of appovrir, 'to impoverish, begger;' Cot. Cf. 'appovrissement, an impoverishment, beggering;' id. = F. ap = I.at. ad, towards; and O. F. povre, poor. See Poor.

For a similar corruption of the prefix see Impossible and the property see Impossible and provide a similar corruption of the prefix see Impossible and provide a similar corruption. prefix, see Imposthume. Der. impoverish-ment (Cotgrave).

IMPRACTICABLE, not practicable. (Low Lat.-Gk.) Phillips, ed. 1706, and Kersey, ed. 1715. From Im-(3) and Practicable. Der. impracticabl-y, impracticable-ness, impracticabili-ty.

IMPRECATE, to invoke a curse on. (L.) The sb. imprecation (from F. imprecation) is in earlier use than the verb, and is given in Minsheu. So too: 'the imprecation of the vestall nun Tuccia;' Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxviii. c. 2 .- Lat. imprecatus, pp. of imprecari, to call down by prayer. — Lat. im=in, upon, on; and precari, to pray. See Im-(2) and Pray. Der. imprecation (see above); im-

precat-or-y.

IMPREGNABLE, not to be taken or seized upon. (F., -L.)

'Impreignable cities and strong holdes;' Sir T. Elyot, The Governour,

Impreignable cities and strong holdes;' sir T. Elyot, The Governour,

Impreignable cities and strong holdes;' sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. i. c. 27. [The g is inserted much as in sovereign, and was no doubt once silent.] - O. F. imprenable, 'impregnable,' Cot. - F. im- = Lat. im-=in-, negative prefix; and F. prendre, to take, from Lat. prehendere, to seize. See Comprehend and Get. Der. impregnabl-y, impregnabili-ty

IMPREGNATE, to render pregnant. (L.) Milton uses impregn, P. L. iv. 500, ix. 737; this is a mere abbreviation, not a true F. form. -Lat. impragnatus, pp. of an (unused) impragnare, to make pregnant. - Lat. im- = in, in; and prægna-, seen in prægnans, prægnas, pregnant. See Im- (2) and Prognant. Der impregnation.

IMPRESS, to imprint, make an impression, press. (L.) M.E. impressen, Chaucer, Troil. iii. 1543; Gower, C. A. i. 257. The sb. impression is in Chaucer, C. T. 3613.—Lat. impressare, frequentative of imprimere, to impress. - Lat. im-=in, upon; and premere, to press. See Im- (2) and Press. Der. impress, sb., Two Gent. iii. 2.6; imprese, from Ital. impresa, an emprise, also, an emblem, Rich. II, iii. 1. 25; impress-ion, Gower, C. A. ii. 14; impress-ible, impress-ibl-y, impress-ible-ness, impress-ive, impress-ive-ly, impress-ive-ness. ¶ But impress-ment, a seizing of provisions or sailors for public service, is

impress-ment, a seizing of provisions or sailors for public service, is a coined word from the press in Press-gang, q. v.

IMPRINT, to print upon, impress deeply. (F., -L.) 'Imprinted that feare so sore in theyr imaginacyon;' Sir T. More, Works, 1196d [not 1197]. From Im-(1) and Print. Der. imprint, sb. (a late word).

The O. F. word is empreindre.

IMPRISON, to put in prison. (F., -L.) M. E. imprisonen, occurring in a note on p. 464 of Rob. of Glouc., ed. Hearne. Put for emprison. -O. F. emprisonner, 'to imprison;' Cot. -F. em-=Lat. im-=in, in; and F. prison, a prison. See Im-(1) and Prison.

IMPROBABLE, not probable. (F., -L.) In Shak. Tw. Nt. iii. 4. 141. - F. improbable, 'improbable;' Cot. See Im- (3) and Probable. Der. improbabl-y, improbabli-ty.

IMPROMPTU, off hand; a thing composed extempore. (F., -L.)

They were made es tempore, and were, as the French call them, impromptus; Dryden, A Discourse on Satire; in Dryden's Poems, ed.

from im- and propriety.

IMPROPRIATE, to appropriate to private use. (L.) 'Canst thou impropriate to thee Augustus' worthy praise?' Drant, tr. of Horace, Ep. to Quinctius (Ep. i. 16, l. 29). Coined from Lat. im= in, in, hence to (a person); and propriare, to appropriate.—Lat. proprius, one's own; see Im- (2) and Proper. Der. impropriat-ion.

IMPROVE, to make better. (F., L.) In Shak. Jul. Cæsar, ii.

1. 159. 'Approve and improve, approvement and improvement, are used in our old law as respectively equivalent;' Richardson. See Blount's Nomolexicon. Improve is a coined word, made with the prefix im- (= Latin in, in) instead of with the prefix ap- (= Lat. ad) but with much the same sense as approve. The latter part of the word is therefore E. prove, F. prouver, Lat. probare. See Approve and Prove. Der. improv-able, improv-abl-y, improv-able-ness, improv-

ing-ly, improvement, Bacon, Essay 34, Of Riches.

IMPROVIDENT, not provident. (L.) In Shak, I Hen. VI, ii.

I. 58. From Im- (3) and Provident; see Provide. Der.

improvident-ly, improvidence. Doublet, imprudent.

IMPROVISE, to recite extemporaneously, bring about on a conden. In the latest of th

sudden. (F., - Ital., - L.) Quite modern. Not in Todd's Johnson. - F. improviser. - Ital. improvvisare, to sing extempore verses. - Ital. improvviso, sudden, unprovided for. - Lat. improvisus, unforescen. -Lat. im-=in-, negative prefix; and prouisus, pp. of prouidere, to foresee. See Im- (3) and Provide. Der. improvi.-er, improvis-ate,

improvis-at-ion; we even find improvis-at-ise, Chambers, Cyclop. of Eng. Literature, ii. 499, col. 2.

IMPRUDENT, not prudent. (F., -L.) In Cotgrave. Milton has imprudence, P. L. xi. 686. - F. imprudent, 'imprudent;' Cot. - Lat. imprudent-, stem of imprudens, not prudent. See Im- (3) and Pru-

dent. Der. imprudent-ly, imprudence.

IMPUDENT, shameless. (F., -L.) In Spenser, F. Q. iii. 12. 5.

-F. impudent, 'impudent;' Cot. - Lat. impudent-, stem of impudens, shameless. - Lat. im - in - E. un., not; and pudens, modest, properly pres. part. of pudere, to feel shame (a word of doubtful origin). Der.

impudently; impudence, from F. impudence, impudence (Cot.).

IMPUGN, to attack, call in question. (F., -L.) In rather early IMPULSE, IMPULSION, IMPULSIVE; see Impel.

TMPULSE, IMPULSION, IMPULSIVE; see Impel.

TMPULSE, IMPULSION, IMPULSIVE; see Impel.

both the impunitie and also the recompense of other the informers Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 1035 (R.); and in Cotgrave. - F. impunité, 'impunity;' Cot. - Lat. impunitaem, acc. of impunitas, impunity. - Lat. impunit, crude form of impunis, without punishment. - Lat. im-

= in-= E. un-, not; and pena, penalty. See Im- (3) and Pain.

IMPURE, not pure. (F.,-L.) 'Impure and uncleane;' Tyndall, Works, p. 193, col. 2.-F. impur, 'impure;' Cot.-Lat. impurus. See Im- (3) and Pure. Der. impure-ly, impure-ness, impurity. Shak Ingree St.

i-ty, Shak. Lucrece, 854.

IMPUTE, to place to the account of, reckon against as a fault, ascribe, charge. (F., -L.) In Levins. 'Th' imputed blame;' Spenser, ascribe, charge. F. Q. ii. 1. 20. - F. imputer, 'to impute, ascribe, or attribute unto; Cot.—Lat. imputare, to bring into a reckoning.—Lat. im—in, in; and putare, to reckon, suppose, orig. to cleanse.— Lat. putus, cleansed, pure; from the same source as purus, pure. See Im—(1) and Pure. Der. imput-er, imput-able, imput-abl-y, imput-able-ness, imputabil-i-ty; imput-at-ion, Merch. Ven. i. 3. 13; imput-at-ive, imput-at-ive-ly.

imput-at-ion, Merch. Vcn. i. 3. 13; imput-at-ive, imput-at-ive-ly.

IN, prep. denoting presence or situation in place, time, or circumstances. (E.) M. E. in; passim. — A. S. in; passim. + Du. in. + lcel. f. + Swed. and Dan. i. + Goth. in. + G. in. + W. yn. + O. Irish in (Fick, i. 486). + Lat. in. + Gk. &vi. &v. \beta. In is a weakened form of en, appearing in Gk. &v. &v-dov; the Gk. &vi seems to be a locative case, and is further related to Gk. &vá. Goth. ana, G. an, E. on; see On. \quad \cdot \quad \text{All from ANA, pronominal base of the third person; 'dvá is evidently a case-form of the demonstrative stem, which is preserved as ana in Sanskrit. as anas (= Lat. ille) in Lithuawhich is preserved as ana in Sanskrit, as anas (= Lat. ille) in Lithuanian, and as ond with the same meaning in Church-Slavonic; Curtius, i. 381. Der. inn-er, from A.S. innera, a comparative adj., Grein, ii. 143; in-most, M.E. inemaste (written for innemest), Castel of Love, ed. Weymouth, I. 809 (Stratmann), from A.S. innemest, an authorized form. The form innerest is downly authorised form (Bosworth). The form innermost is doubly corrupt, having an inserted r, and o substituted for older e; the corrupt, having an inserted r, and o substituted for older e; the corrupt his is a double of t impromptus; Dryden, A Discourse on Satire; in Dryden's Poeins, ed. 1856, p. 366.—F. impromptu; 'L'Impromptu de Versailles' is the title of a comedy by Molière.—Lat. in promptu, in readiness; where promptu is the abl. of promptus, a sb. formed from promers, to bring forward. See In and Prompt.

IMPROPER, not proper. (F.,—L.) M. E. improper. 'Improper' denotes the superlative (as in Latin pri-m-us); see this explained under Aftermost, Foremost. Similarly inmost should rather have been perlich he demeth fame; 'Gower, C. A. i. 21.—F. impropre, 'unproper-ly; so also improper-ly; so also improper. in-so-much; in-so-much; in-ter-, in-tro-; also inn, q. v.

IN- (1), prefix, in. (E.) In some words, the prefix in- is purely E., and is merely the prep. in in composition. Exx.: in-born, in-breathe, in-bred, in-land, in-lay, in-let, in-ly, in-mate, in-side, in-sight, in-snare, in-stall, in-step, in-twine, in-twist, in-weave, in-wrap, in-wrought. See In.

IN- (2), prefix, in. (L.; or F., -L.) In some words, the prefix is not the E. prep. in, but the cognate Lat. form. Exx.: in-augurate, in-carcerate, in carnate, in-cidence, &c. These words are rather nuβ. Sometimes the Lat. word has passed through F. before reaching E. Exx.: in-cise, in-cite, in-cline, in-dication, &c. ¶ In-(2) becomes il-before l, as in il-lusion; im-before m and p, as

in im-bue, im-peril; ir- before r, as in ir-rigate.

286

IN-(3), prefix, with negative force. (L.; or F., -L.) In numerous words, the prefix in- has a negative force; from Lat. neg. prefix in-, which is cognate with E. un- (with the same force), O. Irish an-, Skt. an- (frequently shortened to a-), Gk. dva-, dv- (often shortened to d-), Zend ana-, an., a.. B. This negative prefix is probably identical with the preposition ANA, which appears as Gk. dvá, up, Zend ana, up, Goth. ana, up, to, against. Thus the Gk. ἀνά occasionally has the sense of 'back' or 'backwards,' as in ἀνα-νεύειν, to throw the head back in token of refusal, to deny; cf. dvà poor, up stream, against the stream; whence the negative use may easily have arisen. See Curtius, i. 381. And see On, In. β. In many words, the Lat. word has reached us through the medium of French. Exx.: in-¶ In- (3) becapable, in-certainty, in-clement, in-compatible, &c. comes i- before gn, as in i-gnoble; il- before l, as in il-legal; im- before

m and p, as in im-mense, in-pure; ir- before r, as in ir-rational.

INABILITY, lack of ability. (F., -L.) M. E. inabylité; in A Goodly Belade, a poem wrongly ascribed to Chaucer, l. 61; see Chaucer's Works, ed. Morris, vi. 277. See In- (3) and Able.

In Shak. Temp. INACCESSIBLE, not accessible. (F., -L.) ii. 1. 37.-F. inaccessible; Cot. From In-(3) and Accessible; see

Accede. Der. inaccessible-ness, inaccessibili-ty.

INACCURATE, not accurate. (L.) Very inaccurate judgments: Warburton, Divine Legation, b. ii. s. 6 (R.) Inaccuracy is in Bailey's Dict., vol. ii. ed. 1731. From In (3) and Accurate. Der. inaccurate ly, inaccuracy.

INACTION, want of action. (F., -L.) In Bailey, vol. ii. ed. 1731. From In- (3) and Action; see Act. Der. inactive, inactive-ly;

in-activity, Swift, Horace, b. iv, ode 9.

INADEQUATE, not adequate. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. From In-(3) and Adequate. Der.inadequate-ly, inadequate-ness, inadequac-y. INADMISSIBLE, not admissible. (F., -L.) In late use. Used by Burke, On a Regicide Peace, let. 1, note (R.) - F. inadmissible, 'unadmittable; 'Cot. From In-(3) and Admissible; see Admit.

INADVERTENT, unattentive, heedless. (L.) Spelt inadvertant in Bailey, vol. ii. ed. 1731. Inadvertence is in earlier use; Coles' Dict., ed. 1684; inadvertency in Bp. Taylor, vol i. ser. 5 (R.) Inadvertent is of Lat. origin; inadvertence is from the F. inadvertence, 'inconsideration; 'Cot. See In-(3) and Advert. Der. inadvertent-ly;

also in-advertence, in-advertency, as above.

INALIENABLE, not alienable. (F., -L.) In Phillips. ed. 1706.

-F. inalienable, unalienable; Cot. From In-(3) and Alienable;

see Alien.

INANE, empty, void, silly, useless. (L.) 'We speak of place, distance, or bulk, in the great inane' [i. e. void, used as a sb.]; Locke, On Human Underst. b. ii. c. 15. s. 7. [Not from F., but suggested by F. inanité, 'emptiness, inanity' (Cot.), which is from Lat. inanitatem, acc. of inanitas, emptiness:] - Lat. inanis, void, empty. B. The Lat. inanis is of uncertain etymology; the prefix is almost certainly in-, with a neg. force; a-nis would appear to be from

AK, but the sense is not clear. Der. inan-i-ty; inan-it-ion, q.v. INANIMATE, lifeless. (L.) 'Inanimate, without life;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - Lat. inanimatus, lifeless. See In- (3) and Ani-

Der. inanimat-ion.

INANITION, emptiness, exhaustion from lack of food. (F., - L.) *Repletion and inanition may both doe harme; Burton, Anat. of Melancholy, p. 235 (R.) = F. inanition, an emptying; Cot. Formed from pp. inantius of Lett. inanire, to empty; from inani-, crude form of inanis, empty. See Inane.

INAPPLICABLE, not applicable. (L.) Bailey has inappli-

cableness, vol. ii. ed. 1731. From In- (3) and Applicable; see Apply. Der. inapplicable-ness, inapplicabili-ty. INAPPRECIABLE, not appreciable. (L.) A late word; not

in Todd's Johnson. From In- (3) and Appreciable; see Appreciate.

INAPPROACHABLE, not approachable. (F., -L.) word; not in Todd's Johnson. From In- (3) and Approachable;

see Approach.
INAPPROPRIATE, not fit. (L.) Late; not in Todd. From In-(3) and Appropriate. Der. inappropriate-ly, inappropriate-ness.

INAPT, not apt. (F., -L.) Quite modern; but ineptitude is in Howell, Familiar Letters, b. i. s. 1. let. 9; dated 1619. From In-(3) and Apt.

Note that ineptitude is a correct spelling, from Lat. ineptitudo; so too the Lat. adj. is ineptus, not inaptus. Der. in-

apt-ly, inapt-i-rude. Doublet, inept, q. v. (a better form).

INARTICULATE, not distinct. (L.) 'The inarticulate sounds of music; Giles Fletcher, Poems; Pref. to the Reader. - Lat. inarticulatus, indistinct. From In-(3) and Articulate. Der. inarticulate-

, -ness ; inarticulat-ion.

INARTIFICIAL, without artifice. (L.) 'An inartificial argument;' Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. i. c. 7. § 2.—Lat. inartificialis, not according to the rules of art. From In- (3) and Artificial;

see Artifice. Der. inartificial-ly.

INASMUCH, seeing that. (E.) Merely the three words in as much run together. It does not appear to be in early use, but to have been suggested by the older phrases for asmuch as (Luke, i. 1, A.V.), and by as much as. Cf. 'be als moche as that ryvere may serve' - by as much as that river, &c.; Mandeville's Travels, ed. Halliwell,

p. 45. See Mattner's Engl. Gram. ii. 457.

INATTENTION, lack of attention. (F., -L.) 'The universal indolence and inattention among us;' Tatler, no. 187. From In-(3) and Attention; see Attend. Der. inattent-ive inattent-ive-ly.

INAUDIBLE, not audible. (L.) In Shak. All's Well, v. 3. 41.

See In- (3) and Audience. Der. inaudibl-y, inaudibili-ty.

INAUGURATE, to consecrate, install, enter upon or invest with an office formally, begin formally. (L.) 'The seat on which her kings inaugurated were;' Drayton, Polyolbion, s. 17. Properly a pp., as in 'being inaugurate and invested in the kingdoms;' Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 14 (R.) 'When is the inauguratin?' Beaum and Fletcher, Valentinian, v. 5. 1.—Lat. inauguratus, pp. of inaugurare, to consult the divining birds, practise augury, inaugurate.—Lat. in prep. in, for, towards; and augurare, to act as augur. See In-(2) and

Augur. Der. inaugurat-ion (see above); inaugurat-or; inaugurat. INAUSPICIOUS, not auspicious. (L.) In Shak. Romeo, v. 3.

III. See In- (3) and Auspice. Der. inauspicious-ly, -ness. INBORN, born within one, native. (E.) 'And straight, with inborn vigour, on the wing; Dryden, Mrs. Anne Killigrew, l. 191.
Coined from in, prep.; and born, pp. of bear. See In- (1) and Bear (1). So also Icel. innborinn, inborn.
INBREATHED, breathed in. (E.) 'Dead things with inbreathed sense;' Milton, At a Solemn Musick, l. 4. See In- (1) and

Breathe.

INBRED, bred within, innate. (E.) 'My inbred enemy;' Milton,

P. L. ii. 785. From in, prep.; and bred, pp. of Breed.

INCAGE, to put in a cage. (F., -L.) Better encage. In Shak. Rich. II, ii. 1. 102. – F. encager, 'to incage, to shut within a cage;'
Cot. – F. en = Lat. in, in; and eage, a cage. See In-(2) and Cage.
INCALCULABLE, not to be counted. (L.) 'Do mischiefs incalculable; Burke, On Scarcity (R.) From In-(3) and Calcula-

ble; see Calculate. Der. incalculabl-y.

INCANDESCENT, glowing hot. (L.) Incandescence is in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—Lat. incandescent-, stem of pres. part. of incandescere, to glow.—Lat. in, towards; and candescere, inceptive form of candere, to glow. See In- (2) and Candle. Der. incan-

INCANTATION, a magical charm. (L.) M. E. incantacion, Gower, C. A. iii. 45. Coined, in imitation of F. words with suffix -tion, from Lat. incantatio, an enchanting .- Lat. incantatus, pp. of incantare, to sing charms. See Enchant.

INCAPABLE, not capable. (F.,-L.) In Drayton, Moses his Birth, b. i (R.); Milton, P. L. ii. 140, v. 505; and in Minsheu.-F. incapable. uncapable; Cot. From In- (3) and Capable.

Der. incapabili-ty; and see below.

INCAPACITY, want of capacity. (F., -L.) In Minsheu. - F. incapacité, 'incapacity;' Cot. Cf. Lat. incapax, incapable. From In- (3) and Capacity; see Capacious. Der. incapacit-ate; incapacit-at-ion, Burke, Thoughts on the Present Discontents, ed. E. J.

Payne (Clar. Press), p. 63, l. 3.

INCARCERATE, to put in prison. (L.) In Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. - Lat. in, in; and carceratus, pp. of carcerare, to imprison.

Lat. career, a prison; a word of uncertain origin. Der. incarcerat-ion. INCARNA DINE, to dye of a red colour. (F., = Ital:, = L.) In Shak. Macb. ii. 2. 62; see Rich. and Nares. = F. incarnadin, 'carnation, of a deep, rich, or bright carnation;' Cot. = Ital. incarnadino, 'carnation or flesh colour;' Florio. Also spelt incarnatino (Florio), as in mod. Italian. - Ital. incarnate, incarnate, of flesh colour. - Lat. incarnatus, incarnate. See Incarnation.

INCARNATION, embodiment in flesh. (F., -L.) M. E. incarnacion, Rob. of Glouc. p. 9, 1. 8. - F. incarnation. - Low Lat. incarnationem, acc. of incarnatio. - Lat. incarnatus, pp. of incarnare, to clothe with flesh. - Lat. in, in; and carn-, stem of caro, flesh. See Carnal. Der. incarnate, Merch. Ven. ii. 2. 29, from pp. incarnates; incarnateive, i. e. causing flesh to grow, Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxvii.

c. II (near end).

INCASE, the same as Encase. In Pope, tr. of Homer, Od. i. 333. INCAUTIOUS, not cautious. (L.) 'You treat adventurous, and incautious tread;' Francis, tr. of Horace, b. ii. ode 1 (R.) From In-(3) and Cautious; see Caution. Der. incautious-ly, -ness. INCENDIARY, one who sets fire to houses, &c. (L.) 'Others called him... incendiarie;' Holland, tr. of Suetonius, p. 238.—Lat.

incendiarius, setting on fire. - Lat. incendium, a burning. - Lat. incen-

tneendarius, setting on nre.—Lat. incendium, a Durning.—Lat. incendere, to kindle. See Incense (1). Der. incendiar-ism.

INCENSE (1), to inflame. (L.) 'Much was the knight incenst;'
Spenser, F. Q. v. 3. 36.—Lat. incensus, pp. of incendere, to kindle, inflame.—Lat. in, in, upon; and candère*, to burn (found also in comp. accendere), allied to candère, to glow. See In-(2) and Candle.

Der. incend-iary, q. v.; incense-ment, Twelfth Nt. iii. 4. 260.

INCENSE (2), spices odour of spices hurned (E.—L.) M. F.

INCENSE (2), spices, odour of spices burned. (F., -L.) M. E. encess, Chaucer, C. T. 2279. - F. encess, 'incense, frankincense;' Cot. - Lat. incensum, incense, lit. what is burnt; orig. neuter of in-

census, pp. of incensus, incense, inc. what is built, ong. nature of incensus, pp. of incenders; see Incense (1). Der. frank-incense.

INCENTIVE, provoking, inciting. (L.) 'Part incentive reed
Provide, pernicious with one touch to fire;' Milton, P. L. vi. 519.

[Yet not connected with Lat. incenders, to kindle.] = Lat. incentius, that which strikes up or sets a tune; hence, that provokes or incites. - Lat. incentus *, unused pp. of incinere, to blow or sound an instrument. - Lat. in, into; and canere, to sing. See Enchant, Chant. INCEPTIVE, beginning. (L.) In Phillips' Dict. ed. 1706. INCEPTIVE, beginning. (L.) In Phillips' Dict. ed. 1706. Formed, with suffix -ive (= Lat. -iuus), from incept-um, supine of incipere, to begin, lit. to seize on .- Lat. in, on; and capere, to seize; see In- (2) and Capable. Der. inceptive-ly; and see incipient.

INCESSANT, ceaseless. (L.) In Levins. And in Shak. Hen. V, ii. 2. 38. - Lat. incessant., stem of incessans, unceasing. - Lat. in., negative prefix; and cessans, pres. pt. of cessare, to cease. See In-(3)

and Cease. Der. incessant-ly.

INCEST, impurity. (F., -L.) In early use. M. E. incest, Ancren Riwle, p. 204, l. 20. - F. inceste, 'incest;' Cot. - Lat. incestus, unchaste. - Lat. in-, not; and castus, chaste. See In-(3) and Chaste.

Der. incest-u-ous, Hamlet, i. 2. 157; incest-u-ous-ly.

INCH, the twelfth part of a foot. (L.) M. E. inche, Prompt.
Parv. p. 261. Older spelling also unche; 'feower unchene long;'
Layamon, 23970.—A. S. ynce; Laws of Æthelberht, 67; in Thorpe's
Ancient Laws, i. 19.—Lat. uncia, an inch; also, an ounce. See
Ounce (1), which is the doublet. Der. inch-meal, Temp. ii. 2. 3
(see Piecemeal); inch-hick, Wint. Tale, i. 2. 186. $y = \ddot{u}$, derived from u by vowel-change; the changes from Lat. u to A. S. y, and thence to M. E. i, are quite regular.

INCIDENT, falling upon, liable to occur. (F., - L.) In Levins:

and in Shak. Timon, iv. 1. 21. Also used as sb. F. incident, 'an incident, circumstance;' Cot. Lat. incident, stem of pres. pt. of incidere, to befall. - Lat. in, on; and cadere, to fall. See Cadence. Der. incid:n'-al, -ly, -ness; incidence; incidenc-y, Wint. Ta. i. 2. 403.

INCIPIENT, beginning. (L.) A late word. 'Incipient apoplexies;' Boyle, Works, vol. iv. p. 641 (R.) — Lat. incipient-, stem of incipients, pres. pt. of incipiere, to begin; see Inceptive. Der. incipient-ly, incipience.

INCIRCLE, the same as Encircle. (F., -L.) In Kersey, ed. 1715.

INCISE, to cut into, gash. (F., -L.) 'But I must be incised first cut and opened.' Besum and Electher Mad I over it. In the same as Encircle.

first, cut, and opened;' Beaum. and Fletcher, Mad Lover, ii. 1. 17. – F. inciser, 'to cut into, make an incision;' Cot. – Lat. incisus, pp. of incidere, to cut into. – Lat. in, into; and cædere, to cut. See In- (2) and Ceesura. Der. incis-ion, L. L. L. iv. 3. 97, from F. incision (Cot.); incis-ive, from F. incisif, 'cutting,' Cot.; incis-ive-ly, incis-iveness; incis-or, from Lat. incisor; incis-or-y.

INCITE, to rouse, instigate. (F., -L.) In K. Lear, iv. 4. 27. -F.

inciter, 'to incite;' Cot.—Lat. incitare, to urge forward.—Lat. in, towards, forwards; and citare, to urge. See In- (2) and Cite. Der. incite-ment, from F. incitement, 'an inciting,' Cot.; incit-at-ion,

Sir T. More, Works, p. 551 c.

INCIVIL, uncivil, rude. (F., -L.) In Shak. Cymb. v. 5. 292.
F. incivil, 'uncivill;' Cot. - Lat. incivilis, rude. From In- (3) and Civil. Der. incivil-i:-y, Com. Errors, iv. 4. 49, from F. incivilité, 'incivility;' Cot.

INCLEMENT, not element. (F., -L.) In Milton, P. L. iii. 426. - F. inclement, 'unclement,' Cot. From In-(3) and Clement. Der. inclement-y; inclemenc-y, used by Cot. to translate F. inclemence. INCLINE, to lean towards, bow towards. (F., -L.) M. E. inclinen, Gower, C. A. i. 168, 266; also enclinen, Chaucer, C. T. 13908.

-F. incliner, 'to incline;' Cot. - Lat. inclinare, to incline. - Lat. in. towards; and elinare*, to lean, cognate with E. lean. See Lean (1). Der. inclin-at-ion, Hamlet, iii. 3. 39, from F. inclination, an inclination, Cot.; also inclin-able, Cor. ii. 2. 60,

iii. 2. 31. Der. inclos-ure, Milton, P. L. iv. 133. See Include.

INCLUDE, to shut in, contain. (L.) In Barnes, Works, p. 228, col. 2.—Lat. includere, pp. inclusus, to shut in.—Lat. in, in; and claudere, to shut. See In-(2) and Close (1). Der. inclus-ion; inclus-ion, problem III in a contain.

Rich. III. iv. 1. 59; inclus-ive-ly.

INCOGNITO, in concealment. (Ital., -L.) In Dryden, Kind Keeper, Act i. sc. 1; and in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—Ital. incognito, unknown.—Lat. incognitus, unknown.—Lat. inc., not; and cognitus, known. See In- (3) and Cognition.

Shortened to incog, Tatler, no. 230.

INCOHERENT, not coherent. (L.) 'Two incoherent and uncombining dispositions;' Milton, On Divorce, b. i. c. 1. 'Besides the incoherence of such a doctrine;' id. b. ii. c. 2. See In- (3) and

Cohere. Der. incoherent-ly, incoherence.

INCOMBUSTIBLE, that cannot be burnt. (L.) 'Stories of incombustible napkins: Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 14. § 3. From In. (3) and Combustible; see Combustion. Der. incombustible-ness, incombustibili-ty.

combustionerss, incompusitionity.

INCOME, gain, profit, revenue. (E.) Properly, the 'coming in,' accomplishment, fulfilment. 'Pain pays the income of each precious thing;' Shak. Lucrece, 334. From In-(1) and Come.

INCOMMENSURABLE, not commensurable. (F., -L.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. -F. incommensurable, 'unmeasurable;' Cot. - Lat. incommensurabilis. See In-(3) and Commensurabilisty. Der. incommensurabl-y, incommensurable-ness, incommensurabili-ty.
INCOMMENSURATE, not commensurate. (L.) In B

In Boyle, Works, vol. iv. p. 780 (R.) From In. (3) and Commensurate. INCOMMODE, to cause inconvenience to. (F., -L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. - F. incommoder, 'to incommodate, hinder;' Cot. - Lat. incommodare, to cause inconvenience to. - Lat. incommodus, inconvenient. - Lat. in-, not; and commodus, convenient. See In- (3) and Commodious. Der. incommod-i-ous, North's Plutarch, p. 77 (R.); incommod-i-ous-ly, -ness; also incommod-i-ty, Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 31.

INCOMMUNICABLE, not communicable. (F., -L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - F. incommunicable, 'uncommunicable;' Cot. See In- (3) and Commune. Der. incommunicabl-y, incommunicable-ne's, incommunicabili-ty; so also in-communic-at-ive.

INCOMMUTABLE, not commutable. (F., -L.) In Bailey, vol. ii. ed 1731. - F. incommutable; Cot. See In. (3) and Commute. Der. incommutabley, incommutable-ness, incommutabili-ty.

INCOMPARABLE, matchless, (F.,=L.) In Shak Timon, i. I. 10. = F. incomparable, 'incomparable;' Cot. See In-(3) and Compare. Der. incomparabl-y, incomparable-ness.

INCOMPATIBLE, not compatible. (F.,-L.) In Beaum. and Fletcher, Four Plays in One, Triumph of Love, sc. 1, 1, 7, -F. incompatible, 'incompatible;' Cot. From In-(3) and Compatible. Der. incompatibl-y; incompatibil-i-ty, from F. incompatibilité (Cot.).

INCOMPETENT, not competent. (F., -L.) In Minsheu. - F. incompetent, 'incompetent, unit;' Cot. See In- (3) and Competent. Der. incompetent-ly, incompetence; also incompetenc-y, used y Cot. to translate F. incompetence.

INCOMPLETE, not complete. (L.) 'A most imperfect and incompleat divine;' Milton, Animad. upon Remonstrants Defence against Smectymnuus (R.) - Lat. incompletus. See In- (3) and Complete. Der. incomplete-ly, -ness.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE, not to be comprehended. (F.,-L.) 'How incomprehensible are his waies;' Frith, Works, p. 84, col. 2, last line. And see Bible Wordbook.—F. incomprehensible; Cot. From In-(3) and Comprehensible; see Comprehend. Der. incomprehensibley, incomprehensibility; so also incomprehensive, incomprehens-ive-ness.

INCOMPRESSIBLE, not compressible (L.) In Bailey, vol. ii. ed. 1731. From In-(3) and Compressible; see Compress. Der. incompressibili-ty

INCONCEIVABLE, not to be conceived. (F.,-L.) Bailey has inconceivable-ness, vol. ii. ed. 1731. A coined word; see In- (3) and Conceive. Der. inconceivabl-y, inconceivable-ness.

INCONCLUSIVE, not conclusive. (L.) A late word; see Todd's Johnson. From In-(3) and Conclusive; see Conclude. Der. inconclusive-ly, -ness.

INCONGRUOUS, inconsistent, unsuitable. (L.) 'Two such incongruous natures;' Milton, Tetrachordon (R.) - Lat. incongruus. From In- (3) and Congruous; see Congrue. Der. incongru-i-ty,

in Minsheu, and used by Cot. to translate F. incongruité.

INCONSEQUENT, not following from the premises. (L.)

Kersey has inconsequency, ed. 1715; Bailey has inconsequentness, vol.
ii. ed. 1731.—Lat. inconsequent, stem of inconsequent, inconsequent.

See In- (3) and Consequent. Der. inconsequently, ness; inconsequence, inconsequenc-y; also incon equent-ial, inconsequent-ial-ly.

INCONSIDERABLE, unimportant. (F.,-L.) In Milton, P.R. iv. 457. From In- (3) and Considerable; see Consider. Der. So also inconsider-ate, Shak. K. John, ii. 67; inconsider-ate-ly, inconsider-ate-ly, inconsider-ate-ion, in Cotgrave, to translate F. inconsideration.

ideration.

INCONSISTENT, not consistent. (L.) 'Though it be inconsistent with their calling;' Howell, Foreign Travel, ed. 1642, s. 18; ed. Arber, p. 76. From In-(3) and Consistent; see Consist.

Der. inconsistent-ly, inconsistence, inconsistencey.

INCONSOLABLE, not to be consoled. (F., -L.) In Minsheu. - F. inconsolable, 'inconsolable;' Cot. - Lat. inconsolabilis. See

In- (3) and Console. Der. inconsolably.

INCONSTANT, not constant. (F., -L.) 'Inconstant man;' Spenser, F. Q. i. 4. 26. -F. inconstant, 'inconstant;' Cot. See In-(3) and Constant. Der. inconstant-ly; inconstanc-y, used by Cot. to translate F. inconstance

INCONSUMABLE, that cannot be consumed. (L.) 'Coats, inconsumable by fire; Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 14. § 4. A coined word. See In- (3) and Consume.

INCONTESTABLE, not contestable. (F.,-L.) 'By necessary

consequences, as incontestable as those in mathematicks; Locke, Of Human Underst. b. iv. c. 3, s. 18 (R.)—F. incontestable, 'not to be contested or stood on;' Cot. See In (3) and Contest. Der.

incontestabl-y.

INCONTINENT (1), unchaste. (F.,-L.)

In Shak. As You Like It, v. 2. 43; Timon, iv. 1. 3. - F. incontinent, 'incontinent, immoderate; Cot. - Lat. incontinent-, stem of incontinens. - Lat. in-, not; and continens, containing, pres. pt. of continere, to contain. See In-(3) and Contain. Der. incontinent-ly; incontinence, used by Cot. to translate F. incontinence; also incontinenc-y, spelt incontinence

in Sir T. More, Works, p. 297 g.

INCONTINENT (2), immediately. (F.,-L.) In Spenser, F. Q. i. 9. 19; Shak. Oth. iv. 3. 12. - F. incontinent, 'adverb, incontinently, instantly;' Cot. Lit. 'immoderately'; and due to the word above. Der. incontinently, Oth. i. 3. 306.

INCONTROLLABLE, not to be controlled. (F., -L.) incontroulable conformity; Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iv. c. 12. § 15. A coined word. See In-(3) and Control. Der.

INCONTROVERTIBLE, not to be gainsaid. (L.) T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. vii. c. 13. § 4 [not c. 23]. A coined word. See In- (3) and Controversy. Der. incontrovertibl-y, incontrovert-

INCONVENIENT, not suitable, incommodious. (F.,-L.) 'I wene that none inconvenient shalt thou finde betwene Goddes forweting and libertie of arbitrement; Test. of Love, b. iii; in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. 310 [misnumbered 309] back, col. 1, l. 7. Withouten any inconvenience thereof to folow; id. fol. 317, col. 1, 1. 22. F. inconvenient; Cot. - Lat. inconvenient, stem of inconveniens, unsuitable. See In-(3) and Convenient. Der. inconvenient-ly, inconvenience, inconvenienc-v.

INCONVERTIBLE, not convertible. (L.) 'And accompanieth the inconvertible portion;' Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 5. § 8 [reference in R. quite wrong]. = Lat. inconvertibilis, unchangeable. See In-(3) and Convert. Der. inconvertibili-ty.

INCONVINCIBLE, not convincible. (L.) 'Yet it is not

much less injurious unto knowledge, obstinately and inconvincibly inconvincedly, R.] to side with any one; 'Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. i. c. 7. § 6. A coined word; from In-(3) and Convince. Der.

INCORPORATE, to form into a body. (L.) In Shak. Romeo, ii. 6. 37. Orig. a pp. as in Mids. Nt. Dr. iii. 2. 208; and much earlier (spelt incorporat) in Trevisa, tr. of Higden, i. 329 .- Lat. incorporatus, pp. of incorporare, to furnish with a body. - Lat. in, in; and corpor-,

pp. of incorporare, to lumish with a body.—Lat. in, in; and corporastem of corpus, a body. See In-(2) and Corporal (2). Der. incorporation, Sir T. More, Works, p. 1045 h; so also incorpor-eal, Milton,
P. L. i. 789; incorpor-eal-ly.

INCORRECT, not correct. (F.,—L.) In Hamlet, i. 2. 95.—
F. incorrect, 'incorrect;' Cot.—Lat. incorrectus, uncorrected. See
In-(3) and Correct. Der. incorrect-ly, ness; so also incorrigible,
in Minshey and used by Cot to translate F. incorrigible. in Minsheu, and used by Cot. to translate F. incorrigible; incorrigible-

incorrigibili-ty.

INCORRUPT, not corrupt. (L.) 'The most iuste and incorrupt iuge' [judge]; Joye, Exposicion of Daniel, c. 7. — Lat. incorruptus, uncorrupted. See In-(3) and Corrupt. Der. incorrupt-ly; incorrupt-ion, Sir T. More, Works, p. 1345d; incorrupt-ness; also incorrupt-ible, Bible, 1551, 1 Cor. xv. 52, from F. incorruptible, Cot.; incorrupt-ible, incorruptible, ness.

ibl-y, incorruptible-ness.

INCRASSATE, to make thick. (L.) 'Liquors which time hath incrassated into jellies;' Sir T. Browne, Um-burial, c. iii. § 3.—Lat.

crassare, to thicken, from crassus, thick. See Crass. Der. incrass-

INCREASE, to grow in size, to augment. (F.,-L.) M. E. incresen, Prompt. Parv. p. 261. Earlier, encresen. Chaucer, C. T. 13394.

Norman F. encreser (unauthenticated), to increase; of which the component parts are found. - F. en, in; and Norm. F. creser, to grow. 'Un arbresu ki eu munt fu cresant' = a small tree which was growing on the mount; Vie de St. Auban, ed. Atkinson, 1172. Cf. O. F. creisser, given in Roquefort, though the usual form is croistre (mod. F. crotire); also Prov. creisser, Bartsch. Chrest. Provençale.—Lat. increscere, to increase.—Lat. in, in; and crescere, to grow. See In-(2) and Crescent. Der. increase, sb., Bible, 1551, Ezek. xxxiv. And see increment.

INCREDIBLE, not credible. (F., -L.) 'Reioysyng incredibly;' Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. ii. c. 2 (R.); Shak. Tam. Shrew, ii. 308. - F. incredible, 'incredible;' Cot. - Lat. incredibilis. From In- (3) and Credible; see Creed. Der. incredibl-y, incredibili-ty, so also incred-ul-ous, 2 Hen. IV, 5. 154, from Lat. incredulus, by change of -us to -ous as in numerous other instances; incredulous-ly; incredul-i-

ty, from F. incredulité, 'incredulity,' Cot.

INCREMENT, increase. (L.) Used by Bp. Taylor, Liberty of
Prophesying, § 16. 'Increment, incrementum;' Levins, ed. 1570.— Lat. incrementum, increase. Formed with suffix -mentum from incre-, base of increscere, to increase. See Increase.

INCROACH, the same as Encroach. (F.) In Minsheu; and

in Cotgrave, to translate O. F. enjamber.

INCRUST, to cover with a crust. (F., -L.) 'The chapell is incrusted with such precious materials;' Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 10, 1644. 'Incrustate, incrustare;' Levins, ed. 1570. — F. incruster, 'to set a scab or crust on;' Cot. — Lat. incrustare, to cover with a crust. — Lat. in, on; and crusta, a crust. See In- (2) and Crust. Der. incrustation, Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Better than encrust.

INCUBATE, to sit on eggs to hatch them. (L.) The verb is late, and suggested by the sb. incubation. 'The daily incubation of ducks;' Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 7. § 0.—Lat. incubatus, pp. of incubare, to lie upon, sit upon eggs. See Incubus. Der.

incubat-ion, incubat-or.

INCUBUS, a nightmare, oppressive weight. (L.) 'Ther is non other incubus but he;' Chaucer, C. T. 6462.—Lat. incubus, a nightmare. - Lat. incubare, to lie upon. - Lat. in, upon; and cubare, to lie down, lit. to be bent down. Cf. Gk. κύπτειν, to stoop down. -

WKUP. to go up and down; see Hop (1), Hump.

INCULCATE, to enforce by admonitions. (L.) 'To inculcate, inculcare;' Levins. — Lat. inculcatus, pp. of inculcare, lit. to tread in.

— Lat. in, in; and calcare, to tread. See Calk. Der. inculcation.

INCULPABLE, not culpable. (L.) 'As one that was inculpable;' Chapman, Homer's Iliad, b. iv. l. 103; and in Minsheu. — Lat. inculpabilis. See In (3) and Culpable. Der. inculpable;

INCULPATE to bring into blame (L.) Ouite modern.

INCULPATE, to bring into blame. (L.) Quite modern. Not in Todd's Johnson. - Low Lat. inculpare, to bring blame upon, accuse; Ducange. - Lat. in, upon; and culpa, blame; see In- (2)

and Culpable. Der. inculpat-ion, inculpat-or-y.

and Culpable. Der. inculpat-ion, inculpat-or-y.

INCUMBENT, lying upon, resting upon as a duty. (L.) 'Aloft, incumbent on the dusky air;' Milton, P. L. i. 226.—Lat incumbent, stem of pres. pt. of incumbere, to lie upon; a nasalised form allied to incubare, to lie upon. See Incubus. Der. incumbent, sb., one who holds an ecclesiastical office, see Minsheu and Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674; incumbent-ly, incumbenc-y.

INCUMBER, the same as Encumber. (F.,-L.) In Min-

sheu, and in Milton, P. L. vi. 874, ix. 1051.

INCUR, to become liable to, bring on. (L.)

In Shak. Merch. INCUR, to become hable to, oring on. (L.) In Shak. Merch. Ven. iv. 1. 361.—Lat. incurrere, to run into, fall into, run upon, attack, befal, occur.—Lat. in, upon; and currere, to run. See In-(2) and Current. Der. incursion, q. v.

INCURABLE, not curable. (F.,—L.) M.E. incurable, P. Plowman, B. x. 327; Gower, C. A. i. 119.—F. incurable; Cot.—Lat. incurablis. See In-(3) and Cure. Der. incurabl-y, incurable-ness,

incurabili-ty

INCURSION, an inroad, encounter. (F., -L.) In Shak. 1 Hen. IV, iii. 2. 108.-F. incursion, 'an incursion, inrode;' Cot.-Lat. incursionem, acc. of incursio, an attack.—Lat. incursus, pp. of incurrere, to attack. See Incur.

INCURVATE, to bend, crook. (L.) Suggested by the sb. incurvation, which is in earlier use. 'Incurvation, a crook'ning or bowing;' Kersey, ed. 1715. - Lat. incurvatus, pp. of incurvare, to bend into a curve. - Lat. in, in, into; and curuare, to curve. - Lat. curuus, crooked; see In- (2) and Curve. Der. incurvat-ion.

ibl-y, incorruptible-ness.

INCRASSATE, to make thick. (L.) 'Liquors which time hath incrassated into jellies;' Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, c. iii. § 3.—Lat. incrassated, pp of incrassare, to make thick.—Lat. in, in, into; and cebt.;' Cot.—F. en, in, into; and O. F. dette, debte, a debt. incrassatus, pp of incrassare, to make thick.—Lat. in, in, into; and cebt. Cer. indebted-ness.

matical term. In Minsheu. - Lat. indeclinabilis, indeclinable. - Lat. in-, neg. prefix; and declinare, to decline, inflect a substantive. See

In. (3) and Decline. Der. indeclinably.

INDECORUM, want of propriety, (L.) 'Should commit the indecorum to set his helmet sideways;' Milton, Tetrachordon (R.)
And in Minsheu's Dict., ed. 1627. — Lat. indecorum, what is unbecoming; neut. of indecorus, unbecoming. See In- (3) and Decorum. Den indecorous, used by Burke (R.); a later word in E.,

though directly from Lat. indecorus; hence indecor-ous-ly.

INDEED, in fact, in truth. (E.) M. E. in dede, in reality, according to the facts. 'And how that al this proces fil in dede' = and how all this series of events happened in reality; Chaucer, C. T. 14328. We find nearly the modern usage in the following. 'Made her owne weapon do her finger blede, To fele if pricking wer so good in dede; Sir T. Wiat, Of his Love that pricked her finger with a needle. From in, prep.; and dede, dat. case of deed. See In and Deed.

INDEFATIGABLE, that cannot be wearied out. (F., -L.)

In Milton, P. L. ii. 408; and in Minsheu. F. indefatigable, indefatigable; Cot. - Lat. indefatigabilis, not to be wearied out. - Lat. in-, negative prefix; and defatigare, to weary out, from de, down, extremely, and fatigare, to weary. See In- (3) and Fatigue. Der.

indefatigabl-y, indefatigable-ness.

INDEFEASIBLE, not to be defeated or made void. (Norm. F., -L.) A French law-term. 'An indefeasible title;' Burnet, His, Reformation, an. 1553 (R.) Also spelt indefeasable; Tatler, no. 187. From In-(3) and Defeasible; see Defeasance, Defeat. Der.

indefeasibl-y, indefeasibili-ty.

INDEFENSIBLE, not defensible. (L.) Used by South, vol. v. sermon 4 (R.) From In- (3) and Defensible. See Defend. Der. indefensibl-y.

INDEFINABLE, that cannot be defined. (L.) Added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. From In- (3) and Definable. See Indefinite.

INDEFINITE, not definite, vague. (L.) 'It was left somewhat indefinitely;' Bacon, Life of Hen. VII, ed. Lumby, p. 102, l. 25. From In-(3) and Definite. See Define. Der. indefinite-ly, -ness.

INDELIBLE, not to be blotted out. (F., -L.) In Cotgrave. Misspelt for indeleble. Owing to the lack of E. words ending in -eble, Misspett for indetecte. Owing to the lack of L. words ending in -eole, it has been made to end in -ible, by analogy with terr-ible, horr-ible, and the like. The correct spelling indeleble often occurs (see Rich, and Todd) and is given in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. 'Might fix any character indeleble of disgrace upon you;' Bacon, Letters, ed. 1657, p. 13 (Todd).—O. F. indelebile, 'indelible;' Cot.—Lat. indelebilis, indelible.—Lat. in-, not; and delebilis, destructible, from delere, to destroy. See Try (a) and Polete. Pop indelible, indelibility.

destroy. See In-(3) and Delete. Der. indelibl-y, indelibili-ty.

INDELICATE, not delicate, coarse. (F.,-L.) 'If to your nice and chaster ears That term indelicate appears;' Churchill, The

Chost, b. iii (R.) Indelicacy is in the Spectator, no. 286. From In-(3) and Delicate. Dev. indelicac-ty, indelicac-y.

INDEMNIFY, to make good for damage done. (F., -L.) 'I believe the states must at last engage to the merchants here that the state of the merchants here that the merchants here the merchants here that the merchants here the m they will indemnify them from all that shall fall out on this occasion; Sir W. Temple, to Lord Arlington (R.) Cf. O. F. indemniser, 'to indemnize, or indamnifie;' Cot. [A olumsy and ignorantly formed compound, made as if from an O. F. indemnifier or Low Lat. indemnificare, neither of which are used; the true words being O. F. indemniser and Low Lat. indemnisare.] - Lat. indemni-, crude form of indemnis, unharmed; and F. suffix fier = Lat. ficare, forms due to Lat. facere, to make; see Fact.
B. Lat. indemnis is from in-, neg. prefix; and damnum, harm, loss; see In- (3) and Damage. Lat. facere, to make; see Fact. Der. indemnific-at-ion. And see Indemnity.

INDEMNITY, security from loss, compensation for loss. (F., - L.) 'Prouide sufficiently for thindemnity [i. e. the indemnity] of the wytnes;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 970 b. - F. indemnité, 'indemnity;' Cot. - Lat. indemnitatem, acc. of indemnitate, security from damage. -

Lat. indemni-, crude form of indemnis; see Indemnify.

INDEMONSTRABLE, not demonstrable. (L.) 'Undiscernable, and most commonly indemonstrable;' Bp. Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying, s. 2. — Lat. indemonstrabilis, not to be shewn. See In- (3) and Demonstrate.

INDENT, to notch, cut into points like teeth. (Law Lat.) A law term. In making duplicates of deeds, it was usual to cut or indent the edges exactly alike so that they would tally with each other upon comparison. The deeds with edges so cut were called

INDECENT, not decent. (F., -L.) In Spenser, b. ii. c. 9. st. 1. indentures, and the verb to indent came also to mean to execute a _F. indecent, 'undecent;' Cot. -Lat. indecent, stem of indecent, undecent, 'undecent,' undecent,' und buy treason, and maent with lears, when they have lost and tor-feited themselves?' I Hen. IV, i. 3, 87. It was also used as a term in heraldry, as in the following. 'His baner, . . . the which was goules, . . . bordred with sylver, indented;' Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. i. c. 6e (R.) Hence used in a general sense. 'With indented glides;' As You Like It, iv. 3, II3.—Law Lat, indentare, to notch or cut into teeth; whence also O. F. endenter (Cotgrave),—Lat, in, in, into; and dent-, stem of dens, a tooth, cognate with E. Tooth, q. v. Der. indenture, Hamlet, v. 1. 119, (= Law Lat. indentura, Ducange) formed with F. suffix -ure (= Lat. -ura) by analogy with F. sbs. such as bless-ure from bless-er, &c. Also indentation.

INDEPENDENT, not dependent. (L.) The Independents formed a sect famous in history. 'Robert Brown preached these views [i. e. such views as they held] in 1585... A cheenth was formed in London in 1593, when there were 20,000 independents... Gromwell, himself an Independent, obtained them toleration; Haydn, Dict. of Dates. From In- (3) and Dependent; see Depend.

Der. independent-ly, independence, independenc-y.
INDESCRIBABLE, not to be described. (L.) added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. From In-(3) and Describable: see Describe.

INDESTRUCTIBLE, not to be destroyed. (L.) and indestructible bodies; Boyle, Works, vol. i. p. 538 (R.) From In- (3) and Destructible; see Destroy. Der. indestructibly,

indestructible-ness, indestructibili-ty.

INDETERMINATE, not fixed. (L.) Both imperfect, disordered, and indeterminate; Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 845 (R.) 'Both imperfect, dis-- Lat. indeterminatus, undefined. - Lat. in-, not; and determinatus, pp. of determinare, to define, limit, fix; see In- (3) and Determine. Der. indeterminate-ly, indeterminat-ion; so also indetermin-able, inde-

INDEX, a hand that points out, a table of contents to a book. (L.) See Nares. In Shak. Rich. III, ii. 2. 149; Troil. i. 3. 343; Hamlet, iii. 4. 52. [The Lat. pl. is indices; the E. pl. is indexes.] – Lat. index (stem indic-), a discloser, informer, index, indicator. — Lat. indicare, to point out. See Indicate. Den index, verb (modern); index-

learning. Pope, Dunciad, ii. 279.

INDLAMAN, a large ship employed in trade with India; from India and man. See Indigo and Man.

INDIAN RUBBER, INDIA-RUBBER, caoutchouc, so

named from its rubbing out pencil marks, and because brought from the W. Indies; from India and Rubber. The use of Indian with reference to the West Indies was once common; see Temp. ii. 2.

34; Pope, Horace, Ep. I. i. 69. See Indigo.
INDICATE, to point out, shew. (L.) In Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715.
Indication is earlier, in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—Lat. indicatus, pp. of indicare, to point to, point out .- Lat. in, towards; and dicare, to proclaim, make known. — \(\frac{1}{2} \) DIK, to shew; whence also E. Token, q.v. Der. indicat-or, indicat-or, indicat-ien; also indicat-ive, a grammatical term, used in the F. grammar prefixed to Cotgrave's F. Dict.;

indicative-ly; also index, q.v.

INDICT, to accuse... (L.; rather F., -L.) The spelling is Latin;

but the pronunciation is invariably indite [i. e. rhyming with bite], shewing that it is really French. See further under Indite. Shak: bas indict (old editions indite) in Haml. ii. 2. 464; Oth. iii. 4. 154.

Der. indict-able; indict-ment; Wink. Ta, iii. 2. 11; and see Indiction.

INDICTION, a cycle of 15 years. (F., -L.) Lit. an imposition of a tax, an impost, tax. Specially applied to the period called the Indiction, 'a cycle of tributes orderly disposed for 15 years, not known before the time of Constantine . . . In memory of the great victory obtained by Constantine over Maxentius, 8 Cal. Oct. 312, the council of Nice ordained that the accounts of years should be no longer kept by the Olympiads, but by the Indiction, which has its epocha I jan. 313. It was first used by the Latin church in 342; Haydn, Dict. of Dates. Given and explained in Minsheu and Blount.—F. indiction, a tearme of 5, 10, or 15 years used by the ancient Romans in their numbring of years; also an imposition, taxe, and the state of the or tallage; 'Cot. - Lat. indictionem, acc. of indictio, an imposition of a tax. - Lat. indictus, pp. of indicers, to appoint, impose. - Lat. in, in, to; and dicers, to say, speak, tell, appoint. See In- (2) and

Diction. INDIFFERENT, impartial, neutral, unimportant. (F., -L.)
In Ecclus. xlii. 5 (A. V.) See Bible Wordbook and Nares. And
see Shak. Rich. II, ii. 3. 116; Jul. Cæs. i. 3. 115; Tam. Shrew, iv. 1.
94. - F. indifferent, 'indifferent, equall, tollerable, in a mean between
both;' Cot. - Lat. indifferent, stem of indifferent, indifferent, careless,
From In- (3) and Different; see Differ. Der. indifferent-ly, Jul.
Correct See. Titus Andrews 100. Heml iii 2. 41 indifferent Cesar, i. 2. 87; Titus Andron. i. 430; Haml. iii. 2. 41; indifference. INDIGENOUS, native, born in, naturally produced in. (L.)

'Negroes . . . not indigenous or proper natives of America;' Sir T. & Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. vi. c. 10. § 7. - Lat. indigenus, native; by change of -us to -ous, as in very numerous instances.—Lat. indigents, native, by the for indo or indu, old Lat. extensions from the prep. in (cf. Gk. švõov, within); and -genus*, born, formed from - GAN, to beget. Cf. Lat. genitus, pp. of gignere, to beget. See Genus.

INDIGENT, destitute, needy, poor. (F., -L.) M. E. indigent; the sb. indigenes is in Chaucer, C. T. 4524, 4534; Gower, C. A. iii. 153.—F. indigent, 'indigent;' Cot.—Lat. indigent, stem of indigens, a needy nerson lift needing: orig pres at of indigere, to need to be

a needy person, lit. needing; orig. pres. pt. of indigere, to need, to be in want. - Lat. ind-, shortened from indo or indu, an old Lat. exten-in comp. ind-igus, needy. Cf. Gk. άχήν, poor, needy (rare), Theocritus, 16. 33. Both Lat. and Gk. words appear to be from AGH, AGH, to choke, compress. Der. indigent-ly, indigence.

INDIGESTED, not digested, unarranged. (L.) Indigested in

the sense of 'unarranged' is now commonly so written, as if to dis-tinguish it from undigested, applied to food; but the words are the same. 'Hence, heap of wrath, foul indigested lump;' 2 Hen. VI, v. 1. 157. The shorter form indigest also occurs; 'monsters and things indigest; Shak. Sonnet 114, 1. 5 .- Lat. indigestus, (1) unarranged, (2) undigested. - Lat. in-, not; and digestus, pp. of digerere, to arrange, digest. See In- (3) and Digest. Der. indigest-ible (cf. digestible in Chaucer, C. T. 439), from F. indigestible, 'indigestible, Cot., from pp. indigestus; indigest-ibl-y; also indigest-ion, from F.

indigestion, 'indigestion,' Cot.

INDIGNATION, anger at what is unworthy. (F., -L.) M.E. indignacion. 'The hates and indignaciouns of the accusour Ciprian;' Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. i. pr. 4, l. 327. - F. indignation, 'indignation; 'Cot. - Lat. indignationem, acc. of indignatio, displeasure. - Lat. indignatus, pp. of indignari, to consider as unworthy, be displeased at. - Lat. indignus, unworthy. - Lat. in-, not; and dignus, worthy. In- (3) and Dignity. Der. So also indignant, Spenser, F. Q. iii. 5. 23, from Lat, indignant. stem of pres. part. of indignari; indignant-ly; also indignity, Spenser, F. Q. iv. 7. 36, from O. F. indigneté, 'indignity' (Cot.), from Lat. indignitatem, acc. of indignitas, unworthiness, indig-

nity, indignation.

INDIGO, a blue dye obtained from a certain plant. (F., - Span., -L., - Gk., - Pers., - Skt.) Most of it comes from India, whence the name. The mod. name indigo is French, a word borrowed from Spanish. Holland uses the Span. form. There commeth from India... great store of indico; 'tr. of Pliny, b. xxxv. c. 7.—F. indigo.—Span. indico, indigo; lit. 'Indian.'—Lat. Indicum, indigo; neut. of Indicus, Indian. - Gk. Ινδικόν, indigo; neut. of Ἰνδικόε, Indian. -Pers. Hind, India; Rich. Dict. p. 1691. The name is due to the Indus, a large river. — Skt. sindhu, the river Indus, a river. — Skt.

yand, to flow. ¶ The Persian changes s into h; see MAR MANIMAL, Lectures, i. 265. From the same source we have Cinder, q. v.

INDIRECT, not direct, crooked. (F., -L.) In Shak. Merch.

Ven. iv. I. 350. = F. indirect, 'indirect, not right;' Cot. = Lat. indi
See Tn. (2) and Direct. Der. indirect-ly, -ness, indirect-ion,

Hamlet, ii. 1. 66.

INDISCERNIBLE, not discernible. (L.) Spelt indiscernable in Kersey, ed. 1715. From In- (3) and Discernible; see Dis-

Der. indiscernibl-y.

induscrete in Myrc's Instructions for Parish Priests, ed. Peacock, 1. 825. - F. indiscret, 'indiscreet;' Cot. - Lat. indiscretus, unseparated, indiscriminate; also, that does not discern or distinguish. See In-(3)

and Discreet; also Discern. Der. indiscreet-ly, -ness; also indiscretion, from F. indiscretion, 'indiscretion;' Cot. See below.

INDISCRIMINATE, confused. (L.) 'The use of all things indiscriminate;' Bp. Hall, b. v. sat. 3, l. 25. Here it is used as an adverb.

— Lat. indiscriminatim, adv., without distinction. — Lat. in-, not; and discriminatim, with a distinction .- Lat. discrimin-, stem of discrimen, a separation, distinction. See In- (3) and Discriminate. Der. indiscriminate-ly.

INDISPENSABLE, that cannot be dispensed with. (L.) Bale's Apology, fol. 133 (R.) From In- (3) and Dispensable; see Dispense. Der. indispensabl-y, indispensable-ness.

Dispense. Der. indispensabl-, indispensable-ness.
INDISPOSED, disinclined, unwell in health. (F., -L.) INDISPOSED, disinclined, unwell in nealth. (F.,-L.) Inc indisposed and sickly; K. Lear, ii. 4. 112.—O. F. indispos, also indisposé, 'sickly, crazie, unhealthfull, ill-disposed;' Cot.—F. in-Lat. im-, not; and O. F. dispos, also disposé, 'nimble, well disposed in body,' Cot.; from the verb disposer. See In- (3) and Dispose. Der. Hence the verb indispose, which is quite modern; indisposed-ness; similarly, indisposition, Timon, ii. 2. 139, from F. indisposition, Cot. INDISPUTABLE, not disputable, certain. (F.,-L.) 'Indisposition' Sir T. Browne. Vulo. Errors. b. v. c, 12. § 1. From.

In (3) and F. disputable, 'disputable,' Cot.; see Dispute. Der. indisputably, indisputable-ness.

INDIESOLUBLE, not dissoluble. (F., -L.) 'The indissoluble knot;' Udal, on St. Matthew, c. 19. -F. indissoluble, 'indissoluble;' Cot. - Lat. indissolubilis. - Lat. in-, not; and dissolubilis, that may be dissolved. See In- (3) and Dissolute. Der. indissolubl-y, indissoluble-ness, indissolubili-ty.

INDISTINCT, not distinct. (F.,-L.; or L.) In Ant. and Cleop. iv. 14. 10. - F. indistinct, 'indistinct;' Cot. - Lat. indistinctus. From In-(3) and Distinct. Der. indistinct-ly, -ness; so also indistinguish-able, Shak. Troil. v. 1. 33; indistinguish-able-y.

INDITE, to dictate for writing, compose, write. (F.,-L.) It should rather be endite. M. E. enditen, Chaucer, C. T. 1874, 2743. 'Indyted or endyted of clerkly speche, Dictatus;' Prompt. Parv. p. 261.
'Indytyd be [by] lawe, for trespace, Indictatus;' id. - O. F. endeter, 'toi ndict, accuse, impeach;' Cot. Also spelt enditer, with the sense to point out;' Bartsch, Chrest. Française. - Low Lat. indictare, to accuse; frequentative of Lat. indicere, to proclaim, enjoin, impose. It is clear that the senses of the related words indicare, to point out, and dictare, to dictate, have influenced the sense of indite, and it is hardly possible to separate the influence of dicare from that of dicere. See **Dictate**, **Diction**. ¶ The spelling indict is reserved for the sense 'to accuse.' **Der.** indit-er, indite ment. **Doublet**,

indict, q. v. INDIVIDUAL, separate, pertaining to one only. (L.) were not for two things that are constant . . . no individuall would last one moment;' Bacon, Essay 58, Of Vicissitude. Formed, with suffix -dl, from Lat. individu-us, indivisible, inseparable; hence, distinct, apart. - Lat. in-, not; and dividuus, divisible, from dividere, to divide; see In- (3) and Divide. Der. individual-ly, individual-ise, individual-is-at-ion; -ism, -i-ty; also individu-ate (rare), individu-at-ion;

and see below.

INDIVISIBLE, not divisible. (F., - L.) 'That indivisible point or centre; 'Hooker, Eccl. Polity, ed. Church, b. i. sect. viii. subsect. 8. Also in Cotgrave. - F. indivisible, 'indivisible;' Cot. - Lat. indivisibilis. From In-(3) and Divisible; see Divide. Der. indivisibly, indivisible-ness, indivisibili-ty.

INDOCILE, not docile. (F., -L.) 'Hogs and more indocile beasts; 'Sir W. Petty, Adv. to Hartlib (1648), p. 23; Todd. - F. indocile, 'indocible;' Cot. - Lat. indocilis, not teachable. See In- (3)

and Docile. Der. indocil-i-ty.

INDOCTRINATE, to instruct in doctrine. (L.) trinating power; Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus (R.) Coined as if from Low Lat. indoctrinare, not found. - Lat. in, in; and doctrina, learning. See In- (2) and Doctrine. Der. indoctrination.

trina, learning. See In- (2) and Dootrine. Der. indoctrinat-ion. INDOLENCE, idleness. (L.) A shortened form of the older indolency. 'Indolence or Indolency;' Kersey, ed. 1715. Only indolency is given in Coles and Blount, and occurs in Holland's Plutarch, p. 480 (R.) Indolence and indolent both occur in the Spectator, no. 100. Indolency is Englished from Lat. indolentia, freedom from pain; hence, ease. Lat. in., neg. prefix; and dolent, stem of dolens, pres. part. of dolers, to grieve. See In-(3) and Dolour. Der. indolent (later than indolency); indolent-ly.

INDOMITABLE, untameable. (L.) 'It is so fierce and indomitable; 'Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 383 (R.) A coined word; from Lat. in-, not; and domitare, frequentative of domare, to tame, cognate with E. tame; see In- (3) and Tame. Der. indomitabley. INDORSE, the same as Endorse. (L.) ¶ The O.F. is endosser;

the Low Lat. is indorsare. Der. indors-er, indors-ee, indorse-ment. INDUBITABLE, not to be doubted. (F.,-L.) 'He did not indubitably believe;' Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. i. c. 1. § 6.

-F. indubitable, 'undoubtable:' Cot.-Lat. indubitabilis, indubitable. -Lat. in-, not; and dubitabilis, doubtful, from dubitare, to doubt. See Doubt. Der. indubitabl-y, indubitable-ness; so also in-dubious.

INDUCE, to lead to, prevail on. (L.) 'Induceth in many of them a loue to worldly things;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 880 h. - Lat. 'Induceth in many of inducere, to lead in, conduct to .- Lat. in, towards; and ducere, to lead. See In- (2) and Duct. Der. induc-er, induc-ible; induce-ment,

Spenser, F. Q. vii. 6. 32; also induct, q. v.

INDUCT, to introduce, put in possession. (L.) 'Inducted and brought in thither;' Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 1029 (R.) = Lat. inductus, ' Inducted and pp. of inducere, to bring in; see above. Der. induction, from F. induction, 'an induction, entry, or leading into' (Cot.), from Lat. inductionem, acc. of inductio, an introducing; induct-ive, induct-ive-ly. Induction was formerly used for 'introduction;' as in Sackville's Induction to the Mirror for Magistrates.

INDUE (1), to invest or clothe with, supply with. (L.) 'Infinite shapes of creatures there are found . . Some fitt for reasonable sowles t'indew;' Spenser, F. Q. iii. 6. 35. 'Indu'd with robes of various hue;' Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metam. b. xi. l. 264; where the putably certain; 'Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. v. c. 12, § 1. From Lat. has 'induitive uelamina mille colorum,' Metam. xi. 589. - Lat.

viduers, to put into, put on, clothe with. water, clothes, ex-mis, spoils; the prefix is ind- rather than in-, there being no connection with Gk. arother, drobbeer, to put on. See Exuvise. Der. indus-ment (rare). And see below.

INDUE (2), a corruption of Endue, q. v. (F., -L.) This word is totally distinct from the above, but some of our best writers seem to have much confused them. For instances, see Shak. Tw. Nt. i. 5. 105, Oth. iii. 4. 146, &c.; Spenser, F. Q. ii. 2. 6. See Todd's Johnson. The mistake chiefly arises in the phrase 'indued with,' miswritten for 'endued with,' in the sense of 'endowed with;' see Shak, Two Gent. v. 4. 153, Com. Errors, ii. 1. 22. Dryden uses 'indued with' correctly, as in the instance cited under Indue (1).

INDULGENCE, permission, licence, gratification. (F., -L.) M. E. indulgence, P. Plowman, B. vii. 193; Chaucer, C. T. 5666. -F. indulgence, 'indulgence;' Cot. - Lat. indulgentia, indulgence, gentleness. - Lat. indulgenti-, crude form of pres. part. of indulgere, to be courteous to, indulge. B. Origin unknown; it is not even certain whether the prefix is in or ind. Der. indulgent, Ant. and Cleop. i. 4. 16, from F. indulgent, 'indulgent,' Cot. Hence the (later) verb

4. 16, from F. indulgent, 'Indulgent, Cot. Hence the (later) verb indulge, Dryden, tr. of Persius, Sat. v. 74, answering to Lat. indulgere. INDURATE, to harden. (L.) Indurated occurs thrise, and induration twice, in Barnes, Works, p. 282. Properly a pp., as in Tyndal, Works, p. 28, col. 1; 'for their harts were indurate.'—Lat. induratus, pp. of indurare, to harden. See Endure. Der. induration. INDUSTRY, diligence. (F.,—L.) In Shak. Two Gent. i. 3. 22; spelt industree, Spenser, F. Q. i. 10. 45. - F. industrie, 'industry; Cot. - Lat. industria, diligence. - Lat. industrius, diligent. B. Of uncertain origin; perhaps for industruus = indo-stru-us, from indo, O. Lat. extension from in, in; and the base stru-, occurring in struere, to arrange, build (hence, to toil); see Instruct. Der. industrieus, industri-al-ly; also industri-ous, Temp. iv. 33, from F. industrieus, 'industrious' (Cot.), which from Lat. industri-osus, abounding in

industry; industrious by.

INDWELLING, a dwelling within. (E.) 'The personal industring of the Spirit;' South's Sermons, vol. v. ser. 7 (R.) From

In-(1), and Dwelling, sb. formed from Dwell. Der. So also in-

dwell-er, Spenser, F. Q. vii. 6. 55.

INEBRIATE, to intoxicate. (L.) In Levins. - Lat. inebriatus, pp. of inebriare, to make drunk. - Lat. in, in, used as an intensive prefix; and ebriare, to make drunk, from ebri-us, drunk. Sce Ebriety. Der. inebriat-ion, Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. v. c. 23, part 16; also in-ebriety.

INEDITED, unpublished. (L.) Modern; see Todd. From

In- (3) and Edit.

INEFFABLE, unspeakable, (F., -L.) In Levins and Minsheu. - F. ineffable, 'ineffable;' Cot. - Lat. ineffabilis, unutterable. Lat. in-, not; and effabilis, utterable, from effari, to speak out, utter. - Lat. ef- = ex, out; and fari, to speak; see Fame. Der. ineffabl-y,

Milton, P. L. vi, 721.

INEFFACEABLE, not to be effaced. (F.,-L.) Modern; not in Todd's Johnson. - O. F. ineffaçable, 'uneffaceable;' Cot. See

In- (3) and Efface. Der. ineffaceabl-y.

INEFFECTIVE, not effective. (L.) 'An ineffective pity;' Bp.
Taylor, vol. i. ser. 12 (R.) From In- (3) and Effective; see

Effect. Der. ineffective-ly; so also ineffect-u-al, Milton, P. L. ix.

301; ineffectual-ly, -ness. And see below.

INEFFICACIOUS, that has no efficacy. (F., -L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. From In (3) and Efficacious; see Efficacy. Der. inefficacious-ly; so also inefficient, a late word, added by Todd to

Johnson's Dict.; whence inefficient-ly, inefficienc-y.

INELEGANT, not elegant. (L.) In Levins; and Milton, P. L.

335.—Lat. inelegant-, stem of inelegans. See In- (3) and Elegant.

Dor. inelegance, ineleganc-y.

INELIGIBLE, not eligible. (F., -L.) Modern; not in Todd's Johnson. From In-(3) and Eligible. Der ineligible, ineligible-ty. INELOQUENT, not eloquent. (F., -L.) In Milton, P. L. viii. 219. - F. ineloquent, 'uneloquent;' Cot. See In-(3) and Elo-

INEPT, not apt, inexpert, foolish. (F., -L.) In Cotgrave and Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674.—O. F. inepte, 'inept, unapt;' Cot.—Lat. ineptus, improper, foolish.—Lat. in-, not; and aptus, fit, proper. See

ineptus, improper, foolish.—Lat. in-, not; and aprus, nt, proper. See Apt. Der. inept-ly, inept-i-tude. Doublet, inapt, q. v.

INEQUALITY, want of equality. (F.,—L.) 'But onely consideringe the inequalite;' Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. iii. c. 1 (R.)

F. inequalité, 'inequality;' Cot. See In- (3) and Equal.

The adj. inequal (for unequal) is in Chaucer, C. T. 2273.

INERT, dull, inactive. (L.) 'Inertly strong;' Pope, Duciad, w. 7.—Lat. inert., stem of iners, unskilful, inactive.—Lat. in-, not; and are (pen. art-is). art. skill. See Art. Der. inert-ly, inert-ness; and ars (gen. art-is), art, skill. See Art. Der. inert-ly, inert-ness; also inert-ia = Lat. inertia, inactivity.

INESTIMABLE, that cannot be valued, priceless. (F., -L.) perly a pp., as: 'There was never wicked man that was not infavorate;'

B. Connected with ind
and rather than in, there

blue indicates the connected with indicates the conn avoidable. - Lat. euitare, to avoid. - Lat. e., out, away; and uitare,

to shun (of doubtful origin). Der. inevitable, inevitable-ness.

INEXACT, not precise. (L.) Modern; not in Todd; coined from In-(3) and Exact. Der. inemact-ly, -ness.

INEXCUSABLE, not excusable. (F.,-L.) In Bible, 1551, Rom. ii. I.-F. inexcusable, 'unexcusable;' Cot.-Lat. inexcusabilis, Rom. ii. I (Vulgate). See In-(3) and Excuse. Der. inexcusable, inexcusable-nes

INEXHAUSTED, not spent. (L.) In Dryden, On Mrs. Anne Killigrew, l. 28. From In- (3) and Exhausted; see Exhaust.

Cf. Lat. inexhaustus, inexhausted. Der. inexhaustible, in Cowley's Pref. to Poems, on his Davideis (R.); inexhaustibl-y, inexhaustibli-ty. INEXORABLE, unreleating. (F.,—L.) In Shak. Merch. Ven. iv. I. 128; Romeo, #. 3. 38.—F. inexorable, 'inexorable;' Cot.— Let. inexorabilis, that cannot be moved by entreaty. - Lat. in-, not; and exorabilis, easily entreated. - Lat. exorare, to gain by entreaty. - Lat. ex, from; and orare, to pray. See Adore, Oral. Der. in-

exorabl-y, inexorable-ness, inexorabili-ty.

INEXPEDIENT, unfit. (F., -L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. From In. (3) and Expedient; see Expedite. Der. inexpedient-ly,

inexpedience, inexpedienc-y.

INEXPERIENCE, want of experience. (F.,-L.) In Milton,
P. L. iv. 931. From In- (3) and Experience. Cf. Lat. inexperience. entia (though inexperience is not in Cotgrave). Der. inexperienced. INEXPERT, not expert. (F.,-L.; or L.) In Milton, P. L. ii. 52; xii. 218. From In-(3) and Expert. Der. inexpert-ly, -ness, INEXPLABLE, that cannot be expiated. (F.,-L.) In Levins; and in Milton, Samson, 839. From In-(3) and Expiable; see

Expiate. Der. inexpiabl-y, inexpiable-ness.

INEXPLICABLE, that cannot be explained. (F., -L.) In Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. ii. c. 12 (R.); and Hamlet, iii. 2. 13.

- F. inexplicable, 'inexplicable;' Cot. - Lat. inexplicabilis. - Lat. in-, not; and explicare, to unfold, explain. See Explicate. Der. in-

explicably, inexplicability,

INEXPRESSIBLE, that cannot be expressed. (L.) In Milton,
P. L. v. 595; viii. 113. From In- (3) and Expressible; see
Express. Der. inexpressibly; so also inexpress-ive, inexpress-ively,

INEXTINGUISHABLE, that cannot be quenched. (F., -L) In Milton, P. L. ii. 88; vi. 217. From In- (3) and Extinguish.

The old form is inexinguible, Sir T. More. Works, p. 825 g, from P. inexinguible (Cot.), Lat. inexinguiblis, Matt. iii. 12 (Vulgate).

Der. inextinguichabl-y.

INEXTRICABLE, that cannot be extricated. (F., -L.) In Cotgrave; and Milton, P. L. v. 528. - F. inextricable, 'inextricable;' Cot. - Lat. inextricabilis. See In- (3) and Extricate. Der. inex-

INFALLIBLE, quite certain. (F., -L.) In Shak. Meas. iii. 2.119. - F. infallible, 'infallible;' Cot. From In- (3) and Fallible.

Der. infallibl-y, infallibility.

INFAMY, ill fame, vileness (F., -L.) In Spenser, F. Q. vi.
6. 1. - F. infamie, 'infamy.' - Lat. infamia, ill fame. - Lat. infamis,

""" pot and fame, fame; see of ill report, disreputable. - I.at. in-, not; and fam-a, fame; see Fame. Der. So also in-fam-ous, accented infámous, Spenser, F. Q. i. 12. 27, from in- and famous.

i. 12. 27, from in- and famous.

INFANT, a babe, person not of age. (L.) [The M. E. enfaunt (shortened to faunt, P. Plowman, B. vii. 94), from F. enfant, has been supplanted by the Law Lat. form.] In Spenser, F. Q. vi. 9. 14.—
Lat. infant-, stem of infans, a babe, lit. one who cannot speak.—Lat. in-, not; and fans, speaking, pres. part. of fari, to speak. See Fame. Der. infanc-y, Temp. i. 2. 484, suggested by F. enfance, infancy: infant-ile, from O. F. infantile (Cot.), which from Lat. infantilis; infant-ine, from O. F. infantine, 'Cot.), from Lat. infanticide — F. infanticide, 'child-murthering' (Cot.), from Lat. infanticidium, child-murder: and this from Lat. infanti-, crude form of infans, and e-id- (=cad-) in ead-ere, to kill (see Cosura); infanticid-al; and see Infantry.

Infantry.

INFANTRY, a band of foot-soldiers. (F., - Ital., - L.) principal strength of an army consisteth in the infantry or foot;

Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII, ed. Lumby, p. 72.—F. infanteria, 'the infantry or footmen of an army;' Cet.—Ital. infanteria, 'infantery, souldiers on foot;' Florio.

β. The lit. sense is 'a band of infants,' i. e. of the contract of the contr young men or servants attendant on knights. - Ital. infante, an infante. - Lat. infantem, acc. of infans, an infant; see Infant.

INFATUATE, to make foolish, besot. (L.) In Minsheu. Pro-

re .

Lat. infectus, pp. of inficere, to put in, dip, mix, stain, tinge, infect. — Lat. in, in; and facere, to make, put; see Fact. Der. infect-ion, infect-i-ous, infect-i-ous-ly, infect-i-ous-ness; infect-ive (Levins), from Lat. infectious.

INFELLICITY, misfortune. (F., -L.) M. E. infelicitee, Complaint of Crescide, st. 6. - O. F. infelicite (omitted by Cot.) - Lat. infelicitatem, acc. of infelicitas, ill luck. See In- (3) and Felicity.

Der. infelicit-ous

INFEIR, to bring into, deduce, imply. (F., -L.) In Sir T. More, Works, p. 840 h. - F. inferer. 'to inferre, imply; 'Cot. - Lat. inferre, to bring into, introduce, infer. - Lat. in, into; and ferre, to bring, cognate with E. bear; see Bear. Der. infer-able, or inferr-

ible, inference, inferent-i-al, inferent-i-al-ly.

INFERIOR, lower, secondary. (F., -L.)

Now conformed to the Lat. spelling. Spelt inferiour in some edd. of Spenser, F. Q. iii. 3. 54 (R.) Spelt inferioure in Levins. - O. F. inferieur, inferiour, lower; Cot. - Lat. inferiorem, acc. of inferior, lower, compar. of inferus, low, nether.

B. Strictly, inferior is a double comparative; inferus and infimus (lowest) are comparative and superl. forms answering to Skt. adhara, lower, and adhamas, lowest, from adhas, adv. underneath, low, down.

A pronom. base A, with suffix -DHA. Inferus appears to be a masalised form of adhara.

Der. inferior-i-ty; and see Infernal.

INFERNAL, hellish. (F., = L.) M. E. infernal, Chaucer, C. T.

2666. - F. infernal (Burguy). - Lat. infernalis, belonging to the lower regions, infernal. - Lat. infernus, lower; extended from inferus, low.

See Inferior. Der. infernal-ly.

INFEST, to disturb, harass, molest. (F.,-L.) In Spenser, F. Q. ii. 1. 48. - F. infester, 'to infest;' Cot. - Lat. infestare, to attack, trouble. - Lat. infestus, attacking, hostile.

B. Infestus = infed-tus, from in, against, and federe * = fendere *, to strike, found in de-fendere, of-fendere; see Defend, Offend. So also Lat. infensus, hostile =

infend-tus, from in and fendere *.

INFIDEL, faithless, unbelieving; a heathen. (F., -L.) of the handes of the infidelles; 'Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. ii. c. 40 (R.) = O. F. infidele, 'infidell; 'Cot. = Lat. infidelis, faithless. See In-(3) and Fidelity. Der. infidel-i-ty, from F. infidelité, 'infidelity;'

INFINITE, endless, boundless. (L.) M. E. infinit, Chaucer, C. T. 2829.—Lat. infinitus, infinite. See In- (3) and Finite.

The O. F. form is infini; but it is not improbable that there was an older form infinit, from which the M. E. word was really taken. Der. infinite-ly; infinit-y (M. E. infinite), from F. infinite, which from Lat. acc. infinitatem; infinit-ude, from F. infinitude (Cot.); infinit-ive, from F. infinitif (Sherwood's index to Cot.), which from Lat. infinitiuus, the unlimited, indefinite mood (in grammar); also infinit-esimal, a late and coined word, in which the suffix is imitated

from that of cent-esimal, q.v.; infinit-esimal-ly.

INFIRM, feeble, weak. (L.) 'Infirm of purpose:' Macb. ii. 2.

52.—Lat. infirmus, not firm, weak. See In-(3) and Firm, Der.

infirm-ly; also infirm-ar-y, q.v., infirm-i-ty, q.v.
INFIRMARY, a hospital for the infirm. (F.,-L.) from M. E. enfermerye so as to bring it nearer to the Lat. spelling. The M. E. enfermerye is almost always shortened to fermerye, as in Prompt. Parv. p. 157.—O. F. enfermerie, 'an hospitall,' Cot.—Low Lat. infirmaria, a hospital.—Lat. infirmus; see Infirm.

INFIRMITY, feebleness. (F.,—L.) M. E. infirmitee, spelt infirmite, 'infirmite,' infirmity;' Cot.—Lat.

infirmitatem, acc. of infirmitas, weakness. - Lat. infirmis; see Infirm. INFIX, to fix into. (L.) 'Infixed into his flesh;' Sir T. More,

Works, p. 1114 a.—Lat. infixus, pp. of infigere, to fix in.—Lat. in, in; and figere, to fix; see Fix.

INFLAME, to cause to burn, excite. (F.,—L.) In Shak. K.
John, v. 1. 7. Modified from O. F. enflamber, 'to inflame' (Cot.), so as to bring it nearer to Lat. inflammare, to set in a flame. Lat. in, in; and flamma, a flame. See Flame. Der. inflamm-able, from F.

in; and flamma, a flame. See Flame. Der. inflammable, from F. inflammable, 'inflammable' (Cot.), formed from Lat. inflammare; inflamma-a-bili-ty; inflamm-at-ion, 2 Hen. IV, iv. 3. 103; inflamm-at-ory, INFLATE, to blow into, puff up. (L.) In Levins; and in Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 7 (Of Fylberts). Orig. a pp., as in The Complaint of Creseide, l. 48.—Lat. inflatus, pp. of inflare, to blow into,—Lat. in, into; and flare, cognate with E. Blow, q. v. Der. inflation, from F. inflation, 'sn inflation;' Cot.

Bp. Hall, Contemplations on O. T., b. xviii. c. 4. par. 7.—Lat. infatuatus, pp. of infatuare, to make a fool of, =Lat. in-, as intensive
prefix; and fatu-us, foolish; see Fatuous. Der. infatuat-ion.
INFECT, to taint. (F., =L.) Properly a pp., as: 'the prynce,
whose mynd in tender youth infect, shal redily fal to mischief;' Sir T.
More, Works, p. 39 b. So also infect in Chaucer, C. T. 422 (Six-text,
A. 420), where Tyrwhitt has 'in suspect.' Hence M. E. infecten, to
infecter; rompt. Parv. p. 261.—O. F. infect, infect, infect, infect, infect, prompt. Parv. p. of infect. Parv. p. of infect. Parv. p. of infect. prompt. Parv. p. of infect. prompt. Parv. p. of infect. Parv. p. of infect. prompt. Pa curve, lit. bend in.—Lat. in, in; and factore, to bend; see Flexible.

Der. inflect-ion (better spelt inflex-ion, as in Sir T. Browne, Vulg.

Errors, b. iii. c. 1. § 2), from Lat. inflexio, from inflex-us, pp. of inflectore; inflex-ion-al; inflect-ive.

INFLEXIBLE, that cannot be bent. (F.,—L.) In Minsheu; and Milton, Samson, 816.—F. inflexible, 'inflexible;' Cot.—Lat. inflexibilis, not flexible. See In-(3) and Flexible. Der. inflexibly,

inflexibili-ty.

INFLICT, to lay on, impose. (L.) In Spenser, F. Q. vi. 8. 22.

— Lat. inflictus, pp. of infligere, to inflict.— Lat. in, upon; and fligere, to strike.— ✓ BHLAGH, to strike; whence also E. Blow, a stroke, q. v. Der. inflict-ion, Meas. i. 3. 28; inflict-ive, from O. F. inflictif, 'inflictive;' Cot.

INFLORESCENCE, mode of flowering, said of plants. (F., -L.) A modern botan. term. - F. inflorescence (Littré). Coined from Lat. inflorescent, stem of pres. part. of inflorescere, to burst into blossom. - Lat. in, in; and florescere, to flourish; see Flourish.

INFLUENCE, an inspiration, authority, power. (F., -L.) Properly a term in astrology; see quotation from Cotgrave below. Than faire Phebus . . . causing, by his mouing And influence, life in al erthly thing; Testament of Crescide. st. 29.— O.F. influence, 'a flowing in, and particularly an influence, or influent course, of the planets; their vertue infused into, or their course working on, inferiour creatures; 'Cot. - Low Lat. influencia, an inundation, lit. a flowing into. - Lat. influenti-, crude form of pres. part. of influere, to flow into. - Lat. in, in; and fluere, to flow; see Fluid. Der. influence, verb; influenti-al, from Lat. influenti- (as above); influenti-al-ly; influx, q. v. Doublet, influenza.

INFLUENZA, a severe catarrh. (Ital., -L.) Modern. Bor-

rowed from Ital. influenza, lit. influence, also (according to Littre)

an epidemic catarrh. A doublet of Influence, q. v.

INFLUX, a flowing in, abundant accession. (L.) used as we now use 'influence.' 'That dominion, which the starres have... by their influxes;' Howell, Forraine Travell, sect. vi; ed. Arber, p. 36.—Lat. influxus, a flowing in.—Lat. influxus, pp. of

influere, to flow in; see Influence.

INFOLD, to inwrap. (E.) Sometimes written entitle badly. In Shak. Macb. i. 4. 31. From In- (1) and Fold. Sometimes written enfold, but

INFORM, to impart knowledge to. (F., -L.) M. E. informen, Gower, C. A. i. 87. - F. informer, 'to informe; 'Cot. - Lat. informer are, to put into form. mould, tell, inform. - Lat. in, into; and forma, form; see Form. Der. inform-er; inform-ant; inform-at-ion, M. E.

informacion, Gower, C. A. iii. 145.

INFORMAL, not formal. (L.) In Shak. Meas. v. 236. From In-(3) and Formal; see Form. Der. informal-ly, informal-i-ty.

INFRACTION, a violation, esp. of law. (F., -L.) Used by Waller (Todd's Johnson; without a reference). A later substitution for the older term infracture. - F. infraction, the same as infracture, 'an infracture, infringement;' Cot. - I at. infractionem, acc. of infractio,

a weakening.—Lat. infractus, pp. of infringere; see Infringe.

INFRANGIBLE, that cannot be broken. (F.,—L.) In Minsheu; and in Holland's tr. of Plutarch, p. 661 (R.)—F. infrangible, 'infrangible, unbreakable;' Cot. See In- (3) and Frangible.

Der. infrangibili-ty.

INFREQUENT, not frequent. (L.) In Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. iii. c. 21 (R.) - Lat. infrequent-, stem of infrequens, rare. See In- (3) and Frequent. Der infrequent-ly, infrequenc-y. INFRINGE, to break into, violate, esp. law. (L.) In Shak. L. L. L. iv. 3. 144, 146.—Lat. infringere, to break into.—Lat. in, into; and frangere, to break. See Fraction. Der. infringement.

INFURIATE, to enrage. (Ital.,—L.) Properly a pp., as in Milton, P. L. vi. 486. Introduced by Milton (who was a scholar of Italian) from Ital. infuriato, pp. of infuriare, 'to grow into fury or rage;' Florio.—Ital. in furia, 'in a fury, ragingly;' Florio.—Lat. in, in; and furia, properly a Fury, hence, fury. See Fury.

INFUSE, to pour into. (F.,—L.) In Shak. Merch. Ven. iv. 1.
132, 137.—F. infuser, 'to infuse;' Cot.—Lat. infusus, pp. of infunders,

to pour into. Lat. in, in; and fundere, to pour; see Fuse (1).

Der. infus-ion, Wint. Ta. iv. 4. 816; infus-or-i-a, infus-or-i-al.

INFUSIBLE, not fusible. (F.,-L.) In Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. ji. c. 1. § 11. From In-(3) and Fusible; see Fuse (1). INGATHERING, a gathering in. (E.) In Bible, ed. 1551, and A. V.; Exod. xxiii. 16. From In-(1) and Gather.

INGENDER, the same as Engender. (F.,-L.) In Minsheu;

and Milton, P. L. ii. 794, iv. 809, x. 530.

INGENIOUS, witty, skilful in invention. (F., -L.) In Shak.

Tam. Shrew, i. 1. 9. Shak. often uses it indiscriminately with ingenuous (Schmidt). Cf. ingeniously, Timon, ii. 2. 230. - F. ingenieum,

INGENUOUS, Irank, nonourable. (L.) In Shak., who contuses it with ingenious (Schmidt); see L. L. L. i. 2. 29; iii. 59; iv. 2. 80.

Lat. ingenius, inborn, free-born, frank, candid.—Lat. in, in; and genere*, old form of gignere, to beget (pt. t. gen-ui), from &GAN, to beget. Der. ingenius-ly, -ness; also ingeniu-ly, Ben Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Act iii. sc. 3 (some edd., sc. 9, Macilente's speech), from F. ingeniuté, 'ingeniity' (Cot.), which from Lat. acc.

speech), from F. ingenuité, 'ingenuity' (Cot.), which from Lat. acc. ingenuitatem. And see above.

INGLIE, fire. (C.) Burns has ingle-lowe, blaze of the fire. The Vision, st. 7. 'Ingle, fire;' Ray's Gloss., ed. 1691.—Gael. and Irish aingeal. fire; allied to Lat. ignis, Skt. agni, fire. See Ignition.

INGLORIOUS, not glorious. (F.,—L.) In Shak. K. John, v. 1. 65.—F. inglorieux, 'inglorious;' Cot.— Low Lat. ingloriosus, formed from Lat. inglorius, inglorious. See In- (3) and Glory.

Der. inglorious-ly, -ness.
Perhaps borrowed directly from Lat. inglorius, like arduous from Lat. arduus, &c.

INGOT. a mass of metal poured into a mould a mass of un-

INGOT, a mass of metal poured into a mould, a mass of unwrought metal. (E.) See my note to Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 2. 17. M. E. ingot, Chaucer, C. T. 16677, 16691, 16696, 16701; where it means 'a mould in which metal is cast;' see the passages. But the true sense is that which is still preserved, viz. 'that which is poured in, a mass of metal. = A, S. in, in; and goten, poured, pp. of geotan, to pour, shed water, fuse metals; Grein, i. 504. Cf. Du. ingieten, Swed. ingjúta, to pour in.

β. The A.S. geotan is cognate with Du. gieten, G. giessen, Icel. gjóta (pp. gotinn), Dan. gyde, Swed. gjuta (pp. guten), Goth. gjutan, to pour, shed, fuse; all from

GHUD, to pour, seen also in Lat. fundere (pt. t. fudi, pp. fusus); which is an extension of GHU, to pour. See Fuse, Chyle. (FF A. From the E. ingot is derived the F. lingot, an ingot, which stands for l'ingot, by that incorporation of the article which is not uncommon in French; cf. lendemain (= le en demain), loriot (from Lat. aureolus), luette (from Lat. uua), lierre (from Lat. hedera). And again, from F. lingot was formed the Low Lat. lingotus, which is not an early word, but assigned by Ducange to A.D. 1440. This Low Lat. word has been by some fancifully derived from Lat. lingua, the tongue; owing to a supposed resemblance of a mass of molten metal to the shape of the tongue; much as the countryman described the size of a stone as being 'as big as a lump of chalk.'

B. Scheler hesitates to accept the derivation here given, from the notion that the A.S. verb geotan soon became obsolete. This is quite a mistake, as it is still extant; see 'Yote, to pour,' in Halliwell, and cf. Cleveland yetling, a small iron pan; and more E. dialect-words from the same source might be adduced. The M. E. verb zeten was long in use also; see examples in Stratmann, s. v. zeoten, 3rd ed., p. 262. 'His mase [mace] he toke in his honde tho, That was made of yoten bras, i. e. brass formed in a mould; Rich. Coer de Lion, ed. Weber, 371. 'The i.e. both the lazar's cup and another were east in one mould; Amis and Amiloun, ed. Weber, 2023. 'Mawmez igoten of golde'=idols cast out of gold; Juliana, ed. Cockayne, p. 38, l. 13. C. Moreover, there was a derivative sb. gote, a channel; see Prompt. Parv., p. 205, and note; it occurs in the statutes 33 Hen. VIII, c. 33, 2 and 3 Edw. VI, c. 30; still in use in the forms gote, gow, gut, got, in various parts of England; cf. Du. goot, a gutter; Low G. gute, gete, a can for pouring out, the beak of such a can; göte, a pouring out; see Bremen Wörterb. ii. 502. see Bremen Worterb. ii. 502. D. And note particularly that the whole word ingot has its exact parallel in the cognate (yet independent) G. einguss, infusion, instillation, pouring in, potion, drink (given to horses); as a technical term, jet, ingot; Flügel's G. Dict. This word, by Grimm's law, and by the usual vowel-changes, corresponds to the E. word, letter for letter, throughout. (Much more

responds to the E. word, letter for letter, infoughout.

might be added.)

INGRAFT, ENGRAFT, to graft upon. (F., - L., - Gk.)

See Engrafed and Engraft in Schmidt, Shak. Lexicon. Spelt ingraft, Milton, P. L. xi. 35. Coined from In- (1) or In- (2) and Graft, q. v.

INGRAIN, to dye of a fast colour. (F., - L.) M. E. engreynen, P. Plowman, B. ii. 15, xiv. 20; cf. P. Plowman's Crede, l. 230. See the excellent note by Mr. Marsh, in his Lect. on the E. Language, and Smith p. 25. on the signification of to dye in grain, or of a fast ed. Smith, p. 55, on the signification of to dye in grain, or of a fast colour. And see Shak. Tw. Nt. i. 5. 255, Haml. iii, 4. 90; Milton, Il Pens. 33, Comus, 750.—F. en graine, in grain; Cot. gives 'graine, the seed of herbs, also grain when the cloth is died in grain, scarlet die, see the grain of the transfer of the seed of herbs. scarlet in graine.' β . The F. m= Lat. in, in; the F. grains is from Low Lat. grana, the dye produced from cochineal, which appears also in Span. and Ital. grana, grain, seed, cochineal. γ . So mamed from the resemblance of the dried cochineal to fine grain or seed; see Grain.

¶ It is probable that grana is really a ming.—Lat. initius, pp. of inites, to enter into.—Lat. initius; and inites.

ingenious, witty, inventive; Cot.—Lat. ingeniosus, clever.—Lat. Spanisk word; and even Granada it said to take its name from the ingenium, temper, natural capacity, genius. See Engine, Genius.

Der. ingenious-ly, ness. And see below.

INGENUOUS, frank, honourable. (L.) In Shak., who confuses its first ingenious confuses in the ingenious confuse
INGRATIATE, to commend to the favour of. (L.) In Bacon, Life of Hen. VII, ed. Lumby, p. 93, l. 2. Coined from Lat. in, into; and gratia, favour; see Grace.

INGRATITUDE, want of gratitude. (F., = L.) M. E. ingratitude, Ayenbite of Inwyt, ed. Morris, p. 18, l. 4. = F. ingratitude, ingratitude; Cot. = Lat. ingratitudo, unthankfulness. = Lat. ingraticude form of ingratus, unpleasant, unthankful. See In- (3) and Grateful. Der. ingrate, Tam. Shrew, i. 2. 70, from F. ingrat = Lat. ingratus; whence ingrate-ful, Tw. Nt. v. 50.

INGREDIENT, that which enters into a compound. (F., = L.) In Shak. Wint. Ta. ii. 1. 32. = F. ingredient, an ingredient, a begin-

In Shak. Wint. Ta. ii. 1. 33. - F. ingredient, 'an ingredient, a beginning or entrance; also, in physick, a simple put into a compound medicine; 'Cot.-Lat. ingredient, stem of pres. pt. of ingredi (pp. ingressus), to onter upon, begin.-Lat. in, in; and gradi, to walk;

see Grade. And see Ingress.

INGRESS, entrance. (L) In Holland, Pliny, b. xxi. c. 14 (R.)

- Lat. ingresses, at entering. - Lat. ingredi, to enter upon; see above. INGUINAL, relating to the groin. (L.) A medical term; apparently modern.—Lat. inguinalis, belonging to the groin.—Lat. β. Perhaps 'a narrowing;' inguin-, stem of inguen, the groin. from the same root as anxious.

INGULF, the same as Engulf. (F.) Spelt ingulfe in Minsheu. INHABIT, to dwell in, occupy. (F., -L.) In Shak. Tw. Nt. iii. 4. 391. M. E. enhabiten, Wyclif, Acts, xvii. 26. -F. inhabiter, 'to inhabit;' Cot. - Lat. inhabitare, to dwell in. - Lat. in, in; and habitare, to dwell; see Habit. Der. inhabit-able; inhabit-ant, Mach. i. 41; inhabit-er, Rev. viii. 13 (A.V.).

INHALE, to draw in the breath. (L.) A late word. In Thomson, Spring, 834.—Lat. inhalare, to breathe upon.—Lat. in, upon; and halare, to breathe.

¶ The E. sense assumes the Lat. verb to mean 'to draw in breath,' which is not the case. Inhale is used in contrast with Exhale, q. v. Der. inhal-al-ion.
INHARMONIOUS, not harmonious. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) A mod.

word; in Cowper, The Task, i. 207. Coined from In. (3) and Harmonious; see Harmony. Der. inharmonious-ly, ness.

INHERENT, existing inseparably, innate. (L.) 'A most inherent baseness;' Shak. Cor. iii. 2. 123.—Lat. inhærent-, stem of

pres. part. of inhærere, to stick fast in. - Lat. in, in; and hærere, to See Hesitate. Der. inherent-ly; inherence, from F. inherence, an inherence; inherenc-y. Very rarely, inhere is used as a verb.

INHERIT, to possess as an heir, come to property. (F.,-L.)

'Inheryte, or receyue in heritage, Heredito;' Prompt. Parv. p. 201.

Coined by prefixing in (Lat. in) to O. F. heriter, 'to inherit;' Cot.
Lat. hereditare, to inherit.—Lat. heredi-, crude form of heres or hares, an heir. See Heritage, Heir. Der. inherit-able,

inherit-or, inherit-ress; inherit-ance, K. John, i. 72.

INHIBIT, to check, restrain. (L.) In Levias; and in Shak.

All's Well, i. 1. 157; Oth. i. 2. 79.—Lat. inhibitus, pp. of inhibere, to have in hand, check.—Lat. in, in; and habere, to have. See Habit. Der. inhibit-ion, Dunbar, Thrissill and Rois, st. 10, from F. inhibition, 'an inhibition,' Cot.; inhibit-or-y.

INHOSPITABLE, not hospitable. (F., -L.) In Shak. Per. v. I.

254. - F. inhospitable, 'unhospitable:' Cot. See In-(3) and Hospitable. Der. inhospitabl-y, inhospitable-ness; so also in-hospitality.

INHUMAN, not human, barbarous, cruel. (F.,-L.) Also written inhumane in old authors; Shak. Merch Ven. iv. 1. 4.-F. inhumain, inhumane, ungentle; Cot. - Lat. inhumanus. See In-(3) and Human. Der. inhuman-ly, inhuman-i-ty.

INHUME, to inter, deposit in the earth. (F., -L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. - F. inhumer, 'to bury, inter;' Cot. - Lat. inhumere, to bury in the ground. - Lat. in, in; and humus, the ground. See Humble. Der. inhum-at-ion, Sir T. Browne, Urn Burial, c. 1.

INIMICAL, like an enemy, hostile. (L.) 'inimical to the constitution;' Brand, Essay on Political Associations, 1796; Todd's Johnson.—Lat. inimitalis, extended from inimicus, unfriendly.—Lat.in-,

not; and amicus, a friend; see In-(3) and Amity. Der. inimical-ly.
INIMITABLE, that cannot be imitated. (F., -L.) 'For the natiue and inimitable eloquence;' Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. i. c. 23.—F. inimitable, 'unimitable;' Cot.—Lat. inimitabilis.—Lat. in., not; and imitabilis, that can be imitated; see In-(3) and Imia

tate. Der. inimitabley.

INIQUITY; wickedness, vice, crime. (F., -L.) M. E. iniquites, Chaucer, C. T. 4778, 12196. -F. iniquité, 'iniquity;' Cot. - Lat. iniquitatem, acc. of iniquitas, injustice, lit. unequalness. - Lat. in-, not; and aquitas, equalness, uniformity, justice; see In-(3) and Equity.

to go, from \$\sqrt{I}\$, to go. Der. from same source, commence, q.v. And becomes im- in E., also regularly. The formative suffix -k- together see Initiate.

INITIATE, to instruct in principles. (L.) The participial form occurs in Shak. Macb. iii. 4. 143; 'the initiate fear that wants hard use.' = Lat. initiatus, pp of initiare, to begin. = Lat. initium, a beginning. See Initial. Der. initiat-ion, initiat-ive, initiat-or-y. form occurs in Shak. Macb. iii. 4. 143; 'the initiate fear that wants hard use.'—Lat. initiatus, pp of initiare, to begin.—Lat. initiatum, a beginning. See Initial. Der. initiat-ion, initiat-ive, initiat-or-y.

INJECT, to throw into, cast on. (L.) 'Applied outward or iniected inwardly;' Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxvi. c. 15. 'The said

iniection; id. b. xx. c. 22 (Of Horehound). - Lat. iniectus, pp. of inicere (injicere), to throw into .- Lat. in, into; and iacere, to throw; see Jet. Der. inject-ion.

INJUDICIOUS, not judicious. (F., - L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706; and Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, dec. 3. cas. 9 (R.) From In- (3) and Judicious. Der. injudicious-ly, -ness; so also in-judicial.

INJUNCTION, an enjoining, order. (L.) 'After the special injunction of my lorde and master;' Bale, Image, pt. i. Formed, by analogy with F. sbs. in -ion, from Lat. iniunctionem, acc. of iniunctio, an injunction, order. - Lat. iniunctus, pp. of iniungere, to join into, enjoin. See Enjoin.

INJURE, to hurt, harm. (F., -I.) (Perhaps really made from the sb. injury, which was in carlier use.) In Shak. As You Like It, iii. 5. 9. - F. injurier, 'to wrong, injure, misuse;' Cot. - Lat. iniuriari, to do harm to .- Lat. iniuria, an injury .- Lat. iniurius, wrongful, unjust. - Lat. in., neg. prefix; and iuri., crude form of ius, law, right; see Just. Der. injur.y, M. E. iniurie, Wyclif, Col. iii. 25, evidently formed rather from an O. F. injurie* (not recorded) than from O. F.

injure, an injury (the usual form), both forms answering to Lat. injuria, an injury; injuri-ous, injuri-ous-ly, -ness. And see below.

INJUSTICE, want of justice. (F., -L.) If he be seene to exercyse injustice or wrong; Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. iii. c. 4. - F. cyse injustice of wrong; Sir I. E. Jot, The Governour, B. H. C. 2.—F. injustice, 'injustice,' Cot.—Lat. iniustitia. See In-(3) and Justice. INK, a fluid for writing with, usually black. (F.,—L.) 'Inke, encaustum;' Prompt. Parv. p. 261. Older form enke, Wyclif, Jer. xxxvi. 18.—O. F. enque, ink (Littré); the mod. F. form being encre, with inserted r. - Lat. encaustum, the purple red ink used by the later Roman emperors; neut. of encaustus, burnt in, encaustic. - Gk. Eyeavo-70s, burnt in. See Encaustic. ¶ Littré remarks that the accent on the Lat. encaustum varied; from éncaustum was derived the O. F. enque, whilst from encaustum was derived the Ital. inchiostro (ink). Der. ink-y; ink-holder, ink-stand; ink-horn, Ezek. ix. 2 (A.V.),

but otherwise obsolete. INKLE, a kind of tape. (F.,-L.) In Shak. L. L. L. iii. 140; Wint. Ta. iv. 4. 208.

a. In the Prompt. Parv. we find the curious entry: 'Lynyolf, or inniolf, threde to sow wythe schone or botys, lynolf, Indula, licinium.' Here the final f appears to be a corrupt addition, leaving inniol as another form of lynyol or linnel or the line of the l β. But it is certain that linniol is the same word with O. F. lignel or lignioul (Roquefort) or ligneul (Cotgrave), which also took the form lingell in English. 'Lyngell that souters sowe with, chefgros, lignier; Palsgrave. And since linniol also appears as inniol, we have good ground for supposing that lingell might appear as ingle or inkle, by an easy corruption.

\[\gamma\]. This shews that Mr. Wedgwood is probably right in deriving inkle from lingell by the loss of initial l, which might easily have been mistaken for the French definite article, and thus be dropped as being supposed to be unnecessary. There are similar cases in which an I has been prefixed owing to a similar mistake; I have met with landiron with the sense of andiron; see Andiron. For further examples of lingel, lingel, or lingle, see Halliwell and Jamieson. O. F. ligneul, 'shoomakers thread, or a tatching end,' Cot.; spelt lignel in the 13th cent. (Littré). Dimin. of

F. ligne, thread (Littré). Lat. linea, fem. of lineus, hempen, flaxen.

- Lat. linum, flax. See Linen. INKLING, a hint, intimation. (Scand.) In Shak. Hen. VIII, ii. 1. 140; Cor. i. 1. 59. 'What cause hee hadde soo to thynke, harde it is to saye, whyther hee, being toward him, anye thynge knewe that hee suche thyng purposed, or otherwyse had anye inkelynge thereof; for hee was not likelye to speake it of nonghte; Sir T. More, Works, p. 38 a. Inkling is a verbal sb. formed from the M. E. verb incle. 'To incle the truthe;' Alisaunder, ed. Skeat, 616 (in Appendix to Will. of Palerne). β. Incle or inkle is a freeuentative verb from a base ink-, to murmur, mutter. This word is now only preserved in the parallel form imt-, appearing in Icel. ymta, Dan. ymte, to murmur, mutter, an iterative verb from ymja, to whine, which from ymr, a humming sound. Y. And again, ymr is from a base um-, appearing in Icel. umla, to mutter, to mumble; cf. Swed. y. And again, ymr is from Aum, a slight sound, whence the phrase fa hum om, to get a hint of, get an inkling of.

5. Finally, the Swed. Aum, like E. Aum, is of imitative origin; see Hum. Cf. O. Dan. ymmel, a murmur, ymle, to whisper, rumour (Molbech's Dan. Dict. s. v. ymie), which is a parallel form with M.E. incle. Tobserve that the base um-changes

London are still, in a similar spirit, called 'home' counties. Used in contrast to upland, which signified a remote country district where manners were rough. See Shak. Tw. Nt. iv. 1. 52; Hen. V, i. 2. 142; &c. = A. S. inland (a legal term), a domain; see Laws of King Edgar, i. 1, in Thorpe, Ancient Laws, i. 263; also p. 432, last line but one. = A. S. in, within; and land, land, country. Cf. Icel. inland, native. See In and Land. Der. inland, adj. As You Like It, ii. 7, 96; inland-er, Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. iii. c. 11, l. 7.

INLAY, to lay within, ornament with inserted pieces. (E.)

Shak. Merch, Ven. v. 59; Cymb. v. 5. 352. From In and Lay. Der. inlay-er; inlaid (pp. of the verb).

INLET, a place of ingress; a small bay. (E.) The orig. sense

is 'admission' or 'ingress;' hence, a place of ingress, esp. from the sea to the land. Spelt inlate: 'The king o blis will haf inlate' = the king of glory will have admission, must be admitted; Cursor Mundi, 18078. - A. S. in, in; and latan, to let. Cf. the phr. 'to let in.' See In and Let.

INLY, adj., inward; adv., inwardly. (E.) As adj. in Two Gent. ii. 7. 18; commonly an adv., Temp. v. 200. M. E. inly (chiefly as adv.), Chaucer, C. T. 6930. - A. S. inlic, adj. inward, Ælfred, tr. of Beda, b. iii. c. 15; whence inlice, adv. inwardly. - A. S. in, in; and lic, like; see In and Like.

INMATE, one who lodges in the same place with another, a lodger, co-inhabitant. (E.) In Minsheu; and Milton, P.L. ix. 495, xii. 166. From In, prep. within; and Mate, a companion, q. v. INMOST, INNERMOST; see under In.

INN, a large lodging-house, hotel, house of entertainment. (E.) M. E. in, inn; Ancren Riwle, p. 260, l. 6; dat. inne, P. Plowman, B. viji. 4. - A. S. in, inn, sb.; Grein, ii. 140. - A. S. in, inn, adv. within. -A.S. in, prep. in; see In. + Iccl. inni, an inn; cf. inni, adv. indoors; inn, adv. indoors; from in, the older form of i, prep. in. Der. inn, verb (see Inning); inn-holder; inn-keeper, I Hen. IV, iv. 2. 51.

INNATE, in-born, native. (L.) In Minsheu. Formerly spelt innated; see examples in Nares. — Lat. innatus, in-born; pp. of innate; innatus, in-born; pp. of innates.

to be born in. - Lat. in, in; and nasci, to be born; see Native.

Der. inna'e-ly, -ness. **INNAVIGABLE**, impassible by ships. (F.,-L.) 'Th' innavigable flood; Dryden, tr. of Virgil, vi. 161.—F. innavigable.—Lat. innavigabilis. From In. (3) and Navigable; see Navigate.
INNER, INNERMOST; see under In.

INNING, the securing of grain; a turn at cricket. (E.) cricket term, invariably used in the pl. innings, though only one side has an inning at a time. Merely a peculiar use of the verbal sb. formed from the verb to inn, i.e. to house or secure corn when reaped, also to lodge. Cf. 'All was inned at last into the king's barn;' Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII, ed. Lumby, p. 65, 1. 6. The verb to inn is from the sb. Inn, q. v.

INNOCENT, harmless, not guilty. (F., -L.) M. E. innocent, Chaucer, C. T. 5038, 5102. Innocence also occurs, id. 11905. - F. innocent, 'innocent,' Cot. - Lat. innocent, stem of innocens, harmless. - Lat. in-, not; and nocens, harmful; pres. part. of nocere, to hurt; see In- (3) and Noxious. Der. innocent-ly, innocence; inno-

nur; see In-(3) and Noxious. Der. innocent-ty, innocence; innocencey, Gen. xx. 5 (A.V.). And see Innocuous.

INNOCUOUS, harmless. (L.) Sir T. Browne has innocuously,
Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 28, § last. Englished from Lat. innocuous,
harmless; by change from -us to -ous, as in numerous instances. —
Lat. in-, not; and nocuous, harmful, from nocere, to harm; see Innocent. Der. innocuous-ly, -ness. Doublet, innoxious.

INNOVACIE.

INNOVATE, to introduce something new. (L.) Shak. has innovation, Haml. ii. 2. 347; innovator, Cor. iii. 1. 175 .-Lat. innovatus, pp. of innovare, to renew. - Lat. in, in; and novare, to make new, from nouus, new; see In- (2) and Novel. Der. innovat-ion, innovat-or.

INNOXIOUS, harmless. (L.) Benign and of innoxious qualities; Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iv. c. 13. § 25.—Lat. innoxius, harmless. From In- (3) and Noxious. Der. innoxious-ly. INNUENDO, INUENDO, an indirect hint. (L.) The spell-

ing inuendo, though not uncommon, is incorrect. 'Innuendo is a law term, most used in declarations and other pleadings; and the office of this word is onely to declare and ascertain the person or thing which was named incertain before; as to say, he (innuendo, the plaintiff) is a thief; when as there was mention before of another person; Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674.—Lat. innuendo, i.e. by intimation; gerund of innuere, to nod towards, intimate.—Lat. in, in, toto ym- by the usual vowel-change in the Scand. languages, which wards; and nuere, to nod. See In- (2) and Nutation.

INNUMERABLE, that cannot be counted. (F., -L.) innumerable, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p 267, l. 17. - F. innumerable, 'innumerable;' Cot. - Lat. innumerabilis. - Lat. in-, not; and numerabilis, that can be counted, from sumerare, to number; see Number.

INNUTRITIOUS, not nutritious. (L.) Innutrition, sb., is in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674; the adj. appears to be later. From In-(3) and Nutritious. Der. So also in-nutrition.

INOBSERVANT, not observant, heedless, (L.) Inobservance is used by Bacon (R.) - Lat. inobservant, stem of inobservans; from In- (3) and Observant; see Observe. Der. inobservance.
INOCULATE, to engraft, introduce into the human system. (L.)

The Turkish inoculation for the small pox was introduced to this country under the name of ingrafting '(R.); he refers to Lady Mary W. Montague's Letters, let. 31. On the other, inoculate in old authors signifies to engraft; see Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xix. c. 8. sect. on 'graffing herbs;' and Hamlet, iii. 1. 119.-Lat. inoculatus, pp. of inoculare, to engraft, insert a graft. - Lat. in, in; and oculus, an eye, also a bud or burgeon of a plant; see Eye. Der. inoculation.

INODOROUS, not odorous. (L.) In Kersey, ed. 1715.—Lat. inodörus, inodorous. From In-(3) and Odorous; see Odour. INOFFENSIVE, giving no offence. (F.,—L) In Milton, P.L. v. 345, viii. 164. From In-(3) and Offensive; see Offend.

Der. inoffensive-ly, -ness.

Der. inoffensive-ly, -ness.

INOFFICIAL, not official. (F.,-L.) Apparently modern.

From In- (3) and Official; see Office. Der. inofficial-ly.

INOPERATIVE, not operative. (F.,-L.) In South's Sermons, vol. vi. ser. 4 (R.) From In- (3) and Operative.

INOPPORTUNE, not opportune, unfitting. (F.,-L.) 'An inopportune education;' Bp. Taylor, Great Exemplar, pt. iii. ad s. 15.

From In- (3) and Opportune. Der. inopportune-ly.

INORDINATE, unregulated, immoderate. (L) Skelton has inordinat, Why Come Ye Nat to Court, 1228; and inordinatly, 701. - Lat. inordinatus, irregular. - Lat. in-, not; and ordinatus, pp. of ordinare, to set in order. - Lat. ordin-, stem of ordo, order; see

Order. Der. inordinate-ly, ness; inordination.

INORGANIC, not organic. (F.,-L.) Formerly inorganical;
Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. 'Organical or inorganical;' Burton, Anat.
of Melancholy, p. 26 (R.) From In-(3) and Organic; see Organ.

Der. inorganic-al-ly; inorgan-is-ed.

INQUEST, a judicial inquiry. (F., -L.) M. E. enqueste, Will. of Shoreham, p. 94. l. 26. -O. F. enqueste, 'an inquest;' Cot. - Lat. inquisita (sc. res), a thing enquired into; fem. of inquisitus, pp. of inquirere, to search into. See Inquire, Enquire. Doublet,

inquiry.

INQUIETUDE, want of rest, disquiet. (F., -L.) In Kersey, ed. 1715. O. F. inquietude, 'disquiet;' Cot. — Lat. inquietudo, restlessness. — Lat. in-, not; and quietudo, rest, from quietus, quiet. See Quiet. INQUIRE, ENQUIRE, to search into or after. (L.) The

spelling inquire is Latin, but the word is really a modification of the older enquire, of F. origin. Spelt inquire, Spenser, F. Q. b. ii. introd. st. 4.—Lat. inquirere, pp. inquisitus, to search into. See Enquire. Der. inquir-er, inquir-ing, inquir-ing-ly; inquir-y, Spenser, F. Q. vi. 5. 24; also inquisition, Temp. i. 2. 35, from F. inquisition = Lat. inquisitionem, acc. of inquisitio, a searching for, from pp. inquisit-us; inquisition-al; inquisit-or (Levins), from Lat. inquisitor, a scarcher; inquisit-or-i-al, inquisit-or-i-al-ly; inquisit-ive, M. E. inquisitif, Gower, C. A. i. 226, iii. 289, an O. F. spelling of Lat. inquisitius, searching into;

inquisit-ive-ly, -ness. And see inquest.

INROAD, a raid into an enemy's country. (E.) inroads They make in Italy; 'Ant. and Cleop. i. 4. 50. Compounded of in, prep., and road, the Southern E. equivalent of North E. raid, a riding, from A.S. $r\dot{a}d$, a riding. See Road, Raid, Ride. ¶ The change from A.S. \dot{a} to later oa is the usual one.

INSANE, not sane, mad. (L.) In Macb. i. 3. 84.—Lat. insanus, not sane. See In-(3) and Sane. Der. insane-ly, insan-i-ty.

INSATIABLE, not satiable. (F.,—L.) 'With their vengeaunce insaciable;' Lament. of Mary Magdalen, st. 17.—F. insatiable, 'insatiate, unsatiable;' Cot.—Lat. insatiabilis. See In-(3) and Satiate. Der. insatiabl-y, insatiable-ness, insatiabili-ty.

INSCRIBE, to engrave as on a monument, engrave, imprint deeply. (L.) In Shak. Hen. VIII, iii. 2. 315.—Lat. inscribere, pp. inscriptus, to write upon.—Lat. in, upon; and scribere, to write. See Soribe. Der. inscriber; also inscription, Merch. Ven. ii. 7. 4, from F. inscription = Lat. inscriptionem, acc. of inscriptio, an inscrip-

inscription = Lat. inscriptionem, acc. of inscriptio, an inscription, from pp. inscriptus; inscript-ive.

INSCRUTABLE, that cannot be scrutinised. (F., -L.) 'God's inscrutable will;' Barnes, Works, p. 278, col. 1. -F. inscrutable, 'inscrutable;' Cot. -Lat. inscrutabilis. -Lat. in-, not; and scrutabilis* (not found), formed from scrutari, to scrutinise. See Scrutiny.

Der. inscrutabl-y, inscrutable-ness, inscrutabili-ty.

INSECT, a small animal, as described below. (F., -L.) may they all be called insecta, by reason of those cuts and divisions, which some have about the necke, others in the breast and belly, the which doe goe round and part the members of the bodie, hanging togither only by a little pipe and fistulous conveiance; 'Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xi. c. 1.—F. insecte, 'an insect;' Cot.—Lat. insectum. 'Iure omnia insecta appellata ab incisuris, quæ nunc ceruicum loco, nunc pectorum atque alui, præcincta separant membra, tenui modo fistula cohærentia; Pliny, b. xi. c. I. § 1.—Lat. insectus, pp. of insecare, to cut into.—Lat. in, into; and secare, to cut. See Section. Der. insect-ile; insecti-vorous (from Lat. uorare, to devour).

INSECURE, not secure. (L.) Bp. Taylor has 'insecure apprehensions;' The Great Exemplar, pt. i. ad s. 2; also 'insecurities and

nensions; The Great Exemplate, pt. 1. aa 5. 2; also insecuriuss and inconveniencies; id. ib. pt. i. ad s. 6 (R.) - Lat. insecurus, not secure. See In-(1) and Secure. Der. insecure-ly, insecur-ity.

INSENSATE, void of sense. (L.) In Milton, P. L. vi. 789; Samson, 1685. - Lat. insensatus, irrational. - Lat. in, not; and sensesses.

satus, gifted with sense, from sensus, sense; see In- (3) and Sense. INSENSIBLE, devoid of feeling. (F., -L.) In Levins; and Shak. Cor. iv. 5. 230. -F. insensible, 'insensible.' -Lat. insensibilis. From In- (3) and Sensible; see Sense. Der. insensibl-y, insensibili-ty. So also in-sentient.

INSEPARABLE, not separable. (F., -L.) In Shak. As You Like It, i. 3. 78. -F. inseparable, 'inseparable;' Cot. -Lat. inseparable. inseparable, inseparable into (1) and Separable; see Separate. Der. inseparable, inseparable-inseparable-into (1) 'I haue . . . inserted;'

Sir T. More, Works, p. 1053 f. - Lat. insertus, pp. of inserere, to insert, introduce into. - Lat. in, into; and serere, to join, bind, connect; see In- (2) and Series. Der. insert-ion.

INSESSORIAL, having feet (as birds) formed for perching on trees. (L.) Scientific and modern. Formed from insessus, pp. of insidere, to sit upon.—Lat. in, upon; and sedere, to sit; see Sit. INSHRINE, the same as Einshrine. (E. and L.) INSIDE, the inward side or part. (E.) Sir T. More, Works, p. 1256 f, has on the outsyde' opposed to 'on the insyde.' Formed from In and Side.

from In and Side.

INSIDIOUS, ensnaring, treacherous. (F., -L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - F. insidieux, 'deceitfull;' Cot. - Lat. insidiosus, cunning, deceitful. - Lat. insidiox, sb. pl. (1) troops of men who lie in wait, (2) a plot, snare, cunning wiles. - Lat. insidere, to sit in, take the properties of the properties of the compare to sit in the properties of the properties

in wait, (2) a plot, snare, cunning wiles.—Lat. insidere, to sit in, take up a position, lie in wait.—Lat. in-, in; and sedere, to sit, cognate with E. sit; see In- (2) and Sit. Der. insidious-ly, -ness.

INSIGHT, the power of seeing into. (E.) M. E. insight, insiht.

'Salomon, Which hadde of euery thing insight' = Solomon, who had insight into everything; Gower, C. A. ii. 80. Spelt insiht, Layamon, 30497.—O. Northumbrian insiht, used to translate Lat. argumentum 30497.—O. Northumbrian insikit, used to translate Lat. argumentum in the phrase 'incipit argumentum secundum Johannem' in the Lindisfarne MS.—A. S. in, in; and sikt, sight. See In and Sight. + Du. inzicht, insight, design. + G. einsicht, insight, intelligence.

INSIGNIA, signs or badges of office. (L.) Borrowed from Lat. insignia, pl. of insigne, a distinctive mark, which was orig. the neut. of the adj. insignis, remarkable. See Einsign.

INSIGNIFICANT, poor, mean, vile. (L.) 'Little insignificant monk;' Milton, A Defence of the People of England (R.) From In. (2) and Significant: see Sign. Der. insignificant.

from In-(3) and Significant; see Sign. Der. insignificantly, insignificance, insignificancey. So also in-significanture.

INSINCERE, not sincere. (F., -L.) 'But ah! how insincere are all our joys;' Dryden, Annus Mirab. st. 209. From In-(3) and Sincere. Der. insincere-ly, insincer-ity.

INSINUATE, to introduce artfully, hint. (L.) In Levins; and in Shak. Rich. II, iv. 165.—Lat. insinuatus, pp. of insinuare, to introduce by winding or bending.—Lat. in, in; and sinuare, to wind about, from sinus, a bend. See Sinuous. Der. insinuating, insinuating-ly; insinuat-ion, K. John, v. 1. 68, from F. insinuation, an insinuation, Cot.; insinuat-or, insinuat-ive.

INSIPID, tasteless. (F.,—L.) 'His salt, if I may dare to say so, [is] almost insipid,' spoken of Horace; Dryden, Discourse on Satire; Poems, ed. 1856, p. 377, l. 7.—F. insipide, 'unsavory, smack-lesse; 'Cot.—Lat. insipidus, tasteless.—Lat. in-, not; and sapidus, well-tasting, savoury. See Savour. Der. insipid-ly, insipid-i-ly.

INSIST, to dwell upon in discourse. (F.,—L.) In Shak. Jul. Cæs. ii. 1. 245.—F. insister, 'to insist on;' Cot.—Lat. insistere, to set foot on, persist.—Lat. in, upon; and sistere, to set, causal verb formed form stare, cognate with E. Stand.

INSOBRIETY, intemperance. (F.,—L.) A late word; in Todd's Johnson. From In-(3) and Sobriety; see Sober.

INSOBELETY, contemptuous, rude. (F.,—L.) M. E. insolent, Chaucer, C. T. Pers. Tale, De Superbia.—F. insolent, 'insolent, mala-pert, saucy;' Cot.—Lat. insolent-, stem of insolens, not customary, in Shak. Rich. II, iv. 165. - Lat. insinuatus, pp. of insinuare, to intro-

insolence, to be accustomed, to be work. See Solemin. Ber. insolencey; insolence, Court of Love, l. 936; insolencey, in the Bible Wordbook. INSOLIDITY, want of solidity. (F.,-L.) Used in 1660; see quotation in Todd. From In-(3) and Solidity; see Solid. INSOLUBLE, not soluble, that cannot be solved. (F.,-L.) Insolubles, in the sense of 'insoluble problems,' occurs in Sir T. More, Works, p. 355 b.-F. insoluble, 'insoluble;' Cot.-Lat. insolubility. See In- (3) and Soluble. Der. insolubl-y, insoluble-ness, insolubili-ty. And see below.

INSOLVENT, unable to pay debts. (L.) In Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. 'If his father was *insolvent* by his crime;' Bp. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, b. iii. c. 2. Formed from Lat. is-, not; and soluent-, stem of soluens, pres. part. of soluere, to solve, to pay; see Solve. Der. insolvenc-y (Kersey).

INSOMUCH, to such a degree. (E.) 'Insomuch I say I know you are;' As You Like It, v. 2. 60. From In, So, and Much;

see Inasmuch.

INSPECT, to look into, examine. (L.) In Kersey, ed. 1716. [But the sb. inspection is in much earlier use, and occurs in Gower, C. A. iii. 46, 99.] - Lat. inspectare, to observe; frequent. of inspicere, to look into. - Lat. in, in; and specere, to spy; see Spy. Der. in-(Cot.), from Lat. in, in also species, to spy, see spy. Der. inspector, inspector-or-ship; also inspection = F. inspection, an inspection (Cot.), from Lat. inspectionem, acc. of inspectio, a looking into.

INSPIRE, to breathe into, infuse, influence. (F., -L.) M. E. enspiren, Chaucer, C. T. 6, Gower, C. A. iii. 226. — Q. F. enspirer,

usually inspirer, the latter being the form in Cotgrave. - Lat. inspirare, to breathe into, inspire. - Lat. in, into; and spirare, to breathe; see Spirit. Der. inspir-able, inspir-at-ion, inspir-at-or-y, inspir-er; also

in-spirit (Pope, To Mrs. M. B., l. 13), from in and spirit.

INSPISSATE, to make thick, as fluids. (L.) 'The sugar doth inspissate the spirits of the wine;' Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 726. — Lat. inspissatus, pp. of inspissare, to thicken. — Lat. in, into, here used as intensive prefix; and spissare, to thicken - Lat. spissus, dense.

as intensive pienk; and spissus, at model.—Lat. spissus, deficer or 'compressed.' Cf. Lith. spistus, a pp. form, meaning 'joined together' or 'compressed.' Cf. Lith. spittu, I.beset; Fick, i. 834.— European base SPI, to bind together (Fick).

INSTABILITY, want of stability. (F.,—L.) 'For some, lamenting the instabilities of the Englishe people;' Hall's Chron. Hen. IV, an. 1.—F. instabilitie, 'instability;' Cot.—Lat. instabilities, and instability. acc. of instabilitas. - Lat. instabilis, unstable. See In- (3) and

Stable, adj

INSTALL, INSTAL, to place in a stall, seat, or office. (F.,-Low Lat.,-O. H.-G.) Though the word might easily have been coined from Eng. elements, yet, as a fact, it was borrowed. 'To be installed or inthronised at Yorke;' Hall's Chron. Hen. VIII, an. 22. – F. installer, 'to install, settle, establish, place surely in.' – Low Lat. installare, to install. – Lat. in, in; and Low Lat. stallum, a stall, seat, place to sit in; Ducange.

\$\begin{align*} \begin{align*} \begin{align is from O. H. G. stal, G. stall, a stall, place, cognate with E. stall. See Stall. Der. install-at-ion, from O. F. installation (Cot.); instalment, formerly used in the sense of installation, Shak. Rich. III, iii. 1. 163; a coined word.

INSTANCE, solicitation, occasion, example. (F.,-L.) his instance; Chaucer, C. T. 9485. - F. instance, 'instance, earnest-nesse, urgency, importunitie; Cot. - Lat. instantia, a being near, urgency. - Lat. instanti-, crude form of instans, present, urgent; pres. part. of instare, to be at hand, press, urge. - Lat. in, upon, near; and stare, to stand, cognate with E. Stand, q. v. Der. instant, adj. urgent, Luke, xxiii. 23, from Lat. instant-, stem of instans; instant-ly= urgently, Luke, vii. 4; also instant, sb. = moment, Spenser, F. Q. ii. 5. II, from R. instant, 'an instant, moment' (Cot.), from the same Lat. instant. Also instant-an-e-ous, Thomson, To the Memory of Lord Talbot, 1. 27, coined as if from a Lat. instant-aneus*, made by analogy with Lat. contempor-aneus, whence E. contempor-aneous; instant-an-e-ous-ly.

INSTATE, to put in possession. (F.,-L.) In Shak. Meas. v. 249. Coined from in-, equivalent to F. en-, prefix; and state. See In- (2) and State.

INSTEAD, in the place. (E.) M. E. in stede, Mandeville's Travels, ed. Halliwell, p. 227. We also find on stede nearly in the same sense. 'And he too him on sunes stede' = and he took him in place of a son, received him as a son; Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, a 637.—A. S. on stede, lit. in the place. 'On bera nægla stede' — in the place of the nails; John, xx. 25. See In and Stead.

INSTEP, the upper part of the foot, where it rises to the front

of the leg. (E.) So defined in R. In The Spectator, no. 48. A rare word; formerly spelt instep or instep. 'Coudepied, the instep;' Cot. Minsheu, ed. 1627, refers, under Instep, to Instop; and also gives: 'the instep of the foot,' as well as 'Insteppe, vide Instoppe.'

INSUPPORTABLE, intolerable. (F., -L.) Accented as insteppe to Insteppe, to Insteppe to Inste

unusual, haughty, insolent. - Lat. in-, not; and solens, pres. part. of s is probable that the etymology is from in and stoop, i. e. the 'in-bend' solers, to be accustomed, to be wont. See Solemn. Der. insolent-ly; of the foot; and not from in and step, which makes no sense; see of the foot; and not from in and step, which makes no sense; see Stoop.

y. It is an E. word, though unfortunately not found, as yet, in old writers. The earliest quotation (in R.) is from Drayton, The Muses' Elysium, Nymphal 2.

INSTIGATE, to urge on, incite. (L.) In Shak. Merry Wives, INSTIGATES, to urge on, incite. (L.) In Shak. Merry Wives, iii. 5. 77; and in Levins.—Lat. instigatus, pp. of instigare, to goad on, incite.—Lat. in, in, on; and STIG, to stick, prick, sting, whence Lat. stinguere, to prick or scatch out, to quench. See Sting, Stigma. Der. instigation, Wint. Ta. ii. 1. 163, from F. instigation, an instigation; 'Cot.; instigat-or; and see instinct.

INSTIL, to infuse drop by drop. (F.—L.) 'A faythfull preacher... doth instill it into us;' Fryth, Works, p. 166, col. 2.—F. instiller, 'to drop, trill, drizle;' Cot.—Lat. instillare, to pour in hydrons.—Lat. in: in: and stillar, a drop. See Still (2). Der. in-

by drops. Lat. in, in; and stilla, a drop. See Still (3). Der. instillation, from F. instillation, 'an instillation;' Cot.

stuication, from r. instituation, an instituation; Cot.

INSTINCT, a natural impulse or instigation, esp. that by which animals are guided aright. (F.,=L.; or L.) 'A secrete inward instinct of nature; 'Sir T. More, Works, p. 521.c.—F. instinct, 'an instinct or inclination;' Cot. [Or perhaps directly from Latin.]—Lat. instinctus, an instigation, impulse,—Lat. instinctus, pp. of instinguere, to goad on, instigate.—Lat. in, on; and STIG, to stick, prick; see Institutes all instigated moved Pope tr. of Hind. i. 2. 148; also instinct, adj. = instigated, moved, Pope, tr. of Iliad,

b. xviii. 1. 442, from Lat. pp. instinctus.

INSTITUTE, to establish, set up, erect, appoint, (L.) In Shak. 1 Hen. VI, iv. 1. 162; Jam. Shrew, i. 1. 8; and in Levins. - Lat. institutus, pp. of instituers, to set, plant, establish. - Lat. in, in (with little force); and statuere, to place, from status, a position. Statute, State. Der. institute, sb.; institut-ion, Meas. for Meas. i. 1. 11, from F. institution, 'an institution;' Cot.; institut-ion-al, in-

stitut-ion-ar-y, institut-ive.

INSTRUCT, to inform, teach, order. (L.) Properly a pp., as in to be taught and instruct; Tyndal, Works, p. 435, col. 1.—Lat. instructus, pp., of instruce, to build into, instruct.—Lat. in, into; and strucre, to build; see Structure. Der. instruct-ible; instruct-ion, L. L. L. iv. 2. 81, from F. instruction, 'an instruction,' Cot.; instruct-

ive, instruct-ive-ly, -ness; instruct-or, -ress; and see instrument.

INSTRUMENT, a tool, machine producing music, contract in writing, a means. (F.,-L.) M. E. instrument = a musical instrument, Chaucer, Assembly of Foules, 197.—F. instrument, 'an instrument, implement, engine,' &c.; Cot.—Lat. instrumentum, formed with suffix -mentum and prefix in-, from struere, to build; see Instruct. Der. instrument-al, instrument-al-ly, instrument-al-i-ty, instrument-al-ist, instrument-at-ion.

INSUBJECTION, want of subjection. (F.,-L.)

word; added to Johnson by Todd. From In- (3) and Subjection.
INSUBORDINATE, not subordinate. (L.) Quite modera.
From In- (3) and Subordinate. Der. insubordinat-ion.
INSUFFERABLE, intolerable. (F.,-L.) 'Perceiving still her wrongs insufferable were;' Drayton, Polyolbion, s. 6. Coined with prefix in- (=not) and suffix -able from Suffer, q.v. Der. insufferable, Milton, P. L. ix. 1084.

INSUFFICIENT, not sufficient. (L.) Shak. has insufficience, Wint. Ta. i. 1. 16; also insufficiency, Mid. Nt. Dr. ii. 2. 128. Lat. insufficient-, stem of insufficiens. From In- (3) and Sufficient; see

Suffice. Der. insufficient-ly, insufficience, insufficienc-y.

INSULAR, belonging to an island. (L.) In Cotgrave, to translate F. insulaire.—Lat. insulairs, insular.—Lat. insula, an island. B. Supposed to be so called because situate in salo, in the main sea;' from in, in, and salo, abl. of salum, the main sea. y. The Lat. salum is cognate with Gk. σάλος, the 'swell' or surge of the sea, hence, open sea; and σάλου probably stands for σFaλου, cognate with E. swell; see Swell. Thus insula = in the swell of the sea. Der. insular-ly, insular-i-ty; also insul-ate, from Lat. insulatus, made

like an island; insul-at-or, insul-at-or. And see Isle.

INSULT, to treat with indignity, afront. (F., -L.) In Shak.
Rich. II, iv. 254. - F. insulter, 'to insult;' Cot. - Lat. insultare, to leap upon or against, scoff at, insult; frequent form of insilire, to leap into, spring upon. - Lat. in, upon; and salire, to leap. See Salient. Der. insult, sb. = O. F. insult, 'an affront,' Cot.; insult-er,

insult-ment, Cymb. iii. 5. 145.

INSUPERABLE, insurmountable. (F.,-L.) In Cotgrave; and Milton, P. L. iv. 138.—F. insuperable, 'insuperable;' Cot.—Lat. insuperabilis, insurmountable.—Lat. in-, not; and superary. to surmount, from super, above. See Super-. Der. insuperabl-y, in-

INSUPPRESSIBLE, that cannot be suppressed (L.) A coined word; used by Young, On Orig. Composition (R.) Shak. has insuppressive, Jul. Ces. ii. 1. 134. From In-(3) and Suppress. INSURE, to make sure, secure. (F., -L.) M. E. ensuren, Chaucer, C. T. 12971 (Petworth MS.; most MSS. have assuren). Used instead of O. F. asseurer (Cot.), assurer (Burguy), by the substitution of the prefix an (=Lat. in) for the prefix a (=Lat. ad). The form -seurer is from O. F. seur, sure. See In-(2) and Sure; also Assure. Der. insur-able, insur-er, insur-ance; insur-ancer, Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, 186.

INSURGENT, rebellious. (L.) A late word, added by Todd to Johnson's Dict.—Lat. insurgent, stem of pres. part. of insurgere, to rise up.—Lat. in, upon; and surgere, to rise; see Surge. Der.

insurgenc-y; and see insurrection.

INSURMOUNTABLE, not surmountable. (F., -L.) In Kersey, ed. 1715. - F. insurmontable, 'unsurmountable;' Cot. - F. in- Lat. in, not; and surmontable, from surmonter, to surmount; see Surmount. Der insurmountable,

INSURRECTION, rebellion. (L.) In Shak. 1 Hen. IV, v. 1. 79. Formed by analogy with F. words in -tion from Lat. insurrectio, an insurrection .- Lat. insurrectus, pp. of insurgere, to rise up, rebel; see Insurgent. Der. insurrection-al, insurrection-ar-y, insurrec-

INTACT, untouched. (L.) Quite modern; neither in Rich. nor Todd.—Lat. intactus, untouched.—Lat. in-, not; and tactus, pp. of tangere, to touch; see Tangent, Tact.

INTANGIBLE, that cannot be touched. (L.) 'Intactible or Intangible;' Kersey, ed. 1715. From In-(3) and Tangible.

INTACTION PROPERTY OF THE CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE CONTROL OF THE

INTAGLIO, an engraving, esp. a gem in which the design is hollowed out. (Ital., -L.) We meet with the figures which Juvenal describes on antique intaglios and medals; Addison on Italy (Todd). - Ital. intaglio, an engraving, sculpture, carving. - Ital. intagliare, to cut into, engrave. - Ital. in = Lat. in, ia; and tagliare, to cut.—Low Lat. taleare, to cut, esp. to cut twigs.—Lat. talea, a rod, stick, bar, twig. See Tally. Der. intagli-at-ed.

INTEGER, that which is whole or entire; a whole number. (L.)

In Kersey, ed. 1715, as an arithmetical term. - Lat. integer, adj. whole, entire; lit. untouched, unharmed, - Lat. in-, not; and tag-, base of tangere, to touch; see Tangent. Der. integr-al, Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, formed from integr-um, neut. of integer used as sb.; integr-al-ly, integr-ate, integr-at-ion, integr-ant; also integr-i-ty, Sir T. More, Works, p. 1337 h, from F. integrité (Cot.) = Lat. integritatem, acc. of integritas, soundness, blamelessness. Doublet, entire, q. v.

INTEGUMENT, a covering, skin. (L.) In Chapman, tr. of Homer, Il. xxii. 1. 7 from end.—Lat. integumentum, a covering.— Lat. in, upon; and tegere, to cover. See Tegument. Der. in-

INTELLECT, the thinking principle, understanding. (F., -L.) M. E. intellect, Chaucer, C. T. 2805.—O. F. intellect, 'the intellect;' Cot.—Lat. intellectus, perception, discernment.—Lat. intellectus, pp. of intelligere, to discern; see Intelligence. Der. intellect-u-al, Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. iii. c. 23; intellect-u-al-ly; intellection, intellect-ive

INTELLIGENCE, intellectual skill, news. (F., -L.) M. E. intelligence, Gower, C. A. iii. 85 .- F. intelligence; Cot. - Lat. intelligentia, perception. — Lat. intelligenti-, crude form of intelligens, pres. part. of intelligere, to understand, lit. 'to choose between.' — Lat. intel-, put for inter, between, before l following; and legère, to choose; see Legend. Der. intelligencere, Rich. III, iv. 4. 71; intelligencere. ing, Wint. Ta. ii. 3. 68; also intelligent, Wint. Ta. i. 2. 378, from Lat. intelligent-, stem of intelligens; intelligent-ly, intelligent-i-al; also intelligible, Wyelif, Wisdom, vii. 23, from F. intelligible, 'intelligible' (Cot.), from Lat. intelligibilis, perceptible to the senses, Wisdom, vii. 23 (Vulgate); intelligibil-y, intelligibili-y.

INTEMPERANCE, want of temperance, excess. (F., -L.)
Spelt intemperance, Spenser, F. Q. ii. 4, 36. - F. intemperance, 'in-

temperance; Cot. - Lat. intemperantia, want of mildness or clemency, intemperance. excess. See In- (3) and Temperance. Der. intemperate, Meas. v. 98, and in Levins, from Lat. intemperatus, un-

tempered; intemperate-ly, intemperate-ness.

INTEND, to fix the mind upon, purpose. (F.,-L.) M. E. entenden, Gower, C. A. i. 12; later spelt intend, to bring it nearer Latin. - F. entendre, 'to understand, conceive, apprehend,' Cot.; whence entendre à, 'to study, mind, heed,' id. - Lat. intendere, to stretch out, extend, stretch to, bend, direct, apply the mind.—Lat. in, towards; and tenders, to stretch; see Tend. Der. intend.ant, Kersey, ed. 1715, from O. F. intendant, one of 'the foure overseers or controllers of the exchequer, at first brought in by king Francis the First' (Cot.), formed as a pres. part. from Lat. pres. part. in-sendens; intend-ano-y; intend-ed; intend-ment, As You Like It, i. I. 140; also intense, q. v.; intent, q. v.

A INTENSE, highly increased, esp. in tension, severe. (L.) In Milton, P. L. viii. 389. – Lat. intenses, stretched out, pp. of intendere, to stretch out; see Intend. Der. intense-ly, intense-ness, intensity; intense-i-fy (from F. suffix -fier = Lat. -ficare, for facere, to make); intens-ive, intens-ive-ly, intens-ive-ness.

INTENT, design, intention. (F., -L.) M. E. entente, Chaucer, C. T. 960; Ancren Riwle, p. 252, note a. Later, intent, Gower, C. A. ii. 262. - F. entente, 'intention, purpose, meaning;' Cot. Entente is a participial sb. formed from the vb. entendre; see Intend. Der. The adj. intent (Milton, P. L. ix. 786) is directly from Lat. intentus, pp. of intendere; intent-ly, intent-ness. Also intent-ion, Wint. Ta. i. 2. 138, (spelt intencyone in Prompt. Parv.), from F. intention, 'an intention, intent,' from Lat. intentionem, acc. of intentio, endeavour, effort, design; intent-ion-al, intent-ion-al-ly, intention-ed.

design; intent-ton-al, intent-ton-al-ty, intention-ad.

INTEER, to bury. (F., - L.) M. E. enterren. 'And with gret dule entyrit wes he;' Barbour's Bruce, xix. 224. Later, inter, K. John, v. 7. 99. — F. enterrer, 'to interre, bury;' Cot. — Low Lat. interrare, to put into the ground, bury. — Lat. in, in; and terra, the earth; see Torrace. Der. inter-ment = M. E. enterement, Gower, C. A. ii. 319, from F. enter-ement, 'an interring;' Cot.

INTER-, prefix, among, amongst, between. (L.) Lat. inter-, prefix; from inter, prep. between, among. A comparative form, answering to Skt. antar, within, and E. under, and closely connected with Lat. interus, interior. See Interior, Under. In a few cases, the final r becomes l before l following, as in intellect, intelligence. Most words with this prefix are purely Latin, but a few, as interweave, are hybrid. In some cases, inter-stands for the F, entre.

INTERACTION, mutual action. (L.; and F.,-L.) Modern;

not in Todd's Johnson. Coined from Inter- and Action.
INTERCALATE, to insert between, said of a day in a calendar. (L.) In Ralegh, Hist. of World, b. ii. c. 3. s. 6. Intercalation is explained in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - Lat. intercalatus, pp. of intercalare, to proclaim that something has been inserted. - Lat. inter. between, among; and calare, to proclaim; see Calends. Der. intercalat-ion; also intercalar = Lat. intercalaris; intercalary = Lat. intercalarius.

INTERCEDE, to go between, mediate, plead for one. (F.,-L.) Milton has intercede, P. L. xi. 21; intercession, P. L. x. 228; intercessour, P. L. iii. 219. - F. interceder; interceder pour, to intercede for; Cot. - Lat. intercedere, lit. to go between. - Lat. inter, between; and cedere, to go; see Inter- and Cede. Der. interced-ent, interced-ently; also (from pp. intercessus) intercess-ion = F. intercession, 'intercesssion,' Cot.; intercession-al; intercess-or, formerly intercessour, from F. intercesseur, 'an intercessor' (Cot.), which from Lat. acc. intercessorem; hence intercessor-i-al, intercessor-y.

INTERCEPT, to catch by the way, cut off communication, INTERCEPT, to catch by the way, cut off communication, (F.,-L.) Orig. a pp.; thus Chaucer has intercept = intercepted; On the Astrolabe, pt. ii. § 29, l. 34 (ed. Skeat). 'To intercept, intercipere;' Levins (1570).—F. intercepter, 'to intercept, forestall;' Cot.—Lat. interceptus, pp. of intercipere, lit. to catch between.—Lat. inter, between; and capere, to catch, seize. See Inter- and Capable. Der. intercepter; intercept-ion, Hen. V, ii. 2. 7.

INTERCESSION, INTERCESSOR; see Intercede.
INTERCHANGE, to change between, exchange. (F.,-L.)
Formerly enterchange. 'Full many strokes... were enterchanged with the property of the property

twixt them two; 'Spenser, F. Q. iv. 3. 17.—F. entrechanger; 's entrechanger, to interchange;' Cot.—F. entre = Lat. inter, between; and changer, to change. See Inter- and Change. Der. interchange-able; interchange-abl-y, Rich. II, i. 1. 146; interchange-ment, Tw. Nt. v. 162.

INTERCOMMUNICATE, to communicate mutually. (L.) Modern; not in Todd. Coined from Inter- and Communicate; see Commune. Der. intercommunication; so also inter-

INTERCOSTAL, lying between the ribs. (F., -L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. -F. intercostal, 'between the ribs;' Cot. Coined from Lat. inter, between; and costa, a rib. See Inter- and Costal.

INTERCOURSE, commerce, connection by dealings, communication. (F., -L.) In Milton, P.L. ii. 1031, vii. 751. Spelt entercourse in Minsheu, ed. 1627. Modified from F. entrecours, intercourse; omitted by Cotgrave, but in use in the 16th century in the sense of commerce; see Littré. -Low Lat. intercursus, commerce; sense of commerce; see Littré. -Low Lat. intercursus, commerce; at interpretation. See Interc. and Course. Der So Lat. intercursus, interposition. See Inter- and Course. Der. So also inter-current, inter-currence.

INTERDICT, a prohibitory decree. (L.) A law term, from Law Latin. [The F. form entredit is in early use; Rob. of Glouc. p. 495, l. 6 (and note); enterdite, Gower, C. A. i. 259. Hence the M. E. verb entrediten, Rob. of Glouc., p. 495, l. 17.] 'An interdicte, that no man shal rede, ne syngen, ne crystene chyldren, ne barye the deede, ne receyue sacramente;' Caxton, tr. of Reynard the Fox, ed.

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Arber, p. 70, last line. - Law Lat. interdictum, a kind of excommu-\$5. 26; l. 225. Modified from F. entrelarder, 'to interlard, mingle difnication, Ducange; Lat. interdictum, a decree of a judge. - Lat. interdictus, pp. of interdicere, to pronounce judgment between two parties, to decree. — Lat inter, between; and dicere, to speak, utter. See Inter- and Diction. Der. interdict, vb.; interdict-ion, Macb. iv. 3.

298

106; interdict-ive, interdict-or-y.

INTEREST (1), profit, advantage, premium for use of money. (F., - L.) Differently formed from the word below. 'My well-won thrift, Which he calls interest;' Merch. Ven. i. 3, 52. - O. F. interest (mod. F. interêt), 'an interest in, a right or title to a thing; also interest, or use for money; 'Cot. - Lat. interest, it is profitable, it concerns; 3 p. s. pres. indic. of interesse, to concern, lit. to be between. -Lat. inter, between; and esse, to be. See Inter- and Essence. Littré remarks that the F. has considerably modified the use of the Lat. original; see his Dict. for the full history of the word. He also bids us observe that the Span. interes, Port. interesse, Ital. interesse, interest, are all taken from the infinitive mood of the Lat. verb, not from the 3 p. s. pres., as in French; cf. Low Lat. interesse, interest. Besides this, the use of this sb. helped to modify the verb below; q.v. Spenser has the Ital. form interesse, F. Q. vii.

6. 33.

INTEREST (2), to engage the attention, awaken concern in, excite in behalf of another. (F., -L.) A very curious word; formed excite in behalf of another. (F., -L.) A very curious word; formed (by partial confusion with the word above) from the pp. interess'd of the obsolete verb to interess. The very same confusion occurs in the formation of Disinterested, q.v. 'The wars so long continued between The emperor Charles and Francis, the French king, Have interess'd, in either's cause, the most Of the Italian princes;' Massinger, Duke of Milan, i. 1. 'Tib. By the Capitol, And all our gods, but that the dear republic, Our sacred laws and just authority Are interess'd therein, I should be silent; Ben Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1. 'To interess themselves for Rome, against Carthage;' Dryden, On Poetry and Painting (R.) 'To interess or interest, to concern, to engage;' Kersey, ed. 1715.—O.F. interesse, 'interessed, or touched in;' Cot. Cf. Ital. interessare (pp. interessaro), Span. interesar (pp. interessado), to interest.—Lat. interesse, to concern; see Interest (1). esado), to interest.—Lat. interesse, to concern; see Interest (1).

Der. interest-ed (really a reduplicated pp.), a late word, added by Todd to Johnson's Dict.; interest-ing, interest-ing-ly; also dis-interest-

ed, q. v.

INTERFERE, to interpose, intermeddle. (F.,-L.) A word known in the 15th cent., but not much used. Chiefly restricted to the peculiar sense of hitting one leg against another; said of a horse. 'Entyrferyn, intermisceo;' Prompt. Parv. 'To interfeere, to hacke one foot or legge against the other, as a horse doth;' Minsheu, ed. 1627, 'To enterfeir, to rub or dash one heel against the other, to exchange some blows;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.— O. F. entreferir, 'to interchange some blows; to strike or hit, at once, one another; to interfeere, as an horse;' Cot. - F. entre, between; and ferir, to strike. - Lat. inter, between; and ferire, to strike. See Inter- and Ferule. Der. interfer-er, interfer-ence.

INTERFUSE, to pour between. (L.) Milton has interfus'd, P. L. vii. 89.—Lat. interfisses, pp. of interfundere, to pour between. See Inter- and Fuse (1). Der. interfus-ion.

INTERIM, an interval. (L.) At least 14 times in Shak.: see

Jul. Cæsar, ii. 1. 64; &c. - Lat. interim, adv. in the mean while. -Lat. inter, between; and im, old acc. of is, demonst. pronoun, from pronom base I.

INTERIOR, internal. (L.) In Shak. Rich. III, i. 3. 65.—Lat. interior, compar, of interns, which is itself a comparative form. Thus interior (like inferior) is a double comparative. The Lat. interns and intimus correspond to Skt. antara (interior) and antima, Vedic antama (last), which are, respectively, compar. and superl. forms. The

merch. Ven. ii. 9. 28; interior-ly; and see internal.

INTERJACENT, lying between. (L.) In Kersey, ed. 1715.

Interjacency is in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—Lat. interiacent-, stem of pres. part. of interiacere, to lie between. - Lat. inter-, between;

and incere, to lie. See Inter- and Gist. Der. interjacenc-y.
INTERJECTION, a word thrown in to express emotion. (F., -L.) In Shak. Much Ado, iv. 1. 22. - F. interjection, 'an interjection;' Cot. - Lat. interiectionem, acc. of interiectio, a throwing jection: between, insertion, interjection. - Lat. interiectus, pp. of interiacere, to cast between .- Lat. inter; and incere, to cast; see Inter- and Jet. Der. interjection-al; also interject, verb (rare).

INTERLACE, to lace together. (F., -L.) In Spenser, F. Q. v. 3. 23; and in Sir T. More, Works, p. 739 b. Spelt enterlace in Minsheu, ed. 1627. Modified from O. F. entrelasser, 'to interlace;' Cot. - F. entre, between; and lasser, lacer, to lace; Cot. See Inter-

ferent things together; Cot. See Inter- and Lard.

INTERLEAVE, to insert blank leaves in a book between the others. (Hybrid; L. and E.) In Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. Coined from Inter- and Leave, the latter being a coined verb from the

sb. Leaf (pl. leaves).

INTERLINE, to write between the lines. (L.) 'I interline, I blot, correct, I note;' Drayton, Matilda to K. John (R.); and in Cotgrave, to translate F. entreligner. - Low Lat. interlineare, to write between lines for the purpose of making corrections; used A. D. 1278; Ducange. - Lat. inter, between; and linea, a line. See Inter- and Idne. Der. interline-ar, from Low Lat. interlinearis; whence interline-ar-y, Milton, Areopagitica, ed. Hales, p. 41, l. 2; interline-at-ion.

INTERLINK, to connect by uniting links. (Hybrid; L. and Scand.) 'With such infinite combinations interlinked;' Daniel, Defence of Rhyme (R.) Coined from Lat. inter and link. See Inter-

and Link

INTERLOCUTION, a conference, speaking between. (F.,-L.) 'A good speech of interlocution;' Bacon, Essay 32, Of Discourse. - F. interlocution, 'an interlocution, interposition;' Cot. - Lat. inter-F. interlocution, 'an interlocution, interposition; locutionem, acc. of interlocutio. - Lat. inter, between; and locutus, pp. of loqui, to speak; see Inter- and Loquacious. Der. So also interlocut-or, Bp. Taylor, Great Exemplar, pt. iii. s. 11 (R.), from

Lat. inter and locutor, a speaker; interlocut-or-y.

INTERLOPER, an intruder. (Hybrid; L. and Du.) 'Interlopers in trade;' Minsheu's Dict., ed. 1627. 'Interlopers, leapers or runners between; it is usually applied to those merchants that intercept the trade or traffick of a company, and are not legally authorised; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—Lat. inter, between; and Du. looper, a runner, from loopen, to run, cognate with E. leap. See Inter- and Leap; and see Elope. Der. interlope, vb., coined from the sb.

INTERLUDE, a short piece played between the acts of a play (L.) In Shak. Mids. Nt. Dr. i. 2.6; and in G. Douglas, ed. Small, v. i. p. 45, l. 18. Coined from Lat. inter, between; and ludus, a play, INTERLUNAR, between the moons. (L.) 'Hid in her vacant interlunar cave;' Milton, Samson Agon., 89. Applied to the time when the moon, about to change, is invisible. Coined from Lat. inter, between; and luna, moon.' See Inter- and Lunar.

INTERMARRY, to marry amongst. (Hybrid; L. and F.) See examples in R. from Bp. Hall and Swift. Coined from Lat. inter, amongst; and marry, of F. origin; see Inter- and Marry. Der.

INTERMEDDLE, to mingle, meddle, mix with. (F.,-L.) M. E. entermedlen; 'Was entermedled ther emong;' Rom. of the Rose, 906. - O. F. entremedler, a variant of entremesler, 'to intermingle, interlace, intermix; Cot. [For this variation, see mesler, medler, in Burguy.]—O. F. entre, from Lat. inter, among; and O. F.
medler, to meddle. See Inter- and Meddle. Der. intermeddler.
INTERMEDIATE, intervening. (F., -L.) In Kersey, ed.
1715.—F. intermediat, 'that is between two;' Cot.—Lat. inter, between; and mediatus, pp. of mediare, to halve. See Inter- and Mediate. Der. intermediate-ly.

INTERMINABLE, endless. (L.) In Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. v. pr. 6, l. 4987. - Lat. interminabilis, endless. - Lat. in-, not; and terminare, to terminate, from terminus, an end. See In- (3) and Term. Der. interminabl-y, interminable-ness.

INTERMINGLE, to mingle together. (Hybrid; L. and E.) In Shak. Oth. iii. 3. 25; earlier, in Surrey, tr. of Virgil, Æn. b. iv (R.) From Lat. inter, amongst; and mingle. See Inter- and Mingle.

INTERMIT, to interrupt, cease for a time. (L.) In Shak. Jul. Cæs. i. 1. 59 .- Lat. intermittere, to send apart, interrupt. - Lat. inter, between; and mittere, to send; see Inter- and Missile. Der. intermitt-ent, as in 'an intermittent ague,' Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 420, from the pres. part.; intermitt-ing-ly; also intermiss-ion, Macb. iv. 3. 232, from F. intermission (Cot.) = Lat. intermissionem, acc. of intermissio, formed from intermissus, pp. of intermittere; intermissive, I Hen. VI, i. 1. 88.

INTERMIX, to mix together. (Hybrid; L. and E.) Shak. has intermixed; Rich. II, v. 5. 12. Coined from Lat. inter, among, and E. mix; see Inter- and Mix. Der. inter-mixture, from inter- and

misture, q. v.

INTERNAL, being in the interior, domestic, intrinsic. (L.) In Spenser, F. Q. iii. 10. 59. Coined, with suffix -al, from Lat. internus, inward; extended from inter-, inward; see Interior. Der.

internal-ly. From the same source, denizen, q. v., entrails, q. v. INTERNECINE, thoroughly destructive. (L.) 'Internecine war; Butler, Hudibras, pt. i. c. 1. l. 774. — Lat. internecinus, thoroughly and Lace. Der. interlace-ment.

INTERLARD, to place lard amongst. (F., -L.) 'Whose grain destructive. - Lat. interneci-o, utter slaughter. - Lat. interneci-o, utter slaughter. - Lat. interneci-o, was companied to the companied of the companied **INTERPELLATION, an interruption, intercession, summons. ** INTERPENE, to come between, interpose. (F.,-L.) (F.,-L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627.—F. interpellation, 'an interruption, disturbance;' Cot.—Lat. interpellationem, acc. of interpellation, Lat. intervenire, to come between.—Lat. interpellationem; and a an interruption, hindrance.—Lat. interpellatus, pp. of interpellare, to drive between, hinder.—Lat. inter, between; and pellere, to drive;

see Inter- and Pulsate.

INTERPOLATE, to insert a spurious passage. (L.) 'Although you admit Cæsar's copy to be therein not interpolated; Drayton, Polyolbion, s. 11; Remarks (R.) - Lat. interpolatus, pp. of interpolare, to furbish up, patch, interpolate. - Lat. interpolus, interpolis, polished up. - Lat. inter, between, here and there; and polire, to polish. See Inter- and Polish. Der. interpolation, from F. interpolation, 'a

Inter- and Folian polishing; Cot.

INTERPOSE, to put between, thrust in, mediate. (F., -L.)
In Shak. Jul. Cæs. ii. 1. 98. - F. interposer, 'to interpose, to put or set between. See Inter- and Pose. Der. interpos-er, Merch. Ven.

INTERPOSITION, intervention, mediation. (F.,-L.) reason of the often interposition; Sir T. More, Works, p. 1291 d. - F. interposition, an interposition or suffice here. interposition, 'an interposition, or putting between;' Cot. See Inter-

interposition (which is not formed directly from pose).

INTERPRET, to explain, translate. (F., -L.) M. E. interpreten, Wyclif, 1 Cor. xiv. 27; interpretour is in verse 28. - F. interpreter, 'to interpret;' Cot. - Lat. interpretari, to expound. - Lat. interpret-, stem of interpres, an interpreter; properly an agent, broker, factor, go-between. β. Of uncertain origin; the former part of the word is, of course, Lat. inter, between; the base -pre:- is perhaps cognate with the Gk. base φραδ- in φράζειν (=φράδ-γειν), to speak, rather than with Gk. πράττειν, πράσσειν, to do. Der. interpret-able, interpret-er (in Wyclif, as above); also (from Lat. pp. interpretatus) interpretation = F. interpretation, 'an interpretation' (Cot.), interpretation at-ive, interpretat-ive-ly.

INTERREGNUM, an interval between two reigns. (L.) 'Interreign or Interregnum;' Kersey, ed. 1715.—Lat. interregnum.—Lat. inter, between; and regnum, a reign, rule. See Inter- and

INTERROGATE, to examine by questions, question. (L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. Shak. has inverrogatory, K. John. iii. 1.147; short-ened to intergatories, Merch. Ven. v. 298.—Lat. interrogatus, pp. of interrogare, to question.—Lat. inter, thoroughly (see White); and rogare, to ask; see Rogation. Der interrogator, interroga-ory; interrogation = F. interrogation, 'an interrogation' (Cot.), from Lat. acc. interrogationem; interrogat-ive, from Lat. interrogatious; inter-

INTERRUPT, to break in amongst, hinder, divide continuity. (L.) 'With much work and oft interrupting;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 628g. - Lat. interruptus, pp. of interrumpere, to burst asunder, break up, hinder. - Lat. inter, between; and rumpere, to break. See Interand Rupture. Der. interrupt-ed-ly. interrupt-ive, interrupt-ive-ly; also interruption, M.E. interrupcion, Gower, C.A. i. 37 = F. interruption (Cot.), from Lat. acc interruptionem.

INTERSECT, to cut between, cross as lines do. (L.) secteth not the horizon; 'Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. vi. c. 7. § 4. -Lat. intersectus, pp. of intersecure, to cut apart. -Lat. inter, between, apart; and secure, to cut. See Inter- and Section. Der.

intersect-ion. INTERSPERSE, to disperse amongst, set here and there. (L.) 'Interspersed, bestrewed, scattered or sprinkled between;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - Lat. interspersus, pp. of interspergere, to sprinkle amongst. - Lat. inter, amongst; and spargere, to scatter; see Sparse.

Der interspers-ion. INTERSTELLAR, lit. between the stars. (L.) ed. 1706. Coined from Lat. inter, amongst; and E. stellar, adj. dependent on Lat. stella, a star; see Stellar.

INTERSTICE, a slight space between things set closely together. (F.,-L.) 'For when the airy interstices are filled;' Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 5. § 14. - F. interstice, in use in the 16th century; Littré. - Lat. interstitium, an interval of space. - Lat. inter. between; and status, pp. of sistere, to place, a causal verb formed from \checkmark STA, to stand; see Stand. Der. interstiti-al, from Lat. interstiti-um.

INTERTWINE, to twine amongst. (Hybrid; L. and E.) In Milton, P.L. iv. 405. From Lat. inter, amongst; and E. Twine, q.v.

So also inter-twist.

INTERVAL, a space or period between. (F.,-L.) In Cotgrave; and Milton, P. L. vi. 105.—O. F. intervalle, 'an interval;' Cot.—Lat. intervallum, lit. the space between the rampart of a camp and the soldiers' tents.—Lat. inter, between; and uallim, a rampart, whence E. wall. See Inter and Wall. as the distance between the ualli, or stakes of which the rampart was made.

Milton, P. L. ix. 222.— F. intervenir, 'to interpose himselfe;' Cot—Lat. intervenire, to come between.— Lat. inter, between; and wenire, to come, cognate with E. Come, q. v. Der. intervent-ion = F. intervention, 'an intervention' (Cot.), from Lat. acc. interventionem, from

Lat. pp. internentus.

INTERVIEW, a mutual view or sight, a meeting. (F., -L.)
In Shak. L. L. L. ii. 167. Modified from O. F. entreven, pp. of entrevoir; cf. 's entrevoir, to behold or visit one another;' Cot. -F. entre, from Lat. in'er. between; and O. F. veu, pp. of voir, from Lat. uidere, to see; see View.

INTERWEAVE, to weave together. (Hybrid; L. and E.) The pp. interwoven is in Milton, P. R. ii. 263. Coined from Lat. inter, between; and Weave, q. v.

INTESTATE, without a will. (L.) 'Or dieth intestate;' P. Plowman, B. xv. 134. - Lat. intestatus, that has made no testament or will. - Lat. in-, not; and testatus, pp. of testari, to be a witness, to make a will; see, Testament. Der. intestac-y.

i. 1. II.—F. intestin, 'intestine, inward;' Cot.—Lat. intestinus, adj. inward.

\$\beta\$. Formed from Lat. intus, adv. within; cognate with Gk. \$176e, within. These are extensions from Lat. in, Gk. \$1, in; see In. Der. intestines, pl. sb., in Kersey, ed. 1715, from F. intestin,

see II. Der. intestines, pl. 5D., it Kersey, ed. 1715, from F. intestin, 'an intestine' (Cot.), which from Lat. intestinum, neut. of intestinus. Also intestin-al, from F. intestinal (Cot.).

INTHRAL, the same as Enthral, q.v., but with E. prefix. (E) Spelt inthral in Kersey, ed. 1715; and in Phineas Fletcher, Purple

Island, c. 5 (R.) Der. inthral-ment.
INTIMATE (1), to announce, hint. (L.) In Shak. L. L. L. ii. 129. Properly a pp., as: 'their enterpryse was in innate and published to the kyng;' Hall's Chron. Hen. IV, an. I (R.) = Lat. intimatus, pp. of intimare, to bring within, to announce. — Lat. intimus, innermost; superl. corresponding to comp. interior; see Interior. Der. intimat-ion, from F. intimation, 'an intimation;' Cot. And see

Intimate (2).

INTIMATE (2), familiar, close. (L.) The use of this word is due to confusion with the word above. The correct form is *intime*, as in: 'requires an intime application of the agents;' Digby, On Bodies, b. 5. s. 6. This is O. F. intime, 'inward, secret, hearty,

speciall, deer, intirely affected '(Cot.), from Lat. intimus, innermost, closely attached, intimate; see above. Der. intimate-ly, intimac-y. INTIMIDATE, to frighten. (Low Lat.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. [Probably suggested by O. F. intimider, 'to fear, to skare;' Cot.] - Low Lat. intimidatus, pp. of intimidare, to frighten; in the Acta Sanctorum (Ducange). - Lat. in., intensive prefix, from the prep. in; and timidus, timid, fearful; see Timid. Der. intimidation, from F. intimidation, 'a fearing, a skaring;' Cot.

INTITULED, entitled. (F., -L.) In Shak. L. L. L. v. 1.8;
Lucrece, 57. - F. intitule, 'intitled or intituled,' Cot.; intituler, 'to intitle,' id. See Entitle.

INTO, prep. denoting passage inwards. (E.) M. E. into, Chaucer, C. T. 2431; Layamon, 5150.—A. S. in to (two words), where in is used adverbially, and to is the preposition. 'Ne gá þú mid þínum esne in to dome'=go not thou into judgment [lit. inwards to judgment] with thy servant; Psalm, cxlii. 2; Grein, ii. 140. See In

INTOLERABLE, not tolerable. (F.,-L.) 'For lenger to INTOLEKABLE, not tolerable. (F.,-L.) 'For lenger to endure it is intollerable;' Lament of Mary Magdalen, st. 54; and see In. (3) and Tolerable, 'intollerable;' Cot.-Lat. intolerable; see In. (3) and Tolerable. Der. intolerably, intolerableness. So also in-tolerant, a late word, in Todd's Johnson; intolerance=F. intolerance, 'impatiency,' Cot.

INTOMB, the same as Entomb. (F.,-L.; but with E. prefix.)
IN Shak. Macb. ii. 4. 9 (first folio).

INTONE, to chant. (Low Lat.,-Lat. and Gk.) 'Ass intones to

INTONE, to chant. (Low Lat., - Lat. and Gk.) 'Ass intones to ass;' Pope, Dunciad, ii. 253. - Low Lat. intonare, to sing according to tone. - Lat. in tonuin, according to tone; where tonum is acc. of tonus, not a true Lat. word, but borrowed from Gk. τόνος; see Tone. Der. inton-at-ion. ¶ Note that intonation was also formerly used in the sense of 'loud noise.' Thus Minsheu (ed. 1627) has: 'Intonation, loud noise or sound, a thundering. This is from the classical Lat. intonare, to thunder forth, compounded of in (used as intensive prefix) and tonare, to thunder, which is from O. Lat. tonus, thunder. But this O. Lat. tonus is cognate with Gk. róvos (instead of being borrowed from it, like the tonus above); so that the result is much the same. See Thunder. We may also note that, in the quotation from Pope above, there is probably a play upon words; so that both Low Lat. intonare and Lat. intonare are involved in it.

INTOXICATE, to make drunk. (Low Lat., -Gk.) In Shak. Hen. V, iv. 7. 39. Used as a pp. in Fryth's Works, p. 77: 'theyrmind is so intoxicate.' - Low Lat. intoxicatus, pp. of intoxicare, to

of which the pl. $\tau \delta f a = (1)$ bow and arrows, (2) arrows only. Der.

TNTRACTABLE, not tractable. (F.,-L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627.-F. intractable, 'intractable;' Cot.-Lat. intractables. See In-(3) and Tractable, Trace. Der. intractable, intractable-ness.

INTRAMURAL, within the walls. (L.) Modern; not in Todd's Johnson. - Lat. intra, within; and murus, a wall; see Mural. INTRANSITIVE, not transitive. (L.) In Kersey, ed. 1715. -Lat. intransitiums, that does not pass over to another person; used of verbs in grammar. See In- (3) and Transitive. Der. intransitive-ly.

INTREAT, the same as Entreat. (F., -L.; with E. prefix.) Minsheu, ed. 1627, gives both spellings; and see the Bible Word-

book and Nares

INTRENCH, the same as Entrench. (F.,-L.; with E. pre-fix.) In Shak. I Hen. VI, i. 4. 9. Der. intreuch-ment.

INTREPID, dauntless, brave. (L.) 'That quality [valour] which signifies no more than an intrepid courage;' Dryden; Dedic. to Virgil's Æneid. - Lat. intrepidus, fearless. - Lat. in., not; and trepidus, restless, alarmed; see In-(3) and Trepidation. Der. intrepid-ly; intrepid-i-ty, Spectator, no. 122.

INTRICATE, perplexed, obscure. (L.) In Shak. Com. Errors, v. 269.—Lat. intricatus, pp. of intricare, to perplex, embarrass, entangle.—Lat. in, in; and tricæ, pl. sb., hindrances, vexations, wiles (whence also Extricate). Der. intricate-ly, intricate-ness; intricac-y,

Milton, P. L. viii. 102. And see intrigue.

INTRIGUE, to form secret plots. (R.,-L.) 'Intriguing fops;' Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel, pt. ii. 1. 521. - F. intriguer, formerly spelt intriquer, 'to intricate, perplex, pester, insnare;' Cot. -Lat. intricare, to perplex; see above. Der. intrigue, sb.; intrigu-er. INTRINSIC, inward, genuine, inherent. (F., -I.) A mistake for intrinsec. Intrinsecal was formerly in use, as in Minsheu, ed. A mistake 1627. Shak. has intrinse, K. Lear, ii. 2.81; and intrinsicate, Antony, v. 2. 307. 'Intrinsecal or Intrinsick, inward or secret;' Kersey, ed. 1715 .- O. F. intrinseque, 'intrinsecal, inward;' Cot. - Lat. intrinsecus, inwards; lit. following towards the inside. - Lat. intr-a, within; in, into, towards; and secus, lit. following, connected with Lat. secundus, second, and sequi, to follow. See Inter-, In, and Second.

¶ Similarly Extrinsic, q.v. Der. intrinsic-al (for intrinsec-al), intrinsic-al-ly

INTRODUCE, to lead or conduct into, bring into notice or use. (L.) 'With which he introduceth and bringeth his reders into a false vnderstanding;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 3416.—Lat. introducere, pp. introductus, to bring in.—Lat. intro, short for intero, orig. abl. of interus, inward (see Interior); and ducere, to lead; see Duke. Der. introduction, Chaucer, C. T. 16854, from F. introduction = Lat. acc. introductionem (nom. introductio); introduct-ive; introduct-or-y, Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, prol. 68; introduct-or-i-ly.

INTROMISSION, a letting in, admission. (L.) 'Intromission, a letting in; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. A rare word. Formed, by analogy with F. sbs. in -ion, from the Lat. pp. intromissus of the verb intromittere, to introduce. – Lat. intro., within (see Introduce); and mittere, to send; see Mission. Der. Sometimes the verb intromit is used but it is a read but it is

is used, but it is very rare.

INTROSPECTION, a looking into. (L.) In Kersey, ed. 1715. Formed, by analogy with F. sbs. in -ion, from Lat. acc. introspectionem, from nom. introspectio, a looking into. - Lat. intro-, within (see Introduce); and spectus, pp. of specers, to look; see

INTRUDE, to thrust oneself into. (L.) In Hamlet, iii. 4. 31.

- Lat. intruders, to thrust into, obtrude (oneself). - Lat. in, into; and trudere, to thrust. See Thrust. Der. intrud-er; also intrus-ion, Sir T. More, Works, p. 640b=F. intrusion, 'an intrusion' (Cot.), formed from Lat. pp. intrusus; intrus-ive, Thomson, Liberty, pt. i. 1. 299; intrus-ive-ly, intrus-ive-ness.

INTRUST, to give in trust, commit to one's care. (Scand.; with E. prefix.) Sometimes entrust, but intrust is much better, as being purer English; the latter part of the word being of Scand. (not F.) origin. In Dryden, Character of a Good Parson, l. 57. Com-

pounded of In and Trust.

INTUITION, a looking into, ready power of perception. (L.) Used by Bp. Taylor in the sense of 'looking upon;' Great Exemplar, pt. i. s. 36; and Rule of Conscience, b. iv. c. 2 (R.) Intuitive is in Cotgrave, and in Milton, P. L. v. 488. Formed, by analogy

poison. – Lat. in, into; and toxicum, poison, a word borrowed from fif from a Low Lat. intumescentia*), from Lat. intumescenti-, crude Gk. τοξικόν, poison in which arrows were dipped. – Gk. τόξον, a bow, form of pres. pt. of intumescere, to begin to swell. – Lat. in, used intensively; and tumescere, inceptive form of tumere, to swell. See Tumid.

INTWINE, another form of Entwine, q. v. (E.) Really a better form, as being purer English.

So also in-twist; see Entwist.

INUNDATION, an overflowing of water, a flood. (L.) In Shak. K. John, v. 1. 2; v. 2. 48. [Imitated from F. inondation.]— Lat. inundationem, acc. of inundatio, an overflowing. - Lat. inundatus, pp. of inundars, to overflow, spread over in waves.—Lat. in, upon, over; and unda, a wave. See Undulate. Der. inundats, vb.,

over; and unda, a wave. See Unutimes.

really suggested by the sb., and of later date.

INURE, to habituate, accustom. (F.,-L.) In Shak. Tw. Nt.

ii. 5. 160. Also enure, as in Spenser, F. Q. iv. 2. 29; v. 9. 39; vi. 8.

14; and Sonnet 14, 1. 7.

B. On the one hand, the F. prefix en-is more consonant with the analogy of other words, as en-able, and the other the E. in is more conen-camp, en-large, &cc.; whilst, on the other, the E. in is more consistent with the origin of the word, since it arose from the old phrase 'in ure,' where ure is a sb. Y. The sb. ure is commonly explained by use, but its true sense is work or operation, or such use as is due to constant work. For examples, see ure in Nares. Thus, in Ferrex and Porrex, Act iv. sc. 2, we have: 'And wisdom willed me without protract [delay] In speedy wise to put the same in ure, i. e. in operation, not in use; see the passage in Morley's Library of Eng. Literature, Plays, p. 59, col. 1. And again, 'I wish that it should straight be put in ure;' id. Act v. sc. 1. 8. Hence was also formed the verb to ure, used in the same sense as inure. 'Ned, thou must begin Now to forget thy study and thy books, And ure thy shoulders to an armour's weight; 'Edw. III, Act i. sc. 1. 1. 159 (in the Leopold Shakspere, p. 1038). 'The Frenche souldiers whyche from their youthe have byne practysed and urede in feats of arms; Robinson's tr. of More's Utopia, ed. 1551, C 6 (inurede in ed. B. The etymology of ure is 1556, p. 40 of Arber's reprint). clearly the O. F. oure, oeure, neure, eure, work, action, operation; see oeure in Burguy, and eure in Roquefort, and mod. F. œuvre in Littré. [Mr. Wedgwood well remarks upon the similar letterchanges by which the F. man-œuvre has become the E. man-ure.] - Lat. opera, work; see Opera, Operate. Der. inure-ment (rare).
The word ure here treated of is quite distinct from M. E. ure, fate, destiny, luck, as used in Barbour's Bruce, i. 312, ii. 434, &c.; see glossary to my edition. In this case, ure is the O. F. eur, aur (mod. F. heur in bon-heur), from Lat. augurium; see Augur. There is also an O. F. ure, put for Lat. hora; see Hour.

INURN, to put into a sepulchral urn. (F., -L.; or L.) In Shak.

Hamlet, i. 4. 40. See In- (1) and Urn.
INUTILITY, uselessness. (F.,-L.) In Cotgrave. - F. inutilité, inutility; Cot. - Lat. inutilitatem, from nom. inutilitas. See In- (3)

and Utility.

INVADE, to enter an enemy's country, encroach upon. (F., -L.) 'And streight inuade the town;' Lord Surrey, tr. of Æneid, b. ii. l. 338. - F. invader, 'to invade;' Cot. - Lat. inuadere, to go into, enter, invade. - Lat. in, in, into; and uadere, to go. See Wade. Der. invader; invasion, K. John, iv. 2. 173 - F. invasion, 'an invader', 'Cot. - Lat. invasion, 'an invasion,' Cot. - Lat. 'an invasion,' Cot. - Lat

Der. invader; invas-ion, R. John, iv. 2. 173 = P. invasion, 'an invasion' (Cot.), from Lat. invasionem, acc. of invasio, from pp. invasios; also invas-ive, K. John, v. 1. 69.

INVALID, not valid. (F., -L.) A. Accented invalid, Milton, P.L. viii. 116. From In. (3) and Valid. B. Accented invalid; and pronounced as a F. word, when used as a sb. 'As well stow'd with gallants as with invalids;' Tatler, no. 16. - F. invalide, 'impotent, infirme;' Cot. - Lat. invalidus, not strong, feeble. - Lat. in., not; and validus, strong; see Valid. Der. invalid-ate, Burnet, Own

Time, an. 1680 (R.); imualid-ab-ion; invalid-i-ty.

INVALUABLE, that cannot be valued. (F.,-L.) 'For rareness of invaluable price;' Drayton, Moses, his Birth and Miracles,

The transfer of the control of the c

Invade.

INVEIGH, to attack with words, rail. (L.) In Shak. Lucrece, 1254. The close connection of inveigh with the sb. invective at once points out the etymology. In this word, the Lat. A is expressed by the guttural gh, just as the A.S. h was replaced by the same combination; see Matzner, Eng. Gram. i. 149. Cf. Span. invehir, to inveigh. - Lat. inuehere (pp. inuectus), to carry into or to, to introwith F. sbs. in -ion, from Lat. intuitives, pp. of intueri, to look upon.

—Lat. in, upon; and tueri, to look; see Tuition, Tutor. Der.

intuit-ive = F. intuitif, 'intuitive' (Cot.); intuit-ive-ly.

INTUMESCENCE, a swelling. (F., -L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—F. intumescence, 'a swelling, puffing; Cot. Formed (as INVEIGLE, to seduce, entice. (Unknown.) 'Achilles hath duce, attack, inveigh against. - Lat. in, into; and uehere, to carry; see Vehicle. Der. invective, sb. from F. invective, 'an invective'

sense; Milton, Comus, 537, 538. And see Spenser, F. Q. i. 12. 32. The origin is unknown, it being difficult to account for the ei; the word is spelt inveagle as well as inveigle in Minsheu. some guessed to be from Ital. invogliare, to give a desire to, make one long for; cf. invogliato, loving, desirous. — Ital. in — Lat. in, in; and voglia, a desire; cf. Ital. voglio, I wish, from volere, to wish.—
Lat. uelle, to wish; pres. t. volo, I wish. See Voluntary.

2. By others thought to be corrupted from O. F. aveugler, 'to blind, hudwinke' [hoodwink], Cot.; formed from the adj. aveugle, blind—
Low Lat. aboculis, blind.—Lat. ab, off, away, deprived of; and oculus, an eye. (Neither origin is satisfactory; hence some have supposed that the word arose from a confusion of the Ital. and F. words. Even thus, the spelling remains unexplained.) Der. inveigle-ment (rare). INVENT, to find out, devise, feign. (F.,-L.) In Gower, C. A. ii. 262.-F. inventer, 'to invent; 'Cot.-Lat. invent-us, pp. of inventer, to come upon, discover, invent.-Lat. in, upon; and uenire, to come, cognate with E. Come, q.v. Der. invention, M.E. inuencion, Testament of Creseide, st. 10 = F. invention, 'an invention (Cot.), from Lat. inventionem, acc. of inventio; inventive = F. inventif, inventive' (Cot.); invent-ive-ly, invent-ive-ness; invent-or = M. E. inventour, Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. i. c. 20 (R.) = F. inventeur,

from Lat. acc. inventorem; invent-or-y, Cor. i. 1. 21.

INVERSE, inverted, opposite. (F., -L.) M. E. invers, Gower, C. A. iii. 3.—O. F. invers, 'inverse' (Cot.)—Lat. inversus, pp. of invertere; see Invert. Der. inversely, inversion, Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 15. § 6, formed by analogy with F. sbs. in -ion

from Lat. acc. inversionem.

INVERT, to turn upside down, reverse. (L.) In Shak. Temp. iii. 1. 70. - Lat. invertere, to invert. - Lat. in, signifying motion towards, or up; and uertere, to turn. See Verse. Der. invert-ed-ly; also inverse, q. v.
INVERTEBRATE; see In- (3) and Vertebrate. (L.)

INVEST, to dress with, put in office, surround, lay out money. (F., -L.) 'This girdle to invest;' Spenser, F.Q. iv. 5. 18. -F. investir, 'to invest, inrobe, install;' Cot. -Lat. investire, to clothe, clothe in or with. - Lat. in, in; and uestire, to clothe, from uestis, clothing; see Vest. Der. invest-ment, Hamlet. i. 3. 128; invest-iture, in Tyndal's Works, p. 362 [misnumbered 374] = F. investiture (Cot.), as if from Lat. inuestitura, fem. of fut. part. of inuestire.

INVESTIGATE, to track out, search into. (L.) dence] doth investigate and prepare places apt and convenient; 'Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. i. c. 22 (R.) - Lat. inuestigatus, pp. of inuestigare, to track out, search into a track. - Lat. in, in; and uestigare, to trace. See Vestige. Der. investigat-ion, investigat-ive, investigat-or, investigat-or-y; also investiga-ble. ¶ Note that investigable also sometimes means 'unsearchable,' from Lat. inuestigabilis, unsearchable (distinct from investigabilis, that may be investigated); where the prefix in- has a negative force.

INVETERATE, grown old, firmly established or rooted. (L.) In Shak. Temp. i. 2. 122; Rich. II, i. 1. 14.—Lat. inneteratus, pp. of inneterare, to retain for a long while.—Lat. in, with intensive force; and neter., stem of netus, old. See Veteran. Der. inveterate-

ly, inveterate-ness, inveterac-y.

INVIDIOUS, envious, productive of odium. (L.) 'Invidious crimes;' Dryden, tr. of Virgil, Æn. xi. 518. Formed by analogy with adjectives in -ous (of F. origin) from Lat. inuidiosus, envious, productive of odium.—Lat. inuidia, envy. See Envy. Der. invidious-ly, invidious-ness.

INVIGORATE, to give vigour to. (L.) 'This polarity... might serve to invigorate and touch a needle;' Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 2. § 6. A coined word, formed as if from a Lat. inuigor-

are * (not found); from in, prefix, and uigor, vigour. See Vigour. INVINCIBLE, unconquerable. (F., -L.) In Shak. Cor. iv. I. 10. - F. invincible, 'invincible;' Cot. - Lat. invincibilis. - Lat. innot; and uincibilis, vincible. See In- (3) and Vincible. Der. invincibl-, invincible-ness, invincibili-ty.

INVIOLABLE, that cannot be violated or profaned. (F., -L.)

In Sir T. More, Works, p. 527g; and in Spenser, F. Q. iv. 10. 35.

F. inviolable, 'inviolable;' Cot. - Lat. inviolabilis. - Lat. in-, not; and uiolabilis, that may be violated, from uiolars. See In- (3) and Violate; and see below. Der. inviolabl-y, inviolabili-ty.

INVIOLATE, not profaned. (L.) In Spenser, tr. of Virgil's Grat, 1. 425.—Lat. inuiolatus, unhurt, inviolate.—Lat. in-, not; and

siolatus, pp. of siolare; see In. (3) and Violate. INVISIBLE, that cannot be seen. (F., -L.) M. E. inuisible. Chaucer, Legend of Good Women, 1019; Gower, C. A. ii. 247, 262.

-F. invisible; in Sherwood's index to Cotgrave. - Lat. inuisibilis.

inveigled his fool from him; Shak. Troil. ii. 3. 99. 'Yet have they vnto the following of himselfe; Sir T. More, Works, p. 1205e.—
many baits and guileful spells To inveigle and invite the unwary
sense; Milton, Comus, 537, 538. And see Spenser, F. Q. i. 12. 32. invite (of uncertain origin). Der. invitation, Merry Wives, i. 3. 50

F. invitation, 'an invitation,' Cot.; invit-er, invit-ing-ly.

INVOCATE, to invoke. (L.) In Shak. Rich. III, i. 2. 8.—
Lat. invocatus, pp. of invocare; see Invoke. Der. invocation, Gower, C. A. iii. 46 = F. invocation, 'an invocation' (Cot.), from Lat.

INVOICE, a particular account of goods sent. (F., -L.) 'Invoice, is a particular of the value, custom, and charges of any goods voice, is a particular of the value, custom, and charges of any goods sent by a merchant in another man's ship, and consigned to a factor or correspondent in another countrey; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. The word is almost certainly a corruption of envois, an English plural of F. envoi, O. F. envoy, a sending. Compare the phrases in Littré: 'par le dernier envoi, j'ai reçu '= by the last conveyance, I have received, &c.; 'j'ai reçu votre envoi' = I have received your last consignment; 'lettre d'envoi, 'an invoice. See Envoy. A similar corruption occurs in the pronunciation of 'bourgeois' type, called by winter business. printers burjoice.

INVOKE, to call upon. (F., -L.) 'Whilst I invoke the Lord, whose power shall me defend;' Lord Surrey, Psalm 73 (R.); and in Shak. Hen. V, i. 2. 104. -F. invoquer, 'to invoke;' Cot. -Lat.

innocare, to call on.—Lat. in, on; and nocare, to call, from noc., stem of noc, voice; see Voice. Doublet, invocate, q. v.

INVOLUNTARY, not voluntary. (L.) In Pope, Imit. of Horace, Odes, iv. 1, 1, 38.—Lat. innoluntarius. See In- (3) and Voluntary. Der. involuntarity, involuntari-ness.

INVOLUTE, involved, rolled inward. (L.) 'Involute and Evolute Figures, certain geometrical figures; Kersey, ed. 1715.—Lat. involutus, pp. of involuere; see Involve. Der. involution—F. involution, 'an involution, enwrapping, enfolding,' Cot., from Lat. involutionem, acc. of involutio, a rolling up.

INVOLVE, to infold, wrap up. (F., -L.) 'That reuerende study is involved in so barbarous a language;' Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. i. c. 14 (R.) - F. involver, 'to involve;' Cot. - Lat. involvere, to roll in or up. - Lat. in, in; and volvere, to roll; see Voluble. Der. involve-ment; and see Involute.

INVULNERABLE, not vulnerable. (F., -L.) In Spenser, F. Q. vi. 4. 4. - F. invulnerable, 'invulnerable;' Cot. - Lat. invulnerablis. See In- (3) and Vulnerable. Der. invulnerabl-y, invulnerable.

able-ness, invulnerabili-ty.

INWARD, internal. (E.) M. E. inward, adj., St. Juliana, p. 44, l. 12; commonly adv., as in Ancren Riwle, p. 272. [The adv. is also inwardes, id. p. 92.] - A. S. inneweard, innanweard, adj., Grein, i. 143.—A. S. innan, inne, adv. within, formed from prep. in, in; and suffix -weard, with the notion of 'towards;' see Toward, Towards.

Der. inward-s, adv., where -s answers to M. E. adverbial suffix -es, orig. the inflection of the gen. case; inward-ly, A. S. inweardlies, Grein, i. 144. Also inwards, sb. pl., Milton, P. L. xi. 439.

Grein, i. 144. Also inwards, sb. pl., Milton, P. L. xi. 439.

INWEAVE, to weave in, intertwine. (E.) Milton has inwove. P. L. iii. 352; inwoven, P. L. iv. 693. Compounded of In- (1) and

INWRAP, the same as Enwrap, q. v. (E.)
INWREATHE, to wreathe amongst. (E.) Milton has inwreath'd; P. L. iii. 361. From In-(1) and Wreathe.
INWROUGHT, wrought in or amongst. (E.) 'Inwrought with figures dim;' Milton, Lycidas, 105. From In-(1) and

Wrought, i. e. worked.

IODINE, an elementary body, in chemistry. (Gk.) Modern. So named from the violet colour of its vapour. Formed, with suffix -ine (as in chlor-ine, brom-ine), from Gk. live-ne, contr. form of loesens. violet-coloured. - Gk. 10-v, a violet; and 10-0s, appearance. See

Violet and Idyl. Der. iod-ide.

Violet and Idyl. Der. iod-ide.

IOTA, a jot. (Gk.) See Jot.

IPECACUANHA, a medicinal West-Indian root. (Port., = Brazilian.) So defined in Bailey's Dict., vol. ii. ed. 1731. = Port. ipecacuanha, given in the Eng. Port. part of Vieyra's Dict. Cf. Span. ipecacuana. Both Port. and Span. words are from the South-Americana. ican name of the plant; it is said to be a Brazilian word, and to mean 'the road-side sick-making plant.'

IR- (1), prefix. (L.; or F., L.) The form assumed by the prefix in- (= prep. in), when the letter r follows. See In- (2). Exx.:

ir-radiate, ir-rigate, ir-rision, ir-ritate, ir-ruption.

IR- (2), prefix. (L.; or F.,-L.) Put for in-, negative prefix, when the letter r follows. See In-(3). Exx.: all words beginning

with ir-, except those given under Ir-(1).

IRE, anger. (F., = L.) In Chaucer, C. T. 7587. = F. ire, 'ire;'
Cot. = Lat. ira, anger (of doubtful origin). Der. ire-ful, Com.
Errors, v. 151; ir-dec-i-ble, in Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674, from F.
irascible, 'cholerick' (Cot.), which from Lat. irascibilis, adj. formed
from inessi to become approximate the property irascibilists. See In- (3) and Visible. Der. invisibl-y, invisibili-ty. irascible, 'cholerick' (Cot.), which from Lat. irascible INVITE, to ask, summon, allure. (F., -L.) 'God innited men from irasci, to become angry; irascibl-y, irascibli-ty.

TRIS, a rainbow. (L., -Gk.) In Shak. All's Well, i. 3. 158. - TRRECONCILABLE, that cannot be reconciled. In Min-Lat. iris, a rainbow. -Gk. Ipis, Iris, the messenger of the gods; Ipis, sheu, ed. 1627; in Cotgrave; and in Milton, P. L. i. 122. -F. irrea rainbow (Homer). Root uncertain. Der. irid-esc-ent, a coined word, as if from pres. part, of a Lat. verb irid-esc-ere, to become like a rainbow, formed with inceptive suffix -esc- from irid-, stem of iris (gen. irid-is); hence iridescence; also iridi-um (from the crude from

iridi-). Iris, a flower, is the same word; and see orrice.

IRK, to weary, distress. (Scand.) Now used impersonally, as in Shak. As You Like It, ii. 1. 22. A. Formerly used personally. M. E. irken, (1) to make tired, (2) to become tired. Of these, the transitive (orig.) sense does not often appear, though preserved in the mod. phrase 'it irks me,' and in the word irksome tiring. 'Irkesum, fastidiosus; Irkesumnesse, fastidium; Irkyn, fastidior, accidior; Prompt. Parv. The intrans. sense is common. 'To preche also bow myst not yrke' = you must not grow weary of preaching; Myrc, Instructions for Parish Priests, 526. Irked = shrank back, drew back; Gawain and Grene Knight, 1573. 'Swa pat na man moght *irk* withalle'—so that none may grow tired withal; Pricke of Conscience, 8918. B. We also find M. E. *irk*=tired, oppressed. 'Oure frendis of us wille sone be *irke*' = our friends will soon be tired of us; Sir Isumbras, 118. 'Syr Arther was *irke*,' i. e. tired; Anturs of Arthur, st. vi.

C. The references in Stratmann shew that the word occurs chiefly in poems marked with strong Scandinavism peculiarities; and the original word is still found in Swedish. -Swed. yrka, 'to urge, enforce, press; yrka lagen, to enforce the law; vi yrkade på vår afresa, we pressed for our departure; yrka på någon, to urge one; yrka på en sak, to urge an affair;' Widegren's Swed. Dict. D. This word is exactly cognate with Lat. urgere, Swed. Dict. D. This word is exactly cognate with Lat. urgers, to urge; see Urge. From ΔWARG, to press; whence also Skt. wrij, to press out, exclude; Gk. εἰργειν, to press in, repress; Goth. wrikan, to persecute, and E. wreak; see Wreak. [Perhaps distinct from ΔWARG, to work, whence E. work.] E. An interesting derivative from this root WARG is the A.S. weoresum, painful, irksome (Grein, ii. 678), which clearly suggested the adj. irksome. Cf. Dan. værke, to pain (perhaps distinct from virke, to work); and North of England toothwark = tooth-ache (rather than tooth-work). Also Lithuan. wargas, need; wargus, irksome. See Curtius, i. 222; Fick, i. 773, iii. 293. F. Thus the Swed. *yrka* stands for *wirka*, weakened form of *warka*, from Teut. base WARK = Aryan \(\sqrt{WARG}. \) Der. irk-some, irk-some-ness, in the Prompt. Parv., as above. serve how the word may be distinguished from work, though the roots may be connected. And note that there is no connection with A.S. earg (= arg), slothful, which has a different guttural letter and is represented in English by Arch, Arrant. See further under Urge, Wreak, and Wrong. IRON, a common metal. (E.)

M. E. iren, Chaucer, C. T. 502, yren, 1994; yzen (for isen), Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 139, l. 31. - A.S. iren, both adj. and sb., Grein, ii. 145; older form isen, both adj. and sb., id. 147. + Du. ijzer, formerly yzer. + Iccl. járn, contracted from the old form isarn. + Dan. and Swed. jern. + O.H.G. isarn; M.H.G. ésern, ésen; G. eisen. + Goth. eisarn, sb.; eisarnein, adj. And cf. W. haiarn, Irish iarann. Bret. houarn, iron. β. The Teut. forms are β. The Teut, forms are all from the base ISARNA, perhaps an adjectival form from ISA, ice; see Ice. This suggests that iron (=ice-en) may have been named (like crystal) from some fancied resemblance to ice; perhaps from its hard smooth surface when brightened. See Fick, iii, 32. Der. ironbound, -clad, -founder, -foundry, -grey, -handed, -hearted, -master, -mould, -ware, -work, -witted, Rich. 111, iv. 2. 28. Also iron-monger, q. v.

IRONMONGER, a dealer in iron goods. (E.) In Minsheu's Dict., 1627; Pepys' Diary, Feb. 6, 1668-9; Beaum. and Fletcher, Cupid's Revenge, iv. 3. See Iron and Monger. Der. iron-

monger-y.

IBONY, dissimulation, satire. (F., -L., -Gk.) 'Ironic, a speaking by contraries, a mocke, a scoffe;' Minsheu's Dict., ed. 1627.— F. ironie (not in Cotgrave, but cited by Minsheu). - Lat. ironia. - Gk. elparvela, dissimulation, irony. — Gk. elparv, a dissembler, one who says less than he thinks or means.

\$\beta\$. This Gk. word is merely the less than he thinks or means. pres. part. of elpeir, to speak, say, talk; so that elpoir means 'a talker.' Thus the root is \(\psi\) WAR, to speak; see Verb, Word. Der. ironi-c-al, ironi-c-al-ly.

IRRADIATE, to throw rays of light upon, light up. (L.) Milton, P. L. iii. 53. - Lat. irradiatus, pp. of irradiare, to cast rays on. - Lat. ir-=in, on; and radius, a ray. See Ir-(1) and Ray. Der. irradiat-ion; also irradiant, from stem of pres. pt. of irradiare; irradiance, Milton, P. L. viii. 617.

IRRATIONAL, not rational. (L.) In Milton, P. L. ix. 766, x. 768.—Lat. irrationalis. See Ir- (2) and Rational. Der. irra-

TRRECLAIMABLE, that cannot be reclaimed. (F.,-L.)
Rare, and a late word; see Richardson. Coined from Ir- (2) and Beclaim. Der. irreclaimabl-y.

sheu, ed. 1627; in Cotgrave; and in Milton, P. L. i. 122.-F. irre-conciliable, 'irreconcilable;' Cot.-F. ir--Lat. ir--in-, not; and F. reconcilier, 'to reconcile; Cot. See Ir-(2) and Reconcile. Der. irreconcilable, irreconcilableness.

IRRECOVERABLE, that cannot be recovered. (F., -L.)

In Shak. 2 Hen. IV, ii. 4. 360. Milton has irrecoverably, Samson Agon. 81. Coined from ir-, not; and F. recoverable, 'recoverable;' Cot. See Ir- (2) and Recover. Der. irrecoverabl-y. Doublet,

TRECUPERABLE, irrecoverable. (F.,-L.) 'Ye [yea], what irrecuperable damage;' Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. i. c. 27. - F. irrecuperable, 'unrecoverable;' Cot.-Lat. irrecuperabilis.-Lat. ir-=in-, not; and recuperare, to recover. See Ir- (2) and Recover. Doublet, irrecoverable.

IRREDEEMABLE, not redeemable. (F.,-L) A coined word; in late use. From Ir- (2) and Redeem. Der. irredeem-

IRREDUCIBLE, not reducible. (L.) In Boyle's Works, vol. i. p. 50 (R.) From Ir- (2) and Reduce. Der. irreducibl-y, irredu-

IRREFRAGABLE, that cannot be refated. (F.,-L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627.-F. irrefragable, 'irrefragable, unbreakable;' Cot.-Lat. irrefragabilis, not to be withstood.-Lat. ir. = in-, not; and refragari, to oppose, thwart, withstand. β. Refragari is of doubtful origin. Perhaps from re-, back, and frag-, base of frangere, to break; the orig. sense being to break back. See Fragment.

The long a appears also in Lat. suffrāgium, perhaps from the same root. Der irrefragabl-y, irrefragable-ness, irrefragabili-ty.

IRREFUTABLE, that cannot be refuted. (F., -L.) In Kersey, ed. 1715. Coined from Ir- (2) and Refute. Der. irrefutabley. IRREGULAR, not regular. (L.) In Shak. K. John, v. 4. 54.—
Lat. irregularis. See Ir- (2) and Regular. Der. irregular-ly; irregulari-ty, from F. irregularité, 'irregularity,' Cot.
IRRELEVANT, not relevant. (F.,—L.) Used by Burke (R.)

From Ir- (2) and Relevant. Der. irrelevant-ly, irrelevance.

IRRELIGIOUS, not religious. (F.,-L.) In Shak. Merry Wives, v. 5. 242. – F. irreligieux, 'irreligious;' Cot. – Lat. irreligioss. See Ir- (2) and Religious. Der. irreligious-ly; irreligious-ness (Bible Wordbook). So also irreligion, Holland's Pliny, b. ii. c. 7,

ed. 1634, p. 4 i.

IRREMEDIABLE, that cannot be remedied. (F., -L.), In Minsheu, ed. 1627. -F. irremediable, 'remediless;' Cot. -Lat. irremediabilis. See Ir- (2) and Romody. Der. irremediabl-y, irre-

IRREMISSIBLE, that cannot be remitted or forgiven. (F., -L.) 'Your sinne is irremissible;' Fryth, Works, p. 3, col. 1.—F. irremissible, 'unremittable;' Cot.—Lat. irremissibilis, unpardonable. See Ir-(2) and Remit. Der. irremissible-ness.

IRREMOVABLE, not removable, firm. (F.,—L.) In Shak.

Wint. Tale, iv. 4. 518. Coined from ir- in-, not; and removable; see Ir-(2) and Remove. Der. irremovabley.

IRREPARABLE, that cannot be repaired (F., -L.) In Shak. Temp. iv. 140. - F. irreparable, 'irreparable, unrepairable;' Cot. - Lat. irreparabilis. See Ir- (2) and Repair. Der. irreparably, irreparable-ness.

IRREPREHENSIBLE, free from blame. (F., -L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627; and Cotgrave. - F. irreprehensible, 'irreprehensible, blamelesse;' Cot. - Lat. irreprehensibilis, unblamable. See Ir-(2) and Reprehend. Der. irreprehensibl-y, irreprehensible-ness.

IRREPRESSIBLE, not repressible. (F., -L.) Modern; added by Todd to Johnson. Coined from ir-in, not; and repressible. See Ir- (2) and Repress. Der. irrepressibl-y.

TREPROACHABLE, not reproachable. (F., -L.) In Kersey, ed. 1715.-F. irreprochable, 'unreprochable;' Cot.-F. ir-= in-, not; and reprochable, 'reproachable;' Cot. See Ir-(2) and Re-

proach. Der. irreprocable, 'unreprovable;' Cot. See Ir(2) and Reprove. Der. irreprovable, 'unreprovable ness.

IRRESISTIBLE, that cannot be resisted. (F., -L.) In Milton, P. L. vi. 63. Coined from Ir- (2) and resistible; see Resist. Der. irresistibley, irresistible-ness, irresistibili-ty. IRRESOLUTE, not resolute. (L.)

In Shak. Hen. VIII, i. 2, 209. Coined from Ir- (2) and Resolute. Der. irresolute-ly, irresolute-ness; also irresolut-ion.

IRRESPECTIVE, not respective. (F., -L.) 'God's absolute irrespective decrees of election;' Hammond, Works, v. i, p. 462 (R.) From F. ir-=in-, not; and F. respectif, 'respective;' Cot. See Respect. Der. irrespective-ly.

IRRESPONSIBLE, not responsible. (L.) 'Such high and

irresfonsible licence over mankind; Milton, Tenure of Kings (R.) ISLE, an island. (F., -L.) Quite distinct from the E. island, in From Ir- (2) and responsible; see Response. Der. irresponsible, which the s was ignorantly inserted. It is singular that, in the word

irresponsibili-ty.

IRRETRIEVABLE, not retrievable. (F., -I) 'The condition of Gloriana, I am afraid, is irretrievable;' Spectator, no 423.

From F. ir = in-, not; and retrievable; see Retrieve. Der. irre-

trievabl-y, irretrievable-ness.

IRREVERENT, not reverent. (F., - L.) In Milton, P. L. xii. 101. - F. irreverent, 'unreverent;' Cot. - Lat. irreverent, stem of irreverens, disrespectful.—Lat. ir-=in-, not; and reverent, stem of irreverent, disrespectful.—Lat. ir-=in-, not; and reverent, respectful, properly pres. part. of revereri, to revere. See Rovere. Der. irreverent-ly; irreverence, Chaucer, C. T. Pers. Tale, De Superbia, sect. 1.

IRREVOCABLE, that cannot be recalled. (F.,-L.) In Spenser, F. Q. vi. 2. 15.—F. irrevocable, 'irrevocable;' Cot.—Lat. irrevocable.—Lat. ir-=in-, not; and revocable, revocable, from

renocare, to recal. See Revoke. Der. irrevocabl-y, irrevocable-ness. IRRIGATE, to water. (L.) 'Irrigate, to water ground;' Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. And earlier, in Minshey, ed. 1627.—Lat. irrigatus, pp. of irrigare, to moisten, irrigate, flood. — Lat. in. upon, or as an intensive prefix; and rigare, to wet, moisten. From the same source as E. rain; see Rain. Der. irrigation; also irrigulation. ous, Milton, P. L. iv. 255, from Lat. irriguus, adj. irrigating, formed

from irrigaree

IRRISION, mocking, scorn. (F., -L.) Rare; in Minsheu, ed. 1627 .- F. irrision, 'irrision, mocking;' Cot. - Lat. irrisionem, acc.

from irrisio, a deriding. — Lat. irrisus, pp. of irridere, to laugh at. —
Lat. ir- in, at; and ridere, to laugh. See Risible.

IRRITATE, to provoke. (L.) 'Irritate [provoke] the myndes of the dauncers;' Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. i. c. 19. — Lat. irritatus, pp. of irritare, to snarl greatly (said of dogs), also to provoke, tease, irritate.

3. Of uncertain origin; but perhaps a frequentative from irrire, also spelt hirrire, to snarl as a dog, which is perhaps an imitative word. Der. irritation = F. irritation, 'an irritation' (Cot.), from Lat. acc. irritationem; irritat-ive, irritat-or-y; irrit-ant, from the stem of pres. pt. of irritare; also irrit-able, in Minsheu, ed. 1627, from Lat irritabilis; irrit-abl-y, irrit-able-ness, irrit-abili-ty.

*IRRUPTION, a bursting in upon, sudden invasion. (F., -L.)

An irruption, or violent bursting in; Minsheu, ed. 1627. -F. irruption, 'an irruption, a forcible entry; Cot. - Lat. irruptionem, acc. of irruptio, a bursting into. - Lat. ir-=in, in, upon; and ruptio, a bursting into. - Lat. ir-=in, in, upon; and ruptio, a bursting into. ing, from ruptus, pp. of rumpere, to burst. See Rupture. Der. irrupt-ive, irrupt-ive-ly, from pp. irruptus of irrumpere, to burst in.

18, the 3 pers. pres. of the verb substantive. (E.) A.S. is; see further

under Are, Essence.

ISINGLASS, a glutinous substance made from a fish. (Du.) 'Ising-glass, a kind of fish-glue brought from Island [Iceland], us'd in medicines; 'Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. A singular corruption (as if there were reference to icing in confectionery, and to the glassy appearance of jellies made with it) from O. Du. huyzenblas, mod. Du. huizenblas. 'İsinglass, huyzenblas';' Sewel's Eng.-Du. Dict.; 1754. The lit. sense is 'sturgeon bladder;' isinglass being obtained from the bladder of the sturgeon (Accipenser sturio). + G. hausenblase, isinglass; from hausen, a kind of sturgeon (answering to Du. huizen); and blase (= Du. blas), a bladder, from blasen, to blow, allied to E. That the word is of Du. rather than of G. origin, is The G. au (=ow in cow) could not have produced E. i; Blow. obvious. whereas the Du. ui (sometimes nearly = oy in coy) easily did so. The corruption was easily made by sailors

ISLAND, an isle, land surrounded by water. (E.) The s is ignorantly inserted, owing to confusion with isle, a word of F. origin; see below. In Spenser, F. Q. ii. 6. 11, the word is spelt island in the Globe edition, but iland in the passage as quoted in Richardson. M. E. iland, ilond, yland, ylond; spelt ylond in Octovian Imperator, M. E. iland, iland, yland, yland; spelt yland in Octovian Imperator, 1. 539 (Weber's Met. Romances, iii. 179); iland, Layamon, 1. 1133 (later text).—A. S. igland, Grein, ii. 136. β. The A. S. ig-land is compounded of ig, an island, and land, land. Grein (ii. 136) gives ig, ieg as equivalent forms, with references; the word is also written eg (id. i. 233); and in Eng. local names appears as -ea or -ey, as in Batters-ea, Aldern-ey, Angles-ey. γ. Cognate words are: Du. eiland, an island, formerly written eyland (Sewel); Icel. eyland; Swed. Bland. used as a proper name for an island in the Baltic Sea; G. öland, used as a proper name for an island in the Baltic Sea; G. 8. Dropping the syllable -land, we also find A. S. ig, ieg, eg (as above); Icel. ey, an island; Dan and Swed. ö, an island; also O. H. G. -awa, -auwa, in composition (Fick), with which cf. G. aue, a meadow near water; and see Ait, Eyot, the dimin forms. All a meadow near water; and see A1t, Riyot, the dimin. forms. All these Fick (iii. 10) deduces from an orig. Teut. form AHWIA, belonging to water or a place in water, a secondary formation from Teut. AHWA, water, which appears in Goth. ahwa, A.S. eå, O.H.G. aha, a stream, with which cf. Lat. aqua, water; see Aquatic. Thus the A.S. eå signifies 'water;' whence ieg, ig, 'a place near water,' and ig-land, an island. Der. island-er, Temp. ii. 2. 37.

while, the s was formerly dropped, thus tending still further to confound the two words. M.E. ile, yle; Rob. of Glouc, p. 1, 1, 3; Wyclif, Deeds [Acts], xxviii. 1. – O. F. isle, 'an isle;' Cot.; mod. F. ile, — Lat. insula, an island. See Insular. Der. i:l-et, in Drayton's Polyolbion, s. 24, note, from O. F. islette, 'a little island' (Cot.), a

dimin. form. And see isolate.

ISOCHRONOUS, performed in equal times. (Gk.) In Phillips' Dict., ed. 1706 (s. v. Isochrone). Imitated from Gk. 100xpopose, consisting of an equal number of times (a grammatical term).—Gk. 1602,0006, consisting of an equal number of times (a grammatical term).—Gk. 160-, crude form of 1608, equal; and xpovos, time, whence also E. Chronicle.

B. The Gk. 1608 or 1608 is closely related to Skt. visku, adv. equally, with which cf. Skt. viskuva, the equinox; the Aryan form being WISWA, equal; Fick, 1. 221. Der. isochron-ism. TROLATE, to insulate, place in a detached situation. (Ital., -L.)
The word occurs in the Preface to Warburton's Divine Grace, but was censured in 1800 as being a novel and unnecessary word (Todd). And see note in Trench, Eng. Past and Present. Todd remarks, further, that isolated was at first used as a term in architecture, signifying detached. It was thus at first a translation of Ital. isolato, detached, separate, formed as an adj. (with pp. form) from isola, an island. Lat. insula, an island; also, a detached house or pile of buildings, whence insulatus, insulated, answering to Ital. isolato. See The F. isole is likewise borrowed from the Ital. Insular. isolato; the E. word was not taken from the F. (which would only have given a form isoled), but directly from the Italian. Der. isolai-Doublet, insulate.

ISOSCELES, having two sides equal, as a triangle. (L., - Gk.) In Phillips' Dict., ed. 1706.—Lat. isosceles.—Gk. Ισοσκελής, with equal legs or sides.—Gk. Ισο-, crude form of ίσος, equal (see Isochronous); and σκέλος, a leg, probably connected with σκαίρειν,

to dance, and σκαληνός, halting (see Scalene).

ISOTHERMAL, having an equal degree of heat. (Gk.) Modern. A coined word. - Gk. 100-, crude form of 100s, equal; and θέρμ-η, heat; with adj. suffix -al. See Isochronous and Thermo-

ISSUE, that which proceeds from something, progeny, produce, result. (P., -L.) M. E. issue. 'To me and to myn issue;' P. Plowman, C. xix. 259. 'An issue large;' Chaucer, Troil. v. 205. -O. F. issue, 'the issue, end, success, event;' Cot. A fem. form of issue, the issue, end, success, event;' Cot. A fem. form of issue, the issue, end, success, event;' Cot. A fem. form of issue, the issue of issue of issue, the issue of issue 'issued, flowen, sprung, proceeded from;' pp. of issir, 'to issue, to go, or depart out;' id. - Lat. exire, to go out of; from en, out, and ire, to go; see Exit. Der. issue, verb, merely borrowed from the sb., and in later use; 'we issued out' is in Surrey's tr. of Virgil, where the Lat. text has 'iuuat ire,' Æneid, ii. 27. [The M. E. verb was isch, common in Barbour's Bruce, and borrowed from the F. vb. issir.] Also issu-er; issue-less, Wint. Ta. v. I. 174.

ISTHMUS, a neck of land connecting a peninsula with the main-

land. (L., -Gk.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627; spelt istmus in Cotgrave, to translate O. F. isthme. - Lat. isthmus. - Gk. lσθμόs, a narrow passage, neck of land; allied to 1θμα, a step; extended from \checkmark I, to go. Cf.

Skt. i, to go; Lat. ire, to go.

III, the go, Lat. 10, 10 go, 12 third, personal pronoun. (E.) Formerly also hit, P. Plowman, A. i. 85, C. ii. 83; but it in the same, B. i. 86.—A. S. hit, neuter of he; see He. + Icel. hit, neut. of hinn. + Du. het, neut. of hij.

The gen. case its was just coming into use in the lowers in Temps is a few but the use in the lowers in Temps is a few but the use in the lowers in Temps. Shakespeare's time, and occurs in Temp. i. 2. 95, &c., but the usual form in Shak. is his, as in A. S. We also find it in Shak. (with the sense of its) in the first folio, in 13 passages, Temp. ii. 1. 163, &c. See the articles in The Bible Wordbook and in Schmidt's Shak. Lexicon. Its does not once occur in the Bible, ed. 1611, which has it where mod. editions have its in Levit. xxv. 5. The use of hit for his (=its) occurs early, viz. in the Anturs of Arthur, st. viii, l. 11. The A.S. neuter form is hit, nom.; his, gen.; him, dat.; hit, acc. Der. it-self; see Self.

ITALICS, the name given to letters printed thus—in sloping type. (L.) So called because invented by Aldo Manuzio (Aldus Manutius), an Italian, about A. D. 1500. Aldo was born in 1447, and died in 1515. Letters printed in this type were called by the Italians corsivi (cursive, or running hand), but were known to other nations as Italias; see Engl. Cyclop.s.v. Manuzio.—Lat. Italiaus, Italian.—Lat.

Italia, Italy. Der. italic-ise.

TTCH, to have an irritating sensation in the skin. (E.) Like if (= M. E. yif, 3if= A. S. gif) this word has lost an initial M. E. y or 3=A.S. g. M. E. iken, icchen, 3ichen, 3iken; see Prompt. Parv. pp. 259, 538. The pp. occurs in Chaucer, C. T. 3684, where the Six-text (A. 3683) has the various spellings icched, yched, and 3cchid.—A. S. giccan, to itch; in A. S. Leechdoms, ed. Cockayne, p. 50, 1. 33. whence A. S. giccans on itching (Rosworth), and siche ward to whence A.S. gic-enes, an itching (Bosworth), and gic-ba, used to translate Lat. pruritus (an itching) in Ælf. Gloss., pr. in Wright's

ITEM, a separate article or particular. (L.) The mod. use of item as a sb. is due to the old use of it in enumerating particulars. Properly, it is an adv. meaning 'also' or 'likewise,' as in Shak. Tw. Nt. i. 5. 265: 'as, item, two lips, indifferent red; item, two grey eyes;' &c. = Lat. item, in like manner liberary. &c.-Lat. item, in like manner, likewise, also; closely related to ita, so. Cf. Skt. ittham, thus; itthá, thus; iti, thus. extensions from the pronominal base I of the third person; cf. Skt. i-dam, this.

ITERATE, to repeat often. (L.) Bacon has iterations and iterate in Essay 25 (Of Dispatch). Shak has iterance, Oth. v. 2. 150 (folio edd.); iteration, I Hen. IV, i. 2. 101.—Lat. iteratus, pp. of iterare, to repeat.—Lat. iterum, again; a comparative adverbial form (with suffix -tar-) from the pronom. base I of the third person; see Item. Der. iterat-ion, iterat-ive.

ITINERANT, travelling. (L.) 'And glad to turn itinerant; Butler, Hudibras, pt. iii, c. 2. l. 92.—Lat. itinerant-, stem of pres. pt. of obsolete verb itinerare, to travel.—Lat. itiner-, stem of iter, a journey. - Lat. it-um, supine of ire, to go. - 4 I, to go; cf. Skt. i, to go. Der. itinerant-ly, itineranc-y, itinerac-y. Also itinerary (Levins), from Lat. itinerarium, an account of a journey, neut. of itiner-arius,

belonging to a journey, from base itiner- with suffix -arius.

IVORY, a hard white substance chiefly obtained from the tusks of elephants. (F., -L.) M. E. iuory, iuorie (with u for v), Chaucer, C.T. 7323; also spelt every, Trevisa, i. 79. - O.F. ivurie, ivory, a 12thcentury form, cited by Littre; later ivoire, 'vory;' Cot. [Cf. Provevori, Bartsch, Chrestomathie Provençale, 29. 20, whence perhaps the M. E. form every. Also Ital. avorio, avolio.]—Lat. eboreus, adj. made of ivory.—Lat. ebor-, stem of ebur, sb. ivory.

\$\begin{align*} \beta \text{Supposed} \\ \beta \text{Supposed} \end{align*}. made of ivory.—Lat. ebor-, stem of ebur, sb. ivory. β. Supposed by some to be connected with Skt. ibha, an elephant. Der. ivory,

adj., ivory-black, ivory-nut.

IVY, the name of a creeping evergreen. (E.) 'He mot go pipen in an ivy-leef;' Chaucer, C. T. 1840.—A. S. ifg, ivy; see Gloss, to A. S. Leechdoms, ed. Cockayne; also ifegn, an old form in the Corpus MS. glossary. [The A. S. f between two vowels was sounded as v, and the change of A. S. -ig to E. -y is regular, as in A. S. stánig = E. ston-y.] + O. H. G. ebah, ivy (cited by E. Müller).

B. There seems to be a further possible connection with the Lat actium, persless seems to be a further possible connection with the Lat. apium, parsley, The G a word borrowed from Gk. amov, (1) a pear, (2) parsley. epheu, ivy, eppich, (1) parsley, (2) ivy, seem to be due to Lat. apium, rather than to be true Teutonic words. Der. ivy-mantled, ivi-ed.

IWIS, certainly. (E.) M. E. ywis, iwis; Chaucer, C. T. 3277, 3705. Common in Shak., as in Merch. Ven. ii. 9. 68, Tam. Shrew, i. 1. 62, Rich. III, i. 3. 102.—A. S. gewis, adj. certain; gewislice, adv. certainly; Grein, i. 43. + Du. gewis, adj. and adv., certain, certainly. + G. gewiss, certainly. Cf. Icel. viss, certain, sure; vissuliga, cerβ. All these words are closely connected with E. wise, and with A.S. witan, to know; from WID, to know. It is to be particularly noted that the M. E. prefix i- (-A.S. ge-) is often written apart from the rest of the word, and with a capital letter. Hence, by the mistake of editors, it is sometimes printed I wis, and explained to mean 'I know.' Hence, further, the imaginary verb wis, to know, has found its way into our dictionaries. But it is pure fiction; the verb being wit. See Wit, verb.

JABBER, to chatter, talk indistinctly. (Scand.) Former jaber or jable. 'Whatsoeuer the Jewes would jaber or iangle agayn; 'Sir T. More, Works, p. 665 (R.) 'To iabil, multum loqui;' Levins, ed. 1570. And cf. gibber, Hamlet, i. 1. 116. Jabber, Jable are weakened forms of gabber, gabble, frequentative forms from the base gab, seen in Icel. gabba, to mock, scoff. See Gabble; and cf. Du. gabberen, 'to jabher' (Sewel). Der. jabber-er.

JACINTH, a precious stone. (F., -L., -Gk.) In the Bible, Rev. ix. 17; xxi. 20. In Rev. ix. 17, the hyacinthine, or dark purple, colour is referred to, and not the stone; as in Sidney's Arcadia (B. i. p. 59, l. 28), where mention is made of "Queene Helen, whose Iacinth haire curled by nature," &c.; Bible Wordbook, which see. [But I should explain 'iacinth haire, like 'hyacinthine locks' in Milton, P.L. iv. 301, to mean 'hair curling like the hyacinthne locks' in Milton, P.L. iv. 301, to mean 'hair curling like the hyacinth,' without reference to colour.] M. E. iacynte, Wyclif, 2 Chron. ii. 7 (earlier version), iacynte (later version). Gower has jacinctus; C.A. iii, 112.—O. F. jacinthe, 'the precious stone called a jacint;' Cot.—Lat. hyacinthus, a jacinth, Rev. xxi. 20 (Vulgate).—Gk. bānuvēos; Rev. xxi. 20. See Hyacinth.

Thus jacinth is for hyacinth, as Jerome for Hierome or Hieronymus, and Jerusalem for Hierusalem.

Vocab. i. 20, col. 1, 1. 6. + Du. jeuken, to itch; whence jeuking, & JAOK (1), a saucy fellow, sailor. (F., -L, -Gk., -Heb.) The jeukie (-A.S. gicha), an itching. + G. jucken, to itch. Root unknown.

Der. itch., sb., itch-y.

Tyrwhitt remarks: 'I know not how it has happened, that in the principal modern languages, John, or its equivalent, is a name of contempt, or at least of slight. So the Italians use Gianni, from whence Zani; the Spaniards Juan, as bobo Juan, a foolish John; the French Jean, with various additions; and in English, when we call a man a John, we do not mean it as a title of honour. Chaucer, in 1. 3708, uses Jacke fool, as the Spaniards do bobo Juan; and I suppose jack-ass has the same etymology. 'Go fro the window, Jacke fool, she said;' Chaucer, C. T. 3708. This M. E. Jacke is obviously borrowed from the F. Jaques; but it is very remarkable that this common French name is considered as an equivalent to the E. common name John, since it really answers to Jacob. - Lat. Jacobus. -Gk. Ίάκωβος. - Heb. Ya'aqób, Jacob; lit. one who seizes by the heel. - Heb. root 'áqab, to seize by the heel, supplant. B. It is difficult to tell to what extent the various senses of the word jack depend upon the name above. a. It is, however, clearly to be traced in the phrase Jack o' the clock, Rich. II, v. 5. 60, where it means a figure which, in old clocks, used to strike upon the bell. B. In a similar way, it seems to have been used to name various implements which supplied the place of a boy or attendant, as in boot-jack and in the jack which turns a spit in a kitchen, larly, it denoted the key of a virginal; Shak. Sonnet 128. γ. Simi-δ. Hence perhaps also a familiar name for the small bowl aimed at in the game of bowls; Shak. Cymb. ii. 1. 2. e. And for a small pike (fish), as distinct from a full-grown one. Der. Jack-o-lent = Jack of Lent, a puppet thrown at in Lent, Merry Wives, iii. 3. 27; Jack-a-lantern = Jack o' lantern, also called Jack-with-the-lantern, an ignis fatuus (see Todd's Johnson); Jack-pudding, Milton, Defence of the People of England, c. 1 (R.), compounded of Jack and pudding, just as a buffoon is called in French Jean-pottage (John-pottage) and in German Hans-wurst (Jack-sausage); Jack-an-apes, Tyndall's Works, p. 132, col. I. l. 11, put for Jack o' apes, with the insertion of n in imitation of the M. E. an (really equivalent to on) and for the avoiding of hiatus (see Morris, Hist. Outlines of Eng. Accidence, p. 195), so that the word meant 'a man who exhibited performing apes Jack-by-the-hedge, 'an herb that grows by the hedge side,' Kersey, ed. 1715; jack-ass; and probably jack-daw, Pliny, b. x. c. 29 (and not a corruption of chough-daw, as it has been desperately guessed to be): cf. O. F. jaquette, 'a proper name for a woman, a piannat, or megatapy [magpie], Cot. Also (probably) jack-serew, a screw for raising heavy weights.

¶ 1. Thorpe, in his edit. of Ancient Laws, vol. i, Glossary, gives an A. S. ceac, a sort of stocks or pillory (cf. Du. kaak, a pillory (Sewel), Dan. kag, a whipping-post), and adds: our word jack, signifying several kinds of engines and instruments, is probably derived from ceac, pronounced, as in later times, chack.' In this guess I have no belief; there is no trace of 'chack,' and nothing to connect jack (not earlier than the 14th century) with A. S. times. Add to this, that the A.S. word seems to have been ceác (with long a), which would have given a later form cheek; cf. Du. kaak, a pillory, which is the cognate word. 2. There is, however, an A. S. ceac, a pitcher (Mark vii. 4), which would have given chack or jack; this might seem to account for jack (more commonly black-jack) in the sense of a sort of leathern jug; but the jug really took its name from its likeness to a jack-boot; see Jack (2).

JACK (2), a coat of mail, a military coat worn over the coat of mail. (F.) 'Iakke of defence, iak of fence, garment, Baltheus; Prompt. Parv. p. 256, and note, shewing that the word was in use as early as 1375. 'lacke, harnesse, iacq, iacque:' Palsgrave. = O. F. early as 1375. 'Iacke, harnesse, iacq, iacque:' Palsgrave. - O. F. Jaque, 'James, also a Iack, or coat of maile, and thence, a Iack for [with a wild boar]; Cot. Cf. Ital. giaco, a coat-of-mail, Span. jaco, a soldier's jacket; also Du. jak, G. jacke, Swed. jacka, a jacket, jerkin.

B. Of obscure origin; it is even somewhat doubtful whether it is of Romance or Teutonic origin, but the latter is hardly probable. Most likely Ducange is right in assigning the origin of it to the Jacquerie, or revolt of the peasantry nicknamed Jacques Bonhomms, A. D. 1358. That is, it is from the O. F. name Jacques. See Jack (1). Der. jack-et, q. v.; also jack-boots, boots worn as armour for the legs, in the Spectator (Todd); black-jack (Nares, s. v. jack).

JACKAL, a kind of wild animal. (Pers.) In Dryden, Annus

Mirabilis, st. 82, l. 347; Sir T. Herbert, Travels, ed. 1665, p. 115, —Pers. shaghál; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 383. Cf. Skt. grigála, a jackal, a fox; and perhaps Heb. shú'ál, a fox, from Heb. root shá'al,

to dig, hollow out.

JACKET, a short coat. (F.) 'In a blew jacket;' Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale, l. 205.—O.F. jaquette, 'a jackte, or short and sleevelesse country-coat;' Cot. Dimin. of O.F. jaque, 'a jack, or coat of mail;' Cot. See Jack (2). Der. jacket-ed.

JACOBIN, a friar of the order of St. Dominick. (F., -L., -Gk.

-Heb.) 'Now frere minor, now jacobin;' Rom. of the Rose, 1- 6341.—F, jacobin, 'a jacobin;' Cot.—Low Lat. Jacobinus, adj. formed from Jacobins; see Jack (1). B. Hence one of a faction in the French revolution, so called from the Jacobin club, which first met in the hall of the Jacobin friars in Paris, Oct. 1789; see Haydn, Dict. of Dates. C. Also the name of a hooded (friar-like) pigeon. Dor. Jacobin-is-al, Jacobin-is-m.

JACOBITE, an adherent of James II. (L.,—Gk.,—Heb.)

Jack (1). Der. Jacobii-ism.

JACOBITE, an old woman. (Unknown.) M. E.

JADE (1). A sorry nag. an old woman. (Unknown.) M. E.

JADE (1), a sorry nag, an old woman. (Unknown.) M. E. jade (MS. Iade), Chaucer, C. T. 14818. The same as Lowland Sc. yad, yaud, North of Eng. yaud, a jade. Of unknown origin; perhaps connected with Du. jagen, to hunt, chase, drive, ride, jagten, to herry, jagt, the chase. Cf. Low G. jagd, a chase, crowd of people, Bremen Wörterb. ii. 683; Dan. jage, G. jagen, to chase; see Yacht.

The use of Lowland Sc. y shews that the word is such that Tentumic Mr. Waldaywood's extrapology. probably Teutonic. Mr. Wedgwood's etymology, from Span. ijadear, to pant (from ijada, the flank, which is from Lat. ilia, the groin), is improbable. Der. jade, vb. to tire, spurn, Antony, iii. 1. 34.

JADE (2), a hard dark green stone. (F., - Oriental?) In Bailey's Dict., vol. ii. ed. 1731. Cf. F. jade, Span. jade, jade. Florio's Ital. Dict.

gives the form iada. It is of unknown origin; but probably Oriental. Prof. Cowell finds yedd, a material out of which ornaments are made,

in the Divyávadána; but it does not seem to be Sanskrit.

In the Divyavadana; but it does not seem to be Sanskrit.

JAG, a notch, ragged protuberance. (C.) 'Jagge, or dagge of a garment;' Prompt. Parv. p. 255. 'I iagge or cutte a garment; lagge, a cuttyng;' Palsgrave. Prob. of Celt. origin.—Irish gag, a cleft; gagaim, I split, or notch; W. gag, an aperture, cleft; gagam, a cleft, chink; Gael. gag, a cleft, chink; gag, to split, notch. Der. jagg-ed, spelt iaggde in Gascoigne, Steel Glas, 1161; whence to-iagged, Skelton, Elinour Rummyng, l. 124; jagg-ed-ness; jagg-y. The Icel. jaki, a rough piece of ice, can hardly be related; see Idiole.

JAGUAR, a S. American beast of prey. (Brazilian.) In a translation of Buffon's Nat. Hist., London, 1792. The word is Brazilian; see Buffon, Quadruped. t. iii. pp. 289, 293 (Littré). 'Jagua in the Guarani [Brazilian] language is the common name for tygers and dogs. The generic name for tygers in the Guarani language is Jaquarete; Clavigero, Hist. of Mexico, tr. by Cullen, ii. 318 (ed. 1787).

JAIL, another spelling of Gaol, q. v. (F., -L.)

JALAP, the root of a Mexican plant. (Mexican.) 'Jalap, the root of a kind of Indian night-shade;' Phillips' Dict., ed. 1706.

Named from Jalapa or Xalapa, in Mexico. The Span. letters jacobiants and danta a metrical sounds thus Don Owing at se are equivalent, and denote a guttural sound; thus Don Quijote is

Don Quixore, the j or x being sounded something like the G. ch.

JAM (1), to press, squeeze tight. (Scand.) 'Jam. to squeeze;'
Halliwell. 'Jammed in between the rocks;' Swinburne, Travels through Spain (1779), let. 3, p. 8. 'Jam, to render firm by treading, as cattle do land they are foddered on;' Marshall's Rural Economy of Norfolk (E. D. S. Gloss, B. 3). The same word as cham, or champ. 'Cham, to chew or champ;' Palsgrave. 'Champ [with excrescent p], to tread heavily, Warwickshire; to bite or chew, Suffolk;' Halliwell. Whence also: 'Champ, hard, firm, Sussex;' id.; i.e. chammed or jammed down, as if by being trodden on. See Champ, which is of Scand. origin. ¶ For the common regular change from ch to j, see Jaw, Jowl.

JAM (2), a conserve of fruit boiled with sugar. (Scand.?) ¶ For the common and

Johnson's Dict. Of uncertain origin, but most likely from Jam (1). The following quotation suggests that it may mean a soft substance, resembling what has been chewed. 'And if we have anye stronger

meate, it must be chammed afore by the nurse, and so put into the babe's mouthe; 'Sir T. More, Works, p. 241 h. See Champ.

JAMB, the side-post of a door. (F., -L.) 'Jaum of the door, the side-post. The word is also in use in the South, where they say the jaum of the chimney; Ray, Collection of North-Country Words, 1691. Spelt jaumbe in Cotgrave. 'Yea, the jambes, posts, principals, and standards, all of the same mettall;' Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxxiii. c. 3. - F. jambe, 'the leg or shank, . . . the jaumbe or side-post of a door;' Cot. Cf. Ital. gamba, Span. gamba, the leg; Port. gambias, pl. the legs. — Late Lat. gamba, a hoof; Vegetius, I. 56, near the end; 3. 20. This is certainly a corruption from an older form camba, which appears in O. Spanish (Diez, whom see). — & KAM, to bend; whence Lat. camurus, crooked, camera, a vault; so that the word was orig. used of the bent leg or the knee. Cf. W. cam, crooked. And see Chamber, Gambol, Ham. Der. giamb-eux, crooked. And see Chamber, Gambol, Ham. leggings, greaves, Spenser, F. Q. ii. 6. 29 (apparently a coined word).

JANGLE, to sound discordantly, to quarrel. (F., = O. Low G.)

'A jangling of the bells;' Shak. Per. ii. I. 45. Hence jangle=to make discordant; 'like sweet bells jangled;' Haml. iii. I. 166.

M. E. janglen, to quarrel, talk loudly. 'To jangle and to jape;' P. Tale of Melibeus, Six-text, B. 2297. Also spelt Idept's, Gower, C. Al

them in Sir T. More, Works, p. 279 f. 'Jamissaries, an order of infantry in the Turkish army: originally, young prisoners trained to arms; were first organised by Orcan, about 1330, and remodelled by his son Amurath I. 1360... A firman was issued on 17 June, 1826, abolishing the Janizaries; 'Haydn, Dict. of Dates. And see Gibbon, Roman Empire, c. 64.—O. F. Jannissaires, 'the Janizaries;' Cot. Of Turkish origin; the word means 'new soldiers;' from Turk. yelli, new, and 'askari, a soldier. The R represents saghir noon, a nasal letter peculiar to Turkish. Cf. Pers. 'askari, a soldier; Arab. 'askari,

an army, troops; Rich. Pers. Dict. p. 1008.

JANUARY, the first month of the year. (L.)

(MS. Ianuary), Chaucer, C. T. 9267 (March. Tale).

Englished from Lat. Ianuarius, January, named from the god Ianus, a name connected with Lat. ianua, a door; the doors of houses being supposed to be under his especial protection. Prob. from \(\psi\) YA, to go; cf. Skt. yá, to go.

JAPAN, a name given to certain kinds of varnished work. (Japan.) Properly 'Japan work,' where Japan is used adjectivally. Named from the country. Pope playfully alludes to 'shining altars of Japan;' Rape of the Lock, iii. 107. Der. Hence japan, verb, to varnish like Japan work, to polish; japanner, a polisher of shoes, shoe-black, Pope, Imit. of Horace, Epist. i. 186.

JAR (1), to make a discordant noise, creak, clash, quarrel. (E.) Out of al ioynt ye iar; Skelton, Duke of Albany, 1. 378. And see Shak. Tam. Shrew, iii. 1. 39, 47; v. 2. 1. a. Jar stands for an older form char, only found in the derivative charhen, to creak like a cart or barrow (Prompt. Parv.), also to creak like a door (Gower, C. A. ii. 102). B. Again, char stands for an older har, answering to the Teut. base KAR, to make a harsh sound, murmur, complain. seen in Goth. karón, to sorrow, O. Sax. karón, to lament, and in E. care, crane (=car-ane); see further under Care, Crane, Jargon. This Teut. base KAR is from \(GAR, to call, cry, whence

also Lat. garrire, to prate, croak, garrulus, talkative; see Garrulous. Der. jar, sb., spelt jarre, Spenser, F. Q. iii. 3, 23.

JAR (2), an earthen pot. (F.,—Pers.) 'A great jar;' Ben Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry; k. 28. And in Cotgrave.—O. F. jare, the interface of the cottent of 'a jarre,' Cot.; mod. F. jarre. [Cf. Span. jarra, a jug, pitcher; Ital. giara, giarra, 'a iarre;' Florio.] – Pers. jarrak, a jar. earthen wateryessel; cf. Pers. jurrah, a little cruise, or jar; Rich. Pers. Dict. p. 504, col. 2. Probably borrowed by the Spanish from the Arabs. JARGON, a confused talk. (F., -L.?) M. E. jargon, jergon, chattering. 'And ful of jergon' - very talkative; Chaucer, C. T. 9722. Particularly used of the chattering of birds; Gower, C. A. ii. 264, 318; Rom. of the Rose, 716. F. jargon, 'gibridge, fustian language,' Cot.; jargonner, 'to speak fustian, jangle, chatter,' id: The word is old, and appears with the sense of the chattering of birds; the 12th cent. (Litter). Cf. Span general jargon, 'gregonary. in the 13th cent. (Littre). Cf. Span. gerigonza, jargon; gerigonzar, to speak a jargon; Ital. gergo, jargon. B. All perhaps from a Latbase GARG, an extension from GAR, to call, cry out, make a noise, seen in Lat. garrire; see Jar (1). This extended form GARG, answering to a Teut. base KARK, is exactly represented in English by M. E. charken, to creak as a cart, and the A. S. cearcian, to gnash the teeth (Ælfric's Homilies, i. 132). An attenuated form of charken is the M. E. chirken, to chirp, to make a harsh noise. 'Al ful of

is the M. E. CHITHEN, to chirp, to make a harsh noise. 'Al ful ob-chirhing [= jargon] was that sory place;' Chaucer, C. T. 2006.

JARGONELLE, a variety of pear. (F., = Ital., = Pers.?) In Johnson's Dict. = F. jargonelle, a variety of pear, very stony (Littré). Formed (according to Littré) as a dimin. from F. jargon, a yellow diamond, a small stone. = Ital. giargone, a sort of yellow diamond. Perhaps from Pers. zargún, gold-coloured, from zar, gold; see Devic, Sunn, to Littré.

Supp. to Littré.

JASMINE, JESSAMINE, a genus of plants. (Pers.) Spelt

Milton has iessamine.

jasmin, jessemin, jelsomine, jesse, in Cotgrave. Milton has jessemine, P. L. iv. 608; Lycidas, 143. The spelling jasmin agrees with O. F. jasmin; Cot. Jessemin, jelsomine answer to the Ital. forms gesmino, gelsomino. The Span form is jazmin. All are from Pers. ydsmini, jasmine; of which snother form is ydsamin, jessamine; Rich. Pers.

iaspis, a jasper. Gk. laoris.—Arab. yasb, yasf, also spelt yashb, jasper; Pers. yashp, yash, jasper; Rich. Pers. Dict. p. 1707; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 719. Cf. Heb. yashpheh, a jasper. And see Diaper. JAUNDICE, a disease caused by bile. (F, -L.) In Shak. Merch. Ven. i. 1. 85. The d is purely excrescent, as commonly in E. words after n; cf. sound from F. son. M. E. Iaunys, Pricke of Conscience, l. 700; spelt iaundys, Trevisa, ii. 113; further corrupted to science, I. 700; spelt issundys, Trevisa, ii. 113; further corrupted to issundres, in a 15th-cent. tr. of Higden, on the same page as the last reference.—O. F. (and F.) jaunisse, so spelt in the 13th cent. (Littré); but Cot. gives it as jaulnisse, 'the jaundies.' Formed with suffix-isse (—Lat. itia) from F. jaune, yellow; because the disease is characterised by yellowness of the skin and eyes. The oldest spelling of jaune is jalne (Littré).—Lat. galbins, also galbanus, greenish yellow.—Lat. galbus, yellow.

B. The origin of Lat. galbus is obscure; it is a rare word, and allied to Lat. galbus, yellow, used by The likeness of Lat galbus giluus to G. gelb and E. George iii 82. The likeness of Lat galbus giluus to G. gelb and E. Georg. iii. 83. The likeness of Lat. galbus, giluus, to G. gelb and E. yellow is so close as to suggest that they are Latinised forms of Teutonic words; the true Lat. form being heluus, answering to Gk. χλώρου. See Chlorine, Green, and Yellow. Der. jaundic-ed.

JAUNT, to ramble, make an excursion. (Scand.) It is clear from the exx. in Shak, that jaunt and jaunce are equivalent terms. Jaunt is a wild and fatiguing ramble, Romeo, ii. 5. 26; where another reading is jaunce. It also means to ramble, rove, id. ii. 5. 53, where another reading for jaunting is jauncing. A. It is easier to trace jaunce first. Shak. has: 'Spurred, galled, and tired by jauncing Bolingbroke, i e. hard-riding Bolingbroke. This jaunce is from O. F. jancer, of which Cotgrave says: 'Jancer un cheval, 'to stirre a horse in the stable till he be swart with all, or as our jaunt; an old word. This O. F. jancer, to play tricks with or tease a horse, is from the same source as jaunt, as will appear.

B. The proper sense of jaunt is to play tricks, play the fool, hence to talk wildly, and hence, to ramble, rove. This appears from Lowland Sc. jauni, to taunt, to jeer; whence the frequentative form jaunder, to talk idly, to converse seer; whence the irequentative form jaunder, to talk felly, to converse in a roving way; whence to jaunder about, to go about idly from place to place, without any object (Jamieson). Of Scand. origin.— Swed. dial. ganta, to play the buffoon, to romp, sport, jest; gantas, to jest; cf. O. Swed. gantas, to toy; see Rietz and Ihre. So also Dan. dial. gantast, to jest (Aasen). This Swed. dial. ganta is from the sb. gant, a fool, buffoon; from the adj. gan, droll (Rietz). Cf. Icel. gan, frenzy, frantic gestures.

¶ It will thus be seen that the form jaunt (also written jaun) came to us directly from the Scandinavian, whilst the form jaunce came to us mediately through through the dinavian, whilst the form jaunce came to us mediately through the French, causing the change from t to c. Der. jaunty, q. v. **JAUNTY**, **JANTY**, fastastical, finical. (Scand.) 'We owe

most of our jan'y fashions now in vogue to some adept beau among [the French]; Guardian, no. 149; dated 1713. An adj. formed with suffix -y from the verb jaunt, to ramble idly about. See above. Der. jaunt-i-ness; 'that jauntyness of air I was once master of, Spectator, no. 530.

¶ Observe how the orig. sense of 'buffoon-

like is preserved in jaunty.

JAVELIN, a kind of spear or dart. (F., -C.?) Used in the sense of boar-spear, Shak., Venus, 616. -O. F. javelin, m., javeline, f., a javeling, a weapon of the size between a pike and partizan;' Cot. *a javeling, a weapon of the size between a pike and partizan; Cot. Cf. O. F. javelot, 'a gleave, dart, or small javelin;' Cot. Also Span. jabalina, Ital. giavellotto, a javelin.

B. Perhaps of Celtic origin.

The orig, sense is merely a pointed weapon, and the orig, javelin was doubtless a piece of a branch of a tree with a forked head made by cutting off the sprays. The Breton gavlin and gavlod may merely be borrowed from the French, yet the Bret. also has the true Celtic word gavl (also gavl), a place where a tree forks. But the priving appears more clearly from the Irish gar gafe, a book any origin appears more clearly from the Irish gaf, gafa, a hook, any origin appears more clearly from the Irish gaf, gafa, a hook, any crooked instrument; gabhla, a spear, lance; gabhlach, forked, divided, peaked, pointed; gabhlan, a branch, a fork of a tree; gabhlog, any forked piece of timber; gabhal, a fork. Cf. Gael. gobhla, a fork; gobhlach, forked, pronged; gobhlag, a small fork, two-pronged instrument; gobhlam, a prong, small fork, weeding-hook. Also W. gaff, a fork; gaflach, a fork, a dart. See Gaff. v. Hence may also be explained the M. E. gavelok, a javelin, dart, in King Alisaunder, l. 1620; A. S. gafelue, gafeloc (Leo); also M. H. G. gabilót, a javelin. As these words are all borrowed from Celtic, the initial letter remains unchanged. letter remains unchanged.

JAW, part of the mouth. (E.) Also spelt chaw. 'I wyll put an hooke in thy chawes' an hook in thy jaws; Bible, 1551, Ezek. xxix. 4 (A. V. jaws). 'The swelling of the chaws and the nape of the necke;' Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxiii. c. 2 (end). Spelt chewes in Lord Surrey, How no age is content, l. 16 (in Tottel's Miscellany, ed. Arber, p. 31). Also jowe; 'Jowe or chekebone, Mandibula;' Prompt. Parv. '3it drow [drew] I hym out of pe Iowes, scilicet

tii. 112; Iasse, id. 131.—O.F. jaspee (see Littré), arr occasional faucibus, of hem pat gapeden; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. i. pr. 4, spelling of O.F. and F. jaspe, 'a jasper stone; 'Cot. [Thus the r is l. 323. 'De ouer jauve'—the upper jaw, Trevisa, iii. 109; with an addition, and no real part of the word.]—Lat. iaspidem, acc. of various readings, jowe, geowe. Merely formed from the verb chaw or install. chew; see Chew. There is no corresponding A.S. sb., except that which represents the dimin. josol, and that which is related to chaps; which represents the dimin. Jone, and that which is related to haps; see Jowl, Chaps; but we find Dan. kiewe, a jaw, O. Du. kause, the jaw of a fish (Hexham). The spelling jowe may have been suggested by the F. joue, a cheek; still, it is certain that this F. word is not the original, since chaw and jaw are stronger forms than joue, and could never have come out of it. Precisely parallel with E. jaw is the O. Du. kouwe, the cavity of the mouth, from O. Du. kouwen (Du. kaauwen), to chew; Kilian. Der. jaw-bone, Bible, 1551, Judg. xv. 15; jaw-teeth; jaw-fallen, Fuller, Worthies, Essex (R.); lantern-

JAY, a bird with gay plumage. (F., -O. H. G.) M. E. jay, Jay; Chaucer, C. T. 644; King Alisaunder, I. 142. -O. F. jay (older spellings gay, gai), a jay; Cot. Mod. F. geai. So also Span gayo, a jay, gaya, a magpie. β. So called from its gay colours; cf. Span. gayar, to garnish with variegated trimming; gaya, a stripe of different colours on stuffs. Of Teut. origin; see further under Gay.

JEALOUS, suspicious of rivalry, tender of honour. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. jalous, Chaucer, C. T. 1331. Earlier gelus, Ancren Riwle, p. 90, where it occurs to translate Lat. zelotes. -O. F. jalous, later jalous, 'jealous;' Cot. Cf. Ital. geloso, Span. zeloso, jealous. - Low Lat. zelosus, full of zeal; related to Lat. zelotes, one who is jealous. - Lat. zelus, zeal. -Gk. (Nos., zeal; see Zeal. Der. jealous-ly; jealous-y, M. E. jalousie, Chaucer, C. T. 12300, from F. jalousie. Doublet, zealous.

JEER, to mock, scoff. (Du.) In Shak. Com. Errors, ii. 2. 22.
'He saw her toy, and gibe, and geare;' Spenser, F. Q. ii. 6. 21.
'There you named the famous jeerer, That ever jeered in Rome or Athens;' Beaum. and Fletcher, Nice Valour, v. 1 (Song). It seems to have been regarded as a foreign word; see Ben Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1. 5: 'Let's jeer a little. Jeer? what's that? Expect, sir,' i. e. wait a bit, and you will find out.

B. The origin of the word is very curious. From the Du. gek, a fool, and scheeren, to shear, was formed the phrase den gek scheeren (lit. to shear the fool), to mock, jeer, make a fool of one. Soon these words were run together, and the word gekscheeren was used in the sense of jeering. See Sewel's Du. Dict. which gives the above forms, as well as the sb. gekscheeren, 'a jeering, fooling, jesting: Ik laat my niet gekscheeren, I will not be trifled with.' This is still preserved in mod. Du. gekscheren, to jest, banter, and in the phrase het is geen gekscheren, it is no laughing matter.

y. The phrase was also used as scheeren den gek, to play the fool; whence simply scheeren, 'to gibe, or to jest' (Hexham). And hence the E. jeer. O. The word gek, a fool, is probably connected with gawky; scheeren is E. shear. See Gawky and Shear. Such I take to be the true explanation of this difficult word. It is hardly worth while to notice the numerous other solutions. Mahn's objection that G. sch cannot become E. j does not apply to the Du. sch. Wedgwood's remark that the word is also spelt yeer is a mistake; it is founded on the fact that Junius, in manipulating the word, chose to spell it so without authority. Der. *jeer*, sb., Oth. iv. 1. 83.

JEHOVAH, the chief Hebrew name of the Deity. (Heb.) Exod. vi. 3.—Heb. yahovah, or more correctly yahaveh; see the article on Jehovah in the Concise Dict. of the Bible. The etymology is uncertain, but it is perhaps from the root háváh, to be, to exist; and, if so, the sense is 'the self-existent.'

JEJUNE, hungry, meagre, empty. (L.) We discourse jejunely, and false, and unprofitably; Bp. Taylor, pref. to Great Exemplar. -Lat. ieiunus, fasting, hungry, dry, barren, trifling, poor. Of uncertain origin; perhaps connected with Skt. yam, to restrain, hence to fast; Benfey, Skt. Dict. p. 736. Der. jejune-ly, jejune-ness.

JELLY, anything gelatinous, the juice of fruit boiled with sugar. F., -L.) In Hamlet, i. 2. 105. Sometimes spelt gelly, - F. gelée, $(F_{\cdot,} - L_{\cdot})$ (F.,-L.) In Hamlet, 1. 2. 105. Sometimes speit getty,-r. getes, 'a frost, also gelly;' Cot. Properly the fem. form of gelé, frozen, pp. of geler, 'to freeze, to thicken or congeale with cold;' Cot.-Lat. gelur, to congeal.- Lat. gelu, frost. See Gelatine, Gelid, Congeal. Der. jelly-fish.

JENNET, GENNET, a small Spanish horse. (F.,-Span.,-Arab.) Jennets; Shak. Oth. i. 1. 113. 'A breeding jennet;' Shak. Venus, 260. 'We have xx. thousande of other mounted on geneties;'

Venus, 200. 'We have XX. thousande of other mounted on geneties;' Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. i. c. 236. 'The fairest Iennet;' Lyly's Euphues, ed. Arber, p. 150.—O. F. genetie, 'a genet, or Spanish horse;' Cot.—Span. ginete, a nag; but the orig. sense was a horse-soldier, esp. a light-armed horse-soldier. Meadows gives: 'Ginete, a horse-soldier, horseman, pretty nag.' Of Moorish origin. The word is traced by Dozy (Glos. p. 276) to Arab. zenses, a trible of Barbary colaborated for its carelless. Barbary celebrated for its cavalry; see Devic, Supp. to Littre. JENNETING, a kind of early apple. (Unknown.) 'In July

come . . . plummes in fruit, ginnitings, quadlins; Bacon, Essay 46, finest would taken from other sorts of would, by combing it; Kersey, Of Gardens. Contrariwise, pomgranat-trees, fig-trees, and appletrees, line a very abort time; and of these, the hastic kind or ienitings, continue nothing so large as those that bear and ripen later: Liland. Of Scand. origin continue nothing so large as those that bear and ripen later; Holland, 4; of Piny, b. xvi. c. 44. Of unknown origin. ¶ Commonly said to be a corruption of June-eating apples! It will be observed that they do not 'come' till July, as Bacon observes.

JEOPARDY, hazard, peril, danger. (F.-L.) M. E. jupartie, later isopardy or jeopardy. 'Hath lost his ewen good thurgh jupartie;' Chaucer, C. T. 16211. The various readings in this line are Iupartie, Iopardy, Iopardye, and Ispardye; Six-text, G. 743. Spelt jeopardie, Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 465; iv. 1529. The original sense was a game in which the chances are even, a game of hazard, hence was a game in which the chances are even, a game of masary, more hazard or chance; as in: 'To put that sikernes in jeopardie' = to put in hazard that which is secure (last reference).—O. F. jeu parti, lit. a divided game. 'A jeu parti is properly a game, in which the chances are exactly even. See Froissart, v. i. c. 234; Ils n'estoient pas à jeu parti contre les François [=for they were unequal in numbers to the French (Johnes' translation)]: and vol. ii. c. 9, si nous les voyons à jeu parti. From hence it signifies anything uncertain or hazardous. In the old French poetry, the discussion of a problem where much might be said on both sides, was called a jeu parti. See Poesies du Roy de Navarre, chanson xlviii.'-Tyrwhitt's note to Chaucer, C. T. 16211. - Low Lat. iocus partitus, an alternative, a phrase used when a shoice was given, of choosing one side or tive, a phrase used when a choice was given, of choosing one side or the other; see Ducange.—Lat. iocus, a joke, jest, sport, play, game; and partius, divided, pp. of partiri, to part, from part, stem of pars, a part. See Joke and Part. Der. jeopard, to hazard (coined by dropping y), Judges, v. 18, M. E. jeopardise, chaucer, Troil. iv. 1566; jeopardise, vb., suggested by M. E. jeopardise, sb., Chaucer, Book of the Duchesse, 666; also jeopardous, spelt icopardeous in Hall's Chron. Hen. VIII, an. 25 (R.); jeopardous-ly.

[Observe the diphthong so, representing the F. su.

JERBOA, a genus of small rodent quadrupeds. (Arabic.) Mentioned in an E. translation of Buffon's Nat. Hist., London, 1792.

The animal takes its name from the strong muscles in its hind legs.—Arab. yarbū', '(1)' the flesh of the back or loins, an oblique

-Arab. yarbu', '(1) the flesh of the back or loins, an oblique descending muscle; (2) the jerboa, an animal much resembling the dormouse, which makes prodigious bounds by means of its long hind legs; see Nat. Hist. of Aleppo, by Russell; Rich. Pers. Dict.

p. 1705, col. 2.

JERK, to give a sudden movement, throw with a quick action. (E.) Cotgrave has: 'Fouetter, to scourge, lash, yerk, or jerke.' In Shak. as a sb., L. L. L. iv. 2. 129. 'A ierk, verber;' Levins, ed. 1570. 'With that which jerks [lashes?] the hams of every jade;' Levins, ed. 1570. With that which jerks [lashes] the name of every jack; Bp. Hall, Satires, b. iii. sat. 5, l. 26. Lowland Sc. yerk, to beat, strike smartly; sesmart blow. 'To jerke or gerke;' Minsheu, ed. 1627. Halliwell also gives: 'Girk, a rod; also, to beat.' β. Another form is jert. Cetgrawe has: 'Attainte, a reach, hit, blow, stroke, . . a gentle nip, quip, or jert, a sleight gird, or taxation. y. Moreover, the words jert and gird were regarded as equivalent; thus Sherwood has, in his index to Cotgrave: 'A jert or gird, Attainte.' The words jerk, jert, and gird are probably all connected, and all had once the same meaning, viz. to strike, esp. with a whip or rod.

8. The only one of these three forms found in M. E. is girden, to strike; see gurden, in Stratmann. The original of girden, to strike, is seen in A.S. gyrd, gierd, a rod; Grein, i, 536. See Gird (2), Gride, and Yard.

¶ It may be added that the usual meaning of jerk in old authors is to whip, to lash; as partly shewn above. Der. jerk. sb.

JERKED BEEF, dried Beef, (Peruvian:) The beef thus called is cut into thin slices and dried in the sun to preserve it. The process is explained in Capt. Basil Hall's Extracts from a Journal written on the coasts of Chiti, Peru, and Mexico, vol. i. c. 4. The name is a singular corruption of charqui, the S. American name for it, which appears to be a Peruvian word. 'The male deer and some of the coarser kind of the Peruvian sheep were slaughtered; . . . and their flesh, cut into thin slices, was distributed among the people, who

converted it into charqui, the dried meat of the country; Prescott, Conquest of Pera, c. v. The term is here applied only to dried venison and mutton; the beef is prepared in Chili.

JERKIN, a jacket, short coat. (Du.) 'With Dutchkin dublets, and with Ierkins iaggde;' Gascoigne, Steel Glass, I. 1161 (in Spec. of Eng. ed. Skeat). - Du. jurkken * or jurken * (not recorded), regularly formed as a diminutive from Du. jurk, a frock (Sewel). See Sewel's Du. Grammar, where we find that 'almost all Dutch nouns may be changed into diminutives' (p. 35); the termination used for this purpose being formerly -ken, now disused and supplanted by -tipe Sewel instances 'Auys, a house; whence huysje or huysken, a little house.'

JERSEY, fine wool, a woollen jacket. (Jersey.)

Island. Of Scand, origin.

JERUSALEM ARTICHORE, a kind of sunflower. (Ital., -

L.) 'There is a soup called Palestine soup. It is made, I believe, of artichokes called *Jerusalem artichokes*, but the Jerusalem artichoke is so called from a mere misunderstanding. The artichoke, being a kind of sun-flower, was called in Italian girasole, from the Latin gyrus, eircle, and sol, sun. Hence Jerusalem artichokes and Palestine soups! Max Müller, Lect. on Language, 8th ed. ii. 404. Ital. girasole, a sun-flower. – Ital. girare, to turn; and sole, sun. – Lat. gyrare, to turn round, from gyrus (– Gk. γῦροε), a circle; and solem, acc. of sol, sun. See Gyre and Solar.

JESSAMINE, the same as Jasmine, q. v. JESSES, straps of leather or silk, with which hawks were tied by the legs. (F., -L.) In Shak. Oth. iii. 3. 261. That like an hauke, which feeling herselfe freed From bels and jesses which did let her flight; Spenser, F. Q. vi. 4. 19. So called from their use in letting the hawk fly. A corruption of O. F. jects or gects. 'Gect, a cast or throw, as at dice; les jects d'un oyseau, a hawkes Jesses; Cot. - O. F. jecter, 'to cast, hurl;' id. - Lat. iactare, to hurl, throw, fre-

O. F. jecter, 'to cast, hurl;' id.—Lat. iactare, to hurl, throw, frequentative of iacĕre, to throw. See Jet (1). ¶ Really a double plural. Jess = O. F. jects (jets) is really a plural form; but this not being perceived, **es was added. A similar double plural occurs in sixpences (**esx**-pen-s-es), prov. E. nesses, for nests**es, nests.

JEST, a joke, fun. (F.,—L.) In Shak. Temp. iv. 241. Orig. a story, tale. M. E. geste, **estory, **a form of composition in which tales were recited. 'Let see wher [whether] thou canst tellen ought in geste;' Chaucer, C. T. 13861. 'I cannot geste' = I cannot tell tales like a gestour, or professed tale-teller; id. 17354. Geste = a tale, a saying; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, A. 277. = O. F. geste, an exploit, a history of exploits, romance, tale; chansons de geste, heroic poems; a saying; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, A. 277. — O. F. geste, an exploit, a history of exploits, romance, tale; chansons de geste, heroic poems; see Burguy. — Lat. gesta, used for res gesta, a deed, exploit, lit. 'a thing performed.' — Lat. gestus, pp. of gerere, to carry on, do, perform. β. Gerere stands for gesere, as shewn by pt, t. ges-si; from

GAS, to bring, extended from GA, to come; cf. Skt. gi, to come; and see Come. Der. jest, vb., jest-ing-ly; also jest-er = M. E. gestour, a reciter of tales, as in: 'And gestours for to tellen tales,' Chaucer, C. T. 13775. From Lat. gerere are also formed gest-ure, restained the conversion discret, inclined the conversions. gest-i-cu-late, con-gest-ion, di-gest, in-di-gest-ion, sug-gest, re-gist-er;

JESUIT, one of the Society of Jesus. (F., Span, L., Gk., Heb.) la Cotgrave. The order was founded in 1534 by Ignatius Loyola; see Haydn, Dict. of Dates. O. F. Jesuite, 'a Jesuite;' Cot. -Span. Jesuita (the order being of Spanish foundation). Formed with suffix -ita (= Lat. -ita as in Lat. erem-ita = Gk. -ιτης as in έρημirns, a hermit) from Lat. Jesu-, crude form of Jesus, q. v. Der. jesuit-ic, jesuit-ic-al, jesuit-ic-al-ly, jesuit-ism; all words with a sinister

meaning, craft being commonly attributed to the Jesuits.

JESUS, the Saviour of mankind. (L., -Gk., - Heb.) In Wyclif's Bible. - Lat. Jesus (Vulgate). - Gk. Ίησοῦς. - Heb. Γέκμια (Jeshua, Nohem. viii. 17, another form of Joshua); contracted form of Yehio-shua (Jehoshua, Numb. xiii. 16), signifying 'help of Jehovah' or 'Saviour.'—Heb. root yasha', to be large; in the Hiphil conjugation, to save. Der. Jesuit, q. v. Doublets, Joshua, Jeshua, Jehoshua.

In M. E. commonly written in a contracted form (Ihs), which by editors is often printed Jhesus. This is really an error, the h standing for the Gk. H (long e), so that 'Hbs' = Issus. So also 'Ihū' = Issus. In Gk. capitals, it is IHC, where H = long e and C=s, being a form of the Gk. sigma; the mark above signifying that the form is contracted. In later times IHC became IHS. Lastly (the H being misunderstood) the ingenious fiction arose that IHS meant Iesus Hominum Salvator = Jesus Saviour of Men. The mark, being then unmeaning, was turned into a little cross, as on modern altar-

JET (1), to throw out, fling about, spout. (F., -L.) In Tudor-English it commonly means to fling about the body, to strut about, to stalk about proudly. 'How he jets under his advanced plumes;' Tw. Nt. ii. 5. 36. 'Then must ye stately goe, ketting vp and downe;' Ralph Roister Doister, A. iii. so. 3. l. 121 (in Spec. of Eng. ed. Skeat). M. E. getten, iesten; see Prompt. Parv. pp. 192, 258, and Way's notes. 'I ieste, I make a countenance with my legges, is me iamboys; I ieste with facyon and countenance to sette forthe myselfe, is braggue; 'Palsgrave. O'. F. jetter, jetter, also getter, 'to cast, hurl, throw, fling, dart or send out violently, put or push forth; 'Cot .β. Lat. iacere Lat. iactare, to fling, frequent. of iacere, to throw. is certainly closely related to Gk. lánrew, to throw; see Lambio.

Der. jet, sb., M. E. get, in early use in the sense of 'fashion;' cf.

'Jersey, the 'al of the news get' = all in the new fashion, Chaucer, C. T. 684; this answers to O. F. iest or geet (mod. F. jet), which Cot. explains spring, and E. jump. See Jump. Y. Conversely jib is a weak-by a cast or throw, as at dice. [The mod. sense of jet is a spout of water, as in Pope, Dunciad, ii. 177.] Hence also jetteau, Spectator, no. 412, written for F. jet d'eau = a spout of water, a fountain (where F. sau = Lat. aqua, water). Also jet-sam, q. v., jett-y, q. v. jest, adject-ive, con-ject-ure, de-ject, e-ject, in-ject, inter-ject-ion, ob-ject, pro-ject, re-ject, sub-ject; also ad-jac-ent, e-jac-ulate; also amice, gist, joist, jesses.

JET (2), a black mineral, used for ornaments. (F., -L., -Gk.)
'His bill was blak, and as the jet it shon;' Chaucer, C. T. 14867. O. F. jet, jast, gayet, gagate, 'jet;' Cot. - Lat. gagatem, acc. of gagates, jet (whence the forms gagate, gayet, jast, jet in successive order of development); see Trevisa, ii. 17, where the Lat. has gagates, Trevisa has gagates, and the later E. version has iette.
Described in Pliny, xxxvi. 19, -Gk. γαγάτηε, jet; so called from

pagates, Trevisa has gagates, and the later E. version has tette. Described in Pliny, xxxvi. 19. = Gk. γαγάτηε, jet; so called from Γάγαε, or Γάγγαε, a town and river in Lycia, in the S. of Asia Minor. Der. jet-black; jett-y, Chapman, tr. of Homer, II. ii. 629; jett-i-ness. JETSAM, JETRON, JETTITSON, things thrown overboard. (Hybrid; F. and Scand.) 'Jetson is a thing cast out of the ship being in danger of wreck, and beaten to the shore by the waters, or cast on the shore by mariners; Coke, vol. vi. fol. 106. a; 'Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. An old term in Law French. A hybrid word, from O. F. jetter, to throw; and the Scand. suffix -sam, signifying 'together.' for which see Flotsam. Cf. E. 'faire le iect. to throw together, for which see Flotsam. Cf. F. faire le iect, to throw the lading of a ship overboard; Cot. See Jet (1).

JETTY, a projection, a kind of pier. (F., = L.) Lit. 'thrown out.' The same as Jutty, q. v. = O. F. jettée, 'a cast, hurle, throw, fling, also a jetty or jutty; also, the bank of a ditch, or the earth cast out of it when it is made;' Cot. Properly the fem. of the pp. of O. F. jetter, to throw. See Jet (1).

JEW, a Hebrew. (F., = L., = Gk., = Heb.) M. E. Iewes, pl. Jews;

Chaucer, C. T. 12409; earlier, Giwes, Giws, Ancren Riwle, p. 106. -O. F. Juis, pl. Jews (13th cent., Littré); later Juifs, pl., Juif, sing.; Cotgrave. – Late Lat. Iudæus. – Gk. Iovôasos, an inhabitant of Judæa. Gk. Iovodia, Judea.—Heb. Yehúdáh, Judah, son of Jacob; lit. 'celebrated' or 'illustrious.'—Heb. root yúdáh, to throw; in the Hithpiel conjugation, to praise, celebrate. Der. Jew-ess (with F. auffix); Jew-ish; Jew-ry, M. E. Iewerie, Chaucer, C. T. 13419, earlier Giverie, Ancren Riwle, p. 394, signifying 'a Jew's district, from O. F. Juierie (Littré) = mod. F. Juierie. Also Jews-harp, sometimes called Jews-trump, as in Beaum. and Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, A. v. sc. 2. l. 10; a name given in derision, prob. with reference to the harp of David.

JEWEL, a precious stone, valuable ornament. (F., -L.) M. E. joiel, joel, jouel (Burguy); later joyau, 'a jewell; 'Cot. A dimin. (with suffix -el) of O. F. and F. joie, joy, pleasure; so that the sense is 'a little joy,' i. e. a toy, trinket. Cf. Span. joyel, a jewel, trinket, dimin. of joya, a jewel, present (answering in form to F. joie, though not used in same sense). Also Ital. giojello, a jewel, dimin. of gioja, (1) joy, (2) a jewel. See further under Joy. ¶ The use of Span. joya and Ital. gioja in the sense of 'jewel' leaves no doubt as to the etymology; but the word was misunderstood in the middle ages, so that 'jewel' was translated into Low Latin in the form jocale, preserving the sense of 'toy,' but missing the etymology, which was thought to be from Lat. iocus instead of from gaudium, the sense of the two words being not very different. Der jewell-er, with which of O. F. joyallier, 'a jeweller,' Cot.; jewell-er-y or jewel-ry, with which of O. F. joyallere, 'jewelling, the trade or mystery of jewelling,' Cot. JIB (1), the foremost sail of a ship. (Dan.) 'Jib, the foremost sail of a ship;' Ash's Dict., ed. 1775. So called because readily shifted from side to side; the sb. being derived from the verb, not wise were. See Jib (2). Day ith hoom (Ash)

vice verså. See Jib (2). Der. jib-boom (Ash).

JIB (2), to shift a sail from side to side. (Dan.) 'Jib, to shift the boom-sail from one side of the mast to the other;' Ash's Dict., ed. 1775. 'To jib round the sail;' Cook, Third Voyage, b. ii. c. 3 (R.) Also spelt jibe. 'Jibing, shifting the boom-sail from one side of the mast to the other (Falconer);' id. Also spelt gybe. 'Gybing, the act of shifting the boom-sail,' &c.; id.—Dan. gibbe, 'to gybe, a near term.' Farrell & Du. giben (of sails) to turn suddenly. a naut. term; 'Ferrall. + Du. gipen (of sails), to turn suddenly; Halma (cited by Wedgwood). Sewel gives: 'Gypen, 't overslaan der zeylen [the overfurning of a sail] a sail's being turned over by an eddy wind.' [The form gibe, gybe, with the long vowel, are probably due to this Du. form rather than to the Danish.] + Swed. dial. gippa, verb, used of a sudden movement or jerk; thus, if a man steads on the lower and of a slanting plank and a sudden weight. stands on the lower end of a slanting plank, and a sudden weight falls on the upper end and tips it up, he is gippad, i. e. jerked up; Rietz. Cf. Swed. guppa, to move up and down. B. A nasalised form from the same base GIP appears in M. H. C. gempela, to spring;

JIB (3), to move restively, as a horse. (F., -Scand.) 'Jib, said of a draught-horse that goes backwards instead of forwards;' Halliwell. A very early use of a compound from this verb occurs in M. E. regibben, to kick. 'Hit regibben anon, ase uet kelf and idel' = it kicks back again, like a fat and idle calf; Ancren Riwle, p. 138. -O. F. giber, 'se débattre des pieds et des mains, s'agiter, lutter,' i. e. to struggle with the hands and feet; Roquefort. Whence O. F. regiber (Roquefort), mod. F. regimber. to kick accounting for the regiber (Roquefort), mod. F. regimber, to kick; accounting for the

regiber (Roquesort), mod. F. regimber, to kick; accounting for the M. E. regibben.

B. Of Scand. origin; cf. Swed. dial. gippa, to jerk; Swed. guppa, to move up and down. See Jib (2) and Jump.

JIBE, the same as Gibe, q. v. (Scand.)

JIG, a lively tune or dance. (F.,=M. H. G.) As sb. in Shak. Much Ado, ii. 1. 77; Hamlet, ii. 2. 522. As vb., Hamlet, iii. 1. 150.—O. F. gige, gigue, a sort of wind instrument, a kind of dance (Roquesort); but it was rather a stringed instrument, as noted by Littre and Burguy; which may be verified by consulting Dante's use of the Ital. giga in Paradiso, xiv. 118. Cf. Span. giga, a jig, lively tune or dance; Ital. giga, 'a fiddle, a croud, a kit, a violin (Florio).—M. H. G. gige, mod. G. geige, a fiddle.

M. E. gigge, a whirling thing (cf. E. whirligig); and perhaps to Jog. Cf. 'This hous was also ful of gigges' = this house was as sult of irregular sounds; Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, iii. 852. See Gig, Giglet. Der. jig, verb, jig-maker, Hamlet, iii. 2. 131. Doublet, gig., q. v.

gig, q.v.

JILT, a flirt, inconstant woman. (L.) 'Where dilatory fortune plays the jill;' Otway, The Orphan, i. r. 66. 'And who is jilled for another's sake;' Dryden, tr. of Juvenal, Sat. vi. 530. A contraction of jillet. 'A jillet brak his heart at last;' Burns, On a Scotch Bard, Gone to the W. Indies, st. 6. A diminutive (with suffix -et) of fill, a personal name, but used in the same sense as jilt or flirt. Hence the compounds flirt-gill, Romeo, ii. 4. 162; and flirt-Gillian, Beaum. and Fletcher, The Chances, iii. 1 (Landlady). cf. Bagasse, a baggage, queane, jyll, punke, flirt; Cot. Gill is short for Juliana; see Gill (4). Der. jill, verb. The use of jillet for Jill was probably suggested by the similar word giglot or giglet, a wanton woman (Meas. for Meas. v. 352), which is to be connected with O. F. gigues, a gay girl (Roquefort), and with **Jig.** The sense of jig may have affected that of jili.

JINGLE, to make a clinking sound. (E.) M. E. gingelen, ginglen; Chaucer, C. T. 170. A frequentative verb from the base jink, allied to and probably the same word as chink, a word of imitative origin; see Chink (2). A fuller form appears in jangle;

see Jangle. Der. jingle, sb.

JOB (1), to peck with the beak, as a bird. (C.?) 'Becquade, a pecke, job, or bob with the beake; 'Cot. 'Iobbyn wythe the bylle' = to job with the beak; Prompt. Parv. Prob. of Celtic origin; from Irish and Gael. gob, the beak or bill of a bird; W. gwp, a bird's head and neck. For the change of g to j, see Job (2). use as a verb may have been suggested by the verb to chop.

JOB (2), a small piece of work. (F.,-C.) In Pope, Epilogue to Satires, i. 104; ii. 40; Donne versified, Sat. iv. 142. He also has the verb: 'And judges job,' Moral Essays, to Bathurst, 141. Spelt jobb in Kersey, ed. 1715. Also spelt gob. 'Gob, a portion, a has the verb: 'And judges job,' Moral Essays, to Bathurst, 141. Spelt jobb in Kersey, ed. 1715. Also spelt gob. 'Gob, a portion, a lump; hence the phrase, to work by the gob;' Halliwell. Dimin. forms are seen in: 'Gobbet, a morsel, a bit; a large block of stone is still called a gobbet by workmen;' Halliwell. 'Jobbet, Jobbet, a small load, generally of hay or straw, Oxfordshire;' id. In earlier authors, only gobbet is found; M. E. gobet, Chaucer, C. T. 698.—O. F. gob, lit. a mouthful. 'L'avalla tout de gob, at one gulp, or as one gobbet, he swallowed it;' Cot. Cf. gober, 'to ravine, devoure, swallow great morsels, let down whole gobbets;' Cot. \(\beta\). Of Celtic origin; cf. Celt. and Irish gob, the bill or beak of a bird, also, ludicrously, the mouth. Thus a job is a mouthful, morsel, bit; we use bit in the same way. See Gobbet, and Job (1). Der. job, verb; jobb-er, jobb-er-y.

yerb; jobber, jobber-y.

JOCKEY, a man who rides a race-horse. (F., -L., -Gk., -Heb.)

'As jockies use; Butler, Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 1. 1. 6 from end. 'Whose jockey-rider is all spurs; id. pt. iii. c. ii. last line. A Northern E. pronunciation of Jackey, dimin. of Jack as a personal name; see Jack (1). A name given to the lads who act as grooms and riders.

JACK (1). A name given to the lads who act as grooms and reacts. Der. jockey, verb; jockey-ism, jockey-ship,

JOCOSE, merry. (L.) Jocose is in Kersey, ed. 1715. Jocosity,
in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—Lat. iocosus, sportive.—Lat. iocus, a
joke, sport. See Joke. Der. jocose-ly, jocos-i-ty.

JOCULAR, droll. (L.) 'My name is Johthiel, . . . An airy
jocular spirit;' Ben Jonson, Masques, The Fortunate Isles.—Lat. jocular spirit; Den Jonson, masques, Ant dimin. of iocus, a jest; iocularia, jocular.—Lat. ioculus, a little jest; dimin. of iocus, a jest; and corresponding to Swed. guppa we have M. H. G. gumpen, to see Joke. And see Juggle. Der. jocular-i-ty.

JOCUND, merry, pleasant. (F., -L.) M. E. ioconde, Ioconde; Dollay BOAT, a small boat belonging to a ship. (Dan.) In Chaucer, C. T. 16064. -O. F. joconde*, not recorded, but it obviously must have existed; Roquefort gives the derived adj. jocondewa, and the derived sb. jocondité. -Lat. iucundus, pleasant, agreeable. orn, and the derived sb. jocondité.—Lat. incumdus, pleasant, agreeable.
Put for inn-cundus (inn-cundus), from Lat. innare, to help, aid; so that the orig. sense was 'help-ful.' See Adjutant. Der. joeund-ly,

JOG, to push slightly, jolt. (C.) M. E. joggen, juggen. 'And him she joggeth;' Chaucer, Legend of Good Women, 2705. 'And Jugged til a justice' (Trin. MS. jogged to a Justice); P. Plowman, B. xx. 133, where it is used of riding in a jolting manner.—W. gogi, to shake, to agitate; gogis, a gentle slap. Cf. Irish gog, a nod of the head; gogaim, I nod, gesticulate; Gael. gog, a nodding or tossing of the head. Cf. Gk. κυκάσευ, to stir up, to mix up. Tossing of the near. C. O. K. Robert, to stir ap, to link up. B. From & KAG, weakened form of SKAG, to shake; whonce W. ysgogi, to wag, stir, shake, ysgog, a quick motion, and E. shog, as used in Hen. V, ii. 1. 47. See Shake. Der. Hence jog as a neuter verb, to move by jolts, ride roughly, trot, Wint. Ta. iv. 3. 132, Tam. Shrew, iii. 2. 213; jog-trot; jogg-le, frequentative form.

Note that the connection with shake is only an ultimate one.

JOHN DORY, the name of a fish. (F., -L.) John Dory is the vulgar name of the fish also called the dory. It occurs in Todd's Johnson, spelt John Dory, dory, and doree.

1. Dory or doree is merely borrowed from the F. dorée, the vulgar F. name of the fish, 1. Dory or doree is signifying 'golden' or 'gilded,' from its yellow colour. Dorée is the fem. of the pp. of the verb dorer, to gild.—Lat. deaurare, to gild, lit. 'cover with gold.'—Lat. de, prep. of, with; and aurum, gold. See Aureate.

2. The prefix John is probably a mere sailor's expletive, and nothing but the ordinary name; cf. jack-ass. It is usually explained as a corruption of F. jaune, yellow; but there is no reason why Englishmen should have prefixed this F. epithet, nor why Frenchmen should use such a tautological expression as jaune dorée. This suggested corruption is not 'a well-known fact,' but given as a mere guess in Todd's Johnson.

JOIN, to connect, unite, annex. (F., -I.,) M. E. ioynen, ioignen; P. Plowman, B. ii. 136; A. ii. 106.—O. F. joindre, to join.—Lat. iungere, pp. iunctus, to join (base iug-).— YUG, to join, longer form of YU, to join; cf. Skt. yuj, to join, connect, yu, to bind, join, mix; also Gk. (ebywwa, to join, yoke. From the same root is E. yoke; see Yoke. Der. join-er, Sir T. More, Works, p. 345 de; icindre, icindre, (from E. icindre). Tw. Nt. y. 160: and see joint join-er-y; joind-er (from F. joindre), Tw. Nt. v. 160; and see joint, junct-ure, junct-ion, junta. From F. joindre we also have ad-join, con-join, dis-join, en-join, sub-join. From Lat. iungere (pp. iunct-us) we have ad-junct, con-junct-ure, con-junct-ion, dis-junct-ion, in-junct-ion; whilst the Lat. base iug- appears in con-jug-al, con-jug-ate, sub-jug-ate,

jug-ul-ar.

JOINT, a place where things are joined, a hinge, seam. (F., -L.) JOINT, a place where things are joined, a hinge, seam. (F., -L.) M. E. ioyst, P. Plowman, B. xvii. 175, C. xx. 142; 'out of ioynte,' id. C. x. 215. - O. F. joinet, joint, 'a joint, joining;' Cot. - O. F. joinet, joint, pp. of joindre, to join; see Join. Der joint, adj. (from the pp.); joint-ly, joint-stock; joint, verb, Ant. and Cleop. i. 2. 96; joint-ure, Merry Wives, iii. 4. 50, from O. F. joincture, 'a joining, coupling, yoaking together' (Cot.), from Lat. iunctura, orig. fem. of fut. part. of iungere, to join; joint-ress (short for joint-ur-ess), Hamlet,

i. 2. 9.

JOIST, one of a set of timbers which support the boards of a JOIST, one of a set of timbers which support the boards of a floor. (F.,-L.) Sometimes called jist (with i as in Christ); and vulgarly jice, riming with mice. 'They were fayne to lay pavesses Flarge shields] and targes on the joystes of the bridg to passe ouer; Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. i. c. 415 (R.) M. E. giste, gyste, 'Gyste, balke, Trabes;' Prompt. Parv. p. 196. 'Gyst that gothe ouer the florthe, soliue, giste;' Palsgrave — O. F. giste, 'a bed, couch, lodging, place to lie on '(Cot.); also a joist, as in Palsgrave; mod. F. gite. So called because these timbers form a support for the floor to lie on. O. F. gésir, to lie, lie on. See Chist, which is a

to play at dice); whence diucus, diocus, iocus. Der. joke, vb.; and see joe-ose, joe-ul-ar. Fre Du. jok, a joke, is merely borrowed (like the E. word) from Latin.

(like the E. word) from Latin.

JOLE, another form of Jowl, q.v. (E.)

JOLLY, merry, plump. (F.,—Scand.) M. E. Ioly, ioly, ioli,
Chaucer, C. T. 3263. He also has iolily, id. 4368; iolinesse, id.
10603; iolitee, id. 10592. The older form is Iolif or iolif; King
Alisaunder, l. 155.—O. F. jolif, later joli, 'jolly, gay, trim, fine,
gallant, neat;' Cot.

B. The orig. sense is 'festive.' — Icel. joli,
Yule, a great feast in the heathen time; see joli in Icel. Dict. See
Yule. Cf. Du. joelen, to revel; from the same source. Der. jolli-ly,
indicates. jolli-ty, jolli-ness.

a needless addition, due to the corruption into what appears like the

JOLT, to shake violently, to jerk. (E.) Formerly also joult. Cotgrave explains F. heurtade as 'a shock, knock, jur [jar], jolt, push; and heurter as 'to knock, push, jur, joult, strike. Also found in the comp. jolt-head, a thick-headed fellow, Two Gent. iii. 1. 290; Tam. Shrew, iv. 1. 169. 'Teste de bœuf, a jouli-head, jober-noll, loger-head, one whose wit is as little as his head is great;' Cot. noll, loger-head, one whose wit is as little as his head is great; 'Cot. In North's Plutarch. p. 133 (R.), or p. 158, ed. 1631, we find some verses containing the word joll-head, as well as the expression this heavy jolling pate,' said of Jupiter, when regarded as a stupid tyrant.

B. The frequent association of joll with head or pate is the key to the history of the word. joll-head—jolled-head, one whose head has been knocked against another's, or against the wall, a punishment for stupid or sulky scholars. The shorter form joll was especially (perhaps only) used in this sense, for the plain reason that it was formed from the sh. iell or ioul, the cheek or side of the that it was formed from the sb. joll or jowl, the cheek or side of the head. y. It will be found, accordingly, that the words occur in the following chronological order, viz. (1) jell, the cheek, of A.S. origin; (2) jell, to knock the head; and (3) jelt-head and jelt. 'Iol, or heed, ielle, Caput;' Prompt. Parv. 'Ielle of a fysshe, teste;' M. S. Calig. A. ii. f. 117; cited in Halliwell. 'They may joll horns [knock heads] together;' As You Like It. i. 3. 39. 'How the knave jouls it [viz. a skull] to the ground;' Hamlet, v. 1. 84. 'Joll, the heals of a high criminal to the ground;' hamlet, v. 1. 84. 'Joll, the beak of a bird, or jaw-bone of an animal; hence, to peck; Norfolk; Halliwell. 'Joll, to job with the beak, as rooks job for worms, or for corn recently sown; 'Marshall's Rural Economy, East worms, or for corn recently sown; Matshan a State Policy, Norfolk (E. D. S. Gloss, B. 3).

8. Even if the above equation of jolt to jolt to jolt to not accepted, the facts remain (1) that jolt is an extension of jolt, to knock the head, or peck with the head (as a bird), and (2) that jolt, verb, is from jolt or jowl, sb.

a. It may be added that jolt seems to have acquired a frequentative sense, 'to knock often,' and was soon used generally of various kinds of jerky heads. 'He withough his horses, the coach iolical again;' Rambler,

knock often, and was soon used generally of various kinds of jerky knocks. 'He whipped his horses, the coach jolted again; 'Rambler, no. 34 (R.) See further under Jowl. Der. jolt, sb.
JONQUIL, a kind of narcissus. (F.,-L.) In Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. Accented jonguil, Thomson's Seasons, Spring, 548.—Mod. F. jonquille, a jonquil. So named from its rush-like leaves; whence it is sometimes called Narcissus juncifolius.—F. jonc, a rush.—Lat. iuncus, a rush. See Junket. So also Span. junquillo, Ital. giunchiglia, a jonquil; from Span. junco, Ital. giunco, a rush.
JORDAN, a pot, chamber-pot. (L.?—Gk.?—Arab.?) M. E. Iordan, Chaucer, C. T. 12239; see Tyrwhitt's note. Also Iurdon, Iordeyne; see Prompt. Parv., and Way's note; p. 267. Halliwell explains it as 'a kind of pot or vessel formerly used by physicians

explains it as 'a kind of pot or vessel formerly used by physicians and alchemists. It was very much in the form of a soda-water bottle, only the neck was larger, not much smaller than the body of the vessel; &c.'

β. Origin uncertain; but it may very well have been named from the river Jordan (Lat. Iordanes, Gk. Ioρδάνηs, Arab. urdunn, Rich. Pers. Dict., p. 56). The explanation is simple enough, and accounts at the same time for the English use of Jordan as a surname. 'We must remember this was the time of the Crusades. It was the custom of all pilgrims who visited the Holy Land to bring back a bottle of water from the Jordan for baptismal purposes. . . . It was thus that Jordan as a surname has arisen. I need not remind students of early records how common is Jordan as a Christian name, such cognomens as 'Jordan de Abingdon' or 'Jordan le Clerc' being of the most familiar occurrence;' Bardsley, Our English Surnames; p. 53. Thus Jordan is merely short for 'Jordan-bottle.' Halliwell further explains how the later sense (as in Shakespeare) came about; the bottle being, in course of time, occasionally med for baser purposes. usually given, that jordan = earthen, from Dan. and Swed. jord, earth, is impossible. The latter syllable was originally long, as in earth, is impossible. The latter syllable was originally long, as in Chaucer's use of Iordánës, riming with Galiánës, and as shewn by the M. E. spelling Iordeyne. Besides which, there is no such word as jord-en; the Dan. and Swed. adj. is jord-ish, which, moreover, does not mean 'earthen,' but rather 'earthly' or 'terrestrial.' The suggestion is, in fact, inadmissible.

JOSTILE, JUSTILE, to strike or push against. (F.; with E. suffix.) [Not in P. Plowman, as said in R.] 'Thou justlest nowe too nigh;' Roister Doister, iii. 3. 129 (in Spec. of Eng., ed. Skeat). Formed, with E. frequentative suffix-le, from just or joust; see Joust.

JOT. a tittle. (L...—Gk...—Heb.) In Spenser, Sonnet 57. Spely

JOT, a tittle. (L., -Gk., -Heb.) In Spenser, Sonnet 57. Speit iote in Udal, Prol. to Ephesians, and Phaer's Virgill, Æn. b. xi; see Richardson. Englished from Lat. iota, Matt. v. 18 (Vulgate), -Gk.

lova, the name of the Gk. letter t. - Heb. yod (y), the smallest paws. letter of the Heb. alphabet. B. Hence also Du. jot, Span. and Ital. jota, a jot, tittle. See the Bible Word-book. Der. jot, verb, in the phr. 'to jot down' = to make a brief note of.

in the pnr. 'to jot down'=to make a brief note of. ¶ Not the same word as prov. E. jot, to jolt, jog, nudge; which is prob. from O. F. jacter, 'to swing, toss, tumble;' Cot. See Jet (1).

JOURNAL, a day-book, daily newspaper, magazine. (F.,-L.)

Properly an adj., signifying 'daily.' 'His journal greeting;' Meas. for Meas. iv. 3. 92. 'Their journal! labours;' Spenser, F. Q. i. 11. 31.—F. journal, adj. 'journal!, dayly;' Cot.—Lat. diurnalis, daily; from dies, a day. See Diurnal, Diary. Der. journal-ism, journal-ist. journal-ist.jo ist, journal-ist-ic. And see journey, ad-journ. Doublet, diurnal.

JOURNEY, a day's travel, travel, tour. (F.,=L.) M. E. Iornee, Iournee. It means 'a day's travel in Chaucer, C. T. 2740. Spelt jurnese, Ancren Riwle, p. 352, l. 20.— F. journée, 'a day, or whole day; also . . . a daies worke or labour; a daies journy, or travell;' Cot.

B. F. journée answers to Span. jornada, Ital. giornata, Low Lat. jornata, a day's work; all formed with the fem. ending of a pp. as if from a verb jornare*, from the stem jorn- (=diurn-), which appears in Low Lat. jorn-ale = E. journal. = Lat. diurn-us, daily. See Journal. Der. journey, verb, Rich. III, ij. 2. 146; journey-man,

Rich. II, i. 3. 274.

JOUST, JUST, to tilt, encounter on horseback. (F., -L.) M.E. Iusten, Iousten; Chaucer, C. T. 96; P. Plowman, B. xviii. 82. - O. F. jouster, 'to just, tilt, or tourney;' Cot. (mod. F. jouter). [Cf. Ital. giostrare, Span. justar, to tilt.] β. The orig. sense is merely 'to meet ' or ' to approach,' a sense better preserved in O. F. adjouster, to set near, to annex; see Adjust. y. The hostile sense was easily added as in other cases; cf. E. to meet (often in a hostile sense), to encounter, and M. E. assemblen, to fight, contend, so common in Barbour's Bruce. So also F. rencontre. - Low Lat. iumtare, to approach, cause to approach, join; see Ducange. - Lat. iunta, near, close, hard by; whence O.F. jouste, 'neer to, hard by;'
Cot.

8. The form iunta = iug-is-tā, fem. abl. of the superl. form

Cot. 5. The form iusta=iug-is-tā, iem, abl. of the superl. form of adj. iug-is, continual; from base iug- of iungere, to join. — YUG, to join; see Join. Der. joust, sb., M. E. Iuste, Iouste, P. Plowman, B. xvii. 74. Also jost-le, q. v.

JOVIAI, mirthful. (F.,-L.) In the old astrology, Jupiter was 'the joyfullest star, and of the happiest augury of all;' Trench, Study of Words. 'The heavens, always joviall,' i. e. propitious, kindly; Spenser, F. Q. ii. 12. 51.—O. F. Jovial, 'joviall, sanguine, born under the planet Jupiter;' Cot.—Lat. Iouislis, pertaining to Jupiter.—I.at. Iouis. crude form of O. Lat. Iouis. 10vis. 10ve, only used in later. -Lat. Ioni-, crude form of O. Lat. Ionis, Jove, only used in later Lat. in the form Iu-piter (= Iou-pater = Jove-father), Jupiter. B. Again Iouis stands for an older Diouis, from the base DYAU, from \(DIW\), to shine. Cf. Skt. div, to shine, whence deva, a deity, Lat. deus, god; Skt. daiva, divine; also Skt. dyu, inflectional base of Dyaus, which answers to Lat. Iouis, Gk. Zeve, A. S. Tiw, Icel. Tyr, O. H. G. Zio or Ziu, one of the chief divinities of the Aryan races. See Max Müller, Lect. on Lang. vol. ii. See Deity and Tuesday.

Der. jovial-ly, jovial-ness, jovial-i-ty.

JOWL, JOLE, the jaw or cheek. (E.) 'Cheek by jowl;' Mids.

Nt. Dream, iii. 2. 338. 'Iol, or heed, iolle, Caput;' Prompt. Parv.;

see Way's note. 'Iolle of a fish, teste;' Palsgrave. B. A corruption of chole, chowl, or chaul. 'The chowle or crop adhering unto the lower side of the bill [of the pelican], and so descending by the throat; a bag or sachel very observable;' Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. v. c. r. § 5. 'His chyn with a chol lollede'—his chip wagged with the hanging flesh beneath it: Piers Plouchman's Crede wagged with the hanging flesh beneath it; Piers Ploughman's Crede, l. 224 (in Spec. of Eng. ed. Skeat). 'Bothe his chaul [jowl] and his chynne;' Alisaunder, fragment A, ed. Skeat, 1119 (in App. to Wm. of Palerne).

v. Again, chaul is a corruption of an older form chauel = chauel.

Thus in the Cursor Mundi, l. 7510, when David describes how he slew the lion and the bear, he says: 'I scok ham be be berdes sua hat I hair chaffies raue in twa '= I shook them by the beards so that I rest their chaps in twain; where other MSS. read chauses, chaulis, and chaules. So also: 'Chaysbone, or chaulbone or chause-bone, Mandibula;' Prompt. Parv. p. 70; and see Way's note, who cites: 'A chafte, a chawylle, a chekebone, maxilla;' and: "Braness, a gole, or a chawle." And again: 'And hat door to-dede his chaffes? (later text, choules) = and the beast opened (?) his jaws;

¶ 1. It will be observed that jowl is used rather vaguely, meaning (1) jaw, (2) flesh on the chin. (3) cheek, (4) head.

3. The successive changes in the form of the word are numerous, but persuccessive changes in the form of the word are numerous, but perfectly regular; commencing with a Teut. dimin. kaf-la, we deduce A.S. esaft, whence chafts (weakened to chafts in Layamon), chavel, chaul, chaul, chōl, jōl, jole, jowl.

3. The usual derivation from A.S. ceols, the throat, is impossible; the o in that word is short, and ceols answers to G. kehls, the throat, with a different vowel-sound and a different sense.

4. The change from ch to j is well illustrated by the Norfolk jig-by-jols=cheek by jowl=cheek by chowl; see Halliwell. Der. jolt, q.v.

JOY, gladness, happiness. (F., -L.) M. E. loyè, ioyè (dissyllable), Chaucer, C. T. 1873; earlier, in Ancren Riwle, p. 218.—O.F. joye.

Chaucer, C. T. 1873; earlier, in Ancren Riwle, p. 218.—O.F. joye, joie, 'joy, mirth;' Cot. Oldest form goie; C. Ital. gioja, joy, a jewel; Span. joya, a jewel.—Lat. neut. pl. gaudia, which was turned into a fem. sing. as in other cases (see Antiphon); from sing. gaudium, joy.—Lat. gaudere, to rejoice. See Gaud. Der. joy, verb, 2 Cor. viii. 13 (A. V.); joy-ful, M. E. joiefull, Gower, C. A. i. 191; con fully introducers, includes in conference in the section less in the section of th joy-ful-ly, joy-ful-ness; joy-less, joy-less-ly, joy-less-ness; joy-ous, M. E. joy-ous, Shoreham's Poems, ed. Wright, p. 120, l. 10; joy-ous-ly,

joy-ous, Shorenam's trems, but trages, p. 1. Jubilation, a shouting for joy. (L). In Cotgrave.—F. jubilation, a jubilation, exultation; Cot.—Lat. iubilationem, acc. of iubilatio, a shouting for joy.—Lat. iubilatus, pp. of iubilare, to shout for joy.—Lat. iubilatus, pp. of iubilare, to shout for joy.—Lat. iubilatus, pp. of iubilare, to shout for joy.—Lat. iubilatus, pp. of iubilare, to shout for joy.—Lat. iubilatus, pp. of iubilare, to shout for joy.—Lat. iubilatus, pp. of iubilare, pp. of iubilare, pp. of iubilare, from pres. pt. of iubilare. jubil-ant, from pres. pt. of iubilare.

JUBILEE, a season of great joy. (F.,-L.,-Heb.) M. E. Iubilee, Chaucer, C. T. 7444. – O. F. jubile, 'a jubilee, a year of releasing, liberty, rejoicing;' Cot. – Lat. iubilæus, the jubilee, Levit. xxv. 11; masc. of adj. iubilæus, belonging to the jubilee; Levit. xxv. 28. - Heb. yobel, a blast of a trumpet, a shout of joy. is some doubt as to the origin of the word; see Jubilee in the Concise Dict. of the Bible. Distinct from the word above.

JUDGE, an arbitrator, one who decides a cause. (F., -L.) M. E. Iuge, iuge, Chaucer, C. T. 15931.— F. juge, 'a judge;' Cot.—Lat. iudicem, acc. of iudex, a judge.

B. The stem iū-dic—ius-dic-meaning 'one who points out what is law;' from ius, law, and dic-are, to point out, make known. For ius, see Just. For dicare, aic-are, to point out, make known. For ius, see Just. For dicare, see Indicate, Token. Der. judge, verb, M.E. Iugen, iuggen, Rob. of Glouc., p. 345, l. 11; judge-ship; judg-ment, M. E. iugement (three syllables), Chaucer, C.T. 807, 820; judgment-day, judgment-seat; and see judicature, judicial, judicious. Also ad-judge, pre-judge.

JUDICATURE, judgment. (F., -L.) In Cotgrave. -F. judicature, 'judicature;' Cot. - Lat. iudicatura, fem. of fut. part. of iudicare, to judge. - Lat. iudica, stem of iudex, a judge. See Judge. Der (from I at iudicare), iudicature, indicate iudicature, indicate iudicature.

Der. (from Lat. iudicare) judica-ble; (from pp. iudicatus) judicat-ive (Lat. iudicatiuus), judicat-or-y (Lat. iudicatorius).

JUDICIAL, pertaining to courts of law. (F., -L.) In Cotgrave. -O. F. judiciel, 'judiciall;' Cot. - Lat. iudicialis, pertaining to courts of law. - Lat. iudici-um, a trial, suit, judgment. - Lat. iudici-um, a trial, suit, judgment. - Lat. iudici-um, a trial, suit, judgment. - Lat. iudici-um, a trial suit, judgment. - Lat. iudici-um, a trial suit, judgment. - Lat. iudici-um, a trial suit. crude form of iudex, a judge. See Judge. Der. judicial-ly; judiciar-y (Lat. iudiciarius); and see below.

ar-y (Lat. iudiciarius); and see below.

JUDICIOUS, full of judgment, discreet. (F.,-L.) In Shak.
Macb. iv. 2. 16. – F. judicieux, 'judicious;' Cot. – Lat. iudiciosus*, not found, but regularly formed with suffix -osus from iudici-, crude form of iudex, a judge. Der. judicious-ly, judicious-ness.

JUG, a kind of pitcher. (Heb.?) 'A iugge, poculum;' Levins, ed. 1570. 'A jugge to drink in;' Minsheu, ed. 1627. Of uncertain origin. Mr. Wedgwood's suggestion is probably right; he connects it with 'Jug or Judge, formerly a familiar equivalent of Joan or Jenny.' In this case, the word is of jocular origin; which is rendered probable by the fact that a drinking-vessel was also called a jack, and that another vessel was called a jill. 'A jacke of leather to drink in;' Minshen. Jack seems to have been the earlier leather to drink in; Minshen. Jack seems to have been the earlier word, and Jill was used in a similar way to go with it. 'Be the Jacks fair within, the Jills fair without;' Tam. of Shrew, iv. 1.51; on which Steevens remarks that it is a play upon the words, which signify two drinking measures as well as men and maid-servants. B. The use of Jug for Joan appears in Cotgrave, who gives: 'Je-hannette, Jug, or Jinny,' and again: 'Jannette, Judge, Jenny, a woman's name.' How Jug came to be used for Joanna is not very obvious; but pet names are liable to strange confusion, as in the case his chaptes? (later text, choules) = and the beast opened (?) his jaws; Layamon, 6807.=A.S. ceaft, the jaw; pl. ceaftas, jaws, chaps; Grein, i. 187. 'Dauld ... his ceaftas to-ter' = David tare asunder the chaps (of the bear); Ælfric on the Old Test.; in Sweet's A.S. Reader, p. 66, l. 319. + O. Sax. haftos, pl. the jaws. Allied to Icel. hjaptr, the mouth, jaw, esp. of a beast; see further under Chaps. The l in A.S. ceaft is a mere suffix, and the word must have originated from a Teutonic form KAF, signifying jaw; this exactly corresponds to the Aryan base GAP, akin to & GABH, to gape, to yawn; cf. Skt. jabh, to gape, yawn, jambha, the jaws; Fick, i. 69. Another derivative from the Teat, base KAF appears in G. hiefern, the

Fogelour, logelour, Chaucer, C. T. 7049, 10533. 'Ther saw I pleyen logelours, Magiciens, and tregetoures;' Chaucer, Ho. Fame, iii. 169. Spelt juglur, with the sense of 'buffoon;' Ancren Riwle, p. 210, l. 30.—O. F. jogleres, jugleor, jugleor, jugleor (Burguy); later jongleur, with inserted n; hence 'jongleur, a jugler;' Cot. — Lat. ioculatus, pp. of ioculari, to jest. — Lat. ioculatus, pp. of ioculari, to jest. — Lat. ioculatus, a little jest, dimin. of iocus, a joke; see Joke. [The A.S. geogelere (Somner) is unauthorised.] Der. jugglery, M. E. loglerie, Chaucer, C. T. 11577. Hence also was developed the verb juggle, formerly inglen, used by Tyndall, Works, p. 101, col. 2, l. 7 from bottom (see Spec. of Eng. ed. Skeat, p. 169, l. 70, p. 170, l. 101); juggl-ing, juggle, sb.

juggle, sb.

JUGULAR, pertaining to the side of the neck. (L.) Formerly jugulary.

jugularie, of or belonging to the throat; Minmerly jugulary.

jugularie, of or belonging to the throat; minmerly jugulary. sheu, ed. 1627. Formed with suffix ar or ary (= Lat. -arius) from ingulum or ingulus, the collar bone (so called from its joining together the shoulders and neck); also, the hollow part of the neck above the collar-bone; also, the throat. Dimin. of iugum, that which joins, a yoke. — YUG, to join. See Yoke, Join.

which joins, a yoke. — 4 YUG, to join. See YOKE, Join.

JUICE, sap, fluid part of animal bodies. (F., -L.) M. E. Iuse, iuce; Gower, C. A. ii. 265.—O. F. jus, 'juice, liquor, sap, pottage, broath; 'Cot. — Lat. ius, broth, soup, sauce, pickle; lit. 'mixture.' + Skt. yūsha, soup. — YU, to bind, mix; cf. Skt. yu, to bind, join, mix; Gk. ζωμό, broth; ζύμη, leaven. Der. juic-y, juice-less, juic-i-ness.

JUJUBE, the fruit of a certain tree. (F., -L., -Gk., -Pers.)

The tree is the Rhamsus zizyphus or Rhamsus jujuba. 'Iniubes, or lubeb-fruit;' Minsheu, ed. 1627.—O. F. jujubes, 'the fruit or plum zalled jujubes; Cot. A pl. form. - Lat. zizyphum, the jujube; fruit of the tree zizyphus. - Gk. ζίζυφον, fruit of the tree ζίζυφον. - Pers.

zoyzafin, zizfin, zizafin, the jujube-tree; Rich. Dict. p. 703.

JULEP, a sweet drink, demulcent mixture. (F., Span., Pers.)

'This cordial julep here;' Milton, Comus, 672. 'Good wine . . . made in a julep with suger;' Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. iii. c. 18.—F. julep, 'a julep, or juleb, a drink made either of distilled waters and syrops mixed together; or of a decoction sweetned with nony and sugar, or else mingled with syrops;' Cot. - Span. julepe, julep. - Pers. juláb, julep; from guláb, rose-water, also, julep; Rich.

Dict. pp. 512, 1239. — Pers. gul, a rose; and db, water; id. pp. 1238.1.

JULY, the name of the seventh month. (L.) Chaucer, Treat.

on the Astrolabe, calls the month Iulius, Iuyl, Iuylle; pt. i. § 10.

July is Englished from Lat. Iulius, a name given to this month (formerly called Quinctilis) in honour of Caius Julius Cæsar, who was born in this month. ¶ Quinctilis is from quintus, fifth, because this was formerly the fifth month, when the year began in March.

Quintus is from quinque, five; see Five. JUMBLE, to mix together confusedly. (Scand.) 'I jumbylle,

I make a noyse by removyng of heavy thynges. I jumble as one dothe that can [not] play upon an instrument, je brouille; Palsgrave. Here it means to make a confused noise. Chaucer uses the equivalent form jombren. 'Ne jombre eek no discordaunt thing yfere '=do not jumble discordant things together; Troilus, ii. 1037. But Sir T. More uses the word in the sense of 'to mingle harmoniously;' as in: 'Let vs . . . see how his diffinicion of the churche and hys heresies will jumper and agree together among themselfe;' Works, p. 612a. Comparing this with the phr. 'to jump together' (= to agree with) we may conclude that jumble (or jumber, or jumper) is merely the frequentative form of the verb to jump, used transitively. Thus jumble = to make to jump, i. e. to jolt or shake about, confuse; hence, to rattle, make a discord; or, on the other hand, intransitively, to jump with, agree with. See Jump (1). ¶ The frequent. suffix appears to be English, not (in this case) borrowed. Der. jumble, sb.; jumbl-ing-ly.

JUMP (1), to leap, spring, skip. (Scand.) In Shak. As You Like It, ii. 1.53. The frequentative form jumper occurs in Sir T. More, and jombren in Chaucer; see quotations s.v. Jumble. Hence the word jump may be referred at least to the 14th century, though, apparently, once a rare word. Of Low German, or Scand. origin. -Swed. dial. gumpa, to spring, jump, or wag about heavily and clumsily (Rietz); cf. Swed. guppa, to move up and down. + Dan. gumpe, to jolt. + M. H. G. gumpen, to jump; gumpeln, to play the buffoon; gempeln, to jump, dimin. form of prov. G. gampen, to jump, spring, hop, sport; see Schmeller's Bavarian Dict.; cf. M. H. G. gampelmann, a buffoon, jester, one who plays antics. + Icel. goppa, to skip. B. Fick (iii. 101) gives the Teut. base as GAMB, and connects these words with Icel. gabba, to mock; see Gab. But I would rather connect jump with jib; see Jib (2), Jib (3). Der. jump, sb., used in the sense of 'lot' or 'hazard,' Antony, iii. 8, 6. Also jumb-le,

q. v., and jump (2).

JUMP (2), exactly, just, pat. (Scand.) 'Jump at this dead hour;' Hamlet, i. 1. 65; cf. v. 2. 386; Oth. ii. 3. 392. From the verb above, in the sense to agree or tally, commonly followed by

ings, planets iunctures, and the elevated poule' [pole]; Warner, Albion's England, b. v. (R.) 'Juncture, a joyning or coupling together;' Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674.—Lat. iunctura, a joining; origiem, of fut. part. of iungere, to join. See Join. ¶ The sense of critical moment' is probably of astrological origin; cf. the quotation from Warner.

JUNE, the sixth month. (Lat.) Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, pt. i. § 10, has Iunius and Iuyn; the latter answering to F. Juin. Englished from Lat. Iunius, the name of the sixth month and of a Roman gens or The word is probably from the same root as Junior, q.v.

JUNGLE, country covered with trees and brushwood. (Skt.) Modern; not in Todd's Johnson. — Skt. jaugala, adj. dry, desert.

Modern; not in Todd's Johnson. — Skt. jaügala, adj. dry, desert. Hence jungle = waste land.

The Skt. short a sounds like u in mud; hence the E. spelling. Der. jungl-y.

JUNIOR, younger. (Lat.) In Levins, ed. 1570.—Lat. iunior, comparative of iuuenis, young; so that iunior stands for iuuenior. Cf. Skt. yuvan, young. See Juvenile. Der. junior-skip, junior-i-ty.

JUNIPER, an evergreen shrub. (L.) In Levins, ed. 1570. Spelt junipere; Spenser, Sonnet 26. — Lat. iuniperus, a juniper-tree.

β. The sense is 'young-producing,' i. e. youth-renewing; from its evergreen appearance. From iuni = iuueni, crude form of iuuenis, young: and -perus = -parus. from parere, to produce. See Juvenile. young; and -perus -- parus, from parers, to produce. See Juvenile and Parent. Der. gin (3), q. v.

JUNK (1), a Chinese three-masted vessel. (Port., - Chinese.)

'China also, and the great Atlantis, . . . which have now but junk and canoas' [canoes]; Bacon, New Atlantis, ed. 1639, p. 12. Also in Sir T. Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665, pp. 42, 384.—Port. (and Span.) junco, a junk.—Chinese chw'an, 'a ship, boat, bark, junk, or whatever carries people on the water;' Williams, Chinese Dict., 1874, p. 120. Hence also Malay ajóng, a Chinese vessel called a junk; Marsden's Dict. p. 2

JUNK (2), pieces of old cordage, used for mats and oakum. (Port.,-L.) 'Junk, pieces of old rope;' Ash's Dict., ed. 1775. 'Junk, a sea-word for any piece of an old cable;' Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715.—Port. junco, a rush; (in a ship) the junk; Vieyra's Dict.

1715. = Port. junco, a rush; (in a ship) the junk; Vieyra's Dict. So called from rush-made ropes.] = Lat. iuncus, a rush. B. Salt meat is also facetiously termed junk by the sailors, because it is as tough as old rope. ¶ junk, a lump (Halliwell), is a different word, being put for chunk, a log of wood; see Chump.

JUNKET, a kind of sweetmeat. (Ital., = L.) Also spelt juncate; Spenser, F. Q. v. 4. 49. In Shak. Tam. Shrew, iii. 2. 250; Milton, L'Allegro, 102. The orig. sense was a kind of cream-cheese, served up on rushes, whence its name. Also used as a name for various delicacies made of cream. = Ital. giuncata, 'a kind of fresh cheese and creame, so called because it is brought to market upon rushes; also, a green cheese or fresh cheese made of milk thats curdled without any runnet, and served in a fraile | basket| of green curdled without any runnet, and served in a fraile [basket] of green rushes; 'Cot. Also O. F. joncade, 'a certain spoon-meat made of cream, rose-water, and sugar;' id.] Formed as a pp. from Ital. giuncare, 'to strewe with rushes;' Florio. — Ital. giunco, a rush.— Lat. iuncum, acc. of iuncus, a rush. Der. junket, vb., junket-ing, Spectator, no. 466. From the same source, jonquil, q.v., junk (2).

JUNTA, a congress, council. (Span.,—L.) Added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. — Span. junta, a junta, congress. A fem. form of iunto: see Junto.

junto; see Junto.

JUNTO, a knot of men, combination, confederacy, faction. (Span, -L.) 'And these to be set on by plot and consultation with a junto of clergymen and licensers;' Milton, Colasterion (R.) -Span. junto, united, conjoined. - Lat. iunctus, pp. of iungere, to join. See Join and Junta.

JURIDICAL, pertaining to a judge or to courts of law. Blount, in his Glossographia, ed. 1674, has juridical and juridical Formed, with suffix -al, from Lat. iuridicus, relating to the admini-

to proclaim. See Just and Diction.

JURISDICTION, authority to execute laws. (F., -L.) M. E. Iurisdiction, Chaucer, C. T. 6901.—F. jurisdiction, 'jurisdiction,' jurisdiction,' chaucer, C. T. 6901.—F. jurisdiction, 'jurisdiction,' chaucer, C. T. 6901.—F. jurisdiction, 'jurisdiction,' jurisdiction,' jurisdiction,' jurisdiction,' jurisdiction,' jurisdiction,' jurisdiction, 'jurisdiction,' jurisdiction, 'jurisdiction,' jurisdiction,' jurisdi

JURISPRUDENCE, the knowledge of law. (F., -L.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. - F. jurisprudence; Cot. - Lat. surispru-

JURIST, a lawyer. (F., - L.) 'Jurist, a lawyer;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—F. juriste, 'a lawyer;' Cot.—Low Lat. iurista, a lawyer. Formed, with suffix -ista (- Gk. -10772), from iur-, stem of ius, law. See Just.

JUROB, one of a jury. (F., -L.) In Shak. Hen. VIII, v. 3. 60. Imitated from F. jureur, 'a swearer or deposer, a juror;' Cot. -Lat. iuratorem, acc. of iurator, a swearer. - Lat. iuratus, pp. of iurare, to

swear. See Jury.

JURY, a body of sworn men. (F.,-L.) 'I durst as wel trust the truth of one judge as of two iuries;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 988 d.

-F. jurée, 'a jury,' Cot.; lit. a company of sworn men. Properly the fem. pp. of F. jurer, to swear. = Lat. iurare, to swear; lit. to bind oneself by an oath. — YU, to bind; cf. Skt. yu, to bind. Der. juryman, Tw. Nt. iii. 2. 17. From same source, con-jure. And see juror. JURY-MAST, a temporary mast. (Scand.?) "Jury-mast, a yard set up instead of a mast that is broken down by a storm or shot, and fitted with sails, so as to make a poor shift to steer a while?" Kersey of very contract. S. Doubtless a β. Doubtless a ship; Kersey, ed. 1715. Of unknown origin. sailor's word, and presumably of Du. or Scand. origin. A probable source is Dan. kiöre, a driving, from kiöre, to drive; common in compounds, as in kiöre-kest, a draught-horse, kiörevei, a carriage-way. Cf. Norw. kyöre, a drive, a journey without a stoppage; Swed. köra,

Li. Norw. syore, a drive, a journey without a stoppage; Swed. sora, Icel. keyra, to drive. In this view, a jury-mast is one by help of which a vessel drives along. The supposition that it is short for injury-mast is most unlikely, owing to the difference in accent.

*JUST (1), righteous, upright, true. (F., -L.) M. E. Iust, iust; Wyclif, Luke, i. 17. - F. juste, 'just;' Cot. - Lat. iustus, just. Extended from ius, right, law, lit. that which binds. - \$\frac{1}{2}\$ VU, to bind; for the law of Sixty and the property. Temp is 1. 6. install. cf. Skt. yu, to bind. Der. just = exactly, Temp. ii. 1. 6; just-ly,

just-ness; and see justice, justify.

JUST (2), the same as Joust, q. v. (F.,-L.) JUSTICE, integrity, uprightness; a judge. (F., -L.) M. E. Iustice, iustice, generally in the sense of judge; Chaucer, C. T. 316. -O. F. justice, (1) justice, (2) a judge (Burguy); the latter sense is not in Cotgrave. - Lat. iustitia, justice; Low Lat. iustitia, a tribunal, a judge; Ducange. - Lat. insti--iusto-, crude form of iustus, just; with suffix -ti-a (Schleicher, Compend. § 226). See Just (1). Der. justiceship, justic-er, K. Lear, iii. 6. 59; justic-i-a-ry, from Low Lat. iustitiarius.

JUSTIFY, to shew to be just or right. (F., -L.) M. E. Iustifien, iustifien; Wyclif, Matt. xii. 37; Gower, C. A. i. 84. - F. justifier, 'to justifie;' Cot. - Lat. iustificare, to justify, shew to be just. - Lat. iusti- = iusto-, crude form of justus, just; and -ficare, used (in composition) for facere, to make. See Just and Fact. Der. justificomposition) for facere, to make. See Just and Fact. Der. justifi-able, justifi-able-y, justifi-able-ness, justifi-er; also justification, Gower, C.A. i. 169; Wyclif, Rom. v. 16, from F. justification = Lat. acc. iustifi-eationem, which from pp. iustificat-us; also justificat-ive, justificat-or-y. : JUSTLE, the same as Jostle, q.v. In Temp. v. 158. JUT, to project. (F.,-L.) 'Jutting, projectus;' Levins. 'For-jetter, to jut, leane out, hang over;' Cot. A corruption of Jet (1), q.v. Der. jutt-y, sb. a projection, Macb. i. 6. 6, from O. F. jettée, 'a cast, ... a jetty, or jutty,' Cot.; hence jutt-y, vb. to project over, Hen. V. iii. 1. 13. See Jettv.

*a cast, .. a jetty, or jutty,' Cot.; hence jutt-y, vb. to project over, Hen. V, iii. 1. 13. See Jetty.

JUVENILE, young. (F., -L.) Juvenile is in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674; juvenilitie in Minsheu, ed. 1627.—F. juvenile, 'youthful;'
Cot.—Lat. iuvenilis, youthful.—Lat. iuvenis, young; cognate with E. Young, q. v. Der. juvenile-ness, juvenil-i-ty. Cf. juvenal (=juvenile), jocularly used, L. L. i. 2. 8. And see junior, June.

JUXTAPOSITION, contiguity, nearness. (L.; and F., -L.) In Kersey, ed. 1715. A coined word, from Lat. iuxta, near; and F. position, position. See Joust and Position.

K.

KAIL, KALE, a cabbage. (North. E., -C.) Kail or kale is the North. E. form of cole or cole-wort. Spelt keal in Milton, Apology the North. E. form of cole or cole-wort. Spelt keal in Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus (R.) — Gael. cal (gen. cail), kail, cabbage. Hirsh cal. + Manx kail (Williams, Corn. Lexicon). + Corn. caul. + W. cawl. + Bret. kaol. + Lat. caulis, a stalk, a cabbage; whence were borrowed Icel. kdl, Dan. kaal, Swed. kdl, A. S. cawel, caul; see Cole. KAILS, nine-pins. (O. Low G.) Perhaps obsolete. Formerly also keyles. *Quille, the keel of a ship, also a keyle, a big peg, or pin of wood, used at nine-pins or keyles; 'Cotgrave. Spelt cailis, Reliquise Antique, ii. 224 (Stratmann). Of. O. Low Ger. origin; Du. kegel, 'a pin, kail; mid kegels spelen, to play at ninepins; Sewel. (It may be observed that kails were shaped like a cone.) + Dan. kegela, a cone: kegler. ninepins. + Swed. kegla, a pin, cone. + cal. + Manx kail (Williams, Corn. Lexicon). + Corn. caul. + W. caul. + Bret. kaol. + Lat. caulis, a stalk, a cabbage; whence were borrowed Icel. káil, Dan. kaal, Swed. káil, A. S. cawel, caul; see Cole. KAILS, nine-pins. (O. Low G.) Perhaps obsolete. Formerly also keyles. Quille, the keel of a ship, also a keyle, a big peg, or pin of wood, used at nine-pins or keyles; 'Cotgrave. Spelt cailis, Reliquize Antique, ii. 224 (Stratmann). Of. O. Low Ger. origin; Du. kegel, 'a pin, kail; mid kegels spelen, to play at ninepins; 'Sewel. (It may be observed that kails were shaped like a cone.) + Dan. kegle, a cone; kegler, ninepins. + Swed. kegla, a pin, cone. + Cool. The latter syllable wholly agrees, in appearance, with Swed. svin, Dan. sviin, G. schwein, which = E. swine (see Swine). But this can hardly be the original sense. A better

dentia, the science of law. - Lat, iuris, gen. of ius, law; and prudentia, G. kegel, a cone, ninepin, bobbin (whence F. quille). B. Evidently a dimin. form, with suffix -la. It seems to be related, on the one hand, to Du. keg, kegge, a wedge; and, on the other, to Icel. kaggi,

a keg; see Keg.

KALEIDOSCOPE, an optical toy. (Gk.) Modern. Invented in 1814-17; Haydn. Coined from Gk. καλ-όε, beautiful, είδο-, crude form of είδοε, appearance, and σκοπ-είν, to behold, survey. See Hale, Vision, Scope. Thus the sense is an instrument for beholding beautiful forms

KALENDAR, KALENDS; see Calendar, Calenda.
KANGAROO, the name of a quadruped. (Australian.) 'The kangaroo is one of the latest discoveries in the history of quadrupeds;' tr. of Buffon's Nat. Hist., London, 1792. The native name (Todd). Der. kangaroo-rat.

KAYLES, ninepins; see Kails.

KEDGE (1), to warp a ship. (Scand.) 'Kedge, to set up the foresail, and to let a ship drive with the tide, lifting up and letting fall the kedge-anchor, as often as occasion serves; 'Kersey's Dict. ed. 1714. And see the longer description in Todd's Johnson.—Swed. dial. keka, to tug at anything tough, to work continually at anything, to drag oneself slowly forward, go softly, drive softly; Rietz. 'Hästen keka fot om fot i ofore,' the horse goes slowly, one foot before another, in the bad road; id. This well describes the tedious process of hedging, or making headway when the wind is contrary to the tide, Der. kedg-er, kedg-anchor. 'Kedg-anchors, or Kedgers, small anchors used in calm weather, and in a slow stream;' Kersey. So called because used to assist in kedging; see Todd's Johnson. pecause used to assist in kedging; see Todd's Johnson. Wedgwood identifies kedge-anchor with keg-anchor, which he supposes to be named from the keg or 'cask which is fastened to the anchor to shew where it lies.' See Keg. This seems to me to contradict the evidence, which points to the verb as being the older word; the form kedg-er is almost enough to prove this. But the prov. E. kedge-belly, a glutton, and kedge, to stuff oneself in eating, are undoubtedly derived from the notion of a round keg; cf. Norweg. kaggje, a keg, a round thick person (Aasen).

KEDGE (2), KIDGE, chcerful, lively. (Scand.) 'Kedge, brisk,

lively; 'Ray's Gloss., ed. 1691; see reprint, ed. Skeat (Eng. Dial. Soc.), pref. p. xviii. Also called kidge (Forby). An East Anglian word. 'Kygge, or ioly, kydge, kyde, jocundus, hilaris, vernosus;' Prompt. Parv. - Icel. kykr, corrupter form of kvikr, quick, lively. + G. keck, brisk, lively; M. H. G. quec, quick. Merely another form of

Quick, q.v.

KEEL (1), the bottom of a ship. (E. or Scand.) M.E. kele
(rare). 'The schippe [Noah's ark] was . . thritty cubite high from
the cule to the hacches vnder the cabans;' i. e. from the bottom to the is kele = keel; Trevisa, tr. of Higden, ii. 233. The etymology is due to a confusion between two words.

1. The form answers to A.S. ceol, a ship, cognate with Icel. kjöll, O. H. G. cheol, a ship, barge. These are from a Teutonic base KEULA, a ship (Fick, iii. 40), prob. These are from a Teutonic base KEULA, a snip (Fick, in. 40), proper connected with Gk. 7a0λos, a round-built Phoenician merchant vessel, 7auλôs, a round vessel, milk-pail, bucket, bee-hive, Skt. gola, a ball. 2. But the sense is that of Iccl. kjölr, Dan. kjöl, Swed. köl, the keel of a ship; answering to a Teutonic base KELA; Fick, iii. 47. The G. and Du. kiel, a keel, seem to belong to the latter base. G. and Du. kiel, a keel, seem to belong to the latter base. the change of A.S. ed to mod. E. ee, cf. wheel from A.S. kwedl. keel-ed, keel-age; also keel-son, q. v. Also keel-haul, from O. Du. kielhaalen (mod. Du. kielhalen); 'Kielhaalen, to careen a ship; eenen matros hielhaden, to pull a mariner up from under the keel, a seaman's punishment; Sewel. See Haul.

KEEL (2), to cool. (E.) 'While greasy Joan doth keel the pot;'

L. L. L. v. 2. 930. The proper sense is not to scum the pot (though it may sometimes be so used) but to keep it from boiling over by it may sometimes be so used) but to keep it from boiling over by stirring it round and round; orig. merely to cool it or keep it cool. *Keel, to keep the pot from boiling over; 'A Tour to the Caves, 1781; see Eng. Dial. Soc. Gloss. B. 1. 'Faith, Doricus, thy brain boils; keel it, keel it, or all the fat's in the fire; 'Marston, What You Will, 1607; in Anc. Drama, ii. 199 (Nares). M. E. kelen, to cool, once a common word; see Ormulum, 19884; O. Eng. Homilies, i. 141; Prompt. Parv., p. 270; Court of Love, 775; Gower, C. A. ii. 360; &c. (Stratmann).—A. S. celan, to cool.—A. S. cell, cool; see Cool.

¶ Note the regular change from 6 to d, as in fôt, foot, pl. fit feet; so also bleed from blood, feed from food &c.

rupted (1) to swine, and (2) to son.

REEN, sharp, eager, acute. (E.) M. E. kene, Chaucer, C. T. 1968; Havelok, 1832.—A. S. céne; Grein, i. 157. Here é comes from an older é; the orig. sense is 'knowing' or 'wise,' or 'able.' + Du. koen, bold, stout, daring. + Icel. kenn (for kenn), wise. + O. H. G. chuoni, huani, M. H. G. kuene, G. kühn, bold.

[S. All from a Teutonic base KONJA (KONYA), Fick, iii. 41. The orig. sense is shewn by the Icel. word, which also implies ability. From Teut. root KANN, to know; see Ken, Can. Der. keen-ly, keenness, Merch. of Ven. iv. 1. 125.

KEEP, to regard, have the care of, guard, maintain, hold, preserve. (L.) M. E. kepen, pt. t. kepte, pp. kept; Chaucer, C. T. 514 (or 512).—A. S. cépan (weak werb), another form of cépan, orig. to traffic, sell, hence also to seek after, store up, retain, keep. See Ælfric's Homilies, i. 412, where we find cypa, sb., a merchant, See Æltric's Homilies, i. 412, where we find cýpa, sb., a merchant, chapman; gecýpe, adj. for sale; also: 'gif he dysigra manna herunga cépō on árfæstum weorcum' = if he seek after the praises of men in pious works. 'Geome væs andagan cépton' = they earnestly awaited the appointed day; Ælf. Hom. ii. 172. 'Cépav heora tíman' = they observe (or keep) their times; id. ii. 324. And see cýpan, cépan, gecýpan, gecépan; Grein, i. 182, 385; also spelt geceúpian, as at the last reference. We find also cýpa as a gloss to Lat. uendo, I sell; Ælfric's Colloquy, in Wright's Vocab. i. 8, 1. 8. The A.S. cépan, cépan, cépain, are all derivatives from the she cede traffic cépan, cépan, ceapian, are all derivatives from the sb. ceap, traffic, barter, price; and it has been shewn (s. v. Cheap) that they are not true English words, but of Latin origin. In fact, keep is a mere doublet of cheapen. The vowel-changes are perfectly regular; if a word contain ea (as ceap), the derivative contains e in Early West Saxon, which passes into i, and later into j; thus the successive forms are cépan, cipan, cýpan (Sweet). Der. keep, sb., keep-er, keep-er-ship; keep-ing, As You Like It, i. 1. 9; also keep-sake, i. e. something which we keep for another's sake, apparently quite a modern word, added by Todd to Johnson's Dict.

KEG, a small cask or barrel. (Scand.) Formerly also spelt cag. 'Caeque, Caque, a eag;' Cot. And in Sherwood's Index to Cotgrave, we find: 'A kegge, caque; voyez a Cag.' - Icel. kaggi, a keg, cask; Swed. kagge, 'a cag, rundlet, runlet,' Tauchnitz, Swed. Dict.: Norwegian kagge, a keg, a round mass or heap, a big-bellied animal or man (whence prov. E. kedge-bellied, pot-bellied). β. Root uncertain; but probably named from its roundness. Cf. Gk. γογγύλος, round. And see Kalls, which is probably the dimin. form.

KELP, the calcined ashes of sea-weed. (Unknown.) Formerly kilp or kilpe. 'As for the reits [sea-weeds] kilpe, tangle, and such like sea-weeds, Nicander saith they are as good as treacle. Sundry sorts there be of these reits, going under the name of Alga; Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxxii. c. 6. Of unknown origin.

KELSON, the same as Keelson, q. v. (Scand.)

KEN, to know. (Scand.) Not E., but Scand. M. E. kennen, to

know, discern. 'Men may hem kennen by smelle of brimstoon men may know them by smell of brimstone; Chaucer, C.T. 16353.—Icel. kenna, to know. + Swed. känna. + Dan. kiende. + Du. kennen. + G. kennen.

B. The sense 'to know' is Scand.; but it is not the original sense.

The verb is, etymologically, a causal one, signifying to make to know, to teach, shew; a sense frequently found in M. E. 'Kenne me on Crist to bileue' = teach me to believe in Christ; P. Plowman, B. i. 81. Such is also the sense of A.S. cennan, Grein, i. 156; and of Goth. kannjan, to make known, John, xvii. 26.

y. This explains the form of the word; kennan = kannian, causal of Teutonic KANN, base of KONNAN, to know, spelt cunnan in A.S. and kunnan in Gothic; see Fick, iii. 40. [The s is the regular substitute for a, when i follows in the next syllable.] For further remarks, see Can (1). Der. ken, sb., Cymb. iii. 6. 6; a

coined word, not in early use.

KENNEL (1), a house for dogs, pack of hounds. (F.,-L.)

Properly 'a place for dogs; 'hence, the set of dogs themselves. M. E. kenel (with one n), Prompt. Parv.; Sir Gawayn and Grene Knight, 1140.—Norm. French kenil*, answering to O.F. chenil, a kennel. β. The Norman form is proved by the k being still preserved in English, and by the Norman F. kenet, a little dog, occurring in a Norman poem cited in Way's note in Prompt. Parv., p. 271, where the M. E. kenet also occurs. This kenet is dimin. of a Norman F. ken, answering to Picard kien, O. F. chen (Littré), mod. F. chien, a dog. So also in O. F. chen-il, the former syllable = the same O. F. chen.

Y. The termination -il is imitated from the Lat. termination -ile, occurring in ou-ile, a house or place for sheep, a sheepfold, from ou-is, a sheep. Hence chen-il = a place for dogs; Ital. canile, a kennel.

8. The O. F. chen is from Lat. canem, acc. of canis, a dog, cognate with E. Hound, q.v. Der. kennel, vb.; kennel, d. Shak, Venus, 913.

sense is given by Norweg. kjölsvill, where svill answers to G. schwelle, E. sill; see Bill. The suffix svill, not being understood, was corrupted (1) to swine, and (2) to son.

KENNEL (2), a gutter. (F., -L.) In Shak. Tam. Shrew, iv. 3.

98. A corruption of the M. E. canel or canell, of which M. E. chanell rupted (1) to swine, and (2) to son. Roquefort). - Lat. canalis, a canal; hence, a channel or kennel. See Channel, of which kennel is a doublet; also Canal.

RERBSTONE, CURBSTONE, a stone laid so as to form part of the edging of stone or brick-work. (Hybrid; F.-L.; and E.) 'Kerbstone, a stone laid round the brim of a well;' Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. A phonetic spelling of curbstone; so called from its curbing the stone-work, which it retains in its place. See Curb and Stone.

KERCHIEF, a square piece of cloth used to cover the head;

and later, for other purposes. (F., -L.) Better spelt curchief. In Shak. Merry Wives, iii. 3. 62, iv. 2. 74. M. E. couerchef (= coverchef), Chaucer, C. T. 6172; also spelt couerchief (= coverchief), id. 453, or Six-text, A. 453. Also kerchef, Chaucer, Parl. of Foules, 272. -O. F. coverchef, later couver-chef; cf. 'Couve-chef, a kerchief;' Cot. -O. F. coprir, later courrir, to cover; and chef, chief, the head, which is from Lat. caput, the head, cognate with E. head. See Cover and

from Lat. caput, the head, cognate with E. head. See Cover and Chief.

¶. A word of similar formation is curfew, q.v. Der. hand-herchief, pocket-hand-herchief.

KERMES, the dried bodies of insects used in dyeing crimson. (Arab., =Skt.) See Crimson.

KERN (1), KERNE, an Irish soldier. (Irish.) In Shak. Macb. i. 2. 13, 30; v. 7. 17. 'The hearne... whom only I tooke to be the proper Irish souldiour; Spenser, View of the State of Ireland; in Clibac def Servers.

KERN (2), another spelling of Quern, q. v.

KERNEL, a grain, the substance in the shell of a nut. (E.)

M. E. kirnel (badly kirnelle), P. Plowman, B. xi. 253; better currel, id. C. xiii. 146.—A.S. cyrnel, to translate Lat. granum; Wright's Vocab., i. 80, col. 1, 1. 7. Formed (with dimin. suffix -el, and vowelchange from o to y) from A.S. corn, grain; see Corn.

S. The Icel. kjarni, Dan. kierne, kjærne, Swed. kürna, G. kern (O. H. G. cherno), all signifying 'kernel,' are closely related words, from the

cherno), all signifying 'kernel,' are closely related words, from the same of GAR, to grind. See Fick, iii. 42.

KERSEY, coarse woollen cloth. (E.) In Shak. L. L. L. v. 2.

413. The word is certainly English, and the same word as the personal name Kersey; perhaps named from Kersey, 3 miles from Hadleigh, in the S. of Suffolk, where a woollen trade was once carried on. A little weaving still goes on at Hadleigh.

B. The usual pretence, that the cloth came from Jersey, and was named after it, is a pure fiction; there is nothing to shew that Jersey was ever called Kersey, and the 'corruption' from j to k is, phonetically impossible. I find that the island was already called Jeresey in a charter of Edward III, cited in Falle's Account of Jersey, 1694. The place of the manufacture of kersey is now the North of England, but it was once made in the South (Phillips' Dict.). Y. The F. carizé, 'kersie' (Cot.), Du. karsaai, Swed. kersing, are mere corruptions of the E. word.

KERSEYMERE, a twilled cloth of fine wool. (Cashmere.) modern corrupt spelling of eassimere, an old name for the cloth also called Cashmere. See Cassimere, Cashmere. The corruption is clearly due to confusion with kersey, a coarse cloth of a very different

KETCH, a small yacht or hoy. (Turkish.) 'Ketch, a vessel like a hoy, but of a lesser size;' Kersey, ed. 1715. The word was picked up in the Mediterranean, as would appear from the following quotation. 'We stood in for the channel: about noon we saw a sail having but one mast; judged it to be a ketch; but, drawing nearer, found it was a ship in distress, having lost her main and mizen masts; Randolph's Islands in the Archipelago, 1687, p. 103 (Todd). Corrupted from Turk. gaiq, qdiq, a boat, skiff, Zenker's Dict., p. 688; whence also Ital. eaiceo, F. caïqus. We also find F. caïche, quaiche, a ketch (Littré), borrowed from the English; so also is the Du. kits, a ketch, in the Eng.-Du. part of Sewel's Dict.

(with one t). Prompt. Parv.; Wyclif, Levit. xi. 35.—A. S. cetel, spelt cytel in Ælfric's Glossary, to translate Lat. cacabus; Wright's Vocab. i. 25, col. 1. But the spelling cetel is authorised by the occurrence of the weakened form chetel in a gloss of the 12th cent.; id. p. 93. col. 1. The Meso-Goth. form is hatils, occurring in the gen. pl. hatile in Mark, vii. 4 (Gk. χαλκίων, Lat. aramentorum, A. V. 'brazen vessels').

β. Borrowed from Lat. catillus, a small bowl, also found in the uncontracted form catinulus; dimin. form of Lat. catinus, a bowl, a deep vessel for cooking food. The Lat. catinus is a kindred word to Gk. κοτύλου, a cup, κοτύλη, a small cup; see Cotyledon.

¶ From the Lat. catillus were also borrowed Icel. ketill, Swed. kittel, Dan. kedel, Du. ketel, G. kessel, and even Russ. kotel. Den. hettls-drum, Hamlet, i. 4. 11.

KEX, hemlock; a hollow stem. (C.) Bundles of these empty

kesses; Beaum. and Fletcher, Elder Brother, iii. 5. 13. M.E. kess.; P. Plowman, B. xvii. 219; Prompt. Parv.—W. cscys., sb. pl., hollow stalks, hemlock; allied to W. segid, hemlock. + Corn. csgas, hemlock. + Lat. cicuta, hemlock. Thence also prov. E. kecksies = kesses, in Shak. Hen. V, v. 2. 52; a pl., sb. of which the proper singular form is not kecksy, but kess. See Way's note in Prompt. Parv. 5, v. kys. Note also that kess really = kesses and is itself a plural. Parv., s. v. kyz. Note also that kee really = kecks, and is itself a plural; kexes being a double plural.

KEY, that which opens or shuts a lock. (E.) Formerly called

kay, riming with may, Merch. of Ven. ii. 7. 59; and with survey, Shak. Sonnet 52. M. E. keye (riming with pleye, to play), Chaucer, C. T. 9918.—A. S. cag, cage, Grein, i. 156; whence M. E. keye by the usual change of g into y, as in day from A.S. dag. + O. Fries. kai, kei, a key.

B. The gen. case of the A.S. fem. sb. cage is cagan, so that the base of the word takes the form KAGAN. The remoter origin is unknown, but the form of the base renders any connection with quay extremely improbable. See Quay, a word of

Celtic origin. Der. key-board, key-hole, key-note, key-stone.

KHAN, a prince, chief, emperor. (Pers., — Tatar.) Common in Mandeville's Travels, spelt Cham, Cane, Chane, Can, Chan; pp. 42, 215, 216, 224, 225. — Pers. khán, lord, prince (a title); Palmer's Pers. Dict., col. 212. But the word is of Tatar origin; the well-known title Chingis Khan signifies 'great khan' or 'great lord,' a title assumed by the calental converse Tempusi who was proclaimed sumed by the celebrated conqueror Temugin, who was proclaimed Great Khan of the Moguls and Tatars, A.D. 1205. He is always known by the sole title, often also spelt Gengis Khan, corrupted (in known by the sole title, often also spelt Gengis Khan, corrupted (in Chaucer) to Cambuscan. See Introd. to Chaucer's Prioresses Tale, &c., ed. Skeat, p. xli. Der. khan-ate, where the suffix is of Lat. origin.

KIBE, a chilblain. (C.) In Hamlet, v. 1. 153. 'She halted of [owing to] a kybe;' Skelton, Elynour Rummyng, l. 493. 'He haltith often that hath a kyby hele;' id. Garland of Laurell, l. 502.—W. eibust, 'chilblains, kibes;' Spurrell.

B. Explained in Pughe's Welsh Dict. as standing for cib-gwst, from cib, a cup, seed-vessel, husk, and gwst, a humour, malady, disease. Thus the sense would appear to be 'a malady in the shape of a cup,' from the swelling or counded form. y. It is clear that E. kibe has preserved the former syllable only, rejecting the latter. 8. We may compare Gael. copan, a cup, a boss of a shield, a dimple. Probably the same word

with Cup, q.v.

KICK, to strike or thrust with the foot. (C.) M.E. kiken,
Chaucer, C. T. 6523; P. Plowman, C. v. 22.—W. cicio, to kick;
given in the Eng.-Welsh portion of Spurrell's Dict. + Gael. ceig, to
kick; ceigeadh, the act of kicking. Der. kick, sb.

KICKSHAWS, a delicacy, fantastical dish. (F.,—L.) 'Any
pretty little tiny kick-haws;' 2 Hen. IV, v. 1. 29. The pl. is kickshawses. 'Art thou good at these kickshawses?' Twelfth Nt. i. 3. 122.

At a later time, kickshaws was incorrectly regarded as being a pl. At a later time, kickshaws was incorrectly regarded as being a pl. form. Kickshaws is a curious corruption of F. quelque chose, lit. something, hence, a trifle, small delicacy. This can be abundantly proved by quotations. 'Fricandeaux, short, skinlesse, and dainty puddings, or quelkchoses, made of good flesh and herbs chopped together, then rolled up into the form of liverings, &c., and so boiled; Cotgrave's F. Dict. 'I made bold to set on the board bickeskoses, and variety of strange fruits; Featley, Dippers Dipt, ed. 1645, p. 199 (Todd). 'Fresh salmon, and French kickshose; Milton, Animadversions upon Remonstrant's Defence (R.) 'Nor shall we then need the monsieurs of Paris . . . to send [our youth] over back again transformed into mimicks, apes, and kicshoes; Milton, Treatise on Education (Todd). 'As for French kickshaws, Cellery, and Champaign, Ragous, and Fricasees, in truth we've none; Rochester, Works, 1777, p. 143. 'Some foolish French quelquechose, I warrant you. Quelquechose! oh! ignorance in supreme perfection! He means a kek shose!' Dryden, Kind Keeper, A. iii. sc. 1.-F. quelrie means a wes snose! Dryden, Kind Keeper, A. iii. sc. 1.—F. quelque chose, something.—Lat. qual-is, of what kind, with suffix -quam;
and eausa, a cause, thing. Qualis answers to E. which; quam is fem.
acc. of qui, answering to E. who. See Which, Who, and Cause.

KID, a young goat. (Scand.) M. E. kid, Chaucer, C. T. 3260,
238; Ormulum, 780.4.—Dan. kid, a kid; Swed. kid, in Widegren's
Swed. Dict., also kidling; Icel. kiô, kiôlingr, a kid. + O. H. G. kizzi,
M. H. G. and G. kitze, a kid.

B. From the Low G. root Ki, to

germinate, produce, seen in Goth. keian or uskeian, to produce as a shoot.—4 GA, another form of GAN, to generate. Thus kid mean that which is produced, or 'a young one;' a sense still preserved in modern colloquial English. See Chit, Child, Kin. Der. kid,

kidneris; (later version). The word nere or neere is also used alone, in the same sense. 'Neere of a beest, ren;' Prompt. Parv., p. 253; and see Way's note. Thus the latter syllable means 'kidney;' whilst the former means 'belly' or 'womb,' from the position of the glands. the former means bely or wome, from the position of the games.

1. Kid is here a corruption of quid = qui'h; cf. prov. E, kite, kyte, the belly, which is the same word.—Icel. kviôr, the womb; Swed. qued, the womb, in the Swed. tr. of Luke, xi. 27. + A. S. cwiô, the womb; used to translate Lat. matrix; Wright's Vocab. i. 45, col. I.+Goth. kwithus, the womb. All from a Teutonic base KWETHU (Fick, iii. of the conversion of Coth 54), allied to Teutonic KWETHRA, the belly, occurring in Goth. lauskwithrs, having an empty [lit. loose] stomach. The latter is further allied to the Aryan base GATARA, the belly, womb, whence Skt. jathara, the belly, womb, Gk. γαστήρ, Lat. uenter (for guenter). See Gastric, Ventral.

2. M. E. nere is also Scand. — Icel. See Gastrio, Ventral. 2. M. E. nere is also Scand.—icei. nýra, a kidney, pl. nýru; Dan. nyre, pl. nyrer; Swed. njure. + Du. nier, kidney, loin. + G. niere, pl. nieren. All from a Teutonic base NEURAN (Fick, iii. 163), allied to Gk. respós, pl. respoi, Lat. nefrones, nebrundines (see White's Dict.); words which are probably to be referred to a NIW, to be fat; cf. Skt. nív, to be fat, become corpulent; with allusion to the fat in which the kidneys are enclosed in It may be further observed that the Icel. kviðr is freely used in composition; as in kvid-slit, rupture, kvid-verkr, colic, kvid-proti, a swelling of the stomach; &c. Der. kidney-bean. The phrase of his kidney means of his size or kind; see Merry Wives, iii. 5. 116.

KILDERKIN, a liquid measure of 18 gallons. (Du.) In

Levins, ed. 1570; spelt kylderkin. Take a kilderkin. of 4 gallons of beer; Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 46. The size of the measure appears to have varied. A corruption (by change of the liquid n to i) of O. Du. kindeken. Kilian gives: 'Kindeken, kinneken, the eighth part of a vat, the same as kinneije.' In mod. Du., kinnetje means 'a firkin,' which in English measure is only half a kilderkin. β. The name was obviously given because it is only a small measure as compared with barrels, vats, or tuns. The lit. sense is 'little child.' 'Kindeken, a little child;' Sewel. Formed, with dimin. suffix -ken (= E. -kin = G. -chen), from Du. kind, a child, cognate with E. child; see Child. So also kinnetje = kind-etje, with the

with E. cnia; see Child. So also kinnerje=kina-etje, with the common Du. double dimin. suffix-tje.

KILL, to slay, deaden. (Scand.) M. E. killen, more commonly cullen; a weak verb. Spelt cullen, P. Plowman, A. i. 64; kullen (various reading, killen), id. B. i. 66. The old sense appears to be simply 'to hit' or 'strike.' 'We kylle of thin heued' = we strike off thy head; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 876. 'Fauh a word culle be ful herde up o bine herte' = though a word strike thee full hard upon the heart; Ancren Riwle, p. 126, l. 13; with which compare: cul of per eax' = the stroke of the axe; id. p. 128, l. 1. - Icel. kolla, to hit in the head, to harm; from kollr, top, summit, head, crown, shaven crown, pate. + Norweg. kylla, to poll, to cut the shoots off trees; from Norweg. koll, the top, head, crown; Aasen. Hence also Norweg. kolla, a beast without horns; id. Cf. also Swed. kulle, crown, top, hillock; kullig, without horns, cropped, polled; kullfälla, to fell, cut down. Also Dan. kuldet, having no horns. + Du. kollen, to knock down: Also Dan. kullet, naving no norms. + Dil. kollet, to knock down; kol, a knock on the head; whence kolbijl, a butcher's axe, lit. 'kill-bill.'

B. The verb is clearly a derivative from the sb., viz. Icel. kollr, Norweg. koll, Swed. kulle. Very likely this sb. is of Celtic origin; cf. W. col, a peak, summit, beard of corn, Irish coll, a head, perhaps Lat. collis, a hill; the root being perhaps & KAR, to project, be prominent.

This etymology was suggested by to project, be prominent. ¶ This etymology was suggested by Dr. Morris. It is usual to regard kill as a mere variant of quell,

which, after all, is not impossible; but the history of the word is against this derivation. See Quell. Der. kill-er.

KILIN, a large oven for drying corn, bricks, &c.; bricks piled for burning. (L.) 'Kylne, Kyll, for malt dryynge, Ustrina;' Prompt. Parv., p. 274; and Reliquiæ Antiquæ, ii, 31.—A. S. cyln, a drying-house; 'Siccatorium, cyln, vel ast;' Wright's Vocab. i. 58 (where nouse; Siccatorium, cyth, ver ast; wrights volube. Also spelt cylene, according to Lye, who explains it by culina, fornam, ustrina. β. Merely borrowed from Lat. culina, a kitchen; whence the sense was easily transferred to that of 'drying-house.' The Icel. kylna, Swed. kölna, a kiln, are from the same source; and probably also W.

modern conoquial English. See Child, Kin. Der. kid, verb; kid-ling, with double suffix -l-ing; kid-fox, a young fox, Much Ado, ii. 3, 44; also kid-nap, q. v.

KIDNAP, to steal children. (Scand.) 'These people lie in wait for our children, and may be considered as a kind of kidnappers within the law;' Spectator (Richardson, without a reference). Compounded of kid, a child, in thieves' slang; and nap, more commonly sab, to steal. Kid is of Scand. origin; see Kid. Nap is also of North-Country Words.—Dan. kille, to truss, tuck up. † Swed. dial.

E. Child, q. v. ¶ Thus the orig. sense of kill as a sb. is 'a lap,' hence 'tucked up clothes.'

KIMBO; see this discussed under Akimbo.

KIN, relationship, affinity, genus, race. (E.) M. E. kun, kyn, kin. 'I haue no kun pere' = I have no kindred there; P. Plowman, A. vi. 118, where some MSS. have kyn; spelt kynne, id. B. v. 639. = A. S. 116, where some MSS. have kyn; spelt kynne, id. B. v. 639.—A. S. cynn; Grein, i. 177. + O. Sax. kunni. + Icel. kyn, kin, kindred, tribe; whence kynni, acquaintance. + Du. kunne, sex. + Goth. kuni, kin, race, tribe.

β. All from a Teut. base KONYA, a tribe, from the Teut. root KAN, equivalent to Aryan
GAN, to generate; whence Lat. genus. See Genus, Generate.

Der. from the same source are kind, q. v., kindred, q. v., king, q. v.

Also kins-man = kin's man = man of the same kin or tribe, Much Ado, v. 4. 112; kins-woman, id. iv. I. 102: kins-fold. Luke ii.

iv. I. 103; kins-folk, Luke, ii. 44.

KIND (1), adj., natural, loving. (E.) M. E. kunde, kinde; Chaucer, C. T. 8478. 'For pe kunde folk of pe lond' = for the native people of the land; Rob. of Glouc. p. 40, l. 11. A common meaning is 'natural' or 'native.' = A.S. cynde, natural, native, in-born; more usually gecynds, where the common prefix ge- does not alter the sense; Grein, i. 178, 388. The orig. sense is 'born;' as in Goth. kwina-kunds, born as a woman, female, Gal. iii. 28. The Teut. base is KONDA (Fick, iii. 39), a past participial form from KAN = Aryan
GAN, to generate. See Kin. Der. kind (2), q.v.; kind-ness, M. E. kindenesse (four syllables), Chaucer, C. T. 5533; kind-ly, adv.;

kind-hearted, Shak. Sonnet 10.

KIND (2), sb., nature, sort, character. (E.) M. E. kund, kunde, kind, kinde; Chaucer, C. T. 2453; spelt kunde, Ancren Riwle, p. 14, l. 10.—A. S. cynd, generally gecynd, Grein, i. 387, 388; the prefix gemaking no difference to the meaning; the most usual sense is 'nature.' From the adj. above. Der. kind-ly, adj, M. E. kyndeli = natural, Wyclif, Wisdom, xii. 10, and so used in the Litany in the phr. 'kindly fruits;' whence also kindli-ness.

KINDLE (1), to set fire to, inflame. (Scand., -E., -L.) M. E. kindlen; Chaucer, C.T. 12415; Havelok, 915; Ormulum, 13442. Formed from Icel. kyndill, a candle, torch. [The Icel. verb kynda, to light a fire, kindle, may be nothing else than a verb formed from the same sb., and not an original verb. According to Ihre, the Old Swed. has only the sb., occurring in the comp. kyndelmessa, Candle-B. The Icel. has also kyndill-messa, Candlemas; shewing, indubitably, that the word was borrowed from the A.S. candel, a candle (whence candel-mæsse, Candlemas), at the time of the introduction of Christianity into Iceland.

y. Again, the A.S. candel duction of Christianity into Iceland.

7. Again, the A. S. candel is merely borrowed from Lat. candela; thus explaining the close resemblance of the Icel. to the Lat. word. ¶ An original Icel. word semblance of the feet, to the Lat. Word.

corresponding to Latin words beginning with e would, by Grimm's law, begin with s. See Candle. Der. kindler.

KINDLE (2), to bring forth young. (E.) 'The cony that you

KINDLE (2), to bring forth young. (E.) 'The cony that you see dwell where she is kindled;' As You Like It, iii. 2. 358. M.E. kindlen, kundlen. 'Thet is the uttre uondunge that kundled wredde' =it is the outward temptation that produces wrath, Ancren Riwle, p. 194, l. 20: where we also find, immediately below, the sentence: thus beoff the inre uondunges the seouen heaued-sunnen and hore rule kundles' = thus the inward temptations are the seven chief sins and their foul progeny. Cf. also: 'Kyndlyn, or brynge forthe yonge kyndelyngis, Feto, effeto;' Prompt. Parv. p. 275. And in Wyclif, Luke, iii. 7, we find 'kyndlis of edderis' in the earlier, and 'kyndlis of edderis' in the earlier, and 'kyndlis of edderis' in the earlier. lyngis of eddris' in the later version, where the A.V. has 'generation of vipers.' β . The verb kindlen, to produce, and the sb. kindel, a generation, are of course due to the sb. kind; see Kind (1). We may probably regard the sb. kindel as a dimin. of kind, and the verb as formed from it. Both words refer, in general, to a numerous progeny, a litter, esp. with regard to rabbits, &c.

KINDRED, relatives, relationship. (E.) The former d is ex-

crescent, the true form being kinred, which occurs occasionally in old edd. of Shakespeare. 'All the kinred of Marius;' Shakespeare's Plutarch, ed. Skeat, p. 47, l. 27. M. E. kinrede, Chaucer, C. T. 2792; spelt eunreden, St. Juliana, ed. Cockayne, p. 60, l. 13. Composed of A. S. cyn, kin (see Kin), and the suffix -reden, signifying 'condition,' or more literally 'law.' The A. S. cynreden does not appear, but we find the parallel word hiwreden, a household, Matt. x. 6; and the

same suffix is preserved in E. hat-red. Réden is connected with the verb Read, q. v. Der. hindred, adj., K. John, iii. 4. 14.

KINE, cows. (E.) Not merely the plural, but the double plural form; it is impossible to regard it as a contraction of cowen, as some have abaurely supposed.

a. The A. S. cú, a cow, made the pl. cú.

kills, to swathe or swaddle a child (Rictz). Cf. Icel. killing, a mice). Hence the M.E. ky (=cows), Barbour, Bruce, vl. 405, and skirt. B. The verb is derived from a sh., signifying 'lap;' occurring in Swed, dial. killa, the lap; cf. Icel. kjalla, the lap, kjöllu-barn loan;' Burns, The Twa Dogs, l. 5 from end. B. By the addition of -en, a weakened form of the A.S. plural-ending -an, was formed sh. occurs in Mosso-Goth. killhei, the womb. From the same root as E. Child, q.v. Thus the orig. sense of kill as a sh. is 'a lap,' hence 'tucked up clothes.'

Plowman, B. vi. 142, where other MSS. have hyene, hyne, hijn, hen. Hence kine in Gen. xxxii. 15; &c. See Cow. ¶ Cf. ey-ne for ey-en (A. S. edg-on), old pl. of eye (A. S. edg-o).

KING, a chief ruler, monarch. (E.) M. E. king, a contraction of an older form hining or kyning. Spelt king, Ancren Riwle, p. 138, last line; kining, Mark, xv. 2 (Hatton MS.) = A. S. cyning, also cyning, cynyng, Mark, xv. 2; Grein, i. 179. = A. S. cyn, a tribe, race, kin; with suffix -ing. The suffix -ing means 'belonging to,' and is frequently used with the sense 'son of,' as in 'Ælfred Æþel-wulfing' = Ælfred son of Æthelwulf; A. S. Chronicle, an. 871. wulfing' = Ælfred son of Æthelwulf; A. S. Chronicle, an. 871. Thus cyn-ing = son of the tribe, i. e. elected by the tribe, and hence 'chief.' +O. Sax. huning, a king; from kuni. hunni. a tribe. +O. Friesic kining, kening; from ken, a tribe. + Icel. konungr, a king; with which of. O. Icel. konr, a kind, Icel. kyn, a kind, kin, tribe. + Swed. konung. + Dan. konge. + Du. koning. + G. könig, M. H. G. künic, O. H. G. chunin, a kuninc; from M. H. G. künne, O. H. G. chunni, a race, kind. See Kin. ¶ The Skt. janaka, a father, is from the same root, but expresses a somewhat different idea. Cf. Lat. genitor. Der. king-crab, king-craft, king-cup, Spenser, Shepherd's Kalendar, April, 1. 141; king-fisher (so called from the splendour of its plumage), Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 10; king-less, Rob. of Glouc. p. 105; king-les, a double diminutive, with suffixes -l- and -et; king-like, king-ly, M. E. king-ly, Lidgate's Minor Poems, 20; king-li-ness. Also king's bench, so called because the king used to sit in court; king's wil, Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xiii. c. 4, so called because it was supposed

that a king's touch could cure it. And see kingdom.

KINGDOM, the realm of a king. (E.) M. E. kingdom, kyngdom; P. Plowman, B. vii. 155. Evidently regarded as a compound of king with suffix -dom. But, as a fact, it took the place of an older form kinedom; 'bene kinedom of heouene' = the kingdom of heaven, Ancren Riwle, p. 148, l. 3.—A.S. cynedóm, a kingdom; Grein, i. 179. B. Really formed (with suffix -dóm) from the adj. cyne, royal, very common in composition, but hardly used otherwise. This adj. answers nearly to Icel. kon, a man of royal or noble birth; and is related to **Kin** and **King**. Thus the alteration from kine- to king- makes little practical difference.

¶ So also, for king-iy, there

KINK, a twist in a rope; 'Brockett, Gloss. of North Country Words, ed. 1846. – Du. kink, Swed. kink, a twist in a rope.

β. From a Low G. base KIK, to bend; appearing in Icel. kikna, to sink at the knees through a heavy burden, keikr, bent backwards, keikja, to bend backwards; whence also Icel. kengr, a crook of metal, a bend, a bight, answering to Swed. kink. The base is well preserved in Norweg. kika, to writhe, keika, to bend back or aside, kinka, to writhe, twist, kink, a twist (Aasen).

There is possibly an ultimate relation to Chinoough, q.v.

KIPPER, to cure or preserve salmon. (Du.) This meaning is quite an accidental one, arising from a practice of curing kipperquite an accidental one, arising from a practice of curing *nippersalmon*, i. e. salmon during the spawning season. Such fish, being inferior in kind, were cured instead of being eaten fresh. 'The salmon, after spawning, become very poor and thin, and are called *kipper*;' Pennant, Zoology, iii. 242 (Todd). 'Kipper-time, a space of time between May 3 and Twelfth-day, during which salmon-fishing in the river Thames was forbidden;' Kersey, ed. 1715. The lit. sense of kipper is 'spawn-er.' — Du. kippen, to hatch; also to catch, seize — Norweg kipper to spatch & c. Assen — Swed dial kipper.

sense of kipp-r is 'spawn-er.' — Du. kippen, to hatch; also to catch, seize. + Norweg. kippen, to snatch, &c.; Aasen. + Swed. dial. kippen, to snatch; Rietz. + Icel. kippen, to pull, snatch.

KIRK, a church. (Scand.,—E.,—Gk.) The North. E. form; see Burns, The Twa Dogs, l. 19. M. E. kirke, P. Plowman, B. v. 1; Ormulum, 3531.—Icel. kirkja; Dan. kirke; Swed. kyrka. Borrowed from A. S. cirice, circe, a church. Of Gk. origin. See Church.

KIRT. E. Sort of government settings: (F. or Scand.) Used.

KIRTLE, a sort of gown or petticoat. (E. or Scand.) Used rather vaguely. M. E. kirtel, Chaucer, C. T. 3321; kurtel, Ancren Riwle, p. 10.—A. S. cyrtel, to translate Lat. palla; Ælfric's Gloss., in Wright's Vocab., i. 16, col. 2. Also O. Northumbrian cyrtel, to ranslate Lat. tunica; Matt. v. 40 (Lindisfarne M.S.) + Icel. kyrtill, a kirtle, tunic, gown. + Dan. kiortel, a tunic. + Swed. kjortel, a petticoat.

B. Evidently a diminutive, with suffixed -l. I have to suggest that it is probably a dimin. of Skirt, q. v. Thus the Icel. kyrtill may well be a dimin. of Icel. skyrta, a shirt, a kind of kirtle; the Dan. kiortel, of Dan. skiorte, a shirt; and the Swed. kjortel, of Swed. skjorta, a shirt. Shirt and skirt are doublets, so that these words answer to skirt also. Perhaps the A. S. cyrtel was merely have absurdly supposed.

a. The A. S. cú, a cow, made the pl. cj., borrowed from the Scandinavian.

y. The loss of s before k, comby the usual yowel change of ú to j; cf. mús (E. mouse), pl. mýs (E. mon in Latin and Greek, is unusual in Teutonic; still it actually short. The Lat. curtus, short, is from the same root, and its influence

may have contributed to this loss of s. See Shirt, Short, Curt.

KISS, a salute with the lips, osculation. (E.) M. E. cos, kos, cus, kus; later kisss, biss. The vowel i is really proper only to the werb, which is formed from the sb. by vowel-change. 'And he came the contribution of the ships and the contribution of the ships and the contribution of the ships and the ships and the ships and the ships and the ships and the ships are ships and the ships are ships as the ships and the ships are ships and the ships are ships as the ships are ships and the ships are ships as the ships are ships and the ships are ships as the ships are ships and the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships are ships and ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships are ships as the ships ar to Jhesu, to hisse him; And Jhesus seide to him, Judas, with a coss thou bytrayest mannys sone; Wyclif, Luke, xxii. 47, 48. The form husse is as late as Skelton, Phylyp Sparowe, 361. In the Ancren Riwle, p. 102, we find cos, nom. sing., cosses, pl., cosse, dat, sing.; as well as cus, verb in the imperative mood. — A.S. coss; ing.; is well as cus, verb in the imperative mood. sing.; as well as cus, verb in the imperative mood. — A.S. coss; Luke, xxii. 48; whence eyssan, to kiss, id. xxii. 47. + Du. kus, sb.; whence kussen, vb.+Icel. koss, sb.; whence kyssa, vb. + Dan. kys, sb., kyssa, vb. + Swed. kyss, sb., kyssa, vb. + G. kuss, M. H. G. kus, sb.; whence kussen, O. H. G. chussan, vb.

KUSSA, a kiss; which is connected with Icel. kostr, choice, Goth. kustus, a proof, test, Lat. gustus, a taste. The connection is shown by Lat. gustusus, a small dish of food, a smack, relish, also a kiss; dimin. of Lat. gustus, a taste, whet, relish.

Y. The Goth. kustus is from the verb kiusan, to choose, cognate with E. choose. Hence the hissis, practically, a doublet of choice: and the sense is someab. kiss is, practically, a doublet of choice; and the sense is 'something choice' or 'a taste.' See Choice, Choose, Gust. Der.

kiss, verb; as shewn above.

KIT (1), a vessel of various kinds, a milk-pail, tub; hence, an outfit. (O. Low G.) 'A kit, a little vessel, Cantharus;' Levins. 'Hoc mul[c]trum, a kytt;' Wright's Vocab. i. 217, col. 2. In Barbour's Bruce, b. xviii. 1. 168, we are told that Gib Harper's head was cut off, salted, put into 'a kyt,' and sent to London. — O. Du. kitte, a tub (Kilian); Du. kit. 'a wooden can; 'Sewel. Cf. Norweg. kitte, a represe in a room shut off by a partition, a large corn-bin of the same contraction. kitte, a space in a room shut off by a partition, a large corn-bin in the wall of a house (Aasen); Swed, dial. kätte, a little space shut off by a partition (Rietz).

B. We find also A. S. cyte, a cell, which may be related; 'Cella, cyte;' Wright's Vocab. i. 85, col. 2. If so,

may be related; 'Cenia, eye; wright's vocab. 1. 55, col. 2. It'so, kit may be related to Cot; see Grein, i. 181.

KIT (2), a small violin. (L., -Gk.) 'I'll have his little gut to string a kit with;' Beaum. and Fletcher, Philaster, Act v. sc. 4 (4th Citizen). Abbreviated from A.S. cytere, a cittern, or cithern; which is borrowed from Lat. cithara. See Cithern, Gittern.

KIT (3), a brood, family, quantity. (E.) See Halliwell; a

variant of Kith, q.v.

KIT-CAT, KIT-KAT, the name given to portraits of a particular kind. (Personal name.) a. A portrait of about 28 by 36 in. in size is thus called, because it was the size adopted by Sir Godfrey Kneller (died 1723) for painting portraits of the members of the Kit-kat club. β. This club, founded in 1703, was so named because the members used to dine at the house of Christopher Kat, a pastry-cook in King's Street, Westminster; Haydn, Dict. of Dates. Y. Kit is a familiar abbreviation of Christopher, a name of Gk. origin, from Gk. Χριστο-φόροι, lit. 'Christ-bearing.

KITCHEN, a room where food is cooked. (L.) The t is inserted. M.E. kichene, kychene, kechene, Will. of Palerne, 1681, 1707, 2171; kychyne, P. Plowman, B. v. 261. Spelt kuchene, Ancren Riwle, p. 214.—A.S. cicen (put for cycen); we find 'Coquina, vel culina, cicen;' Supp. to Ælfric's Gloss; in Wright's Vocab. i. 57, col. 2.—Lat. coquina, a kitchen.—I.at. coquere, to cook; see Cook. Der.

kitchen-stuff, kitchen-garden.

KITE, a voracious bird; a toy for flying in the air. (E.) M. E. kitë, kytë (dissyllabic), Chaucer, C. T. 1181.—A. S. cýta; we find the entry 'Butio (sic), cyta' in Ælfric's Gloss. (Nomina Auium). The Lat. butio is properly a bittern; but doubtless buteo is meant, signitying a kind of falcon or hawk. The y must be long, as shewn by the modern sound; cf. E. mice with A. S. mys.

B. The W. name is barcuda, barcudan, a buzzard, kite; we find also cudyll, a sparrowhawk. If the A. S. cyta and W. cud are related, this points to loss hawk. If the A.S. eyia and W. cua are related, this points to loss of initial s, and the most likely root is the Teutonic SKUT, to shoot, go swiftly; cf. W. cua, celerity, flight. In this view, cyta stands for scyta, 'the shooter;' the suffix a being the mark of the agent, as in A.S. kunt-a, a hunter. See Shoot.

KITH, kindred, acquaintance, sort. (E.) Usual in the phrase kith and kin.' M. E. cubbe, kith; see Gower, C. A. ii. 26%.

*** Atth and kin. M. E. eucos, suppe, sin; see Gower, C. A. ii. 207, l. 10; P. Plowman, B. xv. 497.—A. S. cyöse, native land, cyō, kindred; Grein, i. 181, 182.—A. S. cuō, known; pp. of cunnan, to know; see Can (1) and Kythe. Doublet, kit (3).

KITTEN, a young cat. (E.; with F. suffix.) M. E. kyton, P. Plowman, C. i. 204, 207; kitoun, id., B. prol. 190, 202. A dimin. of cat, with vowel-change and a suffix which appears to be rather the F. on than the E. en. This suffix would be readily suggested by the new of it in the E. chatton. *Chatton. a kitling or young cat.*

occurs in words related to shirt, viz. in Du. kort = E. s. korf = A. S. in the old verb to kittle, to produce young as a cat does. Cf. Norsecort (with which cf. Du. schort, an apron, skirt); and in G. kurz. weg. kittling, a kitling or kitten, kitle, to kittle or kitten; Aasen. 'To kittle as a catte dothe, chatonner. Gossyppe, whan your catte kytelleth, I praye you let me haue a kytlynge (chatton);' Palsgrave, cited in Way's note in Prompt. Parv. p. 277. The Lat. catulus,

though meaning a whelp, is a dimin. from catus, a cat.

KNACK, a snap, quick motion, dexterity, trick. (C.) 'The
more queinte knakkes that they make '= the more clever tricks they
practise; Chaucer, C. T. 4049. On which Tyrwhitt remarks: 'The
word seems to have been formed from the knacking or snapping of
the fingers made by jugglers.' This explanation, certainly a correct
to be the instifles by references to Certain Meaning description. one, he justifies by references to Cotgrave. 'Matassiner des mains, to move, knack, or waggle the fingers, like a jugler, plaier, jeaster, &c.; Cot. 'Niquet, a knick, tlick, snap with the teeth or fingers, a trifle, nifle, bable [bauble], matter of small value; 'id. Faire la nique, to threaten or defie, by putting the thumbe naile into the mouth, and with a jerke (from the upper teeth) make it to knack; id. The word is clearly (like crack, click) of imitative origin; the form being Celtic. — Gael. cnac, a crack, crash, cnac, to crack, crash, split; Irish cnag, a crack, noise, enagaim, I knock, strike; W. cnec, a crash, snap, enecian, to crash, jar. The senses are (1) a snap, crack, (2) a snap with the finger or nail, (3) a jester's trick, piece of dexterity, (4) a joke, trifle, toy. See Shak. Mids. Nt. Dr. i. 1. 34; Tam. Shrew, iv. 3. 67; Wint. Tale, iv. 4. 360, 439. B. From the same Celtic source are Du. knak, a crack; knakken, to crack; knak, interj. crack! Dan. knage, to creak, crack, crackle; Swed. knaka, to crack. The English form is Crack, q.v. A similar succession of ideas is seen in Du. knap, a crack; knappen, to crack, snap; knap, clever, nimble; knaphandig, nimble-handed, dexterous. See Knap. Der. knick-knack, q.v., knag, q.v. The F. nique (above) is Der. knick-knack, q. v., knag, q. v. Gr The F. nique (above) is from Du. knikken, to crack slightly, an attenuated form of knakken.

Knack is merely another form of Knock, q.v.

KNACKER, a dealer in old horses. (Scand.) Now applied to a dealer in old horses and dogs' meat. But it formerly meant a saddler and harness-maker. 'Knacker, one that makes collars and other furniture for cart-horses; Ray, South and East Country Words, 1691 (E. D. S. Gloss. B. 16). — Icel. hnakkr, a man's saddle;

Words, 1091 (E. D. S. Gloss. B. 16). — Icel. knakkr, a man's saddle; cf. hnakkmarr, a saddle-horse.

KNAG, a knot in wood, a peg, branch of a deer's horn. (C.)

'I schall hyt hange on a knagg' = I shall hang it on a peg; Le Bone Florence, l. 1795; in Ritson, Metrical Romances, v. iii. 'A knagge in wood, Bosse;' Sherwood's Index to Cotgrave. We read also of the 'sharp and branching knags' of a stag's horn; Holland, tr. of Plutershy account. Plutarch, p. 1039. Of Celtic origin. — Irish enag, a knob, peg, enaig, a knot in wood; Gael. enag, a pin, peg, knob; with which cf. W. enwe, a lump, bump, enyeio, to form into knobs. B. All these appear to be derived from the verb which appears as Irish enagaim, I strike, knock, Gael. enag, to crack, snap the fingers, knock, rap, W. enocio, to knock, beat. In the same way, the E. bump denotes not only to beat or thump, but also the excrescence produced by a blow; so that the orig. sense of knag is a bump. 7. From the same Celtic source we have also Dan. knag, a wooden peg, cog, handle of a scythe; Swed. knagg, a knag, knot in wood. 8. The handle of a scythe; Swed. knagg, a knag, knot in wood. 8. The word is closely related to Knack and Knock. Der. knagg.y;

word is closely related to Khack and Khook. Der. knagg-y; also (probably) knoll (1), q. v., knuckle, q. v. KNAP, to snap, break with a noise. (Du.,—C.) 'He hathe knapped the speare in sonder;' Ps. xlvi. 9, in the Bible of 1551; still preserved in the Prayer-book version. 'As lying a gossip as ever knapped ginger;' Merch. Ven. iii. 1. 10. Not found (I think) earlier than about 1.D. 1550, and probably borrowed from Dutch; but knap, to knock (K. Lear, ii. 4. 125) preserves the sense of Gael. cnap. - Du. knappen, to crack, snap, catch, crush, eat; whence knapper, (1) hard gingerbread, (2) a lie, untruth. [This brings out the force of Shakespeare's phrase.] + Dan. kneppe, to snap, crack with the fingers; knep, a snap, crack, fillip. Cf. Swed. knep, a trick, artifice; bruka knep, to play tricks; which illustrates the use of the parallel word knack, q. v. B. Of imitative origin; and parallel to Knack; the source is Celtic,

B. Of imitative origin; and paramet to knace, the source is clike that of knack; see further under Knop. Der. knap-sack, q. v. KNAPSACK, a provision-bag, case for necessaries used by travellers. (Du.) 'And each one fills his knapsack or his scrip;' travellers. (Du.) 'And each one fills his knapsack or his scrip;' Drayton, The Barons' Wars, b. i (R.) - Du. knapsak, a knapsack; orig. a provision-bag. — Du. knap, eating, knappen, to crack, crush, eat; and zak, a bag, sack, pocket. See Knap and Sack.

KNAPWEED, i. e. knopweed; see Knop.

KNAT Whiteles, i.e. anopweed; see knop.

KNAVE, a boy, servant, sly fellow, villain, (E.; perhaps C.)

The older senses are 'boy' and 'servant.' M. E. haue (with u for v).

'A knaue child' = a male child, bey; Chaucer, C. T. 8320, 8323, 8488. 'The kokes knaue, thet wasshe'd the dishes; '= the cook's the use of it in the F. chatton, a killing or young cat; boy, that washes the dishes; a horen Riwle, p. 380, l. 8.—A.S. cmafa.

Cot. See Cat.

The same vowel-change appears and in Ps lxxxv. 15, ed. Spelman, where another reading (in the latter.

passage) is enafa. 4 Du. knaap, a lad, servant, fellow. 4 Icel. knapi, a servant-boy. + Swed. knäfvel, a rogue (a dimin, form). + G. knabe, a boy.

B. The origin of the word is perhaps Celtic. It appears to be preserved in Gael. enapach, 'a youngster, a stout smart middlesized boy; ' Macleod. This word may safely be connected with the adj. enapach, 'knobby, hilly, lumpy, bossy, stout;' which is from the adj. enapach, 'knobby, hilly, lumpy, bossy, stout;' which is from the sb. enap, a knob. Thus the sense is 'knobby,' hence, stout or well-grown, applied to a lad. Note also Gael. enaparra, stout, strong, sturdy. See Knob. Der. knav-ish, Chaucer, C. T. 17154; knav-ish-ly; knav-er-y, Spenser, F. Q. ii. 3. 9.

KNEAD, to work flour into dough, mould by pressure. (E.)
M. E. kneden, Chaucer, C. T. 4092; Ormulum, 1486.—A. S. enedan, to kned year rare, in the Q. Nothumbica presions of Lube will

to knead, very rare; in the O. Northumbrian versions of Luke, xiii. 21, the Lat. fermentaretur is glossed by sie gedærsted vel geenoeden in the Lindisfarne MS., and by sie gedærsted vel eneden in the Rushworth MS.; hence we infer the strong verb enedan, with pt. t. enæd, and pp. enoden. We also find the form geenedan, Gen. xviii. 6; where the prefix ge- does not affect the force of the verb. The verb has become a weak one, the pp. passing from knoden to kneded in the 15th century, as shewn by the entry: 'Knodon, knedid, Pistus;' Prompt. Parv. p. 280. + Du. kneden. + Icel. knoda. + Swed. kndda. + G. kneten, O. H. G. chnetan. + Russ. gnetate, gnesti, to press, squeeze. B. The Teut. base is KNAD, to press; Fick, iii. 48. Der. knead-ingtrough, M. E. kneding-trough, Chaucer, C. T. 3548.

KNEE, the joint of the lower leg with the thigh. (E.) M.E. kne,

knee; pl. knees, Chaucer, C. T. 5573; also cneo, pl. cneon (= kneen), Ancren Riwle, p. 16, last line but one. — A. S. cneo, cneow, a knee; Grein, i. 164. + Du. knie. + Ioel. kné. + Dan. knæ. + Swed. knä. + G. knie, O. H. G. chniu. + Goth. kniu. + Lat. genu. + Gk. γύνυ. + Skt. jánu.

β. All from Aryan base GANU, the knee; Fick, iii.
49, i. 69. The root does not appear.

The loss of vowel between k and n is well illustrated by the Gk. γύν-πετος, fallen upon the knees, put for conjunctor. the knees, put for γονύπετος. Der. knee-d, knee-pan; also kneel, q. v.

And see geni-culate, genu-flection, penta-gon, hexa-gon, &c.

KNEEL, to fall on the knees. (Scand.) M. E. knelen, Havelok, 1420; Ormulum, 6138. A Scand, form; as shewn by Dan. knale, to kneel. [The A.S. verb was cneowian (Bosworth).] Formed

from knee by adding -l-, to denote the action.

KNELL, KNOLL, to sound as a bell, toll. (E.) 'Where bells have knolled to church;' As You Like It, ii. 7. 114. M. E. knillen; 'And lete also the belles knille;' Myrc's Instructions for Parish Priests, ed. Peacock, 1. 779. 'Knyllynge of a belle, Tintillacio;' Prompt. Parv., p. 279. 'I knolle a belle, Ie frappe du batant;' Palsman. The pair cases is to best so as to produce a sound - As grave. The orig. sense is to beat so as to produce a sound. - A. S. enyllan, to beat noisily; in the O. Northumb. version of Luke, xi. 9, we find: 'enylla's and ontyned bis iow'=knock and it shall be opened to you (Rushworth MS.) We find also A. S. enyl, a knell, the sound of a bell (Bosworth). + Du. knallen, to give a loud report; knal, a clap, a report. + Dan. knalde (= knalle), to explode, make a report; knalde med en tidsk, to crack a whip; knald(= knall), a report, explosion, crack. + Swed. knalla, to make a noise, to thunder; report, explosion, crack. + Swed. knalla, to make a noise, to tunder; knall, a report, loud noise. + G. knallen, to make a loud noise; knall, a report, explosion. + Icel. gnella, to scream. \(\beta\). All words of imitative origin, like knack, knap, knock. \(\Pi\) We find also W. cnill, a passing-bell, cnul, a knell; but the word does not appear to be of Celtic origin. \(\text{Der. knell.} \), sb., Temp. i. 2. 402. \(\text{KNICK-KNACK,} \) a trick, trifle, toy. (C.) A reduplication of track in the scarce of trick's a formerly week, or in the scarce of

knack in the sense of 'trick,' as formerly used; or in the sense of 'toy,' as generally used now. 'But if ye use these knick-knacks,' i.e. these tricks; Beaum. and Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. I (Theo-The reduplication is effected in the usual manner, by the attenuation of the radical vowel a to i; cf. click-clack, ding-dong, pit-a-pat. Cf. Du. knikken, to crack, snap, weakened form of knakken, to crack; also W. enic, a slight rap, weakened form of enoc, a rap, knock. Ultimately of Celtic origin. See further under Knack.

ENIFE, an instrument for cutting. (E.) M. E. knif, enif; pl. kniues (with u=v), Chaucer, C. T. 233. The sing. knif is in the Ancren Riwle, p. 282, last line but one.—A. S. enif, a knife (Lye). Ancren Riwie, p. 252, last line but one.—A. S. eng, a kniie (Lye).

+ Du. kniif. + Icel. knifr. knifr. + Dan. kniv. + Swed. knif. + G.

(provincial) kneif, a hedging-bill, clasp-knife (Flügel).

5. The

sense is 'an instrument for nipping' or cutting off. The sb. is

derived from the verb which appears in Du. knijpen, to pinch, nip;

G. kneipen, to pinch, kneifen, to nip, squeeze; from the Teutonic base

KNIB (or KNIP), to nip, pinch; Fick, iii. 48. See Nip.

The

F. canif is of Teut. origin. Der. knife-edge.

KNIGHT a vouth servent men at arms. (E.) M. E. knight:

KNIGHT, a youth, servant, man at arms. (E.) M. E. knight; see Chaucer's Knightes Tale. - A.S. cniht, a boy, servant; Grein, i. 165. + Du. knecht, a servant, waiter. + Dan. knegt, a man-servant,

-iht is adjectival, as in stan-iht = stony. Probably en-iht = cyn-iht, belonging to the 'kin' or tribe; it would thus signify one of age to be admitted among the tribe. A similar loss of vowel occurs in Gk. 71-1010s, legitimate, from yév-os = kin. Der. knight, verb, knight-ly, Wyclif, 2 Macc. viii, 9, with which cf. A. S. enihilic, boyish (Bosworth); knight-hood, M. E. kny3thod, P. Plowman, B. prol. 112, (Bosworth); might-errant, and the state of t

KNIT, to form into a knot. (E.) M. E. knitten, Chaucer, C. T. 1130; P. Plowman, B. prol. 169.—A. S. enyttan, enittan; the comp. be-enittan is used in Ælfric's Homilies, i. 476, l. 5. Formed by vowel-change from A. S. enotta, a knot. + Icel. kny.a, kny.ja, to knit; from knutr, a knot. + Dan. knytte, to tie in a knot, knit; from knude. + Swed.

knyte, to knit, tie; from knut. See Knot. Der. knitt-ar, knitt-ing. KNOB, a later form of Knop, q. v. (C.) In Levins; and Chaucer, C. T. 635. Der. knobb-ed, knubb-y, knobb-i-ness.

KNOCK, to strike, rap, thump. (C.) M. E. knocken; Chaucer, C. T. 3432.—A. S. cnucian, later cnokien, Matt. vii. 7; Luke, xi. 10. Borrowed from Celtic.—Gael. cnac, to crack, crash, break, cnag, to crack span the finners brook ray. Irish cases a carely to crack, snap the fingers, knock, rap; Irish cnag, a crack, noise, cnagaim, I knock, strike; Corn. cnoucye, to knock, beat, strike. Thus knock is the same with knack, both being imitative words corresponding to E. crack; from the noise of breaking. See Knack, Der. knock, sb., knock-kneed, knock-er.

KNOLL (1), the top of a hill, a hillock, mound. (E.; perhaps C.) M. E. knol, a hill, mount; Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, l. 4129.

- A. S. cnol; 'pera munta cnollas' - the tops of the hills; Gen. viii, -A.S. cnoi; 'para munta cnotins' = the tops of the fills', Gen. vist, 5.+ Du. knol, a turnip; from its roundness. + Dan. knold, a knoll. + Swed. knöl, a bump, knob, bunch, knot. + G. knollen, a knoll. clod, lump, knot, knob, bulb (provincially, a potatoe). β. Knoll is probably a contracted word, and a guttural has been lost. It may stand for knok-el, a dimin. of a Celtic knok; the word being ultimately of Celtic origin. We find W. cnol, a knoll, hillock amineroes. Like orig. word is seen in Gael. enoc, a hill, knoll, hillock, eminence; Irish orig. word is seen in Gaet. ende, a min, annot, minota, chimiche, arisin ende, a hill, navew, nape, Brassica napus' (O'Reilly), explaining the Du. sense of 'tumip.' The parallel form Gael. enag, a peg, knob, explains the Swed. knöl.

y. I thus regard knoll, a hillock, as a dimin. of Gael. enag, a hill, and G. knollen, a knob, as a dimin. of Gael. enag. 8. Also, it is a doublet of Knuckle, q. v.

a knob. See Knag. 8. Also, it is a doublet of Knuckle, q. v. KNOLL (2), the same as Knell, q. v. (E.)
KNOP, KNOB, a protuberance, bump, round projection. (C.) Knob is a later spelling, yet occurs as early as in Chaucer, C. T. 635, where we find the pl. knobbss, from a singular knobbs (dissyllabic); Knop is in Exod. xxv. 31, 33, 36 (A. V.) The pl. knoppis is in Wyclif, Exod. xxvi. 11; spelt knoppes, Rom. of the Rose, 1083, 1685, where it means 'rose-buds.' A third form is knap, in the sense of where it lineals rose-buds. A third to his knop, in the sense of 'hill-top;' as in: 'some high knop or tuft of a mountaine;' Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xi. c. 10.—A. S. cnap, the top of a hill; Luke, iv. 29; Numb. xiv. 44. + Du. knop, a knob, pummel, button, bud; knoop, a knob, button, knot, tie. + Icel. knoppr, a knot, stud, button. + Dan. knop, a knob, button; knop, a knob, button. + Dan. knop, a knob, button; knop, a knob, button. + Dan. knop, a knob, button. knop, a knot. + G. knopf, a knob, button, pummel, bud. all these appear to be of Celtic origin. - Gael. cnap, a slight blow, a knob, button, lump, boss, stud, little hill; from the verb cnap, to thump, strike, beat. So also W. cnap, a knob, button; Irish cnap, a button, knob, bunch, hillock, from *enapaim*, I strike. Here, as in the case of *bump*, the original sense is to strike; whence the sb. signifying (1) a slight blow, (2) the effect of a blow, a contusion, or anything in the shape of a contusion. y. The verb cnap, to knap, strike, is of imitative origin, from the sound of a blow; cf. Gael, cnapadh, thumping, falling with a great noise; see Knap. It is a parallel form to Knock, q.v.

¶ A Celtic c answers to Teut. h; and we find a cognate, not a borrowed form, appearing in Goth. dishniupan, to tear asunder; whence dis-hnupnan, to be torn asunder. Knap, in the sense of 'to beat,' occurs in King Lear, ii. 4. 125.

Knap, in the sense of 'to beat,' occurs in King Lear, ii. 4. 125. Der. knop-weed or knap-weed.

KNOT, a tight Pastening, bond, cluster. (E.) M. E. knottë (dissyllabic), Chaucer, C. T. 10715.—A. S. enotta, a knot; Ælfric's Hom. ii. 386, l. 22. + Du. knot. + Icel. knûtr. + Dan. knude. + Swed. knut. + G. knoten. + Lat. nodus (for gnodus). Root uncertain; see Fick, iii. 49. Der. knot, verb; knit, q. v.; knott-y, knot-less, knot-grass.

KNOUT, a whip used as an instrument of punishment in Russia. (Russian.) Not in Todd's Johnson.—Russ. knute, a whip, scourge.

Der. knout, verb.

KNOW, to be assured of, recognise. (E.) M.E. knowen; pt. t. knew, Chaucer, C.T. 5474; pp. knowen, id. 5310.—A.S. cndwan, pt. t. cneow, pp. endwen; gen. used with prefix ge., which does not affect the sense; Grein, i. 386. + Icel. kna, to know how to, be able; knave (at cards). + Swed. knekt, a soldier, knave (at cards). + G. a defective verb. + O. Sax. knegan; only in the comp. bi-knegan, to hascht, a man-servant. Cf. Irish enlocht, a soldier, knight; perhaps obtain, know how to get. + O. H. G. chndan; only in the complorrowed from English.

3. Origin unknown; the A. S. suffix pounds bi-chndan, iri-chndan, iri-chndan; cited by Fick, ill. 3. 4.

JGAN, to know; whence Can (1), Ken, Keen, Noble, &c. Der know-ing, know-ing-ly; also know-ledge, q.v.

KNOWLEDGE, assured belief, information, skill. (E.; with Scand. sv.fiss.) M. E. knowlege, Chaucer, C. T. 1260; spelt know-like knowledge. liche, knowleche in Six-text ed., B. 1220. In the Cursor Mundi, 12162, the spellings are knaulage, knaulage, knaulecke, knowlecke. The d is a late insertion; and -lege is for older -lecks. For know-, see above. As to the suffix, it is a Scand., not an A. S. form; the ch is a weakened form of k as usual; and -lecke stands for -leke, borrowed from Icel. -leihr or -leihi (= Swed. -leh), occurring in words such as kar-leihr, love (= Swed. kärleh), sannleihr, truth, heilagleihi, holiness. β. This suffix is used for forming abstract nouns, much as -ness is used in English; etymologically, it is the same word with Icel. leikr (Swed. lek), a game, play, sport, hence occupation, from the verb leika, to play, cognate with A.S. lúcan, Goth. laikan, to play, and still preserved in prov. E. laik, to play, Southern E. lark, a piece of fun, where the r is inserted to preserve the length of the vowel. The A. S. sb. *ldc* is cognate with Icel. *leikr*, and is also used as a suffix, appearing in wed-ldc = mod. E. wedlock.

Y. It will now be seen that the -ledge in knowledge and the -lock in wedlock are the same suffix, the former being Northern or Scandinavian, and the latter Southern or Wessex (Anglo-Saxon). See further under Lark (2), Wedlock.

8. It may be added that the compound knáleiki actually occurs in Icelandic, but it is used in the sense of 'prowess;' we find, however, a similar compound in Icel. kunnleikr, knowledge. Der. acknowledge, a bad spelling of a-knowledge; see Acknowledge.

KNUCKLE, the projecting joint of the fingers. (C.) M. E. knokil. 'Knokyl of an honde, knokil-bone, Condilus;' Prompt. Parv. 'Knokyll-bone of a legge, Coxa;' id. Not found in A.S.; the alleged form enucl, due to Somner, appears to be a fiction. Yet some such form probably existed, though not recorded; it occurs in O. Friesic as knokele, knokle. + Du. knokkel, a knuckle (Sewel); dimin. of knoke, knake, a bone, or a knuckle (Hexham). + Dan. knokkel. + Swed. knoge, a knuckle (in which the dimin. suffix is not added). + G. knöchel, a knuckle, joint; connected with knochen, a bone. formed, with dimin. suffix -el or -il, from a primitive knok or knak, a bump, knob, projection, still preserved in the form knag, which is of Celtic origin. See Knag. ¶ Knoll(1) is probably a doublet. KNURE, KNUR, a knot in wood, wooden ball. (O. Low G.) *A knurre, bruscum, gibbus; 'Levins, 190. 16. 'Bosse, a knob, knot, or knur in a tree; Cot. M. E. knor. 'Without knot or knor, or eny signe of goute;' Tale of Beryn, ed. Furnivall, l. 2514. Not found in A. S., but of O. Low G. origin. - O. Du. knorre, a hard swelling, knot in wood; Kilian, Oudemans. + Dan. knort, a knot, gnarl, knag. +G. knorren, a hunch, lump, protuberance, knot in reed or straw; prov. G. knorz, a knob, knot (Flügel).

β. It seems to belong to the same class of words as knob, knop, knag; cf. also Du. knorf, a knot; G. knospe, a bud, knot, button. And see Gnarled. **KORAN**, the sacred book of the Mohammedans. (Arab.) Also

Alsoran, where al is the Arabic def. article. Bacon has Alcoran, Essay 16 (Of Atheism). - Arab. qurán, Palmer's Pers. Dict., col. 469; explained by 'reading, a legible book, the kuran,' Rich. Pers. and Arab. Dict. p. 1122.—Arab. root qara-a, he read; Rich. Dict. p. 1122.—Arab. root qara-a, he read; Rich. Dict. p. 1121.—¶ The a is long, and bears the stress.

KYTHE, to make known. (E.) In Burns, Hallowe'en, st. 3.

M. E. hythen, hithen; Chaucer, C. T. 5056.—A.S. cyδan, to make known; formed by regular vowel change from εάδ, known, pp. of enaman, to know. See Uncouth, Can.

LABEL, a small slip of paper, &c. (F., - Teut.) Variously used. In heraldry, it denotes a horizontal strip with three pendants or tassels. It is also used for a strip or slip of silk, parchment, or paper. M. E. label, Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, pt. i. § 22; where it denotes a moveable slip or rule of metal, used with an astrolabe as a sort of pointer, and revolving on the front of it. [Not fitted with sights,' as said in Webster.] - O. F. label, a label in the heraldic sense, later F. lambel; see quotations in Littré. Cotgrave has: Lambel, a labell of three points. The doublet of lambel is lambeau; *Lambet, a racen or three points. The doublet of lambet is tambets; the Cotgrave has: 'Lambets, a shread, rag, or small piece of stuffe, or of a garment ready to fall from, or holding but little to the whole; and with E. tear. See Tear, sb. Der. from the same Lat. lacrima and with E. tear. See Tear, sb. Der. from the same Lat. lacrima are lackrymoss, lackrymator-y.

Lapal being a doublet.—O.H.G. lappa, M.H.G. lappe, cited by Fick as the older forms of G. lappen, 'a flap, botch, patch, rag, tatter, ear the older forms of G. lappen, 'a flap, botch, patch, rag, tatter, ear the older forms of G. lappen, 'a flap, botch, patch, rag, tatter, ear the older forms of G. lappen, 'a flap, botch, patch, rag, tatter, ear the older forms of G. lappen, 'a flap, botch, patch, rag, tatter, ear the older forms of G. lappen, 'a flap, botch, patch, rag, tatter, ear the older forms of G. lappen, 'a flap, botch, patch, rag, tatter, ear the older forms of G. lappen, 'a flap, botch, patch, rag, tatter, ear the older forms of G. lappen, 'a flap, botch, patch, rag, tatter, ear the older forms of G. lappen, 'a flap, botch, patch, rag, tatter, ear the older forms of G. lappen, 'a flap, botch, patch, rag, tatter, ear the older forms of G. lappen, 'a flap, botch, patch, rag, tatter, ear the older forms of G. lappen, 'a flap, botch, patch, rag, tatter, ear the older forms of G. lappen, 'a flap, botch, patch, rag, tatter, ear the older forms of G. lappen, 'a flap, botch, patch, rag, tatter, ear the older forms of G. lappen, 'a flap, botch, patch, rag, tatter, ear the older forms of G. lappen, 'a flap, botch, patch, rag, tatter, ear the older forms of G. lappen, 'a flap, botch, patch, rag, tatter, ear the older forms of G. lappen, 'a flap, botch, patch, rag, tatter, ear the older forms of G. lappen, 'a flap, botch, patch, rag, tatter, ear the older forms of G. lappen, 'a flap, botch, patch, rag, tatter, ear the older forms of G. lappen, 'a flap, botch, patch, rag, tatter, ear the older forms of G. lappen, 'a flap, botch, patch, rag, tatter, ea

Russ. znate, to know. + Lat. nossere (for gnossere), to know. + Gk.

71-706000001 (fut. γνόσομαι); a reduplicated form. + Skt. jnú, to

know.

8. All from 4 GNA, to know, a secondary form from

1. AREILLUM, a pendulous petal. (L.) A botanical term. +

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1. AREILLUM, a pen Der. label, verb; Twelfth Night, i. 5. 265. Doublets, lapel, lappel. IARELLUM, a pendulous petal. (L.) A botanical term.—
Lat. labellum, a little lip. Put for labrellum, dimin. of labrum, a

Lat. labellum, a little lip. Put for labrellum, dimin. of labrum, a lip, skin to labium, a lip; see Lablal.

LABIAL, pertaining to the lips. (L.) 'Which letters are labiall;' Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 198. [The labial letters are p, b, f; closely allied to which is the nasal m.]—Late Lat. labialis, belonging to the lips; coined from Lat. labium, the lip. See Lap (1), Lip.

LABIATE, having lips or lobes. (L.) A botanical term. Coined, as if from a Lat. pp. labiatus, from Lat. labium, the lip. See Lablal.

LABORATORY, a chemist's workroom. (L.) 'Laboratory, a chymists workhouse;' Kersey, ed. 1715. Shortened from elaboratory, by loss of e. 'Elaboratory, a work-house;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Cf. O. F. elaboratorie, 'an elaboratory, or workhouse;' Cot. Formed, as if from a Lat. elaboratorium*, from elaboratus, pp. of elaborare. to take pains, compounded of Lat. e. out, extremely, of elaborare, to take pains, compounded of Lat. e, out, extremely, of elaborare, to take pains, compounded and laborare, to work. See Elaborate, Labour.

And laborare, to work. See Elaborate, Labour.

M. E. laborious; Chaucer,

LABORIOUS, toilsome. (F., -L.) M. E. laborious; Chaucer, C. T. 7010.-F. laborious, 'laborious;' Cot. - Lat. laboriosus, toilsome; formed with suffix -osus from labori-, crude form of labor.

See Labour.

See Labour. Der. laborious-ly, -ness.

LABOUR, toil, work. (F., - L.) M. E. labour (accented on -our); Chaucer, C.T. 2195. - O. F. labour, later labour. - Lat. laborem, acc. of labor (oldest form labos), labour, toil. β. Labos stands for an older rabos, akin to Lat. robur, strength. - VLABH, to get, peran older racos, skill to Lat. room, strength. — \$\psi \text{Labh}\$, to get, perform, later form of \$\psi \text{RABII}\$, to seize; cf. Skt. labh, to get, acquire, undergo, perform; rabh, to seize; Gk. λαμβάνειν, to take. See Fick, i. 192, 751. Der. labour, verb, M. E. labouren, Chaucer, C. T. 186; labour-ed; labour-er, M. E. laborere, Chaucer, C. T. 1411; and see labor-i-ous, labor-at-or-y. The spelling with final -our, answering to O. F. -our, shews that the derivation is not from Lat. nom. labor, but from the acc. laborem.

LABURNUM, the name of a tree. (L.) In Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xvi. c. 18. - Lat. laburnum; Pliny, xvi. 18. 31. Root unknown. LABYRINTH, a place full of winding passages, a maze. (F., -L.,-Gk.) In Shak. Troil. ii. 3. 2. - F. labyrinthe; Cot. - Lat. labyrinthus. - Gk. λαβύρινθος, a maze, place full of lanes or alleys. β. Put for λαΓύρινθος; from λαΓρα, usually λαύρα, a lane, alley,
 Homer, Od. xxii. 128.
 ¶ Cotgrave spells the E. word 'labor-Homer, Od. xxii. 128. inth; so also Low Lat. laborintus, Trevisa, i. 9; by confusion with Lat. labor. Der. labyrinth-ine, labyrinth-i-an.

LAC (1), a resinous substance. (Pers., -Skt.) A resinous substance produced mainly upon the banyan-tree by an insect called the Coccus lacca. 'Lacca, a kind of red gum;' Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715.

—Pers. lak, luk, 'the substance commonly called gum-lac, being the nidus of an insect found deposited on certain trees in India, and from which a beautiful red lake is extracted, used in dyeing;' Richardson's Pers. Dict. p. 1272. - Skt. lákshá, lac, the animal dye; put for raktá, lac, formed from rakta, pp. of the verb ranj, to dye, to colour, to

redden; cf. Skt. ranga, colour, paint (Benfey). [Skt. ksh for kt is regular.] Doublet, lake (2). Der. lacquer, gum-lac, shel-lac.

LAC (2), a hundred thousand. (Hind., Skt.) Imported from India in modern times; we speak of a lac of rupees' = 100,000 rupees. — Hind. lak. — Skt. laksha, a mark, aim; also a lac, a hundred thousand. dred thousand; prob. standing for an orig. rakta, pp. of the verb raij, to dye, colour (Benfey). See Lac (1).

LACE, a cord, tie, plaited string. (F.,-L.) M.E. las, laas, King Alisaunder, 7698; Chaucer, C. T. 394. — O. F. las, lags, a snare; cf. lags courant, a noose, running knot; Cot. - Lat. laqueus, a noose, snare, knot.

\$\beta\$. From the same source as Lat. lacere, to a noose, snare, knot. p. From the same source as Lat. tacere, to allure, used in the comp. allicere, to allude, elicere, to draw out, delicere, to entice, delight. See Delight. Der. lace, verb, Spenser, F. Q. v. 5. 3. Doublet, lasso. See The use of lace in the original sense of 'snare' occurs in Spenser, Muiopotmos, 427.

LACERATE, to tear. (L.) In Cotgrave, to translate F. lacerer; and in Minsheu, ed. 1627.— Lat. laceratus, pp. of lacerare, to tear, rend.

-Lat. lacer, mangled, torn. + Gk. λακερός, torn; cf. λακίε, a rent. -→ Lat. lacer, mangied, torn. → CK. Λακερος, torn; ct. Λακειο, a rent. → WRAK, to tear; cf. Skt. νταςch, to tear; whence also Gk. βάκοι, a rag; see Rag. See Curtius and Benfey. Der. lacerat-ion, lacerat-ive. LACHRYMAL, LACRIMAL, pertaining to tears. (L.) The usual spelling lachrymal is false; it should be lacrimal. In anatomy, we speak of 'the lachrymal gland.' Not an old term; but we find 'lachrymable, lamentable,' 'lachrymate, to weep,' and 'lachrymatory, a tear-bettle 'in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. `All former form the lactryman a tear better spelt lacryman or lacrima. A The Lat. lacryma, a tear, better spelt lacruma or lacrima. B. The

Lables is in P. Plowman, B. z. 26z. Not found in A. S., but an Old Low G. word. Cf. Du. lak, blemish, stain; whence laken, to blame.

We also find Icel. lake, defective, lacking. β. Fick connects Icel. lake with Icel. lake, to leak (iii. 261). In this view lack is a defect is also used in the pp. laden=loaded; Ant. and Cleop, iii. 11. 5; v. lake with Icel. lake, to leak (iii. 261). In this view lack is a defect or leak; see Leak. We find A. S. lace, wounded (Grein, ii. 161), a rare word, which agrees with the Du. adj. lak, leaky, G. leck, leaky.

There is no reason for connecting E. lack with Goth. laim, to revile; for this answers to A. S. lean, to revile, which is quite a lack water, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 178, l. 19

Lable 12. Lack water lade out the water, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 178, l. 19

Lable 12. Lack water lade out the water, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 178, l. 19

Lable 12. Lack water lade out the water, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 178, l. 19

Lable 12. Lack water lade out the water, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 178, l. 19

Lable 12. Lack water lade (2). different word. Der. lack, verb; see below.

LACK (2), to want, be destitute of. (O. Low G.) M. E. lakken, Chaucer, C. T. 758, 11498; P. Plowman, B. v. 132. The verb is formed from the sb., not vice versa; this is shewn by the O. Fries. lakia, to attack, blame, where the suffix -ia is the usual one in the case of a causal verb formed from a sb. Hence the verb is a weak one; and the pt. t. is lakkede, as in Chaucer. See therefore Lack (1) above. LACKER, another form of Lacquer, q. v.

LACREY, I.A.CQUEY, a footman, menial attendant. (F., Span.?—Arab.?) In Shak. As You Like It, iii. 2. 314; Tam. Shrew, iii. 2. 66.—Q. F. laquay, 'a lackey, footboy, footman; 'Cot. Mod. F. laquais. There was also an O. F. form alacay; see Littré, who shews that, in the 15th cent., a certain class of soldiers (esp. crossbow-men) were called alagues, alacays or lacays. The prefix -a is for el, and due to the Arab. def. article. - Span. lacayo, a lackey; cf. Port. lacaio, a lackey, lacaia, a woman-servant in dramatic performances. **B.** The use of a- (for al) in O. F. alacays points to an Arab. origin.—Arab. luka, worthless, slavish, and, as a sb., a slave. The fem. form lak'á, mean, servile (applied to a woman) accounts for the Port. lacaia. Allied words are lakú', lakí', abject, servile, laká'i, slovenly. See Richardson, Pers. Dict. pp. 1272, 1273. y. However, this is but a guess; the etymology is quite uncertain; Diez connects it with Ital. leccare, G. lecken, to lick; see Lick. Der.

lackey, verb, Ant. and Cleop. i. 4. 46.

LACONIC, brief, pithy. (L., - Gk.) 'Laconical, that speaks briefly or pithily;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. 'Quitting the thrifty style laconic;' Denham, A Dialogue between Sir J. Pooley and Mr. Killigrew (R.) [Denham died A. D. 1668.] — Lat. Laconicus, Laconian. — Gk. Λακωνικόs, Laconian. — Gk. Λάκων, a Laconian, an inhabitant of Lacedæmon or Sparta. These men were proverbial for their brief and pithy style of speaking. Der. laconic-al, laconic-al-ly,

laconic-ism; also lacon-ism, from Gk. Λάκων.

LACQUER, LACKER, a sort of varnish. (F., -Port., -Pers., - Skt.) 'Lacker, a sort of varnish;' Kersey, ed. 1715. 'Lacquer'd chair;' Pope, Horace, Ep. ii. 1. 337. 'The lack of Tonround is a sort of gummy juice, which drains out of the bodies or limbs of trees. The cabinets, desks, or any sort of frames to be *lackered*, are made of fir or pine-tree. The work-houses where the *lacker* is laid on are accounted very unwholesome; Dampier, Voyages, an. 1638 (R.) = F. lacre, 'a confection or stuffe made of rosin, brimstone, and white wax mingled, and melted together,' &c.; Cot. = Port. lacre, sealing-wax. = Port. laca, gum-lac. = Pers. lak, luk, lac. = Skt. lákshá, lac. See Lac (1). Der. lacquer, verb.

LACTEAL, relating to milk, conveying chyle. (L.) 'Lacteal, Lacteous, milky;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. 'Lactory [read lactary] or milky plants, which have a white and lacteous juice;' Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. vi. c. 10. § 2. Formed with suffix -al from Lat. lacteus, milky.—Lat. lact., stem of lac, milk,—Gk, yaλaur- stem of γάλα, milk. B. From a base GLAKT or GALAKT, milk; Der. lacte-ous (= Lat. lacteus); lactesc-ent, from root unknown. pres. part. of lactescere, to become milky; whence lactescence. Also lacti-c, from lacti-, crude form of lac; whence also lacti-ferous, where the suffix is from Lat. -fer, bearing, from ferre, to bear, cognate with

E. bear. Also lettuce, q. v.

LAD, a boy, youth. (C.) M. E. ladde, pl. laddes; Havelok, 1.1786; P. Plowman, B. xix. 32; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 36. Of Celtic origin; W. *llawd*, a youth; Irish *lath*, a youth, champion, which O'Reilly connects with Irish *luth*, nimble, active, also yearning, strength; cf. Gael. laidir, strong, stout, luth, strength. β . The word may very well be cognate with Goth. lauths, used in the comp. jugga-lauths, a young lad, young man; from Goth. liudan, to grow, spring up, Mark, iv. 29. The Goth. base LUD = Celt. base LUTH; Fick, i. 757. Der. lass, q. v. The word cannot be connected with G. lasse, a vassal of a lord, as G. ss = E. t.

LADANUM, the same as Laudanum, q. v.

LADDER, a frame with steps, for climbing up by. (E.) M. E. laddre, P. Plowman, B. xvi. 44; Rob. of Glouc. p. 333. The word has lost an initial h. — A.S. hlæder, a ladder; Grein, ii. 80. + Du. nas jos an initiat κ. — Α. δ. κικαντ, κ index γ in the initiat κ. — Α. δ. κικαντ, κ index γ, a ladder, scale. β. Perhaps allied to Lat. elathri, s. pl. a trellis, grate, set of bars, Gk. κλείθρον, κλήθρον, a bar, bolt. The latter is from Gk. κλείων, to shut. See Cloister. In this view, a ladder is a set of bars,

[where lk is written for kl].—A.S. kladan, (1) to heap together, (2) to load, (3) to lade out; Grein, ii. 79. 'Hidd water' = drew water; Exod. ii. 19. The same word as Lade (1) and Load. Der.

Ladde, q. v.

LADTIE, a large spoon. (E.) So called because used for lading or dipping out water from a vessel. M. E. ladel, Chaucer, C. T. 2022; P. Plowman, B. xix. 274. Formed with suffix -el from M. E. laden or hladen, to lade; see Lade (2). [The A. S. hlædle has not been established; it is due to Somner, and may be a fiction.] B. The suffix -elain this case denotes the means or instrument, as in

E. sett-le (= A. S. set-l), a seat, a thing to sit upon.

LADY, the mistress of a house, a wife, woman of rank. (E.) M.E. lady. Chaucer, C.T. 88, 1145. Older spellings læfdi, Layamon, 1256; lefdi, leafdi, Ancren Riwle, pp. 4, 38; lheuedi (= hlevedi), Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 24; lafdi3, Ormulum, 1807.—A.S. hlæfdige, a lady; Grein, ii. 81; O. Northumb. hlafdia, in the margin of John, xx. 16, in the Lindisfarne M.S. β . Of uncertain origin; the syllable hldf is known to represent the word hlaff, a loaf; see **Loaf**, Lord. But the suffix -dige remains uncertain; the most reasonable guess is that which identifies it with A.S. dagee, a kneader, from the root which appears in Goth. digan or deigan, to knead. This gives the sense 'bread-kneader,' or maker of bread, which is a very likely one; see Lord. The A.S. dages occurs in the accus, case in the following passage. 'Godwig ... hæfo geboht Leofgife þá dægean æt Norðstoke and hyre ofspring' – Godwig has bought Leofgifu the doughwoman at Northstoke, and her offspring; Thorpe, Diplomatarium Ævi Saxonici, p. 641. Cf. Icel. deigja, a dairy-maid; and see further under Dairy, Dough.

The Icel. lafoi, a lady, is merely borrowed from English.

The term Lady was often used in a pecial sease to signifu the blessed Virgin Mary: hence seared special sense, to signify the blessed Virgin Mary; hence several derivatives, such as lady-bird, lady-fern, lady's-finger, lady's-mantle, lady's-slipper, lady's-smock, lady's-tresses. Cf. G. Marien-käfer (Mary's chaser), a lady-bird; Marien-blume (Mary's flower), a daisy; Marienmantel (Mary's mantle) lady's-mantle; Marien-schuh (Mary's shoe), mantet (Mary's manner) and smanter and sense), lady-love; lady-ship, M. E. ladiship, Gower, C. A. ii, 301, last line, written lefdischip (= deference). Ancren Riwle, p. 108; lady-like.

B. (in the special sense) lady-bird, &c., as above. Also lady-chapel, lady-day, which strictly speaking are not compound words at all, since lady is here in the gen. case, so that lady chapel = chapel of our Lady, and lady day = day of our Lady. The M.E. gen. case of this word was lady or ladie, rather than ladies, which was a later form; this is remarkably shewn by the phrase 'in his lady grace' = in his lady's favour, Chaucer, C. T. 88; where Tyrwhitt wrongly prints ladies, though the MSS. have lady. The contrast of Lady day with Lord's day is striking, like that of Fri-day with Thur-s-day, the absence of a marking the fem. gender; the A.S. gen. case is hlæfdig-an.

fem. gender; the A. S. gen. case is hlåfdig-an.

IAG, sluggish, coming behind. (C.) 'Came too lag [late] to see him buried;' Rich. III, ii. 1. 90. Cf. prov. E. lag, late, last, slow; lag-last, a loiterer; lag-testh, the grinders, so called because the last in growth; Halliwell.—W. llag, slack, loose, sluggish. + Gael. and Irish lag, weak, feeble, faint. + Corn. lac, adv. loose, remiss, lax, out of order, bad (Williams). + Lat. lanus, lax, loose; cf. Lat. languor, languor; languidus, languid. Cf. Icel. lakra, to lag behind.

B. The form of the root is LAG, to be slack or loose; whence also E. lax, languid; and Gk. λαγαρόs, slack; see Languid. Der. las. verb. Spenser. F. O. i. 1, 6, with which cf. Corn. guish. Der. lag, verb, Spenser, F. Q. i. 1. 6, with which cf. Com. lacca, to faint away, Gk. λήγειν, to cease; also lagg-ing-ly, lagg-er, lag-end, 1 Hen. IV, v. 1. 24; lagg-ard (a late word), where the suffix ard is French (of Teut. origin) and is affixed even to English bases,

as in *drunk-ard*.

LAGOON, LAGUNE, a shallow lake. (Ital., -L.) Modern; we may speak of 'the lagoons of Venice;'—Ital. lagons, a pool; also laguna, a pool. The former is an augmentative form of Ital. lago, a lake; the latter is from Lat. lacuna, a pool. Both are from

Lat. lacus, a lake; see Lake (1).

LAIC, LAICAL, pertaining to the people. (L., -Gk.) 'A

Laicks, or Lay-man;' Minsheu, ed. 1627. - Lat. laicus; of Gk. origin.

See Lay (3), the more usual form of the word.

LAIR, the den or retreat of a wild beast. (E.) M. E. leir; the dat. case leire occurs in O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, 2nd Series, p. 103, l. 11, where it means 'bed.' Spelt layere, meaning 'camp,' Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, l. 2293. — A. S. leger, a lair, couch, bed.

by analogy with gaie-ty from gay, du-ty from due; &c. See Lay (3).

LAKE (1), a pool. (L.) In very early use; and borrowed immediately from Latin; not through the French. A. S. lac, a lake; bas meres and lases' - these meres and lakes; in an interpolation in the A. S. Chron. an. 656 or 657; see Thorpe's edition, vol. i. p. 52, vol. ii. p. 27. — Lat. lacus, a lake (whence also F. lac). The lit. sense is 'a hollow' or depression. + Gk. λάκκοs, a hollow, hole, pit, Der. lag-oon, q. v.

LAKE (2), a colour, a kind of crimson. (F., -Pers., -Skt.) certain colour is called 'crimson lake.' 'Vermillian, lake, or crimson; Ben Jonson, Expostulation with Inigo Jones, I. 11 from end.—F. laque, 'sanguine, rose or rubic colour;' Cot.—Pers. lak, lake produced from lac; Rich. Dict. p. 1253.—Pers. lak, lac; see Lac (1).

LAMA (1), a high priest. (Thibetan.) We speak of the Grand Lama of Thibet. The word means 'chief' or 'high priest' (Webster).

LAMA. (2), the same as Llama, q. v.

LAMB, the young of the sheep. (E.) M. E. lamb, lomb; Chaucer,
C. T. 5037.—A. S. lamb, Grein, ii. 154. + Du. lam. + Icel. lamb. +
Dan. lam. + Swed. lamm. + G. lamm. + Goth. lamb.

B. All
from Teut. base LAMBA (Fick, iii. 267); root unknown. Der. lamb, verb, lamb-like, lamb-skin; also lamb-k-in (with double dimin. suffix), Hen. V, ii. 1. 133.

LAMBENT, flickering. (L.)

'Was but a lambent flame;' Cowley, Pindaric Odes, Destiny, st. 4. – Lat. lambent-, stem of pres. part. of lambere, to lick, sometimes applied to flames; see Virgil, En. ii. 684. + Gk. λάπτειν, to lick. β. Both from a base LAB, to lick; whence also E. labial, lip, and lap, verb. See Lap (1).

LAME, disabled in the limbs, esp. in the legs. (E.) M. E. lame,

Wyclif, Acts, iii. 2; Havelok, 1938. - A. S. lama, Matt. viii. 6. + Du. lam. + Icel. lami, lama. + Dan. lam, palsied. + Swed. lam. + M. H. G. lam; G. lahm.

B. The orig, sense is maimed, bruised, M. H. G. lam; G. lahm. broken; from the base LAM, to break, preserved in Russ. lomate, to break; Fick, iii. 267. Cf. Icel. lama, to bruise, prov. E. lam, to Dor. lame, verb; lame-ly, lame-ness.

LAMENT, to utter a mournful cry. (F., -L.) Though the sb. is the orig. word in Latin. the verb is the older word in English, occurring in John, xvi. 20, in Tyndal's version, A. D. 1526. – F. lamenter, 'to lament;' Cot. – Lat. lamentari, to wail. – Lat. lamentum, a mournful cry; formed with suffix -mentum from the base la-, to utter a cry, which appears again in la-trare, to bark. β. Cf. Goth. laian, to revile; Russ. laiate, to bark, snarl, scold; Gk. pafeir, to bark. All from ARA, to bark, make a noise; Fick, iii. 259. Of imitative origin; cf. Lat. raucus, hoarse. Der. lament, sb.; lament-able; lament-

at-ion, Chaucer, C. T. 937, from F. lamentation.

LAMINA, a thin plate or layer. (L.)

In In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Lat. lamina, a thin plate of metal. Root uncertain. Der.

lamin-ar, lamin-at-ed, lamin-at-ion.

LAMMAS, a name for the first of August. (E.) masse; P. Plowman, B. vi. 291; see note on the line (Notes, p. 173). —A.S. Majmæsse, Grein, i. 80; A.S. Chron, an. 921; at a later period spelt Mammæsse, A.S. Chron, an. 1009.

B. The lit. sense period spelt Mammæsse, A. S. Chron. an. 1000.

B. The lit. sense is 'loaf-mass,' because a loaf was offered on this day as an offering of first-fruits; see Chambers, Book of Days, ii. 154.—A. S. hlif, a loaf; and masse, mass. See Loaf and Mass (2).

¶ Not from lamb ¶ Not from lamb and mass, as the fiction sometimes runs.

LAMP, a vessel for giving light. (F., -L., -Gk.) In early use.

M. E. lampe; St. Margaret, ed. Cockayne, p. 20, l. 21. - O. F. lampe, a lampe; Cot. - Lat. lampas. - Gk. λαμπάs, a torch, light. - Gk. λάμπειν, to shine. - Gk. and Lat. base LAP, to shine; Fick, iii. 750;

whence also E. lymph, limpid. Der. lamp-black; lantern, q.v.

I.AMPOON, a personal satire. (F., -O. Low G.) In Dryden,
Essay on Satire, l. 47. - F. lampon, orig. a drinking song; so called
from the exclamation lampons!—let us drink, frequently introduced into such songs. (See Littré, who gives an example.)—F. lamper, to drink; a popular or provincial word; given in Littré. B. This is a nasalised form of O. F. lapper, 'to lap or lick up;' Cot. Of O. Low G. origin; see Lap (1). Der. lampoon-er.

LAMPREY, a kind of fish. (F., -L.) M. E. lamprei, laumpres;

Havelok, Il. 771, 897. = O. F. lamproie, spelt lamproye in Cot. Cf. Itale lampreda, a lamprey.—Low Lat. lampreda, a lamprey, of well at older form was lampetra (Ducange).

B. So called from Lat. lambers and Petrify.

Scientific hamed Petromyzon, i. e. stone-sucking.

Grein, ii. 167; from A. S. liegan, to lie down. See Lie (1). + Du. Lance, a shaft of wood, with a spear-head. (F., = L.) M. E. leger, a bed, couch, lair; from liggen, to lie. + M. H. G. leger, a couch; from 0. H. G. liggan, to lie. + Goth. ligra, a couch; from ligan, to lie. Doublet, leaguer.

LAITY, the lay people. (L., = Gk.; with F. suffix.) In Kersey, and 1715: A coined word; from the adj. lay, with suffix -ty in limitation of the F. suffix -tt, due to Lat. acc. suffix -tatem. Formed by analogy with gaie-ty from gay, duty from due: &c. See Lav (2).

LANCEGAY, a shaft of wood, with a spear-head. (F., = L.) M. E. launce; King Alisaunder, l. 936. – F. lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'cot. — Lat. due to Lat. acc. suffix -ty in lancety, (a. lancety, from F. lancety, (cot.); also lancegay, q. v., lancety, q. v., lancety, q. v., lancety. (But not language).

LANCEGAY, a shaft of wood, with a spear-head. (F., = L.) M. E. launce; King Alisaunder, l. 936. – F. lance, 'a lance; 'Cot. – Lat. lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'cot. — Lat. lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'cot. — Lat. (cot.) in the lay lancety in Prompt. Parv., p. 290; lancety, form due: &c. See Lav (2).

LANCEGAY, a shaft of wood, with a spear-head. (F., = L.) M. E. launce; King Alisaunder, l. 936. – F. lance, 'a lance; 'Cot. — Lat. launce; King Alisaunder, l. 936. – F. lance, 'a lance; 'Cot. — Lat. launce; King Alisaunder, l. 936. – F. lance, 'a lance; 'Cot. — Lat. launce; King Alisaunder, l. 936. – F. lance, 'a lance; 'Cot. — Lat. launce; King Alisaunder, l. 936. – F. lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a lance, 'a

launce; King Alisaunder, l. 936.—F. lance, 'a lance;' Cot.—Lat. lancea, a lance. + Gk. λόγχη, a lance. Rot uncertain. Der. lance, verb, Rich. III, iv. 4. 224 (sometimes spelt lanch)—M. E. launcen, spelt launcyn in Prompt. Parv., p. 290; lanc-er, formerly written lanceer, from F. lancier, 'a lanceer' (Cot.); also lancegay, q. v., lanc-et, q. v., lance-ol-ate, q. v. (But not lansquenet)

LANCEGAY, a kind of spear. (Hybrid; F.,—L.: and F.,—Span.,—Moorish.) Obsolete. In Chaucer, C. T. 13682, 13751 (Six-text, B. 1942, 2011). A corruption of F. lance-zagaye, compounded of lance, a lance (see Lance), and zagaye, 'a fashion of slender... pike, used by the Moorish horsemen;' Cot. Cf. Span. azagaya = al zagaya, where al is the Arab. def. art., and zagaya is an azagaya = al zagaya, where al is the Arab. def. art., and zagaya is an O. Span. word for 'dart,' a word of Berber or Algerian origin. See my note to Chaucer, loc. cit., and see Way's note 2 to Prompt.

Parv. p. 200. Assegai is from the Port. azagaia.

LANCEOLATE, lance-shaped. (L.) A botan. term, applied to leaves which in shape resemble the head of a lance. Lat. lanceolatus, furnished with a spike. - Lat. lanceola, a spike; dimin. of lancea, a lance; see Lance. ¶ Orig. applied to the leaf of the

plantain; cf. F. lancelée, 'ribwort plantaine' (Cot.)

LANCET, a surgical instrument. (F., -L.) M. E. launcet, also spelt lawnset, lawncent, Prompt. Parv., p. 290. - O. F. lancette, 'a surgeon's launcet; also, a little lance; 'Cot. Dimin. of F. lance; see Lance. LANCH, another spelling of Lance, verb, and of Launch.

LAND, earth, soil, country, district. (E.) M. E. land, lond; Chaucer, C. T. 4912, 4914.—A. S. land; Grein, ii. 154. + Du. land. + Icel., Dan., and Swed. land. + Goth. land. + G. land; M. H. G. lant. Cf. Russ. liada, a field overgrown with brushwood. Root unknown; perhaps related to Lawn (1). Der. land, verb, A. S. lendan (= landian), Grein, ii. 168; land-breeze, land-crab, land-flood, land-grave, q.v., land-holder, land-ing, land-lady; land-lord, Tyndal's Works, p. 210, col. 1; lands-man (= land-man, Ant. and Cleop. iv. 3. 11); land-mark, Bible, 1551, Job, xxiv. 2; land-rail, q.v.; land-scape,

q.v.; land-slip, land-steward, land-taw, land-waiter, land-ward.

LANDAU, a kind of coach. (G.) Added by Todd to Johnson's

Dict. Supposed to be named from Landau, a town in Bavaria.

Here, Land = E. land; on -au, see Island.

LAND-GRAVE, a count of a province. (Du.) 'Landgrave, or Landsgrave, the earl or count of a province, whereof in Germany there are four; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. — Du. landsgraaf, a landgrave. - Du. land, land, province; and graaf, a count, earl. So also G. landgraf, from land and graf. B. The word was borrowed from the Du. rather than the G., as is easily seen by the E. fem. form landgravine, which answers to Du. landgravin rather than to G. landgrafinn. See Land and Margrave. Der. landgrav-in, as above; landgravi-ate, 'that region or country which belongs to a landgrave; 'Blount,

LANDRAIL, a kind of bird; see Rail (2). LANDSCAPE, the aspect of a country. (Du.) In Milton, L'Allegro, l. 70. Formerly spelt landskip; see Trench, Select Glossary. And see Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, which makes it clear that it was orig. a painter's term, to express all that part of a picture which is not of the body or argument; answering somewhat to the mod. term back-ground. It was borrowed from the Dutch painters: - Du. landschap, a landscape, province; cf. landschap schilder, a landscape painter. - Du. land, cognate with E. land; and sehap, a suffix - A.S. scipe - E. ship (in friend-ship, wor-ship), derived from the verb which in Eng. is spelt shape. See Leand and Shape.

The Du. sch is sounded more like E. sk than E. sh; hence the

TIANE, an open space between hedges, a narrow passage or street. (E.) M. E. lane, lone; Chaucer, C. T. 16126; P. Plowman, A. ii. 192 B. ii. 216.—A. S. láne, lone, a lane; Codex Diplomaticus, ed. Kemble, vol. i. p. 1. l. 13; vol. iii. p. 33 (no. 549). [Cf. Prov. E. lons (Cleveland), lonnin (Cumberland).] + O. Friesic lona, lana, a lane, way; North Fries. lona, lana, a narrow way between houses and gardens (Outzen). + Du. laan, an alley, lane, walk. β. Of unknown origin: perhaps allied to Icel. lin, an inlet, a sea-loch,

unknown origin; perhaps allied to Icel. lin, an inlet, a sea-loch, lana, a hollow place, a vale.

LANGUAGE, speech, diction. (F.,-L.) M.E. langage, King Alisaunder, l. 68₅7; Chaucer, C. T. 4936.—F. langage, language; formed with suffix -age (= Lat. -aticum) from langue, the tongue.

LANGUID, feeble, exhausted, sluggish. (L) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—Lat. languidus, languid.—Lat. languere, to be weak. See Languish. Der. languid-ly, languid-ness.

LANGUISH, to become enfeebled, pine, become dull or torpid. (F.,-L.) M.E. languithen, Chaucer, C.T. 11262.—F. languist; stem. of pres. part. of languir, 'to languish, pine;' Cot.—Lat. languere, to be weak; whence languesere, to become weak, which lurnishes the F. stem languiss.

8. From classical base LAG, te

40

zoology. Ceined from Lat, lanifer, producing wool. = Lat, lanifor lana, woel; and ferre, to bear.

B. The Lat. lana (= lak-na) is cognate with Gk. haxin, down, wool; Lat. ferre is cognate with E. bear. Der, So also lam-gerous, wool-bearing, from Lat. gerere, to bear. LANK, slender, lean, thin. (E.) M. E. lank, lonk; spelt/lone, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Merris, i. 249, l. 9: 'lone he is ant leane' = he is lank and lean. = A. S. klane, slender; Grein, ii. 80. β. The orig. sense and lean.—A. S. hlane, slender; Grein, ii. 80.

B. The orig sense was probably 'bending,' weak; cf. G. lenken, to turn, bend; see further under Link(1).

Der. lank-ly, lank-ness.

LANSQUENET, a German foot-soldier; a game at cards.

I.ANSQUENET, as German foot-soldier; a game at cards. (F.,-G.) Corruptly spelt lanceknight in old authors, by a popular blunder. See Ben Jonson, Every Man, ed. Wheatley, A. ii. sc. 4. b. 21. — F. lansquenet, 'a lanceknight, or German footman; also, the name of a game at cards; 'Cot.-G. (and Du.) landsknecht, a foot-soldier. — G. lands, put. for landes, gen. case of land, land, country; and knecht, a soldier. Land = E. land; and knecht = E. knight. Thus the word is land's-knight, not lance-knight. The term means a soldier of the flat or Low Countries, as distinguished from the men who came from the highlands of Switzerland; see Passie Britannique. no. for Sept. 1866. p. 20 (Littré).

Revue Britannique, no. for Sept. 1866, p. 20 (Littré).

LANTERN, a case for carrying a light. (F., - L., - Gk.)

M. E. lanterne, Floriz and Blancheflur, ed. Lumby, l. 238. - F. lanterne. - Lat. lanterna, laterna, a lantern; the spelling lanterna occurs in the Landisfame MS., in the Lat. text of John, xviii. 3. Lanterna = lamterna = lampterna; not a true Lat. word, but borrowed from Gk. λαμπτήρ, a light, torch. - Gk. λάμπειν, to shine. See **Lamp.** Sometimes spelt lanthorn (Kersey), by a singular pepular etymology which took account of the horn sometimes used for the sides of lanterns.

LANYARD, LANIARD, a certain small rope in a ship. (F., -L.?) The spelling laniard is the better one, since the word has nothing to do with yard. The d is excrescent; the old spelling was lannier. 'Lanniers, Lanniards, small ship-ropes that serve to slacken or make stiff the shrowds, chains, &c.; Kersey, ed. 1715. 'Laniers, vox nautica;' Skinner, ed. 1671. 'Lanyer of lether, lasniere;' Palsgrave. - O. F. laniere, 'a long and narrow band or thong of leather; Cot.

B. Origin uncertain, but prob. Latin; yet it is not clear how it is connected either with Lat. lanarius, woollen, made of wool, or with laniarius, belonging to a lanius, or butcher.

EAP (1), to lick up with the tongue. (E.) M.E. lappen, lapen, Wyclif, Judges, vii. 7; Gower, C. A. iii. 215.—A. S. lapian, to lap; rare, but found in Ælfric's Grammar (Lye), and in Glosses to Prudentius (Leo). The derivative lapelder, a spoon, is in Ælfric's Homilies, ii. 244, l. 4. + Icel. lepja, to lap like a dog. + Dan. labe, to lap. + M. H. G. laffen, O. H. G. laffan, to lap up. + V. llepio, to lap up. + Lat. lambere (with inserted m), to lick. + Gk. λάπτεν, to lap up. + Let. lambere [Fish in arx. iii] 66. All from a base IAB LAP with the tongue; Fick, i. 751, iii. 266. All from a base LAB, LAP, to lap, lick up. Der. from the same base are lab-i-al, lamb-ent, lip. LAP (2), the loose part of a coat, an apron, part of the body covered by an apron, a fold, flap. (E.) M. E. lappe (dissyllabic), Chaucer, C. T. 688; P. Plowman, B. ii. 35, xvi. 255; often in the sense of 'skirt of a garment ,' see Prompt. Parv., and Way's note.

— A.S. lappa, a loosely hanging portion; 'lifre lappan' = portions of the liver; Ælfric's Gloss., in Wright's Vecab. i. 45, col. 2, l. 18.

+O. Fries. lappa, a piece of a garment. + Du. lap, a remnant, stred, rag, patch. + Dan. lap, a patch. + Swed. lapp, a reinant, stred, rag, patch. + Dan. lap, a patch. + Swed. lapp, a patch asked. B. The Teut. base is LAPAN, a shred, patch (Fick, iii. 266); a sb. formed from the Teut. base LAP, to hang down, occurring in Icel. lapa, to hang down (not given in Cleasby, but cited by Fick and others).

Y. This Teut. base - Aryan. RAB, to hang down, fall, glide or slip down. From this root are Skt. lamb (oldest form ramb), to hang, fall down: Lat. labb, to clide. Sc. See Tobe. Limbo. Lapse. From this root are Skt. lamb (oldest form ramb), to hang, fall down; Lat. lābi, to glide, &c. See Lobe, Limbo, Lapse, Limp (1). Dev. lap-ful; kap-el, i. e. part of a coat which laps over the facing (a mod. word, added by Todd to Johnson), formed with dimin. suffix -el; lapp-et, dimin. form with suffix -et, used by Swift (Johnson); lap-dog, Dryden, tr. of Juvenal, Sat. vi. 853; also lab-sl, q. v. To Doubtless the verb to lap (see Lap (3)) has often been supposed to be connected with this sb.; but the two words should be kept quite distinct. In the phrase to lap over, it is probable that the verb really belongs to the present sb. Cf. lop-eared slap-eared, with hanging ears, applied to rabbits.

ILAN (3), to wrap, involve, fold. (E.) Doubtless frequently constants, whence also E. lam, q. v., also Ck. Anyroless, to stacken, lotter, Anyapós, stack; Icel. lakra, to lag. See Lag. Den Languish-ing-ly, languish-ment; and see languid, languor.

LANGEOR, duiness, listlessness. (F...L.) M. H. languor, Will. of Palerne, 1712: 'lapped in cloutes' = wrapped up in rags, P. Plowman's Crede, ed. Skeat, 1, 438. (b. This word has lost an initial w; an older form was wlappen; Lat. spelling.]—F. languare, 'languor.—Lat. languare, to be weak. See Languish.

LANIARD, the same as Lanyard, q. v.

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LANIARD, coined from Lat. lanifer, producing wool.—Lat. lani-, for lana, woel; and ferre, to bear.

B. The Lat. lāna (= lak-na) is the frequent change of r to 1; so that lap is a mere corruption or later form of wrap. See Wrap.

LAPIDARY, one who cuts and sets precious stones. (L.)

the latter part of the words de-velop, en-velop, q.v.

LAPIDARY, one who cuts and sets precious stones. (L.)

Cotgrave translates F. lapidaire by 'a lapidary or jeweller.' Engalished from Lat. lapidarius, a stone-mason, a jeweller. — Lat. lapida-stem of lapis, a stone. Allied to Gk. λέπας, a bare rock, λέπας, a scale, flake. From the base LAP, to scale off, peel; seen in Gk. λέπαν, to peel, Russ. lupits, to peel; see Leaf. Der. from the same source, lapida-is, lapid-see-ens, lapid-see-ens-y, Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 23. § 5. Also di-lapid-ats, q.v.

LAPSE, to slip or fall into error, to fail in duty. (L.) In Shak. Cor. v. 2. 19; the sb. lapse is in All's Well, ii. 3. 170.—Lat. lapsare, to slip, frequentative of labi (pp. lapsus), to glide, slip, trip.—

Cor. v. 2. 19; the sb. lapse is in All's Well, ii. 3. 170.—Lat. lapsare, to slip, frequentative of labi (pp. lapsus), to glide, slip, trip.—

ARAB, to fall, hang down; see Lap (2). Der. lapse, sb., from Lat. lapsus, a slip. Also e-lapse.

LAPWING, the name of a bird. (E.) M. E. lappewinke (four syllables), Gower, G. A. ii. 239; later lapwinke, Prompt. Parv. p. 288; spelt lhapwynche, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 61, l. 31.—A. S. hleapewince, Wright's Vocab., i. 62, col. 1, l. 22. B. The first part is hleape, connected with hleapan, to run, spring, leap; see Leap.

Y. The second part of the word is, literally, 'winker;' but we must assign to the verb wink its original sense. This orig. sense appears in the O. H. G. winchan, M. H. G. winken, to move from side to side, a sense preserved in mod. G. wanken, to totter, from side to side, a sense preserved in mod. G. wanken, to totter, stagger, vacillate, reel, waver, &c. Thus the sense is 'one who turns about in running or flight,' which is (I believe) fairly descriptive of the habit of the male bird. The G. wanken is from the same root as Lat. uagus, wandering; see Vagrant and Wink. pular etymology explains the word as 'wing-flapper;' but lap does not really take the sense of flap; it means, rather, to droop, hang down loosely; see Lap (2). This interpretation is wrong as to both parts of the A.S. form of the word, and is too general.

LARBOARD, the left side of a ship, looking from the stern. (E. or Scand.) Cotgrave has: Babort, the larboard side of a ship. It is also spelt larboard in Minsheu, ed. 1627. The spelling is probably corrupt; the M.E. spelling appears to be laddebord, if indeed this be the same word. In Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, C. l. 106, some sailors are preparing to set sail, and after spreading the main-sail, 'pay layden in on ladde-bords and the lofe wynnes' - they laid in [hauled in?] on the larboard and set right the loof (see Luff). β. It is certain that board is the same as in star-board, and that the word is of E. or Scand. origin, probably the latter. The only word which answers in form to ladde is Swed. ladda, to lade, load, charge. answering to Icel. hlaba, A.S. Madan, E. lade. Ladda is pronounced laa in prov. Swed. and Norw. (Rietz, Aasen). We find Icel. hlaba saglum to take in sail. Y. Beyond this, all is uncertainty; we may conjecture that the sails, when taken down, were put on the left side of the ship, to be out of the way of the steersman, who originally stood on the starboard (=steer-board) or right side of the ship. See Starboard. (=steer-board) or right side of the ship. See Starboard. (=The F. babord = G. backbord, where back means forecastle, orig. placed on the left side (Littré).

LARCENY, theft, robbery. (F.,=L.) In Cotgrave, who explains O. F. larrecin by 'larcony, theft, robbery.' An old law term; see Blount's Nomolexicon. = O. F. larrecin, larcin (both forms are in Cotgrave), mod.

Cotgrave); mod. F. larcin. The spelling larrein occurs in the Laws of William the Conqueror, § xiv; in Thorpe's Ancient Laws of England, i. 472. [The suffix -y appears to be an E. addition, to conform the word to forger-y, burglar-y, felon-y, and the like; but it is unnecessary]. — Lat. latrocinium, freebooting, marauding, robbery? formed with suffix -cinium (occurring also in tiro-cinium) from latro, β. Curtius (i. 453) considers latro as borrowed from a robber. Gk. Attany rate it is equivalent to Gk. Adves, a hireling, used in a bad sense. The suffix -tro or -tps denotes the agent, and the a base is λaf, to get, seen in dπο-λαί-ειν, to enjoy, get; cf. ληlε, λεία; booty, spoil, lu-crum, gain. See Lucre. Der. larcemist. The words burg-lar contains a derivative from latro.

LARCH, a kind of tree like a pine. (F., = L., = Gk.) Spelt larchs in Minsheu, ed. 1627. = O. F. large, 'the larch, or larinx tree; Cot. = Lat. laricem, acc. of larin, the larch-tree. = Gk. λάριξ, tha larch-tree.

larch-tree.

LARD, the melted fat of swine. (F.,-L.) 'Lards of flesche, lards, vel lardsne; 'Prompt. Parv. p. 288.-O. F. lard, 'lard,' Cot.

-Lat, larda, shortened form of larida (also laridum), lard, fat of of joint, jointed piece, whence Du. lasseken. bacon. Akin to Gk. Aapos, pleasant to the taste, nice, dainty, sweet, Aagards, fat. Der. lard, verb, M. E. larden (Prompt. Parv.), from F. larder, to lard (see note to Bea Jonson, Every Man, ed. Whentley, A. iii. sc. 4, l. 174); lard-er, Gower, C. A. iii. 124, with which cf. O. F. lardier, 'a tub to keep bacon in' (Cotgrave), hence applied to a room in which bacon and meat are kept; lard-y, lard-ac-s-ous; inter-lard.

LARGE, great, bulky, vast. (F., -L.) In early use. M.E. large (which usually has the sense of liberal), O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, 1. 143, 1. 32. F. large. Lat. largus, large, long. Root uncertain. Der. large-ly; large-ness, King Alisaunder, 1. 6879; large-heart-ed; large-hand-ed, Timon of Ath. iv. 1. 11; and see largess,

Enlarge.

I.ARGESS, a liberal gift, donation. (F., -L.) M. E. largesse, P. Plowman, A. vi. 112; Ancren Riwle, p. 166. - F. largesse, bounty;

r. r.owman, A. vi. 112; Ancren Riwle, p. 166.—F. largesse, bounty; Cot.—Low Lat. largitia* (not found), put for Lat. largitio, a bestowing, giving.—Lat. largitus, pp. of largiri, to bestow.—Lat. largus, large, liberal; see Large.

TARK (1), the name of a bird. (E.) Lark is a contraction of lavrock; see Burns, Holy Fair, st. 1. M.E. larke, Chaucer, C. T. 1493; spelt laverock, Gower, C. A. ii. 264.—A.S. lawerce, later lawerce, laferce. The spelling lawerce is in Wright's Vocab. i. 62. col. 2; laverce (for lawerce) in the same. i. 20. col. 1. i. 77. i. 62, col. 2; laverce (for lauerce) in the same, i. 29, col. 1, i. 77. col. 2. Laferce is in the comp. lafercan-beork, a place-name cited in Leo. + Icel. lavirki, a lark. + Low G. lewerke (Bremen Wörterbuch). +O.H.G. lerekha; G. lerche. + Du. leeuwrik, leeuwerik. + Swed. lärka. + Dan. larke.

B. The Icel. la-virki = skilful worker or worker β. The Icel. la-virki = skilful worker or worker of craft, from læ, craft, and virki, a worker; cf. Icel. læ-visi, craft, skill, la-viss, crafty, skilful; and (as to virki), ill-virki, a worker of ill, spell-virki, a doer of mischief. Similarly, the A. S. láwerce may be decomposed into law-werea = guile-worker; cf. lawa, a traitor, betrayer, Mark, xiv. 44; also Goth. lew, an occasion, opportunity (Rom. vii. 8, 11), whence lewjan, lewjan, to betray. The name points to some superstition which regarded the bird as of ill omen.

LARK (2), a game, sport, fun. (E.) Spelt lark in modern E., and now a slang term. But the r is intrusive, and the word is an old

one; it should be laak or lahk, where aa has the sound of a in father. M.E. lak, lok; also laik, which is a Scand. form. See Will. of Palerne, 678; P. Plowman, B. xiv. 243; Ormulum, 1157, 2166; Palerne, 678; P. Plowman, B. xiv. 243; Ormulum, 1157, 2166; Ancren Riwle, p. 152, note b; &c. (Stratmann).—A.S. låc, play, contest, prey, gift, offering; Grein, ii. 148. + Icel. leikr, a game, play, sport. + Swed. lek, sport. + Dan. leg, sport. + Goth. laiks, a sport, dance.

B. All from a Teut. base LAIK, to dance, skip for joy, play; cf. Goth. laikan, to skip for joy, Luke, i. 41, 44, A.S. ldcan, Icel. leika, to play; Fick, iii. 259. Der. wed-lock, know-ledge;

see these words.

LARUM, short for Alarum, q.v. In Shak. Cor. i. 4. 9. LARVA, an insect in the caterpillar state. (L.) A scientific term.—Lat. larua, a ghost, spectre, mask; the insect's first stage being the mask of its last one; a fanciful term. Root uncertain.

Der. lars-al, Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.

IARYNX, the upper part of the windpipe. (L.-Gk.) In Kersey, ed. 1715. - Lat. larynx. - Gk. λάρυγξ, the larynx, throat, gullet; gen. case. λάρυγγου. Der. laryng-s-al, laryng-s-an, laryng-itis.

LASCAR, a native E. Indian sailor. (Pers.) Modern. – Pers. lashkar, an army; whence lashkari, a soldier, camp-follower: Rich.

Pers. Dict. p. 1265.

LASCIVIOUS, lustful. (L.) In Shak. Rich. II, ii. 1. 19. Corrupted (prob. by the influence of the F. form laseif) from Lat. lascinus, lascivious. Lengthened from an older form lascus * (not found), as fest-ium is from fest-us. Cf. Gk. λάστριε, λάσταυροε, lecherous; Russ. laskate, to caress, flatter, fawn; Skt. lask, to desire, covet, akin to las, to embrace, sport; all from the base LAS =
√RAS, to desire, extended form of LA; cf. Gk. λάω, I wish, will.

Der. lascivious-ly, lascivious-ness.

LASH (1), to fasten firmly together. (Du.) 'Lask (in sea affairs), to fasten or bind up anything to the ship's sides; ' Kersey, ed. 1715. - Du. lasschen, to join, scarf together; lasch, sb., a piece, joint, seam, notch. Cf. Swed. laska, to stitch, lask, a scarf, joint; Dan. lasks, to B. The true sense is to scarf or join together scarf, lask, a scarf. two pieces that fit; hence, to bind tightly together in any way, to tie together. The verb appears to be formed from the sb., which further appears as Low G. lasks, a flap (Bremen Wörterbuch), G. lasche, a flap, scarf or groove to join timber. Y. I should propose to refer the orig. form LASKA, a flap (which would probably stand

for LAKSA by the usual interchange of sk and ks, as in E. an -aks -

8. That this is probably right is supported by the use of Lash (2), q. v. Der. lash-ing, a fastening.

LASH (2), a thong, flexible part of a whip, a stroke, stripe.

(O. Low G. or Scand.) M. E. laschs. 'Laschs, stroke, ligula, flagrum;' Prompt. Parv. p. 288. 'Whippes lasshs;' Chaucer, Parl. of Foules, 178.

B. The lask is the part of the whip that is flexible and droops; this is best explained by comparison with O. Low G. lasks, a flap (see Bremen Wörterbuch), answering to G. laschs, a flap (see Bremen Wörterbuch), answering to G. laschs, a flap (see Bremen Wörterbuch), answering to G. laschs, a flap (see Bremen Wörterbuch), answering to G. laschs, a flap (see Bremen Wörterbuch), answering to G. laschs, a flap (see Bremen Wörterbuch), answering to G. laschs, a flap (see Bremen Wörterbuch), answering to G. laschs, a flap (see Bremen Wörterbuch), answering to G. laschs, a flap (see Bremen Wörterbuch), answering to G. laschs, a flap (see Bremen Wörterbuch), answering to G. laschs, a flap (see Bremen Wörterbuch), answering to G. laschs, a flap (see Bremen Wörterbuch), and green the lasch is the seed of the whip that is flexible and droops; this is best explained by comparison with O. Low G. lasks, a flap (see Bremen Wörterbuch), answering to G. laschs, a flap (see Bremen Wörterbuch), and green the lasch is the part of the whip that is flexible and droops; this is best explained by comparison with O. Low G. lasks, a flap (see Bremen Wörterbuch), and green the last of th y. Lash in the sense of 'thong' may be explained by its being used for tieing or lashing things together; cf. Swed. laska, to stitch. See further under Lash (1), which is ultimately the same word. Der. lask, verb, to flog, scourge; cf. Lasckyn, laskyn, betyn, ligulo, verbero; Prompt. Parv.

IASB, a girl. (C.) M. E. lasse, spelt lasse in Cursor Mundi, l. 2608. Lass may be regarded as short for laddess, where, however, the suffix -ess does not represent a French, but a Welsh ending. The W. fem. suffix is -es, as in llew-es, a she-lion, from llew, a lion; Ilanc-es, a young woman, from *llanc*, a youth. Contracted from W. *llodes*, a girl, wench, fem. form of *llawd*, a lad. See Lad.

TASSITUDE, weariness. (F., -L.) 'The one is called cruditie, the other lassitude;' Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. iv. c. 1 (R.) - F. lassitude; Cot. - Lat. lassitudo, faintness, weariness. - Lat. lassifrom lassus, tired, wearied; with suffix tu-don- (Schleicher, Comp. § 227). **3.** Lassus is put for lad-tus, where lad- corresponds to latin Goth. lats, slothful, cognate with E. lats. See **Lats**. Fick, i. 750. LASSO, a rope with a noose. (Port., -L.) Modern; not in Todd's Johnson. - Port. laço, a snare; cognate with Span. lazo, a snare, slip-knot, and with F. lacs. - Lat. laqueus, a snare. See Lace. Not from Spanish, because the Span. z is sounded like the voiceless th. Der. lasso, verb.

LAST (1), latest, hindmost. (E.) Last is a contraction of latest, through the intermediate form latsi (= lat'st), for which see Ormulum. 1. 4168. See Late. Cf. Du. laatst, last, which is the superl. of

laat, late; Icel. á lesti, at last, from latr, late.

LAST (2), a wooden mould of the foot on which shoes are made. (E.) The form is E., but the peculiar sense is rather Scand. M. E. last, leste. 'Hec formula, a last;' Wright's Vocab. i. 196; in a glossary of the 15th cent. 'Leste, sowtarys [shoemaker's] forme, formula;' Prompt. Parv. p. 298.—A. S. lást, leást, a foot-track, path, trace of feet; Grein, ii. 160. + Du. leest, a last, shape, form. + Icel. leistr, the foot below the ancle. + Swed. läst, a shoemaker's last. + Dan. læst, the same. + G. leisten, the same. + Goth. laists, a track, β. The standard Teut. form is way, footstep; 2 Cor. xii. 18. the Goth. laist, and the original sense is foot-track, trace of a man's path. Formed from Goth. lais, I know (Phil. iv. 12); the trace being that whereby a man's path is known. This word lais was orig. used in the sense 'I have experienced,' and it is the pt. t. of Goth. leisan, to find out. From Teut. base LIS, to find out; see Fick, iii.

lessan, to find out. From Feat. base 2.20, to and 272. See Learn. Der. last (3).

LAST (3), to endure, continue. (E.) M. E. lasten, Havelok, 538; also lesten, Prompt. Parv. p. 299.—A.S. léstan, to observe, perform, also lesten, Prompt. Parv. p. 299.—A.S. léstan, to observe, perform, last, remain; the orig. sense being 'to follow in the track of, from last, a foot-track; see Last (2). + Goth. laistjan, to follow, follow after; from laists, a foot-track. + G. leisten, verb, to perform, follow out, fulfil; from leisten, sb., a form, model, shoemaker's last. Der. last-ing-ly, ever-last-ing. ¶ The train of ideas in learn, last (2), and last (3) is: learn, know, trace, foot-track, follow out, fulfil, continue.

LAST (4), a load, a large weight, ship's cargo. (E.) 'A thousand last quad yere' = a thousand cargoes of bad years; Chaucer, C. T. 13368; and see Deposition of Rich. II, ed. Skeat, iv. 74.—A. S. klæst, a burden; Grein, ii. 81.—A. S. kladan, to load; see Lade, Load. + Icel. lest, a load, klass, a cart-load; from klada, to load. + Dan. last, a weight, burden, cargo, læs, a load; from lade, to load. + Swed. last, a burden, lass, a cart-load; from ladda,

to load. + Swed. tast, a burden, tast, a cart-load; from sauca, to load. + Du. and G. last; from laden, to load.

LATCH, a catch, fastening. (E.) M. E. lacche, used by Walter de Biblesworth to translate O. F. cliket; Wright's Vocab. i. 170. [See cliket in Chaucer, C. T. 9920.] 'Latche, lakche, lack, or snekke, Clitorium, vel pessula;' Prompt. Parv. p. 283. From M. E. verb lacchen, to seize, catch hold of, Will. of Palerne, 666, 671; P. Plowman, B. xviii. 324.—A. S. leccan, to seize, lay hold of, Grein, ii. 161; also go-leccan, Ælfric's Homilies, i. 182, ii. 50, 90, 506.

B. A. S. also go-lacean, Ælfric's Homilies, i. 182, ii. 50, 90, 506. B. A. S. lacean is a weak verb (pt. t. lackto), of a causal form, standing for lak-ian, from a base lak-. It is just possible that it was formed from Lat. laqueus, a snare; but this is by no means certain. The assertion law to the Lat. and Gk. base LAG, to droop, appearing in Lat. laws and laws and laws and laws are the same words, is a mere guess; in fact, the history of the words, as far as we can laws and laws and laws. LAKSA, LASKA, a flap; with the extended sense origin, and lace of F. origin. Der. latch, verb, to fasten with a latch, merely formed from the sb., and not the same as M.E. laceden; \$ 185r., froth, foam, soum of the sea, soap; whence landry, lödra, to

ILATCHET, a little lace, a thong. (F.,-L.) In the Bible, Mark, i. 7, Isa. v. 27. The former t is intrusive. M. E. lacket, as in 'lacket of a schoo;' Prompt. Parv. p. 284. 'Lacket outher loupe' = Iatchet or loop; Sir Gawayne and the Grene Knight, l. 591. - O. F. lacet, 'the lace of a petticote, a woman's lace or lacing, also a snare or ginne; Cot. Dimin. (with suffix *et) of O. F. lags, as snare. See Lages.

Observe that latelet is the dimin. of lace, and distinct from latele.

LATE, tardy, coming behind, slow, delayed. (E.) 1. M. E. laty rare as an adj. in the positive degree. 'A lat mon' = a man slow of rare as an anti-m tile positive age. 1 at min — a man slow of belief; Joseph of Arimathie, ed. Skeat, 1. 695. The adv. is late, as in 'late ne rathe' = late nor early, P. Plowman, B. iii. 73. 2. The compar. form is later or latter, spelt lættere in Layamon, l. 5911. 3. The superl. is latest, latst, or last, the intermediate form appearing in the Ormulum, 1, 4168. – A.S. lat, slow, late; Grein, ii. 165. + Du. laat, late. + Icel. latr, slow, lazy. + Dan. lad, lazy, slothful. + Swed. lat, lazy, idle. + Goth. lats, slothful, Luke, xix. 22. + G. lass, weary. tat, 1827, 1616. 4 Goth. tass, stothul, Luke, xix, 22. 4 G. tass, weary, indolent. + Lat. lassus (= lad-tus), weary.

β. All from Teut. base LAT (= Lat. LAD), to let, let go, let alone; so that late means let alone, neglected, hence slothful, slow, coming behindhand. See Let (1). Der. late-ly, late-ness, lat-isk, latt-er, latt-er-ly, last, q. v., last-ly. Also let (2). From the same source, lassitude, q. v.

last-ly. Also let (2). From the same source, lassitude, q. v.

1.ATEEN, triangular, applied to sails, (F., - L.) In Ash's Dict. ed. 1775. Vessels in the Mediterranean frequently have laten sails, of a triangular shape. The E. spelling preserves the pronunciation of the F. word Latine, the fem. of Latin, Latin; the lit. sense being of the r. word Latine, the lett. of Latine, Latin, the lit. sense being 'Latin sails,' i.e. Roman sails. See Latine. 'Voile Latine, a mizen or smack saile;' Cot. 'Latina, the mizen saile of a ship; also, the Latine toong;' Florio, Ital. Dict. ed. 1598. So also Span. Latina sela, a lateen sail; a la Latina, of a triangular form.

LATENT, lying hid, concealed. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. — Lat. latent., stem of pres. pt. of latere, to lie hid. + Gk. λαθ., base of λάνθανεν, to lie hid. - RADH, to quit, leave, abandon; cf. Skt. rah (for orig. radh), to quit, leave; Benfey, p. 763. Der.

Latent-ly, latencey. And see lethe, lethargy.

LATERAL, belonging to the side. (L.) In Milton, P. L. x.

705.—Lat. lateralis, belonging to the side. —Lat. later-, stem of latus, the side. Root uncertain. Der. lateral-ly.

LATH, a thin slip of wood. (E.) In Shak. Tw. Nt. iv. 2. 136.

In the North of England, the form used is lat; see Ray, Halliwell, and the Holderness Glossary (E.D.S.). This corresponds with M.E. latte, a lath. 'Hic asser, a latt;' Wright's Vocab i. 235, col. 1. - A.S. lættu, pl. lætta; 'Asseres, lætta;' Ælfric's Gloss., in Wright's Vocab. i. 26, col. 2, 1, 7; also latta, pl., id. i. 58, col. 2, 1, 2, + Du. lat, a lath. + G. latte, a lath, whence F. latte is borrowed.

B. The exact correspondence of the dental sound in A.S. lattu and G. latte presents a difficulty, and raises the suspicion that the words are borrowed. Perhaps they are of Celtic origin; cf. W. llath, a rod, staff, yard, as to which, however, it is difficult to say whether the E. or the W. word is the original. Der. latt-ice, q. v., latt-en, q. v. LATHE (1), a machine for 'turning' wood and metal. (Scand.) 'Could turn his word, and oath, and faith, As many ways as in a

lathe; Butler, Hudibras, b. iii. c. 2. ll. 375, 376. Cotgrave explains F. tournoir by 'a turner's wheel, a lathe or lare.' - Icel. löb (gen. sing. and nom. pl. labar), a smith's lathe. Perhaps the pl. labar accounts and nom. pl. doar), a sinitus state. Fernaps the pl. table accounts for the E. form lare. B. Pernaps löö stands for hlöö, from Alaba, to lade, load; see Lade (2). This is rendered probable by the occurrence of A. S. klæd-weogl (lit. lade-wheel), an engine or wheel of a well, to draw water (Bosworth); also of A. S. klæd-wheel of a well, to draw water (Bosworth); also of A. S. klæd-wheel of a well, to draw water (Bosworth); also of A. S. klæd-wheel of a well, to draw water (Bosworth); also of A. S. klæd-wheel of a well, to draw water (Bosworth); also of A. S. klæd-wheel of a well, to draw water (Bosworth); also of A. S. klæd-wheel of a well, to draw water (Bosworth); also of A. S. klæd-wheel of a well, to draw water (Bosworth); also of A. S. klæd-wheel of a well, to draw water (Bosworth); also of A. S. klæd-wheel of a well, to draw water (Bosworth); also of A. S. klæd-wheel of a well, to draw water (Bosworth); also of A. S. klæd-wheel of a well, to draw water (Bosworth); also of A. S. klæd-wheel of a well, to draw water (Bosworth); also of A. S. klæd-wheel of a well, to draw water (Bosworth); also of A. S. klæd-wheel of a well, to draw water (Bosworth); also of A. S. klæd-wheel of a well, to draw water (Bosworth); also of A. S. klæd-wheel of a well, to draw water (Bosworth); also of A. S. klæd-wheel of a well, to draw water (Bosworth); also of A. S. klæd-wheel of a well, to draw water (Bosworth); also of A. S. klæd-wheel of a well, to draw water (Bosworth); also of A. S. klæd-wheel of a well, to draw water (Bosworth); also of A. S. klæd-wheel of a well of the a well of the well of the well of the well of the well of the well of the well of the well of the well of the well of the well of the well of the well of the well of the well of the well of the well of the well of the well of the well of the well of the well of the well of the well of the well of the well of the well of the well of the well of the well of the well of the well of the well of the well of the well of the well of the well of the well of the well trendel, a wheel for drawing water (Leo); which are clearly derived from A.S. hladan, to lade out water. The transference of name from the water-wheel to the lathe was easy.

y. Some consider lathe cognate with G. lade, a chest, linen-press; this is from G. laden, to store up (E. lade), and leads to the same source.

LATHE (2), a division of a county. (E.) Kent is divided into five lather or portions; see Pegge's Alphabet of Kenticisms; E. D. S. rve tathes or portions; see regge's Alphanet of Kenticisms; E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3.—A.S. leb or leb, a portion of land; 'ne gyrne ic pines, ne labes ne landes'—I covet not thine, neither lathe nor land; Thorpe's Ancient Laws, i. 184. 'Ha quibusdam vero provinciis Anglice vocabatur leb, quod isti dicunt tithinge;' id. i. 455, note 3; and see Glossary in vol. ii.

[B. I suspect it to stand for legb, from liegen, to lie. Cf. Dan. lagd, a division of the country (in Denmark)

for military conscription; we also find Dan. lagd, a site.

LATHER, foam or froth, esp. when made with soap and water.

(E.) M. E. lather, for which Stratmann gives no reference; but we find the derived verb letherien, as in 'he leberede a swote' = he was in a lather with sweat; Layamon, 1. 7489 (later text). - A. S. leabor, LATHER, foam or froth, esp. when made with soap and water.

(E.) M. E. lather, for which Stratmann gives no reference; but we find the derived verb letherien, as in 'he leperede a swote' = he was in a lather with sweat; Layamon, l. 7489 (later text). = A. S. ledvor, lather; occurring in the comp. ledvor-wyrt, lit. lather-wort, i. e. soapwort; Gloss, to A. S. Leechdoms, ed. Cockayne; whence the verb letherian, to anoint, John, xi. 2 (Lindisfarne MS.). + Icel. lauter, latter, G. lachter.

LAUNCH, LANCH, to throw forward like a spear, hurl, aend forth, send (a ship) into the water. (F., = L.) M. E. launcen, to hurl, wort; Gloss, to A. S. Leechdoms, ed. Cockayne; whence the verb letherian, to anoint, John, xi. 2 (Lindisfarne MS.). + Icel. lauter, latter, G. lachter.

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LAUNCH, LANCH, to throw forward like a spear, hurl, aend forth, send (a ship) into the water. (F., = L.) M. E. launcen, to hurl, launchyn, or stynge with a speer or blode-yryne, lanceo; Prompt, launchyn, or stynge with a speer or blode-yryne, lanceo; Prompt, launchyn, or stynge with a speer or blode-yryne, lanceo; Prompt, launchyn, or stynge with a speer or blode-yryne, lanceo; Prompt, launchyn, or stynge with a speer or blode-yryne, lanceo; Prompt, launchyn, or stynge with a speer or blode-yryne, lanceo; Prompt, launchyn, or stynge with a speer or blode-yryne, lanceo; Prompt, launchyn, or stynge with a speer or blode-yryne, lanceo; Prompt, launchyn, or stynge with a speer or blode-yryne, lanceo; Prompt, launchyn, or stynge with a speer or blode-yryne, lanceo; Prompt, launchyn, or stynge with a speer or blode-yryne, lanceo; Prompt, launchyn, or stynge with a speer or blode-yryne, launchyn, or stynge with a speer or blode-yryne, launchyn, or stynge with a speer or blode-yryne,

foam, also to drip with blood; leybra, to wash. From a Teut. base LAU, to wash; see Lye. Cf. Lat. louars, to wash; for which see Lave. Der. lather, vb.

LATIN, pertaining to the Romans. (F., -L.) M.E. Latin; Chaucer, C. T. 4939; and earlier, in St. Juliana, p. 2.—F. Latin.—Lat. Latinus, Latin, belonging to Latium.—Lat. Latinus, the name of a country of Italy, in which Rome was situate. Der. Latin-ism, Latinist. Latin-i-ty, Latin-ise. Also latim-er = Latin-er, an interpreter, Layamon, 14310; well known as a proper name. Also lates, q. v.

LAYAMON, 14310; well known as a proper name. Also lates, q. v.

LATITUDE, breadth, scope, distance of a place N. or S. of the
equator. (F., -L.) M. E. latitude; Chaucer, C. T. 4433. -F. latitude.

- Lat. latitudo, breadth. - Lat. latus, broad; from an O. Lat. stlatus, appearing in stlata, a broad ship. Stlatus = stratus, spread out, from sterners, to spread abroad, stretch out. -
STAR, to spread, strew; see Street, Strew, Star. Der. latitudin-al, from stem latitudinof the sb. latitudo; latitudin-ar-i-an, latitudin-ar-i-an-ism, latitudin-ous. LATTEN, a mixed metal, a kind of brass or bronze. (F., -G.?) This latten bilbo; 'Merry Wives, i. v. 165. M. E. latoun, laton; Chaucer, C.T. 701, 11557.—O.F. laton (13th cent., see Littré); mod. F. laiton. Cotgrave has: 'Laiton, lattin (metall).' Cf. Span. laton, latten, brass; Port. latão, brass; Ital. ottone (corrupted from lottone or lattons), latten, brass, yellow copper.

B. According to Diez, the O. F. laton is from latte, a lath (also spelt late, as in Cotgrave); because this metal was hammered into thin plates. This is rendered almost certain by the Ital. latta, tin, a thin sheet of iron tinned, answering in form to Low Lat. latta, a lath (occurring in Wright's Vocab. i. 235, col. 1, last line); so also Span. latas, laths, hoja de lata, tin-plate, tinned iron plate [where hoja = foil, leaf]; also Port. ata, tin plate, latas, laths.

y. If this be right, these words are of G. origin, viz. from G. latte, a lath; see Lath.

LATTER, another form of later; see Late. (E.)

LATTICE, a network of crossed laths. (F., -G.) Here, as in

other words, the final -ce stands for s; a better form is lattis, as in Spenser, F. Q. iii. 12. 15. M. E. latis, latys; Wyclif, Prov. vii. 6. - F. lattis, lath-work (Hamilton). - F. latte, a lath. - G. latte, a lath;

see Lath. Der. lattics-work.

LAUD, to praise. (L.) M. E. lauden. 'If thou laudest and ioyest any wight;' Test. of Love, b. i. last section; in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. 294, back, col. 2.—Lat. laudere, to praise.—

Works, ed. 1501, fol. 294, back, col. 2.—Lat. laudare, to praise.—
Lat. laud., stem of laus, praise. Root uncertain. Der. laud-er, laudale, laud-able-ness, laud-abl-y; also laud-at-or-y (from pp. laud-atus); laud, sb., Troil. iii. 3. 179; Hamlet, iv. 7. 178. And see allow (2).

LAUDANUM, a preparation of opium. (L.,—Gk.,—Pers.)

'Laudanum or Opiate Laudanum, a medicine so called from its excellent qualities;' Kersey, ed. 1715. This remark refers to an absurd supposed connection with Lat. laudare, to praise; on which Mahm in Wabstay remarks. (4 this wood connect be derived form Lat. lauding the latest of the lat (in Webster) remarks: 'this word cannot be derived from Lat. laudandum, to be praised, nor was it invented by Paracelsus, as it previously existed in Provençal.' The name, in fact, was an old one; but was transferred from one drug to another. 'Laudanum, Ladanum, or Labdanum, a sweet-smelling transparent gum gathered from the leaves of Cistus Ledon, a shrub, of which they make pomander; it smells like wine mingled with spices; Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674.
Spelt ladanum, Ben Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2 (Perfumer). Lat. ladanum, ledanum, the resinous substance exuding from the shrub lada; Pliny, xxvi. 8. 30, § 47; xii. 17. 37, § 45. – Gk. λήδανον, λάδανον, the same. – Gk. λήδον, an oriental shrub, Cistus Creticus. – Pers. ládan, the gum-herb lada; Rich. Pers. Dict., p. 1251, col. 2,

LAUGH, to make the noise denoting mirth. (E.) M. E. laughen, Chaucer, C. T. 3847. Various spellings are laukwen, lauken, laghen, lehzen, lihzen, &c.; see Stratmann. - A. S. hlehhan, hlihhan, hlihan, hlyhhan, pt. t. hlók; Grein, ii. 81. + Du. lagchen. + Icel. hlaja, pt. t. hló. + Dan. lee. + Swed. le. + G. lachen. + Goth. klakjan, pt. t. hloh. β. All imitative words from a Teut. base HLAH, corresponding to an Aryan base KARK, to make a noise, an extension of KAR, to call; see Fick, iii. 87, i. 42. Allied words are Gk. κλώσσειν, to chuckle as a hen, κλώζειν, to cry as a jackdaw, κρώζειν, to caw, chuckte as a nen, kauser, to cry as a lackciew, kpasser, to caw, kasser, to clash, spasser, to croak, sec.; Lat. crocitare, glocire; and cf. E. crake, creak, crack, click, clack, cluck, &c. Der. laugh, sb., laugh-er, laugh-able, laugh-able, laugh-ableness, laugh-ing-ly, laugh-ing-gas, laugh-ing-stock. Also, laugh-ter, Chaucer, Troil. ii. 1169, from A. S. hleaktor, Grein, ii. 82, cognate with Icel. hldtr, Dan.

Chaucer, Legend of Good Women, 1. 358; spelt lauender, laynder, landar, Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skeat, xvi. 273, 292.—O. F. lavandiere, a launderesse or washing-woman; Cot. — Low Lat. lauanderia, s. washerwoman; occurring A.D. 1333; Ducange. - Lat. lauand-us,

the pass. part of laurer, to wash; see Lave. Der. laundry (=laundr-y), spelt lauendrys in P. Plowman, B. xv. 182.

LAUREATE, crowned with laurel. (L.) M. E. laureat, Chaucer, C. T. 14614.—Lat. laureatus, crowned with laurel.—Lat. laurea, a laurel; fem. form of adj. laureus, from laurus; see Laurel.

Der. laureate-skip.

LAUREL, the bay-tree. (F.,-L.) In Shak, Troil. i. 3. 107.

Formed, by the common substitution of t for r, from M. E. laurer, a haurel, Chaucer, C. T. 9340; spelt lorer, Gower, C. A. i. 337; lorel, Will. of Palerne, 1, 2082. — F. laurier, 'a laurell, or bay-tree;' Cot. Will. of Palerne, 1. 2983. — F. laurier, 'a laurell, or bay-tree;' Cot.

—Low Lat. laurarius* (not found), an adjectival formation with suffix -arius. - Lat. laurus, a laurel-tree. Der. laurell-ed; also laur-e-ate; see above.

IAVA, the matter which flows down a burning mountain. (Ital.,

—L.) A late word; added by Todd to Johnson's Dict.—Ital. lava. 'a running gullet, streame, or gutter sodainly caused by raine; Florio's Ital. Dict., ed. 1598. — Ital. lavare, to wash. — Lat. lauare;

LAVATORY, a place for washing. (L.) In Levins. Cotgrave explains F. lavatoire as 'a lavatory, a place or vessell to wash in. Lat. lauatorium, a lavatory; neut. of lauatorius, belonging to a washer. -Lat. lauator, a washer. - Lat. lauatus, pp. of lauare; see Lave.

LAVE, to wash, bathe. (F., - L.) M. E. lauen; 'And laueth hem in the lauandrie' [laundry]; P. Plowman, C. xviii. 330; cf. Layamon, 7489. - F. laver, to wash. - Lat. lauare, to wash. + Gk. Aobew, to wash. From the Gk. and Lat. base LU, to wash.

Der. law-er (Exod. xxxviii. 8), M. E. lavour, lauour, Chaucer, C. T. 5869, from O. F. lavoir, 'a washing poole' (Cot.) And see lavender, laundress, lotion. From the same base are de-luge, al-luvial.

LAVENDER, an odoriferous plant. (F., - Ital., -L.) M. E. lavendre, Reliquiæ Antiquæ, i. 37 (Stratmann); cf. Shak. Wint. Ta. iv. 104. The r is an E. addition. - F. lavande, 'lavender;' Cot. -Ital. lavanda, lavender; we find also Ital. laventola, Span. lavandula, and (according to Mahn) Low Lat. lauendula. - Ital. lavanda, a washing; cf. Lat. lauandria, things to be washed (White). plant is so called from its use in washing, esp. from its being laid with fresh-washed linen. - Lat. lauanda, fem. of fut. pass. part. of

lauare, to wash; see Lave.

LAVISH, adj., profuse, prodigal. (E.) c. The adj. is older than the verb, and the word is English; the suffix answers to A.S. -isc, not to the suffix -ish in flour-ish, which is of F, and L. origin. This is shewn by the co-existence of the North of E. lavy, lavish (Halliwell), where the suffix is the A.S. -ig (E. -y) as in ston-y. Lav-ish and lav-y mean 'profuse' or abundant, and are formed from the obsolete verb lave, to pour out. This verb being uncommon, the amples of the adj. are as follows. 'In al other thing so light and laves [are they] of theyr tong;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 250 b. Punishing with losse of life the lavesness of the toung;' Brende, Quintus Curtius, fol. 67 (R.) 'Although some lavicks linear artists. Quintus Curtius, fol. 67 (R.) 'Although some lauishe lippes, which like some other best;' Gascoigne, In Praise of Lady Sandes, 1. 7 (Poems, ed. Hazlitt, vol. i. p. 53). 'Lavish Nature; 'Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 163. Spelt lavas in 'Romeus and Juliet,' p. 20 (Halliwell). Y. The verb lave, to pour out, lade out water, is given in Richardson; and occurs as late as in Dryden. 'A fourth, with labour, laves The intruding seas, and waves ejects on waves;' Dryden, tr. of Ovid, Metam. b. xi. 488; where the Lat. text has: *Egerit hic fluctus, sequorque refundit in sequor;' lib. xi. v. 488. 8. From M. E. laum, to draw water out of a well, to pour forth. "Examples of this rare word are as follow. 'And [Orpheus] spak and song [sang] . . . alle pat euer he had resceyued and laued oute of he noble swelles of hys modir Calliope; 'Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. met. section of aya modifications; Chaucer, vr. of Boethus, b. in. mer. 12, l. 3037. 'Mony ladde per forth-lep to laue & to kest' = many a lad leapt forward there to bale and cast out the water (in a description of a storm at sea); Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, C. 154.

Note especially the following, which clearly shews the metaphorical
use, and the source of the modern word. 'He lauez hys gyftez as
water of dyche'—God lauistes his gifts as (freely as one would take) water out of a ditch; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, A. 607; see the whole passage, which treats of God's profuseness of reward to the souls in heaven.

6. Not found in A. S., unless (which is very doubtful) it can be connected with the verb gelafian, to C. T. 14949.—F. lanatif, refresh, which only occurs once, vis. in Beowulf, ed. Grein, 2722; ing.—Lat. lanatus, pp. of this A.S. gelafian appearing to be the same as Du. lanen, G. Liax. Der. lanative-ness.

LAUNDRESS, a washerwoman. (F., = L.) Formerly launderess (see below), formed by adding the F. suffix -ess to the old from a Teut. base LABH; for this would answer to a Gk. base word launder or lavender, which had the same sense. M.E. launder, LAP, of which there seems to be good evidence in han-distr. to empty out, to purge, ham-afis, an emptying out, ham-reir, to lap, drain, suck out, ά-λαπ-άζειν, to exhaust. reason for connecting this word with the ordinary E. lave, to wash, though there may have been some confusion with it. Mr. Wedgwood's suggestion that lavish = O. F. lavace, an inundation (Cotgrave) does not help us; for (1) lavish is not a sb., and (2) this F. word does not at all explain the M. E. verb to lave. Der. lavish ly, lavish-ness, lavish-ment; also lavish, verb (Levins).

LAW, a rule of action, edict, statute. (E.) M.E. lawe (two syllables), Chaucer, C. T. 1167.—A.S. lagu, Grein, ii. 153; the compound forh-lagu (=loss of life, death) occurs in Beowulf, ed. Grein, 1. 2800; the simple form is not common. + O. Sax. lag (pl. Grein, 1. 2000; the simple form is not common. ← U. Sax. lag (pt. lagw), a statute, decree. + Icel. lbg (s. pl., but used in the sing, sense), a law; it is the pl. of lag, a stratum, order, due place, lit. 'that which lies' or is placed. + Swed. lag. + Dan. lov. Cf. Lat. lew (stem lēg), law; whence F. loi. β. The sense is 'that which lies' or is in due order; from Teut. base LAG, to lie; see Fick, iii. 261, i. 749. - European ✓ LAGH, to lie; see Lie (1). ¶ Not from the verb 'to lay,' since that is a longer, derivative, and more complex form as explained s. v. Law (1). Der lewful M. F. complex form, as explained s. v. Lay (1). Der. law-ful, M. E. laweful, Trevisa, iii. 193; law-ful-ly, M. E. lawefulliche, P. Plowman, C. x. 59; law-ful-ness, see Owl and Nightingale, ed. Stratmann, l. 1741; law-giver; law-less, M. E. laweles, Trevisa, iii. 73; law-less-ly, lawless-ness; law-book, see Ormulum, l. 1953; law-suit; also law-yer, q. v. LAWN (1), a space of ground covered with grass in a garden. (F., -G. or C.) Properly an open space, esp. in a wood; a glade (see Glade). The spelling lawn is not old; the older spelling is invariably laund, which was still in use in the 18th century. 'Laund or Laum, in a park, plain untilled ground; 'Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715.
Spelt laund in Shak. Venus, 813; 3 Hen. VI, iii. 1. 2. M. E. laund,
Chaucer, C. T. 1691; (observe that Dryden substitutes laum in his Palamon and Arcite, l. 845); P. Plowman, C. i. 8.— O. F. lande, a land or laund, a wild, untilled, shrubby, or bushy plain; Cot. Cf. Ital. and Span. landa, a heath, tract of open country. disputed origin; Littré refers it to G. land, open country, the same word with E. land; see Land. Diez refers it to Bret. lann, a bushy shrub, of which the pl. lannon is only used to signify waste land, like the F. landes. Note also W. llaunt, a smooth hill, a lawn. Y. But does it not come to the same thing? The Bret. lann is also used in a variety of senses corresponding to the second and like it. variety of senses, corresponding to those of Gael. and Irish lann, and W. llan; one of these senses is land or territory, though most often used of an inclosure. Spurrell gives W. llan, 'an area, yard, church;' but the Gael. lann means 'an inclosure, a house, a church, a repository, land; and the Irish lann is 'land, a house, church, repository.' Perhaps, then, the Irish lann and E. land are cognate words.

LAWN (2), a sort of fine linen. (F.?-L.?) In Shak. Wint. Ta. iv. 4. 209, 220. In the third yeare of the raigne of Queene Elizabeth, 1562, beganne the knowledge and wearing of lawne and cambric, which was then brought into England by very small quantities; Stow, King James, an. 1604 (R.) The word is supposed to be a corruption of the F. linon (or Span. linon) which has the same sense. 'Linon, Linomple, a fine, thin, or open-waled linnen, much used in Picardie (where it is made) for womens kerchers and churchmen's surplesses; also, lawn; Cot. The F. linon is formed (with suffix -on) from F. lin, flax, linen. - Lat. linum, flax. See Linen. B. Or perhaps from Span. long, canvas, Port. long, sail-cloth (Wedg-

wood). Der. lawn, adj. LAWYER, one versed in the law, one who practises law. (E.) M. E. lawyer, lawier; P. Plowman, B. vii. 59. From law, with suffix yer. This suffix originated in the use of the suffix -ien in place of -en in causal verbs, and verbs derived from sbs. Thus, from the A. S. lufu, love, was formed the vb. lufigan or lufian, to love, which became lov-ien in M. E. Hence the sb. lov-ier or lov-yer, a lover, another form of lov-er or lov-ere, a lover; see the readings in the Retworth and Lansdowne MSS. in Chaucer, C.T. Group A, 1347 (or 1349, ed. Tyrwhitt). By analogy, from lawe, law, was formed law-ier or law-yer. So also bow-yer, one who uses a bow; saw-yer,

one who uses a saw.

LAX, slack, loose, soft, not strict. (L.) In Milton, P. L. vii. 162. — Lat. lanus, lax, loose. — Lat. base LAG, to be weak; whence also languare, to be languid, with inserted n. From the same base is E. lag, a Celtic word. See Lag, Languid. Der. lan-ly, lanness; lan-i-ty, from F. lanité (Cot.), which from Lat. acc. lanitatem :

and see law-at-ive.

LAXATIVE, loosening. (F., = L.) M. E. lawatif, Chaucer, C. T. 14949. - F. lawatif, 'laxative;' Cot. - Lat. lawatisms, loosening .- Lat. lanatus, pp. of lanare, to render lax .- Lat. lanus; see

Q. V.

LAY (2), a song, lyric poem. (F., -C.) M. E. lai, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 199, l. 167; lay, P. Plowman, B. viii. 66.
O. F. lai, spelt lay in Cotgrave; cf. Prov. lais, a lay. β. The lay was regarded as specially belonging to the Bretons; Mr. Wedgwood cites from Marie de France: 'Les cunters ke jo sai verais Dunt li Breton unt fait, lor lais Vus cunterai assez briefment' - the tales which I know to be true, of which the Bretons have made their lays, I will briefly relate to you. See further in note 24 to Tyrwhitt's Introductory Discourse to the Cant. Tales; and see Chaucer, C. T. 11021, 11022. The word is not preserved in Breton, but it answers to W. llais, a voice, sound; Irish laoi, laoidh, a song, poem, hymn; Gael. laoidh, a verse, hymn, sacred poem. Gael. laoidh, a verse, hymn, sacred poem. v. These Celtic words may be akin to A. S. leóð, lióð, Icel. ljóð, O. H. G. liod, G. lied, a song; cf. Goth. liuthon, to sing, Rom. xv. 9. There is no

'A. S. ley, as pretended.

LAY (3), LAIC, pertaining to the laity. (F., -L., - Gk.)

M. E. lay; 'Lered men and lay' = learned men and laymen; Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 171, last line. - O. F. lai, 'lay, secular, of Brunne, tr. of Langtott, p. 171, last line. — U. F. 1a1, lay, secular, of the laity; Got. — Lat. laieus, belonging to the people (whence the E. laie). — Gk. λαικός, belonging to the people. — Gk. λαίο (Ionic ληός, Attic λείο), the people. Root uncertain. Der. laie-al, layman; also lai-ty, used by Cotgrave (as cited above), formed with suffix -ty by analogy with words such as chasti-ty, quanti-ty, &c.

LAYER, a stratum, row, tier, bed. (E.) Layer, a bed or

LAYER, a stratum, row, tier, bed. (E.) Layer, a bed or channel in a creek, where small oisters are thrown in to breed; among gardeners, it is taken for a young sprout covered with mould, in order to raise its kind; 'Kersey, ed. 1715. Lay-er = that which lays, hence a place for laying or propagating. It is extended to mean anything carefully laid in due order. See Lay (1). tinct from lair, which is from the intrans. verb to lie. Der. layer-ing.

LAZAR, a leper. (F., - L., - Gk., - Heb.) M. E. lazar,
Chaucer, C. T. 242. - F. Lazare; see Littré. - Lat. Lazarus. - Gk. Aálopos, the name of the beggar in the parable; Luke, xvi. 20; contracted from the Heb. name Eleazar.—Heb. El'ázár, he whom God helps. Der. lazar-like, Hamlet, i. 5. 72; lazar-house, Milton, P. L. xi. 479; also lazar-etto, from Ital. lazzretto, a plague-hospital. LAZY, slow, sluggish, slothful. (F., -L.) In Shak. Temp. iii. 1. 28; spelt lassie in Spencer, Shep. Kal. July, 33; lazie in Minsheu, ed. 1627. We also find the verb to laze. 'S'endormir en sentinelle, to sleep when he hath most cause to watch; to laze it when he hath most need to looke about him;' Cot. Thus the suffix -y is the usual E. suffix, gen. added to sbs. (as in stan-y), but in rare instances to verbs and adjectives, as in shin-y, murk-y.

β. In the present case, laze is a corruption of the M. E. lasche, lache, lash, laish, vapid, insipid; see Prompt. Parv. p. 288, and note 1. It also meant 'slow,' as in Palsgrave, who has: 'lashe, not fast, lache.' The word has the authority of Chaucer, 'And yif he be slowe and astoned and lache, he lyueb as an asse ' = and if he be slow and stupid and lazy, he lives like an ass; tr. of Boethius, bk. iv. pr. 3, l. 3470. We also find that lazy in the North of England means 'bad, wicked;' Halliwell. This sense is noticed by Skinner, ed. 1671. All the uses of the word are explained by its F. original. — O. F. lasche (F. lache), 'slack, loose, wide, flagging, weak, faint, unlusty, languishing, remisse, lither, slow, cold, cowardly, faint-hearted, unmanly, effeminate, lewd, unworthy, base, treacherous; 'Cot. F. lâche = Ital. lasca, 'lazy, idle, sluggish, heavy;' Meadows. - Low Lat. lascus* (not found), a corrupted pronunciation of Lat. lascus (aleasus), by the interchange of se with cs or n, as in prov. E. ax = ask. See Lax.

More might be said in support of this etymology, which was suggested by Minsheu. Cf. Isle of Wight lass = lazy (Halliwell); M. E. lasken (= laschen), to relax, mitigate, Will. of Palerne, 050, Myrc's Parist Priest, 1736. The G. lässig, weary, is quite a different word, being from G. lass, weary, cognate with E. with E. late, which would have produced an E. lat-y. Of course we did not borrow words from German in the 16th century, except in very rare and peculiar instances, such as carouse. Der. lazi-ly,

LEA, LEY, LAY, a meadow. (E.) On the watry lea, i. e. plain; Spenser, F. Q. iv. 2. 16. Often spelt ley, leigh, in E. placenames, as in Brom-ley, Haw-ley, Had-leigh. Lay occurs in Beaum., and Fletcher, where it means unemployed; 'Let wife and land Lie

IAY (1), to cause to lie down, place, set. (E.) The causal of lay till I return; Love's Pilgrimage, A. iii. sc. 3 (Sanchio). M. E. lie, from which it is derived. M. E. leggen; weak verb, pt. t. leide, pp. leid; Chaucer, C. T. 3935, 81.—A. S. leegan (where eg = gg), to lay; pt. t. legde, pp. gelegd; Grein, ii. 160. Formed (by vowel; change of a to e) from lag, orig. form of A. S. lag, pt. t. of liegan, to lie; see Like (1). + Du. leggen, pt. t. legde, leide, pp. gelegt. + Icel. leggia, pt. t. lagdi, pp. lagior, lagor. + Dan. legge, pt. t. lagde, pp. lagior, lagor. + Dan. legge, pt. t. lagde, pp. lagids. + Goth. lagian, pt. t. lagde, pp. lagids. + G. legen, pt. t. legte, pp. gelegt. Der. lay-er, lay-er, lagids. pp. lagids. + G. legen, pt. t. legte, pp. gelegt. Der. lay-er, near Bremen sionifies a low-lying tract. also p. 558. B. Just as A. S. field. (= E. fiel) is cognate with G. flok, so lee is cognate with prov. G. lok, a morass, bog, wood, forest (Flügel), which also appears in place-names, such as Hohen-loke, i. e. high leas. So also we find the Low G. loge, which in place-names near Bremen signifies a low-lying tract, a grassy plain; Bremen Wörterb. iii. 80. So also Water-loo = water-lea. Wörterb. iii. 80. So also Water-loo = water-lea. 7. The various Teut. forms furnish a primitive Teut. base LAUHA (Fick, iii. 275), from the Teut. root LUH, to shine. Further cognates occur in Lithuanian laukas, an open field (Nesselmann); Lat. lucus, a grove, glade, open space in a wood [derived a lucendo I]; and prob. Skt. loka, a shine. All are from the Aryan & RUK, to be bright, to shine; see Lucid. ¶ No connection whatever with 1-wight, to shine; space, the world, universe, from lock, to see, a derivative of ruck, to

LEAD (1), to bring, conduct, guide, precede, direct, allure. (E.) M. E. leden, pt, t. ladde, ledde, pp. lad, led; Chaucer, C. T. 4777, 4862, 5066. — A. S. låddan, pt. t. lådde, pp. lådded; Grein, ii. 161; lit. 'to shew the way.'—A. S. låd, a way, path; Grein, ii. 150.—A. S. lådan, strong verb, to travel, go; Grein, ii. 183; of which låddan may be regarded as the causal form. + Icel. leiba, to lead, from leib, a way; which from 160a, to go, pass, move along. + Swed. 1eda, to lead, from 1ed, a way, course; which from 1ida, to pass, go on. + Dan. 1ede, to lead, from 1ed, a gate; which from 1ide, to glide on. + G. leiten, to lead; causal of O. H. G. 1idan, to go, go away, undergo, leiten, to lead; causal of O. H. G. 1idan, to go, go away, undergo, endure, suffer = mod. G. leiden, to suffer; cf. G. begleiten (=be-ge-

endure, suffer = mod. G. leiden, to suffer; cf. G. begleiten (=be-ge-leiten), to accompany, go on the way with. Cf. Du. leiden, to lead.

B. All from Teut, base LITH, to go; best seen in Goth. ga-leithan, to go, pt. t. ga-leith, pp. ga-lithans; see Fick, iii. 269, 270. Der. lead, sb., lead-er, lead-er-ship, lead-ing-strings. And see lode.

I.EAD (2), a well-known metal. (E.) M. E. leed, led; dat, lede, Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, iii. 333; P. Plowman, B. v. 600; cf. Havelok, 924. = A. S. lead (or lead); Grein, ii. 168. + Du. lood, lead, a plummet. + Swed. lod, a weight, plummet. + Dan. lod, a weight, plummet. + G. loth, a plummet, bullet; M. H. G. lot, lead. B. Of unknown origin: it is not easy to connect it with Goth linden. unknown origin; it is not easy to connect it with Goth. liudan, to grow, as in Fick (iii. 276), from the notion of its being easily moulded. Der. lead-en, M.E. leden, Chaucer, C. T. 16196 (with suffix as in gold-en); lead-pencil; also lead, vb., lead-ed.

sum as in gold-en); lead-pencit; also lead, VD., lead-ed.

LEAF, part of a plant, two pages of a book. (E.) M. E. leef, lef, pl. leues (=leves); Chaucer, C. T. 1840, 3177, 1642.—A. S. leaf, pl. leaf; Grein, il. 168. + O. Fries. laf. + O. Sax. lof. + Du. loof, foliage. + Icel. lauf. + Swed. löf. + Dan. löv, foliage. + Goth. laufs, pl. laubos. + O. H. G. laup, M. H. G. loup, a leaf; O. H. G. laup, M. H. G. loup, leaves, G. laub, leaves, foliage. B. All from Teut. Dase LAUBA, a leaf, a neut. sb., unchanged in the pl. in A. S. and O. H. G.; Fick, iii. 261. Again, this Teut. form is cognate with Russ. lepeste, a leaf, Lithuanian lápas, a leaf (Nesselmann), with which cf. Gk. Aéwos, a scale. The orig. sense of Russ. lepeste is a shred, strip, which thus furnishes also the orig. sense of E. leaf.

y. All these words are from the European base LAP or LUP, to strip, peel; appearing in Gk. λέπειν, to scale, peel, Russ, lupite, to peel, Lithuanian lupite, to strip, flay (as above). See Leper. Der. leaf-age

made in mitation of foli-oge), leaf-less, leaf-let, leaved, leaf-y (also leav-y in some edd. of Shak. Macb. v. 6. 1), leaf-i-ness, inter-leave.

LEAGUE (1), a bond, alliance, confederacy, (F., — L.) In Shak. Mer. Wives, iii. 2. 25. — F. ligue, 'a, league or confederacy; Cot. Cf. Span. liga, a band, garter, alliance; Ital. lega, a league, confederacy. — Low Lat. liga (sometimes lega, whence the Ital. form), a league, confederacy. — Lat. Rigare (in Low Lat. sometimes legare, whence Ital. legare) to chash hind fasten tier ratify an legars, whence Ital. legars), to clasp, bind, fasten, tie, ratify an agreement. Root uncertain.

¶ It is remarkable that the E. form is nearer to the Ital. than to the F. form, but this is accidental;

torm is nearer to the Ital, than to the F. form, but this is accidental; we also have peak = F. pic. Der. league, verb, Oth. ii. 3. 218; cf. 'se liguer l'un d'. l'autre, to make a league;' Cot. And see ligature.

LEAGUE (2); a distance of about three miles. (F.,-L.,-C.)
The distance varied. 'A league or myle;' Levins, ed. 1570. Cotgrave, s. v. lieue, notes that German or long leagues are about 4 miles long, those of Languedoc, about 3 miles, and Italian or short leagues are about 2 miles. 'A hundred league fro the place;' Berners, tr. of Froissart, Chron. vol. i. c. 81. — O. F. legue, a league (Roousfort): but the more usual form was leu or luis: mod. F. (Roquefort); but the more usual form was leu or luie; mod. F. lieue. Cf. Ital. lega (Florio); Span. legua. – Low Lat. lega, which occurs A. D. 1217, Ducange; another form being leuca, which is the more original. – Lat. leuca (sometimes leuga), a Gallic mile of 1200 Roman paces; a word of Celtic origin; see White's Dict. B. The Celtic word remains in Bret. led or lev, a league; in the district of Vannes, leu. We find also Irish leige, a league, three miles; but

LEAK, to coze through a chink. (Scand.) M. E. leken. 'That humoure oute may leke' = that the moisture may leak out; Palladius on Husbandry, ed. Lodge, b. vi. 1. 33. = Icel. leka, to drip, dribble, leak as a ship. +Swed. läcka. + Dan. lække. + Du. lekken, to leak, drop. + G. lecken, to leak, run, tricke. +A. S. leccan, to wet, to remoister. Pa vi 6 (ed. Srelmen). moisten; Ps. vi. 6 (ed. Spelman).

B. All from Teut. base LAK, to drip, leak; Fick, iii. 261.

The mod. E. word is from the to drip, leak; Fick, iii. 261. The mod. E. word is from the Scand., not from the A.S. Der. leak, sb., from Icel. leki, a leak;

Scand., not from the A.S. Der. leak, so., from Icel. lenk, a leak; leak-y, Temp. i. I. 51; leak-i-ness; also leak-age, a late word, with F. suffix -age (= Lat. -aticum). Also lack (1), lack (2).

LEAL, loyal, true. (F., = L.) Spelt leals in Levins, ed. 1570.

A Northumbrian form; in Burns, Halloween, st. 3. M. E. lel; 'And be lel to the lord;' Will. of Palerne, l. 5119.—Norm. F. leal; see Vie de St. Auban, ed. Atkinson; O. F. leial, mod. F. loyal. See further made T. act. of the lack is in a lamble to

further under Loyal, of which it is a doublet.

LEAN (1), to incline, bend, stoop. (E.) M. E. lenen, P. Plowman, B. prol. 9, xviii. 5. The trans. and intrans. forms are now alike; properly, the intrans. form is the more primitive, and the mod. E. verb follows rather the trans. or causal form. - A. S. hlanan, trans, weak verb, to make to lean, Grein, i. 81; we find also A. S. Alsonian, Alinian, intrans. weak verb, to lean, id. i. 85. + O. Sax. Alinon, intrans. form. + Du. leunen, intrans. + Dan. leune, tr. and refl. (causal). + Swed. läna, tr. and refl. (causal). + O. H. G. leinan, properly the causal form; O. H. G. klinen, M. H. G. lenen, G. lehnen, intrans. form. + Lat. clinare*, obsolete causal form; occurring in inclinare; see Incline. + Gk. klivev, causal form (with long t), to make to bend, cause to lean. + Skt. cri, to go to, enter, undergo; the orig. signification is probably to cling to, to lean; Benfey. β. All from KRI, to go to, cling to, lean against; the Teut. base being HLI. See Fick, i. 62, iii. 88. Dec. lean (2). From the

same root, in-cline, de-cline, re-cline, en-cline, ac-cliv-i-ty, de-cliv-i-ty.

LEAN (2), slender, not fat, frail, thin. (E.) M. E. lene (two syllables). 'As lene was his hors as is a rake;' Chaucer, C. T. 289. Synables). As tene was his hors as is a rate; Chaucer, C. 1. 209.

— A. S. hléne, lean; used of Pharaoh's lean kine; Gen. xli. 3.

β. The orig. sense was prob. leaning, bending, stooping; hence weak, thin, poor. Cf. Lat. decliuis, bending down, declining; estate decliuis, in the decline of life. See Lean (1). catate declinis, in the decline of life. See Lean (1). The occurrence of the initial a in A.S. hlæne at once connects it with the verb, and at the same time separates it from A. S. Idene, adj. transitory, which is connected with lend and loan; see Grein, ii. 163.

Der. lean-ly, lean-ness.

LEAP, to bound, spring, jump. (E.) M. E. lepen, pt. t. leep, lep, pp. lopen; Chaucer, C. T. 4376, 2689; P. Plowman, B. v. 198. -A. S. hleapan, to run, leap, spring; a strong verb; pt. t. hleap, pp. gehleapen; Grein, ii. 82, and i. 24 (s. v. ahleapan). + O. Sax. hlopan, to run; in comp. ahlopan. + O. Fries. hlapa. + Du. loopen, to run, flow; pt. t. liep; pp. geloopen. + Icel. klaupa, to leap, jump, run; pt. t. klijop, pp. klaupinn. + Dan. löbe, to run. + Swed. löpa, to run. + Goth. klaupan, to leap, only in comp. us-klaupan; pt. t. klaiklaup (reduplicated). + O. H. G. klaufan, M. H. G. loufen, G. laufen (pt. t. lief, pp. gelaufen), to run. β. All from Teut. base HLAUPAN, lief, pp. gelaufen), to run. B. All from Teut. base HLAUPAN, to leap; Fick, iii. 86. Der. leap, sb., A.S. hl/p, Grein, ii. 89, cognate

with Icel. klaup, a leap, G. lauf, a course. Also leap-frog; leap-year, M. E. lepseser, Mandeville's Travels, p. 77.

I.E.ARN, to acquire knowledge of. (E.) M. E. lernen, Chaucer, C. T. 310. — A. S. leornian, to learn; Grein, ii. 179. + O. Sax. linón [better linón], to learn; contracted form of lisnón. +O. H. G. lirnan, G. lernen. B. These are neuter (or passive) forms answering to a primitive Teut. form lis-n-on, in which LIS is the base, and -n- is a formative element used in certain verbs. Verbs ending in -nan have a passive or neuter signification, as in Goth. full-nan, to become full, and-bund-nan, to become unbound, af-lif-nan, to be left remaining, ga-kail-nan, to become whole, ga-wak-nan, to become awake; Skeat, Moeso-Goth. Glossary, p. 303. The change from primitive s to a later r is common; see Iron, Hare. γ . From the same base LIS was formed the causal verb LAISYAN, to make to know, to teach; appearing in Goth. laisjan, to teach, A.S. láran, Icel. læra, Du. læren, Swed. lära, Dan. lære, G. læren, to teach; of which the Icel. lara, Du. leren, and Swed. lara are also sometimes improperly used in the sense of 'learn;' cf. Dan. lare sig, to teach oneself, to learn. Similarly, the M. E. leren, to teach, was sometimes improperly used in the reflexive sense, just as the opposite mistake also perly used in the reneative sense, just as the opposite instake also occurs of the use of lears in the sense of 'teach;' see Ps. xxv. 4 (Prayer Book).

8. The base LIS probably meant 'to find out;' whence was formed the verb lifan, to permit = M. E. leuen, to perwite mit, grant (now obsolete), one of the most troublesome words in old authors, as it is frequently confounded by editors with M. E. leuen, of finding one's way; hence Goth. laists, a foot-track; see Last (2). to lend, and misprinted accordingly; see note to Chaucer's Prioress's

this may have been borrowed from the English. The best-preserved from is that afforded us in Latin. Der. seven-leagued.

LEAGUER, a camp. (Du.) In All's Well, iii. 6. 27. — Du. leger, a lair; also, a camp, army. See Beleaguer. Doublet, lair.

Cf. G. ge-leiss, a track, rut; Lat. lira, a furrow. To the primitive sense we may perhaps refer A. S. leoran, to go away, depart (perhaps orig. to find one's way, go along); Grein, ii. 179. Der. learn-ed, orig. merely the pp. of the verb, learn-ed-less,

learn-er, learn-ing.
LEASE (1), to let tenements for a term of years. (F., -L.) lease or let leas, locare, dimittere; the lease, letting, locatio, dimissio; Levins, ed. 1570. An O. F. law term; see Blount's Nomolexicon, ed. 1691.—F. laisser, 'to leave, relinquish;' Cot. [Cf. Ital. lasciare, to quit.] Laisser is still used in the sense 'to part with' or 'let go' at a fixed price; see Littré. Another form of the word in O. F. was lesser, which accounts for E. less-or, less-ee; see Burguy, the (mrongly) gives lessen under lain which is really a life party. who (wrongly) gives lesser under laier, which is really a different word. Lat. laxars, to slacken, let go.—Lat. laxus, lax, slack; see Lax.

Not related to G. lassen, which—E. let; see Let(1). Der. lease-hold; also less-or (spelt leassor in Blount's Nomolexicon), signifying one who leases, with suffix or of the agent; less-ee (spelt leasses in **Sone who leases, with sumx or of the agent; less-ee (spelt leases in Blount), signifying one to whom a lease is granted, with suffix -ee in place of O. F. -e (= Lat. -atus), the pp. ending with a passive sense.

**LEASE(2), to glean. (E.) In Dryden, tr. of Theocritus, Idyl 3, 1. 72. M. E. lesen, P. Plowman, B. vi. 68.—A.S. lesen, to gather (Grein). + Du. lezen, to gather, read. + G. lesen. + Goth. lisan, to gather; pt. t. las. All from the base LAS, to pick out; whence also Lith lith the pick out. See Legend 4. also Lith. lesti, to pick out. See Legend.

LEASH, a thong by which a hawk or hound is held; a brace and a half. (F., = L.) 1. M. E. lees, leese, leece. 'Alle they renne in o lees' = they all run in one leash; Chaucer, C. T. Pers. Tale. De Septem Peccatis (Six-text, Group I, 387). And see Prompt. Parv. p. 291.—O. F. lesse (mod. F. laisse), 'a leash, to hold a dog in;' Cot. Cot. also gives: 'Laisse, the same as Lesse, also, a lease of hounds, &c.' Cf. Ital. lassio, a leash, band; also a legacy, will.—Low Lat. laxa, a lease, thong; lit. a loose rope. — Lat. laxa, fem. of laxus, loose, lax; see Lax. 2. The sense of 'three' arose from the application of the word to the number usually leashed together (Richardson); see

Shak. I Henry IV, ii. 4. 7. Der. leask, verb, Hen. V, prol. 7. LEASING, falsehood, lying. (E.) In Ps. iv. 2, v. 6; A. V. M. E. lesynge, lesinge; Chaucer, C. T. 1929.—A. S. leásing, leásung, a falsehood; Grein, ii. 179.—A. S. leás, false, orig. empty; the same word with A. S. leás, loose. Cf. Icel. lausung, falsehood; Du. loos, false; Goth. laus, empty, vain; lausa-waurds, loose-worded, speaking loose-and random words. Tit is 10. Sec. Loose-worded, speaking

loose and random words, Tit. i. 10. See Loose.

LEAST; see under Less LEATHER, the prepared skin of an animal. (E.) M. E. lether, Chaucer, C. T. 3250. — A. S. lever, in comp. geweald-lever, lit. wield-leather, i. e. a bridle; Grein, i. 478. "Bulga, leper-coddas," i. e. leathern bags; Ælfric's Gloss., in Wright's Vocab. i. 21, col. 2. + Du. leder. + Icel. levr. + Dan. læder. + Swed. läder. + G. leder. B. The Teut. base is LETHRA; Fick, iii. 278. Root unknown. Der. leather-n, M. E. letheren, P. Plowman, B. v. 192, formed with suffix -en, as in gold-en; also leather-y.

LEAVE (1), to quit, abandon, forsake. (E.) M. E. leuen (with u = v), pt. t. lafte, lefte, pp. laft, left; Chaucer, C. T. 8126, 14204, 10500.—A. S. láfan, Grein, ii. 162. The lit. sense is 'to leave a heritage, 'to leave behind one.—A. S. láf, a heritage, residue, remembrant A. S. láfan, to be remaining here to live the sense to live. nant. A. S. liftan, to be remaining, hence, to live; see Live. Or we may simply regard leave as the causal of live. Icel. leifa, to leave, leave a heritage; from leif, a leaving, patrimony; which from lifa, to be left, to live. + M. H. G. leiben, to leave; from M. H. G. leibe, O. H. G. leipa, that which remains; which from O. H. G. liban, lipan, only used in the comp. beliban, belipan, M. H. G. beliben, G. bleiben, to remain, be left. B. The Goth. form is laibjan, but the word is uncertain; we find, however, the sb. laiba, a remnant, from the verb liban, to live. We may also compare Swed. lemna, to leave;
Dan. levne, to leave. See further under Live. ¶ Fick (iii. 271) Dan. levns, to leave. See further under Live. ¶ Fick (iii. 271) confidently rejects the off-cited connection with Gk. Astress, to leave, and considers the similarity in form to be merely accidental. Curtius, ii. 61, thinks that he is probably right in this suggestion. The Gk. Actweev really answers to Lat. linquere, and to Goth. leihwan, G. leihen,

to lend (orig. to let go). See Curtius, as cited. Der. leavings. LEAVE (2), permission, farewell. (E.) a. In the phr. to take leave, the word appears to be the same as leave, permission. The leave, the word appears to be the same as seave, permission. The origing sense was, probably, to take permission to go, hence, to take a formal farewell. Cf. to give leave. We may, then, remember that the sb. is entirely and always independent of the verb above. M.E. leue, leave (with u = v). By your leue with your permission; Chaucer, C. T. 13377. But taketh his leue; but takes his leave; id. 1219. — A. S. leaf, permission; Grein, i. 168;

Tale, ed. Skest, l. 1873. The orig. sense of leave is 'that which is times spelt ligier (see Richardson); and Howell goes so far as to acceptable or pleasing, and it is closely connected with A. S. leff, use a leger-book in the sense of a portable memorandum-book, appapleasing, lief, deep see Lief. We may further remark that the rently from thus mistaking the true sense. 'Some do use to have a pleasing, lief, dear; see I.lef. We may further remark that the A.S. getifum, (compounded of ge- and the vb. lifum just mentioned) answers to mod. E. be-lieve; see Believe. + Du. -lof, only in the comp. oor-lof, permission, ver-lof, leave. + Icel. leyfi, leave; leyfa, to permit; cf. also lefan, permission, lob (1) praise, (2) license, permission. + Dan. lov. praise, leave. + Swed. lof, praise, leave. + G. ur-laub, leave, furlough; ver-laub, leave, permission; er-lauben, to permit; lob, praise. See Furlough.

I.EAVEN, the ferment which makes dough rise. (F.,-L.) Not a good spelling; leven would be better. M. E. levain, levein (with u for v). 'He is the levein of the brede' [bread]; Gower, C. A. i. 2014. Cf. Prompt. Parv. D. 300. = F. levain, 'leaven;' Cot. = Lat.

for v). 'He is the leusin of the brede' [bread]; Gower, C. A. i. 294; cf. Prompt. Parv. p. 300. = F. levain, 'leaven;' Cot. = Lat. leuamen, an alleviation, mitigation; but also used (as here) in the orig. sense of 'that which raises.' Ducange records the sense of 'leaven' for Lat. leuamenium, a parallel form to leuamen. = Lat. leuare, to raise. See Lever. Similarly, Ital. lievito, leaven, is from Ital. lievare, to raise (= Lat. leuare). Der. leaven, verb.

LECHER, a man addicted to lewdness. (F.,=G.) In early use. M. E. lechur, lechour; O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 53, l. 27; Ancren Riwle, p. 216; Rob. of Glouc. p. 119. = O. F. lecheor (Burgny). lescheur, lecheur, lecheur (Cotgrave). lit one who licks up. = O. F.

(Burguy), lescheur, lecheur (Cotgrave), lit. one who licks up. - O. F. lecher, mod. F. lecher, to lick. O. H. G. lecchon, leckin, G. lechen, to lick; cognate with E. Lick, q. v. Der. lecher-ous, P. Plowman, C. ii. 25; lecher-ous-ly, lecher-ous-ness; lecher-y, M. E. lecherie, leccherie, Holi Meidenhad, ed. Cockayne, p. 11, 1. 3.

LECTERN, LECTURN, a reading-desk. (Low Lat., - Gk.)

Leterone, lectorne, lectrone, lectrun, deske, Lectrinum; Prompt. Parv. p. 299. Spelt lecterne in Minsheu, ed. 1627. Corrupted from Low Lat. lectrinum, a reading desk, pulpit; an extension from Low Lat. lectrum, a pulpit, in Isidore of Seville. - Gk. λέκτρον, lit. a couch; hence a rest, support for a book. Akin to $\lambda \ell \chi o \epsilon$, a couch, bed; from European base LAGH (Gk. $\lambda \epsilon \chi$ -), to lie, whence also E. lie; see Lie (1). Cf. Lat. *lectus*, a couch. has no connection with lecture, though much resembling it in form and present use. The F. form is lutrin.

LECTION, a reading, portion to be read. (L.) 'Other copies and various *lections*;' Milton, A Defence of the People of England. (R.) Formed, by analogy with F. words in *-ion*, from Lat. *lectionem*, acc. of lectio, a reading. - Lat. lectus, pp. of legere, to gather, read; see Legend. Der. lection-ary; and see below. Doublet, lesson.

LECTURE, a discourse, formal reproof. (F.,-L.) 'Wherof

oure present lecture speaketh; 'Sir T. More, p. 1301 c. – F. lecture, 'a lecture, a reading;' Cot. – Lat. lectura, fem. of fut. part. of legere, to read; see Legend. Der. lecture, verb, lectur-er, lecture-ship. LEDGE, a slight shelf, ridge, small moulding. (Scand.) In Norfolk, a bar of a gate, or stile, of a chair, table, &c., is termed a lecture serving to Each. ledge, according to Forby. A door made of three or four upright boards, fastened by cross-pieces, is called a ledger-door; a ledger is a horizontal slab of stone, a horizontal bar, and is also called a ligger (Halliwell). A ligger is 'a lier,' that which lies, from A. S. liegan, to lie; and ledge is from the same source. The word is, however, rather Scand. than E. 'Ledge of a dore, barre. Ledge of a shelfe, appy [appui], estaye;' Palsgrave. [The word legge in Prompt. Parv. p. 293 is probably unrelated.]

B. Of Scand. origin; allied to Norweg. logg, the lowest part of a vessel, pl. legger, and written lagge when used in composition; Swed. lagg, the rim of a cask; Icel. logg, the ledge or rim at the bottom of a cask. We may also note Norweg. lega, a lying, couch, lair, bed, a support upon which anything rests. Both logg and lega are from Norweg. liggia = Dan. ligge, to lie; Aasen. See Lie (1).

LEDGER, a book in which a summary of accounts is preserved.

(Du.) Formerly called a ledger-book; Kersey, ed. 1715. The word had other meanings, most of them involving the sense of 'lying down.' Thus a ledger was a horizontal slab of stone (Halliwell); leger ambassadors were such as remained for some time at a foreign court; see leiger in Shak. Meas. iii. 1. 59. A ledger-bait was a bait that was 'fixed or made to rest in one certain place;' I. Walton, Angler, pt. i. c. 8. 'A rusty musket, which had lien long leger in his shop;' Fuller's Worthies, London (R.) See further in Richardson.—Du. legger, 'one that lyes down' (Sewel); hence mod. Du. legger, the nether mill-stone [answering to E. ledger, a horizontal] slab of stone]. — O. Du. leggen, to lie, once in common use, though the true form is liggen, and the proper sense of leggen is to lay. We know how these words are constantly confused in English. 'Te bed leggen, to ly a-bed. Neer leggen, to lie down. Waar legt hy t'huys, where does he ly, or lodge?' Sewel. See Lie (1). Thus a ledger-book is one that lies always ready in one place.

The etymology of the word was ill-understood, and it was confused with O. F. legier, light; see Ledger-line. Hence it was some xxiii, c. 2. A pl. sb., from a sing. lee, not used. — F. lie, 'the lees'

rently from this mistaking the true sense. Some do use to nave a small leger-booke fairely bound up table-book-wise, i.e. like a memorandum-book; Howell, Forraine Travell, sect. iv, ed. Arber, p. 27.

LEDGER-LINE, the same as Leger-line, q.v. (F., -L.)

Line, a sheltered place, shelter; part of a ship away from the wind. (Scand.) M. E. lee, shelter. 'We lurked vndyr lee,' we lay

hid under shelter; Mort Arthure, ed. Brock, l. 1446. A-lee = on the lee; Deposition of Rich. II., ed. Skeat, iv. 74. The word and its use are both Scand.; the true E. word is lew, a shelter, still in use use are both Scand; the true E. word is *iew*, a shelter, still in use provincially; see Halliwell.—Icel. *hlé*, lee, used (as in England) only by seamen; *sigla à hlé*, to stand to leeward; *hlé-borð*, the lee-side. + Dan. *la*; Swed. *lä*. + Du. *lij*. + A. S. *hleó*, *hleow*, a covering, protection, shelter; Grein, ii. 82. Hence prov. E. *lew*, a shelter, also, as adj., warm; see Lukewarm. + O. Sax. *hleo*, a protection, covering. And cf. Goth. *hlija*, a tent, tabernacle.

2. **Lice*** a chalter (Crain ii 82): the same word as prov. E. *Lice*** a chalter (Crain ii 82): the same word as prov. E. *Lice*** a chalter (Crain ii 82): the same word as prov. E. *Lice*** a chalter (Crain ii 82): the same word as prov. E. *Lice*** a chalter (Crain ii 82): the same word as prov. E. *Lice*** a chalter (Crain ii 82): the same word as prov. E. *Lice*** a chalter (Crain ii 82): the same word as prov. E. *Lice*** a chalter (Crain ii 82): the same word as prov. E. *Lice*** a chalter (Crain ii 82): the same word as prov. E. *Lice*** a chalter (Crain ii 82): the same word as prov. E. *Lice*** a chalter (Crain ii 82): the same word as prov. E. *Lice*** a chalter (Crain ii 82): the same word as prov. E. *Lice*** a chalter (Crain ii 82): the same word as prove. E. *Lice*** a chalter (Crain ii 82): the same word as prove. E. *Lice*** a chalter (Crain ii 82): the same word as prove. E. *Lice*** a chalter (Crain ii 82): the same word as prove. E. *Lice*** a chalter (Crain ii 82): the same word as prove. E. *Lice*** a challer (Crain ii 82): the same word as prove. E. *Lice*** a challer (Crain ii 82): the same word as prove. E. *Lice*** a challer (Crain ii 82): the same word as prove. E. *Lice*** a challer (Crain ii 82): the same word as prove. E. *Lice*** a challer (Crain ii 82): the same word as prove. E. *Lice*** a challer (Crain ii 82): the same word as prove. E. *Lice*** a challer (Crain ii 82): the same word as prove. ing. And Cr. Goth. stija, a tent, tabernacie. p. Annea to A.S. hleo's, hleow's, a shelter (Grein, ii. 83); the same word as prov. E. lewis, shelter, warmth (Halliwell). With these forms we may compare Icel. hly, warmth, hlær, hlyr, warm, hlyja, to shelter, hlána, to thaw. From a Teut. base HLAWA, warm; whence also G. lew, tasw. From a lett. base the pronunciation lew-ard, for leeward. Der. lee-shore, lee-side, lee-way. Also lee-ward, allied to O. Du. lywaard, lee-ward (Sewel); the mod. Du. form being lijwaarts.

Interpolar (Sewerl); the mod. Du. form being lipwaaris.

LEBCH (1), a physician. (E.) In Shak. Timon. v. 4. 84. M. E. lecke, Chaucer, C. T. 15524.—A. S. léce, a physician; Matt. ix. 12; Lu. iv. 23. Connected with A. S. lécnian, to heal; Grein, ii. 150.+ Icel. læknir, a physician; lækna, to cure, heal. + Dan. læge, a physician; from læge, to heal. + Swed. läkare, a physician; from läka, to heal. + Goth. leikeis, lekeis, a physician, Lu. iv. 23; connected with leikinon, lekinon, to heal. + O. H. G. lákki, lácki, a physician; connected with O. H. G. lákkinon, to heal, M. H. G. láchenen, to employ remedies. M. H. G. láchenen, & We. marchy. to employ remedies, M. H. G. láchen, a remedy. β. We may further compare Irish and Gael. leigh, a physician, leigheas, a cure,

Root unknown.

LEECH (2), a blood-sucking worm. (E.) M. E. lecke, Prompt. Parv. p. 291.—A.S. lece; we find 'Sanguisuga, vel hirudo, lece in Ælfric's Gloss., Nomina Insectorum. Lit. 'the healer;' and the

same word as the above.

LEECH (3), LEACH, the border or edge of a sail at the sides. (Scand.) 'Leech, the edge of a sail, the goring;' Ash's Dict., ed. 1775. 'The leetch of a sail, vox nautica;' Skinner, ed. 1671. - Icel. lik, a leech-line; Swed. lik, a bolt-rope, stdende liken, the leeches;

Dan. lig, a bolt-rope, staanade lien, the leeches; Dan. lig, a bolt-rope, staanade lie, a leech. + O. Du. lyken, a bolt-rope (Sewel).

LEEK, a kind of onion. (E.) M. E. leek, Chaucer, C. T. 3877;

P. Plowman, B. v. 82. - A. S. lede; in Ælfric's Gloss., Nomina Herbarum. + Du. look. + Icel. laukr. + Dan. lög. + Swed. lök. + G. lauch.

β. All from Teut. base LAUKA, a leek (Fick, iii. 200). Root unknown; but answering in form to LUK, to lock. Cf. W. liviau, barbs plants.

llysiau, herbs, plants. Der. gar-lic, char-lock, hem-lock.

LEER, a sly or arch look. (E.) The verb is a later development from the sb., which is an old word. The M. E. lere means the check, also the face, complexion, mien, look. 'A loveli lady of lere' - a lady of lovely mien; P. Plowman, B. i. 3. It was orig. almost always used in a good sense, and with adjectives expressive of beauty, but in Skelton we find it otherwise in two passages. Her lothely lere Is nothing clere, But vgly of chere' = her loathsome look is not at all clear, but ugly of aspect; Elynoure Rummynge, l. 12. 'Your lothesum lere to loke on;' 2nd Poem against Garnesche, l. 5. Shakespeare has it in two senses; (1) the complexion, aspect, As You Like It, iv. 1. 67, Titus Andron. iv. 2. 119; (2) a winning look, Merry Wives, i. 3. 50. At a later period it is generally used in a sinister sense. — A. S. hleór, the cheek; hence the face, hook, Grein, ii. 85. + O. Sax. Allor, the cheek; O. Du. lier (Oudemans). + Icel. klyr, the cheek.

B. The orig. sense may have been 'slope,' from the Teut. base HLI, to lean; see Lean (1). Fick (iii. 88) supposes A. S. kleor = Teut. HLIURA = HLIWRA, so that the base would be HLI, not HLU. ¶ The Tauchnitz Du. Dict. gives loeren, 'to peep, peer, leer, lurk.' This may mislead, as I believe two verbs are here mixed together, viz. loren, 'to peep, peer, leer;' and loeren, 'to lurk.' Of these, the former may very well be cognate with E. leer; but the latter is clearly cognate with Dan. lure, Swed. lura, to lurk, and has no connection with the other word. Moreover, the former may be related to Lower (2); whilst the latter is perhaps related to Lure or Lurk. Der. leer, verb, of which an early use is in Shak. L. L. v. 2, 480, 2 Hen. IV, v. 2, 7, Troil. v. i. 97, only in the sense 'to simper,' to give a winning glance.

LEES, dregs of wine. (F.) In A. V. Isa. xxv. 6, Jer. xiviii. 11.

'Verily the less of wine are so strong;' Holland, tr. of Piiny, b.

liquor; Cot. Of unknown origin; the Low Lat. form is lia; the phr. 'fecla sive lias uini' occurs in a MS. of the 10th century (Littré).

LEFT, a term applied to the (usually) weaker hand. (E.) M. E. left, lift, luft. Spelt left. Chaucer, C. T. 2955; lift, Will. of Palerne, 2961; luft, P. Plowman, A. ii, g. 7; Layamon, 24461. The word may be considered as E., being certainly of O. Low G. origin. It can scarcely be found in A. S., which has the term winster instead; see Crein ii 216. We do however find 'inna' left' in a Gloss (Mone.) Grein, ii. 716. We do, however, find 'inanis, left,' in a Gloss (Mone, Quellen, i. 443), and the same MS. has senne for synne (sin); so that ieft may stand for lyft, with the sense of 'worthless' or 'weak.' + N. Friesic leeft, leefter kond (left hand); Outzen. + O. Du. left, left (Oudemans); Kilian also gives the form lucht, which does not, however, seem to be the original one. β . The t is a later suffix, and the base appears to be LUB, perhaps related to Lop, q. v. γ . It is difficult to trace any connection with Russ. lientil, left, lievsha, the left hand; Lat. lenus, Gk. $\lambda aubs$ (for $\lambda a_i f b_i$), left, which are from a left $\lambda a_i f b_i$. lett hand; Lat. Lauus, Gk. Lauke (for Laif-is), left, which are from a base LAIWA.

Certainly not connected with the verb to leave, of which the M. E. pp. was (usually) laft. For A. S. lyft, see lyft-idd, palsy, Cockayne's Leechdoms, ii. 338. Der. left-handed, -ness. LEG, one of the limbs by which animals walk, a slender support. (Scand.) M. E. leg (pl. legges), Chaucer, C. T. 593; Layamon, l. 1876 (later text, the earlier text has sconten = shanks). - Leel. legger, leaves the legger text has sconten = shanks).

calf of the leg. + Swed. lägg, the calf or bone of the leg. \$\beta\$. Referred by Fick (iii. 262) to the Europ. base LAK, to bend; this is unsatisfactory, as the Icel. word seems to involve the notion of stiffness; cf. Icel. hand-leggr (lit. hand-stem), the fore-arm, arm-leggr,

the upper-arm. Der. leg-less, legg-ings.

LEGACY, a bequest of personal property. (L.) M.E. legacie.

'Her legacie and lamentationn;' Henrysoun, Complaint of Crescide, and st. from end. Cf.O.F. legal, 'a legacy;' Cot. A coined word (as if from a Lat. legatia) from Lat. legatum, a legacy, bequest; orig. neut. of pp. of Lat. legare, to appoint, bequeath. - Lat. leg-, stem of les, law. See Logal. Der. legacy-hunter; also legat-ee, a barbar-ously formed word, coined by adding the F. suffix -é (= Lat. -atus),

denoting the pp., to the stem of Lat. legal-us, pp. of legare.

T.E.G.A.I., pertaining to the law. (F., -L.) In Minsheu's Dict., ed. 1627. — F. legal, 'legall, lawful;' Cot. — Lat. legalis, legal. — Lat. leg., stem of lex, law, which is cognate with E. law. B. The lit. sense is 'that which lies,' i. e. that which is settled or fixed, as in the Gk. phrases of νόμοι of κείμενοι, the established laws, κείται νόμος, the law is fixed, from κείμαι, to lie. From European base LAGH, to lie, whence also Gk. Aéxos, a bed, Lat. lec-tus, a bed. See Fick, i. 748, 749. See Law, and Lie (1). Der. legal-ly, legal-ise; legal-i-ty, from F. legalité, 'lawfulness' (Cot.), which from Low Lat. acc. legalitatem. And see legacy, legate, allege, delegate,

Lat. acc. tegatitatem. And see legacy, legate, allege, delegate, relegate, college, colleague, privilege, &c.

LEGATE, a commissioner, ambassador. (F.,-L.) M. E. legate, legat; Rob. of Glouc. p. 499, l. 23; Layamon, l. 24501. - O. F. legat, 'a legat, the pope's ambassador;' Cot. - Lat. legatus, a legate, deputy; pp. of legare, to appoint, send. - Lat. leg., stem of lex, law. See Legal. Der. legate-ship; legat-ion, from F. legation, 'a legate-ship' (Cot.), which from Lat. acc. legationem; also legat-ine, adj. Hen. VIII, iii. 2. 339.

LEGATEE: see under Lagacy

LEGATEE; see under Legacy.

LEGATEE; see under Legacy.

LEGEND, a marvellous or romantic story. (F.,—L.) M. E. legande, Chaucer, C. T. 3143; P. Plowman, C. xii. 206. — O. F. legande, 'a legand, a writing, also the words that be about the edge of a piece of coyne;' Cot. — Low Lat. leganda, as in Aurea leganda — the Golden Legand. — Lat. leganda, neut. pl. of fut. pass. part. of legare (pp. lectus), to read, orig. to gather, collect. + Gk. λέγειν, to collect, gather, speak, tell.

β. From a base LAG, to gather; whence, probably, by the extension of the Teutonic form lak to laks and subsequent loss of k (producing las), we have also Goth. lisan, to collect; see Legase (2). Cf. also Lithuanian lesti, to gather, pick up grains as birds do, cited by Cartius, i. 454; whom see. Der. legand-a-ry; also (from Lat. leg-ere) leg-ible, leg-ibl-y, leg-ible-asss, leg-i-bili-ty; together with numerous other words such as legion, lecture, lesson, lection, col-lect, de-light, di-lig-ent, e-leg-ant, e-lect, e-lig-ible, intel-lect, intel-lig-ent, meg-lect, meg-lig-ent, re-col-lect, se-lect, e-lig-ible, intel-lect, intel-lig-ent, meg-lect, meg-lig-ent, re-col-lect, se-lect, LEGATEE; see under Legacy.

tecture, tesson, tection, cot-tect, ac-tigat, at-tig-ent, e-leg-ant, e-legt, e-lig-ible, intel-lect, intel-lig-ent, meg-lect, neg-leg-ent, re-col-lect, se-lect, pre-di-lect-ion, sacri-lege, &c. Also (from Gk. λέγειν) lenicon, dialect, ec-lect-ic, log-ic, log-arithm, and the suffix -logy.

LEGERDEMAIN, sleight of hand, (F., - L.) "And of legierdemayne the mysteries did know; Spenser, F. Q. w. 9. 13. "Perceiue theyr leygier demaine;" Sir T. More, Works, p. 813 g. - O. F. legier de main, lit, light of hand; see Leger-line below.

The F. main is from Let manum, acc. of manus, the hand; see The F. main is from Lat. manum, acc. of manus, the hand; see

dregs, grounds, thick substance that settles in the bottome of Line.] Properly spelt leger-line, as in Ash's Dict., ed. 1775. Not liquor; Cot. Of unknown origin; the Low Lat. form is lia; the in Todd's Johnson. These lines are very small and light.—F. léger, phr. feela sive lias uini occurs in a MS. of the 10th century (Littré). light; formerly legier, as in Cotgrave. Cf. Ital. leggiere, leggiere, LEFT, a term applied to the (usually) weaker hand. (E.) M. E. light. Formed as if from a Lat. leuisrius **, made by adding -arise to light. source, leger-t-ty, lightness, Hen. V, iv. 1, 23; see legiereté in Cotgave, LEGIBLE, that can be read. (F., -L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627.

—O. F. legible, 'legible, readable;' Cot. -Lat. legibilis, legible. -Lat. Leger, to read; see Legend. Der. legibl-y, legible-ness, legibli-ity, LEGION, a large body of soldiers. (F., -L.) In early use. M. E. legiun, Layamon, 6084; later, legioun, legion. - O. F. legion, a Roman legion; Cot. - Lat. legionem, acc. of legio, a Roman legion body of troops of from 100 to 6000 mm - Laters to legion, a body of troops of from 4200 to 6000 men.—Lat. legere, to gather, select, levy a body of men. See Legend. Der. legion-ar-y.

LEGISLATOR, a law-giver. (L.) In Bacon, Life of Henry VII, ed. Lumby, p. 69, l. 30. — Lat. legis-lator, lit. proposer of a law. ed. Lumby, p. 69, l. 30. — Lat. legis-lator, lit. proposer of a law.—
Lat. legis, gen. case of lex, a law; and lator, a proposer of a law, lit.
a carrier, bearer, from latum, to bear, used as supine of ferre, to
bear, but from a different root. β. For Lat. lex, see Legal.
Lat..latum stands for tlatum, from √ TAL, to lift; see Tolerato.
Der. legislat-ive, legislat-ure; hence was at last developed the word
to legislate; whence also legislat-ion. And see Legist.

LEGIST, one skilled in the laws. (F.,—L.) 'A great iuryst
and legyst;' Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. sii. c. 210 (R.) = O. F.
legists in use in the 12th century: mod. F. legists: Litté. = Lo.

legiste, in use in the 13th century; mod. F. legiste; Littré. - Low Lat. *legista*, a legist. - Lat. *leg*-, stem of *lex*, law; with (Gk.) suffix -ista. See Legal.

LEGITIMATE, lawful, lawfully begotten, genuine, authorised. (L.) In Shak. K. John, i. 116.-Low Lat. legitimatus, pp. of legitimare, to declare to be lawful. - Lat. legitimus, pertaining to law, legitimate; formed with suffix -timus (Aryan -ta-ma) from legi-, crude form of lex, a law; see Legal. Der. legitimats-ly, legitimac-y,

legitim-ist (from legitim-us).

LEGUME, a. pod. (F., -L.) A botanical term. In Todd's Johnson. Formerly, the Lat. legumen was used, as in Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. - F. légume, pulse; in botany, a pod. - Lat. legumen, pulse, bean-plant; applied to that which can be gathered or picked, as opposed to crops that must be cut. - Lat. legere, to gather; see Der. legumin-ous, from stem legumin- (of legumen). Legend.

LEISURE, freedom from employment, free time. (F., - L) M. E. leyser, leysere; Chaucer, Book of the Duchess, 1, 172; Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 229, l. 1. — O. F. leisir (Burguy), later loisir (Cot.), leisure. The O. F. leisir was orig. an infin. mood, signifying 'to be permitted;' Littré. - Lat. lieëre, to be permitted. See Licence. Der. leisure-ly. We may note the bad spelling; it

Should be leiser or leiser.

LEMAN, LEMMAN, a sweetheart, of either sex. (E.) In Shak. Merry Wives, iv. 2. 172; Tw. Nt. ii. 3. 26. M.E. lemman, Havelok, 1283; older form leofmon, Ancren Riwle, p. 90, l. 14.—A. S. leof, dear; and mann, a man or woman. See Lief and Man.

LEMMA, in mathematics, an assumption. (L., - Gk.) Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. - Lat. lemma. - Gk. λημμα, a thing taken; in logic, a premiss taken for granted. - Gk. εί-λημμαι, perf. pass. of λαμβάνειν, to take (base λαβ-). - A RABH, to take, seize; cf. Skt.

rabh, to take, seize (Vedic).

LEMING, LEMING, a kind of Norwegian rat. (Norwegian.) Described as 'the leming or Lapland marmot' in a translation of Buffon's Nat. Hist., London, 1792. Not in Todd's Johnson. - Norweg. lemende; also used in many various forms, as læmende, limende, lemende, lömende, lemming, lemelde, &c.; see Aasen. – Swed. lemel. There is also, according to Ihre (Lexicon Lapponicum), a Lapp form, loumek.

B. Origin obscure; Aasen thinks that the word means 'laming,' i.e. spoiling, very destructive, and connects it with Norweg. lemja, to palsy, strike, beat, Icel. lemja, to beat, thrash, maim, disable, Dan. lamme, to paralyse; cf. slang E. lam, to beat. See Lame.

Y. But perhaps it is of Lapp erigin, after all.
LEMON, an oval fruit, with acid pulp. (F., - Pers.) Formerly spelt (more correctly) limon; as in Levins, ed. 1570. — F. limon, 'a lemmon; '.Cot.—Pers. limun, limuna, a lemon, citron; Richardson's Pers. Diet., p. 1282, col. 1. Cf. Turk. limun; Arab. laimun, a lemon; Palmer's Pers. Diet. col. 517. Der. lemon-ade, from F.

LIEMUR, a nocturnal mammal. (L.) From its habit of going about at night, it has been nicknamed 'ghost' by naturalists. - Lat.

 \mathbb{N}_{i}

lemur, a ghost.

LEIND, to let for hire, allow the use of for a time. (E.) The nmai a is excrescent, as in sound from F. son. M. E. lenen, pt. t. lenede, lende, lende, lende, pp. lened, lend, lent. Thus the mod. final d was final d is excrescent, as in sound from F. son. M.E. lenes Manual.

LEGER-LINE, LEDGER-LINE, in music, a short line added above or below the staff. (F.,-L.). [On the word line, see hire lends' - he lent [granted] her this land; Layamon, 1.228.—A.S.

Linan, to lend, also, to give, grant; Grein, ii. 163. - A.S. lin, a whose four wings are covered with very fine scales. Coined from loan, Grein, il. 163. + Du. lemen, to lend; from leen, a fee, fief. + Icel. Idna, to lend; from Idn, a loan; also Icna, to grant, from Idn, a fief. + Dan. laans, to lend; from laan, a loan. + Swed. läna, to lend; from län, a fee, fief. + G. lehnen, to lend (a provincial word); from lehen, lehn, a fief. See further under Loan. Der. lend-er; lend-ings,

K. Lear, iii. 4. 113.

LENGTH, extent, the quality of being long. (E.) M. E. lengthè (two syllables), Chaucer, C. T. 83, 4428. — A. S. lengti; the dat. lengue occurs in the A.S. Chron. an. 1122. Formed with suffix out. tangos occurs in the A.S. Chron. an. 1122. Formed with sumx of and vowel-change of a to e from A.S. lang, long. + Du. langte, from lang. + Dan. langde, from lang. + Swed. längde, from läng. + Icel. langde, from langr. See Long. Der. langthen, in which the final en has a causal force, though this peculiar formation is conventional and unoriginal; in the M.E. langthen, the final en merely denoted the infinitive mood, and properly produced the verb to length, as in Shak. Passionate Pilgrim, I. 210. Also length-y, length-i-ly, length-i-

ness; length-wise, length-ways.

LENIENT, mild, merciful. (L.) In Milton, Samson, 659. - Lat.

soft, mild. See Lenity, Lithe. Der tenient-ly, leniency.

LENITY, mildness, clemency. (L.) In Shak. Hen. V, iii. 2. 26, 6. 118. Formed, by analogy with F, words in -ify (F. -ite), from Lat. lenitatem, acc. of lenitas, softness, mildness. — Lat. leni-, crude form of lenis, soft, gentle, mild; with suffix -tas. Root uncertain; but re-lent and lithe are related words. Der. lenit-ive = O. F. lenitif,

a 'lenitive' (Cot.), as if from a Lat. lenitivus. And see Lenient.
LENS, a piece of glass used for optical purposes. (L.) In
Kersey, ed. 1715. So called, from the resemblance in shape to the
seed of a lentil, which is like a double-convex lens. See Lentil.

Der lenticul-ar, from Lat. lenticula, a little lentil.

LENT, a fast of forty days, beginning with Ash Wednesday. (E.) The fast is in the spring of the year, and the old sense is simply 'spring.' M. E. lenten, lent; spelt lenten, P. Plowman, B. xx. 359. — A. S. lencten, the spring; Grein, ii. 167. + Du. lente, the spring. + G. lenz, spring; O. H. G. lenzin, lengizen.

\$\begin{align*} \begin{align*} \begin{ to be derived from A.S., Du., and G. lang, long, because in spring the days lengthen; this is possible, but not certain. Der. lenten, adj., Hamlet, ii. 2. 329; here the suffix -en is not adjectival (as in gold-en), but the whole word is the M. E. lenten fully preserved; so

also Lenten-tide = A. S. lencten-tid, spring-time, Gen. xlviii. 7.

LENTIL, an annual plant, bearing pulse for food. (F., - L.)

M. E. lentil; Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, l. 1488. - O. F. lentille, 'the Jintle or lentill;' Cot. - Lat. lenticula, a little lentil; double dimin. (with suffix -cu-l-) from lenti-, crude form of lens, a

lentil. See Lens. Der. lenticul-ar, resembling a lens or lentil. LENTISK, the mastic-tree. (F., -L.) In Cotgrave. - F. lentisque, 'the lentiske or mastick-tree;' Cot. - Lat. lentiscum, lentiscus, a mastic-tree; named from the clamminess of the resin yielded by it. -Lat. lenti-, crude form of lentus, tenacious, sticky, pliant. See Relent and Lithe.

LEO, a lion. (L., -Gk.) As the name of a zodiacal sign; Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, ed. Skeat, i. 8. 2. We even find A.S. leo, Grein, ii. 171.—Lat. leo, a lion; see Idon.

Dev. leon-ine — F.

leonin (Cot.), from Lat. leon-in-us, from leon-, stem of leo.

LEOPARD, the lion-pard, an animal of the cat kind. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. leopard, leopart, P. Plowman, B. xv. 293. -O. F. leopard, 'a leopard, or libbard, a beast ingendred between a lion and a panther; Cot. - Lat. leopardus, a leopard. - Gk. λεόπαρδος, λεοντόπαρδος, a leopard; supposed to be a mongrel between a pard or panther and a lioness; Pliny, Nat. Hist. b. viii. c. 16. — Gk. λεό-, λεοντο-, shortened form or crude form of λέον, a lion; and πάρδος, See Lion and Pard.

LEPER, one afflicted with leprosy. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) The form of the word is founded on a mistake; the word properly means the disease itself (2 Kings, v. 11), now called leprosy; the old term for disease itsey (2 kings, v. 11), now called teprosy; the old term and the lepre of him was clensid; 'Wyclif, Matt. viii. 2, 3. This confusion first appears (perhaps) in Henrysoun's Complaint of Crescide, where we find 'after the lawe of lepers,' l. 64; 'the lepre-folk,' l. 110, 'a lepre-man,' l. 110, &c.; see Richardson. = F. lepre, 'a leprosie;' Cot. — Lat. lepra.—Gk. λέπρα, leprosy. So called because it makes the skin, scaly, = Gk. λέπρα, scaly, scabby, rough. = Gk. λέποε, a scale, back in the scale of the back of skin, scaly.—Gk. Airpos, scaly, scabby, rough.—Gk. Airos, a scale, husk, rind.—Gk. Airsos, to strip, peel, take off the husk or rind.

scale.+Russ. lupits, to scale, peel, bark. + Lithuanian lipti, to scale, flay; cited by Fick, i. 751.

B. All from European base LAP, to scale, strip off the rind or husk (Fick, as above). See Leaf, Lapdary, Limpet.

Der. leprous—O. F. lepreus, from Lat. leprosus, adj.; whence was coined the sb. lepros-y, Matt. viii. 3.

TEPTDOPTERA, s. pl., a certain order of insects. (Gk.)

Modern, and scientific. Used of the butterfly, and other insects.

LETHARGY, heavy slumber, great dulness. (F.,—L.,—Gk.)

Whose from wings are covered with very line season. Coince from (Gk. Aeriδo-, crude form of λενίο, a scale; and wrepó, pl. of πτερόν, a wing. Λενίο is from λένειν, to scale (see Leprosy); and πτερόν = wer-ερόν, cognate with E. feather, from √PAT, to fly; see

Tractor—wer-refor, cognate with E. feather, from ✓ PAT, to fly; see Feather, Pen. Der. lepidopter-ous.

LEPORINE, pertaining to the hare. (L.) Modern, and scientific. Either from F. leporin, 'of or belonging to a hare' (Cot.), or more probably directly from Lat. leporinus, with same sense.—Lat. leporin, crude form of lepus, a hare. See Leveret.

LEPROSY; see under Leper. (F.,—L.,—Gk.)

LESION, an injury, wound. (F.,—L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—F. lesion, 'hurt, wounding, harme;' Cot.—Lat. lesionem, acc. of lesio. an injury. — Lat. lessus. DD. of lexiers, to hurt. Root uncere-

tain. Der. (from Lat. læsus, pp. of læders, to hurt.

Root uncertain. Der. (from Lat. læders), col-lide, e-lide, il-li-sion.

LESS, smaller. (E.) Used as compar of little, but from a differ-

ent root; the coincidence in the first letter is accidental. M.E. lesse. lasse, adj., les, adv. 'The lesse lune' = the less love; Ancren Riwle, p. 92, l. 7, Les as adv., id. p. 30, l. 7.—A. S. læssa, adj., læs, adv.; Grein, ii. 164. + O. Fries, læssa, less.

B. Læssa stands for læs-ra, by assimilation, or we may regard læs-sa as preserving the orig. s of the comparative suffix; see Worse. It is the compar. form from a base LAS, feeble, which appears in Goth lasius, feeble (2 Cor. x. 10), and in Icel. lasium, feeble, ailing, lasna, to become feeble, to decay.

LEAST, the superl. form, is the M. E. leste, laste, adj., P. Plowman, B. iii. 24; lest, adv., Gower, C. A. i. 153, l. 5. - A.S. læsast, læsest (whence læst by contraction), Grein, ii. 164; from the same base las-, feeble, with the usual suffix -ast or -est.+O. Fries. lerest (for lesest), leist. See Koch, Eng. Gramm. i. 448; March, A.S. Gramm. p. 65. Der. less, ab.; less-er, a double comparative, Gen. i. 16; less-en, vb., M. E. lessen, Sir Gawain and the Grene Knight, l. 1800, lessin (for lessen), Prompt. Parv., p. 298, where the suffix en appears to be merely the suffix of the M. E. infin. mood retained for greater distinctness. And see lest.
-LESS, suffix. (E.) A. S. -leás, the same word as Loose, q.v.
LESSEE, LESSOR; see under Lease.

LESSON, a reading of scripture, portion of scripture read, a task, lecture, piece of instruction. (F., -L.) M. E. lesson, Chaucer, C. T. 9069; spelt lescun, Ancren Riwle, p. 282, l. 3. - F. legen. - Lat. lectionem, acc. of lectio, a reading. - Lat. lectus, pp. of legere, to

read; see Legend. Doublet, lection.

LEST, for fear that, that not. (E.) Not for least, as often errone-ously said, but due to less. It arose from the A. S. equivalent expresously said, but due to less. It arose from the A. S. equivalent expression by less be, as in the following sentence. 'Nelle we bas race na leng teon, by less be hit eow æpryt bynce' — we will not prolong this story farther, lest it seem to you tedious; Sweet's A. S. Reader, p. 94, l. 211. Here by less be literally — for the reason less that, where by (= for the reason) is the instrumental case of the def. article; les = less; and δe (= that) is the indeclinable relative. β. At a later period by was dropped, less became les, and less be, coalescing, became one word lesthe, easily corrupted to leste, and lastly to lest, for ease of pronunciation. The form leste occurs in the Ancren Riwle. p. 58, l. 12, whilst the older expression bi les be occurs in O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 117, l. 2 from bottom; so that the word took its corrupted form about the beginning of the 13th century. See Nevertheless.

LET (1), to allow, permit, suffer, grant. (E.) M. E. leten (with one t), a strong verb; pt. t. lat, let, leet; pp. laten, leten, lete. In one 1), a strong vero; pt. t. tat, tes, teet; pp. taten, teten, tete. in Chaucer, C. T. 128, 510, Tyrwhitt misprints lette for leet, and in 1. 4344, letten for leten. — A. S. létan, létan, to let, allow; pt. t. lét, let, pp. létten; Grein, ii. 165. + Du. laten, pt. t. liet, pp. gelaten. + Icel. láta, pt. t. lét, pp. láten. + Dan. lade, pt. t. lod, pp. ladet. + Swed. láta, pt. t. lät, pp. låten. + Goth. letan, pt. t. lailot, pp. letans. + G. lassen, pt. t. liets, pp. gelassen.

B. The Teut. form is LATAN, from a base LAT, to let, let go, whence also E. Late, and w. Fick. iii. 262. Cf. Lith léidmi I let (hase LAT). And see q:v. Fick, iii. 263. Cf. Lith. leidmi, I let (base LAD). And see Let (2).

LET (2), to hinder, prevent, obstruct. (E.) M. E. letten (with double t), a weak verb. 'He letted nat his selawe for to see' = he hindered not his fellow from seeing; Chaucer, C. T. 1804. — A. S. lettan, to hinder; also gelettan; Grein, ii. 168. A causal verb, with the sense to make late, just as hinder is derived from the hind in behind. — A.S. lat, slow; see Late. + Du. letten, to impede; from

Surface and

In Shak. Wint. Ta. iv. 4. 627. Spelt letarge, Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 34. = O. F. lethargie, 'a lethargy'; Cot. = Lat. letargia. = Gk. ληθαργία, drowsiness. = Gk. λήθαργοε, forgetting, forgetful. = Gk. λήθαργοε, lethargi-ed, k. Letargi-ed, k. lethe-an; lethe'd, Antony, ii. 1. 27.

LETTER, a character, written message. (F., -L.) M. E. lettre, Genesis and Exod., ed. Morris, l. 993. - F. lettre. - Lat. litera (also littera), a letter; so called because the character was smeared or scrawled on parchment, not engraved with a knife on wood. - Lat. litus, pp. of linere, to besmear; see Liniment. Der. letter-ed, Will.

of Palerne, l. 4088; letter-founder, letter-ing, letter-press; letter-patent, Rich II, ii. 1. 202, where patents is the F. plural adjective.

LETTUCE, a succulent plant. (F., -L.) M. E. letuce, Palladius on Husbandry, b. ii. st. 29, l. 202. -O. F. laictuce*, laituce*, not recorded, older form of laictue* (Cotgrave), mod. F. laitue, lettered, older form of laictue*, laitue*, lettered. tuce. - Lat. lactuca, lettuce; named from its juiciness; Varro, De Lingua Latina, v. 104. - Lat. lact-, stem of lac, milk. See

LEVANT, the East of the Mediterranean Sea. (Ital., - L.) Levant and Ponent, lit. rising and setting (with ref. to the sun) are old terms for East and West. Forth rush the Levant and the Ponent winds; Milton, P.L. x. 704. - Ital. levante, 'the east winde, the cuntrey lying toward or in the east; Florio. - Lat. leuant., stem of pres. part. of leuare, to raise, whence se leuare, to rise; see Lever. Der. levant-ine. Cf. slang E. levant, from Span levantar, lit, to raise, LEVEE, a morning assembly. (F.,-L.) 'The good man early to the levee goes;' Dryden, tr. of Juvenal, Sat. vi. 1. 428. - F. levée, a levy, &c.; properly fem. of the pp. of lever, to raise; see

LEVEL, an instrument by which a thing is determined to be horizontal. (F., -L.) M. E. linel, level (with u for v); P. Plowbe horizontal. (F.,-L.) M. E. linel, leuel (with u for v); P. Plowman, A. xi. 135; B. x. 179.-O. F. livel, preserved in the expression d'um livel, levell; Cot. Later spelt liveau, afterwards corrupted to niveau; both spellings are in Cotgrave, who explains it by 'a mason's or carpenter's levell or triangle. He also gives the verb niveler (corruption of liveler), 'to levell.' - Lat. libella, a level; dimin. of libra, a level, balance; see Librate.

¶ Not an A. S. word, as sometimes said. Der. level, verb, of which the pp. leaveld (=levell'd) occurs in Sir P. Sidney, Apology for Poetry, ed. Arber,

p. 55; levell-er, level-ness.

LEVER, a bar for raising weights. (F., -L.) M. E. leuour (with u=v), Rob. of Glouc. p. 126, l. 8; Romance of Partenay, ed. Skeat, l. 4177. - F. leveur, 'a raiser, lifter;' Cot. [Not quite the same word as F. levier, a lever, which differs in the suffix.] - Lat. levalorem,

acc. of leuator, a lifter. — Lat. leuatus, pp. of leuare, to lift, lit. to make light. — Lat. leuis, light. See Levity. Der. leverage.

LEVERET, a young hare. (F., — L.) Spelt lyueret in Levins, ed. 1570.—O. F. levrault, a 'leveret, or young hare;' Cot.

β. The suffix -ault = Low Lat. -aldus, from O. H. G. wald, power; see Introd. to Brachet, Etym. Dict., § 105; it is here used merely with a dimin. sense. Cf. Ital. lepretta, a leveret. The base levris from Lat. lepor-, stem of lepus, a hare. Root uncertain. See Leporine.

LEVIATHAN, a huge aquatic animal. (L., -Heb.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627; and in Shak Mids. Nt. Dr. ii. 1. 174. - Late Lat. leviathan, Job, xl. 20 (Vulgate). - Heb. livyáthán, an aquatic animal, dragon, serpent; so called from its twisting itself in curves. - Heb. root lawak, to cleave; Arab. root lawa', to bend, whence laud, the twisting or coiling of a serpent; Rich. Dict. pp. 1278,

LEVIGATE, to make smooth. (L.) Perhaps obsolete. [Richardson cites an example from Sir T. Elyot, where levigate = lightened, from Lat. leuigars, to lighten, which from leuis, light; see Levity. But this is quite another word.] 'When use hath levigated the organs, and made the way so smooth and easie; Barrow, vol. iii. ser. 9 (R.) - Lat. leuigatus, pp. of leuigare, to make smooth. - Lat. leur, stem of leuis, smooth; with suffix -ig- weakened from ag-ere, to drive. The Lat. leuis is cognate with Gk. Acios, smooth. Der. levigat-ion.

LEVITE, one of the tribe of Levi. (L., -Gk., - Heb.) In A. V. Lu. x. 32. - Lat. Levita, Lu. x. 32. - Gk. Asstrys, Lu. x. 32. Formed with suffix -178 from Asst, Rev. vii. 7. - Heb. Levi., one of the sons of Jacob. Der. Levit-ic-us, Levit-ic-al.

LEVITY, lightness of weight or of conduct. (L.) In Shak.

All's Well, i. 2. 35. Not a French word, but formed by analogy with words in -ty (= F, -te) from Lat. leuitatem, acc. of leuitas, light- man, E. liberal. Gower, C. A. iii. 114, l. 4. = O. F. liberal, 'liberal,'

to raise. — Lat. leuare, to raise; lit. 'to make light.' — Lat. leuis, light; see Levity. Der. levy, verb, levi-able; see lev-er, lev-ant, e-lev-ate, leav-en, carnival. Doublet, levee.

LEWD, ignorant, base, licentious. (E.) Contracted for lewed.

M. E. lewed, Chaucer, C. T. 576. — A. S. lewed, adj. lay, i.e. belonging to the laity; 'pæt lewede folc' = the lay-people, Ælfric's Homilies, ed. Thorpe, ii. 74, 1. 17. The word thus originally merely meant 'the laity,' hence the untaught, ignorant, as opposed to the legacy. The phress leved and level enlarge, and levie, tempts to the clergy. The phrase lered and lewed = clergy and laity, ts untaught, is not uncommon; see P. Plowman, B. iv. 11. The phrase lered and lewed = clergy and laity, taught and form lawed is a pp., and it can only be the pp. of the verb lawas, of which one sense was to weaken, debilitate, enfeeble, so that the of which one sense was to weaken, debutiate, emetals, so may orig, sense was 'feeble;' a sense which appears again in the comp. dlewed, feeble (Lye). The word gelewed (which is merely another spelling of gelewed or lewed, the prefix ge-making no difference) is used to translate the Lat. debilitatum (enfeebled) in Exod. xxii. 10, 14; where Grein (unnecessarily and without any authority) has substiwhere Grein (unnecessarily and without any authority) has substituted gelefed in place of the reading in Thwaites' edition. Cf. lewsa = Lat. inopia, Ps. lxxxvii. 9, ed. Spelman. The change of sense from 'feeble' or 'weak' to 'ignorant, untaught,' causes no difficulty.

y. The more usual sense of lewan is to betray; see Matt. xxvi. 15, 16; and Ettmüller's A. S. Dict., p. 169. It is cognate with Goth. lewjan, to betray, Mark, xiv. 44, John, xviii. 5; which is a mere derivative of Goth. lew, an occasion, opportunity (hence opportunity to betray), used to translate the Gk decouply in Rom viii. opportunity to betray), used to translate the Gk. ἀφορμή in Rom. vii. 8, 11, 2 Cor. v. 12, Gal. v. 13. 8. Thus the train of thought can be deduced in the order following, viz. opportunity, opportunity to betray, betrayal, enseeblement, ignorance, baseness, vileness, licentiousness.

¶ It may be added that any connection with the A.S. leod, M. E. lede, people, is absolutely out of the question. lewd-ly, lewd-ness = ignorance, Acts, xviii. 14.

LEXICON, a dictionary. (Gk.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—
Gk. λεξικόν (with βιβλίον, a book, understood), a lexicon; properly neut. of λεξικόε, adj., of or for words. — Gk. λέξι-ε, a saying, speech. — Gk. λέγειν, to speak; see Legend. Der. lexico-graph-y, lexicograph-i-c-al, lexico-graph-i-c-al-ly, lexico-graph-er; all from γράφειν,

to write; see Graphic.

LEY, a meadow; see Lea. (E.)

LIABLE, responsible, subject. (F., -L.) In Shak. John, ii. 400; V. 2. 101. In the latter passage it means 'allied, associated, compatible; Schmidt. Formed, with the common suffix -able, from F. lier, 'to tie, bind, fasten, knit, . . . unite, oblige, or make beholden to;' Cot. - Lat. ligare, to tie, bind; see Ligament.

Der. liabil-i-ty.

LIAS, a formation of limestone, underlying the oölite. (F., - C.?) Modern in E., and only as a geological term; but old in French. Not in Todd's Johnson. - F. lias, formerly liais, liois. Liais, a very hard free-stone whereof stone-steps and tombe-stones be commonly made; Cot. Spelt liois in the 13th cent. (Littré.) Perhaps from Bret. liach, leach, a stone; of which Legonidec says that he only knows it by the Dict. of Le Pelletier, but that it seems to be the same as one of the flat stones to which the name of dolmen is commonly given in Brittany. The ch is marked as a guttural, shewing that it is a real Celtic word. Cf. Gael. leac, a flat stone, W. llech; see Cromlech. Der. liass-ic.

LIB, to castrate; obsolete. (E.) Florio, ed. 1598, has: 'Accaponare, to geld, splaie, or lib.' See Glib (3).

LIBATION, the pouring forth of wine in honour of a deity. (F., -L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. - F. libation (Cot.) - Lat. libationem, acc. of libatio, a libation. - Lat. libatus, pp. of libare, to sip, taste, drink, pour out. + Gk. λείβειν to pour out, offer a libation, let flow, shed. β. Prob. from γ R1, to distil, coze; cf. Skt. ri, to distil, coze, drop. See Liquid, River.

LIBETI. a written accusation defensions publication (L.) The

TIBEIL, a written accusation, defamatory publication. (L.) The orig. sense is merely 'a little book' or 'a brief piece of writing.' Hence Wyclif has: '3yue he to hir a libel of forsakyng;' Matt. v. 31.— Lat. libellus, a little book, writing, written notice; hence 'libellum repudii' in Matt. v. 31 (Vulgate). Dimin. of liber, a book; see Library.

Evidently taken directly from the Latin; see F. libelle in Cotgrave.

Der. libel, verb, libell-er, libell-ous, li

OMS-19.

LIBERAL, generous, candid, free, noble-minded. (F., - I

Cot.—Lat. liberalis, befitting a free man, generous.—Lat. liber, free. & though its component parts are common. Chaucer has lick-wake B. The orig. sense seems to have been 'acting at pleasure,' pursuing one's own pleasure, at liberty to do as one likes; it is thus connected with libet, lubet, it pleases, it is one's pleasure; from gate.' M. E. lick, the body, most often a dead body or corpse one's own pleasure, at liberty to do as one likes; it is thus connected with libet, lubet, it pleases, it is one's pleasure; from \(\triangle \tr covet. See Lifef. Der. liberal-ly; liberal-i-ty = F. liberalité (Cot.), from Lat. acc. liberalitatem; liberal-ism, liberal-ise. And see liberate,

liberty, libertine, libidinous.

LIBERATE, to set free. (L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. - Lat. liberatus, pp. of liberare, to set free. - Lat. liber, free; see Liberal.

Der. liberat-ion, liberat-or.

LIBERTINE, a licentious man. (L.) In Shak. Much Ado, ii. 1. 144. 'Applied at first to certain heretical sects, and intended to mark the licentious liberty of their creed;' Trench, Select Glossary; q.v. Cf. Acts, vi. 9. - Lat. libertinus, adj., of or belonging to a freed man; also, as sb., a freed man; used in the Vulgate in Acts, vi. 9. An extended form of Lat. libertus, a freed man. - Lat. liber, free; with participial suffix -tus. See Liberal. Der. libertin-ism.

LIBERTY, freedom. (F., -L.) M. E. liberte, libertee, Chaucer, C. T. 8047. - O. F. liberte, later liberte, 'liberty, freedom;' Cot. -Lat. libertatem, acc. of libertas, liberty. - Lat. liber, free; see Liberal. LIBIDINOUS, lustful. (F., -L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627; and in Holinshed's Chron. Hen. II, an. 1173 (R.) - F. libidineux, 'libidinous, lascivious; 'Cot. - Lat. libidinosus, eager, lustful. - Lat. libidin-, stem of libido, lust, pleasure.—Lat. libet, it pleases.— / LIBH, weakened form of LUBH, to desire; see Liberal, Lief. Der.

libidinous-ly, libidinous-ness.

LIBRARY, a collection of books, a room for books. (F.,-L.) M. E. librairie, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. i. pr. 4, l. 257. - F. librairie. - Lat. librarium, a book-case; neut. of librarius, of or belonging to books. - Lat. libr-, for libro-, crude form of liber, a book, orig. the bark of a tree, which was the earliest writing material; with suffix -arius. β. Prob. connected with Gk. λέπω, a scale, rind; from Europ. LAP, to peel. See Leaf. Der. librari-an, librari-an-ship. LIBRATE, to balance, be poised, move slightly as things that balance; LIBRATION, a balancing, slight swinging motion. (L.) The verb is rare, and merely made out of the sb. 'Libration, a ballancing or poising; also, the motion of swinging in a pendulum; Kersey, ed. 1715. Formed, by analogy with F. sbs. in ion, from Lat. librationem, acc. of libratio, a poising. — Lat. libratus, pp. of librare, to poise. — Lat. libra, a balance, a level, machine for levelling, a pound of 12 ounces. + Gk. λίτρα, a pound of 12 ounces, a coin. β. Lat. li-bra = Gk. λί-τρα, the words being cognate.

Root uncertain. Der. librat-or-y; from the same source are de-liberate, equi-libri-um, level. Also F. litre, from Gk. λίτρα.

LICENCE, LICENSE, leave, permission, abuse of freedom, excess. (F., -L.) 'Leue and lycence' = leave and licence; P. Plowman, A. prol. 82. 'A lycence and a leue;' id. B. prol. 85. [The right spelling is with c; sometimes the spelling with s is reserved for the verb, to make a difference to the eye.] - F. licence, 'licence, leave; 'Cot. - Lat. licentia, freedom to act. - Lat. licent-, stem of pres. pt. of lieërs, to be allowable, to be permissible; the orig. sense being 'to be left free.' β. Connected with Lat. linquere, to leave, Gk. λείπειν, to leave, and Skt. rich, to leave, to evacuate. - RIK, to leave, leave empty, clear off. Curtius, ii. 60. ¶ The supposed connection with E. leave is probably false; see note to Leave (1). Der. licence, or more commonly license, verb, 1 Hen. IV, i. 3. 123; licens-er, Milton's Areopagitica, ed. Hales, p. 24, l. 8; also licentiate, q. v., licentious, q. v. See also leisure, il-licit. From the same root ate de-linquent, de-re-lict-ion, re-linquish, re-lic, re-lict, de-re-lict, el-lipse,

LICENTIATE, one who has a grant to exercise a profession.
(L.) M. E. licencial, Changer, C. T. 220. Englished from Low Lat. licentiatus, pp. of licentiare, to license.—Lat. licentia, a license. See Licence.

LICENTIOUS, indulging in excess of freedom, dissolute. (F.,-L.) 'A licentious libertie;' Spenser, F. Q. v. 5. 25. - F. licenticus; in Sherwood's Index to Cotgrave. - Lat. licentious, full of licence. - Lat. licentia, licence. See Licence.

licentious-ly, -ness.

LICHEN, one of an order of cellular flowerless plants; also, an eruption on the skin. (L., =Gk.) See Holland, tr. of Plutarch, b. xxvi. c. 4. Also Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. – Lat. licken, in Pliny, Nat. Hist. xxvi. 4. 10, § 21; xxiii. 7. 63, § 117. – Gk. λείχην, lichen, tree-moss; also, a lichen-like eruption on the skin, a tetter. Generally connected with Gr. $\lambda e / \chi e \nu$, to lick, to lick up; from its encroachment; see Lick. Cf. Russ. lishai, a tetter, morphew, lichen,

(sometimes lengthened to liche in two syllables, as above); see Layamon, 6682, 10434; Ormulum, 8183, 16300; St. Marharete, ed. Cockayne, p. 5; An O. Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 149, l. 78, p. 131, l. 471; Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 2441, 2447, 2488, 4140; P. Plowman, B. x. 2; &c. - A. S. lic, the body, almost always used of the living body; Grein, ii. 179. The orig, sense is form, shape, or likeness, and it is from the same root as like, adj., with which it is closely connected; see Like (1). + Du. lijk, a corpse. + Icel. lik, a living body (in old poems); also a corpse. + Dan. lig, a corpse. + Swed. lik, a corpse. + Goth. leik, the body, Matt. v. 29; a corpse, Matt. xxvii. 52.+G. leiche, O. H. G. lib, the body, a corpse; whence G. leichnam, a corpse. And see Gate.

LICK, to pass the tongue over, to lap. (E.) M. E. licken, likken; Wyclif, Luke, xvt. 21. - A. S. liccian, Luke, xvi. 21; Grein, ii. 180. + Du. likken. + Goth. laigon, only in the comp. bi-laigon, Luke, xvi. 21. + G. lecken. + Russ. lizate. + Lat. lingere. + Gk. λείχειν. + Skt. lik, Vedic form rik, to lick.

β. All from A RIGH, to lick.

Fick, i. 196. Der. lecher, q. v.

LICORICE, LIQUORICE, a plant with a sweet root, used in medicine. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. licoris. In early use; Layamon, 17745; Chaucer, C. T. 3207. — O. F. licorice*, not recorded, but obviously the old form of liquerice, 'lickorice,' in Cotgrave. Littré gives also the corrupt (but old) spellings reculisse, regulisse, whence mod. F. réglisse. So also in Ital., we have the double form legorizia, regolizia. - Lat. liquiritia, liquorice, a corrupted form; the correct spelling being glycyrrhiza, which is found in Pliny, Nat. Hist. xxii. 9. 11.—Gk. γλυκύρμα, the liquorice-plant; so called from its sweet root. - Gk. γλυκύ-, crude form of γλυκύs, sweet; and βίζα, a root, cognate with E. wort. The Gk. γλυκύs is usually regarded as cognate with Lat. dulcis, sweet. See Dulcet and Wort.

LICTOR, an officer in Rome, who bore an axe and fasces. In Shak., Antony, v. 2. 214. - Lat. lictor, a lictor, so called (perhaps) from the fasces or bundles of bound rods which he bore, or from binding culprits. Connected with ligars, to bind. See Ligament.

LID, a cover. (E.) M. E. lid (rare, see exx. in Stratmann); spelt led, Sir Cleges, 1. 272, in Weber's Met. Romances, vol. i. – A. S. klid, Matt. xxvii. 60.+Du. lid, a lid; (not the same word as lid, a joint). +Icel. hiiò, a gate, gateway, gap, space, breach.+M. H. G. lit, lid, a cover (obsolete). B. Apparently from A.S. hlidan, to shut, cover, Grein, ii. 86; cf. O. Sax. hlidan, to cover. It seems to be further connected with A. S. kh's, a slope, side of a hill, Lat. climus; from the Teut. base HLI, to lean = Gk. KAI, to lean, whence Gk. κλίνειν, to lean, κλισιάε, a folding door, gate, entrance (like Icel. hlio above). - VKRI, to lean; see Lean (1). occurring as a poet's name.

LIE (1), to rest, lean, lay oneself down, repose, abide, be situate.
(E.) A strong verb. M. E. liggen, lien, pt. t. lei, lai, lay, pp. leien, lein, lain; Chaucer, C. T. 3651, 20; P. Plowman, B. iii. 175, i. 30, tein; tain; Chaucer, C. 1. 3051, 305; F. Flowman, B. III. 175, 1. 30, iii. 38. – A. S. licgan, pt. t. læg, pp. legen; Grein, ii. 181. + Du. liggen, pt. t. lag, pp. gelegen. + Icel. liggja, pt. t. lå, pp. leginn. + Dan. ligge, pt. t. laae, pp. ligget. + Swed. ligga, pt. t. låg, pp. legad. + G. liegen, pt. t. lag, pp. gelegen. + Goth. ligan, pt. t. lag, pp. ligans. + Russ. lejate. + Lat. base leg.*, to lie; only in lectus, a bed. + Gk. base leg.*, appearing in aorist éléfa, Homer, Iliad, xiv. 252; léton, a bed. & All tom European base 1 AGH to lie. Fich is 18. Rey, appearing in a constant acted, it officer, it is, it is, it is a few files occurs in Gen. xxvi. 10, Ps. lxviii. 13. Der. lay, q.v., law, q.v., LIE (2), to tell a lie, speak falsely. (E.) M. E. lizen, lien, lyen, a strong verb; Layamon, 3034, Chaucer, C. T. 765; pt. t. lek, Layamon, 2034, Chaucer, C. T. 765; pt. t. lek, Layamon, 2034, Chaucer, C. T. 765; pt. t. lek, Layamon, 2034, Chaucer, C. T. 765; pt. t. lek, Layamon, 2034, Chaucer, C. T. 765; pt. t. lek, Layamon, 2034, Chaucer, C. T. 765; pt. t. lek, Layamon, 2034, Chaucer, C. T. 765; pt. t. lek, Layamon, 2034, Chaucer, C. T. 765; pt. t. lek, Layamon, 2034, Chaucer, C. T. 765; pt. t. lek, Layamon, 2034, Chaucer, C. T. 765; pt. t. lek, Layamon, 2034, Chaucer, C. T. 765; pt. t. lek, Layamon, 2034, Chaucer, C. T. 765; pt. t. lek, Layamon, 2034, Chaucer, C. T. 765; pt. t. lek, Layamon, 2034, Chaucer, C. T. 765; pt. t. lek, Layamon, 2034, Chaucer, C. T. 765; pt. t. lek, Layamon, 2034, Chaucer, C. T. 765; pt. t. lek, Layamon, 2034, Chaucer, C. T. 765; pt. t. lek, Layamon, 2034, Chaucer, C. T. 765; pt. t. lek, Layamon, 2034, Chaucer, C. T. 765; pt. t. lek, Layamon, 2034, Chaucer, C. T. 765; pt. t. lek, Layamon, 2034, Chaucer, C. T. 765; pt. t. lek, Layamon, 2034, Chaucer, C. T. 765; pt. t. lek, Layamon, 2034, Chaucer, C. T. 765; pt. t. lek, Layamon, 2034, Chaucer, C. T. 765; pt. t. lek, Layamon, 2034, Chaucer, C. T. 765; pt. t. lek, Layamon, 2034, Chaucer, C. T. 765; pt. t. lek, Layamon, 2034, Chaucer, C. T. 765; pt. t. lek, Layamon, 2034, Chaucer, C. T. 765; pt. t. lek, Layamon, 2034, Chaucer, C. T. 765; pt. t. lek, Layamon, 2034, Chaucer, C. T. 765; pt. t. lek, Layamon, 2034, Chaucer, C. T. 765; pt. t. lek, Layamon, 2034, Chaucer, C. T. 765; pt. t. lek, Layamon, 2034, Chaucer, C. T. 765; pt. t. lek, Layamon, 2034, Chaucer, C. T. 765; pt. t. lek, Layamon, 2034, Chaucer, C. T. 765; pt. t. lek, Layamon, 2034, Chaucer, C. T. 765; pt. t. lek, Layamon, 2034, Chaucer, C. T. 765; pt. t. lek, Layamon, 2034, Chaucer, C. T. 765; pt. t. lek, Layamon, 2034, Chaucer, C. T

strong verb; Layamon, 3034, Chaucer, C. T. 765; pt. t. leh, Layamon, 12042, 17684; pp. lowen, P. Plowman, B. v. 95.—A. S. ledgan, pt. t. leag, pp. lugen; Grein, ii. 176. + Du. liegen, pt. t. loog, pp. gelogen. + Icel. ljuga, pt. t. laug, pp. loginn. + Dan. lyve, pt. t. löj, pp. löjet. + Swed. ljuga, pt. t. lög, pp. ljugen. + Goth. liugan, pt. t. lauh, pp. lugans. + G. llugen, pt. t. log, pp. gelogen.

B. All from Teut. base LUG, to lie; Fick, iii. 275. Cf. Russ. lgate, luigate, loi lie; loje, a lie. Der. lie, sb. = A. S. lyge, lige, Grein, ii. 199; li-ar = A. S. ledgere; ly-ing, ly-ing-ly.

LIEF, dear, beloved, loved, pleasing. (E.) Now chiefly used in the phr. 'I had as lief,' which is common in Shak.; see Hamlet, iii. 2.4. M. E. lief, leef, lef, Chaucer, C. T. 3700; vocative and pl. leue

2. 4. M. E. lief, leef, lef, Chaucer, C. T. 3790; vocative and pl. leue (= leve), id. 1138; compar. lever (= lever), id. 295; superl. lever (= levest), P. Plowman's Crede, ed. Skeat, I. 16. = A. S. leof, liof, vocative leofa, pl. leofe, compar. leofra, superl. leofesta, Grein, ii. 174, 175 (a common word). + Du. lief, dear. + Icel. ljúfr. + Swed. ljef. + Goth. liubs. + G. lieb, M. H. G. liep, O. H. G. liup. [So also Russ.]

liverwort.

LICH-GATE, a church-yard gate with a porch under which a bier may be rested. (E.) In Johnson's Dict. The word is scarce, pleases; Skt. lubb., to covet, desire. — LUBH, to desire. Dec.

lord; it is easy to see that this sense is due to a false etymology which connected the word with Lat. ligatus, bound, pp. of ligare, to bind; see Ligament. B. But the fact is, that the older phrase was 'a liege lord,' and the older sease 'a free lord,' in exact contrawas a liege lord, and the elder sease a free lord, in exact contradiction to the popular notion.

y. The popular notion even corrupted the spelling; the M. E. spelling lege or liege being sometimes altered to lige or lyge. The phrase 'my lege man' occurs twice, and 'my lege men' once, in Will. of Palerne, 1174, 2663, 3004. The expression 'oure lyge lord' occurs in Rob. of Glouc. p. 457, 1.7, and in Chancer, C. T. 12271 (Six-text, C. 337, where the MSS. have lige, lege, liege). In Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skeat, v. 165, we find both the old spelling and the old sense. 'Bot and I lif in lege pouste' but if I survive in free and syndicated speciatory or power. — O. F. lige. 'liege.' vive in free and undisputed sovereignty or power. = O. F. lige, 'liege, leall, or loyall; Prince lige, a liege lord; Seigneur lige, the same;' Cot. Also (better) spelt liege in the 12th cent. (Littré.) - O. H. G. ledec sedic, also lidic, lidig (mod. G. ledig), free, unfettered, free from all obligations. The expression ligius homo, quod Teutonicè dicitur been a lord of a free band; and his lieges, though serving under him, were privileged men, free from all other obligations; their name being due to their freedom, not to their service.

B. Further; the O. H. G. lidic is, properly, free of one's way, free to travel where one pleases, from O. H. G. lidan, to go, depart, experience, take one's way; cognate with A.S. liban, to go, travel. Also, the cognate Icel. lidingr, ready, free, is from Icel. lidingr, ready, free, is from Icel. lidingr, ready, free, is from Icel. lidingr, ready, free, is from Icel. lidingr, ready, free, is from Icel. lidingr, ready, free, is from Icel. lidingration on this difficult ward see Dies Schelein. For further information on this difficult word, see Diez, Scheler, and Littre; and the O. Du. ledig, free, in Kilian. Some have observed that the O. Du. spelling of leec for ledig throws an additional light upon the word; to which may be further added that the M. E. spelling lege is of some importance. Diez and Scheler, who incline to the derivation given above, would (I should suppose) have been confirmed in their opinion had they known that form. Leecheyt [= ledigheid] is moeder van alle quaethede' = idleness is mother of all vices; O. Du. Proverb, cited in Oudemans. Ducange's attempt to connect the word with Low Lat. litus, a kind of vassal, is a failure; and all other attempts are worse.

LIEGER, LEIGER, an ambassador; see Ledger.

LIEN, a legal claim, a charge on property. (F., -L.) A legal word; not in Todd's Johnson; preserved as a law term from olden times. - F. lien, 'a band, or tye, . . . anything that fasteneth or fettereth;' Cot. - Lat. ligamen, a band, tie. - Lat. ligare, to tie; see

LIEU, place, stead. (F., -L.) In the phr. 'in lieu of' = in place of; Temp. i. 2. 123. - F. lieu, 'a place, roome;' Cot. Spelt liu in the 10th cent. (Littré.) - Lat. locum, acc. of locus, a place; see

Locus. Der. lieu-tenant, q. v.

LIEUTENANT, a deputy, vicegerent, &c. (F.,-L.) M. E. lieutenant, Gower, C. A. i. 73; P. Plowman, B. xvi. 47. - F. lieutenant, a lieutenant, deputy; Cot. - Lat. locum-tenentem, acc. of locumtenens, one who holds another's place, a deputy. - Lat. locum, acc. of locus, a place; and tenens, pres. part. of tenere, to hold. See Locus

locus, a place; and tenens, pres. part. of tenere, to hold. See LIGGUB and Tenant. Der. lieutenancy.

LIFE, animate existence. (E.) M. E. lif, lyf, gen. case lyues, dat. lyne, pl. lyues (with u = v); Chaucer, C. T. 2757, 2778, 14100. —

A.S. lif, gen. lifes, dat. life, pl. lifas; Grein, ii. 183. + Icel. lif, lift. + Dan. liv. + Swed. lif. + O. H. G. lip, leip, life; mod. G. leib, the body. Cf. Du. liff, the body.

B. All from Teut. base LIBA, life; Fick, iii. 271. This sb, is a derivative from Teut. base LIB, to remain, occurring in Icel. lifa, to be left, to remain, to live, A. S. liffan, to be remaining. to live: O. H. G. liban, liban, only used liftan, to be remaining, to live; O. H. G. liban, lipan, only used in the comp. beliban, M. H. G. beliben, G. bleiben, to remain, be left. y. Perhaps the sense 'remain' arose from that of 'to cleave;' and thus life may be connected with Lithuanian lipti, to cleave, stick, Skt. lip, to anoint, smear, Gk. dheipen, to anoint; the form of the Skt. lip, to anoint, smear, Gk. Δλειφειν, to anoint; the form of the European root being LIP; Fick, i. 754. Der. life-blood, life-boat, life-estate, life-guard, q.v., life-hold, life-insurance, &c.; also life-less, life-less-less, life-less-less, life-less-less, life-loss Also live, live-ly, live-lihood, live-long. From the same source, leave (1). And see Alive.

LIFEGUARD, a body-guard. (Hybrid; E. and F.) 'The Cherethites were a kind of lifeguard to king David; Fuller, Pisgah

Sight of Palestine, ed. 1650, p. 217. From Life and Guard.

¶ See Trench, Eng. Past and Present. The word is not borrowed from the G. leibgarde, a body-guard; and it is much to the purpose to observe that, if it were so, it would make no difference; for the G. leib is the G. spelling of the word which we spell life, despite the difference in sense. The M. H. G. 14 meant 'life' as well as body.' man, B. xvii. 64.

(from the same root) love, leave (2), lib-eral, lib-erty, lib-erate, lib-square, lib-square, lib-idinous; also de-lib-erate, de-liv-er; perhaps elever.

LIEGE, faithful, subject, true, bound by feudal tenure. (F., = O. H. G.)

a. The etymology is disguised by a change both of sense and usage. We now say 'a liege vassal,' i. e. one bound to his lood, it is sensy to see that this same is due to a false atymology.

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LIFT (1), to elevate, raise. (Scand.) M. E. liften, to raise; Prompt. Parv. p. 303; P. Plowman, B. v. 359; Havelok, 1028; spelt leften (leftenn), Ormulum, 2658, 2744, 2755, 6141, 7528, &c. The orig. sense is to raise aloft, to exalt into the air. — Icel. 1944 (proposed lefter) to life from bett the air. (pronounced lysta), to list; from lost, the air. + Dan. lists, to list; from lost, a lost, a cock-lost, orig. the air. + Swed. lysta, to list; from lost, a lost, garret, orig. the air. Thus list is a mere deriv. of

trom loft, a loft, garret, orig. 'the air.' Thus lift is a mere deriv. of Loft, q.v. The i=y, mutation of u (0).

LIET (2), to steal. (E.) 'But if night-robbers lift [steal from] the well-stored hive;' Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 228, l. 916. The sb. lifter, a thief, occurs in Shak., Troil. i. 2. 129. This verb is unconnected with the verb above, though doubtless early confused with it. Strictly, it should be liff, the -t denoting the agent, and rightly employed in the sb. only. We still speak of 'a shop-lifter.' An E. word, but only preserved in Gothic, Gk., and Latin. Cf. Goth. hlifan, to steal, 'to liff,' Matt. vi. 19, Mk. x. mg; Lu. xviii. 20; whence the sb. hliftus (=hlif-tus). a thief. John. x. r. B. The whence the sb. hliftus (=hlif-tus), a thief, John, x. 1. Goth. hlifan is exactly equivalent to the cognate Lat. clepere, to steal; and Goth. hliftus = Gk. κλέπτης, a thief, connected with κλέπτειν (base κλεπ-), to steal; the form of the root being KLAP = KARP. LIGAMENT, a band, the membrane connecting the moveable bones. (F., -L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627; and in Cotgrave. - F. ligament, 'a ligament, or ligature;' Cot. - Lat. ligamentum, a tie, band. - Lat. liga-re, to tie; with suffix -mentum. Root uncertain. Der. ligament-al, ligament-ous. From Lat. ligare we have also ligature, liable, lictor, lien, ally, alligation.

LIGATURE, a bandage. (F., -L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627, and in Cotgrave, - F. ligature, 'a ligature, tie, band;' Cot. - Lat. ligatura, a binding, bandage; properly fem. of fut. part. of ligare,

to bind; see Ligament.

LIGHT (1), illumination, (E.) M. E. light, Chaucer, C. T. 1989, 1991. — A. S. leicht, Grein, ii. 177; cf. lýhtan, lihtan, to shine, id. ii. 200. [The vowel i = A. S. i = 9, due to mutation of eb = Goth. iu.] +Du. licht.+G. licht, O. H. G. liuhta.+Goth. liuhath, light. \$\text{B}\$ Observe that the t is a mere suffix; A. S. leicht = O. H. G. liuh-ta = Coth. lith att. thus the before it Islands. Goth. liuk-ath; thus the base is LUH, to shine, Fick, iii. 274. γ. Neglecting the final t, we have cognate words in Icel. ljós (= liuk-sa), light, Icel. logi, a flame (whence Lowland Scotch lowe, a flame), Lat. lux (= luc-sa), light, Lat. lumen (= luc-men), light, luns (= luc-na), the moon; with numerous connected terms, such as Lat. lucubrare, lucus, lustrare, illustris, &c. So also Gk. λευκ-δε, white, bright, λύχνος (= λυκ-νος), a light, lamp, &c. δ. All from √RUK, to shine; cf. Skt. ruch, to shine, whence ruch, light, splendour, the exact equivalent of Lowland Scotch lowe. Der. light-house. Also light, verb, M. E. lighten, Chaucer, C. T. 2428, A.S. lyhtan, lihtan, Grein, ii. 200; whence light-er, sb. Also light-en (1), q. v., light-ning, q. v. Connected words are luc-id, luc-i-fer, e-lucidate, il-lu-minate, lu-nar, lu-natic, luc-ubration, lea (q. v.), lustre, il-lu-strate, il-lu-strious, lu-minous, lynx, &c.

LIGHT (2), active, not heavy, unimportant. (E.) M. E. light, Chaucer, C. T. 9087; lightly, adv., id. 1463.—A. S. leóht, adj., Grein, ii. 176. Here eo = i; and leoht = liht. + Du. ligt. + Icel. lettr. + Dan. let. + Swed. latt. + Goth. leihts, 2 Cor. i. 17. + G. leicht, M. H. G. Uhte, O. H. G. lihti, liht, β . The t is a suffix (= -ta), and the base lih appears to be equivalent to linh, the long i being due to loss of n; also, the form link is a nasalised form for lak, answering to the Gk. $\lambda a \chi$ -, appearing in ℓ - $\lambda a \chi$ - νs , light. 'Likta stands, according to rule, for link-ta, and comes from the same root as Lithuanian lengwas, light, Church Slavonic ligūkū, light [Russ. lėgkū], Gk. ε-λαχ-be and Skt. lagku, light; Fick, iii. 264. To which may be added Lat. leuis, light, usually supposed to stand for leguis, from the same base.

γ. The common ground-form is LAGHU or PACHU light. RAGHU, light, as evidenced by the preceding forms, esp. by the Gk. and Skt.; to which add Skt. ragks, the Vedic form for lagks; Benfey, p. 753.

8. All from the ARGH, to spring, run, hasten; appearing in Skt. rangh, to move swiftly, langh, to jump over, ramh, to move swiftly; Irish lingim, I spring, skip, bound. See Fick, i. 190. Thus the orig. sense is 'springy,' active, nimble; from which the other senses are easily deduced. Der. light-ly, lightfrom which the other senses are easily deduced. Der light-ingeness, light-somes, Rom. of the Rose, L. 936; light-some-ness; light-some, Rom. of the Rose, L. 936; light-some-ness; light-en (2), q. v.; light-ex, q. v. From the same root we have (from Lat. lew-is) lev-ant, lev-er, lev-ity, lev-y, al-lev-iate, &c. And see Long.

LIGHT (3), to settle, alight, descend. (E.) M. E. lighten, lihten; adun heo gunnen lihten = they alighted down from his horse, P. Plow-man B. will 64.

β. The sense is to relieve a horse of his burden.

and the word is identical with M. E. lighton in the sense of to relieve ligure, which is a precious stone unknown in modern mineralogy; of a burden. The derivation is from the adj. light, not heavy; see Bible Wordbook, by Eastwood and Wright. — Lat. ligurius. — Gk. Light (2). Y. When a man alights from a horse, he not only relieves the horse of his burden, but completes the action by descending or alighting on the earth; hence light came to be used in the sense of to descend, settle, often with the prep. on. 'New in the sense of to descend, settle, often with the prep. on. 'New lighted on a heaven-kissing hill;' Hamlet, iii. 4. 59; 'this murderous shaft Hath yet not lighted;' Macb. ii. 3. 148. Hence this verb is really a doublet of Lighten (2), q.v., as well as of Lighten (3). Der. light-er, q. v. And see Alight, verb.

LIGHTEN (1), to illuminate, flash. (E.) The force of the final—si is somewhat dubious, but appears to be due rather to the intransitive than to the transitive form.

1. Intrans. to shine as lighting a Property is a real.

lightning; 'it lightens,' Romeo, ii. 2. 120. M. E. lightenen, Prompt. Parv. p. 304; more correctly. lightnen, best shown by the derived word lightning. In this word lightnen the n gives the word a neuter sense, the sense being 'to become light;' this is clearly evidenced by the use of the same letter in Mœso Gothic, which has full-n-an, to become full, and-bund-n-an, to become unbound; see note on Goth. verbs in -nan in Skeat's Goth. Dict., p. 303.

2. Trans. The trans. use is in Shak. Hen. VIII, ii. 3. 79, Titus And., ii. 3. 227, with the sense 'to illuminate.' This is really no more than the intrans. verb incorrectly used. The correct trans. form is to light, as in: 'the eye of heaven that lights the lower world;' Rich. II, iii. 2. 38. This is the M. E. lighten, lighte (where the final -en is merely the mark of the infin. mood, often dropped); Chaucer, C. T. 2428. — A. S. leóhtan, to illuminate; Grein, ii. 178. — A. S. leóht, light; see Light (1). Der. lightn-ing.

LIGHTEN (2), to make lighter, alleviate. (E.) The final -en is

merely formative, as in strength-en, length-en, short-en, weak-en. It is intended to have a causal force, though, curiously enough, its original sense was such as to make the verb intrans. or passive, as noticed under Lighten (1). The true form should rather have been to light merely, as it answers to M.E. lighten, lighte (in which the final -en is merely the mark of the infin. mood, and is often dropped). 'Lyghteyn, or make weyhtys [weights] more esy, lightyn burdens, heny weightis, Allevio;' Prompt. Parv. p. 304. 'To lihten ower heaued' = to take the weight [of hair] off your head; Ancren Riwle, p. 422. From the adj. light; see Light (2), and Light (3). So also Dan. lette, to lighten, from let, light.

LIGHTEN (3), to descend, settle, alight. (E.) 'O Lord, let thy mercy lighten upon us;' Te Deum, in the Prayer-book (Lat. 'fiat'). Here lighten is a mere extension of Light (3), q.v. LIGHTER, a boat for unlading ships. (Du.) In Skinner, ed. 1671; and in Pope, Dunciad, ii. 287. Not really E., but borrowed

from Du. ligter, a lighter (Sewel); spelt lichter in Skinner. also lighter-man, from Du. ligterman, a lighter-man (Sewel). - Du. ligt, light (not heavy); see **Light** (2). ¶ Thus the sense is the same as if the word had been purely English; it means 'unloader;' from the use made of these vessels. **Der.** lighter-man (as above);

lighter-age.
LIGHTNING, an illuminating flash. (E.) See Lighten (1). LIGHTS, lungs. (E.) M.E. lightes, Destruction of Troy, 10705; pa lihte = the lights, Layamon, 6499, answering to A. S. Sá lihtan, i.e. the light things. So called from their lightness. So also Russ.

legkoe, lights; from legkii, light. See Light (2).
LIGN-ALOES, a kind of tree. (Hybrid; L. and Gk.) In
Numbers, xxiv. 6 (A. V.) 'A kind of odoriferous Indian tree, usually identified with the Aquilaria Agallochum which supplies the aloes-wood of commerce. Our word is a partial translation of the Lat. lignum aloes, Gk. funakón. The bitterness of the aloe is proverbial; Bible Wordbook, ed. Eastwood and Wright. Chaucer has: 'As bitter...as is ligne aloes, or galle;' Troilus, iv. 1137.—Lat. lignum, wood; and aloës, of the aloe, gen. case of aloë, the aloe, a word borrowed from Gk. alon, the aloe. ¶ On the complete difference

between alos and alos-wood, see note to Alos. And see Ligneous.

LIGNEOUS, woody, wooden, wood-like. (L.) 'Of a more ligneous nature;' Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 504. Formed by mere change of Lat. -us into E. -ous (as in ingrenous, arduous, and out of the change of the ligney wooden. I generous, arduous, and of the wooden. others), from Lat. ligneus, wooden. - Lat. lignum, wood; a word of disputed origin. Der. from crude form ligni- (for ligno-) we have ligni-fer-ous = wood-producing (from ferre, to bear); ligni-fy = to turn to wood; and from the stem lign- has been formed lign-ite,

coal retaining the texture of wood, where the suffix -its is Gk.

LIGULE, a strap-shaped petal. (L.) A mod. botanical term; also applied to the flat part of the leaf of a grass. — Lat. ligula, a little tongue, a tongue-shaped extremity; also spelt lingula. Dimin.

of lingua. a tongue; see Lingual.

LIGURE, a precious stone. (L.,-Gk.) In the Bible, A. V., Ex. xxviii. 19, xxxix. 12. 'Our translators have followed the Septuagint Exviii. 19, xxxix. 12. 'Our translators have followed the Septuagint the utmost border of the disk or body of the sun or moon, when arytonor and Vulgate ligarius in translating the Heb. leshem by either is in eclipse;' Kersey, ed. 1715. Kersey also gives the form

Bible Wordbook, by Eastwood and Wright. = Lat. ligurius. = Gk. λιγώρων, also spelt λιγγούρων, λιγκούρων, λυγκούρων, a sort of gem; acc. to some, a reddish amber, acc. to others, the hyacinth (Liddell). LIKE (1), similar, resembling. (E.) M. E. lyk, lik; Chaucer, C. T. 414, 1973. = A. S. lie, in comp. ge-lie, like, in which form it is common; Grein, i. 422. The prefix ge- was long retained in the weakened form i- or y-; Chaucer has yliche as an adv., C. T. 2528. + Du. ge-lijk, like; where ge- is a prefix. + Icel. like, glike, like; where g- = ge-, prefix. + Dan. lig. + Swed. lik. + Goth. galeiks, Mark, vii. 8.+G. gleich, M. H. G. ge-lich, O. H. G. ka-lik. β. All from Teut. base GA-LikA, adj., signifying 'resembling in form,' and derived from the Teut. b. LikA, a form, shape, appearing in A. S. lie, a form, body (whence Lich-gate). O. Sax. lik, Icel. lik, Goth. leik, the body, &c. Hence the form of the Teut. base is Lik, perleik, the body, &c. Hence the form of the Teut, base is LIK, perhaps with the sense 'to resemble;' Fick, iti. 268. y. A further trace of the word perhaps appears in Gk. τη-λίκ-ου, such, of such trace of the word perhaps appears in U.K. 77-Air-os, such, of such an age, Lat. ta-ki-s, such, Russ. to-lik-ii, such, Lat. qua-li-s, of what sort. Der. like-by, M. E. likly, Chaucer, C. T. 1174; like-li-hood, M. E. likliñed, id. 13536; like-li-ness, M. E. liklines, id. 8272; likeness, M. E. liklines, P. Plowman, B. i. 113, formerly i-liknes, Ancren Riwle, p. 230, from A. S. ge-licnes; like-wise, short for in like wise (see Wise, sb.); like (2), q. v.; like, sb.; lik-en, q. v. Gr All adjectives ending in -ly have adopted this ending from A. S. -lic, lit. like-i' all adverbs in -ly take this suffix from A. S. -lics the same 'like;' all adverbs in -ly take this suffix from A.S. -lice, the same word with the adverbial final -e added. The word like-ly = like-like, a reduplication.

LIKE (2), to approve, be pleased with. (E.) The mod. sense is evolved by an alteration in the construction. The M. E. verb lyken (or liken) signified 'to please,' and was used impersonally. We have, in fact, changed the phrase it likes me into I like, and so on throughout. Both senses are in Shak.; see Temp. iii. 1. 43, Hamlet, v. 2, 276. Chaucer has only the impers. verb. 'And if you liketh' = v. 2.70. Chauter has only the inipers, vero. And it you then and if it please you; C. T. 779; still preserved in the mod. phrase 'if you like.' 'That oughte liken you' = that ought to please you; id. 13866.—A. S. lician, to please, rarely lican; Grein, ii. 182. The lit. sense is to be like or suitable for.—A. S. lic, ge-lic, like; see Itt. sense is to be like or suitable for. — A. S. lic, ge-lic, like; see Like (1). + Du. lijken, to be like, resemble, seem, suit; from ge-lijk, like. + Icel. lika, to like; from like, like. + Goth. leikan, ga-leikan, to please; from ga-leiks, like. + M. H. G. lichen, ge-lichen, to be like; from ge-lich, like (G. gleich). Der. lik-ing, M. E. likinge, P. Plowman, B. xi. 20, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 271. Also well-liking = well-pleasing, Ps. xcii. 13, Prayer-book.

I.I.K. English to corrider as similar to compare (Seend). M. F.

LIKEN, to consider as similar, to compare. (Scand.) M. E. liknen. 'The water is likned to the worlde;' P. Plowman, B. viii. 39, A. ix. 34. 'And lyknez hit to heuen lyste' = and likens it to the light of heaven; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, A. 500. But the true sense is probably intransitive, as in the case of Goth. verbs in -nan, and several Swed. verbs in -na; and the peculiar use and form of the word is Scand., not E. It appears to be intrans. in Allit. Poems, B. 1064. — Swed. likna, (1) to resemble, (2) to liken; from lik, like. +Dan. ligns, (1) to resemble, (2) to liken; from lig, like. See Like (1).

LILAC, a flowering shrub. (Span., - Turkish, - Pers.) Spelt lilach in Kersey, ed. 1715. - Span. lilac, lila, a lilac. Of Oriental origin. - Turk. leilaq, a lilac; Zenker's Turk. Dict. p. 797, col. 3. Borrowed from the Pers. lilaj, lilanj, or lilang, of which the proper sense is the indigo-plant; Rich Pers. Dict. p. 1282. Here the initial I stands for n, and the above forms are connected with Pers. nil, the

indigo-plant; whence nilak (dimin. form), blueish; Rich. Dict. pp. 1619, 1620. Cf. Skt. nila, dark-blue, nili, the indigo-plant. LILLY, a bulbous plant. (L., -Gk.) M. E. lilie; Chaucer, C. T. 15555, 15559. - A. S. lilie, pl. tilian; Matt. vi. 28; Ælfric's Gloss., Nomina Herbarum. - Lat. lilium; Matt. vi. 28. - Gk. λείριον, a iliy; the change of Gk. ρ to Lat. l being quite in accordance with usual laws. ¶ The more usual Gk. name is κρίνον, as in Matt. vi. 28. Der. lili-ac-e-out - Lat. liliaceus.

LIMB (1), a jointed part of the body, member, branch of a tree.

(E.) M. E. lim, pl. limmes; Chaucer, C. T. 4881, 9332.—A. S. lim, pl. leomu; Grein, ii. 188. + Icel. limr. + Dan. and Swed. lem. We also find Icel. lim, foliage of a tree, pl. limar, boughs; limi, a rod; Dan. lime, a twig.

β. The orig. sense seems to have been a twig, a branch broken off, fragment; from A. S. lemian or lemman, to propersy orig. to breek Gain ii store, of Icel lemia to heat breek. oppress, orig. to break, Grein, ii. 167; cf. Icel. lemja, to beat, break (=slang E. lam, to thrash); Russ. lomate, lomite, to break, whence lom', fragments, debris. From Teut. base LAM, to break; see Lame. See Fick, iii. 267. Der. limber (2), strong-limbed, &c. LIMB (2), the edge or border of a sextant, &c. (L.) 'Limb, in

mathematics, the outermost border of an astrolabe; . . in astronomy,

Limber vows; 'Wint. Tale, i. 2. 47. Richardson quotes an earlier and better example. 'Ne yet the bargeman, that doth rowe With long and limber oare;' Turbervile, A Myrrour of the Fall of Closely allied to limb flow and similar and better example. Pride. Closely allied to limp, flexible, and similarly formed from the same Teut. base LAP, to hang loosely down; the p being weakened to b for ease of pronunciation. The suffix -er is adjectival, as in bitt-er, fai-r (= A.S. fag-er), &c.; see Mätzner, Engl. Gramm. i. 435; it answers to the Aryan suffix -ra. See Limp (1).

LIMBER (2), part of a gun-carriage consisting of two wheels and a shaft to which horses are attached. (Scand.) Taken up from prov. E. 'Limbers, thills or shafts (Berkshire); Limmers, a pair of shafts (North); Grose's Prov. Eng. Glossary, ed. 1790. It is obvious that b is excrescent, and the form limmers is the older one. B. Further, limmer-s is a double plural, like child-ren (= child-er-en). The true orig. singular is limm, a shaft or thill of a cart, preserved only in the old sb. limmer, a thill-er, a thill-horse, given in Sherwood's Index to Cotgrave; he translates it into F. by limonier, but the resemblance between the words is purely accidental; see F. limon in Littré. [That is, it is accidental unless the F. limon, a word of somewhat doubtful origin, be orig. Scandinavian.] The pl. form limmer is explained by the etymology. — Icel. limar, boughs, branches, pl. of lim, foliage, a word closely related to limr, a limb. The latter word is cognate with A.S. lim, a limb, also used in the sense of a 'branch of a tree' at the earliest period; see Beowulf, ed. Grein, 1. 97. See Limb (1). ¶ We may conclude that the original cart-shafts were merely rough branches. Der. limber, veb.

LIMBO, LIMBUS, the borders of hell. (L.) In Shak. All's

Well, v. 3. 261. The orig. phrase was in limbo, Com. Errors, iv. 2. 32; or more fully, in limbo patrum, Hen. VIII, v. 4. 67.—Lat. limbo (governed by the prep. in), abl. case of limbus, a border; see Limb (2). 'The limbus patrum, in the language of churchmen, was the place bordering on hell, where the saints of the Old Testament remained till Christ's descent into hell; Schmidt.

B. The word limbo came to be used as a nominative all the more readily, because the Ital. word is limbo, derived (not from the ablative, but) from the acc, limbum of the same Lat. word. Hence Milton's 'limbo large and broad; P. L. iii. 495. But it began its career in E. as a Latin

word. Doublet, limb (2).

LIME (1), viscous substance, bird-lime, mortar, oxide of calcium. (E.) The orig. sense is 'viscous substance.' M. E. lym, liim, lyme. 'Lyme, to take with byrdys [to catch birds with], viscus; Lyme, or mortare, Cala;' Prompt. Parv. p. 305. And see Chaucer, C. T. 16274.—A. S. lim, bitumen, cement; Grein, ii. 188. + Du. lijm, glue, lime. + Icel. lim, glue, lime, chalk. + Dan liim, glue. + Swed. lim, glue. + G. leim, glue; M. H. G. lim, bird-lime. + Lat. limus, mud, glue. + G. leim, glue; M.H. G. lim, bird-lime. + Lat. limus, mud, slime. + G. leim, glue; M.H. G. lim, bird-lime. + Lat. limus, mud, slime.

B. Formed with suffixed -m (= Aryan -ma) from the base LI, to pour, smear, appearing in Lat. li-nere, to smear, daub, Russ. lite, to pour, flow, Skt. li, to melt, to adhere; allied to Skt. ri, to distil. - A RI, to pour, distil. Fick, i. 412; iii. 268. See Liquid, River. Der. lime, verb, Ancren Riwle, p. 226, Hamlet, iii. 3. 68; lime-y; lime-kilm, Merry Wives, iii. 3. 86; lime-stone; lime-twig, Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 189; lime-rod, Chaucer, C. T. 14694.

LIME (2), the linden-tree. (E.) In Pope, Autumn, 25. A corruption of the earlier spelling line. 'Linden-tree or Line-tree;' Kersey, ed. 1715. 'In the line-grove' (modern edd. lime-grove); Shak. Temp. v. 10. The change from line to lime does not seem to be older than about A.D. 1700. The form lime is in Bailey's Dict., vol. ii. ed. 1731.

B. Again, line is a corruption of lind, the older name, by loss of final d. See Linden. Der. lime-tree.

LIME (3), a kind of citron. (F.,—Pers.) 'Lime, a sort of small lemmon;' Phillips, ed. 1706.—F. lime, a lime; Hamilton.—Pers. limá, a lemon, citron; Rich. Dict. p. 1282. Also called limán; see

limi, a lemon, citron; Rich. Dict. p. 1282. Also called limin; see Lemon. Dozy gives Arab. limah, a lime; made from a collective form lim.

LIMIT, to assign a boundary; a boundary. (F., -L.) The verb is in older use in E. than the sb. limit, though really the younger word. M. E. limiten, to limit. 'To lymyte or assigne us;' Chaucer, word. M. E. limites, to himit. '10 lymyle or assigne us;' Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus, Six-text, B. 2956. [Hence the sb. limit-or, Chaucer, C. T. 209, 6460.] — F. limiter, 'to limit;' Cot. — F. limite, a limit; id. — Lat. limitem, acc. of limes, a boundary; akin to Lat. limen, a threshold. Etym. doubtful; see Curtius, i. 456; but prob. allied to Lat. limus, transverse. Der. limit-ed, limit-ed-ly, limit-ed-ness, limit-less, limit-ses, limit-tess, li (Cot.), from Lat. acc. limitationem.

LIMN, to illuminate, paint. (F., -L.) M. E. limnen, a contracted

limbus. — Lat. limbus, a border, edging, edge. Cf. Skt. lamb, to fall, & form of luminen. 'Lymnyd, or lumynid, as bookys;' Prompt. Parv. p. to hang downwards; from the same root as lap (2), lobe, lip; see 317. 'Lymnore, luminour, Alluminator;' id. B. Again, Lap (2), Lobe. Cotgrave gives O. F. limbe de bouteille, 'the luminen is short for enluminen, by loss of the prefix. Chaucer has 317. 'Lymnore, luminour, Alluminator, illuminator;' id. \$\beta\$. Again, luminen is short for enluminen, by loss of the prefix. Chaucer has enlumined—enlightened; C. T. 7909.—O. F. enluminer, 'to illuminate, inlighten; . also to sleek, burnish; also, to limn;' Cot.—

Lat illuminates to enlighten and Thuminate. The limning of the short of the Lat. illuminare, to enlighten; see Illuminate. Der. limn-er = M. E. luminour, as above, short for enluminour; 'Enlumineur de livres, a burnisher of bookes, an alluminer; 'Cot.

LIMP (1), flaccid, flexible, pliant, weak. (E.) 'Limp, limber, supple;' Kersey, ed. 1715. Scarce in books, but known to our mod. E. dialects, and doubtless an old E. word. A nasalised form from the base LIP, which is a weakened form of Teut. LAP, to hang loosely down, whence the sb. lap, a flap; see Lap (2).

β. Allied words are Icel. limpa, limpness, weakness; Icel. Dict. Appendix, p. 776; 'Swiss. lampig, lampelig, faded, loose, flabby, hanging,' and similar words, cited in Wedgwood. Also Bavarian lampecht, flaccid, lampende Ohren, hanging ears (answering to E. lop-ears, as in 'a lopsared rabbit'); from the verb lampen, to hang loosely down; Schmeller, Bav. Dict. 1474. Also Skt. lamba, depending, lambana, falling; from the verb lamb, to fall, hang downwards. Y. Without the nasal we find W. *Heipr*, flaccid, flabby, *Hibin*, limber, soft, drooping, *Hipa*, limp, flabby. Thus the base is (as was said) the Teut. LAP, to hang down. —

RAB, RAMB, to hang down; cf. Skt. ramb, to hang down, Vedic form of lamb cited above; Fick, i.

192. Der. limp-ness; cf. limber (1).

LIMP (2), to walk lamely. (E.) In Shak. Merch. Ven. iii. 2. 130. Not easily traced earlier, and the orig. form is uncertain. Probably the same as A.S. lemp-healt, limp-halting, halting, lame, given in Lye, with a reference that I cannot verify; the word wants confirmation. β. Such confirmation appears to some extent in M. H. G. limphin, to limp; whence lempel, hastening in a limping manner. Possibly connected with Limp (1), rather than (as some think) with Lame. ¶ We also find Low G. lumpen, hunschen, to limp (Bremen Wörterbuch); Dan. dial. lumsa, to limp, hobble (Aasen); Swed. dial. loma, lomma, to walk with heavy steps, lumra, to limp. Note also prov. E. lumper, lumber, to stumble, lummack, to tumble (Suffolk); Halliwell. These words can hardly be connected with limp, on account of the difference of the vowel. They seem

rather to go with Lump, q. v.

LIMPET, a small shell-fish, which cleaves to rocks. (F., -L., -Gk.) Cotgrave explains O. F. berdin by 'the shellfish called a Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxxii. c. 9, translates lympyne or a lempet.' Lat. mituli by 'limpins.' There is a missing link here, but there can be small doubt that the word came to us, through a F. form lempette* or lempine* (not recorded); from the Lat. lepad-, crude form of lepas, a limpet. Cf. Span. lepada, a limpet. [The insertion of m causes no difficulty; cf. F. lambruche, the wild vine, from Lat. labrusca.] - Gk. λεπάε, a shell-fish, limpet; allied to λεπίε, a scale; see Leper, Leaf.

LIMPID, pure, clear, shining. (F., -L.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. - F. limpide, 'clear, bright;' Cot. - Lat. limpides, limpid, clear. Allied to Lat. lympha, pure water; see Lymph. β. Further allied to Gk. λαμπρόε, bright, λάμπειν, to shine. From a base LAP, to shine; cf. Lithuanian lepsna, flame, Old Prussian lopis, flame, cited

by Fick, i. 750. Der. limpid-i-ty, limpid-ness.
LINCH-PIN, a pin to fasten the wheel on to the axle. (E.) Formerly also spelt lins-pin; see Kersey, ed. 1715; Coles, ed. 1684; Skinner, ed. 1671. [Linck appears to be a corrupted form, obviously by confusion with link.] The pl. linese in Will. of Shoreham's Poems, p. 109, seems to mean 'axles.'—A. S. lynis, an axle-tree, in a gloss (Bosworth, Lye). + Du. luns, a linch-pin; whence lunzare, to the stable lines in Paragraphy. put the linch-pin to a wheel + Low G. lunse, a linch-pin; Bremen Wörterbuch. + G. lünse, a linch-pin.

β. Cf. also Dan. lundstikke, lunstikke, luntestik, a linch-pin; O. Swed. lunta, luntsticka, a linch-pin (Ihre); M. H. G. lun, lune, O. H. G. lund, a linch pin. y. The orig. sense of line (lineh) was perhaps a rounded bar, hence, an axle; cf. Gael. lunn, the handle of an oar, a staff; Irish lung, the handle of an oar; and perhaps Icel. Munn, a wooden roller for launching ships.

LIND, LINDEN, the lime-tree. (E.) Here (as in the case of asp-en) the true sb. is lind, whence lind-en was formed as an adjective, with the suffix en as in gold-en, birch-en, beech-en. The true name is lind, or, in longer phrase, linden tree. Lind was in time corname is tina, or, in longer parase, tinden tree. Lind was in time corrupted to line, and later to lime; see Linne (2). M. E. lind, lynd; Chaucer, C. T. 2924. — A. S. lind, Grein, ii. 128. 'Seno vel'tilia, lind;' Ælfric's Gloss., Nomina Arborum. Hence the adj. linden (Grein, ii. 189), as in linden bord — the linden shield, shield made of lind. + Du. linde, linde-borm. + Icel. lind. + Dan. lind, lind-træ. + Swed. lind. + G. linde. B. The wood is white and smooth, and much used for carved work; indeed the most usual meaning of A. S. lind is 'a shield,' i. e. one made of linden wood. The word is to be connected accordingly with G. wellind solitinden. The word is to be connected, accordingly, with G. gelind, gelinde,

smooth, Icel. linr, smooth, soft, Lat. lentus, pliant, A.S. 1186 [=

linos), gentle, pliant; see Lithe.

LINE, a thread, thin cord, stroke, row, rank, verse. (L.; or F., L.) In all senses, the word is of Lat. origin; the only difference is that, in some senses, the word was borrowed from Lat. directly, in other senses through the French. We may take them separately, as follows.

1. Line = a thin cord or rope, a thread, rope of a ship.

M. E. lyne; P. Plowman, B. v. 355. — A.S. line, a cord; Grein, it. 189. - Lat. linea, a string of hemp or flax, hempen cord; properly the fem. of adj. lineus, made of hemp or flax. - Lat. linum, flax. Prob. rather cognate with than borrowed from Gk. λίνον, flax. Root unknown. [The G. lein, &c. are probably borrowed from Latin.] 2. Line = a verse, rank, row; Chaucer, C. T. 1553; P. Plowman, B. vii. 110. -F. ligne, a line. - Lat. linea, a line, stroke, mark, line of descent; the same word as the above. Der. line, verb, in various senses; to line garments is properly to put linen inside them (see Linen); also lin-ing; lineal, q.v., linear, q.v., lineage, q.v., lineament, q.v. And see linnet, linseed, linsey-woolsey, lint, de-lineate.

LINEAGE, race, family, descent. (F., - L.) M. E. linage (without the medial e), Chaucer, C. T. 1552; Romance of Partenay, 5033; lignage, Gower, C. A. i. 344. - F. lignage, 'a lineage;' Cot. [Here E. ne = F. gn.] Made with suffix -age (= Lat. -aticum) from F. ligna, a line. - Lat. linea, a line; see Line.

F. ligne, a line.—Lat. linea, a line; see Line.

LINEAL, belonging to a line. (L.) In Spenser, F. Q. iv. 11. 12.

'Lineally hir kinred by degrees;' Lidgate, Story of Thebes, pt. iii.
ed. 1561, p. 373, col. 1.—Lat. linealis, belonging to a line.—Lat.
linea, a line: see Line. Der. lineal-ly. Doublet, linear.

LINEAMENT, a feature. (F.,—L.) 'In the liniamentes and fanor of his visage;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 61 b.—F. lineament,
'a lineament or feature;' Cot.—Lat. lineamentum, a drawing, delineation footure.—Lat. lineamentum, with suffix amentum, delineation footure.—Lat. lineamentum, with suffix amentum.

lineation, feature. - Lat. lineare, to draw a line; with suffix -mentum - Lat. linea, a line; see Line.

LINEAR, consisting of lines. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - Lat. linearis, belonging to a line. - Lat. linea; see Line. Doublet, lineal, which is an older word. Der. linear-ly.

Doublet, lineal, which is an older word. Der. linear-ly.

LINEN, cloth made of flax. (L.) Used as a sb., but really an adj., with adj. suffix -en as in wooll-en, gold-en; the orig. sb. was lin, preserved in lin-seed. M. E. lin, sb., linen, adj. The sb. is rare. The bondes . . . That weren of ful strong line' = the bonds that were of very strong flax; Havelok, 539. The adj. is common. Clothid with lynnun cloth . . . he lefte the lynnyn clothing; Wyclif, Mark, xiv. 51, 52. It was also used as a sb., as now. 'In lynnen and the left of the lynnyn clothing is the lynnen as a sch., as now.' In lynnen are left of the lynnyn clothing is the left of the lynnyn clothing.' Mark, xiv. 51, 52. It was also used as a sb., as now. 'In *lynnen* yelothed' = clothed in linen; P. Plowman, B. i. 3. = A. S. *lin*, flax, linen; in comp. lin-wedd, a linen garment; John, xiii. 5. Thence was formed the adj. linen, as in linen hrægle a linen cloth, John, xiii. 4. — Lat. linum, flax; cognate with Gk. λ (rov, flax. See Line. And see linseed, linnet.

LING (1), a kind of fish. (E.) 'Lynge, fysshe;' Palsgrave. Spelt lenge in Prompt. Parv. p. 296; and see Way's note. Spelt lenge, Havelok, l. 832. Not found in A.S., but answering to A.S. lenga, weakened form of langa, i. e. 'the long one,' definite form of

lang, long; see Long. So called from its slender shape. +Du. leng, a ling; from lang, long. + Icel. langa, a ling; from langr, long. + Norweg. langa, longa (Aasen). +Swed. långa. +G. långe, a ling; also called längsisch, i. e. long fish.

LING (2), heath. (Scand.) 'Lynge, or heth;' Prompt. Parv. p. 305; and see Way's note. 'Dede in the lyng' = lying dead on the heath; Sir Degrevant, l. 336, in Thornton Romances, ed. Halliwell.

(Not. A. S.) Leaf lyng ling heather: Dan lyng + Swed. lings.

(Not A. S.) - Icel. lyng, ling, heather; Dan, lyng. + Swed. ljung, ling, heather; Swed. dial. ling (Rietz). Root unknown.

ling, heather; Swed. dial. ling (Rietz). Root unknown.

LINGER, to loiter, tarry, hesitate. (E.) 'Of lingring doutes such hope is sprong, perdie;' Surrey, Bonum est mini, I. 10; in Tottell's Miscellany, ed. Arber, p. 31. Formed by adding the frequentative suffix -er or -r to the M. E. lengen, to tarry; with further thinning of e to i. This M. E. verb is by no means rare. 'I may no lenger lenge' = I may no longer linger; P. Plowman, B. i. 207. Cf. Will. of Palerne, 5421; Havelok, 1734. = A. S. lengan, to prolong, put off; Grein, i. 168; formed by the usual vowel-change (of a to e) from A. S. lang, long; see Long. Cf. Icel. lengia, to lengthen, from langr, long; G. verlängern, to prolong, from lang, long; Du. lengen, to lengthen, verlengen, to prolong.

LINGUAL, pertaining to the tongue. (L.) A late word, not in Todd's Johnson. Coined, as if from an adj. lingualis, from Lat. lingua, the tongue, of which the O. Lat. form was dingua (see

lingua, the tongue, of which the O. Lat. form was dingua (see White's Dict.); cognate with E. Tongue, q. v. Der. (from Lat.

Lingual it., community, anguage, q. v.

LINGUIST, one skilled in languages. (L.) In Shak. Two
Gent. iv. 1.57; and in Minsheu, ed. 1627. Coined, with suffix ist
(=Lat. ista, from Gk. iorns), from Lat. lingua, the tongue; see
Lingual. Der. linguist-ic, l

LINIMENT, a salve, soft ointment, (F.,-L.) The word

occurs 3 or 4 times in Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxii. c. 21. - F. liniment, a liniment, a thin ointment; Cot. - Lat. linimentum, smearman, 'a liniment, a thin outment;' Cot. — Lat. linimentum, smearing-stuff, ointment. Formed, with suffix -mentum, from linere, to smear. Cf. Gk. λείβειν, to pour forth, λιβρός, dripping; Skt. ri, to distil, ooze; drop; li, to melt, adhere. — Al, to distil, ooze; see Libation, Liquid, River.

LINING, a covering on the inner surface of a garment. (L.) In Shak. L. L. L. v. 2. 791. Formed, with E. suffix -ing, from the verb to line, meaning to cover the inside of a garment with line, i. c.

LINT.

linen; see Line, Linen.

LINK (1), a ring of a chain, joint. (E.) In Shak. Cor. i. 1. 73. Cf. Trouth [truth] and mercy linked in a chain; Lydgate, Storie of Thebes, pt. ii (How trouth is preferred). — A. S. klence or klenca, an uncertain word in the passage cited by Grein, ii. 82; but one meaning was 'link,' as appears from the derived verb gehlencian in Cockayne's A.S. Leechdoms, ii. 343, also from the comp. sb. wæl-hlence, a slaughter-link, i.e. linked coat of mail, Grein, ii. 646. + Icel. hlekkr (by assimilation for hlenkr), a link. + Dan. lanke, a chain, fetter. + Swed. lank, a link. + G. gelenk, a joint, link, ring; cf. G. lenken, to turn, bend. β. Closely connected with A. S. hline, a hill, but esp. a balk or boundary, a sense still preserved in mod. provincial E. linch (see Halliwell); with which cf. O. Lat. clingere, to surround. 7. The A.S. kline may well be connected with A.S. kring, a ring; and similarly clingere may be connected with Gk. кріков and Lat. circus, words cognate with A.S. hring. See Ring, Circus; of which link is little else than a third form. hardly connect it with Lithuan. lenkii, to bend, linkus, pliant, because the A.S. & requires an initial k in Lithuanian. Der. link, verb.

LINK (2), a torch. (Du.) 'A link or torch;' Minsheu's Dict., ed. 1627. 'Links and torches;' Shak. 1 Hen. IV, iii. 3. 48. A corruption of lint, as it appears in lint-stock, old form of lin-stock; see β. And again, lint is a corruption of lunt, by con-Linstock. fusion with lint in the sense of scraped linen. A lunt is a torch, a match, a rag for lighting a fire; see Jamieson's Scot. Dict. The word (like linstock) is borrowed from Dutch. - Du. lont, a match for a gun; whence lont-stok, 'a lint-stock;' Sewel. + Dan. lunte, a a gun; whence lost-stok, 'a lint-stock;' Sewel. + Dan. tunte, a match; whence lunte-stok, a linstock. + Swed. lunta, a match, an old bad book (fit to be burnt); whence luntstake, a linstock; O. Swed. lunta, 'funis igniarius,' Ihre. Der. lin-stock.

LINNET, a small singing-bird. (F., - L.) M. E. lynet, Court of Love, ed. 1561, 5th stanza from end. - F. linotte, 'a linnet;' Cot. [So called from feeding on the seed of flax and hemp, as is clearly

shewn by similar names in other languages, e.g. G. hunfling, a linnet, from hanf, hemp, G. lein-finke, a linnet (cited by Wedgwood), lit. a lin-finch, flax-finch.] - F. lin, flax. - Lat. linum, flax; see Linen, Line. The E. name is lintwhite, Scotch lintquhit; see Complaint of Scotland, ed. Murray, p. 39, l. 24. From A. S. linetwige, a linnet; Ælfric's Gloss., Nomina Avium. This name is also (probably) from Lat. linum, flax. So also W. llinos, a linnet; from llin, flax.

LINSEED, flax-seed. (Hybrid; L. and E.) M. E. lin-seed; spelt lynne-seed in P. Plowman, C. xiii. 190; linseed (to translate O. F. lynois) in Walter de Biblesworth; Wright's Vocab. i. 156. From M. E. lin = A. S. lin, flax, borrowed from Lat. linum, flax; and E. seed. See

Line, Linen, and Seed. Der. linseed-oil, linseed-cake. LINSEY-WOOLSEY, made of linen and wool mixed. (Hybrid; L. and E.) Used facetiously in Shak. All's Well, iv. 1. 13; Minsheu (ed. 1627) has: 'linsis-woolsis, i. e. of linnen and woollen.' Made up from M. E. lin, linen; and E. wool; with -ssy as a suffix twice over. See Linen and Wool.

LINSTOCK, LINTSTOCK, a stick to hold a lighted match.

(Du.) In Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 188. 'Lint-stock, a carved stick (about half a yard) with a cock at one end to hold the gunner's match, and a sharp pike at the other, to stick it anywhere; 'Coles' Dict., ed. 1684. — Du. lontstok, 'a lint-stock; 'Sewel. — Du. lont, a match; and stok, a stick, for which see Stock. — Dan. lunte-stok, a lint-stock; from lunte, a match, and stok, a stick. + Swed. lunt-stake; from lunta, a match, an old bad book (fit to be burnt), and stake, a stick, candlestick. **B.** The derivation of Du. loni, Swed. lunta, is uncertain; but it would appear from Kilian that Du. lomp, a rag, tatter, O. Du. lompe, was also used in the same sense as loni, O. Du. lonts. And, as we find in the Teutonic languages the occasional interchange of mp with nk, nt (cf. E. kunch = kunk with kump, and link (2) with lint in lint-stock) we may perhaps suppose that O. Du. lonte, a match, rag = O. Du. lompe, a rag, tatter; and that Swed. lunta, a match = Swed. lumpor, rags (only used in the plural). See Ihre, s. v. lunia.

y. If so, we may further regard Du. lompe, a tatter, as a nasalised form of Du. lap, a remnant, shred, rag, tatter,

which is cognate with E. lap; see Lap (2).

LINT, scraped linen. (L.) 'Lynt, schauynge of lynen clothe, Carpea;' Prompt. Parv. p. 306. Lye gives a A.S. linet, flax; but, without a reference. However, it is easily concluded that linet is an

lintellus, a lintel; which (as Diez suggests) stands for limitellus*, dimin. of Lat. limes (stem limit-), a boundary, hence a border; see A similar contraction is found in Span. linde = Lat. limitem, a boundary.

LION, a large and fierce quadruped. (F., -L., -Gk.) In early use. In Layamon, 1463, we find leon in the earlier text, lion in the later. A still earlier form was leo, but this was borrowed from the Latin directly; see Leo. - O. F. leon, lion. - Lat. leonem, acc. of leo, a lion. [Hardly a Lat. word, but borrowed from Gk.] = Gk. λέων, a lion. Roet unknown; we also find G. löwe, O. H. G. leo, lewo; Russ. lev'; Lithuanian levas, lavas; Du. leeuw; &c. Cf. Heb. labi' a lion. Der. lion-ess, As You Like It, v. 3. 115, from F. lionnesse; lion-hearted; also lion-ise, orig. to show strangers the lions which used to be kept in the Tower of London.

LIP, the muscular part forming the upper and lower parts of the mouth. (E.) M. E. lippe, Chaucer, C. T. 128, 133. — A. S. lippe, Nppe. 'Labium, ufeweard lippa' = upper lip; Ælfric's Gloss., in Wright's Vocab. i. 42, col. 1. 'Labrum, nivera lippe' = nether lip; id. + Du. lip. + Dan. libbe. + Swed. läpp. + G. lippe, lefze; O. H. G. lefs, leffur. Further allied to Lat. lab-rum, lab-ium, the lip; Irish lab, Gsel. liob, the lip; Lithuan. lupa; Pers. lab, the lip, Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 511. \(\beta \). The orig. sense is 'lapper,' or that which laps or sucks up; from the Teut. base LAP, to lap = Lat. base LAB, seen in lambers, to lick. See Lap (1). Der. lipp-ed; from the same root are lab-ial, lab-iate, lamb-ent.

LIQUEFY, to become liquid. (F., -L.) Also to make liquid, but this is prob. a later sense. 'The disposition not to liquefie' = to become liquid; Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 840. - F. liquefier; but only found in Cot. as a pp.; he gives 'liquefie', dissolved, melted, made liquid.' B. The E. liquefy is formed by analogy with other words in -fy, which answers properly to F. -fier = Lat. -ficare, used in place of facere, to make. But in sense the word really corresponds to Lat. liquefieri, to become liquid, used as pass. of liquefacere, to make liquid.

— Lat. lique, from liquere, to be fluid; and facere, to make. See Liquid and Fact. Der. lique-fact-ion, Minsheu, ed. 1627; formed

from liquefactus, pp. of liquefacere.

LIQUESCENT, melting. (L.) Modern; in Todd's Johnson. —

Lat. liquescent., stem of pres. pt. of liquescere, to become liquid; inceptive form of liquere, to be liquid. See Liquid. Der. liquescenc-y,

de-liquescent.

LIQUEUR, a cordial. (F., -L.) A modern F. version of the

older term Liquor, q. v.

LIQUID, fluid, moist, soft, clear. (F., -L.) 'The playne [flat] and liquide water; 'Tyndal, Works, p. 265, col. 2. - F. liquide, 'liquid, moist, wet;' Cot. - I.at. liquidus, liquid, moist. - Lat. liquere, to be liquid or moist. The base is LIK, an extension of LI, to flow, melt. — ARI, to distil; cf. Skt. ri, to distil, ooze, drop, ii, to melt, dissolve, liquefy. See River. Der. liquid, sb., liquid-i-ty, liquidness; also liquid-ate, q. v.; liquor, q. v., lique-fy, q. v.

LIQUIDATE, to make clear, clear or pay off an account. (L.) Bailey has liquidated, vol. ii. ed. 1731. - Low Lat. liquidatus, pp. of liquidare, to clarify, make clear. - Lat. liquidus, liquid, clear; see Liquid. Der. liquid-at-ion = F. liquidation; liquidat-or.

LIQUOR, anything liquid, moisture, strong drink. (F., -L.) The word is really F., but has been accommodated to the orig. Lat. spelling; yet we retain somewhat of the F. pronunciation, the qu spelling; yet we retain somewhat of the F. pronunciation, the qubeing sounded as c (k). M.E. licour, Chaucer, C.T. l. 3; spelt licur, Ancren Riwle, p. 164, l. 13.—O. F. liquer (Burguy), later liqueur, 'liquor, humor;' Cot.—Lat. liquorem, acc. of liquor, moisture.—Lat. liquorem, to be liquid; see Liquid. Doublet, liqueur.

LIQUORICE, the same as Licorice, q. v.

LIBP, to pronounce imperfectly, utter feebly, in speaking. (E.)

M. E. lispen, lipsen; Chaucer, C. T. 266 (Six-text, A. 264, where 5

MSS. have lipsed for lisped). - A.S. wlispian *, to lisp; not found, but regularly formed from the sdj. wlisp, imperfect in utterance, lisping. Blesus, wlisp; Ælfric's Gloss., in Wright's Vocab. i. 45, col. 2. + Du. lispen, to lisp. + Dan. læspe, to lisp. + Swed. läspa. + G. lispeln, to lisp, whisper.

B. An imitative word, allied to Whisper, q.v. A somewhat similar word is Lat. blasus, lisping. Der. lisp, sb.; lisp-ing-ly.

LIST (1), a stripe or border of cloth, selvage. (E.) M. E. list,

liste. 'With a brode liste' = with a broad strip of cloth; P. Plowman, B. v. 524. — A. S. Itst; Lye gives 'list, a list of cloth, limbur panni, fimbria;' from a gloss. + Du. lijst, list, a border. + Icel. lista, listi, list, selvage, border of cloth. + Dan. liste, list, fillet. + Swed. list, list, cornice. + G. leiste, list, border; O. H. G. lista. Root uncertain; see Fick, iii. 272. Der. list (2).

extension from M. E. lin, A. S. lin, flax, linen, which was borrowed from Lat. linum, flax. See Line, Linen.

LINTEL, the head-piece of a door or casement. (F., = L.) M. E. lintel, lyntel; Wyclif, Exod. xii. 22. = O. F. lintel (see Littré), later F. lintely, the lintel, or head-piece, over a door; Cot. Low Lat. lintely, a lintel, which (see Diece, over a door; Cot. Low Lat. lintely, a lintel, which (see Diece, over a door; Cot. Low Lat. lintely, a lintel, which (see Diece, over a door; Cot. Low Lat. lintely, a lintel, which (see Diece, over a door; Cot. Low Lat. lintely, lintely, a lintel, which (see Diece, over a door; Cot. Low Lat. lintely, lintely, a lintel, which (see Diece, over a door; Cot. Low Lat. lintely, lintely, a lintely, lintel Thus list (1) and list (2) are the same word, but the latter is used in the F. sense. Der. list, verb, en-list.

LIST (3), gen. used in the pl. Lists, q.v.
LIST (4), to choose, to desire, have pleasure in. (E.) In Shak.
1 Hen. VI, i. 5. 22. Often used as an impers. verb in older authors. M. E. listen, lusten; 'if thee lust' or 'if thee list' = if it pleases thee; Chaucer, C. T. 1185; cf. l. 1054. - A. S. lystan, to desire, used im-Chaucer, C. 1. 1185; ct. 1. 1054. — A. S. lystan, to desire, used impersonally; Grein, ii. 200. Formed (by regular vowel-change from u to y) from A. S. lust, pleasure; see Lust. + Du. lusten, to like; from lust, delight. + Icel. lysta, to desire; from losti, lust. + Dan. lyste; from lyst. + Swed. lysta, from lust. + Goth. luston; from lustus. + G. gelüsten; from lust. Der. list, sb., Oth. iii. 1. 105. And see list-less. LIST (5), to listen. (E.) In Hamlet, i. 5. 22. See Listen.

LISTEN, to hearken, give ear. (E.) In Shak. Macb. iv. 1. 89; ii. 22. Wagles field list on shore. So, wagles field beth. M.

ii. 2. 29. We also find list, as above. So we also find both M. E. lustnen or listnen, and lusten or listnen.

P. Plowman, B. xiv. 307; where the Trinity MS. has listneth, ed. Wright, 1. 9534. Here list(e)neth stands for the elder listneth, the e being inserted for greater case of pronunciation, and still retained in mod. E. spelling, though seldom sounded. We further find the pt. t. lustnede, Layamon, 26357; and the pp. lustned, id. 25128. The form lust-n-en is derived from lust-en by the insertion of n, not uncommonly thus introduced into verbs to give them a passive or neuter sense; this most clearly appears in Mœso-Gothic verbs in -nan, such as full-n-an, to become full, &c.; see Skeat's Meso-Goth. Glossary, p. 303. 2. The form lusten is in Layamon, 919; and is derived from A. S. hlystan, hlistan, ge-hlystan, to hear, listen to; Grein, ii. 90. — A. S. hlyst, hearing, the sense of hearing; id. 4 Icel. hlusta, to listen; from hlust, the ear. Cf. W. clust, the ear. β. The sb. hlyst (= hlust) is formed with the usual formative suffix -t (=Aryan -ta) from the base HLUS, to hear; cf. A. S. hlos-nian, O. H. G. hlos-én, to hearken, Grein, ii. 88. y. Again, HLU-S is an extension of Teut. base HLU, to hear, appearing in Goth. hliu-ma, hearing, A. S. hlú-d, loud, Icel. hlera or hlöra, to listen; and HLU = Lat. and Gk. KLU, appearing in Lat. cluere, to hear, Gk. κλύειν, to hear. - ΚΚU, to hear; cf. Skt. gru, to hear. See Loud.

Der. listen-er. Doublet, lurk, q. v.

LISTLESS, careless, uninterested. (E.) The lit. sense is 'devoid of desire.' Not really derived from the verb to list (see List (4)), but put in place of the older form lustless. We find lystles in Prompt. Parv. p. 307; but lustles in Gower, C. A. ii. 111. Formed from lust with the suffix -less. See Lust and -less. Cf. Icel. lystarlauss,

having no appetite, from lyst = losti, lust. Der. list-less-ly, list-less-ness.

LISTS, the ground enclosed for a tournament. (F., = L.) Scarcely used in the singular. Used to translate O.F. lices in the Rom. of the Rose, 4199. M. E. listes, pl. sb., the lists, Chaucer, C. T. 63, 1861. The t is excrescent; the correct form would be lisses, but we often find t added after s in E. words; cf. whils-t, amongs-t, letwix-t. The sing, form would be lisse, in old spelling. - O. F. lisse, lice (mod. F. lice), 'a list or tiltyard;' Cot. Cf. Ital. liccia, a barrier, palisade, list; Span. liza, a list for tilting; Port. lica, licada, list, enclosed ground in which combats are fought. - Low Lat. licia, s. pl., barriers, palisades; licia duelli, the lists.

B. Etym. disputed; in spite of the difference in sense, it seems best to suppose a connection with F. lies, 'the woofe or thread of the shittle [shuttle] in weaving' (Cot.), Ital. liecio, woof, texture, cloth, yarn, Span. lizo, a skein of silk; all due to Lat. licium, a thread, a small girdle. There seems to have been an O. Lat. phrase illicium uocare, put for in licium uocare, to call together into an enclosure; which may account for the peculiar use of the word. Root uncertain.

LITANY, a form of prayer. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. letanie,

Ancren Riwle, p. 20, l. 4; altered to litanie, litany, to bring it nearer to the Lat. spelling. — O. F. letanie, a litany; so spelt in the 13th century (Littré); mod. F. litania. - Lat. litania. - Gk. λιτανεία, a prayer. - Gk. λιταίνειν, to pray. - Gk. λίτομαι, λίσσομαι, I beg, pray,

prayer.—G.K. Attauren, to pray.—G.K. Attomai, According, 1 beg, pray, beseech; cf. Attos, praying; Atth, prayer, entresty.

LITERAL, according to the letter. (F.,—L) 'It hath but one simple litterall sense;' Tyndal, Works, p. 1, col. 2:— O. F. literal, F. literal, "literall;' Cot.—Lat. literalis, literal.—Lat. litera, a letter; see Letter. Der. literal-ly, -ness; also liter-ar-y, a late word, Englished from Lat. literarius, belonging to learning; and see Literature.

LITERATURE, the science of letters, literary productions.

(F,-L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. — F. literature, 'literature, learning;' Cot.—Lat. literatura, scholarship; properly fem. of fut. part. corresponding to the pp. form literatus, learned. — Lat. litera; a

Der. literate = Lat. literatus; literatur-ed,

letter; see Letter. Der. literate = Lat. literatus; literatur-ed, Hen. V, iv. 7. 157.

LITHARGE, protoxide of lead. (F., = L., = Gk.) Lit. 'stonesilver.' M. E. litarge, Chaucer, C. T. 631, 16243. = F. litharge, 'litargie, white lead;' Cot. = Lat. lithargyrus. = Gk. λιθάργυρος, litharge. = Gk. λιθ., stem of λίθος, a stone (root unknown); and flowers silver (see Argent) άργυρος, silver (see Argent).

LITHE, pliant, flexible, active. (Ε.) M. E. lithe, Chaucer, Ho. of

Fame, i. 118. - A. S. live (for linve), gentle, soft; Grein, ii. 183; live, gentle, id. 182.+G. ge-lind, ge-linde, O. H. G. lindi, soft, tender. + Lat. lentus, pliant. β. Shorter forms appear in Icel. linr, soft, Lat. lenis, gentle; see Lenient. Der. lind (the linden-tree); litheness; lissom = lithe-some. And see lenity, lentisk, re-lent.
LITHOGRAPHY, writing on stone. (Gk.) Modern. Coined

from Gk. λίθο-, crude form of λίθοs, a stone; and γράφειν, to write.

Der. lithograph-er, lithograph-ic; lithograph.

LITHOTOMY, the operation of cutting for stone. (L., -Gk.)

Englished from Lat. lithotomia, the form given in Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. – Gk. λιθοτομία. – Gk. λίθο-, crude form of λίθοε, a stone; and τομ-, for ταμ-, base of τέμνειν, to cut; see Tome. Der. litholom-ist. LITIGATION, a contest in law. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Formed, by analogy with F. words in -ion, from Lat. litigatio, a disputing. - Lat. litigatus, pp. of litigare, to dispute. - Lat. lit-, stem of lis, strife; and ig, weakened form of ag-ere, to drive, conduct (see Agent).

β. The Lat. lis was in O. Lat. stlis (Festus), cognate with E. Strife, q.v. Der. litigate, a late verb, really due to the sb.; litigant = Lat. litigant-, stem. of pres. pt. of litigare; also

litigious, q. v.
LITIGIOUS, contentious. (F.,-L.) In old authors it also means debatable or doubtful; see Trench, Select Glossary. Litigious = precarious; Shak. Pericles, iii. 3. 3. - F. litigieux, 'litigious, debatefull;' Cot. - Lat. litigiosus, (1) contentious, (2) doubtful. -Lat. litigium, strife. - Lat. litigare, to dispute; see Litigation.

Der. litigious-ly, litigious-ness.

LITMUS, a kind of dyc. (Du.) Spelt litmose-blew in Phillips. ed. 1706. Put for lakmose. - Du. lakmoss, a blue dye-stuff (Sewel). - Du. lak, lac; and moes, pulp. So also G. lackmuss, litmus; from lack, lac,

Cf. Gk. λέκτρον, a bed, λέχος, a couch. - Lat. and Gk. base LAGH, to lie; see Lie (1). Allied to Lectern.

LITTER (2), materials for a bed, a heap of straw for animals to lie on, a confused mass of objects scattered about; &c. (F., -L.) Really the same word as the above; with allusion to beds of straw for animals, and hence a confused heap. Thus Cotgrave has: Litiere, a horse-litter, also litter for cattell, also old dung or manure.

See Litter (1). Der. litter, verb, Temp. i. 2. 282.

LITTER (3), a brood. (Scand.) In Shak., Merry Wives, iii. 5.12. Confused in form with the words above, but really derived from Icel. látr, láttr, a place where animals produce their young, whence látrask, to litter; all derivatives of lag, a layer, from leggia, to lay, or liggia, to lie. See Lie (1). Cf. prov. E. lafter, lawter, eggs laid by a hen. LITTLE, small. (E.) M. E. litel, lutel (with one t); Chaucer, C. T. 492; Havelok, 481; Layamon, 9124. – A. S. lytel, litel; Grein, ii. 201. A lengthened form from A. S. lyt, sb. a little; lyt, adv. little; id. 200.+Du. luttel, little, few; cf. lutje, a little, a bit. + Icel. litil, little; cf. litt, adv. little. + Dan, liden, little; also found as lille (=litle). + Swed. liten. + Goth. leitils. + M. H. G. lützel; O. H. G. luzil; also M. H. G. luzic, luzig (base luz).

β. All from a base LUT, to deceive, in connection with which we also find A.S. lytig, deceitful, Ælfric's Colloquy, in Wright's Vocab. i. 12, l. 14; also A.S. lot, deceit, Grein, i. 194; and the Goth. liuts, deceitful, liuta, dissembler, luton, to betray. Thus the old sense of little is liuta, dissembler, luton, to betray. 'deceitful' or 'mean;' a sense still retained. γ. Further, the Teut. base LUT meant orig. to stoop, to bow down (hence to creep, or sneak), as in A. S. lútan, to stoop, 'lout,' incline to; see Lout. See Fick, iii. 276. Der. little-ness. The forms less, least, are See Fick, iii. 276. Der. little-ness. from a different source. But see Loiter.

LITTORAL, belonging to the sea-shore. (L.) Spelt littoral in Kersey; literal in Blount, ed. 1674. Mere Latin. — Lat. littoralis, better literalis, belonging to the sea-shore.—Lat. liter., stem of litus,

the sea-shore. Root uncertain.

LITURGY, public worship, established form of prayer. (F., -Low Lat., - Gk.) Spelt litturgie in Minsheu, ed. 1627. - O. F. lyturgie, 'a liturgy, or form of service;' Cot. - Low Lat. liturgia. -GK. λειτουργία, public service. – Gk. λειτουργόε, performing public service or duties. – Gk. λείτοι, crude form of λείτοι, public; and έργον, work, cognate with E. Work.

β. Λείτοι, λέϊτοι, λάϊτοι, λάϊτοι, public, is derived from Auds, Aeds, the people; whence E. Laic,

Lasty. Der. liturgi-c, liturgi-cal, liturg-ist.

LIVE (1), to continue in life, exist, dwell. (E.) M.E. litten, liture (with u for v); Chaucer, C. T. 508; Havelok, 355.—A. S. liftan, lyfian; Grein, ii. 185; also libban, lybban, id. 179; where bb stands for ff, due to fi.+Du. leven; also used as sb., with sense of 'life.' + Icel. lifa, to be left, to remain behind; also to live. + Dan. leve. + Swed. lefva. + Goth. liban. +G. leben, to live (whence leben, sb. life), M. H. G. leben, lepen, to live (also spelt libjan, lipjan); allied to b-leiben, M. H. G. beliben, O. H. G. beliban, to remain, be left. B. The sense of 'live' is unoriginal; the older sense is to remain, to be left behind. See further under Life. Der. liver, liveing; and see live (2).

LIVE (2), adj. alive, having life, active, burning. (E.) 'Upon the next live creature that it sees;' Mids. Nt. Dr. ii. 1. 172. 'The use of this adj. is really due to a mistake; it is merely short for alive, which is not a true adj., but a phrase consisting of a prep. and a dat. case; see Alive.

B. The use as an adj. arose the more easily owing to the currency of the words live-ly and liv-isk. The former is still in use, but the latter is obsolete; it occurs in Gower,

C. A. iii. 93. Der. live-stock.

LIVELLIHOOD, means of subsistence. (E.) a. Cotgrave translates F. patrimoine by 'patrimony, birthright, inheritance, livelihood.' And Drayton speaks of a man 'Of so fair livelihood, and so large rent;' The Owl (R.) The metre shows that the word was then, as now, trisyllabic.

β. But it is a singular corruption of the M. E.

life-leading means of living; due to confusion livelode, livelode, i. e. life-leading, means of living; due to confusion with livelihood in the sense of 'liveliness,' as used (quite correctly) in Shak. Venus, 26; All's Well, i. 1. 58. Again livelode is better spelt liftode, as in P. Plowman, B. prol. 30. Cf. Lyftode, liyflode, lyuelode, or warysome, Donativum; Prompt. Parv. p. 308; indeed, we find livelode as late as in Levins, ed. 1570. An older spelling is in St. Marharete, ed. Cockayne, p. 20, l. 16, where we find liftade, meaning 'way of life,' lit. leading of life.

8. Compounded of life = A. S. lif, life; and lade = A. S. lid, a leading, way, also provisions to live by, Grein, ii. 150.

Another sense of A. S. lid is a course, as preserved in mod. E. lode.

See Life and Lode.

LIVELONG, long-lasting, long as it is. (E.) 'The livelong night;' Macb. ii. 3. 65. Put for life-long, as live-ly is for life-ly. See Life and Long.

B. The use of life-long has, in modern times, been revived, but only in the strict sense of 'lasting through life;' whereas the sense of live-long (really the same word) is much wider.

LIVELY, vigorous, active. (E.) A corruption of lifely. 'Lyvely, liyfly, or qwyk, or fulle of lyyf, Vivax;' Prompt. l'arv. p. 308. Chaucer uses lifly in the sense of 'in a life-like manner,' C. T. 2089. Compounded of Life and Like. Der. liveli-ness, in Holinshed, Conquest of Ireland, c. 9 (R.) Cf. lively, adv., in a life-like manner, Two Gent. iv. 4. 174.

TIVER, an organ of the body, secreting bile. (E.) M. E. liuer (with u=v); Chaucer, C. T. 7421.—A.S. lifer, Grein ii. 184.+Du. lever. +Iccl. lifr.+Dan. lever. + Swed. lefver. +G. leber, M. H. G. lebere, O. H. G. lépara, lipara. Cf. Russ. liver', the pluck (of animals). β. The apparent form of the base is LIP; but the origin is uncertain; see Fick, iii. 271. Der. liver-coloured; also liver-wort, Prompt. Parv.

D. 309.

LIVERY, a thing delivered, as e.g. a uniform worn by servants; a delivery. (F., - L.) M. E. liuerd (with u for v, and trisyllabic), Chaucer, C. T. 365. - F. liurde, a delivery of a thing that's given, the thing so given, hence, a livery; Cot. Properly the fem. of the pp. of livrer, to deliver, give. Cf. Ital. liberare, to deliver. - Low Lat. liberare, to give, give freely; a particular use of Lat. liberare, to set free; see Liberate. Der. livery-man; livery-stable, a stable where horses are kept at livery, i.e. at a certain rate or on a certain allowance; liveried. The word is fully explained in Spenser, View of the State of Ireland, Globe ed., p. 623, col. 2; and Prompt. Parv. p. 308. LIVID, black and blue, discoloured. (F., -L.) Purple or livid spots; Bacon, Life of Hen. VII, ed. Lumby, p. 12, l. 21. - F. livide Spots; Bacon, Life of Hen. VII, ed. Lumby, p. 12, l. 21. - F. livide leader coloured. blinks - Let livere to be (Cot.) - Lat. liuidus, leaden-coloured, bluish. - Lat. liuere, to be bluish. Root uncertain. Der. livid-ness.

LIZARD, a kind of four-footed reptile. (F.,-L.) M. E. lesarde, Prompt. Parv. p. 298; lusarde, P. Plowman, B. xviii 335. - F. lesard, lezard, 'a lizard;' Cot. - Lat. lacerta, a lizard; also lacertus. Root

LLAMA, a Peruvian quadruped. (Peruvian.) See Prescott, Conquest of Peru, c. v. 'Llama, according to Garcilasso de la Vega, is a Peruvian word signifying flock; see Garcilasso, Com. Real. parte i. lib. viii. c. xvi;' note in Prescott.

LO, interj. see, behold. (E.) M. E. io, Chaucer, C. T. 3019.—A. S. id, lo! Grein, ii. 148.

B. Lo is gen. considered as equivalent to lá, lo ! Grein, ii. 148. look; but the A. S. lá, lo! and lócian, to look, have nothing in comβ. Λείτοε, λέιτοε, λάιτοε, mon but the initial letter. The fact is, rather, that is a natural

to utter a war-cry, Lat. la-trare, to bark; &c.

LOACH, LOCHE, a small river-fish. (F.) M. E. loche;

Prompt. Parv. p. 310.— F. loche, 'the loach;' Cot. Cf. Span. loja,
a loach; also spelt locha, loche. Origin unknown.

LOAD, to lade, heap on a burden. (E.) A doublet of lade. Load is common in Shak. both as sb. and verb, but in M. E. it seems to be a sb. only, the verb being lade, which is a still older word. [The A. S. word for the sb. is *klast*, a burden; see Last (4).] M. E. lode, sb., Chaucer, C. T. 2020; Gower, C. A. ii. 203. l. 24. The pp. laden occurs in Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 1800; Rich. Cuer de Lion, 1389. — A. S. kladan, to lade, load, heap up, Grein, ii. 79. [It also means to draw water; see Lade (2).] + Du. laden, to lade, load. + Icel. hlaba. + Dan. lade. + Swed. ladda. + Goth. hlathan ouly in comp. af hlathan. + G. be-laden, O. H. G. hladan. β. All from Teut. base HLATH, to load; Fick, iii, 87. Cf. Russ. klade, a load. Der. load, sb. (see above); load-ing. Doublet, lade (1).

LOAD-STAR, LOAD-STONE, the same as Lode-star,

Lode-stone.

LOAF, a mass of bread; also of sugar. (E.) M.E. lof, loof. 'A pese-lof' = a loaf made of peas; P. Plowman, B. vi. 181; pl. looses (=loves), Wyclif, Matt. iv. 3. - A. S. hlif, a loaf; Grein, ii. 79. + Icel. hleifr. + Goth. hlaifs, or hlaibs. + G. laib, M. H. G. leip. Cf. also Lithuanian hlepas, Lettish klaipas, bread; cited by Fick, iii. 86. Also Russ. khlieb', bread. Der. loaf-sugar.

LOAM, a mixed soil of clay, sand, &c. (E.) M. E. lam, dat. lame; Cursor Mundi, 11985; where one MS. has cley (clay). — A. S. lám; Grein, ii. 153.+Du. leem.+G. lehm, O. H. G. leim. A. S. lám (= laim) is a strengthened form of lim, lime, to which loam is closely allied. See Lime (1). Der. loam-y, M. E. lami, Holi

Meidenhad, ed. Cockayne, p. 47, l. 28.

LOAN, a lending, money lent. (E.) M. E. lone, Chaucer, C. T.

7443; P. Plowman, B. xx. 284. This would correspond to an A. S. form liin, but we only find lién, Grein, ii. 163; Ælfrie's Homilies, ii. 176, last line. There was, no doubt, also a form lán. [We find a similar duplication of forms in dole and deal, answering to A. S. dál and dal respectively; see those words. And of the Icel forms given below.] + Du. leen, a fief; lit. 'a grant.' + Icel. lán, a loan; lén, a fief. + Dan. laan, a loan. + Swed. lân. + G. lehn, lehen, a fief; O. H. G. léhan, a thing granted. β. These words answer to a O. H. G. léhan, a thing granted. Teut. form LAIHNA, i.e. a thing lent or granted; from the base LIHW (LIII), to grant or lend; appearing in Goth. leihwan, to lend (Luke, vi. 34), A. S. lihan, to lend, give (Grein, ii. 187), Icel. ljá, to lend, G. leihen, O. H. G. lihan.

Y. This base exactly answers to lend, G. leihen, O. H. G. lihan. v. This base exactly answers to the base 1.1QU (LIK), of the Lat. linquere (pt. t. liqu-i), to leave; which is closely related to Gk. λείπειν, Skt. rich, to leave. - VRIK, to leave, empty; whence also Lat. licere and E. licence. distinct from A.S. leún, Icel. laun, G. lohn, a reward; for which see Lucre. Der. len-d, q. v.

LOATH, disliking, reluctant, unwilling. (E.) M.E. loth (opposed liked. + Dan. led, loathsome. + Swed. led, odious. + O. II. G. leit, odious.

A. All from a Teut. form LAITHA, painful; from the Teut. base LITH, to go, pass, move on, hence to go through, undergo, experience, suffer. This base appears in A. S. *ltoan*, to go, travel, Icel. lida, to go, pass, move on, also to suffer, O. H. G. lidan, to go, experience, suffer, mod. G. leiden, to suffer. From the notion of experience the sense passed on to that of painful experience, suffering, pain, &c. From the same base is Lead (1), q. v. Der, loath-ly = A. S. liblic, Grein, ii. 151; loathe, verb = A. S. liblic, Grein, ii. 151; loathe, verb = A. S. liblic, Elfric's Hom. ii. 506, l. 24; loath-ing, sb., Prompt. Parv. p. 316; loath-some, Prompt. Parv. p. 314, where the suffix -some = A. S. -sum

as in win-some; also loath-some-ness.

LOBBY, a small hall, waiting room, passage. (F. or Low Lat.,—G.) In Hamlet, ii. 2, 161, iv. 3. 39. [We can hardly suppose that the word was taken up into E. directly from the Low Lat.; it must have come to us through an O. F. lobie *, not recorded.] - Low Lat. lobia, a portico, gallery, covered way, Ducange; also spelt lobium. -M. H. G. loube, an arbour, a bower, also an open way up to the upper story of a house (Wackernagel). The latter sense will be at once intelligible to any one who has seen a Swiss châlet; and we can thus see also how it easily passed into the sense of a gallery to lounge or wait in. The same word as mod. G. laube, a bower. So called from being formed orig, with branches and foliage. — M. H. G. loub, loup, O. H. G. laup, mod. G. laub, a leaf; cognate with E. Leaf, q. v. Doublet, lodge. LOBE, the flap or lower part of the ear, a division of the lungs or brain. (F., -Low Lat., -Gk.) In Cotgrave. -F. lobe, 'the lap or lowest part of the ear, also a lobe or lappet of the liver; 'Cot. - Late Lat. lobus, not given in Ducange, but it may (I suppose) be found in old works on medicine as a transliteration of the Gk. word.

interjection, to call attention. Cf. Gk. dλαλή, a loud cry, dλαλάζειν, to utter a war-cry, Lat. la-trare, to bark; &c.

LOACH, LOCHE, a small river-fish. (F.) M. E. loche;

Albert Company C

ARA, to hang down; whence also Skt. ramb, to hang down. Scr Gk. \$\lambda O \lambda s_i\$ a different word, and connected with \$\lambda \epsilon user. lob-als, mod. and scientific; lob-ed.

LOBSTER, a kind of shell-fish. (L.) M. E. lopstere, loppester, loppister. 'A loppyster or a crabbe;' Wright's Vocab. i. 176, l. 21. 'Hic polipus, lopstere;' id. i. 189, col. 2.—A. S. loppester; Wright's Vocab. i. 56, col. 1, l. 2; i. 77, col. 2; better spelt lopystre, as in Ælfric's Colloquy, id. p. 6, l. 11.

B. The sense of the word is said to be 'leaper' in Richardson, but this can hardly have been the case, since the A. S. for 'leap' is hleapan: the fact is rather that the case, since the A. S. for 'leap' is hleapan; the fact is rather that the word had no sense in A.S., lopystre being a mere corruption of Lat. locusta, meaning (1) lobster, (2) locust; see Locust. [Prov. E. lop, A.S. loppe, a flea, is a Scand. form; cf. Dan. loppe, a flea.] interchange of k and p is well shown in Schleicher, Compend. § 123; thus the root KAK, to cook, becomes pach in Skt., coquere in Lat., πέπτειν in Gk., &c. The Skt. ap = Lat. aqua; Gk. ιπποε = Lat. equus. So here, the c turns to p the more readily because the vowel u fol-The A.S. y represents a modified u, as usual.

LOCAL, belonging to a place. (F., -L.) Spelt local! in Frith, Works, p. 139, last line. - F. local, 'locall;' Cot. - Lat. localis, local. - Lat. locus, a place; see Locus. Der. local-ly, local-ise, localis-at-ion, local-i-ty, Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674; also loc-ate, q. v.

LOCATE, to place. (L.) A late word, added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. - Lat. locatus, pp. of locare, to place. - Lat. locus, a place;

see Local. Der. locat-ion; locat-ive.

LOCH, a lake. (Gaelic.) In place-names, as Loch Lomond, Lock Ness. - Gael, and Irish loch, a lake, arm of the sea. + W. llwch

(Spurrell, p. 183). + Corn. lo. + Manx logh. + Bret. louch (with guttural ch). + Lat. lacus; see Lake. Doublets, lake, lough.

LOCK (1), an instrument to fasten doors, an enclosure in a canal; &c. (E.) M. E. loke, Prompt. Parv. p. 311; pl. loken, also locum, Layamon, 5926. - A. S. loca, pl. locan; Grein, ii. 191. + Icel. loka, alock latch: loke a cover lid of a cheet. + Sund lock a lid. a lock, latch; lok, a cover, lid of a chest. + Swed. lock, a lid. + G. lock, a dungeon, hole; orig. a locked-up place. B. The Teut. form is LUKA (Fick, iii. 274) from the Teut. base LUK, to lock, enclose, appearing in the strong verb lúcan, to enclose, Grein, ii. 194; also in Icel. lika, to shut, finish (strong verb); M. H. G. likehen, to shut; Goth. galukan, to shut, shut up. Remoter relations doubtful; see suggestions in Fick, as above. Der. lock, verb, M. E. lokken, locken, Chaucer, C. T. 5899 (observe that this verb is a secondary formation from the sb., and not to be confused with the old strong verb luken, louken = A. S. lúcan, now obsolete, of which the pp. loken occurs in Chaucer, C. T. 14881); also lock-er, a closed place that locks = M. E. lokere, Prompt. Parv. p. 311, answering to O. Flemish loker, a chest (Kilian); also lock-jaw, put for locked-jaw; lock-keeper; lock-smith; lock-up. And see lock-et.

LOCK (2), a tuft of hair, flock of wool. (E.) M. E. lok; pl. lokkes, lockes, Chaucer, C. T. 81. - A. S. locc, loc, Grein, ii. 191; pl. loccas. + Du. lok, a lock, tress, curl. + Icel. lokkr. + Dan. lok. + Swed. lock. + O. H. G. lock, G. locke.

B. The form of the Teut. word is LUKKA (Fick, iii. 274); from a Teut. base LUK, to bend, which perhaps appears in Icel. lykkr, a loop, bend, crook.

γ. The corresponding Aryan base is LUG; whence Gk. λύγος, a pliant twig, withy; λυγίζειν, to bend. But this does not seem to be quite certain.

LOCKET, a little gold case worn as an ornament. (F., - Scand. or E.) The old sense is a small lock, something that fastens. 'With wooden lockets 'bout their wrists,' with reference to the pillory; Butler, Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 1. l. 808. - F. loquet, 'the latch of a door;' Cot. Dimin. of O. F. loc, a lock; Burguy. Borrowed

title in the from Icel. loka, a lock, latch; or from English.

LOCKRAM, a cheap kind of linen. (F., - Breton.) In Shak.

Cor. ii. 1. 225; see Nares and Halliwell. - F. locrenan, the name given to a sort of unbleached linen; named from the place in Brittany where it is manufactured; Dict. de Trévoux. - F. Loc-renan, also called S. Renan, the name of a place in Basse Bretagne, a few miles N. by W. from Quimper. - Bret. Lok-ronan, the Bret. name for the same place. The sense of the name is 'St. Ronan's cell;' from Bret. 16k, a cell, and Ronan. St. Ronan; see Legonidec's Bret. Dict., where this very name is cited as an instance of the use of Lok- as

LOCOMOTION, motion from place to place. (L.) 'Progression or animal locomotion;' Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 1. § 2. Coined from Lat. loco., crude form of locus, a place; and motion. See Locus and Motion. Der. locomot-ive, adj., Kersey's

stlocus, a place. Of uncertain origin; apparently the same word noticed by Sewel, who translates E. log-line by Du. minuit-lyn or with E. stall (Fick, i. 821); but Corssen rejects this, and connects it with the STAR, to strew; cf. G. strecke, a tract, extent. See Stall, Stretch.

Der. loc-al, q.v., loc-ate, al-locate, col-locate, dis-Stall, Stretch. locate, lieu, lieu-tenant, loco-motive; also couch.

LOCUST, a winged insect. (L.) In Kersey, ed. 1715, it also means 'a fish like a lobster, called a long-oister; see Lobster. M. E. locust, Cursor Mundi, 6041; Wyclif, Rev. ix. 3.—Lat. locusta, a shell-fish; also a locust. Root uncertain. Doublet, lobster, q. v. LODE, a vein of ore. (E.) In Halliwell. Also spelt load, as in Carew's Survey of Cornwall, p. 10 (R.) An old mining term. The lit, sense is 'course.'—A. S. lad, a way, course, journey; on lade in the way. Boowniff of Green 1, 1087. —A. S. liken to contravel. the way, Beowulf, ed. Grein, l. 1987. - A. S. liban, to go, travel. + Icel. leid, a lode, way, course; from lida, to go, pass, move. + Dan. led, a gate; from lide, to glide on. +Swed. led, a way, course; from lide, to pass on. β. The Teut. base is LAITHA, a course, from Teut. verb LITHAN, to go, pass on; Fick, iii. 270. See Load (1).

Der. lode-star, lode-stone; also lead (1).

LODESTAR, LOADSTAR, the pole star. (E.) Lit. 'way-star;' i. e. the star that shews the way, or that leads. M. E. lodesterre, Chaucer, C. T. 2061. Compounded of lode, a way, course; and star. See Lode and Star. + Icel. leidar-stjarna; from leidar, gen. case of leid, a way, and stjarna, a star. + Swed. led-stjerna. + G. leit-stern. ¶ Not to be derived from the verb to lead, because that word is a mere derivative of lode, as shewn by the vowel-change; but

the words are, of course, connected.

LODESTONE, LOADSTONE, an ore that attracts pieces of iron. (E.) 'For lyke as the *lodestone* draweth unto it yron;' Udall, on S. Mark, c. 5. And see Robinson's tr. of More's Utopia (1556), ed. Arber, p. 32. Spelt lodestone, loadstone, in Minsheu, cd. 1627. Compounded of lode and stone, in imitation of the older word lodestar; see above. ¶ It may be remarked that it is an incorrect formation; it is intended to mean 'a leading or drawing stone,' whereas the lit. sense is 'way-stone.' The same remark applies to the cognate Icel. leidarsteinn.

LODGE, a small house, cottage, cell, place to rest in. (F., -Low Lat., = G.) M. E. loge, logge; Chaucer, C. T. 14859; Seven Sages, ed. Weber, 2603. = O. F. loge, 'a lodge, cote, shed, small house;' Cot. [Cf. Ital. loggia, a gallery, a lodge.] — Low Lat. laubia, a porch; cf. lobia, a gallery. We find in an act of A.D. 904, "In politi (d. 1904), a gantification in the man and the political pol and branches. O. H. G. laup (M. H. G. loub, G. laub), a leaf; cogand branches. — O. H. G. lawp (M. H. G. lowb, G. lawb), a lear; cognate with E. Leaf, q. v. Der. lodge, verb, M. E. loggen, Chaucer, C. T. 14997, 15002, Ancren Riwle, p. 264 — O. F. loger, 'to lodge, lie, sojourne' (Cot.); lodg-ing = M. E. logging, Chaucer, C. T. 15001; lodg-er; lodg-ment, in Kersey, ed. 1715. Doublet, lobby, q. v. LOFT, a room in a roof, attic, upper room. (Scand.) See Bible Word-book. M. E. loft, Gawain and the Grene Knight, ed. Morris, Lagor The progressions of loft in this lock.

1. 1096. The proper sense of loft is 'air,' as in Aloft, q.v. The 1. 1006. The proper sense of left is 'air, as in Alott, q.v. Inc peculiar sense is Scand.— leel. lopt (pron. loft), meaning (1) air, sky, (2) an upper room, balcony; cf. the prov. E. sky-parlour as applied to an attic. + Dan. loft, a loft, cock-loft. + Swed. loft, a garret. + A. S. lyft, air, sky, Grein, ii. 198; whence M. E. lift, sky, P. Plowman, B. xv. 351. + Goth. luftus, the air. + Du. lucht [for luft], air, sky, +G. luft, the air. Root unknown. Der. loft-y, Shak. Lucreec, B. luft in the luft in the luft in the luft in the luft in the luft in the luft in the luft. 1167, Rich. II, iii. 4. 35; loft-i-ly; loft-i-ness, Isa. ii. 17; also lift, q.v.;

LOG (1), a block, piece of wood. (Scand.) 'A long log of timbre;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 54 g.—Icel. lig, a felled tree, a log. + Swed. dial. låga, a felled tree, a tree that has been blown down, a wind-fall (Rietz). Cf. O. Swed. ldge, broken branches (Ihre); also prov. E. lag-wood (= log-wood), the larger sticks from the head of an oak-tree when felled; Dorsetshire (Halliwell). β. So called from its lying flat on the ground, as distinguished from the living tree. Formed from the Teut. base LAG, to lie; see Lie (1). Der. log-cabin, log-hut; log-man, Temp. iii. 1. 67; logg-et, a small log (with dimin. suffix -et, of F. origin), Ben Jonson, Tale of a Tub, A. iv. sc. 5, Puppy's 5th speech; logg-ats, another spelling of logg-ets, the

knoop lyn. See Log (1). Der. log-board, book, line, -reel. LOG (3), a Hebrew liquid measure. (Heb.) The twelfth part of

a kin. In Levit. xiv. 10.— Heb. tog, a word which orig. signified 'a basin;' Smith, Dict. of the Bible.

LOGARITHM, the exponent of the power to which a given number or base must be raised in order to produce another given number of base must be fusied in order to produce another given number. (Gk.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Logarithms were invented by Napier, who published his work in 1614; Haydn. Coined from Gk. λογ., stem of λόγοs, a word, a proportion; and dριθμόs, a number; the sense being 'ratio-number.' See Logic and Arithments. metic. Der. logarithm-ic, -ic-al, -ic-al-ly.

LOGGER-HEAD, a dunce, a piece of round timber (in a metic.

whale-boat) over which a line is passed to make it run more slowly. (Hybrid; Scand. and E.) In Shak. it means a blockhead; L. L. L. iv. 3. 204. The word evidently means log-head, and is a similar formation to block-head; the only difficulty is to account for the syllable -er. Webster gives: 'logger, one engaged in getting timber.'

See Log (1) and Head.

LOGIC, the science of reasoning correctly. (F., = L., = Gk.)

M. E. logike, Chaucer, C. T. 288. = O. F. logique, 'logick;' Cot. =

Lat. logica (= ars logica), logic; properly from of logicus, logical. =

(b) logica (= ars logical, logic; properly from of logicus, logical. = Gk. λογική (=λογική τέκνη), logic; properly fem of λογικόs, belonging to speaking, reasonable. = Gk. λόγος, a speech. = Gk. λέγεν, to collect, gather, select, tell, speak. + Lat. legere, to collect, select, read.

β. See Curtius, i. 454; he suggests LAK as the form of the European base, which by extension to LAKS and subsequent loss of k, prob. gave rise to Goth lisan, to collect, Lithuanian les-ti, to gather up, Lettish lasz-it, to collect; with which cf. prov. E. lease, to glean. Der. logic-al, logic-al-ly, logic-i-an (Levins). Also (from Gk. λογιστής, a calculator, λογιστικός, skilled in calculating), logistic, logistical. Also logo-macky, a strife about words = Gk. λογο-μαχία, I Tim. vi. 4, from Gk. λόγο-, crude form of λογός, and μάχ-ομαι, I fight or contend. From the same Gk. source we have numerous words, as ana-logue, apo-logue, cata-logue, deca-logue, dialogue, ec-logue, epi-logue, mono-logue, pro-logue; also syl-log-ism; also log-arithm; also ana-logy, apo-logy, etymo-logy, eu-logy; also all scientific terms in -logy, such as bio-logy, concho-logy, &c.

LOIN, part of an animal just above the hip-bone. (F.,-L.)

M. E. loine, loyne; Prompt. Parv. p. 312; Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 191, in a song written temp. Edw. II.—O. F. logne (Burguy), also longe, 'the loyne or flank;' Cot. — Low Lat. lumbus, the loin. See Lumbago.

We may note that the A. S. lendenu, pl. sb., the loins, is probably cognate with the Lat. word; hence came M. E. lendis, leendis, the loins, in Wyclif, Matt. iii. 4, &c.

Lumbar.

LOITER, to delay, linger. (Du.) 'Loyter and goe a-begging;' Tyndall's Works, p. 217, col. 1; see Trench, Select Glossary, where Tyndal's Works, p. 217, col. 1; see Trench, Select Glossary, where the orig. bad sense of the word is noted. M. E. loitren. 'Loytron, or byn ydyl, Oeior;' Prompt. Parv. p. 311. — Du. (and O. Du.) leuteren, to linger, loiter, triffe, waver; also O. Du. loteren, to delay, linger, act negligently, deceive, waver, vacillate (Kilian, Oudemans); cf. O. Flemish lutsen, with the same senses (Kilian). β. The true sense is 'to stoop,' and figuratively to sneak; and the word is formed with the frequential surface of the Tout have I. U. I. formed with the frequentative suffix -er from the Teut. base LUT, to stoop, appearing in A. S. lútan, Icel. lúta, to stoop, give way, lútr, stooping, and in E. Lout, q. v. Thus to loiter is 'to act like a lout.' The Dan. form is weakened to lude, to stoop, with which perhaps cf. Icel. loddari, a loiterer, a tramp, O. Du. lodderen, 'to lie lazie in bedd, Hexham; &c.

[Loiter comes also very near to A. S. gelutian, to crouch (Grein), whence M. E. lotien, to creep about, lurk, lie hid, Chaucer, C. T. 15654 (Six-text, G. 186), P. Plowman, B. xvii. 102; this is another word (without the frequentative -er-)

from the same base. Der. loiter-er.

LOLL, to lounge about lazily. (O. Low G.) M. E. loilen; 'And wel loselyche he lolleth there' = and very idly he lounges there; P. Plowman, B. xii. 23. 'He that lolleth is lame, other his leg out of ioynte, Other meymed in som membre' = he who lounges is lame, this leg is out of ioint or he is mained in some member; id. C. x. or his leg is out of joint, or he is maimed in some member; id. C. x. sc. 5, Puppy's 5th speech; logg-ats, another spelling of logg-ets, the name of a game, Hamlet, v. 1. 100; log-wood, so called because imported in logs, for which reason it was also called block-wood as appears from Kersey's Dict. and the Stat. 23 Eliz. c. 9, cited in Wedgwood; also log (2), q.v.; logger-head, q.v.

LOG (2), a piece of wood with a line, for measuring the rate of a ship. (Scand.) In Kersey, ed. 1715. Rather Scand. than Dutch, and ultimately of Scand. origin, being identical with Log (1).—Swed. logg, a log (as a sea-term), whence log-lina, a log-line, log-bok, a log-book, logga, to heave the log (Widegren); so also Dan. log, log-line, log-bog, logge. We also find Du. log, log-linin, log-line, log-book, logges; but these do not seem to be old words, being un-book, logges; but these do not seem to be old words, being un-book, logges; but these do not seem to be old words, being un-book, logges; but these do not seem to be old words, being un-book, logges; but these do not seem to be old words, being un-book, logges; but these do not seem to be old words, being un-book, logges; but these do not seem to be old words, being un-book, logges; but these do not seem to be old words, being un-book, logges; but these do not seem to be old words, being un-book, logges; but these do not seem to be old words, being un-book are Icel. lulla, to loll (thought to be borrowed from Logges).

English); O. Icel. 'lolla, to move or act slowly, lolla, sloth, 'and v. Also long, verb (see below); length, q. v.; ling (1), q. v.; words cited by Wedgwood, but not in Cleasby's Dict.; Icel. lalla, | ling-er. q. v., lunge, q. v. Also lumber (1). to toddle (as a child); Swed. and Dan. dial. lulla, a cradle (Rietz, Outzen). Der. loll-er; and see Lollard.

LOLLARD, a name given to the followers of Wyclif. (O. Du.) The history of the word is a little difficult, because it is certain that several words have been purposely mixed up with it. 1. In the first place, the M. E. word most commonly in use was not lollard, but lollar one who lolls, a lounger, an idle vagabond. 'I smelle a loller in the wind, quod he;' Chaucer, C. T. 12914. That 'lounger' is the true sense of this form of the word, is clear from a passage in P. Plowman, C. x. 188-218, the whole of which may be consulted. The most material lines are: 'Now kyndeliche, by Crist, beth suche called lolleres, As by englisch of oure eldres of olde mennes techynge; He that lolleth is lame other his leg out of ioynte Other maymed in som membre,' i. e. such fellows are naturally called lollers in the English of our forefathers; he that lolls about is lame, or broken-jointed, or 2. At the same time, the name lollard was maimed; see Loll. also in use as a term of reproach; and this was an O. Du. term, Latinised as Lollardus. It had been in use before Wyclif. Ducange quotes from Johannes Hocsemius, who says, under the date 1309: *Eodem anno quidam hypocritae gyrovagi, qui Lollardi sive Deum laudantes vocabantur, per Hannoniam et Brabantiam quasdam mu-lieres nobiles deceperunt; ' i. e. In this year certain vagabond hypocrites, called Lollards or God-praisers, deceived certain noblewomen in Hainault and Brabant. He adds that Trithemius says in his Chronicle, under the date 1315: 'ita appellatos a Gualtero Lollard, Germano quodam.' This latter statement makes no difference to the etymology, since Lolhard as a surname (like our surnames Fisher, Baker, or Butcher) is precisely the same word as when used in the sense of 'God-praiser.' The lit. sense is 'a singer,' one who chants. -O. Du. lollaerd (1) a mumbler of prayers or hymns (Lat. mussitator), one who hums; (2) a Lollard; Kilian, Oudemans. This is a mere dialectical variation of a form lull-ard, formed regularly from the O. Du. *Iulien* (also *lollen*), to sing, hum, with the suffix -ard as in E. drunk-ard, slugg-ard, &c., denoting the agent. This O. Du. *lullen* is our E. word Lull, q.v.

8. Besides the confusion thus introduced, it was common to compare the Lollards to tares, by help of a bad pun on the Lat. lolia, tares; this has, however, nothing to do with the etymology. See my note on Chaucer, C. T. Group B. 1173, in the Prioresses Tale, &c. (Clarendon Press). ¶ Since loll and lull are allied words, it makes no very great difference to which verb we refer loller and Lollard; still loller = loll-er, and Lollard =

LONE, solitary, retired, away from company. (E.) Not in early use; the word does not appear in Minsheu or Levins, and I find no example much earlier than Shakespeare, who has: 'a poor lone woman; '2 Hen. IV, ii. 1. 35. It probably was at first a colloquial or vulgar word, recommended by its brevity for more extended use. It seems to be a mere corruption of alone, as has generally been explained by lexicographers; even Shakespeare brings it in as a pun: 'a long loan for a poor lone woman to bear.'

Like to a lonely dragon; 'Cor. iv. 1. 30. Todd cites a slightly earlier instance. 'Moreover this Glycerie is a lone woman;' Kyffin, transl. of Terence, ed. 1588. See Alone.

B. Other examples of loss of initial a occur in the words mend, purtenance, limbeck, vanguard. The Icel. laun, secrecy, has nothing to do with lone; the Icel. á laun properly means 'secretly,' rather than 'alone.' Alone is for al-one, as is proved in its due place. Der. lone-ly, Cor. iv. 1. 30; Ione-li-ness, Hamlet, iii. 1. 46; also lone-some, spelt lonesom in Skinner, ed. 1671; lone-some-ness; also lone-ness: One that doth wear himself away in lone-ness,' Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, A. i. sc. 2

(Amarillis).

LONG (1), extended, not short, tedious. (E.) M. E. long,

1. 2021: Pricke of Conscience, 1. 632. Northern lang; Chaucer, C. T. 3021; Pricke of Conscience, 1. 632. -A. S. lang, long; Grein, ii. 156.+Du. lang.+Icel. langr. + Dan. lang. + Swed. lang. + Goth. laggrs (= langrs). + G. lang. + Lat. longus.

B. Further allied to M. H. G. lingen, to go hastily, G. er-langen, to attain, reach; and to Skt. langh, to jump over, surpass. The orig. signification of langh was prob. to overtake by jumping, then, to attain; Benfey, p. 786.

Y. The orig. notion seems to have had reference to the stride taken in jumping or fast running; and, as an active runner commonly moves lightly over the ground, we get Skt. laghu, Gk. exaxis, E. light, Lat. leuis, from the same root; with the singular result that the Gk. ἐλαχύs also means short. δ. An older Skt. spelling appears in the verb rangh, to move swiftly; giving ARAGH, to run, hasten, as the common source appearing without the nasal in Skt. and Gk., but nasalised to RANGH for other languages. See Light (2), Levity. Der. long, adv.; long-boat. long-measure, long-rum, long-sight-ed, long-stop, long-suffering. Also (from Lat. longus) long-evity, q. v., long-itude,

of v. Also long, verb (see Delow); length, q. v.; ling (1), q. v.; ling-er, q. v., lunge, q. v. Also lumber (1).

LONG (2), to desire, yearn; to belong. (E.) Often used with for or after. Very common in Shak. Long = wish for, and long = belong (Hen. V, ii. 4.80) are the same word. M. E. longen, longien. 'Than longen folk to gon on pilgrimages' = then people desire, &c.; Chaucer, C. T. 12. 'That to the sacrifice longen shal' = that are to the sacrifice.' id 2280. — A. S. longian. longian. belong to the sacrifice; id. 2280. — A. S. langian, longian, to lengthen, also to long after, crave. 'ponne se dæg langað' — when the day lengthens; Popular Treatises on Science, ed. Wright, p. 9. 'Hæleo langode' = the hero longed; Grein, ii. 157. The orig. sense is to become long, hence to stretch the mind after, to crave; also to apply, belong. - A. S. lang, long, long; see Long (1). Der. long-

apply, belong. — A. S. tang, tong, long; see Liong (1).

ing, sb.; long-ing, adj., long-ing-ly.

LONGEVITY, length of life. (L.) 'In longevity by many considered to attain unto hundreds' [of years]; Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 9. § 1. Spelt longæuitie in Minsheu, ed. 1627.

Coined, by analogy with F. words in -ité (= E. -ity), from Lat. longæuitas, long life. — Lat. long., stem of longus, long; and œuitas, long is the wood commonly written etcs. see. See Long and full form of the word commonly written ætas, age. See Long and

Age.

LONGITUDE, lit. length; distance in degrees from a given meridian. (F., -L.) 'Longitudes and latitudes;' Chaucer, On the Astrolabie, Prol. 1. 53. - F. longitude. - Lat. longitudo (gen. longitudin-is), length, long duration; in late Lat., longitude. - Lat. longit-elongo-, crude form of longus, long; with suffix -tudo. See Long. Der. longitudin-al (from stem longitudin-); longitudinal-ly.

LOO, a game at cards. (F.) Spelt lu in Pope, Rape of the Lock, c. iii. 1. 62 (l. 350). Formerly called Lanterloo (Engl. Cycl. Supp.) - F. lanturelu or lanturlu, interj. nonsense 1 fiddlestick! fudge! (Hamilton): also a game at cards. jeu de la bête (i. e. 100): see

(Hamilton); also a game at cards, jeu de la bête (i. e. loo); see Littré and Hamilton. [The more usual F. name for loo is mouche.] **\(\beta\)**. The expression was orig. the refrain of a famous vaudeville in the time of Cardinal Richelieu (died 1642); hence used in order to give an evasive answer. As the expression is merely nonsensical, it admits, accordingly, of no further etymology.

LOOF, another spelling of Luff, q.v.

LOOK, to behold, see. (E.) M. E. loken, lokien; Chaucer, C. T. 1697. - A. S. lócian, to look, see, Grein, ii. 192. + O. H. G. luogén, M. H. G. luogen, to mark, behold. B. The O. H. G. verb is said to mean 'to peep through a hole,' mark; and to be derived from O. H. G. loor, M. H. G. luor, G. loch, a hole. If so, the A. S. lócian is to be connected with A. S. loca, a prison, enclosure, and loc, a lock; see Lock.

The resemblance to Skt. lok, to see, is perhaps Der. look, sb., M. E. loke, Chaucer, C. T. 3342; look! accidental. interj.; look-er, look-out, look-ing, look-ing-glass.

LOOM (1), a machine for weaving cloth. (E.) In Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 272. M. E. lome, a tool, instrument; P. Plowman, C. vi. 45; and see Prompt. Parv., p. 312. The pl. lomen = implements for tilling the soil, occurs in the Ancren Riwle, p. 384. - A.S. gelóma, a tool, implement, Ælfred, tr. of Beda, iv. 28, ed. Whelock, p. 351; cf. A.S. and-loma, a tool, implement, utensil, in a gloss (Lye). Root uncertain.

LOOM (2), to appear faintly or at a distance. (Scand.) The original sense is to glimmer or shine faintly. Rare; and usually used of a ship. 'Looming of a ship, is her prospective [appearance] or shew. Hence it is said, such a ship looms a great sail, i. e. she appears or seems to be a great ship; Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. So also Skinner, ed. 1671, who adds: 'she looms but small,' i. e. looks small. M. E. lumen, to shine. 'Hire lure lumes liht, Ase a launterne a nyht'= her face looms brightly, like a lantern in the night; Spec. of Lyric tace fooms originity, like a limitern in the light; spec. of Lyste Poetry, ed. Wright, p. 52.—Iccl. ljóma, to gleam, shine, dawn as the day does; from the sb. ljómi, a beam, ray.

β. The sb. is cognate with A. S. leóma, a beam, ray (Grein, ii. 178); whence M. E. leme, Chaucer, ed. Tyrwhitt, C. T. 14936. This would have given a later form leem or leam, but it became obsolete. A similar substitution of a Scand, for an E. form occurs in the case of Boon, q. v. y. Both Icel. and A. S. sbs. are from a Teut. form LEUHMAN (Fick, iii. 275), due to the Teut. base LUH, to shine; see Light (1). There does not appear to be any real connection with gloom or gleam, which are from a different root. Der. loom-ing, sb.

LOON (1), LOWN, a base fellow. (O. Low G.) Spelt loon in Macbeth, v, 3. 11; lown in Oth. ii. 3. 95. The latter passage is he called the tailor lown, cited from an old ballad. In the Percy Folio MS., ed. Hales and Furnivall, ii. 324, 1.52, the line appears as: therfore he called the taylor clowne. Jamieson gives loun, loon, lown, and says that the word is used by Dunbar.

3. Just as in the case of Loon (2), the form lown stands for an older lown or house. This is shewn by M. E. loumyske, old spelling of loumyske, Prompt. Parv., p. 316, and by the etymology. Cf. Scot. loamy, dull, slow; Jamieson.

Y. Of O. Low G. origin; as appears from

Kilian also gives O. Du. lome, slow, inactive; noted by him as an old word. That m is the older letter is to be seen from the derived word. That m is the older letter is to be seen from the derived words, viz. Du. lummel, Dan. lömmel, Swed. lymmel, G. lümmel, a lown, lubber.

8. An older form appears in O. H. G. luomi (only used in compounds), yielding, mild; and all the forms are from a Teut, base which appears in M. H. G. luomen, lömen, to droop, be connected with E. Lame, q. v. And see weary; which is prob. connected with E. Lame, q.v. And see Loon (2)

LOON (2), a water-bird, diver. (Scand.) A corruption of the Shetland name loom; see Gloss. of Shetland Words by T. Edmondston; Phil. Soc. 1866. - Icel. lomr, a loon. + Swed. and Dan. lom. Root unknown; but not improbably the same word as Loon (1), from the awkward motion of such birds on land. For derogatory use of the names of birds, cf. booby, gull, goose, owl, &c.

LOOP, a bend, a bend in a cord leaving an opening, noose. (C.) Spelt *loupe* in the Bible of 1551, Exod. xxvi. 4, 5. The M. E. *loupe* is only used in the sense of 'loop-hole,' but it is prob. the same word, denoting a small hole in a wall shaped like a loop in a piece of string. In this sense it occurs in P. Plowman, C. xxi. 288; and Romance of Partenay, l. 1175. - Irish and Gael. lub, a loop, bow, staple, fold, noose; the orig. sense being a bend or curve.—Irish and Gael. lub, to bend, incline. Cf. Skt. ropa, a hole. Der. loop, verb; loop-ed, full of holes, K. Lear, iii. 4. 31; loop-hole, Shak. Lucr. 1383, the older term being M. E. loupe, as above; loop-hol-ed.

LOOSE, free, slack, unfastened, unconfined. (E.) loose, Chaucer, C. T. 4062; where the Camb. MS. has los, and the Petworth MS. has louse. Spelt louse, lousse, in the Ancren Riwle, p. 228, note d.

a. It is difficult to account for the vowel-sound p. 228, note d. of the word; it is a dialectal variety of M. E. lees, false; see Prompt. Parv. p. 298. The latter is from A. S. leás, (1) loose, (2) false; cognate with Icel. lauss, loose, vacant, Dan. and Swed. lös, loose. β. The E. loose is better represented by O. Sax. lös, O. Du. loos, (1) loose, (2) false (Oudemans); the mod. Du. separates the two senses, having los, loose, and loos, false. Further cognate words appear in Goth. laws, empty, vain; G. los, loose. \(\gamma\). All are from a Teut. adj. LAUSA, loose (Fick, iii. 273); from Teut. base LUS, to lose; see **Lose**. \(\Pi\) We may, however, fairly assume that the vowel-sound in loose was due to the influence of the verb to loosen, which was in much commoner use than the adj., and naturally affected it; see Loosen. Der. loose-ly, loose-ness. Note that loose is the commonest suffix in E., but is always spelt -less; see -less. And see Leasing.

LOOSE, LOOSEN, to make loose, set free. (E.) The suffix -en is due to analogy with words like lengthen, strengthen, and is less common in early than in later times. M. E. losen, lousen, lowsen; where the final n is very commonly dropped, and merely marks the infinitive mood, without having the causal force which is implied by the final n at present. 'The boundis of alle weren lousid' = the bonds of all were loosed; Wyclif, Acts, xvi. 26. - A. S. losian, to lose, to become void, almost always used in a neut. sense, Grein, ii. 194. We find, however, losade = Lat. dissipauit, Luke, ix. 26; and the cognate O. Sax. lósian is transitive, and signifies 'to make free.' So also Du. lossen, to loosen, release; Icel. leysa, to loosen; Swed. lösa; Dan. löse; G. lösen; Goth. lausjan; all active.

β. In every language but E. the verb is derived from the adj. signifying 'loose;' thus O. Sax. lósian is from lós; Du. lossen, from los; Icel. leysa, from lauss; Swed. lösa, from lös; Dan. löse, from lös; G. lösen, from los; and Goth. lausjan, from laus. γ . In E., the verb losian (= E. loose) has affected the vowel of the adjective; the A.S. for 'loose' being leas, which should have given a mod. E. adj. lees. The verb losian itself is from A.S. los, destruction, Ælfred, tr. of Beda, lib. v. c. 9 (or c. 10, ed. Whelock); see Loss, Loose, adj., and Lose. LOOT, plunder, booty. (Hindi. – Skt.) A modern term, imported

from India. - Hindí lút (with cerebral t), loot, plunder. The cerebral t shews that an r is elided [Prof. Cowell so informs me]. - Skt. lotra, shorter form of loptra, booty, spoil. = Skt. lup, to break, spoil; the pp. lupta is also used in the sense of 'booty,' like the deriv. loptra; see Benfey, p. 798. = \(\times \text{RUP}, \text{to break}; \text{ whence Lat. rumpere, } \) G. rauben, and E. rob. See Rob, Rupture. \(\text{Thus loot} = \text{that} \) which is robbed. Der. loot, verb.

LOP, to maim, to cut branches off trees. (O. Du.) In Levins, ed. 1570; and in Shak. Cymb. v. 4. 141. = O. Du. luppen, to maim, castrate (Oudemans); whence mod. Du. lubben, with the same sense; cf. obsol. E. lib, used by Massinger, City Madam, A. ii. sc. 2 (see Nares). Cf. Lithuan. lùp-ti, to peel; see Leaf. Der. lop, sb., small branches cut off, Henry VIII, i. 2. 96. And see glib (3), left.

LOQUACIOUS, talkative. (L.) In Milton, P. L. x. 161. A

coined word, formed by adding -ious to Lat. loquac-, stem of loquax, talkative. [Prob. suggested by the sb. loquacity, which had previ-

O. Du. loen, a lown (Kilian, Oudemans), whence mod. Du. loen. & Cot. Loquacity occurs in Minsheu, ed. 1627.] - Lat. loqui, to speak. Kilian also gives O. Du. lome, slow, inactive; noted by him as an old word. That m is the older letter is to be seen from the derived words, viz. Du. lummel, Dan. lömmel, Swed. lymmel, G. lümmel, a quaci-ty, from F. loquacité, which from Lat. acc. loquacitatem. From the server was the lower of the server of loquacity and the server of loquacit the same root are col-loqu-ial, e-loqu-ence, ob-loqu-y, soli-loqu-y, ventrilogu-ist; also (from Lat. pp. locut-us) al-locut-ion, circum-locut-ion, e-locut-ion, inter-locut-ion.

LORD, a master, ruler, peer. (E.) M.E. lourd (- loverd), Havelok, l. 96; gen. contracted to lord, Chaucer, C. T. 47. — A.S. hláford, a lord; Grein, ii. 80. β. It is certain that the word is a compound, and that the former syllable is A. S. hlaf. a loaf. It is extremely likely that -ord stands for weard, a warden, keeper, master; whence hlaf-weard = loaf-keeper, i.e. the master of the house, father of the family. See Loaf and Ward. etym. sometimes given, from ord, a beginning, is impossible, the proper sense of ord being 'point;' loaf-point could only mean the corner of a crust; and loaf-beginning could only refer to flour or grain. The simple word weard, however, is used nearly synonymously with the comp. hláf-weard; and cf. hord-weard, a treasurekeeper, lord (Grein). Der. lord, verb (gen. used with it), 2 Hen. VI, iv. 8. 47; lord-ed, Temp. i. 2. 97; lord-ing (with dimin. suffix -ing), Wint. Ta. i. 2. 62 = M. E. lauerd-ing, Layamon, 27394; lord-l-ing (with double dimin.), Bp. Hall's Satires, b. ii. sat. 2, 1. 12 = M. E. louerd-ling, Layamon, 12664, later text; lord-ly = M. E. lordlick, P. Plowman, B. xiii. 302; lord-li-ness, Shak. Ant. v. 2. 161; lord-ship = M. E. lord-schip, P. Plowman, B. iii. 206.

LORE, learning, doctrine. (E.) M. E. lore, Chaucer, C. T. 529, 4424, 12202. [The final e is unessential, and due to the frequent use of the dat. case.] - A. S. lár, lore; Grein, ii. 158. Here lár stands for laisa*, from Teut. base LIS, to find out; so that laisa* = lar means 'what is found out,' knowledge, learning. + Du. leer, doctrine. + Swed. lära. + Dan. läre. + G. lehre, M. H. G. lére, O. H. G. léra. And cf. Goth. laisjan, to teach; laiseins, doctrine. See

further under Learn.

LORIOT, the golden aureole. (F., -L.) 'Loriot, a bird otherwise called a witwall; Kersey, ed. 1715. - F. toriot, 'the bird called a witwall, yellowpeake, hickway;' Cot. Corruptly written for Poriot, Porion, the prefixed P being the def. article (= Lat. ille). Cotgrave has: 'Oriot, a heighaw, or witwall;' also spelt Oriol, id.

The latter form is the same as E. Oriole, q. v.

LORN, old pp. of the verb to lose. (E.) See Lose, Forlorn.

LORY, a small bird of the parrot kind. (Malay.) In Webster. Also called lury. — Malay luri, a bird of the parrot kind, also called nuri; Marsden's Malay Dict., p. 311. Nuri, the lury, a beautiful bird of the parrot kind, brought from the Moluccas; id. p. 350.

LOSE, to part with, be separated from. (E.) The mod. E. lose

appears to be due to confusion between two M.E. forms, viz. (1) losien, (2) leosen. 1. Losien is recorded in Stratmann, 3rd ed., at p. 372; it commonly means 'to loose' or 'loosen,' but we also find it in the sense 'to be lost,' or 'to perish,' as in O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 117, ll. 28, 35; and in Layamon, 20538, it is used exactly in the sense of 'lose.' = A. S. losian, to become loose, to escape, Grein, ii. 194. See **Loosen**. 2. The M. E. leosen, more commonly lesen, is in Stratmann, at p. 360. This is the verb which invariably has the force of 'lose,' but it should rather have produced a mod E. leese. It is a strong verb, with pt. t. lees, and pp. loren, lorn; see Chaucer, C. T. 1217, 3536; P. Plowman, B. v. 499.—A.S. lessan, to lose; pt. t. leás, pp. loren; perhaps only used in comp. for-lessan, to lose entirely, Luke, xv. 4, 9, Grein, i. 328.+ Du. liezen, only in comp. ver-liezen, to lose; pt. t. verloor, pp. verloren. + G. lieren, only in comp. ver-lieren, pt. t. verlor, pp. verloren. + Goth. liusan, only in comp. fra-liusan, to loose, Luke, xv. 8, with which cf. fra-lusan, to perish, 1 Cor. i. 18.

B. Both A. S. losian and lessan are from the Teut base IIIS to love become loose (Firk. iii. 272). lusnan, to perish, 1 Cor. i. 18. B. Both A. S. losian and ledsan are from the Teut. base LUS, to lose, become loose (Fick, iii. 273). This base is an extension of the older base LU, to set free, appearing in Gk. Abeir, to set free, release; Lat. luere, to set free. older sense, 'to set free by cutting a bond,' is suggested by Skt. lú, form of the pp., viz., lost, lorn; of which lost (= los-ed) is formed from M. E. losien: but lorn (= lor-en) is the regular strong pp. of leosen = A. S. leosan. Der. los-en, los-ing; from the same Tetul. base are loose, vb., also spelt loosen, q. v., loose, adj.; leasing, q. v.; lorn, for-lorn; loss, q. v.; louse, q. v. From the base LU we also have solve, solution, ana-ly-sis, para-ly-sis, palsy.

LOSS, a losing, damage, waste. (E.) M. E. los, Chaucer, C. T. 4447, 4448. — A. S. los, destruction; to lose wurdon, i. e. perished, Ælfred, tr. of Beda, lib. iv. c. 9 (or c. 10). O. Northumb. los, Matt. vii. 13 (Lindisfarne MS.). — A. S. leosan, to lose; see Loss.

LOT, a portion, share, fate. (E.) M.E. lot, a share; Rich. Cuer de Lion, 4262, in Weber's Met. Romances. — A. S. hlot; Matt. xxvii. ously been introduced into the language from F. loquacité, 'loquacity;' 35, Luke, xxiii. 34; more usually (and better) spelt hlyt, Grein, ii. 90.

The A. S. hlyt (= hluti) is formed by vowel-change from hlut., the stem from the old verb lout, to stoop, bow: 'he humbly louted;' Spenser, of the pt. pl. of hlectan, to cast lots, a strong verb. + Du. lot, a lot; loten, F. Q. i. 10. 44. M. E. louten, to stoop, bow down; Chaucer, C. T. to cast lots. + Icel. hluti, a part, share, hlutr, a lot; from the strong verb hljúta, to obtain by lot. + Dan. lod, a lot. + Swed. lott, a lot; lotta, to cast lots. + G. loos, a lot; loosen, to cast lots. + Goth. hlauts, a lot: Mark, xv. 24.

B. All the sbs. answer to Teut. HLUTA or HLUTI, a lot; from the Teut. base HLUT, to obtain by lot; Fick, iii. 90. Der. lot, vb.; lott-er-y, q. v.; al-lot, q. v.

LOTH, reluctant; the same as Loath, q. v.

LOTION, a washing, external medicinal application. (L.) 'Lotion, a washing or rinsing; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Formed, by analogy with F. words in -ion, from Lat. lotio, a washing. - Lat.

lotus, pp. of lauare, to wash; see Lave.

LOTO, LOTTO, the name of a game. (Ital., - Tcut.) Modern; the spelling lotto is the correct Ital. spelling; loto is a F. form of the Ital. word.—Ital. lotto, a lot, lottery. Of Teut. origin; cf. O. H. G.

hldz (G. loos), a lot; see Lot.

LOTTERY, a distribution by lot or chance. (E., with F. suffix.) In Levins, ed. 1570; and in Shak. Merch. Ven. i. 2. 32, ii. 1. 15 Formed, by analogy with words like brew-ery, fish-ery, scull-ery, and others, directly from E. lot; the suffix -ery is of F. origin, answering to Lat. -arium, -erium. The F. loterie is plainly borrowed from E.; it is in much later use; thus it is omitted by Cotgrave, and Sherwood's index to Cotgrave only gives balotage, sort, as equivalent words to E. lottery. The words brew, fish, are E. words, just as lot See Lot.

LOTUS, the Egyptian water-lily. (L., -Gk.) 'Lotos, or Lotus, the lote-tree;' Kersey, ed. 1715. Minsheu, ed. 1627, speaks of the lothe-tree or lote-tree. It is spelt lote by Chapman, tr. of Odyssey, ix. 163. - Lat. lotus, lotos. - Gk. λωτόs, a name given to several shrubs; (1) the Greek lotus; (2) the Cyrenean lotus, an African shrub, the eaters of which were called Loto-phagi - Lotus-eaters, from Gk. φαγείν, to eat; (3) the lily of the Nile; see Liddell and Scott. Der. Lots-phagi; lotus-eater.

LOUD, making a great sound, noisy. (E.) M. E. loud; more common in the adv. form loude = loudly; Chaucer, C. T. 674, 15339. -A. S. hlúd, loud, Grein, ii. 88. + Du. luid. + G. laut, O. II. G. hlút. β. Cf. Lat. -elutus, in comp. in-elutus, renowned. + Gk. κλυτός, renowned. + Skt. eruta, heard.
 γ. The Teut. form is HLUDA, a pp. form from IILU, to hear, answering to Skt. cru, to hear, Gk. κλύειν. -

KRU, to hear; later form KLU; Fick, i. 62, 552. Der. loud-ly, loud-ness; from the same root are cli-ent, glo-ry, slave, and prob. laud, al-low (2).

LOUGH, a lake. (Irish.) The Irish spelling of lake. - Irish loch,

a lake, lough, arm of the sea; see Loch.

LOUNGE, to loll about, move about listlessly. (F.,-L.) In Skinner's Dict., ed. 1671. Not an early word. 'A very flourishing society of people called *loungers*, gentlemen whose observations are mostly itinerant;' The Guardian, no. 124, dated Aug. 3, 1713. The verb is formed from a sb., being a corruption of the term lungis, defined in Minsheu, ed. 1627, as meaning 'a slimme, a tall and dull slangam, that hath no making to his height;' and even as late as in Kersey, ed. 1715, we find *lungis* explained as 'a drowsy or dreaming fellow.' It was once a well-known term, and occurs in Decker's Satiromastix; Beaum. and Fletcher, Knight of the Burning Pestle, Act ii. sc. 3, speech 1; Lyly's Euphues and his England, ed. Arber, p. 325; and the Play of Misogonus, written about 1560; see Narcs and Halliwell. - F. longis, 'a lungis; a slimme, slow-back, dreaming luske [idle fellow], drowsie gangrill; a tall and dull slangam, that hath no making to his height, nor wit to his making; also, one that being sent on an errand is long in returning; Cot.

6. Littré supposes that the sense of F. longis was due to a pun, having reference to Lat. longus, long; see Long. For, strictly, Longis was a proper name, being the O. F. form of Lat. Longius, or Longinus, the name of the centurion who pierced the body of Christ. This name Longinus centurion who pierced the body of Christ. This name Longinus first appears in the Apocryphal Gospel of Nicodemus, and was doubtless suggested by the Gk. $\lambda \delta \gamma \chi \eta$, a lance, the word used in John, xix. 34. See my note to P. Plowman. C. xxi. 82. See the word Lunge, which is certainly due to Lat. longus. Der.

LOUSE, the name of an insect. (E.) M. E. lous, pl. lys or lis; P. Plowman, B. v. 197, 198. — A. S. lús, as a gloss to Lat. pediculus; P. Plowman, B. v. 197, 198. — A. S. lús, as a gloss to Lat. pediculus; Elfric's Gloss., Nomina Insectorum; the pl. form was lýs. + Du. luis. + Dan. luus, pl. luss. + Swed. lus, pl. löss. + Icel. lús, pl. lýss. + G. laus, pl. läuse.

B. All from Teut. form LUSI, a louse; named from its destroying; from Teut. base LUS, to set free, also to cause to perish; cf. Goth. lausjan, to make of none effect, 1 Cor.

14168; P. Plowman, B. iii. 115. — A. S. lútan, to stoop, Grein, ii. 197. + Icel. lúta, to bow down; whence lútr, adj. bent down, stooping, which may have suggested our modern lout. + Swed. luta, to lean. + Dan. lude, to stoop. B. All from Teut. base LUT, to stoop; whence also Little, q. v. Der. lout-ish, lout-ish-ness, loit-er. LOUVER, LOOVER, an opening in the roofs of ancient houses. (F.,-L.) M.E. lover, Prompt. Parv. p. 315; see Way's note. He cites: 'A loover, or tunnell in the roofs, or top of a great hall, to avoid smoke, fumarium, spiramentum;' Baret. Also in P. Plowman, C. xxi. 288; Romance of Partenay, 1175. In the latter passage we find: 'At louers, lowpes, archers had plente, To cast, draw, and shete, the diffence to be'=it (the town) had plenty of archers at openings and loop-holes, to cast, draw (bow), and shoot. It is translated from a French text, which has: Murdrieres il a a louvert Pour lancier, traire, et deffendre' = it had murderers [soldiers] at each loop-hole to cast lances, &c. - O. F. louvert (written louvert in the 15th cent. MS. just cited), put for l'ouvert = the open (space), opening; from le, def. art., and ouvert, open. The older spelling louer (lover) is due to the old F. spelling l'overt, which is still preserved in E. Overt, q. v. ingenious suggestion of a derivation from Icel. ljóri, explained as 'a louvre or opening in the roof of ancient halls for the smoke to escape by and also for admitting light,' is, I think, to be rejected; it does not agree with the M.E. spelling, and the explanation is a forced one, written to suit the supposed etymology of *louver*. The etymology of the Icel. Ijóri shews that the true old sense was not a hole for permitting smoke to escape, but for the admission of light, which further accounts for the fact mentioned in the Icel. Dict., that men were accustomed to watch, sitting by the *ljóri*, i.e. by the window, not up a lantern-tower. That is, the word *ljóri* is from *ljós*, light, by the common change of s into r; and lijós (-liuhsa) is from the Teut. base LUHS, to shine, an extension of LUH, to shine; see Light (1) and Lucid. β. Still more clearly, the F. origin of louver is shewn by the prov. E. luffer-boards, a name given to the sloping boards of a belfry-tower window (looking like a Venetian blind) which have openings to admit (not of the escape of smoke or the entrance of light, but) of the escape of the sound of the bells; see Webster. This term shows that the word luffer merely meant opening, and its form is close enough to that of O.F. lowert, This term shows that the word luffer merely meant whilst it is far removed from ljóri.

LOVAGE, an umbelliferous plant. (F., -L.) In Levins, ed. 1570, and in Cotgrave. From O. F. levesche (mod. F. livèche), 'common lovage, Lombardy lovage,' Cot.; spelt liuvesche in the 13th cent. (Littré); also luvesche, as in Wright's Vocab. i. 139, col. 2, whence the E. form. Cf. Ital. levistico, lovage. - Lat. ligusticum, lovage, a plant indigenous to Liguria; whence its name. — Lat. Ligusticus, belonging to Liguria. — Lat. Liguria (prob. formerly Ligusia), a country of Cisalpine Gaul, of which the principal town was Genua, the modern Genoa. Similarly, we have Etruscan from

Etruria [Etrusia?].

TOVE, affection, fondness, attachment. (E.) M. E. loue (with u for v), Chaucer, C. T. 1137, 1161, 1167, 1170. — A. S. lufu, love; Grein, ii. 196. + G. liebe, O. H. G. liupa, liupi, love. + Russ. liobov', love. + Skt. lobha, covetousness. B. Closely allied to lief, dear; from Teut. base LUB = Skt. base LUBH, to covet, desire. See Der. love, verb, M. E. louen (= loven), older forms louien, luvien, A. S. lufgan, lufian, Grein, ii. 195; also lov-able, lov-er (Chaucer, C. T. 1349), lov-ing, lov-ing-ly, lov-ing-ness, loving-hindness; also love-ly, M. E. luvelich, Ancren Riwle, p. 428, l. 25, love-liness; also love-less, love-bird, love-knot, love-lock, love-lorn.

LOW (1), inferior, deep, mean, humble. (Scand.) M. E. low, pl. lowe; Chaucer, C. T. 17310; older spellings louh, Ancren Riwle, p. 140, l. 2, lah, Ormulum, 15246, loogh (in the comp. biloogh = below), Allit. Poems, B. 116. [Not found in A. S.] = Icel. lágr, low; Swed. låg; Dan. lav. + Du. laag. β . The Teut. form is LÅGA, low (Fick, iii. 262); the orig. sense is 'lying flat,' used of the aspect of a country, as when we distinguish lowlands from highlands. Teut. base LAG, to lie; see Lie (1). Der. low-ness, P. Plowman's Crede, ed. Skeat, l. 513; low-ly, Chaucer, C. T. 99, low-li-ness; low-er, verb = to make or become more low, formed from the comparative of the adj. (cf. better), Shak. Ant. i. 2. 129; low-church, low-land, lowlander, low-spirited.

LOW (2), to bellow as a cow or ox. (E.) M. E. loowen, lowen, Wyclif, Job, vi. 5; Jer. li. 52. - A. S. hlówan, to bellow, resound; Grein, ii. 88. + Du. loeijen, to low. + M. H. G. luejen, O. H. G. hlójan, to cause to perish; ci. Goth. tanagars, to make of none enect, 1 con.

i. 17. See Loose, Loosen, Lose. Der. lous-y, lous-i-ness.

LOUT, a clown, awkward fellow. (E.) The lit. sense is 'stooping' or 'slouching.' In Levins; and in K. John, ii. 509, iii. 1. 220.

Sidney has: 'this lowtisk clown;' Arcadia, b. i. (R.) Obviously latrare, to bark; answering to √RA, to bark, whence Skt. ra,

LOW (3), a hill. (E.) In place-names; thus Lud-low = people's hill. — A. S. hlaw, a hill; also spelt hlaw, Grein, ii. 81. It also means a mound, a grave. + Goth. hlaw, a grave, tomb; allied to Goth. hlains, a hill. Further related to Lat. cliuus, a hill; clinare, to lean; and E. lean, verb. See Lean (1); the Teut. base being HLI, to lean.

LOW (4), flame. (Scand.) In Burns, The Weary Pund o' Tow, 1. 10. M. E. loshe, Ormulum, 16185.—Icel. log, a flame; allied to Lat. lux; see Lucid.

LOWER (1), to let down, abase, sink. (E.) See Low (1). LOWER (2), to frown, look sour. (E.?) M. E. louren, Chaucer, C. T. 6848; P. Plowman, B. v. 132; spelt luren, K. Horn, ed. Lumby, l. 270. Of uncertain origin. a. The usual etymology is to connect it with O. Du. loeren, which Hexham explains by 'to leere; also, to frowne with the fore-head;' similarly, we find Low German luren identified with E. lower in the Bremen Wörterbuch, iii. 101. So also mod. Du. loeren, to peep, peer, leer (which is, I believe, quite a different word from Du. loeren, to lurk; see note on Leer). β. But these words (at least when used in the sense of E. lower) are probably from the Teut. form HLIURA, the cheek, face, given by Fick, iii. 88. It seems easiest, therefore, to deduce M. E. luren directly from M. E. lure, an occasional form of the word which is better known as M. E. lere, the cheek. We have at least one instance of it. 'Hire lure lumes liht' = her face shines bright; Specimens of Lyric Poetry, p. 52; (a quotation already noticed, s. v. Loom (2)). Lastly, lure is allied to A. S. hleór. γ . In this view, lower is merely a variant of leer; which is, in fact, the usual opinion (see Webster, Wedgwood, E. Müller); the only difference being that I regard both leer and lower as English words, instead of looking on them as having been borrowed from Dutch. orig. sense was merely to look, to glance; afterwards used in a sinister sense. See Leer. Der. lower-ing or lower-ing, Matt. xvi. 3. LOYAL, faithful, true. (F., -L.) Common in Shak. Rich. II, i. 148, 181; &c. - F. loyal, 'loyall;' Cot. - Lat. legalis, legal. Doublets, leal, legal, q.v. Der. loyal-ly, loyal-ty, loyal-ist.

LOZENGE, a rhombus; a small cake of flavoured sugar, &c., orig. of a diamond shape. (F.) Formerly spelt losenge; and esp. used as an heraldic term, to denote a shield of a diamond shape; see Romaunt of the Rose, l. 893. The word losinges in Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, iii. 227, is prob. the same word. - O.F. losenge, lozenge, 'a losenge, a lozenge, a little square cake of preserved herbs, flowers, &c.;' Cot. Mod. F. losange. Of uncertain origin; see Littré, Diez, and Scheler. β. The Spanish form is lozanje, a lozenge or figure in the shape of a diamond or rhombus; and the most likely connection is with Span. losa, a flag-stone, marble-slab, a square stone used for paving; whence losar, to pave. So also we find O. F. lauze, Port. lousa, a flat stone, a slate for covering roofs. γ. Perhaps these words can be referred back to Lat. pl. laudes, praises, as suggested by Diez, who observes the use of Span. lauda in the sense of a tomb-stone with an epitaph;' Meadows. This connects it with O. F. losange, losenge, praise, flattery (Burguy), formed from O. F. los, loz, praise (Cot.) = Low Lat. laudes, lauds, pl. of Lat. laus, praise; see Laud. In this case the word meant epitaph or encomium, then grave-stone, square slab, and finally a flat square cake. Cf. E. hatchment for achievement.

LUBBER, a clumsy fellow, dolt. (C.) Another form is looby. M. E. lobre, lobur, P. Plowman, A. prol. 52; B. prol. 55; where some MSS. have loby. Of Celtic origin; cf. W. llob, a dolt, blockhead; *llabi*, a stripling, looby. **\beta**. The orig. sense is perhaps flabby, feeble, inefficient, from the notion of hanging loosely down, being slack. Cf. W. lleipr, flabby, feeble, llibin, flaccid, drooping, llipa, flaccid, limp; all from the Aryan base LAB, to hang loosely down; see Lap (1). We find similar forms in Du. lobbes, a booby; Swed. dial. lubber, a thick, clumsy, lazy man (Rietz). It is probable, however, that the author of P. Plowman borrowed the word from the Welsh directly. Shak. has lob, Mids. Nt. Dr. ii. 1. 16, which is exactly the W. word; also to lob down = to droop, Hen. V, iv. 2. 47. Der. lubber-ly, Merry Wives, v. 5. 195. And see lump.

LUBRICATE, to make smooth or slippery. (L.) Used by Ray,

On the Creation, pt. ii. (R.) Kersey, cd. 1715, has lubricitate, to make slippery. The adj. lubrick occurs in Cotgrave to translate F. make slippery. The adj. lubrick occurs in Cotgrave to Manager lubrique; and the sb. lubricity, for F. lubricité.—Lat. lubricatus, pp. of lubricare, to make slippery.—Lat. lubricus, slippery (whence F lubricare). Root uncertain. Der. lubrication, lubricator; also F. lubrique). Root uncertain. lubricity = F. lubricité, as above.

LUCE, a fish, prob. the pike. (F., -L.) 'Luce, fysche, Lucius;' Prompt. Parv.; and see Chaucer, C.T. 352. -O. F. lus, 'a pike;' Cot. - Lat. lucius, a fish, perhaps the pike. It is probable that luce in Shak. Merry Wives, i. 1. 16, means a louse; see note in Schmidt.

to bark, cited by Fick, iii. 259. See Roar. Der. lowing, 1 Sam. Mother Hubbard's Tale, 1. 1259. [There is no O. F. lucide in Cot.; xv. 14. shining. — Lat. lucere, to shine. — Lat. luc., stem of lux, light. — ARUK, to shine; whence also Skt. ruck, to shine, ruck, light, Gk. Aeunos, white, &c. Der. lucid-ly, lucid-ness, lucid-i-ty. Also Luci-fer, Chaucer, C. T. 14005, from Lat. luci-fer (bringer of light, morning-star), from Lat. luci-, crude form of lux, and fer-re, to bring. Also lucent, Ben Jonson, Epigram 76, l. 8, from Lat. lucent-, stem of pres. pt. of lucere, to shine. Also lucubration, q.v. From the same root we have lu-nar, lu-min-ary, e-lu-cid-ate, il-lu-min-ate, pel-lu-cid, lu-s-

tration, il-lu-s-trate, lustre (1), lynx. And see Light (1).
LUCK, fortune, chance, good hap. (O. Low G.) Lurke [prob. a misprint for lukke], or wynnynge, luk, Lucrum; Prompt. Parv. p. 316. [It would seem as if the writer wrongly identifies the word with Lat. lucrum.] Not found in A.S.; but we find O. Fries. luk, luck, good fortune; Du. luk, geluk, good fortune, happiness. + Swed. lycka. + Dan. lykke. + G. glück, contr. from M. H. G. gelück.

B. The orig. sense is favour or enticement; the above words being derived from a Teut. verb LUK, to entice, allure, appearing in Du. lokken, Swed. locka, Dan. lokke, G. locken, M. H. G. lücken, O. H. G. lucchen, to entice, allure, decoy; also in the Shetland word luck, to entice, to entreat (Edmondston). Der. luck-y, Much Ado, v. 3. 32; luck-i-ly, luck-i-ness, luck-less, luck-less-ly, -ness. LUCRE, gain, profit. (F., = L.) M. E. lucre, Chaucer, C. T. 16870. – F. lucre. – Lat. lucrum, gain. Allied to Irish luach, value, price, wages, hire; G. lohn, a reward; Gk. Aela, booty; Russ. lov', catching of prey, louis, to capture. All from \(\sqrt{LU}, \) to win, capture as booty; Fick, i. 755. Der. lucr-at-ive, from F. lucratif, 'lucrative,' Cot. = Lat. lucrations, from lucratus, pp. of lucrari, to gain, which from lucrum, sb.; also lucrative-ly, -ness.

LUCUBRATION, a production composed in retirement. (L.) 'Lucubration, a studying or working by candle light;' Phillips' Dict. ed. 1706. Coined, in imitation of F. words in -tion, from Lat. lucubratio, a working by lamp-light, night-work, lucubration. - Lat. lucubratus, pp. of lucubrare, to bring in lamps, to work by lamp-light. - Lat. lucubrum * (not given in White), prob. a faint light; clearly -Lat. lucubrum * (not given in vvinte), production formed from luc-, stem of lux, light. See Lucid, Light (1).

LUDICROUS, laughable, ridiculous. (L.) schoolnen; Spectator, no. 191, l. I. Formed (like arduous, &c.) immediately from Lat. ludicrus, done in sport; by change of -us to -ous. - Lat. ludi- = ludo-, crude form of ludus, sport. - Lat. ludere, to play. Root unknown. Der. ludicrous-ly, -ness; also (from ludere) e-lude, de-lude, inter-lude, pre-lude; and (from pp. lusus), al-lus-ion, col-lus-ion, il-lus-ion.

TUFF, LOOF, to turn a ship towards the wind. (E.) The pp. loofed is in Shak. Ant. iii. 10. 18. 'To loof, usually pron. to luff;' Phillips' Dict. ed. 1706. Shak. prob. took the word from North's Plutarch, since we find 'he was driven also to loof off to have more room' in the description of the battle of Actium; see Shakespeare's Plutarch, ed. Skeat, p. 212, note 1. The verb answers to Du. loeven, to luff, to keep close to the wind. B. But the verb is due to an older sb., found in Mid. E. more than once. This is the M. E. lof, a 'loof,' the name of a certain contrivance on board ship, of which the use is not quite certain. We find it in Layamon, ll. 7859, 9744; the pl. being loues (= loves), 20949, 30922; see Sir F. Madden's remarks in vol. iii. p. 476 of his edition. See also Richard Cuer de Lion, l. 71; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, C. 106; Ancren Riwle, p. 104, l. I (though this passage is of doubtful meaning). The word seems to have had different senses at different times; thus the mod. Du. loef is 'weather-gage,' like mod. E. luff; but Kilian explains the O. Du. loef by scalmus, i.e. a thole-pin. In Falconer's Marine Dict. we find loof explained as 'the after-part of a ship's bow;' whilst in Layamon and other passages in M.E. we find (as Sir F. Madden says) that it is 'applied to some part of a ship, the agency of which was used to alter its course.' Sir F. Madden quotes from the Supplement to Ducange, s. v. dracena, which Lat. word is used as equivalent to E. loof, and explained by gubernaculum. The reader should consult Sir F. Madden's note. The loof was certainly, as Mr. Wedgwood remarks, 'a timber of considerable size, by which the course of the ship was directed.' It was not, however, what we now call a rudder. C. In my opinion, the passages in which the word occurs go to prove that it was orig, a kind of paddle, which in large ships became a large piece of timber, perhaps thrust over the after-part of a ship's bow (to use Falconer's expression) to assist the rudder in keeping the ship's head right.

D. In any case, we may safely infer that the orig, sense was 'paddle;' and the word is really a bound to be a ship's provided the word in the standard of the word in the standard of the word in the standard of the word in the standard of the word in the standard of the word in the standard of the word in the standard of the word in the standard of the word in the standard of the word in the standard of the word in the standard of the word in the standard of the word in the standard of the word in the standard of the word in the standard of the word in the standard of the word in the standard of the word in the standard of the word in the standard of the word in the standard of the word in the standard of the word in the standard of the word in the standard of the word in the standard of the word in the standard of the word in the word in the standard of the word in the w an English one, though we may have also re-borrowed the word, in the 16th century, from the cognate Du. loef. Cf. also Dan. lw, luff, weather-gage; lwe, to luff; Swed.lof, weather-gage; but these may have been borrowed from Dutch. We find, however, the cognate LUCID, bright, shining, clear. (L.) 'Lucid firmament;' Spenser, & Bavarian laffen, the blade of an oar, flat part of a rudder (Schmeller),

iii. 266. These words are further to be connected with Icel. 16ft, the flat hand, Goth. 16fa, the flat hand, palm of the hand, Russ. 1apa, a paw; the Lowland Scotch form being loof, the very same form as that with which we started. See Glove. we may conclude that the flat or palm of the hand was the original loof which, thrust over the side of the primitive canoe, helped to direct its course when a rude sail had been set up; this became a paddle, and, at a later time, a more elaborate piece of mechanism for keeping the ship's head straight; which, being constantly associated with the idea of the wind's direction, came at last to mean 'weathergage, esp. as in the Du. loef houden, to keep the luff, de loef afwinnen, to gain the luff, te loef, windward; &c. A similar idea is seen in Lat. palma, (1) the palm of the hand, (2) the blade of an oar. The We must not connect Du. loef, luff, verb is from the older sb.

with Du. lucht, air; nor with our own word loft. Der. a-loof, q. v. LUG, to pull, haul, drag. (Scand.) 'To lugge, trahere, vellere;' Levins. The old sense was 'to pull by the hair.' In Gower, iii. 148, 149, we have: 'And by the chin and by the cheke She luggeth him right as she list,' i. e. she pulls him by his beard and whiskers as she pleases. So also: 'to-lugged of manye' = pulled by the hair by many people; P. Plowman, B. ii. 216. - Swed. lugga, to pull by the hair; from Swed. lngg, the fore-lock, which is prob. merely a corrupter form of Swed. lock, a lock of hair; see Lock (2). + Corrupter form of Sweel. lock, a lock of nair; see Llock (2). 4Norweg. lugga, to pull by the hair; from lugg, the hair of the head.
β. The older k (for g) appears in O. Low G. luken, to pull, esp. to
pull by the hair; Brem. Wörterbuch, iii. 97, and in prov. E. louk, to
weed, pull up weeds (see loukers = weeders, in Halliwell); cf. Icel.
lok, a weed; A.S. lyccan, to pull. 'Ccorl of his æcere lyeb yfel weed
monig' = a peasant lugs many an evil weed out of his field: Ælfred's
tr. of Boethius, mct. xii. 28. This word becomes in Danish luge, to
weed by the weed Park hely to furting g for h between two rows to weed, by the usual Dan. habit of putting g for k between two vowels. Thus Swed. lugga is from Swed. lugg, which again is from the base LUK, to pull; cf. Skt. ruj, to break, from ARUG, to break. Y. The Lowland Sc. lug, the car, orig, the lobe of the ear, is the same word as Swed. lugg, the fore-lock; it appears to be a later use of it. Der. lugg-age (with F. suffix -age), Temp. iv. 231. And see Lugsail. The alleged A. S. geluggian, due to Somner, is unauthorised, and perhaps a fiction.

LUGSAIL, a sort of square sail. (Hybrid; Scand. and E.) *Lugsail, a square sail hoisted occasionally on a yard which hangs nearly at right angles with the mast; Ash's Dict., ed. 1775. [He does not mention lugger, which appears to be a later word; the Dan. lugger, Du. logger, a lugger, may be borrowed from E.] Apparently from the verb to lug, it being so easily hoisted by a mere pull at the rope which supports the yard. Der. lugg-er, a ship rigged with

lug-sails.
LUGUBRIOUS, mournful. (L.) Spelt lugubrous and lugubrious in Kersey, ed. 1715; but lugubrous only in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Imitated from Lat. lugubris, mournful. - Lat. lugere, to mourn. Gk. λυγρόε, sad, λοιγόε, destruction. — γ RUG, to break, bend; whence also Skt. ruj, to break, bend.

Der. lugubrious-ly, -ness.

LUKEWARM, partially warm, not hot. (E.) Luke means

tepid, and can correctly be used alone, as by Sam. Weller, in Dickens, Pickwick Papers, ch. 33: 'let me have nine penn'orth o' brandy and water luke.' It is sufficient to trace this word alone. M. E. leuk, leuke, luke, warm, tepid. 'Als a leuke bath, nouther hate M. E. tenk, tenke, tuke, wirm, teput. Als a tenke bath, notitier have ne calde; '= as a tepid bath, neither hot nor cold; Pricke of Conscience, 1, 7481 (Harl, MS.). 'Tha blod com for of luke' = the blood came forth warm; Layamon, 27557. β. The word is a mere extension of the older word lew, with the same sense. 'Thou art lew, nether cold nether hoot;' Wyclif, Rev. iii. 16, where one MS. has lewk. This adj. is closely allied to A. S. hleo, hleow, a shelter, a place that is protected from cold wind, &c., still preserved in mod. E. lee; see Lee. Cf. Icel. hlúka, a thaw; hlúna, to thaw; hlær, hlýr, warm, mild; hlýja, hlúa, to shelter.

Y. The addition of k may have been suggested by A.S. wlæc, tepid; see Sweet's A.S. Reader. It is usual, indeed, to derive luke from A.S. wlæc immediately, but it is difficult to explain so extraordinary a change; it is more reasonable to take into account both words, viz. hleo and wlæc, the former being the more important. It is curious that, whilst Du. has the extended form leukwarm, G. has the shorter form lauwarm, O. H. G. láo. old sense of A. S. wlac seems to have been 'weak;' cf. Goth. thlakwus, flaccid, tender, Mk. xiii. 28; and perhaps Lat. flaccidus. luke-warm-ly, luke-warm-ness.

LULL, to sing to rest, quiet. (Scand.) M. E. lullen, Chaucer, C. T. 8439, 9697. Not found much earlier.—Swed. lulla, to hum, to lull; Dan. lulle, to lull. + O. Du. lullen, to sing in a humming voice, sing to sleep; Oudemans. β. Purely an imitative word, from the repetition of lu lu, which is a drowsier form of the more

allied to Icel. löpp (gen. lappar), the paw of an animal; see Fick, \$\dip to babble (lit. to say la la); so also Gk. λαλεῖν, to speak. Der. lull, sb.; lull-a-by; and see loll, loll-ard.

LUMBAGO, pain in the loins. (L.) In Phillips' Dict., ed. 1706. - Lat. lumbago (a rare word), pain in the loins. - Lat. lumb-us, the loin. See Lumbar.

IUMBAR, belonging to the loins. (L.) 'Lumbar or Lumbary, belonging to the loins;' Phillips, ed. 1706.—Lat. lumbaris, adj., only found in the neut. lumbare, used as sb. to signify 'apron;' Jerem. xiii. 1 (Vulgate).— Lat. lumbus, the loin. Cf. A. S. lendenu, pl. the loins, Matt. iii. 4; Du. lendenen, s. pl.; Swed. länd, Dan. lend, the loin; G. lende, the haunch. Root unknown. Der. (from Lat. lumbus lumbars, also loin of the loins of

lumbus) lumb-ago; also loin, q. v.

LUMBER (1), cumbersome or useless furniture. (F., -G.) See Trench, Select Glossary, where we find: 'The lumber-room orig. the Lombard-room, or room where the Lombard banker and broker stowed away his pledges. . . As these would naturally often accumulate here till they became out of date and unserviceable, the steps are easy to be traced by which the word came to possess its present meaning. [I see no point in Mr. Wedgwood's objections to this etymology, which is clear enough.] 'To put one's clothes to lumber, pignori dare;' Skinner's Dict., ed. 1671. 'Lombardeer, an usurer or broaker, so called from the Lombards . . . hence our word lumbar, which signifies refuse household stuff. Lombard is also used for a bank for usury or pawns; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. This shews that the word lombard had so completely passed into the name of a place or room, that the word Lombardeer was actually coined out of this sense of it, merely to express the original sense of the word Lombard itself! Even in Shak., we find Mrs. Quickly pronouncing Lombard as Lumbert, 2 Hen. IV, ii. 1. 31. Minsheu, ed. 1627, gives Lumbar, Lombar, or Lombard, a bancke for vsury or pawnes. He also gives: 'Lumber, old baggage of houshold stuffe, so called of the noise it maketh when it is remoued, lumber, lumber, &c.;' and if any reader preser this fancy, he may do so; see Lumber (2). B. The Lombards were early known as lenders of money on pawn; see P. Plowman, C. vii. 241, B. v. 242, and the note. — F. Lombard, 'a Lombard;' Cot. (It also formerly meant a pawn-broker's shop; Hamilton.) — G. Langbart, Long-beard; a name given to the men of this tribe (Littre). See Long and Beard. Der. lumber-room.

LUMBER (2), to make a great noise, as a heavy rolling object. (Scand.) 'The *lumbering* of the wheels;' Cowper, John Gilpin, st. 6 from end. 'I *lumber*, I make a noise above ones head, *Ie fais* bruit. You lumbred so above my head I could not sleep for you; Palsgrave. 'They lumber forth the lawe;' Skelton, Colin Clout, 1, 95. A frequentative verb of Scand. origin; preserved in Swed. dial. lomra, to resound, frequent of ljumma, or ljumma, to resound, thunder; from ljumm, a great noise; Rietz. [Similarly lumber (with excrescent b) stands for lumm-er, where -er is the frequentative suffix.] β. The Swed. ljumm is cognate with Icel. hljómr, a sound, tune, voice; but differs from A.S. hlyn, a loud noise (Grein), in the suffix and quantity. The Goth, hliuma means 'hearing;' Mk. vii. 35. Y. Swed. ljumm, Icel. hljómr, Goth. hliuma, are from a Teut. base HLEU-MA

ljumm, Icel. hljómr, Goth. hliuma, are from a Teut. base HLEU-MA or HLIU-MA (Fick, iii. 89); from the Teut. verb HLU, to hear — KRU, to hear. From the same Teut. verb is the Teut. adj. HLÜDA, A. S. hlúd, E. loud; see Loud.

LUMINARY, a bright light. (F.,-L.) 'O radiant Luminary;' Skelton, Prayer to the Father of Heaven, l. 1.-O. F. luminarie (Littré); later luminaire, 'a light, candle, lampe;' Cot. - Lat. luminare, a luminary, neut. of luminaris, light-giving. - Lat. lumin-, stem. of lumen (=luc-men), light. Cf. Lat. lucere, to shine; see Lucid. And see Luminous. And see Luminous.

LUMINOUS, bright, shining. (F.,-L.) 'Their sunny tents, and houses luminous;' Giles Fletcher, Christ's Triumph after Death (R.)-F. lumineux, 'shining;' Cot.-Lat. luminosus, luminous.-Lat. lumin-, stem of lumen, light; see Luminary. Der. luminously, ness. Also (from Lat. lumen) lumin-ar-y, il-lumin-ate. See Lucid.

Tombe; Also (from Lat. tumen) tumun-us-y, second of Perhaps taken directly from Latin.

LUMP, a small shapeless mass, clot. (Scand.) M. E. lompe, lumpe; 'a lompe of cheese' = a lump of cheese; P. Plowman, C. x.

150. Of Scand. origin; cf. Swed. dial. lump, a piece hewn off a log (Rietz); Norweg. lump, a block, knop, stump (Aasen). B. Allied words are Du. lomp (O. Du. lompe), a rag, tatter, lump; Du. lomp, clumsy, duil, awkward; Norweg. lopputt, lumpy (Aasen); Icel. loppinn, with hands benumbed with cold; as well as Swed. dial. lubber, a thick, awkward, slow fellow, lubba, to be slow (Rietz). y. Thus it is easily seen that lump is a nasalised form of lup (weak-**Thus it is a by-form a Scand base LUP, to be slow or heavy; see Lubber.

8. This base LUP is a by-form of the Teut. base LAP, to droop, hang loosely down, Fick, iii. 266. The notion of drooping, or flapping heavily and loosely, is the fundamental one throughout. See Lap (1).

The likeness to clump is accident that the likeness of clump is accident. cheerful la! la! used in singing. Cf. G. lallen, to lisp as children do, dental, but the latter word may easily have affected the sense of

[The older word was lunary, used by Cot. to tr. F. lunarie.] — Lat. lunaris, lunar. — Lat. luna (= luc-na), the moon, lit. light-giver. Cf. Lat. lucere, to shine; see Lucid. Der. (from Lat. luna) lun-ate, i.e. moon-shaped, crescent-like; lun-at-ion, in Kersey, ed. 1715; lun-at-ic, q.v.; lun-ette, 'in fortification, a small work gen. raised before the courtin in ditches full of water, Phillips = F. lunette. dimin of F. lune, the moon. Also inter-lunar,

LUNATIC, affected with madness. (F., -L.) M. E. lunatik, P. Plowman, C. x. 107; used as sb. id. B. prol. 123. - F. lunatique, 'lunatick;' Cot. - Lat. lunaticus, insane; lit. affected by the moon, which was supposed to cause insanity. - Lat. lunatus, moon-like. - Lat. luna, the moon; see Lunar. Der. lunac-y, Hamlet, ii. 2. 49,

LUNCH, a lump, large piece of bread, &c. (Scand.) 'Lunches, slices, cuts of meat or bread;' Whitby Glossary. Minsheu (ed. 1627) mentions lunch, as being equivalent to 'gobbet, or peece.' The word presents no real difficulty, being a mere variant of lump; just as bunch, hunch, are variants of bump and hump; see those words. And see Lump. Der. lunch-son, q. v.

LUNCHEON, LUNCH, a slight meal between breakfast and

dinner. (Scand.) Lunch, in the modern sense, is a mere abbreviation of luncheon, though we shall trace the latter back to lunch in the sense mentioned in the article above. Cotgrave translates O. F. caribot by 'a lunchion, or big piece of bread, &c.;' also O. F. horion by 'a dust, cuff, rap, knock, thump, also, a luncheon, or big piece.' We may suspect the spellings lunch-ion, lunch-eon, to be merely literary English for lunch-in. 'A huge lunshin of bread, i. e. a large piece;' Thoresby's (Yorkshire) Letter to Ray, 1703 (E. D. S. Gloss. B. 17, p. 103). And this lunchin is probably nothing but lunching, with the obscured just a communication. with the g obscured, just as curmudgeon (q.v.) is nothing but corn-At any rate, luncheon, lunchion, or lunchin, is nothing but an old provincial word, and a mere extension of lunch, a lump, without, at first, any change of meaning. It was easily extended to mean a slight meal, just as we now say 'to take a snack,' i.e. a snatch of Many and silly are the conjectures that have been made concerning this word; Wedgwood has it rightly, as above. It is

concerning this word; wedgwood has it rightly, as above. It is quite distinct from Nuncheon, q. v. Der. lunch, verb.

LUNG, one of the organs of breathing. (E.) Gen. in the pl. lungs. M. E. lunge (sing.), Gower, C. A. iii. 100; lunges (pl.), id. iii. 99. Also longes, pl., Chaucer, C. T. 2754. — A. S. lunge, neut. sing.; lungan, pl., of which lungen is a weakened form. 'Pulmo, lungen;' Wright's Gloss., i. 45, col. 1, l. 12.+Du. long, s. pl., lungs, linkt. I led lungs neuts sing. lights. + Icel. lunga, neut. sing; usually in pl. lungu. + Dan. lunge; pl. lunger. + Swed. lunga, +G. lunge, pl. B. Allied to A. S. lungre, quickly (orig. lightly), Grein, ii. 196; also to E. long, which has been shewn to be related to Gk. ἐλαχύε, Skt. laghu, light; see Long (1). Thus the lungs are named from their lightness; indeed, they are also called lights. Finally, lungs, light, levity are all from the same root. Fick, iii. 265. Der. lung-wort, A.S. lungenwyrt, Gloss. to Cockayne's A.S. Leechdoms.

LUNGE, a thrust, in fencing. (F., -L.) In Todd's Johnson; formerly longe, used by Smollet (Johnson). The E. a longe is a In Todd's Johnson; mistaken substitute for F. allonge (formerly also alonge), 'a lengthening,' Cot. So named from the extension of the body in delivering the thrust. - F. allonger (formerly alonger), to lengthen; cf. Ital. allongare, allungare, to lengthen (Florio). Compounded of F. à (Lat. ad) and longare *, only in comp. e-longare, to lengthen; see

Elongate.

LUPINE, a kind of pulse. (F., -L.) The pl. is both lupines and lupins in Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxii. c. 25. — F. lupin, 'the pulse lupines;' Cot. — Lat. lupinum, a lupine, kind of pulse; neut. of lupinus, wolfish, though the reason of the name is not apparent; perhaps 'because it eagerly penetrates the soil' (Webster). — Lat. lupus, a wolf; cognate with Gk. Aunos, a wolf.

B. Both Lat. lupus (for lukus) and Gk. Aunos have lost initial w (u or f), which is preserved in Skt. viika, Russ. volk, Lithuan. wilkas, and E. wolf; see Wolf. Curtius, i. 197.

LURCH (1), to lurk, dodge, steal, pilfer. (Scand.) Merely a variant of lurk, due to a weakened pronunciation; see Lurk. senses are: (1) to lie in wait, lurk, Merry Wives, ii. 2. 26; (2) to pilfer, steal, rob, plunder, Cor. ii. 2. 105. Der. lurch-er, one that lies upon the lurch, or upon the catch, also a kind of hunting-dog.

Phillips, ed. 1706.

LURCH (2), the name of a game. (F., -L.?) The phr. to leave

to lurch is in the lurch' was derived from its use in an old game; to lurch is still used in playing cribbage. 'But rather leave him in the lurch;' Butler, Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 3. l. 1151. The game is mentioned in Cotgrave. = F. lourche, 'the game called Lurche, or, a Lurch in Goth. lustus. + G. lust.

Butler, Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 3. l. 1151. The game is mentioned in Cotgrave. = F. lourche, 'the game called Lurche, or, a Lurch in Goth. lustus. + G. lust.

B. We find a Goth. fralusts, destruction,

tump, and probably did so. See Clump. Der. lump-ing; lump-isk, game; il demoura lourche, he was left in the lurch; Cot. He also Two Gent. iii. 2. 62; lump-y, lump-fish. Also lunch, q.v. gives: 'Ourche, the game at tables called lurch.' 3. This suggests LUNAR, belonging to the moon. (L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. that lourche stands for lourche, the initial l being merely the def. article. A lurch is a term esp, used when one person gains every point before another makes one; hence a plausible derivation may be obtained by supposing that ourche meant the 'pool' in which stakes were put. The loser's stakes remained in the lurch, or he was left in the lurch, when he did not gain a single piece from the pool, which all went to others.

y. If this be so, the sense of ourche is easily obtained; it meant the 'pool,' i. e. the vase or par into which the stakes were cast. Roquefort gives O. F. ourcel, a little vase, also spelt orcel, shewing that O. F. orce, ource, or ourche meant a vase; cf. Ital. orcio, a jar. The etymology is then obvious, viz. from Lat. urceus, a pitcher, vase. But this is a guess.

LURCH (3), to devour; obsolete. (L.) Bacon says that proximity to great cities 'lurcheth all provisions, and maketh every thing deare; Essay xlv, Of Building. That is, it absorbs them, lit. gulps them down. 'To lurch, deuour, or eate greedily, Ingurgito; Baret, Alvearie. - Late Lat. lurchare, lurcare, to devour greedily. Thought to be connected with lura, the mouth of a bag (White). haps Lurch (3) is really Lurch (1), to filch; the Lat. verb being falsely

mixed up with it.

LURCH (4), a sudden roll sideways. (Scand.?) Not in Todd's Johnson. 'A lee lurch, a sudden roll to the leeward, as when a heavy sea strikes the ship on the weather side;' Webster. A sea term. Of obscure origin; but prob. nothing but lurch (1) or lurk in the sense of to stoop or duck like one who skulks or tries to avoid notice. See Lurch (1), Lurk.

LURE, a bait, enticement, decoy. (F., -G.) M.E. lure, Chaucer, C. T. 17021. The pp. lured, enticed, occurs in P. Plowman, B. v. 439; cf. Chaucer, C. T. 5997. A term of the chase; and therefore of F. origin. — O. F. loerre, loirre (see Littré), later leurre, 'a faulconer's lure;' Cot. — M. H. G. luoder (G. luder), a bait, decoy, lure. β. A derivation from M. H. G. and G. laden, to invite, is not impossible; since that verb makes *lud* in the past tense. See Lade, Load. Der. *lure*, vb.

LURID, wan, gloomy. (L.) 'Lurid, pale, wan, black and blew;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. — Lat. luridus, pale yellow, wan, ghastly. Prob. allied to Gk. χλωρός, green; see Chlorine.

LURK, to lie in wait, skulk, lie hid. (Scand.) M. E. lurken, lorken, Chaucer, C. T. 16126; P. Plowman, B. ii. 216. Of Scand. origin. By the usual corruption of s to r, lurken stands for an older lusken; still preserved in Swed. dial. luska, to lurk, to sneak about in order to listen, to play the eaves-dropper; Dan. luske, to sneak, skulk about; cf. G. lauschen, to listen, lurk, lie in wait; O.Du. luschen, to lurk (Oudemans). By the common interchange of sk with st, we see that Dan. luske is merely another form of A. S. hlystan, to listen; see Listen. y. That M. E. lurken has lost initial h, and stands for hlurken, and that r is a later substitution for s, further appears from the shortened forms in Swed. lura, Dan. lure, to lurk, outwit, G. lauern, Icel. hlera, hlöra, to stand eaves-dropping, to listen, Du. loeren, to peep, peer, lurk, cheat, gull, senses which appear under the form lurch; see Lurch (1). So also Du. op den loer liggen, to lie in ambush, corresponds to the sense seen in lurcher, also given under Lurch (1). 5. Thus the Teut. base is HLU, to hear; answering to KRU, to hear. See Loud, Listen. Doublet, lurch (1); perhaps lurch (4); and perhaps even lurch (3). LURY, the same as Lory, q. v.

LUSCIOUS, delicious, very sweet. (E.; with F. suffix.) spelt lushious, Spenser, F. Q. ii. 12. 54; and in Skinner. Wedgwood cites from Palsgrave: 'Fresh or lussyouse, as meate is that is not well seasoned or hath an unpleasant swetnesse in it, fade.' The word cannot be traced further back, but it evidently arose (I think) from attaching the suffix -ous to the M. E. lusty, pleasant, delicious. The phonetic change from lust-i-ous to lussious and lush-i-ous is a most easy corruption; in fact, the word could not have lasted long with a pure pronunciation, as it requires care to say it. [Similarly, the M. II. G lussam stands for an older lust-sam (Wackernagel); fashion is a doublet of faction, and t is lost after s in listen, hasten, waistcoat, Christmas, &c.] B. Observe the peculiar use of M. E. lusty; thus Chaucer speaks of 'a lusty plain,' 'lusty wether' [weather], 'the lusty seson,' &c.; C. T. 7935, 10366, 10703. See Lust. γ. Shakespeare γ. Shakespeare has lush (short for lush-ious) in the sense of luxuriant in growth, where Chaucer would certainly have said lusty; the curious result being that Shak. uses both words together. 'How lush and lusty the grass looks; Temp. ii. 1. 52. The equivalence of the words could not be better exemplified. Der. luscious-ness.

from the verb fraliusan, to lose utterly, as also G. verlust, destruc- in a gloss; Lye, Bosworth. + Du. loog. + G. lauge, O. H.G. longa. tion, from verlieren (= verliesen). This suggests a possible derivation from the verb to lose; see Lose.

Y. The sense gives no difficulty; the Teut. base LUS meant 'to set free' or release; thus the orig. sense of lust was release, relaxation, perfect freedom to act loosely or at pleasure, or to do as one lists; see List (4).

8. The base LUS is an extension of LU, to release, cut loose; seen in Lat. luere, Gk. λύειν, to release, Skt. lú, to cut, cut away. See LOOSE. ¶ This seems to me better than to connect lust with Skt. lask, to desire, for which see Lascivious; the vowel is against it. However, such is the view taken by Curtius, i. 450. Der. lust, verb, K. Lear, iv. 6. 166, the older form being list = A. S. lystan; lust-y, M. E. lust-y, Chaucer, C. T. 80; lust-i-ly, lust-i-ness; lust-ful, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 80; lust-ful-ness, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 21; list-less (= lust-less), Gower, C.A. ii. 111, Prompt. Parv. p. 307; list-less-ness. And perhaps lus-cious, q. v.

LUSTRATION, a purification by sacrifice, a sacrifice. (L.)
The doctrine of lustrations, amulets, and charms; Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. i. c. 11. sect. 12. Formed, by analogy with F. words in -tion, from Lat. lustratio, an expiation, sacrifice. - Lat. lustrare, to purify. - Lat. lustrum, an expiatory sacrifice. See

LUSTRE (1), splendour, brightness. (F., -L.) 'Lustre of the dyamonte;' Sir T. Morc, Works, p. 73e. Spelt luster in Minsheu, ed. 1627. - F. lustre, 'a luster, or gloss;' Cot. - Low Lat. lustrum, a window; lit. a place for admitting light; and hence, the light itself; connected with Lat. lustrare, to enlighten, illumine. β . This verb lustrare appears to be quite distinct from lustrare, to purify; for which see Lustre (2). It is prob. formed from a lost adjective lustrus *, shining, an abbreviation of luc-strus; in any case, it is to be connected with lucere, to shine; see Lucid. Der. lustrous, All's Well, ii. 1. 41; lustrous-ly; lustre-less; also lutestring, q.v. LUSTRE (2), LUSTRUM, a period of five years. (L.) Spelt lustrum in Minsheu, ed. 1627; which is the Lat. form. At a later

period it was changed to lustre, rather as being a more familiar form than because it was the F. spelling; the F. form lustre is given in Cotgrave. - Lat. lustrum, an expiatory offering, a lustration; also a period of five years, because every five years a *lustrum* was performed. **B.** The orig. sense is 'a washing' or purification; connected with Lat. lauare, to wash, luere, to cleanse, purify; see Lave.

Der. lustr-al, adj.; lustr-at-ion, q. v.

LUTE (1), a stringed instrument of music. (F., — Arab.) M. E. lute, Chaucer, C. T. 12400. It is not easy to say how the word came to us; but prob. it was through the French. The forms are: O. F. luz, leus (Roquefort), lut (Cot.), mod. F. luth; Prov. laut, Span. laud, Port. alaude, Ital. liuto, leuto; also O. Du. luyte (Kilian), Du. luit, 1 an. lut, G. laute. B. The Port. form alaude clearly shews the Arab. origin of the word, the prefix al-being the Arab. def. article, Dan. lut. G. laute. which in other languages appears merely as an initial l. The sb. is Arab. 'úd (with initial ain), wood, timber, the trunk or branch of a tree, a staff, stick, wood of aloes, lute, or harp; Rich. Dict. p. 1035, col. 1. Der. lute-string, Much Ado, iii. 2. 61.

LUTE (2), a composition like clay, loam. (F.,-L.) Chahas enluting, Six-text, Group G, 1, 766, on which see my note. also find the pp. luted, i. e. protected with lute; see Bacon, Nat. Hist. 5 99; Massinger, A Very Woman, iii, 1. 38. - O. F. lut, 'clay, mould, loam, durt; Cot. - Lat. lutum, mud, mire; lit. that which is washed over or washed down. - Lat. luere, to wash, lave; see Lave. Der. lut-ing. LUTESTRING, a lustrous silk. (F.,-Ital.,-L.) In Skinner, ed. 1671. 'The price of lutestring;' Spectator, no. 21. A curious corruption of lustring or lustrine. 'Lustring or Lutestring, a sort of Kersey. - F. lustrine, lustring; Hamilton. - Ital. lustrino, lutestring (a shining silk), tinsel; Meadows. β . So called from its glossiness. — Ital. lustrare, to shine. — Lat. lustrare, to shine; see Lustre (1).

'luxury;' Cot. = Lat. luxuria, luxury. An extended form from Lat. luxus, pomp, excess, luxury. B. Prob. connected with pollucere, to offer in sacrifice, serve up a dish, entertain; and from the same root as licere, to be lawful; see License. Der. luxuri-ous, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. i. pr. 4, l. 498; luxuri-ous-ly, -ness; luxuri-ate, from Lat. luxuriatus, pp. of luxuriare, to indulge in luxury; luxuri-ant, Milton, P. L. iv. 260, from Lat. luxuri-ant-, stem of pres. pt. of luxuriare; luxuri-ant-ly, luxuri-ance, luxuri-anc-y. -LY, a common adj. and adv. ending. (E.) As an adj. ending, in man-ly, &c., the A.S. form is -lie. As an adv. ending, the A.S. form

is -lice. The suffix -lic is the same word as A. S. lic, like; see Like. LYE, a mixture of ashes and water, water impregnated with alka-

β. Further allied to Icel. laug, a bath; from a Teut. base LAU, to wash, akin to Lat. lauare, to wash; see Lave. Fick, iii. 260. LYMPH, a colourless fluid in animals. (L.) A shortened form of lympha, the older term. 'Lympha, a clear humour;' Kersey, ed. 1715. - Lat. lympha, water, lymph; also, a water-nymph. spelling with y is due to a supposed derivation from the Gk. νύμφη, a nymph, which is probably false. The word is rather to be connected with Lat. limpidus, clear; see Limpid. Der. lymph-at-ic, from Lat. lymphaticus.

LYNCH, to punish summarily, by mob-law. (E.) Said to derive its name from John Lynch, a farmer, who exercised it upon the fugitive slaves and criminals dwelling in the "dismal swamp, N. Carolina. . . . This mode of administering justice began about the end of the 17th century; 'Haydn, Dict. of Dates. The name Lynck is from A.S. hline, a ridge of land; see Link (1). Der. lynch-law.

LYNX, a keen-sighted quadruped. (L., – Gk.) M. E. lynx; Ayenbite of Inwyt, ed. Morris, p. 81, l. 6. – Lat. lynx. – Gk. λίγξ, a lynx; allied to λίχνος, a lamp, light, and named from its bright eyes. - VRUK, to shine; cf. Skt. ruch, to shine, loch, to see. The cor-- y NOR, to sinne; ct. Skt. rich, to sinne, toch, to see. The corresponding Teut. base is LUH, to shine. whence G. luchs, Swed. lo, A. S lox, a lynx. Fick, iii 275. See Lucid. Der. lynx-eyed. LYRE, a stringed musical instrument. (F., - L., - Gk.) In Milton, P. L. iii. 17; he also has lyrick, P. R. iv. 277. - F. lyre, to lyre field or heavy.' Cot. - Let large. Cl. Man.

'a lyra [sic], or harp;' Cot. = Lat. lyra. = Gk. Abpa, a lyre, lute. Der. lyre-bird; lyr-ic, spelt liricke in Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetry, cd. Arber, p. 45, last line; lyr-ic-al, lyr-ic-al-ly, lyr-ate.

Μ.

MACADAMISE, to pave a road with small, broken stones. (Hybrid; Gael. and Heb.; with F. suffix.) 'Macadamising, a system of road-making devised by Mr. John Macadam, and published by him in an essay, in 1819, &c.; Haydn, Dict. of Dates. Macadam = son of Adam; from Gael. mac, son; and Heb. ádúm, a man, from the root údam, to be red.

MACARONI, MACCARONI, a paste made of wheat flour. (Ital., -L.?) 'He doth learn to make strange sauces, to eat anchovies, maccaroni, bovoli, fagioli, and caviare; Ben Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, A. ii (Mercury). 'Macaroni, gobbets or lumps of boyled paste,' &c.; Minsheu, ed. 1627. - O. Ital. maccaroni, 'a kinde of paste meate boiled in broth, and drest with butter, cheese, and spice; Florio. The mod. Ital. spelling is maccheroni, properly the plural of .maccherone, used in the sense of a 'macarone' biscuit. B. Of somewhat doubtful origin; but prob. to be connected with Gk. μακαρία, a word used by Hesychius to denote βρῶμα ἐκ ζωμοῦ καὶ ἀλφίτων, a mess of broth and pearl-barley, a kind of porridge. This word is derived by Curtius (i. 405) from Gk. μάσσειν, to knead, of which the base is make; cf. Gk. masa, dough, Russ. muka, flour, y. Similarly the Ital. macaroni is prob. from O. Ital. maccare, 'to bruise, to batter, to pester;' Florio. And, again, the Ital. maccare is from a Lat. base mac, to knead, preserved in the deriv. macerare, to macerate, reduce to pulp. See Macerate.

8. Thus the orig. sense seems to have been 'pulp;' hence anything of a pulpy or pasty nature. Der. Macaron-ic, from F. macaronique, 'a macaronick, a confused heap or huddle of many severall things' (Cot.), so named from macaroni, which was orig. a mixed mess, as described by Florio above. The name macaroni, according to Haydn, Dict. of Dates, was given to a poem by Theophilo Folengo (otherwise Merlinus Coccaius) in 1500; macaronic poetry is a kind of jumble, often written in a mixture of languages. And see macaroon.

MACAROON, a kind of cake or biscuit. (F., - Ital., - L.?) Formerly macaron, as in Cotgrave. - F. macaron; pl. macarons, macarons, little fritter-like buns, or thick losenges, compounded of sugar, almonds, rose-water, and musk, pounded together and baked with a gentel fire; also [the same as] the Ital. macaroni; Cot.— Ital. macarone, a macaroon. See further under Macaroni.

The sense of the word has somewhat altered.

MACAW, a kind of parrot. (Caribbean?) Said to be the native

name in the Antilles, i. e. the Caribbean Islands (Webster).

MACE (1), a kind of club. (F.,-L.) In early use. M. E. mace, King Alisaunder, 1901. - O. F. mace, mache (Burguy), mod. F. masse, a mace. - Lat. matea *, a beetle, only preserved in the dimin. mateola, a beetle, mallet; Pliny, 17. 18. 29. Prob. connected with Skt. math, to churn, crush, hurt, kill. Der. mace-bearer.

LYE, a mixture of ashes and water, water impregnated with alkaline salt imbibed from wood-ashes. (E.) 'Ley for waschynge, lye, leye, Lixivium;' Prompt. Parv. p. 294.—A. S. ledh, 'lie, lee' [lye], the spice called mace;' Cot. [Much more probably from this F.]

It is most likely that the F. macis was confused with O. F. macer, of which Cot. says that it 'is not mace, as many imagine, but a reddish, aromaticall, and astringent rind of a certain Indian root.' O. F. macer is the word concerning which we read in Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xii. c. 8, that 'the macir is likewise brought out of India; a reddish bark or rind it is of a great root, and beareth the name of the tree itselfe.' In all likelihood, the mace and the macir are kindred words, named from some common quality, as, possibly, from their fragrance. – Lat. macer, i.e. 'macir;' Pliny. – Gk. μάπερ; doubtless a borrowed word from the East. Prob. from a Skt. source; cf. Skt. makar-anda, the nectar of a flower, a kind of jasmine; makura, mukura, a bud, a tree (the Mimusops elengi), Arabian jasmine.

MACERATE, to soften by steeping, to soak. (L.) In Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, 1. 94. - Lat. maceratus, pp. of macerare, to steep; a frequentative from a base mac-.+Russ. mochite, to steep. + Gk. μάσσειν (base μακ-), to knead, wipe; Curtius, i. 405. + Skt. mack, to pound (very rare; see Fick, i. 707). - ✓ MAK, to pound, knead; whence also Russ. muka, meal. Der. macerat-ion. From the same root, mass (1), q. v.; perhaps macaroni, meagre, e-maciated.

MACHINE, a contrivance, instrument. (F., - L., - Gk.) In Shak. Hamlet, ii. 2. 124. Rare in earlier times, but we find the spelling machune in Layamon, l. 15478. - F. machine. - Lat. machina. -Gk. μηχανή, a device, machine; cf. μηχος, means, contrivance. β. From the base μηχ, answering to an Aryan ✓ MAGH, and Teut. MAG, to have power; whence also the E. verb may; Curtius. i. 416. The E. make is also an allied word. See May (1), Make. 416. The E. make is also an allied word, See may (1),

Der. machin-er-y, machin-ist; machin-ate, from Lat. machinatus, pp. of machinari, to contrive, which is from the sb. machina; machin-

attion, K. Lear, i. 2. 122, v. 1. 46, mackin-at-or.

MACKEREL, the name of a fish. (F., -L.) M. E. makerel, Havelok, 758. - O. F. makerel, in Neckam's Treatise de Utensilibus; Wright's Vocab. i. 98, l. 1. (Mod. F. maquereau.) B. It is usual to derive O. F. makerel from Lat. macula, a stain; 'from the dark blotches with which the fish is marked' (Wedgwood). It is rather from the original Lat. word (macus or maca) of which macula is the extant diminutive form, and of which we find a trace in Span. maca, a stain, a bruise on fruit. γ . That this is the right etymology of the word is clear from another sense of O. F. maquereau; Cotgrave gives: 'Maquereaux, red scorches or spots on the legs of such as use to sit neer the fire.' [The name of the brill arose in a similar way; see Brill.]

\[\gamma\]. The right etymology of Lat. macula is perhaps that given by Fick, i. 707; viz. from \(\sqrt{MAK}\), to pound, whence also \(\text{E}\). macerate; see Macerate. This is sustained by Ital. ammaccare, to crush, bruise, Span. machar, to pound, and other words mentioned by Diez (s. v. macco). The senses 'pound, bruise, beat black and blue, stain,' are thus arranged in what is probably their ¶ The suggestion in Mahn's Webster, that the F. maquereau, a mackerel, is the same word as O.F. maquereau, a pandar (Cotgrave), from 'a popular tradition in France that the mackerel, in spring, follows the female shads, which are called vierges or maids, and leads them to their mates, is one which I make bold to reject. It is clear that the story arose out of the coincidence of the name, and that the name was not derived from the story. The etymology of O. F. maquereau, a pandar, is from the Teut. source preserved in Du. makelaar, a broker, pandar, from Du. makelen, to procure, bring about, frequentative form of maken, to make.

MACKINTOSH, a waterproof overcoat. (Gael.) From the name of the inventor.

MACROCOSM, the whole universe. (Gk.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. Spelt macrocosmus in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Coined from Gk. μακρό-, crude form of μακρόε, long, great; and κόσμοε, the world. See Microcosm.

MACULATE, to defile. (L.) Used as a pp. in The Two Noble Kinsmen, ed. Skeat, v. 1. 134. — Lat. maculatus, pp. of maculare, to spot. — Lat. macula, a spot. — MAK to pound, bruise, hence, to mark with a bruise. See further under Mackerel. Der. maculat-ion. Shak. Troil. iv. 4. 66; im-maculate, q. v. And see mail (1).

MAD, insane, foolish. (E.) The vowel was formerly long. M. E. mad, spelt madd in Li Beau Disconus, l. 2001, in Ritson's Met. Romances, vol. ii.; made in The Seven Sages, ed. Wright, 2091. Stratmann also cites 'I waxe mod' (MS. mot) from Specimens of Lyric Poetry, ed. Wright, p. 31, where it rimes with blod = blood. Cf. medschipe = madness; Ancren Riwle, p. 148, l. 1. = A. S. ge-mæd, ge-maad, in a gloss (Lye); cf. A. S. múd-mód, madness, Grein, ii. 202. + O. Sax. ge-méd, foolish. + O. H. G. ka-meit, gi-meit, vain. + Icel. ## Hot. Sax. ge-mea, 1001st. + O. R. G. Ka-meit, gi-meit, vair. + Ich.

meiddr, pp. of meiða, to maim, hurt. + Goth. ga-maids, bruised, tribe (Herod. i. 101), hence, an enchanter, wizard, juggler. Properly, natt. 101, hence, an enchanter, wizard, juggler. Properly, one of the priests or wise men in Persia who interpreted dreams, &c. appears to be 'damaged,' or 'seriously hurt.' Root uncertain.

| Not connected with Ital. matto, mad (see Mate (2)); nor with 2 Zend. maz, great (Fick, i. 168), cognate with Gk. μέγαs, Lat. magnus,

form than from Ital. mace, mace, in which the c is pron. as E. ch.] Skt. matta, mad (pp. of mad, to be drunk). Der. mad-ly, mad-ness; B. The etvm. is a little obscure; the Lat. macis is a doubtful word. also M. E. madden, to be mad, Wyclif, John, x. 20 (obsolete); also madd-en, to make mad, for which Shak uses the simple form mad,

Rich. II, v. 5, 61, &c.; mad-cap (from mad and cap), K. John, i. 84; mad-house; mad-man, L. L. L. v. 2. 338; mad-wort.

MADAM, my lady, a lady. (F., = L.) In early use. M. E. madame, King Alisaunder, 269. — F. madame = ma dame, my lady. — Lat. mea domina, my lady. See Dame. Doublet, madonna.

MADDER, the name of a plant. (E.) M. E. madir, mader (with one d); Prompt. Parv. – A. S. mæderu, mædere, in Cockayne's Leechdoms, iii. 337; cf. feld-mædere, field-mædder, Wright's Vocab, i. 68, col. 2. + Icel. mædra. + Du. mæed. Cf. Skt. mædhura, sweet, tender; whence fem. mædhura, the name of several plants (Benfey).

MADEMOISELLE, miss; lit. my damsel. (F., -L.) Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus, speaks slightingly of grooms and madamoisellaes' (R.) - F. mademoiselle, spelt madamoiselle in Cotgrave. - F. ma, my; and demoiselle, formerly damoiselle, a damsel. See Madame and Damsel.

MADONNA', my lady, Our Lady. (Ital., -L.) In Shak. Tw. Nt. i. 5. 47. - Ital. madonna. - Ital. ma, my; and donna, lady. -Lat. mea, my; and domina, lady, dame. See Dame. madame

MADREPORE, the common coral. (F., - Ital., - L. and Gk.) Modern; not in Todd's Johnson. - F. madrépore, madrepore. - Ital. madrepora, explained in Meadows as 'a petrified plant.' somewhat uncertain origin; but prob. the first part of the word is Ital. madre, mother, used in various compounds, as madre-selva (lit. mother-wood), honeysuckle, madre-bosco (lit. mother-bush), woodbine (Florio), madre perla, mother of pearl (Florio); from Lat. matrem, acc. of mater, mother; see Mother.
γ. The part pora appears to be from the Gk. πῶροι, a light, friable stone, also a stalactite. Hence madre-pore = mother-stone, a similar formation to madre perla (lit. mother-pearl). ¶ If this be right, it has nothing to do with F. madré, spotted, nor with pore. But it has certainly been understood as connected with the word pore, as shewn by the numerous similar scientific terms, such as catenipora, tubipora, dentipora, gemmipora, &c.; see the articles in Engl. Cycl. on Madrephylliæa and Madreporæa. It does not follow that the supposed connection with pore was originally right; it only shews that this sense was substituted for that of the Gk. πῶροε.

MADRIGAL, a pastoral song. (Ital., - L., - Gk.) 'Melodious birds sing madrigals;' Marlowe, Passionate Shepherd; cited in Shak. Merry Wives, iii. 1. 18, 23. — Ital. madrigale, pl. madrigali, madrigals, a kind of short songs or ditties in Italie;' Florio. It stands for mandrigale, and means 'a shepherd's song;' cf. mardriale, mandriano, 'a heardesman, a grasier, a drover; [also] as madrigale; Florio. – Ital. mandra, 'a herde, drove, flock, folde; 'Florio. – Lat. mandra, a stall, stable, stye. - Gk. μάνδρα, an inclosure, fold, stable. + Skt. mandurá, a stable for horses; prob. from mand, to sleep. The suffix -gale = Lat. -calis.

MAGAZINE, a storehouse, store, store of news, pamphlet. (F., - Ital., - Arab.) In Milton, P. L. iv. 816. - O. F. magazin, 'a magazin,' Cot.; mod. F. magasin. - Ital. magazzino, a storchouse. [Cf. Span. magacen, also almagacen, where al is the Arab. article.] - Arab. makhzan (pl. makhazin), a storehouse, granary, cellar; Rich. Dict. p. 1366. Cf. also khizanat, a magazine, treasure-house; from

khazn, a laying up in store; id. pp. 600, 610.

MAGGOT, a grub, worm. (W.) M. E. magot, magat (with one g), given as a variant of 'make, mathe, wyrm in the fleshe;' Prompt. Parv. p. 321. Spelt maked in Wright's Vocab. i. 255, col. 1, to translate Lat. tarinus [misprint for tarmus] or simax [= Lat. cimex.] -W. macai, maceiad, a maggot; cf. magiaid, worms, grubs. The latter form is clearly connected with magiad, breeding, rearing, magad, a brood; from magu, to breed, cognate with Bret. maga, Corn. maga, to feed, nourish. Thus a maggot is 'a thing bred.' β. Perhaps W. magu is connected with Lat. magnus, Gk. μέγαs, great, from the notion of 'growth;' see May (1). maggot is quite distinct from M. E. make, cited above; the latter is more commonly written mawk, as in Wright's Vocab i. 190, col. 1; and is still in use in prov. E. Mawk is a contraction from maček, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 326; from Icel. mačkr, a maggot; see Mawkish. Cf. Dan. maddik, madike, a maggot. Icel. mad-kr, Dan. mad-ike, are merely diminutives of the word which appears

in E. as moth; see Moth. (Fick, iii. 224.) Der. maggot-y.

MAGI, priests of the Persians. (L., -Gk., -Pers.) In P. Plowman, C. xxii. 85. Borrowed from Lat. magi, Matt. ii. 1 (Vulgate). -Gk. μάγοι, Matt. ii. 1; pl. of μάγος, a Magian, one of a Median great. — MAGH, to have power. See May (1). Der. mag-ic, e base mag- of the same word we have also mag-istrate, mag-isterial, q.v. for It is interesting to note that the word magus, which Sir H. Rawlinson translates by 'the Magian,' occurs in cuneiform characters in an inscription at Behistan; see Schleicher, Indogerm. Chrestomathe, p. 151; Nineveh and Persepolis, by W. S. W. Vaux, Indicate the same word we have also mag-istrate, mag-isterial, master, majesty. major, mayor. And see Much and May (1).

MAGNOLIA, the name of a genus of plants. (F.) 'A genus of plants named in honour of Pierre Magnol, who was professor of medicine and prefect of the botanic garden of Montpeller [in the property of the same word we have also mag-istrate, mag-isterial, master, majesty. major, mayor. And see Much and May (1).

ed. 1851, p. 405.

MAGIC, enchantment. (F., -L., -Gk., -Pers.) machine, enchantment. (F., -L., -GK., -Pers.) M. E. magike, sb., Chaucer, C. T. 4634. -F. magique, adj. 'magicall;' Cot. - Lat. magicus, magical. - Gk. μαγικόο, magical. - Gk. μάγοε, one of the Magi, an enchanter. See Magi. β. The sb. magic is an abbreviation for 'magic art,' Lat. ars magica. Der. magic-al, magic-al-ly; magic-ian, M. E. magicien, Chaucer, C. T. 14213, from F. magicien, 'a magician;' Cot.

MAGISTERIAL, master-like, authoritative. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. Coined, with suffix -al, from Lat. magisteri-us, magisterial, belonging to a master. - Lat. magister, a master. See Magistrate.

Der. magisterial-ly, magisterial-ness.

348

MAGISTRATE, a justice of the peace. (F., -L.) M. E. maiestrat (= majestrat), Wyclif, Luke, xxiii. 13. - F. magistrat, 'a magistrate, ruler; 'Cot. - Lat. magistratus, (1) a magistracy, (2) a magistrate. - Lat. magister, a master. See Master. Der. magistrac-y. MAGNANIMITY, greatness of mind. (F., -L.) M. E. magnanimitee, Chaucer, C. T. 15578. - F. magnanimité, 'magnani-

mity; 'Cot. - Lat. magnanimitatem, acc. of magnanimitas, greatness of mind. - Lat. magn-, stem. of magnus, great; and animus, the mind. See Magnate and Animus. See Magnanimous.

MAGNANIMOUS, high-minded, noble. (L.) In Shak. All's Well, iii. 6. 70. Formed (by changing -us to -ous, as in ardu-ous, contemporane-ous, &c.) from Lat. magnanimus, great-souled. - Lat. magn-, stem of magnus, great; and animus, the mind. See Magna-

nimity. Der. magnanimous-ly.

MAGNATE, a great man, noble. (F., -L.) A late word; not in Todd's Johnson. - F. magnat. - Lat. magnatem, acc. of magnas, a prince. - Lat. magn-, stem of magnus, great. β. Lat. magnus is cognate with Gk. μέγαs, great, Skt. mahant, great, and E. much; see Much. ¶ Magnate is a Hungarian and Polish use of the Lat. word; the F. magnat is, more strictly, due to the pl. magnats = Lat. magnates. For derivatives from Lat. magnus, see Magnitude.

MAGNESIA, the oxide of magnesium. (Late Lat., - Gk.) Modern. Added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. Coined from some supposed resemblance to the mineral called by a similar name in Gk., from Lat. Magnesia, fem. of Magnesius, of or belonging to the country called Magnesia. (The name magnesia, for a mineral, occurs in Chaucer, C. T. 16923.) - Gk. Maγνήσιοs, belonging to Magnesia, in Thessaly; whence λίθος Μαγνήτης or λίθος Μαγνήσιος, lit. Magnesian stone, applied to (1) the magnet, (2) a metal that looked like silver. Der. magnesi-um. See Magnet.

MAGNET, the loadstone, a bar having magnetic properties. (F., - L., - Gk.) M. E. magnete, Prompt. Parv. p. 325. - O. F. magnete*, a variation of manete, a word found in a F. MS. of the 13th cent.; see Littré, s. v. magnétique. - Lat. magnetem, acc. of magnes, put for magnes lapis = Magnesian stone, the loadstone. - Gk. Μάγνης (stem Μάγνητ-), Magnesian; also Μαγνήτης, whence λίθος Μαγνήτης, the Magnesian stone, magnet. See Magnesia.

Spenser has the Lat. form magnes, F. Q. ii. 12. 4. Der. magnet-ic, magnet-ic-al, ma netic-al-ly, magnet-ism, magnet-ise.

MAGNIFICENT, doing great things, pompous, grand. (L.) In Shak. L. L. L. i. 1. 193. - Lat. magnificent., stem of magnificens, doing great things. - Lat. magni-, for magno-, crude form of magnus, great; and -fic-, put for fac-, base of facere, to do; with suffix -ent of a pres. part. See Magnify. Der magnificently; magnificence = F. magnificence, 'magnificence,' Cot. So also magnifical, A. V.

in Chron. xxii. 5, from Lat. magnificus, grand.

MAGNIFY, to enlarge, praise highly. (F., -L.) M. E. magnifien, Wyclif, Matt. xxiii. 5. - F. magnifier, 'to magnifie;' Cot. - Lat. magnificare, to make large. - Lat. magni- magno-, crude form of

magnisticate, to make target. — Latt. magni- = magno-, crude form of magnis, great; and -fic-, put for fac-, base of facere, to make, do. See Magnate and Fact.

MAGNILOQUENCE, elevated or pompous language. (L.) Modern; added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. Coined, by analogy with F. words in -ence (= Lat. -entia), from Lat. magniloquentia, elevated language. - Lat. magni- = magno-, crude form of magnus. great; and loquentia, discourse, from loquent-, stem of pres. part. of loqui, to speak. See Magnate and Loquacious. Der. magniloquent, a coined word.

MAGNITUDE, greatness, size. (L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627.

[There is no F. magnitude.] - Lat. magnitudo, greatness. - Lat. magni-=magno-, crude form of magnus, great; with suffix -tudo, expressive of quality. See Magnate. The derivatives from Lat. magnus are numerous, viz. magn-animity, magn-animous, magnate, magni-ficent, magni-fy, magni-loquence, magni-tude. From the

of plants named in honour of Pierre Magnol, who was professor of medicine and prefect of the botanic garden of Montpellier [in France]. He was born in 1638, and died in 1715; Engl. Cycl. See his Botanicum Monspeliense, 1686.

MAGPIE, the name of a bird. (Hybrid; F.,-L.,-Gk.; and F. -L.) 1. Called magot-pie in Macbeth, iii. 4. 125. We also find prov. E. maggoty-pie; and madge, meaning (1) an owl, (2) a magpie. We also find The prefixes Mag, Magot, Maggoty (like Madge) are various forms of the name Margaret; cf. Robin as applied to the red-breast, Jenny to the wren, Philip to the sparrow. Mag may be taken to be short for Magot = F. Margot, which is (1) a familiar form of F. Marguerite, and (2) a name for the magpie. – F. Margot, put for Marguerite. –

Lat. margarita, a pearl. – Gk. μαργαρίτηs, a pearl, prob. a word of

Eastern origin; cf. Pers. murwárid, a pearl; Rich. Dict. p. 1396. 2. The syllable pie = F. pie, from Lat. pica, a magpie; see

MAHOGANY, the name of a tree and a wood. (W. Indian.) Added by Todd to Johnson's Dict.; 'said to have been brought to England by Raleigh, in 1595; Haydn, Dict. of Dates. Mahogany is 'the native S. American name' (Webster). It comes from Cam-

peachy, Honduras, Cuba, &c.

MAHOMETAN; see Mohammedan.

MAID, MAIDEN, a girl, virgin. (E.) 1. Mayde occurs in Rob. of Glouc. p. 13, l. 14. It is not common in early M. E., and is, practically, merely a corruption of maiden, by the loss of final n, rather than a form derived from A. S. mægo or mægeo, a maiden (Grein, ii. 216).

2. The usual early M. E. word is maiden or meiden, Ancren Riwle, pp. 64, 166. – A. S. mægden, a maiden (Grein, ii. 216); also mæden, Mark, iv. 28, later text maigden.

3. We also find M. E. may in the same sense; Chaucer, C. T. 5271.—A.S. mag, a female relation, a maid; Grein, ii. 215.

Both A.S. mæg-den and mæg-eð are extensions from the older word mæg, also spelt mage, Grein, ii. 216. Moreover, mag-den = mage-ed-en = mageo-en is the dimin. form of mageo; see March, A. S. Gram. art. 228. v. Mageo is cognate with Goth. magaths, a virgin, maid, where the suffix -ths answers to Aryan suffix -ta. A.S. mag or mage is the fem. of A. S. mag, a son, kinsman (Grein, ii. 214), a very common word, and cognate with Goth. magus, a boy, child, Luke, ii. 43; also with Icel. mögr, a boy, youth, son. 8. The orig. sense of magus is 'a growing lad,' one increasing in strength; from the Teut. base MAG, to have power, whence also might, main. See May (1). Der. maiden-hood = A.S. magdenhad, Grein, ii. 216; also spelt maiden-head = M.E. meidenhed or meidenhede, Gower, C. A. ii. 230, 1. 8, which is a mere variant of maiden-hood; maiden-ly, Mids. Nt. Dr. iii. 2. 217, Skelton, Garland of Laurel, 1. 865; maiden-Ni-ness;

maiden-hair; also maid-shild, I.evit. xii. 5.

MAIL (1), steel network forming body-armour. (F., -L.) 'For though thy husband armed be in maille; 'Chaucer, C. T. 9098; the pl. mayles is in the Anturs of Arthur, st. xxx. - O. F. maile, 'maile, or a link of maile, whereof coats of maile be made; .. any little ring of metall; .. also, a mash [mesh] of a net; 'Cot. - Lat. macula, a spot, speck, hole, mesh of a net, net. See Maculate.

macuta, a spot, speck, note, mesh of a net, net. See Macutato.

MAIL (2), a bag for carrying letters. (F., - O. H. G.) M. E. male, a bag, wallet; Chaucer, C. T. 3117, 12854. - O.F. male (mod. F. malle), 'a male, or great budget;' Cot. - O. H. G. malaka, M. H. G. malke, a leathern wallet. + Gael. and Irish mala, a bag, sack. Cf. Gk. μολγόs, a hide, skin. Der. mail-bag, mail-coach, mail-cart.

MAIM, a bruise, injury, crippling hurt. (F., -C.?) Also spelt makin it am books: Blaunt's homelasisen de for. M. F. main.

mahim in Law-books; Blount's Nomolexicon, ed. 1691. M.E. maim, pl. maimes, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 135, l. 27; the pp. y-maymed is in the preceding line. The verb occurs also in Chaucer, C. T. 6314.— O. F. mehaing, 'a maime, or ... abatement of strength ... by hurts received; 'Cot. Whence the verb mehaigner, 'to maime;' id. Cf. Ital. magagna, a defect, blemish; whence magagnare, to spoil, vitiate. β. Of uncertain origin; perhaps Celtic; from Bret. machaü, mutilation; whence machaña, to maim, mutilate. This etym. would be quite satisfactory if we were sure that the Bret. word is not adapted from the F. Yet machan looks as if it might be connected with Bret. macha, to press, oppress, trample on, and mach, crowd, press, oppression. We can hardly connect it with Lat. mancus, maimed. The word remains unsolved. Der. maim, verb.

MAIN (1), sb., strength, might. (E.) To be distinguished from

main (2), though both are from the same Aryan root. M. E. main, dat. maine, Gower, C. A. iii. 4, l. 20; also mein, as in 'with al his mein, Floriz and Blauncheflor, ed. Lumby, I. 17.—A. S. mægen, strength; Grein, ii. 217.+ Icel. megin, strength.— Teut. base MAG, to have power—Aryan MAGH; see May (1).

MAIN (2), adj., chief, principal. (F.,—L.) In Shak, Rich. III,

v. 3. 200. Prob. not in use much earlier, though maine saile (=main-\text{\$\phi\$}\) unskilful way. Compare also the following: 'Gardes vos, dames, tot accrtes Qu'au mangier soies molt apertes' = take care, ladies, for a 3. 209. Prob. not in use interest characteristic, though mane safe (= maine, sail) occurs in the Bible of 1551, Acts, xxvii. 40. − O. F. maine, magne, great, chief (Burguy). − Lat. magnus, great. − √ MAGH, to have power. See May (1). ¶ In some cases, main = Icel. magin, strength, also chief. Thus main sea = Icel. maginsjór. But the root is the same. Der. main-ly; also main-deck, -mast, -sail, -spring, -stay, -top, -yard; main-land.

MAINTAIN, to keep in a fixed state, keep up, support. (F.,-L.) M. E. maintenen, mayntenen, K. Alisaunder, l. 1592. - F. maintenir, 'to maintain;' Cot. - Lat. manu tenere, to hold in the hand; or more likely, in late Latin, to hold by the hand, to support or aid another, as shewn by the use of M. E. mainteinen, to aid and abet, P. Plowman, B. iii. 90, and note. - Lat. manu, abl. case of manus, the hand; and tenere, to hold. See Manual and Tenable. Der. maintain-able, maintain-er; mainten-ance, M. E. meintenaunce, spelt mentenaunce in Shoreham's Poems, p. 100, l. 19, from O. F. maintenance, 'maintenance;' Cot.

MAIZE, Indian corn or wheat. (Span., - W. Indian.) 'Indian maiz; Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 49; and in Essay 33. Also in Dampier's Voyages, an. 1681 (R.) - Span. maiz, maize. - W. Indian mahiz, mahis, in the language of the island of Hayti (S. Domingo); Mahn (in

Webster).

MAJESTY, grandeur, dignity. (F., - L.) M. E. magestee, Chaucer, C. T. 4320. - O. F. majestet, majeste, later majesté, 'majesty;' Cot. - Lat. maiestatem, acc. of maiestas, dignity, honour. - Lat. māies-, put for mag-ias-, with suffix -tas significant of state or condition. Here mag-ias = mag-yans- is from the base mag- of accompanity as addition of a companity as suffix the addition of a companity suffix the suffix the addition of a companity suffix the suffi mag-nus, great, with the addition of a comparative suffix; see Schleicher, Compendium, § 232. The sense of maiestas is the 'condition of being greater, hence, dignity. See Major, Magnitude.

Der. majest-ic, a coined word, Temp. iv. 118; majest-ic-al, L. L. v.

2. 102; majest-ic-al-ly, 1 Hen. IV, ii. 4. 479.

MAJOR, greater; the title of an officer in the army. (L.)

Chiefly used (as an adj.) as a term in logic, as in 'this major or first proposition;' Fryth, Works, p. 147, col. 1. 'The major part;' Cor. ii. 1. 64. — Lat. major, greater; comparative of magnus, great; see Magnitude. See Schleicher, Compendium, § 232. Der. major-ship, major-general; major-domo, imitated from Span. mayordomo, a house-steward (see Domestic); also major-i-ty, 1 Hen. IV, iii. 2, 100, from F. majorité, 'majority', Cot. Doublet, mayor.

MAKE, to fashion, frame, cause, produce. (E.) M. E. maken, makien; pt. t. makede, made, pp. maked, mad, mad; Chaucer, C. T. 9, 33, 396. - A. S. macian, pt. t. macode, pp. macod; see Sweet, A. S. Reader; also ge-macian (Grein). + C. machen, O. H. G. machón, to β. From the Teut. base MAK, another form of MAG, to have power; see May (1). Der. make, sb., Gower, C. A. ii. 204, 1. 10 (see Spec. of Eng. ed. Morris and Skeat, sect. xx. l. 24); mak-er, P. Plowman, B. x. 240; make-peace, Rich. II, i. 1. 160; make-shift, make-weight; and see match (1).

MALACHITE, a hard green stone. (Gk.) * Malachites, Molochites, a kind of precious stone of a dark green colour, like the herb mallows; Phillips, ed. 1706. Formed, with suffix -ites (= Gk. -1778)

from Gk. μαλάχ-η, a mallow. See Mallow.

MALADMINISTRATION, bad administration. (F., -L.) Spelt maleadministration in Swist, Sentiments of a Church of Eng. Man, s. 2 (R.) - F. male, sem. of mal (= Lat. malus), bad; and F. administration. See Malice and Administer.

¶ So also maladjustment, mal-adroit, mal-apert, mal-conformation, mal-content, &cc.; these have the same F. adj. as a prefix.

MALADY, disease, illness. (F., -L.) M. F. maladie, maladye, Chaucer, C. T. 421, 1375. Also earlier, in O. Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 31, l. 13. – F. maladie, 'malady;' Cot. – F. malade, sick, ill; oldest spelling malabde (Littré). Cf. Prov. malaptes, malautes, malaudes, sick, ill; Bartsch, Chrestomathie. – Lat. male habitus, out of condition; see White, s. v. habitus. - Lat. male, adv., badly, ill, from malus, bad; and habitus, held, kept, kept in a certain condition, pp. of habere, to have. See Malice and Habit. The usual derivation is that given by Diez, who imagined F. malade to answer to male aptus; there appears to be no authority for the phrase, which (like ineptus) would mean 'foolish' rather than 'ill.' See Mr. Nicol's letter in The Academy, April 26, 1879. We find male habens, sick, in the Vulgate, Matt. iv. 24, Luke, vii. 2, &c.

MALAPERT, saucy. impudent, ill-behaved. (F., -L.) The true sense is 'ill-skilled,' 'ill-bred.' In The Court of Love, 737 (about a.b. 1500). O. F. mal apert. — O. F. mal = Lat. male, adv. badly, ill; and apert (also ill-spelt appert), 'apparant (sie), open, evident, plain, manifest; also expert, ready, dexter, prompt, active, nimble; fcat, handsome in that he does;' Cot. β. The O. F. apert, open, acquired the sense of 'skilful' or 'well-behaved;' see Littré, s. v.

certainty, that ye be very well-bred at meal-time; Bartsch, Chrestomathie, col. 279, l. 5. Y. Hence the O. F. apert is simply derived from Lat. apertus, open, pp. of aperire, to open; see Aperient. Der. malapert-ly, malapert-ness.

MALARIA, miasma, noxious exhalation. (Ital., -L.) Modern. Not in Todd's Johnson. - Ital. mal' aria, for mala aria, bad air. Mala is fem. of malo, bad, from Lat. malus, bad; see Malice. Aria

is noticed under Debonair.

MALCONTENT, MALECONTENT, discontented. (F., -L.) In Shak. 3 Hen. VI, iv. 1. 10, 60, -O. F. malcontent, 'malecontent:' Cot. -F. mal, adv., from Lat. male, badly; and F. content. See Malice and Content.

MALE, masculine. (F., -L.) M. E. male. 'Male and female;' Wyclif, Matt. xix. 4. Cf. Chaucer, C. T. 5704. - O. F. masle (later male), 'a male,' Cot. (who gives both spellings); mod. F. male; earliest spelling mascle (Burguy). - Lat. masculus, male; formed with suffixes -cu- and -l- from mas-, stem of mas, a male creature, man (gen. mar-is = mas-is).

B. The Lat. mas stands for man-s, a man, cognate with E. man and Vedic Skt. manus, a man. See Man. Der. mascul-ine, mallard. \(\begin{aligned} \text{Nowise connected with female.} \end{aligned} \)

MALEDICTION, a curse, execration. (F.,-L.) In Shak. K. Lear, i. 2. 160. Spelt malediccion in the Bible of 1551, Gal. iii. 10.-F. malediction, 'a malediction;' Cot.-Lat. maledictionem, acc. of maledictio, a curse. - Lat. maledictus, pp. of maledicere, to speak evil against. - Lat. male, adv., badly; and dicere, to speak. See Malice and Diction. Doublet, malison.

MALEFACTOR, an evil-doer. (L.) 'Heretik or any malefactour; Sir T. More, Works, p. 941 h.—Lat. malefactor, an evil-doer.

— Lat. male, adv., badly; and factor, a doer, from facere, to do. See Malice and Fact. Der. So also malefaction, Hamlet, ii. 2. 621,

from factionem, acc. of factio, a doing.

MALEVOLENT, ill-disposed to others, envious. (L.) Lit. wishing ill.' In Shak. 1 Hen. IV, i. 1. 97. - Lat. maleuolent-, stem of maleuolens, wishing evil. - Lat. male, adv., badly, ill; and uolens, pres. pt. of uelle, to wish. See Malice and Voluntary. Der. malevolent-ly, malevolence (made to pair with benevolence, but the Lat. maleuolentia is a real word, though there is no F. malevolence).

MALFORMATION, an ill formation. (F.,-L.) Coined from mal and formation; see Maladministration.

MALICE, ill will, spite. (F., -L.) M.E. malice, Rob. of Glouc, p. 570, l. 18. - F. malice. - Lat. malitia, badness, ill will. - Lat. malifor malo-, crude form of malus, bad; with suffix -ti-a. orig. sense of Lat. malus was dirty, or black; cf. Gk. μέλαε, black, Skt. mala, dirty, malina, dirty, black, sinful, bad. Cf. also Irish maile, evil, W. mall, softness, evil; Corn. malan, the devil; and see Mole (1). γ. All from a root MAL, to soil, dirty; a secondary formation from ✓MAR, to grind, grind to dust or powder. [Hence W. mall also means 'softness,' and is allied to Lat. mollis, soft, from the same root.] See Mar. Der. malici-ous, M. E. malicious, K. Alisaunder, 3323, 5045, from F. malicioux, malicious-ly, -ness.

MALIGN, unfavourable, malicious. (F., -L.) 'The spirit

malign; Milton, P. L. iii. 553; cf. iv. 503, &c. [Curiously enough, malin; Mittoli, I. I. II. 555, C. IV. 555, S. L. L. L. S. L. L. L. L. More, the derived verb malign, to curse, is found earlier, in Sir T. More, Works, p. 37 b.] — O. F. maling, fem. maligne, 'malignant;' Cot. (Mod. F. malin.)—Lat. malignus, ill-disposed, wicked; put for maligen-us, ill-born; like benignus for beni-gen-us. - Lat. mali- malo-, crude form of malus, bad; and gen-, base of gignere, to produce. See Malice and Generate. Der. malign, verb (as above), due to Lat. malignare, to act spitefully; malign-ly, malign-er; also malignant, Temp. i. 2. 257, from Lat. malignant-, stem of pres. pt. of malignare, to act spitefully; malign-ant-ly; malign-anc-y, Tw. Nt. ii. 1. 4; malign-i-ty, M. E. malignitee, Chaucer, Persones Tale, De Invidia (Six-text, I. 513), from F. malignité = Lat. malignitatem, acc. of malignitas, malignity.

MALINGER, to feign sickness. (F., -L.) Modern. Not in Todd's Johnson. Coined from F. malingre, adj. diseased, sickly, or 'sore, scabby, ugly, loathsome; 'Cot. -F. mal, badly; and O. F. haingre, heingre, thin, emaciated (Burguy). - Lat. male, adv. badly, from malus, bad; and agrum, acc. of ager, ill, sick (whence O. F. haingre with introduction and initial the See Malice.

haingre with intercalated n and initial h). See Malice.

MALISON, a curse. (F., - L.) In early use. M.E. malison, spelt malisun in Havelok, 426. - O. F. malison, malicons, malecon, doublet on maldeceon; see maldeceon, malichons in Roquesort. A doublet of malediction, just as benison is of benediction; see Malediction and Benison.

MALL (1), a large wooden hammer or beetle. (F., -L.) Prob. acquired the sense of 'skilful' or 'well-behaved;' see Littré, s.v. obsolete. It occurs in the Spectator, no. 195, near the beginning; apertement, where he cites from Joinville: 'Mal apertement se partirent les Turs de Damiete' = the Turks departed from Damietta in a very Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 253, l. 12; melle, Hampole, Pricke of Con-

-Lat. malleum, acc. of malleus, a hammer. [The vowel a in the E. word is perhaps due to a knowledge of the Lat. form.]

B. The Lat. malleus is prob. to be derived from the MAL = MAR, to crush, grind, pound; of Icol mail to the MAL = MAR, to crush, grind, pound; cf. Icel. myölnir, i.e. the crusher, the name given to Thor's hammer; see Max Müller, Lect. on Language, Series ii. lect. 7, note 34. And cf. Russ. molot', a hammer, molote, to grind. Der. mall (2), q. v.; mall-e-able, q. v., mall-et, q. v. MALL (2), the name of a public walk. (F., =L.) Preserved in the name of the street called Pall Mall, and in The Mall in St. James S. Parl. In Preserved Parls and the part of the street called Pall Mall, and in The Mall in St. James S. Parls. In Parls of the Street Called Pall Mall, and in The Mall in the Mall.

Park. In Pope, Rape of the Lock, v. 133. 'To walk in the Mall;' Parsons, Wapping Old Stairs, l. 9. Named from O. F. pale-maille, 'a game wherein a round box bowle is with a mallet struck through a high arch of iron,' &c. [i.e. the game imitated in mod croquet]; Cot. A representation of the game is given in Knight's Old England, vol. ii. fig. 2152. — O. Ital. palamaglio, 'a stick with a mallet at one end to play at a wooden ball with; also, the name of such a game;' Florio. Better spelt pallamaglio, as in Mcadows' Dict. Lit. 'a ball-mallet' or 'ball-mall.' — Ital. palla, a ball; and maglio (= F. mail), a mace, mall, hammer.

\[\beta \]. A hybrid word; from O. H. G. pallá, pallo (M. H. G. balle, G. ball), a ball, cognate with E. Ball, q. v.; and Lat. malleum, acc. of malleus, a hammer; see Mall (1). ¶ See

my note to P. Plowman, C. xix. 34.

MALLARD, a wild drake. (F., -L.) M. E. malard. 'Malarde, or mallard or anas; 'Prompt. Parv. - O. F. malard, later malart, 'a mallard, or wild drake; 'Cot. Formed with suffix -ard (of G. origin) from O. F. male (mod. F. mâle), male; see Male.

(-Goth. hardus, G. hart, hard) was much used in forming masculine proper names, to give the idea of force or strength; hence it was readily added to O. F. male, producing a word mal-ard, in which the notion of 'male' is practically reduplicated. See Introd. to Brachet,

Etym. Dict. § 196.

MALLEABLE, that can be beaten out by the hammer. (F., -L.) In Shak. Per. iv. 6. 152; and even in Chaucer, C. T. 16598. — O. F. malleable, 'mallable, hammerable, pliant to the hammer;' Cot. Formed with suffix -able from obs. Lat. malleare*, to hammer, of which the pp. malleatus occurs. - Lat. malleus, a hammer; see Mall (1). Der. malleabili-ty, malleable-ness (see Locke, On Hum. Underst. b. iii. c. 6. s. 6, c. 10. s. 17); malleat-ed, Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, from Lat. pp. malleat-us; malleat-ion.

MALLET, a small mall, a wooden hammer. (F., -L.) 'Bear-ynge great malettes of iron and stele;' Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. i. c. 422 (R.) M. E. maillet, Romance of Partenay, 4698. - F. maillet, 'a mallet or hammer;' Cot. Dimin. of F. mail; see Mall (1).

MALLOW, the name of a plant. (L.) M. E. malwe; Prompt. Parv. – A.S. malwe, mealewe; Wright's Vocab. i. 31, col. 2; 67, col. 2. Prob. not a Teut. word, but merely borrowed from Lat. malua, a mallow. + Gk. μαλάχη (=mal-ua-ka), a mallow. β. Named from its supposed emollient properties; cf. Gk. μαλάσσειν (=μαλακ-yειν), to make soft, μαλακόε, soft, mild. - MAL, to grind down, later form of MAR, to grind. See Mar. Der. marsh-mallow, A.S. mersc-mealewe, Wright's Voc. i. 67, col. 1. Also malv-ac-e-ous = Lat.

MALMSEY, a strong sweet wine. (F., -Gk.) In Shak. L. L. L. v. 2. 233. Spelt malmesay in Tyndall, Works, p. 229, col. 2. Also called malvesie. Chaucer, C. T. 13000. - O. F. malvoisie, 'malmesie;' Cot. From Malvasia, now called Napoli di Malvasia (see Black's Atlas), the name of a town on the E. coast of Lacedæmonia in the Morea. We may therefore call it a Gk. word. Cf. Span. malvasia,

Ital. malvagia, malmsey.

MALT, grain steeped in water, and dried in a kiln, for brewing. (E.) M. E. malt, Chaucer, C. T. 3989. — A.S. mealt, in comp. mealt-hús, a malt-house, Wright's Vocab. i. 58, col. 2. — A.S. mealt, pt. t. of meltan, strong verb, to melt; hence, to steep, soften. + Du. mout. + Icel. malt, whence the weak verb melta, to malt (not the same as E. melt). + Dan. and Swed. malt. + G. malz, malt; cf. M. H. G. malz, soft, weak. Cf. Skt. mridu, soft, mild. See Melt, Mild. Der. malt, vb., M. E. malten, Prompt. Parv.; malt-horse, Com. Errors, iii. 1. 32; malt-house; malt-worm, 1 Hen. IV, ii. 1. 83; also malt-ster, M. E. malte-stere, Prompt. Parv. The suffix -ster was once looked upon as a fem. termination, as in brew-ster, baxter for bake-ster, web-ster, spin-ster; and the baking, brewing, weaving, and spinning were once all alike in the hands of females. See Spinster.

MALTREAT, to treat ill. (F., = L.) 'Yorick indeed was never better served in his life; but it was a little hard to maltreat him

after; 'Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vol. ii. c. 17, not far from the end. - F. maltraiter, to treat ill. Cf. Ital. maltraitere, to treat ill. - Lat. male, adv., ill, badly; and tracture, to treat, handle. See Malice and Treat. dealing; Cot. Der. maltreat-ment = O. F. maltraictement, 'hard

science, 6572. - O. F. (and F.) mail, 'a mall, mallet, or beetle;' Cot. The MALVERSATION, fraudulent behaviour. (F., -L.) 'Malversation, ill conversation, misdemeanour, misuse; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. – F. malversation, 'misdemeanor;' Cot. Regularly formed (with suffix -a-tion) from F. malverser; Cot. gives 'malverser en son office, to behave himself ill in his office.' - Lat. male, adv., badly; and

uersari (pp. uersatus), to dwell, be engaged in, from uersare, frequentative form of uertere, to turn, See Malice and Verse.

MAMALUKE, MAMELUKE, an Egyptian light horse-soldier. (F.,—Arab.) In Sir T. More, Works, p. 279 f. Also in Skelton, Why Come Ye Nat to Courte, 1, 476; see Spec. of Eng. ed. Skcat, p. 143, and the note. - F. Mamaluc, 'a Mameluke, or light-horseman;' Cot. Cf. Span. Mameluco, Ital. Mammalucco. They were a corps of slaves. - Arab. mamlúk, a purchased slave or captive; lit. 'possessed.' - Arab. root malaka, he possessed; Rich. Dict.

pp. 1494, 1488.

MAMMA, an infantine term for mother. (E.) Seldom found in books, except of late years; it occurs in Prior's poems, entitled 'Venus Mistaken,' and 'The Dove.' In Skinner and Cotgrave it is spelt mam; Cot. gives: 'Mammam, the voice of infants, mam.' Skelton has mammy, Garl. of Laurel, 1. 974. The spelling mamma is doubtless pedantic, and due to the Lat. mamma; it should rather be mama, as it is merely a repetition of ma, an infantine syllable. It may also be considered as an E. word; most other languages have something like it. Cf. O. F. mammam, cited above, mod. F. mamman; Span. mama, Ital. mamma, Du. mama, G. mama, mamme, memme, all infantine words for mother; also W. mam, mother, Lat. mamma, mother, &c. ¶ We have no evidence against the borrowing of the word from French; still it was, most likely, not so borrowed.

MAMMALIA, the class of animals that suckle their young. (L.) Modern and scientific; not in Johnson. Formed from Lat. mammalis, belonging to the breasts. - Lat. mamma, the breast. B. There is a doubt whether the word is the same as Lat. mamma, mother; if it be, we may consider it as of infantine origin; see above. γ. Otherwise, we may connect it with Gk. μαζός, μαστός, the breast, from \checkmark MAD, to be wet, trickle; cf. Skt. mad, orig. to be wet, Lat. madere, to be wet, &c. Der. mammalian; we also use mammal as a convenient short term for 'one of the mammalia.'

MAMMILLARY, pertaining to the breasts. (L.) 'The mamillary teats; Dr. Robinson, Endoxa (ed. 1658), p. 51; Todd's Johnson. Coined from Lat. mammillaris, adj. formed from mammilla, a teat, dimin. of mamma, a breast. See Mammalia.

MAMMON, riches, the god of riches. (L., -Gk., -Syriac.) In A. V. Matt. vi. 24; Luke, xvi. 9. – Lat. mammona, Matt. vi. 24 (Vulgate). – Gk. μαμωναε; ibid. – Syr. mamóná; a word which often

occurs in the Chaldee Targums of Onkelos, and later writers, and in the Syriac version, and which signifies 'riches;' Dict. of the Bible. Cf. Heb. matmon, a hidden treasure; from tuman, to hide.

MAMMOTH, an extinct species of elephant. (Russ., - Tatar.) 'An entire mammoth, flesh and bones, was discovered in Siberia, in 1799; Haydn, Dict. of Dates. - Russ. mamant, a mammoth. - Siberian mammont. 'From Tartar mamma, the earth, because the Tungooses and Yakoots believed that this animal worked its way in the earth like a mole; Webster. ¶ 'The inhabitants of [Siberia] have a traditionary fable to account for the constant occurrence [of remains of elephants). They hold that the bones and the tusks which they incessantly find in their agricultural operations, are produced by a large subterraneous animal, living in the manner of the mole, and unable to bear the light. They have named this animal mammont or mammooth—according to some authorities, from the word mamma which signifies "earth" in Tartar idioms, or, according to others, from the Arabic behemoth or mehemoth, an epithet which the Arabs apply to an elephant when he is very large. The fossil tusks which the Siberians find are called by them mammontovakost, the horns of the mammont; The Menageries, vol. ii. 363, in the Lib. of Entertaining Knowledge. We cannot credit Siberian peasants with a knowledge of Arabic!

MAN, a human being. (E.) M. E. man, Chaucer, C. T. 1. 43.— A. S. mann, also mon; Grein, ii. 105. + Du. man. + Icel. mabr (for mannr); also man. + Swed. man. + Dan. mand (with excrescent d). + Goth. manna. + G. mann; [the G. mensch = männisch, i. e. mannish, human]. + Lat. mās (for mans), a male. + Skt. manu, Vedic form manus, a man.

β. The sense is 'thinking animal;' from MAN, to think; cf. Skt. man, to think; and see Mind. Der. man-child, Gen. xvii. 10; man-ful, Lydgate, Complaint of the Black Knight, st. 60; man-ful-ly, Two Gent. iv. 1. 28; man-ful-ness; man-hod, Chaucer, C. T. 758; man-of-war, Luke, xxiii. 11; man-kind, q. v.; man-ly, M. E. manlich, P. Plowman, B. v. 260, from A. S. manlic, man-like, see Grein, ii. 211; man-li-ness; man-slaughter, M. E. manslagter, Cursor Mundi, 25772; man-slay-er. M. E. mansleer, Trevisa, iii. 41, 1. 8, Wyclif, John, viii. 44. Also man, vb., Rich. II, ii. 3. 54. Also man-like, Antony, i. 4. 5; man-ly, adv., Macb. iv. 3. 235; mannish, As You Like It, i. 3. 123, Chaucer, C. T. 5202; man-queller, 2 Hen. IV, ii. 1. 58, Wyclif, Mark, vi. 27; man-ik-in, q. v. From the same root are male, masculine, mallard, mandarin, mind, &c.

MANACLE, a fetter, handcuff. (F., -L.) Better spelt manicle, as in Cotgrave. M. E. manyele, Wyclif. Ps. cxlix. 8, earlier text; where the later text has manacle. — O. F. manicle, pl. manicles, 'manicles, hand-fetters, or gyves;' Cot. — Lat. manicula, dimin. of manica, a long sleeve, glove, gauntlet, manacle, handcuff. — Lat. manus, the hand; see Manual. Der. manacle, Temp. i. 2. 461.

MANAGE, government of a horse, control, administration. (F., -Ital., -L.) Orig. a sb., but now superseded by management. Wanting the manage of unruly jades; 'Rich. II, iii. 3. 179. -O. F. manege, 'the manage, or managing of a horse;' Cot. Mod. F. manege.—Ital. maneggio, 'a busines, a managing, a handling, . . . an exercise; 'Florio. Particularly used of managing horses; the mod. Ital. maneggio means 'a riding-school.' The lit. sense is 'a handling, the word being formed upon Ital. mano, the hand. - Lat. manum, acc. of manus, the hand; see Manual. Der. manage, vb., to handle, Rich. II, iii. 2. 118; manage-er, L. L. L. i. 2. 188; manageable, manage-able-ness; manage-ment (a coined word), used by Bp. Hall in a Fast Sermon, April 5, 1628 (R.) Doublet, manege, from mod. F. manege. We Not to be confused with M. E. menage, a household, K. Alisaunder, 2087, from O. F. mesnage (Cot.), mod. F. menage; this O. F. mesnage stands for maison-age, extended from F. maison, a mansion; see Mansion. (Scheler.)

MANATEE, a sea-cow, a dugong. (Span., - W. Indian.)

word occurs in Sir T. Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665, p. 404. - Span. manati, a sea-cow; also written manato. A West Indian word; 'from the name of the animal in the language of Hayti;' Webster.

The Malay name is dugong, q. v.

MANDARIN, a Chinese governor of a province. (Port., — Malay, — Skt.) Not a Chinese, but a Malay word; brought to us by the Portuguese. In Sir T. Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665, p. 395. -Port. mandarim, a mandarin. - Malay, mantri, 'a counsellor, minister of state; ferdana mantri, the first minister, vizir; Marsden, Malay Dict., p. 334. – Skt. mantrin, a counsellor; mahú-mantrin, the prime minister. – Skt. mantra, a holy text, charm, prayer, advice, counsel. Formed, with suffix -tra, from Skt. man, to think, mind, know; cf. Skt. man-tu, a man, man-tri, an adviser. — MAN, to think. See Man, Mind. 2. Otherwise, it may have been brought from India; Mind. directly from Skt. mandala, a district, a province, the older sense being circle; cf. Skt. mand, to dress, to divide.

MANDATE, a command, order, charge. (F., -L.) In Hamlet, iii. 4. 204. - O. F. mandat, 'a mandate, or mandamus, for the preferment of one to a benefice; 'Cot. - Lat. mandatum, a charge, order, commission. — Lat. mandatus, pp. of mandare, to commit to one's charge, enjoin, command.

B. Lit. 'to put into one's hand,' from man-, stem of manus, the hand, and dare, to give. [So also manceps] =a taker by the hand; from man- and capere, to take.] See
Manual and Date (1). Der. mandat-or-y. Doublet, maundy,
in the term Maundy Thursday, q. v. From Lat. mandare are also counter-mand, com-mand, de-mand, re-mand, com-mend, re-com-mend.

MANDIBLE, a jaw. (L.) 'Mandibula, the mandible, or jaw;' Phillips, ed. 1706. - Lat. mandibula, a jaw. - Lat. mandere, to chew, eat. Root uncertain. Der. mandibul-ar, adj., from Lat. mandibula. MANDRAKE, a narcotic plant. (L., -Gk.) In Gen. xxx. 14, where the Bible of 1551 has pl. mandragoras. M. E. mandragores,

Old Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 19, l. 613. A. S. mandragora, Cockayne's Leechdoms, i. 244. Mandrake (also spelt mandrage in Minsheu) is a mere corruption of mandragora, the form used by Shak. in Oth. iii. 3. 330. Cf. O. F. mandragore, Ital. mandragora, Span. mandragora. - Lat. mandragoras. - Gk. μανδραγύραs, the name

of the plant; of uncertain origin.

MANDREL, the revolving shank in which turners fix their work in a lathe. (F., – Gk.?) 'Manderil, a kind of wooden pulley, that is part of a turner's leath;' Bailey's Dict. vol. ii. ed. 1731. Corrupted from F. mandrin, a punch, a mandrel (Hamilton). β. Marked by Littré as of unknown origin; but prob. derived (through a Low Lat. mandra) from Gk. μάνδρα, an enclosed space, sheepfold, also used to mean 'the bed in which the stone of a ring is set,' which is very nearly the English sense. See Madrigal.

MANE, long hair on the neck of a horse, &c. (Scand.) M.E. mane, King Alisaunder, 1957. — Icel. mön (gen. manar, pl. manar), a mane; Swed. and Dan. man. + Du. maan (Sewel); O. Du. mane (Hexham). + G. männe, O. H. G. mana. Cf. W. myngen, a horse's mane; plainly derived from mum, the neck. So also Irish muince, a collar (W. mynei, the hame of a horse-collar), is from Irish muin, the neck. Hence E. mane is plainly connected with Skt. manya, the tendon forming the nape of the neck. We are further reminded of Lat. monile. a necklace.

MANEGE, the control of horses; see Manage.

MANGANESE, the name of a metal. (F., - Ital., - Gk.?) The metal was discovered in 1774 (Littré). But the term is much older, otherwise used. 'Manganese, so called from its likeness in colour and weight to the magnes or loadstone, is the most universal material used in making glass; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—O. F. manganese, a certain minerall which, being melted with glasse, amends the colour thereof;' Cot. - Ital. manganese, 'a stuffe or stone to make glasses with; also a kind of mineral stone; Florio.

B. Of uncertain origin; perhaps Blount's suggestion is correct; see Magnesia.

MANGE, the scab or itch in dogs, &c. (F., -L.) Minsheu, ed. 1627, gives 'the mange' as sb., and mangie as adj. It is clear that the adj. mangy is the earlier word, out of which the sb. was the adj. mangy is the earlier word, out of which the sb. was developed. The adj. was in common use, whereas the sb. is scarce; Rich. quotes a use of it from Rochester (died 1680). Ci. 'a mangy dog,' Timon, iv. 3, 371; 'In wretched beggary And mangy misery,' Skelton, How the Douty Duke of Albany, &c., ll. 137, 138. The adj. mangy is an adaptation of F. mangé, 'eaten, fed on,' Cot.; pp. of manger, to eat. [The F. sb. for 'mange' is mangeson.] See further wales Manager. further under Manger. Der. mangi-ness.

MANGER, an eating-trough for cattle. (F., -L.) In Sir T. More, Works, p. 1139 h. - F. mangeoire, 'a manger;' Cot. - F. manger, to eat. - Lat. manducare, to eat. - Lat. manducus, a glutton.

Lat. mandere, to chew. See Mandible.

MANGLE (1), to render maimed, tear, mutilate. (L.; with E. suffix.) In Sir T. More, Works, p. 538 f. A weakened form of mankelen, frequentative form of M. E. manken, to maim. 'Mankyd or maymyd, Mutilatus. Mankkyn or maymyn, Mutilo. Mankyne, or maymynge, Mutilacio; 'Prompt. Parv.; and see Way's note. - A. S. mancian*, to mutilate, only found in the comp. be-mancian, which is very rare. 'Gif þú gesihst earmas þíne bemancude, gód getacna's = if thou seest [in a dream] thine arms cut off, it betokens good; Cockayne's Leechdoms, iii. 214. Not a true A.S. word, but obviously formed from Lat. mancus, maimed. Mancus is allied to Icel. minnka, to lessen, diminish; and signifies 'lessened' or 'weakened;' see further under **Minish**. **Der**. mangl-er.

MANGLE (2), a roller for smoothing linen; vb., to smooth linen. (Du., -Low Lat., -Gk.) A late word; added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. Borrowed from Dutch. - Du. mangelen, to roll with a rolling-pin; linnen mangelen, to roll linen on a rolling-pin; mangelstok, a rolling-pin (Sewel); een mangelstok, a smoothing role, or a battle-dore (Hexham). The corresponding O. Ital. word is mangano, a kind of presse to presse buckrom; Florio. Both Du. and Ital. words are modifications of Low Lat. manganum, manganus, mangona, a very common word as the name of a military engine for throwing stones; see Mangonel. The mangle, being worked with an axis and winch, was named from its resemblance to the old warengine; sometimes it was reduced to an axis or cylinder worked by hand. The Ital. mangano also means 'a mangonel.' = Gk. μάγγανον, a machine for defending fortifications; also, the axis of a pulley.

Allied to unyavn. a machine; see Machine. Thus mangle, mangonel, are merely various machines; cf. the etym. of calender (for

pressing cloth) from cylinder.

MANGO, the fruit of an E. Indian tree. (Malay.) In Sir T. Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665, p. 350. — Malay manggá, 'the mangofruit, of which the varieties are numerous; 'Marsden's Dict., p. 347.

MANGONEL, a war-engine for throwing stones. (F., - Low Lat., - Gk.) M.E. mangonel, in a MS. of the time of Edw. II; Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 69. - O. F. mangonel, later mangonneau, an old-fashioned sling or engine, &c.; Cot. - Low Lat. mangonellus, dimin. of mangona, manganum, a war-engine. - Gk. μάγγανον; see Mangle (2).

MANIA, madness, frenzy. (L., -Gk.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. [M. E. manie, Chaucer, C. T. 1376, is from F. manie, madnesse; Cot.] - Lat. mania. - Gk. μανία, madness, frenzy. β. The orig.

Cot. | = Lat. mania. = Gk. μανία, madness, frenzy. β. The orig. sense is 'mental excitement;' cf. μένος, mind, spirit, force; from MAN, to think. See Mind. Der. mania-c, spelt maniack in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, from F. maniaque, 'mad,' Cot.; as if from a Lat. maniacus*. Hence maniac-al.

MANIFEST, evident, apparent. (F., = L.) M. E. manifest, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 10, l. 2558. = F. manifeste, 'manifest;' Cot. = Lat. manifestus, evident.

β. The lit. sense is 'struck by the hand,' hence, palpable. = Lat. manif. for manuer, crude form of manues, the hand of and feeting a feed-two stendillus pro, of obs. verb manus, the hand; and -festus, = -fed-tus, -fend-tus, pp. of obs. verb fendere *, to strike, occurring in the compp. de-fendere, of-fendere; cf. in-festus, in-fensus, hostile. — DHAN, to strike; see Defend. And see Manual. Der. manifest-ly, manifest-ness; manifest, vb., manifest-at-ion; also manifesto, q. v.

MANIFESTO, a written declaration. (Ital., -L.) 'Manifesto or evidence;' Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 17. § 5. - Ital. manifesto, sb., a manifesto. - Ital. manifesto, adj., manifest. - Lat.

manifestus; see Manifest.

MANIFOLD, various. (E.) M. E. manifold, manyfold, Gower, also E. linger, to tarry, is connected with E. long, to yearn after; to C. A. i. 344, last line. — A. S. manigfeald, manifold; Grein, ii. 210. —
A. S. manig, many; and -feald, suffix (E. -fold), connected with fealdan, to fold. See Many and Fold.

MANIKIN, MANAKIN, a little man, dwarf. (Du.) In Tw.

Nt. iii. 2. 57. [Not an E. word.] — O. Du. manneken, a little man (Hexham); mod. Du. mannetje, by alteration of the suffix. Formed, with double dimin, suffix ethen from Du. man e. man. See Man.

with double dimin. suffix -ek-en, from Du. man, a man. See Man.

Cf. G. männchen, from man.

352

MANIPLE, a handful; small band of soldiers, a kind of priest's scarf. (L.) 'Our small divided maniples,' i. e. bands of men; Milton, Areopagitica, ed. Hales, p. 48, l. 6. Englished from Lat. manipulus, a handful; hence, a wisp of straw, &c. used as an ensign; and hence, a company of soldiers under the same standard, a band of men. - Lat. mani-, for manu-, crude form of manus, the hand; and -pulus, lit. filling, from the PAL, later form of PAR, to fill; cf. Lat. plenus, full, and A. S. full. See Manual and Full. Der. manipul-ate, q. v. MANIPULATE, to handle. (L.) A modern word; not in

Johnson; the sb. manipulation (but not the verb) was added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. The verb was prob. suggested by the sb. manipulation. Even the sb. is quite a coined word, there being nothing nearer to it than the Lat. manipulatim, by troops, an adv. formed from manipulus, a troop. The word manipulate should mean to fill the hands rather than merely to use them. Altogether, the word has little to recommend it on etymological grounds. Der. manipulat-ion. -ive, -or.

MANKIND, the race of men. (E.) M. E. mankinde, Gower, C. A. ii. 83, 1. 23. The final d is excrescent, the older form being mankin, Ormulum, 799. - A. S. mancynn, mankind; Grein, ii. 207. -A. S. man, a man; and cynn, kind, race; see Man and Kin.

MANNA, the food supplied to the Israelites in the wilderness of Arabia. (L., -Gk., -Heb.) In A. V. Exod. xvi. 15; Numb. xi. 7; Deut. viii. 3; &c. - Lat. manna, Deut. viii. 3 (Vulgate); but in Exod. xvi. 15 the Vulgate has manhu, and in Numb. xi. 7 it has man. -Gk. μάννα. -Heb. mán, manna. β. Two explanations are given: (1) from Heb. mán hu, what is this? from the enquiry which the Hebrews made when they first saw it on the ground, where man is the neuter interrogative pronoun; see Exod. xvi. 15. And (2) that the sense of min is 'it is a gift' (cf. Arab. mann, beneficence, grace, favour, also manna, Rich. Dict. p. 1495); from the Arab. root minan, he divided or distributed.

MANNER, way, fashion, habit, sort, kind, style. (F.,-L.) early use. M. E. manere, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 51, l. 30. O.F. maniere, 'manner;' Cot. Mod. F. maniere; properly 'habit.' O. F. manier, adj. habitual, accustomed to (Burguy); allied to O.F. manier, 'to handle, hand, manage, wield;' Cot.—O.F. main=Lat. manum, acc. of manus, the hand; see Manual. Der. manner-ly, in Skelton, who wrote a poem called Manerly Margery Mylk and Ale; manner-li-ness; un-manner-ly, Hamlet, iii. 2. 304; manner-ism. The phrase to be taken in the manner (a law phrase) is a corruption of to be taken with the mainour; the Lat. phrase is cum manuopere captus. See Wedgwood, s. v. mainour, which is the same word as manœuvre, q. v.

MANŒUVRE, dexterous management, stratagem. (F.,-L.) Introduced into E. in the 18th cent. Added to Johnson's Dict. by Todd, who cites it from Burke, but without a satisfactory reference. -F. manœuvre, a manœuvre, properly a work of the hand. - Low Lat. manuopera (more commonly manopera), a working with the hand. Cf. Span. maniobra, handiwork; maniobrar, to work with the hands, manœuvre; Ital. manoura, the working of a ship; manourare, to steer a ship. - Lat. manu operari, to work with the hand. - Lat. manu, abl. of manus, the hand; and operari, to work, from opera, work. See Manual and Operate. Der. manœuvre, vb., manœuvrer. Doublet, manure.

MANOR, a place of residence for a nobleman in former times; estate belonging to a lord. (F., -L.) In Shak. Merry Wives, ii. 2. 19. M. E. manere, P. Plowman, B. v. 595 .- O. F. manoir, 'a mansion, mannor, or mannor-house, Cot.; formerly also spelt mansion, (Burguy). Properly a place to dwell in; from O. F. manoir, maneir, to dwell (Burguy). — Lat. manere, to dwell, remain; see Mansion. Der. manor-house, L. L. L. i. 1. 208; manor-seat; manor-i-al.

MANSE, a clergyman's house, in Scotland. (L.) 'Manse, a habitation, a farm;' Blount's Law Lexicon, ed. 1691. An old law term. - Low Lat. mansa, a farm. - Lat. mansa, fem. of mansus, pp. of

manere, to dwell; see Mansion.

MANSION, a large house, dwelling-place. (F.,-L.) M.E. mansion, Chaucer, C.T. 1976. - O.F. mansion, a dwelling-place; Burguy. - Lat. mansionem, acc. of mansio, an abiding, place of abode. —Lat. mansus, pp. of manere, to dwell. + Gk. μενειν, to stay, remain; allied to μόνιμος, staying, steadfast, and to μέμονα, I wish, yearn. - ✓ MAN, to think, wish; cf. Skt. man, to think, wish. [So] mange. + Swed. mange. + Icel. margr (with a singular change from

MANY.

In old fire-places, the mantel slopes forward like a hood, to catch the smoke; the word is a mere doublet of Mantle, q.v. ¶ The difference in spelling between mantel and mantle is an absurdity.

Der. mantel-piece, -shelf.

MANTLE, a cloak, covering. (F., -L.) Better spelt mantel, as it is the same word as that above. In early use. M. E. mantel, Layamon, 14755, 15724. [Cf. A. S. mentel, a mantle, Ps. cviii. 28.]

O. F. mantel (Burguy), later manteau, 'a cloke, also the mantle-tree of a chimney;' Cot. — Lat. mantellum, a napkin; also, a means of covering, a cloak (in a figurative sense); cf. Lat. mantele, mantile, a napkin, towel. A more primitive form appears in the Low Lat. mantum, a short cloak, used by Isidore of Seville, whence Ital. and Span. manto, F. mante, a mantle. Root unknown; the orig. sense seems to be 'covering.' Der. mantle, vb., to cloak, cover, Temp. v. 67; also mantle, vb., to gather a scum on the surface, Merch. Ven. i. I. 89; mantel-et (with dimin. suffix), 'a short purple mantle, ... in fortification, a moveable pent-house,' Phillips, ed. 1706, from F. mantelet, 'a little mantle, a movable pent-house,' &c., Cotgrave.

MANTITA a ladd,' govern (Ital).

MANTUA, a lady's gown. (Ital.) Seldom used except in the comp. mantua-maker, a lady's dressmaker. 'Mantoe or Mantua gown, a loose upper garment, now generally worn by women, instead of a straight body'd gown; Phillips, ed. 1706. 'By th' yellow mantos of the bride'; Butler, Hudibras, pt. iii. c. 1. l. 700. Manto is from Ital. (or Span.) manto, a mantle; but Mantua gown must refer to Mantua in Italy, though this connection seems to have arisen from mere

confusion. As to Ital. manto, see Mantle.

MANUAL, done by the hand, suitable for the hand. (F., -L.) We recognise it as a F. word from its use after its sb., in such phrases as 'sign manual,' or 'seal manual;' the spelling has been conformed to the Lat. vowel in the final syllable. Shak. has seal manual, Venus, 1. 516. Formerly spelt manuel, as in Cotgrave. - F. manuel, 'manuel, handy, of the hand; 'Cot.-Lat. manualis, manual.-Lat. manu-, crude form of manus, the hand. β. The sense of manus is 'the former' or 'maker;' formed (with suffix -na) from \checkmark MA, to measure, whence also Skt. má, to measure, a verb which when used with the prep. nis, out, also means to build, cause. create, compose; cf. also Skt. mána, sb., measuring, measure. See Mete. Der. manual, sb., a hand-book; manual-ly. From Lat. manus we also have manacle, man-age, mani-fest, mani-ple, mani-pul-ate, mann-er, man-œuvre, man-ure; manu-facture, manu-mit, manu-script, a-manu-ensis; also main-tain, e-man-cip-ate, quadru-man-ous, &c.

MANUFACTURE, a making by hand. (F.,-L.)

Life of Henry VII, ed. Lumby, p. 58, l. 19, p. 196, l. 4. Also spelt manifacture, as in Cotgrave. - F. manufacture (also manifacture in Cot.), 'manifacture, workemanship;' Cot. Coined from Latin. -Lat. manu, by the hand, abl. of manus; and factura, a making, from facere, to make. See Manual and Fact. Der. manufacture, vb.,

manufactur-al, manufactur-er, manufact-or-y.

MANUMIT, to release a slave. (L.) 'Manumitted and set at liberty; Stow, Edw. III, an. 1530. The pp. manumissed occurs in North's Plutarch, p. 85 (R.), or p. 103, ed. 1631. - Lat. manumittere (pp. manumissus), to set at liberty a slave, lit. 'to release from one's power,' or 'send away from one's hand.'-Lat. manu, abl. of manus, the hand; and mittere, to send. See Manual and Missile. Der. manumission, from F. manumission, 'a manumission or dismissing (Cot.), from Lat. manumissionem, acc. of manumissio, a dismissal, formed from the pp. manunuissus.

MANURE, to enrich with a fertilising substance. (F.,-L.) The old sense was simply 'to work at with the hand.' 'Arable land, which could not be manured [tilled] without people and families, was turned into pasture; Bacon, Henry VII, ed. Lumby, p. 70, l. 26. 'Manured with industry;' Oth. i. 3. 328. See Trench, Select Glossary. Manure is a contracted form of manæuvre; see Manœuvre and Inure.

and Inure. Der. manure, sb., manurer, manuring.

MANUSCRIPT, written by the hand. (L.) Properly an adj., but also used as a sb. 'A manuscript;' Minsheu, ed. 1627.-Low Lat. manuscriptum, a manuscript; Lat. manu scriptum, written by the hand.—Lat. manu, abl. of manus, the hand; and scriptum, neut. of scriptus, pp. of scribers, to write. See Manual and Scribe.

MANY, not few, numerous. (E.) M. E. mani, many, moni, fre-

quently followed by a, as 'many a man;' Chaucer, C. T. 229, 3905.

n to r). + Goth. manags. + G. manch, M. H. G. mance, O. H. G. & Chrest. Provençal, col. 233, l. 32.

6. The O. F. marrir is derived.

8. All from a Teut. base MANAGA, many; Fick, iii. | from O. H. G. marrjan, to hinder, cognate with E. mar; see Mar. manac. β. All from a Teut. base MANAGA, many; Fick, iii. 228. Further allied to Irish minic, Gael. minig, W. mynych, frequent, Russ. mnogie, pl. many; and prob. to Skt. mankshu, much, exceedingly, and maksha, multitude.

y. Thus the base appears to be mans. mnogre, pr. many, and problem of mansau, much, exceedingly, and maksha, multitude.

Y. Thus the base appears to be MANK, a nasalised form of MAK or MAG, to have power, whence also Lat. magnus, great, and E. much. See Much. Icel. neut. margt = prov. E. mort, as 'a mort of people.'

MAP, a representation of the earth, or of a part of it. (F., -L.) The oldest maps were maps of the world, and were called mappe mounde, as in Gower, C. A. iii. 102. This is a F. form of the Lat. name mappa mundi, which occurs in Trevisa, i. 27, and in the corresponding passage of Higden's Polychronicon. 3. The original sense of Lat. mappa was a napkin; hence, a painted cloth.

According to Quinctilian, it is a Punic word. See Napkin.

MAPLE, the name of a tree. (E.) M. E. maple, mapul; Chaucer, C. T. 2925. A. S. mapulder, the maple-tree; 'Acer, mapulder,' Wright's Vocab. i. 33; we also find majolder, a maple, Majulder-tree was maple-tree; 'I have been supported for the major than the major th stede, now Maplestead (in Essex), in Thorpe's Diplomatarium Ævi Saxonici, pp. 146, 403; and Leo cites mæpelhyrst (=maple-hurst, maple-grove) from Kemble's A.S. Charters. [The suffix der is a mere corruption of treow, a tree; thus an apple-tree is called apeltre in Wright's Vocab. i. 79, col. 2, but apulder in i. 32, col. 2. Hence the A.S. name is mapul.] β. The sense of mapul is unknown; it bears a certain resemblance to Lat. macula, a spot. It is not unlikely that the tree was named from the spots on the wood, as we find G. maser, a spot, speckle, whence maserholz, speckled wood, maple. The more usual G. name is macholder, a maple-tree, a word which has not yet been explained. See Mazer.

MAB, to injure, spoil, damage. (E.) M. F. merren, less commonly marren, P. Ploughman's Crede, 1. 66; Will. of l'alerne, 664. A. S. merran *, in comp. ámerran, ámyrran, used in various senses, such as to dissipate, waste, lose, hinder, obstruct; see Matt. x. 42, Luke, xv. 14; Elfric's Hom. ii. 372, l. 3; Grein, i. 28, 29. Cf. also A. S. mirran, to impede, Exod. v. 4; gemearr, an impediment, Ælfred, tr. of Gregory's Past Care, cd. Sweet, p. 401, ll. 17, 20, +O. Du. merren, to stay, retard (Hexham); Du. marren, to tarry. + O. H. G. marrjan, to hinder, disturb, vex; whence mod. F. marri, vexed, sad. B. Said to be further related to Goth. marzjan, to offend, cause to stumble, which is possible; but the next step, whereby Goth. marzjan is linked to Skt. mrish, to endure patiently (Benfey, p. 724), is very forced. I prefer to leave out the Goth, word, and to proceed as follows.

y. The A.S. merran, O.11. G. marrjan, is obviously a causal verb; I connect it (with Leo) with the A.S. adj. mearn, tender (Grein), O. H. G. maro, tender; thus assigning to mar the origsense of 'weaken.' or 'make tender,' whence the senses of dissipate, 8. This seems to be the more probable, because lose, spoil. the true orig. sense of A.S. mearu (cf. Lat. mollis) was a softness produced by grinding down, rubbing away, bruising, crushing, pounding, &c. - / MAR, to grind, bruise, pound, crush; on which fertile root see Max Müller's Lectures, vol. ii. lect. 7. ¶ I think this view is supported by the Icel. merja, to bruise, crush, pound. This verb, whilst retaining the orig, sense of the root, answers in form to the causal A. S. merran, O. H. G. marrjan. Note also Gk. μαραίνειν, to weaken, waste, wear out, which, on the one hand, is certainly from the \(MAR\), and, on the other, is very nearly parallel in sense with A. S. amerran. Even the Goth. marzjan, if related to Skt. mrish, is due (I suppose) to the same root; see Mild. Der. The derivatives from the root MAR are numerous; such as mal-ice, mal-ign, mil-d, moul-d, mall-ow, mill, meal, mall, mall-et, mall-eable, marc-escent, mil-d, mel-t, mal-t, &c. Doublet, moor (2).

MARANATHA, our Lord cometh. (Syriac.) In 1 Cor. xvi. 22. 'It is a Græcised form of the Aramaic words muran athu, our Lord Dict. of the Bible.

MARAUD, to wander in quest of plunder. (F.) 'Marauding, ranging about as soldiers in quest of plunder, forage, &c.; 'Bailey's Dict. v. ii. ed. 1731.—F. marauder, 'to beg, to play the rogue;' Cot.—F. maraud, 'a rogue, begger, vagabond, varlet, rascall;' Cot. β. The etymology is much disputed; see Scheler, also Mahn's Etym. Forschungen. The Port. maroto, a rogue, is borrowed from the Forschungen. French. Y. If we take the form of the word as it is, perhaps the simplest (and most probable) solution is to suppose that -and is the usual F. suffix (= Low Lat. -aldus, from O. H. G. -wald) expressing merely the agent; while the verb is O. F. marir, also marrir, of which, according to Burguy, one sense was to stray, wander, lose one's way.

At this rate, the sense is exactly 'vagabond.'

8. The verb also 8. The verb also appears in Span. marrar, to deviate from truth, to err, and in Prov. marrir, to lose one's way. 'Si cum hom non pot pervenir lai unt vai ses via, atressi non pot anar ses charitat, mas marrir' = as a man

Der. marand er.

MARAVEDI, a small coin, less than a farthing. (Span .. - Arab.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. - Span. maravedi, the smallest Span. coin. Called in Port. both marabitino and maravedim. The name is an old one, the coin being so called because first struck during the dynasty of the Almoravides at Cordova, A.D. 1094-1144 (Haydn, Dict. of Dates, s.v. Spain). Maravedi is derived from the Arab. name of this dynasty.—Arab. Murábitin, the name of an Arab. dynasty; Rich. Pers. Dict. p. 1382.

MARBLE, a sort of stone. (F.,-L.) Gen. called marbreston = marble-stone) in M.E.; afterwards shortened to marbre, and thence changed to marbel or marble. Spelt marbreston, Layamon, 1317 (later text); marbelston, P. Plowman, A. x. 101; marbei, Chaucer, C. T. 1895.—O. F. marbre, 'marble;' Cot.—Lat. marmorem, acc. of marmor, marble, considered as a masc. sb.; but it is commonly neuter. A reduplicated form. + Gk. μάρμαρος, a glistening white stone, from μαρμαίρειν, to sparkle, glitter; cf. μαρμάρεις, sparkling, μαΐρα, the dog-star, lit. 'sparkler.' β. Formed, by reduplication, from \sqrt{MAR} , to shine, sparkle, whence Skt. marichi, a ray of light, Gk. μαίρα, the dog-star. Der. marbl-y; also marble-

hearted, K. Lear, i. 4. 281, &c.

MARCESCENT, withering. (L.) Botanical. In Bailey's Dict. vol. ii. ed. 1731.—Lat. marcescent., stem of pres. pt. of marcescere, inceptive form of marcere, to wither, lit. to grow faint. β. Marcere is formed as if from an adj. marcus*, faint (cf. Ck. μαλακό, soft, weak), from the base MARK, an extension of MAR. to grind, crush, pound. See Max Müller, Lect. on Language, vol. ii. lect. 7; and see Mar. MARCH (1), a border, frontier. (E.) Usually in the pl. marches,

as in Hen. V, i. 2. 140. M. E. marche, sing., P. Plowman, B. xv. 438. - A. S. mearc, a mark, fixed point, boundary; Grein, ii. 237. See Mark (1), of which march is a doublet.

MARCH (2), to walk with regular steps, as a soldier. (F., - L.? or G.?) In Spenser, F. Q. v. 10. 33.—F. marcher, 'to march, goe, pace;'
Cot.

B. Of disputed origin; a good suggestion is Scheler's, who
sees in it the notion of regular beating (cf. E. 'to be on the beat,' 'to beat time'), and connects it with Lat. marcus, a hammer, whence a verb marcare*, to beat, could easily have arisen in Low Latin, and would well express the regular tramp of a marching host. Lat. marcus, like malleus, is from / MAR, to pound; see Mallet. Y. Otherwise, from F. marche, a frontier, from O. H. G. marcha, cognate with A. S. mearc; see Mark (1). Cotgrave has: 'Marche, . . a march, frontire, . . . a march, marching of soldiers.' Diez cites an O. F. phr. aller de marche en marche, to go from land to land, to make expeditions. Der. march, sb., K. John, ii. 60.

MARCH (3), the name of the third month. (L.) M.E. March, Chaucer, C. T. 10361. Not from O. F. and F. mars, but corrupted from Low Lat. Marcius, the name of the month in Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, pt. i. § 10. - Lat. Martius, the month of Mars, lit. belonging to Mars. - Lat. Marti-, crude form of Mars, the god of war. β. Etym. doubtful; but perhaps from MAR, to shine; see Marble. If so, Mars means 'bright' or 'glorious,' applicable to the god of war, and to the early spring.

Y. Or from MAR, to crush.

MARCHIONESS, the fem. of Marquis, q. v.

MARE, the female of the horse. (E.) M. E. mere, Chaucer, C.T. 543. - A.S. mere; we find 'cqua, mere' in Wright's Gloss. i. 23, col. 1. This is the fem. form of A.S. mearh, a horse, Grein, ii. 238; also spelt mearg, mear. + Icel. merr, a mare, mer-hross, mer-hryssi, a mare-horse, used as fem. of marr, a steed. + Dan. mar, a mare. + Swed. marr, a mare. + Du. merrie, a mare. + G. mahre, O. H. G. meriha, a mare; fem. of O. H. G. marah, a battle-horse. β . The A. S. mearh, Icel. marr, O. H. G. marah, a battle-horse, steed, are cognate with (if not borrowed from) Irish and Gael. marc, W. and Corn. march, a horse, a stallion. Root uncertain. Der. mar-shal, q.v. The mare in night-mare (q. v.) is a different word.

MARGIN, an edge, border. (L.) M. E. margin; spelt margyne, P. Plowman, B. vii. 18. Trevisa (i. 41) translates Lat. margines by margyns. - Lat. margin-, stem of margo, a brink, margin. border; cognate with E. Mark, q.v. Der. margin-al, margin-al-ly, margin al-ed. Doublets, margent, with excrescent t, Tyndal, Works, p. 32; marge, Spenser, F. Q. iv. 8. 61, from F. marge.

MARGRAVE, a marquis, a lord of the marches. (Du.) maregrane, as thei call him, of Bruges; 'tr. of Sir T. More's Utopia, 1551, ed. Arber, p. 28. - Du. markgraaf, a margrave. - Du. mark, a mark, also a march, border, border, land; and graaf, a count, earl. +.
G. markgraf, similarly compounded.

B. For the first element, see March (1). The second element is Du. graaf, G. graf, M. H. G., grave, O. H. G. krave, grave, grave, a lord chief grave, a dministrator of justice, count. Not a G. word, but taken from Low Lat. cannot arrive thither where he goes without a road, so he cannot trator of justice, count. Not a G. word, but taken from Low Lat. proceed without charity, but (will be sure to) lose his way; Bartsch, grafio, a judge, prefect, count, graphio, an exactor of taxes (so used

in A.D. 1061); Ducange. Evidently formed from Gk. γράφειν, to write, Ψ propose a law, prescribe, ordain; see Grave. Der. margrav-ine, from Du. markgravin, where in is a fem. suffix. Doublet, marquis.

MARIGOLD, the name of a plant. (Hybrid; Heb and E.)

854

Spelt marygould in Levins; maryguld in G. Douglas, Palace of Honour, Prol. st. 5. In Shak. Wint. Ta. iv. 4. 105. It bears a yellow flower, whence also the Du. name goud-bloom (gold-bloom), a marigold. Compounded of Mary and Gold. Chaucer has gold for marigold; C. T. 1931 (whence W. gold, a marigold). The Gaelic name is lus-mairi, Mary's leek or plant. Flowers named from the Virgin Mary are numerous; hence our lady's-slipper, lady's tresses, &c. The name Mary (from F. Marie, Lat. Maria, Gk, Mapia) is Hebrew, The name Mary (from F. Marie, Lat. Maria, Gk. Mapla) is Hebrew, and is the same as Heb. Miryam or Miriam.

MARINE, belonging to the sea. (F., -L.) In Cotgrave. [The sb. mariner is in much earlier use, spelt marinere, Chaucer, C. T. 13367.] - F. marin, 'marine, of the sea;' Cot. - Lat. marinus, adj., of the sea. - Lat. mare, the sea; cognate with E. mere, a pool; see Mere (1). Der. mariner, which first occurs in Floriz and Blanche-

flur, ed. Lumby, l. 71, from F. marinier, 'a mariner;' Cot. **MARISH**, a marsh. (F., -O. Low G.) In Ezek. xlvii. 11. This form of the word answers rather to O. F. maresqs, a marsh (Burguy, Roquefort), marez, marets in Cotgrave, Low Lat. mariscus, than to M. E. mareis, Chaucer, C. T. 6552, F. marais, with the same sense. [The latter forms, like Ital. marese, a marsh, answer better to a Low Lat. marensis *, a form not found.] Marish = Low Lat. mariscus, is a word wholly Teutonic, from Low G. marsch (Bremen Worterbuch), cognate with E. Marsh, q. v.

The F. marais is preserved in the name Beaumaris, in Anglesey. Doublet, marsh.

MARITAL, belonging to a husband. (F.,-L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - F. marital, 'belonging to a mariage, esp. on the husband's side:' Cot. - Lat. maritali, adj., formed from maritus, a husband; see Marry.

MARITIME, pertaining to the sea. (F., -L.) In Shak. Ant. i. 4. 51. - F. maritime, 'maritime;' Cot. - Lat. maritimus, adj., formed with suffix -timus from mari-, crude form of mare, the sea, cognate with E. Mere (1), q. v.

MARJORAM, an aromatic plant. (F., -L., -Gk.) The first r is often omitted in various languages. M. E. majoran, Gower, C. A. iii. 133. - F. majolaine, 'margerome,' Cot.; of which an older form must have been marjoraine, though it is not recorded. Cf. Ital. ma-B. All corjorana, Span. mayorana, Port. maiorana, marjoram. ruptions from Low Lat. majoraca, marjoram, Ducange; which again is a much disfigured form of Lat. a-maracus, marjoram, with loss of initial a. - Gk. άμάρακος, marjoram. (Probably of Oriental origin.)

MARK (1), a stroke, outline, bound, trace, line, sign. (E.) M. E. merke, Chaucer, C. T. 6201. - A.S. mearc. a mark, bound, end; also a border, confine (Grein, ii. 327); see March (1). + Du. merk. + Icel. mark. + Swed. märke. + Dan. mærke. + M. H. G. marc, a mark, token; M. H. G. marke. O. H. G. marcha, a march, boundary, border; (hence F. marque). + Goth. marka, a border-country, coast, Matt. viii. 34. + Lat. margo, a border, margin (whence F. and E. marge, E. margin). β. Prob. further related to Lithuan. margas, particoloured, esp. striped; and perhaps to Skt. marga, a trace, esp. used of the trace of a hunted animal, from the verb mrij, to rub lightly, wipe, stroke, cleanse. — MARG, to rub lightly, an extension of MAR, to rub, pound, bruise, crush, grind. See Mar. ¶ The order of ideas appears to be to rub, rub lightly, leave a trace; hence a trace, line, mark, boundary. Cf. E. to stroke with the sb. a stroke. Der. mark, vb., from A.S. mearcian (Grein); mark-er, mark-ing-ink;

marks-man, Dryden's Meleager (from Ovid, b. viii), l. 188, earlier form markman, Romeo, i. 1. 212. Also mark (2).

**MARK* (2), the name of a coin. (E.) The Old E. mark was valued at 13s. 4d. M. E. mark, Chaucer, C. T. 12324.—A. S. marc, pl. marcan; 'i. mare goldes' = I mark of gold, Diplomatarium and Theorem 2 and Theorem 2 and the continuous of the c Saxon., ed. Thorpe, p. 379. + G. mark, a certain weight of silver, viz. 8 oz.; also a coin. + Icel. mörk.

B. Merely a particular use of the word above, as denoting (1) a fixed weight, and (2) a fixed

value. Cf. the use of token to denote a coin.

MARKET, a place of merchandise. (F., -L.) In early use. M.E. market, Old. Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 16, l. 491. -O. F. market *, not recorded, also spelt markiet, marchet (Burguy), mod. F. marché. Cf. Prov. mercatz (Bartsch), Ital. mercato, Span. mercado, a market. - Lat. mercatus, traffic, trade, also a market (whence also G. markt, Du. markt, Icel. markaor, &c.). - Lat. mercatus, pp. of mercari, to trade. Closely connected with Lat. merx (crude form merci-), merchandise.

3. It is supposed that the base mer-c- is merci-), merchandise. extended from mer- as seen in mer-ere, to obtain, get, gain; so that merx is 'gain' or profit, hence traffic as a means of getting gain. "Corsen takes mere simply as "the earning one;" Curtius, i. 413. See further under Merit. Der. market-able, Temp. v. 266; marketcross, -town. And see merchant.

MARL, a rich earth. (F.,-L.) M. E. marle, marl, Trevisa, ii. 15; see Spec. of Eng. ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 236, il. 25, 27. Dissyllabic in marle-pit, Chaucer, C. T. 3460.—O. F. marle, merle, malle, now spelt marne; see Littré, s. v. marne. Cot. has the derivative marliere, 'a marle-pit.'-Low Lat. margila, marl; dimin. of Low Lat. marga, marl (a common word); Ducange. It occurs in Pliny, xvii. 6. 4, § 42, who considers it to be a word of Gaulish origin. Probably, like mould, from \(MAR\), to rub, grind. See Mould. The Irish and Gael. marla, W. marl, must be borrowed from E; the G., Du., Dan., and Swed. mergel are from the Low Lat. margila. Der. marl-y, marl-pit.

MARLINE, a small cord used for binding large ropes, to protect them. (Du.) 'Some the galled ropes with dauby marling bind;' them. (Du.) Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 148. - Du. marling, marlijn, a marline; also called marlreep (corruption of marreep). So called from its use in binding ropes. - Du. marren, to tie (O. Du. marren, maren, 'to bynde, or to tye knots, 'Hexham); and lijn (corruptly ling), a line. Similarly mar-reep, from reep, a rope. The Du. maren is used by us in the expression 'to moor a ship.' See **Moor** (2) and **Line**. **Der**. marline-spike.

MARMALADE, a jam or conserve, gen. made of oranges, but formerly of quinces. (F., -Port., -L., -Gk.) 'Marmalet, Marmelade, a kind of confection made of quinces, or other fruit;' Phillips. Spelt marmalat, marmalet in Levins; marmelad in Tyndall, Works, p. 229, col. 2. O. F. mermelade, 'marmelade;' Cot. Mod. F. marmelade; orig. made of quinces, Formed with suffix -ada (like that of a fem. pp.) from marmel-o, a quince; thus the sense is 'made of quince.'—Lat. melimelum, lit. a honey-apple, sometimes applied to the quince, as shewn by the allied word mēloměli, the syrup of preserved quinces. - Gk. μελίμηλον, a sweet apple, an apple grafted on a quince; cf. μηλόμελι, honey flavoured with quince.—Gk. μέλι-, honey, cognate with Lat. mel, honey; and μῆλου, an apple. See Mellifluous and Melon.

MARMOSET, a small variety of American monkey. (F.,—L.)

Formerly applied to a different animal, as the word is older than Columbus. M. E. marmosette, marmozette. 'Apes, marmozettes, babewynes [baboons], and many other dyverse bestes; ' Mandeville's Travels, ed. Halliwell (1866), p. 210; see Wright's note to Temp. ii. 2.—F. marmouset (O. F. marmoset), 'the cock of a cistern or fountaine, made like a woman's dug; any antick image, from whose teats water trilleth; any puppet, or antick; any such foolish or odd representation; also, the minion, favorite, or flatterer of a prince; Cot. It is hence perfectly clear that the word was applied to some kind of ape because of its grotesque antics.

B. The origin of O. F. marmoset (Cotgrave) looks uncertain; but Scheler's statement that the Low Lat. vicus marmoretorum occurs as a translation of F. rue des Marmousets (a statement repeated by Littré with the additional information that the said street is in Paris) is decisive. The sense of marmoretum is 'made in marble;' applied, as shewn by Cotgrave, to spouts of cisterns and drinking-fountains, the grotesqueness of them being an accident. - Lat. marmor, marble; see Marble. B. At the same time, it is perfectly clear that one reason for the transference of this particular word to a kind of ape was due to simple confusion with the wholly unrelated F. word marmot (not to be confused with E. marmot, which is again a different word). Cotgrave has: 'Marmot, a marmoset, or little monky;' also: 'Marmotle, a she marmoset, or she monky.' The etym. of this F. marmot is uncertain; the most likely explanation is Scheler's; he takes it to be a dimin. with suffix -ot from O. F. merme, little, tiny, lit. very small. This O. F. merme is a curious corruption of Lat. minimus (like O. F. arme from Lat. animus); see Minim. This gives to F. marmot the sense of 'dear little creature,' and accounts for the mod. use in the senses of 'puppet' and 'little child' (Hamilton); cf. Ital. marmotta, 'a marmoset, a babie for a childe to play withall, a pugge;' Florio.

MARMOT, a mountain-rat, a rodent animal. (Ital., -L.) Introduced into Eng. from Ital., not from F. Ray speaks of 'the Marmotto

or mus Alpinus, a creature as big [as] or bigger than a rabbet; On the Creation, pt. ii (R.) 'Marmotto, a mountain-rat;' Kersey, ed. 1715.—Ital. marmotto, a marmot; Meadows, Eng.-Ital. division. Cf. O.F. marmotaine, marmotan, 'the Alpine mouse, or mountain-rat;' β. Another O. F. form of the name was marmontain (Littré); Diez cites the Romansch names (canton Grisons) as montanella and murmont; the O. H. G. name was murmenti, murmunto, muremunto, now corrupted to murmelthier (where thier = deer or animal). y. The comparison of these names, variously corrupted, at once leads us, without any doubt, to the right solution; viz. that the word is a debased Latin one, founded on mur-, stem of mus, a mouse, and mont- or montan-, stem of mons, a mountain, or of montanus, belonging to a mountain. The sense is certainly 'mountain-mouse.'

Mountain and Mouse. And see Marmoset.

MAROON(1), brownish-crimson. (F., -Ital.) Modern; not in Todd's Johnson. Lit. 'chesnut-coloured.' - F. marron, 'the great maroni, 'a kind of greater chestnuts then any we haue.' Of unknown origin. Cf. late Gk. μάραον, the fruit of the cornel-tree, in Eustathius (12th cent.).

MAROON (2), to put ashore on a desolate island. (F., - Span., -L., - Gk.) Modern; not in Todd's Johnson. It occurs in Scott, The Pirate, c. xli. And see Maroons in Haydn, Dict. of Dates. - F. marron, adj., an epithet applied to a fugitive slave; nègre marron, a fugitive slave who takes to the woods and mountains (Littré); hence the E. verb to maroon = to cause to live in a wild country, like a fugitive slave. See Scheler, who points out that the F. word is a clipt form of Span. cimarron, wild, unruly, lit. living in the mountain-tops. - Span. cima, a mountain-summit. Cf. Ital. and Port. cima, F. cime, a mountain-top. B. According to Diez, the O. Span. cima also meant a twig, sprout; from Lat. cyma, a young sprout of a cabbage.—Gk. κυμα, anything swollen, a wave, young sprout.—

KU, to swell; see Colewort.

¶ Mr. Wedgwood says that KU, to swell; see Colewort. ¶ Mr. Wedgwood says that the fugitive negroes are mentioned under the name of symarons in Hawkins' Voyage, § 68, where they are said to be settled near Panama.' He also cites the following: 'I was in the Spanish service, some twenty years ago in the interior of Cuba, and negro cimarrón or briefly cimarrón, was then an every-day phrase for fugitive or outlawed negroes hidden in the woods and mountains;' Notes and

Queries, Jan. 27, 1866. I may add that the pronunciation of c (before i) as s, is Portuguese rather than Spanish.

MARQUE, LETTERS OF, letters authorising reprisals. (F., -G.) The old sense of a letter of marque was a letter signed by a king or prince authorising his subjects to make reprisals on another country, when they could not otherwise get redress. It is now only used in naval affairs, to shew that a ship is not a pirate or a corsair. 'Law of Marque, or [corruptly] Mart; this word is used 27 Edw. III, stat. 2. c. 17, and grows from the German word march [which, however, is the English form of the word], i. e. limes, a bound or limit. And the reason of this appellation is because they that are driven to this law of reprizal, take the goods of that people (of whom they have received wrong and can get no ordinary justice) when they catch them within their own territories or precincts;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. 'Marque . . . signifies in the ancient statutes of our land as much as reprisals; as A. 4 Hen. V, c. 7, Marques and Reprisals are used as synonima; and letters of marque are found in the same signification in the same chapter; id. See also Ducange, s. v. Marcha. In one instance, cited by Wedgwood and Littre, the O. F. marquer seems to mean 'to pillage,' the lit. sense being 'to catch within one's borders.' Littré also shews that the spelling marche was used in the same sense as marque, in this connection; it would hence appear that marque is lit. a border, and hence a catching within one's borders, perhaps also a border-raid, foray. - O. F. marque, properly a boundary; explained by Cot. as 'a distresse, arrest, or seisure of body or goods. He also gives: Droict de Marque, power to arrest the body, and seize the goods of another; granted by the king, and in old time given by the parliament, against a stranger or forreiner.' - M. H. G. marke, O.H.G. marcha, a march, boundary, border. See March (1) The corrupt form letters of mart occurs in and Mark (1). and Mark (1). So the competitions of the seam, and Fletcher, Wife for a Month, ii. I (Tony).

Beaum. and Fletcher, Wife for a Month, ii. I (Tony).

Modern; not in

MARQUEE, a large field-tent. (F., = G.) Modem; not in Todd's Johnson. This is one of the words in which a final s has been cut off, from a false idea that marquees is a plural form; so also we have sherry for sherris, pea for pease, and 'Chinee' for Chinese, &c. Marquees is nothing but an E. spelling of F. marquise, an officer's β. Littre says that marquise, a tent, a tent, large tent, marquee. little elegant construction, was no doubt so named from marquise, a marchioness, or lady of rank who was to be protected from the inclemency of the weather. That is, it is short for 'tent of the The F. marquise is the fem. of marquis, a marquis; marchioness.'

see Marquis.

MARQUETRY, inlaid work. (F., -M. H. G.) In Sir T. Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665, p. 146. -F. marqueterie, inlaied work of sundry colours; Cot. - F. marqueter, 'to inlay, to diversifie, flourish, or work all over with small pieces of sundry colours, also, to spot;' id. Lit. 'to mark slightly, or with spots;' iterative form of marquer, to mark. - F. marque, a mark. - M. H. G. mark, G. marke, a mark,

token; cognate with E. mark; see Mark (1).

MARQUIS, a title of nobility. (F., -Low Lat., -G.) M. E. markis, marquis; Chaucer, C. T. 7940, 8473.—O. F. markis, marchis (Burguy), later marquis, 'a marquesse, in old time the governour of a frontire, or frontire town;' Cot. Cf. Prov. and Span. marques, Port. marquez, Ital. marchese. - Low Lat. marchensis, a prefect of the marches. - Low Lat. marcha, a march, boundary. - O. H. G. marcha, a march, boundary; see March (1) and Mark (1). Der. marquisate, in Minsheu; also marchioness = Low Lat. marchionissa, formed with fem. suffix -issa (= Gk. -100a) from Low Lat. marchion-em, acc. also martalus (with the common change of l for r). = M. H. G. and G.

chestnut; Cot. - Ital. marrone; Florio gives the pl. as marroni, of marchio, a prefect of the marches, which is a doublet of marchensis. Also marquee, q.v. Doublets, marquess, Merch. Ven. i. 2. 125, from

Span, marques; also margrave, q. v.

MARROW, pith, soft matter within bones. (E.) marwhe, marushe (with one r), Prompt. Parv. p. 326. More commonly mary, Chaucer, C. T. 12476. — A. S. mearh, marrow; Wright's Monly mary, Chaucer, C. 1. 124/0.—A. S. mears, marrow; vingua vocab. i. 44, col. 2. + Du. merg, marrow, pith. + Icel. mergr, marrow. + Swed. merg, marrow. + Dan. maro, marrow. + G. mark, M. H. G. marc, O. H. G. marag, marrow. + W. mer, Corn. maru, marrow.

β. The orig. Teut. form MARGA prob. stands for an older MASGA, which is the form given in Fick, iii. 236. This links with the property of th the word with Russ. mozg', marrow; Zend mazga (cited by Fick); and Skt. majjan (for marjan or masjan), marrow of bones, pith or sap of trees. Root unknown. ¶ The Gael. smior, marrow, strength, Irish smear, grease, do not belong here, but are related to E. smear.

Der. marrow-bone, M. E. mary-bone, Chaucer, C. T. 382.

MARRY, to take for a husband or wife. (P., -L.) Properly 'to provide with' a husband.' M. E. marien (with one r), Rob. of Glouc. p. 30, l. 5.—F. marier, to marry.—Lat. maritare, (1) to give a woman in marriage, (2) to take a woman in marriage. - Lat. maritus, a husband; the fem. marita means lit. provided with a husband, or joined to a male. - Lat. mari-, crude form of mas, a male. Male. Der. marri-age, M. E. mariage (with one r), Rob. of Glouc. p. 31, 1. 7, from F. mariage, which from Low Lat. maritaticum, a woman's dowry, in use A.D. 1062, later maritagium (Ducange); mar-

riage-able, marriage-able-ness. And see marital.

MARSH, a morass, swamp, fen. (E.) M. E. mersche, Wyclif, Gen. xli. 18 (earlier text). - A. S. mersc, a marsh; Grein, ii. 234. [The change from sc to sk is usual and regular.] Mersc is a contraction of mer-isc, orig. an adj. signifying full of meres or pools (= mere-ish); formed with suffix -isc (-ish) from A.S. mere, a mere, pool, lake; see More. + Low G. marsch, Bremen Wörterbuch, iii. 133; whence Low Lat. mariscus, and E. marish. Der. marsh-y, marsh-i-ness. Doublet, marisk.

MARSHAL, a master of the horse; variously applied as a title of honour. (F., = O.H. G.) The orig. sense is 'horse-servant,' a farrier or groom; it rose to be a title of honour, like constable, q.v. M. E. mareschal, Rob. of Glouc. p. 491, l. 10; marschal, P. Plowman, B. iii. 200. – O. F. mareschal (mod. F. maréchal), 'a marshall of a kingdom or of a camp (an honourable place), also, a blacksmith, farrier; Cot. - O. H. G. marschall (M. H. G. marschall, G. marschall), an attendant upon a horse, groom, farrier. - O. H. G. marah, a battlehorse, whence the fem. meriha, a mare, cognate with E. Mare, q.v.; and schalk, M. H. G. shale, a servant, whence G. schalk, a knave, a rogue (by a change of sense exactly parallel to that of E. knave). β. The latter element is cognate with A.S. sceale, a servant, man (Grein), Du. schalk, a knave, Icel. skálkr, a servant, knave, rogue, Swed. skalk, a rogue; the oldest form and sense being preserved in Der. marshal, vb., Macb. i. 1. 42, the sense being 'to act as marshal,' it being orig. a part of his duty to arrange for tournaments and to direct ceremonies; marshall-er, marshal-ship. shal occurs also in sene-schal, q. v.

MARSUPIAL, belonging to a certain order of animals. (L., Gk.) Modern. Applied to such animals as have a pouch in which to carry their young. - Lat. marsupium, a pouch. - Gk. μαρσύπιον, μαρσίπιον, a little pouch; dimin. of μάρσυπος, μάρσιπος,, a bag, pouch

(Xenophon, Anab. 4. 3. 11).

MART, a contracted form of Market, q.v. In Hamlet, i. 1. 74. MARTELLO TOWER, a circular fort on the S. coast of England. (Ital. - L.) 'The English borrowed the name of the tower from Corsica in 1794; Webster. - Ital. martello, a hammer; a name given to 'towers erected on the coasts of Sicily and Sardinia against the pirates in the time of Charles V' (A.D. 1519-1556); Webster. -Low Lat. martellus, a hammer; dimin. from a form martus *, which is equivalent to Lat. marcus, a hammer. - & MAR, to crush, pound; see **Mallet**. ¶ I cannot verify the above statements; another theory, that the fort taken in 1794 by the English was situate in . Mortella bay, Corsica, is given in the Eng. Cyclopedia. The Ital. mortella means a myrtle.

MARTEN, a kind of weasel. (F., - Low Lat., - Teut.) a. Marten is a contraction of the older form martern, in Harrison's Description of England, b. ii, c. 19, ed. Furnivall, p. 310. the final n in martern is excrescent, as in bitter-n; see Mätzner, Gramm. i. 177. The older term is marter or martre; it is spelt martre in Caxton, tr. of Reynard the Fox, ed. Arber, p. 112, l. 18. F. martre (also marte), 'a martin,' Cot.; spelt martre in the 11th cent. (Littré). Cf. Ital. martora, Span. marta. - Low Lat. marturis*, of which Ducange gives the pl. martures, as being a common word; marder, a marten; Du. marter, a marten. + A. S. mearo, a marten, & MASCULINE, male. (F., -L.) M. E. masculyn, Chaucer, tr. of Orosius, i. 1; see Sweet's A. S. Reader. + Icel. moro'r (gen. mardar).

+ Swed. mard. + Dan. maar (for maard). Root unknown.

¶ 1. The masculinus, lengthened from masculus, male; see Male.

Der. supposed Lat. martes, a marten, is due to a doubtful reading in Martial, 10. 37. 18, and cannot be relied on. It is curious that the A. S. name was lost, and replaced by the F. one. 2. We may also note, that Cot. gives an O. F. martin as another name for the marten; but the E. word does not seem to have been taken from it.

MARTIAL, warlike, brave. (F., -L.) In Shak. Hen. V, iv. 8. 46. -F. martial, 'martiall;' Cot. - Lat. Martialis, dedicated to Mars. - Lat. Marti-, crude form of Mars, the god of war; see March (3). Der. martial-ly; also martial-ist (obsolete), Two Noble Kinsmen, i.

356

MARTIN, a bird of the swallow kind. (F.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627, the name of the bird is given as martin, marten, martinet, and martelet. Of these forms, marten is corrupt; and martinet, martelet are dimin. forms, for which see Martlet. - F. martin, (1) a proper name, Martin, (2) the same name applied to various birds and animals (Scheler); thus martin-pecheur is a king-fisher (Hamilton), and oiseau de S. Martin is 'the ring-taile or hen-harm,' Cot. Martin was once a proverbially common name for an ass, as shewn in Cot., s. v. asne. **3.** The name is, in fact, a nick-name, like robin, jenny-wren. Philip for a sparrow, &c. Der. mart-let, q. v. Also (from the name Martin) Martin-mas or (corruptly) Martle-mas, 2 Hen. IV, ii. 2. 110; martin

MARTINET, a strict disciplinarian. (F.) 'So called from an officer of that name, whom Voltaire describes as the regulator of the French infantry under Louis XIV' (A. D. 1643-1715); Todd's Johnson. The name is a dimin. of the name Martin; see Martin.

MARTINGALE, MARTINGAL, a strap fastened to a horses's girth to hold his head down; in ships, a short spar under the bowsprit. The ship's martingale is named from its resemblance, in situation, to the horse's. The word, spelt martingal, is given in Johnson only with respect to the horse. Minsheu, ed. 1627, speaks of 'a martingale for a horse's taile;' the word also occurs in Cot-grave. - F. martingale, 'a martingale for a horse;' Cot. He also gives: 'a la martingale, absurdly, foolishly, untowardly, ... in the homeliest manner.' β . See the account in Littré, who shews that the term arose from an oddly made kind of breeches, called chausses à la martingale, a phrase used by Rabelais. Cf. Span. martingal, an old kind of breeches; Ital. martingala, an old kind of hose. explanation of Ménage is accepted by Littré and Scheler. He says the breeches were named after the Martigaux (pl. of Martigal), who were the inhabitants of a place called Martigues in Provence

who were the linabitants of a place called Marignes in Provence (S. of France). For the intrusive n, cf. messenger, passenger, &c. MARTINMAS, MARTLEMAS, the feast of St. Martin; Nov. 11. (Hybrid; F. and L.) The corruption to Marilemas (2 Hen. IV, ii. 2. 110) is due to the easy change of n to l; see Lilac. M. E. Martinmesse, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 230, l. 1. Compounded of the F. proper name Martin; and M. E. messe = A. S. mæsse, from Lat. missa, a mass. See Martin and

Mass (2).

MARTLET, a kind of bird, a martin. (F.) In Levins; and in Shak. Merch. Ven. ii. 9. 28. A corruption of the older name martnet or martinet by the same change of n to l as is seen in Martle-mas for Martinmas. 'Martnet, martenet, byrd;' Prompt. Parv. p. 327. - F. martinet, 'a martlet or martin;' Cot. Dimin. of F. martin, a martin; with suffix -et. See Martin.

MARTYR, one who suffers for his belief. (L., -Gk.) Lit. 'a witness' to the truth. M. E. martir, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, ii. 185, l. 10. - A. S. mariyr, Ælfred, tr. of Beda, lib. i. c. 7, l. 5. -Lat. martyr. - Gk. μάρτυρ, μάρτυς, a witness; lit. one who remembers, records, or declares. Cf. Skt. smri, to remember, desire, record, declare. — $\sqrt{}$ SMAR, to remember; whence also E. memory, Gk. μέριμνα, care, &c.; Fick, i. 254. Der. martyr-dom, A. S. martyr-dom (Lye); also martyro-logy, from Gk. μάρτυρο-, crude form of μάρτυς, with the common suffix -logy of Gk. origin, from λέγειν, to

speak; martyro-log-ist.

MARVEL, a wonder. (F., - L.) M. E. mervaile; King Alisaunder, l. 218. - F. merveille, 'a marvell;' Cot. Cf. Span. maravilla, Ital. maraviglia, Port. maravilha. - Lat. mirabilia, neut. pl., wonderful things; according to the common confusion in Low Lat. between the fem. sing. and neut. pl.; from the adj. mirabilis, wonderful. -Lat. mirari, to wonder at. — Lat. mirus, wonderful; formed with suffix -rus from the base mi-, later form of smi-. Cf. Gk. μειδậν, to smile, Skt. smi, to smile; Skt. smera, smiling; vi-smita, astonished, surprised; smápaya, to cause to be surprised. - \SMI, to smile, surprise; whence also E. Smile, q. v. Der. marvell-ous, M. E. mer-uailous, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 174, l. 20; marvell-ous-ly, marvell-ous-ness; also marvel, vb., M. E. meruailen, merueillen, P. Plowman, B. xi. 342.

masculine-ly, masculine-ness.

MASH, to beat into a mixed mass. (E. or Scand.) The old sense was 'to mix.' 'To masche, miscere;' Levins, 35. 10. 'Maschyn, yn brewynge, misceo; Maschynge, mixtura, mixtio;' Prompt. Parv. To mash is, in particular, to steep malt; the tub into which the refuse grains are put is called the mash-tub, whence pigs are fed. A mash for horses is a mixture of malt and bran. Cf. Lowland Scotch mask-fat, a vat for brewing; masking-fat, a mashingvat; masking-pat, a tea-pot, lit. a pot for steeping or infusing tea (see Burns, When Guildford good our pilot stood, st. 1). See Halliwell and Jamieson. Perhaps E.; cf. A. S. mex-fat, a mashingvat, cited by Lye without authority; also max-wyrte, wort, new beer, Cockayne's Leechdoms, ii. 87, 97, 107. Here max stands for mase, as usual, whence Sc. mask, E. mash; the sense of mase was probably a mixture, esp. brewers' grains. + Swed. dial. mask, brewers' grains (Rietz), Swed. mäsk, grains; whence Swed. müske, to mash. + Dan. mask, a mash; whence mask-kar, a mashing-tub, also mæske, to mash, to fatten pigs (with grains). + North Friesic mask, grains, draff (Outzen). +G. meisch, a mash (of distillers and brewers); whence meischfass, a mash-vat, meischen, to mash, mix. β. Thus the verb to mash is due to the sb. mash, meaning 'a mixture;' it is probable that the sb. is due to the verb to mix; see Mix. We may further compare Irish masgaim, I infuse, mash malt, measgaim, I mix, mingle, stir, move; also Gael. masg, to mix, infuse, steep, measg, to mix, stir. Also Lithuan. maiszyi, to stir things in a pot, from miszti, to mix (Nesselmann). ¶ Unconnected with O. F. mascher, F. mâcher, which is merely Lat. masticare, to chew. Der. mess (2), q.v. MASK, MASQUE, a disguise for the face; a masked enter-

tainment. (F., - Span., - Arab.) It is usual to write mask in the sense of visor, and masque in the sense of masquerade; there is no reason for this distinction. Perhaps we may call mask the E., and masque the F. spelling. No doubt it is, and long has been, gen. supposed that the entertainment takes its name from the visor, according to the F. usage; but it is remarkable that the sense of entertainment is the true one, the use of the visor at such an entertainment being (from an etymological point of view) an accident. The sense of entertainment is the usual one in old authors. 'A jolly company In maner of a maske;' Spenser, F. Q. iii. 12. 5. 'The whiles the maskers marched forth in trim array;' id. iii. 12. 6. Some haue I sene ere this, ful boldlye come daunce in a maske, whose dauncing became theym so well, that yf theyr vysours had beene of [off] theyr faces, shame woulde not have suffred theym to set forth a foote; Sir T. More, Works, p. 1039 g. 'Cause them to be deprehended and taken and their maskers taken of [off] and theyr hipocrisie to be dyscouered; id. p. 758 b. Note here the use of maskers in the sense of masks; it is not a mistake, but correct according to the Span. spelling, as will appear. — F. masque, 'a mask, a visor;' Cot. β. This F. masque is an incorrect and clipped form (for masquere), due to a verb masquer, to mask, which is really a mistake for masquerer; but the apparently reduplicated ending was of course neglected, so that we find in Cot. the supposed pp. 'masque', masked.' Yet the fuller form comes out in O. F. masquarizé, 'masked,' Cot.; as well as in masquerie, masquerade, mascarade, 'a mask or mummery.'

Y. The last form, mascarade, γ. The last form, mascarade, is plainly borrowed from Span. mascarada, a masquerade, assembly of maskers, from mascara, a masker, masquerader, also a mask. Cf. Ital. mascherata, a masquerade; mascherare, to mask, maschera, a mask; so that Sir T. More's use of masker = mask, is fully accounted for. The true sense of Span. mascara was, however, orig. a masker or masquerader. - Arab. maskharat, 'a buffoon, a fool, jester, droll wag, a man in masquerade; a pleasantry, anything ridiculous or mirthful, sport; Pers. maskharah kardan, to ridicule or deride, to play the buffoon; 'Rich. Pers. Dict. p. 1416. - Arab. root sakhira, he ridiculed; id. p. 815. ¶ Other etymologies are worthless; as M. Devic remarks, in the Supplement to Littre, it is needless to give all the details in full by which this etymology can be proved. It is sufficient to refer to Mahn's Etymologische Forschungen, and to Engelmann and Dozy, Glossaire des Mots Espagnols tirés de l'Arabe. Der. mask-er; also masquer-ade, explained above; whence masquerad-er.

MASON, a worker in stone. (F., -Low Lat., -G.?) In early use. M. E. mason, King Alisaunder, l. 2370; spelt mascun, Floriz and Blauncheflor, l. 326. - O. F. maçon, masson (F. maçon), 'a mason; Cot. - Low Lat. macionem, acc. of macio, a mason; we find also the forms machio, macho, maco, and even marcio, mactio, matio, mattio, as well as macerio.

β. The last form macerio is plainly 'wall-maker,' from Lat. maceria, an inclosure, a wall, which is allied to Gk. μακελον, an inclosure. But whether this will account for all the other

forms is doubtful. form; marcio is probably wrong, and mactio may be a misreading of mattio. If we take matio or mattio as the standard form, we may perhaps suppose machio, macho, macio, maco to be corruptions of it; the difficulty of distinguishing between e and e in MSS. is often very great.

8. Mattio may be referred to M. H. G. mezzo, a mason, great. whence mod. G. stein-metz, a stone-mason; and this is prob. closely related to M. H. G. meizen, O. H. G. meizan, to hew, to cut, whence G. meissel, a chisel. Cf. Icel. meita, to hew, cut, meitill, a chisel; Goth. maitan (strong verb), to hew, cut; all from Teut. base MIT, to hew, cut; Fick, iii. 239. Der. mason-ie; also mason-ry, Rom. of the Rose, 1. 302, from F. maçonnerie, from the verb maçonner, to do mason's work.

MASQUE, MASQUERADE; see Mask.

MASS (1), a lump of matter, quantity, size. (F., = L., = Gk.) M. E. masse, Prompt. Parv. = F. masse, 'a masse, lump;' Cot. - Lat. massa, a mass. (Prob. not a true Lat. word, but taken from Gk.) -Gk. μάζα, a barley-cake, closely allied to μάγμα, any kneaded mass. - Gk. μάσσειν (for μάκ-yειν), to knead. - √ MAK, to grind, to knead; whence also Lat. macerare; see Macerate. Der. mass, vb.; mass-ive, from F. massif, 'massive,' Cot.; mass-ive-ly, mass-ive-ness; also mass-y (an older adj., with E. suffix y = A.S.-ig), Spenser,

F.Q. iii. 11. 47; mass-i-ness.

MASS (2), the celebration of the Eucharist. (L.) M. E. messe, masse, P. Plowman, B. v. 418, C. viii. 27; Chaucer has masse-peny, C. T. 7331. Spelt messe in Havelok, 188. [Perhaps not from F. messe, but directly from Lat.] = A. S. masse, (1) the mass, (2) a church-festival, Grein, ii. 226; Ælfred, tr. of Beda, b. iii. c. 22, ed. Whelock, p. 319. = Low Lat. missa, (1) dismissal, (2) the mass; see Ducange. B. The name is usually accounted for by supposing that the allusion is to the words ite, missa est (go, the congregation is dismissed), which were used at the conclusion of the service. 'Come I to ite, missa est, I holde me yserued'=If I come in time to hear the last words of the service, it suffices for me; P. Plowman, B. v. 419. Wedgwood suggests that it meant rather the dismissal of the catechumens who were not allowed to remain during the celebration of the eucharist; for which he cites the following passage from Papias: 'Missa tempore sacrificii est quando catecumeni foras mittuntur, clamante leuita [the deacon], Si quis catecumenus remansit, exeat foras; et inde missa, quia sacramentis altaris interesse non possunt, quia nondum regenerati sunt. Y. It matters little; for we may be sure that missa is, in any case, derived from Lat. missa, possunt, quia nondum regenerati sunt.' fem. of missus, pp. of mittere, to send, send away; see Missile. The change of vowel from Lat, i to A. S. a is remarkable, but we find just the same change in Icel. messa, Swed. messa, Dan. messe; and still more clearly in G. messe from O. H. G. messa and The Du. mis alone retains the Lat. vowel. (All these words missa. are, of course, borrowed from Latin.) Der. Candle-mas, Christ-mas, Hallow-mas, Lam-mas, Martin-mas, Michael-mas.

MASSACRE, indiscriminate slaughter, carnage. (F., -O. Low G.) Pronounced massacre in Spenser, F. Q. iii. 11. 29; he also has massacre, id. iii. 3. 35.—F. massacre, 'a massacre;' Cot. Also massacrer, 'to massacre;' id. Wedgwood cites a passage from Monstrelet in which the verb is spelt maschacler (= massacler). β. The double ending of the verb in -rer or -ler answers to the frequentative suffix -eren or -elen so common in Low G. and Du. as a verbal ending; cf. Du. brokkelen, to break small, from brokken, to break, klepperen, to clatter, from kleppen, to clap; &c. This suggests, for the origin of the F. massacrer, a similar extension from Low G. matsken, to cut, to hew (Bremen Wörterb. iii. 137), Du. matsen, to maul, to kill. We might thus readily suppose F. massacrer (if put for mascaler) to be a corruption of a Low G. form matskelen*, the exact equivalent of which actually occurs in G. metzeln (for metzelen), to massacre. Y. Of these forms, the G. metzeln is an extension of metzen, to cut, to kill (Flügel); cf. G. metzelei, a massacre, butchery, slaughter. Metzen is perhaps related to M. H. G. meizen, O.H.G. meizan, to cut, hew. Similarly, we find Icel. mjatla, to cut small, slice, from meita, to cut. And we may compare Du. matsen, 8. Similarly, we find Icel. mjatla, to Low G. matsken, with Goth. maitan, to cut. . The O. H. G. meizan, Icel. meita, Goth. maitan, are all from the Teut. base MIT, to cut; see Mason. The F. word is one of much difficulty; the above solution is open to objection.

MAST (1), a pole to sustain the sails of a ship. (E.) M. E. mast, Chaucer, C. T. 3264.—A. S. mæst, the stem of a tree, bough, mast of a ship; Grein, i. 226 (whence Icel. mastr was prob. borrowed).— Du. mast. + Swed. and Dan. mast. + G. mast.

β. It is probable that st is a suffix, as in bla-st, in A.S. blo-st-ma (a blossom), and in other words. Accordingly, Fick (iii. 237) suggests that A.S. mest may stand for mah-sta, from the base mah- (= Lat. and Gk. magh-) which appears in Lat. mā-lus (for magh-lus), a mast, and in Gk.

y. The difficulty is to tell the true Low Lat. & sense has reference to the might or strength of the pole thus employed, whether as a mast or as a lever; from MAGH, to have power; see May (1). Der. mast-less, dis-mast,

MAST (2), the fruit of beech and forest trees. (E.) The orig. sense is 'edible fruit,' with reference to the feeding of swine. M. E. mast. 'They eten mast;' Chaucer, Ætas Prima, I. 7. — A. S. mæst; 'brim hund swina mæst' = mast for three hundred swine; Thorpe, Diplomatarium Ævi Saxonici, p. 70. + G. mast, (1) mast, (2) stall-feeding, fattening; whence müsten, to fatten.

B. Doubtless allied feeding, fattening; whence masten, to fatten. B. Doubtles to E. Meat, q. v. Perhaps mast = mat-st; like best for bet-st.

MASTER, a superior, lord, teacher. (F.,-L.) In early use. M. E. maister, meister, spelt meister, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 41, l. 29. - O. F. maistre, meistre; mod. F. maître, a master. - Lat. magistrum, acc. of magister, a master. B. Lat. mag-is-ter = mag-yans-tara, a double comparative form, formed with the Aryan compar. suffixes -yans and -tara, for which see Schleicher, Compand. §§ 232, 233. [Min.is-ter, q. v., is a precisely similar formation.] γ. The base mang- is the same as in mag-nus, great, Gk. μέγ-as, great; so that the sense is 'great-er-er' = much more great. → MAG, to have power; see May (1). Der. master, verb; master-ly, master-ship, master-y, q.v.; also master-builder, -hand, -key, -less, -piece, -work, &c.

MASTERY, lordship, dominion. (F., -L.) In early use. M.E. maistrie, meistrie; spelt meistrie in Ancren Riwle, p. 140. - O. F. maistrie, meistrie, mastery (Burguy). - O. F. maistre, a master; see

Master.

MASTIC, MASTICH, a kind of gum resin. (F., -L., -Gk.) The tree yielding it is also called mastic, but should rather be called the mastic-tree, spelt mastick-tree in the Bible, Story of Susanna, v. 54. Another name for the tree is lentisk. 'The lentiskes also have their rosin, which they call mastick; 'Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xiv. c. 20. M. E. mastyk, Prompt. Parv. — F. mastic, 'mastick, a sweet gum;' Cot. — Lat. mastiche. — Gk. μαστίχη, the gum of the tree σχίνοι, called in Lat. lentiscus. B. So called because it was used for chewing in the East; from the base μαστ-, seen in μάσταξ, the mouth, μαστάζειν, to chew. - Gk. μασάσμαι, I chew. Perhaps allied to Gk. μαδαρόs, melting away; and to Lat. mandere, to chew. Der.

mastic-ate, q. v.

MASTICATE, to chew. (L., - Gk.) The E. verb was suggested by the previous use of the sb. mastication, which alone appears in Minsheu, ed. 1627, and in Cotgrave, who uses it to translate the F. mastication. - Lat. masticatus, pp. of masticare, to chew; a late word, marked by White as 'post-classical.' \(\beta \). Quite an unoriginal word, and formed, like most verbs in -are, from a sb. The orig, sense is evidently 'to chew mastic,' from Lat. mastice, mastiche, mastic, a word borrowed from Gk. μαστίχη, mastic; see Mastic.

¶ The true Lat. word for 'chew' is mandere. The explanation under Mastic, that mastic is so named from being chewed, only applies to Greek; in Latin, the verb is derived from the sb. Der. masticat-ion. from F. mastication, as above; masticat-or-y.

MASTIFF, a large dog. (F., -Low Lat., -L.) M. E. mestif. 'Als grehound or mastif' (riming with hastif), Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 189, l. 8. 'Mastyf, or mestyf, hownde;' Prompt. Parv. - O. F. mestif, adj., 'mongrell; un chien mestif, a mongrell, understood by the French especially of a dog thats bred between a mastive or great cur and a greyhound; 'Cot. This is the adj. corresponding to the O. F. sb. mastin (mod. F. matin), 'a mastive, or bandog, a great country cur; 'Cot. Cf. Ital. mastino, Port. mastim, Span. mastin, a mastiff.

B. The Low Lat. form would be, accordingly, mastinus*, prob. standing for masnatinus*, the adj. corresponding to Low Lat. masnata, a household, also written masnada or maisnada; for the account of which see Menial. Thus the sense is 'house-dog,' just as that of bandog (=band-dog) is a dog that is tied See Scheler and Diez.

MASTODON, the name of an extinct elephant. (Gk.) Modern; so called from the conical or nipple-like projections on its molar teeth. Coined from Gk. μαστ-, stem of μαστόs, the female breast (connected with μαδάειν, Lat. madere, to be moist); and όδον-, short for όδοντ-, stem of όδούs, a tooth, cognate with E. Tooth,

q. v.

MAT, a texture of sedge, rushes, or other material, to be laid on a floor, &c. (L.) M. E. matte. 'Matte, or natte, Matta, storium;' Prompt. Parv.—A. S. metta; 'Storia, vel psiata, meatta;' Wright's Vocab. i. 41. [Lat. storea or storia means 'a mat.' Observe the variant M. E. natte given in the Prompt. Parv.] - Lat. matta, a mat; cf. Low Lat. natta, a mat (Ducange). B. From the form matta were borrowed E. mat, Du. mat, G. matte, Swed. matta, Dan. maatte, Ital. matta, Span. mata; whilst the form natta is preserved in F. natte. Precisely a similar interchange of m and n occurs in F. nappe from which appears in Lat. mā-lus (for magh-lus), a mast, and in Gk. Lat. mappa; see Map. γ. Root uncertain; the curious shifting μοχ-λοε (for magh-lus), a pole, stake, bar, lever. If so, the orig. of m and n suggests that (as in the case of map) the word may have been a Punic word; indeed, it would not be very surprising if the quelled, subdued, Cot. Also of M.E. mate, confounded, Ancren Riwle, words mappa and matta were one and the same. Der. mat, verb;

858

matt-ed, matt-ing.

MATADOR, the slayer of the bull in bull-fights. (Span., -L.) In Dryden, Span. Friar, A. i. sc. 2. Spelt matadore, Pope, Rape of the Lock, iii. 33, 47.—Span. matador, lit. 'the slayer;' formed with suffix -dor (= Lat. acc. -torem) from matar, to kill. - Lat. mactare, (1) to honour, (2) to honour by sacrifice, to sacrifice, (3) to kill. - Lat. mactus, honoured; from the base makh or magh, which appears in Skt. mah, to honour, to adore, orig. to have power.

May (1).

MATCH (1), one of the same make, an equal, a contest, game,

Spelt macche = mate, commarriage. (E.) M. E. macche, mache. Spelt macche = mate, companion; P. Plowman, B. xiii. 47. 'This was a mache vnmete' = this was an unfit contest; Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 4070; whence the pp. machede = matched, id. 1533, 2904. The orig, sense was 'companion' in the state of the contest in the state of the contest in the state of the contest in the state of the sta panion' or 'mate,' hence an equal, giving the verb to match = to consider equal; the senses of 'contest, game, marriage,' &c., are really due to the verb. - A. S. mæcca, generally ge-mæcca, a companion, comrade, spouse; Grein, i. 426. [The prefix ge-, often and easily dropped, makes no difference.] The change of sound from final -cca to -cche, and later to -cch, is perfectly regular. B. The form gemæcca or mæcca is one of secondary formation, due to a causal suffix -ya; thus mac-ya* passes into mæcca (with double c, and vowel-change), and would mean one who is made a companion,' the orig. word thus operated on being maca, a companion, the word now spelt mate. See further under Mate. Der. match, verb, see Der. match, verb, see exx. above, and see P. Plowman, B. ix. 173; also match-less, matchless-ly, match-less-ness.

MATCH (2), a prepared rope for firing a cannon, a 'lucifer.' (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. macche; 'the macche brenneth' = the match burns (used of a smouldering torch); P. Plowman, B. xvii. 231. -O. F. mesche, meiche, 'the wicke or snuffe of a candle; the match of a lamp; also, match for a harquebuse, &c.; 'Cot. Mod. F. mèche. -Low Lat. myxa*, not found, but justified by the orig. Gk. form; we find Low Lat. myxus, the wick of a candle (Ducange); and Martial (14, 41, 2) uses the acc. pl. myxos, as if from nom. myxus, i.e. the nozzle of a lamp, the part through which the wick protrudes. Gk. $\mu\nu fa$, the nozzle of a lamp; the more orig. senses being (1) mucus, discharge from the nose, (2) a nostril. See further under Der. match-lock, i. e. a lock of a gun holding a match, and hence the gun itself; added by Todd to Johnson's Dict.

MATE (1), a companion, comrade, equal. (E.) Spelt mate in Prompt. Parv., p. 329; Rob. of Glouc. p. 536, l. 1. But it has been well suggested that the word is a corruption of the older M. E. make, with the same sense. The same change from k to t occurs in M. E. bakke, now spelt bat; see Bat (2); also in O. Fries. matia, to make. 'In bat and mate a t supplies the place of an orig. k,' &c., Morris, Eng. Accidence, p. 25. The M. E. make is of common occurrence; see P. Plowman, B. iii. 118, Chaucer, C.T. 9954, Havelok, 1150, &c. -A. S. gemaca (or maca), a mate; 'twegen gemaca' = two mates, i. e. a pair, Gen. vi. 19. [The prefix ge-, easily and often dropped, makes no difference.] + Icel. maki, a mate, used of birds, &c. + Swed. make, a fellow, mate, match; cf. maka, a spouse, wife. + Dan. mage, a mate, fellow, equal. + O. Sax. gi-mako, a mate; whence O. Du. muet, 'a mate' (Hexham), with change from k to t as in E.; mod. Du. maat. β. All closely related to the adj. which appears as Icel. makr, suitable, M.H.G. gemach, O.H.G. kamah, belonging to, suitable, like, peaceful (whence G. gemach, gently); and further related to A. S. macian = mod. E. make. a mate is 'one of like make,' anything that is 'suitably made' for another; this force comes out still more clearly in the closely related sb. match, which is a secondary formation from A.S. gemaca. See Match (1), Make. γ. Mate, as used by sailors, is from O. Du. maet. Der. mate, vb., All's Well, i. 1. 102; mate-less.

MATE (2), to check-mate, confound. (F., - Pers., - Arab.) Used

by Shak. in the sense 'to confound;' as in 'My mind she has mated, and amazed my sight;' Macb. v. 1.86. It is the same word as is used in chess, the true form being check-mate, which is often used as a verb.

B. Properly, check mate is an exclamation, meaning 'the king is dead;' this occurs in Chaucer, Book of the Duchess, 658.— O. F. eschec et mat, 'check-mate;' Cot. Here the introduction of the conj. et is unnecessary and unmeaning, and due to ignorance of the sense. – Pers. sháh mát, the king is dead. – Pers. sháh, king; and mát, he is dead, Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 518.

γ. Sháh is a Pers. word; but mát is not, being of Arab. origin. - Arab. root máta, he died; Rich. Dict. p. 1283; whence is derived the Turk and Pers.

mát, 'astonished, amazed, confounded, perplexed, conquered, subjected, ... receiving check-mate,' id.; also Pers. mát kardan, 'to give check-mate, to confound;' id. Cf. Heb. múth, to die.

MATTER (1), the material part of a thing, substance. (F., - L.) have here the obvious original of O.F. mat, 'deaded, mated, amated,
M. E. maters (with one t), Chaucer, C. T. 6492. Earlier form

p. 382, Will. of Palerne, 2441, &c.; a word merely borrowed from O. F. Also of Ital. matto, mad; explained by Florio as 'fond, foolish; also

a mate at chess; a word often heedlessly connected with E. mad, with which it has nothing to do. See also Check, Chess.

MATERIAL, substantial, essential. (F., -L.) 'Hys materiall body; Tyndall, Works, p. 460, col. 2. -O. F. materiel, 'materiall;' Cot. - Lat. materialis, material. - Lat. materia (also materies), matter; see Matter. Der. material-ly, material-ness, material-i-ty, materialise, material-ism, material-ist, material-ist-ic, material-ist-ic-al.

MATERNAL, belonging to a mother. (F., -L.) Spelt maternall in Minsheu and Cotgrave. - F. maternal, 'maternall;' Cot. - Low Lat. maternalis, extended from Lat. maternus, motherly. This adj. is formed with suffix -nus (= Aryan suffix -na, Schleicher, Compend. § 222) from Lat. mater, cognate with E. mother; see Mother. Der. maternal-ly; also matern-i-ty, from F. maternité, 'maternity (Cot.), which from Lat. acc. maternitatem.

MATHEMATIC, pertaining to the science of number. (F., L., -Gk.) Gower speaks of 'the science . . . mathematique;' C. A. iii. 87. -O. F. mathematique, 'mathematical;' Cot. - Lat. mathematicus. - Gk. μαθηματικόs, disposed to learn, belonging to the sciences, esp. to mathematics. — Gk. μαθήματ-, stem of μάθημα, that which is learnt, a lesson, learning, science. — Gk. μαθή-, appearing in μαθήσομαι, I shall learn, fut. of μανθάνειν, to learn; one of the very numerous derivatives from \sqrt{MA} or MAN, to think; cf. μάντιε, a seer, μένοε, mind, Skt. man, to think. See Mind, Man. Der.

mathematic al, -al-ly, mathematic-i-an; also mathematic-s, sb. pl. mathematic al, -al-ty, mathematic-t-an; also mathematic-s, sb. pl.

MATINS, MATTINS, morning prayers. (F.,-L.) 'Masse
and matyns;' Rob. of Glouc. p. 369. 'Matynes and masse;' P.
Plowman, B. v. 418. — F. matins, 'matins, morning praier;' Cot.
A pl. sb. from F. matin, properly an adj., but used as a sb. to mean
'the morning.' — Lat. matutinum, acc. of matutinus, belonging to
the morning is contracted to matin; of Ital matting mating contracted to matin; of Ital matting mating contracted to matin; of Ital matting mating and the state of Ital matting mating and the state of Ital matting mating and the state of Ital matting mating and the state of Ital matting mating and the state of Ital matting mating and the state of Ital matting mating and the state of Ital mating mating and the state of Ital mating and Ital mating mating and Ital mating mating and Ital mating mating and Ital mating mating and Ital mating and Ital mating ducing mat'tin, contracted to matin; cf. Ital. mattino, morning. - Lat. Matuta, the goddess of morning or dawn; cf. Lucretius, v. 655; as if from a masc. matutus*, with the sense of 'timely,' or 'early;' closely related to Lat. maturus; see Mature. Der. matin, sb. morning (in later use), Hamlet, i. 5, 89, from F. matin, the morning; hence matin, adj., as in 'the matin trumpet,' Milton, P. L. vi. 526. And see matutinal.

The spelling with double t may be due to Ital. mattino, or simply to the doubling of t to keep the vowel a short, as in matter, where matters. as in *matter, mattock*,

MATRICIDE, the murderer of one's mother. (F., -L.) 1. The above is the correct sense, but rare; see Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674.—
F. matricide, adj., 'mother-killing;' Cot.—Lat. matricida, a murderer of a mother.—Lat. matri-, crude form of mater, a mother (see Mother); and -cida, killing, formed from cædere (pt. t. ce-cidi), to kill (see Cassura). 2. Sir T. Browne has the word in the sense murder of one's mother; Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 17. § 5. In this kill (see **Cæsura**). case, it is coined directly from Lat. matricidium, a killing of a mother. - Lat. matri-, as before; and -cidium, a killing, from cadere, ¶ Fratricide, parricide, are equally ambiguous. as before. Der. matricid-al.

MATRICULATE, to admit to membership, esp. in a college, to register. (L.) Used as a pp., with the sense of 'enrolled,' in Skelton, Garland of Laurel, 1. 1281. - Late Lat. matriculatus, pp. of matriculare, to enrol, a coined word. - Lat. matricula, a register; a dimin. of matrix, (1) a breeding animal, (2) a womb, matrix, (3) a public register, roll, list, lit. a parent-stock. See Matrix. Der. matriculat-ion.

MATRIMONY, marriage. (F., - L.) M. E. matrimoine, Chaucer, C. T. 3097. - O. F. matrimonie, 'matrimony,' Cot.; of which another (unrecorded) form was probably matrimoine. - Lat. matrimonium, marriage. - Lat. matri-, crude form of mater, a mother (see Mother); with suffix -monio- = Aryan man-ja, on which see Schleicher, Compend. § 219. Der. matrimoni-al, matrimoni-

MATRIX, the womb, a cavity in which anything is formed, a mould. (L.) Exod. xiii. 12, 15. [Written matrice in Numb. iii. 12 in A. V., ed. 1611. Minsheu has both matrice and matrix; the former is the F. form. Cf. 'matrice, the matrix,' Cot.; from the Lat. matricem, the acc. case.] - Lat. matrix, the womb. - Lat. matri-, crude form of mater, mother, cognate with E. Mother, q.v. MATRON, a married woman, elderly lady. (F., -L.) M. E. matrone, Gower, C. A. i. 98. - F. matrone, 'a matron;' Cot. - Lat.

matrona, a matron; extended from matr-, stem of mater, a mother;

materie, Ancren Riwle, p. 270, 1. 7. - O. F. matiere, matere (prob. mater, a painter, from malen, to represent, paint; and stock, a stick, also materie); mod. F. matière, - Lat. materia, matter, materials, staff.

B. G. malen, O. H. G. multin, to mark (hence to delineate, B. G. malen, O. H. G. multin, to mark (hence to delineate, B. G. malen, O. H. G. multin, to mark (hence to delineate, B. G. malen, O. H. G. multin, to mark (hence to delineate, B. G. malen, O. H. G. multin, to mark (hence to delineate, B. G. malen, O. H. G. multin, to mark (hence to delineate, B. G. malen, O. H. G. multin, to mark (hence to delineate, B. G. malen, O. H. G. multin, to mark (hence to delineate, B. G. malen, O. H. G. multin, to mark (hence to delineate, B. G. malen, O. H. G. multin, to mark (hence to delineate, B. G. malen, O. H. G. multin, to mark (hence to delineate, B. G. malen, O. H. G. multin, to mark (hence to delineate, B. G. malen, O. H. G. multin, to mark (hence to delineate, B. G. malen, O. H. G. multin, to mark (hence to delineate, B. G. malen, O. H. G. multin, to mark (hence to delineate, B. G. malen, O. H. G. multin, to mark (hence to delineate, B. G. malen, O. H. G. multin, to mark (hence to delineate, B. G. malen, O. H. G. multin, to mark (hence to delineate, B. G. malen, O. H. G. multin, to mark (hence to delineate, B. G. multin, B. G. multi stuff; so called because useful for production, building, &c. \(\beta\). Formed with suffix -ter- (= Aryan -tar, on which see Schleicher, Compend. § 225) from / MA, to measure; cf. Skt. má, to measure, also (when used with nis) to build, form, produce. Mother, q. v. Der. matter, vb., not in early use; matter-less; materi-al, q. v. Also matter (2), q. v.

MATTER (2), pus, a fluid in abscesses. (F., -L.) 'Matter, that

which runs out of a sore; 'Kersey, ed. 1715. Really the same word as the above; see Littre, s. v. matière, sect. 8, who gives: 'Matière purulente, ou simplement matière, le pus qui sort d'un plaie, d'un abscès.' So also in the Dict. de Trevoux. Littre gives the examples: 'Il est sorti beaucoup de matière de cette plaie' = much matter has come out of this sore. See Matter (1).

MATTINS, the same as Matins, q. v.

MATTOCK, a kind of pickaxe. (C.) M. E. mattok. 'Hoc bidens, a mattok;' Wright's Vocab. i. 234; and see Prompt. Parv.

—A.S. mattue, Orosius, b. iv. c. 8. § 2. β. Of Celtic origin. —W. matog, a mattock, hoe; cf. Gael. madag, a mattock, pickaxe, Russ. motuika, Lithuan. matikkas, a mattock.

MATTRESS, a quilt to lie upon. (F., - Arab.) 'A mattress, culcitra; 'Levins. - O. F. materas, 'a matteresse, or quilt to lie on; Cot. Mod. F. matelas (by change of r to l); cf. Span. and Port. al-madraque, a quilted cushion, mattress (where al is the Arab. def. article). - Arab. matrah, 'a place, station, post, situation, foundation, a place where anything is thrown; mutrah, thrown away, rejected; Rich. Dict. p. 1440. This Arab. word came to mean anything hastily thrown down, hence, something to lie upon, a bed (Devic) just as the Lat. stratum, lit. 'anything spread,' came to mean a bed. The Arab. matrah is derived from the Arab. root taraha, he threw prostrate; Rich. Dict. p. 967.

MATURE, ripe, completed. (L.) 'Maturity is a mean between two extremities, . . . they be maturely done;' Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. i. c. 22 (R.) - Lat. maturus, mature, ripe, arrived at full growth. β . It seems to be related to a lost noun signifying 'period,' cognate with Lithuan. *metas*, a period, a year (Nesselmann); and with Lithuan. *matóti*, to measure (id.) If so, the root is \sqrt{MA} , to measure; see Mete. The sense is then 'measured,' or 'completed; hence fully ripe. Der. mature-ly; matur-i-ty, from F. maturité, 'maturity' (Cot.), which from Lat. acc. maturitatem; mature-ness; matur-at-ion, from O. F. maturation, 'a maturation, ripening' (Cot.), which from Lat. acc. maturationem, due to maturatus, pp. of maturare, to ripen; matur-at-ive, from O. F. maturatif, 'maturative, ripening' (Cot.), a coined word; matur-esc-ent, from the stem of the pres. pt. of maturescere, inceptive form of maturare.

Closely related words are matin, matutinal.

MATUTINAL, pertaining to the morning, early. (L.) Matutinal is in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674; matutine in Kersey, ed. 1715.— Lat. matutinalis, belonging to the morning; formed with suffix -alis from matutin-us, belonging to the morning; see further under

MAUDLIN, sickly sentimental. (F., -L., -Gk., - Heb.) orig. sense was 'shedding tears of penitence,' like Mary Magdalene, who was taken as the type of sorrowing penitence. Hence the expression 'their maudlin eyes' in Dryden's Prol. to Southerne's play of The Loyal Brother, l. 21 (A.D. 1682). Corrupted from M. E. Maudelein, or Magdelaine, Chaucer, C. T. 412; P. Plowman, B. xv. 289. - O. F. Magdaleine. - Lat. Magdalene. - Gk. Μαγδαληνή, i. e. belonging to Magdala; Luke, viii. 2. Here 'Magdala' answers to Heb. migdál, a tower; Smith's Dict. of the Bible. spelling Maudlin (for Magdalen) in All's Well, v. 3. 68. ¶ Observe the

spelling Maudlin (for Magdalen) in All's Well, v. 3, 68.

MAUGRE, in spite of. (F., -L.) Obsolete, except in imitating archaic writing. In Shak. Tw. Nt. iii. 1. 163; Titus, iv. 2. 110; K. Lear, v. 3, 131. In P. Plowman, B. ii. 204, it means 'in spite of;' but in B. vi. 242, it is (rightly) a sb., signifying 'ill will.' - O. F. malgre, maugre, maulgre; Cot. has 'maulgré eux, mauger their teeth, in spite of their hearts, against their wils.' The lit. sense of malgre is 'ill will' or 'displeasure.' Compounded of mal, from Lat. malus. had, ill: and O. F. are, gret from Lat. gratum a pleasant

malus, bad, ill; and O. F. gre, gret, from Lat. gratum, a pleasant thing. See Malioe and Agree.

MAUL, to beat grievously, to bruise greatly, disfigure. (F., -L.)
Formerly mall. 'Then they malled the horses legges, that their mightie coursers lefte praunsynge; Bible, 1551, Judges, v. 22.

M. E. mallen, to strike with a mall or mace, Joseph of Arimathie, ed. Skeat, l. 508. Merely formed from M. E. malle, a mall, mace; see Mall (1).

Then they matted the horsest legges, v. 22. xxv. 18.

draw, paint), is der. from G. mahl. M. H. G. and O. H. G. mal, mol, a mark, spot, cognate with E. mole in the sense of 'mark;' see y. G. stock is cognate with E. stock, stake; see Stock.

MAUNDY THURSDAY, the day preceding Good Friday. (F., - L.; and E.) Thursday is the E. name of the fifth day of the week; see Thursday. Maundy is M. E. maundes, maunde, a command, used with especial reference to the text 'Mandatum novum,' his own command, i. e. washed his disciples feet; P. Plowman, B. xvi. 140. 'Lord, where wolte thou kepe thi maunde?' Coventry Mysteries, ed. Halliwell, p. 259. The 'new commandment' really is 'that ye love one another;' but in olden times it was, singularly enough, appropriated to the particular form of devotion to others exemplified by Christ when washing his disciples feet, as told in earlier verses of the same chapter. 'The Thursday before Easter is called Maundy Thursday, dies mandati, a name derived from the ancient custom of washing the feet of the poor on this day, and singing at the same time the anthem-Mandatum novum, &c.; John, xiii. 34... The notion was, that the washing of the feet was a fulfilling of this command, and it is so called in the rubric, conveniunt clerici ad faciendum mandatum. This rite, called mandatum or lavipedium, is of great antiquity, both in the Eastern and Western church; '&c.; great antiquity, both in the Eastern and Western church; '&c.; Humphrey on the Common Prayer, p. 179. See my long note on P. Plowman, B. xvi. 140, and Maundy Thursday in the Index to the Parker Society's publications. Maundy, for mandatum, occurs in Grindal's Works, p. 51; Hutchinson, pp. 221, 259, 346; Tyndale, i. 259, iii. 256 (Parker Soc.).

B. From O. F. mande, that which is commanded. Cot. has 'mande', commanded, . . . directed, appointed.'

Lat. mandatum, a command, lit. that which is commanded, neut, for mandatum and mandatum to command. of mandatus, pp. of mandare, to command. See Mandate, of which maundy is, in fact, the doublet. ¶ Spelman's trumpery guess, that the word is derived from maund, a basket, is one of the fables which are so greedily swallowed by the credulous.

MAUSOLEUM, a magnificent tomb. (L., - Gk.) 'This mauso-

leum was the renowned tombe or sepulchre of Mausolus, a petie king of Carie;' Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxxvi. c. 5. — Lat. mausoleum, a splendid tomb, orig. the tomb of Mausolus. — Gk. Μαυσωλοΐον, the tomb of Mausolus. — Gk. Μαύσωλοῦ, the name of a king of Caria, to whom a most splendid monument was erected by his queen

Artemisia.

MAUVE, the name of a colour. (F., -L.) Modern. So named from its likeness to the tint of the flowers of a mallow. - F. mauve, a mallow. - Lat. malua, a mallow; see Mallow.

MAVIS, the song-thrush. (F., -C.) M. E. mavis, Rom. of the Rose, 619. - F. mauvis, 'a mavis, a throstle;' Cot. Cf. Span. malvis, a thrush. Supposed to be derived from Bret. milvid, also milfid, a mavis; called milchouid (with guttural ch) in the neighbourhood of Vannes. Cf. Corn. melhues, O. Corn. melhuet, a lark (Williams).

MAW, the stomach, esp. in the lower animals. (E.) M. E. mawe (dissyllabic), Chaucer, C. T. 4906. – A. S. maga, the stomach; Wright's Vocab. i. 45, col. 1. + Du. maag. + Icel. magi. + Swed. mage. + Dan. mave. + G. magen, O. H. G. mago.

β. Apparently named from the notion of power, growth, or strength; from MAGH, to have power; see May (1). ¶ The change from maga to mawe, maw, is quite regular; cf. A. S. haga, M. E. kawe, E. haw. Der. maw-worm, i. e. stomach-worm, parasite, Beaum. and

MAWKISH, squeamish. (Scand.; with E. suffix.) 'Mawkish, sick at stomach, squeamish.' Phillips, ed. 1706. The older sense is 'loathsome,' or, more literally, 'maggoty.' Formed with suffix -ish from M. E. mauk, mawk, a maggot. 'Hec cimex, Anglice's 'North States.' 'North States.' 'Hecker's corruption of the community of the commu mawke; Wright's Vocab. i. 190, col. 1. Mauk is a corruption, or rather, an easy contraction of the older form madek, a maggot, which occurs (in another MS.) as a variant of meade, a maggot; O. Eng. Homilies, i. 251, l. 19; cf. note on p. 326. - Icel. madkr, a maggot. + Dan. maddik, a maggot; whence the Norweg. makk (Aasen) = E. mawk.

\$ This is a dimin. form with suffix -k (or -ik) from the a maggot; see Moth.

y. The comparison of G. made, a maggot; see Moth.

y. The comparison of G. made (O. H. G. mado) with O. H. G. madari, a mower, reaper, suggests that the originance of A. S. mada was 'mower,' or 'reaper,' i. e. devourer; cf. the A. S. mada with Lat. met-ere, to reap; see Mow (1). Der. mawkith and the matter of the market of the ma

ish-ly, mawkish-ness.

MAXIII.AR, MAXIII.ARY, belonging to the jaw-bone.

Racon has 'mastillary' MAULSTICK, a stick used by painters to steady the hand.

(G.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. One of the few G. words imported into bones; 'Nat. Hist. § 747. — Lat. maxillaris, belonging to the jaw-bone; dimin. of māla, the cheek-bone.

English. — G. malerstock, a maulstick, lit. 'painter's stick.' — G. bone. — Lat. maxilla, the jaw-bone; dimin. of māla, the cheek-bone. (which stands for mac-sa-la). - Lat. mac-, base of macerare, to spot, mark of a blow; whence also E. Measles, q. v. macerate, chew; see Macerate.

MAXIM, a proverb, general principle. (F., -L.) Lit. 'a saying of the greatest importance.' In Shak. Troil, i. 2. 318. - F. maxime, 'a maxime, principle; 'Cot. - Lat. maxima, greatest (put for maxima sententiarum, the chief of opinions); fem. of maximus, greatest, superl. of magnus, great. - WMAGH, to have power; see

Max (1).

MAXIMUM, the greatest value or quantity. (L.) A mathematical term. — Lat. maximum, neut. of maximus, greatest; see

MAY (1), I am able, I am free to act, I am allowed to. (E.) There is no infinitive in use; if there were, it would rather take the form mow than may. May is the present tense (once, the past tense of a strong verb); might is the past tense (really a secondary past tense or pluperfect). M. E. infin. mown (for mowen), Prompt. Parv. p. 346; pres. t. sing. I may. Chaucer, C. T. 4651; pt. t. I mighte, id. 322, 634.—A. S. mugan, infin., to be able; pres. t. ic mæg, I may or can; pt. t. ic mihte, I might. +O. Sax. mugan; pres. t. ik mag; pt. t. mahta. + Icel. mega; pres. t. ek må; pt. t. ek måtti. + Du. mogen; pres. t. ik mag; pt. t. ik mogt, + Dan. pres. t. maa; pt. t. maatte. + Swed. pres. t. må; pt. t. måtte. + G. mögen; pres. t. mag; pt. t. mochte. + Goth. magan; pres. t. ik mag; pt. t. ik mahta. \(\beta \). All from a Teut. base MAG, to have power. Further allied to Russ. moche, to be able; cf. moche, sh., power, might; Lat. magnus, great mactus, honoured; Gk. μηχανή, means; Skt. mah, to honour. All from / MAGH, to have power, be great, further, help; see Fick, i. 388. Der. The derivatives from this root are very numerous. Some of the chief are main, sb., main, adj., magnate, magnitude, magistrate, maid, major, mayor, make, machine, master, matador, manim, mechanics, megatherium, &c. Also dis-may, q v. Also might, mickle, much, more, most; perhaps many; perhaps maw and May (2).

MAY (2), the fifth month. (F., -I.) M. E. Mai, May; Chaucer,
C. T. 1502, 1512. — O. F. May, Mai, 'the month of May;' Cot. — Lat. Maius, May; so named as being the month of 'growth.' It was dedicated to Maia, i. e. 'the increaser' or 'the honoured.' Allied to maior, greater, magnus, great, mactare, to honour, &c. - MACH, to have power; see May (1). Der. May-day, -flower, -fly, -pole, -queen.

MAYOR, the chief magistrate of a town. (F. - L.) M. E. maire,

P. Plowman, B. iii. 87. There were mayors of London much earlier. -F. maire, a mayor. - Lat. maiorem (shortened to mai'rem), acc. of maior, greater; hence, a superior. See Major. It is most remarkable that we have adopted the Span. spelling mayor, which came in in Elizabeth's time. Spelt major in Shak. Rich. III, iii. 1. 17 (first folio). The word maire was first used temp. Hen. III; Liber Albus, p. 13. Der. mayor-ess, a coined word, formed by adding the F. fem. suffix -esse (= Lat. -issa, Gk. -issa); Ben Jonson speaks of 'the lady may'ress' in An Elegy, Underwoods, lx. l. 70. Also mayor-al-ty, Lord Bacon, Life of Hen. VII, ed. Lumby, p. 209, l. 24; a coined word, as if from a Lat. acc. maioralitatem*. Also mayor-

ship, mayor-dom, in Cotgrave, s. v. mairie.

MAZE, a labyrinth, confusion, perplexity. (Scand.) M. E. mase, P. Plowman, B. i. 6. [We also find M. E. masen, to confuse, puzzle; Chaucer, C. T. 4946.] Of Scand. origin; cf. Norweg. masa-st (where the final -st =-sk = sik, oneself), a verb of reflexive form, to fall into a slumber, to lose one's senses and begin to dream; masa, to be continually busy at a thing, to have a troublesome piece of work to do, also, to prate, chatter (Aasen). Icel. masa, to chatter, prattle; Swed. dial. masa, (1) to warm, (2) to bask before the fire or in the sun, ... (4) to be slow, lazy, work slowly and lazily; mas, adj., slow, lazy (Rietz).

B. These senses of lounging, poring stupidly over work, dreaming, and the like, agree with the E. phrase to be in a maze, and the like, agree with the E. phrase to be in a maze, and the like, agree with the E. phrase to be in a maze, and the like, agree with the E. phrase to be in a maze, and the like, agree with the E. phrase to be in a maze, and the like, agree with the E. phrase to be in a maze, and the like, agree with the E. phrase to be in a maze, and the like, agree with the E. phrase to be in a maze, and the like, agree with the E. phrase to be in a maze, and the like, agree with the E. phrase to be in a maze, and the like, agree with the E. phrase to be in a maze, and the like, agree with the E. phrase to be in a maze, and the like, agree with the E. phrase to be in a maze, and the like, agree with the E. phrase to be in a maze, and the like, agree with the E. phrase to be in a maze, and the like, agree with the E. phrase to be in a maze, and the like, agree with the E. phrase to be in a maze, and the like, agree with the E. phrase to be in a maze, and the like, agree with the E. phrase to be in a maze, and the like agree with the E. phrase to be in a maze, and the like agree with the E. phrase to be in a maze, and the like agree with the E. phrase to be in a maze, and the like agree with the like agree with the like agree with the E. phrase to be in a maze, and the like agree with the like agree with the like agree with the like agree with the like agree with the like agree with the like agree with the like agree with the like agree with the like agree with the like agree with the like agree with the like agree with the like agree with the like agree with the like agree with the like agree with the like agree with the like agree with the like agree with the like agree with the like agree with the like agree with the like agree with the like agree with the like agree with the like agree with the like agree with the like agre i.e. in a dreamy perplexity. Compare the following: 'Auh pe bimasede Isboset, lo! hwu he dude maseliche' = but the stupid Ishbosheth, lo! how stupidly he acted; Ancren Riwle, p. 272. Prob. the orig. sense was 'to be lost in thought,' to dream; hence to be in perplexity, lounge, be idle, &c.; from the & MA, to think (shorter form of MAN); cf. Skt. man, to think, Gk. μέμαα, I was eager, ματεύειν, to strive after, seek, μάτην, vainly, μάταιος, foolish, stupid. Der. maz-ed, Mids. Nt. Dr. ii. 1. 113 (cf. M.E. mased, bimased above); maz-y, maz-i-ness. Also a-maze, q. v.

MAZER, a large drinking-bowl. (O. Low G.)

*Mazer, a broad standing-cup, or drinking bowl; Phillips, ed. 1706.

M. E. maser, Prompt. Parv. (Not found in A. S.) Of O. Low G. origin; cf. O. Du. maser, 'a knot in a tree,' Hexham. Mazers were

masel-in (= maser-in), a dimin. form, used in the same sense, Chaucer, C. T. 13781.

M.E. pers. pron. the dat. and obj. case of I. (E.) M. E. me - A.S. me; fuller form mec, in the acc. only. + Du. mij. + Icel. mer. dat.; mik, acc. + Swed. and Dan. mig. + Goth. mis, dat.; mik, acc. + G. mir, dat.; mich, acc. + Corn. me, mi; Bret. me. + Irish, Gael., and W. mi. - Lat. mihi, dat.; me, acc. + Gk. μοί, ἐμοί, dat.; μέ, ἐμέ, acc. + Skt. mahyam, me, dat.; mám, má, acc. β. All from Aryan pronom. MA, indicative of the first person. Der. mine (1), my

MEAD (1), a drink made from honey. (E.) M. E. mede, Legends of the Holy Rood, p. 138, l. 202. Also spelt meth, methe, Chaucer, C. T. 3261, 3378.— A. S. medu, meodu, medo, meodo, Grein, ii. 239. + Du. mede. + Icel. mjöðr. + Dan. miðd. + Swed. mjöð. + G. meth; O. II. G. me'o. + W. medd. + Lithuan. middus, mead; medus, honey.
 + Russ. med. + Gk. μέθυ, intoxicating drink. + Skt. madhu, sweet; also, as sb., honey, sugar, liquorice. Root unknown. Der. metheglin,

q. v. MEAD (2), MEADOW, a grass-field, pasture-ground. (E.) So called because 'mowed.' 1 M.E. mede, Chaucer, C. T. 89.—A.S. méd; 'Pratum, méd,' Wright's Vocab. i. 38, l. 1. Allied to comp. after-math, an the prov. E. math, a mowing, used only in the comp. after-math, an after-mowing, a second crop. - A. S. mawan, to mow; see Mow (1). Cf. G. mahd, a mowing; M. H. G. mút, a mowing, a crop, a mead; M. H. G. mate, matte, a meadow; Swiss matt, a meadow, in the wellknown names Zermatt, Andermatt; all from O. H. G. majan, to 2. The fuller form meadow is due to mow, cognate with E. mow. an A. S. form madu, of which the stem is madw-; the change from final -we to later -ow is the usual one, as in sparrow, arrow, &c. 'Mid láswe and mid médwe = with leasow and with meadow; A.S. Chron., an. 777, MS. L. (see Thorpe's edit. p. 92, note 1); where mædwe is the dat. case. Der. meadow-y.

MEAGRE, lean, thin, poor, scanty. (F., - L.) M. E. megre, P. Plowman, B. v. 128; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 1198. (Not in earlier use; and not from the supposed A. S. mæger, an unauthorised form in Lyc.) - F. maigre, thin. - Lat. macrum, acc. of macer, thin, lean; whence also Icel. magr. Dan., Swed., and G. mager, thin, lean, were borrowed at an early period (which will also account for A. S. mæger, if it be a true word); see Fick, iii. 228.

\[\beta. \]

B. The Lat. macer is prob. cognate with Gk. μικρόε, small; see Microcosm.

Der. meagre-ly, -ness. From the same source, e-mac-i-ate.

MEAL (1), ground grain. (E.) M. E. mele, Chaucer, C. T. 3993,

- A. S. melu, melo, gen. melewes, Matt. xiii. 33. + Du. meel. + Icel.

mjül, later form mel. + Dan. meel. + Swed. mjül. + G. mehl.

β. All from the Teut, base MAL, to grind, appearing in Icel. mala, Goth. malan, O. H. G. malan, to grind, which are cognate with W. malu, Lat. molere, to grind. — MAR, to grind; see Mill, Mar. Der. meal-y, meal-i-ness, meal-y-mouth-ed.

MEAL (2), a repast, share or time of food. (E.) M. E. mele, Chaucer, C. T. 4886. — A. S. mæl (1), a time, portion of time, stated time, Grein, ii. 221. Hence the orig. sense was 'time for food;' cf. mod. E. 'regular meals.' It has reference to the common meal at a stated time, not to the hastily snatched repast of a wayfaring man. + Du. maal, (1) time, (2) a meal. + Icel. mál, (1) a measure, (2) time, nick of time, (3) a meal. + Dan. maal, measure, dimension; maaltid, a meal (lit. meal-time). + Swed. mål, measure, due size, meal. + Goth. mel, time, scason. + G. mahl, a meal: mal, a time. β. All from the Teut. base MAI.A, a measured or stated time. -✓ MA, to measure; cf. Skt. má, to measure; see Mete. (Fick, iii. Der. meal-time, meal-tide.

MEAN (1), to have in the mind, intend, signify. (E.) M. E. menen, Chaucer, C.T. 2065. — A. S. ménon, to intend; Grein, ii. 222. + Du. meenen, to think, believe, fancy, mean. + Dan. mene, to mean, think. + Swed. mena, to mean, think. + G. meinen, O. H. G. meinjan, to think upon, mean, signify.

B. These are all causal or secondary verbs, as shown by the O. H. G. form, and derived from the sb. which appears as M. H. G. meine, O. H. G. meina, thought, intent, signification. A still more orig. form appears in Icel. minni, O. H. G. minni, remembrance, memory, mind, which are closely related to E. Mind, q. v. — \(\sqrt{MAN}, \text{ to think.} \) Der. mean-ing, M. E. mening, Chaucer, C. T. 10465 (cognate with G. meinung); mean-ing-less. See moan. Der. mean-ing,

MEAN (2), common, vile, base, sordid. (E.) M. E. mene; 'je mene and be riche; P. Plowman, B. prol. 18. - A. S. mane, wicked, Grein, ii. 222, closely related to A. S. mán, iniquity, id. 207. (Perhaps further related to A.S. gemeine, common, general; but this is by no means so certain as might at first appear.) + Du. gemeen, the orig, sense of the word being 'a spot,' a knot in wood, &c. Cf. Icel. mösurr, 'a maple-tree, spot-wood;' mösur-bolli, a mazer-bowl; mösur-te', a maple-tree.

B. The word is merely extended meen, Swed. men, hurt, injury. + M. H. G. mein, a last-from the form which appears in M.H.G. mase, O.H.G. másá, a hood; cf. G. meineid, perjury. And cf. Goth. gamains, common, Tit. i. 4; unclean, Mk. vii. 2. β. Root uncertain; but I think the word may perhaps be referred to MI, to diminish, hence, to injure; see Minish. γ. It might then be best to refer A. S. geméne, common, general, and Du. gemen (at any rate in the senses of 'common' and 'vulgar') to the same root as Lithuan. mainas, barter, mainyti, to barter. 8. The oft-suggested connection between A. S. geméne and Lat. communis is very doubtful; I would rather reject it. Der. mean-ly, L. L. L. v. 2. 328; mean-ness (not in early use).

MEAN (3), coming between, intermediate, moderate. (F., -I..) M. E. mene. 'And a mene [i. e. an intermediate one, a mediator] bitwene pe kyng and pe comune' [commons]; P. Plowman, B. i. 158. 'In pe mene while;' Will. of Palerne, 1148.—O. F. meien (Burguy), mod. F. moyen, mean, intermediate. — Lat. medianus, extended form from medius, middle; see Mediate. Der. mean, sb., Rom. of the Rose. 6529; mean-s, M. E. menes, Chaucer, C. T. 11195.

MEANDER, a winding course. (L., -Gk.) 'Through forthrights and meanders; Temp. iii. 3. 3. — Lat. Mæander. — Gk. Maíavôpos, the name of a river, remarkable for its circuitous course;

Pliny, b. v. c. 29. Der. meander, vb., meander-ing.

MEASLES, a contagious fever accompanied by small red spots on the skin. (Du.) The remarks in Trench, Select Glossary, are founded on a misconception. The word is quite distinct from M. E. mesel, a leper, which will be explained below. 'The maysilles, variolæ,' Levins, 125. 15. 'Rougeolle, the meazles;' Cot. In Shak. Cor. iii. 1. 78, the sense is 'measles,' not 'leprosy,' as explained in Schmidt. The use of the term was quite definite. 'The maisils, a disease with many reddish spottes or speckles in the face and bodie, much like freckles in colour; Bret. M. E. maseles, to translate O.F. rugeroles (14th cent.), in Wright's Voc. i. 161, l. 23. Borrowed from Dutch. - Du. maselen. 'De maselen, ofte [or] masel-sieckte, the measels, or sick of the measels. De masel-sucht, the measell-sicknesse; Hexham. The same word as O. Du. masselen. Masselen ofte masseren, black spots or blemishes of burning upon one's body or leggs; Hexham. He also gives: 'Maesche, masche, ma maschel being a dimin, of an older form mase or masche. Of these older forms, Hexham actually gives the latter, whilst the former is cognate with (and vouched for by) the M. H. G. mise, O. H. G. s beginte with (and voicine to by the M. I. C. mass, o. I. C. másá, a spot, the mark of a wound; whence G. maser [= masel], a spot, speckle, and masern, pl. measles. Cf. O. H. G. masala, a bloody tumour on the knuckles.

'a spot,' is the source whence is derived the E. Mazer, q. v. ¶ It thus appears that measle means 'a little spot.' It is therefore wholly unconnected with M. E. mesel, which invariably means 'a (see Stratmann); whence meselvie, i.e. leprosy. Both mesel and meselrie occur in Chaucer, Pers. Tale, De Ira. with the simple vowel e (instead of ai or ea) makes all the difference. This word is borrowed from O. F. mesel, which is from Lat. misellus, wretched, unfortunate, dimin. of miser, wretched; see Miser. The confusion between the words is probably quite modern; when, e.g., Cotgrave explains O. F. mesel, meseau, by 'a meselled, scurvy, leaperous, lazarous person,' he clearly uses meselled as equivalent to leprous; whilst he reserves the spelling meazles to translate rougeolle. Dor. measl-ed, measl-y.

MEASURE, extent, proportion, degree, moderation, metre. (F., -L.) M. E. mesure, P. Plowman, B. i. 35; Ancren Riwle, p. 372, l. 1; O. Eng. Homilies, 2nd Ser. p. 55, l. 8. - O. F. mesure. - Lat. mensura, measure. - Lat. mensura, fem. of mersurus, fut. part. of metiri, to measure. - ✓MA, to measure; see Mete. Der. measure, vb., M. E. mesuren, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 2, l. 1782; measur-able, M. E. mesurable, P. Plowman, B. i. 19; measur-abl-y,

measur-ed, measure-less, measure-ment.

MEAT, food, flesh of animals used as food. (E.) M. E. mete, Chaucer, C. T. 1615. — A. S. mete, John, iv. 32, 34. + Du. met, flesh for sausages. + Icel. matr, food. + Dan. mad, victuals, food. + Swed. mat, victuals. + Goth. mats, food (whence matjan, to use as food, eat). + O. H. G. maz, food.

β. Prob. from / MAD, to chew, appearing in Lat. mandere; see Mandible.

Der. meat-

MECHANIC, pertaining to machines. (F., -L., -Gk.) First used as a sb., with the sense 'mechanic art.' M. E. mechanike. 'Whos arte is cleped mechanike' = whose art is called mechanic. Gower, C. A. iii. 142. -O. F. mechanique, mecanique, 'mechanicall;' Cot. - Lat. mechanica, mechanic; also used as sb., the science of mechanics. -Gk. μηχανική, sb., the science of mechanics; fem. of adj. μηχανικόε, relating to machines. -Gk. μηχανή, a machine; see Machine. Der. mechanic-al (see Trench, Select Glossary); mechanic-al-ly; mechanic-s, mechanic-an; also mechanist, mechanism.

MEDAL, a piece of metal in the form of a coin. (F., -Ital., -

Low Lat.,—L.) Shak, has medal to signify 'a piece of metal stamped with a figure;' Wint. Ta. i. 2. 307.—O.F. medaille, 'a medall, an ancient and flat jewel,' &c.; Cot. (Mod. F. médaille).—Ital. medaglia, a medal, coin; equiv. to O. F. meaille, whence mod. F. maille, a small coin.—Low Lat. medalia, a small coin; 'obolus, quod est medalia,' in a Lat. glossary cited by Brachet; we also find Low Lat. medalla, a small coin; Ducange. These are corrupted forms due to Lat. metallum, metal. See Metal. Der. medal-ist or medall-ist; medall-i-on, in Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674, from O. F. medaillon (F. médaillon), 'a little medall,' Cot., which is from the Ital. medaglione, formed from medaglia.

medaglione, formed from medaglia.

MEDDLE, to mix or interfere with. (F.,-L) To meddle with is to mix with. The M.E. verb medlen simply means 'to mix.' 'Medled togideres' = mixed together, P. Plowman, B. ix. 3. Also frequently spelt mellen; thus, for 'imedled togidres,' another reading is ymelled, in Trevisa, iii. 469, l. 4. – O. F. mesler, medler, meller, to mix, interfere or meddle with (Burguy). Cotgrave has: 'mesler to mingle, mix, ..., jumble; se mesler de, to meddle, intermeddle, deal with, have a hand in.' Mod. F. mêler. Cf. Span. mezclar, Port. mesclar, Ital. mischiare [put for misclare, by usual change of cl to chi], to mix, — Low Lat. misculare, to mix; cf. Lat. miscellus, mixed. — Lat. miscere, to mix; for which see Mix. B. The orig. O. F. form was mesler, of which medler was a curious corruption, and meller a simplification. An intrusive d occurs, similarly, in medlar, q.v. Der. meddl-er, meddle-some (with E. suffix), meddl-ing. Also

medley, q. v.

MEDIATE, middle, acting by or as a means. (L.) Rare as an adj., and not very common in the adv. form mediate-ly. 'Either immediatly or mediatly;' Fryth's Works, p. 18.—Lat. mediatus, pp. of mediare, to be in the middle.—Lat. medius, middle; cognate with A. S. midda, middle; see Mid. Der. mediate, verb (tare in old books); Rich. quotes: 'employed to mediate A present marriage, to be had between Him and the sister of the young French queen;' Daniel, Civil Wars, b. viii. Also mediat-ion, q. v., mediat-or, q. v. Also im-mediate. Also medial, from Lat. medi-alis.

MEDIATION, intercession, entreaty for another. (F.,-L.) M. E. mediation, mediacioun, Chaucer, C. T. 4654.—O. F. mediation, 'mediation;' Cot. Formed as if from a Lat. acc. mediationem*, from a nom. mediatio*.—Lat. mediatus, pp. of mediare, to be in the middle,

be between; see Mediate.

MEDIATOR, an intercessor. (F., -L.) Now conformed to the Lat. spelling. M. E. mediatour, Wyclif, I Tim. ii. 5.-O. F. mediateur. - Lat. mediatorem, acc. of mediator, one who comes between, a mediator.-Lat. mediator, pp. of mediate; see Mediate. Der. mediator-i-al, mediator-i-al-ly.

MEDIC, a kind of clover. (L., -Gk.) Botanical. Lit. 'Median.' Phillips, ed. 1706, has both medick and the Lat. form medica. -Gk. Μηδική, put for Μηδική πόα, Median grass; fem. of Μηδικό, Median. From Media, the name of a country in Asia; Pliny, b. xviii. c. 16.

MEDICAL, relating to the art of healing diseases. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. — Low Lat. medicalis, medical. — Lat. medicus, a physician. — Lat. mederi, to heal. See Medicine. Der. medical-ly.

MEDICATE, to impregnate with anything medicinal. (L.) Rich. quotes 'his medicated posie at his nose' from Bp. Hall, A Sermon of Thanksgiving.—Lat. medicatus, pp. of medicari, to heal.—Lat. medicaus, a physician. See Medicine. Der. medicat-ed, medicat-ion, medicat-ive. Also medica-ble, Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, from Lat. medicabilis; medicament, from O.F. medicament, 'a medicament, salve' (Cot.), which from Lat. medicamentum.

MEDICINE, something given as a remedy for disease. (F., -L.) In early use. M. E. medicine, in O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 187, l. 4 from bottom. -O. F. medecine (put for medicine). - Lat. medicina, medicine. - Lat. medicina, a physician. - Lat. mederi, to heal. Closely allied to Gk. base μαθ-, in μανθάνειν, to learn; with reference to the science of healing. Fick (i. 714) compares also Zend madh, to treat medically, madha, medical science. From a base MADH, to learn, heal; which from ΜΑΑ, shorter form of MAN, to think. See Meditate, Man. Der. medicine, vb., Oth. iii. 3. 332; medicin-al, Wint. Ta. ii. 3. 37; medicin-al-ly; medicin-able, Much Ado, ii. 2. 5. And see medical, medicate.

ii. 2. 5. And see medical, medicate.

MEDIEVAL, relating to the middle ages. (L.) Also written mediæval. Modern; not in Todd's Johnson. Coined from Lat. mediput for medio-, crude form of medius, middle; and Lat. œu-um, an

put for medio-, crude form of medius, middle; and Lat. œu-um, an age; with suffix -al. See Mediate and Age.

MEDIOCRE, middling, moderate. (F., -L.) 'A very mediocre poet, one Drayton;' Pope, To Dr. Warburton, Nov. 27, 1742 (R.) - F. médiocre, middling, - Lat. mediocrem, acc. of mediocris, middling; extended from medius, middle. (Cf. ferox from ferus.) See Mid. Der. mediocrity, F. médiocrité, from Lat. acc. mediocritatem.

See Medicine, Man. Der. meditation, from O. F. meditation = Lat. acc. meditationem; meditat-ed, meditat-ive, meditat-ive-ly, meditat-

MEDITERRANEAN, inland. (L.) In Shak. Temp. i. 2. 234; and in Cotgrave, who translates O. F. Mediterranée by the mediterranean or mid-earth sea.' - Lat. mediterrane-us, situate in the middle of the land; with suffix an (= F. -an, Lat. -anus). - Lat. medi-, for medio-, crude form of medius, middle; and terra, land; with suffix -an-e-. See Mid and Terrace. ¶ Chiefly applied to the Mediterranean Sea, which appeared to the ancients as nearly in the middle of the old world; but the word was sometimes used more generally; see Trench, Select Glossary.

MEDIUM, the middle place, means, or instrument. (L.) In Dryden, Art of Poetry, c. iv. 1. 888 – Lat. medium, the midst, a

means; neut. of medius, middle; see Mid.

MEDLAR, a small tree with a fruit somewhat like an apple or pear. (F., -L., -Gk.) Properly, medlar is the name of the tree; the fruit should be called a medle, but the word is obsolete; the medlar is so called because it bears medles. M. E. medler, a medlar-tree; Rom. of the Rose, 1375. Also called medle-tre, Sir Beves of Hamptoun, ed. Turnbull, 52 (Stratmann).—O. F. meslier, 'a medlar-tree; Cot.—O. F. mesle, 'a medlar (a Picard word);' Cot.—Lat. mespilum, a medlar; cf. mespilus, a medlar-tree; Pliny, b. xv. c. 20.—Cl. vicard word (Cl. vicard word); Gk. μέσπιλον, a medlar. The introduction of d before l in this word is curious; but the same phenomenon occurs also in meddle and medley; it appears to be due to the O. F. s.

MEDLEY, a confused mass, confusion, mixture. (F., -L.) M.E. medle, medlee. 'Medle, mixtura;' Prompt. Parv. p. 331. Also spelt melle (dissyllabic), which occurs in Barbour's Bruce in the sense of 'mixture,' b. v. l. 404, and over and over again in the sense of 'fray,' contest, exactly corresponding to the mod. F. mêlee, which is in fact the same word. See Trench, Select Glossary. Chaucer has medlee in the sense of 'mixed in colour,' as in: 'He rood but house in a medlee cote,' Prol. to C. T. 330. — O. F. medle, mesle, melle (fem. forms medlee, me:lee, mellee), pp. of medler, mesler, or meller (mod. F. mêler), to mix. See further under **Meddle**. ¶ The verb to meddle is sometimes contracted to mell, All's Well, iv. 3. 257; and see Nares. The M. E. melle, easily shortened to mell, is obviously the original of the slang word mill, a contest; for the change of vowel from e to i, see Mill.

MEDULLAR, MEDULLARY, belonging to the marrow. (L.) Medullar is in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Kersey, ed. 1715, has both forms.—Lat. medullaris, belonging to the marrow.—Lat. medulla, the marrow. β. The orig. sense was prob. 'inmost;' from Lat. med-ius, middle; see Mid.

MEED, reward, wages, hire, reward of merit. (E.) M. E. mede, P. Plowman, B. ii. 20, 27, 34, 36, 39, &c.—A. S. méd, Matt. vi. 1; older form meord (with r for older s), John, iv. 36, Rushworth MS. + G. miethe, hire; M. H. G. miete, O. H. G. mieta. + Goth. mizdo, reward. + Russ. mzda, remuneration. + Gk. μισθύε, pay. β. Origin doubtful; an ingenious suggestion is that cited in Vaniček, that the orig. form was mad-dha, that which is set or put by measure; from MAD, an extension of \(\sqrt{MA} \), to measure, and \(\sqrt{DHA} \), to put, Observe that meed stands for mizd.

MEEK, mild, gentle. (Scand.) M. E. meke, Chaucer, C. T. 69; Havelok, 945; spelt meoc, Ormulum, 667.—Icel. mjúkr, soft, agile, meek, mild. + Swed. mjuk, soft, pliable, supple. + Dan. myg, pliant, soft. + Du. muik, soft. + Goth. muks * only in comp. muka-mode, gentleness. Perhaps allied to Lith. minksztas, soft, minkyti, to knead; from MAK, to knead; see Mass (1). Der. meek-ly, meek-ness.

MEERSCHAUM, a substance used for making tobacco-pipes. (G.) Modern. - G. meerschaum, lit. sea-foam. - G. meer, sea, cognate with E. Mere; and schaum, foam, cognate with E. Scum.

MEET (1), fitting, according to measure, suitable. (E.) M. E. mete, Chaucer, C. T. 2293. We also find M. E. mete with the sense of moderate, small, scanty; P. Plowman's Crede, 1, 428. This is a closely related word, from the notion of fitting tightly. - A. S. gemet, meet, fit, Grein, i. 429. (The prefix ge-, readily dropped, makes no difference.) Cf. A.S. mate, small, scanty, lit. tight-fitting; whence unmate, immense immeasurable; Grein, ii. 227, 624. - A. S. metan, to mete; see Meto. Cf. G. mässig, moderate, frugal; from messen, to measure. Der. meet-ly, meet-ness.

MEET (a), to encounter, find, assemble. (E.) M. E. meten, Chaucer, C. T. 1526. – A. S. métan, to find, meet; Grein, ii. 234. (Formed with the usual vowel-change from δ to $\dot{\epsilon}$, that is, long \ddot{o} .) A.S. mót, gemót, a meeting; see Moot. + O. Sax. mótian (the exact

III, iii. 7. 75. [The sb. meditation is in much earlier use, spelt meditaciun in the Ancren Riwle, p. 44, l. 4.]—Lat. meditatus, pp. of meditari, to ponder.

β. A frequentative verb, from the base medicatus, pp. of meditari, to ponder.

β. A frequentative verb, from the base medicatus, pp. of meditari, to meet; from mot, a meeting. + Swed. müta, to meet; from mot, preserver, to heal, Gk. μανθάνειν, to learn; from the base MADH, due to MA (also MAN), to think.

See Medicine. Man. Der meditation from O. F. meditation. ontmoeten, to meet; from gemoet, a meeting. + Icel. mæta, mæta, to meet; from mot, a meeting. + Swed. möta, to meet; from mot, preserved only in the prep. mot, against, towards. + Dan. möde, to meet; cf. mod, against. + Goth. gamotjan, to meet. Der. meeting, A. S. gemeting, Grein, i. 429; meet-ing-house.

MEGALOSAURUS, a fossil animal. (Gk.) Lit. 'great lizard.'

-Gk. μεγάλο-, crude form extended from μέγα-, base of μέγαs, great,

cognate with E. Much, q. v.; and σαῦρος, a lizard. MEGATHERIUM, a fossil quadruped. (Gk.) wild beast.'-Gk. μέγα-, base of μέγαs, great, cognate with E. Much, q. v.; and therium, put for Gk. θηρίον, dimin. of θήρ, a wild beast, cognate with Lat. fera, a wild beast; see Deer.

MEGRIM, a pain affecting one side of the head. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. migrim, migrein, migrene. 'Mygreyne, migrym, mygrene, sekenesse, Emigranea;' Prompt. Parv. Here migrim is a corruption. by change of n to m, of the older form migrene. - F. migraine, 'the megrim, head-ach;' Cot. - Low Lat. hemigranea, megrim, Ducange; cf. emigranea in Prompt. Parv., just cited.—Lat. hemicranium, a pain on one side of the face.—Gk. ἡμικράνιον, half the skull.—Gk. ἡμι., half (see Hemi-); and *paviov, the cranium, skull (see Cranium).

MELANCHOLY, depression or dejection of spirits, sadness. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) Supposed to be caused by an excess of black bile; whence the name. M. E. melancolie, Gower, C. A. i. 39; cf. 'engendred of humours melancholike,' Chaucer, C. T. 1377.-O. F. melancholie, 'melancholy, black choler;' Cot. – Lat. melancholia. – Gk. μελαγχολία, melancholy. – Gk. μελάγχολοε, jaundiced, filled with black bile. – Gk. μέλαν-, stem of μέλαε, black, dark, gloomy (allied black bile.—Gk. μέλαν-, stem of μέλας black, dark, gloomy (allied to Skt. mala, dirty, malina, black); and χολή, bile, cognate with E. Gall, q. v. Der. melanchol-ic, O. F. melancholique, 'melancholick' (Cot.), from Lat. melancholicus.

MELILIOT, the name of a plant. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Levins and Cotgrave.—O. F. melilot, 'melilot;' Cot.—Lat. melilotos.—Gk. μελίλοντος, μελίλοντος, μελίλοντος, ακιλο of clover; so called from the honey and control of the company of the control of the company of the control of the

contained. - Gk. μέλι, honey; and λωτός, lotus, clover. See Mellifluous and Lotus.

MELIORATE, to make better, improve. (L.) Bacon has meliorate and melioration, Nat. Hist. §§ 2,32, 4,33 (R.) = Lat. melioratus, pp. of meliorare, to make better (White). = Lat. melior, better. β. Cognate with Gk. μᾶλλον, rather, compar. of μάλα, adv., very much, exceedingly. Root unknown. Der. meliorat-ion, a-meliorate.
 MELLIFLUOUS, flowing sweetly, sweet. (L.) In Milton,

P. L. v. 429; P. R. iv. 277. And in Shak. Tw. Nt. ii. 3. 54.-Lat. mellifluus, flowing like honey (by change of -us to -ous, as in numerous other instances). - Lat. melli-, crude form of mel, honey; and suffix -fluus, flowing, formed from fluere, to flow. B. Lat. mel is cognate with Gk. μέλι, Goth. milith, honey; the root is uncertain. For Lat. fluere, see Fluent. Der. So also melli-fluent, from melli-(as above) and fluent-, stem of pres. pt. of fluere. So also melli-ferous, i.e. honey-bearing, from Lat. ferre, to bear. And see marmalade.

MELLOW, fully ripe. (E.) 'Melwe, melowe, or rype, Maturus;'
Prompt. Parv. The true sense is 'soft' or 'pulpy,' like very ripe
fruit. By the frequent substitution of l for r, it stands for (or is a mere variant of) A.S. mearu, soft, tender, Grein, ii. 239. Closely allied words are Marrow, Moal (1), which see. + Du. muru, soft, tender; cf. mollig, soft, malsch, soft, tender. + M.H.G. mar, O.H.G. maro, soft, tender. Cf. also Lat. mollis, soft, Gk. μαλακόε, soft; Goth. gamalwiths, contrite (Luke, iv. 18), from gemalwian, to grind down, extension of malan, to grind.

β. All from the common γ MAR, MAL, to grind, crush, pound; see Mar, Melt, Mild. Der. mellow-ness

MELODRAMA, MELODRAME, a theatrical performance, with songs. (F., -Gk.) Given in Todd's Johnson only in the form melodrame, noted by Todd as a modern word lately borrowed from French. It is now always written melodrama. - F. melodrame, properly, acting with songs. A coined word. – Gk. μέλο-, crude form of μέλοε, a song (see Melody); and δράμα, an action, drama (see Drama). Der. melodramat-ic, melodramat-ist, from the stem

δράματ.

MELODY, an air or tune, music. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. melodie, melodye, Chaucer, C. T. 9; Legend of St. Christopher, l. 18. - O. F. melodie. - Lat. melodia. - Gk. μελφδία, a singing. - Gk. μελφδόε, adj., singing, musical. = Gk. μελ-, for μέλο-, crude form of μέλοε, a song, music; and ψδή, a song, ode (see Ode). Perhaps μέλοε is allied to

music; and φόη, a song, ode (see Ode). Perhaps μέλος is allied to μαλακός; see Mellow. Der. melodi-ous, -ly, -ness.

MELON, a kind of fruit. (F., -L., -Gk.) 'Of melons;' see Sir T. Elyot, Castell of Helth, b. ii. c. 7. - O. F. melon, 'a melon;' Cot. - Lat. melonem, acc. of melo, an apple-shaped melon. - Gk. μήλον, (1) an apple, (2) fruit of various kinds. Cf. Lat. mālum, an apple (possibly borrowed from Gk.) Der. mar-mal-ade, q.v.

MELT, to make liquid, dissolve. (E.) M. E. melen; pt. t. mal,

Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 1017; pp. molten, P. Plowman, Plying. Allied to mentiri, to lie. B. xiii. 82. - A.S. meltan, pt. t. mealt, Grein, ii. 230. β. It seems best to connect this word with Skt. mridu (base mard-), soft, and the O. Slavonic mladu, soft (cited by Max Müller, Lect. on Language, 8th edit., ii, 363). — MARD, to rub down, crush, overcome; an extended form of MAR, to grind, pound. Cf. Marrow, Mellow, from the same root.

The connection with smelt is by no means so sure as might at first appear. The words may be independent of each other. independent of each other. Der. melt-ing, melt-ing-ly. Also malt,

MEMBER, a limb, a clause, one of a community. (F., -L.)
M. E. membre, Rob. of Glouc. p. 511, l. 12. - F. membre, a member.
- Lat. membrum, a member. Cf. Skt. marman, a member, a joint. Root uncertain. Der. member-ship, with E. suffix. Also membr-ane, q.v. MEMBRANE, a thin skin or film. (F., -L.) 'The skin is a membrane of all the rest the most large and thick; 'P. Fletcher, Purple Island, c. 2, note 13 (R.) - F. membrane, 'a membrane;' Cot. - Lat. membrana, a skin covering a member of the body, a mem-

brane. - Lat. membr-um, a member; see Member. Der. membranous, membran-ac-e-ous.

MEMENTO, a memorial or token whereby to remember another. (L.) A Lat. word, adopted into E., but it is not easy to say at what date. The phrase memento mori (remember you must die) is in Shak. I Hen. IV, iii. 3. 35; but this is used in a different connection. That memento would do well for you too, sirrah; Dryden, Kind Keeper, A. iv. sc. 1. We find 'for memento sake' as early as in P. Plowman, B. v. 476, where there is a special allusion to the text 'Remember me,' Luke, xxiii. 42. — Lat. memento (see Luke, xxiii. 42, Vulgate); imperative of memini, I remember; see Mention. Mind.

MEMOIR, a record, short biographical sketch, collection of recollections. (F., -L.) Commonly in the pl. memoirs, spelt memoires in Phillips' Dict., ed. 1706. - O. F. memoires, 'notes of [read or] writings for remembrance... records;' Cot. Pl. of memoire, memory. - Lat. memoria, memory; also, a historical account, record,

memoir. See Memory.

MEMORY, remembrance, recollection. (F., -L.) M. E. memorie, Chaucer, C. T. 10118; King Alisaunder, 4700. -O. F. memoire, memory (of which an older form was probably memorie). - Lat. memoria, memory, — Lat. memor, mindful. β. The Lat. memor appears to be a reduplicated form (like me-min-i, I remember); cf. Gk. μέρ-μερος, anxious, μερ-μηρίζειν, to be anxious, to ponder earnestly (with which the notion of memory is closely associated); the simpler form in Gk. appears in μέριμνα, care, thought.

γ. Thus the base appears as MAR, a later form of SMAR, to remember, as seen in Skt. smri, to remember; whence also E. Martyr, q. v. See Benfey, Skt. Dict., p. 1091. Der. memori-al, Gower, C. A. ii. 19, from O. F. memorial, 'a memoriall' (Cot.), from Lat. memorialis; memori-al-ist, memori-al-ise. Also memor-able, Hen. V, ii. 4. 53, from O. F. memorable, 'memorable' (Cot.) = Lat. memora-bilis, from memorare, which from memor. Hence memor-abl-y. Also memorandum, pl. memorandums, 1 Hen. IV, iii. 3. 179, from Lat. memorandum, neut. of fut. pass. part. of memorare, to record. Also com-memor-ate, im-memor-ial, remem-ber. Doublet, memoir.

MENACE, a threat. (F., -L.) M.E. menace, manace; spelt manas, King Alisaunder, l. 843. 'Now cometh manace, that is an open folie; for he that ofte manaceth,' &c.; Chaucer, Pers. Tale, De Ira, near end. - O. F. menace, menache, manache (Burguy), menace (Cot.), a threat. - Lat. minacia, a threat, of which the pl. minacia is used by Plautus. - Lat. minaci-, crude form of minax, full of threats; also, projecting. - Lat. minæ, pl., things projecting, hence (from the idea of threatening to fall) threats, menaces. - Lat. minere, to jut out, project. Der. menace, verb, as above; menac-ing, menac-ing-ly. From the same source, com-min-at-ion, de-mean; also e-min-ent, pro-

min-ent.

MENAGERIE, a place for keeping wild animals. (F., -Low Lat., -L.) 'The menagerie in the tower;' Burke, On a Regicide Peace, let. 1 (R.) - F. ménagerie, 'properly a place where the animals of a household are kept, then by extension a place in which are kept rare and foreign animals; 'Brachet. (So also Scheler.) -F. ménager, to keep house. — F. ménage, a household, housekeeping; O. F. ménage, 'houshold stuffe, businesse, or people, a houshold, family, or meyney;' Cot. See further under Menial, Mansion.

MEND, to remove a fault, repair. (F., — L.) M. E. menden, Will.

of Palerne, 647. The sb. mendyng is in King Alisaunder, 5206. Mend is a mere corruption of amend, by the loss of the initial vowel.

See Amend. Der. mend-er, mend-ing.

MENDACITY, falsehood, lying. (L.) 'The mendacity of Greece;' Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. i. c. 6. § 9. Formed, by analogy with F. words in -ty, from Lat. acc. mendacitatem, from nom. mendacitas, falsehood. — Lat. mendaci-, crude form of mendax, false, World of Words, ed. 1706. The adj. mephitick is in Blount's Gloss.

β. The orig. meaning of Lat. mentiri was 'to think out, invent, devise;' cf. commentum, a device, a falsehood, comminisci, to devise. y. Hence the base man-t- is plainly an extension from the common / MAN, to think. See Mention, Mentor, Man. Der. mendaci-ous, formed with suffix -ous from the crude form mendaci- above; mendaci-ous-ly, -ness.

MENDICANT, a beggar. (L.) Properly an adj., as 'the mendicant (or begging) friars.' The word came in with these friars, and must have been well known, as a Latin word at least, in the 14th century. Chaucer has the F form mendiant, C. T. 7488. But it does not appear very early as an E. word; it occurs in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - Lat. mendicant-, stem. of pres. part. of mendicare, to beg. - Lat. mendicus, beggarly, poor; of uncertain origin. Der. mendicanc-y. Also mendic-it-y, M.E. mendicite, Rom. of the Rose,

6427, 6436, from O. F. mendicité, 'mendicity,' Cot.

MENTAL, one of a household, servile. (F., -Low Lat., -L.)

Properly an adj., but also used as sb. 'His servauntes minyall;' Skelton, Why Come Ye Nat to Courte, 592. M. E. meineal, meyneal. 'Grete 3e wel her meyneal chirche,' i. e. the church of their household, Wyclif, Rom. xvi. 5. This adj. is formed, by help of the common suffix -al (= F. -al, Lat. -alis) from the M. E. sb. meine, meinee, maine, mainee, a household, now obsolete, but once in common use; see Rob. of Glouc., pp. 167, 202; Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 15; Will. of Palerne, 184, 416; Havelok, 827; Wyclif, Matt. x. 25, Luke, ii. 4; Chaucer, C. T. 7627, 7738, 14348, 17177.

B. Note that this word is entirely unconnected with E. many, with which Richardson confuses it. In Spenser, prob. owing to such confusion, the word is badly spelt many or manie, F. Q. v. 11. 3. - O. F. maisnee, maisnie, meisnee, meisnie (Burguy); cf. Mesnie, a meyny, family; Cot. The same word as Ital. masnada, a family, troop, company of men. - Low Lat. mansionata *, for which Ducange gives the forms mansada, maisnada, a family, household; whence the derivative mansionaticum, expenses of a household, as explained in Brachet, s. v. ménage. v. Formed, with fem. part. suffix -ata, from mansion-, stem of Lat. mansio, a dwelling. See Mansion.

MENIVER, MINEVER, MINIVER, a kind of fur. (F.,-L.) M. E. meniver (with u for v); spelt menyuere, P. Plowman, B. xx. 137. — O. F. menu ver; 'menu ver, ou verk, the furre minever, also, the beast that bears it;' Cot. Also spelt menu vair, minever, the furre of ermine mixed or spotted with the furre of the 'minever, the turre of ermine mixed of sponda want the land weesell called gris;' Cot. — O. F. menu, 'little, small,' Cot.; and vair, 'a rich fur of ermines powdered thick with blue hairs;' Cot.

The F. menu is from Lat. minutus, small; see Minute. The F. β. The F. menu is from Lat. minutus, small; see Minute. vair is from Lat. uarius, variegated, spotted; see Vair, Various.

Thus the sense is 'little spotted' fur or animal.

MENSES, the monthly discharge from the womb. (L.) A Lat. medical phrase. In Phillips, ed. 1706. - Lat. menses, with the same sense; pl. of mensis, a month; from the same root as E. Month,

q.v. Der menstruous, q.v.

MENSTRUOUS, having or belonging to menses. (L.) In Isaiah, xxx. 22 (A. V.) - Lat. menstruus, monthly. - Lat. mensis, a month. See Month. Der. menstru-ate, from menstruare. Also menstruum, a solvent, Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 1. § 11; so called, says Richardson, 'because its action was, as we are told, assisted by a moderate fire during a month;' or, says Wedgwood, 'from the notion that chemical solvents could only be duly prepared in dependence on the changes of the moon.'

MENSURATION, measuring, measurement. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. Formed, by analogy with F. words in -tion, from Lat. mensurationem, acc. of mensuratio, a measuring. - Lat. mensuratus, pp. of mensurare, to measure. - Lat. mensura, measure; see

Measure

-MENT, a common suffix. (F., - L.) F. -ment, from Lat. -mentum, crude form -men-to-, an extension of -men- = Aryan -man-; see Schleicher, Compend. § 219.

MENTAL, pertaining to the mind. (F.,-L) In Shak. Timon, i. 1. 31. - F. mental, 'mentall;' Cot. - Low Lat. mentals, mental. - Lat. ment-, stem of mens, the mind; see Mind. mental-ly.

MENTION, a notice, remark, hint. (F., -L.) M. E. mentioun, Chaucer, C. T. 895. - F. mention, 'mention.' - Lat. mentionem, acc. of mentio, a mention. Closely related to mens (crude form menti-), the mind, and to me-min-i, I remember. See Mind. Der. mention, vb., Wint. Tale, iv. 1. 22; mention-able.

MENTOR, an adviser, monitor. (Gk.) Not in Todd's Johnson. Simply adopted from the story in Homer, where Athene takes the form of Mentor with a view to give advice to Ulysscs. See Pope's

MERCANTILE, commercial. (F.,-L.) 'That I may use the mercantil term; Howell, Familiar Letters, vol. i. let. 29; A. D. 1621.

-F. mercantil, 'merchantly,' Cot. - Low Lat. mercantilis, mercantile. -Lat. mercant-, stem of pres. part. of mercari, to trade. See Merchant.

MERCENARY, hired for money, greedy of gain. (F.,-L.) M. E. mercenarie, Chaucer, C. T. 516. - F. mercenaire, 'mercenary;' Cot. - Lat. mercenarius, older form mercennarius, a hireling; put for merced-narius. - Lat. merced-, stem of merces, a reward. Mercy.

MERCER, a dealer in silks and woollen cloths. (F., -L.) sense is simply 'a trader.' In early use. M.E. mercer; Ancren Riwle, p. 66, l. 18. - F. mercier. - Low Lat. mercerius, a mercer, trader. - Lat. merc-, stem of merz, merchandise; with suffix -erius =

arius, denoting the agent. See Morchant. Der. mercer-y. MERCHANDISE, a merchant's goods, wares. (F., - L.) M. E. marchandise, P. Plowman, B. prol. 63. - F. marchandise, 'mer-

chandise; Cot. – F. marchand; see Merchant.

MERCHANT, a trader. (F., – L.) M. E. marchant, Chaucer,
C. T. 272; Floriz and Blauncheflur, ed. Lumby, 42. – O. F. marchant (Burguy), F. marchand, a merchant. - Lat. mercant-, stem. of pres. pt. of mercari, to barter. - Lat. merc-, stem of merz, merchandise. - Lat. merere, to gain, buy, purchase; see Merit. Der. merchant-

man, Matt. xiii. 45; merchand-ise, q.v. And see commerce.

MERCURY, the messenger of the gods; quicksilver. (F., -L.)

M. E. mercurie, with the sense of quicksilver, Chaucer, C. T. 16240, 16242; as the name of the god, id. 1387. - Norman F. mercurie, Livre des Creatures, by Philippe de Thaun, l. 264 (in Wright, Popular Treatises on Science); F. mercure. - Lat. Mercurium, acc. of Mercurius, Mercury, the god of traffic - Lat. merc-, stem of mera, merchandise; see Merchant. Der. mercuri-al, Cymb. iv. 2. 310; mercurial-ise.

MERCY, favour, clemency. (F., -L.) In early use. M. E. merci, Old Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 43; Ancren Riwle, p. 30. -F. merci; oldest form mercit, - Lat. mercedem, acc. of merces, reward, pay; which in Low Lat. had the sense of mercy or pity. - Lat. mercstem of merz, merchandise, traffic. - Lat. merere, to gain, buy, purchase; see Merit. Der. merci-ful, spelt merciuol, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 188; merci-ful-ly, merci-ful-ness; merci-less, merci-less-ly, merci-less-ness; mercy-seat, Exod. xxv. 17.

MERE (1), a lake, pool. (E.) M. E. mere, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, A. 158. – A. S. mere, a mere; Grein, ii. 232. + Du. meer. + Icel. marr, the sea. + G. meer, O. H. G. mari, sea. + Goth. marei, sea. + Russ. moré, sea. + Lithuan. mares, sea (Schleicher). + W. môr. + Gael. and Irish muir. + Lat. mare.

B. The orig. sense môr. + Gael. and Irish muir. + Lat. mare.

B. The orig. sense is 'that which is dead,' hence a desert, waste, a pool of stagnant water or the waste of ocean; cf. Skt. maru, a desert, derived from mri, to die. See Mortal. Der. mar-sk, q.v.; mar-isk, q.v. Doublet, moor (1), q. v.

MERE (2), pure, simple, absolute. (L.) Very common in Shak.; see Meas. for Meas. iii. 1. 30, &c. See Trench, Select Glossary.—
Lat. merus, pure, unmixed; esp. used of wine.
is 'bright;' cf. Skt. marichi, a ray of light.—

MAR, to gleam; Lat. merus, pure, unmixed; esp. used of wine.

β. The orig. sense is 'bright;' cf. Skt. marichi, a ray of light. — MAR, to gleam; whence Gk. μαρμαίρειν, to glitter; see Marble.

Der. mere-ly.

MERETRICIOUS, alluring by false show. (L.) In Minsheu,

ed. 1627. Formed, by the common change of -us to ous, from Lat. meretricius, pertaining to a courtesan. - Lat. meretrici-, crude form of meretrix, a courtesan. Formed with fem. suffix -tr-ix (signifying an

agent) from mere-re, to gain. See Merit. Der meretricious-ly, ness. MERGE, to sink, plunge under water. (L.) It occurs in Prynne's Breviate of the Prelates, ed. 1637, p. 64; Todd's Johnson. The sb. mersion is in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—Lat. mergere, to dip. + Skt. majj, to dive, bathe, sink. Der. merg-er; mers-ion, from mersionem, acc. of mersio, a dipping, from mersus, pp. of mergere. Also e-merge,

m-merge.

MERIDIAN, pertaining to mid-day. (F., -L.) M.E. meridian; the altitude meridian; 'Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, prol. 1. 56. Also used as sb. - O. F. meridien, 'meridian, south; also as sb., the meridian;' Cot. - Lat. meridianus, belonging to mid-day. - Lat. merities, mid-day; corrupted from medidies.—Lat. medi-, for medius, middle; and dies, a day. See Mediate and Diurnal. Der. meridion-al, Chaucer, C. T. 10577, from O. F. meridional, Lat. merilionalis; meridion-al-ly.

MERINO, a variety of sheep. (Span., - L.) Not in Todd's Johnson. - Span. merino, roving from pasture to pasture; a name given to a certain kind of sheep. - Span. merino, an inspector of pastures and sheep-walks. - Low Lat. majorinus, a major-domo, steward of a household; cf. Low Lat. majoralis, a head-shepherd. See Ducange. Formed from Lat. major, greater; see Major.

ed. 1674. – Lat. mephitis, a pestilential exhalation; Æn. vii. 84. MERIT, excellence, worth, desert. (F., -L.) M. E. merite, Dar. mephit-ic. Gower, C. A. iii. 187. – O. F. merite, 'merit;' Cot. – Lat. meritum, lit. a thing deserved; orig. neut. of meritus, pp. of merere, to deserve. β. The orig. sense of merere was 'to receive as a share;' and it is allied to Gk. μείρομαι, I obtain a portion, μέροε, a portion, share. Root uncertain; see Curtius, i. 413. Der. merit-or-i-ous, Tyndall's Works, p. 171, col. 1, Englished from Lat. meritorius, deserving; meritor-i-ous-ly, -ness. And see mercantile, mercenary, mercer, merchant, Mercury, mercy, meretricious.

MERLE, a blackbird. (F., -L.) In Henrysoun's Com Creseide, l. 24. - O. F. merle, 'a mearle, owsell, blackbird; In Henrysoun's Complaint of

Lat. merula. a blackbird. Root uncertain. Der. merl-in. MERLIN, a kind of hawk. (F.,-L.?) M. E. merlion. M. E. merlion, Chaucer, Parl. of Foules, 339.—O.F. emerillon, esmerillon, 'the hawk termed a marlin;' Cot. Cf. Ital. smerlo, a kind of hawk, whence smeriglione, a merlin; Span. esmerejon, a merlin. β. Diez supposes these words to have been formed from Lat. merula, a blackbird; the initial s being unoriginal. See Merle.

MERMAID, a fabled marine animal. (E.) Chaucer, C. T. 15276; also meremaidens, Rom. of the Rose, 682. A.S. mere, a lake, mere; and mægd, a maid; cf. A.S. mere-wif, a mere-woman, Grein, ii. 233. See Mere and Maid. sense of mere was easily exchanged for that of sea under the influence of F. mer, the cognate word. Der. mer-man, similarly formed.

MERRY, sportive, cheerful. (C.) M. E. merie, mirie, murie (with one r), Chaucer, C. T. 235, 1388.—A. S. merg, merry, Grein, ii. β. Not a Teutonic word, but borrowed from Celtic. - Irish and Gael. meur, merry, mirthful, playful, wanton. The root appears in Gael. mir, to sport, play, flirt, whence also Gael. mire, play, pastime, mirth, transport, fury, mireagach, merry, playful, Irish mire, play, levity, madness. Perhaps allied to Mild, q.v. Der. merri-ly, merri-ness, L. L. L. i. 1. 202; also merri-ment (a hybrid word, with F. suffix, which has almost displaced merriness), Spenser, F. Q. ii. 6. 3. Also merry-andrew, where Andrew is a personal name, asserted by Hearne (Benedict. Abbas, ed. 1735, tom. i. pref. p. 50) to have been given to jesters in remembrance of the once famous Andrew Boorde, Doctor of Physic in the reign of Henry VIII; several jestbooks were ascribed to him, perhaps wrongly; see Mr. Furnivall's preface to his edition of Andrew Boorde's Introduction of Knowledge, and see the passage from Hearne cited at length in Todd's Johnson. Also merry-thought; Cot. translates F. lunette by 'the merry-thought, the forked craw-bone of a bird, which we use in sport to put on our noses.' And see mirth.

MESENTERY, a membrane in the middle of the intestines.

(L., -Gk.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. Englished from Lat. mesenterium. -Gk. μεσεντέριον, also μεσέντερον, the membrane by which all the intestines are connected. - Gk. μεσ-, for μέσος, middle, cognate with Lat. medius (see Mid); and έντερον, a piece of the entrails (see Entrails). Der. mesenter-ic.

MESH, the opening between the threads of a net. (E.) times mash. Surrey has meash as a verb. 'How smal a net may take and meash a hart of gentle kinde;' Description of the Fickle Affections, 1. 44; in Tottel's Misc., ed. Arber, p. 7. M. E. maske; 'maske of nette, macula;' Prompt. Parv.—A. S. max, a net (equivalent to masc, by the frequent interchange of x and sc, as in ask—A. S. axian, acsian). We find 'max mine,' glossed by retia mea; Ælfric's Colloquy, in Thorpee's Analecta, p. 23, 1. 5 (or in Wright's Vocab. i. 5, 1. 18). The very rare dimin. mæscre, a mesh, is glossed by Lat. macula in a gloss (Bosworth). + Du. maas, a mesh, net. + Icel. möskvi, a mesh. + Dan. maske. + Swed. maska. + G. masche. + W. masg, a mesh, net-work; masgl, a mesh. β. The orig. sense seems to have been 'a knot,' from the use of knots in netting; this sense appears in Lithuanian mazgas, a knot, magztas, a knitting-needle, allied to the verb megsti (pres. t. mezgu), to knot, to weave nets; forms cited by Fick, iii. 236; Nesselmann, p. 387. Der. mesh, vb.,

MESMERISE, to induce an extraordinary state of the nervous system, in which the operator controls the action of the patient. (G. proper name.) Formed with verbal suffix -ise (= F. -iser), from Mesmer, the name of a German physician, of Mersburg, who first published his doctrines in 1766. See Haydn, Dict. of Dates. Der. mesmer-ist, mesmer-ism, mesmer-ic.

MESS (1), a dish of meat, portion of food. (F., -L.) of meat, ferculum; Levins, 204, 36. 'A messe, or dish of meate borne to the table, ferculum; Baret, Alvearie. And see Gen. xliii. 34. M. E. messe; 'Messe of mete, ferculum;' Prompt. Parv. [Cf. 34. M. E. messe; Messe of mete, ferculum, 1.0mps. M. E. entremesse, a side dish, on which see my note to Barbour's Bruce, b. xvi. l. 457.] = O. F. mes, a dish, course at table (the invariable form, Burguy). Cotgrave has: "més, a messe, or service of meat, a course of dishes at table." Mod. F. mets (which also appears in Cotgrave), is a misspelt form due to a wish to point out more dismes; see Bartsch, Chrestomathie Française, col. 11, l. 43. Cf. Ital. messo, a course of dishes at table; also, a messenger (the former = Lat. missum, the latter = Lat. missus). = O. F. mes (= Low Lat. missum), that which is set or placed, viz. on the table; pp. of mettre, to place. - Low Lat. mittere, to place; Lat. mittere, to send. See Not to be derived from A.S. myse, a table, nor Message. from Lat. mensa, nor from O. H. G. maz, meat; all of which have been (absurdly) suggested. Der. mess, sb., a number of persons who eat together, the orig. number being four; see Levins, and Trench, Select Glossary; also L. L. L. iv. 3. 207. Also mess, vb., to eat of a mess, associate at table; whence mess-mate.

MESS (2), a mixture, disorder. (E., or Scand.) 'As pure a mess almost as it came in;' Pope, Epilogue to Satires, Dial. ii. 166. A corruption of mesh, which is another form of mash; as pointed out by Wedgwood. 'Mescolare, to mixe, to mingle, . . to intermeddle, to mask, to mesh, to mell; Florio. 'Mescolanza, . . a medlie, a mesh, . a mixture; id. It is, accordingly, a mere variant of Mash, q.v.

MESSAGE, a communication sent to another, an errand. (F., -L.) In early use. In Rob. of Glouc. p. 359, l. 24.—F. message, 'a message;' Cot.—Low Lat. missaticum, message. Extended from Lat. missus, pp. of mittere, to send; see Mission. Der. messenger, And see mess (1), mass (2).

MESSENGER, the bearer of a message. (F.,-L.) The n is excrescent, as in scavenger for scavager, passenger for passager; so also messenger is for messager. M.E. messager, Chaucer, C. T. 5163, 5191, 5205, 5226; Ancren Riwle, p. 190, l. 20. Formed from message with suffix -er of the agent; see Message. ¶ We also find M. E. message in the sense of 'messenger,' as in Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 454. This form answers to Low Lat. missaticus.

MESSIAH, the anointed one. (Heb.) In Dan. ix. 25.—Heb.

mishiach, anointed; from máshach, to anoint.

MESSUAGE, a dwelling-house with offices, &c. (F., -L.) 'Messuage (messuagium), a dwelling-house; but by that name may also pass a curtilage, a garden, an orchard, a dove-house, a shop, a mill, a cottage, a toft, as parcel of a messuage, '&c.; Blount, Nomolexicon, ed. 1691. M. E. mesuage, Chaucer, C. T. 3977. - O. F. mesuage, a manor-house (Roquefort); cf. Low Lat. mesuagium, messuagium, a manor-house (Ducange), closely allied to Low Lat. massagium, manssagium, a farm-house.

B. Closely allied to (if not the same word as) O. F. masage, masaige (given by Roquefort s. v. mas), maissage, massaige (Burguy), a tenement. All these words are derivatives from O. F. mas (also mes, mez, mex, meix, metz), answering to E. manse. Cotgrave has: 'mas de terre, an oxe-gang, plow-land, or hide of land, containing about 20 acres, and having a house belonging to it.' Also: 'metz, a mesuage, tenement, or plowland, a Walloon word.'-Low Lat. masa, massa, mansa, a small farm with a house, a manse. - Lat. mansa, fem. of mansus, pp. of manere, to remain, dwell. See Manse, Mansion. Thus messuage = mans-age.

META-, prefix. (Gk.) From Gk. μετά, prep., among, with, after; frequently used as a prefix, when it commonly implies 'change. Cognate with Goth. mith, A.S. mid, G. mit, with. Der. met-al, meta-morphosis, meta-phor, meta-phrase, meta-physics, meta-thesis, met-

empsychosis, met-eor, meth-od, met-onymy,

METAL, a name given to certain solid opaque substances, as gold. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. metal, Rob. of Glouc. p. 28, 1. 16; also metel, id. p. 6, l. 20 .- O. F. metal, 'mettal, mettle; Cot. - Lat. metallum, a mine, metal. - Gk. μέταλλον, a pit, cave, mine, mineral, metal. Cf. μεταλλάω, I search after, search carefully, explore; also μετέρχομαι, I come among, follow, go after, seek for. β. The pre-fix is certainly Gk. μετ-, short for μετά, among, with, cognate with Goth. mith, A. S. mid, G. mit, with. γ. The base άλ- in άλ-λάω is supposed to be from the same root as έρ- in έρ-χομαι, viz. γAR, to go; cf. Skt. ri, to go, meet, attain, whence richchha, archchha, to go (corresponding to Gk. ἔρχομαι). See Curtius. Thus the orig. sense would seem to be 'a place for going about among,' a mine; later, a mineral. Der. metall-ic, Milton, P. L. i. 673, immediately from Lat. metallicus; metalli-fer-ous, from metalli- = metallo-, crude form of metallum, and -fer, producing, from ferre, to bear; also metalloid, i.e. metal-like, from Gk. μέταλλο-, crude form of μέταλλον, and eco, form; also metallurgy, q. v. Doublet, mettle.

METALLURGY, a working in metals. (F., - L., - Gk.)

Phillips, World of Words, ed. 1706.—O. F. meallurgie, a search for metall in the bowels of the earth, Cot. [But this would appear to be but a partial explanation.]—Low Lat. metallurgia*, not recorded, but such a form must have existed as a transcription from the Gk. - Gk. μεταλλουργόε, adj., working in metals, mining; μεταλλουργείν, to smelt ore or work metals. - Gk. μέταλλο, crude form of μέταλλον, a metal; and έργον, work, cognate with E. work. ¶ The vowel u = Gk. ov, resulting from See Metal and Work. o and e. Dor. metallurg-ic-al, metallurg-ist.

tinctly its connection with the verb mettre, of which the old pp. was 4 METAMORPHOSIS, change of form, transformation. (L., -Gk.) Chaucer has Metamorphoseos, short for Metamorphoseos liber, book of metamorphosis, C. T. 4513. He alludes to the celebrated Metamorphoseon Libri, books of metamorphoses, by Ovid; and there is no doubt that the word became widely familiar because Ovid used it.—Lat. metamorphosis (gen. sing. metamorphosis or metamorphosison), a transformation.—Gk. μεταμύρφωσιε, a transformation.—Gk. μεταμύρφωσιε, a transformation.—Gk. μεταμύρφωσιε, a transformation. μορφόομαι, I am transformed. — Gk. μετά, which in comp. has the sense of 'change;' and μορφόω, I form, from μορφή, form. β. The etymology of μορφή is uncertain; but it is probably to be connected with μάρπτειν, to grasp, and with Skt. mric, to touch, to stroke; the orig. sense being 'a moulded shape.' See Curtius. Der. metamorphose, Two Gent. i. 1. 66, ii. 1. 32, a verb coined from the sb. above; also used by Gascoigne, Complaint of Philomene, 1, 18 from

end. Also metamorph-ic, a geological term, likewise a coined word. **METAPHOR**, a transference in the meaning of words. (F.,= L., = Gk.) 'And make therof a metaphore;' Gascoigne, Complaint of Philomene (near the end); ed. Arber, p. 116. - F. metaphore, 'a metaphor; 'Cot. - Lat. metaphora. - Gk. μεταφορά, a transferring of a word from its proper signification to another. - Gk. μεταφέρειν, to transfer. - Gk. μετά, which in comp. often gives the sense of 'change;' and φέρειν, to bear, carry, cognate with E. bear. See Meta- and Bear. Der. metaphor-ic, metaphor-ic-al, metaphor-ic-

METAPHRASE, METAPHRASIS, a literal translation. (Gk.) 'Metaphrasis, a bare translation out of one language into another;' Phillips, World of Words, ed. 1706. — Gk. μετάφρασιε, a paraphrasing. – Gk. μεταφράζειν, to paraphrase, translate, lit. to change the style of phrase. – Gk. μετά, signifying 'change;' and φράζειν, to speak. See Meta- and Phrase. Der. metaphrast =

GK. μεταρράστης, a translator; metaphrast-ic.

METAPHYSICS, the science of mind. (L., -Gk.) Formerly called metaphysic; thus Tyndall speaks of 'textes of logike, . . . of metaphysike;' Works, p. 104, l. 1. - Lat. metaphysicus, metaphysical; whence metaphysica, sb. pl., metaphysics. - Gk. μετά τα φυσικά, after physics; because the study was supposed fitly to follow the study of physics or natural science. The name is due to editors of Aristotle. See Physics. Dor. metaphysic-al, Levins; metaphysic-al-ly, metaphysic-i-an.

METATHESIS, transposition of the letters of a word, (L., -Gk.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - Lat. metathesis. - Gk. µeráθεσιε, transposition. — Gk. μετά, signifying 'change;' and θέσιε, a setting, place. See Meta- and Thesis.

METE, to measure. (E.) M. E. meten, P. Plowman, B. i. 175. —

A. S. metan, gemetan, to measure; Grein, ii. 234. + Du. meten. + Icel. meta, to tax, value. + Swed. mäta, to measure. + Goth. mitan. + G. messen. Cf. Gk. µέδειν, to rule; Lat. modus, measure, moderation. β. All from Teut. base MAT, an extension from ✓MA, to measure; cf. Skt. ma, to measure, Gk. μέ-τρον, a measure; Lat. me-tiri, to measure. Der. mete-yard, Levit. xix. 35, from A.S. met-geard, a measuring-rod, Wright's Vocab. p. 38, 1, 5 (see Yard). From the same root are meet(1), measure, mensuration, mature, manual, material, moral, mode, modest, month, moon, metre, &c. Also baro-meter, thermo-

meter, &c.; im-mense, fir-man.

METEMPSYCHOSIS, the transmigration of souls. (Gk.)

'Metempsychosis, a passing of the soul from one body to another;'
Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Spelt metempsichosis in Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665, p. 53. – Gk. μετεμψύχωσιε, a transferring of the soul. – Gk. μετεμψυχώω, I make the soul pass from one body to another. – Gk. μετ-, for μετά, denoting 'change; 'εμ-, put for εν, in, into, before the ψ following; ψνχ-, for ψνχή, the soul; with causal suffix -οω.

See Psychology.

METEOR, an apparition in the sky. (F., -Gk.) Frequent in Shak.; see Rich. II, ii. 4. 9, &c. - O. F. meteore, 'a meteor;' Cot. - Gk. μετέωρος, adj., raised up above the earth, soaring in air; ence μετέωρον, a meteor. - Gk. μετ-, for μετά, among; and έώρα, collateral form of alwpa, anything suspended, from delpew, to lift, raise up. β. Meréωροε (Ionic μετ-ήορ-ου) points to delpo, stem dfep, which has prob. arisen from d-σfep with a prothetic d, whilst its various ramifications may all be well developed from the idea of swinging or making to swing (ἄορ, ἀορτήρ, αίωρα, ἀρτάω, ἀρτάνη);' Curtius, i. 442. That is, despen is from SWAR, to swing, hover, appearing in Lithuan. sverti, to balance. svartis, the beam of a balance (Nesselmann). Der. meteor-ic; meteoro-logy, from λόγος, a

discourse, $\lambda i_{\gamma e i \gamma}$, to speak; meteoro-log-is-al, meteoro-log-ist.

METHEGLIN, mead. (W.) In Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 22; L. L. v. 2. 233. — W. meddyglyn, mead; lit. meadliquor.—W. medd, mead; and llyn, liquor (Spurrell, p. 189). See Mead.

METHINKS, it seems to me. (E.) M. E. me thinkes, Will. of

me, Grein, ii. 613. Here me is the dat. case of the 1st pers. pronoun; and bynceo is from the impersonal verb byncan, to seem, quite distinct from pencan, to think (Grein, ii. 579).

B. Cognate with A.S. byncan are O. Sax. thuncian, Icel. dyhkja (= dynkja), Goth. thugkjan (= thunkjan), G. dünken, O. H. G. dunchan, to seem. These answer to a Teut. base THONKYA (Fick, iii. 128), which is a secondary verb formed from the base THANK, to think; see Think.

METHOD, arrangement, system, orderly procedure, way. (F., - L., - Gk.) In Shak. Meas. for Meas. iii. 2. 52. - O. F. methode, 'a method, a short, ready, and orderly course for the teaching, learning, or doing of a thing; 'Cot. = Lat. methodus, methodos. = Gk. μέθοδος, an enquiry into, method, system. = Gk. μέθ-, for μετά, after; and δδόε, a way; the lit. sense being 'a way after,' or 'a following after.' β. The Gk. δδόε is from ✓ SAD, to go; cf. Skt. sádaya (with ά), to approach (Bensey, p. 999); Russ. chodite, to go, walk, march, chod, a going, course. Der. method-ic-al, method-ise, method-ist (Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, and see Trench, Select Glossary), methodise, Method-ism

METONYMY, a rhetorical figure. (L., -Gk.) 'I understand your metonymy;' Butler, Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 3. l. 588. 'Metonymie, a putting one name for another; a figure, when the cause is put for the effect, or contrarily; 'Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - Lat. metonymia. —Gk. μετωνυμία, a change of names, the use of one word for another. —Gk. μετά, implying 'change;' and ὅνομα, a name, cognate with E. name; see Name. The vowel ω results from the coales-

cence of a and o. Der. metonym-ic-al, metonym-ic-al-ly.

METRE, METER, poetical arrangement of syllables, rhythm, verse. (F., -L., -(ik.) M. E. metre, Chaucer, C. T. 13987. - O. F. metre, 'meeter;' Cot. - Lat. metrum. - Gk. μέτρον, that by which anything is measured, a rule, metre. β . From base $\mu \epsilon$, with suffix anything is heastret, a true, ineter. F. From See με, with sum, -τρον answering to Aryan -tar, signifying the agent; see Schleicher, Compendium, § 225. - ✓ MA, to measure; cf. Skt. má, to measure. See Mete. ¶ The word meter occurs in A. S. (see Bosworth), from Lat. metrum; but Chaucer took it from the French. Der. metric-al (Skelton, A Replycacion, 338), metr-ic-al-ly; dia-meter. Also metro-nome, a musical time-measurer, from µέτρο-, for µέτρον, and νόμοι, distribution, from νέμειν, to distribute.

METROPOLIS, a mother city. (L., -Gk.) Properly applied to the chief cathedral city; thus Canterbury is the metropolis of England, but London is not, except in modern popular usage. In K. John. v. 2, 72; and Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. The adj. metropolitan (= Lat. metropolitanus) was in much earlier use, having a purely ecclesiastical sense. 'Bysshopes metropolitanus' = metropolitanus' in metropoli politan bishops; Sir T. More, Works, p. 1001 h. (Here Sir T. More uses the word as a F. adj., with added s, and following its sb.) - Lat. metropolis. - Gk. μητρόπολιε, a mother-state; ecclesiastically, the city of a primate. – Gk. μήτρο-, used as crude form from μήτηρ, a mother, cognate with E. Mother; and πόλιε, a city, for which see Police. Der. metropolit-an, from Lat. metropolitanus (cf. Gk. πολίτ-ηε, a citizen).

METTLE, spirit, ardour. (F., -L., -Gk.) Absolutely the same word as metal, though the difference in sense is now indicated by a difference in the spelling. Common in Shak.; see K. John, ii. 401, Jul. Cæsar, i. 1. 66, i. 2. 313, ii. 1. 134, iv. 2. 24, &c. 'No distinction is made in old editions between the two words, either in spelling or in use;' Schmidt. The allusion is to the temper of the metal of a sword-blade. See Metal. Der. mettl-ed; mettle-some

(with E. suffix).

MEW (1), to cry as a cat. (E.) In Shak. Macb. iv. 1. 1;

Hamlet, v. 1. 315; 'cry mew!' 1 Hen. IV, iii. 1. 129. M. E. mawen.

'Tybert [the cat] coude not goo awaye, but he mawed and galped so loude, i. e. mewed and yelped so loudly; Caxton, tr. of Reynard the Fox, ed. Arber, p. 22. Of imitative origin, like Mew (2), q. v. So also Pers. maw, the mewing of a cat; Arab. mua, a mewing; Rich.

also Pers. maw, the mewing of a cat; Arab. mua, a mewing; Rich. Dict. p. 1517. Der. mew-l, As You Like It, ii. 7. 144; this is a F. form, from O. F. miauler, 'to mewl or mew like a cat,' Cot. MEW (2), a sea-fowl, gull. (E.) M. E. mawe. 'Hec fuliga, semawe' [sea-mew]; Wright's Vocab. i. 189, col. 1, 1. 6. – A. S. mæw; 'Alcedo, vel alcion, mæw;' id. p. 29, col. 1. + Du. meenw. + Icel. mar. + Dan. maage. + Swed. māke. + G. möwe.

B. All words of international magnetation of the high

mar. + Dan. maage. + Swed. make. + G. möwe.

B. All words of imitative origin; from the mew or cry of the bird.

MEW (3), a cage for hawks, &c. (F., -L.) In English, the sense of 'cage' is the oldest, whence the verb mew, to enclose. At a later date, the verb mew also meant 'to moult,' which is the orig. a later date, the verb mew also meant to mount, which is the originaries in French. M. E. mewe, mewe, mue. 'And by hire beddes heed she made a mewe;' Chaucer, C. T. 10957. 'In mewe;' Will. of Palerne, 3336. 'In mue;' Knight de la Tour Landry, ed. Wright, p. 85, l. 3 from bottom.—O.F. mue, 'a change, or changing; any casting of the coat or skin, as the mewing of a hauke; ... also, a

Palerne, 430; also me thinketh, id. 839. - A.S. me pyncet, it seems to & - F. muer, 'to change, to mew, to cast the head, coat, or skin;' Cot. - Lat. mūlare, to change. B. Put for moutare, intensive form of mouere, to move; see Move. Der. mew-s, s. pl., a range of stabling, orig. a place for falcons; the reason for the change of name is given in Stow's Survey of London, ed. 1842, p. 167. Then is the Mewse, so called of the king's falcons there kept by the royal falconer, which of old time was an office of great account, as appeareth by a record of Rich. II, in the 1st year of his reign . . . After which time [A.D. 1534] the fore-named house called the Mewse, by Charing-cross, was new built, and prepared for stabling of the king's horses, in the reign of Edw. VI and Queen Mary, and so remaineth to that use. Also mew, vb., to cage up, confine, of which the pp. mued occurs in The Knight de La Tour Landry, p. 85, l. 29. Also mew, vb., to moult, cast the coat; 'But I have mew'd that coat, Beaum. and Fletcher, Little French Lawyer, iii. 2. See Moult.

MEZZOTINTO, a mode of engraving. (Ital., -L.) See Evelyn's Diary, Mar. 13, 1661. - Ital. mezzo tinto, half tinted. - Ital. mezzo (Lat. medius); and tinto, pp. of tingere, to tinge. See Mediate and

Ìinge.

MIASMA, pollution, infectious matter. (Gk.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. - Gk. μίασμα, pollution, stain. - Gk. μιαίνειν, to stain.

MICA, a glittering mineral. (L.) 'Mica, a crum, or little quantity of anything that breaks off; also glimmer, or cat-silver, a metallick body like silver, which shines in marble and other stones, but cannot be separated from them; 'Phillips, ed. 1706. Cf. mod. F. and Span. mica, mica. Apparently from Lat. mica, a crumb (see Microcosm); but it seems to have been applied to the mineral from a notion that this word was related to Lat. micare, to shine, glimmer; which is not the case. See Microscope. Der. mic-ac--ous, a coined adi

MICH, to skulk, hide, play truant. (F.) M. E. michen, Prompt. Parv. Prov. E. mooch, mouch. The sb. micher occurs in the Rom. of the Rose, 6543 (or 6541); and, much earlier, spelt muchare, in Ancren Riwle, p. 150, last line. — O. F. mucer, mucier (Burguy), later musser, 'to hide, conceal, . . lurke, skowke, or squat in a corner;' Cot. Origin unknown. Der. mich-er, 1 Hen. IV, ii. 4. 450, and in Ancren Riwle (as above); mich-ing, Hamlet, iii. 2. 146;

also cur-mudgeon, q. v. MICHAELMAS, the feast of St. Michael. (Hybrid; F., - Heb. and L.) M. E. michelmesse, mychelmesse, P. Plowman, B. xiii. 240. Michel is from F. Michel, the F. form of Heb. Mikhiel, a proper name, signifying 'who is like unto God?' from Heb. mi, who? and El, God.
 The suffix -mas, M. E. messe, A.S. mæsse, is from Lat. missa, a mass; see Mass (2).

MICKLE, great. (E.) M.E. mikel, mukel, michel, muchel, mochel; used as adv. in Chaucer, C. T. 260. And see Havelok, 1025; Ormulum, 788; &c. - A. S. mycel, micel; Grein, ii. 242. + Icel. mikill, mykill. + Goth. mikils. + M. H. G. michel, O. H. G. mihil. + Gk. μεγάλοι, great. See Much. The suffix -le answers to Aryan -ra;

Schleicher, Compend. § 220.

MICROCOSM, a little world. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) meaning 'a little universe,' was applied in old times to man, who was regarded as a model or epitome of the universe. In Minsheu, ed. 1627. 'This word is sometimes applied to man, as being a compendium of all other creatures, his body being compared to the baser part of the world, and his soul to the blessed angels;' Blount, ed. 1674. Also in Shak. Cor. ii. 1. 68. - F. microcosme, 'a little world;' Cot. - Lat. microcosmus. - Gk. μικρόκοσμος, a little world. - Gk. μικρο-, crude form of μικρόε, fuller form σμικρόε, small, little; and κύσμος, a world (see Cosmetic).

MICROSCOPE, an instrument for viewing small objects. (Gk.) In Milton, P. R. iv. 57. Coined from Gk. μικρό-, crude form of μικρόs, small; and σκυπ-εῖν, to behold, see. Cf. Gk. ἐπί-σκοποε, an overseer, bishop. See Microcosm and Scope. Der. microscop-ic, microscop-ic-al. (So also micro-meter, an instrument for measuring

small distances; see Metre.)

MID, middle. (E.) M. E. mid, midde; only used in compounds and phrases; see Stratmann. - A. S. mid, midd, adj., middle; Grein, ii. 248. + Du. mid-, used in composition, as mid-dag, mid-day. + Icel. midr, adj. + Swed. and Dan. mid-, in composition. + Goth. midja. + O. H. G. mitti, adj. + Lat. medius, adj. + Gk. μέσος. Æolic μέσος (= μέθ·90ε). + Skt. múdhya, adj., middle. β. All from an adjectival base MADHYA, middle; root unknown. The Teutonic form of the base is MEDYA; Fick, iii. 240. Der. amid, q.v., whence the use of mid (for mid) as a preposition, like Russ. mejdu, mej, amid; a-mid-s-t, q.v. Also mid-day, A.S. mid-dag, John, iv. 6; mid-land, 2 Macc. viii. 35 (A. V.); mid-night, A.S. mid-niht, Wright's Vocab. i. 53, l. 5; mid-rib, a modern botanical term, not in Todd's Johnson; mid-riff, q.v.; mid-ship, short for amid-ship, first appearing in the term mid hip-beam, Phillips, World of Words, ed. 1706; midhawks mue; and a mue, or coope wherein fowle is fattened; Cot. ship-man; mid-summer, A.S. midsumor, A.S. Chron., an. 1131; mid-

way, M. E. midwei, Ancren Riwle, p. 412. Also middle, q.v.; mid-st, & (see below).—F. mine, 'the countenance, look, cheer;' Cot. q.v. Also (from Lat. medi-us) medi-ate, med-ullar, &c.

MIDDLE, adj., intervening, intermediate. (E.) M. E. middel, adj. 'In the myddel place;' Mandeville's Travels, p. 2 (in Spec. of English, p. 165, l. 34). Also middel, sb. 'Aboute hire middel;' Gower, C. A. ii. 47, l. 12.—A. S. middel, sb., Grein, ii. 249. B. Formed with suffix el (due to Teut. suffix -la, Aryan -ra, Schleicher, Compend. § 220) from A. S. mid, adj.; see Mid. (Compare mick-le, M. E. muck-el, with E. muck). + Du. middel, adj., adv., and sb. + G. mittel, sb., means; O. H. G. mittell, adj., middle. Cf. Icel. medal, prep. among; milli (for mid-li), prep. between; Dan. mellem, Swed. prep. among; milli (for mid-li), prep. between; Dan. mellem, Swed, mellan, prep., between. Der. middle-man, given in Phillips, ed. 1706, mattain, pict. 1769, as a military term, signifying 'he that stands middlemost in a file;' middl-ing, used by L'Estrange and Dryden (Johnson), not an early word; middle-most, Ezek, xlii. 5 (in the Bible of 1551 and in the A. V.), an ill-coined superlative on the model of fore-most and after-

MIDGE, a small fly or gnat. (E.) M. E. migge, mygge. 'Hec sicoma, a myge' [better mygge]; Wright's Vocab. i. 223, note 4.—A. S. miege, Ælfric's Gloss., Nom. Insectorum; in Wright's Vocab. i. 24; see 'Cullix, mygc' [misprint for mycg]; id. i. 281, col. 1. Here 1. 24; see 'Culix, myge' [misprint for mycej]; 1d. 1. 281, col. 1. Here micge is put for mycge, where y is due to an earlier u, by the usual vowel-change. + Du. mug, a gnat. + Low. G. mugge; Bremen Wörterbuch. + Swed. mygg. + Dan. myg. + Icel. my. + G. mücke, O. H. G. muccá, muggá. β. All from a Teutonic type MUGYA (Fick, iii. 241); perhaps the orig. sense was 'buzzer,' from the noise made by the insect's wings. Cf. Lat. mug-ire, Skt. muj, to sound, make a low sound, low, Gk. μύζειν, to mutter, E. moo, mew. ¶ It cannot well be connected with Lat. musca, Russ. mukha, a fly, which tragether with Gk μυδα) Curtius refers to Skt. mukha, a fly, which (together with Gk. µvîa) Curtius refers to Skt. makshas, a fly; for

together with Gr. point Curtus refers to Skt. makshas, a hy; for this word see Mosquito. Der. mug-wort, q.v.

MIDRIFF, the diaphragm, separating the heart from the stomach, &c. (E.) M. E. midrif, mydryf, Prompt. Parv.—A. S. midrif. 'Disseptum, midrif; Exta, midrif;' Wright's Vocab. i. 44, col. 2. (Here midrif stands for an older midhrif.)—A. S. mid, middle; and hrif, the belly, the womb, Grein, ii. 104. Cf. Du. rif, in the sense of 'carcase;' O. H. G. href, the body, O. Fries. rif, ref, the belly, midref, the midriff.

Note also O. Fries. midrithere, midriff allied to A. S. href, the breast the belly, midref, the midriff.

midriff, allied to A. S. hreder, the breast.

MIDST, the middle. (E.) 'In the midst,' Com. Errors, i. I 104; and 11 other times in Shakespeare. 'In middest of his race; Spenser, F. Q. vi. 3. 25. In the midst is from this older phrase in middest. Moreover, the t is excrescent, as in whils-t, amongs-t; and in middest answers to M. E. in middes, as in 'in middes the se' = in the midst of the sea, Pricke of Conscience. 1. 2938. A parallel phrase is amiddes, P. Plowman, B. xiii. 82.

B. Here the s gives the phrase an adverbial force, and is due to the habit of forming adverbs from the A.S. gen. case in -es. The older form is without the s, as in a midde, Layamon, 4836, also spelt a midden, id. 8154. Still earlier, we have on midden, Luke, xxii. 36, in the latest version of the A.S. Gospels, where the earlier version has on mydlene. M. E. form midde answers to A. S. middan, dat. case of the sb. midde, formed from the adj. mid, middle. See Mid; and see Amicst.

MIDWIFE, a woman who assists another in childbirth. (E.) M. E. midwif, P. Plowman's Crede, 1. 78; spelt mydwyf, Myrc's Duties of Parish Priest, ed. Peacock, 1. 98; mydewyf, id. 1. 87; mydwijf, Wyclif, Gen. xxxviii. 27 (later version); medewife, id. (earlier version). The false spelling medewife (not common) is due to confusion with mede, i. e. meed, reward; this has misled Verstegan and others as to the etymology.

β. The prefix mid- is certainly nothing but the once common A. S. and M. E. mid, prep., together with; it occurs again as a part of the M. E. midbolinge, compassion (lit. suffering with), Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 157. There are several such compounds in A. S.; as mid-wyrcan, to work with, Mk. xvi. 20, mid-wyrhta, a worker together with, co-adjutor, A.S. Chron. an. 945; see Bosworth. This A. S. mid is cognate with Du. mede, with (whence medebroeder, a companion, lit. mid-brother, medegenoot, a partner, medehelpen, to assist); also with G. mit (whence G. mit-bruder, a comrade, mithelfer, a helper, mitmachen, to take a part in, &c.); also with Gk. μετά, with (whence μεταλαμβάνειν, to participate). The sense of mid in this compound is clearly 'helping with,' or 'assisting.' The Span. comadre, a midwife, lit. co-mother, expresses the same idea.

y. The M. E. wif means no more than 'woman;' see Wife, Woman. And see Meta-. Der. midwifer-y, spelt midwifry in Bp. Hall, Sat. i. 1. 25, a clumsy compound, with F. suffix -ery (= F. -erie).

MIEN, look, bearing, demeanour. (F.,—Ital.,—L.) Spelt meen in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. He has: 'Meen (F. mine), the countenance, figure, gesture, or posture of the face.' Perhaps meane in Spenser, F. Q. vi 7. 39, is the same word. The spellings meen, meane, are remarkable, and indicate confusion with O. Ital. mena militatus, pp. of militatus, pp. of militatus, to serve as a soldier, fight. — Lat. milit.,

F. word is not an old one in the language, not being found earlier than the 15th century. Borrowed from Ital. mina, with same sense, a word omitted in Meadows' Dict., but cited by Littré, Scheler, and Brachet. There is some doubt about the etymology, but the E. spellings meen, meane clearly point to the O. Ital. mena, 'behaviour, fashion, carriage of a man,' Florio; a word which the etymologists appear to have overlooked. It is clear that mena, mina, are dialectal variations of one and the same word. This appears still more clearly from the consideration that mena, conduct, is a sb. due to the Ital. menare, 'to lead, bring, conduct, Florio; whilst mina is due to the equivalent Low Lat. minare, to lead (Ducange); whence F. mener, which is the verb to which F. mine really belongs. Y. From Lat. minare, to threaten; used in Low Lat. in the peculiar sense 'to drive flocks, to conduct.' See Menace, Mine (2). Der. de-mean. MIGHT (1), power, strength. (E.) M. E. might, mist; Chaucer, C. T. 5580. - A. S. miht, meht, maht, meaht; Grein, ii. 235. + Du. magt. + Icel. máttr (for mahtr). + Dan. and Swed. magt. + Goth. mahts. + G. macht, O. H. G. maht. β. All from Teut. type mahts. + G. macht, O. H. G. maht.

B. All from Teut. type MAHTI, might (Fick, iii. 227); from MAG, to be able; see May (1). Cf. Russ. moche, might, from moche, to be able. Der. might-y, A. S. mihtig, meahtig, Grein, ii. 237; might-i-ly, might-i-ness. MIGHT (2), was able. (E.) A. S. meahte, mihte, pt. t. of mugan, to be able; Grein, ii. 267. See May (1).

MIGNONETTE, an annual plant. (F., -G.) Modern. Added by Todd to Johnson. - F. mignonette, dimin. of mignon, a darling. See Minion

See Minion

MIGRATE, to remove from one country to another. (L.) The sb. migration is in Cotgrave, and in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - Lat. nuigratus, pp. of nuigrare, to wander; connected with meare, to go. Der. migration, from F. migration, 'a migration' (Cot.), from Lat.

acc. migrationem. Also migrator-y, e-migrate, im-migrate.

MILCH, milk-giving. (E.) In Gen. xxxii. 15. 'A hundred milch kine;' Tam. Shrew, ii. 1. 359. Merely a weakened form of Milk, q. v. 'Mylche, or mylke of a cowe, lac;' Prompt. Parv. p. 337. 'Mylch cowe, vacca mulsaria;' id. ¶ This use of milch as an adj. is Scandinavian. Cf. Icel. mjólk, milk; milkr, mjólkr, adj., milk-giving. milk on a milch awa. So G. melk adj. milks.

milk-giving; milk ær, a milch ewe. So G. melk, adj., milch.

MILD, gentle, kind, soft. (F.) M. E. mild, milde; Rob. of Glouc. p. 72, l. 8. – A. S. milde, Grein, ii. 250. + Du. mild. + Icel. mildr. + Dan. and Swed. mild. + G. mild, O. H. G. milti. + Goth. milds, only in comp. un-milds, without natural affection, 2 Tim. iii. 3. β. All from a Teut type MILDA, mild; Fick, iii. 235. To be divided as mil-da; allied to Lithuan. melas, dear, myleti, to love (Schleicher); Russ. miluii, amiable, kind, miloste, kindness, miloserduii, gracious (= A. S. mild-heort, mild-hearted, pitiful). Also to Gk. μείλ-ιχος, mild, μειλ-ίχιος, mild, soft. And further, to Skt. mrilámi, I am gracious, I rejoice, mrilikam, grace, pity; the primitive form being MARL, to be mild; Curtius, i. 410. Der. mild-ly, mild-ness.

MILDEW, a kind of blight. (E.) M. E. meldew, Wyclif, Gen. xli. 6. — A. S. meledeáw, honey-dew, Grein, ii. 230; mildeáw, Lyc. Cf. O. H. G. militow, mildew, cited by Grein.

B. The sense is prob. 'honey-dew,' from the sticky honey-like appearance of some kinds of blight, as, e. g. on lime-trees. Cf. Goth. miliths, honey; allied to Lat. mel, Gk. μέλι, honey; Irish mil, honey, mileog, mildew. See Mellifluous and Dew. ¶ The mod. G. word is mehlthau, i. e. meal-dew; but this is probably an altered form, as it does not agree with the O. H. G. militow; the O. H. G. for meal' being melo.

MILE, a measure of distance, 1760 yards. (L.) M. E. mile, pl. mile, Chaucer, C. T. 160a₃. – A. S. mil, a mile; fem. sb., with pl. mila, mile; Grein, ii. 250. Formed from Lat. pl. milia, more commonly millia, used in the sense of a Roman mile; the proper sense is thousands.' The older name for the Roman mile was mille passus, or mille passuum, a thousand paces. Y. Hence also G. meile, O. H. G. mila, a mile; Du. mijl, a mile; &c. The M. E. unchanged pl. mile explains such a phrase as 'a ten-mile stage.' mile-age (with F. suffix); mile-stone. And see millenary, milfoil, million

MILFOIL, the name of a plant. (F., -L.) In a Vocabulary of Plant-names, said to be of the thirteenth century, we find 'Millefolium, milfoil; Wright's Vocab. i. 139. The sense is 'thousandleaf,' from the minute and numerous sections into which the plant is divided. - F. mille, a thousand; and O. F. fuil, foil, mod. F. feuille, a leaf. - Lat. mille, a thousand; and folium, a leaf. See Foil.

Well. iv. 3. 161. Also milit-ia, q. v. MILITIA, a body of soldiers for home service. (L.) 'Except his militia of natives be of good and valiant soldiers;' Bacon, Essay 29, Of Greatness of Kingdoms. - Lat. militia, (1) warfare, (2) troops, army. - Lat. milit-, base of miles, a soldier. See Militate. Der.

MILK, a white fluid secreted by female mammals for feeding their young. (E.) M. E. milk, Chaucer, C. T. 360. - A.S. mile* (not found), parallel to meole, sometimes meolue; Grein, ii. 240. + Du. melk. + Icel. mjúlk. + Dan. melk. + Swed. mjülk. + Goth. miluks, with inserted unoriginal u, as in A. S. meoluc. + G. milch. B. All from a Teut. type MELKI, Fick, iii. 236; derived from MALK. the base of the strong verb which is preserved only in the G. mellen (pt. t. molk, pp. gemolken), O. H. G. melchan, to milk; orig. 'to stroke,' from the action employed in milking a cow. γ. This Teut. base MALK answers to European MALG, Aryan MARG, to stroke, will be approximated in the stroke milk (Nesselmann). milk, appearing in Lithuan. milszti, to stroke, milk (Nesselmann), Gk. άμέλγειν, to milk, Lat. mulgere, to milk. The older sense appears in Skt. mrij, márj, to wipe, rub, stroke, sweep, answering to Aryan MARG, to rub, wipe.

8. This root is an extension of ✓ MARG, to rub, wipe. MAR, to grind, pound, rub; see Mar. Der. milk, vb., A. S. meoleian, Beda, ed. Wheelock, b. v. c. 22, p. 461, l. 13, shewing that the E. verb is derived from the sb., instead of the contrary, as in German; milk-er, milk-y; milk-maid, milk-pail, milk-tree; milk-sop,

q.v.; milch, q.v.

MILKSOP, an effeminate man. (E.) 'Alas, quoth she, that euer I was yshape To wedde a milksoppe, or a coward ape; 'Chaucer, C. T. 13916. The lit. sense is 'bread soaked in milk;' hence, a soft, effeminate man. From M. E. milk, milk; and soppe, a sop, bread soaked in milk. See Milk and Sop.

MILL, a machine for grinding corn, &c. (L.) M.E. melle (riming with telle); Chaucer, C. T. 3921. Also mulle, in comp. windmulle, a windmill, Rob. of Glouc. p. 547, l. 22. Mill is a corruption, for ease of pronunciation, of miln, still in use provincially; cf. the name Milner, equivalent to the commoner Miller. Similarly, M. E. mulle is for M. E. mulne, which occurs in Sir Gawain, ed. Morris, 2203. In P. Plowman, A. ii. 80, we have as various readings the forms mulnere, mylnere, myllere, mellere, a miller, corresponding respectively to mulne, mylne, mylle, melle, a mill.—A. S myln, a mill; 'Molendenum, myln;' Wright's Vocab. i. 83, col. 1, 1. 7. Also spelt mylen, Grein, ii. 270. Not an E. word, but borrowed from Lat. molina, a mill; 'Molendenum, myln;' wright's vocab. I myllen, Grein, ii. 270. Not an E. word, but borrowed from Lat. molina, a mill; wells a mill; wells a mill; wells a mill with a myllen wells a mill; whence also Icel. mylna, a mill. Extended from Lat. mola, a mill lit. 'that which grinds;' cf. molere, to grind. - - MAR, to grind, rub; whence also Lithuan. malti, Goth. malan, G. mahlen, to grind. Der. mill-cog, mill-dam, mill-race, mill-stone, mill-wright, mill-wheel, Also mill-er, mill-er's-thumb (a fish).

MILLENNIUM, a thousand years. (L.) In Johnson's Dict. -Lat. millennium, a period of a thousand years. - Lat. mille, a thousand; and annus, a year; see Annual. The same change of vowel occurs in bi-ennial, tri-ennial, &c. Der. millenni-al. We also find millenary, Bp. Taylor, Sermons, vol. ii. ser. 2 (R.) This is from Lat. millenarius, belonging to a thousand, a derivative of pl. adj. milleni, extended from mille, a thousand.

MILLET, the name of a plant. (F., -L.) In Holland, tr. of Pliny, bk. xviii. c. 7. -F. millet, 'millet, mill;' Cot. Dimin. of F. mil, 'mill, millet;' Cot. - Lat. milium, millet; whence also A.S. mil, millet (Bosworth).+Gk. μελίνη, millet. Root uncertain. Der. mili-ar-y, directly from Lat. milium.

MILLINER, one who makes bonnets, &c. (Ital.?) In Shak. Wint. Ta. iv. 4. 192. 'A millaner's wife; 'Ben Jonson, Every Man (ed. Wheatley), i. 3. 120; see the note. A milliner or millaner was formerly of the male sex. Spelt millener in Phillips; millenier in Minsheu. Origin somewhat uncertain; but probably a corruption of Milaner, a dealer in wares from Milan, in Italy. Milan steel was in good repute at an early period; we find 'And a Millaine knife fast by my knee' in the Percy Folio MS., ed. Hales and Furnivall, i. 68; where a note says: 'The dealers in miscellaneous articles were also called milliners, from their importing Milan goods for sale, such as brooches, aiglets, spurs, glasses, &c.; Saunders's Chaucer, p. 241.' We must also remember that the old sense of milliner was a haberdasher, or seller of small wares; see Minsheu, ed. 1627, whose suggestion that milliner is derived from Lat. mille (a thousand) is, probably, to be rejected, though it shews that their wares were of a very miscellaneous character, and that they had 'a thousand small wares to sell.' We also have the term mantua-maker, as if from the Italian town of Mantua, but this appears to be a corruption of Ital. manto.

Der. milliner-y.

MILLION, a thousand thousand. (F., -L.) M. E. millioun;

stem of miles, a soldier. Root uncertain. Der. militant, from Lat. Chaucer, C. T. 7267. – F. million, 'a million;' Cot. – Low Lat. militant., stem of pres. pt. of militare. From Lat. milit- we have also militar-y, All's Well, i. 1.132; militar-ist, a coined word, All's tended from Lat. mille, a thousand. See Mile. Der. million-th; million-aire, from F. millionnaire.

MILT (1), the spleen. (E.) M. E. milte, O. Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 178, l. 171. – A. S. milte; 'Splen, milte;' Wright's Vocab. i. 45, col. 1. + Du. milt, the spleen. + Icel. milt; the spleen. + Dan. milt, the spleen. + Swed. mjülte, the spleen. + G. milz, milt.

B. The Teut. type is MELTYA (Fick, iii. 236); from the verb to melt, in the sense 'to digest;' cf. Icel. melta, (1) to malt for brewing, (2) to digest; see Melt.

MILT (2), soft roe of fishes. (Scand.) In Walton's Angler; see Todd. In this sense, it must be regarded as a mere corruption of milk. This use of the word is Scandinavian. Cf. Swed. mjölk, milk; mjölke, milt of fishes; mjölkfisk, a milter, lit. milk-fish; Dan. fiske-melk, soft roc, lit. fish-milk. So also G. milch, (1) milk, (2) milt of Der. milt, vb., milt-er.

MIMIC, imitative, apt in imitating. (L., -Gk.) 'Mimic Fancy;' Milton, P. L. v. 110. The sb. mimick occurs in Milton, Samson, 1325; and once in Shak. Mids. Nt. Dr. iii. 2. 19, spelt mimmick in the folios.—Lat. mimicus, farcical. — Gk. $\mu \iota \mu u u \dot{\omega}_s$, imitative, belonging to or like a mime. — Gk. $\mu \dot{\iota} \mu o s$, an imitator, actor, mime. β . The form $\mu \dot{\iota} - \mu o s$ is a reduplicated one, from a repetition of \checkmark MA, to measure; cf. the forms mimá, mimi, cited under Skt. má, to measure; Benfey, p. 694. The sense is one who measures or compares himself Der. mimic. sb., mimic, vb., mimic-ry. with another, an imitator. We sometimes find mime, directly from Gk, μίμος; also mim-et-ic, from Gk. μιμητικόs, imitative, from μιμη-τήs, an imitator.

MINARET, a turret on a mosque. (Span., - Arab.) Added by Todd to Johnson; it occurs in Swinburne's Travels through Spain; letter 44.—Span. minarete, a high slender turret.—Arab. mandrat, a candle-stick, lamp, light-house, a turret on a mosque; Rich. Dict. p.

1496. — Arab. manur, the same, id.; connected with nár, fire, p. 1548. + Heb. manuráh, a candle-stick; from núr, to shine.

MINCE, to chop small. (E.?) M. E. mincen; the pp. mincid occurs in the Liber Cure Cocorum, ed. Morris, 18 (Stratmann). β. The word appears to be the same as F. mincer, to mince, to shred; Cot. But the F. word was, probably, borrowed from a Teutonic source cognate with English, since Diez connects F. mince, small, with O. H. G. minst, minnist, smallest, least. γ . It is better to derive E. mince from A. S. minsian; the effect of added s is well seen in E. clean-se = to make clean. Cf. Swed. minska, Dan. mindske, to lessen.

8. The only difficulty is that the A.S. minsian (rather a rare word) appears only in an intransitive sense, viz. to become small, to fail. It only occurs twice: 'wérigra wlite minsode' = the comeliness of the accursed ones failed; Daniel, 268, ed. Grein; and again, 'swide ne minsade' = it did not greatly fail; Reimlied, 29 (in again, swince in managed that the great hat for great hat the great hat A.S. Chronicle, an. 656, ed. Thorpe, p. 53, note, l. 9. So also clean-se, A.S. clénsian, to make clean. (5. Formed, with suffix -s, implying 'to make,' from the adj. min, small, Grein, ii. 252. Cf. Du. min, less; Lat. min-or, less; see Minish. Der. minc-ing = taking small steps, Isa. iii. 16; mince-pie, formerly minced-pie, Spectator, no. 629; mince-meat, formerly minced-meat.

MIND, the understanding, intellect, memory. (E.) mynd, often in the sense of memory; Chaucer, C. T. 1908, 4972. A. S. gemynd, memory, mind, thought (where the prefixed ge-makes no difference); Grein, ii. 432. Formed (with the usual vowel-change of u to y) from A.S. munan, to think, gemunan, to remember; id. i. 431; ii. 268. + Icel. minni (for mindi), memory; from muna, to remember. + Dan. minde, memory. + Goth. gamunds, remembrance, gaminthi, remembrance; from gamunan, to remember. + Lat. mens (stem menti-), mind; connected with memini, I remember. + Lithuan. mintis in comp. isz-mintis, intelligence; from mineti, to think (Nesselmann, p. 381). + Russ. pa-miate, memory; po-mnite, to remember. Cf. also Gk. μῆτιε, wisdom, μένος, the mind; Skt. manas, the mind. B. All from MAN, to think; cf. Skt. man, to think, Lat. me-min-i, I remember. See Man. Der. mind, verb, A. S. gemyndgian, to remember, Grein, ii. 433; mind-ed; like-mind-ed; mind-ful, Shak. Lucrece, 1. 1583; mind-ful-ly, mind-ful-ness; mind-less, Pricke of Conscience, 2288. From the same root, man, mental, mentor, mania,

mandarin, money, mint (1), mendacious, com-ment, &c.

MINE (1), belonging to me. (E.) M. E. min, pl. mine, Chaucer, C. T. 1146; frequently shortened to my, as in id. 1145. - A. S. min, poss. pron. (declinable), Grein, ii. 252.—A. S. min (unchangeable), gen. case of the 1st pers. pronoun; see Me. + Goth. meins, poss. pron. (declinable), mine; from meina, gen. case of 1st personal pronoun. So in other Teut. tongues. Doublet, my.

MINE (2), to excavate, dig for metals. (F., -L.) In King

mineral. 'The thridde stone in special By name is cleped mineral Whiche the metalles of every mine Attempreth, till that they been fine; Gower, C. A. ii. 87.—F. mineral, 'a minerall; Cot. Formed as adj. to accompany the sb. miniera, 'a mine of metals or minerals,' Cot.—F. miner, to mine; see Mine (2). Cf. Span. minera, a mine. Der. mineral-ise, mineral-ist, minera(l)-logy (where the final l is dropped, owing to the I following), a coined word from Gk. λόγοι, discourse, from λέγειν, to speak; minera-logi-c-al, minera-log-ist.

MINEVER, MINIVER, the same as Meniver, q. v. MINGLE, to mix, confuse. (E.) Common in Shak; both trans. and intrans. K. Lear, i. 1. 242; Macb. iii. 4. 3. A frequentative form, lit. 'to mix often,' from the older verb ming, M. E. mengen, mingen. 'The busy bee, her honye now she minges;' Surrey, Desc. of Spring; see Spec. of Eng. ed. Skeat, p. 217 (C), l. 11. The M. E. verb occurs as myngen, Rob. of Glouc. p. 42, l. 13; it is more often mengen, and mostly used in the pp. meint (contracted form of menged), or meind, Gower, C. A. ii. 262. - A.S. mengan, to mix, also to become mixed; also spelt mencgan, mængan, Grein, ii. 231. β. The vowel-change (of a to a or e) shews that mengan is a causal verb, derived from the older form mang, a mixture, preserved in the forms ge-mang, ge-mong, a mixture, crowd, assembly (where the prefixed ge-makes no difference), Grein, i. 425. + Du. mengelen, to mingle; from mengen, to mix. + O. Fries. mengia, to mix; cf. mong, prep. among. + Icel. menga, to mingle. + G. mengen, to mingle.

y. These forms are due to the sb. mang, a mixture crowd, as above. It seems best to refer this to the Teut. type MANAGA, many; see Many. Cf. G. menge, a crowd, O.H.G. menigi, a crowd, clearly related to O.H.G. manae, G. manch, many. Similarly, Mr. Vigfusson rightly derives the Icel. menga, to mix, from Icel. mangr^{*}, a form not found, yet undoubtedly the orig. form from which Icel. margr, many, is corrupted. The root is probably \(\sqrt{MAG}, \text{ to have power (see Many)}. \)

Tunder the word \(\text{Among I have, by a strange oversight,} \) deduced the form mang from its derivative mengan, thus referring among to mingle. The derivation of course runs the other way. From the MAG, to have power, we have a nasalised mang, whence many, numerous, and A.S. mang, a great number, crowd, mixture; hence on-mang, in a crowd, E. among; also A.S. mengan, to mix, E. ming-le. Observe that there is no connection with the verb to mix; the slight resemblance to Gk. μίγνυμι, I mix, is purely accidental, and need not delude us. Der. mingl-ing; commingle, q. v. And see Monger, and Mongrel.

MINIATURE, a painting on a small scale. (Ital., -L.) 'Minia-

ture (from minium, i.e. red lead), the art of drawing pictures in little, being done with red lead. Miniated, painted or inlaid, as we read of porcellane dishes miniated with gold; Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. -Ital. miniatura, a miniature. - Ital. miniato, pp. of miniare, 'to die, to paint, to coloure or limne with vermilion or sinople or red lead; Florio. - Lat. minium, cinnabar, red lead.

β. Said to be an Iberian word, the Romans getting their minium from Spain; see Pliny, b.

xxxiii. c. 7.

MINIKIN, a little darling. (Du.) Florio (in 1:98) translates Ital. mignone by 'a minion, a fauorit, a minikin, a darling.' - Du. minnekyn, a cupid; Sewel's Du. Dict.; 'Minne, Minneken, my love;' Hexham's Du. Dict. ed. 1658. Dimin. of Du. minne, love, cognate with O. H. G. minna, love, allied to E. mind. See Mind, Minion. Der. minikin, adj., i. e. dear little, K. Lear, iii. 6. 45.

MINIM, a note in music; $\frac{1}{60}$ th of a drachm. (F.,-L.) The minim was once the shortest note, a quarter of the breve, or short note. The modern semibreve is so long a note that the breve is out of use. Formerly also spelt minum; Romeo, ii. 4. 22, second quarto (Schmidt). - O. F. minime; 'minime blanche, a minume in musick [so called from its white centre]; minime noire, a crochet [because wholly black]; Cot.-Lat. minimum, minumum, acc. of minimus, minimus, very small; a superlative form with Aryan suffix ma (Schleicher, Compend. § 235) from a base min-, small. See Minor, Minish. Doublet, minimum, directly from Lat. neut. minimum, the smallest thing.

MINION, a favourite, flatterer. (F., = O. H. G.) In Shak.

Temp. iv. 98; see Trench, Select Glossary. = F. mignon, 'a minion, favorite;' Cot. = F. mignon, adj., 'minion, dainty, neat, spruce; also pleasing, gentle, kind;' Cot. [The use as a sb., with a sinister spelt ministralcie, Chaucer, C. T. 2673.

a dilling, a minikin, a darling; 'Florio.]

B. The F. -on, Ital. -one, is a mere suffix; the base mignis due to M. H. G. minne, O. H. G. minna, minni, memory, remembrance, love; well-known by its derivative minnesinger = singer of love. Y. This O. H. G. minna, memory, is closely related to E. mind; see Mind.

369

MINISH, to make little, diminish. (F., -L.) In Exod. v. 19; see Bible Word-book. M. E. menusen. Menused, or mand lesse; Wyclif, John, iii. 30, earlier version. Chaucer has the comp. amenuse. Pers. Tale, Group I, 377 (Six-text). - F. menuiser, 'to minish, extenuate;' Cot. Cf. Ital. minuzzare, to mince, cut small. - Low Lat. minutiare *, not found, a by-form of Low Lat. minutare, to reduce to fragments.—Lat. minutia, smallness.—Lat. minutus, small (whence F. menu); see Minute, Minor. Der. di-minish.

MINISTER, a servant. (F., -L.) M. E. ministre, Chaucer, C. T. 1664; Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 312, l. 13. [Afterwards altered to the Lat. form.] – F. ministre. – Lat. ministrum, acc. of minister, a servant.

B. In min-is-ter (from base min, small) and in mag-is-ter, a master (from base mag, great), we have a double comparative suffix answering to Aryan -yans-tara; see Schleicher. Compend. § 233. v. The base min, small, appears in min-or, less, and min-imus, least; see Minor, Minim. Der. minister, vb.. M. E. ministren, Rob. of Brunne, p. 80, from F. ministrer, Lat. ministrare; minister-i-al, minister-i-al-ly; ministr-ant, from the stem of pres. pt. of Lat. ministrare; ministr-at-ion, from Lat. acc. ministrationem, from ministratus, pp. of ministrare; ministr-at-ive; ministr-y. Also

minstrel, q, v.

MINIVER, the same as Meniver, q.v.

MINIVER, the name of a very small fish. (E.) There are two similar names for the fish in early books; one corresponds to minnow, and is prob. a pure E. word; the other corresponds to O.F., menuise.

1. M. E. menow, spelt menawe in a Nominale of the 15th cent., in Wright's Vocab. i. 222, col. 2; spelt menoun, pl. menouny, Barbour's Bruce, ii. 577. The suffix ow cannot be traced to the additional trace to the additional statement of the column of the earliest period; we find only A. S. myne. 'Capito, myne vel kelepite' [eel-pout]; Wright's Voc. i. 55, col. 2. We also find, in Altric's Colloquy (Wright's Voc. i. 6), the acc. pl. mynas and alemitan as a gloss to Low Lat. menas et capitones. This A. S. myne (=mine) may be derived from A. S. min, small, and thus prob. means 'small fish.' It does not seem to be a mere borrowing from I at mena. Cf. Irish min, small; miniasg, a small fish (iasg = fish). mend. Cl. Hish min, shart, mintag, a shart hish (usg=hish).

2. The M.E. menuse occurs (spelt menuse) in the Prompt. Parv.
p. 333; and (spelt menuse) in the Babees Book, ed. Furnivall, p.
168, l. 747. Cf. 'Hec menusa, a menys;' Wright's Vocab. i. 253,
col. 2.—O.F. menuise, 'small fish of divers sorts, the small frie of fish;' Cot. Clearly connected with O.F. menuiser, to minish; and therefore with Lat. minutia, smallness, also, a small particle; from Lat. minutus, minute; see Minute. If this be correct, the E. minn--ow and O.F. men-uise are from the same base min, small; and merely differ in the suffix. Whatever be the exact history of the words, we are clear as to the ultimate base. ¶ The Low Lat. mena, Lat. mæna, is not the same word, being borrowed from Gk. μαίνη, a small sea-fish, often salted.

MINOR, less, inferior. (L.) Like major, it was a term familiar in logic. It occurs in Sir T. More, Works, p. 504 d.—Lat. minor, less; compar. from a base min, small, not found in Latin, but occurring in the very form min in A.S. and Irish. + Icel. minnr, less: (no positive). + Goth. minniza, less (no positive). β. All from / MI, to diminish; cf. Skt. mi, minā, minī, Vedic minā, minī, to hurt; Fick, i. 724. Der. minor-i-ty, Rich. III, i. 3. 11, coined in imitation of

MINOTAUR, a fabulous monster. (L., - Gk.) M.E. Minotaure, Chaucer, C. T. 982. - Lat. Minotaurus. - Gk. Μινώταυροι, a monster, half man, half bull; born, according to the story, of Pasiphae, daughter of Minos. - Gk. Mivas, for Mivas, Minos, king of Crete; and raupos, a bull.

MINSTER, a monastery. (L.,-Gk.) M. E. minster; in the name West-minster, of frequent occurrence; P. Plowman, B. iii. 12; &c. - A. S. mynster, Grein, ii. 271. Corrupted from Lat. monasterium, a monastery. See Monastery, which is a doublet.

MINSTREL, a musical performer. (F., -L.) M. E. minstrel, minstral; spelt mynstral, P. Plowman, B. prol. 33; ministral, Chaucer, C. T. 10392; menestral, Ayenbite of Inwyt p. 192. The plamenestraus occurs in Ancren Rivele, p. 83, l. 11. – O. F. menestral, and the manufactural (whence pl. menestraus). - Low Late. minstrell;' Cot. Also menestral (whence pl. menestraus). - Low Lat. ministralis, ministerialis, an artisan, servant, retainer; hence applied to the lazy train of retainers who played instruments, acted as: buffoons and jesters, and the like. - Lat. ministerium, an employment. -Lat. minister, a servant; see Minister. Der. minstrel- y, Lydgate, London Lyckpeny, st. 12; see Spec. of English, ed. Skeat, p. 26;

MINT (1), a place where money is coined. (L.) M. E. mint; cer, C. T. 775.—A.S. myrgo, myro, mirko, mirigo, mirth, Grein, ii. spelt myni, Myro's Instructions for Parish Priests, l. 1775; menet, 271. Allied to A. S. merg, merry. Not a true A. S. word, but of Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 241.—A.S. mynet, mynyt, latest text menet, a coin; Matt. xxii. 19. Not an A.S. word, but borrowed from Lat. Irish mireog, Gael. mireagh, a sporting, frolic. See Merry. Der. Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 241.—A.S. mynet, mynyt, latest text menet, a coin; Matt. xxii. 19. Not an A.S. word, but borrowed from Lat. moneta, (1) a mint, (2) money. B. Moneta was a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined. The lit. sense is 'the warning one,' from monere, to warn, admonish, lit. 'to cause to remember; cf. Lat. me-min-i, I remember. - MAN, to think; see Mind, Man. Der. mint, vb., mint-er, mint-age. Doublet, money.

MINT (2), the name of an aromatic plant. (L., -Gk.) M.E. minte, mynte, Wyclif, Matt. xxiii. 23. -A.S. minte, Matt. xxiii. 23; Wright's Vocab. i. 67, col. 2. Prob. not an E. word, but merely borrowed from Lat. menta, mentha, Matt. xxiii. 23 (Vulgate). - Gk. μίνθα, μίνθα, μίνθος, mint. β. The plant has flowers in whorls; hence the suggestion that the root may occur in Skt. manth, math, to churn. The G. munze answers to E. mint in both senses; this makes it almost certain that both the G. and E. words are

MINUET, the name of a dance. (F., -L.) 'Menuet or Minuet, a sort of French dance, or the tune belonging to it;' Phillips, ed. 1706. So called from the short steps in it. -F. menuet, 'smallish, little, pretty; Cot. Dimin. of F. menu, small. - Lat. minutus; see Minute.

MINUS, the sign of subtraction. (L.) Mathematical. - Lat. minus, less; neuter of minor, less; see Minor.

MINUTE, very small, slight. (L.) The accentuation on the last syllable is modern. 'The minute drops;' Milton, Il Penseroso, 1. 130. But the word first came into use as a sb., in which use it is much older. M.E. minute, meaning (1) a minute of an hour, (2) a minute of a degree in a circle. 'Four minutes, that is to seyn, minutes of an houre;' Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, pt. i. § 7. l. 8. 'A degree of a signe contienith 60 mynutis; 'id. pt. i. § 8. l. 10. - Lat. minutus, small (whence F. menu); Low Lat. minuta, fem., a small portion, a mite (of money). Pp. of minuere, to make small. - Lat. min-, small, only found in min-or, less, min-imus, least; but cognate with A.S. min, small. + Gk. μνύ-θειν, to make small. - ΜI, to diminish; cf. Skt. mi, to hurt. See Minor, Minish. Der. minute-ly, minuteness; and from the sb., minute-book, minute-glass, minute-gun, minutehand.

MINX, a pert, wanton woman. (Du.?) In Shak. Tw. Nt. iii. 4. 133; Oth. iii. 3. 475. The final x is difficult to account for. The word is most likely a corruption of O. Du. minneken, used as a term of endearment, meaning 'my love;' see Minikin. B. Schmidt connects it with minion (F. mignon), but the base is, either way, the same; viz. Du. and G. minne, love. See Minion.

MIOCENE, less recent, in geology. (Gk.) A coined word, signifying 'less recent.' = Gk. μείο-, for μείων, less; and καιν-όε, new,

recent.

MIRACLE, a wonder, prodigy. (F., -L.) In very early use. M. E. miracle, Chaucer, C. T. 4897. The pl. miracles is in the A. S. Chron. an. 1137 (last line). - F. miracle. - Lat. mira-culum, anything wonderful. Formed with suffixes -cu- and -lu- (= Aryan suffixes ka, ra) from mira-ri, to wonder at. - Lat. mirus, wonderful (base smai-ro-, smi-ro). - ✓ SMI, to smile, laugh, wonder at; see Smile. Cf. Skt. smi, to smile, whence smaya, wonder. Der. miraculous, Macb. iv. 3. 177, from F. miraculous, 'miraculous' (Cot.), answering to a Lat. type miracul-osus *, not used; miracul-ous-ly, -ness. From Lat. mirari we have also mir-age, mirr-or.

MIRAGE, an optical illusion. (F., -L.) Modern. - F. mirage, an optical illusion by which very distant objects appear close at hand; in use in 1809 (Littré). - F. mirer, to look at. - Low Lat. mirare, to behold. - Lat. mirari, to wonder at. See Miracle,

Mirror.

MIRE, deep mud. (Scand.) M. E. mire, myre; Chaucer, C. T. 510; myre, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 70, l. 18; mire, Will. of Palerne, 3507.—Icel. myrr, mod. myri, a bog, swamp. + Swed. myra, a bog, marsh. + Dan. myr, myre, a marsh. + O. Du. moer, 'mire, dirt, or mudd;' Hexham. + O. H. G. mios, M. H. G. mies, moss, swamp. β. Fick (iii. 241) refers Icel. myrr and O.H.G. mios to a Teut. type MEUSA, a swamp, a mossy place, a derivative from the type MUSA, whence E. moss; see Moss. Thus the sense is 'mossy ground,' bog, swamp, deep mud. There seems to be no reason for connecting it with mere; but see Moor (1). I

cannot find any authority for an alleged A.S. myre, mire. Der. mire, vb., Much Ado, iv. I. 135; mir-y, Tam. Shrew, iv. I. 77.

MIRROR, a looking-glass. (F., - L.) M. E. mirour, myroure (with one r); P. Plowman, B. xi. 8. - O. F. mireor, later miroir, 'a myrror;' Cot. This form Burguy equates to a Lat. type miratorium*, not found. Evidently from the Low Lat. mirare, to behold.

Lat. mirari to wonder at See Miragle Lat. mirari, to wonder at. See Miracle.

MIRTH, merriment, pleasure, jolity. (C.)

mirth-ful, mirth-ful-ly, -ness.

MIS-(1), prefix. (E. and Scand.) The A.S. prefix mis-occurs in mis-ded, a misdeed, and in other compounds. It answers to Du., Dan., and Icel. mis., Swed. miss., G. miss.; Goth. missa- as in missadeds, a misdeed. Hence the verb to miss; see Miss (1). It is

sometimes Scand., as in mis-take. And see Mis-(2).

MIS-(2), prefix. (F., -L.) Not to be confused with mis-(1).

The proper old spelling is mes-, as in O. F. mes-chief, mischief. The comparison of this with Span. menos-cabo, diminution, Port. menoscabo, contempt, &c. shews that this prefix undoubtedly arose from Lat. minus, less, used as a depreciatory prefix. At the same time, Scheler's observation is just, that the number of F. words beginning with me- (O. F. mes-) was considerably increased by the influence of the G. prefix miss- (see above) with which it was easily confused. Clear examples of this F. prefix occur in mis-adventure, mis-alliance, mis-chance, mis-chief, mis-count, mis-creant.

MIBADVENTURE, ill luck. (F., -L.) M. E. misauenture; spelt messauenture, King Horn, ed. Lumby, l. 710. -O. F. mesaventure (Burguy). - O. F. mes-, prefix (- Lat. minus); and F. aventure, adventure. See Mis-(2) and Adventure.

MISALLIANCE, an improper alliance. (F.,-L.) word; added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. - F. mésalliance. See

Mis- (2) and Ally.

MISANTHROPE, a hater of mankind. (Gk.) 'I am misanthropos; Timon, iv. 3. 53. – Gk. μισάνθρωπος, adj., hating mankind. – Gk. μισ-εῖν, to hate, from μῖσος, hatred; and ἀνθρωπος, a man. See Anthropology. Der. misanthrop-ic, misanthrop-ic-al, misanthrop-ist, misanthrop-y (Gk. moardpornia).

MISAPPLY, to apply amiss. (Hybrid; F., -L.; with E. prefix.)

In Shak. Romeo, ii. 3. 21. From Mis-(1) and Apply. Der. mis-

MISAPPREHEND, to apprehend amiss. (Hybrid; E. and L.)
In Phillips, ed. 1706. From Mis-(1) and Apprehend. Der. misapprehens-ion.

MISAPPROPRIATE, to appropriate amiss. (Hybrid; E. and L.) Late; not in Johnson. From Mis-(1) and Appropriate.

Der. misappropriat-ion.

MISARRANGE, to arrange amiss. (Hybrid; E. and F.) From Mis- (1) and Arrange.

MISBECOME, not to suit. (E.) In Shak. L. L. L. v. 2. 778; and in Palsgrave. From Mis-(1) and Become.

MISBEHAVE, to behave amiss. (E.) In Shak. Romeo, iii 3. 143; and in Palsgrave. From Mis-(1) and Behave. Der. mis-

MisBellieve, to believe amiss. (E.) M. E. misbeleuen, Gower, C. A. ii. 152, l. 5. From Mis. (1) and Believe. Dec. misbelief,

spelt mysbylyefe, Pricke of Conscience, 5521; misbileaue, St. Katharine,

348.

MISCALL, to abuse, revile. (Hybrid; E. and Scand.) In Spenser, F. Q. iv. 8. 24. From Mis-(1) and Call.

MISCALCULATE, to calculate amiss. (Hybrid; E. and L.)

Late. In Johnson. From Mis-(1) and Calculate. Der. mis-

MISCARRY, to be unsuccessful, to fail, to bring forth prematurely. (Hybrid; E. and F.) In Shak. Meas. for Meas. iii. 1. 217. M. E. miscarien. 'Yet had I leuer dye than I sawe them myscarge to-fore myn eyen; 'Caxton. tr. of Reynard Fox, ed. Arber, p. 70, l. 10. From Mis-(1) and Carry. Der. miscarri-age.

MISCELLANEOUS, various, belong to or treating of various subjects. (L.) 'An elegant and miscellaneous author;' Sir T.

subjects. (L.) 'An elegant and miscellaneous author;' Sir T. Browne, Works, b. i. c. 8, part 6.—Lat. miscellaneous, miscellaneous, varied (by change of -us to -ous, as in arduous, &c.). - Lat. miscellus, mixed. - Lat. miscere, to mix. See Mix. Der. miscellaneous-ly, -ness. Also miscellany, which appears to be due to Lat. neut. pl. miscellanea, various things. 'As a miscellany-woman, [I would] invent new tires;' Ben Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1 (Phantaste's

long speech).

MISCHANCE, mishap, ill luck. (F., -L.) M.E. meschance. Rob. of Glouc, p. 137, l. 14. O. F. meschance, 'a mischiefe, or mischance;' Cot. See Mis- (2) and Chance.

thance; 'Cot. See Mis- (2) and Chance.

iv. 1. 77.

I. E. mirour, myroure
ireor, later miroir, 'a
a Lat. type miratoat. mirare, to behold.

M. E. mirate, to behold.

M. E. mirthe, Chau
of the same word. From Mis- (2) and Chance.

MISCHIEF, an ill result, misfortune, damage, injury, evil.

(F., -L.) M. E. meschief; P. Plowman, B. prol. 67. Opposed in
improve, in the condition of the same word result. 'Good happes and bonchief,
as well as yuel happes and meschief; Trevisa, i. 87, l. 19.-O. F.

meschief, a bad result, misadventure, damage. Cf. Span. menoscabo,
diminution, loss; Port. menoscabo, contempt; which are varied forms
of the same word. From Mis- (2) and Chief. (The Lat. words

in the compound are minus and caput.) Der. mischinv-ous, a coined MISJUDGE, to judge amiss. (Hybrid; E. and F., -L.) 'And

word, As You Like It, ii. 7. 64; mischieu-ous-y, -ness.

MISCONCEIVE, to conceive amiss. (Hybrid; E. and F., -L.)

He which that misconceiveth oft misdemeth; Chaucer, C.T. 10284. A coined word. From Mis- (1) and Conceive. Der. miscon-

cept-ion.

MISCONDUCT, ill conduct. (Hybrid; E. and L.) in the Spectator (Todd's Johnson, no reference). From Mis-(1) and Conduct. Der. misconduct, verb.

MISCONSTRUE, to interpret amiss. (Hybrid; E. and L.) In Shak. Merch. Ven. ii. 2. 197. From Mis- (1) and Construe. Der. misconstruct-ion.

MISCOUNT, to count wrongly. (F.,-L.) M. E. miscounten, Gower, C. A. i. 147, 1. 12.-O. F. mesconter, to miscount (Burguy).

From Mis- (2) and Count.

MISCREANT, a vile fellow, wretch. (F.,-L.) Orig. an unbeliever, infidel; see Trench, Select Glossary. Formerly also used as an adjective. 'Al miscreant [unbelieving] paynyms;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 774 a. 'This miscreant [unbeliever] now thus baptised;' Frith's Works, p. 91, col. 1.—O. F. mescreant, 'miscreant, misbelieving;' Cot.

B. The prefix mess-answers to Lat. minus, less, used in a bad sense; see Mis-(2). By comparing O. F. mescreant with Ital. miscredente, incredulous, heathen, we at once see that F. creant is from Lat. credent-, stem of pres. part. of credere, to believe; see Creed. And see Recreant.

MISDATE, to date amiss. (Hybrid; E. and F.,-L.) 'Oh! how misdated on their flattering tembs!' Young's Night Thoughts, Night v. l. 777. From Mis-(1) and Date.

MISDEED, a bad deed. (E.) M. E. misdede, Ancren Riwle, p. 124, l. 22.—A. S. misded, Grein, ii. 255. + Du. misdaed. + Gotherstead of the misseded of the missed of the missadeds. + G. missethat, O. H. G. missitaat. From Mis- (1) and Deed.

MISDEEM, to judge amiss. (E.) M. E. misdemen, Chaucer, C.T. 10284. From Mis-(1) and Deem. (Icel. misdema.)

MISDEMEANOUR, ill conduct. (Hybrid; E. and F.,-L.)

In Shak. Tw. Nt. ii. 3. 106. From Mis-(1) and Demeanour.

It is possible that the prefix is French; see Mis-(2). But I find no proof of it.

MISDIRECT, to direct amiss. (Hybrid; E. and L.) Added by Todd to Johnson. From Mis-(1) and Direct. Der. mis-direction.

MISDO, to do amiss. (E.) M. E. misdon, misdo; P. Plowman,
B. iii. 122. We find 'yfle vel mis doeb' as a gloss to 'male agit'
in the O. Northumb. glosses of John, iii. 20. + Du. misdoen. + G.

misstkun. From Mis-(1) and Do. Der. misdo-er, M. E. misdoer, mysdoer, Wyclif, 1 Pet. ii. 12. And see misdeed.

MISEMPLOY, to employ amiss. (Hybrid; E. and F.,-L.) In Dryden, Absalom, l. 613. From Mis-(1) and Employ. Der.

MISER, an avaricious man, niggard. (L.) It sometimes means merely 'a wretched creature; 'Spenser, F. Q. ii. 1. 8. See Trench, Select Glossary.—Lat. miser, wretched. Cf. Ital. and Span. misero, (1) wretched, (2) avaricious. Prob. connected with Gk. μισοε, hatred; Curtius, ii. 225. Der. miser-ly; miser-y, M. E. miserie, Chaucer, C. T. 14012, from O. F. miserie (Littré, mod. F. misère), which from Lat. miseria, wretchedness; also miser-able, q. v.

MISERABLE, wretched. (F., -L.) Skelton has miserably and miserableness; Why Come Ye Nat to Court, 865, 1029. - F. miserable, 'miserable;' Cot. - Lat. miserabilis, pitiable. - Lat. miserari, to pity. Lat. miser, wretched; see Miser. Der. miserabl-y, miserable-ness.

MISFORTUNE, ill fortune. (Hybrid; E. and F., -L.) In
the Bible of 1551, Nehem. i. 3. From Mis-(1) and Fortune.

Or the prefix may be French; but I find no proof of it.

MISCIVE, to fail, be filled with doubt. (E.) In Shak. Julius,

iii (.145. From Mis-(1) and Give. Der. misgiv-ing.

MISGOVERN, to govern amiss. (Hybrid; E. and F., -L.) In
Shak. Rich. II, v. 2. 5; and in Palsgrave. From Mis-(1) and
Govern. Der. misgovern-ment, Much Ado, iv. 1. 100.

MISGUIDE, to guide wrongly. (Hybrid; E. and F., -Teut.)
M. E. misguide, Gower, C. A. iii. 373.1. 14; where it is contrasted with
guide. Also misgyen, Chaucer, C. T. 14451. From Mis- (1) and
Guide.

The prefix does not seem to be French.

guid-ance.

MISHAP, ill hap. (Hybrid; E. and Scand.) In Prompt. Parv.

Gil ont ill occurs in Chaucer, C. T.

The verb mishappen, to mishap, fall out ill, occurs in Chaucer, C. T. 1646. From Mis-(1) and Hap.

MISINFORM, to inform amiss. (Hybrid; E. and F.,-L.)

M. E. misenformen, Gower, C. A. i. 178, l. 19. From Mis-(1) and Der. mis-inform-at-ion.

MISINTERPRET, to interpret amiss. (Hybrid; E. and F., - L.) In Shak. Rich. II, iii. 1. 18. From Mis- (1) and Interpret.

Der. misinterpret-at-ion.

therefore no more mysse-indge annus. (riyprid; E. ans r., -L.)

95: h. From Mis (1) and Judge. Der. mis-judg-ment.

MISLAY, to lay in a wrong place, lose. (E.) 'The mislaier of a meere-stone [boundary-stone] is to blame; Bacon, Essay lvi, Of Judicature. From Mis-(1) and Lay. (Icel. misleggja.)

MISLEAD, to lead astray. (E.) 'Misleder [misleader] of the papacie; Gower, C. A. i. 261.—A.S. misledan, to mislead, seduce

MISLIKE, to dislike. (E.) In Shak. Merch. Ven. ii. 1. 1.

M. E. misliken, to displease (usually impersonal); Will. of Palerne, 2039.—A. S. mislican, to displease; Exod. xxi. 8. Der. mislike, sb., 3 Hen. VI. vI. 24.

MISNAME, to name amiss. (E.) In Skelton, A Replycacion, 1. 59. From Mis- (1) and Name.

MISNOMER, a wrong name. (F.,-L.) 'Misnomer, French Law-Term, the using of one name or term for another;' Phillips, ed. 1706. It properly means 'a misnaming.' Also in Blount's Nomolexicon, ed. 1691, where the prefix is said to be the F. mes., which is probably correct. The E. word prob. answers to an O. Law-French mesnommer. — O. F. mes- (= Lat. minus), badly; and nommer, to name, from Lat. nominare, to name. See Mis- (2) and Nominate.

MISPLACE, to place amiss. (Hybrid; E. and F., -L.) In As You Like It, i. 2. 37. From Mis-(1) and Place. Der. misplace-ment. MISPRINT, to print wrongly. (Hybrid; E. and F., -L.) By misse-writing or by mysse-pryntynge; Sir T. More, Works, p. 772 b. From Mis-(1) and Print. Der. misprint, sb.

MISPRISE, MISPRIZE, to slight, undervalue. (F.,-L.) In As You Like It, i. 1. 177. Spenser has the sb. mesprise = contempt; F. Q. iii. 9. 9. - O. F. mespriser, 'to disesteem, contemn;' Cot. - O. F. mes- (= Lat. minus), badly; and Low Lat. pretiare, to prize, esteem, from Lat. pretium, a price. See Mis- (2) and Prize.

MISPRISION, a mistake, neglect. (F.,-L.) See Blount's Nomolexicon, ed. 1691. He says: 'misprision of clerks (Anno 8 Hen. VI. c. 15) is a neglect of clerks in writing or keeping records... Misprision also signifies a mistaking (Anno 14 Edw. III. stat. 1. cap. 6).' - O. F. mesprison, 'misprision, error, offence, a thing done, or taken, amisse; Cot. B. This O.F. meprion has the same sense and source as mod. F. meprise, a mistake (Littré). It is written misprisio in Low Latin (Ducange); but this is only the O. F. word turned into Latin.

Y. From O. F. mes-= Lat. minus, badly; and Low Lat. prensionem, acc. of prensio, a taking, contracted form of Lat. prehensio, a seizing. The latter is from Lat. prehensus, pp. of prehendere, to take. See Mis-(2) and Prison. ¶ 1. Misprision ¶ 1. Misprision 2. It is toleris, in fact, a bad form; it should be misprison. ably certain that misprision was ignorantly confused with misprise, and wrongly used in the sense of contempt. Thus Blount, in the article already cited, says: 'misprision of treason is a neglect or light account made of treason; and he derives the word from F.

mespris, contempt. This easy error has probably resulted in false law.

MISPRONOUNCE, to pronounce amiss. (Hybrid; E. and F., -L.) 'They mis-pronounced, and I mislik d;' Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus (R.) From Mis-(1) and Pronounce. Der. mispronunci-at-ion.

MISQUOTE, to quote amiss, misinterpret. (Hybrid; E. and F., - L.) In Shak. 1 Hen. IV, v. 2. 13. From Mis- (1) and Quote.

Der. misquot-at-ion.

MISREPRESENT, to represent amiss. (Hybrid; E. and F., -L.) In Milton, Samson, 124. From Mis- (1) and Represent. Der. misrepresent-at-ion.

MISRULE, want of rule, disorder. (Hybrid; E. and F., -L.) Gower has it as a verb. 'That any king himself misreule;' C. A. iii. 170, l. 5. Stow mentions 'the lord of misrule' under the date 1552 (R.); the name does not seem to be in very early use, nor to be a F. word. From Mis- (1) and Rule.

MISS (1), to fail to hit, omit, feel the want of. (E.) M. E. missen, Will. of Palerne, 1016. Rather a Scand. than an E. word, but the prefix mis-, which is closely connected with it, is sufficiently common in A. S.—A. S. missan or missian (rare). 'by læs þe him misse,' lest aught escape his notice, or, go wrong with him; Canons under King Edgar, 32; in Thorpe, Ancient Laws, ii. 250. A weak verb, formed from an old sb. signifying 'change,' or 'error,' or 'failure,' or 'lack,' preserved in A. S. only as the prefix mis-, signifying amiss or wrongly. + Du. missen, to miss; from mis, sb., an error, mistake. Cf. mis, adv., amiss; mis-, as prefix, amiss. + Icel. missa, to miss, lose; mis, or a mis, adv., amiss; mis-, prefix. + Dan. miste (for misse), to lose; mis-, prefix. + Swed. mista (for missa), to lose; miste, adv., wrongly, amiss; miss-, prefix. + Goth. misso, adv., reciprocally, interchangewably; missa-, prefix, wrongly.+M. H. G. missen, O. H. G. missan, to Bh a

M. H. G. mi.se, an error. B. The general Teutonic types are MISSYA. verb, to miss, MISSA, adv., reciprocally; from MISSA, change, lack, failure, error (Fick, iii. 238). The last stands for mid-sa, by assimilation (answering to Aryan mit-sa), formed with the suffix -sa from the base MID (Aryan MIT). 7. This base appears in A. S. mitan, to conceal, avoid, dissimulate, escape notice (Grein, ii. 240); O.H.G. midan, G. meiden, to avoid (a strong verb). Allied to Skt. mith-as, reciprocally (= Goth. misso), mith yii, falsely, untruly, wrongly, amiss; from the root MITH, which in Vedic Skt. means 'to rival' (Benfey), p. 706. See further in Fick, i. 722, 723. Der. miss, sb., M. E. misse, a fault; 'to mende my misse' = to repair my fault, Will. of Palerne, 1. 532; this sb. is, theoretically, older than the verb, but does not appear in A. S. Also miss-ing. MISS (2), a young woman, a girl. (F., -L.)

Merely a contraction from Mistress, q. v. One of the earliest instances in dramatic writing occurs in the introduction of Miss Prue as a character in Conwriting occurs in the introduction of Miss Frue as a character in Congreve's Love for Love. The earliest example appears to be the following: 'she being taken to be the Earle of Oxford's misse, as at this time they began to call lewd women;' Evelyn's Diary, Jan. 9, 1662. Thus Shak, has: 'this is Mistress Anne Page,' where we should now say 'Miss Anne Page;' Merry Wives, i. 1. 197.

MISSAI, a mass-book, (L.) Not in early use; the old term was mass-book, M. E. messebok, Havelok, 186. In Minsheu, ed. 1627.

In Sharwood's Index to Courave we find E. missal given as equi-

In Sherwood's Index to Cotgrave we find E. missal, given as equivalent to O. F. messel, missel; but Cotgrave himself explains the O. F. words as 'masse book.' The E. word is rather taken directly from the familiar Latin term than borrowed from O. F. - Low Lat. missale, a missal. - Low Lat. missa, the mass. See further under Mass (2)

MISSEL-THRUSH, MISTLE-THRUSH, the name of a kind of thrush. (E.) So called because it feeds on the berries of the mistle-toe. The name is prob. old, though not early recorded. * We meet in Aristotle with one kind of thrush [εξοβόρος] called the miselthrush, or feeder upon miseltoe; 'Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 6. § 21 (part 3). + G. mistel-drossel, a mistle-thrush; from mistel, mistletoe, and drossel, a thrush. See Mistletoe and Thrush.

MISSHAPE, to shape amiss. (E.) Chiefly in the pp. misshaped, 3 Hen. VI, iii. 2. 170; or misshapen, Temp. v. 268. M. E. misshapen, pp., spelt mysshape (with loss of final n), P. Plowman, B. vii. 95. From Mis-(1) and Shape. + O. Du. misscheppen, to misshape, used by Vondel; Oudemans. + G. misschaffen, to misshape (rare).

MISSILE, that may be thrown; a missile weapon. (L.) perly an adj., now chiefly used as a sb. Taken directly from Lat. rather than through the F. Cotgrave gives 'feu missile, a squib or other firework thrown,' but the word is not in Littre, and probably not common. 'His missile weapon was a lying tongue; 'P. Fletcher, The Purple Island (R.) - Lat. missilis, adj., that can be thrown; the neut. missile is used to mean a missile weapon (telum being understood). - Lat. missus, pp. of mittere, to throw. β. The orig. sense is thought to be 'to whirl; 'cf. Lithuan. mesti, to throw, to wind yarn, pres. t. metu, I throw; Russ. metate, to throw, cast, cast lots. — MAT, to whirl, to throw; cf. Skt. math, to churn, to agitate. We may particularly note the O. Celtic word mataris or matara, a javelin, preserved in Livy, vii. 24; Cæsar, Bell. Gall. i. 26. See Fick, iii. 710. Der. From Lat. mittere are also derived ad-mit, com-mit, e-mit, im-mit, inter-mit, manu-mit, o-mit, per-mit, re-mit, sub-mit, trans-mit, with their derivatives; from the pp. miss-us are also miss-ion, q. v., miss-ive, q.v., dis-miss, e-miss-ar-y, pro-miss-or-y; com-pro-mise, de-mise,

miss-to-, i.e., its-miss, pro-miss, pro-miss, de-miss, pro-mise, pro-mise, pro-mise, pro-mise, &c.

MISSION, a sending, an embassy. (L.) In Shak. Troil. iii. 3.

189. [The O. F. mission merely means 'expence, disbursement,'

Cot.] Formed, by analogy with F. words in -ion, from Lat. missionem, acc. of missio, a sending. - Lat. missus, pp. of mittere, to send. See Missile. Der. mission-er. a missionary, Dryden, Hind and

Panther, ii. 565; later mission-ar-y, Tatler, no. 270, Dec. 30, 1710.

MISSIVE, a thing sent. (F., = L.) Used by Shak. to mean 'a messenger; 'Macb. i. 5. 7. = O. F. missive, 'a letter missive, a letter sent;' Cot. Coined, with suffix rive (= Lat. -iuus), from Lat. missus, pp. of mittere, to send; see Missile.

MISSPEND, to spend ill, to squander. (Hybrid; E. and L.)

The pres. t. misspene (for misspende) occurs as early as in Layamon, l. 13483, later text. From A.S. mis-, prefix, wrongly, amiss; and A.S. spendan, occurring in the compounds aspendan, for spendan; see Sweet's A.S. Reader. But the A.S. spendan is not a true E. word; it is only borrowed from Lat. expendere. See Mis- (1) and

MIST, watery vapour, fine rain. (E.) M. E. mist, P. Plowman, A. prol. 88; B. prol. 214. - A. S. mist, gloom, darkness; Grein, ii. 256. + Icel. mistr, mist. + Swed. mist, foggy weather at sea. + Du. mist, fog. +G. mist, dung (certainly the same word, the difference in seth the myght and the power that is yeven him; 'Chaucer, C. T.

miss; O. H. G. mis or missi, variously; O. H. G. missa-, prefix; sense being explicable from the root). + Goth. mainstus, dungs β. The final -st is a noun-ending, as in bla-st from blow, and mist stands for mih-st or mig-st, from the base mig (Aryan migh, Skt. mih) which appears in Lithuan. mig-la, mist (Nesselmann), Russ. mgla (for mig-la), mist, vapour, Gk. δ-μίχ-λη, mist, fog, Skt. mik-ira, a cloud, megh-a, a cloud.

γ. All from MIGH (Teutonic MIG), to megn-u, a cloud. Y. All from MIGH (Leutonic MIG), to sprinkle, to urine; appearing in Skt. mih (for migh), to sprinkle, Lat. ming-ere, meiere, Du. miggen, Icel. miga, A. S. migan, all with the sense of Lat. mingere. See Fick, iii. 239. Der. mist-y, A. S. mist-ig (Grein); mist-i-ness; also mizzle, q. v.

MISTAKE, to take amiss, err. (Scand.) M. E. mistaken, Rom. of the Rose, 1. 1540. — Icel. mistaka, to take by mistake, to make a slip — Icel. misc. cognate with A. S. mist prefer, and take to take

slip. - Icel. mis-, cognate with A.S. mis-, prefix; and taka, to take. See Mis-(1) and Take. Der. mistake, sb., mistak-en, mis-tak-en-ly. MISTER, MR., a title of address to a man. (F.,-L.) The contraction Mr. occurs on the title-page of the first folio edition of Shakespeare (1623); but it is probably to be read as Master. Cot-grave explains monsieur by 'sir, or master.' It is difficult to trace the first use of mister, but it does not appear to be at all of early use, and is certainly nothing but a corruption of master or maister, due to the influence of the corresponding title of mistress. See Master, Mistress. β. Richardson's supposition that it is connected with M. E. mister, a trade, is as absurd as it is needless; notwithstanding the oft-quoted 'what mister wight,' Spenser, F. Q. i. 9. 23. ¶ It may be remarked that M. E. mister is from O. F. mestier (F. métier), Lat. ministerium, and is therefore a doublet of ministry. Also that mistery, in the sense of trade or occupation, also answers to

ministry, though usually misspelt mystery. See Mystery (2).

MISTERM, to term or name amiss. (Hybrid; E. and F., -L.)
In Shak. Romeo, iii. 3. 21. From Mis-(2) and Term.

MISTIME, to time amiss. (E.) M.E. mistimen, to happen amiss, Ancren Riwle, p. 200, note e. - A.S. mistiman, to happen

amiss, Andrew Riwie, p. 200, note s. — A. S. missiman, to happen amiss, turn out ill (Lye). From Mis-(1) and Time.

MISTLETOE, a parasitic plant. (E.) In Shak. Titus, ii. 3. 95. Scarcely to be found in M. E., but it must have existed. — A. S. misteltún. 'Viscarago, misteltun' (sic); Ælfric's Gloss., Nomina Ilerbarum; in Wright's Vocab. i. 31, col. 2. [The a is of course long; cf. E. stone with A. S. stún, &c.] This should have produced mistletone, but the final n (ne) was dropped, probably because the M. E. tone (better toon) meant 'toes,' which gave a false impression that the final n was a plural-ending, and unnecessary. + Icel. mistel-teinn; the mistletoe.

B. The final element is the easier to explain; it simply means 'twig.' Cf. A. S. tún, a twig (Grein), Icel. teinn, Du. teen, M. H. G. zain, Goth. tains, a twig, Dan. teen, Swed. ten, a spindle; all from a Teut. type TAINA, a twig, rod, which Fick (iii. 121) thinks may be connected with **Tin**, q.v. **y**. The former element is A. S. mistel, which could be used alone to mean 'mistletoe,' though it was also called ác-mistel (oak-mistle), to distinguish it from eor o-mistel (earth-mistle), a name sometimes given to wild basil or calamint; see Cockayne's A. S. Leechdoms. In Danish, the mistletoe is called either mistel or mistelteen. In Swed. and G. the 8. The word mist-el is clearly a mere mistletoe is simply mistel. dimin. of mist, which in E. means 'vapour' or fog, in A. S. 'gloom,' but in G. has the sense of 'dung.' The reason for the name is not quite clear; it may be because the seed is deposited by birds who eat the berries, or it may rather refer to the slime or bird-lime in the berries; cf. 'mistel, glew' [glue], Hexham's Du. Dict.; O. Du. mistel, bird-lime. See further under Mist. ¶ Since mist-el may take also the sense of 'gloom,' we see why Balder, the sun-god, was fabled to have been slain by a twig of the mistletoe. The sun, at mid-winter, is obscured; and we still connect mistletoe with Christmas. This sense of the word originated the legend; we must not reverse the order by deriving the sense from the story to which it gave rise. Der. missel-thrush, q. v.

MISTRESS, a lady at the head of a household. (F., -L.) Also written Mrs. and called Missis. In Shak, Macb. iii, 5. 6. M.E. written Mrs., and called Missis. In Shak, Macb. iii. 5. 6. M. E. maistresse, Chaucer, C. T. 10691. — O. F. maistresse, 'a mistress, dame; Cot. (Mod. F. maîtresse.) Formed with F. suffix -esse (= Lat. -issa, Gk. -ισσα) from O. F. maistre, a master; see **Master**.

Der. mistress-ship, Titus, iv. 4. 40.
MISTRUST, to regard with suspicion. (Scand.) trost, Coventry Plays, ed. Halliwell, 126 (Stratmann); mistraist, Bruce, x. 327 (in Hart's edition, see the footnote); mistriste, Chaucer, C. T. 12303. Rather Scand. than E. See Mis-(1) and Trust. Der. mistrust, sb.; mistrust-ful, 3 Hen. VI, iv. 2. 8; mistrust-ful-ly,

MISUNDERSTAND, to understand amiss. (E.) M. E. misunderstanden, Rob. of Glouc. p. 42, l. 14. From Mis- (1) and Understand. Der. misunderstand-ing.
MISUSE, to use amiss. (Hybrid; E. and F., -L.)

(Melibeus), Group B, 3040 (Six-text); Gower, C. A. ii. 279, l. 12. & Bible of 1551. 'Immoysturid with mislyng;' Skelton, Garland of From Mis-(1) and Use. Der. misuse, sb., 1 Hen. IV, i. 1. 43.

MITE (1), a very small insect. M. E. mite, Chaucer, C. T. 6142.—A. S. mite. 'Tomus, maßa, mite;' Ælfric's Gloss., Nom. Insectorum, in Wright's Vocab. i. 24. + Low G. mite, a mite. + O. H. G. mizd, a mite, midge, fly.

B. The word means 'cutter' or 'biter,' from the Teut. root MIT, to cut small; whence Goth. maitan, to cut, Icel. meita, to cut, also Icel. meitill, G. meissel, a chisel, G. messer, a knife. This appears to be a secondary root from pindle.—Gk. μνημονικά, mindful.—Gk. μνόμου, crude form of μνημονικόs. belonging to memory.—Gk. μνημονικό, to hink: chisel, G. messer, a knife. This appears to be a secondary root from MI, to diminish; Fick, iii. 239. See Minish. Der. mit-y.

MITE (2), a very small portion. (O. Du.) M. E. mite; 'not worth a mite;' Chaucer, C. T. 1558. 'A myte [small coin] that he offrep;' P. Plowman; C. xiv. 97.—O. Du. mijt, a small coin, the sixth part of a doit; mite, myte, a small coin, worth a third of a penning, according to some, or a penning and a half, according to others; anything small; niet eener myte, not worth a mite (Oudemans). From the Teut. base MIT, to cut small; see Mite (1).

¶ Ultimately from the same root as minute.

MITIGATE, to alleviate. (L.) 'Breake the ordinaunce or mitigat it;' Tyndall's Works, p. 316, col. 1.—Lat. mitigatus, pp. of miligare, to make gentle. - Lat. mit-, stem of mitis, soft, gentle; with

mingare, to make gentle.—Lat. mir., stein of mins, soft, gentle; with suffix -ig-, for agere, to make. Root uncertain. Der. mitigation, M. E. mitigacioun, P. Plowman, B. v. 477, from F. mitigation, 'mitigation,' Cot.; mitigat-or; mitigat-ive, from O. F. mitigatif, 'mitigative,' Cot.; also mitiga-ble, Lat. mitigabilis, from mitiga-re.

MITRE, a head-dress, esp. for a bishop. (F.,—L.,—Gk.) 'Thy my/rede bishopes' = thy mitred bishops; P. Plowman, C. v. 193. 'On his mitere,' referring to a bishop; Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 302, l. 2. - O. F. mitre, 'a bishop's miter;' Cot. - Lat. mira, a cap. - Gk. μίτρα, a belt, girdle, head-band, fillet, turban. haps allied to Gk. uiros, a thread of the woof, from MAT, to whirl; cf. Skt. math, to churn; see Fick, i. 710.

MITTEN, a covering for the hand. (F., -G.?) M. E. mitaine; spelt mitaine, Chaucer, C. T. 12307; myteyne, P. Plowman's Crede, ed. Skeat, l. 428.—O. F. mitaine; Cot. gives: 'mitaines, mittains, winter-gloves.' β. Of disputed origin; if the orig. sense be 'halfwinter-gloves,' β. Of disputed origin; if the orig. sense be 'half-glove,' it may be connected with M. H. G. mittemo, mittamo, sb., the middle, orig, 'mid-most,' a superlative form from mitte, adj., mid, middle; see Mid, Middle. middle; see Mid, Middle. γ. On the other hand, it may have been of Celtic origin. We find Gael. miotag, Irish miotog, a mitten; Gael. and Irish mutan, a muss, a thick glove. Also Irish mutog, a stump, a hand or glove without fingers; Gael. mutach, short, thick,

and blunt; which reminds us of Lat. mutilus.

MIX, to mingle, confuse. (E.) In Shak. 2 Hen. IV, v. 2. 46. Rich. cites 'mixed with faith' from the Bible of 1561, Heb. iv. 2. But in earlier books it is extremely rare; Stratmann cites the pp. mixid from Songs and Carols, ed. Wright, no. VI. Mix is a corruption of misk (just as ax is another form of ask); this appears in the A. S. miscan, to misk or mix, not a common word. 'And bonan miscal and metgal ælcum be his gewyrhtum' = and thence He [God] mixes and metes out to each according to his deserts; Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, cap. xxix. § 9, last line (lib. iv. pr. 6). Notwithstanding the close similarity to Lat. miscere, we may consider it as merely cognate with it, not borrowed, the word being very widely spread. (But the derived word mixture is of course of Lat. origin.) That the word is really E. is supported by the derivative mash; see Mash. + G. mischen, to mix; O. H. G. miskan, + W. mysgu, to mix; cymmysgu, to mix together. + Gael. measg, to mingle, mix, stir; Irish measgaim, I mix, mingle, stir, move. + Russ. mieshate, to mix. + Lithuan. maiszyti, to mix (Nesselmann). + Lat. miscere. + Gk. μίσγειν. Cf. Skt. miçra, mixed. β. All from a base MIKSH, to mingle, which is obviously an extension (perhaps an inchoative form) of MIK, to mingle, appearing in Gk. μίγ·νυμ (for μίκ·νυμ), I mix. See Curtius, i. 417; Fick, i. 725. Der. mix-er, com-mix; also mixture, Romeo, iv. 3. 21, Sir T. More, Works, p. 83 a, from Lat. mixtura, a mixing, mixture, from mixturus, fut. part. of miscere.

MIZEN, MIZZEN, the hindmost of the fore and aft sails, in a

three-masted vessel. (F., Ital., -L.) Spelt misen in Minsheu, cd. 1627, and in Florio, ed. 1598. -O. F. misaine, which Cotgrave defines as 'the foresaile of a ship.'-Ital. mezzana, 'a saile in a ship called the poope or misen-saile;' Florio, ed. 1598. Cf. mezzano, a meane or countertenour in singing, a meane man, betweene great and little;' id. β. Perhaps the sense was 'middling-sized,' with respect to the old make of it; or from its mid position between bowsprit and main-mast, for it was once a fore-sail. The reason for the name is uncertain, but the etymology is clear. - Low Lat. medianus, middle, of middle size; whence also F. moyen, and E. mean (3). Extended from Lat. medius, middle; see Mid. Doublet, mean (3). Der. mizen-mast or mizzen-mast.

373

or r, ct. our pronunciation of listen, glisten, whistle, gristle, &c. MNEMONICS, the science of assisting the memory. (Gk.) 'Mnemonica, precepts or rules, and common places to help the memory; 'Phillips, ed. 1706.—Gk. μνημονικά, mnemonics, neut. pl. of μνημονικόs, belonging to memory.—Gk. μνήμονι-, crude form of μνήμων, mindful.—Gk. μνάομαι, I remember.— MAN, to think; see Mind.

MOAN, a complaint, a low sound of pain. (E.) M. E. mone, Chaucer, C. T. 11232. This corresponds to an A. S. form mán, which does not appear with the modern sense; but the derived verb menan, to moan, to lament, is common; see exx. in Grein, ii. 222. B. This A.S. verb passed into the M.E. menen, to moan; whence mened hire = bemoaned herself, made her complaint, P. Plowman, B. iii. 169. After a time this verb fell into disuse, and its place was supplied by the sh. form, used verbally. 'Than they of the towne began to mone;' Derners, tr. of Froissart, vol. i. c. 348. Y. Stratbegan to mone; Perners, tr. of Froissart, vol. i. c. 348. γ . Stratmann and others identify A. S. mænan, to moan, with A. S. mænan, to mean; see **Mean**(1). I doubt this identification; Grein records the verbs separately. Ettmüller refers A. S. mænan in both senses to A. S. mán, adj., evil, wicked, sb. evil, wickedness. 8. It seems right to refer A. S. mánan, to moan, to A. S. mán, wickedness; the difficulty is in the remarkable change of sense. Note, however, that the Icel. mein (cognate with A. S. mein, wickedness), means a hurt, harm, disease, sore, whence there is but a step to a moan as the expression of pain. Cf. Dan. meen, defect, blemish, harm, damage. e. Fick refers A. S. min, from a supposed Teut, type MAINA, to ✓ MI, to change, deceive; iii. 237. Der. moan, verb, as explained above; also be-moan, q. v.

MOAT, a trench round a fort, filled with water. (F., - Teut.) M. E. mote, P. Plowman, B. v. 595 .- O. F. mote, 'chaussée, levée, digue, i. e. a causeway, embankment, dike; Roquefort. Just as in the case of dike and ditch, the word moat originally meant either the the trench dug out, or the embankment thrown up; and in O. F. the usual sense was certainly an embankment, hill. It is therefore the same word as mod. F. motte, a mound, also a clod, or piece of turf. Motte, a clod, lumpe, round sodd, or turfe of earth; also, a little hill or high place; a fit seat for a fort or strong house; hence, also, such a fort, or house of carth; . . a butt to shoot at; 'Cotgrave. The orig. sense is clearly a sod or turf, such as is dug out, and thrown up into a mound; and the word is associated with earthen fortifications, whence it was transferred to such a trench as was used in fortification. Thus Shak, speaks of 'a most defensive to a house;' Rich. II, ii. 1. 48; and in P. Plowman, the 'mote' is described as being 'the manere aboute,' i.e. all round the manor-house. Cf. also: Mothe, a little earthen fortresse, or strong house, built on a hill; Cotgrave.

B. Of Teut. origin, but rarely found; it occurs, how-Cotgrave. ever, in the Bavarian mott, peat, esp. peat such as was dug up, burnt, and used for manure; whence motten, to burn peat; Schmeller, Bavarian Dict., col. 1693. This Bavarian word is perhaps related to E. mud; see Mud. Cf. Du. mot, dust of turf; Ital. mota, mire, motta, a heap of earth, also a hollow; Span. mota, a mound; Irish, mota, a mound, moat. Der. moat-ed, Meas. for Meas. iii. 1. 277.

MOB (1), a disorderly crowd. (L.) Used by Dryden, in pref. to Cleomenes, 1692; as cited in Nares. A contraction from mobile unlgus. 'I may note that the rabble first changed their title, and were called 'the mob' in the assemblies of this [The Green Ribbon] Club. It was their beast of burden, and called first mobile vulgus, but fell naturally into the contraction of one syllable, and ever since is become proper English; North's Examen (1740), p. 574; cited in Trench, Study of Words. In the Hatton Correspondence, ed. E. M. Thompson (Camden Soc.), the editor remarks that mob is always used in its full form mobile throughout the volumes (see ii. 40, 99, 124, 156); but, as Mr. Thompson kindly pointed out to me, he has since noted that it occurs once in the short form mob, viz. at p. 216 of vol. ii. Thus, under the date 1690, we read that 'Lord Torrington is most miserably reproached by the mobile' (ii. 156); and under the date 1695, that 'a great mob have been up in Holborn and Drury Lane' (ii. 216). And see Spectator, no. 135.— Lat. mobile, neut. of mobilis, moveable, fickle; mobile uulgus, the

Lat. mobile, neut. of mobilis, moveable, fickle; mobile unique, the fickle multitude. See Mobile and Vulgar. Der. mob, verb.

MOB (2), a kind of cap. (Dutch.) 'Mob, a woman's night-cap;'
Bailey's Dict., vol. ii. ed. 1731. We also say mob-cap. Du. mopmuts, a woman's night-cap; where muts means 'cap;' O. Du. mop, a woman's coif (Sewel). Cf. prov. E. mop, to muffle up (Halliwell).

Probably connected with Muff and Muffle.

MOBILE, easily moved, moveable. (F.,-L.) 'Fyxt or els MIZZLE, to rain in fine drops. (E.) 'As the miseling vpon the herbes, and as the droppes vpon the grasse;' Deut. xxxii. 2, in the pression 'mobil people' occurs, according to Richardson, in The moveable (put for mouibilis). - Lat. mouere, to move; see Move. Der. mobili-ty, from F. mobilité, which from Lat. acc. mobilitatem;

also mobil-ise, from mod. F. mobiliser; hence mobil-is-al-ion.

MOCCASIN, MOCCASSIN, MOCASSIN, a shoe of deerskin, &c. (N. American Indian.) Spelt mocassin in Fenimore Cooper, The Pioneers, ch. i. A North-American Indian word. Webster gives: 'Algonquin makisin.'

MOCK, to deride. (F., - Teut.) M. E. mokken, Prompt. Parv. -O. F. mocquer, later moquer. 'Se moquer, to mock, flowt, frumpe, scoffe; 'Cot. From a Teutonic source, of which we have ample evidence in G. mucken, to mumble, mutter, grumble; O. Swed. mucka, to mumble (Ihre); Low G. mukkan, to put the mouth in a position for speaking, to mumble (Bremen Wörterbuch); O. Du. mocken, to mumble (Kilian), 'to move one's cheeks in chawing' (Hexham). From the sense of moving the mouth in grumbling to that of mocking is an easy step; cf. Ital. mocca, 'a mowing mouth,' β. All from the imitative root moccare, 'to mocke;' Florio. MUK, an extension of MU, to make a muttered sound. This root MUK also appears as MAK, to make derisive sounds with the lips, whence Lat. maccus, a buffoon; Gk. μῶκος, mockery; Gael. mag, to scoff, deride; Irish magaire, a scoffer, jester; W. mocio, to mimic.

y. The roots MAK, MUK, being imitative, are unaffected by Grimm's law. From the base MU we have also Motto, Mumble, Mutter, Mow (3). The Du. moppen, to pout, is a variant of mack; see Mope. Der. mack, sb.; mack-er; mack-er-y, Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. i. c. 100 (R.), from F. moquerie; mocking, mock-ing-bird.

MODE, a manner, measure, rule, fashion. (F., -L.) 'In the first figure and in the third mode; Sir T. More, Works, p. 504 d; where it is used in a logical sense. - F. mode, 'manner, sort, fashion;' Cot. - Lat. modum, acc. of modus, a measure, manner, kind, way. β. Akin to Gk. μηδοε, a plan, μήδομαι, I intend, plan; from ✔MAD (Teut. MAT), to measure, to plan, best exemplified in E. mete; cf. Icel. máti, a mode, manner, way; see Mete. v. This √MAD is merely a secondary root from √MA, to measure; cf. Skt. má, to measure, whence also E. measure, moon, &c. Der. mod-al, a coined word from Lat. mod-us; mod-ish coined from F. mode; mod-el, q. v., mod-er-ate, q.v., mod-ern, q.v., mod-est, q.v.; mod-ic-um, q.v., mod-ify, q.v.; mod-ul-ate, q.v. From the Lat. modus we also have accommod-ate, com-mod-ious. Doublet, mood (2).

MODEL, a pattern, mould, shape. (F., - Ital, - L.) See Shak.

Rich. II, iii. 2. 153; Hen. V, ii. chor. 16; &c. - O. F. modelle (F. modèle), 'a modell, pattern, mould;' Cot. - Ital. modello, 'a model, a frame, a plot, a mould; Florio. Formed as if from a Latin modellus *, dimin. of modulus, a measure, standard, which again is a dimin. of modus. See Modulate, Mode. Der. model, vb.,

modell-er, modell-ing.

MODERATE, temperate, within bounds, not extreme. (L.) 'Moderately and with reverence;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 361 h. -Lat. moderatus, pp. of moderari, to fix a measure, regulate, control. From a stem moder-us*, answering to an older modes-us*, extended from modus, a measure; see Modest, Mode. Der. moderate, verb, Shak. Troil. iv. 4. 5; moderate-ly, moderate-ness, moderat-or, Sir P. Sidney, Apology for Poetrie, ed. Arber, p. 32, from Lat. moderator; moderation, Troil. iv. 4. 2, from O. F. moderation, 'moderation' (Cot.), which from Lat. acc. moderationem.

MODERN, belonging to the present age. (F.,-L.) Used by Shak. to mean 'common-place;' Macb. iv. 3. 70; &c. - F. moderne, 'modern, new, of this age;' Cot. - Lat. modernus, modern; lit. of the present mode or fashion; formed from a stem moderus *; from modus, a measure; cf. modo, adv., just now. See Moderate. Der.

modern-ly, modern-ness, modern-ise.

MODEST, moderate, decent, chaste, pure. (F.,-L.) Modestly is in Gascoigne, Fruites of Warre, st. 208 (and last). Modestie is in Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. i. c. 25 (R.) - F. modeste, 'modest; ' Cot. - Lat. modestus, modest, lit. keeping with bounds or measure. From a stem modes * (extended from modus), with Aryan suffix -ta; the same stem, weakened to moder-, gives moder-ate, moder-n. - Lat. modus, a measure; see Mode. Der. modest-ly, modest-y.

MODICUM, a small quantity. (L.) In Shak Troil. ii. 1.74, Merely Lat. modicum, neut. of modicous, moderate. From modus, a

measure; see Modify, Mode.

MODIFY, to moderate, change the form of. (F.,-L.) M. E. modifien, Gower, C. A. iii. 157, l. 25. - F. modifier, 'to modifie, moderate;' Cot. - Lat. modificare. - Lat. modifie, for modo-, crude form of modus, a measure; and -fie-, put for fac-ere, to make. See

Testament of Love, b. i. - F. mobile, 'movable;' Cot. - Lat. möbilis, & [But the verb is really due to the sb. modulation, given as both a F. and E. word by Cotgrave; from the Lat. acc. modulationem.] - Lat. modulatus, pp. of modulari, to measure according to a standard. -Lat. modulus, a standard; dimin. of modus, a measure. See Mode. Der. modulat-ion, as above; modulat-or, from Lat. modulator. also module, from F. module, 'a modell or module' (Cot.), from Lat. modulus. Also modulus = Lat. modulus.

MOGUL, a Mongolian. (Mongolia.) In Sir T. Herbert, Travels, ed. 1665, p. 75; Milton, P. L. xi. 391. 'Mr. Limberham is the mogul [lord] of the next mansion;' Dryden, Kind Keeper, iv. 1. mogui [107d] of the next mansion; Divicin, Annu Accepti, Art.
The word Mogul is only another form of Mongol; the Great Mogul
was the emperor of the Moguls in India. 'The Mogul dynasty
in India began with Baber in 1525;' Haydn, Dict. of Dates. Cf.
Pers. Moghol, a Mogul; Rich. Pers. Dict. p. 1460.

The Haydra Color and the mode of fine heir (E.—Arch). The E.

MOHAIR, cloth made of fine hair. (F., -Arab.) spelling is a sophisticated one, from a ridiculous attempt to connect it with E. hair; just as in the case of cray-fish, cause-way; see those words. Spelt mohaire in Skinner, ed. 1691. - O. F. mouaire, cited by Skinner; the mod. F. is moire. Other O. F. forms are mohère, mouhaire, cited by Scheler. The name was given to a stuff made from the hair of the Angora goat (Asia Minor). - Arab. mukhayyar, 'a kind of coarse camelot or hair-cloth; Rich. Dict. p. 1369, col. 2. See Devic, in Supp. to Littré. Doublet, moire, from F. moire.

MOHAMMEDAN, a follower of Mohammed. (Arab.) From

the well-known name. - Arab. muhammad, praiseworthy; Rich. Dict.

p. 1358. - Arab. hamd, praise; id. p. 581.

MOHUR, a gold coin current in India. (Pers.) From Pers. muhr, muhur, 'a gold coin current in India for about £1 16s.; 'Rich. Dict. p. 1534, col. 1.

MOIDORE, a Portuguese gold coin. (Port., -L.) 'Moidore, a

Portugal gold coin, in value 27 shillings sterling; 'Bailey's Dict., vol. ii. ed. 1731. - Port. moeda d'ouro or moeda de ouro, a moidore, £1 7s.

11. ed. 1731. — Port. moeda d'ouro or moeda de ouro, a moidore, £1 7s. Lit. 'money of gold.' — Lat. moneta, money; de, of; aurum, gold. See Money and Aureate.

MOIETY, half, a portion. (F.,—L.) See K. Lear, i. 1. 7, where it means 'a part' merely. It means 'a half' in All's Well, iii.
2. 69. — F. moitié, 'an half, or half part;' Cot. — Lat. medietatem, acc. of medietas, a middle course, a half. — Lat. medius, middle; see Mediate.

MOII. to toil to deudes (F.—I.) Shines and course.

MOIL, to toil, to drudge. (F., -L.) Skinner, ed. 1691, explains moil by 'impigre laborare,' i.e. to toil, drudge. But it is prob. nothing but a peculiar use of the word moile, given in Minsheu, ed. 1627, with the sense 'to defile, to pollute;' cf. moil, 'to drudge, to dawb with dirt;' Phillips, ed. 1706. As Mr. Wedgwood suggests, will to drudge, to the sense of the word moile, and the sense of the word moile. moil, to drudge, is probably 'only a secondary application from the laborious efforts of one struggling through wet and mud; ' or simply, from the dirty state in which hard labour often leaves one. β . The sense seems to have been affected by confusion with prov. E. moil, a mule, and again, with Lat. moliri, to use effort, to toil. The latter, in particular, may easily have been present to the mind of early writers. But we must not derive the word from these; for (1) we never meet with a verb to mule; and (2) the Lat. moliri would only have given a form to mole; see Mole (3).

Y. We find earlier have given a form to mole; see Mole (3). Y. We find earlier quotations for both senses; Halliwell cites 'we moyle and toyle' from the Marriage of Wit and Humour, A.D. 1579. Rich, quotes from Gascoigne: 'A simple soule much like myself did once a serpent find, Which, almost dead with cold, lay moyling in the myre; i. e. wallowing in the dirt. So also Spenser uses moyle for ' to wallow; see his Hymn of Heavenly Love, st. 32. Still earlier, the sense is simply to wet or moisten. M. E. moillen, to wet. 'A monk ... moillid al hir patis, i.e. moistened all their heads by sprinkling them with holy water; Introd. to Tale of Beryn, ed. Furnivall, p. 6, l. 139. — O. F. moiller, moiler (Littré), moiller (Burguy), later mouiller, 'to wet, moisten, soake; 'Cot. The orig. sense was 'to soften,' which is effected, in the case of clay, &c., by wetting it. The O. F. moiler answers to a Low Lat. form molliare*, to soften (not found), formed directly from Lat. molli-, stem of mollis (O. F. mol), soft. See Mollify.

MOIRE, watered silk. (F., - Arab.) A later form of Mohair.

MOIRE, watered silk. (F.,—Arab.) A later form of Mohair, q. v.; in a slightly altered sense.

MOIST, damp, humid. (F.,—L.) M. E. moiste; 'a moiste fruit with-alle;' P. Plowman, B. xvi. 68. The peculiar use of M. E. moiste is decisive as to the derivation of the F. word. It means 'fresh' or 'new;' thus the Wife of Bath's shoes were 'ful moiste and newe;' Chaucer, C. T. 459. The Host liked to drink 'moiste and corny ale;' id. 12249. And again 'moisty ale' is opposed to old ale; id. 17009.—O. F. moiste (Littré), later moite, 'moist, liquid, humid, wet;' Cot. But the old sense of F. moiste must have agreed with the sense with which the word was imported into English.—I.at. musteus. of or belonging to new wine or must, also new, fresh; Mode and Fact. Der. modificer, modificer, modificeron = F.

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modification, 'modification' (Cot.), from Lat. acc. modification = F.

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Lat. musteus, of or belonging to new wine or must, also new, fresh; sounds; 'Grew, Cosmographia Sacra (1701), b. i. c. 5. sect. 16 (R.) as musteus causes, new cheese (Pliny). = Lat. mustum, new wine; a

neut. form from mustus, adj., young, fresh, new. origin; but if mustus be for mud-tus, a connection with Skt. mud, to rejoice, is not improbable. Der. moist-ly, moist-ness; moist-en, Spenser, F. Q. iii. 6. 34, where the final -en is really of comparatively late addition (by analogy with other verbs in -en), since Wyclif has bigan to moiste hise feet with teeris,' Luke, vii. 38; moist-ure, Gower, C. A. iii. 109, l. 8, from O. F. moisteur, moistour, mod. F.

moiteur (Littré).

MOLAR, used for grinding. (L.) Molar teeth or grinders; Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 752. — Lat. molaris, belonging to a mill, molar. — Lat. mola, a mill. — MAR (later form MAL), to grind; see Mar, Mill.

MOLASSES, syrup made from sugar. (Port., -L.) Also molosses; in Phillips, ed. 1706. It ought rather to be melasses. As it came to us from the West Indies, where the sugar is made, it is either a Port. or a Span. word. However, the Span. spelling is melaza, where the z (sounded like th in bath) would hardly give the E. ss. We may consider it to be from Port. melago, molasses; where the o is sounded like E. ss. [We also find Span. melaza, Ital. melassa, F. mélasse.] - Lat. mellaceus, made with honey, hence honeylike; cf. Port. melado, mixed with honey. Formed with ending -ac-e-us from mel, honey. See Mellifluous (with which cf. also marmalade, another decoction).

MOLE (1), a spot or mark on the body. (E.) M. E. mole. 'Many moles and spottes;' P. Plowman, B. xiii. 315. [As usual, the M. E. o answers to A. S. á.] — A. S. mál, also written maal (where $aa = \hat{a}$). 'Stigmentum, fúl maal on rægel' = a foul spot on a garment; Ælfric's Gloss., in Wright's Vocab. i. 26, col. 1. + Dan. maal, a goal, end, butt; properly, a mark. + Swed. mål, a mark, butt. + O. H. G. meil, a spot; G. maal, a mole. + Goth. mail, a spot, blemish. from a base MAH, answering to \sqrt{MAK} , to pound, whence Lat. mac-ula, a spot, orig. a bruise. See Fick. iii. 226, i. 737. And see

Maculate, Mackerel.

MOLE (2), a small animal that burrows. (E.) Mole is merely a shortened form of the older name moldwarp. Shak, has both forms, viz. mole, Temp. iv. 194; and moldwarp, 1 Hen. 1V, iii. 1. 149. Palsgrave has mole. Earlier, we find M. E. moldwerp, Wyclif, Levit. xi. 30. B. The sense is 'the animal that casts up mould or earth,' in allusion to mole-hills. From M. E. molde, mould; and werpen, to throw up, mod. E. to warp. See Mould and Warp. So also Du. mol, 'a mole or want' (Hexham; cf. prov. E. wont, a mole); from O. Du. molworp (Kilian). So also Icel. moldvarpa, a mole, similarly formed. Der. mole-hill, Cor. v. 3. 30.

MOLE (3), a breakwater. (F., - L.) 'Mole or peer' [pier]; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - F. mole, 'a peer, a bank, or causey on the sea-side; 'Cot. - Lat. molem, acc. of moles, a great heap, vast Der. From Lat. moles we also pile. A word of doubtful origin.

have molecule, q. v., molest, q. v., and e-mol-u-ment.

MOLECULE, an atom, small particle. (L.) Formerly written molecula. 'Molecula, in physicks, a little mass or part of anything; Bailey's Dict. vol. ii. ed. 1751. A coined word; formed with double dimin. suffix -c-ul- (in imitation of particula, a particle) from Lat. moles, a heap. A Roman would have said molicula. See Mole (3). Der. molecul-ar.

MOLEST, to disturb, annoy. (F., - L.) M. E. molesten, Chaucer, Troilus, b. iv. 1.880. - F. molester, 'to molest;' Cot. - Lat. molestare, to annoy. - Lat. molestus, adj., troublesome, burdensome. B. Formed (with suffix -tus = Aryan -ta) from a stem moles-, which again is from moli-, crude form of moles, a heap. See Mole (3). Der. molest-er,

molest-at-ion, Oth. ii. 1. 16.

MOLLIFY, to soften. (F., - L.) In Isa. i. 6. (A. V.) 'It [borage] mollyfyeth the body;' Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 9. [The sb. mollification is in Chaucer, C. T. 16322.] - O. F. mollifier, 'to mollifie;' Cot. - Lat. mollificare, to soften. - Lat. molli, crude form of mollis, soft; and fic-, put for facere, to make. β. Lat. mollis is akin to Gk. μαλακόs, soft, and ὁμαλόs, tender; the lit. sense is 'ground to powder,' hence soft; from √MAL, weakened form of √MAR, to grind. See Mar. Der. mollificable, mollifier; also mollification, regularly formed from mollificatus, pp. of mollificates. And see moil, mollusc.

MOLLUSC, an invertebrate animal, with a soft fleshy body, as a snail. (F., -L.) Modern. Not in Todd's Johnson. - F. mollusque, a mollusc (Littré). - Lat. mollusea, a kind of nut with a soft shell, which some molluscs were supposed to resemble. — Lat. molluscus, softish; allied to mollescere, to become soft. — Lat. mollis, soft; see

Molify.

MOLTEN, melted. (E.) In Exod. xxxii. 4; &c. The old pp.
of melt; see Melt.

In Spenser, MOLY, the name of a certain plant. (L., -Gk.) In Spenser, Sonnet 26. - Lat. moly. - Gk. μῶλυ; Homer, Od. x. 305.

MOMENT, importance, value, instant of time. (F., - L.) 'In See Mingle, Monger.

β. Of uncertain a moment; Wyclif. 1 Cor. xv. 52. - F. moment, a moment, a minute, a jot of time; also moment, importance, weight; 'Cot. -Lat. momentum, a movement, hence an instant of time; also moving β. Put for mountum; formed with the common force, weight. suffix -ment- from mouere, to move; see Move. Der. moment-ar-y, Temp. i. 2. 202, from Lat. momentarius; moment-ar-i-ly, -ness; moment-an-y (obsolete), Mids. Nt. Dr. i. 1. 143, from Lat. momentaneus; moment-ly; moment-ous, from Lat. momentosus; momentous-ly, -ness. Doublets, momentum (= Lat. momentum); also movement.

MONAD, a unit, &c. (L., -Gk.) The pl. monades was formerly used as synonymous with digits. 'Monades, a term in arithmetick, the same as digits;' Phillips, ed. 1706.—Lat. monad-, stem of monas, a unit. - Gk. μονάs, a unit. - Gk. μόνος, alone, sole. See

Mono-

MONARCHY, sole government, a kingdom. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) The word monarchy is much older than monarch in English. Sir David Lyndsay's book entitled 'The Monarche,' written in 1552, treats of monarchies, not of monarchs; see 1.1979 of the poem. M.E. monarchie, Gowen C. A. i. 27, l. 11. - F. monarchie, a monarchie, a kingdom; Cot. - Lat. monarchia. - Gk. μοναρχία, a kingdom. - Gk. μόναρχος, adj., ruling alone. - Gk. μον-, for μόνος, alone; and ἄρχειν, to be first. See Mono- and Arch-. Der. monarch, Hamlet, ii. 2. 270, from F. monarque = Lat. monarcha, from Gk. μονάρχης, a sovereign; monarch-al, Milton, P. L. ii. 428; monarch-ic, from F. monarchique (Cot.), Gk. μοναρχικόε; monarch-ic-al; monarch-ise, Rich. II, iii. 2. 165; monarch-ist.

MONASTERY, a house for monks, convent. (L., - Gk.) older word was minster, q.v. Sir T. More has monastery, Works, p. 135 e. Englished from Lat. monasterium, a minster. — Gk. μοναστήριον, a minster. - Gk. μοναστής, dwelling alone; hence, a monk. - Gk. μονάζειν, to be alone. - Gk. μονόε, alone. See Mono-. Der. From Gk. µovaorns we also have monast-ic, As You Like It, iii. 2. 441 = Gk. μοναστικόε, living in solitude; hence monast-ic-al,

monastic-ism. Doublet, minster.

MONDAY, the second day of the week. (E.) M. E. monenday, Rob. of Glouc. p. 495, l. 13; later Moneday, Monday. - A. S. Mónan dæg, Monday; rubric to John, vii. 32. The lit. sense is 'day of the Moon.' - A. S. mónan, gen. of móna, the moon (a masc. sb. with gen. in -an); and dag, a day. See Moon and Day.

MONETARY, relating to money. (L.) Modern; not in Todd's Johnson. Imitated from Lat. monetarius, which properly means belonging to a mint, or a mint-master. - Lat. moneta, (1) a mint,

(2) money; see Money.

MONEY, current coin, wealth. (F., -L.) M. E. moneie; Chaumint, (2) money. See further under Mint (1). Der. money-bag, Merch. Ven. ii. 5. 18; money-ed, Merry Wives, iv. 4. 88; money-changer; money-less. Also monetary, q.v.

MONGER, a dealer, trader. (E.) Generally used in composition.

M. E. wol-monger, a wool-monger; Rob. of Glouc, p. 539, l. 20.

A. S. mangere, a dealer, merchant; the dat. case mangere occurs in Matt. xiii. 45. Formed with suffix -ere (=mod. E. -er) from mang-ian, to traffic, barter, gain by trading, Luke, xix. 15. Cf. mangung, merchandise, Matt. xxii. 5. \(\beta\). The form mangian is phonetically equivalent to mengan, in which the i is lost after a change of a to \(\epsilon\); and the derivation of mangian is the same as that of mengan, to mingle, already treated of under Mingle, q.v. But I may here further observe that mangian is 'to deal in a mixture of things,' i.e. in miscellaneous articles.—A.S. mang, a mixture, preserved in the forms ge-mang, ge-mong, a mixture, crowd, assembly, Grein, i. Mang may be taken as allied to manig, many; see Many. y. Similarly, Vigfusson derives the Icel. mangari, a monger, from manga, to trade, which again is from mang, barter, so named 'from traffic in mingled, miscellaneous things; as manga is used in Kormak, and even in a derived sense, it need not be borrowed from the A. S., but may be a genuine Norse word formed from margr [many] at a time when the *n* had not yet changed into an *r*' (for the Icel. margr stands for mangr).

8. Compare also Du. mangelen, to barter. The relationship to the Lat. mango, a dealer in slaves, is not clear; but the E. word does not appear to have been borrowed from it. Der. cheese-monger, fell-monger, fish-monger, iron-monger, &c.
MONGRELL, an animal of a mixed breed. (E.) In Macbeth, iii.

1. 93. Spelt mungrel, mungril in Levins, ed. 1570. The exact history of the word fails, for want of early quotations; but we may consider it as short for mong-er-el, with double dimin. suffixes as in cock-er-el, pick-er-el (a small pike), so that it was doubtless orig. applied to puppies and young animals.

B. As to the stem mong, applied to puppies and young animals.

B. As to the stem mong, applied to A.S. mangian*, old form of mengan, to mingle; cf. mong-er, a-mong, which are from the same A.S. base mang, a mixture. The sense is 'a small animal of mingled breed.'

MONITION, a warning, notice. (F., -L.) With a good Works, p. 1303 h. -Lat. monopolium. - Gk. μονοπώλιον, the right monicion; Sir T. More, Works, p. 245 g. - F. monition, 'a monition, of monopoly; μονοπωλία, monopoly. - Gk. μονό-, sole (see Mono-); admonition; 'Cot. - Lat. monitionem, acc. of monitio, a reminding .-Lat. monitus, pp. of monere, to remind; lit. to bring to mind or make to think. - \(MAN, to think; see Man. Der. monit-or, \) from Lat. monitor, an adviser, from monitors, pp. of monere; hence monit-or-y, Bacon, Henry VII, ed. Lumby, p. 73, 1. 6; monit-or-ship; monit-ress (with fem. suffix -ess = F. -esse, Lat. -issa, Gk. -ισσα); monit-or-i-al. And see Admonish. The doublet of monitor is

MONK, a religious recluse. (L., - Gk.) M. E. monk, Chaucer, C. T. 165 .- A. S. munec, Grein, ii. 269; also munuc, Sweet's A. S. Reader. - Lat. monachus. - Gk. μοναχύε, adj. solitary; sb. a monk. Extended from Gk. μονόε, alone; see Mono-. Der. monk-ish; monk's-hood. Also (from Lat. monachus) monach-ism. And see

monastery, minster.

MONKEY, an ape. (Ital., -L.) Spelt munkie in Levins, monkey, munkey, in Palsgrave; perhaps not found earlier. Corrupted from O. Ital. monicchio, 'a pugge, a munkie, an ape;' Florio, ed. 1598. Dimin. from O. Ital. mona, 'an ape, a munkie, a pug, a kitlin [kitten], a munkie-face; also a nickname for women, as we say gammer, goodie, good-wife such an one; 'Florio. He notes that mona is also spelt monna; cf. mod. Ital. monna, mistress, dame, ape, monkey (Meadows). Cf. also Span. mona, Port. mona, a she-monkey; Span. and Port. mono, a monkey. The order of ideas is: mistress, dame, old woman, monkey, by that degradation of meaning so common in all languages.

B. The orig. sense of Ital. monna was 'mistress,' and languages. it was used as a title; Scott introduces Mouna Paula as a character in the Fortunes of Nigel. As Diez remarks, it is a familiar corruption of madonna, i. e. my lady. hence, mistress or madam; see Madonna, Madam. ¶ The Span. and Port. mona were, apparently, borrowed from Italian; being feminine sbs., the masc. sb. mono was coined to accompany them.

MONO, prefix, single, solc. (Gk.) From Gk. μονό-, crude form of μονόs, single. Perhaps allied to Skt. manúk, adv., a little. Shortened to mon- in mon-arch, mon-ocular, mon-ody; see also mon-ad,

mon-astery, mon-k.

MONOCHORD, a musical instrument with one chord. (Gk.) In Hall's Chron. Hen. VII, an. I (R.) = Gk. μονό-; and χορδή, the string of a musical instrument. See Mono- and Chord

MÖNOCOTYLEDON, a plant with one cotyledon. (Gk.)

Modern and botanical. Sec Mono- and Cotyledon.

MONOCULAR, with one eye. (Hybrid; Gk. and Lat.) A coined word; used by Howell (R.) From Gk. μον-, for μονό-, from μονό-, sole; and Lat. oculus, an eye. See Mono- and Ocular.

MONODY, a kind of mournful poem. (Gk.) 'In this monody,' &c.; Milton, Introd. to Lycidas. So called because sung by a single person. - Gk. μονφδία, a solo, a lament. - Gk. μον-, for μονό-, crude form of μονόs, alone; and φ'δή, a song, ode, lay. See Mono- and

Der. monod-ist.

MONOGAMY, marriage to one wife only. (L., -Gk.) Spelt monogamie in Minsheu, ed. 1627. Used by Bp. Hall, Honour of the Maried Clergie, sect. 19, in speaking of a book by Tertullian.-Lat. monogamia, monogamy, on which Tertullian wrote a treatise. - Gk. μονογαμία, monogamy; μονόγαμος, adj., marrying but once. - Gk. μονό-, crude form of μονός, alone, sole; and γαμείν, to marry, γάμος, marriage. See Mono- and Bigamy. Der. monogam-ist, Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield, ch. xiv.

MONOGRAM, a single character, a cipher of characters joined together. (L., - Gk.) Used by Ben Jonson, according to Richardson. -Lat. monogramma, a monogram. - Gk. μονογράμματον, a mark formed of one letter; neut. of μονογράμματος, consisting of one letter. = Gk. μονό-, sole; and γραμματ-, stem of γράμμα, a letter, from γράφειν, to grave, write. See Mono- and Grave (1). Der. So

also mono-graph, a modern word, from Gk. γραφή, writing.

MONOLOGUE, a soliloquy. (F., -Gk.) Besides the chorus or monologues; Dryden, Essay of Dramatic Poesie. But Minsheu, ed. 1627, distinguishes between monologue, a sole talker, and monologie, 'a long tale of little matter.' - F. monologue, given by Cotgrave only in the sense 'one that loves to hear himselfe talke;' but, as in dia-logue, the last syllable was also used in the sense of 'speech.'-Gk. μονόλογοι, adj. speaking alone. – Gk. μονό-, alone; and λέγειν, to speak. See Mono- and Logic.

MONOMANIA, mania on a single subject. (Gk.) A coined

word; from Mono- and Mania.

MONOPOLY, exclusive dealing in the sale of an article. (L., -Gk.) 'Monopolies were formerly so numerous in England that parliament petitioned against them, and many were abolished, about 1601-2. They were further suppressed by 21 Jas. I, 1624; Haydn, Dict. of Dates. 'Thou hast a monopoly thereof;' Sir T. More,

and wwheir, to barter, sell, connected with weheer, to be in motion, to be busy; and this is perhaps to be further connected with κέλομα, I urge on, κέλλειν, to drive, from γ KAL, to drive. Der. monopolise, spelt monopolize in Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII, ed. Lumby, p. 147, 1. 33; a coined word, formed by analogy, since the O. F. word was

simply monopoler (Cotgrave).

MONOSYLLABLE, a word of one syllable. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627; he makes it an adjective. Altered from F. monosyllabe, adj. 'of one syllable;' Cot.—Lat. monosyllabus, adj.— Gk. μονοσύλλαβοs, adj. of one syllable. See Mono- and Syllable.

Der. monosyllah-ic

MONOTONY, sameness of tone. (Gk.) Bailey, vol. ii. ed. 1731, gives it in the form monotonia. - Gk. μονοτονία, sameness of tone. - Gk. μονότονος, adj., of the same tone, monotonous. See Mono- and Tone. Der. monoton-ous, formed from Gk. μονότονος by change of -os into -ous; this is rare, but the change of Lat. -us into E. -ous (as in ardu-ous, &c.) is very common. Also monotone, a

Hate term. Also monoton-ous-ly, ness.

MONSOON, a periodical wind. (Ital., - Malay, - Arab.) Spelt monson in Hackluyt's Voyages, ii. 278. Sir T. Herbert speaks of the monzoones; Travels, ed. 1665, pp. 409, 413. Ray speaks of the monsoons and trade-winds; On the Creation, pt. 1 (R.) It is not quite certain whence the word reached us, but monsoon agrees more closely with Ital. monsone than with Span. monzon, Port. monção, or F. mousson. [The Span. z is not sounded as E. z, but more as th.] -Malay musim, 'a season, monsoon, year:' cf. also awal musim, 'beginning of the season, setting in of the monsoon;' Marsden, Malay Dict. pp. 340, 24. - Arab. mawsim, a time, a season; Rich. Dict. p. 1525. - Arab. wasm (root wasama), marking; id.

p. 1643.

MONSTER, a prodigy, unusual production of nature. (F., -L.)

M. E. monstre, Chaucer, C. T. 11656. - F. monstre, 'a monster;' Cot. Lat. monstrum, a divine omen, portent, monster. To be resolved into mon-es-tru-m (with Aryan suffixes -as- and -tar, for which see Schleicher's Compendium) from mon-ere, to warn, lit. to make to think. — MAN, to think; see Man, Mind. Der. monstr-ous, formerly monstru-ous, as in Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iv. met. 3. 1. 3502, from O. F. monstrueux, 'monstrous' (Cot.), which from Lat. monstruosus (also monstrous), monstrous; monstrous-ly, monstrousness; monstros-i-ty, spelt monstruosity, Troilus, iii. 2. 87. Also demonstrate, re-monstrate. Doublet, muster.

MONTH, the period of the moon's revolution. (E.) 28 days; afterwards so altered as to divide the year into 12 parts. M. E. moneth (of two syllables), Rob. of Glouc., p. 59, l. 16. Sometimes shortened to month. - A. S. monao, sometimes mono, a month; Grein, ii. 262; properly 'a lunation.'- A.S. mona, moon; see Moon. + Du. maand; from maan. + Icel. manuor, manaor, monoor, from máni. + Dan. maaned; from maane. + Swed. månad; from måne. + Goth. menoths; from mena.+ G. monat; from mond (O. H. G. máno). Cf. also Lithuan. mênesis, a month, from mênû, moon; Russ. miesiats', a month, also the moon; Lat. mensis, a month; Irish and W. mis, Gael. mios, a month; Gk. μήν, month. μήνη, moon; Skt. mása, a month. Der. month-ly, adj., K. Lear, i. 1. 134; month-ly, adv., Romeo, ii. 2. 110.

MONUMENT, a record, memorial. (F.,-L.) Tyndall speaks of 'reliques and monumentes;' Works, p. 283, col. 1. - F. monument, 'a monument;' Cot.-Lat. monumentum, a monument. β. Formed, with suffix -ment, from mon-u- = mon-i , seen in moni-tus, pp. of monere, to remind, cause to think. - \(\square\) MAN, to think; see Monition.

Der. monument-al, All's Well, iv. 3. 20.

MOOD (1), disposition of mind, temper. (E.) It is probable that the sense of the word has been influenced by confusion with mood (2), and with mode. The old sense is simply 'mind,' or sometimes 'wrath.' M. E. mood; 'aslaked was his mood' = his wrath was appeased; Chaucer, C. T. 1762. — A. S. mod, mind, feeling, heart (very common); Grein, ii. 257. + Du. moed, courage, heart, spirit, mind. + Icel. moor, wrath, moodiness. + Dan. and Swed. mod, courage, mettle. + Goth. mods, wrath. + G. muth, courage. β. All from a Teut. type MODA, courage, wrath; Fick, iii. 242. Cf. Gk. μέ-μα-α, I strive after, μῶμαι, I seek after. Perhaps from \checkmark MA, shorter form of \checkmark MAN, to think; see Mind. Der. mood-y, A. S. módig, Grein, ii. 260; mood-i-ly, mood-i-ness.

MOOD (2), manner, grammatical form. (F., -L.) A variant of

mode, in the particular sense of 'grammatical form of a verb.' Spelt mode in Palsgrave. 'Mood, or Mode, manner, measure, or rule. In Grammar there are 6 moods, well known; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. See Mode. ¶ Perhaps it has often been confused with Mood (i); see Mood in Trench, Select Glossary.

MOON, the planet which revolves round the earth. (E.) M. E.

mone, of two syllables; Chaucer, C. T. 9759. - A. S. mona, a masc. whilst the latter was due to nappe. sb.; Grein, ii. 262. + Du. maan. + Icel. máni, masc. sb. + Dan. mann. + Swed. måne, masc. + Goth. mena, masc. + G. mond. masc.; O. H. G. máno. + Lithuan. menu, masc. + Gk. μήνη. Cf. Skt. mása, a month, which Benfey refers to mánt, pres. pt. of má, to measure. ■ MA, to measure, as it is a chief measurer of time. See also Month. Der. moon-beam, moon-light, moon-shine; moon-calf, Temp. ii. 2. 111; moon-ish, As You Like It, iii. 2. 430.

MOOR (1), a heath, extensive waste ground. (E.) M. E. more, King Alisaunder, 6074. - A.S. mór, a moor, morass, bog; Grein, ii. 262. + Icel. mór, a moor, also peat. + O. Du. moer, 'mire, dirt, mud;' moerlandt, 'moorish land, or turfie land of which turfe is made;' Hexham. + Dan. mor. + M. H. G. muor, G. moor. \$\beta\$. An adjectival form, derived from this sb., occurs in O. Du. moerasch, later moeras, whence E. morass; see Morass. later moeras, whence E. morass; see Morass. γ . The account in Fick, iii. 224, is not satisfactory; it is plain that morass is an adjectival form from moor; and it would seem that the Icel. myrlendi, Swed. myra, a moorland, as well as the sense of Du. moer, link the word to mire and moss. If this be so, we must be careful to separate morass (allied to moor and moss) from the words marsh and marish (allied to mere). See Mire, Moss. Der. moor-ish, moorland, moor-cock; moor-hen, M. E. mor-hen, Polit. Songs, ed. Wright,

MOOR (2), to fasten a ship by cable and anchor. (Du.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627; Milton, P. L. i. 207. Like many sea-terms, it is borrowed from Dutch. — Du. marren, to tie, to moor a ship; O. Du. marren, maren, to bind, or tie knots (Hexham). The Du. marren also means to tarry, loiter, O. Du. marren, merren, to stay, retard (Hexham). Cognate with A. S. merran, whence the compound amerran, which signifies not only to mar, but also to hinder, obstruct; see Bosworth and Grein. Hence moor is a doublet of

mar; see Mar. The successive senses are: to pound, mar, spoil, obstruct, fasten. Der. moor-ing, moor-age; and see marline.

MOOR (3), a native of North Africa. (F., -L., -Gk.) 'A Moore, or one of Mauritania, a blacke moore, or neger;' Minsheu, ed. 1627.

O. F. More, 'a Moor, Maurian, blackamore;' Cot. - Lat. Maurus. - Gk. Maῦροs, a Moor; see Smith's Class. Dict. β. Apparently the same word as Gk. μαῦρος, άμαυρός, dark; on which see Curtius, ii. 189. Der. Moor-ish; and see morris, morocco. Also black-a-moor, spelt blackamore, in Cotgrave, as above; a corruption of black moor in Minsheu, as above; also spelt blackmoor in Beaum. and Fletcher, Mons. Thomas, v. 2.

MOOSE, the American elk. (W. Indian.) The native West Indian name; 'Knisteneaux mouswah, Algonquin monse [mouse?], Mackenzie;' cited in Mahn's Webster.

MOOT, to discuss or argue a case. (E.) Little used, except in the phr. 'a moot point.' 'To moote, a tearme vsed in the innes of the Court, it is the handling of a case, as in the Vniuersitie, their disputations, problemes, sophismes, and such other like acts; 'Minsheu, ed. 1627. The true sense is 'to discuss in or at a meeting,' and the verb is unoriginal, being due to A. S. mót, M. E. mote, later moot, an assembly or meeting, whence also moot-hall, i. e. a hall of assembly, occurring in P. Plowman, B. iv. 135; cf. also ward-mote, i. e. meeting of a ward, id. prol. 94. M. E. motien, moten, to moot, discuss, also to cite, plead, P. Plowman, B. i. 174. — A. S. motian, to cite, summon (to an assembly or court); 'gif man . . . pane mannan mote' — if one summon (or cite) the man; Laws of Hlothhære, sect. 8; see Thorpe, Ancient Laws, i. 31. - A. S. mót, a meeting, an assembly; usually spelt gemot, a word familiar in the phrase witena gemot, an assembly of wise men, a parliament. + Icel. mot, a meeting, court of law. + M. H. G. muoz, moz, a meeting. β. From a Teutonic type
MÔTA or MÔTI, Fick, iii. 242. Fick takes the δ to stand for an, as in gos for gans (goose); this gives an orig. form MAN-TA, which he thinks is 'obviously' from the MAN, to remain, which appears in Lat. man-ere, Gk. $\mu \epsilon \nu = 0$. Der. moot-able, moot-case, i. e. case for discussion; most-point, i.e. point for discussion; most-hall, a hall of assembly, law court. Also meet, q. v. ¶ Observe that meet is a mere derivative of moot, as shewn by the vowel-change; to derive moot from meet would involve an impossible inversion of

A. S. phonetic laws. **MOP** (1), an implement for washing floors, &c. (F., -L.?) Mr. Wedgwood says that, in a late edition of Florio's Ital. Dict., the word pannatore is explained by 'a maulkin, a map of rags or clouts to rub withal.' It is not in the 1st ed., 1598. Halliwell gives prov. E. mop, a napkin, as a Glouc. word.

B. Of uncertain origin; but E. mop, a napkin, as a Glouc. word.

β. Of uncertain origin; but most likely borrowed from O. F. mappe, a napkin, though this word is almost invariably corrupted to nappe.

See Nappe in Littré, who cites the spelling mappe as known in the 15th century, though the corrupt form with initial n was already known in the 13th century.

y. Owing to the rare occurrence of O. F. mappe, some suppose mop to be of Celtic origin; and, in fact, we find Welsh mop, mopa, a mop; Gael. moibeal, a besom, broom, mop, Irish moipal, a mop; but it is difficult to say to what extent these Celtic languages have borrowed from English.

8. It deserves to be added that if these words be Celtic, they are unconnected with Lat. mappa, because the latter is not of true Lat. origin, but borrowed from Carthaginian; see Map. Der.

mop, verb.

MOP (2), a grimace; to grimace. (Du.) Obsolete. 'With mop and mow;' Temp. iv. 47. Also as a verbal sb.; 'mopping and mowing;' K. Lear, iv. 64. The verb to mop is the same as Mope,

MOPE, to be dull or dispirited. (Du.) In Shak. Temp. v. 240. The same word as mop, to grimace; see Mop (2). Cf. in the mops, sulky; Halliwell. — Du. moppen, to pout; whence to grimace, or to sulk. Cf. prov. G. muffen, to sulk (Flügel). This verb to mop is a mere variant of to mock, and has a like imitative origin; see Mock.

And see Mow (3). Der. mop-ish, mop-ish-ness.

MORAINE, a line of stones at the edges of a glacier. (F., = Teut.) Modern; well known from books of Swiss travel. - F. moraine, a moraine; Littré. Cf. Port. morraria, a ridge of shelves of sand, from morra, a great rock, a shelf of sand; Ital. mora, a pile ot sand, from morra, a great rock, a shell of sand; Ital. mora, a pile of rocks. (But not Span. moron, a hillock.)

Bavarian mur, sand and broken stones, fallen from rocks into a valley; Schmeller, Bayerisches Wörterbuch, col. 1642. Schmeller notes the name moraine as used by the peasants of Chamouni, according to Saussure.

7. The radical sense is 'mould' or 'crumbled material;' hence helten rocks, sand, &c.; cf. G. mürbe, coft O. H. G. murati sense helten rocks, sand, &c.; cf. G. mürbe, soft, O. H. G. muruwi, soft, brittle, A. S. mearu, tender. — MAR, to pound, bruise, crumble; whence also Lat. mola, a mill, E. meal, &c. See Mould (1), Meal.

MORAL, virtuous, excellent in conduct. (F., - L.) 'O moral Gower; Chaucer, Troilus, b. v, last stanza but one. - F. moral, morall; 'Cot. - Lat. moralis, relating to conduct. - Lat. mor-, stem of mos, a manner, custom. Root uncertain. Der. moral, sb., morals, sb. pl.; moral-er, i.e. one who moralises, Oth. ii. 3. 301; moral-ly; morale (a mod. word, borrowed from F. morale, morality, good conduct); moral-iss, As You Like It, ii. 1. 44; moral-iss; moral-i-ty, Meas. for Meas. i. 2. 138, from F. moralité, 'morality,'

Cot. From the same source, de-mure.

MORASS, a swamp, bog. (Du.) 'Morass, a moorish ground, a marsh, fen, or bog;' Phillips, ed. 1706. Todd says that P. Heyling, the same source, de-mure. in 1656, noted the word as being 'new and uncouth;' but he omits the reference. - Du. moeras, marsh, fen (Sewel). The older Du. form is moerasch, adj., 'moorish' (Hexham); from the sb. moer, 'mire, dirt, or mud' (id.) But this Du. moer also means a moor, since Hexham also gives 'moerlandt, moorish land, or turfie land of which turfe is made; and is plainly cognate with E. moor; see β. The suffix -as, older form -asch, is adjectival, and Moor (1). an older form of the common suffix -ish; it is due to the Aryan suffixes -as- and -ka- (for which see Schleicher, Compend. §§ 230, 231). It occurs again in various cognate words, viz. in G. morast (corrupted from morask), a morass; Swed. moras; Dan. morads (a The words marsh, marish, are to be referred to corrupt form). a different base, viz. to Mere (1).

MORBID, sickly, unhealthy. (F., -L.) 'Morbid (in painting), a term used of very fat flesh very strongly expressed;' Bailey's Dict., vol. ii. ed. 1731. - F. morbide, sometimes similarly used as a term in painting (Littré). - Lat. morbidus, sickly (which has determined the present sense of the E. word). - Lat. morbus, disease. Allied to mor-i, to die, mors, death; see Mortal. Der. morbid-ly, morbid-ness; also morbi-fic, causing disease, a coined word, from morbi- (= morbo-), crude form of morbus, and Lat. suffix -fic-us, due to facere, to make

MORDACKTY, sarcasm. (F.,-L.) Little used. It occurs in Cotgrave. - F. mordacité, 'mordacity, easie detraction, bitter tearms; Cot. - Lat. acc. mordacitatem, from nom. mordacitas, power to bite. -Lat. mordaci-, crude form of mordax, biting; with suffix -tas (= Aryan -ta). = Lat. mordere, to bite.

β. Prob. from the same (= Aryan -ta). = Lat. mordere, to bite. root as E. Smart, q.v. Der. mordaci-ous, little used, from the crude form mordaci-; mordaci-ous-ly.

MORE, additional, greater. (E.) The mod. E. more does duty for two M. E. words which were, generally, well distinguished, viz. mo and more, the former relating to number, the latter to size.

1. M. E. mo, more in number, additional. 'Mo than thries ten' = more than thirty in number; Chaucer, C. T. 578.—A. S. má, both as adj. and adv., Grein, ii. 201. Thus 'bær byö wundra má' = there are wonders more in number, lit. more of wonders (Grein). This Both mappe and nappe are from Lat. mappa, a napkin; whence also A.S. má seems to have been originally an adverbial form; it is cog-Map and Napkin, the former being taken from the form mappe, and with G. mehr, more, Goth. mais, more, adv., Lat. magis, more.

more, larger in size, bigger; 'more and lesse' = greater and smaller, Chaucer, C. T. 6516. [The distinction between mo and more is not always observed in old authors, but very often it appears clearly enough.] - A. S. mara, greater, larger; Grein, ii. 212. Cognate with Icel. meiri, greater; Goth. maiza (stem maizan), greater. This is really a double comparative, with the additional comp. suffix -ra, the orig. base being MAG-YANS-RA; for the Aryan suffix -ra see Schleicher, Compend. § 233. It is therefore an extension of the former word. ¶ It deserves to be noted that some grammarians, perceiving that mo-re has one comparative suffix more than mo, have rushed to the conclusion that mo is a positive form. This is false; the positive forms are mickle, much, and (practically) many. Der. more-over.

MOST, the superl. form, answers to M.E. most, Chaucer, C.T. 2200, also spelt meste, maste, meste, in earlier authors (see Stratmann). = A. S. mæst, most; Grein, ii. 226. Cognate with Icel. mestr, G. meist, Goth. maists; from an orig. form MAG-YANS-TA,

where -ta is a superl. suffix. See above.

MORGANATIC, used with reference to a marriage of a man with a woman of inferior rank. (Low Lat., -G.) 'When the left hand is given instead of the right, between a man of superior and a woman of inferior rank, in which it is stipulated that the latter and her children shall not inherit the rank or inherit the possessions of the former. The children are legitimate. Such marriages are frequently contracted in Germany by royalty and the higher nobility. Our George I. was thus married; Haydn, Dict. of Dates. - Low Lat. morganatica. Ducange explains that a man of rank contracting a morganatic marriage was said 'accipere uxorem ad morganaticam.'
This Lat. word was coined, with suffix -atica, from the G. morgen, morning, which was in this case understood as an abbreviation for M. H. G. morgengabe, morning-gift, a term used to denote the present which, according to the old usage, a husband used to make to his wife on the morning after the marriage-night. This G. morgen is cognate with E. morn; see Morn.

MORION, an open helmet, without visor. (F., - Span.) Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 322. - F. morion, 'a murrian, or head-peece;' Cot. Cf. Span. morrion, Port. morrião, Ital. morione, a morion. The word is Spanish, if we may accept the very probable derivation of Span. morrion from morra, the crown of the head. The latter word has no cognate form in Ital. or Port. Cf. Span. morro, anything round; moron, a hillock. Perhaps from Basque murua, a hill, heap

MORMONITE, one of a sect of the Latter-day Saints. (E.; but a pure invention). The Mormonites are the followers of Joseph Smith, called the prophet, who announced in 1823, at Palmyra, New York, that he had had a vision of the angel Moroni. In 1827 he said that he found the book of *Mormon*, written on gold plates in Egyptian characters;' Haydn, Dict. of Dates, q.v. We may call the word E., as used by English-speaking people; but it is really a pure invention.

Der. Mormon-ism.

MORN, the first part of the day. (E.) M. E. morn, a North E. form. 'On the morn' = on the morrow; Barbour's Bruce, i. 601; to-morn = to-morrow; id. i. 621. Morn and morrow are merely doublets; the former being contracted from M.E. morwen, and the latter standing for M.E. morwe, the same word with loss of final n. The form morwe is in Chaucer, C. T. 1492; the older form morwen is in the Ancren Riwle, p. 22, l. 16. - A. S. morgen, morn, morrow, Grein, ii. 264; whence morn by mere contraction, and morwen by the common change of g to w. + Du. morgen. + Icel. morginn, morgunn. + Dan. morgen. + Swed. morgon. + G. morgen. +Goth. maurgins. β. Fick compares Lithuan. merkit, to blink; iii.

243. Perhaps we shall not be wrong in referring these words to an extension of the

MAR, to glimmer, shine, appearing in Gk. μαρµalpew, to glitter, Lat. marmor, marble, Skt. marichi, a ray of light. That the original sense was 'dawn' is probable from the deriv. morn-ing, q. v. MORNING, dawn, morn. (E.)

M. E. morning, P. Plowman, B. prol. 5; contracted from the fuller form morwening, Chaucer, C.T. 1064. Morwening signifies 'a dawning,' or 'a becoming morn;' formed with the substantival (not participial) suffix -ing (A. S. -ung) from M. E. morwen = A.S. morgen, morn; see Morn. Der. morning-

MOROCCO, a fine kind of leather. (Morocco.) Added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. Named from Morocco, in N. Africa; whence also F. maroquin, morocco leather. Der. moor (3), morris.

MOROSE, ill-tempered, gloomy, severe. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. See Trench, Select Gloss., who shews that the word was

The full form of the orig. base is MAG-YANS, formed with the Aryan compar. suffix -yans (Schleicher, Compend. § 232) from the base mag, great, MAG, to have power; see May (1).

2. M. E.

Suse is obsolete. – Lat. morosus, self-willed; (1) in a good sense, scrupulous, fastidious, (2) in a bad sense, peevish, morose. – Lat. more, stem of mos, (1) self-will, (2) usage, custom that in Misshey ed 1627. Der. morose-ly, morose-ness. Also moros-i-ty, in Minsheu, ed. 1627, from O. F. morosité, 'morosity, frowardnesse,' Cot.; but now obsolete

MORPHIA, MORPHINE, the narcotic principle of opium. (Gk.) Modern; coined words from Gk. Morfheus (Μορφεύε), the god of sleep and dreams, lit. 'the shaper,' i. e. creator of shapes seen in dreams. - Gk. μορφή, a shape, form; prob. from Gk. μάρπτειν,

to grasp, seize, clasp.

MORRIS, MORRIS-DANCE, an old dance on festive occasions. In Shak. Hen. V, ii. 4. 25. See Nares' Glossary. The dance was also called a morisco, as in Beaum. and Fletcher, Wild Goose Chase, v. 2. 7. A morris-dancer was also called a morisco, 2 Hen. VI, iii. 1. 365; and it is clear that the word meant 'Moorish dance,' though the reason for it is not quite certain, unless it was from the use of the tabor as an accompaniment to it. - Span. Morisco, Moorish. Formed with suffix -isco (= Lat. -iscus, E. -ish) from Span. Morro, a Moor; see Moor (3). ¶ We also find morris-pike, i. e. Moorish pike, Com. Errors, iv. 3. 38.

MORROW, morning, morn. (E.) A doublet of morn. From M. E. morwe by the change of final -we to -ow, as in arr-ow, sparr-ow,

sorr-ow, &c. 'A morwe' = on the morrow, Chaucer, C. T. 824. Again, morwe is from the older morwen, by loss of final n; and moruen = mod. E. morn. See Morn. Der. to-morrow = A. S. to morgene, where t = 0 = mod. E. to; the sense is 'for the morrow;' see

Grein, ii. 264.

MORSE, a walrus. (Russ.) Spelt morsse, Hackluyt's Voyages, 5 (margin). 'The tooth of a morse or sea-horse;' Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 23. § 5. A Russ. word; walruses being found in the White Sea, as described in Ohthere's Voyage. – Russ. morj', a walrus; where the j is sounded as French j. As another Russ. name for the walrus is morskaia korova, i.e. sea-cow, I suppose we may derive Russ. mori' from moré, the sea, cognate with E. Mere (1), q. v.

MORSEL, a mouthful, small piece. (F., -L.) M. E. morsel, Chaucer, C. T. 128. Also mossel, Rob. of Glouc. p. 342, l. 6; 'thys mossel bred' = this morsel of bread. The corrupt form mossel is still in common use in prov. E. - O. F. morsel, morcel, mod. F. morgeau. 'a morsell, bit,' Cot. (And see Burguy.) Cf. Ital. morsello. Dimin. from Lat. morsum, a bit. - Lat. morsus, pp. of mordere, to bite; see

Mordacity.

MORTAL, deadly. (F., -L.) See Trench, Select Glossary. M. E. mortal, Chaucer, C. T. 61, 1590. -O. F. mortal (Burguy), later mortel (Cot.) - Lat. mortalis, mortal. - Lat. mort-, stem of mors, The crude form mor-ti- contains the Aryan suffix -ta. -✓ MAR, to die, intrans. form from ✓ MAR, to grind, rub, pound (hence bruise to death); cf. Skt. mri, to die, pp. mrita, dead; Lat. mori, to die. Der. mortal-ly; mortal-i-ty, from F. mortalité, 'mortality' (Cot.), from Lat. acc. mortalitatem; morti-fer-ous, Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, from Lat. fer-re, to bring, cause. And see mort-

gage, morti-fy, mort-main, mort-u-ary.

MORTAR (1), MORTER, a vessel in which substances are pounded with a pestle. (L.) [A certain kind of ordnance was also called a mortar, from its orig, resemblance in shape to the mortar for pounding substances in. This is a French word.] M. E. morter, P. Plowman, B. xiii. 44; King Alisaunder, l. 332.—A.S. mortere, a mortar; A.S. Leechdoms, ed. Cockayne, i. 142. [Cf. O. F. mortier, 'a morter to bray [pound] things in, also, the short and widemouthed piece of ordnance called a morter,' &c.; Cot.] - Lat. mortarium, a mortar. Cf. Lat. martulus, marculus, a hammer. - & MAR, to pound, bruise; see Mar. See mortar (2).

MORTAR (2), cement of lime, sand, and water. (F., -L.) M.E. mortier, Rob. of Glouc., p. 128, l. 6. -O. F. mortier, 'morter used by dawbers;' Cot. -Lat. mortarium, mortar; lit. stuff pounded together; a different sense of the word above; see Mortar (1).

MORTGAGE, a kind of security for debt. (F.,-L.) M. E. mortgage, spelt morgage in Gower, C. A. iii. 234, l. 6.—O. F. mortgage, mortgaige, 'a morgage, or mortgage;' Cot. 'It was called a mortgage, or dead pledge, because, whatever profit it might yield, it did not thereby redeem itself, but became lost or dead to the mortgage. gagee on breach of the condition; Webster. - F. mort, dead, from Lat. mortuus, pp. of mori, to die; and F. gage, a pledge. See Mortal and Gage (1). Der. mortgag-er; mortgag-ee, where the final -ee answers to the F. -é of the pp.

MORTIFY, to destroy the vital functions, vex, humble. (F., -L.) M. E. mortifien, used as a term of alchemy, Chaucer, C. T. 16594. — O. F. mortifier, 'to mortifie,' Cot. — Lat. mortificare, to cause death. -Lat. morti-, crude form of mors, death; and -fic-, for fac-ere, to once used as if it owed its derivation to Lat. mora, delay; but this make, cause; see Mortal and Fact. Der. mortify-ing; mortificat-ion, Sir T: More, Works, p. 700 f, from O. F. mortification (Cot.), P MOTET, a short piece of sacred music. (F., = Ital., = L.)

from Lat. acc. mortificationem.

MORTISE, a hole in a piece of timber to receive the tenon, or a piece made to fit it. (F.) Spelt mortesse in Palsgrave; mortaise in Cot. Shak, has mortise as a sb., Oth. ii. I. 9; and the pp. mortised, joined together, Hamlet, iii. 3. 20. M. E. morieys, Prompt. Parv. – F. mortaise, 'a mortaise in a piece of timber;' Cot. Cf. Span. mortaja, a mortise.

8. Of unknown origin; it cannot be from Lat. mordere, to bite, which could not have given the t. Devic (in a supplement to Ducange) thinks the Span. word may be of Arabic origin; cf. Arab. murtazz, fixed in the mark (said of an arrow), immoveably tenacious (said of a miser); Rich. Dict. p. 1386. Der. mortise, verb. MORTMAIN, the transfer of property to a corporation. (Fig. L.) 'Agaynst all mortmayn;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 333 h. The Statute of Mortmain was passed A.D. 1279 (7 Edw. I). Property transferred to the church was said to pass into main mort or mort wait is into a dead hand because it could not be aligned or mort main, i. e. into a dead hand, because it could not be alienated. - F. mort, dead; and main, a hand (Lat. manus). See Mortgage and Manual.

MORTUARY, belonging to the burial of the dead. (L.) old use of mortuary was in the sense of a fee paid to the parson of a parish on the death of a parishioner. 'And [pore over] Linwode, a booke of constitutions to gather tithes, mortuaries, offeringes, customes, &c.; Tyndall's Works, p. 2, col. I. Lyndwode, to whom Tyndall here refers, died A. D. 1446. Englished from Low Lat. mortuarium, a mortuary; neut. of Lat. mortuarius, belonging to the dead.

Lat. mortu-us, dead, pp. of mori, to die; see Mortal.

MOSAIC, MOSAIC-WORK, ornamental work made with small pieces of marble, &c. (F., -L., -Gk.) Spelt mosaick, Milton, P. L. iv. 700. 'Mosaicall-worke, a worke of small inlayed peeces; Minsheu's Dict., ed. 1627. - O. F. mosaïque, 'mosaicall work;' Cot. Cf. Ital. mosaico, mosaic; Span. mosaica obra, mosaic work. Formed from a Low Lat. musaicus*, adj., an extended form from Lat. musaicus* opus (also called musiuum opus), mosaic work. The Low Lat. form musaicus answers to a late Gk. μουσαϊκός*, an extended form from late Gk. μουσείον, mosaic work; neut. of μουσείοs, of or belonging to the Muses (hence artistic, ornamental). - Gk. μοῦσα, a Muse; see

MOSLEM, a Mussulman or Mohammedan; as adj., Mahom-medan. (Arab.) 'This low salam Replies of Moslem faith I am;' medan. (Arab.) Byron, The Giaour (see note 29).—Arab. muslim, 'a musulman, a true believer in the Muhammedan faith;' Rich. Dict. p. 1418. Allied to Arab. musallim, 'one who submits to, and acquiesces in the decision of another;' id. A mussulman is one who professes islam, i.e. 'obedience to the will of God, submission, the true or orthodox faith; id. p. 91. Derived from the 4th conjugation of salama, to submit (whence salm, submitting, id p. 845). The words moslem, mussulman, islam, and salaam are all from the same root salama.

Doublet, mussulman

MOSQUE, a Mahommedan temple or church. (F., -Span., -'Mosche or Mosque, a temple or church among the Turks and Saracens; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - F. mosquée, 'a temple or church among the Turks; Cot. Span. mezquita, a mosque. — Arab. masjad, masjid, a mosque, temple; Rich. Dict. p. 1415. Cf. Arab. sajjudak, 'a carpet, &c., place of adoration, mosque;' also sijdat, sajdat, 'adoring, adoration;' id. p. 812. — Arab. root sajada, to adore, prostrate oneself.

MOSQUITO, a kind of gnat. (Span.,—L.) Spelt muskitto in Sir T. Herbert, Travels, ed. 1665, p. 128.—Span. mosquito, a little gnat; dimin. of mosea, a fly.—Lat. musea, a fly. Cf. Gk. μνία, a fly; Lithuan. muse, a fly.

It can hardly be related to midge,

mless we may refer it to the same √ MU, to murmur, buzz.

MOSS, a cryptogamic plant. (E.) M. E. mos, P. Plowman,
C. xviii. 14; mosse (dat.), id. B. xv. 282.—A. S. meos, Deut. xxviii. 42. + Du. mos. + Icel. mosi, moss; also, a moss, moorland. + Dan. mos. + Swed. mossa. + G. moos, M. H. G. mos, moss; also a moss, swamp; allied to which is M. H. G. mies, O. H. G. mios, moss. B. Further allied to Russ. mokh, moss; Lat. muscus, moss; perhaps also to Gk. $\mu \delta \sigma \chi os$, a young, fresh shoot of a plant, a scion, sucker (though the last seems to me doubtful). \P We may note the E. use of moss in the sense of bog or soft moorland, as in Solway Moss, Chat Moss; this sense comes out again in E. mire, which is certainly related to moss, being cognate with O.H.G. mios; see Mire. Der. moss-land, moss-rose; moss-trooper, i. e. a trooper or bandit who rode over the mosses on the Scottish border; moss-ed, As You Like It, iv. 3. 105; moss-grown, 1 Hen. IV, iii. 1. 33; moss-y, moss-i-ness. Also

Root unknown.

Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. – F. motet, 'a verse in musick, or of a song, a poesie, a short lay;' Cot. – O. Ital. mottetto, 'a dittie, a verse, a iigge, a short song; a wittie saying; Florio. Dimin. of Ital. motto, a motto, a witty saying; see Motto.

MOTH, a lepidopterous insect. (E.) M. E. mothe, Chaucer, C. T. 6142; also spelt mobbe, moube, mouste, P. Plowman, C. xiii. 217. - A. S. moode, Grein, ii. 261; also mobbe, Matt. vi. 20, latest text; O. Northumbrian mohoe, mohoa, Matt. vi. 20. + Du. mot. + Icel. motti. + Swed. matt., a mite. + G. motte, a moth. β . It is remarkable that there is a second form of the word, which can hardly be otherwise than closely related. This appears as A. S. maou, a maggot, bug; 'Cimex, maou,' Ælfric's Gloss, Nomina Insectorum, in Wright's Vocab. i. 24; cognate forms being Du. and G. made, a maggot, Goth. matha, a worm; also the dimin. forms Icel. mabkr, Dan. maddik, a maggot, whence is derived the prov. E. mauk, a maggot, discussed above in a note to Maggot, q. v. A late example of M. E. mathe, a maggot, occurs in Caxton's tr. of Reynard the Fox, ed. Arber, p. 69; 'a dede hare, full of mathes and wormes.' y. It is probable that both words mean 'a biter' or 'eater;' Fick refers A.S. madu to the root of E. mow, to cut grass. Der. moth-

eaten, M. E. moth-eten, P. Plowman, B. x. 362.

MOTHER (1), a female parent. (E.) M. E. moder, Chaucer, C. T. 5261, where Tyrwhitt prints mother; but all the six MSS. of the Six-text ed. have moder or mooder, Group B. l. 841. [The M. E. spelling is almost invariably moder, and it is difficult to see how mother came to be the present standard form; perhaps it is due to Scand. influence, as the Icel. form has the th.]—A. S. moder, moder, módur; Grein, ii. 261. + Du. moeder. + Icel. módir. + Dan. and Swed. moder. + G. mutter, O.H.G. muotar. + Irish and Gael. mathair. + Russ. mate. + Lithuan. mote (Schleicher). + Lat. mater. + Gk. μήτηρ. + Skt. mátá, mátri. β. All formed with Aryan suffix-tar (denoting the agent) from MA, orig. to measure; cf. Skt. má, to measure. It is not certain in what sense má is here to be taken; but most likely in the sense to 'regulate' or 'manage;' in which case the mother may be regarded as 'manager' of the household. Some explain it as 'producer,' but there is little evidence for such a sense. Der. mother-ly, mother-li-ness, mother-hood, mother-less.

MOTHER (2), the hysterical passion. (E.) In K. Lear, ii. 4. 56. Spelt moder in Palsgrave; the same word as the above. So also Du. moeder means 'mother, womb, hysterical passion;' cf. G. mutterbeschwerung, mother-fit, hysterical passion; mutterkolik, hysterical

MOTHER (3), lees, sediment. (E.) 'As touching the mother or lees of oile oliue; 'Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxiii. c. 3. It is prob. an E. word, though there is no early authority for it. The form should really be mudder, as it is nothing but an extension of the word Mud, q. v. But it has been confused with M. E. moder, a mother, and the very common word has affected the very rare one. B. This phenomenon is not confined to English. Cf. O. Du. modder, mudd or mire in which swine and hoggs wallow' (Hexham); whence O. Du. modder, moeyer, ofte grondl-sop, the lees, dreggs, or the mother of wine or beere; 'id. But in mod Du. we have moer signifying both sediment or dregs, also a matrix or female screw, by a confusion of moer (short for modder) with moer (short for moeder). y. So again, G. moder, mud, mould, mouldering decay (whence moderig, mouldy, exactly like prov. E. mothery, mouldy) also appears as mutter, mother, sediment in wine or other liquids. Der. mother-y.

MOTION, movement. (F., - L.) 'Of that mocyon his cardynalles were sore abashed;' Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. i. c. 326. -F. motion, omitted in Cotgrave, but used by Froissart in this very passage, as quoted by Littre. - Lat. motionem, acc. of motio, a move-

ment.—Lat. motus, pp. of mouere, to move; see Move. Der. motion-less, Hen. V, iv. 2. 50.

MOTIVE, an inducement. (F.,—L.) Properly an adj., but first introduced as a. ab. M. E. motif, a motive, Chaucer, C. T. 5048, 9365.—O. F. motif, a motive, a moving reason; Cot.—Low Lat. motium, a motive; found A. D. 1452; but certainly earlier.—Low Lat. moliuus, moving, animating; found a. D. 1369. Formed with Lat. suffix -iuus from mot-, stem of motus, pp. of mouere; see Move. Der. motiv-i-ty (modern). Also motor, i. e. a mover, Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 2. § 2, borrowed from Lat. motor, a mover. MOTLEY, of different colours. (F., -G.) M. E. mottelee, Chau-

cer, C. T. 273. So called because spotted; orig. applied to curdled milk, &c. = O. F. mattelé, 'clotted, knotted, curdled, or curd-like;' Cot. Cf. O. F. mattonné, in the expression ciel mattonné, 'a curdled [i. e. mottled] skie, or a skie full of small curdled clowds;' id. The MOST, greatest; see under More.

MOST, greatest; see under More.

MOTE, a particle of dust, speck, spot. (E.) M. E. mot, mote;
Chaucer has the pl. motes, C. T. 6450. — A. S. mot, Matt. vii. 3.

O. F. mattelé answers to a pp. of a verb matteler*, representing an O. H. G. matteln*, a frequentative verb regularly formed from Bavarian matte, curds; Schmeller's Bayerisches Wörterbuch, col. 1685. O. F. mattele answers to a pp. of a verb matteler *, representing an O. H. G. matteln *, a frequentative verb regularly formed from Bava-Root unknown. Der. mottled, Drayton, Muses' Elysium, Nymph. 6 (R.); this is a mere translation of O.F. mattelé, with E. -ed for mountain. - Low Lat. montanea, montana, a mountain; Ducange. -

MOTTO, a sentence added to a device. (Ital.,-L.) Per. ii. 2, 38.—Ital. motto, 'a word, a mot, a saying, a posie or briefe in any shield, ring, or emprese' [device]; Florio.—Lat. muttum, a mutter, a grunt, a muttered sound; cf. mutire, muttire, to mutter, mumble. Formed from \(\sqrt{MU}\), to make a low sound; cf. Gk. μῦ, a muttered sound. See Mutter. Der. mot-et.

MOULD (1), earth, soil, crumbling ground. (E) M. E. molde, P. Plowman, B. prol. 67, iii. 80.—A. S. molde, dust, soil, earth, country; Grein, ii. 261. + Du. mul, dust, dirt, refuse; cf. molm, mould, + Icel. mold, mould, earth. + Dan. muld. + Swed. mull (for muld). + Goth. mulda, dust; Mk. vii. 11. + G. mull; prov. G. molt, molten, garden mould (Flügel).

\$\begin{align*} \beta & \text{Minull} & \text{Fig. mull} & \text{From a Teut. type} \end{align*} molten, garden mould (Flügel). β. All from a Teut. type MOLDA, Fick, iii. 235.— MAL, to grind, bruise, crumble; see Meal (1). Der. mould-warp, the old name for a mole (see mole); mould-y, mould-i-ness; also mould-er, a frequentative verb, 'to crumble often,' hence, to decay, cf. in the mouldering of earth in frosts

and sunne, Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 337.

MOULD (2), a model, pattern, form, fashion. (F.,-L.) molde, P. Plowman, B. xi. 341. Formed (with excrescent d, like the d after l in boul-d-er) from O. F. molle, mole, mod. F. moule, a mould. Littré gives molle as the spelling of the 14th century; a still earlier form was modle, in the 13th cent. - Lat. modulum, acc. of modulus, a measure, standard, size. See Model. ¶ It is far more likely that M. E. molde is from the form molle than from modle, whence it might, however, have been formed by transposition. But the Span. molde, on the other hand, is from modulus, by transposition. Der. mod-el, a dimin. form. Also mould, vb., Mids. Nt. Dr. iii. 2. 211;

mould-er, mould-ing.

MOULT, to cast feathers, as birds do. (L.) The l is intrusive, just as in fault from M. E. faute; see Fault. M. E. mouten; 'his haire moutes,' i. e. falls off, l'ricke of Conscience, l. 781. 'Moutyn, as fowlys, Plumeo, deplumeo; 'I'rompt. l'arv. 'Mowter, moulter, quando auium pennæ decidunt;' Gouldman, cited by Way to illustrate 'Mowtare, or moutard [i. c. moulter, moulting bird], byrde, Plutor;
Prompt. Parv. - Lat. mutare, to change; whence F. muer, to moult; see Mew (3). So also O. II. G. muzon, to moult, is merely borrowed from Lat. mutare; now spelt mausen in mod. G. Der. moulting; also mews; and see mutable.

MOUND, an earthen defence, a hillock. (E.) 'Compast with a mound;' Spenser, F. Q. ii. 7. 56. The sense of 'hillock' is due to confusion with the commoner word mount; but the two words are not at all nearly connected, though possibly from the same root. The older sense of mound was 'protection,' and it was even used of a body-guard or band of soldiers. M.E. mound, a protection, guard. Sir Jakes de Seint Poul herde how it was, Sixtene hundred of horsmen assemblede o the gras; He wende toward Bruges pas pur pas, With swithe gret mounde' = Sir J. de S. P. heard how it was, he assembled 1600 horsemen on the grass; He went towards B. step by step, with a very great body of men; Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 189; -A. S. mund, protection, chiefly used as a law-term; see Bosworth. Grein, ii. 268, gives mund (1) the hand, (2) protection. We may note also the comp. mund-beorg, lit. a protecting mountain, as giving something of the sense of the mod. E. mound. + O. Fries. mund, mond, a protector, guardian. + O. H. G. munt, a protection, protector, hand; whence G. vormund, a guardian.

B. The sense of protection' is more radical than that of 'hand,' and should be put first; the contrary order is due to a supposed connection with Lat. manus, which I hold to be a mistake. y. Fick (iii. 231) gives the Teutonic type as MONDI; and refers it to
MAN, to jut out, as seen in Lat. e-min-ere, to jut out. This I believe to be right, as we may fairly deduce both promontory and mount from the same root as mound. The successive senses seem to be 'jutting out,' mountain,'

protection, 'hand.' See Mount.

MOUNT (1), a hill, rising ground. (L.) M. E. munt, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 11, l. 14. - A. S. munt, Grein, ii. 269. [Immediately from Latin, not through the F. mont.] - Lat. montem, acc. of mons, a mountain; stem mon-ti-. Formed (with suffix -ta) from ✓ MAN, to project, seen in Lat. e-min-ere, to jut out; cf. E. promont-or-y. See Eminent, and Menace. Der. mount-ain, q.v.;

mount (2), q.v.

MOUNT (2), to ascend. (F.,-L.) M. E. mounten, P. Plowman, B. prol. 67; older form monten, King Alisaunder, 784. - F. monter, 'to mount;' Cot. - F. mont, a mountain, hill. [The verb is due to the use of the O. F. adverb a mont, up-hill; so also the adv. a val, down-hill, produced F. avaler, to swallow, and avalanche.] - Lat. montem, acc. of mons, a hill. See Mount (1). Der. mount-er, mount-ing; also mount-e-bank, q. v. Also a-mount, q. v. M. E. montaine, MOUNTAIN, a hill. (F., -L.) In early use. M. E. montaine,

Layamon, l. 1282. - O. F. montaigne, montaine; mod. F. montagne, a mo-th.

Lat. montana, neut. pl., mountainous regions; from montanus, adj., hilly.—Lat. mont., stem of mons, a mountain. See Mount (1).

Der. mountain-ous, Cor. ii. 3. 127, from O. F. montaigneux, 'mountainous,' Cot.; mountain-eer, Temp. iii. 3. 44, with suffix -eer F. ier.

MOUNTEBANK, a charlatan, quack doctor. (Ital., -L. and G.) Lit. one who mounts on a bench, to proclaim his nostrums. See Trench, Select Glossary. In Shak. Hamlet, iv. 7. 142. 'Fellows, to mount a bank! Did your instructor In the dear tongues, never discourse to you Of the Italian mountebanks? Ben Jonson, Volpone, i. 2 (Sir Politick). — Ital. montambanco, a mountebank; O. Ital. monta in banco, 'a mountibanke,' montar' in banco, 'to plaie the mountibanke; Florio. β Hence the e stands for older i, which is short for in; the mod. Ital. must be divided *monta-m-banco*, where -m- (put for in) has become m before the following b. - Ital. montare, to mount, cognate with F. monter, to mount; in = Lat. in, in, on; and Ital. banco, from O. H. G. banc, a bench, money-table. See Mount (2), In, and Bank (2).

MOURN, to grieve, be sad. (E.) M. E. murnen, mournen, mornen; Chaucer, C. T. 3704. – A. S. murnan, to grieve; Grein, ii. 269. Also meornan, id. ii. 240. + Icel. morna. + Goth. maurnan. + O.H.G. mornen.

B. The Goth. -n- before -an is a mere suffix, giving the verb an intransitive character, and as au is from older u, the base is simply MUR, to make a low moaning sound, which occurs also (reduplicated) in Murmur, q. v. This is accurately preserved in G. murren, 'to murmur, mutter, grumble, growl, snarl; Icel. murra,

to murmur. Der. mourn-ful, Spenser, F. Q. i. 1. 54; mourn-ful-ly, mourn-ful-ness; mourn-ing, sb., A. S. murnung.

MOUSE, a small rodent quadruped. (E.) M. E. mous (without Ferarum; Wright's Vocab. i. 23, col. 1. The pl. is m/s, by vowel-change; whence E. mice. + Du. muis. + Icel. m/us, pl. m/ss. + Dan. change; whence E. mues. + Du. muss. + 1021. muss. + 1021. muss. + Swed. muss. + G. maus. + Russ. muish. + Lat. mus. + Gk. μνε. + Pers. mush; Rich. Dict. p. 1325. + Skt. mush., a rat, a mouse.

β. The sense is 'the stealing animal.' - MUS, to steal; whence Skt. mush, to steal, mush, a stealer.

Der. mouse, vb., Macb. ii. 4, 13, mous-er; mouse-ear, a plant, mouse-tail, a plant. Also muscle. (But not tit-mouse.)

MOUSTACHE, MUSTACHE, the hair on the upper lip.

(F., - Ital., - Gk.) Formerly mustachio, Shak. L. L. L. v. 1. 110; this is taken from the Ital. form given below. Both mustachio an l mustache are given in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. — F. moustache, 'a mustachoe;' Cot. — Ital. mostaccio, 'a face, a snout, a mostacho;' Florio. [Cf. Span. mostacho, a whisker, moustache; answering to the E. form mostacho in Florio.] - Gk. μύστακ-, stem of μύσταξ, the upper lip, a moustache; Doric and Laconic form of μάσταξ, that wherewith one chews, the mouth, the upper lip; cf. μαστάζειν, to chew, eat. See Mastic.

MOUTH, the aperture between the lips, an aperture, orifice, outlet. (E.) M. E. mouth, Chaucer, C. T. 153. - A. S. mút, Grein, ii. 266.+Du. mond. + Icel. munnr (for mundr). + Dan. mund. + Swed. mun. + Goth. munths.

B. Fick gives the Teutonic type as MONTHA; iii. 231. The proposed connection with Lat. mentum, the chin, seems doubtful. Der. mouth, vb., Hamlet, iv. 2. 20;

mouth-ful, Pericles, ii. 1. 35; mouth-piece.

MOVE, to set in motion, stir, impel. (F., -L.) M. E. mouen, moeuen, meuen; P. Plowman, B. xvii. 194 (where all three spellings occur in the MSS. The u is written for v; the form meuen is common.) Also in Chaucer, Assembly of Foules, l. 150. - O. F. movoir, mod. F. movoir. - Lat. movere, to move; pp. motus. -MU, to push; whence also Skt. miv, to push (with pp. muta, moved, corresponding to Lat. motus; also Gk. ἀμεύομαι, Doric form of dueisouau, I change, change place. Der. mov-er, Chaucer, C. T. 2989; mov-able, of which the M. E. form was meble or moeble, P. Plowman, B. iii. 267, borrowed from F. meuble, Lat. mobilis, movable; mov-abl-y, mov-able-ness; move-ment, Gower, C. A. iii. 107, 1. 12, from O. F. movement (Burguy); mov-ing, mov-ing-ly. Also mobile, from Lat. mobilis, moveable, often contracted to mob; see Mob. Also mot-ion, q.v., mot-ive, q.v., mot-or; from Lat. pp. motus. Also mo-ment, com-mot-ion, e-mot-ion, pro-mote, re-mote, re-move.

MOW (1), to cut down with a scythe. (E.) M. E. mowen; 'Mowe other mowen' (other MSS. mowwen), i. e. mow (hay) or stack (in a mow); P. Plowman, C. vi. 14. The old pt. t. was mew, still common in Cambridgeshire; see Layamon, 1942. — A. S. máwan, Grein, ii. 213. (The vowel-change from A. S. á to E. o is persectly regular; cf. stán, stone, bán, bone.) + Dv. maaijer. + Dan. meie. + G. mähen, O. H. G. májan, mán.
β. All from a base MA, to mow, reap; whence also Gk. d-μά-ω, I reap, Lat. me-t-ere, to reap.

Der. mow-er, mow-ing; also mea-d, mea-d-ow, ofter-ma-th, and (perhaps)

MOW (2), a heap, pile of hay or corn. (E.) M. E. mowe; 'mowe' to pollute, render turbid, whence Gk. μαίνειν (= μιf-αν-γειν), to of scheues' = heap of sheaves, given as a various reading in Wyclif, Ruth iii. 7 (later text). — A. S. múga, a mow, Exod. xxii. 6, where the Vulgate has accruus frugum. + Icel. múga, múgi, a swathe in mowing, also a c owd of people, a mob.

A. S. g to M. E. w is common; so also in M. E. morwe (morrow) from A. S. morgen.

V. Perhaps from AMU to hind: of Sthemes; from the shame of Theorem 1. The common of the new standard of the new st y. Perhaps from \(MU, to bind; cf. Skt. mú, from A. S. morgen. mav, to bind.

MOW (3), a grimace; obsolete. (F., -O. Du.) 'With mop and mow;' Temp. iv. 47. 'Mopping and mowing;' K. Lear, iv. 1. 64. 'With mop and 'I mowe, I mocke one; he useth to mocke and mowe; Palsgrave. -F. move, 'a moe, or mouth, an ill-favoured extension or thrus ing out of the lips;' Cot. - O. Du. mouwe, the protruded underlip; see Oudemans, who cites the phrase maken die monue = to make a grimace, deride, in two passages. Cf. O. Du. mocken, or moelen, to move ones cheeks in chawing; Hexham. Allied to Mock, q. v.

word mot, its companion, is also Dutch; see Mop (2).

MUCH, great in quantity. (Scand.) M. E. moche, muche, miche.

Formerly also used with respect of size. 'A moche man' = a tall

man; P. Plowman, B. viii. 70; where one MS. reads mykil. 'Moche and lite' = great and small; Chaucer, C. T. 496 (Six-text, A. 494), where other MSS, have muche, miche, meche. β. When we compare M. E. miche, moche, muche, with the c rresponding forms michel, mochel, muchel, all variants of michel or mickle (A. S. mycel, micel), we see at once that the mod. E. much and mickle only differ by the suffix at the end of the latter. Muche occurs in Layamon, 10350; but not in A. S. - Icel. mjök, adv., much. Much answers to Gk. μέγαs just as mickle does to Gk. μεγάλου*, appearing in the fem. form μεγάλη. See further under Mickle. And see More, Most. ¶ Just as we have both much and mickle, we find A. S. lyt and lytel; see Little.

MUCILAGE, a slimy substance, gum. (F., -L.) Richardson cites the word from Bacon's Philosophical Remains. The adj. nucilaginous is in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - F. mucilage, 'slime, clammy sap, glewy juice; 'Cot. - Lat. mucilago (stem mucilagin-), mouldy moisture; not in White's Lat. Dict., but used by Theodorus Priscianus (iv. 1), a physician of the 4th century. Extended from mucilus*, an adj. formed from mucus; see Mucus. Der. mucilagin-ous (from the stem).

MUCK, filth, dung, dirt. (Scand.) M. E. muck; spelt muck, Gower, C. A. ii. 290, l. 3; muc, Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 2557. (Stratmann also refers to Havelok, 2301, but the ref. is wrong.) - Icel. myki, dung; whence myki-reka, a muck-rake, dungshovel; cf. moka, to shovel dung out of a stable. + Dan. mög, dung. Cf. Swed. mocka, to throw dung out of a stable, like prov. E. to muck out.' Not allied to A. S. meox, dung, whence prov. E. mixen, a dung-heap, which seems to go with A. S. migan, Icel. miga, the same as Lat. mingere, Ski. mih. See Mist. Der. muck-y, mucki-ness; muck-heap, muck-rake (Bunyan's Pilg. Progress).

MUCK, AMUCK, a term applied to malicious rage. (Malay.) Only in the phrase 'to run amuck;' the word has been absurdly turned into a muck. Dryden goes further, and inserts an adjective between muck and the supposed article! 'And runs an Indian muck at all he meets; 'Hind and Panther, iii. 1188. To run amuck is to run about in a mad rage. - Malay ámuk, engaging furiously in battle, attacking with desperate resolution, rushing in a state of frenzy to the commission of indiscriminate murder, running amuck. It is applied to any animal in a state of vicious rage; 'Marsden,

Malay Dict, p. 16.

MUCUS, slimy fluid. (L.) The adj. mucous is in older use, the sb. being modern. Sir T. Browne says the chameleon's tongue has 'a mucous and slimy extremity;' Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 21. § 7.— Lat. mucus, muccus, slime from the nose; whence the adj. mucosus, Englished by mucous. + Gk. μῦκος, a rare word, allied to μῦξα, the discharge from the nose, μύκης, snuff of a wick; cf. Gk. ἀπομύσσειν (= ἀπομίκ-γείν), to wipe the nose; Lat. mungere. — MUK, to cast away; appearing in Skt. much. to let loose, dismiss, cast, effuse; muk-taka, a missile weapon; Fick, i. 727. Der. muc-ous; and see mucilage, match (2).

MUD, wet, soft earth, mire. (O. Low G.) M. E. mud; the dat. mudde occurs in Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 407; see Spec. of Eng., ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 156, l. 407. Not found in A.S. Of Old Low G. origin. — O. Low G. mudde, mud; whence the adj. muddig, muddy, Bremen Wörterbuch; cf. O. Swed. modd, mud (Ihre). Commoner in an extended form; cf. Du. modder, mud, Swed. modder, β. The mother, lees of wine; Dan. mudder, mud; see Mother (3). cognate High German form is found in the Bavarian mott, peat, already mentioned as the origin of E. moat; see Moat. This establishes it as a Teut. word.

y. Prob. further related to Icel. móbr, muddy snowbanks, heaps of snow and ice; to Icel. móba, (1) a large river, (2) mud, as in 'af leiri ok af móbu' = of earth and mud; and to Icel. mob, refuse of hay.

8. The form of the root appears to be MU, mysla, to grow musty, allied to Swed. migel, mould, mouldiness.

bill, as geese and ducks do; also, to make tipsy and unfit for business; Kersey, ed. 1715. A frequentative verb, formed with the usual suffix -le, from the sb. mud. Thus to mudd-le is to go often in mud, to dabble in mud; hence, to render water turbid, and, generally, to confuse. Similarly, Dan. muddre, to stir up mud in water, said of a ship, from Dan. mudder, mud. (The G. muddern has the same sense, but is merely borrowed from Low G, or Danish.)

MUEZZIN, a Mohammedan crier of the hour of prayer. (Arab.) Spelt muezin in Sir T. Herbert, Travels, ed. 1665, p. 339. - Arab. mu-zin, mu-azzin, 'the public crier, who assembles people to prayers by proclamation from a n-inaret;' Rich. Dict. p. 1523; mu'azzin, 'the crier of a mosque;' Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 617. Connected with Arab. azan, the call to prayers, Palmer, col. 17; uzn, the ear,

Rich. p. 48, Palmer, col. 17; azina, he listened, Rich. p. 48. **MUFF** (1), a warm, soft cover for the hands. (Scand.) muffe in Minsheu, ed. 1627. Of Scand. origin. — O. Swed. muff, a muff (Ihre); Dan. muffe. + Du. mof, a muff; O. Du. mouwe, a sleeve (Hexham). + G. muff, a muff; M. H. G. mouwe, mowe, a sleeve, esp. a wide-hanging woman's s'eeve (Wackernagel). + O. Fries. mowe, a hanging sleeve; Low G. moue, a sleeve (Bremen Wörterbuch).
β. The old sense is 'a sleeve,' esp. a long hanging sleeve such as was worn by women, in which the hands could be wrapped in cold weather. Fick gives the Teut. type as MOWA, a sleeve, iii. 225; and cites Lithuan. uż-mowù, a muss, derived from Lith. mauti, to strip, whence uż-mauti, to strip up, tuck up; see Nesselmann, p. 389.

y. He further compares Lith. mauti with Lat. moure, If this be right, the word is derived from the verb which to move. appears in E. as move; sec Move. Lut the connection is hard to

perceive. Der. muff-le, q. v.

MUFF (2), a silly fellow, simpleton. (E.) A prov. E. word, of imitative origin. It simply means 'a mumbler' or indistinct speaker. Cf. prov. E. muff, muffle, to mumble (Halliwell); muffle, to do anything ineffectually; id. So also prov. E. muffle, to speak indistinctly, an old word, occurring in Richard the Redeles, ed. Skeat, iv. 63: 'And somme mafflid with the mouth, and nyst [knew not] what they mente. A muff knows not what he means. Cf. Du. muffen, to dote; prov. G. muffen, to be sulky (Flügel). See Mumble.

MUFFLE, to cover up warmly. (F., -O. Low G.) Levins, ed. 1570, gives: 'A mreffle, focale [i. e. a neck-cloth]; to muffle the face, velare; to muffle the mouth, obturare;' col. 184. 'I muffyll, je emmouffle; Palsgrave. Only the verb is now used, but it is derived from the sb. here given. — O. F. mofle, monfle (13th cent., Littré); the same as mouffle, which Cot. explains by 'a winter mittaine.'—O. Du. moffel, 'a muff, or muffe lined with furre;' Hexham. Cf. Norweg. muffel, a half-glove, mitten; Assen. B. It is clear that muff-le, sb., is a mere dimin. of muff, with the common Teut. dimin. suffix -el (-le). The Low Lat. muffula, a winter glove (whence F. moufle, Span. mufla), is a mere borrowing from Teutonic.

y. From the sb. muffle, and the numerous frequentative verbs ending in -le. See Muff (1).

B. To muffle a bell is to wrap a cloth round the clapper; a muffled peal is a peal rung with such bells, rung on the 31st of December. At midnight, the mufiles are taken off, and the New Year is rung in. Hence the phrase 'a muffled sound;' the sense of which approaches that of prov. E. muffle, to mumble, from a different source, as explained under Muff (2). Der. muffler, Merry Wives, iv. 2. 73.

MUFTI, an expounder of the law, magistrate. (Arab.) In Sir T. Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665, pp. 175, 285; spelt mufiti, Howell, Directions for Travels, ed. Arbert 1875, Arab. mufitiens for Travels.

Directions for Travel, ed. Arber, p. 85. - Arab. mufti, 'a magistrate (Palmer, col. 590); 'wise, one whose sentence has the authority of the law, an expounder of the Muhammedan law, the musti or head law-officer amongst the Turks; Rich. Dict. p. 1462. Connected with fatwa, 'a judicious or religious decree pronounced by a mufti, a judgment, sentence;' id. p. 1070. ¶ The phrase 'in mufti' means in civilian costume, as opposed to military dress.

MUG, a kind of cup for liquor. (C.) 'A mugge, potte, Ollula;'
Levins, 184. 24. Household utensils are sometimes Celtic, as noggin, piggin (sometimes shortened to pig); and the like. Probably of Celtic origin; cf. Irish mugan, a mug; mucog, a cup. B. On the other hand, a Swed. mugg, a mug, is given in the Tauchnitz Swed. β. On the Dict., but not in Widegren or Ihre; perhaps that also is of Celtic

in Palsgrave. A.S. mucgwyrt, the Artemisia; see numerous examples of the word in Cockayne's A.S. Leechdoms, iii. 339. It plainly means 'midge-wort;' see Midge. Perhaps regarded as being good against

midges; cf. flea-bane.

MULBERRY, the fruit of a certain tree. (Hybrid; L. and E.)

M. E. moolbery. Trevisa translates sycomoros by moolberyes, i. 11,

1. 4. Here the l, as is so often the case, stands for an older r; the A.S. name for the tree was mor-beam; see Cockayne's A.S. Leechdoms, iii. 339. 'Morus, vel rubus, mor-beam;' Ælfric's Gloss., doms, iii. 339. 'Morus, vel rubus, mor-beám;' Ælfric's Gloss., Nomina Arborum, in Wright's Vocab. i. 32, col. 2. [The A.S. beam, a tree, is mod E harm.] a tree, is mod. E. beam.] β . Berry is an E. word; mul = M. E. mool = A.S. mor. The A.S. mor- is from Lat. morus, a mulberrytree. The Gk. μῶρον, μόρον, a mulberry, μορέα, a mulberry-tree, are rather cognate than the orig. of the Lat. word.

γ. Root unknown. The G. maulbeere is similarly compounded, from Lat. morus and G. beere. See Sycamore. Der. murrey.

MULCT, a fine, penalty. (L.) Given as a sb. in Minsheu, ed. 1627. - Lat. mulcta, a fine, penalty; whence also O. F. multe (Cotgrave). The older and better Lat. form is multa. Root unknown.

382

MULE, the offspring of the horse and ass. (L.) M. E. mule, Rob. of Glouc. p. 189, l. 3.—A. S. mul; 'Mulus, mul,' Ælfric's Gloss., Nomina Ferarum, in Wright's Voc. i. 23.—Lat. mūlus.

β. The long u points to a loss of c; the word is cognate with Gk. μύκλοε, an ass, μύχλοε, a stallion ass; we also find μύκλα, μύκλοε, a black stripe on the neck and feet of the ass. Perhaps allied to Gk. μάχλοε, lewd. Der. mul-ish; mul-et-eer, spelt muleter in old edd. of Shakespeare, I Hen. VI, iii. 2. 68, from F. muletier, 'a muletor' (Cot.), which from F. mulet, 'a moyle, mulet, or great mule' (id.), formed with suffix -et from F. mule = Lat. mulum, acc. of mulus. Also mul-atto, one of mixed breed, the offspring of black and white parents, in Sir T. Herbert, Travels, ed. 1665, p. 116, from Span. mulato, by-form of muleto, a young mule, a mulatto, cognate with F. mulet.

MULLED, a term applied to sweetened ale or wine. (E.) rupted from mould, as will appear. From this term has been evolved the verb to mull, to sweeten ale or wine; but this is modern, and due to a total loss of the orig. sense of the word. The older term is mulled ale, a corruption of muld-ale, or mold-ale, lit. a funeral ale or banquet. [It must be remembered that M. E. ale meant a feast or banquet; see Bridal.] M.E. 'mold-ale, molde ale, Potacio funerosa vel funeralis; Prompt. Parv. p. 341; see the account of funeral entertainments in Brand's Popular Antiquities. Cf. Lowland Sc. mulde-mete, lit. mould-meat, a funeral banquet; Jamieson. For further proof that mulde = mould, cf. Lowland Sc. muldes, mools, pulverised earth, esp. the earth of the grave; mule, mool, to crumble; Jamieson. Note also Icel. mold, earth, pl. moldar, a funeral. See Mould. B. It is easy to see how the word took up a new sense, viz. by confusion with M. E. mullen, to break to powder, crumble (Prompt. Parv. p. 348), and the sb. mull, powder, the sense of which was transferred (as Way suggests) to the 'powdered condiments' which the ale contained, esp. grated spices, and the like.

C. It is remarkable that this confusion did not much affect the etymology; for the M.E. mull, powder, is only another form of mould,

which is still spelt mull in Swedish.

MULLEIN, a kind of wild flower. (E.) The great mullein is Verbascum thapsus. Spelt mullein in Minsheu, ed. 1627. M.E. moleyn, Prompt. Parv. – A. S. moleyn, mullen; in Cockayne's A. S. Leechdoms, iii. 339; cf. Wright's Voc. i. 290, l. 34.

\[\beta \]

B. The suffix β. The suffix regn (=ign) is due to a combination of the Aryan suffixes -ka and -na. It occurs again in holegn, holly; and the prov. E. hollen or hollin (holly) is formed from holegn (with loss of g) just as mullein or mullen is formed from molegn. The weakening of g explains the i in the form mullein. Thus the word is certainly E., and the F. molène is borrowed from it. y. One kind of mullein is called moth-mullein (Verbascum blattaria, from blatta, a moth), from a notion that it was good against moths; cf. 'Herbe aux miles, mothmullein;' Cot. This renders very plausible the suggestion (in Diefenbach) of a derivation from the old Teutonic word preserved in Goth. malo, a moth (Matt. vi. 29), and in Dan. möl, a moth. Cf. G.

mottenkraut, moth-mullein (Wedgwood).

MULLET (1), a kind of fish. (F.,-L.) M. E. molet; 'Molet, fysche, Mullus;' Prompt. Parv. Older form mulet, occurring as a gloss to Lat. mulus in a list of fishes of the 12th cent.; see Wright's Vocab. i. 98, l. 1. - O. F. mulet, 'the mullet-fish;' Cot. Formed, with dimin. suffix -et, from Lat. mullus, late Lat. mulus, the red Root unknown.

We find also Dan. muggen, musty, mouldy, mugne, to grow musty. Eed. 1674. A term in heraldry.—O.F. molette, a rowel; 'molette Not improbably allied to Muck; cf. prov. E. moky, misty (Lincolnshire); Halliwell. Der. muggi-ness.

MUGWORT, the name of a wild flower. (E.) Spelt mogworte in Palsgrave. A.S. muggways the Attention of molla, 'a wheel of a specific search and a spe a clock that moueth all the rest,' id. Again, Ital. molla is another form of Ital. mola, 'a mill-stone, grinding-stone, wheel; id.—Lat. mola, a mill. See Molar, Mill. The transference of sense was from 'wheel of a water-mill' to any wheel, including the spur-rowel, which the mullet resembled. Perhaps the F. word was borrowed from the Ital. instead of directly from the Latin.

MULLION, an upright division between the lights of windows. (F.,-L.) A corruption of munnion, with the same sense, which is still in use in Dorsetshire; Halliwell. It occurs in some edd. of Florio; see below. - F. moignon, 'a stump, or the blunt end of a rioro; see below. = 1. morghon, a sump, or the blank thing; morghon des ailes, the stumps, or pinions of the wings; morghon du bras, the brawn, or brawny part of the arm; Cot. B. Hence munnion, just as O. F. troignon gives E. trunnion. Cf. O. Ital. mugnone, a carpenter's munnion or trunnion, Florio (as cited by Wedgwood); it is not in the ed. of 1598. As Wedgwood well observes, 'the mun-nion or mullion of a window is the stump of the division before it breaks off into the tracery of the window. It clearly took its name from the likeness to the stump of a lopped tree, which is one of the senses of F. moignon; see Littré. The word also occurs as Span. muñon, the brawn or muscle of the arm, the stump of an arm or leg cut off; Port. munhões, pl. of munhão, the trunnions of a gun. Further allied to Span. muñeca, the wrist, Port. munheca.

7. From O. F. moing, maimed (Diez, 4th ed. p. 725). Diez cites only the Breton mouñ, moñ, mutilated in the hand or arm. But Legonidec, in his Breton Dict., says that the forms mank, monk, and mons occur in the same sense; and it seems to me likely that the Bret. mank, clearly the oldest form, is cognate with Lat. mancus, maimed, mutilated. And when Diez rightly derives trunnion (O. F. troignon) from O. F. tronc (= Ital. tronco), we can hardly be wrong in connecting munnion (O. F. moignon) with Ital. monco, maimed, which of course is the Lat. mancus.

8. Whatever irregularities there may be in the one case are the same as in the other, with the exception of the vowel. But this need not prevent us from identifying Ital. monco with mancus, though the more usual form is manco. The fact is that the nasal n is apt to turn a into o, as in E. long, from A.S. lang, corresponding to which is Lat. longus. Tor the change from n to l, cf. Boulogne from Bononia, and Ital. alma from Lat. anima.

MULTANGULAR, having many angles. (L.) In Kersey, ed. 1715. - Lat. mult-, stem of multus, many; and angularis, angular. See Multitude and Angular. ¶ Similarly, multi-lateral, from multi = multo-, crude form of multus, and E. lateral, q. v. So also multi-form.

MULTIFARIOUS, manifold, diversified. (L.) Gloss., ed. 1674; he says it occurs in Bacon. Englished (by change of -us to -ous, as in ardu-ous, &c.) from Lat. multifarius, manifold, various. The orig. sense appears to be 'many-speaking,' i. e. speaking on many subjects. - Lat. multi- = multo-, crude form of multus, much; and -farius, prob. connected with fari, to speak. Cf. the rare word fariari, to speak. See Multitude and Fate.

MULTIPLE, repeated many times. (L.) In Kersey, ed. 1715.

A coined word, analogous to tri-ple, quadru-ple, &c., the suffix being due to the Lat. suffix -plex; see Multiply.

MULTIPLY, to increase many times, make more numerous.

(F.,-L.) M. E. multiplien, Chaucer, C. T. 16303. He also has multiplying, sb., C. T. 12308; and multiplication, C. T. 16317. — F. multiplier, 'to multiply;' Cot. - Lat. multiplicare, to render manifold. - Lat. multiplic-, stem of multiplex, manifold. - Lat. multi- = multo-, stem of multus, much; and the suffix -plex, answering to E. fold. See Multitude and Complex, Plait, Fold. Der. multiplic-and, from the fut. pass. part. multiplicandus; multiplic-at-ion, from F. multiplication = Lat. acc. multiplicationem; multiplic-at-ive; multipli-er; multiplic-i-ty, Drayton, The Mooncalf (R.)

MULTITUDE, a great number, a crowd. (F.,-L.) M. E. multitude, Gower, C. A. i. 220. - F. multitude, 'a multitude;' Cot.-Lat. multitudinem, acc. of multitudo, a multitude. Formed (with suffix -tudo) from multi- = multo-, crude form of multus, many, much. Root unknown. Der. multitudin-ous, Macb. ii. 2. 62, from the stem multitudin-.

MUM, an interjection, impressing silence. (E.) In Shak. Temp. iii. 2. 59. M, E. mom, mum, expressive of the least possible sound with the lips; P. Plowman, B. prol. 215; Lydgate, London Lyckpeny, st. 4, in Spec. of. Eng. ed. Skeat, p. 24. So also Lat. mu, Gk. $\mu \hat{\nu}$, the least sound made with the lips; Skt. man, to murmur. Evidently of imitative origin. Der. mum-ble; and see mummer.

Compare mew, murmur, mutter, myth.

MUMBLE, to speak indistinctly, to chew inefficiently. (E.) The b is excrescent, and due to emphasis; the final -le is the usual fre-MULLET (2), a five-pointed star. (F., -L.) In Blount's Gloss, L quentative ending. M. E. momelen, mamelen, to speak indistinctly or

mommeten, G. mummen, to mutter, numble; similarly formed. Der. mumblen, mumbleng.

MUMMER, a masker, buffoon. (F., - Du.) 'That goeth a mummynge;' Tyndall, Works, p. 13, col. 2, l. 1. 'As though he came in in a mummary;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 975 b. 'Made prouysyon for a dysguysynge or a mummynge;' Fabyan's Chron. an. 1399-1400. 'Mommery, mommerie;' Palsgrave. This early use of the F. form mummery shews that we took the word through the French, though it was only a Dutch or Platted entered word. 'Gettere gives a Dutch or Platted entered word.' Gettere gives r. form mummery snews that we took the word through the French, though it was orig. a Dutch or Platt-deutsch word. Cotgrave gives, however, no verb; but this was easily developed.—O. F. mommeur, 'a mummer, one that goes a mumming;' also mommerie, 'a mummery, a mumming;' Cot.—O. Du. mommen, 'to goe a moming, or in a maske;' also mommerye, 'momming, or masking' (with F. suffix); Haybarn. He also gives mommers that 'to visual or a mommery; Hexham. He also gives mom-aensicht, 'a vizard, or a mommers vizard.' Cf. Low G. mummeln, bemummeln, to mask, mumme, a mask; Bremen Wörterbuch. (Hence G. vermummen, to mask.) origin is imitative, from the sound mum or mom, used by nurses to frighten children, like the E. bo! See Wedgwood, who refers to the habit of nurses who wish to frighten or amuse children, and for this purpose cover their faces and say mum! or bo! whence the notion of masking to give amusement. Cf. G. mummel, a bugbear. Thus the origin is much the same as in the case of mum, mumble; see Mum.

MUMMY, an embalmed human body. (F., - Ital., - Pers.) Formerly used of stuff derived from mummies. 'Mumy, Mummy, a thing like pitch sold by the apothecaries; . . one [kind] is digged out of the graves, in Arabia and Syria, of those bodies that were embalmed, and is called Arabian Mummy; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Mummy hath great force in stanching blood; Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 980. - O. F. mumie, 'mummy; man's flesh imbalmed; or rather the stuffe wherewith it hath been long imbalmed; 'Cot. - Ital. mummia (cf. Span. momia). - Pers. múmáyin, a mummy. - Pers. múm, móm, wax (much used in embalming); Rich. Dict. p. 1529.

MUMP, to mumble, sulk, whine, beg. (Du.) A numper was an old cant term for a beggar; and to nump was to beg, also to be sulky; see Narcs, ed. Halliwell and Wright. The original notion was to mumble, hence to mutter, be sulky, to beg; used derisively with various senses. 'How he mumps and bridles!' where the sense appears to be 'grimaces;' Beaum. and Fletcher, iii. 2 (Pedro). - Du. mompen, to mump, to cheat (Sewel). Cf. O. Du. mompelen, to mumble (Sewel); mommelen, mompelen, to mumble (Hexham). form mompelen is nothing but an emphasised form of mommelen, and mompen of mommen, to say mum, to mask. That is, mump is merely a strengthened form of the imitative word mum; see Mum, Mumble, Mummer. The curious Goth. verb bi-mamp-jan, to deride, mock at, Luke, xvi. 14, has a similar origin. Der. mump-er, mumpish (sullen); mumps, q. v.

MUMPS, a swelling of the glands of the neck. (Du.) This troublesome disease renders speaking and eating difficult, and gives the patient the appearance of being sullen or sulky. 'To have the mumps' or 'to be in the mumps' was, originally, to be sullen; the sense was easily transferred to the disease which gave such an appearance. It is derived from the verb Mump, q.v. We find mumps used as a term of derision. 'Not such another as I was, mumps!' Beaum. and Fletcher, Scornful Lady, v. 1 (Elder Loveless). 'Sick o' the mumps,' i. e. sulky; B. and F., Bonduca, i. 2 (Petillius), near the end.

MUNCH, to chew, masticate. (E.) In Macb. i. 3. 5 (where old edd. have mounch'd). M. E. monchen, Chaucer, Troil. i. 915. Monchanswers to an older form mank-, evidently an imitative word parallel to the base mam- in M. E. mamelen, to mumble; see Mumble. ¶ We cannot deduce it from F. manger, for phonetic reasons; yet it is quite possible that this common F. word may have helped to suggest the special sense. The F. manger is from Lat. manducare, to chew, extended from manducus, a glutton, which is from mandere, to chew; see Mandible. Der. munch-er.

MUNDANE, worldly. (F.,-L.) Taken from F., but now spelt as if from Latin. 'For followinge of his pleasaunce mondayne; Taken from F., but now Skelton, Book of Three Fooles, ed. Dyce, i. 205. - F. mondain, 'mundane; 'Cot. - Lat. mundanus, worldly. - Lat. mundus, the world (lit. order, like Gk. κόσμοι). - Lat. mundus, clean, adorned. - - MAND,

MUNICIPAL, pertaining to a township or corporation. (F., – L.) In Cotgrave. – F. municipal, 'municipall;' Cot. – Lat. municipals, belonging to a municipium, i. e. a township which received the rights of Roman citizenship, whilst retaining its own laws. - Lat. municipi-, crude form of municeps, a free citizen, lit. one who takes office or undertakes duties. - Lat. muni- (see Munificence) and eapere, to take; see Capture. Der. municipal-i-ty.

weakly; P. Plowman, A. v. 21, B. v. 21. Formed with the frequent. & MUNIFICENCE, bounty, liberality. (F., = L.) Both munisuffix -el- from M. E. mom, a slight sound. See Mum. Cf. Du. ficence and munificent are in Minsheu, ed. 1627. The sb. is the more orig. word. = F. munificence; Cot. = Lat. munificentia, bounty, bountifulness. Formed as if from a pres. pt. munificent.*, from a verb munificere *; but the only related word found is the adj. munificus, bountiful, liberal, formed upon mun-, base of munus, a duty, a present, and facere, to make; so that muni-ficus = present-making.

[The verb munificare is a mere derivative of munificus.]

B. For the verb facere, see Fact. The Lat. munus signifies orig. 'obligation;' from & MU, to bind, whence also E. munition, muniment, com-mon, com-mune, com-muni-c-ate, im-muni-ty, re-muner-ate. See below. Der. munificent, coined to suit the sb.; muni-ficent-ly.

MUNIMENT, a defence, a record of a claim, title-deed. (F.,

L.) In Shak. muniments means expedients or instruments; Cor. i. 1. 122. - F. muniment, 'a fortifying; also used in the sense of munition; Cot. - Lat. munimentum, a defence, safeguard. Formed with suffix -mentum from muni-re, to fortify, put for moenire, lit. to furnish with a wall. - Lat. moenta, neut. pl., ramparts, walls, defences. - ✓ MU, to bind, hence, to protect; cf. Skt. mu, mav, to bind. See munition.

MUNITION, materials used in war; also, a fortress. (F., -L.) In Isaiah, xxix. 7, xxxiii. 16; and in Shak. K. John, v. 2. 98.-F. munition, 'munition, store, provision, provant or victuals for an army;' Cot. - Lat. munitionem, acc. of munitio, a blockading, defending, securing. - Lat. munitus, pp. of munire, to fortify. See Muniment. Der. am-munition

MUNNION, the older and correct form of Mullion, q. v. MURAL, belonging to a wall. (F., - L.) 'He [Manlius Capitolinus]... was honoured with a murall crown of gold; 'Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. vii. c. 28. – F. mural, 'murall, of or belonging to a wall; Cot.—Lat. muralis, mural.—Lat. murus, a wall; C. Lat. moerus, moirus.
β. Probably akin to moenia, walls; from \(MU, to bind; hence, to protect. See Muniment. Der. im-mure.
MURDER, MURTHER, wilful killing of another man. (E.)

M. E. mordre, morder; Chaucer, C. T. 15057. Also morthre, Rob. of Glouc. p. 560, l. 9. — A. S. mordor, mordur, Grein, ii. 263. 4 Goth. maurthr.

β. The word appears without a suffix in A. S. and O. Sax. mord, O. Friesic morth, mord, G. mord, Icel. mord, death, murder, cognate with Lat. mors (stem mort-), death; see Mortal. Der. murder, vb., M. E. mortheren, P. Plowman, B. xvii. 278; murder-er; murder-ess, spelt mordrice in Gower, C. A. i. 351, last line; murder-ous or murther-ous, Mach. ii. 3. 147; murder-ous-ly.

MURIATIC, briny, pertaining to brine. (L.) In Johnson. — Lat. muriaticus, pickled or lying in brine. — Lat. muria, salt liquor, β. Prob. related to Lat. mare, the sea; see brine, pickle.

MURICATED, prickly. (L.) 'Muricated, in botany, prickly, full of sharp points; 'Ash's Dict., ed. 1775.—Lat. muricatus, adj. of the form of a pp. formed from muric-, stem of mures, a fish having sharp prickles, also, a sharp pointed stone, a spike. Root unknown. MURKY, MIRKY, dark, obscure, gloomy. (E.) The y is a modern addition. 'Hell is murky;' Macb. v. I. 41. M. E. mirke, merke. 'The merke dale;' P. Plowman, B. i. I. 'The mirke nith' [night]; Havelok, 404.—A. S. murc, myrce, mirce, murky, dark; Grein, ii. 269, 271. + O. Sax. mirki, dark. + Icel. myrkr. + Dan. and Swed. mörk.

B. The form of the word, according to Fick, iii. 234, is such as to remind us of Lithuan. margas, striped, variegated, which is certainly related to E. mark; in which case, the orig. sense was covered with marks, streaky, parti-coloured. See Mark (1). y. But we can hardly overlook the Russ. mrake, gloom, mrachite, to darken, obscure; though the final letters of the stem do not quite 8. The form of the root appears to be MARG; it is remarkable that the shorter form MAR, to rub, grind, is the root of Skt. malas, dirty, Gk. µέλαs, black, Skt. malina, obscure, Lithuan. mėlinas, livid blue, &c. These certainly seem to be related words; and even E. mark is of the same family.

6. Otherwise, from

MAR, to glimmer; see Morn. Der. murki-ly, murki-ness.

MURMUR, a low muttering sound; to mutter, complain in a low voice. (F., -L.) M. E. murmur, sb., Chaucer, C. T. Pers. Tale, De Invidia; murmuren, vb., id. 10518. -F. murmure, 'a murmure;' also murmurer, 'to murmure;' Cot. -Lat. murmur, a murmur; whence the verb murmurare. + Gk. μορμύρειν, to rush and roar as water. + Skt. marmara, the rustling sound of the wind. dently a reduplicated form from the imitative /MAR or MUR, expressive of a rustling noise; as in Icel. murra, G. murren, to murmur. Der. murmur-ous, Pope, tr. of Odyssey, b. xx. l. 19.

MURRAIN, an infectious disease among cattle. (F., -L.) M.E. moreyne, moreine, P. Plowman, C. iv. 97. -O. F. moreine*, not found; closely allied to O.F. morine, a carcase of a beast, a malady or murrain among cattle. See Roquefort, who cites an O.F. translation of Levit, xi. 8; 'tu eschiveras mortes morines' = thou shalt eschew dead carcases.' Cf. Span. morri.a, Port. morrinha, murrain. = O. F.

Mortal

MURREY, dark red; obsolete. (F., -L.) 'The leaves of some trees turn a little murray or reddish;' Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 512. Spelt murrey; Palsgrave. - O. F. morée, 'a kind of murrey, or dark red colour; Cot. This O. F. morés answers to a Low Lat. morata, fem. of moratus. We actually find Low Lat. moratum in the sense of a kind of drink, made of thin wine coloured with mulberries; see Ducange. Cf. Ital. morato, mulberry-coloured, from Ital. mora, a mulberry; Span. morado, mulberry-coloured, from Span. mora. Hence the derivation is from Lat. morus, a mulberry; and the sense is properly 'mulberry-coloured.' See Mulberry.

MURRION, another spelling of Morion, q.v.

MUSCADEL, MUSCATEL, MUSCADINE, a rich fra-

grant wine, a fragrant pear, (F., Ital., -L., -Pers., -Skt.) Shak, has muscadel, a wine, Tam. Shrew, iii. 2. 174. 'Muscadell, mulsum apianum;' Levins. Spelt muscadine, Beaum. and Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iii. 4, last line. And see Nares. O. F. muscadel, 'the wine muscadell or muscadine;' Cot. O. Ital. moscadello, moscadello, 'the wine muscadine;' moscardino, 'a kinde of muske comfets, the name of a kind of grapes and peares; moscalini, 'certaine grapes, peares, and apricocks, so called;' Florio. Dimin. forms from O. Ital. moscato, apricocks, so called; Florio. Dimin. forms from O. Ital. moscato, sweetened or perfumed with muske; also the wine muskadine; id. -O. Ital. muschio, musco, 'muske; also, a muske or civet cat;' id. -Lat. muscus, musk; see Musk.

MUSCLE (1), the fleshy parts of the body by which an animal moves. (F., -L.) Sir T. Elyot has the pl. muscules; Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 33. But this is a Latinised form. Spenser has muscles, Astrophel, 120. - F. muscle. - Lat. musculum, acc. of musculus, (1) a little mouse, (2) a nuscle, from its creeping appearance. Dimin. of mus, a mouse, cognate with E. mouse; see Mouse. Der. muscul-ar, in Kersey, ed. 1715, substituted for the older term musculous (Blount's

Gloss., ed. 1674), from Lat. musculosus, muscular. MUSCLE (2), MUSSEL, a shell-fish. (L.) Really the same word as the above, but borrowed at a much earlier period, and directly from Latin. M. E. muscle, Chaucer, C. T. 7682; P. Plowman, C. x. 94; which follows the F. spelling. - A.S. muxle; 'Muscula, muxle;' and again, 'Geniscula, muxle;' Wright's Vocab. i. 65, 77. [Here the x (or cx) stands for cs, by metathesis for sc, just as in A. S. dixian for discian; see Ask. | Lat. musculus, a small fish, sea-muscle; the same word as musculus, a little mouse; see Muscle (1). ¶ The double spelling of this word can be accounted for; the Lat. musculus became A.S. muscle, early turned into musle, whence E. mussel, the final -el being regarded as the A.S. dimin. suffix. The spelling muscle is French. The remarkable change of sense in Lat. musculus from 'little mouse' to 'muscle' has its counterpart in Dan. mus-ling, a muscle (the fish), lit. 'mouse-ling.' Cf. Swed. mus, a mouse; mussla, a muscle (fish); Gk. µve, (1) mouse, (2) muscle, in both E. senses. We even find, as Mr. Wedgwood points out, F. souris, 'a mouse, also, the sinewy brawn of the arm;' Cot.

MUSCOID, moss-like. (Hybrid; L., with Gk. suffix.) Botanical. Coined from Lat. musco-, crude form of muscus, moss; and the Gk.

suffix -ειδηs, like, from είδοs, form. See Moss.

MUSE (1), to meditate, be pensive. (F., -L.) Chaucer, C. T. 5453; P. Plowman, B. x. 181. [We also find M. E. mosard, musard, a dreamer, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, pp. 229, 266; from F. musard, sb. 'a muser, dreamer,' also as adj. 'musing, dreaming, &c.; Cot.] - F. muser, 'to muse, dreame, study, pause, linger about a matter;' Cot. - O. F. muse*, the mouth, snout of an animal; only preserved in the dimin. musel, later museau, whence E. muzzle; see Muzzle.

B. Strange as it may seem, this etymology. muzzle; see Muzzle. β . Strange as it may seem, this etymology, given by Diez, is the right one; it is amply borne out by Florio's Ital. Dict., where we find: 'Musare, to muse, to thinke, to surmise, also to muzle, to muffle, to mocke, to jest, to gape idlie about, to hould ones muzle or snout in the aire.' This is plainly from Ital. muso, 'a musle, a snout, a face.' The image is that of a dog snuffing idly about, and musing which direction to take; and may have arisen as a hunting term. γ . Other derivations, such as from Lat. musinari, to meditate, or from O. H. G. muazón, to have leisure, or from Lat. mussare, to mutter, are (phonetically) incorrect. Der. mus-er, a-muse.

MUSE (2), one of the nine fabled goddesses who presided over the arts. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Shak. Hen. V, prol. 1. -F. muse. - Lat. musa, a muse. -Gk. µoūva, a muse. Root uncertain. Der. mus-eum, q. v., mus-ic, q. v., mos-aic, q. v.

MUSEUM, a repository for works of art, &c. (L., -Gk.) Museum, a study, or library; ... The Museum or Ashmole's Museum, a neat building in the city of Oxford . . . founded by Elias Ashmole, Esq.' Phillips, World of Words, ed. 1706. This building was finished

morir (mod. F. mourir), to die (Burguy). = Lat. mori, to die; see a Temp. v. 39. The final m is put for n. M. E. muscheron, explained as 'toodys hatte, boletus, fungus;' Prompt. Parv. = O. F. mouscheron, mousseron, 'a mushrome;' Cot. Extended from O. F. mousse, moss. -O.H.G. mos (G. moos), moss; cognate with E. moss; see Moss.

MUSIC, the science of harmony. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. musik, musyk, P. Plowman, B. x. 172. -F. musique, 'musick;' Cot. - Lat. musica. -Gk. μουσική, any art over which the muses presided, esp. music; fem. of μουσικόε, belonging to the muses. -Gk. μοῦσα, a muse; see Muse (2). Der. music-al, L. L. L. iv. 3. 342; music-ally; music-in, Merch. Ven. v. 106, from F. musicin.

MISIT a small gap in a badge; obselve (F). In Shek Venue.

MUSIT, a small gap in a hedge; obsolete. (F.) In Shak. Venus, 683; and see Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 1. 97, and my note thereon; also Nares. - O. F. mussette, 'a little hole, corner, or hoord to hide things in; 'Cot. Hence applied to the hole in a hedge through which a hare passes. Dimin. of O. F. musse, 'a secret corner;' Cot. - F. musser, 'to hide, conceale;' id. Of uncertain origin.

MUSK, a strong perfume obtained from the musk-deer. (F., -L., -Pers., -Skt.) In Shak. Merry Wives, ii. 2. 68. -F. musc, 'musk;' Cot. - Lat. muscum, acc. of muscus, musk. - Pers. musk, misk, musk; Rich. Dict. p. 1417; whence also late Gk. μόσχος, musk.—Skt. mushka, a testicle; because obtained from a bag behind the deer's The orig. sense of Skt. mushka is thief; from mush, to steal. See Mouse. Der. musc-adel, q. v., nut-meg, q. v.; musk-apple, musk-

rose (from the scent); musk-y.

MUSKET, a small hawk; a hand-gun. (F., - Ital., - L.) old guns had often rather fanciful names. One was called the falconet, a dimin. of falcon; another a saker, which was also the name of a hawk; another a basilisk; another a culverin, i. e. snakelike; see Culverin. So also the musket was called after a small hawk of the same name. β. Shak. has musket, a hand-gun; All's Well, iii. 2. 111. M. E. musket, spelt muskytte in Prompt. Parv., and explained as a 'byrde.' 'Musket, a lytell hauke, mouchet;' Palsgrave. See Way's note, who remarks that 'the most ancient names of fire-arms were derived from monsters, dragons, or serpents, or from birds of prey, in allusion to velocity of movement.' - O. F. mousquet, 'a musket (hawke, or piece);' Cot. [Here piece = gun.] [Cotgrave also gives O.F. mouchet, mouschet, 'a musket, the tassel of a sparhauke; also the little singing-bird that resembles the friquet, [which is] a kind of sparrow that keeps altogether about walnut-trees.']—
Ital. mosquetto, 'a musket; also, a musket-hawke;' Florio.

7. Just as O. F. mouchet, mouschet, is related to O. F. mouche, mousche, a fly, so Ital. mosquetto is related to Ital. mosca, a fly. The connection is not very obvious, but see the remarks in Scheler, who shews that small birds were sometimes called flies; a clear example is in G. gras-mücke, a hedge-sparrow, lit. a 'grass-midge.' The particular hawk here spoken of was so named from his small size. this, mere smallness of size, may be the reason for the name of 'fly,' not because of their speckled plumage, as some have supposed; the for noucheter, to speckled, is a longer form than mouchet, not the original of it. Ample proofs of this appear in Florio, in the forms moscardo, 'a kind of birde, also a musket hauke;' moscherino, 'a kind of flie, the name of a birde;' moschetti, 'a kind of sparowes in India, so little, as with feathers and all one is no bigger then [than] a little walnut;' all of which words are derived from mosca. [We may also compare the Span. and E. mosquito.]-Lat. musca, a fly; see Mosquito. Der. musket-eer, spelt musqueteer in Hudibras, pt. i. c. 2, 1. 567, from O. F. mousquetaire, 'a musketeer, a souldier that serves with a musket; 'Cot.; musket-oon, 'a short gun, with a very large bore,' Kersey, ed. 1715, from Ital. moschettone, a blunderbuss; musket-r-

MUSLIN, a fine thin kind of cotton cloth. (F., - Ital., - Syriac.) Spelt musselin and muslin in Phillips, ed. 1706. - F. mousseline, muslin. - Ital. mussolino, muslin; a dimin. form of mussolo, also used in the same sense.—Syriac Mosul (Webster), the name of a city in Kurdistan, in the E. of Turkey in Asia, where it was first manufactured, according to Marco Polo. The Arab. name of the city is

Mausii; Rich. Dict. p. 1536.

MUSQUITO, MUSSEL; see Mosquito, Muscle (2). MUSSULMAN, a true believer in the Mohammedan faith. Pers., - Arab.) 'The full-fed Mussulman;' Dryden, Hind and

Panther, i. 377. In Richardson's Arab. and Pers. Dict., p. 1418, the form musulmán, an orthodox believer, is marked as Persian. Arab. form is muslim, answering to E. moslem; see Moslem.

MUST (1), part of a verb implying 'obligation.' (E.) This verb is extremely defective; nothing remains of it but the past tense, which does duty both for past and present. The infinitive (mote) is obsolete; even in A.S. the infin. (motan) is not found. But the present tense is common in the Middle-English period. M.E. mot, moot, pres. t., in 1683.—Lat. museum.—Gk. µovociov, the temple of the muses, a study, school.—Gk. µovociov, the temple of the muses, a study, school.—Gk. µovociov, the temple of the muses, a study, school.—Gk. µovociov, the temple of the muses, a study, school.—Gk. µovociov, the temple of the muses, a study, school.—Gk. µovociov, the temple of the muses, a study, school.—Gk. µovociov, the temple of the muses, a study, school.—Gk. µovociov, the temple of the muses, a study, school.—Gk. µovociov, the temple of the muses, a study, school.—Gk. µovociov, the temple of the muses, a study, school.—Gk. µovociov, the temple of the muses, a study, school.—Gk. µovociov, the temple of the muses, a study, school.—Gk. µovociov, the temple of the muses, a study, school.—Gk. µovociov, the temple of the muses, a study, school.—Gk. µovociov, the temple of the muses, a study, school.—Gk. µovociov, the temple of the muses, a study, school.—Gk. µovociov, the temple of the muses, a study, school.—Gk. µovociov, the temple of the muses, a study, school.—Gk. µovociov, the temple of the muses, a study, school.—Gk. µovociov, the temple of the muses, a study, school.—Gk. µovociov, the temple of the muses, a study, school.—Gk. µovociov, the temple of the muses, a study, school.—Gk. µovociov, the temple of the muses, a study, school.—Gk. µovociov, the temple of the muses, a study, school.—Gk. µovociov, the temple of the muses, a study, school.—Gk. µovociov, the temple of the muses, a study, the temple of the muses, a study, school.—Gk. µovociov, the temple of the muses, a study, the temple of the muses, a study, school.—Gk. µovociov, the temple of the muses, a study, the temple of the muse the temple of the muse the temple of the muse the temple of the muse the temple of the muse the temple of the muse the temple of the muse the temple of the muse the temple of the muse the temple of the muse the temple of the muse the temple of the muse the temple of the muse the temple of the muse the temple of the muse the temple of the temple of the muse the temple of hope to be free to) drink wine or ale; Chaucer, C. T. 834. In Ch. & **MUTE** (1), dumb. (F., = L.) M. E. muet, Chaucer, Troilus, v. C. T. 734, 737, 740, 742, Tyrwhitt has wrongly changed moot into moste, against both the MSS. and the metre. The right readings are: 'He moot reherse' = he is bound to relate; 'he moot telle' = he will be sure to tell; 'He moot as wel' = he is bound as well; 'The wordes mote be' = the words should be. The pt. t. moste, muste occurs with process and expectations are the words should be. The pt. t. moste, muste occurs are the words should be. The pt. t. moste, muste occurs are the words should be. The pt. t. moste, muste occurs are the words should be. The pt. t. moste, muste occurs are the words should be. The pt. t. moste, muste occurs are the words should be. The pt. t. moste, muste occurs are the words should be. The pt. t. moste, muste occurs are the words should be. The pt. t. moste, muste occurs are the words should be. The pt. t. moste, muste occurs are the words should be. 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Fries. pres. t. ik mot; pt. t. ik moste. + Du. moeten, to be obliged; pres. t. ik most, pt. t. ik moest. + Swed. mdste, I must, both as pres. and pt. tense; so that the similar use in E. may be partly due to Scand. influence. + G. müssen, M. H. G. muezen, O. H. G. mozan, of which the old sense was 'to be free to do' a thing, to be allowed; pres. t. ich muss; pt. t. ich musste. + Goth. motan*, not found; pres. t. ik mot, pt. t. ik mosta.

B. Root uncertain; it may be connected with meet, moot; but this is not at all made out.

MUST (2), new wine. (L.) In early use. M.E. must, most; P. Plowman, B. xviii. 368; Layamon, 8723.—A.S. must, in a gloss (Bosworth). - Lat. mustum, new wine; neut. of mustus, young, fresh, new; whence also E. moist. See Moist. Der. must-ard.

MUSTACHE, MUSTACHIO; see Moustache.

MUSTARD, a condiment made from a plant with a pungent taste. (F., -L.; with Teut. suffix.) M. E. mustard, Prompt. Parv.; mostard, Ayenbite of Inwyt, ed. Morris, p. 143, l. 30. - O. F. mostards (a spelling evidenced by the occurrence of a related word mostaige in Roquefort), later moustarde (Cotgrave), mod. F. moutarde. Cf. Ital. and Port. mostarda, Span. mostaza (with a different suffix). β. The suffix -arde is of Teut. origin; see Brachet, Introd. to Etym. Dict. § 196. The condiment took its name from the fact that it was made by mixing the pounded seeds of the mustard-plant with must or vinegar (Littré). The name was afterwards given to the plant itself (Lat. sinapi). Y. From O. F. most *, only found in the form moust, mod. F. moût, must. Cf. Ital., Span., and Port. mosto. - Lat. mustum, must, new wine; see Must (2).

MUSTER, an assembling in force, display, a fair show. (F., -L.) The E. sb. is older than the verb, and is nearly a doublet of monster. M. E. moustre. 'And the moustre was thretti thousandis of men; Wyclif, 3 Kings, v. 13, earlier version; the later version has summe [sum]. 'And made a gode moustre' = and made a fair show; P. l'Iowman, B. xiii. 362. O. F. mostre (13th cent.), another form of O. F. monstre, 'a pattern, also a muster, view, shew, or sight;' Cot. Mod. F. montre, which see in Littré. Cf. Port. mostra, a pattern, sample, muster, review of soldiers, mostrar, to shew; Ital. mostra, a show, review, display, mostrare, to shew. - Low Lat. monstra, a review of troops, show, sample. Lat. monstrare, to shew. See Monster. Der. muster, vb., M. E. mustren, Romance of Partenay, ed.

3003; muster-master. MUSTY, mouldy, sour, spoiled by damp. (L.?) 'Men shall find little fine flowre in them, but all very mustie branne, not worthy so muche as to fede either horse or hogges; 'Sir T. More. Works, p. 649 h (not p. 694, as in Richardson). See Hamlet, iii. 2. 359. a. Of disputed origin; but it is evident that the final -y is the usual E. adjectival suffix, and equally evident that the sb. could only have been must. I see no reason why this may not be the usual E. must in the sense of new wine. This sb. was in very early use (as shewn) and was once common. All that is missing is sufficient historical evidence to shew how the new sense was acquired. β . We know (1) that Chaucer has moisty with respect to ale, C.T. 17009, where he really β. We know (1) that means musty ale, i. e. new ale; also (2) that moisty and musty are mere doublets from the same source. If moisty may have the sense of musty, there can be no reason why musty should not have the sense of moisty, i. e. damp; whence the senses of mouldy, &c. would easily result. We can further understand that a vessel once filled with must and afterwards emptied might easily leave a scent behind it such as we should call musty. Y. Until we have further evidence, I confidently reject all other interpretations; though admitting that some confusion with O.F. moisi, explained by Cotgrave as 'mouldy, musty, fusty, may have taken place. But to derive the word from O. F. moisi is, phonetically, impossible. moisty is used (in the sense of moist) by other authors; Rich. quotes

from Brende, Quintus Curtius, fol. 87; and see Ascham, Toxophilus, ed. Arber, p. 156, l. 23. See Moist. Der. must-i-ly, -ness.

MUTABLE, subject to change. (L.) M. E. mutable, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iv. pr. 6, l. 3945.—Lat. mutabilis, subject to change.

— Lat. mutare, to change; see Moult. Der. mutabili-ty, Chaucer, Toxilar. Troilus, i. 846. Also mut-at-ion, M. E. mutacioun, Chaucer, Boeth. b. i. pr. 6, 1.689, from F. mutation (Cot.), from Lat. acc. mutationem. Also (from mutare) com-mute, per-mute, trans-mute.

sound. This also may be right, since MU, to bind, may have been of imitative origin, with the notion of speaking with closed lips, muttering. See Mumble, Mutter, Mum. See Curtius, i. 419. Der. mute-ly, mute-ness; also mutter.

MUTE (2), to dung; used of birds. (F., -O. Low G.) In Tobit, ii. 10 (A. V.) = O. F. mutir, 'to mute, as a hawke;' Cot. A clipped form of O. F. esmeutir, 'to mute, as birds doe;' id. Spelt esmeltir in the 13th cent. (Littré, who strangely fails to give the etymology, which is to be found in Scheler) .- O. Du. smelten, also smilten, to

smelt, to liquify; also used of liquid animal discharge, as very plainly expressed in Hexham. See Smelt.

MUTILATE, to maim. (L.) Formerly a pp. 'Imperfect or mutilate,' i. e. mutilated; Frith, Works, p. 90, col. I. — Lat. mutilatus, pp. of mutilare, to maim. — Lat. mutilus, maimed. — (R. µúrvλοs, also μύτιλοs, curtailed, docked. to diminish, whence also Minish, q. v. β. Prob. from MA or MI, Der. mutilat-ion, from F. Der. mutilat-ion, from F. mutilation, 'a mutilation,' Cot., from Lat. acc. mutilationem.

MUTINY, a rebellion, insurrection, tumult. (F., -L.) Mutin-y matron's bones; 'Hamlet, iii. 4. 83. [Hence were also formed mutin-er, Cor. i. 1. 254; mutin-eer, Temp. iii. 2. 40; mutin-ous, Temp. v. 42.]—O. F. mutiner, 'to mutine;' Cot.—O. F. mutin, 'mutinous, tumultuous;' id.

\[\beta \text{O.F. mutin} \text{ stands for mentin} \text{ evended} \] is formed from the old verb to mutine. 'If thou canst mutine in a from O. F. meute, a sedition (Burguy), better known by the mod. F. derivative émeute. The mod. F. meute, though the same word, is only used in the sense of 'a pack of hounds;' answering to Low Lat. mota canum (l'ucange). - Low Lat. mota, a pack of hounds, contracted form of movita, a movement, contention, strife. - Lat. mota, fem. of möius (= movitus), pp. of mouere, to move; see Move. γ. Thus the orig. sense is 'movement,' well expressed by our 'commotion.' Parallel forms are O. Ital. mutino, 'a mutinie' (Florio), mutinare, 'to mutinie' (id.), whence mod. Ital. ammutinarsi, to mutiny; also Span. motin, a mutiny, sedition, Port. motim, a mutiny, uproar. The Span, and Port, forms are important for shewing the vowel-sound. Der. mutiny, verb, As You Like It, i. 1. 24; mutin-er (as above), mutin-eer (as above), mutin-ous (as above), mutin-ous-ly, mutin-ous-ness.

MUTTER, to murmur, speak in a low voice. (E.) muttren, Chaucer, Troil. i. 542. Also moteren, whence the pres. part. moteringe, used to tr. Lat. mussitantes, Wyclif, 2 Kings, xii. 19. The word is rather E. than borrowed from Lat. mutire, to mutter. be divided as mot-er-en, where -er is the usual frequentative verbal suffix, and mot- or mut- is an imitative sound, to express inarticulate mumbling; see Mum. Cf. prov. G. mustern, to whisper, similarly formed from a base must-; Lat. mut-ire, mutt-ire, muss-are, to mutter, muttum, a muttered sound; &c.

MUTTON, the flesh of sheep. (F., -C.) M. E. motoun (with one t), spelt motons in Prompt. Parv. In P. Plowman, B. iii. 24, the word motoun means a coin of gold, so called because stamped with the image of a sheep. The older spelling molton is in Gower, C. A. i. 39.—O. F. moton (mod. F. mouton), a sheep; a still older spelling is molton (Burguy). - Low Lat. multonem, acc. of multo, a sheep, also a gold coin (as in P. Plowman). Cf. Ital. montone, 'a ram, a mutton,' Florio; where n is substituted for l, preserved in the Venetian form moltone, cited by Diez.

B. Of Celtic origin; as shewn by Irish and Manx molt, Gael. mult, W. mollt, Bret. maout, meut (for molt?), a wether, sheep. Root unknown.

7. Diez cites mod. Prov. mout, Como mot. Grisons mutt, castrated, which he thinks are corruptions from Lat. mutilus, mutilated, imperfect, which would be cut down to mutlus, and would then pass into multus. See Mutilate. Compare (says Diez) mod. Prov. cabro mouto, a goat deprived of its horns, which in old Prov. would have been cabra mouta, exactly answering to capra mutila in Columella, and to the Swiss form muttli, with the same sense. The Celtic solution is surely the simpler. Der. mutton-chop.

MUTUAL, reciprocal, given and received. (F., -L.) 'Conspyracy and mutuall promise;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 1019 c. - O. F. mutuël, 'mutuall, reciprocal;' Cot. Extended from Lat. mutu-us, β. The orig. sense mutual, by help of the suffix -el (= Lat. -alis). is 'exchanged;' from Lat. mutare, to change; see Mutable, Moult. Cf. mort-u-us, from the base mort-. Der. mutual-ly, Cf. mort-u-us, from the base mort-. Moult. mutual-i-ty.

MUZZLE, the snout of an animal. (F., -L.) M. E. mose, Chaucer, C. T. 2153. - O. F. mosel*, not found; later form musel (Burguy), whence museau, 'the muzzle, snout, or nose of a beast;'

O. French; but (as Diez shews) a still older form morsel is indicated by the Bret. morzeel, which (like Bret. muzel) means 'muzzle,' and is merely a borrowed word from O. French.

B. Again, the Provençal (according to Diez) not only has the form mus, but also mursel, in which the r is again preserved; but it is lost in Ital. muso, the muzzle, and in the E. Muse (1). Y. The O. F. morsel thus indicated is a dimin. (with suffix -el) from a form mors; cf. Ital. muso, standing for an older morso, which must have meant 'muzzle' as well as 'bit, bridle. or snaffle for a horse' (Florio). Cf. F. mors, to hit or biting!' Cot Low Law Law (1) 'a bitt, or biting;' Cot. - Low Lat. morsus, (1) a morsel, (2) a buckle, (3) remorse, (4) a beak, snout, in which sense it is found A.D. 1309; Lat. morsus, a bite, a tooth, clasp of a buckle, grasp, fluke of an anchor. [The last sense comes very near to the sense of the grip of an animal that holds on by his muzzle.] - Lat. morsus, pp. of mordere, to bite. See Morsel. Der. muzzle, verb, spelt

MY.

mosell in the Bible of 1551, Deut. xxv. 4.

MY, possessive pronoun. (E.) M. E. mi, formed from M. E. min, mine, by dropping the final n. 'Ne thenkest nowt of mine opes That ich haue mi louerd sworen?' Havelok, 578; where grammar requires 'min louerd' to answer to the plural 'mine opes.' See Mine. The final n is often retained before vowels, as in the case of an. Der. my-self, M. E. mi self, a substitution for me self; see Stratmann,

s. v. self.

386

MYRIAD, ten thousand, a vast number. (Gk.) In Milton, P. L. i. 87, &c. Englished from Gk. μυριάδ, stem of μυριάδ, the number of 10,000. – Gk. μυρίοδ, numberless. Root unknown.

MYRMIDON, one of a band of men. (L., -Gk.) Gen. in pl. myrmidons; the Myrmidons were the followers of Achilles; in Chapman, tr. of Homer, Iliad ii. 604; and in Surrey, tr. of Æneid, ii. 1. 10. - Lat. Myrmidones, Verg. Æn. ii. 7. - Gk. Μυρμιδόνες, a warlike people of Thessaly, formerly in Ægina (Homer). There was a fable (to account for the name) that the Myrmidons were ants changed into men; Ovid, Met. vii. 635-654. Cf. Gk. μυρμηδών, an ant's nest; μυρμηξ, an ant, cognate with Pers. múr, Lat. formica.

MYRRH, a bitter aromatic gum. (F., - L., - Gk., - Arab.) M. E. mirre, Ancren Riwle, p. 372, l. 7; now adapted to the Lat. spelling. - O. F. mirre (11th cent.); mod. F. myrrhe (Littré). - Lat. myrrha. - Gk. μύρρα, the balsamic juice of the Arabian myrtle. -Arab. murr, (1) bitter, (2) myrrh, from its bitterness; Rich. Dict., p.

1381.+Heb. mar, bitter.

MYRTLE, the name of a tree. (F., - L., - Gk., - Pers.) In Shak. Meas. for Meas. ii. 2. 117. - O. F. myrtil, 'a mirtle-berrie; also, the lesse kind of mirtle, called noble mirtle; 'Cot. Dimin. of myrte, meurte, 'the mirtle-tree;' id. - Lat. murtus, myrtus, myrta, the myrtle. - Gk. μύρτος. - Pers. múrd, the myrtle; Palmer, col. 617;

MYSTERY (1), anything kept concealed or very obscure, a secret rite. (L., - Gk.) M. E. mysterie, Wyclif, Rom. xvi. 25. Englished from Lat. mysterium, Rom. xvi. 25 (Vulgate). - Gk. μυστήριον, Rom. xvi. 25. - Gk. μύστης, one who is initiated. - Gk. μνείν, to initiate into mysterics. — Gk. μθειν, to close the eyes. — Gk. μῦ, a slight sound with closed lips; answering to ΜU, to bind, which appears to be of imitative origin. See Mute, Mum. Der. mysteri-ous, from F. mysterieux, 'mysterious,' Cot.;

mysteri-ous-ly, -ness. And see mystic, mystify.

MYSTERY (2), MISTERY, a trade, handicraft. (F.,-L.)

Cotgrave translates O. F. mestier by 'a trade, occupation, mystery, soldier's occupation as being 'the noblest mysterie.' And we read of 'mystery plays,' so called because acted by craftsmen. This is a totally different word from the above, but sadly confused with it. It should rather be spelt mistery. Indeed, it owes to the word above not only the former y, but the addition of the latter one; being a corruption of M. E. mistere, a trade, craft, Chaucer, C. T. 615. -O. F. mestier (as above); mod. F. métier. [Cognate with Span. menester, want, need, employment, trade; Ital. mestiere, with same sense.] - Lat. ministerium, service, employment. - Lat. minister, a servant ; see Minister.

MYSTIC, secret, allegorical. (F., -L., -Gk.) Milton has mystick, P. L. v. 178, ix. 442; also mystical, P. L. v. 620. -F. mystique, 'mysticall;' Cot. - Lat. mysticus. - Gk. μυστικύε, mystic. -Gk. μυστικής

Cot. Here Chaucer preserves an older form mosel than is found in and formed directly from Gk. µ000s, a fable; see Mythology, which is a much older word in the language. Der. myth-ic, mythic-al, myth-ic-al-ly

MYTHOLOGY, a system of legends, the science of legends. (F., - L., - Gk.) In Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. i. c. 8, Of Ctesias. - F. my/hologie, 'an exposition, or moralising of fables;' Cot. - Lat. my/hologia. - Gk. μυθολογία, legendary lore, a telling of fables. - Gk. μῦθο-, crude form of μῦθος, a fable; and λέγειν, to tell. β. The Gk. $\mu \hat{\nu}$ -θοε is from $\mu \hat{\nu}$, a slight sound, hence a word, saying, speech, tale; which is from MU, to utter a low sound, of imitative origin; see **Mum**. Cf. Skt. $m\hat{u}$, to sound, $m\hat{u}m$, to sound, man, to sound, murmur. Der. mytholog-ic, mytholog-ic-al, mytholog-ist.

N.

N. A few remarks upon this letter are necessary. An initial n, in English, is very liable to be prefixed to a word which properly begins with a vowel; and again, on the other hand, an original initial n is sometimes dropped. A. In the former case, the n is probably due to the final letter of an or mine; thus an ewt becomes a newt, mine uncle becomes my nuncle, and hence newt and nuncle, used independently. Other examples occur in nickname for eke-name, and nugget, formerly niggot = ningot, for ingot. In Middle-English, numerous similar examples occur, such as a noke for an oke, an oak (cf. John Nokes = John an-oaks, i. e. John of the oaks); a naye = an aye, an egg; thi nye = thin ye, thine eye; thi nynon = thin ynon, thine eyes; examples of all these are given in Halliwell, under noke, naye, nye, and nynon respectively. In the case of for the nonce, the n belongs to the old dat. case of the article, the older phrase being for then ones; see Nonce. B. On the other hand, an original n is lost in auger for nauger, in the sense of a carpenter's tool; in umpire for numpire, adder for nadder, orange for norange, apron for napron, ouch for nouch. See my note to P. Plowman, C. xx. 306.

NAB, to seize. (Scand.) A cant word, prob. introduced by sailors, but of perfectly respectable origin. Added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. - Swed, nappa, Dan, nappe, to catch, snatch at. Prob. allied to Nip, q. v.

Rich. cites the word nab-cheats Prob. allied to Nip, q. v. ¶ Rich. cites the word nab-cheats from Beaum. and Fletcher, Beggar's Bush, ii. 1, with the sense of caps. This is a totally different word; here nab = knob, the head; cheat = a thing, in the cant language; and nab-cheat = head-thing,

cap; see Harman's Caveat, ed. Furnivall, p. 82.

NABOB, an Indian prince, very rich man. (Hindi, - Arab.) See Burke, Speech on the *Nabob* of Arcot's debts. The word significs 'deputy' or vice-roy, csp. applied to a governor of a province of the Mogul empire (Webster). Also nobobb, a nobleman; so spelt by Sir T. Herbert, Travels, ed. 1665, p. 104, who assigns it that meaning 'in the language of the Mogul's kingdom, which hath mixt with it much of the l'ersian.' = Hindi nawwáb (pl. of naïb), 'vice-gerents, deputies; vulg. nabob;' Bate's Dict., p. 367. But the word is merely borrowed from Arabic; Devic notes that Hindi often employs Arab. plurals as sing.—Arab. nauwah, a nabob. Properly a plural form, signifying vice-gerents, deputies; pl. of naib, a vice-gerent, lieutenant, deputy. Cf. Arab. nawb, supplying the place of another. See Rich. Dict. pp. 1606, 1557, 1608. Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 665, has: Arab. navub, 'a viceroy, governor; in Persia, this title is given to princes of the blood;' cf. col. 639. Cf. Port. nababo, a nabob.

NADIR, the point of the sky opposite the zenith. (Arab.)

Chaucer uses nadir to signify the point of the zodiac opposite to that in which the sun is situate; Treatise on the Astrolabe, pt. ii. sect. 6, 1. 1. - Arab. naziru's 'samt (or simply nazir), the point of the sky opposite the zenith. - Arab. nazir, alike, corresponding to; and as same, the azimuth, or rather an abbreviation of same ras, the zenith. Rich. Dict. pp. 1586, 848. See Azimuth, Zenith. The Arab. z here used is the 17th letter of the Arab. alphabet, an unusual letter with a difficult sound, which came to be rendered by d

in Low Lat. and E.

MYSTIC, secret, allegorical. (F., -L., -Gk.) Milton has mystick, P. L. v. 178, ix. 442; also mystical, P. L. v. 620. -F. mystique, 'mysticall;' Cot. - Lat. mysticus. - Gk. µvorusos, mystic. - Gk. µv

NAIAD, a water-nymph. (L., -Gk.) In Shak. Temp. iv. 128. - Pa trace of it remains in Russ. znamenie, a sign, token (from znate, to Lat. naiad-, stem of naias, a water-nymph. - Gk. vaiás (gen. vaiáð-os). a water-nymph. - Gk. váciv, to flow; Æolic form vaveiv (= váFeiv). -

✓ SNU, to flow; cf. Skt. snu, to distil, flow.

NAIL, the horny scale at the end of the human fingers and toes; a spike of metal. (E.) M. E. nail, nayl; the pl. nayles, used of the human nails, is in Havelok, 2163; the pl. nailes, i. e. iron spikes, is in Chaucer, C. T. 6351. — A. S. nægel, in both senses, Grein, ii. 274. [The loss of g is regular, and occurs in hail, sail, &c.] + Du. nagel, in both senses. + Icel. nagl, the human nail; nagli, a spike, peg. + Dan. nagle, in both senses. + Swed. nagel, in both senses. + Goth. nagls *, only in the derived verb ganagljan, to nail. + G. nagel, in both senses. β. All from a Teut. type NAGLA or NAGLI, a nail (Fick, iii. 150); to be divided as nag-la, nag-li, the suffix denoting the agent. The sense is 'gnawer,' i. e. in the case of the finger-nails, 'scratcher,' and, in the case of the peg, 'piercer.' All from the Teut. base NAG, to gnaw, scratch, pierce, appearing in G. nagen, to gnaw, and in the E. nag, g-naw; see Nag (2), Gnaw. y. It is difficult to explain fully the allied words in other languages, in which only the sense of finger-nail or toe-nail survives. Still we may certainly connect Lithuan. nagas, a claw, nail, Russ. nogote, a nail, Skt. nakha (for nagha), a nail of the finger or toe; all from a NAGH, to gnaw or pierce, which is lost in these languages, except in so far as it is represented by Skt. niksh, to pierce. 8. The Gk. ovuf, a nail, claw, Lat. unguis, Gael. and Irish ionga, W. ewin, go back to a ✓ ANGH, which appears to be a transposed (and earlier) form of the ✓ NAGH; see Curtius, i. 400. Der. nail, vb., A.S. næglian, whence the pp. nægled, in Grein; nail-er. The remarkable whence the pp. nægled, in Grein; nail-er. The remarkable variation of Lat. unguis from A. S. nægel throws doubt on the above

NAIVE, artless, simple, ingenuous. (F.,-L.) A late word; the adv. naively is used by Pope in a letter; see the quotation in Richardson. - F. naïve, fem. of naïf, which Cot. explains by 'lively, quick, naturall, kindly, .. no way counterfeit.' - Lat. natiums, native, natural; see Native. The fem. form naïve was chosen, because it appears in the adv. naïvement, and in the sb. naïveté; and, in fact, it is nearer the Latin original than the masc. naif. Der. naive-ly, put for F. naïve-ment; and naive-té, sb., directly from the French.

Doublet, native.

NAKED, bare, uncovered, exposed. (E.) Always dissyllabic. M. E. naked, Chaucer, C. T. 2068. — A.S. nacod (=nac-od), which is plainly an old pp., with the pp. suffix -od; Grein, ii. 272.+O. Fries. nakad, naken. + Du. naakt. + Icel. naktr, nakinn, nökviðr. + Dan. nögen. + Swed. naken. + G. nackt, M. II. G. nacket, O. H. G. nachot, nakot. + Goth. nakwaths (where -aths is the usual pp. suffix). B. All these forms point to an old pp. form; the Du. -t, Icel. -tr, -br, G. -t, Goth. -aths, are all pp. suffixes of a weak verb, and lead us back to the orig. Teut. type NAKW-ATHA, from a base NAKW, NAK; Fick, iii. 157. Y. But it is not a little remarkable that some of the forms, viz. Icel. nak-inn, Dan. nög-en, Swed. nak-en, O. Fries. nak-en, present the pp. suffixes of a strong verb from the base NAK, answering to an Aryan NAG, to strip, lay bare; whence are obviously also derived Skt. nagna, naked, Russ. nagoi, naked, Lith. nagas, naked (Schleicher), Lat. nūdus (= nugdus, for nogdus, nagdus). Further allied words are the Irish and Gael. nochd, naked, bare, exposed, desolate, 8. Lastly, it is remarkable that English erb, which appears in M.E. naken. The W. noeth, Bret. nôaz. alone has preserved the verb, which appears in M. E. naken. following are examples. 'He nakide the hous of the pore man,' Wyclif, Job, xx. 19, early version; the later version has 'he made nakid the hows.' 'O nice men, whi nake ye youre bakkes' = O foolish men, why do ye expose your backs (to the enemy, by turning to flee); Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iv. met. 7, l. 4288. It is also found much later. 'Lus. Come, be ready, nake your swords, Think of your wrongs;' Tourneur, The Revenger's Tragedy, Act v (R.) We even find a derived verb nakner; 'A! nu nacnes mon mi lef' = Ah! now men strip my beloved; O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 283, l. 10.

The sense of the Aryan NAG is somewhat doubtful; but the English use fairly assigns to it the sense 'to strip.' Hence also the secondary Skt. verb naj, to be ashamed, as the result of stripping. Der. naked-ly, M. E. nakedliche, Ancren Riwle, p. 316; naked-ness, M. E. nakednesse, Wyclif, Rev. iii. 19. Also stark-naked,

9. v. Doublet, nude.

NAME, that by which a thing or person is called, a designation.

(E.) M.E. name (orig. dissyllabic); Chaucer, C. T. 3939. — A.S. nama, noma, Grein, ii. 273. + Du. naam. + Icel. nafn, namn. + Dan. naun. + Swed. namn. + Goth. namo. + G. name, O.H.G. namo. + I.at. nomen (for gnomen); cf. Lat. co-gnomen, i-gnominia. + Gk. δνομα, Ionic οδνομα (for δ-γνομαν; Curtius, i. 399). + Skt. náman (for jnáman; Benfey). β. Perhaps from an Aryan form GNÁMAN, a name, designation by which a thing is known; from \checkmark GNA, to know; see Know. If so, an initial k or g is lost in all but Latin;

know), but even the initial n is lost in Russ. imia, a name, fame, Gaelic ainm, a name. Der. name, vb., A. S. nemnan, Grein, ii. 280; nam-er; name-ly, M. E. nameliche, nomeliche, Ancren Riwle, p. 18, l. 17; name-less, M. E. nameles, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iv. pr. 5. 1. 3762; name-less-ly, name-less-ness; also name-sake (= name's sake; the 's being dropped before s following), i.e. one whose name given him for the sake of another's fame, Dryden, Absalom, pt. ii. 1. 323 (see Sake). Allied words are co-gnomen, i-gnomin-i-ous, i-gno-ble; also nominal, de-nominate, noble, note, and all derivatives of Know. Doublet, noun.

Know. Doublet, noun. The Aryan form is disputed.

NANKEEN, NANKIN, a kind of cotton cloth. (China.)

Added by Todd to Johnson. So called from Nankin in China.

NAP (1), a short sleep. (E.) We now say 'to take a nap,' and treat nap as a sh. We also say 'to be caught napping,' where it is a sb. formed from a verb. It was formerly a verb, though napping was also used. M. E. nappen, to doze. 'Se! how he nappeth;' Chaucer, C. T. 16958. - A. S. hnæppian, to nap; hnæppan is a gloss upon dormit, Ps. xl. 9, ed. Spelman. The orig. sense is 'to nod,' or 'droop,' or 'bend forwards;' allied to A. S. hnipian, to bend oneself, Grein, ii. 91; also to Icel. hnipna, to droop, despond. Cf. Bavarian knappen, to nod with the head, knipfen, to hobble (Schmeller); G.

micken, to nod, doze. Der. napp-ing, A. S. hnappung, Grein, ii. oo.

NAP (2), the roughish surface of cloth. (C.) In Spenser, Muiopotmos, 1. 333. Shak. has napless = threadbare; Cor. ii. 1. 250. potmos, l. 333. Shak. has napless = threadbare; Cor. ii. 1. 250. The older form is nop. M. E. noppe; 'noppe of a cloth, villus;' Prompt. Parv. See Way's note where he cites passages to shew that noppe 'denotes those little knots, which, after cloth has passed through the fulling-mill, are removed by women with little nippers; a process termed burling cloth.' He cites: 'noppy, as cloth is that hath a gross woffe [woof].' Also: 'Clarisse the nopster (esbourysse) can well her craft, syth whan she lerned it, cloth for to noppe;' Caxton, Book for Travellers. We now apply the term, not to the knoppy or knobby (i. e. knotty) surface, but to the sheared surface, by a natural change in the sense, due to our not seeing the cloth till the process is completed. - A.S. hnoppa, nap of cloth; an unauthorised form given by Somner, but prob. correct. It is plainly a mere variant of A.S. cnap, a top, a knop, knob; see **Knop**, **Knob**. + Du. nop; O. Du. noppe, 'to shear of [off] the nap, id. Allied to Du. knop, knob, the characteristic control of the cont a knot, knob, knop, a knob. + Dan. noppe, frizzed nap of cloth; cf. Dan. knop, a knob. + O. Swed. nopp, nap; cf. Swed. knop, a knot. + Low G. nobbe, nap; Bremen Wörterbuch. (All are words of Celtic origin.) And see Nape. Der. nap-less, as above.

NAPE, the joint of the neck behind. (C.) In Shak. Cor. ii. 1. 43. M. E. nape, Prompt. Parv. 'Dedly woundid through the nape;' King Alisaunder, I. 1347. The orig. sense is projection or 'knob;' and the term must have been first applied to the slight knob at the back of the head, felt on passing the finger upwards from the neck. It is, in fact, a mere variant of M. E. knappe, a knob, button, P. Plowman, B. vi. 272. Cf. Icel. hnappr, knappr, W. cnap, a knob, stud,

button. See Nap (2), Knop, and Neck.
NAPERY, linen for the table. (F., -L.) 'Manie farmers. have learned also to garnish their cupbords with plate, . . and their tables with fine naperie; 'Harrison, Descr. of England, ed. Furnivall, b. ii. c. 12, p. 239. — O. F. naperie, orig. the office in a household for providing table-linen; Roquefort. — Low Lat. naparia, the same; Ducange. - Low Lat. napa, a cloth; corrupted from Lat. mappa, a cloth. See Napkin.

MAPHTHA, an inflammable liquid. (L.,-Gk.,-Arab.) In Milton, P. L. i. 729. Spelt nephta by Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 182 (Todd). - Lat. naphtha. - Gk. νάφθα. - Arab. naft, nift, 'naphtha, bitumen; 'Rich. Dict. p. 1593. The final letter of the Arab. bitumen; Rich. Dict. p. 1593. The final letter of the Ara word is the 16th letter of the alphabet, sometimes rendered by th.

NAPKIN, a cloth used at the table, a small cloth. (F., -L.; with E. suffix.) M. E. napekin. 'Napet or napekyn, Napella, manupiarium, mapella;' Prompt. Parv. Both these forms, napet and nape-kyn, are formed with dimin. suffixes from F. napps, 'a tablecloth; Cot. - Low Lat. nappa*, napa; corruptions of Lat. mappa, a cloth. See Map. Der. ap-ron (for nap-ron); nap-er-y, q. v. NARCISSUS, a kind of flower. (L., - Gk.) In Cotgrave, to

translate F. narcisse. - Lat. narcissus. - Gk. νάρκισσος, the narcissus;

named from its narcotic properties; see Narcotic.

NARCOTIC, producing torpor; an opiate. (F., -Gk.) Chaucer has the pl. narcotikes as a pl. sb., C. T. 1474. It is properly an adj. -F. narcotique, 'stupefactive, benumning;' Cot. [The Lat. form does not appear.]—Gk. ναρκοτικός, benumbing.—Gk. ναρκότος, I benumb; ναρκάτος, I grow numb.—Gk. νάρκη, numbness, torpor. Put for σνάρκη, i. e. contraction; see Narrow, Snare. Der. κατοissus, from vápk-n.

NARD, an unguent from an aromatic plant. (F.,-L.,-Gk.,-

Pers.,—Skt.) In the margin of A.V., Mark, xiv. 3, where the text natus, born; see Natal. Der. nation-al. y, nation-al-i-ty, has spikenard; and in Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xii. c. 12.—F. nard, 'spikenard; 'Cot.—Lat. nardus, Mk. xiv. 3 (Vulgate).—Gk. vapoos, Mk. xiv. 3.—Pers. nard, merely given as 'the name of a tree' in Rich. Dict. p. 1571. — Skt. nalada, the Indian spikenard, Nardostachys jatamansi; Benfey.—Skt. nal, to smell.

B. The name is Aryan; the Arab. nardin is borrowed. The interchange of l and r is common in many languages. Deg. spikenard.

Native; original, produced by nature, due to birth. (F.,—L.) 'O notive land!' Surrey, tr. of Æneid, b. ii. l. 305; where the Lat. text has patria; see Spec. of English, ed. Skeat, p. 207. 'Hys native country;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 306 a.—F. natif, masc. native, fem. 'native;' Cot.—Lat. nativus, natural, native.—Lat. native, born: see Natal. Der nativally

in many languages. Der. spike-nard.

NARRATION, a tale, recitation. (F., -L.) [The verb narrate is late.] Narration is in Minsheu, ed. 1627. It is prob. much earlier, and perhaps to be found in M.E. -F. narration, 'a narration; Cot. - Lat. narrationem, acc. of narratio, a tale. - Lat. narratus, pp. of narrare, to relate, tell; lit. to make known.—Lat. narus, another form of gnarus, knowing, acquainted with.—
GNÂ, to know; cf. Skt. jná, to know, Russ. znate, E. know; see Know. Der. From Lat. narrare we also have narrate, vb., in Johnson's Dict.; narrat-ive, adj., from F. narratif, 'narrative' (Cot.); narrat-ive,

sb., Bacon, Life of Hen. VII, ed. Lumby, p. 54, l. 14; narrator.

NARROW, of little breadth or extent. (E.) M. E. narowe, narwe, narwe (with one r); Chaucer has narwe (=narrowly) as an adv., C. T. 3224; also as an adj., C. T. 627.—A.S. nearu, nearo, adj.; nearwe, adv., Grein, ii. 287, 288. + O. Sax. naru, adj., narawo, adv. β. There seems at first sight to be some connection with near; but this is an unoriginal word derived from nigh (see Near), and nigh also find Du. naaww. O. Du. nauw (Hexham), narrow, close; this appears to be O. Sax. narw. with loss of · Curtius (i. 392) with nerve and snare; see Narcotic and Snare. Der. narrow-ly, narrow-ness, narrow-mind-ed.

NARWHAL, the sea-unicorn. (Scand.) In Ash's Dict., ed. 1775. – Dan. and Swed. narhval; Icel. nahvalr, a narwhale. β. The latter part of the word is the same as E. whale. As to the sense of the prefix, the lit. sense of Icel. nú hvalr is 'corpse-whale,' from Icel. ndr (in compounds ndr-), a corpse; and the fish is often of a pallid colour. Such is the usual explanation. y. We should rather expect the prefix to stand for Icel. nas- (= nose), as in nas-hyrningar, a 'nose-horned' animal, a rhinoceros, from Icel. nos (stem nas-), the nose. The long horn projects like a nose from the upper jaw. The change from s to r is quite regular and common; cf. E. iron from A. S. isen, E. hare = G. hase. But this guess does not explain Icel. á.

NASAL, belonging to the nosc. (F., -L.) In Kersey, ed. 1715. Burton uses nasals for medicines operating through the nose; Anat. of Melancholy, p. 384 (R.); or p. 393 (Todd). - F. nasal, belonging to the nose; Cot. - Low Lat. nasalis, nasal; a coined word, not used in good Latin. - Lat. nas-us, the nose, cognate with E. nose; see

Nose. Der. nas-turt-ium, q. v.
NASCEN'I, springing up, arising. (L.) A late word, added by Todd to Johnson. - Lat. nascent-, stem of pres. part. of nasci, to be born, to arise, an inceptive form with pp. natus. Sce Natal.

NASTURTIUM, the name of a flower. (L.) In Ash's Dict., ed. 1775. 'Cresses tooke the name in Latine nasturtium, a narium tormento, as a man would say, nose-wring, because it will make one writh and shrink vp his nosthrils; Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xix. c. 8.

-Lat. nasturtium, cress; better spelt nasturcium. - Lat. nas., stem of nasus, the nose; and turc-=torc-, from torquere, to twist, torment. See Nose and Torture.

NASTY, dirty, filthy, unpleasant. (Scand.) In Hamlet, iii. 4. 94. Formerly also (as Wedgwood points out) written nasky. 'Maulavé, ill-washed, slubbered, naskie, nasty, foul; 'Cot. In such cases, the form with k is the older. Of Scand, origin; preserved in Swed. dial. naskug, nasty, dirty, foul (used of weather); we also find the form nasket, dirty, sullied (Rictz). The word has lost an initial s (which occasionally drops off before n, as in Lat. nix beside E. snow). Cf. Swed. dial. snaskig, nasty, swinelike; Swed. snuskig, slovenly, nasty.—Swed. dial. snaska, to cat like a pig, to eat greedily and noisily, to be slovenly (Rictz); Dan. snaske, to champ one's food with a smacking noise. These words are of imitative origin, like various other suggestive words of a like character, such as Swed. snattra, to chatter, E. snap, snatch; see Snatch. The word appears also in Low G. nask, nasty, Bremen Wörterbuch; and in Norweg. nask, greedy, naska, to eat noisily. Der. nasti-ly, nasti-ness.

NATAL, belonging to one's birth. (F.,-L.) 'By natall Toves feest' = by the feast of Jove, who presides over nativity, Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 150. - F. natal, in use at least as early as the 15th cent. (Littré); though the true O. F. form is noel. - Lat. natalis, natal. also presiding over a birth. - Lat. natus (for gnatus), born. Cf. Gar.
- puntos, in kasi-yuntos, a blood relation. From the base GNA, formed from & GAN, to beget, produce; see Kin, Genus. Der. From Lat. natus are in-nate, cog-nate; and see nat-ion, nat-ive, nat-ure. NATION, a race of people. (F., -L.) M. E. nation, Chaucer, C. T. 4688. - F. nation. - Lat. nationem, acc. of natio, a race. - Lat. - navigable, navigable-ness.

O notive land! Surrey, tr. of Eneid, b. ii. 1 305; where the Lattext has patria; see Spec. of English, ed. Skeat, p. 207. 'Hys native country;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 306 a. F. natif, masc. native, fem. 'native;' Cot. - Lat. nativus, natural, native. - Lat. native, born; see Natal. Der. native-ly, native-ness; also nativi-ity, M. E. nativity. Chayer C. T. 1022 fem F. nativity from Lat. nativitee, Chaucer, C.T. 14022, from F. nativité, from Lat. acc. nativitatem. Doublet, naive.

NATURE, kind, disposition. (F.,-L.) M.E. nature, in O. Eng. MATORUS, kind, disposition. (F.,=L.) M.E. nature, in C. Eag. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 35, l. 29.—F. nature. = Lat. natura, nature; orig. fem. of fut. part. of nasci, to be born; see Natal. Der. natur-al, M.E. naturel, O. Eng. Miscellany, p. 30, l. 17, from F. naturel = Lat. naturalis; natur-al-ly, natural-ness, natur-al-ism, natural-ise, natur-al-ist (see Trench, Select Gloss.), natur-al-is-at-ion (Minsheu); also un-natural, preter-natural, super-natural.

NAUGHT, NOUGHT, nothing. (E.) M.E. naught, Chaucer, C. T. 728. Older spelling namint Layamon A72—A S. naturit often

C.T. 758. Older spelling nawiht, Layamon, 473. - A.S. nawiht, often contracted to naht, Grein, ii. 274. - A.S. na, no, not; and wiht, a whit, thing; Grein, ii. 272, 703. See No and Whit. Der. naught, adj., i. e. worthless, As You Like It, i. 2. 68, 69, iii. 2. 15; whence naught-y, i. e. worthless (Prov. vi. 12), Sir T. More, Works, p. 155e; naught-i-ly, naught-i-ness. Doublet, not.

NAUSEOUS, disgusting. (L., -Gk.) Nauseous and nauseate are in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Englished from Lat. nauseous, that produces nausea. - Lat. nausea, nausia, sea-sickness, sickness. -Gk. vavoía, sea-sickness. - Gk. vaûs, a ship, cognate with Lat. nauis; see Nave (2). Der. nauseous-ly, -ness; nause-ate, from Lat. nause-atus, pp. of nauseare, to feel sick, from nausea, sickness. We have

also adopted the sb. nausea, which occurs in Phillips, ed. 1706.

NAUTICAL, naval, belonging to ships. (L., -Gk.)

Blount's
Gloss., ed. 1674, has nautical and nautick, the latter being the more orig. form. - Lat. nauticus, nautical. - Gk. ναυτικόs, pertaining to ships. - Gk. ναύτηs, a sea man. - Gk. ναΰs, a ship, cognate with Lat. nauis; see Nave (2). Der. nautical-ly.

NAUTILUS, a kind of shell-fish. (L., - Gk.) 'The Nautilus or Sailer, a shell-fish, that swims like a boat with a sail; 'Phillips, ed. 1706. - Lat. nautilus. - Gk. ναυτίλος, a sea-man, also, the nautilus. -Gk. ναύτης, a sea-man; see Nautical.

NAVAL, belonging to ships, marine. (F., -L.) In Cotgrave. - F. naval, 'navall;' Cot. - Lat. naulis, naval. - Lat. nauis, a ship; Cot. - Lat. naualis, naval. - Lat. nauis, a ship; see **Nave** (2).

NAVE (1), the central portion or hub of a wheel, through which the axle passes. (E.) M. E. naue (with u=v). Chaucer, C. T. 7848 [not 7938].—A. S. nafu, nafa; Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, b. iv. pr. 6, cap. xxxix, § 7. + Du. naaf. + Icel. nöf. + Dan. nav. + Swed. naf. + G. nabe. + Skt. nābhi, the navel, the nave of a wheel, the centre. β. The Skt. word is supposed to be derived from nabh, to burst; hence the sense of swelling or projection easily results; similarly breast is connected with E. burst. 'The navel... appears at the first period of life as a button or small projection;' Wedgwood.

Der. nav-el, q. v. From the same root, nebula, nimbus, &c.

NAVE (2), the middle or body of a church. (F., -L.) In

Phillips, World of Words, ed. 1706. Spelt nef in Addison, Travels
in Italy, description of the church of St. Justina in Padua. - F. nef.
'a ship; also, the body of a church;' Cot. - Low Lat. nauem, acc. of nauis, the body of a church. The similitude by which the church of Christ is likened to a ship tossed by waves was formerly common. See my note to P. Plowman, C. xi. 32, where I cite the passage from Augustine about 'nauis, i. e. ecclesia;' S. Aug. Sermo lxxv. cap. iii. ed. Migne, v. 475.—Lat. nauis, a ship. + Gk. vaûs, a ship. + Skt. nau, a ship, boat. + A. S. naca, a boat; Grein, ii. 270. + Icel. nökkvi, a boat. + G. nachen, a skiff. β. All formed (with suffixes -wa or -ka) from a base na, for older sna, signifying to 'swim,' or 'float; cf. Lat. nare, to swim, Gk. νάειν, to flow. - SNA, SNU, to flow, swim, float; cf. Skt. sná, to bathe, snu, to flow. Der. nav-al, q. v., nau-ti-c-al, q. v., nau-ti-lus, q. v., argo-naut, q. v., nav-ig-ate (see navigation), nav-y. From the same root are nai-ad, ne-re-id, nau-sea, a-ner-oid; perhaps snake; perhaps adder.

NAVEL, the central point of the belly. (E.) Merely the dimin. of nave (1). We find nave used for navel, Mach. i. 2. 22; and conversely nauels (= navels) for the naves of a wheel, Bible, ed. 1551, 3 Kings, vii. 33. M.E. nauel (= navel), Chaucer, C.T. 1959.—A.S. nafela, Ælfred, tr. of Orosius, b. iv. c. 1. § 3. + Du. navel, from naaf, a nave. + Icel. nafli, from nöf. + Dan. navle, from nav. + Swed. nafle, from naf. + G. nabel, from nabe. Cf. Skt. nábhi, navel, nave, centre. See Nave (1).

NAVIGABLE, that may be travelled over by ships. (F.,-L.) In Cotgrave.-F. navigable, 'navigable;' Cot. - Lat. navigablis, navigable.-Lat. navigare, to navigate; see Navigation. Der.

NAVIGATION, management of a ship. (F.,-L.) In Shak. Macb. iv. 1. 54.-F. navigation, 'navigation, sailing;' Cot.-Lat. navigationem, acc. of navigatio, a sailing.-Lat. navigare, to sail, manage a ship.-Lat. nav., stem of navis, a ship; and -ig-, put for ag-, base of agere, to drive. See Nave (2) and Agent. Der. navigate, from Lat. navigatus, pp. of navigare, but suggested by the sb.; navigat-or, familiarly contracted to navy, formerly applied to the labourers on canals for internal navigation, and now applied to labourers on railways! Also circum-navigate.

NAVY, a fleet of ships. (F.,-L.) M. E. navie, Chaucer, Ho. of

NAVY, a fleet of ships. (F.,-L.) M. E. nauie, Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, i. 216.—O. F. navie, a fleet (Burguy); the orig. sense was a single ship.—Lat. navia, a ship, vessel.—Lat. navi-, crude form of

nauis, a ship; see Nave (2).

NAY, no, a form of denial. (Scand.) There was a difference in usage between nay and no formerly; the former answered simple questions, the latter was used when the form of the question involved a negative expression. Besides this, nay was the simple, no the emphatic form, often accompanied by an oath. The distinction went out of use in the time of Henry VIII; see Skeat, Spec. of Eng. p. 192, l. 22, and the note; Student's Manual of the Eng. Language, ed. Smith, pp. 414, 422. Moreover, nay is of Scand. origin, whilst no is E. M. E. nay, Chaucer, C. T. 1667, 8693; spelt næi, nai, Layamon, 13132.—1ccl. nei, no, Dan. nei, Swed. nej; cognate with E. no; see No. Opposed to Aye.

NAZABITE, a Jew who made vows of abstinence, &c. (Heb.; with Gk. suffix.) 'To vowe a vowe of a Nazarite to separate [himself] vnto the Lorde;' Geneva Bible, 1561, Numb. vi. 5 (R.); [rather, vi. 2]. Formed with suffix -ite (= Lat. -ita, from Gk. -1775) from Heb. núzar, to separate oneself, consecrate oneself, vow, ab-

stain. Der. Nazarit-ism.

NEAP, scanty, very low; said of a tide. (E.) M. E. neep, very rare. 'In the neep-resons,' i.e. in the neap-tide seasons, when boats cannot come to the quay; Eng. Gilds, ed. Toulmin Smith, p. 425.—A. S. nép, in the term nép-flód, as opposed to heih-flód = high flood; Wright's Vocab. i. 57, col. I. The word has lost an initial h, and nép stands for hnép, the orig. sense being 'scanty.' + Icel. neppr, hneppr, scanty. + Dan. knap, scanty, strait, narrow; cf. adv. knap, neppe, scarcely.

B. The orig. sense is 'pinched, narrow, scanty;' the derivation being from the verb to nip; see Nip.

Quite a distinct word from ebb. Der. neap-tide.

NEAR, nigh, close at hand. (E.) By a singular grammatical confusion, this word, orig. used as the comparative of nigh, came to be used as a positive, from which the new comparative nearer was evolved. In Schmidt's Shakespeare Lexicon, the explanation is given wrongly; he says that near is put by contraction for nearer, whereas it is the old form of the word. Shak uses both near and nearer as comparatives; both forms occur together, Macb. ii. 3. 146; cf. 'nor near nor farther off;' Rich. II, iii. 2. 64; 'being ne'er the near,' id. v. 1. 88. The form near-er is late, not found in the 14th cent., perhaps not in the 15th. Dr. Morris (Outlines of E. Accidence) observes that 'near, for nigh, first came into use in the phrase far and near, in which near is an adverb.' [He goes on to cite an A. S. neornan, not given in the dictionaries.] It is clear that the precise form was first of all adverbial; the M. E. form of nigher was nerre, whilst the adv. was ner, or neer. 'Cometh neer' = come near; Chaucer, C. T. 841.—A.S. near, comp. adverb from neah, nigh; Grein, ii. 283. + Icel. nær, adv.; both pos. and comp. See Nigh. Der. near-ly, Macb. iv. 2. 67; near-ness, Rich. II, i. 1. 119; near-sight-ed.

Mach. iv. 2. 67; near-ness, Rich. II, i. I. 119; near-sight-ed.

NEAT (1), black cattle, an ox, cow. (E.) M.E. neet, both sing. and pl.; used as pl. in Chaucer, C. T. 599.—A.S. neet, neut. sb., unchanged in the plural (like sheep, deer, also neuters); Grein, ii. 288. + Icel. naut. neut. sb., unchanged in the plural, and gen. used to mean cattle, oxen. + M. H. G. nóz, nóss, neut. sb., cattle. β. So named from their usefulness and employment. – A. S. neótan, niótan, to use, employ; Grein, ii. 292. + Icel. njóta, to use, enjoy. + M. H. G. niezen, O. H. G. niozan, G. geniessen, to enjoy, have the use of, + Goth. niutan, to receive joy (or benefit) from. γ. All from Teut. base NUT (Fick, iii. 164), answering to an Aryan base NUD, whence Lithuan. naudà, usefulness, naudingas, useful (Nesselman). Cf. Skt. nand, to be pleased, to be pleased with, nandaya, to gladden; Gk. δυίνημ, I profit, help, support, δυήσιμος, useful, δυγηός, profitable. See Schmidt, Vocalismus, i. 157. ¶ The etymology given in Ælfred's tr. of Boethius, c. xiv. § 3, from nitan, not to know (1), is an utter mistake. Der. neat-herd.

NEAT (2), tidy, unadulterated. (F., -L.) 'Neat and fine;' Two Gent. of Verona, i. 2. 10. Also spelt nett; Spenser, F. Q. iii. 12. 20. of the peach, -F. net, masc., nette, fem., 'neat, clean, pure;' Cot. [Cf. beast from O. F. beste.] - Lat. nitidum, acc. of nitidus, shining, clear, handsome, neat, elegant. - Lat. nitere, to shine. Prob. allied to Icel. gneist, a spark; see Gneiss. Der. neat-ly, neat-ness. Doublet, net (2).

NEB, the beak of a bird, the nose. (E.) In Winter's Tale, i. 2. O. H. G. nót.

183. M. E. neb. 'Ostende mihi faciem, scheau thi neb to me'=shew me thy face; Ancren Riwle, p. 90.—A.S. nebb, the face, John, xi. 44. + Du. neb, bill, beak, nib, mouth. + Icel. nef, the nose. + Dan. næb, beak, bill. + Swed. näbb, beak, bill. B. The word has lost an initial s; we also find Du. sneb, a bill, beak; G. schnabel, a bill, beak, nib; schneppe, a nozzle. The M. H. G. snabel, a bill, is derived from M. H. G. snaben, to snap; and the E. sb. nipple (dimin. of nib) is spelt with p. Hence sneb stands for snep, derived from the verb to snap; see Snap. Der See nib, nipple, snipe.

MEBULIA, a little cloud; a cluster of very faintly shining stars.

(L.) Modern and scientific.—Lat. nebula, a mist, little cloud; allied to nubes, a cloud, nimbus, cloud. + Gk. νεφέλη, a cloud; dimin. of νέφοι, cloud, mist. + G. nebel, mist, fog. β. The Gk. νέφοι is cognate with Skt. nabhas, sky, atmosphere, æther.—

NABH, to swell, burst; Skt. nabh, to burst, injure; from the bursting of rain-clouds and storms. See Nave (1). Der. nebul-ar,

nebul-ose, nebul-ous, nebul-os-i-ty.

NECESSARY, needful, requisite. (F., -L.) M. E. necessarie, Chaucer, C. T. 12615. - O. F. necessarie, 'necessary;' Cot. - Lat. necessarius, needful. - Lat. necesse, neut. adj., unavoidable, necessary. B. The usual derivation from ne, not, and cedere, to give way, is not satisfactory; it is more probably connected with Lat. nancisci (pp. nac-tus), to get, obtain, come upon; which would give to nec-esse the orig. sense of 'coming in one's way,' or nigh. See Nigh. Der. necessari-ly; also necessity, M. E. necessitee, Chaucer, C. T. 3044, from O. F. necessite = Lat. acc. necessitatem; hence necessit-ous, -ly, -ness, necessit-ate, necessit-ar-ian.

NECK, the part of the body joining the head to the trunk. (E.) M. E. nekke (dissyllabic), Chaucer, C. T. 5859.—A. S. hneeca, Deut, xxviii. 35. + Du. nek, the nape of the neck. + Icel. hnakki, the nape of the neck, back of the head. + Dan. nakke, the same. + Swed. nacke, the same. + G. nacken, O. H. G. hnach, the same. β. Frequently derived from A. S. hnigan, to bend, which is impossible; we cannot derive k from g. The evidence shews that the orig. sense is rather the 'nape of the neck,' or back of the head; and neck and nape are nearly parallel forms with much the same sense. Just as nape is a mere variant of knop, so neck is allied to knag, knuck-le. Cf. Norweg. nakk, a knoll, nakke, nape, neck; G. knocken, a knot, knag. The O. Du. knoke, 'the knobb or knot of a tree' (Hexham), explains both E. knuckle and F. nuque, the nape of the neck. See Knuckle. Der. neck-cloth, neckerchief (for neck-kerchief, see Kerchief), neck-band, neck-tie; neck-verse, Tyndall's Works, p. 112, compounded of neck and lace; neck-verse, Tyndall's Works, p. 112, col. 1, on which see my note to P. Plowman, C. xv. 129.

NECROLOGY, a register of deaths. (Ck.) Added by Todd

to Johnson. From Gk. νεκρό-, stem of νεκρόε, a corpse; and -λογια, due to λόγος, discourse, from λέγειν, to speak. See Necromancy. NECROMANCY, divination by communion with the dead. (F., -L., -Gk.) The history of the word is somewhat concealed by our modern knowledge of Gk., which enables us to spell the word correctly. But the M. E. forms are nigromaunce, nigromancie, and the like. Precisely the same 'correction' of the spelling has been made in modern French. Spelt nygremauncye in King Alisaunder, l. 138; nigromancye in P. Plowman, A. xi. 158, on which see my Notes to P. Pl., p. 246. Trench rightly remarks, in his Eng. l'ast and Present, that 'the Latin mediaval writers, whose Greek was either little or none, spelt the word nigromantia, as if its first syllables had been Latin.' - O.F. nigromance, 'nigromancy, conjuring, the black art; 'Cot. Spelt nygromancye in the 15th cent.; see Littré. -Low Lat. nigromantia, corrupt form of necromantia. - Gk. VERPOμαντεία, necromancy. - Gk. νεκρό-, crude form of νεκρόs, a corpse; β. The Gk. and μαντεία, prophetic power, power of divination. νεκρός is extended from νέκυς, a corpse. dead body. - VNAK, to perish, to kill; whence Skt. nao, to perish, nagaya, to destroy, Lat. necare, to kill, and E. inter-nec-ine, q. v. γ. The Gk. μαντεία is from μάντιε, a prophet, seer, inspired one, from γ MAN, to think, whence also E. man-ia, men-tor. Der. necromanc-cr, Deut. xviii. II (A.V.); necromantic, from Gk. νεκρο-, and μαντικόε, prophetic; necromantic-al. From the singular confusion with Lat. niger, black, above mentioned, the art of necromancy came to be called the black art!

NECTAR, a delicious beverage. (L., -Gk.) In Spenser, Sonnet 39, l. 13. - Lat. nectar. - Gk. νέκταρ, the drink of the gods; Homer, Il. xix. 38, Od. v. 93. Root unknown. Der. nectar-ean, nectar-eous, nectar-ous, nectar-y; also nectar-ine, the name given to a variety of the peach, orig. an adj., as in 'Nectarine truits,' Milton, P. L.

NEED, necessity, distress. (E.) M. E. need, nede, Chaucer, C. T. 4523.—A. S. nýd, niéd, neád, néd; Grein, ii. 301. + Du. nood. + Icel. nauô. + Dan. and Swed. nöd. + Goth. nauths. + G. noth, O. H. G. nót. β. The Teut. type is NAUDI (Fick, iii. 156), to

be divided as nau-di. The orig. sense is that of compulsion, or \$1627. 'She was a busy negociating woman;' Bacon, Life of Hen. being driven or pushed about; of A.'S. d-nydan, to repel, drive away, force. The base is NU, appearing in O. H. G. niuwan, transact business.—Lat. negotium, business. Compounded of Lat. M. H. G. niuwen, nuen, to pound, to crush (orig. to drive, force), Wackernagel; and again, in Skt. nud (=nu-d), to push on, push away, drive. Cf. Russ. nydite, to force; nyjda, need. Der. need-ful, M. E. needful, Ancren Riwle, p. 260, 1 10; need-less, need-less-ly, need-less-ness; neec-y, M. E. nedy, P. Plowman, xx. 40, 41, 47, 48, 49, need-i-ly, need-i-ness. Also need-s, adv., M. E. needes, nedes, Chauccr, C. T. 1171, where the final -es is an adverbial ending, orig. due to A.S. gen. cases in -es; but in this case nedes supplanted an older form nede, Layamon, l. 1051, which originated in A.S. nýde, gen. case of nýd, which was a fem. sb. with gen. in -e.

NEEDLE, a sharp pointed steel implement, for sewing with. (E.) M. E. nedle, nedel, also spelt nelde, neelde; P. Plowman, C. xx. 56, and various readings. — A. S. nédl. Grein, ii. 274. + Du. neadd (for neadl), + Icel. nál (by contraction). + Dan. neadl. + Swed. nál. + G. nedel, O. H. G. nédela. + Goth. nethla. β. The Teut. type is NÂ-THLA (Fick, iii. 156), from a base NA, to sew, fasten with thread, preserved in O. H. G. nühen, G. nühen, to sew, and also in Lat. nere, Gk. νήθειν, νέειν, to spin. The suffix = Aryan -tar, denoting the agent. v. This is clearly one of the rather numerous cases in which an initial s has dropped off; the orig. root is \checkmark SNA, prob. to bind; see Curtius, i. 393. The initial s appears in Irish snathad, a needle, snathaim, 1 thread, or string together, snaidhe, thread, Gael. snathad, a needle, snath, thread, yarn; also G. schnur, a noose, and E. snare. From the same root is nerve. See Nerve, Snare. Der.

needle-book, -ful, -gun, -woman, -work.

NEESE, NEEZE, to breathe hard, sneeze. (E.) 'To neeze'= to sneeze, Mids. Nt. Dr. ii. 1. 56. The sb. neesing is in Job, xli. 18 (A.V.). = M. E. nesen, vb., nesing, sb.; see Prompt. Parv., and Way's note. Somner gives an A. S. form niesan, but it is unauthorised. Still the word must be E., being known to all the Teut languages. + Du. niezen, to snecze. + O. Icel. hnjósa; mod. Icel. hnerra. + Dan. nyse. + Swed. nysa. + G. niesen, O. H. G. niusan.

β. From a Teut. base HNUS, to sneeze; Fick, iii. 82. The word, like the parallel form sneeze, is doubtless of imitative origin. ¶ In the later version of Wyclif, Job, xli. 18, the reading is fnesynge; this is not quite the same word, though of similar formation. The sense of fnesynge is 'violent blowing,' but it also means sneezing; cf. A. S. fneosung, sneezing, fnæst, a puff, Du. fniezen, to sneeze. Cf. 'And fneseth faste' = and puffs hard, Chaucer, C. T. Six-text ed., Group H, 1.62. It reminds us of Gk. πνέειν, to blow. Der. nees-ing, neez-ing,

NEFARIOUS, unlawful, very wicked. (L.) In Butler, To the Memory of Du-Val, 1. 20. Englished from Lat. nefarius, impious, very wicked; by change of -us to -ous, as in arduous, &c. - Lat. nefas, that which is contrary to divine law, impiety, great wickedness. - Lat. ne, not; and fas, divine law, orig. that which is divinely spoken, from fari, to speak; see No and Fate. Der. nefarious-ly,

NEGATION, denial. (F., -L.) In Shak. Troilus, v. 2. 127. - F. negation, 'a negation;' Cot. - Lat. acc. negationem, from nom. negatio. - Lat. negatis, pp. of negare, to deny. β. Negare is opposed to aiere, to affirm; and though the mode of its formation is not clear, it may be taken as due to ne, not, and aiere, to say. γ. This verb aiere is allied to Ck. ημί, I say, and to Skt. ah, to say, to speak. The Skt. ah stands for older agh; and all are from ✓ AGH, to say, speak, affirm. For the prefix ne, see No. Der. negative, adj., Wint. Tale, i. 2. 274, M.E. negatif (to be found, according to Richardson, in b. iii of the Testament of Love), from F. negatif = Lat. negativus; negative-ly, negative-ness; also negative, sb., Twelfth Nt. v. 24. From the same Lat negare we have de-ny,

ab-negate, re-negate, re-negate.

NEGLECT, to disregard. (L.) Orig. a pp. 'Because it should not be neglect or left undone; 'Tyndall, Works, p. 276, col. 2. 'To neglecte and set at nought;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 257 g.— Lat. neglectus, pp. of negligere, to neglect. Negligere = nec-legere.— Lat. nec, nor, not, contr. form of ne-que, compounded of ne, not, and que, enclitic particle related to qui, who; and legere, to gather, collect, select. See No, Who, and Legend. Der. neglect-ful,

neglect-ful-ly, neglect-ful-ness; neglect-ion, a coined word, I Hen. VI, iv. 3. 49; and see negligence.

NEGLIGENCE, disregard. (F., -L.) M.E. negligence, Chaucer, C.T. 1883. - F. negligence, 'negligence;' Cot. - Lat. negligentia, carclessness. - Lat. negligent., stem of pres. part. of negligere, to neglect; see Neglect. Der. negligent, M. E. negligent, Chaucer, C. T. 7398, from F. negligent (Cot.) - Lat. negligentem, acc. of pres. part. of negligere; negligent-ly; also negligee, from F. neglige, pp. of negliger, to neglect = Lat. negligere.

VII, ed. Lumby, p. 24, l. 14.—Lat. negotiatus, pp. of negotiari, to transact business.—Lat. negotium, business. Compounded of Lat. nec, nor, not (see Neglect); and otium, leisure (root uncertain). Der. negotiat-or, from Lat. negotiator; negotiat-ion, from F. negociation, 'negociation,' Cot., from Lat. acc. negotiationem; negotia-ble;

negotiation, 'negotiation,' negotiationem; negotiat

negro' (Cot.), and answers to mod. E. nigger.

NEGUS, a beverage of wine, water, sugar, &c. (E.) 'The mixture now called negus was invented in Queen Anne's time by Colonel Negus;' Malone, Life of Dryden, p. 484 (Todd's Johnson). Col. Francis Negus was alive in the reign of Geo. I. The Neguses are a Norfolk family; see Notes and Queries, I Ser. x. 10, 2 Ser. v. 224; Gent. Maga. Feb. 1799, p. 119.

NEIF, NEAF, the fist. (Scand.) In Shak. Mids. Nt. Dr. iv. 1. 20; 2 Hen. IV, ii. 4. 200. M.E. neue (= neve, dat. case), Havelok, 2405. - Icel. hnefi, the fist; Swed. nüfve; Dan. næve. The sense is the closed hand, with 'bent' fingers; as explained by the allied Gk. form κνάμπτειν, γνάμπτειν, to crook, bend, γνάμπτος, bent, curved. These are nasalised forms from κάμπτειν, to bend.

NEIGH, to make a noise as a horse. (E.) M. E. nezen, Wyclif, Isa. xxiv. 14, earlier version. - A.S. hnágan, to neigh; Ælfric's Grammar, 22. 30; whence the sb. hnågung, a neighing, id. 1. + Icel. gneggja, hneggja. + Swed. gnägga. + Dan. gnegge. + M.H.G. någen (Benecke). An imitative word. Der. nag (1).

NEIGHBOUR, one who dwells near. (E.) M. E. neighebour,

Chaucer, C. T. 9423.—A. S. neáhgebúr, a neighbour, John, ix. 8 ; so that the trisyllabic form neigh-e-bour in Chaucer is easily explained. The A.S. form neahbur also occurs, but more rarely. - A.S. neah, nigh; and gebûr, a husbandman, for which see the Laws of Ine, sect. vi, in Thorpe's Ancient Laws, i. 106. The A.S. gebûr or bûr is cognate with Du. boer, a boor (the prefix ge-making no difference). + M. II. G. náchgebúr, náchbúr; mod. G. nachbar. See Nigh and Boor. Der. neighbour, nutnour; moth G. nutnour. See Exign and Boor. Der. neighbour, nutnour; moth G. nutnour. See Exign and Der. neighbour-hod, M. E. neighbour-hede, Prompt. Parv.; neighbour-ing, All's Well, iv. 1.18; neighbour-ly, Merch. Ven. i. 2.85; neighbour-li-ness.

NEITHER, not either, (E.) M. E. nether, Wyclif, Mk. v. 3.

Variously spelt noither, nouther, nother (whence the contracted form nor); earlier nowther (Ormulum, 3124), nawther, nauther; see examples in Stratmann. - A. S. núwber, contracted form of ná-hwæber, neither; Sweet's A. S. Reader. - A. S. ná, no; and hwæber, whether. Thus neither = no-whether; see No and Whether.

B. It is rightly opposed to either, which also contains the word whether; see Either. Doublet, nor. for The word ought rather to be nother; it has been altered under the influence of cither.

NEMESIS, retributive justice. (L., -Gk.) In Shak. I Hen. VI, iv. 7. 78. - Lat. Nemesis. - Gk. νέμεσιε, distribution of what is due,

retribution. - Gk. νέμειν, to distribute; see Nomad.

NEOLOGY, the introduction of new phrases. (Gk.) Compounded from Gk. νέο-, crude form of νέοs, new; and -λογία, from λόγοs, discourse, which from λέγειν, to speak. See New and Logic. Der. neologi-c, neologi-c-al, neolog-ise, neolog-ism, neolog-ist.

NEOPHYTE, a new convert, a novice. (L., -Gk.) 'There stands a neophite glazing of his face;' Ben Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2 (Crites). - Lat. neophytus. -Gk. νεόφυνος, lit. newly planted,

hence, a novice. - Gk. νέο-, for νεόs, new; and φυτόν, a plant, φυτόε, grown, from the vb. φύειν, (1) to cause to grow, (2) to grow, allied to E. be. See New and Be.

NEOTERIC, recent, novel. (L.,-Gk.) Spelt neoterique in Minsheu, ed. 1627; but not given in Cotgrave or Littré. - Lat. neotericus. - Gk. νεωτερικός, novel; expanded from νεώτερος, comp. of véos, new, which is cognate with E. new. See New. Der. neoteric-al. NEPENTHE, NEPENTHES, a drug which lulled sorrow. (Gk.) Spelt nepenthe in Spenser, F. Q. iv. 3. 43; better nepenthes, as in Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxi. c. 21.—Gk. νηπενθές, an epithet of a soothing drug in Homer, Od. iv. 221; neut. of νηπενθής, free from sorrow.—Gk. $\nu\eta$ -, negative prefix allied to E. no; and $\pi\ell\nu\theta$ os, grief, a nasalised form allied to $\pi\delta\theta$ os, suffering. See No and Pathos.

NEPHEW, a brother's or sister's son. (F.,-L.) The old meaning is 'grandson,' as in I Tim. v. 4, &c. The ph is a substitute for the older v, often written u. M. E. neuew (= neuew), Chaucer, neglect; see Neglect. Der. negligent, M.E. negligent, Chaucer, C.T. 7398, from F. negligere; negligere; negligent (Cot.) = Lat. negligentem, acc. of pres. part. of negligere; negligentem; also negligee, from F. negligé, pp. of negliger, to neglect = Lat. negligere.

NEGOTIATE, to do business, transact. (L.) In Minsheu, ed. & b. iii. c. 6 (near the end). [This A.S. word was supplanted by the

NEREID, a sea-nymph. (L., -Gk.) Minsheu has the pl. form Nereides. - Lat. Nereid-, stem of Nereis (pl. Nereides), a sea-nymph, a daughter of Nereus. - Gk. Nypets, a sea-nymph, a daughter of Nereus. reus. - Gk. Νηρεύε, an ancient sea-god. - Gk. νηρόε, wet; an allied word to vats, vaids, a naiad; see Naiad.

NERVE, physical strength, firmness, a fibre in the body conveying sensation. (F., -L.) M. E. nerfe, Chaucer, Troilus, b. ii. 1. 642. - F. nerf, 'a sinew, might;' Cot. - Lat. neruum, acc. of neruus, a sinew. + Gk. νεθρον, a sinew, string; cf. Gk. νευρά, a string.
β. The Lat. and Gk. forms have lost an initial s, which appears in G. schnur, a string, cord, line, lace, and in E. snare. The form of the root is SNA, to tie (?); hence also Irish snaidhe, thread, snaithaim, I thread together, and E. needle. See Needle, Snare. Der. nerve, verb, not in early use; nerv-ous, formerly used in the sense of 'sinewy (Phillips), from F. nerveux, 'sinewy' (Cot.), which from Lat. neruosus, full of nerve; nervous-ly, nervous-ness; also nerv-y, i. e. sinewy (ob-

NESH, tender, soft. (E.) Still in use in prov. E. M. E. nesh; 'tendre and nesh;' Court of Love, l. 1092 (15th cent.); 'That tendre was, and swithe [very] nesh;' Havelok, 2743.—A.S. hnæse, knese, soft; Grein, ii. 91. + Goth. hnaskwus, soft, tender, delicate,

NESS, a promontory. (E.) Preserved in place-names, as Tot-ness, Sheer-ness. — A.S. næs, nes, (1) the ground, (2) a promontory, headland, as in Beowulf, ed. Grein, l. 1360; the form næssa also occurs, Grein, ii. 277. + Icel. nes; Dan. næs; Swed. näs.

3. The sense of 'prois due to some confusion with nose; but it is not quite certain that the words are related.

NEST, the bed formed by a bird for her young. (E.) M. E. nest, P. Plowman, B. xi. 336. - A. S. nest, a nest; Grein, ii. 282. + Du. nest. + Swed. näste. + G. nest. + Bret. neiz. + Gael. and Irish nead. + Lat. nidus (for nis-dus). + Lithuan. lizdas (for nizdas); Nesselmann. + Skt. nída, a nest, a den. β. All from NAS, to go to, join oneself to, visit; cf. Skt. nas, to go to, join (Vedic); Gk. νέομαι, νίσσομαι, I go, νόστος, a return home, ναίειν (=νασ-yειν), to dwell. Thus the orig. sense is 'a place to go to,' a home, den, nest. Fick, iii. 161; Curtius, i. 391. Der. nest, vb.; nest-le, a frequentative form, orig. 'to frequent a nest;' nest-ling, with double dimin. suffix (=-l-ing), as in gos-ling, duck-ling.

NET (1), an implement made of knitted or knotted twine for

catching fish, &c. (E.) M. E. net, nett, Wyclif, John, xxi. 6.—A.S.
net, nett, Grein, ii. 282. + Du. net. + Icel. and Dan. net. + Swed.
nät. + Goth. nati. + G. netz.

β. Root uncertain; some consider
it to be related to Goth. natjan, to wet, netzen, to wet, to steep; these are rather related words than original verbs, as shewn by their form. Probably named from their employment in rivers; cf. Skt. ¶ Certainly not connected with knit, which has nada, a river. initial k. Der. net, verb, (1) to use a net, (2) to make a net; nett-ing,

NET (2), clear of all charges. (F., -L.) Merely a doublet of

neat; sec Neat (2).

NETHER, lower. (E.) M. E. nethere; 'the ouere lippe and the nethere' = the upper lip and the lower one, Wright's Vocab. i. 146, l. 14. = A. S. neodera, neodra, Ps. lxxxvii. 6, ed. Spelman. A comparative adj. due to the compar. adv. nider, niodor, downward; Grein, ii. 294. Related forms are nide, adv. below, neodan, adv. below, Grein, ii. 294, 290; but these are really forms suggested by nider, and not original ones. β. In fact, the word is to be divided as ne-ther, the suffix -ther being comparative, as in o-ther, and answering to the -ter in af-ter, and the Skt. -tara (Gk. -repos). + Icel. neori, nether, lower; neoarr, adv. lower; cf. neoan, from below. + Dan. neder-, in comp. nederdeel, the lower part of a thing; cf. neden, adv. below, nede, ned, down. + Swed. nedre, nether, as in nedre läppen, the nether lip; cf. nedre, below, neder, ned, down. + G. nieder, nether, lower. γ . As said above, the base is ni, and the orig. Teut, form is NI-THAR. This is shewn at once by the Skt. nitarim, adv. used in the sense of 'excessively, continually,' but grammatically a comparative form (with suffix -tara) from ni, downward, into. Cf. also Russ. nije, lower. Der. nethermost, I Kings, vi. 6; a false form, due to a popular etymology which connected the ending with most (as if the sense were 'most more down,' an absurd expression); it is really a corruption of A.S. nicemesta, in Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, b. ii. pr. 2 (cap. vii. § 3); and A. S. ni-de-m-est- is from ni, down, with the Aryan suffixes tama- (as in Lat. op-ti-mus, best) and the usual A. S. superl. suffix -est. For a further account of these double superl. forms, see After, Aftermost. Also be-neath.

F. form.] + O. H. G. nefo, nevo, G. neffe. Cf. Gk. dveψιόs, a first - A.S. netele, netle; Cockayne, A.S. Leechdoms, iii. 340. + Du. cousin, kinsman. Root uncertain. Der. nepot-ism, i. e. favouritism to relations, from Lat. stem nepot-, with suffix -ism. See niece.

O. H. G. nezzilá, nezilá.

B. A dimin. form, with suffix -la= Aryan -ra; the simple form appears in O. H. G. nazza, Gk. κνίδη, y. The Gk. form shews that the Teut. forms have a nettle. lost an initial h, which easily drops off in the Teut. languages. The common Teut. type is HNATILA, dimin. of HNATYA; see Fick, iii. 81. 8. All from a Teut. base HNAT = Gk. KNAD, to sting, scratch; cf. Gk. κναδ-άλλειν, to scratch; we also find Gk. κνίζειν (= wio-yew), to scrape, grate, cause to itch, but this is a derivative from the sb. wildy. Thus the orig. sense is 'scratcher;' alluding to its stinging. Allied to Nit, q.v. Der. nettle-rash; nettle, vb., Phillips, ed. 1706.

NEURALGIA, pain in the nerves. (Gk.) Modern; not in Todd's Johnson. Coined from Gk. νευρ-, stem of νεῦρον, a nerve, cognate with Lat. neruus; and Gk. άλγ-, stem of άλγοs, pain (root uncertain); with Gk. suffix -ia (-ia). See Norve. Der. neuralg-i-c. NEUTER, neither, sexless, taking neither part. (L.) The duke . . . abode as neuter and helde with none of both parties; Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. i. c. 252 (R.)—Lat. neuter, neither. Compounded of ne, not; and uter, whether of the two (put for quoter), cognate with E. Whether, q. v. Cf. Skt. katara, whether of two. Thus neuter=no-whether; which is the exact force of E. neither; see Neither. Der. neutr-al, Macb. ii. 3. 115, from Lat. neutralis; neutr-al-ly, neutral-ise, neutral-is-at-ion; neutral-i-ty = F.

neutralité (Cotgrave), from Lat. acc. neutralitatem.

NEVER, not ever, at no time. (E.) M.E. neuer (with u for v), Chaucer, C. T. 1135.—A.S. næfre; compounded of ne, not, and æfre, ever; Grein, ii. 275. See No and Ever. Der. never-the-less, M.E. neuerpeles, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 9, 1. 16, substituted for the earlier form napeles = A. S. na pé læs (= no-the-less, not the less). In this phrase, the A.S. bé, also written bý, is the instrumental case of the def. article se, seo, pæt, and is cognate with Goth. the, on that account, instrum. case of sa, so, thata; for examples,

see læs in Grein, ii. 164. See The.

NEW, recent, fresh. (E.) M. E. newe (dissyllabic), Chaucer, C.T. 459, 8733. - A.S. niwe, neowe, niowe, Grein, ii. 298. + Du. nieuw. + Icel. nýr. + Dan. and Swed. ny. + Goth. niujis. + G. neu, O. H. G. niuwi. + Lat. nouus. + W. newydd. + Irish nua, nuadh, Gael. nuadh. + Lithuan. naujas; of which an older form was perhaps nawas (Nesselmann). + Russ. novuii. + Gk. νέον. + Skt. nava, new. We also find Skt. nútana, new, fresh. β. All formed new. We also find Skt. nútana, new, fresh. β. All formed from a base NU, which is no other than E. now; cf. Skt. nu, nú, now; see Now. Thus new means 'that which is now,' recent. Der. new-ly, = A. S. niwlice, Grein, ii. 299; new-ness, used by Sir T. More, Works, p. 1328 g; new-ish, new-fashioned; and see newfangled, news, re-new; also nov-el, nov-ice.

NEWEL, the upright column about which a circular staircase winds. (F.,-L.) 'The staires, . . . let them bec upon a faire open winds. (r.,=L.) The staires, ... let them bee upon a naire open newell, and finely raild in; Bacon, Essay 45, Of Building. Cotgrave, s.v. noyau, spells it nuell, which is an older and better spelling. The right sense is much the same as that of nucleus, with which word it is closely connected. The form shews that the word was borrowed early, prob. not later than A.D. 1400. - O.F. nual (12th cent., see Littre), later F. noyau, 'the stone of a plumme, also, the nuell or spindle of a winding staire;' Cot. So called because it is the centre or nucleus of the staircase, round which the steps are ranged. - Lat. nucale, neut. of nucalis, lit. belonging to a nut; hence applied to the kernel of a nut or the stone of a plum. — Lat. nuc-, stem of nux,

a nut; with suffix -alis. See Nucleus.

NEWFANGLED, fond of what is new, novel. (E.) The old sense is 'fond of what is new;' see Shak. L. L. i. i. 1. 106, As You Like It, iv. 1. 152; and in Palsgrave. The final -d is a late addition to the word, due to a loss of a sense of the old force of -le (see below); the M.E. form is newefangel (4 syllables), fond of novelty, Chaucer, C.T. 10032. So also Gower, C.A. ii. 273: 'But euery newe loue quemeth To him, that newefangel is '= but every new love pleases him who is fond of what is new.

B. Compound in of newe, new; and fangel, ready to seize, snatching at, not found in A. S., but formed with perfect regularity from the base fang, to take (occurring in A. S. fang-en, pp. of fón, contracted form of fangan, to take), with the suffix -el (=A. S. -ol) used to form adjectives descriptive of an agent.

7. This suffix is preserved in jectives descriptive of an agent. γ . This suffix is preserved in mod. E. witt-ol = one who knows, sarcastically used to mean an idiot; cf. A.S. spree-ol, fond of talking, talkative; wae-ol, vigilant; and see Nimble. So also formal ford of talking. and see Nimble. So also fangel = fond of taking, readily adopting, and new-fangle = fond of taking up what is new; whence new-fangle-d, by later addition of d.

8. The suffix -ol, by the usual interchange of l and r, is nothing but another form of the familiar suffix -er, NETTLE, a well-known stinging plant. (E.) M. E. netle, nettle expressive of the agent. Thus newfangle = new-fang-er. See (better with one t); 'Nettle in, dock out;' Chaucer, Troil iv. 461. Fang. Der. newfangled-ness, a corruption of M. E. newefangelnes,

NEWS, what is new, tidings. (E.) Formerly newes, which does not seem to be older than about A. D. 1500. 'Desyrous to here newes;' Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. i. c. 66. 'What newes he brought;' Surrey, tr. of Virgil, Æn. ii. 1, 95. It is nothing but a plural, formed from new treated as a sb.; so also tidings. It is a translation of F. nouvelles, news, pl. of nouvelle, new (Cotgrave); so also Lat. noua = new things, i. e. news. See New. Der. news-boy, -monger,

I Hen. IV, iii. 2, 25, -paper, -room, -vendor.

NEWT, a kind of lizard. (E.) This is one of the words which has taken to itself an initial n, borrowed from the indef. art. an; see remarks on the letter N. A newt = an ewt. M. E. newte, ewte.

*Newte, or ewte, wyrme, lacertus; 'Prompt. Parv. p. 355. Ewte is a contraction of the older form euele (= evete). The O. F. lesard, a lizard, is glossed by evete (the MS. prob. has evete), in Walter de Biblesworth; see Wright's Vocab. i. 150.—A.S. efeta; 'Lacerta, efeta,' in a gloss; Wright's Voc. i. 78, col. 2. \(\beta \). The word is to be divided as ef-eta, where -eta is a suffix due to Aryan suffix -ta; see March, A. S. Grammar, p. 120. The base ef-, for af-, answers to Aryan AP, signifying 'river;' cf. Skt. ap, water (whence apchara, living in water), Lithuan. uppis, a stream.

7. The Lithuanian has the parallel form uppetakis, adj., that which goes in the water, which was used as a sb. to mean 'a trout' (Nesselmann). Hence a newt or eft is a 'water-animal,' or inhabitant of a stream, a name due to their amphibious nature. The mod. prov. E. eft is a contraction of A.S. efeta. For further references, see King Alisaunder, 1. 6027, Mandeville's Travels, p. 61, &c.; see Stratmann.

NEXT, nighest, nearest. (E.) Next is a doublet of nighest, of which it is an older spelling. 'When he bale is hest, henne is he bote nest' = when the sorrow is highest, then is the remedy nighest; Proverbs of Hendyng, st. 23. This is often cited in the form: 'When help is heat then heat is next,' and interest the state of the st bale is hext, then bote is next;' and just as hext or hest is a contraction of M. E. hehest (highest), so is next or nest a contraction of M. E. nehest (nighest). See Stratmann, s. v. neh. The A.S. forms are neáhst, néhst, nýhst, níhst, niehst; Grein, ii. 283. See Nigh.

NIB, the point of a pen. (E.) Another form of neb, which is the

seem to be old. See Neb. Der. nipp-le, q. v.

NIBBLE, to eat in small portions. (E.) In Shak. Temp. iv. 1.

2. Not connected with nib, or neb, but with nip, of which it is the frequentative form, and means 'to nip often.' In fact, it has lost an initial k, and stands for knibble, just as nip does for knip. + Low G. nibbeln, knibbeln, to nibble, gnaw slightly; Bremen Wort. Cf. also Du. knibbelen, to cavil, haggle; the same word, differently employed.

See Nip. Der. nibbl-er.

NICE, hard to please, fastidious, dainty, delicious. (F., -L.) M. E. nice, foolish, simple; later, it took the sense of fastidious; and lastly, that of delicious. In Chaucer, C.T. 5508, 6520; in the latter passage 'wise and nothing nice' = wise and not simple at all. So also in P. Plowman, B. xvi. 33. 'For he was nyce, and kowbe no wisdom' = for he was foolish, and knew no wisdom; Rob. of Glouc. p. 106, last line. — O. F. nice, 'lazy, slothful, idle, faint, slack, dull, simple; 'Cot. The orig. sense was 'ignorant.'-Lat. nescium, acc. of nessius, ignorant.—Lat. ne, not; and sci., related to scire, to know. See No and Science. the sense may have been due to confusion with E. nesh, which sometimes meant 'delicate' as well as 'soft.' Der. nice-ty. M. E. nicetee, Chaucer, C. T. 4044, from O. F. nicete, 'sloth, simplicity' (Cot.);

NICHE, a recess in a wall, for a statue. (F.,-Ital.,-L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. - F. niche, 'a niche;' Cot. - Ital. nicchia, a niche; closely allied to nicchio, a shell, hence a shell-like recess in a wall, so called (probably) from the early shape of it. Florio explains nicchio as 'the shell of any shell-fish, a nooke or comer, also such little cubboords in churches as they put images in or as images stand in.' - Lat. mitulum, mytilum, acc. of mitulus, mytilus, a seamuscle. 'Derived in the same way as Ital. secchia from situla, a bucket, and Ital. vecchio from Lat. uetulus, old; as to the change of initial, cf. Ital. nespola with Lat. mespilum, a medlar; Diez. A similar change of initial occurs in E. napkin, due to Lat. mappa. β. Referred by some to Gk. μυτίλοι, a muscle; but the Gk. word may be of Lat. origin. The Lat. mytilus is also found in the form mūsulus, and is allied to musculus, a little mouse, also a sea-muscle: cf. Gk. µvaf, a sea-muscle.

γ. All dimin. forms from mu-, put for mus, a mouse. See Muscle, Mouse.

¶ The similarity to ¶ The similarity to E. nick is accidental.

NICK (1), a small notch. (O. Low G.) ⁴ Though but a stick with a nick; Fotherby, Atheom., p. 62, ed. 1622 (Todd's Johnson). ⁴To nick, to hit the time right; I nick'd it, I came in the nick of time, NICK (1), a small notch. (O. Low G.) 'Though but a stick with a nick;' Fotherby, Atheom., p. 62, ed. 1622 (Todd's Johnson).
'To nick, to hit the time right; I nick'd it, I came in the nick of time, just in time. Nick and notch, i. e. crena, are synonymous words, and to attain, Lat. nancisci, to acquire. Thus the sense of nigh is 'that

Chaucer, C. T. 10924; formed by adding -nes (-ness) to M. E. newe- to nick a thing seems to me to be originally no more than to hit just the notch or mark; J. Ray, pref. to Collection of English (dialectal)

NEWS, what is new, tidings. (E.) Formerly newes, which does Words, ed. 1691. Nick is an attenuated form of nock, the old spelling of notch, and means a little notch; so also tip from top. See Notch. β. Hence nick, a score on a tally, a reckoning; 'out of all nick' past all counting, Two Gent. iv. 2. 76. Der. nick, to notch slightly,

Com. Errors, v. 175.

NICK (2), the devil. (E.) In the phrase 'Old Nick.' A name taken from the old Northern mythology. A. S. nicor, a water-sprite; Beowulf, ed. Grein, ll. 422, 575, 845, 1427. Heel. nykr, a fabulous water-goblin. + Dan. nök, nisse. + Swed. näcken, a sea-god. + O. H. G. nichus, a water-sprite; fem. nichessa; G. nix, fem. nixe.

Root unknown; cf. Fick, iii. 163.

NICKEL, a grayish white metal. (G., -Gk.?) One of the few G. words in E. Added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. -G. nickel, nickel; kupfernickel, nickel of copper.

B. In Mahn's Webster we are told that nickel is an abbreviation of kupfer-nickel, i.e. 'copper of Nick, or Nicholas, a name given in derision, as it was thought to be a base ore of copper.' The Swed. form kopparnickel is added, word, but borrowed from Gk. Nikoláo; cf. Acts, vi. 5.

NICKNACK, the same as Knickknack, q. v.
NICKNAME, a surname, soubriquet. (E.) In Shak. Romeo,
ii. 1. 12. One of the words which has acquired an unoriginal initial
n; see remarks on the letter N. M. E. nekename, corruption of ekename, an additional name; in later times changed to nickname, from a popular etymology which connected the word with the verb nick, which properly means 'to notch,' not 'to clip.' It may further be remarked that a nickname is not so much a docking of the name, as an addition to it, a sur-name. 'Neke-name, or eke-name, agnomen; Prompt. Parv. p. 352. Way cites in his note similar glosses, such as: 'Agnomen, an ekename, or a surename (sic),' Medulla; 'An ekname, agnomen;' Catholicon. Spelt ekename, Testament of Love; Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, p. 295 back, col. 2, l. 9. There can be no doubt as to the purely E. origin of the word, which has just the sense of Lat. agnomen, and is a mere variation of M. E. toname, a to-name, additional name, surname (cognate with G. zuname, a nickname), for which see P. Plowman, C. xiii. 211, Layamon, 9383. the word is simply compounded of eke and name; see Eke, Name. + Icel. auknafn, a nickname; from auka, to eke, and nafn, a name. + Swed. öknamn, from öka, to eke, and namn, a name. + Dan. ögenavn,

rom öge, to eke. Der. nickname, verb, Hamlet, iii. 1.151.

NICOTIAN, belonging to tobacco. (F.) 'Your Nicotian [tobacco] is good too; Ben Jonson, Every Man, ed. Wheatley, A. iii. sc. 5, 1. 89.—O. F. Nicotiane, 'Nicotian, tobacco, first sent into France by Nicot in 1560;' Cot. Coined, with fem. suffix -iane France by Nicot in 1500; Cot. Comed, with constant (=Lat. -iana), from the name Nicot. Der. Hence also nicot-ine.

NTECE, the daughter of a brother or sister. (F.,-L.) The fem. form of nephew. M. E. nece, Rob. of Glouc. p. 353, l. 9; spelt neyce, King Alisaunder, l. 1712. — O. F. niece, mod. F. nièce. Cf. Prov. nepta, a niece, in Bartsch, Chrestomathie Provençale. — Low Lat. neptia, which occurs A. D. 809 (Brachet). - Lat. neptis, a granddaughter, a nicce; used as fem. of nepos (stem nepot-); see Nephew.

NIGGARD, a miser. (Scand.) M. E. nigard (with one g),
Chaucer, C. T. 5915; whence the sh. nigardie, id. 13102. The suffix
-ard is of F. origin, as usual; and the F. -ard is of O. H. G. origin;
see Brachet, Introd. to F. Etym. Dict. § 196. But this suffix was freely added to E. words, as in drunk-ard; and we find a parallel form in M. E. nygun. '[He was] a nygun and auarous' = he was a niggard and an avaricious man; Rob. of Brunne, Handlyng Synne, 1. 5578. We also find an adj. niggish; Richardson. Of Scand. origin. - Icel. knöggr, niggardly, stingy; Swed. njugg, niggardly, scanty, noga, exact, strict, precise; Dan. nöie, exact. + G. genau, close, strict, precise. + A. S. hneiw, sparing.

β. These forms answer to a Teut. type HNAWA, sparing; Fick, iii. 81. The form of the root is KNU (= Teut. HNU), preserved in Gk. κνύειν, to scratch, κνύοι, the itch, *\(\nu\)\vi\(\nu\)\a, a scratching; so that the orig. sense is 'one who scrapes.' Der. *\(\ni\)\gamma(\nu\)\range Hamlet, iii. 1. 13; *\(\ni\)\gamma(\nu\)\gamma(\nu\)\range Hen. V, ii. 4. 46; niggard-ly, adv., Merry Wives, ii. 2. 205; niggard-li-ness.

NIGH, near, not far off, close. (E.) M. E. neh, neih, ney, neigh, nigh; Chaucer, C. T. 1528; Havelok, 464; &c. - A. S. neih, neh, Grein, ii. 282, used as adj., adv., and prep. + Du. na, adv., nigh. + Icel. ná-, adv., nigh; only used in composition, as ná-búi, a neighbour. + Goth. nehw, nehwa, adv., nigh; whence nehwjan, to draw nigh. + G. nahe, adj., nach, prep., nigh, next, &c. \(\beta\). These forms answer to a Teut. type NAHW or NAHWA, adv., nigh, nearly,

Chaucer, C. T. 23. -A. S. niht, neht, neaht, Grin, ii. 284.+Du. nacht. +Icel. nátt, nótt.+Dan. nat.+Swed. natt.+Goth. nahts.+G. nacht. +W. nos.+Irish nochd.+ Lithuan. nakis.+Russ. noche.+Lat. nox (stem noct-).+Gk. νύξ (stem νυκτ-).+Skt. nakta. β. All from the NAK, to fail, disappear, perish, from the failure of light; cf. Skt. nac, to disappear, Gk. vén-vs, a corpse, Lat. nex, death, destruction, Skt. nashta, lost, invisible, dead. Der. night-cap, -dress, -fall, -jar (from its jarring noise), -piece, -watch; also night-ly, M. E. nihtliche, Reliquiæ Antiquæ, i. 131 (Stratmann), night-less, night-ward; also numerous compounds in Shak., as -bird, -crow, -dog, -fly, -foe, -gown, &c. And see night-mare, night-shade, night-in-gale, nocturn.

NIGHTINGALE, the bird that sings by night. (E.) before g is excrescent, as in messenger for messager, passenger for passager, &c. M. E. nightingale, Chaucer, C. T. 98; earlier form niztegale, Reliquiæ Antiquæ, i. 241 (Stratmann).—A. S. nihtegale, Wright's Vocab. i. 62, col. 2. Lit. 'singer of the night.'—A. S. nihte, gen. case of niht, neaht, night; and gale = singer, from galan, to sing (Grein). + Du. nachtegaal. + Dan. nattergal. + Swed. nähtergal. + G. nachtigall, O. H. G. nahtagala, nahtegala, nahtigala. β. In each case the second syllable is due to a case-ending of the sb.; thus Dan. natter, Swed. näkter, answer to an O. Icel. gen. sing. náttar, mod. Icel. nætr; cf. Icel. náttartal, a tale or number of nights, a parallel form to nightertale in Chaucer, C. T. 97.

γ. The verb galan became galen in M. E., and occurs in Chaucer, C. T. 6414; it is cognate with Dan. gale, Swed. gala, to crow as a cock, O. H. G. kalan, to sing; and is closely related to E. yell. See Yell.

NIGHTMARE, an incubus, a dream at night accompanied by pressure on the breast. (E.) M. E. nightemare. Nyghte mare, or mare, or wytche, Epialtes, vel effialtes [ephialtes]; Prompt. Parv. [Tyrwhitt's reading of nightes mare in Chaucer, C. T. 3485, is unauthorised.] – A. S. neaht, niht, night; and mara, a night-mare, a rare word, occurring in Cockayne's A. S. Leechdoms, ii. 306, l. 12. + Du. nachtmerrie, a night-mare; an accommodated spelling, due to confusion with Du. merrie, a mare, with which the word has no connexion. A like confusion is probably common in modern English, though the A. S. forms are distinct. + Icel. mara, the nightmare, an ogress. + Swed. mara. + Dan. mare. + Low G. moor, nagi-moor; Bremen Wörterbuch, iii. 184, where the editor, against the evidence, confuses moor with Low L. märe, a marc. + O. H. G. mara, a nightmare, incubus; also spelt mar.

β. The sense is 'crusher;' from MAR, to pound, bruise, crush; see Mar. The A.S., Icel., and mare, incubus; also spelt mar. O. H.G. suffix -a denotes the agent, as in numerous other cases; e. g. A. S. hunt-a, a hunter, huntsman.

NIGHTSHADE, a narcotic plant. (E.) A. S. nihtscadu, nihtscada, nightshade; Cockayne's A.S. Leechdoms, iii. 340. Compounded of niht, night, and scadu, shade; perhaps because thought to be evil, and loving the shade of night. See Night, Shade.

NIGRESCENT, growing black. (L.) In Todd's Johnson.

nic-, allied to Skt. nig, night, which is an attenuated form of nakta, night. Thus the sense of niger is 'night-like.' See Night, Negro. Der. nigritude, from Lat. nigritudo, blackness; see Hood's Poems, A Black Job, last line but one.

NIMBLE, active. (E.) The b is excrescent. M. E. nimel, nimil see 'Nymyl, capax' in Prompt. Parv., and Way's note. Formed from A. S. nim-an, to take, catch, seize, with the A. S. suffix -ol, still preserved in E. witt-ol, lit, a wise man, used sarcastically to mean a simpleton. We find the parallel A.S. forms numol, numul, numel, occurring in the compounds scearp-numul, lit. 'sharp-taking,' i. e. efficacious, and teart-numul, also lit. 'tart-taking,' i.e. efficacious; Cockayne's A.S. Leechdoms, i. 134, l. 10, 152, l. 3, and footnotes; these are formed from num-, the base of the past tense pl. and pp. of the same verb niman. The sense is 'quick at seizing,' hence active, nimble. So also Icel. næma, keen, quick at learning, from nema, to take; Dan. nem, quick, apprehensive, adroit, from nemme, to apprehend, learn.

β. The A.S. niman, to seize, is cognate with Icel. nema, Dan. nemme, G. nehmen, Goth. niman, to take; a strong verb, with A.S. and Goth. pt. t. nam. The orig. sense is 'to take as one's share.' - I NAM, to apportion, distribute, allot; whence also Gk. νέμειν, to distribute, Lat. num-erus, a number, &c. Der. nimbl-y, simble-ness. From the same root, nem-esis, nom-ad, num-b-er, numism-at-ic. And see Numb.

NINE, a numeral, one less than ten. (E.) M. E. nyne, nine, Chaucer, C. T. 24. Here the final -e is the usual pl. ending, and nyne

which reaches to, or 'that which suffices.' Der. near, q.v., neigh-& Dan. ni.+ Swed. nio.+ G. neun.+ Goth. niun.+ W. naw.+ Irish and bour, q.v., next, q.v. And see necessary, enough.

NIGHT, the time of the sun's absence. (E.) M. E. niht, night;

B. All from an orig. NAWAN, nine; of unknown origin. Cf. also Lithuan. devyni, devyni (Nesselmann), nine, Russ. deviate, with initial d for n. As Curtius remarks, the word reminds us of Skt. nava, Lat. nouns, new, and perhaps points 'to an old system of numbering by fours;' but this is mere guesswork. Der. nine-fold, nine-pins; nine-teen, A.S. nigontyne (Grein); nine-ty, A.S. nigontig (Grein); nin-th, A. S. nigoda, nigeda (id.); nine-teen-th, nine-ti-eth; nin-th-ly. And see Novem-ber.

NINNY, a simpleton. (Ital.) 'What a pied ninny's this!' Temp. iii. 2. 71. – Ital. ninno, a child, a dialectal form cited by Diez, not given in Florio nor in Meadows Dict., but the same word with Span. niño, a child, infant, one of little experience. Of imitative origin; cf. Ital. ninna, a lullaby, nurse's song to rock a child to sleep, ninnare, to lull to sleep, nanna, 'a word that women use to still their children with' (Florio). From the repetition of the syllables ni, ni, or na, na, in humming or singing children to sleep. See Nun.

NIP, to pinch, break off the edge or end. (E.) M. E. nippen; 'nyppyng his lyppes' = biting his lips, pressing them with his teeth, P. Plowman, C. vii. 104. Put for knip; see G. Douglas, Prol. to XII Book of the Eneid, l. 94. Not found in A.S., though the derivative enif, a knife, occurs; see Knife. + Du. knijpen, to pinch; cerivative enst, a kniie, occurs; see Kniie. + Du. knippen, to pinch, knippen, to fillip, crack, snap, entrap. + Dan. knibe, to pinch, nip. + Swed. knipa, to pinch, squeeze, catch. + G. kneifen, to pinch, nip; kneipen, to pinch, twitch. + Lithuan. żnybti, żnypti, to pinch, nip, as a crab with his claws, to bite as a goose with its beak (Nesselman). β. All from a Teut. base KNIB, to nip (Fick, iii. 48). Der. nip, sb., a cut, Tam. Shrew, iv. 3. 90; nipp-er, nipp-ers, nibb-le. And see knife, neap.

NIPPLE, a teat, a small projection with an orifice. (E.) In Shak. Macb. i. 7. 57; and in Minsheu, ed. 1627. A dimin. of nib, just as neble is the dimin. of neb. 'Neble of a womans pappe, bout de la mamelle; Palsgrave. Nib and neb are the same word; see Nib, Neb. The alleged 'A. S. nypele, a nipple,' in Lye's Dict., is wholly unauthorised. Der. nipple-wort.

NIT, the egg of a louse or small insect. (E.) M. E. nite, nyte, also used to mean a louse. 'Nyte, wyrme, Lens;' Prompt. Parv. — A.S. hnitu, to translate Lat. lens; Wright's Vocab. i. 24, col. 1. + Du. neet. + Icel. nitr, O. Icel. gnit. + Dan. gnid. + Swed. gnet. + G. niss, M. H. G. niz. Cf. also Russ. gnida, a nit, Gk. κόνιε (stem κόνιδ-). β. The Teut. type is HNITI or HNITA; Fick, iii. 81; the sense is 'that which attacks' or 'stings' (orig. 'that which makes to itch'), from the Teut. base HNIT, to attack, thrust. This appears in A. S. hnitan, only used of an ox, meaning 'to gore,' Exod. xxi. 28, Icel. hnita, to attack, strike. The corresponding Aryan root is KNID, appearing in Gk. κνίζειν (= κνίδ-γειν), to scrape, tease, make to itch; and KNID is another form of KNAD, which is the root of nettle; see Nettle.

MITRE, saltpetre. (F., -L., -Gk., -Arab.) Spelt niter in Minsheu, ed. 1627.-F. nitre, 'niter;' Cot.-Lat. nitrum.-Gk. νίτρον, 'natron, a mineral alkali, our potassa or soda, or both (not our nitre, i.e. saltpetre);' Liddell and Scott. This means that the sense of the word has changed; but the form is the same. - Arab. nitrún, natrún, natron, native alkaline salt; Rich. Dict. p. 1585. Der. nitr-ate, nitr-ic, nitr-ous, nitr-i-fy, nitr-ite. Also nitro-gen, i. e. that which produces nitre, from virpo-, crude form of virpov, and $\gamma \in \nu$ -, base of $\gamma i \gamma \nu \in \nu$, to produce; see Generate.

NO (1), a word of refusal or denial. (E.) M. E. no, Will. of Palerne, 2701, 3115. There is a clear distinction in M. E. between no and nay, the former being the stronger form; see Nay, which is of Scand. origin.—A.S. ná, nó, adv., never, no. Compounded of ne, not, and á, ever. The form á became oo in M.E., occurring in Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, l. 111; but this form was entirely superseded by the cognate word ai, ay, mod. E. ay, aye, which is of Scand. origin. See Aye, adv., ever. B. The neg. particle ne, signifying not, is cognate with O. H. G. ni, M. H. G. ne, not; Goth. ni, not; Russ. ne, not; Irish, Gael., and W. ni, not; Lat. ne, in non-ne; Skt. na, not. The Skt. form na is the most original. C. In mod. E. this neg. particle is represented by the initial n- of n-ever, n-aught, n-one, n-either, n-ay, n-or, and the like. ¶ It is quite a mistake to suppose that the M.E. ne, not, so common in Chaucer, is of F. origin. It is rather the A.S. ne, which happens to coincide in form with F. ne, of Lat. origin; and that is all.

NO (2), none. (E.) Merely a shortened form of none, as a is of an; see None. Der. no-body, q. v.

NOBLE, illustrious, excellent, magnificent. (F., -L.) In early use. M. E. noble, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 273, l. 16. -F. stands for an older form nizene, extended form of nizen, Layamon, noble. - Lat. nobilem, acc. of nobilis (= gno-bilis), well-known, notable, 2804. - A. S. nigon, nigen, Grein, ii. 296. + Du. negen. + Icel. níu. + illustrious, noble. - Lat. gno-, base of noscere (= gnoscere), to know, adv.; noble-man, in O. Eng. Homilies, as above; noble-ness (a hybrid word, with E. suffix), Wint. Tale, ii. 3, 12. Also nobil-i-ty, K. John,

word, with E. suffix), with Lake, at 3. 2. 2. 2. 42, from O. F. nobilite, nobilitet = Lat. acc. nobilitatem.

NOBODY, no one. (E.) In Shak. Merry Wives, i. 4. 14. Compounded of no, short for none, and body; not in early use. the place of M. E. no man, which is now not much used. See None and Body.

NOCK, the old form of Notch, q. v.

394

NOCTURN, the name of a service of the church. (F.,-L.) See Palmer, Origines Liturgicae, i. 202, ed. 1832. 'A nocturne of the Psalter;' Lord Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. ii. c. 26 (R.) M. E. nocturne, Ancren Riwle, p. 270, l. 1. - F. nocturne, nocturnal; also, a nocturn. - Low Lat. nocturna, a nocturn; o ig. fem. of Lat. nocturnus, belonging to night. B. To be divided as noc-tur-nus, answering to Gk. vvs-rep-190s, nocturnal; from noc- = noct-, stem of nox, night, cognate with E. night; with Aryan suffixes -tar and -na. See Night. Der. nocturn-al, Milton, P. L. iii. 40, viii. 134, from late

Lat. nocturnalis, extended from nocturnus; nocturnal-ty.

NOD, to incline the head forward. (E.) M. E. nodden, Chaucer,
C. T. 16996. Not found in A.S., and difficult to trace. But it answers to a G. form notten*, found in the frequentative form nottein, a prov. G. word, meaning to shake, wag, jog (Flügel). To nod is to shake the head by a sudden inclination forwards, as is done by a sleepy person; to make a butting movement with the head. Closely allied to M. H. G. nuotύn, O. H. G. hnútún, to shake. β. A Closely allied to M. H. G. nuotón, O. H. G. hnótón, to shake. β. A parallel form occurs in prov. E. nog, to jog, to move on (Halliwell); Lowland Sc. noggan, 'walking steadily, and regularly nodding the head' (Jamieson). Cf. also Low Sc. nodge, to strike with the knuckles, nodge, a push or stroke, properly with the knuckles (Jamieson); mod. E. nudge. The orig. notion seems to be that of butting or pushing; and there is a connection with Icel. hnjóha, to hammer, clinch, rivet, hnyðja, a rammer for beating turf. Fick (iii. 82) gives HNUD as the form of the Teut. base of the latter words. See also Knock, Nudge. Not connected with Lat. nuere, to nod (base nu). Der. nod, sb.

NODDLE, a name for the head. (E.) In Shak. Tam. Shrew is

NODDLE, a name for the head. (E.) In Shak. Tam. Shrew, i. 1. 64. Wedgwood well says: 'the noddle, noddock, or niddock is properly the projecting part at the back of the head, the nape of the neck, then ludicrously used for the head itself. M. E. nodle, nodil. 'Nodyl, or nodle of the head, or nolle, Occiput;' Prompt. Parv. B. It really stands for knodlel, and is the dimin. of knod, a word lost in Early É., but preserved in other languages; cf. O. Du. knodde, a knob (Hexham); Icel. hnúôr, a knob, ball; G. knoten, a knot, y. This knod is a mere variant of Knot, q.v. And see

Node, below.

NODE, a knot. (L.) 'Nodes, in astronomy, are the points of the intersection of the orbit of the sun or any other (!) planet with the ecliptick; 'Phillips, ed. 1706. 'Nodus or Node, a knot, or noose, &c.; id. - Lat. nodus (= gnodus), a knot; cognate with E. Knot, q. v. Der. nod-ous, Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iv. c. 4. § 1, Englished from Lat. nodosus; nod-os-i-ty, id. b. v. c. 5. § 2, from F. nodosité, 'knottiness' (Cot.) = Lat. acc. nodositatem; nod-ule, Englished from Lat. nodulus, a little knot, dimin. of nodus.

NOGGIN, a wooden cup, small mug. (C.) 'Of drinking-cups... we have . . mazers, broad-mouthed dishes, noggins, whiskins, piggins, &c.; Heywood, Drunkard Opened, &c., ed. 1635, p. 45 (Todd). Also in Minsheu, ed. 1627. — Irish noigin, 'a noggin, a naggin, quarter of a pint,' O'Reilly; Gael. noigean, a wooden cup. The word has lost an initial c, appearing in Irish cragaire, 'a naggin;' Gael. cragan, a little knob. peg, pin, an earthen pipkin.

B. All Gael. enagan, a little knob. peg, pin, an earthen pipkin.

B. All these words are from Gael. and Irish enag, a knob, peg, also a knock; note also Gael. cnagaire, a knocker, a noggin, cnagaidh, bunchy. Hence the noggin is named from its round form, or from its being made of a knotty piece of wood; cf. Irish enaig, a knot in wood. γ. Also the orig. sense of cnag was a knock, a blow, hence a bump, as being the effect of a blow. All from Irish and Gael. cnag, to knock; see Knag, Knock. ¶ Hence the spelling knoggin in Swift, cited by Richardson, is correct.

NOISE, a din, troublesome sound. (F., -L., -Gk.?) In early use. M. E. noise, Ancren Riwle, p. 66, l. 18. -F. noise, 'a brabble, brawle, debate, . . also a noise; 'Cot. β. The O. F. form is nose; and the Provençal has nausa, nausa, noisa, nueiza (Bartsch). The origin is uncertain; it is discussed by Diez, who decides that the Prov. form nausa could only have been derived from Lat. nausea, so that a noise is so called because nauseous; see Nausea. If this be right, the word is really of *Greek* origin. Y. Others hold to a derivation from Lat. noxia, harm, as if a noise were noxious; see Noxious. This latter derivation, though at first sight more obvious. See Apparel, and Par. hardly agrees with the Prov. nausa, and perhaps not even with O. F. NONPLUS, a state of perplexity; to perplex. (L.) Most mose. Der. nois-y, for which formerly noise-ful was used, as in Dryden, commonly a verb. 'He has non-plus'd me;' Dryden, Kind Keeper,

cognate with E. know; with suffix -bilis. See Know. Der. nobl-y, Annus Mirabilis, st. 40; nois-i-ly, nois-i-ness; noise-less, -ly, -ness; also noise, verb, M. E. noisen, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. met. 6,

NOISOME, annoying, troublesome. (F., -L.; with E. suffix.) Formed from M. E. noy, annoyance, injury; with E. suffix -some = A. S. -sum, as in Winsome, q.v. We find three forms in use formerly, viz. noy-ous, Wyclif, 2 Thess. iii. 2; noy-ful, Sir T. More, Works, p. 481 e; and noy-some, id. p. 1389 h. β. Noy is a mere contraction of M. E. anoy, ano; see Romanut of the Rose, 4404, &c. The derivation is from the Lat. phrase in odio habere, as explained

s. v. Annoy, q. v. ¶ Not connected with Lat. nocere, to hurt. NOMAD, wandering; one of a wandering tribe. (Gk.) 'The Numidian nomades, so named of changing their pasture;' Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. v. c. 3. = Gk. νομάδ-, stem of νομάε, roaming, wandering, esp. in search of pasture. = Gk. νομάς, a pasture, allotted abode. -Gk. νέμειν, to assign, allot. - NAM, to assign; cf. Skt. nam, to bow to, bow, bend, upa-nam, to fall to one's share, upa-nata, due. Hence also nem-esis, nim-ble, num-ber; and the suffix -nomy in astro-

nomy, auto-nomy, gastro-nomy, anti-nomi-an. Der. nomad-ic.

NOMENCLATOR, one who gives names to things. (L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627.—Lat. nomenclator, one who gives names, lit. 'name-caller.'-Lat. nomen, a name; and calare, to call. See Name and Calendar. Der. nomenclat-ure, from Lat. nomenclatura, a

calling by name, naming.

NOMINAL, pertaining to a name, existing only in name. (L.)
'One is a reall, another a nominall;' Tyndal's Works, p. 104, col. 1; see Spec. of English, ed. Skeat, p. 176, l. 316. This refers to the famous dispute between the Nominalists and Realists; the founder of the former sect was condemned by a council at Soissons, A.D. 1092; Haydn, Dict. of Dates. - Lat. nominalis, nominal. - Lat. nomin-, stem of nomen, a name, cognate with E. Name, q. v. See Nominate. NOMINATE, to name. (L.) In Shak. L. L. L. i. 2. 16. - Lat.

nominatus, pp. of nominare, to name. - Lat. nomin-, stem of nomen, a name, cognate with E. Name, q.v. Der. nomination, Fryth's Works, p. 58, col. 2, from F. nomination, 'a nomination' (Cot.); nominat-or, nominat-ive, M.E. nominatif, Trevisa, i. 327, from O. F. nominatif, in use in the 13th century (Littré), from Lat. nominatiuus. Also nomin-ee, a term of law, formed as if from a F. verb nominer, with a pp. nominé; but the real F. verb is nommer.

NON, prefix, not. (L.) In compounds, such as non-appearance, non-compliance.—Lat. non, not; orig. none, not one; compounded of Lat. ne, not, and oinum, old form of unum, neut. of unus, onc. Thus

I.at. non is of parallel formation with E. None, q. v.
NONAGE, minority. (L.; and F., -L.) In Shak. Rich. III, ii. 13. Compounded of Lat. non, not, and age; see Non- and Age. NONCE, in phr. for the nonce. (E.) M. E. for the nones, Chaucer, C. T. 381. The sense is for the once, for the occasion or purpose. The older spelling is for then ones, still earlier for then anes, as in St. Juliana, ed. Cockayne, p. 71. Thus the n really belongs to the dat. case of the article, viz. A.S. Sim, later San, then. Ones = mod. E. once; see Once. We may note that ones was first a gen. case, then an adv., and was lastly used as a sb., as here.

NONCONFORMING, refusing to conform. (L.; and F., -L.; with E. suffix.) The Act of Uniformity came into operation on 24 Aug. 1662; Haydn, Dict. of Dates. Hence arose the name nonconformist, and the adj. nonconforming. Compounded of Lat. non, not; and Conform, q.v. Der. nonconform-ist, non-conform-i-ty. NONDESCRIPT, not yet described, novel, odd. (L.) Added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. - Lat. non, non; and descriptus, pp. of

describere, to describe; see Describe.

NONE, not one. (E.) M. E. noon, non; as in 'non other' = no other, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 5. Before a consonant it commonly becomes no, as in mod. E.; but in very early authors we find non even before a consonant, as in 'none tonge;' Rob. of Glouc. no. 285, l. 19.—A.S. nain, none; compounded of ne, not, and an, one; see No(1) § B, and One.

NONENTITY, a thing that does not exist. (L.) In Johnson.

From Non- and Entity.

NONES, the ninth day before the ides. (L.) Also used of the

old church service at the ninth hour, which is the older use in E. This ninth hour or nones was orig. 3 P.M., but was changed to midday; whence our noon. See further under **Noon**.

NONJUROR, one who refuses to take the oath of allegiance. (L.; and F.,-L.) First used of those who refused allegiand Will. III in 1689. From Non- and Juror.

NONPAREIL, one without equal, matchless. (F.,-L.) First used of those who refused allegiance to

Shak. Temp. iii. 2, 108. - F. non, not, from Lat. non; and pareil, equal, from Low Lat. pariculus, double dimin. from Lat. par, equal.

iii. I. The orig. phrase was, probably, 'to be at a non-plus,' which with which cf. prov. E. (Essex) gay, a painted picture in a child's occurs in Locke (Todd), and probably earlier. A half-ludicrous coined term for a state of perplexity, in which one can do no more, NOSOLOGY, the science of disease. (Gk.) In Johnson's Dict. nor go any further. - Lat. non plus, no more. See Non- and Plural.

NONSENSE, language without meaning. (L.; and F.,-L.) It occurs, according to Richardson, in an Elegy by Mr. R. B. in Memory of Donne. From Non- and Sense. Der. nonsens-ic-al. NONSUIT, a withdrawal of a suit at law. (L.; and F., -L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, which see. From Non- and Suit.

Der. nonsuit, verb.

NOOK, a corner, recess. (C.) M. E. nok, Havelok, 820; pl. nokes, Cursor Mundi, 17675. The comp. feower-noked = four-cornered, occurs in Layamon, ii. 500, l. 21999. The Lowland Sc. form is new (Jameson); which leads us to the Celtic. = Irish and Gael. niue, a nook, corner. Root unknown; nor is it at all certain that there is any connection with nock or notch.

NOON, midday. (L.) Orig. the ninth hour of the day, or 3 P.M., but afterwards the time of the church-service called nones was altered, and the term came to be applied to midday. M. E. nones, pl., P. Plowman, B. v. 378, vi. 147 (see notes). A. S. non-tid (=noon-tide), the ninth hour, Mark, xv. 33, 34.—Lat. nona, put for nona hora, ninth hour; where nona is the fem. of nonus, ninth. Nonus=noui-mus, from nouem, nine; cf. decimus from decem, ten. The Lat. nouem is cognate with E. Nine, q.v. Der. non-tide, A.S. non-tid, as above; noon-day, Jul. Cæsar, i. 3. 27. Also nones, nun-chion.

NOOSE, a slip-knot. (Unknown.) 'Caught in my own noose;'

Beaum. and Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 4 (Perez). Perhaps not found earlier. Origin unknown; perhaps it is due to O. F. nous, pl. of nou or neu, mod. F. næud, a knot; which is from Lat. nodus, cognate with E. Knot. See Littré. Wedgwood cites Languedoc nouscouren, a running-knot; nouzelut, knotty.

B. Mahn suggests W. nais, a band, tie; Gael. nasg, a tie-band, a wooden collar for a cow; Irish nasc, nasg, a tie, collar, chain, ring; Bret. nask, a cord used for tying up cows by their horns, either to fasten them to the stall, or to lead them about. Cf. Lat. nexus, a tie, fastening, noose. v. The Celtic verb appears in Irish nasgaim, I bind, tie, chain, Gael. naisg, to bind, make fast, Lat. nectere, to fasten. ¶ The vowel occasions a difficulty in the latter case. Der. noose, verb.

NOR, neither. (E.) M. E. nor, short for nother, which is merely another spelling of neither. 'Vor her hors were al astoned, and node

after wylle Sywe nober spore ne brydel '= for their horses were all astonied, and would not, according to their will, obey nor spur nor bridle; Rob. of Glouc. p. 396. For a full account of the word, see Matzner, Gramm. ii. 2. 352. See Neither.

NORMAL, according to rule. (L.) A late word; added by Todd to Johnson. - Lat. normalis, made according to a carpenter's square. - Lat. norma, a carpenter's square, rule, pattern. Contracted from a form gnorima*, and perhaps merely a borrowed word from Gk. The corresponding Gk. word is γνωρίμη, fem. of γνώριμος, well-known, whence the sense of 'exact' in Latin; cf. Gk. γνώμων, that which knows or indicates, an index, a carpenter's square. Both γνώμων and γνώμων are from the

GNA, to know. See Gnomon and Know. Der. normal-ly; also e-norm-ous, q.v., abnorm-al (modern).

NORMAN, a Northman. (F., - Scand.) M. E. Norman, Rob. of Glouc. p. 360, l. 9. - O. F. Normand, 'a Norman;' Cot. - Dan. Normand; Icel. Norômadr (= Norômannr), pl. Norômenn, a Northman, Norwegian. See North. Der. Norman-d-y, M. E. Normandy. Rob.

Norwegian. See Normandie, Dan. Normandi, Icel. Normandi,

for North-isk, i. e. North-ish; see North.

NORTH, the cardinal point opposite to the sun's place at noon. (E.) M.E. north, Wyclif, Luke, xiii. 29. – A. S. nort, Grein, ii. 300. + Du. noord. + Icel. nordr. + Dan. and Swed. nord. + G. nord. Root unknown. The Skt. nára, water, does not help us; the suggestion that north meant 'rainy quarter' is a mere guess. Der north-ern, Chaucer, C.T. 1989, A.S. nordern (Grein), cognate with O. H. G. norda-róni, where the suffix is from the verb to run, and means north-running, i.e. coming from the north (Fick, iii. 251). Also north-east, west, &c. Also north-ward; north-er-ly (short for northern-ly), &c. Also Nor-man, Nor-se.

NOSE, the organ of smell. (E.) M. E. nose (orig. dissyllabic), Chaucer, C. T. 123, 152, 556. – A. S. nosu, Grein, ii. 300. + Du. neus. + Icel. nös. + Dan. næse. + Swed. näsa. + G. nase. + Russ. nos. + Lithuan. nosis. + Lat. nasus. + Skt. násá (the base of some cases and derivatives is nas). Root uncertain. Der. nose-bag, nose-less; nose, known, pp. of noscere, to known, Hamlet, iv. 3. 38; nose-gay, Mids. Nt. Dr. i. 1. 34, and Palsgrave, everb, notice-able, notice-able,

- Gk. νόσο-, crude form of νόσοs, disease; and -λογία, from λόγοs, a discourse, which from λέγειν, to speak. The Gk. νόσοs is perhaps from the same root as Gk. vénpos, dead; see Neoromancy

from the same root as Gk. véupos, dead; see Necromancy.

NOSTRIL, one of the orifices of the nose. (E.) Nostril = nosethrill or nose-thirl. M. E. nosethirl, Chaucer. C. T. 559. = A. S.
nostyrl; the pl. nostyrla (= nostyrlu, the sb. being neuter) is used
to translate Lat. nares in Wright's Vocab. i. 43. col. 1. = A. S. nos-,
for nosu, the nose; and tyrel, pyrel, a perforation, orifice, Grein, ii.
613. See further under Thrill.

NOSTRUM, a quack medicine. (L.) In Pope, Prol. to Satires,
l. 29. = Lat. nostrum, lit. 'our own,' i. e. a special drug only known
to the seller of it. Neut. of noster, ours, possess. pron. formed from

nos, we. Cf. Skt. nas, us.

NOT (1), a word expressing denial. (E.) M. E. not, often spelt nought, Chaucer, C. T. 294. The same word as Naught,

NOT (2), I know not, or he knows not. (E.) Obsolete. M. E. not, noot, Chaucer, C. T. 286. — A. S. nút, I know not, or he knows

not; Grein, ii. 274. Equivalent to ne wút; from ne, not, and wát, I know or he knows. See Wot, Wit.

NOTABLE, remarkable. (F., -L.) M. E. notable, Chaucer, C. T. 13615. - F. notable, 'notable;' Cot. - Lat. notablis, remarkable. -Lat. notare, to mark. - Lat. nota, a mark, note; see Note. Der. notabl-y, notable-ness; notabil-i-ty, M. E. notabilitee, Chaucer, C. T. 15215, answering to F. notabilité, as if from Lat. acc. notabilitatem *, from nom. notabilitas *, a word not recorded.

NOTARY, a scrivener, one who takes notes. (F.,-L.) The pl. notaryes occurs in the Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 40, l. 8. Englished from O.F. notaire, 'a notary, a scrivener;' Cot.-Lat. notarium, acc. of notarius, a short-hand writer, one who makes notes; formed with

the adj. suffix -arius from not-a, a mark; see Note.

NOTATION, a system of symbols. (L.) In Ben Jonson's Eng.

Grammar, cap. viii is on 'the notation of a word,' by which he means the etymology. The word was really taken directly from Latin, but was put into a French form, by analogy. Formed as if from a F. notation (not in Cotgrave); from Lat. notationem, acc. of notatio, a designating, also, etymology. - Lat. notatus, pp. of notare, to mark; from nota, a mark; see Note.

NOTCH, NOCK, an indentation, small hollow cut in an arrow-head, &c. (O. Low G.) Formerly nock, of which notch is a weakened form. 'The nocke of the shaft;' Ascham, Toxophilus, b. ii. ed. Arber, p. 127. M. E. nokke, Prompt. Parv. p. 357; Way, in the footnote, cites: 'Nocke of a bowe, oche de l'arc; nocke of a shafte, oche de la flesche, penon, coche, loche; I nocke an arrowe, I put yo nocke in-to yo strynge, Ie encoyche; Palsgrave. In the Romaunt of the Rose, l. 942, we read of arrows 'Nocked and feathered aright.' — O. Du. nock; 'een nock ofte kerfken in een pijl, a notch in the head of an arrows,' Honborn I O. Swed arrow; 'Hexham. +O. Swed. nocka, a notch, incision (Ihre); Swed. dial. nokks, nokk, an incision or cut in timber (Rietz). β . Whether this is the same word with Dan. nok, a pin, peg, Icel. hnokki, a small metal hook on a distaff, is not clear; perhaps not, though both senses are given by Rietz under the same form nokk.

7. The O. Ital. nocca, 'the nocke of a bowe' (Florio), is merely a borrowed word from Teutonic; the E. nock is older than the period of our borrowings from Italian. Der. notch, verb, Cor. iv. 5. 199. Also nick (1), q. v.

nick (1), q. v.

NOTE, a mark, sign. (F.,-L.) In early use. M. E. note, Chaucer, C. T. 13477; Layamon, 7000. - F. note. - Lat. nota, a mark, sign, note. β. The o is short, and nota stands for gnöta, allied to nōtus (for gnōtus), known. The shortening of the syllable appears still more decisively in cognĕtus = cognōtus, known. - ✓GNA, to know, whence also E. Know, q. v. Thus a note is 'a mark whereby a thing is known.' Der. note, verb, M. E. noten, Gower, C. A. iii 16. 10.5 noted ibid a note fly noted to note the note of the proper i note - hook. A. iii. 164, l. 16; not-ed, ibid.; not-ed-ly, note-less, not-er; note-book, Jul. Cæs. iv. 3. 98; note-worthy (= worthy of note), Two Gent. of Verona, i. I. 13. And see not-able, not-ary, not-at-ion, not-ice, not-ify, nor-ion, not-or-i-ous.

NOTHING, absence of being, insignificance. (E.) Merely an abbreviation, in pronunciation, for no thing. The words were formerly written apart. Thus, in Chaucer, C. T. 1756 (Six-text, A. 1754), the Ellesmere and Hengwrt MSS, have no thyng, where the Camb. MS, has notwing. See No. (2) and Thing. Der. nothing-

1754), the Eliesmere and Hengwit MSS. have no two g, where the Camb. MS. has nolyng. See No (2) and Thing. Der. nothingness, in Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts, § 22 (R.)

NOTICE, an observation, warning, information. (F., - L.) In Shak. Hen. V, iv. 7. 122. - F. notice, 'notice;' Cot. - Lat. notitia, a being known, knowledge, acquaintance. Extended from notus, known, pp. of noscere, to know. See Note, Know. Der. notice,

NOTIFY, to signify, declare. (F., - L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627; NOWHERE, in no place. (E.) A.S. náhwær, nowhere; cf. Oth. iii. 1. 31. - F. notifier, 'to notifie;' Cot. - Lat. notificare, to Grein, ii. 273. - A.S. ná, no; and hwær, where. See No (1) and make known. - Lat. noti- = noto-, crude form of notus, known; and -fie-, for fac-ere, to make. See Notice and Fact. notific-at-ion.

NOTION, an idea. (F.,-L.) Formerly, intellectual power, sense, mind; see Shak. Cor. v. 6. 107. - F. notion, omitted by Cotgrave, but given in Sherwood's Index to the same. - Lat. notionem, acc. of notio, an investigation, notion, idea. - Lat. notus, known; see

Notice. Der. notion-al.

NOTORIOUS, manifest to all. (L.) In Shak. All's Well, i. 1.

111. Notoriously is in Sir T. More, Works, p. 960 f. Englished from Lat. notorius*, by changing -us into -ous, as in arduous, &c. This Lat. word is only represented in White's Dict. by the fem. and neut. forms notoria, notorium, both used substantively; cf. O. F. notorice, 'notorious' (Cot.), which points back to the same Lat. adj. Formed from Lat. notor, a voucher, witness; which again is formed with suffix -or from not-, base of notum, supine of noscere, to know, cognate with E. know; see Know. Der. notorious-ly, -ness.
NOTORIETY, notoriousness. (F., -L.) Used by Addison, On

the Christian Religion (Todd). - O. F. notorieté, 'notoriousness; Cot.; mod. F. notoriété. - Low Lat. notorietatem, acc. of notorietas

(Ducange). - Lat. notorius *; see Notorious.

NOTWITHSTANDING, nevertheless. (E.) M. E. nought withstonding, Gower, C. A. ii. 181, l. 11. From nought = naught; and withstanding, pres. part. of withstand. Perhaps suggested by Lat. non obstante. See Naught and Withstand.

NOUCH, the same as Ouch, q. v.

NOUGHT, the same as Naught, q. v.

NOUN, the name of a thing. (F., -L.) Used so as to include adjectives, as being descriptive. Rich. quotes 'that nowne knowledging and that verbe knowledge' from Sir T. More, Works, p. 437a; but the word is much older, and belongs at least to the 14th cent, as shewn by the form. — O. F. non (Littré), noun, nun (Burguy), mod. F. nom, a name, a noun. In Philip de Thaun, Livre des Creatures, we have the Norman F, forms nun, 1. 241, num, 1. 233; see Wright's Popular Treatises on Science. - Lat. nomen, a name, noun;

cognate with E. Name, q.v. Doublet, name.

NOURISH, to feed or bring up. (F.,-L.) In early use. M. E. norisen, norysen, Rob. of Glouc. p. 238, l. 5; whence the sb. norysynge in the preceding line. — O. F. noris- (mod. F. nourriss-), base of parts of the verb norir (mod. F. nourrir), to nourish. - Lat. nutrire, to suckle, feed, nourish. B. Root uncertain; probably SNU, to distil; cf. Skt. snu, to distil. Der. nourish-er, Macb. ii. nutrire, to suckle, feed, nourish. 2. 40, nourish-able; nourish-ment, Spenser, F. Q. vi. 9. 20. And see

nurse, nurture, nutri-ment, nutri-ti-ous, nutri-tive.

NOVEL, new, strange. (F., - L.) In Shak. Sonnet 123. It seems to be far less old in the language than the sb. novelty, which is M.E. noveltee, Chaucer, C. T. 10033. But it follows the O. F. spelling of the sb. - O. F. novel (Burguy), later nouvel, mod. F. nouveau. - Lat. nouellus, new; dimin. form from nouus, which is cognate with E. New, q. v. Der. novel-ty, M.E. noveltee (as above), O.F. noveliteit, from Lat. novellitatem, acc. of novellitas, newness; novel, sb., a late word in the mod. sense, but the pl. novels = news) occurs in the Towneley Mysteries (see Trench, Select Glossary); novel-ist, formerly an innovator (Trench); and see novice, in-nov-ate.

NOVEMBER, the eleventh month. (L.) In Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, pt. i. § 10. l. 10. - Lat. November, the ninth month of the

Roman year. - Lat. nouem, nine. See Nine.

NOVICE, a beginner. (F.,-L.) In Shak. Meas. i. 4. 18. M. E. novice, Chaucer, C. T. 13945. - F. novice, 'a novice, a young monke or nunne; Cot. - Lat. nouicius, nouitius, new, fresh, a novice; Juvenal, Sat. iii. 265. Extended from nouns, new; see Novel, New. Der. noviti-ate, Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, from F. novitiat, 'the estate of a novice,' from Low Lat. nouitiatus, sb.; see nouitiari in

Ducange.

NOW, at this present time. (E.) M.E. now, Chaucer, C.T. 763; also spelt nou, for older nu. - A. S. nu, Grein, ii. 301. + Du. nu. + Icel. nú. + Dan. and Swed. nu. + O. H. G. nu. + Goth. nu. + Skt. nu, nú, now (Vedic).

β. The G. nu-n, Gk. νῦ-ν, Lat. nu-n-c, are extended forms from the same source; NU seems to be an old pronominal stem; cf. the pronom. stem NA, whence Gk. vŵt, we two, Lat. no-s, we. Der. now-a-days (= now on days), Mids. Nt. Dr. iii. 1. 148, Chaucer, C. T. 16864; see A- (2), prefix. Hence also new, novel.

NOWAY, NOWAYS, in no way. (E.) The older form is noways, put for M. E. nanes weies, in no way, by no way, Layamon, This answers to A. S. naines weges, the gen. case used adverbially, as usual. - A. S. nanes, gen. of nan, none; and weges, gen. of weg, a way. See No (2) and Way.

Where.

NOWISE, in no way. (E.) Short for in no wise, M. E. on none wise, Castell of Love, ed. Weymouth, 573 (Stratmann). Here on = in, is a prep.; none is dat. case of M. E. noon, A. S. nan, none; and wise is dat. case of A. S. wise, a wise, a way. See No (2) and

Wise, sb. NOXIOUS, hurtful. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Englished from Lat. noxius, hurtful, by change of -us to -ous, as in ardu-ous, &c. - Lat. noxa, harm, hurt; cf. nocere, to hurt, nex (stem nee-), destruction. - \sqrt{NAK} , to perish, or cause to perish; whence also Skt. nag, to be lost, disappear, Gk. vékvs, a corpse. Der. noxious-ly, -ness. From the same root are nec-ro-mancy, night, inter-nec-ine, per-nic-i-ous, ob-nox-i-ous, nig-resc-ent, neg-ro, muisance, &c.

NOZZLE, a snout. (E.) Rare in books. Spelt nozle in Arbuth-not and Pope, Martinus Scriblerus (Todd). The dimin. of nose, with suffix -le (or -el). See Nose, Nuzzle.

NUCLEUS, the kernel of a nut, core. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. - Lat. nucleus, a small nut, a kernel; cf. nucula, a small nut. Dimin. from Lat. nux, a nut sallied to E. nut. Doublet, newel, q. v. allied to E. nut. Doublet, newel, q. v. slight push. (Scand.) 'Knudge, v. to kick with the

NUDGE, a slight push. (Scand.) 'Knudge, v. to kick with the elbow;' E. D. S. Glos. B. 1; A. D. 1781. Lowland Sc. nodge, 'a push or strike, properly with the knuckles, nodge, to strike with the knuckles; Jamieson. Cf. Lowland Sc. gnidge, to press, squeeze; id. Allied to Knock, and Knuckle; and see under Nod. Cf. Icel. knúi, a knuckle, knýja, to press down with the fists and knees;

Swed. knoge, a knuckle; Dan. knuge, to press.

NUDE, naked, bare. (L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. Taken from the Lat. directly; cf. nude contract, Englished from Lat. law term nudum pactum, Blount's Nomolexicon. - Lat. nudus, naked. Lat. nudus = nugdus, allied to Skt. nagna, naked, and to E. Naked, q. v. Der. nude-ly; nud-i-ty, spelt nuditie in Minsheu, from F. nudité,

'nudity' (Cot.), from Lat. acc. nuditatem.

NUGATORY, trifling, vain. (L.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674.

Lat. nugatorius, trifling. — Lat. nugator, a trifler. — Lat. nugatus, pp. of nugari, to trifle. — Lat. pl. nugæ, trifles. Root unknown. Cf. Lat. naucum, a trifle.

NUGGET, a lump or mass of metal. (E.) Formerly spelt niggot. 'After the fire was quenched, they found in niggots of gold and silver mingled together, about a thousand talents;' North, tr. of and silver mingred together, about a mousand talents; Morin, ir. of Plutarch's Lives, p. 499; cited in Trench, Eng. Past and Present, without a statement of the edition used; it is not that of 1631. Another quotation from the same author is also cited. Niggot is supposed to be a corruption of ningot, which stands for ingot; as to the frequent prefixing of n in English words, see note on the letter N. See Ingot, a purely E. word.

NUISANCE, a troublesome or annoying thing. (F., -L.) Spelt nuissance in Minsheu, ed. 1627; but nuisance is better, as in Cotgrave.

- F. nuisance, 'nuisance, hurt, offence;' Cot. - F. nuisant, 'hurtfull,' id.; properly the pres. part. of nuire, to hurt. - Lat. nocere, to hurt;

see Noxious.

NULL, of no force, invalid. (L.) In Dryden, tr. of Juvenal, Sat. i. 87. Rather from the Lat. than the F.; or prob. suggested by the sb. nullity, which occurs earlier, in Minsheu, ed. 1627.—Lat. nullus, none, not any.—Lat. ne, not, related to E. no; and ullus, any, short for unulus, dimin. from unus, one. See No (1) and One. Der. nulli-i-ty, from F. nullité, 'a nullity' (Cot.), from Low Lat. acc. nullitatem; nulli-fy, formed (as if from F. nullifier) from Lat. nullificare, to make void, from nulli-enullo-, crude form of nullus, and fic-, for facere, to make; also null, verb, Milton, Samson, 935. Also an-nul,

NUMB, deprived of sensation. (E.) The b is excrescent; spelt numme in Shak. I Hen. VI, ii. 5. 13 (first folio). M.E. nome, a shortened form of nomen, which was orig. the pp. of M. E. nimen, to take. Thus nome = taken, seized, hence overpowered, and lastly, deprived of sensation. 'When this was said, into weping She fel, as she that was through-nome With love, and so fer overcome' = when this was said, she fell a-weeping, as being thoroughly overcome by love, &c.; Gower, C. A. ii. 249. Gower uses the same word nome elsewhere in the ordinary sense of 'taken;' C. A. ii. 227, l. 23, ii. 386, l. 4. = A. S. numen, pp. of niman, to take; see Nimble. So also Icel numinn, the pp. of nema, to take, is similarly used; as in numinn mdli, bereft of speech; fjörvi numna, life-bereft. Der. benumb, q.v.; also numb, verb, Spenser, F. Q. vi. 11. 45; numb-ness, Wint. Tale, v. 3. 102 (spelt numnesse in the first folio). Also numscull.

NUMBER, a unit in counting, a quantity. (F., -L.) The b is excrescent in the F. form. M. E. nombre, noumbre, Rob. of Glouc.

p. 60, last line; Chaucer, C.T. 718.—F. nombre; Norman F. numbre & pipe; the O. Du. schenkhan means a pot with a pipe or a gullet (see Philip de Thaun, Livre des Creatures, l. 127, in Wright, Popular to pour out, Sewel. A precisely parallel interchange of sense occurs Treatises on Science, p. 24).—Lat. numerum, acc. of numerus, a in G. rohr, a reed, tube, pipe; whence röhrbein, the hollow bone of a (see Philip de Thaun, Livre des Creatures, l. 127, in Wright, Popular Treatises on Science, p. 24).—Lat. numerum, acc. of numerus, a number.—

NAM, to distribute; see Nomad, Nimble. Curtius, i. 389, 390. Der. number, verb, M. E. nombren, noumbren, Rob. of Glouc. p. 61; number-er; number-less; and see numer-al, numer-ation, numer-ous.

NUMERAL, a figure expressing a number. (L.) Orig. an adj. 'Numeral, of or belonging to number;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—Lat. numeralis, belonging to number.—Lat. numerus, a number; see

Number. Der. numeral-ly.

NUMERATION, numbering. (F., -L.) In Phillips, World of Words, ed. 1706. - F. numération (Littré), in use in the 16th cent. -Lat. numerationem, acc. of numeratio, a counting out. - Lat. numeratus, pp. of numerare, to number. - Lat. numerus, number; see Number. Der. numerate (really due to the sb.), formed from Lat. numeratus; numerat-or = Lat. numerator, a counter, numberer. Also e-numerate, in-numer-able.

NUMEROUS, many. (F., -L.) In Milton, P. L. i. 675, &c. -F. numereux, a less usual form than nombreux; both are in Cotyrave. - Lat. numerosus, numerous. - Lat. numerus, a number; see Number. Der. numerous-ly, numerous-ness; also (obsolete) numerosity = F. numerosité, 'numerosity, a great number' (Cot.) So also numer-ic, Butler, Hudibras, pt. i. c. 3, l. 461, as if from Lat. numericus* (not

used); numeric-al, -al-ly.

NUMISMATIC, relating to coins. (L., -Gk.) The pl. sb.
numismaticks was added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. Coined from Lat. numismat-, stem of numisma, current coin. - Gk. νόμισμα, a custom, also, current coin. - Gk. νομίζειν, to practise, adopt, to use as current coin. - Gk. νόμος, usage. - Gk. νέμειν, to distribute; see Nomad. Der. numismatic-s; numismato-logy, from -λογία, which

from $\lambda \delta \gamma \sigma s$, a discourse, from $\lambda \delta \gamma \epsilon \iota \nu$, to speak.

NUN, a female celibate, living in seclusion. (L.) M. E. nonne, Chaucer, C. T. 118; but this is an alteration to the F. spelling; cf. F. nonne, a nun. The mod. E. agrees with the A.S. spelling, and with M. E. nunne, as found in the Ancren Riwle, p. 316, last line. -A. S. nunna, a nun; Laws of Ælfred (political), sect. 8; in Thorpe's Ancient Laws, i. 66. - Low Lat. nunna, more commonly nonna, a nun, orig. a title of respect, esp. used in addressing an old maiden lady, or a widow who had devoted herself to sacred duties. The old sense is 'mother,' answering to Lat. nonnus, father, later, a monk; a word of great antiquity. + Gk. νάννη, νέννα, an aunt; νάννας, νέννος, an uncle. + Skt. naná, a familiar word for mother, used by children; see the St. Petersburg Dict. iv. 25; answering to Skt. tata, father. β. Formed by repetition of the syllable na, used by children to a father, mother, aunt, or nurse; just as we have ma-ma, da-da or daddy, and the like. Compare Mamma, and Dad. Der. nunn-er-y, M. E. nonnerie, Rob. of Glouc. p. 291, l. 13, from O.F. nonnerie, spelt nonerie in Roquefort, which was formed from O.F. nonne, a nun, from Lat. nonna.

NUNCHION, a luncheon. (Hybrid; L. and E.) Hudibras, i. 1. 346. Cotgrave explains O.F. ressie by 'an afternoon's nunchion, or drinking;' and rightly, for the old sense had relation to drinking, not to eating, as will appear. The M.E. spelling, in one instance at least, is nonechenche. We find that certain donations for drink to workmen are called in the [London] Letter-book G, fol. iv (27 Edw. III), nonechenche; see Riley, Memorials of London, p. 265, note 7; see my note to P. Plowman, C. ix. 146. It should rather be spelt noneschenche. β. The etymology is obvious, viz. from M. E. none, noon; and schenche, a pouring out or distribution of drink. The none-schenche or 'noon-drink' was the accompaniment to the none-mete or 'noon-meat,' for which see nunmete in the Prompt. Parv. p. 360, and Way's note upon it. Y. The M. E. none, noon, is from Lat. nona, the ninth hour, as explained s. v. Noon. 8. M. E. schenche, a pouring out of drink, is a sb. made from M. E. schenchen, to pour out drink. Bachus the wyn hem schenchith al aboute' = Bacchus pours out the wine for them all round; Chaucer, C. T. (Harleian MS.) ed. Wright, l. 9596. Tyrwhitt's ed. has skinketh, l. 9596; the Six-text edition (E. 1722) has skynketh, shynketh, shenketh, schenketh, as various readings. All these are various forms of the verb skenken, from A.S. scencan, to pour out drink, occurring in Beowulf, ed. Grein, 1. 496. This A.S. verb is cognate with Du. schenken, to pour out, fill, give, present, Icel. skenkja, to serve drink, fill one's cup, Dan. skienke, G. schenken, eine. The derivation of A. S. scencan is very curious; it is a causal verb, derived with the usual vowel-change of a to e, from A. S. scane, usually written sceane, a shank; see Shank. The explanation is, that a shank also meant a hollow bone, a bone of the leg, shin-bone, and hence 'a pipe;' in particular, it denoted the pipe thrust into a cask to tap it and draw off the liquor. Thus prov. E. shank means 'a tunnel for a chimney' (Halliwell), i.e. a chimney- for musge, which from Lat. muscum, acc. of muscus, musk; see Musk.

leg, shin-bone; röhrbrunnen, a jet of a fountain; röhre, a pipe, also a funnel, shaft, or tunnel (like the use of prov. E. shank). would be easy to add further proofs of this curious derivation of nuncheon from noon-shenk, and of shenk from shank. We can now understand the full force of the quotation in Way's note from Kennett's MS., viz. 'Nooning, beavre, drinking, or repast ad nonum, three in the afternoon, called . . . in the North parts a noonchion, an afternoon's nunchion.' In many parts, the use of nuncheon was driven out by the use of bever (lit. a drinking) in the same sense, and in East Anglia by the more intelligible word nooning. Lastly, by a curious confusion with the prov. E. lunch, a lump of bread, nuncheon was turned into the modern luncheon; see Luncheon. The same change of initial n to l occurs in lilac, from Pers. nil, blue; see Lilac. The verb, schenchen is used by Gower as well as Chaucer; see the quotation in Halliwell; it was afterwards turned into skink, and occurs in Shakespeare in the deriv. under-skinker, 1 Hen. IV, ii. 4. 26. The derivation of the verb from shank is given by Fick and Wackernagel, and is nothing new; but the complete history of nuncheon and luncheon is now (I believe) here given for the first time.

NUNCIO, a messenger, esp. a papal ambassador. (Ital., -L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627; and in Shak. Tw. Nt. i. 4. 28. - Ital. nuncio, nuntio, 'an ambassador;' Florio. - Lat nuntium, acc. of nuntius, a bringer of tidings; see further under Announce. Cf. de-nounce,

pro-nounce, e-nounce, re-nounce.

NUNCUPATIVE, declared by word of mouth. (F.,-L.) 'Nuncupative, called, named, pronounced, expresly declared by word of mouth;' Blount's Glos. ed. 1674. It occurs in Cotgrave.-F. nuncupatif, 'nuncupative;' Cot.-Low Lat. nuncupatiuus, nominal. Lat. nuncupatus, pp. of nuncupare, to call by name. doubtful; but prob. from nomen, a name, and capere, to take. find cup- for cap- in oc-cup-are, to occupy. Der. nuncupat-or-y, formed from Lat. nuncupator, a namer, caller by name.

NUPTIAL, pertaining to marriage. (F.,-L.) 'Our nuptial hour;' Mids. Nt. Dr. i. 1. 1.-F. nuptial, 'nuptial;' Cot.-Lat. nuptialis, belonging to a marriage. - Lat. sb. pl. nuptiæ, a wedding.-Lat. nupta, a bride, fem. of nuptus, pp. of nubere, to marry, lit. to cover, cover with a veil, because the bride was veiled. Allied to nubes, a cloud, and to nebula, a little cloud; see Nebula, Nimbus. Der. nuptial, sb., Meas. for Meas. iii. 1, 122, usually in pl. nuptials,

Pericles, v. 3. 80. And see con-nub-i-al.

NURSE, one who nourishes an infant. (F.,-L.) Contracted from M. E. nurice, a nurse; Ancren Riwle, p. 82, l. 20. Also norice, King Alisaunder, l. 650. - O. F. norrice, nurrice (Littré), later nourrice (Cot.), a nurse. - Lat. nutricem, acc. of nutrix, a nurse, formed with fem. suffix from nutrire, to feed, nourish; see Nourish. Der. nurse, verb, Wyatt, To his Ladie, cruel ouer her yelden Louer, 1. 5. in Tottell's Miscellany, ed. Arber, p. 62; nurs-er, 1 Hen. VI, iv. 7, 46; nurs-er-y, K. Lear, i. 1. 126, Cymb. i. 1. 59, and see Trench, Select Glossary; nurs-ling, spelt noursling in Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, 282, formed with double dimin. suffix -l-ing, as in duck-ling; nurs-ingfather, Numb. xi. 12. And see nurture.

NURTURE, nourishment, education. (F., -L.) M. E. norture, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 188, l. 3. - O. F. noriture (Burguy), mod. F. nourriture, 'nourishment, nutriment, . . also nurture;' Cf. Ital. nutritura, nutriment, -Lat. nutritura, fem. of nutriturus, fut. part. of nutrire, to nourish; see Nourish. Der. nurture, verb, spelt nourter in the Bible of 1551, Deut. viii. 5; nurtur-er. And see

nutriment.

NUT, the fruit of certain trees, a hard shell with a kernel. (E.) M. E. note, Havelok, 419; King Alisaunder, 3293; nute, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morsis, i. 79, l. 14.—A. S. hnuu, to translate Lat. nux; Wright's Vocab. i. 32, col. 2, l. 1. + Du. noot. + Icel. hnot. + Swed. nöt. + Dan. nöd. + G. nuss.

B. Fick (iii. 81) gives the Teutonic type as HNOTI, from the Teut. base HNAT, to bite, for which see Nettle. Cf. Lithuan. kandulas, a kernel (Schleicher), from the verb kandu, I bite (Nesselmann). ¶ It cannot be brought under the same form with Lat. nux. Der. nut, verb, to gather nuts; nut-shell, M. E. noteschale, Trevisa, iv. 141; nut-brown, M. E. nute-brun, Cursor Mundi, 18846; nut-cracker, nut-hatch, a bird also called the nutjobber or nutpecker, M. E. nuthake, Squire of Low Degree, 55, the sense being nut-hacker, the bird that hacks or pecks nuts, see Hatch (3) and Hack (1). And see nut-meg.

NUTMEG, the musk-nut. (Hybrid; E. and F., -L., -Pers., -Skt.) M.E. notemuge, Chaucer, C.T. 13693; later nutmegge, Rom.

This O.F. muge occurs in a quotation cited by Littre from Ducange, & [The Lat. stuppa means 'tow.'] 'Que plus que muge ne que mente Flaira souef lor renomee'=that their renown will smell sweeter than musk or mint. The s of the form musge occurs in the dimin. form musguet (Burguy), the old form of mod. F. muguet, a lily of the valley, similarly named from its scent; the same s is represented by r in the dialectal F. murguet cited by Littré.

v. The identification is completely established by comparing O. F. muguette, 'a nutmeg,' Cot.; F. noix muscade, 'a nutmeg, id.; Span. nuez moscada, a nutmeg, Ital. noce moscada, the same; Low Lat. muscata, a nutmeg, lit. 'musk-like.' formed with suffix ata from musc, stem of muscus. The Lat. muscus is from the Pers., and this again from the Skt., as shewn s.v. **NUTATION**, a nodding, vibratory movement of the earth's axis.

398

(L.) In Pope, Dunciad, ii. 409. Astronomical. Englished from Lat. nutatio, a nodding, swaying. - Lat. nutatus, pp. of nutare, to nod, frequentative form of nuere, to nod. + Gk. νεύειν, to nod. From a base NU, signifying 'to move slightly.' Der. Hence also in-nu-endo.

NUTRIMENT, nourishment, food. (L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. - Lat. nutrimentum, food; formed with suffix -mentum from nutri-re, to nourish; see Nourish. Der. nutriment-al; and see nutritious.

NUTRITIOUS, furnishing nutriment. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Englished from Lat. nutritius, by change of -us to -ous, as in ardu-ous, &c. The Lat. word is also (better) spelt nutricius. -Lat. nutric-, stem of nutrix, a nurse; see Nurse. Der. nutritious-ly, -ness. So also nutrition, Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 64; a coined word.

NUTRITIVE, nourishing. (F.,-L.) In Minsheu and Cot-grave. - F. nutritif, 'nutritive'; Cot. Formed with suffix -if (= Lat. -iuus) from nutrit-, stem of pp. of nutrire, to nourish; see Nourish. Der. nutritive-ly, -ness.

NUZZLE, to thrust the nose in. (E.) Also spelt nousle; Shak. Venus, 1115; Pericles, i. 4. 42; nosyll in Palsgrave. A frequentative verb, with suffix -le, from the sb. nose. It means to nose often, i.e. to keep pushing the nose or snout towards. Cf. Low G. nusseln, with the same sense. See Nose, and cf. Nozzle.

NYLGHAU, a large species of antelope. (Pers.) cow;' the males being of a blueish colour. - Pers. nilgaw, 'the white-footed antelope of Pennant, and antelope picta of Pallas; Rich, Pers. Dict. p. 1620.—Pers. nil, blue; and gine, a bullock. cow, cognate with E. cow; id. pp. 1619, 1226. See Lilac and Cow.

NYMPH, a bride, maiden. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) M. E. nimphe,

Chaucer, C. T. 2930. - F. nymphe, 'a nimph;' Cot. - Lat. nympha. -Gk. νύμφη, a bride, lit. 'a veiled one,' like Lat. nupta. A nasalised form from the same root as νέφος, a cloud, covering; see Nuptial, Nebula, Nimbus. Der. nymph-like, Milton, P. L. 452.

O(1), OH, an interjection. (E.) M. E. o, Ancren Riwle, p. 54; Layamon, 17126. Not in A.S. + Du. o. + Dan. and Swed. o. + G. o. + Goth. o, Mk. ix. 19. + Lat. o. + Gk. ω, ω. β. A natural exclamatory sound, akin to Ah! ¶ There is no particular reason for the spelling oh, which is not old. Some make a distinction

in use between o and oh; this is merely arbitrary.

O(2), a circle. (E.) In Shak. Hen. V, prol. 13; Mids. Nt. Dr.
iii. 2.188. So called because the letter o is of a circular shape.

OAF, a simpleton. (Scand.) You oaf, you! Dryden, Kind Keeper, i. 1; where the old ed. has auph; see ed. 1763, vol. iv. p. 302. In Drayton's Nymphidia, l. 79, the old ed. of 1627 has aulf; Prof. Morley prints oaf. It is the same word as prov. E. auf, an elf (Halliwell). Again, auf or auf stands for aulf, a dialectal variety of E. elf. – Icel. alfr, an elf, cognate with E. Ellf, q.v. B. Thus oaf is the Northern or Scand, variant of elf; a similar loss of l is common in the North; cf. Lowland Sc. bawk for balk, a' for all, &c.

OAK, the name of a tree. (E.) M. E. oke, better ook, Chaucer, C. T. 3019. — A. S. de, Grein, i. 14; the long a changes into later oo, by rule. + Du. eik. + Icel. eik. + Dan. eeg. eg. + Swed. ek. + G. eiche. β. All from the Teut. type AIKA; Fick, iii. 3. Cf. Lith. auzolas, an oak. Root unknown. Der. oak-en, adj., A. S. deen (Bosworth), with adj. suffix -en as gold-en, beech-en, &c. Also oak-apple, oak-leaf, oak-gall. [But not acorn, as often wrongly supposed.]

OAKUM, tow, old ropes teased into loose hemp. (E.) Spelt ockam in Skinner, ed. 1671. Spelt oakam in Dampier's Voyages, v. i. p. 295, an. 1686 (R.)—A.S. dcumba. tow, in a gloss (Leo); cf. 'Stuppa, dcumbe,' Ælfric's Gloss., in Wright's Vocab. i. 40, col. 2. Cot.—Lat. obedient, stem of pres. pt. of obedient, to obedient, observed in the control of the

[The Lat. stuppa means 'tow.] β. The sense is 'that which is combed out;' the prefix is the usual A. S. ά-, cognate with G. εr-, Goth. us-; see A- (4), prefix. The rest of the word is related to A. S. cemban, to comb, and camb, a comb; see Comb. Mr. Wedgwood says: 'O. H. G. ácambi, tow; M. H. G. hanef-ácamb, the combings or hards of hemp, tow, what is combed out in dressing it; as assure, the refuse swingled out in dressing flax. "Stuppa pectitur ferreis hamis, donec omnis membrana decorticatur;" Pliny, xix. 1. 3, cited by Aufrecht in Philological Transactions.' Holland's translation of the passage is as follows: 'Now that part thereof which is vtmost and next to the pill [peel] or rind, is called tow or hurds, and it is the worst of the line or flaxe, good for little or nothing but to make lampe-match or candle-wiek; and yet the same must be better

make lampe-match or candle-wick; and yet the same must be better kembed with hetchell teeth of yron, vntill it be clensed from all the grosse barke and rind among; vol. ii. p. 4.

OAR, a light pole with a flat blade, for rowing boats. (E.) M.E. ore, Havelok, 1871; Northern form ar, Barbour's Bruce, iii. 576, 691.

-A. S. ár, Grein, i. 34; the change from á to long o being quite regular. + Iccl. ár. + Dan. aare. + Swed. åra.

B. Further allied to Gk. άμφ-ήρ-ηs, double-oared, άλι-ήρ-ηs, rowing through the sea, έρ-έτης, an oarsman, έρ-έσσειν, to row, έρ-ετμύς, an oar = Lat. rēmus (for eretmus); also to Lithuan. ir-ti, to row, ir-klas, an oar; also to Skt. ar-itra, a rudder (orig. a paddle). γ . All from the $\sqrt[4]{AR}$, perhaps in the sense 'to drive;' see Curtius, i. 427, Fick, i. 19, iii. 22. Der. oar, verb, Temp. ii. 1. 118; oar-ed; eight-oar, i. e. eight-oared boat, &c.; oar-s-man, formed like hunt-s-man; from the same root we have also row, rudder.

OASIS, a fertile spot in a desert. (L., -Gk., -Egyptian.) Quite modern, but now common; see Todd. - Lat. oasis. - Gk. δασιε, αὐασιε, a name of the fertile islets in the Libyan desert; Herod. iii. 26. Of Egyptian origin; cf. Coptic ouahe, a dwelling-place, oasis; outh, to dwell; from outh, to add; Peyron, Copt. Lexicon, 1835, pp. 159, 160.

OAST, OAST-HOUSE, a kiln for drying hops. (E.) oast or east in Ray's Collection of South-Country Words, ed. 1091. [The form east is from Du. eest.] M. E. ost, oste; for examples, see Pegge's Kenticisms (E. D. S.), s. v. oast. = A. S. ást, a kiln. 'Siccatorium [i. e. a drying-house], cyln, vel ást;' Wright's Vocab. i. 58, col. 1. Thus the word is purely E., the change from á to oa being quite regular; cf. A. S. ác, an oak, ár, an oar. + Du. eest; O. Du. ast; 'een ast, a place where barley is dryed to make malt with;' Hexham.

B. Allied to A. S. ad, a funeral pile (Leo), M. H. G. eit, a fre, oven; just as Lat. astus, glow, is related to Lat. ades, a hearth, house. Cf. Gk. alous, a burning heat. — IDH, to kindle; see Ether.

OATH, a solemn vow. (E.) M. E. ooth, oth; Chaucer, C. T. 120. - A.S. á8, Grein, i. 17; the change from á to oa being regular, as in ác, oak, ár, oar. + Du. eed. + Icel. eiðr. + Dan. and Swed. ed. + Goth. aiths. + G. eid; O. H. G. eit. β. The Teut. type is AITHA; Fick, iii. 4; allied to O. Irish oeth, oath (Rhys); cf. W.

OATS, the name of a kind of grain. (E.) M. E. otes, s. pl., Chaucer, C. T. 7545. The sing form appears in mod. E. oat-cake, oat-meal, and the adj. oat-en. - A. S. úta; we find wilde úta as a gloss to zizania in the Northumb. gloss to Matt. xiii. 38; also æcer-sæd áten, an acre-seed of oats, A. S. Chron. an. 1124, where áten is for átan, gen. sing. of áta.

β. Mr. Wedgwood compares A. S. áta átan, gen. sing. of áta. with Icel. áta, food to eat; but the A.S. word rightly answering to Icel. áta is át, Grein, i. 73, which of course is from the verb etan, to eat.

y. Instead of this, I should prefer to connect A.S. áta with Icel. eitill, a nodule in stone, Norweg. eitel, a gland, knot, nodule in stone, Russ. iadro, a kernel in fruit, bullet, ball, shot, Gk. oldos, a swelling. If this be right, the orig. meaning of oat was grain, corn, kernel, with reference to the manner of its growth, the grains being of bullet-like form; and it is derived from \(\sqrt{ID}\), to swell, not from ✓AD, to eat. See Fick, i. 28, iii. 4. Der. oat-en, adj., with suffix -en as in gold-en, oak-en; oat-meal, oat-cake.

OB-, prefix. (L.) A common prefix, changing to oc-before c, of-before f, and op-before p, as in oc-cur, of-fer, op-pose. The Lat. prep. ob is supposed by some to answer to Gk. prep. & m, and to Skt. adv. api, thereto, moreover. Cf. also Lithuan. apë, near, about. The over, about, against, near. See Curtius, i. 329.

OBDURATE, hardened, stubborn. (L.) 'Obdurate in malice;'

Sir T. More, Works, p. 503 b. - Lat. obduratus, pp. of obdurare, to render hard. - Lat. ob, prefix (which hardly affects the sense); and

obdurate-ly, -ness; obdurate-y, 2 Hen. IV, ii. 2. 50.

OBEDIENT, submissive, dutiful. (F., -L.) In early use.

M. E. obedient, Ancren Riwle, p. 424, l. 11. - O. F. obedient, 'obedient,'

obedience, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 213, l. 5 from bottom, = O. F. obedience, Lat. obedientia. And see obeisance, obey.

OBEISANCE, a bow or act of reverence. (F., -L.) M. F. obeisance, formerly also used in the orig. sense of obedience or act of obedience, Chaucer, C. T. 8106, 8378; cf. Gower, C. A. i. 370, ii. 210, -O. F. obeisance, later obeisance, 'obedience, obcissance, a dutient oberszince of comparison. Touchlet obedience observing of; Cot.—Lat. obedientia, obedience. Doublet, obedience. See Obey. & The F. obeissant, pres. part. of obeir, to obey, exhibits similar letter-changes.

OBELISK, a tall tapering pillar. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxxvi. c. 8 and c. 9; and in Minsheu, ed. 1627. And see Trench, Select Glossary. O. F. obelisque, 'an obeliske;' Cot. -Lat. obeliscum, acc. of obeliscus. - Gk. δβελίσκος, lit. a small spit, hence a thin pointed pillar; dimin. of ὁβελός, a spit; Aolic and

Doric delse. Root uncertain. See Obolus.

OBESE, fat, fleshy. (L.) The sb. obeseness is in Bailey, vol. ii. OBESE, fat, fleshy. (L.) ed. 1731. [The sb. obesity is older, and occurs in Cotgrave to translate F. obesité, der. from Lat. acc. obesitatem.] - Lat. obesus, (1) wasted, eaten away, (2) fat, lit. that which has eaten away from something. -Lat. obesus, pp. of obedere, to eat away. See Ob- and Eat. Der. obese-ness, obes-i-ty.

OBEY, to submit, yield to, do as bid. (F., -I..) M. E. obeyen, Gower, C.A. ii. 219, l. 15 .- O.F. obeir, 'to obey;' Cot. - Lat. obedire; see Obedience.

OBFUSCATE, to darken, bewilder. (I..) 'Obfuscate, or made darke; Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. iii. c. 22 (R.) - Lat. obfuseatus, pp. of obfuscare, to darken over, obscure; also spelt offuscare. - Lat. ob, over; and fuscare, to darken, from fuscus, dark, swarthy. See Ob- and Fuscous.

OBIT, a funeral rite. (F., -I.) Almost obsolete. 'Men shall care little for obites within a whyle; 'Sir T. More, Works, p. 880 d. -O. F. obit, 'an obit, obsequy, buriall;' Cot. - Lat. obitus, a going to, a going down, downfal, death. - Lat. obitum, supine of obire, to go near. - Lat. ob, near; and ire, to go, from √1, to go. See Ob- and Itinerant. Der. obit-u-al, formed with suffix -al (= Lat. -alis) from obitu-, crude form of obitus; also obitu-ar-y, adj. relating to a decease, whence obitu-ar-y, sb. notice of a decease.

OBJECT, to offer in opposition, oppose. (F., - I..) 'The kinges mother obiected openly against his mariage; Sir T. More, Works, p. 60, l. 1. 'To obiecte [venture] their owne bodyes and lyues for their defence; Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. iii. c. 12.—O. F. obiecter, 'to object;' Cot.—Lat. obiectare, to throw against, oppose; frequentative of obicere (objicere), to throw towards. — Lat. ob, towards, against; and iacere, to throw. See Ob- and Jet (1). Der. object, sb., a thing thrown before or presented to the senses or mind, Merch. Ven. i. 1. 20; object-glass; object-ion, I Hen. VI, iv. 1. 129, and in Palsgrave, from F. objection (objection in Cotgrave), from Lat. acc. obiectionem; object-ion-able; object-ive, in Bailey, vol. ii. ed. 1731, a

objectionem, object-ive-ly, object-ive-ness, object-ive-ty, object-ive-ly, object-ive-ly, object-ive-ly, object-ive-ly, object-ive-ly, object-ive-ly, object-ive-ly, object-ive-ly, object-ive-ness, object-ive-ly, obje Lat. obiurgatus, pp. of obiurgare, to chide. - Lat. ob, against; and iurgare, to sue, proceed against, quarrel, chide.

\$\beta\$. Lat. iurgare stands for iur-ig-are, from iur-, stem of ius, law; and -ig-, for ag-ere, See Jurist and Agent.

OBLATE, widened at the sides. (L.) Mathematical. - Lat. oblatus, pushed forwards, viz. at the sides, said of a sphere that is flattened at the poles, and (by comparison) protrudes at the equator. - Lat. ob, towards; and laius, pushed, lit. borne, put for tlaius (= Gk. τλητόs), from ✓ TAL, to bear, sustain. See Ob- and Toler-¶ Oblatus is used as the pp. of offerre, with which it has no etymological connection. Der. oblate-ness; also oblat-ion. (And see prolate.)

OBLATION, an offering. (F., - L.) 'Blessed oblacion of the holy masse;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 338 f. - F. oblation, 'an oblation,' on offering tion, an offering;' Cot. - Lat. oblationem, acc. of oblatio, an offering. -Lat. oblatus, used as pp. of offerre, to offer. See Oblate.

OBLIGE, to constrain, to bind by doing a favour to, to do a favour to. (F.,-L.) M. E. obligen, Rob. of Glouc. p. 12, l. 21. - F. obliger, 'to oblige, tie, bind;' Cot. - Lat. obligare, to bind together, oblige. - Lat. ob, to; and ligare, to bind. See Ob- and Ligament. Der. oblig-ing, used as adj., Pope, Prol. to Satires, 208; obligation, M. E. obligation, Rob. of Glouc. p. 301, l. 11, from F. obligation = Lat. acc. obligationem; oblig-at-or-y, from Lat. obligatorius; oblig-at-or-i-y, oblig-at-or-i-ness.

OBLIQUE: slanting, perverse. (F.,-L.) In Shak. Timon. iv. 3.

OBLIQUE, slanting, perverse. (F., -L.) In Shak. Timon, iv. 3. 18. - F. oblique, 'crooked, oblique;' Cot. - Lat. obliques, oblique, grow old, incept slanting, sideways, awry. - Lat. ob (scarcely affecting the sense); and Der. obsolescence.

old Lat. form was obsedire.—Lat. ob., prefix (of little force); and condire, to hear, listen to. See Ob- and Audience. Der. obedient-ly, obsedience, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 213, 1. 5 from bottom, pliable, flexible, Lithuan. lenkti, to bend, a bend, luke, a bow, G. lenksam, pliable, flexible, Lithuan. lenkti, to bend, which is obsequence, Lat. obsedience, Lat. obsedience, obsequence, obsequence, formerly also used in the orig. sense of obedience or act of obliquity (Cot.), from Lat. acc. obliquitatem; oblique-ness.

OBLITERATE, to efface. (L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627.—Lat.

obliteratus, pp. of obliterare or oblitterare, to efface, smear out. — Lat. ob, over; and litera littera, a letter; see Letter, Line.

B. The ctymology is generally given from linus, pp. of linere, to smear; which will not account for the syllable -er-; the fact is, that the orig. sense of *litera* is a smear, mark, stroke, and that it is *litera* which is connected with *litus*.

y. Hence the usual derivation is ultimately correct, but it passes over (without explanation) a stage in the word's history. Der. obliterat-ion.

OBLIVION, forgetfulness. (F., -L.) M. E. oblinion (for oblivion), Gower, C. A. ii. 23, l. 19, -F. oblivion. - Lat. oblinionem, acc. of oblinio, forgetfulness. - Lat. oblin, base of the inceptive verb oblinisei, to forget. Root uncertain; the prefix is the prep. ob. Perhaps connected with linescere, to become livid, turn black and blue (hence, perhaps, to become dark). See Livid. Der. oblivi-ous, Minsheu, oblyvyouse in Palsgrave, from F. oblivieux (Cot.) = Lat. obliviosus; oblivi-ous-ly, oblivi-ous-ness.

OBLONG, long from side to side. (F., -L.) In Cotgrave. - F. oblong, 'oblong, somewhat long;' Cot. - I.at. oblongus, long, esp. long across. - Lat. ob, across, over; and longus, long. See Oband Long.

OBLOQUY, calumny. (L.) 'From the great obloquy in which hee was;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 44 f. Englished from Lat. obloquium, contradiction. — Lat. obloqui, to speak against. — Lat. ob.

against; and loqui, to speak. See Ob- and Loquacious.
OBNOXIOUS, offensive, answerable. (L.) Formerly used in the Lat. sense of 'liable to;' as in Milton, Samson, 106; P. L. ix. 170, 1094. See Trench, Scleet Glossary. - Lat. obnoxius, liable to hurt; also, hurtful; whence the E. word was formed by change of -us to -ous. - Lat. ob, prefix; and noxius, hurtful. See Ob- and

Noxious. Der. obnoxious-ly, -ness.

OBOE, a hautboy. (Ital., -F., -L. and Scand.) The Ital. spelling of hautboy. - Ital. obod, a hautboy (Meadows, Eng.-Ital. section). - F. hauthois. See Hauthoy.

OBOLUS, a very small Gk. coin. (L., - Gk.) Sometimes used in mod. E. - Lat. cholus. - Gk. δβολόs, a small coin, perhaps orig. in the shape of a small rod or nail; a collateral form of ὑβελύs, a spit. See Obelisk.

OBSCENE, unchaste, foul. (L.) Spelt obscæne in Minsheu, ed. 1627. - Lat. obscenus, obscænus, obscænus, repulsive, foul. Etym. very doubtful; as one sense of obscenus is ill-boding, inauspicious, it may be connected with Lat. scauus, left, left-handed, unlucky, inauspicious. Der. obscene-ness, obscen-i-ty.

OBSCURE, dark, little known. (F., -L.) 'Now is faire, and now obscure; Rom. of the Rose, 5351. - F. obscur, 'obscure,' Cot. - Lat. obscurus, dark, lit. 'covered over.' - Lat. ob, over; and -scurus, covered, from SKU, to cover. Cf. Skt. sku, to cover; and see Sky. Der. obscure-ly, -ness; obscure, verb, used by Surrey to translate Lat. caligare in Virgil, Æn. ii. 606; obscur-i-ty, from F. obscurit. 'obscurity' (Cot.), from Lat. acc. obscuritatem; also obscur-at-ion, directly from Lat. obscuratio.

OBSEQUIES, funcral rites. (F., -L.) M. E. obsequies, Chaucer, C. T. 995 (Six-text, A. 993). - O. F. obseques, 'obseques;' Cot. -Lat. obsequias, acc. of obsequias, s. pl., funeral rites; lit. 'followings.'

Lat. ob, prep., near; and sequi, to follow. See Ob- and Sequence; also Obsequious.

OBSECUTIONS

OBSEQUIOUS, compliant. (F., - L.) See Trench, Select Glossary. In Shak. Oth. i. 1. 46. - O. F. obsequieux, 'obsequious;' Cot. - Lat. obsequiosus, full of compliance. - Lat obsequium, compliance. - Lat. obsequi, to comply with; lit. 'to follow near.' - Lat. ob, near; and sequi, to follow. See Ob- and Sequence. Der.

obsequious-ly, -ness.

OBSERVE, to heed, regard, keep. (F., -L.) M. E. obseruen
(with u = v), Chaucer, C. T. 13561. - O. F. observer, 'to observer', Cot. - Lat. observare, to mark, take notice of. - Lat. ob (scarcely affecting the sense); and servare, to keep, heed. See Ob- and Serve. Der. observ-er, observ-able, observ-abl-y, observ-able-ness; observ-ance, M. E. observaunce, Chaucer, C. T. 1502, 10830, from F. observance, which from Lat. observantia; observant, Hamlet, i. 1. 71, from F. observant, pres. part. of the verb observer; observant-ly; observat ion, L. L. iii. 28, and in Palsgrave, directly from Lat. observatio; observ-at-or, observ-at-or-y.

OBSOLESCENT, going out of use. (L.) In Johnson's Dict., s. v. Hereout. - Lat. obsolescent-, stem of pres. part. of obsolescere, to grow old, inceptive form of obsolere, to decay. See Obsolete.

OBSOLETE, gone out of use. (L.) I.at. obsoletus, pp. of obsolere, to grow old, decay.

6. The etym. of this word is very doubtful; it is not even known how it should be divided. Perhaps from ob, against, and solere, to be wont, as if obsolere = to go against custom. Moreover, the Lat. solere is also a difficult word; perhaps from SAL, for SAR, to keep; see Fick, ii. 254. Der. obsolete-ness; and see obsolescent.

OBSTACLE, a hindrance. (F., -L.) M. E. obstacle, Chaucer, C. T. 9533. - F. obstacle. - Lat. obstaculum, a hindrance, a double dimin. form with suffixes -cu-lu-. - Lat. obstare, to stand in the way. - Lat. ob, over against; and stare, to stand, from ✓STA, to stand.

See Ob- and Stand; also Obstetric.

OBSTETRIC, pertaining to midwifery. (L.) In Pope, Dunciad, iv. 394. Shortened from obstetriciou, occurring in Cudworth, Intellectual System, b. i. c. 4 (R.) - Lat. obstetricius, obstetric. - Lat. obstetrici-, crude form of obstetrix, a midwife; the stem being obsteβ. In obste-trix, the suffix -trix is the fem. suffix answering to masc. suffix -tor; the lit. sense is 'a female who stands near or beside.' - Lat. obstare, to stand near. - Lat. ob, near; and stare, to stand. See Obstacle. Der. obstetric-s, obstetric-al.

OBSTINATE, stubborn. (L.) M. E. obstinat, Gower, C. A. ii. 117, l. 10. We find the sh. obstinacy 5 lines above, with the Lat. obstinacio in the margin. - Lat. obstinatus, resolute, stubborn; pp. of obstinare, to set about, be resolved on. - Lat. ob, over against; and an obsolete sb. stina* (-stana), only occurring in the comp. de-stina, a support, stay, prop. See Ob- and Destine. The root is \sqrt{STA}, to stand, stand firm. Der. obstinate-ly; obstinac-y, formed by analogy with legacy from legate, &c.

OBSTREPEROUS, noisy, clamorous. (L.) In Beaum. and Fletcher, Maid in a Mill, iii. 1. 5. - Lat. obstreperus, clamorous; by change of -us to -ous. - Lat. ob, against, near; and strepere, to make a noise, rattle, roar, perhaps of imitative origin. Der. obstreperous-

400

OBSTRICTION, obligation. (L.) Very rare. In Milton, Samson, 312. A coined word; made from Lat. obstrictus, bound, obliged, pp. of obstringere, to bind, fasten. - Lat. ob, over against; and stringere, to bind. See Ob- and Strict.

OBSTRUCT, to block up a way, &c. (L.) In Milton, P. L. v. [Probably really due to the earlier sb. obstruction, 257, x. 636. occurring in Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b, ii. c. 32, a word taken directly from Lat. obstructio.] - Lat. obstructus, pp. of obstruere, to build in the way of anything. - Lat. ob, over against; and struere, to build. See Ob- and Structure. Der. obstruct-ion, as above; obstruct-ive, obstruct-ive-ly.

OBTAIN, to get, gain, hold. (F.,-L.) 'Possible for vs in this life to obtaine;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 7 d. - F. obtenir. - Lat. obtainere, to hold, obtain. - Lat. ob, near, close to; and tenere, to hold.

See Ob- and Tenable. Der. obtain-able.

OBTRUDE, to thrust upon, thrust in upon. (L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. - Lat. obtrudere, pp. obtrusus, to thrust against, obtrude on one. - Lat. ob, against; and trudere, to thrust, allied to E. threaten. See Ob- and Threat. Der. obtrus-ion, obtrus-ive, obtrus-ive-ly;

from the pp. obtrusus.

OBTUSE, blunt, dull. (F., -L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. - O. F. obtus, 'dull, blunt;' Cot. - Lat. obtusus, blunt; pp. of obtundere, to beat against or upon, to dull, deaden. - Lat. ob, upon; and tundere, to beat, strike, from \(\sigma\) TUD, to strike; cf. Skt. tud, to strike. Der. obtuse-ly, -ness.

OBVERSE, lit. turned towards one, used of the face of a coin, as opposed to the reverse. (L.) Modern; not in Todd's Johnson. - Lat. obuersus, pp. of obuertere, to turn towards. - Lat. ob, towards;

and uertere, to turn. See Ob- and Verse. Der. obverse-ly.

OBVIATE, to meet in the way, prevent. (L.) 'Obviate, to meet with one, withstand, resist;' Minsheu, ed. 1627.— Lat. obviatus, pp. of obulare, to meet in the way, go towards. - Lat. ob, over against; and uia, a way. See Ob- and Voyage. And see Obvious.

OBVIOUS, evident. (L.) Orig. 'meeting in the way,' as defined by Minsheu, ed. 1627.-Lat. obuius, meeting, lying in the way, obvious. - Lat. ob, near; and ma, a way; see Obviate. Der. obvious-ly,

OCCASION, opportunity, occurrence. (F., -L.) M. E. occasion, occasioun, Chaucer, C. T. 12000. - F. occasion. - Lat. occasionem, acc. of occasio, opportunity. - Lat. oc-, put for ob before c; and casus, pp. of cadere, to fall, befall; see Ob- and Chance. Der. occasion-al, occasion-al-ly. And see occident.

OCCIDENT, the west. (F.,-L.) Not now common. M. E. occident, Chaucer, C. T. 4717. - O. F. occident, 'the occident, the west;' Cot. - Lat. occidentem, acc. of pres. pt. of occidere, to set (as the sun), go down. - Lat. oc- (for ob before c); and codere, to fall; see Ob- and Chance. Der. occident-al, All's Well, ii. 1.166.

In Minsheu, ed. 1627. — OCCIPUT, the back part of the skull. (L.) In Phillips, ed. decay. β. The etym. 1706. [The adj. occipital is found earlier, in Minsheu, ed. 1627.] — Lat. occiput, the back of the head.—Lat. occ. (for ob before c), over against; and caput, the head. See Ob- and Chief. Der. occipit-al,

occulte, 'hidden;' Cot. - Lat. occultum, acc. of occultus, hidden, pp. of occulere, to cover over. — Lat oc- (for ob before c); and calere*, to hide (not found), from ✓ KAL, to cover, hide, whence also E. hell. See Ob- and Hell. ¶ The change from a in calere* to short u is the same as in occupy from capere, to take. Der. occult-ly, -ness; occult, verb, Hamlet, iii. 2. 85, from F. occulter, 'to hide' (Cot.), which from Lat. occulture, frequentative of occulere. Also occult-at-ion, in Palsgrave, an astronomical term, bor-

rowed from Lat. occultatio, a hiding.

OCCUPY, to keep, hold, fill, employ. (F., -L.) M. E. occupien,
Chaucer, C. T. 4844; P. Plowman, B. v. 409. - F. occuper. - Lat.
occupare, to lay hold of, occupy. - Lat. oc- (for ob before c); and
captere, to seize. See Ob- and Captive.

Compare note to The final -y is due to the i in the M. E. infin. ending Occult. -ien, which was substituted for the ordinary ending -en, probably to strengthen the word; cf. the suffix ian for an in A.S. causal verbs. Der. occupier; also occup-at-ion, M. E. occupacion, Gower, C. A. ii. 50, l. 18, from F. occupation, which from Lat. acc. occupationem; also occup-ant, from F. occupant, pres. pt. of occuper;

OCCUR, to happen. (F., -L.) The word occurs in a letter from Cromwell to Sir T. Wyat dated Feb. 22, 1538 (R.) - F. occurrer, 'to occurr; 'Cot. - Lat. occurrere, to run to meet, meet, appear, occur. -Lat. oc- (for ob before c); and currere, to run. See Ob- and Course. Der. occurrent, Bible, I Kings, v. 4, from O. F. occurrent, 'occurrent, accidentall' (Cot.), which from occurrent-, stem of the pres. part. of occurrere. Also occurrence, I Hen. V, v. chor. 40, from O. F. occurrence, 'an occurrence or accident,' Cot.

OCEAN, the main sea. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) M.E. ocean, Chaucer, C. T. 4925 (not 9425). — O. F. ocean, fem. oceane; Cot. gives 'la mer oceane, the ocean, or maine sea.' — Lat. oceanum, acc. of oceanus, the main sea. - Gk. ἀκεανός, the great stream supposed to encompass the earth, Homer, 11. xiv. 245, xx. 7; a word of unknown origin.

OCELOT, a small carnivorous animal. (Mexican.) Described in a tr. of Buffon, London, 1793, i. 303. 'Ocelotl, or leopard-cat of Mexico;' Clavigero, Hist. of Mexico, tr. by Cullen, ii. 319. 'Ocelotl in Mexican is the name of the tyger, but Buffon applies it to the

leopard-cat;' id., footnote.—Mex. occlott, a tiger.

OCHRE, a fine clay, commonly yellow. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) In
Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxxiii. c. 13. The ch is due to Gk. x; it is spelt occar in Palsgrave, oker in Cotgrave.—O. F. ocre, 'painters' oker;' Cot.—Lat. ochra.—Gk. ωχρα, yellow ochre, so called from its pale colour. - Gk. ἀχρόε, pale, wan, esp. pale-yellow. Root uncertain. Der. ochre-ous, ochr-y.

OCTAGON, a plane figure with eight sides and angles. (Gk.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. Coined from Gk. ἀκτά, for ἀκτώ, eight, cognate with E. eight; and yowia, an angle, corner, derived from yown, the knee. See Eight and Knee. Der. octagon-al.

OCTAHEDRON, a solid figure with eight equal triangular

sides. (Gk.) Spelt octaedron in Phillips, ed. 1706. The h represents the Gk. hard breathing. Coined from ὀκτά, for ὀκτώ, eight, cognate with E. eight; and topa, a base, a scat, from the base heb, cognate with E. sit. See Eight and Sit. And see Decahedron.

OCTANGULAR, having eight angles. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Formed with adj. suffix -ar (= Lat. -aris) from Lat. octangulus, eight-angled. — Lat. oct., for octo, eight; and angulus, an angle. See Eight and Angle.

OCTANT, the aspect of two planets when distant by the eighth

part of a circle. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706 - Lat. octant-, stem of octans, an instrument for measuring the eighth of a circle. - Lat. octo,

eight. See Eight.

OCTAVE, lit. eighth; hence eight days after a festival, eighth note in music. (F., -L., -Gk.) [The true old F. form of eight was oit, uit, whence M. E. utas, an octave (Halliwell); occurring as late as in Palsgrave.] 'The octauis [octaves] of the Epyphany;' Fabyan's Chron. an. 1324-5, ed. Ellis, p. 428. F. octaves, pl. of octave; Cot. gives 'octave, an octave an eighth; octaves d'une feste, the octave, eight days, [or] on the eighth day, after a holiday. - Lat. octaua, fem. of octaws, eighth. - Lat. octo, eight; see Eight. Der. octav-o, from Lat. octavo, abl. case of octavus; a book was said to be in folio, in quarto, in octavo, &c.

OCTOBER, the eighth month of the Roman year. (L.) Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, pt. i. § 10, l. 4.-Lat. October; from

octo, eight. The origin of the suffix -ber is doubtful.

OCTOGENARIAN, one who is eighty years old. (L.) Added by Todd to Johnson. Coined from Lat. octogenarius, belonging to eighty. - Lat. octogeni, eighty each; distributive form belonging to octoginta, eighty. - Lat. octo, eight; and ginta - cinta, short for decinta, a derivative from decem, ten, cognate with E. ten. See Eight and Ten.

OCTOSYLLABIC, having eight syllables. (L., - Gk.) whitt, in his Introd to Chaucer, § vii, speaks of 'the octosyllable metre,' without the suffix -ic. = Lat. octosyllabus, adj., having 8 syllables. = Gk. δετώ, eight; and συλλαβή, a syllable. See Eight and

Syllable.

OCULAR, pertaining to the eye. (L.) 'Ocular proof;' Oth. iii. 3. 360. - Lat. ocularis, adj., formed from oculus, the eye, a dimin. of ocus *, the eye, a form not used, but cognate with E. eye; see Eye. Der. ocular-ly, bin-ocular, in-oculate; also ocul-ist, from Lat. oculus.

ODD, not even, strange, queer. (Scand.) M. E. odde. 'Odde or euen;' Gower, C. A. iii. 138, l. 10. 'None odde 3erez' = no odd years, M. E. odde. 'Odde or Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 426. 'None odde wedding' = no irregular marriage; Myrc's Instructions for Parish Priests. ed. Peacock, 1. 198. -Icel. oddi, a triangle, a point of land; metaph. from the triangle, an odd number, opp. to even; also used in the metaphorical phrase standask i odda, to stand at odds, be at odds, quarrel. In composition, we find Icel. oddamaor, the odd man, the third man, one who gives a casting vote; oddatala, an odd number. Hence it is clear that the notion of 'oddness' arose from the figure of a triangle, which has two angles at the base and an odd one at the vertex. Also oddi is closely related to oddr, a point of a weapon, which stands for ordr, by assimilation. + A.S. ord, point of a sword, point, beginning, chief. + Dan. od, a point; odde, a tongue of land. + Swed. udda, odd, not even; udde, a point, cape, promontory; udd, a point, prick. + G. ort, a place, region, M.H.G. ort, an extreme point. \$\beta\$. The common Teut. type is USDA, Fick, iii. 36; and the orig. sense is sharp point or edge, esp. of a weapon. — WAS, to cut; cf. Skt. vas, to cut. Perhaps Gk. vvvs, a plough-share, and Lat. uomer, a plough-share, are also from this root. And cf. Skt. visi, a carpenter's adze. The sense of 'strange,' or 'queer,' seems to be a more development from that of uneven. The W. od, notable, excellent, odd, is prob. mcrely borrowed from E.; the sense of 'notable' is sometimes attached to A.S. ord. The phrase odds and ends means 'points and ends,' hence, scraps; it is closely allied to the M. E. ord and ende = beginning and end; see Tyrwhitt's note to Chaucer. C.T. 14639, and my note to the same line in the Monkes Tale, Group B, 1. 3911. Quite distinct from Orts, q. v. Der. odd-ly, odd-ness, odd-i-ty, odd-fellow; odds, Oth. ii. 3. 185.

ODE, a song. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Shak. L. L. L. iv. 3. 99. -F. ode, 'an ode; Cot. - Lat. oda, ode. -Gk. ψδη, a song; contracted form of doιδη, a song. -Gk. ἀείδειν, to sing; related to dηδών, a β. The base of ἀείδειν is ἀΓιδ, where nightingale, singing bird. \dot{a} is prosthetic, and $Fi\delta$ is a weakened form of $Fa\delta = vad$, cognate with Skt. vad, to sound, to speak; cf. Skt. vádaya, to cause to sound, to play, vádya, a musical instrument. — VWAD, to speak, call, sing.

Der. ep-ode, com-ed-y (for com-od-y), trag-ed-y (for trag-od-y), mel-od-y, mon-od-y, palin-ode, par-od-y, psalm-od-y, pros-od-y, rhaps-od-y.

ODIUM, hatred. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. [The adj. odious is much older; in Henrysoun, Complaint of Creseide, st. 19, last line.] - Lat. odium, hatred. - Lat. odi, I hate; an old pt. t. used as a present. Allied to Gk. & Och, to thrust, push; so that the orig. sense was 'to thrust away.' Also to Skt. vadh, to strike. — WADII, to strike. See Curtius, i. 323. Der. odi-ous, Test. of Creseide, st. 33, from F. odieux, 'odious' (Cot.), which from Lat. odiosus, adj., formed

from odium; odi-ous-ly, -ness. And see annoy.

ODOUR, scent, perfume. (F., - L.) M.E. odour, Wyclif, Eph. v.
2. - F. odeur, 'an odor, sent;' Cot. - Lat. odorem, acc. of odor, a scent. - AD, to smell; whence also Gk. οζειν (= δδ-yειν), to smell; and Lithuan. udziu, I smell. Der. odor-ous, Mids. Nt. Dr. ii. 1. 110, from Lat. odörus, by change of -us to -ous, and throwing back the accent; odor-ous-ly. Also odori-fer-ous, L. L. L. iv. 2. 128, coined from Lat. odori-fer, odour-bearing; which from odori-, crude form of odor, and fer, bearing, from ferre, to bear; see Bear (1). And see Olfactory, Osmium, Ozone, Redolent.

OF, from, belonging to, among. (E.) M. E. of; passim.—A. S. of, of; Grein, ii. 308. + Du., Icel., Swed., Dan., and Goth. af. + G. ab; O.H. G. aba. + Lat. ab. + Gk. dπb. + Skt. apa, away. β. Apparently an instrumental case from a base AP. From the same base we have the gen. case appearing in Gk. dψ, back again, Lat. abs, away from; also the locative case appearing in Gk. ***ii, Lat. ob, near to. Also Lat. apud, near, at.

y. The E. off is merely another spelling of of; see Off.

8. A comparative form occurs another spelling of of; see Off.

in E. after (=of-ter); see After.

8. A comparative form occurs
And see A- (6), Ab-, Apo-, Ob-, Epi-,

OFF, away, away from. (E.) Merely another form of of; and in old authors there is no distinction between the words, the spelling of doing duty for both. 'Smiteth of my hed'=smite off my head; Chaucer, C.T. 784. The spelling off for of occurs in Barbour's Bruce, i. 27, &c. The earliest instance appears to be in the line: 'For thou art mon off strange lond;' Rob. of Glouc. p. 115, l. 15. In the 13th century the spelling off is (I believe) never found. See Of. Der. see below, of-fal, off-ing, off-scouring, off-set, off-shoot, off-

OFFAL, waste meat, refusc. (E.) See Trench, Select Glossary. M. E. offal; 'Offal, that ys bleuit of a thynge, as chyppys, or other lyke, Cadscum;' Prompt. Parv. Thus it was formerly used of chips Prompt. Parv. Thus it was formerly used of chips of wood falling from a cut log; and is merely compounded of off and fall; see Off and Fall. + Du. afval, fall, windfall, refuse, offal; from af, off, and vallen, to fall. + Dan. affald, a fall off, decline,

refuse, offal. + G. abfall, offal; from ab, off, and fallen.

OFFEND, to annoy, displease. (F., -L.) M. E. offenden, Chaucer, C. T. 2396. - F. offendre, 'to offend, hurt;' Cot. - Lat. offendere (pp. offensus), to strike or dash against, hurt, injure.—Lat. offenders (pp. offensus), to strike or dash against, hurt, injure.—Lat. of (put for ob before f), against; and fenders *, to strike, only occurring in compounds. See **Defend**. **Der.** offence or offense, M. E. offence, Chaucer, C. T. 5558, from O. F. offence or offense (Cot.), from Lat. offensa, an offence, orig. fem. of pp. offensus; offens-ive, K. Lear, iv. 2.
11, from F. offensif (Cot.), as if from Lat. offensiuus * (not used); offens-ive-ly, offens-ive-ness; also offend-er.

OFFER, to propose, present, lay before. (L.) Directly from Latin. In very early use; found even in A.S. M.E. offren, Chaucer, C. T. 12841; Rob. of Glouc. p. 14, l. 16.—A.S. offrian, to offer; see exx. in Sweet's A.S. Reader.—Lat. offerre, to offer.—Lat. of- (for ob before f), near; and ferre, to bring, to bear, cognate with E. bear. See Ob- and Bear. Der. offer, sb., offer-er; offer-ing = A. S. offrung, Mark, ix. 40. Also offer-tor-y, M. E. offertorie, Chaucer, C. T. 712 = F. offertoire (Col.), from Lat. offertorium, a place to which offerings were brought, an offertory, extended from offertor, an offerer, formed from the verb offerre with agential

suffix -tor

OFFICE, duty, employment, act of worship, &c. (F., -L.) In carly use. M. E. offiz, office. 'On thin offiz' = in thy official position; Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, l. 2071.- F. office.-Lat. officium, duty, service, lit. the doing of a service; contracted from opificium.—
Lat. opi-, crude form of opes, sb. pl. wealth, also aid, help; and facere, to do. See Opulent and Fact. ¶ We can hardly derive opificium from opus, work. Der. office-bearer; office-r, M. E. officere, Chaucer, C. T. 8066, from F. officere = Low Lat. officiarius, one who performs an office; offici-al, P. Plowman, B. xx. 136, from O. F. official, 'an officiall' (Cot.), which from Lat. officialis; officially; offici-ate, in Milton, P. L. viii. 82, from Low Lat. officialus, pp. of officiare, to perform an office occurring A. B. 1214 (Duesnge) of officiare, to perform an office, occurring A. D. 1314 (Ducange). Also officious (see Trench, Select Glossary), used sometimes in a good sense, Titus Andron. v. 2. 202, from F. officieux, 'officious, dutifull, serviceable' (Cot.), which from Lat. officiosus, obliging; offici-ous-ly, offici-ous-ness.

OFFING, the part of the visible sea remote from the shore. (E.)

'Offin or Offing, the open sea, that part of it which is at a good distance from the shore;' Phillips, ed. 1706. Merely formed from off with the suffix -ing. See Off.

with the suffix -ing. See Off.

OFFSCOURING, refuse. (E.)

OFFSCOURING, refuse. (E.) Lit. anything scoured off; hence, refuse. In I Cor. iv. 13 (A. V.) From Off and Scour.

OFFSET, a young shoot, &c. (E.) Used in several senses. The sense 'shoot of a plant' occurs in Ray, as cited in Todd's Johnson (without a reference). From Off and Set.

OFFSHOOT, that which shoots off. (E.) Not in Todd's John-From Off and Shoot.

OFFSPRING, progeny, issue. (E.) M. E. ofspring. Rob. of Glouc. p. 164, l. 14. The odd spelling oxspring occurs in Cursor Mundi, l. 11415.—A. S. ofspring. Gen. iii. 15.—A. S. of, off, from;

Mundi, I. 11415.—A. S. ofspring. Gen. iii. 15.—A. S. of, off, from; and springan, to spring. See Off, Of, and Spring.

OFT, OFTEN, frequently. (E.) Oft is the orig. form; this was lengthened into ofte (dissyllabic), because -e was a common adverbial ending in the M. E. period. Lastly, ofte was lengthened to often before a vowel or h in hadde, &c. Thus: 'Ful ofte tyme,' Chaucer, C. T. 358 (Group A, 356), where Tyrwhitt prints often nunccessarily, the best MSS. having ofte. Again: 'That often hadde ben,' id. 312 (Group A, 310).—A. S. oft, Grein, ii. 320. + Icel. oft, opt (pronounced oft). + Dan. ofte. + Swed. ofta. + G. oft: O. H. G. ofto. + Goth. usta, adv. oft. Mk. v. 4; used as adj. in the phrase thizo usta sauhte, frequent infirmities, I Tim. v. 23. B. The common Teut. type is UFTA, adv. Fick, iii. 34. In form, the word common Teut. type is UFTA, adv. Fick, iii. 34. In form, the word answers to Gk. υπατος, highest, best; and it is closely related to Gk. υπέρ, Lat. super, E. over; see Over. From the notion of what is 'over' or superfluous, we pass to that of frequency. Der. often, adj.,

We now say often-er, often-est; the old forms were

OGEE, OGIVE, a double curve. (F., - Span., - Arab.) Sometime absurdly written OG, as if compounded of two letters of the alphabet. Oges is another form of ogive (with i as in machine). 'An Ogius or Oges, a wreath, circlet, or round band in architecture;' Minsheu, ed. 1627. It is now generally used to mean a double curve, formed by the union of a convex and concave line. An ogee arch is a pointed arch, with doubly-curved sides. - O. F. augive, 'an ogive, a wreath, circlet, round band, in architecture; 'Cot. He also has: 'Ogive, an ogive, or ogee in architecture.' β. The suggeshas: 'Ogive, an ogive, or ogee in architecture.' tion in E. Müller is certainly right; he compares the Span. auge, highest point. Excellent examples of the ogee curve are to be found in Moorish domes and arches, and we may derive the term from the pointed top of such domes, &c. Cf. Span. cimacio ogee, an ogee moulding, where cimacio is derived from cima, a summit, top; late Lat. cymatium, an ogee curve (Vitruvius). Similarly, the F. augive is derived from Span. auge, highest point, which curious y. The Span. auge is word is also found in Port. and Italian. obviously derived from Arab. úwj, top, summit, vertex; Rich. Dict. Der. ogiv-al, adj., sometimes oddly corrupted to ogee-fall.

OGLE, to look at sideways, glance at. (Du.) Not an old word in E. In Pope, Rape of the Lock, v. 23. Certainly of Du. origin; answering to a Du. verb oogelen* (not in the Dictt.), a regular frequentative of oogen, 'to cast sheeps eyes upon one;' llexham. Such frequentative verbs are extremely common in Dutch, and may be numbered by hundreds; and we actually find the Low G. oegeln, to ogle, in the Bremen Wörterbuch, used as a frequentative of oegen, to look at; as well as O. Du. oogheler, a flatterer, eye-servant, i. e. ogler (Oudemans). - Du. ooge, the eye; cognate

with E. Eye, q. v.

OGRE, a monster, in fairy tales. (F., - Span. - L.) Late. Added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. The quotation in Todd is from the E. version of the Arabian Nights, which was taken from the F. version. It is pretty clear that the word came to us by means of that very book. = F. ogre, an ogre; by no means an early word; used by Voltaire in 1740 (Littré). Traced by Diez as borrowed from Span. ogro (not in Meadows), O. Span. huergo, uerco; cognate with Ital. orco, a hobgoblin, demon. - Lat. orcum, acc. of orcus, (1) the abode of the dead, (2) the god of the infernal regions, Orcus, Pluto. The O. Lat. form is said by Festus to have been uragus (White). Cf. A. S. orc, a demon; occurring in orcneas (perhaps better orcenas) = monsters, Beowulf, ed. Grein, 112. Der. ogr-ess, from F. ogresse.

OH, a later spelling of O, q. v.

OIL, juice from the olive-tree, a greasy liquid. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) We find in A. S. the form ele, in Goth. alew, forms borrowed ultimately from the Gk., but at a very early period; see Curtius, i. 448. The M. E. oile was borrowed from French; it occurs in Chaucer, C. T. 2963 .- O. F. oile (Burguy), later huile (Cotgrave). - Lat. oleum. -Gk. έλαιον, oil; cf. έλαία, an olive-tree, also an olive. So named from its liquidity. — \checkmark LI, later form of \checkmark RI, to flow; see Liquid. β. 'With Benfey, ii. 120, Diefenbach, Wtb. i. 36, Hehn, 422, I now regard the words in all other languages as borrowed from έλαία; oliua is to exaia as Achiui to 'Axaiol; initial o for e as in elogium = λλεγείον. We ought perhaps to consider as the root of έλαιον (with Pott, i. 1. 208) the root LI, liquefacere. In Greek, the prefixing of a vowel is justified; it would not be so in the other languages; 'Curtius, Der. oil, verb; the pp. oyled occurs in Hall's Satires, b. iv. sat. 4, 1. 38. Also oil-y, K. Lear, i. 1. 227; oil-i-ness. Also oil-bag, cake, -cloth, -colour, -nut, -painting. And see Olive, Oleaginous, Oleaster.

OINTMENT, a greasy substance for anointing wounds, &c. The t is due to confusion with verb to anoint; the (F., - L.) M.E. form being oinement or oynement. '[They] bousten [bought] swete-smelling oynementis, to come and to anoynte Jesu; Wyclif, Mark, xvi. I. Spelt oinement in Chaucer, C. T. 633. — O. F. oignement, an anointing, also an unguent, liniment; Burguy. Formed with suffix -ment (= Lat. -mentum) from O. F. ongier (Burguy), another form of O. F. (and mod. F.) oindre, to anoint. = Lat. ungere, to anoint; see Unguent, Anoint.

OLD, aged, full of years, ancient. (E.) M. E. old, def. form and pl. olde; Chaucer, C. T. 5240, 10023. — A. S. eald, O. Northumb. ald, Luke, i. 18. + Du. oud (for old). + G. alt. + Goth. altheis. And cf. Lat. ad-ultus, an adult, one of full age. β. The common Teut. type is ALTHA, whence ALDA; Fick, iii. 26. Like the ultus in Lat. adulus, it is a pp. form from the AL, to nourish, as seen in Goth. alan, to nourish, Lat. alere, to nourish; cf. Goth. us-althan, to grow old. It means 'well nourished grown up.' See further under

first found in the phr. ofte tyme or often-tyme, Chaucer, C.T. 52, 358; Da Scand. word from Icel. aldinn, old, or perhaps the adj. suffix -en is merely tacked on; cf. gold-en. Also old-ness, K. Lear, i. 2. 50; cf. eldness, Wyclif, Rom. vii. 6. Also eld, sb., eld-er (1), eld-est, ald-er-man

OLEAGINOUS, oily. (L., - Gk.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - Lat. oleaginus, belonging to olive-oil; by change of -us to -ous, as in arduous, &c. An adj. form from oleum, oil. Not a true Lat. word, but borrowed from Gk. έλαιον; see Oil.

OLEANDER, the rose-bay-tree (F., - Low Lat.) 'Oleander, rose-bay, rose-tree.' = O. F. oleandre, 'the rose-tree, rose-bay, rose-lawrell, rose-bay-tree;' Cot. The same as Ital. oleandro, Span. eloendro, 'the rose-bay-tree,' Minsheu (1623), Port. eloendro, loendro. All those forms are variously corrupted (it is supposed) from Low Lat. lorandrum, a word cited by Isidore of Seville. β. Again, it has been suggested that *lorandrum* is an attempt at rendering *rhododendron*. This is but a guess; and there is no very great resemblance between the shrubs. Perhaps we may rather guess lorandrum to represent laurodendron*, a quite conceivable compound from lauro-, from Lat. laurus, laurel, and Gk. δένδρον, a tree. y. The change from lorandrum to oleandrum is clearly due to confusion with oleaster.

OLEASTER, the wild olive. (L., -Gk.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. - Lat. oleaster, Rom. xi. 17 (Vulgate). Formed with suffix soler (as in poeta-s-ter) from olea, an olive-tree. - Gk. ελαία, an olive-tree.

See Oil.

OLFACTORY, pertaining to smell. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. - Lat. olfactorius, belonging to one that smells; only appearing in the fem. and neut. forms, olfactoria, olfactorium, a smelling-bottle. - Lat. olfactor, one who smells; (but only the fem. form olfactrix occurs). - Lat. olfactus, a smelling, also pp. of olfacere, to smell, to scent; of which a fuller form olefacere also occurs. - Lat. ole-re, to smell; and facere, to make; hence, to emit a scent. almost certain that olere stands for odere*, whence odor, smell. The change of d to l is a peculiarity of Latin, as in Ulysses for Odysseus, lacruma for dacruma; see Tear (2). See Odour.

OLIGARCHY, government by a few. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) oligarchie in Minsheu, ed. 1627. - F. oligarchie, 'an oligarchie; Cot. - Low Lat. oligarchia (Ducange). - Gk. ολιγαρχία, government in the hands of a few. - Gk. δλίγ-, for δλίγοs, few, little; and -apχία, from ἀρχεῖν, to rule. β. In the Gk. δ-λίγ-ος, the δ- is prosthetic; the word is akin to Lithuan. *lësas*, thin, lean, and to Skt. *lega*, smallness, from *liq*, to become small. And see **Arch**-, prefix. **Der**. oligarchi-c-al; also oligarch, Gk. δλιγάρχης; oligarch-al.

OLIO, a mixture, medley. (Span., - L.) A mistaken form of olia, which is an E. spelling of Span. olla, sounded very nearly as olla, the Span. ll answering to E. ly or to E. lli in million. The mistake occurs in Eikon Basilike, cap. xv, and is noticed by Milton. 'Not to tax him for want of elegance as a courtier in writing oglio for olla, the Spanish word; Milton, Answer to Eikon Basilike, cap. 15.—Span. olla, 'a round earthen pot, an oglio' (sie); Meadows. Properly, the latter sense is due to the Span dish called olla podrida, a dish of various meats and vegetables, hence a mixture, medley, olio. - Lat.

olla, a pot; from O. Lat. aula, a pot. Root uncertain.

OLIVE, the name of an oil-yielding tree. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. oliue (with u for v), O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, ii. 89, 1. 5 from bottom. – F. olive. – Lat. oliua. – Gk. ἐλαία, an olive-tree. See further

under Oil.

OMBRE, a game at cards. (F., -Span., -L.) In Pope, Rape of the Lock, i. 56. - F. hombre, ombre (Hamilton). - Span juego del hombre, the game of ombre; lit. 'game of the man;' see Eng. Span. part of Meadows Dict. The Span. juego is from Lat. iocus; see Joke. The Span. hombre is from Lat. hominem, acc. of homo, a man; see Human.

OMEGA, the end. (Gk.) In Rev. i. 8. The sense 'end' is due to the fact that omega is the last letter of the Gk. alphabet. Its force is that of long o.—Gk. ω, called ω μέγα, i. e. great o or long o; where µέγα is the neut. of µέγαs, great, allied to E. mickle; see

Mickle. ¶ Opposed to alpha, the first letter; see Alphabet.

OMELET, a pancake made chiefly of eggs. (F., -L.) In Cotgrave. - F. omelette, 'an omelet or pancake of eggs;' Cot. An older form was aumelette; Cot. also gives: 'Aumelette d'œufs, an omelet, or pancake made of egges.'

β. The forms of the word are various; a very common old form, according to Scheler, was amelette, but this was preceded by the forms alemette, alemelle, and alumelle. It is clear that amelette is a corruption from the older alemette; and it seems that alemette, in its turn, took the place of alemelle.

y. Now the O. F. alemelle signified 'a thin plate,' esp. the blade of a knife, and is still preserved in the mod. F. alumelle (a corrupted spelling), with the sense of 'sheathing of a ship,' as a nautical term (Hamilton). That is, the omelet was named from its Adult, Adolescent. Der. old-m, Macbeth, iii. 4. 75, apparently thin, flat, shape, and has nothing to do with F. auf., eggs, as some

supposed; so that the old expression in Cotgrave, viz. aumelette d'aufs, un-ique, un-ite, un-ion, un-animous, uni-son, uni-versal, on-ion; also is quite correct, not tautological. See alemele, the blade of a knife, n-one, n-on-ce, an-on (=in one), an-other. Doublet, an or a. in Roquefort.

8. Lastly, alemelle (or alemele) is a mistaken form, due to confusion of la lemelle (the correct form) with l'alemelle, as if the article had been elided before a vowel. - Lat. lamella, a thin plate, properly of metal; dimin. of lamina, a thin, flat plate; see Lamina. There seems to be no reason for doubting the correctness of this curious etymology, due to Littré; see the articles in Littre and Scheler, under the words omelette and alumelle.

OMEN, a sign of a future event, prognostication. (L.) In Shak. Hamlet, i. 1. 123. - Lat. omen, an omen; O. Lat. osmen. β. Root uncertain; some connect it with os, the mouth, others with ausculture, to hear, and auris, the ear; the latter is more likely. Der. omen-ed, chiefly in ill-omened; omin-ous (Minsheu), imitated from Lat. omin-

osus, adj., formed from omin-, stem of omen; omin-ous-ly, omin-ous-ness. Also ab-omin-ate.

OMIT, to leave out, neglect. (L.) 'Nor omitted no charitable meane; Sir T. More, Works, p. 887 e. — Lat. omittere, to omit; lit. 'to let go.' Put for ommittere, which stands (by assimilation) for obmittere. — Lat. ob (which often scarcely affects the sense); and mittere, to send, let go. See Ob- and Mission. Der. omission, Troil. iii. 3, 230, from F. omission, 'an omission' (Cot.), which from Lat. omissionem, acc. of omissio, from pp. omissus. Also omitt-ance,

a coined word, As You Like It, iii. 5.133.

OMNIBUS, a public vehicle. (L.) The name seems to have been first used in France. They were used in Paris about 1828; and were so called because intended for the use of all classes.—Lat.

omnibus, for all, dat, pl. of omnis, all. Root uncertain.

OMNIPOTENT, almighty. (F., - L.) M. E. omnipotent,
Chaucer, C. T. 6005. - F. omnipotent; Cot. - Lat. omnipotent, stem
of omnipotens, all-powerful. - Lat. omni-, crude form of omnis, all; and potens, powerful; see Potent. Der. omnipotent-ly, omnipotence, from F. omnipotence (Cot.).

OMNIPRESENT, everywhere present. (F.,-L.) Milton has omnipresence, P. L. vii. 590, xi. 336. Coined from omni-, crude form of omnis, all; and Present, q. v. Der. omnipresence.

OMNISCIENT, all-knowing. (L.) In Milton, P. L. vi. 430. Coined from omni-, crude form of omnis, all; and scient-, stem of sciens, pres. part. of scire, to know. See Science. Der.

OMNIVOROUS, all-devouring, feeding on all kinds of food. (L.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. - Lat. omniuorus, all-devouring; by change of -us to -ous. - Lat. omni-, crude form of omnis, all; and -uorus, devouring, from uorare, to devour; see Voracious.

ON, upon, at, near. (E.) M. E. on; passim. – A. S. on; passim. + Du. aan. + Icel. \acute{a} (for an). + Dan. an, prep. and adv. + Swed. \mathring{a} , prep.; an, adv. +G. an.+Goth. ana, to, upon, on.+Gk. ἀνά.+Russ. na. β. All from ANA, pronom. base of the third person; ἀνά is evidently a case-form of the demonstrative stem, which is preserved as ana in Skt., as anas (= ille) in Lithuanian, and as on with the same meaning in Church-Slavonic; 'Curtius, i. 381. See In, which is a weakened form, or a different case; on is perhaps an instrumental case, and in a locative case. Der. on, adv.; on-set, on-slaught, on-ward, on-wards; and see anon.

ONCE, a single time, at a former time. (E.) M.E. ones, oones, onis, Chaucer, C.T. 5592, 5595; cf. at ones, id. 767. The final s was sharp, not pronounced as z; and this is why the word is now spelt with ce, which is an attempt to shew this. - A. S. anes, once; orig. gen. case masc. and neut. of an, one; the gen. case was sometimes used adverbially, as in need-s, twi-ce, thri-ce. See One (1). Der.

nonce, in the phr. for the nonce; see Nonce. ONCE, OUNCE, an animal; see Ounce (2).

ONE (1), single, undivided, sole. (E.) [The mod. pronunciation [wun] seems to have arisen in the W. of England; it is noticed by Jones, in 1701, as in use 'in Shropshire and some parts of Wales;' Ellis, On Early Eng. Pronunciation, p. 1012. It does not appear to be older in literature than about A.D. 1500; I believe the spelling won occurs in the Works of Tyndal (a Gloucestershire man), but I have lost the reference. At any rate, the M. E. pronunciation was have lost the reference. At any rate, the M. E. pronunciation was like that of -one in stone, bone, and is still preserved in al-one, at-one, on-ly; we never say wunly. We do, however, say wuns (with shares) for once.] M. E. oon, on; also oo, o; dative oone, one; Chaucer, C. T. 343, 365, 681, 749, &c. — A. S. án, one; Grein, i. 29. + Du. een. + Icel. einn. + Dan. een. + Swed. en. + G. ein. + Goth. ains. + W. un. + Irish and Gael. aon. + Lat. unus; O. Lat. oinos. + Gk. olvós, one.

B. 'The stem Al-NA for one is proved to be a common European form. The Skt. éka-s, the Zend aé-wa [cf. Gk. olos] are other extensions of the same base AI; 'Curtius, i. 399.

y. The base AI appears to be a strengthened form from I, a pronominal base of the 3rd person, appearing in Skt. i-dam, this. Der. one-sided, one-sided-ness; one-ness; and see on-ce, on-ly, al-one, l-one, al-one, al-o other extensions of the same base AI; 'Curtius, i. 399. Y. The base AI appears to be a strengthened form from I, a pronominal base of the 3rd person, appearing in Skt. i-dam, this. Der. one-sided, one-sided-ness; one-ness; and see on-ce, on-ly, al-one, l-one, al-one; base of the 3rd person, appearing in Skt. i-dam, this. Der. one-sided, one-sided-ness; one-ness; and see on-ce, on-ly, al-one, l-one, al-one; base of the 3rd person, appearing in Skt. i-dam, this. Der. one-sided, of the 3rd person, appearing in Skt. i-dam, this. Der. one-sided, of the 3rd person, appearing in Skt. i-dam, this. Der. one-sided, of the 3rd person, appearing in Skt. i-dam, this. Der. one-sided, of the 3rd person, appearing in Skt. i-dam, this. Der. one-sided, of the 3rd person, appearing in Skt. i-dam, this. Der. one-sided, of the 3rd person, appearing in Skt. i-dam, this. Der. one-sided, one-sided person, appearing in Skt. i-dam, this. Der. one-sided, one-sided person, appearing in Skt. i-dam, this. Der. one-sided person, appearing in Skt. i-dam, this. Der. one-sided person, appearing in Skt. i-dam, this. Der. one-sided person, appearing in Skt. i-dam, this. Der. one-sided person, appearing in Skt. i-dam, this. Der. one-sided person, appearing in Skt. i-dam, this. Der. one-sided person person

n-one, n-on-ce, an-on (=in one), an-other. Doublet, an or a.
The Gk. ele, one (base her) cannot be fairly referred to the same source, but appears to be related to E. same; see Ace.

ONE (2), a person, spoken of indefinitely. (E.) In the phrase one says, the one means a single person. Cf. One that moche wo wrougte, Sleuthe was his name '= one who wrought much wo, whose name was Sloth; P. Plowman, B. xx. 157. See Mätzner, Engl. Grammatik. 'The indefinite one, as in one says, is sometimes, but wrongly, derived from the F. on, Lat. homo. It is merely the use of the numeral one for the older man, men, or me; Morris, Hist. Outlines of Eng. Accidence, p. 143; which see for examples. The false explanation, that one stands for F. on, seems hard to kill; but the more Middle-English is studied, the sooner it will be disbelieved.

ONEROUS, burdensome. (F., -L.) In the Rom. of the Rose, 5636. - F. onereux, 'onerous; Cot. - Lat. onerosus, burdensome. -Lat. oner-, stem of onus, a burden.
compares onus with Skt. anas, a cart.

\$\begin{align*} \beta. \text{ Benfey (Skt. Dict. p. 19)} \text{ Der. onerous-ly, -ness; also} \end{align*}

ONION, the name of a plant. (F.,-L.) M. E. onion, Chaucer, C. T. 636. - F. oignon, 'an onion;' Cot. - Lat. unionem, acc. of unio, (1) unity, oneness, (2) a single large pearl. (3) a kind of onion. - Lat.

unus, one; cognate with E. One, q.v. Doublet, union, esp. in the sense 'a large pearl,' Hamlet, v. 2. 283.

ONLY, single, singly. (E.) Both adj. and adv. M. E. oonli, earlier oonliche, onliche. 'Onliche liue' = solitary life; Ancren Riwle, p. 152, last line but one. Onliche, adv., Will. of Palerne, 3155.—A.S. ánlic, adj., unique, lit. one-like; Grein, i. 33. - A. S. án, one; and lic.

See One and Like.

ONOMATOPCEIA, name-making, the formation of a word with resemblance in sound to that of the thing signified. (Gk.) Esp. used of words such as click, hiss, and the like, directly imitative of sounds. In modern use; yet the Gk. word is a real one.—Gk. ονοματοποιία, the making of a name; we also find ονοματοποίησιs.— Gk. δνοματο-, crude form of δνομα, a name; and ποιεῖν, to make. See Name and Poem. Der. onomato-poetic. Also (from Gk.

ονομα) an-onym-ous, hom-onym, met-onym-y, par-onym-ous, syn-onym.

ONSET, an assault, attack. (E.) In King John, ii. 326. A good word; but not in early use. Due to the phrase to set on, i.e. to attack. 'Percy! and set on!' 1 Hen. IV, v. 2. 97. See On and Set. ONSLAUGHT, an attack. (E.) In Butler, Hudibras, pt. i.

c. 3. ll. 422, 424. The M.E. form would be onslaht; but I do not know that it occurs. Compounded of M.E. on, on; and slaht, slaght, slaught, a stroke, blow, also slaughter, as in Gower, i. 348, l. 16. -A.S. on, on; and sleaht, a stroke, blow, found in the compounds morfor-sleaht, wel-sleaht, Grein, ii. 264, 647, and derived from slean, to strike. See On and Slaughter.

ONWARD, ONWARDS, forward. (E.) Not an old word. I haue driuen hym *onwarde* one steppe down; Sir T. More, Works, p. 400 d. It does not seem to appear much earlier. Compounded of on and -ward, in imitation of Toward, q.v. So also onwards, Shak.

Sonn. 126, in imitation of towards.

ONYX, a kind of agate. (L., -Gk.) In Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxxvii. c. 6. - Lat. onyx. - Gk. ovyξ, a claw, a nail, a finger-nail, a veined gem, onyx, from the resemblance to the colour of the fingernail. The stem is 6-vvx-, with prosthetic o; allied to Skt. nakha, a nail, Russ. nogote, a nail, and E. nail; see Nail.

OOLITE, a kind of limestone. (F., -Gk.) Modern and geological. A coined word, but coined in France; an Englishman would have said oolith. - F. oolithe, with the pronounced as E. t; Littré. - Gk. &6, crude form of &6, an egg, cognate with Lat.

OOZE, moisture, soft mud, gentle flow. (E.) This word has lost an initial w; it should rather be woze. For the loss of w, cf. prov. E. 'coman for worken, Shropshire 'cod for wood. M. E. wose, P. Plowman, C. xiii. 299; and Prompt. Parv. p. 532.—A. S. wise; the sepia or cuttle-fish was called wisescite—ooze-shooter, from the sepia which it discharges; see Wright's Voc. i. 56, col. I. We also find A. S. wos, juice; as in ofetes wos, juice of fruit; Wright's Voc. i. 27, col. 2, 1, 8. + Icel. vás, wetness. + M. H. G. wase, O. H. G. waso, turf, sod; wasal, rain. β. Perhaps related to Icel. úr, drizzling rain, ver, sea, A.S. war, sea, Skt. vari, water, fluidity. Der. ooze, verb,

Timon, i. 1. 21; ooz-y.

OPACITY, opaqueness; see Opaque.

OPAL, a precious stone. (F., L.) In Holland, tr. of Pliny,

b. xxxvii. c. 6; Tw. Nt. ii. 4. 77. – F. opale, 'the opall stone;' Cot. – Lat. opalus, an opal; Pliny, as above. Cf. Gk. οπάλλιος, an opal. Origin unknown; perhaps from Skt. upala, a stone; cf. tapana-upala.

of opacus, shady. Root unknown. Der. opaque-ness; also opac-i-ty, & Buffon's Nat. Hist., London, 1792, i. 214. 'Orig. opassom, in the Minsheu, from F. opacité, 'opacity' (Cot.), from Lat. acc. opacitatem. language of the Indians of Virginia; 'Webster. OPE, to open. (E.) A short form for open, verb; K. John, ii. 536. So also ope is used as a short form for open, adj., as in 'the gates are

ope, Cor. i. 4. 43. Seldom used except in poetry. See Open.

OPEN, unclosed, free of access, clear. (E.) The verb is formed from the adj., as is shewn by the old forms. M. E. open, Chaucer, C.T. 8666. At a later period contracted to ope; see Ope. - A.S. open, open, Grein, ii. 355. 'Lit. 'that which is lifted up;' the metaphor being probably taken from the lifting of the curtain of a tent, or the lifting of a door-latch; cf. dup (= do up), to open, Hamlet, iv. 5. 53. -A.S. up, up; see Up. + Du. open; from op, up. + Icel. opinn, open, also face upwards; from upp, up. + Dan. aaben, from op, up; cf. the phr. luk Dören op, open the door, lit. 'lock the door up.' + Swed. öppen; from upp. + G. offen; from auf, O. H. G. úf. Der. open, verb, A. S. openian, causal verb from adj. open; so also Du. openen, from open; Icel. opna, from opinn; Dan. aaben, from aaben; Swed. öppna; G. Söffen.

öffnen. Also open-ly, open-ness, open-ing, open-handed, open-hearted.

OPERA, a musical drama. (Ital., -L.) 'A opera is a poetical tale or fiction,' &c.; Dryden, pref. to Albion and Albanius. -Ital. opera, work; hence a performance. - Lat. opera; see Operate. Der.

erat-ic; opera-glass.

OPERATE, to produce an effect. (L.) In Shak. Cymb. v. 5 197. [Really due to the sb. operation, in much earlier use; M. E. operacion, Chaucer, C. T. 6730, Gower, C. A. iii, 128, l. 8; from F. operation, which from Lat. acc. operationen.] - Lat. operatus, pp. of operari, to work. - Lat. opera, work; closely allied to Lat. opus (stem oper-), work, labour, toil. + Skt. apas, work (Vedic). - AP, to attain; cf. Skt. áp (orig. also ap), to attain, obtain. Der. operat-ion, as above; operat-ive, King Lear, iv. 4. 14, from F. operatif, operative' (Cot.); operat-ive-ly; operat-or, from Lat. operator; oper-ant, Hamlet, iii. 2. 184, from operant-, stem of pres. part. of operari; oper-ance, Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 3. 63. Also oper-ose, i. e. laborious, Blount's Gloss., from Lat. operosus; oper-ose-ly, oper-ose-ness; oper-osei-ty, Minsheu. From the same root we have co-operate, en-ure, in-ure, man-ure, man-œuvre, of-fice. There is perhaps an ultimate connection with ap.t., in-ep.t., op-tat-ive, op-tion.

OPHICLEIDE, a musical instrument. (F., - Gk.) Modern. -

F. ophicleide, 'an ophicleid, key-serpent;' Hamilton. An odd name; due to the old twining musical instrument called 'a serpent,' to which keys were added, thus turning it into a 'key-serpent.' - Gk. όφι-, crude form of όφιs, a serpent; and κλειδ-, stem of κλείε, a key. See Ophidian and Clavicle.

OPHIDIAN, relating to serpents. (Gk.) Modern; formed with E. suffix -an (=Lat. -anus) from Gk. δφιδι-*, an imaginary form wrongly supposed to be the crude form of opis, a serpent. The true crude form is όφι-, as seen in ophi-cleide and Ophi-uchus (Gk.

οριστικός serpent-holder, from έχειν, to hold), Milton, P. L. ii. 709.

OPHTHALMIA, inflammation of the eye. (Gk.) Spelt ophthalmie in Blount's Gloss., which is borrowed from F. ophthalmie (Cotgrave). - Gk. δφθαλμία, a disease of the eye. - Gk. δφθαλμός, the eye; apparently put for δπταλμός; cf. Doric ὁπτίλος, the eye, δπτεύειν, to see, ὁπτήρ, one who looks, a spy, eye-witness. See Optic. Der. ophthalmi-c.

OPINION, a notion, judgment, estimation. (F.,-L.) opinion, Chaucer, C. T. 183; Gower, C. A. i. 267. - F. opinion, opinion; Cot. - Lat. opinionem, acc. of opinio, a supposition. - Lat. opinari, to suppose; rarely opinare. - Lat. opinus, thinking, only in the comp. nec-opinus, in-opinus, unexpected; connected with apisci, to obtain, also to comprehend, understand, and with aptus, fitted, fit; see Apt. - AP, to attain to; cf. Skt. ap (orig. also ap), to attain, obtain, get; whence follow the ideas of comprehending, thinking, expecting. See Optative. Der. opinion-at-ive (Johnson), which has taken the place of the older opinative (Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674), coined from Lat. opinatus, pp. of opinari, to suppose; opinion-at-ive-ly, opinion-at-ive-ness. We also use the coined word opinion-at-ed, a clumsy formation. The verb opine is not much used, but is a perfectly correct word, from F. opiner, 'to opine' (Cot.), which from Lat. opinare, more commonly opinari, as above; it occurs in Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 9. The derivatives opin-able, opin-at-ive, opin-at-or (all in Blount) are obsolete.

OPIUM, a narcotic drug. (L., = Gk.)

b. xx. c. 18; and in Milton, Samson, 630. [The M. E. opie, Chaucer, C. T. 1474, answers to an O. F. opie.] — Lat. opium; Pliny.—Gk. δπιον, poppy-juice, opium; dimin. from ὁπός, juice, sap. β. Perhaps connected with E. sap, Curtius, ii. 63; but Fick (i. 490) takes a different factories. ferent view. If Curtius be correct, it is also cognate with Lat. sucus, juice; see Succulent. Der. opi-ate, Milton, P. L. xi. 133, spelt opiat in Cotgrave, from F. opiate, which from Low Lat. opiatus (Ducange), lit. 'provided with opium.'

OPOSSUM, an American quadruped. (W. Indian.) In a tr. of

OPPIDAN, at Eton, a student who boards in the town, not in the college. (L.) Formerly in more general use. 'Oppidan, a citizen or townsman;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—Lat. oppidanus, belonging to a town.—Lat. oppidum, a town; O. Lat. oppidum. Cf. β. 'The Lat. Pedum, the name of a town in Latium, Livy, ii. 39. 4. β. The word oppidum I derive from pedum (cf. Pedum) = Gk. πέδον, ground, country, Skt. pada-m, tread, step, place, spot, foot-print, track, and ob, on, near, over, and interpret it accordingly as orig. "What hes on or over the open ground;"...hence may well also be derived the old use of oppida for the barriers of a race-course, which lie on [or] over the arena; Curtius, ii. 103, 303. The Skt. pada answers to E. foot. See Ob- and Foot.

OPPONENT, one who opposes. (L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627.-Lat. opponent-, stem of pres. pt. of opponere, to oppose, lit. set against. - Lat. op- (for ob before p); and ponere, to place. See Ob-

and Position.

OPPORTUNE, seasonable. (F., -L.) Spelt oportune in Lydgate, Siege of Thebes, prol. 149. -F. opportun, 'timely;' Cot. -Lat. opportunus, convenient, seasonable; lit. near the harbour. -Lat. op-(for ob before p), near; and portus, a harbour, port. See Ob- and Port (2). Der. optortune-ly, opportune-ness; also opportuni-ty, M. E. opportunité, Wyclif, Matt. xxvi. 16, from F. opportunité (Cot.). which from Lat. acc. opportunitatem.

OPPOSE, to resist, withstand. (F., -L., -Gk.) M.E. opposen, used commonly in the special sense of to contradict in argument, as an examiner used to do in the schools; see Chaucer, C.T. 7179 (Sixtext, Group D, 1597), where Tyrwhitt prints apposen; Gower, C. A. iext, Group B, 1597), where Tyrwint prints apposen; Gower, C. A.

1. 49, l. 15. 'Aposen, or oposyn, Oppono;' Prompt. Parv. p. 13.—F.

opposer; reflexively s'opposer, 'to oppose himself, to resist, withstand,
gainsay, to object, except, or protest against;' Cot.—F. op-=Lat.

op- (for ob before p), against; and F. poser, to place. See Ob- and
POBO. Der. oppos-er, oppos-able.

OPPOSITE, over against, contrary, adverse. (F.,—L.) M. E.

opposite, Chaucer, C. T. 1896.—F. opposite, 'opposite;' Cot.—Lat.

optosity, pp. of opposers to set against.—I at one (for ch before a)

oppositus, pp. of opponere, to set against. - Lat. op- (for ob before p), against; and ponere, to put, set; see Ob- and Position. Der. opposite-ly, opposite-ness; also opposit-ion, M. E. opposition, Chaucer, T. 11369, from F. opposition, which from Lat. acc. oppositionem.

OPPRESS, to press against, constrain, overburden. (F.,-L.)
M. E. oppressen, Chaucer, C. T. 11723. – F. oppresser, 'to oppresse;'
Cot. – Low Lat. oppressare, to oppress; Ducange. – Lat. oppress-us, pp. of opprimere, to oppress, press upon. See Ob- and Press. Der. oppress-ion, Chaucer, C. T. 6471, from F. oppression, which from Lat. acc. oppressionem; oppress-ive, oppress-ive-ly, oppress-ive-ness; oppress-or, Hamlet, iii. 1. 71.

OPPROBRIOUS, reproachful, disgraceful. (L.) Spelt opprobrous, perhaps by a misprint, in The Remedie of Loue, st. 41, pr. in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. 323, back. - Lat. opprobriosus, full of reproach. - Lat. opprobrium, reproach. - Lat. op- (for ob before p), on, upon; and probrum, disgrace, infamy. Root uncertain. Der. opprobrious-ly, -ness. The sb. opprobrium is also sometimes used, having

orbitals, the place of the older word opprobry; see Todd's Johnson.

OPPUGN, to oppose, resist. (F.,-L.) 'The true catholike faythe is, and euer hath been, oppugned and assaulted;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 571 (h.) - F. oppugner, 'to oppugne;' Cot. - Lat. oppugner, to buffet, beat with the fists, - Lat. op- (for ob before p), against; and pugnare, to fight, esp. with the fists, from pugnus, the pugilist; it is also cognate with E. fist. See Ob- and Pugilist or

Fist. Der. oppugn-er; oppugn-anc-y, Shak. Troil. i. 3. 111.

OPTATIVE, wishful, wishing. (F.,-L.) The name of a mood in grammar, sometimes expressive of wishing. In Sherwood's Index to Cotgrave, where the F. optatif is also given. - F. optatif. - Lat. optatiuus, expressive of a wish; the name of a mood. - Lat. optatus, pp. of optare, to wish; a frequentative verb from a base op-, connected with ap-isci. to obtain. - AP, to obtain; cf. Skt. ap, ap, to obtain, attain. Der. optative-ly; from the same source, opt-ion, op-u-

lent, op-in-ion, op-tim-ism; ad-opt, apt, ad-ept, in-ept.

OPTIC, relating to the sight. (F.,-Gk.) Formerly optick. Through optick glass; Milton, P. L. i. 288.-F. optique, of, or belonging to, the eie-sight; Cot.—Gk. δητικός, belonging to the sight; cf. δητήρ, a spy, eye-witness. From the base OΠ (for OK) occurring in Ionic δπ-ωπ-α, I have seen, εψομαι, I shall see; whence also Lat. oc-ulus, Russ. ok-o, the eye, cognate with E. eye; see Eye. Der. optic, sb., an eye, as in 'the cleere casements of his own optiques, Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel, last sentence; optic-s, sb.; optic-al, optic-al-ly, optic-i-an. Also aut-op-s-y, cat-op-tric, di-op-tric, syn-op-sis; and see oph-thalmia, antel-ope, anthr-opo-logy.

OPTIMISM, the doctrine that all is for the best. (L.; with Gk.

suffix.) Added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. Coined by adding the 2 century (Littre).—Lat. orbem, acc. of orbis, a circle, circuit, orb. suffix -ism (=Gk. -ισμοs) to optim-, stem of Lat. optimus, best, orig. Root unknown. Der. orb-ed, Haml. iii. 2. 166; orbi-c-ul-ar, Milton, 'choice;' from the same base as optio, choice, option. See Optative. Der. optim-ist, with Gk. suffix -1077/s.

OPTION, choice, wish. (F.,-L.) In Minsheu. - F. option, option; Cot. - Lat. optionem, acc. of optio, choice. Allied to optare,

option; Cot. = Lat. optionem, acc. of optio, choice. Affice to option; to wish; see Optative. Der. option-al, option-al-ly.

OPULENT, wealthy. (F., = L.) In K. Lear, i. 1. 81. = F. option, 'option; 'Cot. = Lat. option-al, option = Lat. ap, stem of opes, sb. pl., wealth, riches. Cf. Skt. apnas, Gk. apros, wealth. = Lat. ap, base of aprisci, to obtain, ap-ere, to bind. = ✓ AP, to obtain; see Optative, Apt. Der. optionee; optionecy, Timon, v. 1. 38. From the same source are c-op-y, c-op-i-ous, c-op-ul-ate, &cc.

OR (1), conjunction, offering an alternative. (E.) Short for other, owiker, outher, auther, the older forms. 'Amys other elles' = amiss or else; P. Plowman, B. i. 175; where the Trin. MS. (printed by Wright) has 'amys outher ellis.' 'Other catell other cloth' = either property or cloth; P. Plowman's Crede, ed. Skeat, 1.116. 'Auther Gawain and the Grene Knight, 1. 88.

β. This other or auther is not the mod. E. other, but the mod. E. either; see exx. in Stratmann. See Either. So also nor = neither. Der. n-or

OR (2), ere. (E.) The use of or for ere is not uncommon; see 'or ever I had seen that day;' Hamlet, i. 2. 183. Particularly in the phrase or ere, Temp. i. 2.11; Macb. iv. 3.173, &c. The forms or, er, ar occur as exact equivalents in the same passage in the three texts of P. Plowman, C. viii. 66, B. v. 459, A. v. 232. All are from A. S. &r, ere, or from its equivalents in various E. dialects. See ¶ It is probable that or ere arose as a reduplicated expression, in which ere repeats and explains or; later this was confused with or e'er; whence or ever.

OR (3), gold. (F., -L.) A common heraldic term. - F. or, gold.

Lat. aurum, gold; see Aureate.

ORACLE, the utterance or response of a deity. (F., -L.) M. E. oracle, Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, b. i. l. 11. - F. oracle, 'an oracle;' Cot. - Lat. oraculum, a divine announcement; formed with double dimin. suffix -cu-lu- from orare, to speak, announce, pray; see Oral. Der.

oracul-ar, due to Lat. oracularius, oracular; oracul-ar-ly, -ness.

ORAL, spoken, uttered by the mouth. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. A coined word; formed with suffix -al (=F. -al, -el, Lat. -alis) from or-, stem of os, the mouth. β. Allied to Skt. ásya, the mouth, anana, the mouth; the form ans, by loss of n, would give ōs, with long o. - AN, to breathe; whence also E. animal, animate; see Animate. Der. oral-ly; also or-ac-le, q.v., or-at-ion, q.v.,

orad-or, q.v., ori-fice, q.v., ori-son, q.v.; also ad-ore, in-ex-or-able.

ORANG-OUTANG, a large ape. (Malay.) 'Orang-outang is the name this animal bears in the E. Indies; Pongo, its denomination at Lowando, a province of Congo; E. tr. of Buffon, London, 1792.

Malay items titus the wild man a propries of new! Maradom -Malay orang utan, the wild man, a species of ape; Marsden, Malay Dict., p. 22.-Malay orang, a man, id.; and hutan, utan, 'woods, a forest, wild or uncultivated parts of the country, wild,

whether in respect to domestication or cultivation; 'id. p. 364.

ORANGE, the name of a fruit. (F.,-Ital.,-Pers.) The pl. orenges is in Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 7. 'Colour of orenge' occurs in l. 7 of a 15th-century ballad beginning 'O mossie Quince,' pr. in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. 344, back; and see Oronge in Prompt. Parv.-O. F. orenge (14th century), Littré; later changed into orange, 'an orange;' Cot. The form should rather have been presented but the initial ways lest and genge became have been narenge, but the initial n was lost, and arenge became orenge under the influence of F. or (Lat. aurum), gold; because the notion arose that the name denoted the golden colour of the fruit. -Ital. arancio, an orange, an orange-tree. Cf. Span. naranja, Port. laranja (put for naranja), an orange. - Pers. náranj, nárinj, also nárang, an orange; Rich. Pers. Dict. p. 1548. Cf. Pers. nár, a

pomegranate.

ORATION, a speech. (F.,-L.) In Sir T. Mote, Works, p. 399 a.-F. oration, 'an oration, or harang;' Cot.-Lat. orationem, acc. of oratio, a speech.-Lat. oratus, pp. of orare, to speak, pray;

see Oral.

ORATOR, a speaker. (F.,-L.) Formerly oratour, but now conformed to the Lat. spelling. M. E. oratour, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. 4. pr. 4, 1. 3705. – F. orateur, 'an orator;' Cot. – Lat. oratorem, acc. of orator, a speaker. - Lat. oratus, pp. of orare; see Oration. Der. oratori-c-al, oratori-c-al-ly; orator-y, M. E. oratorie, Chaucer, C. T. 1907, from F. oratoire, 'an oratory' (Cot.), from Lat. oratorium, a place of prayer, neut. of oratorius, belonging to prayer; orator-i-o, from Ital. oratorio, an oratory, also an oratorio, from the same Lat. oratorius.

ORB, a sphere, celestial body, eye. (F., -L.) In Shak. Merch. Ven. v. 50; and prob. earlier. -F. orbe, an orb; omitted in Cotgrave, but given in Sherwood's Index, and in use in F. in the 13th ORDINAL, shewing order or succession. (L.) In Phillips, ed.

P. L. iii. 718, from Lat. orbicularis, circular; orbic-ul-ar-ly; also orb-it, Phillips, ed. 1706, directly from Lat. orbita, a track, course, orbit, formed with suffix -ta from orbi-, crude form of orbis. Hence orbit-al.

ORCHARD, a garden of fruit-trees. (E.) M. E. orchard, Ancren Riwle, p. 378, l. 2 from bottom; orchard, Layamon, 12955. - A. S. orceard, usually spelt orcerd, Gen. ii. 8, 16; Wright, Popular Treatises on Science, p. 10, l. 3. The older form is ortgeard, Ælfred, tr. of Gregory's Pastoral, c. 40; ed. Sweet, p. 292, l. 4. We also find wyrigeard, to translate Lat. promptuarium, Ps. cxliii. 16, ed. Spelman. Ortgeard and wyrtgeard are mere variants, both signifying Origent and wyrigent are mere variants, both signifying wortyard, i.e. yard of worts or vegetables; the form ort is due to a.
Teutonic type URTI, put for WARTI; and the form wyrt to a Teut.
WORTI, also put for WARTI; see Fick, iii. 35. 295. See Wort
and Yard. + Icel, jurtagardr, a garden of herbs; from jurt, later
urt, herbs, and gardr, a yard, garden; but perhaps jurt is only a
borrowed word in Icelandic, from E. or G. + Dan urtgaard, herbarden; from urt and gaard. + Swed. örtegård; from ört and gård. + Goth. aurtigards, a garden, John, xviii. 1; cf. aurtja, a gardener, husbandman, Luke, xx. 10.

It is singular that Lat. hortus is related to the latter syllable yard; but of course not to the former.

ORCHESTRA, the part of a theatre for the musicians. (L., -Gk.) In Holland, tr. of Suetonius, p. 242 (R.)—Lat. orchestra.—Gk. δρχήστρα, an orchestra; which, in the Attic theatre, was a space on which the chorus danced.—Gk. δρχέσμαι, I dance. Root uncertain. Der. orchestr-al.

ORCHIS, a name for certain plants. (L., - Gk.) In Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxvi. c. 10; and in Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, (1779), p. 233, l. 1. - Lat. orchis (Pliny). - Gk. όρχις, a testicle; hence applied to a plant with roots of testicular shape. Der. orchidac-e-ous, a coined word, as if from orchid-, stem of orchis (but the Lat. orchis makes gen. orchis, and Gk. δρχις makes gen. δρχίως); also orchid, similarly coined.

¶ A similar mis-coinage is seen in orchid, similarly coined. ¶ A similar mis-coinage is seen in ophidian, for which see under Ophicleide.

ORDAIN, to set in order, arrange, regulate. (F.,-L.) M. E ordeynen; P. Plowman, B. prol. 119; Rob. of Glouc. p. 236, l. 10.-O. F. ordener, later ordonner, as in Cotgrave. - Lat. ordinare, to set in order. - Lat. ordin-, stem of ordo, order; see Order. Der. ordinance, q. v.; ordin-ate, adj., M. E. ordinat, Chaucer, C. T. 9160, from Lat. pp. ordinatus; ordinate, sb. (in mathematics); ordinately; ordination, in Phillips, ed. 1706, formed, by analogy with F. words in -tion, from Lat. ordinatio, an ordinance, also ordination. And see

ordin-al, ordin-ar-y, ord-nance.

ORDEAL, a severe trial, a judgment by test of fire, &c. (E.) It is most remarkable that this word (from complete ignorance of its etymology) is commonly pronounced orde-al in three syllables, though the -deal is absolutely the same word as when we speak of dealing cards, or of a deal board. M. E. ordal, Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1048, ed. Tyrwhitt. (In order to correspond with the mod. form, it should rather have been ordeel.)—A. S. ordel, ordal; the spelling ordél is rare, but occurs in the Laws of Edward and Guthrum, sect. ix, in Thorpe's Ancient Laws, i. 172; this form answers to mod. E. ordeal. The usual spelling is ordal, as in the Laws of Ethelred, sect. i (in Thorpe, i. 281), and sect. iv (id. i. 294), and see numerous references in Thorpe's Index; this form answers to Chaucer's ordal, and the latter part of the word (dál) answers to mod. E. dole. The orig. sense is 'a dealing out,' separation, or discrimination; hence, a judgment, decision. + O. Fries. ordel. + O. Sax. urdéli, a judgment, decision. + Du. oordeel, judgment. + G. urtheil, O. H. G. urtéli, urteili, judgment.

B. The latter part of the word is the same as Deal (1) or Dole; as shewn by Du. deel, G. theil. the Du. oor., O. Sax. and G. ur., answering to the O.H. G. prep. ur., Goth. us, out, out of; perhaps related to Skt. ava, away, off, down. It is not preserved in any other mod. E. word (except Ort, q.v.), but was common in A. S., in such words as or-mate, immense, ormód, despondent, or-sorg, free from care, or-trýwe, wanting in trust, or-wena, wanting in hope, or-wige, unwarlike, &c.; see Grein, ii.

ORDER, arrangement, system. (F., -L.) M. E. ordre; occurring four times on p. 8 of the Ancren Riwle. - F. ordre, substituted for O. F. ordene, ordine by the not uncommon change of n to r; see Coffer. - Lat. ordinem, acc. of ordo, order, arrangement. posed to be connected with Lat. oriri, to arise, originate; though this is not very clear; see Origin. Der. order, verb, in Sir T. Wiat, Sat. ii. 1. 87; order-less, K. John, iii. 1. 253; order-ly, adj., Cymb. ii. 3. 52; order-ly, adv., Two Gent. i. 1. 130; order-liness, order-ing. Also dis-order, ordain, ordin-ance, ordin-ance, ordin-ate, ordin-at-ion, ordin-al, ordin-ar-y, in-ordin-ate, co-ordin-ate, sub-ordin-ate.

1706; chiefly in the phr. 'an ordinal number.' - Lat. ordinalis, in alike to the same Lat. source. The Lat. word for 'oriole' is aureorder, used of an ordinal number. — Lat. ordin., stem of ordo, order; see Order. Der. ordinal, sb., 'a book of directions for bishops to give holy orders,' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, from Low Lat. ordinale, neut. of ordinalis.

ORDINANCE, an order, regulation. (F., -L.) M. E. ordenance, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 83, last line. - O. F. ordenance, later ordonnance (Cotgrave). - Low Lat. ordinantia, a command. - Lat. ordinanti-, crude form of pres. part. of ordinare, to set in order; see Ordain. Doublet, ordnance.

ORDINARY, usual, customary. (F., -L.) 'The ordinary manner;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 583 d. Ordinarily occurs on p. 582 h. - F. ordinaire, 'ordinary;' Cot. - Lat. ordinarius, regular, usual. - Lat. ordin-, stem of ordo, order; see Order. Der. ordinary, sb., from F. ordinaire, 'an ordinary' (Cot.), Lat. ordinarius, an over-

406

seer; ordinari-ly. Also extra-ordinary.

ORDINATE, ORDINATION; see Ordain.

ORDNANCE, artillery. (F., -L.) The same word as ordinance, which is the old spelling; see K. John, ii. 218; Hen. V, ii. 4. 126. It orig. meant merely the bore or size of the cannon, and was thence transferred to the cannon itself, exactly as in the case of Caliver, q. v. 'Engin de telle ordonnance, of such a bulk, size, or bore; Cotgrave.

Cotgrave.

CORDURE, excrement. (F., - L.) In Shak. Hen. V, ii. 4. 39.

M. E. ordure, Chaucer, Pers. Tale, De Superbia (Six-text, Group I, L 438). - F. ordure, 'ordure;' Cot. - O. F. ord (fem. orde), 'filthy, nasty, foule, . . . ugly, or loathsom to behold;' Cot. Cf. O. F. ordir, 'to foule, defile, soile;' id. [So also Ital. ordura is from the adj. ordo, dirty, slovenly, soiled, deformed.] - Lat. horridus, rough, shaggy, wild fink to the control of the wild, frightful; see Horrid. So also Ital. ordo answers to O. Ital. horrido, mod. Ital. orrido, which Florio explains by 'horride, hideous, . euill fauoured, ... lothesome to behold.

ORE, one of the native minerals. (E.) M. E. or, Ancren Riwle, p. 284, note b; the dat. ore is in Chaucer, C. T. 6646. — A. S. or; 'hit is eac berende on wecga orum ares and isernes,' it is fertile in ores of lumps of brass and iron; Alfred, tr. of Beda, lib. i. c. 1. The word or seems to be merely another form of ar, brass, occurring in the above quotation; the dat. case are, meaning 'bronze,' occurs in Gregory's Pastoral, c. 37, ed. Sweet, p. 266. The change from A.S. a to long o is seen again in E. oar from A.S. ar, + Icel. eir, brass. + O.H.G. er, brass. + Goth. aiz, ais, brass, coin, money, Matt. vi. 8; cf. aizasmitha, a copper-smith, 2 Tim. iv. 14. + Lat. æs, ore, bronze. Cf. Skt. ayas, iron; Max Müller, Lect. ii. 256.

ORGAN, an instrument, esp. of music. (F., -L., -Gk.) In old books, the instrument of music is commonly called the organs or a pair of organs; the pl. organe or organ (answering to Lat. organa) occurs in P. Plowman, C. xxi. 7; Chaucer, C. T. 14857; the pl. organs is in Chaucer, C. T. 15603; see my note to P. Plowman, C. xxi. 7. = F. organe, 'an organ, or instrument wherewith anything may be made or done; Cot. - Lat. organum, an implement. - Gk. δργανον, an implement; allied to Gk. ξοργα, I did, accomplished, and to Gk. ξοργον, a work; see Work. And see Orgies. Der. organ-ic, organ-ic-al, organ-ic-al-ly, organ-ism, organ-ist, organ-ise, organ-is-ai-ion. The A. S. organan, sb. pl., used to translate Lat. organa in Ps. cxxxvi. 2 (ed. Spelman), can hardly be called an

ORGIES, sacred rites accompanied with revelry, revelry, drunkenness. (F., -L.) In Milton, P. L. i. 415; Drayton, Polyolbion, s. 6 (R.) - F. orgies, 'the sacrifices of Bacchus;' Cot. - Lat. orgia, sb. pl., a nocturnal festival in honour of Bacchus, orgies. - Gk. ὅργια, sb. pl., orgies, rites; from sing ὅργιον, a sacred act; closely connected with ἔργον, work. See Organ and Work.

ORIEL, a recess (with a window) in a room. (F., -L.) generally be described as a recess within a building; Blount has oriol, the little waste room next the hall in some houses and monaoriot, the little waste room next the nail in some houses and monasteries, where particular persons dined, and this is clearly an authorised and correct explanation; 'Halliwell's Dict., which see. Spelt aryall in the Squire of Low Degree, l. 93; in Ritson's Metrical Romances, vol. iii. = O. F. oriol, a porch, alley, gallery, corridor; Roquefort. We find le oriol glossed by 'de la chambre,' i. e. the oriel of a chamber, in Wright's Vocab. i. 166, l. 9. The Low Lat. form is oriolum, explained as a small refectory or a portico in Matt. Paris, in Ducange; see the citations in Wedgwood and Halliwell. β. When we come to examine the matter more closely, there need be no doubt as to the etymology, though I am not aware that it has ever been pointed out. The passage from Walter de Biblesworth, in Wright's Vocab. i. 166 (as above), runs thus: 'Plus est delit en le oriol (glossed de la chambre) Escoter la note de l'oriol (glossed a wodewale); 'i.e. it is very delightful in the recess of a chamber to listen to the note of the oriole. Thus the 'oriel' and 'oriole' are

olus, golden; and the Low Lat. oriolum (oriel) is plainly for Lat. oriole.

Y. This explains at once the varied use of the word; it meant any portico, recess, or small room, which was more private and better ornamented than the rest of the building. Hence its special application to the small apartment in which it was the privispecial application to the small apartment in which it was the privi-lege of sick monks to dine; 'ut non in infirmaria sed seorsim in oriolo monachi infirmi carnem comederent;' Matt. Paris, in Du-cange. And hence, again, its special application to a lady's closet, or as we should new say, a boudoir, as in the Squire of Low Degree and in the Erl of Tolouse, 1/307; Ritson, Met. Rom. vol. iii. Pliny speaks of 'laquaria, quæ nunc et in privatis domibus auro tegun-tur;' or, in Halland's translation, 'now a daies you shall not see any good house of a privat man, but it is laid thicke and covered over with gold; nay, the bravery of men hath not staid so, but they have proceeded to the arched and embowed rous [roofs] to the haue proceeded to the arched and embowed roufs [roofs], to the walls likewise of their houses, which we may see euerywhere as wel and thoroughly guilded as the siluer plate vpon their cupbourds; tr. of Pliny, b. xxxiii. c. 3. This shews that the custom of gilding certain apartments was derived from the Romans; it was probably common enough elsewhere in early times. There is a good article on the senses of the word Oriel in the Archæologia, vol. xxiii; but the etymology there proposed is ridiculous.

ORIENT, eastern. (F.,-L.) M. E. orient, in Chaucer, C. T. 14320. — F. orient. — Lat. orient-, stem of oriens, the rising sun, the east; properly pres. part. of oriri, to rise. See Origin. Der. orient-al, Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, pt. i. sect. 5, l. 4, from F.

oriental, Lat. orientalis; orient-al-ist.

ORIFICE, a small opening. (F., - L.) Spelt orifis in Spenser, F. Q. iv. 12. 22. - F. orifice, 'orifice;' Cot. - Lat. orificium, an opening, lit. 'the making of a mouth.' - Lat. ori-, crude form of os, a

mouth; and fic., for facere, to make. See Oral and Fact.

ORIFLAMME, the old standard of France. (F.,-L.) oryflambe, a speciall relyke that the Frenshe kynges vse to bere before them in all battayles; 'Fabyan's Chron. an. 1335, ed. Ellis, p. 467.—F. oriflambe, 'the great and holy standard of France;' Cot.—Low Lat. auriflamma, the standard of the monastery of St. Denis in France. The lit. sense is 'golden flame,' hence 'a golden banner;' so called because the banner was cut at the outermost edge into flame-shaped strips, and was carried on a gilt pole. Cf. Lat. flammula, a little flame, also a small banner used by cavalry. — Lat. auri-, for auro-, stem of aurum, gold; and flamma, a flame. See Aureate and Flame. A drawing, showing the shape of the oriflamme, is Flame. A drawing, given in Webster's Dictionar

ORIGAN, ORIGANUM, wild marjoram. (F., -L., -Gk.) [An older name is organy, mentioned in Cotgrave; this is A. S. organe, for which see Cockayne's Leechdoms, iii. 340, borrowed directly from Lat. origanum.] In Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xx. c. 17; Spenser, F. Q. i. 2. 40. – F. origan, 'garden organy, wild marjerome;' Cot.—Lat. origanum (Pliny). – Gk. δρίγανον, δρίγανον, marjoram; lit. 'mountainpride.' = Gk. δρτ., for δρει., crude form of δροι, a mountain; and γάνοι, brightness, beauty, ornament, delight.

β. Gk. δροι is allied to Russ. gora, Skt. giri, a mountain; γάνοι is perhaps from the same

To Kuss. gora, Skt. giri, a mountain, Jarve is permaps from the same root as Lat. gaudere, to rejoice.

ORIGIN, source, beginning. (F., -L.) In Hamlet, i. 4. 26; the adj. original is much older, in Chaucer, C. T. 12434. - F. origine, 'an originall, beginning;' Cot. - Lat. originem, acc. of origo, a beginning. - Lat. origi, to arise, begin. -

AR, to arise; cf. Skt. τi, to rise, Gk. δρνυμ, I stir up. Der. original (as above), original. al-ly, origin-al-i-ty, origin-ate, origin-at-ion, origin-at-or. And see

ori-ent, prim-ordial.

ORIOLE, the golden thrush. (F.,-L.) Called 'the golden oriole' in a translation of Buffon, London, 1792. The old names are golden thrush, witwall, wodewale, and heighaw. — O. F. oriol, 'a heighaw, or witwall; Cot. (And see quotation under Oriol.) — Lat. aureolus, golden; a dimin. form of aureus, golden.—Lat. aurum, gold; see Aureate. And see Oriel.

ORISON, a prayer. (F., = L.) M. E. oryson, orisoun, Rob. of Glouc. p. 235; Chaucer, C. T. 5016. = O. F. orison, oreson, oreison (Burguy), later oraison, 'orison, prayer;' Cot. — Lat. orationem, acc. of oratio, a speech, prayer. — Lat. oratus, pp. of orare, to pray.— Lat. or, stem of os, the mouth; see Oral. Doublet, oration.

ORLOP, a deck of a ship. (Du.) 'Orlope, the uppermost deck of a great ship, lying between the main and missen mast, and otherwise called the spare-deck; the second and lowest decks of a ship that has three decks, are likewise sometimes termed orlopes; Phillips, ed. 1705. Contracted from overlope. — Du. overloop, 'a running over; de overloop van een sohep, the deck of a ship, the orlope; Sewel. So called because it runs over or traverses the spelt exactly alike in O. F., and may, for that reason, be referred ship; cf. Du. overloopen, to run over, to run from one side to the

6.610

present a nearer resemblance to gold. . . . Furniture ornamented with ormolu came into fashion in France in the reign of Louis XV' [1715-1774]; Beeton's Dict. of Univ. Information. - F. or moulu, lit. pounded gold. - F. or, gold, from Lat. aurum; and moulu, pp. of moudre, to grind, pound, O. F. moldre, molre, from Lat. molere, to grind; see Auroate and Mill.

ORNAMENT, that which beautifies, adornment. (F., - L.) M. E. ornament; the pl. ornamentes occurs in Chaucer, C. T. 8134 (Six-text, E, 258); where it is remarkable that the Ellesmere and Camb. MSS. have aornementes, and the Hengwrt MS. has aournementes. [These forms answer to O. F. aornement, an ornament, from the verb aorner (= Lat. adornare), to adorn.] Also ornementes, pl., Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 1799. - F. ornement, 'an ornament;' Cot. - Lat. ornamentum, an ornament; formed with suffix -mentum from β. Allied to Skt. varna, colour, gold, beauty, ornare, to adorn. embellishment, a derivative from vri, to cover. — WAR, to cover; cf. Skt. vri, to cover. See Curtius, i. 323. Der. ornament, verb, cf. Skt. vri, to cover. See Curtius, i. 323. Der. ornament, verb, added by Todd to Johnson; ornament-al (a late coinage), ornamental-ly, ornament-at-ion; also (from Lat. pp. ornatus) ornate, Court of Love, l. 34; ornate-ly, ornate-ness. Also ad-orn.
ORNITHOLOGY, the science of birds. (Gk.) In Blount's

Gloss., ed. 1674, where it is noted as being 'the title of a late book.'

Gk. δρνιθο-, crude form of δρνιε, a bird; and -λογία, allied to λόγοε, a discourse; see Logie.

β. The Gk. δρνιε is interesting as being cognate with A. S. earn, an eagle, Matt. xxiv. 28. A shorter form appears in Goth. ara, G. aar, an eagle; cf. also Russ. ore?, an eagle. Named from its soaring; cf. Gk. öprvu, I stir up. -✓ AR, to arise; cf. Skt. ri, to rise; see Origin. Der. ornithologi-

ORNITHORHYNCUS, an Australian animal. (Gk.) bird-snout;' so called from the resemblance of its snout to a duck's bill. - Gk. ὅρνιθο-, crude form of ὅρνις, a bird (see above); and ρύγχος, a snout, muzzle.

ORPHAN, a child bereft of father or mother, or of both parents. (L., -Gk.) 'He will not leue them *orphanes*, as fatherlesse chil-(L.,-Gk.) 'He will not leue them orphanes, as fatherlesse children;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 173 e; with a reference to John, xiv. [This form supplanted the older F. form orphelin, used by Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. ii. pr. 3, l. 939]. - Lat. orphanus, John, xiv. 18 (Vulgate). - Gk. δρφανός, destitute, John, xiv. 18; A.V. 'comfortless.' Cf. Gk. δρφόs, with the same sense; whence δρφόβοτηs, one who brings up orphans. The shorter form δρφόs answers to Lat. orbus, deprived, bereft, destitute. Root uncertain. Der. orphan-age, a

ORPIMENT, yellow sulphuret of arsenic. (F.,-L.) M. E. orpiment, Chaucer, C. T. 16291. Lit. 'gold paint.'-F. orpiment, 'orpiment;' Cot.-Lat. auripigmentum, orpiment.-Lat. auri-, for auro-, crude form of aurum, gold; and pigmentum, a pigment, paint. See Aureate and Pigment. Der. orpine.

ORPINE, ORPIN, a kind of stone-crop. (F.,-L.) called live-long; whence Spenser speaks of the 'orpine growing still,' i.e. growing continually; Muiopotmos, 1.193. M.E. orpyn; Prompt. Parv. - F. orpin, 'orpin, or live-long; also orpine, orpiment, or arsenick;' Cot. Merely a docked form of F. orpiment, or so called from its yellow flowers. See Orpiment.

ORRERY, an apparatus for illustrating the motions of the planets, &c. (Ireland) 'Constructed at the expense of Charles

planets, &c. (Ireland.) 'Constructed at the expense of Charles Boyle, [second] earl of Orrery, about 1715;' Haydn, Dict. of Dates. Orrery is the name of a barony in the county of Cork, in Ireland; the chief town in it is Bannevant.

ORRIS, the name of a plant. (Ital., -L., -Gk.) 'The nature of the orris-root is almost singular; Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 863. Spelt orice in Cotgrave, who explains F. iris by 'the rainbow, also, a flowerdeluce; iris de Florence, the flowerdeluce of Florence, whose root yields our orice-powder.' The Spanish term for orris-root is raiz de iris florentina = root of the Florentine iris. In Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxi. c. 7, we read: 'but as for the flour-de-lis [commonly called ireos, Holland's note], it is the root only therof that is comfortable for the odor.' It thus appears that orris, orice, and orrice, are English corruptions of the Ital. irios or ireos. = O. Ital. irios, 'a kinde of sweete white roote called oris-roote; Florio, ed. 1598; cf. mod. Ital. ireos, corn-flag, sword-grass (Meadows).

B. The form of the Ital. irios, ireos is not easy to explain; but it is certainly connected

other; 'Sewel. - Du. over, cognate with E. over; and loopen, to run, ortes, sb. pl., spelt ortus in the Prompt. Parv. p. 371, which has: cognate with E. leap. See Over and Leap.

'Ortus, releef of beestys mete,' i. e. orts, remnants of the food of animals. Not found in A. S., but it is at least O. Low G., being which there is less zinc and more copper than in brans, that it may present a nearer resemblance to gold. . . Furniture ornamented that the prompt. Parv. p. 371, which has: 'Ortus, releef of beestys mete,' i. e. orts, remnants of the food of animals. Not found in A. S., but it is at least O. Low G., being found in O. Du., Low G., and Friesic. The Friesic is ort (Outzen); the Low G. is ort, esp. used of what is left by cattle in eating; cf. low G. ortetre, refuse-straw: Remen Wörterbuch iii. 272. The Low G. ortstro, refuse-straw; Bremen Wörterbuch, iii. 272. The word is completely solved by the fuller form found in O. Du., viz. word is completely solved by the funer form found in O. Du., viz. oorsets, oorsets, a piece left uneaten at a meal, also nauses due to over-eating; Oudemans, v. 403.

β. This is a compound word, made up of O. Du. oor-, cognate with A.S. or-, O. H. G. ur- (mod. G. er-), Goth. us, prep. signifying 'out' or 'without;' and Du. eten, cognate with E. eat. Thus the sense is 'what is left in eating,' an out-morsel, if we may so express it. For the prefix, see further under Ordeal; and see Eat. Y. This solution, certainly the right one, is pointed out by Wedgwood, but with some hesitation. He adduces some parallel words, some of which are cognate, others mere chance resemblances. We may particularly note Swed. dial. or-ate, ur-ate, refuse fodder, orts, from ur-, or-, the prefix corresponding to Du. oor- above, and Swed. äta, to eat, also victuals, food (Rietz). Also Bavarian urässen, urezen, to eat wastefully, uräss, urez, refuse; where ur- is the O.H.G. form of the same prefix, and ässen = G. essen, to eat; see Schmeller, Bav. Wort. i. 134. With such The A.S. orettan, to spoil, is proproof we may rest content. bably not related. But Lowland Sc. worts, refuse fodder, is E. orts

with a prefixed unoriginal w. ORTHODOX, of the right faith. (F.,-L.,-Gk.; or L.,-Gk.) Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, has orthodox and orthodoxal; so also in Cotgrave. - F. orthodoxe, orthodoxe, orthodoxall. - Late Lat. orthodoxus (White). - Gk. δρθόδοξος, of the right opinion. - Gk. δρθο-, crude form of δρθός, upright, right, true; and δόξα, opinion. β. For δρθός, there was a Doric form βορθός; Curtius, ii. 85. It answers to Skt. úrdhva, erect, upright, connected with wridh, to grow, augment, from WARDII, to raise; see Fick, i. 775. γ. Gk. δύξα is from δοκείν, to seem, allied to Lat. decet, it is fitting;

see Decorum. Der. orthodox-y, Gk. δρθοδοξία.

ORTHOEPY, correct pronunciation. (Gk.) The word occurs in Bp. Wilkins, Essay towards a Real Character, pt. iii. c. 1 (R.) This work appeared in 1668. Imitated from Gk. δρθοέπεια, correct pronunciation. - Gk. δρθό-, crude form of δρθόε, right, true; and έπ-os, a word. See Orthodox and Epic.

ORTHOGRAPHY, correct writing. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) In rather early use. Of this word the true ortographie; Remedy of Love (15th cent.), st. 41, l. 6; pr. in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. 323, back. The word was at first spelt orto-, as in French, but afterwards corrected. - O. F. ortographie; Cot. only gives the verb ortographier, 'to ortographise, to write or use true ortography.' - Lat. orthographia (White). - Gk. δρθογραφία, a writing correctly. - Gk. δρθό-, crude form of δρθόε, right; and γράφειν, to write; see Orthodox and Graphic. Der. orthographi-c, orthographi-c-al, -al-ly; orthographi-c-al, -al-ly; graph-er, -ist.

ORTHOPTEROUS, lit. straight-winged; an order of insects.

(Gk.) Modern and scientific: coined from δρθδ, crude form of (Gk.) Modern and scientific: coined from δρθό, crude form or δρθόs, right, straight; and πτερ-όν, a wing. See Orthodox and Diptera. So also orthoptera.

ORTOLAN, the name of a bird. (F.,—Ital.,—L.) See Trench, Select Glossary; the word means 'haunting gardens,' and Trench cites ortolan in the early sense of 'gardener' from the State Papers, an. 1536, vol. vi. p. 534.—O. F. hortolan, 'a delicate bird,' &c.; Cot.

O. Ital. hortolano, 'a gardiner; also a daintie bird so called;'
Florio.—Lat. hortulanus, a gardener, belonging to a garden.—Lat. hortulus, a little garden, dimin. of hortus, a garden, cognate with E. garth; see Court, Garth, Yard.

The change from u to o is

common in Italian. ORTS, the pl. of Ort, q. v.

OSCILLATE, to swing. (L.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674.—
Lat. oscillatus, pp. of oscillare, to swing, sway.—Lat. oscillum, a swing.

B. Vanicek (with a reference to Corssen in Kuhn's Zeitschrift, xv. 156) identifies oscillum, a swing, with oscillum, a little mouth, a little cavity, a little image of the face, mask or head of Bacchus which was suspended on a tree (White); with the remark that it meant a puppet made to swing or dance. If so, oscillum is a dimin. of osculum, the mouth, itself a dimin. from os, the mouth; see

dimin. of osculum, the mouth, itself a dimin. from os, the mouth; see Oral. Der. oscillat-ion, oscillat-or-y. And see osculate.

OSCULATE, to kiss. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—Lat. osculatus, pp. of osculari, to kiss.—Lat. osculum, a little mouth, pretty mouth; double dimin. (with suffix -cu-lu-) from os, the mouth; see Oral. Der. osculat-or-y, osculat-ion.

OSIER, the water-willow. (F., —Gk.?) In Shak. L. L. L. iv. 2.

112. M. E. osyere; Prompt. Parv. p. 371.—F. osier, 'the ozier, red withy, water-willow tree;' Cot.

\$\text{S}\text{ Origin somewhat uncertain}; \text{Littre} \text{cites the Berry forms oisi, oisil, oisis, ousier: Walloon, weisith.} with Lat. tris, which is the very word in Pliny, b. xxi. c. 7; and this is borrowed from Gk. 7µs, 'the plant iris, a kind of lily with an aromatic root;' Liddell and Scott. See Iris.

ORT, a leaving, remnant, morsel left at a meal. (O. Low G.)

Usually in the pl. orts, Troil. v. 2. 158; Timon iv. 3. 400. M.E. Littré cites the Berry forms oisi, oisil, oisis, ousier; Walloon, woisir,

Burgundian oseire. Passing over the Low Lat. oseria, oserius, ozilium, & OTHER, second, different, not the same. (E.) as merely F. words Latinised, he draws attention to Low Lat. osariæ, ausaria, osier-beds, forms found in the oth century. The most likely derivation is from Gk. oloos, an osier; but it remains to be shewn by what route the Gk. word came into French.

7. Yet we may be pretty sure as to the root; the Gk. oloos is allied to Lat. ui-tex, ui-men, and to E. wi-thy, all from WI, to bind, wind. So also the Berry oiii, Walloon woisir, point to the same root. See Withy.

OSMIUM, a metal. (Gk.) Discovered in 1803 (Haydn). The oxide has a disagreeable smell; hence the name coined from Cl.

oxide has a disagreeable smell; hence the name, coined from Gk. δσμή, a smell; earlier form δδμή. Connected with δζειν (= δδ-γειν),

osmell, and with Lat. odor; see Odour.

OSPREY, the fish-hawk. (L.) In Shak. Cor. v. 7. 34; cf. Two
Noble Kinsmen, i. 1. 138. In the old texts, it is spelt aspray in both passages. Spelt osprey, ospreie, orfraie in Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. x. c. 3; all these forms are various corruptions of ossifrage, also occurring in the same chapter. The name signifies 'bone-breaker;' from the bird's strength.

B. The form or fraise is from O. F. or fraye, the bird's strength. β . The form or fraise is from O. F. or fraye, the osprey; Cot. The forms osprey and ossifrage are directly from Lat. ossifragus, ossifraga, the sea-eagle, osprcy. - Lat. ossifragus, bone breaking. - Lat. ossi-, crude form of os, a bone; and frag-, base of frangere, to break, cognate with E. break. See Osseous and

Break. Doublet, ossifrage.

OSSEOUS, bony. (I..) A late word; added by Todd to Johnson. – Lat. osseus, bony; by change of -us to -ous (common). – Lat. oss-, stem of os, a bone. β. Allied to Gk. ὀστέον, Skt. asthi, a bone. Pictet suggests AS, to throw; cf. Skt. as, to throw. He supposes that the bones were thrown away, after the animals were eaten; see Curtius, i. 258. Der. ossi-fy, to turn to bone, from ossi-, crude form of os, and F. -fier = Lat. ficare (for facere), to make; ossific-at-ion; ossu-ar-y, Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, c. v. § 4, from Lat. ossuarium, a receptacle for the bones of the dead. Also ossi-frage,

OSSIFRAGE, an osprey; also, the bearded vulture. (L.) Levit. xi. 13; Deut. xiv. 12. - Lat. ossifraga, a bone-breaker; see

OSTENSIBLE, that may be shewn, apparent. (L.) Todd's Johnson. Coined by adding the suffix -ble (F. -ble, Lat. -bilis) to ostensis, put for ostenso, crude form of ostensus, pp. of ostendere, to shew.

8. Ostendere is for ob-s-tendere, where the s appears to be a mere insertion for ease of pronunciation. - Lat. ob, near, before; and tendere, to stretch; hence the sense is 'to spread before' one, to shew. See Ob- and Tend. Der. ostensi-bl-y, ostensi-bili-ty; we also find ostens-ive = 'that serves to shew,' Phillips, ed. 1706, perhaps obsolete. And see ostent-at-ion.

OSTENTATION, shew, pomp. (F., -L.) 'Ostentacion and shew;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 1191 c. - F. ostentation, 'ostentation;' Cot. - Lat. ostentationem, acc. of ostentatio, display. - Lat. ostentatus, pp. of ostentare, intensive form of ostendere, to show; see Ostensible. Der. ostentati-ous, a late coinage; ostentati-ous-ly, -ness. We also find ostent, Merch. Ven. ii. 2. 205, from Lat. ostentus,

OSTEOLOGY, the science of the bones. (Gk.) Scientific -Gk. δστέο-, crude form of δστέον, a bone; and -λογια, equivalent to λόγος, discourse, from λέγειν, to speak. See Osseous and Logic. **OSTLER**, the same as **Hostler**, q. v. (F.,-L.)

ostiler, an innkeeper, Luke, x. 35.
OSTRACISE, to banish by a vote written on a potsherd. (Gk.) And all that worth from thence did ostracise; 'Marvel, Lachrym. Mus., A.D. 1650 (R.) [The sh. ostracisme is in Minsheu, ed. 1627, and the O. F. ostracisme is in Cotgrave.] - Gk. δστρακίζειν, to banish by potsherds, to ostracise. - Gk. ὅστρακον, burnt clay, a tile, potsherd, tablet for voting; also, a shell, which appears to be the orig. meaning. β. Closely allied to Gk. δστρεον, an oyster, and to Gk. δστέον, a bone. See Oyster and Osseous. Der. ostracis-m (= F. ostracisme), from Gk. όστρακισμός.

OSTRICH, a very large bird. (F., -L. and Gk.) M.E. oystryche, Squire of Low Degree, 1. 226; in Ritson, Met. Romances, vol. iii. Earliar ostrice, Ancren Riwle, p. 132, note e. Ostrice is a weakened form of ostruce. - O. F. ostrusce (12th cent.), ostruche, Palsgrave, ostruce. Cotgrave, mod. F. autruche; see Littré. Cf. Span. avestruz, Port. B. All from Lat. auis struthio, i. e. ostrichabestruz, an ostrich. bird. - Lat. auis, a bird; and struthio, an ostrich, borrowed from Gk. στρουθίων, an ostrich. γ. For the Lat. auis, see Aviary. The Gk. στρουθίων is an extention from στρουθόs, a bird. 'It is extremely probable that στρούθοι or στρουθόι is identical in its root with the synonymous Goth. sparwa, and the -00 may perhaps be regarded as a dimin. suffix;' Curtius, ii. 361. See Sparrow. ¶ The Lat. auis also occurs as a prefix in the singular word bustard (= auis sarda); see Bustard. N. B. We find also the spelling estridge, 1 Hen. IV, iv. 1. 98.

A. The word second is the only ordinal number of F. origin, till we come to millionth; it has taken the place of other, which formerly frequently had the sense of 'second.' B. We constantly meet with thet on, thet other = the one, the other (lit. that one, that other); these phrases are often spelt the ton, the tother, the t being attached to the wrong word; and this explains the common prov. E. the tother, often used as tother, without the. It must be remembered that thet or that was orig. merely the neut. of the def. article. 'And euer whyl that on hire sorwe tolde That other wepte' = and ever, whilst the one told on hire sorwe tolde Inal other wepte: and ever, whilst the one told her sorrow, the other wept; Chaucer, C. T. 10809. — A. S. over, other, second, Grein, ii. 305. The long o is due to loss of n, as in gos (goose) for gans, too (tooth) for tunth; hence over stands for ander. + Du. ander. + Icel. annarr (for antherr, by assimilation). + Dan. anden, neut. andet, pl. andre. + Swed. andra, next, second, other. + G. ander. + Goth. anther. + Lithuan. antras, other, second (Nesselmann). + Lat. alter (for anter; cf. Lat. alius with Skt. anya). + Skt. antara, other.

B. We also find Skt. anya, other; which at once shews the division of the word. [We must be careful by the once shews the division of the word. [We must be careful, by the way, to separate Skt. antara, other, from Skt. antara, interior, connected with antar (Lat. inter), within.] In Skt. an-tara, Goth. an-thar, E. o-ther, the suffix is the usual comparative suffix appearing in Gk. σοφώ-τερ-ος, wiser, &c.; seen also in E. whe ther, either, hither, &c.; the Aryan form being -TAR.

γ. The base an-is from the Aryan pronominal base ANA, appearing as a base of some of the cases of Skt. idam, this; found also in Lithuan. an-as, that one (Nesselmann, p. 5), and in Russ. on, he. Thus the orig. sense is 'more than that,' or 'beyond that,' used in pointing out something more remote than that which was first contemplated; hence its use in the sense of 'second.' Der. other-wise, M. E. other wise = in another way, Will. of Palerne, l. 396; an-other. Distinct from M. E. other = or, which is a form of either, as shewn under Or.

OTTER, the water-weasel. (E.) M. E. oter (with one t); Old Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 70, l. 358. – A. S. otor, as a gloss to Lat. lutria in Ælfric's Gloss., Nomina Ferarum; Wright, i. 222; spelt oter, id. i. 78. Hence the adj. yteren, by vowel-change; Sweet's A. S. Reader. + Du. otter. + Icel. otr. + Dan. odder. + Swed. utter. + R. otter. + Russ. wildra. + Lithuan. udra. + Gk. υδρα. a water-snake, hydra.

β. The common Tcutonic type is UTRA, answering to Aryan UDRA, standing for orig. WADRA; it is closely related to

water; cf. Gk. võpa, water-snake, with võpa, water. The sense is 'water-animal.' Scc Water, Wet. Doublet, hydra.

OTTO, a bad spelling of ATTAR, q. v. (Arab.)

OTTOMAN, a low stuffed seat. (F., - Turk.) - F. ottomane, 'an ottoman, sofa;' Hamilton. - F. Ottoman, Turkish, Turk. So named from Others of the foundary of the Ottoman or Turkish from Othman or Osman, the founder of the Ottoman or Turkish

empire in A.D. 1299

OUCH, NOUCH, the socket of a precious stone, an ornament. (F., -O. H. G.) The orig. sense is 'socket of a gem,' but it is commonly used for gem or ornament. The true form is nouch, but the initial n is often dropped; see remarks upon the letter N. Spelt ouches in Exod. xxviii, xxix; and in Shak. 2 Hen. IV, ii. 4. 53; owches in Sir T. More, Works, p. 337 d. 'As a precious stone in a riche ouche;' Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. iii. c. 28. M. E. nouche, Chaucer, C. T. 8258 (after a word ending with a consonant); but an ouch (for a nouch) in C. T. 6325. 'Nowche, monile;' Prompt. Parv. p. 359, and see Way's note; he cites: 'Fermaglio, the hangeyng ouche, or flowre that women use to tye at the chaine or lace that they weare about their neckes, W. Thomas, Ital. Grammar, 1548. So that one sense of the word is exactly mod. E. 'locket.' 'A golden lase or nouche;' Wyclif, I Macc. x. 89; where the A. V. has 'a buckle of gold.' — O. F. nouche, nosche, nusche, a buckle, clasp, bracelet, given by Burguy, s. v. nosche. [It is, indeed, obvious that the Low Lat. nouchia, which occurs in the Inventory of jewels of Blanche of Spain (cited in Way's note) is nothing but the F. nouche Latinised.] The more correct Low Lat. form is nusca (Ducange). -M.H.G. nusche, nuske, O.H.G. nusca, nuscha, a buckle, clasp, or brooch for a cloak.

OUGHT (1), past tense of Owe, q. v. (E.)
OUGHT (2), another spelling of Aught, q. v. (E.) Spelt ougt

in Wyclif, Luke, ix. 36.

OUNCE (1), the twelfth part of a pound. (F., -L.) M. E. unce, Chaucer, C. T. 16224, 16589, 16631. - O. F. unce (12th cent.), mod. F. once (Littre). - Lat. uncia, (1) an ounce, (2) an inch. β. The orig. sense is 'a small weight;' allied to Gk. δγκος, bulk, mass,

weight. Doublet, inch.
OUNCE (2), ONCE, a kind of lynx. (F., - Pers.?) In Milton, P. L. iv. 344; and in Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxviii. c. 8, last section.

F. once, an ounce. Cf. Port. onca, Span. onza, Ital. lonza, an ounce.

B. It is a question whether the Ital. shews the true form,

or not; it is more probable that lonza stands for l'onza in Ital, than OUTCRY, a crying out, clamour. (Hybrid; E. and F., - L.) that *l* has been dropped in the other languages. I believe this point admits of direct proof; for though *lonza* is an old word in Ital. (occurring in Dante, Inf. i. 32), it is certain that *onza* was also in use, a fact which the authorities have overlooked. Yet Florio, ed. 1598, records: 'Onza, an ounce weight, also a beast called an ounce or cat of mountaine.' y. A derivation from Lat. lynx is (I think) out of the question; because we find Ital. lince, a lynx. It is most likely that all the forms are nasalised forms of the Pers, name for

the animal. Cf. Pers. yúz, 'a panther, a pard, a lynx, those esp. used in hunting deer' [i. e. the ounce]; Rich. Dict. p. 1712.

OUR, possessive pronoun of the 1st pers. plural. (E.) M. E. oure, older form ure; Havelok, l. 13. — A. S. úre, gen. pl. of 1st personal pronoun; orig. meaning 'of us.' This gen. pl. was used as a possessive pronoun, and regularly declined, with gen. úres, dat. úrum, &c.: see Grein. ji. 622. It then completely employed the older &c.; see Grein, ii. 633. It then completely supplanted the older A. S. possess. pron. user, user (Grein, ii. 633), cognate with G. unser and Goth. unsar. β . Yet ure is itself a contracted form for usere (contracted to user, urre, ure), which again stands for unsara, the Gothic form of the gen. pl. of the 1st pers. pronoun. Here -ara is the gen. pl. suffix, and a shorter form appears in Goth. uns, equivalent to E. us.

y. Briefly, our is the gen. pl. corresponding to the acc. pl. us; see Us.

Der. our-s, M. E. oures, Chaucer, C. T. 13203, due to A. S. úres, gen. sing. of úre, when declined as above; also our-selves, or (in regal style) our-self; see Self. also our-selves, or (in regal style) our-self; see Self. As to the dispute as to whether we should write ours or our's, it cannot matter; we write day's for A.S. dæges (gen. sing.), but days for A. S. dagas (nom. pl.), thus marking the omission, strangely enough, only where the weaker vowel is omitted. The apostrophe is merely conventional, and better omitted.

OURANG-OUTANG; see Orang-Outang. (Malay.)
OUSEL, a kind of thrush. (E.) M. E. osel, Wright's Vocab. i.
164, l. 3; osul, Trevisa, tr. of Higden, i. 237. — A. S. osle, Wright's
Vocab. i. 281, col. i, l. 17. Here, as in A. S. ober, other = Goth. anthar, the long o stands for an or am; thus o'sle = o'sele = ansele or amsele.+G. amsel, O. H. G. amsala, a blackbird, ousel; we also find M. H. G. amelsá, O. H. G. amaslá. β. The orig. form is AMSALA;

OUST, to eject, expel. (F., - L.) The word has come to us through Law French. Ousted, from the Fr. oster, to remove, or put out, as ousted of the possession (Pecks Case, Mich. 9 Car. 1. 3 Part Crokes Rep. fol. 349), that is, removed, or put out of possession; Blount's Nomolexicon, ed. 1691. — O. F. oster, 'to remove, withdraw,' Cot.; mod. F. ôter. Cf. Prov. ostar, hostar (Bartsch). B. Of disputed origin; it has been proposed to derive it from Lat. obstare, to withstand, hinder, but this does not well suit the sense. The most likely solution is that of Diez, who derives it from haustare *, a supposed derivative of haurire, to draw water; we at any rate have the word exhaust in English, formed from Lat. exhaurire, which was used in the precise sense required, viz. 'to take away, remove' (White). See Exhaust. Der. oust-er.

OUT, without, abroad, completely. (E.) M. E. oute, older form ute, adv., out. 'That hii ne solde oute wende' = that they should not go out; Rob. of Glouc. p. 170, l. 16. - A. S. úte, útan, adv., out, without; Grein, i. 634. Formed with adv. suffix -e (or -an) from A. S. út, adv. 'Fleogan of húse út' = to fly out of the house;' 'út of earce '= out of the ark; Grein, ii. 633. (This shews the origin of the phrase out of = out from.) + Du. uit. + Icel. út. + Dan. ud. + Swed. ut.+G. aus, O.H.G. úz.+Goth. ut; whence uta, adv. (= A.S. úte); utana, adv. and prep. (= A. S. útan). +Skt. ud, up, out. It appears also in Gk. ὕστεροε = ὕδ-τεροε, corresponding to E. utter, outer. All from an Aryan type UD, up, out. Der. with-out, there-out, out-er, ut-ter, out-m-ost, ut-m-ost (double superlatives); see Utter, Utmost, Uttermost. Also as a prefix in numerous compounds, for which see below. (But not in outrage.)

OUTBALANCE, to exceed in weight. (Hybrid; E. and F.,—

L.) In Dryden, tr. of Ovid, Met. xiii. 397. From Out and Balance

OUTBID, to bid above or beyond. (E.) In Shak. 2 Hen. IV, ii. 4. 363. See Bid (2).
OUTBREAK, an outburst. (E.) In Hamlet, ii. 1. 33. See

Break.

OUTBURST, a bursting forth. (E.) Apparently a modern coinage, in imitation of out-break; but a good word. Neither in Rich. nor Todd's Johnson. See Burst.

OUTCAST, one who is cast out, a wretch. (Hybrid; E. and Scand.) 'For if so be that he is most out cast (Lat. abiectior) that most folk dispisen;' Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 4. l. 2002. See Cast.

OUTCOME, result, event. (E.) An old word; M. E. utcume, a coming out, deliverance; Ancren Riwle, p. 80. See Come.

In Shak. Romeo, v. 3. 193; and in Palsgrave. See Cry.
OUTDO, to surpass. (E.) In Shak. Cor. ii. 1. 150. See Do.

OUTDOOR, in the open air. (E.) A modern contraction for out of door. See Door.
OUTER, OUTERMOST; see Utter, Uttermost.
OUTFIT, equipment. (Hybrid; E. and Scand.) A late word;

added by Todd to Johnson. See Fit. Der. outfitt-er, outfitt-ing.
OUTGO, to surpass. (E.) In Shak. Timon, i. 1. 285; and Palsgrave. See Go. Der. outgo-ing, sb., expenditure. And see outwent.
OUTGROW, to grow beyond. (E.) In Shak. Rich. 111, iii. 1. 104. See Grow.

OUTHOUSE, a small house built away from the house. (E.) In Beaum. and Fletcher, The Coxcomb, iii. 1. 53. See House.
OUTLANDISH, foreign. (E.) Very old. A. S. útlendisc,
Levit. xxiv. 22.—A.S. út, out; and land, land. See Land. OUTLAST, to last beyond. (E.) In Beaum, and Fletcher, Nice Valour, iv. I (Shamont). See Last.
OUTLAW, one not under the protection of the law. (Scand.)

M. E. outlawe, Chaucer, C. T. 17173, 17180, 17183. - A. S. útlaga, utlah, an outlaw; see numerous references in Thorpe, Ancient Laws, index to vol. i. Borrowed from Icel. útlagi, an outlaw. See Out index to vol. 1. Borrowed from Icel. utlagi, an outlaw. See Out and Law. ¶ The word law is rather Scand. than E. Der. outlaw, verb, K. Lear, iii. 4. 172, from A.S. útlagian, A.S. Chron. an. 1052: outlaw-ry (with F. suffix -rie = -erie), Jul. Cæs. iv. 3. 173.

OUTLAY, expenditure. (E.) Not in Todd's Johnson; but a good word. See Lay.

OUTLET, a place or means by which a thing is let out. (E.)

An old word. M. E. utlete, Owl and Nightingale, l. 1754; lit. 'a letting out.' A S. sublete, week to let out let down. Luke y E.

letting out.' - A. S. útlátan, verb, to let out, let down; Luke, v. 5. See Let (1).

OUTLINE, a sketch. (Hybrid; E. and F., - L.) Used by Dryden; Todd's Johnson (no reference). Lit. a line lying on the

outer edge, a sketch of the lines enclosing a figure. See Line.

OUTLIVE, to live beyond. (E.) In Shak. Merch. Ven. iv. 1. See Live.

OUTLOOK, a prospect. (E.) 'Which owe's to man's short out-look all its charms; 'Young's Night Thoughts, Night 8 (latter part). See Look. Der. out-look, verb, to look bigger than, K. John, V. 2. 114

OUTLYING, remote. (E.) Used by Sir W. Temple and Walpole; see Richardson. See Lie (1).

OUTPOST, a troop in advance of an army. (Hybrid; E. and .,-L.) Late; see quotation in Richardson. See Post.

OUTPOUR, to pour out. (Hybrid; E. and C.?) In Milton, P.

L. iii. 311; Samson, 544. See Pour. Der. outpour-ing. OUTRAGE, excessive violence. (F., -L.) M. E. outrage, to be divided as outr-age, there being no connection with out or rage; Chaucer, C. T. 2014; Rob. of Glouc, p. 46, l. 6. — O. F. outrage, earlier oltrage (Burguy); also outrage, 'outrage, excesse;' Cot. Cf. β. Formed with suffix -age (= Lat. Ital. oltraggio, outrage. -aticum) from O. F. oltre, outre, beyond; spelt oultre in Cotgrave; cf. Ital. oltra, beyond. - Lat. ultra, beyond. See Ulterior. Der. outrage, verb, Spenser, F. Q. i. 6. 5; outrag-e-ous, M. E. outrageous, Chaucer, C. T. 3997, from O. F. oltrageux, outrageux, spelt oultrageux in Cotgrave: outrageous-ly, -ness.
OUTREACH, to reach beyond. (E.) In Beaum. and Fletcher,

Love's Pilgrimage, v. 4 (Philippo). See Reach.
OUTRIDE, to ride faster than. (E.) In 2 Hen. IV, i. 1. 36. See Ride. Der. outrid-er, one who rides forth, Chaucer, C. T. 166.

OUTRIGGER, a naval term. (E. and Scand.) A projecting spar for extending sails, a projecting rowlock for an oar, a boat with projecting rowlocks. See Rig.

OUTRIGHT, thoroughly, wholly. (E.) Properly an adverb.
'The frere made the foole madde ouright;' Sir T. More, Works, p.

483 a. See Right.

OUTROAD, an excursion. (E.) Lit. 'a riding out.' In 1 Macc. xv. 41 (A. V.) For the sense of road = a riding, see Inroad.
OUTRUIN, to surpass in running. (E.) M. E. out-rennen,

Chaucer, C. T. 2451. See Run.

OUTSET, a setting out, beginning. (E.) Used by Burke (R.)

OUTSHINE, to surpass in splendour. (E.) In Spenser, F. Q.

v. 9. 21. See Shine.

OUTSIDE, the exterior surface. (E.) In King John, v. 2. 109. See Side.

OUTSKIRT, the outer border. (E. and Scand.) 'All that outskirte of Meathe;' Spenser, View of the State of Ireland; Globe ed.
p. 668, col. 1, l. 27. See Skirt.
OUTSTRETCH, to stretch out. (E.) M. E. outstrecchen, pp.

contstraughte, Rom. of the Rose, 1515. See Stretch.

In Hen. V, iv. 1. 177. See ‡under it. OUTSTRIP, to outrun. (E.)

OUTVIE, to exceed, surpass. (E. and F., -L.) In Tam. of the

OUTVOTE, to defeat by excess of votes. (E. and F., -L.) Sense and appetite outvote reason; South's Sermons, vol. iii. ser. 6 (R.) See Vote.

OUTWARD, towards the outside, exterior. (E.) M. E. out-

ward, earlier utward, adv., Ancren Riwle, p. 102, l. 3. - A. S. úteweard, utewerd, Exod. xxix. 20. - A. S. úte, adv., out; and -weard, suffix indicating direction. See Out and Toward. Der. outward, adj., Temp. i. 2. 104; outward, sb., Cymb. i. 1. 23; outward-ly, Mach. i. 3. 54; outward-s, where the -s answers to the M. E. adv. suffix -es, Hamlet, ii. 2. 392; outward-bound, as to which see Bound (3). OUTWEIGH, to exceed in weight. (E.) In Shak. Cor. i. 6. 71.

410

See Weigh.
OUTWENT, went faster than. (E.) In Mark, vi. 33 (A. V.) From Out, and went, pt. t. of Wend.
OUTWIT, to surpass in wit. (E.) 'To outwit and deceive them-

selves; 'South's Sermons, vol. ii. ser. 7 (R.) See Wit.

OUTWORKS, external or advanced fortifications. (E.) stormed the outworks of his quarters;' Butler, Hudibras, pt. iii. c. I,

l. 1136. See Work.

OVAL, of the shape of an egg. (F.,-L.) Spelt ovall in Minsheu, ed. 1627. - O. F. oval, 'ovall, shaped like an egg;' Cot. Formed with suffix -al (= Lat. -alis) from Lat. ou-um, an egg; there was prob. a late Latin oualis. adj., but it is not recorded.

8. Ouum is prob. a late Latin oualis, adj., but it is not recorded. cognate with Gk. ωόν, an egg; and both answer to a common base AWIA, from AWI, a bird, appearing in Lat. auis; see Aviary. The common Teutonic type is AGGWIA; the introduction of gg before w, in other cases chiefly confined to single dialects, appears in this word to be universally Teutonic; Fick, iii. 13. From the Teut. type ou-ar-y, Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 28, § 5, from Low Lat. ouaria, the part of the body where eggs are formed in birds (Ducange); ou-ate, i. e. egg-shaped, a coined word, with suffix answeringth of the later or of the later o ing to Lat. -atus, the pp. suffix of the 1st conjugation; and see ovi-form.

OVATION, a lesser Roman triumph. (F., -L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. - F. ovation, 'a small triumph granted to a commander;' - Lat. ouationem, acc. of ouatio, lit. shouting, exultation. - Lat. ouatus, pp. of ouare, to shout. + Gk. abev, to shout, call aloud.

ouatus, pp. of ouare, to shout. + GK. aveu, to shout, call aloud. B. The verbs are of imitative origin, to denote the sound made by violent expulsion of breath. Cf. Skt. vú, to blow; and E. wind.

OVEN, a furnace, cavity for baking bread, &c. (E.) M. E. ouen (with u for v), Wyclif, Luke, xii. 28. - A. S. ofen, ofn. Grein, ii. 310. + Du. oven. + Icel. ofn. later omn; of which an earlier form ogn is found. + Swed. ugn. + G. ofen. + Goth. auhns.

B. It would appear that the common Teut. base is UHNA, for which some dialects substituted UFNA, putting the labial for the guttural sound, just as in the mod. pronunciation of E. laugh, cough; see Fick, iii. 32. Cf.

Gk. invos, an oven. Root unknown.

OVER, above, across, along the surface of. (E.) M. E. ouer (with u for v), Chaucer, C. T. 3920. – A. S ofer (Grein). + Du. over. + Iccl. yfir; also ofr, adv., exceedingly. + Dan. over. + Swed. öfver. + G. wher, O.H.G. ubar. + Goth. ufar. + Gk. bnép. + Lat. super. + Skt. upari, above.

B. The prefixed s in Lat. super has not yet been satisfactorily explained; see remarks in Curtius, i. 360; yet it clearly belongs to the set. The common Teut. type is UFAR, answering to Aryan UPARI, evidently the locative case of the Aryan adj. UPARA, upper, appearing in Skt. upara (Vedic, given under upari in Benfey), Lat. superus, A. S. ufera (Grein, ii. 614). y. It is obvious that UPARA is a comparative form; the superlative takes a double shape, (1) with suffix -MA, as in Lat. summus (from s-upama), highest, A.S. ufema, highest (only found with an additional suffix -est in ufemyst, written for ufemest, in Gen. xl. 17); and (2) with suffix -TA, as in Gk. braros, highest, and in E. oft; see Sum and 8. The positive form is UPA; this appears in Skt. upa, near, on, under, Gk. bnó, under, Lat. sub, under, Goth. uf, under, M. H. G. obe, ob, O. H. G. oba, opa, upon, over. A closely related adverbial form occurs in Goth. ufan, above, G. oben, and E. -ove in ab-ove. The orig. sense was prob. 'near,' with esp. reference to things lying above one another. The Goth. form uf appears to be further related to E. up, and G. auf, upon; so that there are two parallel Teutonic types, viz. UF (Goth. uf, G. oben, E. ab-ove) and the control of the sense of nearness; if we draw two parallel ways, as in Lat. sub, under, and super, above; perhaps we may explain this from the sense of nearness; if we draw two parallel horizontal lines, near together, we say that the under one is close up to the upper one; and a ball thrown up to the ceiling is always Todd's Johnson. See Lap.

\$. We may further note M. E. over, adj., with the sense of 'upper,' Chaucer, C. T. 133; and M. E. over, adj., with the sense of 'uppermost,' id. 292. And see Up, Sub-, Hypo-, Super-, Hyper-, Above, Oft, Sum, Summit, Supreme, Sovereign. Der. verbs, as over-act, over-awe, &c.; adverbs, as over-board, &c.; sbs., as over-coat, &c.; adjectives, as over-due, &c.; see

OVERACT, to act more than is necessary. (E. and L.) Used by Stillingfleet and Tillotson; Todd's Johnson (no references). See

OVERALLS, loose trowsers worn above others. (E.) Modern; from Over and All.

OVERARCH, to arch over, (E. and F., -L.) In Milton, P. L.

i. 304. See Arch.

OVERAWE, to keep in complete subjection. (E. and Scand.) In Shak. 1 Hen. VI, i. 1. 36. See Awe.

OVERBALANCE, to exceed in weight. (E. and F., - L.)

'For deeds always overbalance words;' South's Sermons, vol. vii. ser.

13 (R.) See Balance. Cf. out-balance. Der. overbalance, sb. OVERBEAR, to overrule. (E.) Much Ado, ii. 3. 157; pp. overborne, 1 Hen. VI, iii. 1. 53. See Bear. Der. overbear-

ing, adj.

OVERBOARD, out of the ship. (E.) Rich. III, i. 4. 19. Board.

OVERBURDEN, to burden overmuch. (E.) Spelt ouerburdein,

Sir T. More, Works, p. 824 b. Sec Burden.

OVERCAST, to throw over, to overcloud. (E. and Scand.) The orig. sense is 'to throw over,' M. E. ouerkasten, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 70. l. 14. The sense 'overcloud' is old; Chaucer, C. T. 1538. See Cast.

OVERCHARGE, to overburden, charge too much. (E. and F., - L., - C.) The old sense is 'to overburden;' Gascoigne, Steel Glass, 1062; and Palsgrave. See Charge. Der. overcharge, sb. OVERCLOUD, to obscure with clouds. (E.) In Dryden, tr. of

Virgil, Æn. xi. 1193. See Cloud. OVERCOAT, a coat worn above the rest of the dress. (E. and

F., -G.) Modern; see Coat.

OVERCOME, to subdue. (E.) M. E. ouercomen, Wyclif, John, xvi. 33. - A. S. ofercuman, Grein, ii. 314. - A. S. ofer, over; and cuman, to come. Cf. Icel. yfirkominn, pp. overcome. See Come.

OVERDO, to do too much, to fatigue, to cook too much. (E.) M. E. ouerdon; 'Thing that is ouerdon' = a thing that is overdone; Chaucer, C. T. 16113. = M. E. ouer, over; and don, to do. See Do.

OVERDOSE, to dose too much. (E. and F., - Gk.) Modern; not in Todd's Johnson. See Dose.

OVERDRAW, to exaggerate in depicting. (E.) Perhaps modern; not in Johnson. See Draw.

OVERDREŠS, to dress too much. (E. and F., -L.)

Moral Essays, v. 52. See Dress.

OVERDRIVE, to drive too fast. (E.) In Gen. xxxiii. 13 (A.V.); and in the Bible of 1551. — A.S. oferdrifan. Ælfred, tr. of Orosius,

OVERFLOW, to flood, flow over. (E.) We find the pp. overflown, inundated, Spenser, F. Q. iii. 5. 17. M. E. overflowen, Wyclif,
Luke, vi. 38. — A. S. oferflowan, Luke, vi. 38. — A. S. ofer, over; and Aboun, to flow; pt. t. Aeow, pp. Abouen; so that the form over-flown for the pp. is correct. See Flow. Der. overflow, sb.; overflow-ing

OVERHANG, to project over, impend. (E.) Contracted to

o'erhang, Hen. V, iii. I. 13. See Hang.

OVERHAUL, to draw over, to scrutinise. (E.) Spenser has overhaile, to hale or draw over; Shep. Kal. Jan. 75. See Hale, Hanl

OVERHEAD, above one's head. (E.) In Shak. L. L. L. iv. 3. 281. See Head

OVERHEAR, to hear without being spoken to. (E.) In Shak.

Meas, iii. 1. 161. See Hear.

OVERJOYED, transported with gladness. (E. and F., - L.)

In Shak. Much Ado, ii. 1. 230. See Joy. Der. overjoy, sb., 2 Hen. VI. i. 1. 31.

OVERLADE, to lade with too heavy a burden. (E.) 'For

men may ouerlade a ship or barge; 'Chaucer, Legend of Good Women, Cleop. 42. The pp. ouerladen is in Ancren Riwle, p. 368, l. 21. See Lade.

OVERLAND, passing over the land. (E.) Apparently modern; not in Todd's Johnson. See Land.
OVERLAP, to lap over. (E.)

Apparently modern; not in

OVERLAY, to spread over, to oppress. (E.) Often confused the supposes this to be a shorter form of O. F. a-ovrir, a-werir, to with overlie; in particular, the pp. overlaid is often confused with overlain, the pp. of overlie. Richardson confounds the two. Wyclif has 'ouerleigng of folkis' for Lat. pressura gentium; Luke, xxi. 25. See Lav.

OVERLEAP, to leap over. (E.) M. E. ouerlepen, pt. t. ouerleep; P. Plowman, B. prol. 150, where the true sense is 'outran,' in conformity with the fact that M. E. lepen (like G. laufen) commonly means 'to run.' = A. S. oferhleápan; the pt. t. oferhleáp occurs in Ælfred's tr. of Beda, b. v. c. 6. = A. S. ofer, over; and hleápan, to

Tellred's tr. of Beda, D. v. c. o. — A. S. ofer, over; and Aleagan, to run, to leap. See Leap.

OVERLIE, to lie upon. (E.) Often confused with overlay; the pp. overlain, in the sense of 'oppressed,' occurs in Gower, C. A. iii. 224, l. 4. The verb overliggen occurs in O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 53, l. 16. See Lie (1).

OVERLIVE, to outlive, survive. (E.) M. E. overliven, Chaucer, C. T. 6842, — A. S. ofwlikher, in Lye'r Diet (no orference).

C. T. 6842. - A. S. oferlibban, in Lye's Dict. (no reference). Sec Live

OVERLOAD, to load overmuch. (E.) Gascoigne has ouer-loding, Steel Glass, l. 1009. See Load. Doublet, overlade, q. v. OVERLOOK, to inspect, also to neglect, slight. (E.) M. E.

ouerloken, in the sense 'to look over,' or 'revise;' Chaucer, Book of the Duchess, l. 232. See Look.

OVERMATCH, to surpass, conquer. (E.) M.E. ouermachen,
Chaucer, C. T. 9096. See Match.

Chaucer, C. I. 9090. See MANGIL.

OVERMUCH, too much. (E.) Spelt overmyche in Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 7, l. 2191. See Much.

OVERPASS, to pass over. (E. and F., -L.) M. E. overpassen, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. v. pr. 6, l. 5057. See Pass.

OVERPAY, to pay in addition. (E. and F., -L.) In All's Well,

iii. 7. 16. See Pav. OVERPLUS, that which is more than enough. (E. and L.) In

Antony, iii. 7. 51, iv. 6. 22. From E. over; and Lat. plus, more; see Nonplus. Doublet, surplus.

OVERPOWER, to subdue. (E. and F., - L.) Contracted to o'erpower, Rich. II, v. 1. 31. See Power. Der. overpower, sb., i. e. excess of power, Bacon, Ess. 58.

OVERRATE, to rate too highly. (E. and L.) Contr. to o'errate, Cymb. i. 4. 41. See Rate.

OVERREACH, to reach beyond, to cheat. (E.) M. E. ouer-

OVERRIDE, to ride over. (E.) M. E. ouerrechen, P. Plowman, B. xiii. 374. See Roach.
OVERRIDE, to ride over. (E.) M. E. ouer-iden, pp. ouerridden,
Chaucer, C. T. 2024. — A. S. oferridan, to ride across (a ford);
Elfred, tr. of Beda, iii. 14. See Ride.
OVERRULE, to influence by greater authority. (E. and L.) In
K. Lear, i. 3, 16. See Rule.
OVERRUN, to spread or grow over, to outrun. (E.) M. E.
ouerrennen, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 124, l. 10. See Run.
OVERSEE, to superintend. (E.) M. E. ouersen, P. Plowman, B.
vi. L. A. S. ofersed med in the sense to look down on to devi. 115. - A. S. oferseon, used in the sense to look down on, to despise; Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, c. 36, sect. 2. See See. Der. overse-er, Tyndall, Works, p. 252, l. 6; over-sight, (1) superintendence, Bible, 1551, I Chron. ix. 31, (2) omission, 2 Hen. IV, ii.

OVERSET, to upset, overturn. (E.) M. E. ouersetten, to oppress; O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, ii. 51; and see Prompt. Parv. p. 273. — A. S. ofersettan, to spread over, Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, b. ii. pr. 7, c. xviii. sect. 1. See Set.

OVERSHADOW, to throw a shadow over. (E.) M. E. ouerschadewen, Luke, ix. 34. — A. S. ofersceadian, Luke, ix. 34. See

OVERSHOOT, to shoot beyond. (E.) The pp. ouershotte (better ouershot) is in Sir T. More, Works, p. 1134 h. Palsgrave has I overshote my-selfe. See Shoot. OVERSIGHT; see Oversee.

OVERSPREAD, to spread over. (E.) M. E. ouerspreden, pt. t. ouerspradde, Chaucer, C. T. 2873; Layamon, 14188. — A. S. ofersprådan, to overspread (Bosworth). - A. S. ofer, over; and språdan;

OVERSTEP, to step beyond, exceed. (E.) Contr. to o'erstep,

Hamlet, iii. 2. 21. See Step.

OVERSTOCK, to stock too full. (E.) O'erstock'd is in Dryden,
The Medal, 102. See Stock.

OVERSTRAIN, to strain too much. (E. and F., - L.) In

Dryden, Art of Painting, § 54 (R.) See Strain.

OVERT, open, apparent, public. (F., -L.) 'The way ther-to is so ouert;' Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, b. ii. l. 210. - O. F. overt (later owver!), pp. of owrir (later owvrir), to open. 3. The exact formation of the word is uncertain; Diez cites Prov. obrir, ubrir, O. Ital. oprire (Florio), to open, which he distinguishes from Span. barir, mod. Ital. y. As to ourir. aprire, derived directly from Lat. aperire, to open.

open, words of three syllables, occurring in the Livre des Rois. These forms arose from Prov. adubrir (Raynouard, Lexique Roman, ii. 104), in which the prefixed a- (= Lat. ad) does not alter the sense, but is added as in ablasmar, afranher; whilst dubrir is from the Lat. de-operire, to open wide, lit. 'uncover,' used by Celsus (White). He supports this by instancing mod. Prov. durbir, Piedmontese durvi, Walloon drovi, Lorraine deurvi, all corresponding to the same Lat. deoperire. 8. On the other hand, Littre supposes an early confusion between Lat. aperire, to open, and operire, to cover; and looks upon owir as a corruption of avrir (= aperire); whence dubrir might be explained as being formed with de used intensively, so that de-aperire would be to 'open completely' rather than to 'uncover.' See the whole discussion in Littre. e. Even if we can settle the question as to whether the word depends on Lat. aperire or operire, difficulties remain in these words also. Perhaps aperire = ab-perire, to uncover, and operire = ob-perire, to cover up; and -perire may be related to parare, to get ready, prepare; see Farade. Der. overt-ly; overt-ure, meaning 'an open, unprotected place.' Spenser, Shep. Kal. July, 28, from O. F. overture, later ouverture, 'an overture, or opening, an entrance, hole, beginning made, a motion made [i. e. proposal], also an opening, manifestation, discovery, uncovering, Cot.

OVERTAKE, to come up with, in travelling. (E. and Scand.)

M. E. ouertaken, Havelok, 1816; Ancren Riwle, p. 244, note g. -A.S. ofer, over; and Icel. taka, to take. Cf. Icel. yfirtak, an overtaking, surpassing, transgression; which prob. suggested the E. word. See Take.

OVERTASK, to task too much. (E. and F., -L.) In Milton, Comus, 309. See Task.

Comus, 300. See Task. ¶ So also over-tax.

OVERTHROW, to throw over, upset, demolish. (E.) M. E. ouerthrowen, King Alisaunder, 1113. See Throw. Der. overthrow, sh., Much Ado, i. 3. 69.

OVERTOP, to rise above the top of. (E.) Temp. i. 2. 81. See

Top.

OVERTURE, a proposal, beginning. (F., -L.)

Volume 'K Lear, iii. 7. 89. See

3. 46. Also 'a disclosure,' K. Lear, iii. 7. 89. See Overt.

OVERTURN, to overthrow, upset. (E. and F., -L.)

ouerturnen, Ancren Riwle, p. 356, l. 16. See Turn.

OVERVALUE, to value too much. (E. and F., - L.) Con-

tracted to o'ervalue, Cymb. i. 4. 120. See Value.

OVERWEENING, thinking too highly, conceited. (E.) The pres. part. ouerweninde occurs in the Ayenbite of Inwyt, ed. Morris, p. 169, l. 26; where -inde is the Kentish form for -inge (-ing). Shak. even uses the verb overween, 2 Hen. IV, iv. I. 149. - A. S. oferwenan,

to presume, in a gloss (Bosworth). See Ween,

OVERWEIGH, to outweigh. (E.) M. E. ouerwejen; 'luue ouerweit hit' = love overweighs it, Ancren Riwle, p. 386, l. 25. See

Weigh. Der. overweight.

OVERWHELM, to turn over, bear down, demolish. (E.) M. E. ouerwhelmen, Rom. of the Rose, 3775; Rob. of Brunne, tr. of

M. E. ouerwhelmen, Rom. of the Rose, 3775; Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 190, l. 10. See Whelm.

OVERWISE, wise overmuch. (E.) In Beaum. and Fletcher, Philaster, last line of Act iv. See Wise. Der. overwise-ly, -ness.

OVERWORK, excess of work. (E.) The verb to overwork is in Palsgrave. The sb. is, etymologically, the more orig. word. See Work. Der. overwork, verb; whence the pp. overwrought.

OVERWORN, worn too much. (E.) In Twelfth Nt. iii. 1. 66. From over; and worn, pp. of wear. See Wear.

OVERWROUGHT, wrought to excess. (E.) In Dryden, Art of Poetry, c. i. l. 50. See Overwork.

OVIFORM, egg-shaped. (L.) Used by T. Burnet, Theory of

OVIFORM, egg-shaped. (L.) Used by T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth, 1759 (R.) — Lat. oui-, for ouo-, crude form of ouum, an egg; and form-a, form. See Oval and Form. ¶ So also oviduct, Phillips, ed. 1706, from Lat. ductus, a conducting, a duct; see Duct. Also ovi-parous, Phillips, ed. 1706, from Lat ouiparus, eggproducing, from parere, to produce; see Parent. Also ovoid, egg-shaped, a clumsy hybrid compound, from Lat. ouo-, crude form of ouum, an egg, and Gk. elbos, form.

OWE, to possess; hence, to possess another's property, to be in debt, be obliged. (E.) M. E. azen, awen, ozen, owen, orig. 'to possess;' hence, to be obliged to do, to be in debt. 'The dette thet tu owest me' = the debt that thou owest me, Ancren Riwle, p. 126, l. 13. 'How myche owist thou?' Wyclif, Luke, xvi. 5. For this important verb, see Mätzner's O. Eng. Dict. p. 49, s. v. a3/n; or Stratmann, p. 23. The sense 'to possess' is very common in Shake-speare; see Schmidt. — A. S. ágan, to have, possess, Grein, i. 19. The change from a to o is perfectly regular, as in ban, bone, stan, stone; the g passes into w, as usual. + Icel. eiga, to possess, have, be bound, own. + Dan. eig, to own, possess. + Swed. äga, to own, possess, have a right to, be able to. + O. H. G. eigan, to possess. + Goth. aigan, to possess.

B. Further related to Skt. ig, to possess. to be able; whence iga, a proprietor, owner; the form of the root Gk. bypos, moist, and in Lat. ümidus (= ug-midus), moist, as well as being IK; Fick, i. 28.

¶ It may be noted that the Goth. aigan in Icel. vökr, moist, prov. E. wokey, moist (Halliwell); see Curtius, has the old past tense aih, used as a present tense; so also A.S. ah. Hence the base of the Teutonic words is AIH, strengthened from IH, answering to $\sqrt{1}$ K. There is, therefore, no connection with the Gk. $\ell\chi\epsilon\nu$, which has, moreover, lost an initial s, and answers to Skt. sah; see Scheme.

OUGHT. The pres. tense of A. S. ágan is áh, really an old past tense; the past tense is ahte (= Goth. aihta), really a secondary past tense or pluperfect; this became M. E. ahle, agte, aughte, oughte, properly dissyllabic, as in 'oughtë be,' Chaucer, C. T. 16808, where Tyrwhitt has the inferior reading 'ought to be.' The pp. of A. S. ágan was ágen, for which see Own (1). Der. ow-ing, esp. in phr.

owing to, i. e. due to, because of. Also own (1), own (2).

OWL, a nocturnal bird. (E.) M. E. oule, Chaucer, Parl. of Foules, 343; pl. oules, id. 590. – A. S. úle, Levit. xi. 16. + Du. uil. + Icel. ugla. + Dan. ugle. + Swed. ugla. + G. eule, O. H. G. hiuwelá, úwela. β. Allied to Lat. ulula, an owl, Skt. ulúka, an owl. All from ✓UL, to hoot, howl, screech, a root of imitative origin; cf. Gk. ελάω, I howl, ελολύζειν, to howl, ελελεῖ, interjection; Lat. ululare, to howl, wlucus, a screech-owl.

y. With a prefixed h, added for emphasis, we get G. heulen, whence O.F. huller, E. howl; see Howl. Somewhat similar is G. uhu, an owl, M. H. G. húwe, O. H. G. húwe; cf. E. hoot. Der. owl-et, dimin. form, also spelt howlet, Macb. iv. 1. 17; owl-ish; and see hurly-burly.

OWN (1), possessed by any one, proper, peculiar, belonging to oneself. (E.) M. E. azen. awen (North. E. awin), owen; later, contracted to own by omission of e. 'Right at min owen cost, and be your gyde;' Chaucer, C. T. 806. 'Thar awyn fre' = their own free property; Barbour, Bruce, iii. 752. - A. S. agen, own, Grein, i. 20; orig. the pp. of the anomalous strong verb agan, to owe, i.e. to possess; see Owe.+lccl. eigin, one's own; orig. the old pp. of eiga, to possess.+ Dan. and Swed. egen, one's own.+Goth. aigin, property, possessions; a neut. sb. formed from the adj. which was orig. the old

possessions; a ficult so, to med norm the adj, which was ong, the ord pp. of aigan, to possess. Thus the orig, sense is 'possessed' or 'held.' Der. own, verb, to possess; see own (2).

OWN (2), to possess. (E.) M.E. anien, ahnien, ohnien, ahnen, ohnen; see Layamon, 11864, 25359; Ormulum, 5649.—A.S. ágnian, to appropriate, claim as one's own; Grein, i. 22. Formed with causal suffix -ian from agn, contracted form of agen, one's own; see Own (1). + Icel. eigna, to claim as one's own; from eigin, own.+ Goth. ga-aiginon, to make a gain of, lit. make one's own, 2 Cor. ii. 11; from aigin, one's own property.

It is thus evident that the verb is a derivative from the adjective.

Der. own-er, M. E. ozenere, Ayenbite of Inwyt, ed. Morris, p. 37, last line but one; owner-ship.

OWN (3), to grant, admit. (E.) This word is, in its origin,

totally distinct from the preceding, though the words have been confused almost inextricably. 'You will not own it,' i.e. admit it, Winter's Tale, iii. 2. 60. The verb should rather be to oun, but the influence of the commoner own has swept away all distinction. M. E. unnen, to grant, admit, be pleased with. '3if pu hit wel unnest' = if you are well pleased with it; Ancren Riwle, p. 282, l. 23. 'Ge nowen nout unnen jet eni vuel word kome of ou' = ye ought not to permit that any evil word should come from you; id. p. 380, 1.5. 'Godd haue' burh his grace se much luue unned' = God hath, through his grace, granted so much love; Hali Meidenhad, ed. Cockayne, p. 13, l. 27. See note on unnan in Seinte Marharete, ed. Cockayne, p. 111. [A. The pres. tense singular, 1st and 3rd person, had the form an, on; as 'ich on wel that ye witen' = I fully own that ye know; St. Catharine, 1761; '3if god hit an' = if God will grant it, Layamon, 14851; 'he on' = he grants, allows, O. Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 116, ll. 239, 241. See further as to this singular word in Stratmann, s, v. an, unnen. - A. S. unnan, to grant; old past tense used as present, ic an, Grein, ii. 625. + Icel. unna, pres. tense ek ann, to grant, allow, bestow (cognate with E. own, as noted in Icel. Dict.) + O. Sax. gi-unnan, to grant, + G. gönnen, to grant, M. H. G. gunnen, O. H. G. gi-unnan. See Fick, i. 17. be remarked that the true old sense was 'to grant as a favour;' hence the sense 'to grant as an admission,' to allow, admit. In the constant presence of the common verb to own, both the history and the true sense of the word have suffered.

OX, a ruminant quadruped. (E.) M. E. ox, pl. oxen, Chaucer, C. T. 889; oxis, Wyclif, Luke, xvii. 7. — A. S. oxa, pl. oxan, Grein, ii. 360. + Du. os. + Icel. uxi, also oxi; pl. yxn, öxn. + Dan. oxe, pl. oxer. + Swed. oxe. + G. ochse, ochs, pl. ochsen; O.H.G. ohso. + Goth. auksa, auksus, + W. ych, pl. ychen. + Skt. ukshan, an ox, bull; also, 'a Vedic epithet of the Maruts who, by bringing rain, i.e. by sprinkling, impregnate the carth like bulls; Benfey. The Maruts are storms; see Max Müller, Lectures, ii. 416.

B. The etymology of Skt. ukshan is known, viz. from uksh, to sprinkle. Further, uksh stands for waksh, and is an extension of the root WAG, to wet, appearing in Spectator, no. 104.

i. 229; Fick, i. 764; Benfey, p. 108.

v. Hence ox is ultimately co-radicate with humid; see Humid.

Der. ox-eye, a plant, ox-eyed,

ox-fly, ox-goad; also ox-lip, q.v.
OXALIS, wood-sorrel. (L., -Gk.) In Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xx. c. 21. - Lat. oxalis (Pliny). - Gk. ofalis, (1) a sour wine, (2) sorrel. So named from its sourness. - Gk. of vs, sharp, keen, cutting, acid. — AKS, an extended form of AK, to pierce; see Axe, Acid. Der. oxali-e; cf. ox-ide, oxy-gen, oxy-mel, oxy-tone.

OXIDE, a compound of oxygen with a non-acid base. (Gk.) A coined word; from ox-, short for oxy-, part of the word oxy-gen; and -ide, which appears to be due to Gk. -eions, like, and more commonly appears as -id, as in ellipso-id, sphero-id, ovo-id, and the like. See Oxygen. Der. oxid-ise, oxid-is-er, oxid-is-able, oxid-at-ion; all coined words.

OXLIP, the greater cowslip. (E.) In Mids. Nt. Dr. ii. 1. 250; Wint. Ta. iv. 4. 125. - A.S. oxanslyppe; see Cockayne's Leechdoms, iii. 340.—A. S. oxan, gen. case of oxa, an ox; and slyppe, a slop, i.e. a piece of dung. [This word fully confirms the etymology of couslip already given; see Cowslip.] ¶ It should therefore be spelt ox-slip. Cf. M. E. cousloppe, cowslowpe, Wright's Voc. i. 162, 226. OXYGEN, a gas often found in acid compounds. (Gk.) The

sense is 'generator of acids;' and it is a coined word. The discovery of oxygen dates from 1744 (Haydn). - Gk. ôfb- (written oxyin Roman characters), crude form of δεύε, sharp, keen, acid; and γεν-, to produce, base of γί-γν-ομαι (= γι-γεν-ομαι), I am produced or born. See Oxalis and Generate. Der. oxygen-ate, oxygen-ise, oxygen-ous; and see ox-ide.

OXYMEL, a mixture of honey and vinegar. (L., - Gk.) In very early use; it occurs as A. S. oxumelle; see Cockayne's A. S. Leechdoms, iii. 368. - Lat. oxymeli (Pliny). - Gk. ὀξύμελι. - Gk. ὀξύ-, crude form of of ψ, sharp, acid; and μέλι, honey. See Oxalis and Mellifluous.

OXYTONE, having an accute accent on the last syllable. (Gk.) A grammatical term. — Gk. of orovos, shrill-toned; also, as a grammatical term. - Gk. δεύ-, crude form of δεύs, sharp; and τόνος, a tone. See Oxalis and Tone.

OYER, a term in law. (F., -L.) An O.F. law term. 'Oyer and terminer [lit. to hear and determine], is a commission specially granted to certain persons, for the hearing and determining one or more causes, &c.; Blount's Law Dict., ed. 1691. - Norm. F. oyer, mod. F. ouir, to hear. - Lat. audire, to hear. See Audience. Der.

OYEZ, OYES, hear ye! (F.,-L.) The first word of every proclamation by a public crier; now corrupted into the unmeaning O! yes! 'O yes, a corruption from the F. oyez, i. e. hear ye, is well known to be used by the cryers in our courts,' &c.; Blount, Law Dict., ed. 1691. — Norman F. oyez, 2 p. pl. imp. of oyer, to hear; see Oyer.

OYSTER, a well-known bivalve shell-fish. (F., — L., — Gk.)

The A. S. form ostre was borrowed from Latin; cf. 'ostrea, ostre' in

Wright's Vocab. i. 65. The diphthong shews the mod. E. form to Wright's Vocab. i. 65. The diphthong shews the mod. E. form to be from the French. M. E. oistre, Chaucer, C. T. 182. - O. F. oistre, in the 13th cent. (Littré); whence mod. F. huître. - Lat. ostrea, more Gk. δστέον, a bone, shell; akin to Lat. os (gen. ossis), a bone. See Osseous, Ostracise. rarely ostreum. - Gk. ὅστρεον, an oyster; so called from its shell. -

OZONE, a substance perceived by its smell in air after electric discharges. (Gk.) 'Ozone, a name given in 1840 by M. Schönbein of Basel to the odour in the atmosphere developed during the electric discharge; 'Haydn. = Gk. δζων, smelling; pres. pt. of δζειν, to smell. Gk. δζειν stands for δδ-γειν, from the base δδ-, to smell, appearing also in Lat. od-or, smell; see Odour.

Ρ.

PABULUM, food. (L.) 'Pabulum or food;' Bp. Berkeley, Siris (1747), § 197 (Todd).—Lat. pabulum, food. Formed with suffix -bulu- from pā-, base of pascere, to feed (pt. t. pā-ui); see Pastor. Der. pabul-ous, Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 21.

§ 16; pabul-ar.

PACE, a step, gait. (F., -L.) M. E. pas, paas, Rob. of Glouc.
p. 149, l. 12; Chaucer, C. T. 825, 1032. - F. pas. - Lat. passum, acc. of passus, a step, pace, lit. a stretch, i.e. the distance between the feet in walking. — Lat. passus, pp. of pandere, to stretch.

\$\beta\$. Pandere stands for pantere, causal form from patēre, to be open, spread out; see Patent. Der. pace, verb, the same word as Pass, q.v.; pacer.

PACHA, another spelling of Pasha, q. v. PACHYDERMATOUS, thick-skinned. (Gk.) Modern and scientific. = Gk. παχύ-, crude form of παχύs, thick; and δερματ-, stem of δερμα, a skin; with suffix -ous (= Lat. -osus). β. The Gk. παχύε is lit. 'firm;' allied to πήγνυμι, I fix, Lat. pangere, and to E. Pact, q. v. γ. Gk. δέρμα is a hide, 'that which is flayed off;' from Gk. δέρειν, to flay, tear, cognate with E. Tear, verb, q. v. Der. pachyderm, an abbreviation for pachydermatous animal.

Der. pachyderm, an abbreviation for pachydermatous animal.

PACIFY, to appease, make peaceful. (F.,=L.) Spelt pacifie, Sir T. More, Works, p. 871b.=F. pacifier, 'to pacifie;' Cot.=Lat. pacificare, pacificari, to make peace.=Lat. paci, crude form of pax, peace; and -ficare, for facere, to make; see Peace and Fact.

Der. pacifi-er, spelt pacyfyer, Sir T. More, Works, p. 872 d; pacification, from F. pacification, 'a pacification' (Cot.), which from Lat. acc. pacificationem, due to pacificatus, pp. of pacificare; pacificare, Bacon, Life of Hen. VII, ed. Lumby, p. 52, l. 10, from Lat. pacificator; pacific, formerly pacifick, Milton, P. L. xi. 860, from F. pacifications' (Cot.), which from Lat. adj. pacificus, peacemaking: pacific-al, pacific-al-ly.

making; pacific-al, pacific-al-ly.

PACK, a bundle, burden, set of cards or hounds, &c. (C.) M.E. pakke, P. Plowman, B. xiii. 201; pl. packes, Ancren Riwle, p. 166, last line. Cf. Icel. pakki, a pack, bundle; Dan. pakke; Swed. packa; Du. pak; G. pack.

B. But it does not appear to be a true Teutonic word; few Teutonic words begin with p. It is rather a survival of an O. Celtic pak, still preserved in Gael. pac, a pack, a mob (cf. E. pack of rascals), pac, verb, to pack up; Irish pac, pacadh, a pack, pacaigim, I pack up; Bret. pak, a pack; cf. W. baich, a burden.

y. And these words, in accordance with Grimm's law, may fairly be considered as allied to Lat. pangere, to fasten, Skt. paq, to bind, Skt. paqa, a tie, band. — PAK, to fasten; see Pact. Thus the original sense is 'that which is tied up.' Der. pack, verb, M. E. pakken, P. Plowman, B. xv. 184; pack-er, pack-horse, 2 Hen. IV, ii. 4. 177; pack-ing; pack-man; pack-needle or pack-ing-needle, M.E. pakkenedle or paknedle, P. Plowman, B. v. 212; pack-saddle, Cor. ii. 1. 99; packthread, Romeo, v. 1. 47. Also pack-age, q.v., pack-et, q.v. Quite distinct from bag.

PACKAGE, a packet, small bundle. (C.; with F. suffix.) A late and clumsy word; added by Todd to Johnson; formed by adding F. suffix -age (= Lat. -aticum) to E. pack; see Pack. Doublet,

PACKET, a small pack, package. (F., -I.ow G., -C.) In Hamlet, v. 2. 15. -O. F. pacquet, paquet, 'a packet, bundle;' Cot. Formed with dimin. suffix -et from Low Lat. paccus, a bundle, used A. D. 1506; Ducange. - Low G. pakk, a pack (Bremen Wörterbuch); O. Du. pack, 'a pack' (Hexham); Icel. pakki. Of Celtic origin; see It does not seem to be an old word in G., so that the Low Lat. word is prob. from Low G. or Dutch. Der. packet-boat, a boat for carrying mail-bags, Evelyn's Diary, Oct. 10, 1641; now

often shortened to packet. Doublet, package.

PACT, a contract. (L.) In Bacon, Life of Hen. VII, ed. Lumby, p. 7, l. 19; and p. 27, l. 30.—Lat. pactum, an agreement.—Lat. pactus, pp. of paciscere, to stipulate, agree; inceptive form of O. Lat. pacere, to agree, come to an agreement about anything. — PAK, to bind; whence also Skt. pac, to bind, Gk. πηγνυμ, I fasten; as well as E. fadge; see Fadge. Der. pact-ion, Fox's Martyrs, p. 272 (R.). from F. paction (Cot.) = Lat. pactionem, acc. of pactio, an agreement. Also com-pact, im-pact, im-pinge. From the same root we have fang, fee; also pack, peace, paci-fy, pachy-dermatous, perhaps pag-an (with paynim), perhaps page (1), page (2), pale (1), palette, pallet (2), pay,

pro-pag-ate, peasant, pec-uliar, pec-uniary.

PAD (1), a soft cushion, &c. (Scand.? or C.?)

'He was kept in the bands, having under him but onely a pad of straw;'

Martyrs, p. 854 (R.) Spelt padde, Gascoigne, Fruits of War, st. 177. A stuffed saddle was called a pad; hence: 'Padde, saddle,' in Levins, ed. 1570. It also occurs in the sense of 'bundle;' see Halliwell. It is merely another form of pod, the orig. sense being 'bag.' Pod is the better spelling, as the o represents an older u. See Pod. Der.

pad, verb; padd-ing.

PAD (2), a thief on the high road. (Du.) We now speak of a foot-pad. The old word is a padder, Massinger, A New Way, ii. 1, l. 15 from end; Butler, Hudibras, pt. iii. c. 1, l. 5 from end. This means one who goes upon the pad or foot-path. A pad is also a 'roadster,' a horse for riding on roads; Gay's Fables, no. 46; also (more correctly) called a pad-nag, i.e. 'road-horse' (R.) = Du. pad, a path; O. Du. padt (Hexham); cf. Low G. pad. Cognate with E. path; see Path. See Many cant words are of Du. origin; see Beaum. and Fletcher, Beggar's Bush. Der. pad, v., to tramp along.

PADDILE (1), to finger; to dabble in water. (E.)

name and fletcher, Beggar's Bush. Der. pad, v., to tramp along.

Paon, the physician of the gods, who cure ll. v. 401, 899; cf. Od. iv. 232; also Apo pius; a deliverer, saviour; (2) a choral stands for pattle, of which it is a weakened form, and is the frequentative of pat. Thus the sense is 'to pat often,' to keep pan, to praise, honour. Der. peon-y, q. v.

handling; see Pat, verb. So also prov. G. padden, paddeln, to walk with short steps, i.e. to patter about, go with pattering steps; see

Patter.

2. The sense 'to dabble in water' is in Palsgrave,
who has: 'I paddyl in the myre;' and is perhaps due to O. F.
patouiller, 'to slabber, to paddle or dable in with the feet, to stirre
up and down and trouble;' Cot. This appears to be a derivative from F. patte, the foot; and patte appears to be a word of onomatopoetic origin, connected with G. patschen, to tap, pat, splash, dabble, walk awkwardly, which is also allied to E. pat.

3. Or again, it is shewn (s. v. Pat) that pat may stand for plat, so that paddle may be for pladdle, a form which may be compared with Low G. pladdern, to paddle, in the Bremen Wörterbuch. Either way, the ultimate origin is much the same. Der. paddle, sb., in the sense of broadbladed oar, but there is probably some confusion with the word below; paddl-er, Beaum. and Fletcher, Wit at Several Weapons, i. 1. 20; paddle-wheel. Doublet, patter.

PADDLE (2), a little spade, esp. one to clean a plough with. (E.) In Deut. xxiii. 13 (A. V.) It has lost an initial s, and stands for spaddle, the dimin. of spade. 'Others destroy moles with a spaddle,' Mortimer's Husbandry (R.); and see spud and spittle-staff in Halli-well. Cf. also Irish and Gael. spadal, a plough-staff, paddle; words prob. borrowed from the O. English. prob. borrowed from the O. English. bladed oar, see Paddle (1).

PADDOCK (1), a toad. (Scand.) In Hamlet, iii. 4. 190; Macb. i. 1. 9. M. E. paddok. King Alisaunder, 6126. Dimin. with suffix -0k or -ock (as in hill-ock, bull-ock), from M. E. padde, a toad, frog; in Wyclif, Exod. viii. 9 (later version), one MS. has the pl. paddis for paddokis, which is the common reading.—lcel. padda, a toad. + Swed. padda, a toad, frog. + Dan. padde. + Du. padde, pad. β . As in many E, words beginning with p, an initial s has probably The form padd-a denotes an agent; cf. A.S. hunt-a, been lost. The form padd-a denotes an agent; cf. A.S. hunt-a, a hunter. The prob. sense is 'jerker,' i.e. the animal which moves by jerks; from Aryan & SPAD, to vibrate, jerk, &c.; cf. Gk. σφοδρόε, vehement, active, σφενδόνη, a sling, Skt. spand, to vibrate, throb. In accordance with this supposition, we actually find Skt. sparça-spanda, a frog. ¶ The supposed A.S. pada (in Bosworth) is due to a mistake; the true E. words are toad and frog. Der. paddock-stool, a toad-stool.

PADDOCK (2), a small enclosure. (E.) ' Delectable countryseats and villas environed with parks, paddocks, plantations, &c.; Evelyn (Todd; no reference). Here park and paddock are conjoined; and it is tolerably certain that paddock is a corruption of parrock, another form of park. 'Parrocke, a lytell parke,' Palsgrave; cited in Way's note to Prompt. Parv. p. 384. He adds that 'a fenced enclosure of nine acres at Hawsted (Suffolk), in which deer were kept in pens for the course, was termed the *Parrock*; 'Cullum's Hawsted, p. 210. See also *parrock* in Jamieson, and *parrick* in Halliwell. [The unusual change from r to d may have been due to some confusion with paddock, a toad, once a familiar word; cf. poddish for porridge.]—A. S. pearrue, pearroe, a small enclosure. On visum lytlum pearroee' = in this little enclosure; Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, c. xviii. § 2, b. ii. prosa 7. Formed, with dimin. suffix -oc (=mod. E. -ock, as in padd-ock (1), hill-ock, bull-ock), from sparran, to shut, enclose; so that an initial s has been lost. We find 'gesparrado dure'=thy door being shut, Matt. vi. 6 (Lindisfarne MS.) β. This loss of s is certified by the occurrence of M.E. parren (for sparren), to enclose, confine, bar in; Havelok, 2439; Ywain and Gawain, 3227, ed. Ritson; and see the curious quotation in Halliwell, s. v. parred, where the words parred and speride (sparred) are used convertibly. Cf. G. sperren, to shut. v. The verb sparran is, literally, to fasten with a spar or bar, and is formed from the sb. spar; see Spar (1). Doublet, park, q.v.

PADLOCK, a loose hanging lock. (E.?)

A padlock is a loose hanging lock with a staple, suitable for hampers, baskets, &c., when the case to which it is affixed is not made of a solid substance. It occurs in Pope's Dunciad, iv. 162. Todd quotes from Milton's Colasterion (1645): 'Let not such an unmerciful and more than legal yoke be padlocked upon the neck of any Christian.' Of uncertain origin; but perhaps formed by adding lock to prov. E. pad, a pannier (Halliwell), given as a Norfolk word. This word is more commonly written ped, M. E. pedde. Pedde, idem quod panere; Prompt. Parv. Of unknown origin; see further under Pedlar.

PÆAN, a hymn in honour of Apollo. (L., – Gk.) 'I have ever hung Elaborate pæans on thy golden shrine;' Ben Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, A. v. sc. 2; near the end. - Lat. paan, (1) a name of Apollo, (2) a religious hymn, esp. to Apollo. – Gk. Παιάν, Παιών, (1) Pæan, Pæon, the physician of the gods, who cures Hades and Ares, Homer, Il. v. 401, 899; cf. Od. iv. 232; also Apollo; also his son Æscula-pius; a deliverer, saviour; (2) a choral song, hymn, chant, song of β. Perhaps 'praise' may be the old sense; cf. Skt.

PÆDOBAPTISM; the same as Pedobaptism, q. v. PAGAN, a countryman, hence, a heathen. (L.) In Shak. Rich. II, iv. 95. [The M. E. form is paien or payen. Chaucer, C. T. 4954, 4962, from O. F. païen (Burguy); which from Lat. paganus.] = Lat. paganus, (1) a villager, countryman, (2) a pagan, because the rustic people were supposed to be unconverted at a time when townsmen were converts. The same idea appears in E. heathen, q. v. — Lat. paganus, adj., rustic, belonging to a village. — Lat. pāgus, a district, canton.

\$\beta\$. The etymology is supposed to be from Lat. pangere (pt. t. pāgi), to fasten, fix, set, as being marked out by fixed limits; see Pact.

Der. pagan-ish, pagan-ism, pagan-ise;

and see paynim, peasant.

PAGE (1), a boy attending a person of distinction. (F., -Low Lat., -L.?) M. E. page, King Alisaunder, 835; Havelok, 1730. - F. page, 'a page; 'Cot. Cf. Span. page, Port. pagem, Ital. paggio. - Low Lat. pagium, acc. of pagius, a servant (Ducange). This word appears to be a mere variant of pagensis, constantly used in the sense of peasant, rustic, serf; and if so, the etymology is from Lat. pagus, a village; see Pagan, Peasant. ¶ See Littré, who does not admit the etymology suggested by Dicz, viz. that Ital. paggio might have been formed from Gk. παιδίον, a little boy, dimin. of παῖs, a boy, child; for which see Pedagogue. Littré argues that pages were, in the olden time, not particularly young; and thinks that Prov. pages (= pagensis), a peasant, may be a related word, though Prov. pages (= pagensis), a peasant, may be a related noticed by the Diez admits no such relation. The Port. pagem (not noticed by the directly to the form pagensis. The etymologists) seems to point directly to the form pagensis. The word remains doubtful, and something can be urged on both sides.

PAGE (2), one side of the leaf of a book. (F., -L.) 'If one leafe of this large paper were plucked off, the more pages took harme thereby; 'Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xii, c. 12. [M. E. pagine, Ancren Riwle, p. 286; an older form.] - F. page, 'a page, a side of a leafe;' Cot. - Lat. pagina, a page, or leaf.

3. Orig. 'a leaf;' and so called because the leaves were once made of strips of papyrus fastened together. - Lat. pangere (base pag-), to fasten; see Pact. We also find M. E. pagent (with added t), Romance of Partenay, prol. 79. The three forms page, pagine, pagent, from Lat. pagina, answer to the three forms marge, margin, margent, from Lat. mar-

ginem. Der, pagin-at-ion, a modern coined word.

PAGEANT, an exhibition, spectacle, show. (Low Lat., - L.)

A. The history of this curious word is completely known, by which means the etymology has been solved. It orig. meant 'a moveable scaffold,' such as was used in the representation of the old mysteries. A picture of such a scaffold will be found in Chambers, Book of Days, i. 634. The Chester plays 'were always acted in the open air, and consisted of 24 parts, each part or pageant being taken by one of the guilds of the city. . Twenty-four large scaffolds or stages were made, &c.; Chambers, as above; see the whole passage. Phillips, ed. 1706, well defines pageant as 'a triumphal chariot or arch, or other pompous device usually carried about in publick B. M. E. pagent. The entry 'pagent, pagina,' occurs in Prompt. Parv. p. 377; where there is nothing to shew whether a pageant is meant or a page of a book, the words being ultimately the same; see Page (2). But Way's excellent note on this entry is full of information, and should be consulted. He says: 'the primary signification of pageant appears to have been a stage or scaffold, which was called pagina, it may be supposed, from its construction, being a machine compaginata, framed and compacted together. The curious extracts from the Coventry records given by Mr. Sharp, in his Dissertation on the Pageants or Mysteries performed there, afford definite information on this subject. The term is variously written, and occasionally pagyn, pagen, approaching closely the Lat. pagina. The various plays or pageants composing the Chester mysteries. are entitled Pagina prima, Pagina secunda, and so forth; see Chester Plays, ed. Wright. A curious contemporary account has been preserved of the construction of the pageants [scaffolds] at Chester during the xvith century, "which pagiants were a high scafold with 2 rownes, a higher and a lower, upon 4 wheeles;" Sharp, Cov. Myst. p. 17. The term denoting the stage whereon the play was exhibited subsequently denoted also the play itself; but the primary sense . . is observed by several writers, as by Higins, in his version of Junius's Nomenclator, 1585: "Pegma, lignea machina in altum educta, tabulatis etiam in sublime crescentibus compaginata, de loco in locum portatilis, aut quæ vehi potest, ut in pompis fieri solet: Eschaffaut, a pageant, or scaffold." Palsgrave has: 'Pagiant in a playe, mystère;' and Cotgrave explains O. F. pegmate as 'a stage or frame whereon pageants be set or carried.' See further illustrations in Wedgwood. C. Thus we know that, just as M. E. pagent is used as a variant of pagine, in the sense of page of a book, so the M. E. pagent (or pagiant, &c.)

Ppagen or pagin, which is nothing but an Anglicised form of Low Lat. pagina in the sense of scaffold or stage. For examples of excrescent t, cf. ancient, margent, tyrant, pheasant. D. Though this sense of pagina is not given by Ducange, it was certainly in use, as shewn above, and a very clear instance is cited by Wedgwood from Munimenta Gild-hallise Londoniensis, ed. Riley, iii. 459, where we find: 'parabatur machina satis pulcra . . . in eadem pagina erigebantur duo animalia vocata antelops; 'shewing that machina and pagina were synonymous.

El. The true sense of pagina I take to have been simply 'stage' or 'platform;' since we find one sense of Lat. pagina to be a slab of marble or plank of wood (White). Cf. Lat. paginatus, planked, built, constructed (White); which is rather a derivative from pagina than the original of it, as seems to have been Way's F. Hence the derivation is (not from paginatus, but) supposition. from Lat. pangere (base pag-), to fasten, fix; see Pact. nally, we may note that another word for the old stage was pegma (stem pegmat-, whence O. F. pegmate in Cotgrave); this is the corresponding and cognate Greek name, from Gk. πηγμα (stem πηγματ-), a platform, stage, derived from the base of Gk. πήγνυμι, I fix, cognate with Lat. pangere. Indeed it is very probable that Low Lat. pagina, a stage, is a translation of Gk, πημα, but it is not merely borrowed from it, being an independent formation from the same base and root. Der. pageant, verb, to play, Shak. Troil. i. 3. 151; pageant-r-y, Pericles, v. 2. 6.

PAGODA, an Indian idol's temple. (Port., = Pers.) Spelt pagotha in Sir T. Herbert, Travels, ed. 1665, pp. 69, 393; pagod in Skinner, ed. 1671. = Port. pagoda, now generally pagode; but both forms are given in the Eng.-Port.part of Vieyra's Dict. Corrupted from Pers. but-kadah, an idol-temple; Rich. Dict. p. 241, col. 2; spelt but-kedah in Palmer, Pers. Dict. col. 70. - Pers. but, an idol, image, God, id. p. 241, col. 1; and kadah, a habitation, id. p. 1175. β. The singular perversion of the sounds may fairly be explained by supposing that the Portuguese connected it mentally with pagão, pagan (= Lat. paganus); for which see Vieyra, in the Eng.-Port. division. It may be added that the initial Persian letter is sometimes rendered by a coin Dwis Supplement to Little

Eng.-Port. division. It may be added that the initial reistant actor is sometimes rendered by p, as in Devic, Supplement to Littré.

PAIL, an open vessel of wood, &c. for holding liquids, (F., -L.)

M. E. paile, payle. 'Payle, or mylk-stoppe [milk-stoup]; 'Prompt.

Parv. — O. F. paele, so spelt in the 13th century (Littré, Burguy).

Both aenum and patella are glossed by O. F. paele; Wright's Vocab.

i. 97, l. 2. Later paelle, 'a footlesse posnet [little pot] or skellet, having brimmes like a bason; a little pan;' Cot. Cf. mod. F. poèle, a frving-pan. — Lat. patella. a small pan or dish, a vessel used in a frying-pan. - Lat. patella, a small pan or dish, a vessel used in cooking; dimin. of patera, a flat dish, saucer, which answers to Gk. πατάνη, a flat dish. See Paten. β. There is a difficulty here in the fact that the sense does not quite correspond. We may perhaps explain this by supposing that the O. F. pale as used in England took up the meaning of the older corresponding word of Celtic origin, viz. Irish padhal, a pail, ewer, Gael. padhal, an ewer. These words, like W. padell, a pan, are either cognate with or borrowed from the Lat. patella.

¶ We may note that prov. E. peel, a fireshovel, is not the same word, though Cotgrave seems so to regard it; it is from O. F. pelle, Lat. pala, a shovel; see Peel (3). pail-ful. I now think that pail has no connection with bale (3),

PAIN, bodily suffering, anguish. (F., -L.) M. E. peine, peyne, King Alisaunder, 4522. - F. peine, 'a paine, penalty;' Cot. - Lat. pæna, punishment, penalty, pain. + Gk. ποινή, penalty. β. Some suppose the Lat. word was borrowed from the Gk. The root is not surely known; see Curtius, i. 349; Fick, i. 147. Der. pain, verb, M. E. peinen, Chaucer, C. T. 1748; pain-ed; pain-ful (with E. suffix -ful = full), formerly used with the sense of 'industrious,' see exx. in Trench, Select Glossary; pain-ful-ly, pain-ful-ness, pain-less, pain-lessness; also pains-taking, adj., i. e. taking pains or trouble, Beaum. and Fletcher, Span. Curate, iv. 5 (Diego); pains-taking, sb. And

see pen-al, pen-ance, pen-itent, pun-ish, pine (2).

PAINT, to colour, describe, depict. (F.,-L.) M. E. peinten, Chaucer, C. T. 11946, 11949, 11951; but the word must have been in use in very early times, as we find the derived words peintunge, painting, and peinture, a picture, in the Ancren Riwle, p. 302, l. 16, p. 242, l. 14. - O. F. peint, paint (mod. F. peint), pp. of peindre, paindre (mod. F. peindre), to paint. - Lat. pingere, to paint. Allied to Skt. pińj, to dye, colour; pińjara, yellow, tawny. β. The form of the root is PIG, to colour; perhaps allied to \(\sqrt{PIK}, to adorn, form, whence Skt. pig, to adorn, form, pegas, an ornament, and Gk. ποικίλοε, variegated. See Fick, i. 145. Der. paint, sb. (a late word), Dryden, to Sir Robert Howard, l. 8; paint-er, Romeo, i. 2. 41; paint-ing, in early use, M. E. peintunge, as above. And see pict-ure, de-pict, pig-ment, pi-mento, or-pi-ment, or-pine.

PAINTER, a rope for mooring a boat. (F., - L., - Gk.)

was formed, by the addition of an excrescent t after n, from an older & Painter, a rope employed to fasten a boat; Hawkesworth's Voy-

sges, 1773, vol. i. p. xxix. Corrupted (by assimilation to the ordinary sb. painter) from M. E. panter, a noose, esp. for catching birds; See Palace. Der. palatimate, from F. palatinat, 'a palatinaty, the see Chaucer, Legend of Good Women, 131; Prompt. Parv. p. 381; spelt paunter, Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 344.—O. F. pantiere, a kind of proper for birds. Postprict to the palace or court.

BATANARIA. of snare for birds, Roquefort; panthiere, 'a great swoop-net;' Cot. Cf. Ital. pantiera, 'a kinde of tramell or fowling net,' Florio; panthera, 'a net or haie to catch conies with, also a kind of fowling-net; id. - Lat. panther, a hunting-net for catching wild beasts; cf. panthera, an entire capture. — Gk. πάνθηροι, catching all; cf. πανθήρα, the whole booty (a very late word). — Gk. πῶν, neut. of πῶι, every; and $\theta_{\eta\rho}$, a wild beast; see Pan- and Deer. The Irish painteir, Gael. painntear, a gin, snare, are forms of the same word; but may have been borrowed from French, as the M. E. word occurs as early as the reign of Edw. II. It is remarkable that, in America, a panther is also called a painter; see Cooper, The Pioneers, cap. xxviii

PAIR, two equal or like things, a couple. (F., -L.) M. E. peire, peyre, applied to any number of like or equal things, and not limited, as now, to two only. Thus 'a peire of bedes' = a set of beads, Chaucer, C. T. 159. 'A pair of cards' = a pack of cards; Ben Jonson, Masque of Christmas (Carol). 'A pair of organs' = a set of organ-pipes, i.e. an organ; see my note to P. Plowman, C. xxi. 7.
'A pair of stairs' = a flight of stairs. Yet we also find 'a peyre hose' = a pair of hose; Rob. of Glouc. p. 390, l. 4. - F. paire, 'a paire, or couple of; Cot. = F. pair, 'like, alike, equall, matching, even, meet;' Cot. = Lat. parem, acc. of par, alike. See Par, Peer.

Der. pair, verb, Wint. Ta. iv. 4. 154. Also um-pire, q. v. PALACE, a royal house. (F., -L.) M. E. palais, King Hom, ed. Lumby, 1256; paleis, Floriz and Blanchessur, 87. – F. palais, 'a palace;' Cot. – Lat. palatium, formerly a building on the Palatine. hill at Rome. 'On this hill, the Collis Palatinus, stood... the houses of Cicero and Catiline. Augustus built his mansion on the same hill, and his example was followed by Tiberius and Nero. Under Nero, all private houses had to be pulled down on the Collis Palatinus, in order to make room for the emperor's residence . . called the *Palatium*; and it became the type of all the palaces of the kings and emperors of Europe; Max Müller, Lectures on Language, ii. 276.

B. The Collis Palatinus is supposed to have been so called from *Pales*, a pastoral deity; see Max Müller, as above. Pales was a goddess who protected flocks; and the name means 'protector; cf. Skt. pála, one who guards or protects. - PA, to protect, feed; whence Skt. pá, to protect, cherish; Lat. pater, E. father, &c. Der. palati-al (Todd), formed with suffix -al from See Father. Lat. palati-um; also palat-ine, q. v.; palat-in, q. v. PALADIN, a warrior, a knight of Charlemagne's household.

(F.,-Ital.,-L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - F. paladin, 'a knight of the round table;' Cot. - Ital. paladino, 'a warrier, a valiant man at arms;' Florio. - Lat. paladinus; see Palatine. Properly applied to a knight of a palace or royal household.

PALANQUIN, PALANKEEN, a light litter in which travellers are carried on men's shoulders. (Hind., -Skt.) 'A pallamheen or litter; 'Sir T. Herbert, Travels, 1665, p. 72. Spelt palankee in Terry's Voyage to East India, 1655, p. 155 (Todd); palanquin in Skinner, ed. 1671. The spelling palanquin is French; in Portuguese Skinner, ed. 1671. The spelling palanquin is French; in Portuguese it is palanquim.—Hind. palang, a bed, bedstead; Forbes, Hindustani Dict., 1857, p. 202. Cf. Pers. palank, palang, a bedstead; Rich. Dict. p. 335. (Littré cites Siamese banlangko, Pali pallangka; Col. Yule, as cited in Wedgwood, gives the Pali form as palanki, a litter or couch carried on poles. Mahn cites Javanese pilangki, older form palangkan; as well as Hindi palki, which is evidently a contracted form.)

7. All from Skt. paryanka, (Prakrit pallanka), a couch-bed, a bed; the change from r to l being very common.—

Skt. pari about round (Gk. neol); and anka, a hook, the flank, &c. Skt. pari, about, round (Gk. περί); and anka, a hook, the flank, &c. Apparently from being wrapped round one. The Skt. anka is allied to Lat. uncus, a hook, A.S. angel, a hook. See Peri- and Anglo (2). PALATE, the roof of the mouth, taste, relish. (F., -L.) Cor. ii. 1. 61. M. E. palet (a better form would have been palat),

Wyclif, Lament. iv. 4: Prompt. Parv. p. 378.—O. F. palat, a form found in the 14th century; see Littré.—Lat. palatum, the palate. ¶ The mod. F. palais answers to a Low Lat. Root uncertain. palatium, which seems to have been used by mistake for palatum. See remarks in Max Müller, Lect. on Lang. ii. 276. Der. palat-al,

palat-able, palat-abl-y. Also palate, verb, Cor. iii. 1. 104.

PALATINE, orig. pertaining to a palace. (F., -L.) Chiefly in the phr. 'count palatine,' where the adj. follows the sb., as in French; see Merch. Ven. i. 2. 49. -F. palatin, 'a generall and common appellation, or title, for such as have any special office. or function in a soveraign princes palace; 'Cot. He adds: 'Compte palatin, a count palatine, is not the title of a particular office, but an hereditary addition of dignity and honour, gotten by service done in a domesticall charge.'-Lat. palatinus, (1) the name of a hill in by Dryden; see Todd (who gives no reference).-F. palette, 'a.

PALAVER, a talk, parley. (Port., -L., -Gk.) Frequently used in works of travel, of a parley with African chiefs; a word introduced on the African coast by the Portuguese .- Port. palavra, a word, parole. See Parole, Parable.

PALE (1), a stake, narrow piece of wood for enclosing ground, an enclosure, limit, district. (F., -L.) M. E. paal, Wyclif, Ezek. xv. 3 (earlier version); the later version has stake; Vulgate, paxillus. xv. 3 (earlier version), the latest version has a pale, stake, or pole; Dat. pale, Wyclif, Luke, xix. 43.—F. pal, 'a pale, stake, or pole; Cot.—Lat. pālus, a stake. The long a is due to loss of g; the base is bag. as seen in pangere, to fasten; see Pact. A. S. pal or pal is uncertain; we find 'Palus, pal,' in Wright's Voc. A. S. pat or pat is uncertain; we find Patus, pai; in Wright's Voc. i. 84; it answers rather to pole, q. v. The G. pfahl is merely borrowed from Latin. Der. pat-ing, Blackstone's Comment. b. ii. c. 3 (R.); pale, verb, 3 Hen. VI, i. 4. 103; im-pale; also pat-is-ade, q. v. Doublet, pole.

The heraldic term pale is the same word.

PALE (2), wan, dim. (F., -L.) M. E. patë, Chaucer, C. T. 5065. - O. F. pale, palle (Burguy), later paste (Cot.), whence mod. F. pâte. - Lat. patlidum, acc. of patlidus, pale. On the loss of the last two atonic syllables, see Brachet. Introd. 6 50, 51. Allied to Gir

two atonic syllables, see Brachet, Introd. § 50, 51. Allied to Gk. πολιός, gray, Skt. palita, gray, and to E. fallow; see Fallow. Der.

pale-ly, pale-ness, pal-isk. Doublet, pallid.

PALÆOGRAPHY, the study of ancient modes of writing.

(Gk.) Modern; coined from Gk. παλαίο-, crude form of παλαίοε, old; and γράφ-ειν, to write. Παλαίοε is from πάλαι, adv., long ago. PALÆOLOGY, archæology. (Gk.) Modern. From Gk. παλαίο-, crude form of παλαίοε, old; and -λογία, from λόγοε, a discourse, which from Aéyew, to speak. See Palmography and Logic. 1)er. palæolog-ist.
PALÆONTOLOGY, the science of fossils, &c. (Gk.) Modern.

Lit. 'a discourse on ancient creatures.' Coined from Gk. malas, long ago; οντο-, crude form of ων, being, from AS, to be; and -λογία, from λόγος, a discourse which from λέγειν, to speak. See

Palmography, Sooth, and Logic. Der. palæontolog-ist.
PALESTRA, a wrestling-school. (L., - Gk.) Modern; yet the adj. palestr-al actually occurs in Chaucer, Troilus, v. 304.-Lat. palæstra. - Gk. παλαίστρα, a wrestling school. - Gk. παλαίειν, to wrestle. - Gk. πάλλη, wrestling. Connected with Gk. πάλλειν, to quiver, brandish, swing. &c.; and with σπαίρειν, to quiver. -✓ SPAR, to struggle; preserved in E. spar, to box; see Spar (3). Der palestr-al, as above.

PALETOT, a loose garment. (F., - Du.)

Modern. Borrowed from mod. F. paletot, formerly palletoc, for which see below. However, the word is by no means new to English; the M. E. paltok is not an uncommon word; see numerous references in my note to P. Plowman, B. xviii. 25, where the word occurs; and see Prompt. Parv., and Way's note. This form was borrowed from O. F. palletoc, a long and thick pelt, or cassock, a garment like a short cloak with sleeves, or such a one as the most of our modern pages are attired in; Cot. Borrowed, as Littre points out, from O. Dutch, but rather from the form paltroc (with loss of r) than from the fuller form paltsrock. -O. Du. paltroe, for which Oudemans gives a quotation. The same word as O. Du. palsrock, which Oudemans explains by a holidaydress, and cites the expression 'fluweelen palsrock,' i. e. velvet dress, as in use A.D. 1521. Hexham gives: 'een palts-rock, a coate or a β. Littré (if I understand him rightly) takes it to mean a pilgrim's coat, and connects pals- with O. Du. pals-stock, contracted form of palster-stock, a pilgrim's staff (Hexham). This is certainly wrong; a very slight examination will shew that the coat was worn by soldiers, knights, and kings, and was made of silk or velvet. Way says that 'Sir Roger de Norwico bequeaths, in 1370, unum paltoke de ueluete, cum armis meis;' &c. Hexham evidently connects paltsrock with palts, 'a pretour,' i. e. a prætor. It is clear that the first syllable is O. Du. pals, later written palts with intrusive t answering to G. pfalz; and this pals occurs in pals-grave, 'a count palatine (Hexham), G. pfalzgraf, E. palsgrave or palgrave. Y. The G. pfalz is a contraction of M. H. G. phalinze or phalanze, O. H. G. phalanza, palinza, a palace; a word due to Lat. palatium, a palace. Hence O. Du. pals = E. palace; and the sense is 'palace-coat,' i. e. court-dress.

5. The O. Du. roc = G. rock, O. H. G. hrock, a coat, from which some derive E. frock. See Palace and Frock. Not connected with toque, a cap; for the paltok was not hooded; though the borrowed Breton word paltok was used of a hooded

PALETTE, a small slab on which a painter mixes colours. (F.,-Ital.,-L.) 'Pallet, a thin oval piece of wood, used by painters to hold their colours;' Kersey, ed. 1715. The word is used

lingell, tenon, slice, or flat tool wherewith chirurgians lay salve on #palled in place of olde appalled; Six-text, B. 1292. It is clear that plaisters; also, the saucer or porringer, whereinto they receive blood out of an opened vein; also, a battledoor; Cot. Thus it orig. plaisters; also, the saucer of portinger, whereinto they receive blood out of an opened vein; also, a battledoor; Cot. Thus it origineant a flat blade for spreading things, then a flat open saucer, then a slab for colours.—Ital. paletta, 'a lingell, slice [such] as apothecaries vse; Florio. Dimin. of pala, 'a spade; 'id.—Lat. pāla, a spade, shovel, flat-bladed 'peel' for putting bread into an oven; see Peel (3). The base $p\bar{a} = pag$, seen in pangere, to fasten, also to set, plant; whence $p\bar{a}la$ —the instrument used for planting. See Paot. Doublet, pallet (2).

Pact. Doublet, paltet (2).

PALFREY, a saddle-horse, esp. a lady's horse. (F., -Low Lat.)
In early use. M.E. palefrai, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 5,
1. 20; later palfrei, Chaucer, C. T. 2497. -O. F. palefrei (13th century, Littré), palefroy, 'a palfrey,' Cot.; mod. F. palefroi. Spelt palefreid in the 11th century; Littré. -Low Lat. paraveredus, a post-horse, lit. 'an extra post-horse' (White). Brachet gives quotation for the later forms accommodus transferdus and radafredus (10th cenfor the later forms paravredus, parafredus, and palafredus (10th century); and O. F. palefreid = Low Lat. acc. palafredum; every step being traced with certainty. β. The Low Lat. paraveredus is a hybrid formation from Gk. παρά, beside (hence extra); and late Lat. weredus, a post-horse, courier's horse (White). γ. White gives the etymology of ueredus from Lat. uehere, to carry, draw; and rheda, a four-wheeled carriage; if so, it means 'the drawer of a four-wheeled carriage.' δ. For παρά, see Para-; for uehere, see Vehicle. Rheda is said to be a Gaulish word; cf. W. rhedu, to The Low Lat. paraueredus is run, to race, rhe, fleet, swift. also the original of G. pferd, Du. paard, a palfrey, horse.

PALIMPSEST, a manuscript which has been twice written on, the first writing being partly erased. (Gk.) Modern in E., though found in Greek. – Gk. παλίμψηστον, a palimpsest (manuscript); neut. of παλίμψηστος, lit. scraped again. – Gk. πάλιμ-, for πάλιν, again, before the following ψ ; and $\psi_{\eta\sigma\tau\delta s}$, rubbed, scraped, verbal adj. from $\psi_{\delta\epsilon\nu}$, to rub, lonic $\psi_{\epsilon\epsilon\nu}$.

PALINDROME, a word or sentence that reads the same backwards as forwards. (Gk.) Examples are Hannah, madam, Eve; Todd quotes subi dura a rudibus from Peacham, Experience in these Times (1638). 'Curious palindromes;' Ben Jonson, An Execration upon Vulcan, Underwoods, lxi. 1. 34. – Gk. παλίνδρομος, running back again. - Gk. παλίν, back, again; and δρόμος, a running, from δραμείν, to run; see Dromedary.

PALINODE, a recantation, in song. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) 'You, two and two, singing a palinode;' Ben Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, last speech of Crites. -F. palinodie, 'a palinody, recantation, contrary song, unsaying of what hath been said; 'Cot.-Lat. palinodia. -Gk. παλινφδία, a recantation, strictly of an ode. - Gk. πάλιν, back,

again; and obh, a song; see Ode.
PALISADE, a fence made of pales or stakes. (F., -L.) Shak. has the pl. palisadoes, I Hen. IV, ii. 3. 55; this is (I suppose) a Span. form, though the mod. Span. word is palizada. Dryden has palisades, tr. of Virgil, b. vii. l. 214.—F. palisade, 'a palisade;' Cot.—F. palisser, 'to inclose with pales,' id.; with suffix -ade = Lat. -ata.—F. palis, a 'pale, stake, pole,' id.; extended from pal, a pale. See further under Pale (1). Der. palisade, verb.

PALL (1), a cloak, mantle, archbishop's scarf, shroud. (L.) M. E. pal, Layamon, 897, 1296; pl. pælles, id. 2368. - A. S. pæll, purple cloth; we find pællas and sidan = purple cloths and silks, as a gloss to Lat. purpuram et sericum in Ælfric's Colloquy (the Merchant); see Thorpe, Analecta, p. 27.—Lat. palla, a mantle, loose dress, under garment, curtain; cf. pallium, a coverlet, pall, curtain, toga. β. Origin uncertain; perhaps for panula, panula, dimin. form from panus, pannus, cloth. We can hardly connect it with pellis,

skin. Der. pall-i-ate, q. v.

PALL (2), to become vapid, lose taste or spirit. (C.) M. E. pallen. 'Pallyn, as ale and drynke, Emorior;' Prompt. Parv. Way, in the note on the passage, quotes from Lydgate's Order of Fools: 'Who forsakith wyne, and drynkithe ale pallid. Such foltisshe foolis, the pallid of the pallid of the pallid of the pallid. God lete hem never the [prosper]; Harl. MS. 2251, fol. 303. He also cites from Palsgrave: 'I palle, as drinke or bloode dothe, by longe standyng in a thynge, ie appallys. This drink wyll pall (s'appallyra) if it stande vncouered all nyght. I palle, I fade of freshenesse in colour or beautye, ie flaitris.' B. The word presents great difficulty; I incline to the belief that Palsgrave has here made an error in using the O. F. verb appallir as the equivalent of E. pall. This verb, like mod. F. pâlir, seems to be only used with respect to loss of colour or light. See apalir, palie, in Roquefort, paslir, pallir in Cotgrave, and palir in Littré. Palsgrave may have been thinking of M.E. appallen, which was a strange hybrid word, made by prefixing the F. a- (=Lat. ad) to the word pall which we are now discussing. This confusion appears in Chaucer, C. T. 13033, where we find: 'But it were for an olde appalled wight' = except it were for an old enfeebled creature; where 3 MSS, have the reading olde many feete; see Halliwell. It makes no ultimate difference.

the sense here implies loss of energy or vital power, and involves E. pall, not F. pâlir. Gower speaks of a drink 'bitter as the galle, Which maketh a mannes herte palle,' i. e. lose energy; C. A. iii. 13. Careful consideration of the use of the word shows that it is of Celtic origin, but has been confused with F. pâlir and E. pale.—W. pallu, to fail, to cease, to neglect; cf. pall, loss of energy, miss, failure; pallder, fallibility, palliant, failure, neglect. Allied to Corn. paich, weak, sickly, amending poorly. Y. As no W. word begins with sp, we may readily admit a loss of initial s, and connect pall with Irish spaillead. a check abuse and initial s, and connect pall palch, weak, sickly, amending poorly. with Irish spaillead, a check, abuse, spailleadh, a fall, Gk. σφάλλειν, to make to totter, σφάλλεσθαι, to stumble, stagger, fall, fail. The s is also lost in Lat. fallere (whence E. fail), and in E. fall. 8. In s is also lost in Lat. Jatiere (whence E. Jail), and in E. Jail.

fact pall is a mere doublet of fail or fall; all being from SPAL, to fall, totter; cf. Skt. sphal, sphul, to tremble, sphulaya, to crush (lit. to fell). The Skt. phalgu, pithless, sapless, weak, is a related word, from the same root. Der. ap-pal, q. v.

PAILADIUM, a safeguard of liberty. (L., -Gk.) A kind of palladium to save the city; Milton, of Reformation in England, Br. (Todd) - Lat. Palladium: Viscal Air ii 166, 282 - Gil Habe

В. I (Todd). - Lat. Palladium; Virgil, Æn. ii. 166, 183. - Gk. Палλάδιον, the statue of Pallas on which the safety of Troy was supposed to depend. - Gk. Παλλαδ-, stem of Παλλάs, an epithet of

Athene (Mincrva).

PALLET (1), a kind of mattress or couch, properly one of straw. (F., -L.) M. E. paillet, Chaucer, Troil. iii. 229. - F. paillet, a heap of straw, given by Littre as a provincial word. Cotgrave only gives pailler, 'a reek or stack of straw, also, bed-straw.' Dimin. of F. paille, 'straw;' Cot. - Lat. palea, straw, chaff; lit. anything shaken or scattered about. Allied to Gk. πάλη, fine meal, dust, Skt. palála,

straw. See Curtius, i. 359. And see palliasse.

PALLET (2), an instrument used by potters, also by gilders; also, a palette. (F., -Ital., -L.) See definitions in Webster; it is, properly, a flat-bladed instrument for spreading plasters, gilding, &c.,

and for moulding; and is only another spelling of Palette, q, v. PALLIASSE, a straw mattress. (F.,-L.) Not in Todd's Johnson. The introduction of i is due to an attempt to represent the 'll mouillés' of the F. paillasse, which see in Littré. The form in Cotgrave is paillace, 'a straw-bed.' The suffix -ace, -asse (= Lat. -aceus) is a diminutive one; Brachet, Etym. Dict. Introd. § 272; and

paill-ace is from paille, straw. See Pallet (1).

PALLIATE, to cloak, excuse. (L.) Being palliated with a pilgrim's coat and hypocritic sanctity; Sir T. Herbert, Travels, ed. 1605, p. 341. Properly a pp., as in 'certain lordes and citizens. in habite palitate and dissimuled;' Hall's Chron., Hen. IV. introd. fol. 5 (R.)—Lat. palliatus. cloaked, covered with a cloak.—Lat. pallium, a cloak, mantle. See Pall (1). Der. palliat-ion, palliat-ive.

PALLID, pale. (L.) 'Pallid death;' Spenser, F. Q. v. 11. 45. PALLID, pale. (L.) 'Pallid death;' Spenser, F. Q. v. 11. 45.

-Lat. pallidus, pale. See Pale (2). Doublet, pale (2).

PALL-MALL, the name of an old game. (F., -Ital., -L.)

Discussed under Mall (2), q.v.

PALLOR, paleness. (L.) Used by Bp. Taylor, Artificial
Handsomeness, p. 2 (Todd).—Lat. pallor, paleness.—Lat. pallere, to

be pale. Cf. Lat. pallidus, pale; see Pale (2).

PALM, the inner part of the hand; the name of a tree. (1. F.,= L.; 2. L.) 1. The sense of 'flat hand' is the more original, the tree being named from its flat spreading leaves, which bear some resemblance to the hand spread out. Yet it is remarkable that the word was first known in England in the sense of palm-tree. To take the orig. sense first, we find M. E. paume, the palm of the hand, P. Plowman, B. xvii. 141, 147, 150, 153.—F. paume, 'the palme of the hand;' Cot.—Lat. palma, the palm of the hand. + Gk. παλάμη. + A. S. folm; Grein, i. 311. Root uncertain; see Fick, i. 571. Allied to A. S. folm is E. fumble; see Fumble. 2. We find A. S. palm, a palm-tree; borrowed directly from Latin. 'Palma, palm-twig, vel palm; Wright's Vocab. i. 32, col. 2. ¶ We may note that the Lat. spelling has prevailed over the French, as in psalm, &c. Der. (from the former sense) palm-ate, from Lat. palmatus; palm-ist-r-y, used by Sir T. Browne in his Vulg. Errors, b. v. c. 24, pt. 1, and coined by adding the suffixes -ist- (of Gk. origin), and -r-y (= F. -er-ie, Lat. -ar-iu-); also (from the latter sense) palm-er, M. E. palmere, Chaucer, C. T. 13, King Horn, ed. Lumby, 1027, i. e. one who bears a palm-branch in token of having been to the Holy Land; palm-er-worm, Joel, i. 4, ii. 25, a caterpillar supposed to be so called from its wandering about like a pilgrim, and also simply called palmer (see Eastwood and Wright's Bible Wordbook); Palm-sunday, M. E. palme-suneday, O. Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 39, l. 65; palm-y. Hamlet, i. 1. 113.

The palmer or palmer-worm may be named from prov. E. palm, the catkin of a willow; in the same of the palmer of the pa but we also find palmer in the sense of wood-louse, and in Holliband's Dict., ed. 1593, a palmer is described as 'a worme having a great

1. 40. - F. palpable, omitted by Cotgrave, but in use in the 15th century (Littre), and given by Palsgrave, who has: 'Palpable, apte or mete to be felte, palpable; see Halliwell. - Lat. palpablis, that can be touched. - Lat. palpare, to feel, palpari, to feel, handle.

8. An initial s has been lost, as shewn by the related Gk. ψηλαφάω, I feel, from the base SPAL: see Curting ii from the base SPAL; see Curtius, ii. 403. Moreover, the orig, sense of palpare was 'to quiver,' as shewn by the derivatives palp-ebra, that of palpare was 'to quiver,' as snown by the derivatives palp-ebra, that which quivers, the eye-lid, and palpitare, to quiver often, to throb. By comparing Skt. sphal, sphar, to quiver, tremble, palpitate, we derive all from ASPAR, to quiver. Fick, i. 831. Der. palpabl-y, palpable-ness, palpability. And see palpitate.

PALPITATE, to throb. (L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. [It is not unlikely that the E. verb to palpitate was really due to the sb.

palpitation.] - Lat. palpitatus, pp. of palpitare, to throb; frequenta-

palpitation.]—Lat. palpitatus, pp. of palpitare, to throb; frequentative of palpare, to feel, orig. to move quickly. See Palpable. Der. palpitation, from F. palpitation, 'a panting;' Cot.

PALSY, paralysis. (F.,—L.,—Gk.) M. E. palesy, Wyclif, Matt. iv. 24; fuller form parlesy, Prick of Conscience, ed. Morris, 2996.—F. paralysis, 'the palsie;' Cot.—Lat. paralysin, acc. of paralysis; see Paralysis. Der. palsy, verb: palsi-ed, Cor. v. 2. 46.

PALTER, to dodge, shift, shuffle, equivocate. (Scand.?) See Macb. v. 8. 20; Jul. Cæs. ii. 1. 126. Cotgrave, s. v. harceler, has: 'to haggle bucke, hedge or paulter long in the buying of a com-

'to haggle, hucke, hedge, or paulter long in the buying of a commoditie.' It also means 'to babble,' as in: 'One whyle his tonge it ran and paltered of a cat, Another whyle he stammered styll upon a rat; Gammer Gurton, ii. 2. If we take the sense to be 'to haggle,' we may esp. refer it to the haggling over worthless trash, or 'paltrie,' as it is called in Lowland Scotch. This seems to be the most likely solution, as most of the dictionaries connect it with paltry, which is shewn below to be due to a Scand. word palter, signifying 'rags, refuse,' &c.; see Paltry. More literally, it meant 'to deal in rags.' This seems to be confirmed by comparing it with Dan. pialtebod. a rag-shop, old clothes' shop; pialtehandel, dealing in rags: pialtekræmmer, a rag-dealer, rag-man; &c. β . If this in rags; pialtekræmmer, a rag-dealer, rag-man; &c. be the right solution, the verb appears to have been coined in England from the old sb. palter, rags, which must have been in use here, though only the derived adj. paltr-y has been recorded. In other words, though we cannot well derive the verb to palter from the adj. paltry, nor vice versâ paltry from to palter, we may reser them both alike to a common source.

PALTRY, mean, vile, worthless. (Scand.) In Shak. Merry Wives, ii. 1. 164; Marlowe, Edw. II, ii. 6. 57. Jamieson gives paltrie, peltrie, vile trash; Halliwell has paltring, a worthless trifle; Forby explains Norfolk paltry by 'rubbish, refuse, trash;' and Brockett gives palterly as the North. Eng. form of the adj. paltry. The word, being used in the North and Norfolk, is, presumably, of Scand, origin; and such is the case. The word stands for palter-y (North. E. palter-ly), formed with the adj. suffix -y (or -ly) from an old pl. palt-er (formed like M. E. child-er = children, breth-er = brethren), which is still preserved in Swed. and Danish. This account is verified by the G. forms; see below. The sense of palter is 'rags,' and that of paltr-y is 'ragged,' hence, vile, worthless, or, as a sb., trash or refuse.—Swed. paltor, rags, pl. of palta, a rag; Ihre gives O. Swed. paltor, old rags, with a reference to Jerem. xxxviii. 11. + Dan. pialter, rags, pl. of pialt, a rag, tatter; hence the adj. pialtet, ragged, tattered. + Low G. palte, pulte, a rag, a piece of cloth torn or cut off; whence the adj. paltrig, pultrig, ragged, torn; Bremen Wörterb. iii. 287. + Prov. G. palter (pl. paltern), a rag; whence palterig, paltry (Flügel). Cf. also O. Du. palt, a piece, fragment, as, palt brods, a piece of bread (Oudemans, Kilian); Fries. palt, a rag (Outzen). B. The origin is by no means clear; Ihre connects Swed. paltor with O. Swed. palt, a kind of garment. See Rietz, s. v. palt. Perhaps allied to Lithuan. spalai (pl. of spalas), bits of broken flax, or trash in general. Der. paltri-ly, paltri-ness; and see palter. or, as a sb., trash or refuse. - Swed. paltor, rags, pl. of palta, a rag;

see palter.

PAMPAS, plains in South America. (Peruvian.)

hence Movo-bamba, C. Peruv. pampa, a plain (Webster); hence Moyo-bamba, Chuqui-bamba, places in Peru, with bamba for pampa. The termination -s, indicating

the plural, is Spanish.

PAMPER, to feed luxuriously, glut. (O. Low G.) In Much Ado, iv. 1. 61. 'Pampired with ease;' Court of Love, l. 177 (late 15th century or early 16th; first printed 1561). 'Oure pamperde paunchys,' Skelton, ed. Dyce, i. 19, l. 25. But the word was known and Court of the contract Prima, I. 5; pr. in Appendix to Chaucer's tr. of Boethius, ed. Morris, p. 180. Wedgwood quotes the following from Reliquize Antiquæ, i. Thus the devil fareth with men and wommen; First, he stirith hem to pappe and pampe her fleisch, desyrynge delicous metis and drynkis. Not found in A. S., and prob. imported from the Netherlands. The form pamper is a frequentative from an older verb from δαίμων, a demon; see Pan- and Demon. to Chaucer. 'They ne were nat forpampred with owtrage;

PALPABLE, that can be felt, obvious. (F., -L.) In Mach. ii. & pamp (as above), meaning to feed luxuriously; and this verb is a causal form from a sb. pamp, a nasalised form of pap; as will appear. causal form from a So. pamp, a nasalised form of pag; as will appear.

Low G. pampen, more commonly slampampen, to live luxuriously; Brem. Wörterb. iv. 800.—Low G. pampe, thick pap, pap made of meal; also called pampelbry, i. e. pap-broth; and, in some dialects, pappe; id. iii. 287. It is therefore a nasalised form of Pap, q. v. So also vulgar G. pampen, pampeln, to cram, pamper, from pampe, pap, thick broth; Bavarian pampfen, to stuff, sick anpampfen, voll-pampfen, to cram oneself with pap or broth (Schmeller, i. 394).

The etymology is quite clear; the suggested connection with O. F. pamprer, to cover with vine-leaves (Cot.) is purely imaginary. O. F. pamprer, to cover with vine-leaves (Cot.), is purely imaginary. The use of the prefix for- in Chaucer is almost enough in itself to stamp the word as being of Teutonic origin. Der. pamper-er.

PAMPHLET, a small book, of a few sheets stitched together. (F.?) Spelt pamflet, Testament of Love, pt. iii, near the end, ed. 1561, fol. 317 b, col. 1; pamphlet in Shak. 1 Hen. VI, iii. 1. 2. [The mod. F. pamphie is borrowed from English (Littré).] Of unknown origin, but presumably French, as it occurs in the Test. of Love. Three theories concerning it may be mentioned. 1. From O.F. panne, the palm of the hand, and fueillet, 'a leafe of a book' (Cot.); as though it were a leaf of paper held in the hand. Suggested by Pegge; see Todd's Johnson. 2. 'From Span. papelete [Neuman only gives papelete], a written slip of paper, a written newspaper; by the insertion of the nasal, as in Du. pampier, paper;' Wedgwood. But we did not borrow Span, words in the 14th century. 3. Rather, as I think, from Lat. Pamphila, a female historian of the or the knave of clubs (Littré), due to the Gk. name Pamphilus. Der. pamphlet-eer, Bp. Hall, Satires, b. ii. sat. 1, 1. 30; pamphlet-eer-ing.

pamphlet-eer-ing.

PAN, a broad shallow vessel for domestic use. (L.) 'Pannes and pottes;' Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. i. c. 1. M. E. panne, Chaucer, C. T. 7196.—A. S. panne, a pan; 'sern panne'=an iron pan; fyr-panne=a fire-pan; Alfric's Vocab. Nomina Vasorum, in Wright's Voc. i. 25, col. 2. And see Alfred, tr. of Gregory's Pastoral, c. xxi, ed. Swect, p. 162, last line. Cf. Icel. panna, Swed. panna, Dan. pande (for panne), Du. pan, G. pfanne; also Low Lat. panna.

B. Certainly not a Teutonic word, but borrowed by the English from the Britons: of Irish panna, M. car (given in Spurrell) English from the Britons; cf. Irish panna, W. pan (given in Spurrell in the Eng.-W. division). As a Celtic word, it was rather borrowed from the Romans than an independent word; panna is an easy change from Lat. patina, a shallow bowl, pan, bason, just as Lat. penna stands for pet-na. See Paten; and compare Pen. Low Lat. panna was similarly formed; and the Lithuan. pana, a pan, was prob. borrowed from Latin. We may also note Irish padhal, a pail, W. padell, a pan, as corresponding to Lat. patella, the dimin. of patina; see Pail. Der. brain-pan, with which cf. M. E. panne in the transferred sense of skull, Chaucer, C. T. 1167; knee-pan; pancake, As You Like It, i. 2. 67, and in Palsgrave.

PAN-, prefix, all. (Gk.) From Gk. πāν, neut. of πūs, all. The stem is παντ-, answering to Lat. quant- in quantus, how great; see

Quantity. Curtius, ii. 67.

PANACEA, a universal remedy. (L., - Gk.) 'Panacea, a medycine... of much vertue; 'Udall, pref. to Luke (R.) Oddly spelt panachæa, Spenser, F. Q. iii. 5. 32. — Lat. panacea. — Gk. πανάκεια, fem. of πανάκειο, the same as πανακήs, all healing. — Gk. πᾶν, neut. of πâs, all; and ακ-, base of ἀκέομαι, I heal, ἄκοs, a cure, remedy.

See Pan-, prefix.

PANCREAS, a fleshy gland under the stomach, commonly known as the sweet-bread. (L., -Gk.) 'Pancreas, the sweet-bread;' Phillips, ed. 1706. - Lat. pancreas. - Gk. πάγκρεαs, the sweet-bread; lit, 'ali flesh.' - Gk. mar, neut. of mas, all; and nptas, flesh, cognate with Lat. caro. See Pan- and Carnal. Der. pancreat-ic, from the

PANDECT, a comprehensive treatise, digest. (F., -L., -Gk.) 'Thus thou, by means which th' ancients never took, A pandeet mak'st, and universal book; Donne, Vpon Mr. T. Coryat's Crudities (R.) More properly used in the pl. pandects. - O. F. pandectes, 'pandects, books which contain all matters, or comprehend all the parts of the subject whereof they intreat; 'Cot. - Lat. pandectas, acc. of pl. pandecta, the title of the collection of Roman laws made by order of Justinian, A. D. 533 (Haydn). The sing. pandecta also appears; also pandectes, the true orig form.—Gk. πανδέκτηε, all-receiving; whence pl. πανδέκται, pandects.—Gk. πάν, neut. of πάε, all; and δεκ-, base of δέχομαι, I receive, contain. See Pan- and

PANDEMONIUM, the home of all the demons, hell. (Gk.) In Milton, P. L. i. 756. Coined from Gk. πῶν, all; and δαίμονες,

PANDER, PANDAR, a pimp, one who ministers to another's the Lord. passions. (L., = Gk.) Commonly pander; yet pandar is better. Much Ado, v. 2. 31; used as a proper name, Troil. i. 1. 98. M. E. Pandare, shortened form of Pandarus; Chaucer uses both forms, Troil. i. 610, 618. - Lat. Pandarus, the name of the man 'who procured for Troilus the love and good graces of Chryseis; which imputation, it may be added, depends upon no better authority than the fabulous histories of Dictys Cretensis and Dares Phrygius; Richardson. In other words, the whole story is an invention of later times.

—Gk. Πάνδαρου, a personal name. Two men of this name are recorded: (1) a Lycian archer, distinguished in the Trojan army;

corded: (1) a Lycian archer, distinguished in the Irojan army; (2) a companion of Æneas; see Smith's Classical Dict. Der. pander, vb., Hamlet, iii. 4. 88; pander-ly, adj., Merry Wives, iv. 2. 122; pander-er (sometimes used, unnecessarily, for the sb. pander). PANE, a patch, a plate of glass. (F., -L.) 'A pane of glass, or wainscote;' Minsheu, ed. 1627. M. E. pane, applied to a part or portion of a thing; see Prompt. Parv. p. 380, and Way's note. 'Vch pane of plat place had bre satez' = each portion of that place had three grates; Allit Poems ed Morris i 1024 (or 1023) = E. had three gates; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, i. 1034 (or 1033). - F. pan, 'a pane, piece, or pannell of a wall, of wainscot, of a glassewindow, &c.; also, the skirt of a gown, the pane of a hose, of a cloak, &c.; Cot. — Lat. pannum, acc. of pannus, a cloth, rag, tatter; hence, a patch, piece. Allied to panus, the thread wound upon a bobbin in a shuttle; and to Gk. πηνος, πηνη, the woof. Also to Goth. fana, and E. vane; see Vane. Der. pan-ed, in the phr. paned hose, ornamented breeches, which see in Nares; also pan-el, q. v.

And see pawn (1), pan-icle.

PANEGYRIC, a eulogy, encomium. (L., -Gk.) gyricke in Minsheu, ed. 1627. - Lat. panegyricus, a eulogy; from panegyricus, adj., with the same sense as in Greek. – Gk. πανηγυρικόε, fit for a full assembly, festive, solemn; hence applied to a festival oration, or panegyric. - Gk. πâν, neut. of πâs, all; and ἄγυρι-s, Æolic form of δγορά, a gathering, a crowd, related to δγείρειν, to assemble. See Pan- and Gregarious. Der. panegyric, adj.

(really an older word); panegyric-al, panegyric-al-ly, panegyr-ise,

panegyr-ist.

PANEL, PANNEL, a compartment with a raised border, a board with a surrounding frame. (F., -L.) In Shak. As You Like It, iii. 3. 89. M.E. panel, in two other senses: (1) a piece of cloth on a horse's back, to serve as a sort of saddle, Cursor Mundi, 14982; (2) a schedule containing the names of those summoned to serve as jurors, P. Plowman, B. iii. 315. The general sense is 'a piece,' and esp. a square piece, whether of wood, cloth, or parchment, but orig. of cloth only. - O. F. panel, later paneau, 'a pannel of wainscot, of a saddle, &c.; Cot.-Low Lat. panellus, used in Prompt. Parv. p. 381, as equivalent to M. E. panele. Dimin. of Lat. pannus, cloth, a piece of cloth, a rag; see Pane. Empanel. Der. em-panel, im-panel; see

418

PANG, a violent pain, a throe. (C.) In the Court of Love, l. 1150, we find: 'The prange of love so straineth them to crie; altered, in modern editions, to 'The pange of love.' In Prompt. Parv. p. 403, we find: 'Throwe, womann's pronge, sekeness, Erumpna;' i.e. a throe, a woman's pang. It is clear that the word has lost an r; for the etymology, see Prong. B. In Skelton, Philip Sparowe, l. 44, the word occurs as a verb: 'What heuyness did me pange;' it is also a sb., id. l. 62. Cf. also: 'For there be in us certayne affectionate pangues of nature;' Udall, Luke, c. 4 (R.) Both sb. and vb. are common in Shakespeare. The loss of r is due, I think, to confusion with prov. F. poigne, a common term for 'a grip,' or the strength exerted by the wrist. 'La poigne de cet homme-là, c'est un étau' = that man's grip is like a vice. In the 15th century, we find: 'Car tourmenté sont de la poigne De tous les maux qu'en enfer sont '= for they are tormented with the grip of all the evils that are in hell; La Passion de Nostre Seigneur. See Littré, whence the Parv. p. 493, we find: 'Throwe, womannys pronge, sekeness, Erumpna; in hell; La Passion de Nostre Seigneur. See Littré, whence the whole of the above is cited. Cf. also O.F. empoigner, to seise, gripe, catch, lay hands on, lay hold of; Cot.

7. The prov. F. poigne catch, lay hands on, lay hold of; Cot. γ . The prov. F. poigne is closely related to O. F. poin, poing, mod. F. poing, the fist; from Lat. pugnum, acc. of pugnus, the fist; see Pugnacious. 8. It is extremely likely that the E. word has also been influenced by O. F. poign., the base of several parts of F. poindre, to prick; cf. O. F. poinct, a stitch in the side (Cot.); and sec Poignant.

The word cannot be derived from A.S. pongan (Lat. pungere), to prick; nor can it have any connection whatever with Du. pijnigen, to torture; words which have been needlessly adduced, and explain nothing.

PANIC, extreme fright. (Gk.) When we speak of a panic, it is an abbreviation of the phrase 'a panic fear,' given in Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. Camden has 'a panicall feare;' Remaines, chap. on Poems (R.) - Gk. το Πανικόν, used with or without δείμα (= fear), Panic fear, i. e. fear supposed to be inspired by the god Pan. = Gk. unless this rests on historical proof, it is very improbable, and one Πανικόs, of or belonging to Pan. = Gk. Πάν, a rural god of Arcadia, wonders why he did not at once write παντ-ελεῶν = all-pitying. son of Hermes. Cf. Russ. pan', a lord, Lithuan. ponas, a lord, also, b. The etymology advocated by Lord Byron is still more extra-

the Lord. β. The orig. sense is prob. protector, guardian. – PA, to protect; Skt. pá, to cherish; see Father. Der. panic-

struck or panic-stricken.

PANICLE, a form of inflorescence in which the cluster is irregularly branched. (L.) Modern and scientific. - Lat. panicula, a tuft, panicle. Double dimin. form from panus, the thread wound round the bobbin of a shuttle; as to which see Pane. Der. panicul-at-ed, panicul-ate.

PANNEL, the same as Panel, q. v.

PANNIER, a bread-basket. (F., -L.) M. E. panier (with one n), Havelok, 760. - F. panier, 'a pannier, or dorser;' Cot. - Lat. panarium, a bread-basket. - Lat. panis, bread. - VPA, to nourish, cherish; see Father. Der. see pantry.

PANOPLY, complete armour. (Gk.) In Milton, P. L. vi. 527, 760. - Gk. πανοπλία, the full armour of an ὁπλίτης, or heavy-armed soldier. - Gk. πâν, neut. of πâs, all; and ὅπλ-α, arms, armour, pl. of soldier. — GK. παν, neut. of πακ, all; and δπλ-α, arms, armour, pl. of δπλον, a tool, implement. β. Gk. δπ-λον is connected with έπω, I am busy about (whence έπομαι, I follow); and έπομαι corresponds to Lat. sequor, I follow. — « SAK, to follow. See Pan- and Sequence. Der. panopli-ed.

PANORAMA, a picture representing a succession of scenes. (Gk.) Late; added by Todd to Johnson. Invented by R. Barker.

A. D. 1788 (Haydn). Coined to mean 'a view all round.' - Gk. πâν, neut. of παε, all; and δραμα, a view, from δράω, I see, which from WAR, to protect, observe. See Pan- and Wary. Der.

PANSY, heart's-ease, a species of violet. (F., -L.) In Hamlet, iv. 5. 176. - F. pensée, 'a thought; .. also, the flower paunsie; 'Cot. Thus, it is the flower of thought or remembrance; cf. forget-me-not. The F. pensée is the fem. of pensée, pp. of penser, to think, — Lat. pensare, to weigh, ponder, consider; frequentative form of pendère, to weigh (pp. pensus). See Pensive, Pension, Poise.

PANT, to breathe hard. (E.?) In Shak. Tw. Nt. iii. 4. 323. 'To pant and quake;' Spenser, F. Q. i. 7. 20. M. E. panten; Prompt.

Parv. p. 381. And see Skelton, Phyllyp Sparowe, l. 132. Of uncertain origin; it is obviously connected with F. panteler, to pant, O. F. pantiser, 'to breath very fast, to blow thick and short;' Cot. Also with O. F. pantois, 'short-winded, oft-breathing, out of breath;' pantois, sh., 'short wind, pursinesse, a frequent breathing, or a difficult fetching of wind by the shortness of leading to the shortness of leadi fetching of wind by the shortness of breath; in hawks, we call it the pantais; 'Cot. In Sherwood's index to Cotgrave we find: 'The pantasse or pantois in hawkes, le pantais.' This use of the term in β. It is difficult to tell whether hawking appears to be the oldest. the F. word is from the E., or vice versa; but as the E. word occurs in the shorter form panten both in the Prompt. Parv. and, according to Stratmann, in the Towneley Mysteries (Surtees Soc.), p. 217, we may perhaps consider the word as E. It is obviously equivalent to Devonshire pank, to pant; see the Exmoor Scolding, l. 48 (E.D.S.); and cf. Low G. pinkepank, the bang-bang of hammers, pinkepanken, to hammer; Bremen Wörterbuch; words of imitative origin. And we may also note the curious Swed. dial. pank, exhausted, tired out, pankna, to be exhausted (Rietz); though there is no sure connecting link with this word.

7. Wedgwood suggests that it may be a nasalised form of the verb to pat, and cites from Skinner the remarkable Lincolnshire expression 'my heart went pintledy-pantledy,' where we now usually say pit-a-pat.

8. Diez derives the F. word from the W. pantu, which he supposes to mean 'to press;' this does not seem right, as such is hardly the meaning; I find W. pantu, 'to sink

seem right, as such is narthly the meaning; I find w. panth, 'to sink in, to form a hollow, to indent, to dimple; pant, a depression, hollow; pantog, having a hollow or concavity;' Spurrell.

PANTALOON (1), a ridiculous character in a pantomime, buffoon. (F.,-Ital.,-Gk.) In Shak. As You Like It, ii. 7. 158; Tam. of Shrew, iii. 1. 37.-F. pantalon, (1) a name given to the Venetians, (2) a pantalon; see Littré.-Ital. pantalone, a pantaloon, buffoon. 'The pantalone is the pantaloon of Ital. comedy, a covetous and amorous old dotard who is made the butt of the piece;' Wedgraped The name, according to Littre was espanylied to Venetians. wood. The name, according to Littré, was esp. applied to Venetians; and Mahn (in Webster) says that St. Pantaleone was 'the patron saint of Venice, and hence a baptismal name very frequent among the Venetians, and applied to them by the other Italians as a nickname.' Lord Byron speaks of the Venetian name Pantaleone as being 'her very by-word;' Childe Harold, c. iv. st. 14.

8. St. Pantaleone's day is July 27; he was martyred A.D. 303; Chambers, Book of Days, ii. 127. The name is also written Pantaleon (as in Chambers), which is perhaps better. It is certainly Gk., and is given by Mahn as Πανταλέων, i. e. all-lion. 'a Greek personal name;' this is from παντα-, prefix, wholly, and λέων, a lion.

γ. Littré says it stands for Pantelemone, which he explains as παντ-ελεήμων = all-pitiful; supposed to be applied to Venice; see note 9 to c. iv of Childe Harold. Der. pantaloons.

PANTALOONS, a kind of trousers. (F., - Ital., - Gk.) as the French, we conquered once Now give us laws for pantaloons; Butler, Hudibras, pt. i. c. 3, l. 923; on which Bell's note says:
'The pantaloon belongs to the Restoration. It was loose in the upper part, and puffed, and covered the legs, the lower part terminating in stockings. In an inventory of the time of Charles II. pantaloons are mentioned, and a yard and a half of lutestring allowed for them.' See also Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674.—F. pantalon, a garment so called because worn by the Venetians, who were themselves called Pantaloons (Littré). See Pantaloon.
PANTHEISM, the doctrine that the universe is God. (Gk.)

In Waterland, Works, vol. viii. p. 81 (R.) Todd only gives paniheist. Coined from Pan- and Theism. And see Pantheon. Der. so also pan-theist, from pan- and theist; hence pantheist-ic, pantheist-ic-al.

PANTHEON, a temple dedicated to all the gods. (L., -Gk.) One temple of pantheon, that is to say, all goddes; Udall, on the Revelation, c. 16; and in Shak. Titus, i. 242.—Lat. panthēon.—Gk. πάνθειον, put for πανθείον lερόν, a temple consecrated to all gods.— Gk. πάνθειον, neut. of πάνθειος, common to all gods. - Gk. πᾶν, neut. of mas, all; and belos, divine, from belos, god. See Pan-, and Theism

PANTHER, a fierce carnivorous quadruped. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) M. E. pantere, King Alisaunder, 6820; panter, O. Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 23. [Cf. A. S. pandher (sic); Grein, ii. 361.] = O. F. panthere, 'a panther;' Cot. – Lat. panthēra; also panther. – Gk. πάν- $\theta\eta\rho$, a panther. Origin unknown. ¶ A supposed derivation from $\pi \hat{a} \nu$, all, and $\theta \hat{\eta} \rho$, a beast, gave rise to numerous fables; see Philip de Thaun, Bestiaire, l. 224, in Wright's Pop. Treatises on

Science, p. 82.

PANTOMIME, one who expresses his meaning by action; a dumb show. (F., -L., -Gk.) 'Pantomime, an actor of many parts in one play,'&c.; Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. [Such is the proper sense of the word, though now used for the play itself.] - F. pantomime, 'an actor of many parts in one play,'&c.; Cot. - Lat. pantomimus. - Gk. παντόμιμος, all imitating, a pantomimic actor. - Gk. παντο, crude form of πas, all; and μιμος, an imitator, from μιμέσμαι, I imitate. See Pan- and Mimic. Der. pantomim-ic, pantomim-ist.

PANTRY, a room for provisions. (F., -L.) M. E. pantrye, pantrie; Prompt. Parv. -O. F. paneterie, 'a pantry;' Cot. -Low Lat. panetre; Frompt. Farv. 30. F. paneterie, a panetry; Cot. 10w Lat. panetaria, panitaria, a place where bread is made (hence, where it is kept); Ducange. 10w Lat. paneta, one who makes bread. 1.at. pan., base of panis, bread. 1.at. pan., base of panis, bread. 1.at. pan. from the same base, pann-ier, com-pan-y, ap-pan-age; and see

fa-ther, pa-ter-nal.

PAP (1), food for infants. (E.) 'An Englishe infant, which liuethe with pappe; 'Hall's Chron. Hen. VI, an. 3. The M. E. pappe is only found in the sense of 'breast;' we have, however, 'papmete for chylder,' Prompt. Parv. p. 382. To be considered as an E. word, and perhaps of great antiquity, though seldom written down. Of onomatopoetic origin, due to a repetition of the syllable pa, Words formed of the simplest articulations, ma and pa, are used to designate the objects in which the infant takes the earliest interest, the mother and father, the mother's breast, the act of taking or sucking food; 'Wedgwood. + Du. pap, 'pap sod with milke or flower;' Hexham. + G. pappe, pap, paste. + Lat. papa, pappa, the word with which infants call for food. Cf. Dan. pap, Swed. papp, pasteboard; also Span. papa, Ital. pappa, pap, from Lat. pappa. This is one of those words of expressive origin which are not affected by

Grimm's law. See Pap (2), Papa.

PAP (2), a teat, breast. (Scand.) M. E. pappe, Havelok, 2132;

Ormulum, 6441.—O. Swed. papp, the breast; which, as Ihre notes, was afterwards changed to patt. Still preserved in Swed. patt, the breast. So also Dan. patte, suck, give patte, to give suck. The Swedish dialects retain the old form pappe, papp (Rietz). So also N. Friesic pap, pape, papke (Outzen); Lithuan. papas, the pap. β. Doubtless ultimately the same word as the preceding; and due to the infant's cry for food. Such words do not suffer mutation according

to Grimm's law.

PAPA, a child's word for father. (F.,-L.) Seldom written down; the earliest quotation for it seems to be one from Swift, in Todd's Johnson (without a reference, but it occurs in his Directions for Servants, 1745, p. 13): 'where there are little masters and misses in a house, bribe them, that they may not tell tales to papa and mamma.' Whilst admitting that the word might easily have been coined from the repetition of the syllable pa by infants, and probably was so in the first instance, we have no proof that the word is truly of native origin; the native word from this source took rather the

ordinary, and indeed ridiculous, viz. Ital. pianta-leone = the planter of form of pap; see Pap (1) and Pap (2). In the sense of father, we the lion, i.e. the planter of the standard bearing the lion of St. Mark, may rather look upon it as merely borrowed. = F. papa, papa; in Molière, Malade Imaginaire, i. 5 (Littré). = Lat. papa, form Gk. Roman cognomen. Cf. Lat. pappas, a tutor, borrowed from Gk. πάππα, papa. Nausicaa addresses her father as πάππα φίλε=dear papa; Homer, Od. vi. 57.

¶ It is probable that the 🇳 PA, to papa; Homer, Od. vi. 57. ¶ It is probable that the **4** PA, to nourish, whence Lat. pa-ter, and E. fa-ther, owes its origin to the same infantive sound. See Pope.

Same infantive sound. See Pope.

PAPAL, belonging to the pope. (F.,=L.,=Gk.) M.E. papal, papall, Gower, C.A. i. 257.=F. papal, 'papall;' Cot.=Low. Lat. papalis, belonging to the pope.=Lat. papa, a bishop, spiritual father. See Pope. Der. pap-ac-y, M. E. papacie, Gower, C. A. i. 256, from Low Lat. papatia, papal dignity, formed from papati-, crude form of papas, pappas, borrowed from Gk. πάππας, papa, father. Also pap-ist, All's Well, i. 3. 56, from F. pape, pope; the word pap-ism occurs in Bale's Apology p. 82 (R.). papaitie, applicational paperism occurs in

Bale's Apology, p. 83 (R.); pap-ist-ic, pap-ist-ic-al, pap-ist-ic-al-ly.

PAPER, the substance chiefly used for writing on. (L., -Gk., Egyptian?) M. E. paper, Gower, C.A. ii. 8, l. 8. Chaucer has
paper-white=as white as paper; Legend of Good Women, 1196.
Directly from Lat. papyrus, paper, by dropping the final syllable.
See Papyrus. Der. paper-faced, 2 Hen. IV, v. 4. 12; paper-mill,
3 Hen. VI, iv. 7. 41; paper, adj., paper, vb., paper-ing; paper-hang-ings, paper-hang-er, paper-money, paper-read. Isaiah, xix. 7. paperings. paper-hang-er, paper-money, paper-read. ings, paper-hang-er, paper-money, paper-reed, Isaiah, xix. 7, paper-

stainer; and see papier-maché.

PAPIER-MACHÉ, paper made into pulp, then moulded, dried, and japanned. (F., -L.) Modern. F. papier maché, lit. chewed paper. The F. papier is from Lat. papyrus; and maché is the pp. of mâcher, O. F. mascher, from Lat. masticare, to masticate. See

Paper and Masticate.

PAPILIONACEOUS, having a winged corolla somewhat like a butterfly. (L.) Botanical. Used of the bean, pea, &c. - Lat. papilionaceus*, a coined word from papilion-, stem of papilio, a butterfly. See Pavilion.

PAPILLARY, belonging to or resembling the nipples or teats, warty. (L.) See examples in Todd's Johnson; Phillips, ed. 1706, gives the sb. papilla, a teat or nipple. – Lat. papilla, a small pustle. nipple, teat; dimin. of papula, a pustule. Again, papula is a dimin. from a base PAP, to blow out or swell. Cf. Lithuan. papas, a teat, pampti, to swell, Gk. πομφόs, a bubble, blister on the skin. See Curtius, ii. 120; and see Pimple. Der. papul-ous, full of pimples;

from papula.

PAPYRUS, the reed whence paper was first made. (L., -Gk., - Egyptian?) In Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xiii. c. 11 [not 21]. - Lat. papyrus. - Gk. πάπυρος, an Egyptian kind of rush or flag, of which writing-paper was made by cutting its inner rind (\(\beta \beta \beta \cdots \cdots)\) into strips, and glueing them together transversely. The word is not Gk., but is thought to be of Egyptian origin. See **Bible**.

PAR, equal value, equality of real and nominal value or of condition. (L.) 'To be at par, to be equal;' Phillips, ed. 1706.—Lat. par, equal. β. Perhaps allied to Lat. parare, to prepare; see tion. (L.) par, equal.

PARA-, beside; prefix. (Gk.) A common prefix.—Gk. παρά-, beside. Allied to Skt. pará, away, from, forth, towards, param, beyond, pare, thereupon, further, paraias, further, &c. Also to Lat. per, through, and to E. prefix for- in for-give; see Curtius, i. 334.

PARABLE, a comparison, fable, allegory. (F.,-L.,-Gk.).
M. E. parabole, Chaucer, C. T. 6261; parable, Wyclif, Mark, iv. 2.—
O. F. parabole, 'a parable; 'Cot.-Lat. parabola, Mark, iv. 2.—Gk. παραβολή, a comparison; also a parable, Mark, iv. 2.—Gk. παραβάλλειν, to throw beside, set beside, compare.—Gk. παρά, beside; and βάλλων, to throw, cast, allied to Skt. gal, to trickle down, fall away, from (GAR, to fall away. See Para and Balustrade. Doublets, parls (old form of parls), parole, palaver; also parabola, as a mathematical term, from Lat. parabola, Gk. παραβολή, the conic section made by a plane parallel to the surface of the cone. Hence parabol-ic, parabol-ic-al, parabol-ic-al-ly. And see parley, parole, palaver.

PARACHUTE, an apparatus like an umbrella for breaking the fall from a balloon. (F., -L.) Modern; borrowed from F. parachute, put for par' à chute, lit. that which parries or guards against a fall. – F. parer, to deck, dress, also to keep off or guard from, from Lat. parare, to prepare; à, prep., to, against, from Lat. ad, to; and chute, a fall, allied to Ital. caduto, fallen, from Lat. cadere, to fall.

chute, a fail, allied to Ital. cauuto, Ballel, Hollandel, See Parry, A- (5), and Chance.

PARACLETE, the Comforter. (L., = Gk.) 'Braggynge Winchester, the Pope's paraelete in England;' Bale, Image, pt. iii (R.) = Lat. paraeletus. = Gk. παράκλητος, called to one's aid, a helper, the Comforter (John, xiv. 16). = Gk. παρακαλείν, to call to one's aid, summon. = Gk. παρά, beside; and καλείν, to call. See Para- and Colondel. Calendar.

PARADE, show, display. (F., -Span., -L.) In Milton, P. L. & inclination of two lines forming an angle, esp. the angle formed by iv. 780. - F. parade, a boasting appearance, or shew, also, a stop on lines from a heavenly body to the earth's centre and the horizon. iv. 780.—F. parada, 'a boasting appearance, or shew, also, a stop on horseback;' Cot. The last sense was the earliest in French (Littré). —Span. parada, a halt, stop, pause.—Span. parar, to stop, halt; a particular restriction of the sense 'to get ready' or 'prepare.'—Lat. parare, to prepare, get ready.

β. The sense of 'display' in F. was easily communicated to Span. parada, because F. parer (=Span. parad) meant 'to deck, trimme, adorn, dress,' as well as 'to ward or defend a blow' (which comes near the Spanish use); see Cottons See Parare grave. See Pare.
PARADIGM, an example, model. (F.,-L.,-Gk.)

PARADE.

ed. 1706, gives paradigma, the Lat. form. - F. paradigme (Littré). -Lat. paradigma. – Gk. παράδειγμα, a pattern, model; in grammar, an example of declension, &c. – Gk. παραδείκνυμ, I exhibit, lit. shew by the side of. - Gk. παρά, beside; and δείκνυμι, I point out. See

Para- and Diction.

420

PARADISE, the garden of Eden, heaven. (F., -L., -Gk., -Pers.?) In very early use; in Layamon, l. 24122.-F. paradis, Pers.?) In very early use; in Layamon, l. 24122.—F. paradis, 'paradise;' Cot.—Lat. paradisus.—Gk. παράδεισο, a park, pleasureground; an Oriental word in Xenophon, Hell. 4. 1. 15, Cyr. 1. 3. 14, &c., and used in the Septuagint version for the garden of Eden. See Gen. ii. 8 (LXX version); Luke, xxiii. 43 (Gk.) Cf. Heb. pardés, a garden, paradise. β. Said to be of Pers. origin, the Heb. word being merely borrowed, and having the heb. root. Markets of the control o (in Webster) gives the O. Pers. form as paradaésas. It seems to have been a pl. form; cf. mod. Pers. and Arab. firdaus, a garden, paradise, Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 451. Rich. Dict. p. 1080; pl. farádis, paradises, Rich. Dict. p. 1075. The cognate Skt. paradeça means 'foreign country;' Benfey, p. 416; from para, distant, excellent, and deça, a country, allied to diç, a region, part of the earth. Doublet, parvis. PARADOX, that which is contrary to received opinion; strange, but true. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Ben Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, A. ii. Sec. 1 (Amorphus' second speech). Spelt paradoxe in Minsheu, ed. 1627.—F. paradoxe, 'a paradox;' Cot.—Lat. paradoxum, neut. of paradoxus, adj.—Gk. παράδοξος, contrary to opinion, strange.—Gk. mapá, beside; and δόξα, a notion, opinion, from δοκείν, to seem. See Para- and Dogma. Der. paradox-ic-al, paradox-ic-al-ly, Sidney, Apologie for Poetrie, ed. Arber, p. 51, l. 6 from bottom; paradox-ic-

PARAFFINE, a solid substance resembling spermaceti, produced by distillation of coal. (F.,-L.) 'First obtained by Reichenbach in 1830;' Haydn, Dict. of Dates. It is remarkable for resisting chemical action, having little affinity for an alkali; whence its name. - F. paraffine, having small affinity. Coined from Lat. par-um, adv.,

little; and affinis, akin, having affinity. See Affinity.

PARAGOGE, the addition of a letter or syllable at the end of a word. (L., -Gk.) Examples are common in English; thus in soun-d, ancien-t, whils-t, tyran-t, the final letter is paragogic. The word has 4 syllables, the final e being sounded. - Lat. paragoge. -Gk. παραγωγή, a leading by or past, alteration, variety. -Gk. παράγειν, to lead by or past. -Gk. παρ-ά, beside, beyond; and άγειν, to lead, drive compte with Letters and Agent. Dear drive, cognate with Lat. agere. See Para- and Agent. Der.

paragog-ic, paragog-ic-al.

PARAGON, a model of excellence. (F., -Span., -L.) In Shak. Temp. ii. 1. 75; Hamlet, ii. 2. 320. -F. paragon, 'a paragon, or peerlesse one;' Cot. -Span. paragon, a model, paragon. β. A singular word, owing its origin to two prepositions, united in a phrase. - Span. para con, in comparison with; in such phrases as para con migo, in comparison with me, para con el, in comparison with him. - Span. para, for, to, towards, which is itself a compound prep., answering to O. Span. pora, from Lat. pro ad (see Diez); and con, with, from Lat. cum, with. Thus it is really equivalent to the three Lat. prepositions pro, ad, and cum. Der. paragon, vb., Oth. ii. 1. 62.

PARAGRAPH, a distinct portion of a discourse; a short passage of a work. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. But the word was in rather early use, and was corrupted in various ways, into pargrafte, pylcrafte (by change of r to l), and finally into pilcrow or pyllcrow. 'Pylcrafte, yn a booke, paragraphus;' Prompt. Parv. p. 398; see Way's note for further examples. Even the sign \(\Pi \), which p. 396; see way's note to mark the beginning of a paragraph, was called a pilcrow; see Tusser's Husbandry, Introduction, st. 3.—F. paragraphe, 'a paragrafte, or pillcrow;' Cot.—Low Lat. paragraphum, acc. of paragraphus, occurring in the Prompt. Parv., as above.—Gk. παράγραφοs, a line or stroke drawn in the margin, lit. 'that which is some account of the prompt. beside.'-Gk. παρά, beside; and γράφειν, to write. See Para- and

Graphic. Der. paragraph-ic, paragraph-ic-al.

PARALLAX, the difference between the real and apparent place of a star, &c. (Gk.) In Milton, P. R. iv. 40. But since Milton's Gk. παραλλάσσειν, to make things alternate. - Gk. παρά, beside; and dλλάσσειν, to change, alter, from dλλοs, other, cognate with Lat. alius. See Para- and Alien. See Parallel.

PARALLEL, side by side, similar. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Shak. Oth. ii. 3. 355. - O. F. parallele, 'parallel'; 'Cot. - Lat. parallelus. - Gk. παράλληλος, parallel, side by side. -Gk. παρ' for παρά, beside; and ἀλλήλος*, one another, only found in the gen., dat., and acc. plural. β. The base ἀλληλο stands for ἀλλ ἀλλο, a reduplicated form, the two members of the word being dissimilated after reduplication; hence the sense is the other the other, or one another, i.e. mutual. 'Aλλos is cognate with Lat. alius, other. See Para-and Alien. Der. parallel, sb., Temp. i. 2. 74; parallel, vb., Macb. ii. 3. 67; parallel-ism; also parallelo-gram, q. v., parallelo-piped, q. v.

PARALLELOGRAM, a four-sided rectilineal figure, whose opposite sides are parallel. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Cotgrave. -O. F. paralelogramme, 'a parallelogram, or long square;' Cot. [He uses only two I's.] - Lat. parallelogrammum, a parallelogram. -Gk. maponληλόγραμμον, a parallelogram; neut. of παραλληλόγραμμον, adj., bounded by parallel lines. - Gk. παράλληλο-, crude form of παράλληλος, parallel; and γράμμα, a stroke, line, from γράφειν, to write. See

Parallel and Graphic. PARALLELOPIPED, a regular solid bounded by six plane parallel surfaces. (L., –Gk.) Sometimes written parallelopipedon, which is nearer the Gk. form. In Phillips, ed. 1706. A glaring instance of bad spelling, as it certainly should be parallelepiped (with e, not o). Moreover, Webster marks the accent on the i, which is, translationally in the surface of the control etymologically, the weakest syllable in the word. - Lat. parallelepipedum, used by Boethius (White). - Gk. παραλληλεπίπεδον, a body with parallel surfaces. - Gk. παράλληλ, for παράλληλο-, crude form of παράλληλοs, parallel; and ἐπίπεδον, a plane surface. The form ἐπίπεδον is neut. of ἐπίπεδος, on the ground, flat, level, plane; from ἐπί, upon, and πέδον, the ground. The Gk. πέδον is from the same root as πούs (gen. ποδ-ύs), the foot, and E. foot. See Parallel, Epi-, and Foot.

PARALOGISM, a conclusion unwarranted by the premises. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. -F. paralogisme, cited by Minsheu. - Lat. paralogismus. -Gk. παραλογισμός, a false reckoning, Minsneu.— Lau. paraiogismus.— Ch. παραλογίζομαι, I misreckon, count amiss.— Gk. παρά, beside; and λογίζομαι, I reckon, from λόγος, a discourse, account, reason. See Para- and Logic.

PARALYSE, to render useless, deaden. (F., – L., – Gk.) Mo-

dern; added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. It came in, perhaps, about the beginning of the present century. Todd cites: 'Or has taxation chill'd the aguish land And paralysed Britannia's bounteous hand?' London Cries, or Pict. of Tumult, 1805, p. 39.—F. paralyser, to paralyse; Litté. Formed from the sb. paralysie, palsy; see further under Paralysis.

PARALYSIS, palsy. (L.,-Gk.) In Kersey, ed. 1706. - Lat. paralysis. - Gk. παράλυσιε, a loosening aside, a disabling of the nerves, paralysis. - Gk. παραλύειν, to loose from the side, loose beside, relax.—Gk. παρά, beside; and λύειν, to loosen. See Para-and Lose. Der. paralytic, from F. paralytique (Cot.), which from Lat. paralyticus = Gk. παραλυτικόs, afflicted with palsy (Matt. iv.

rom Lat, paragramata, a fabric like merino, of worsted and cotton.

PARAMATTA, a fabric like merino, of worsted and cotton.

New South Wales.) So named from Paramatta, a town near (New South Wales.) So Sydney, New South Wales.

PARAMOUNT, chief, of the highest importance. (F.,-L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. He also gives paravail, the term used in contrast with it. A lord paramount is supreme, esp. as compared with his tenant parawait, i. e. his inferior. 'Let him [the pope] no longer count himselfe lord paramount ouer the princes of the world, no longer hold kings as his seruants parauaile;' Hooker, A Discourse of Justification (R.) Neither words are properly adjectives, but adverbial phrases; they correspond respectively to O. F. par amont, at the top (lit by that which is upware) and can me! (lit by that the top (lit. by that which is upwards), and par aval (lit. by that which is downwards). Both are Norman F. phrases used in the old law; see Blount's Law Lexicon. The prep. par = Lat. per; see Per-, prefix. The F. amont is explained under Amount; and F. aval under Avalanche. Der. paramount, sb., Milton, P. L. ii. 508.

PARAMOUR, a lover, one beloved, now usually in a bad sense. (F., -L.) In Chaucer, C. T. 6036. But orig. an adverbial phrase, as in: 'For par amour I louede hire first or thou;' id. C. T. 1157.— F. par amour, by love, with love. - Lat. per, by, with; and amorem,

acc. of amor, love. See Per- and Amour.

PARAPET, a rampart, esp. one breast-high. (F., - Ital., - I..) In Shak. 1 Hen. IV, ii. 3. 55. - F. parapet, 'a parapet, or wall breast-high;' Cot. - Ital. parapetto, 'a cuirace, a breast-plate, a fence for time, the word has acquired a peculiar meaning; he may have used high; Cot. — Ital. parapetto, 'a cuirace, a breast-plate, a fence for it in the Gk. sense. — Gk. παράλλαξιε, alternation, change; also, the the breast or hart; also, a parapet or wall breast high; Florio. —

Florio; and petto, the breast. — Lat. parare, to prepare, adom; and pectus, the breast. See Parry and Pectoral.

PARAPHERNALIA, ornaments, trappings. (L., - Gk.)
Properly used of the property which a bride possesses beyond her dowry. 'In one particular instance the wife may acquire a property in some of her husband's goods; which shall remain to her after his death, and not go to his executors. These are called her paraphernalia, which is a term borrowed from the civil law; it is derived from the Greek language, signifying over and above her dower; Blackstone's Commentaries, b. ii. c. 29 (R.) Formed from Lat. paraphern-a, the property of a bride over and above her dower, by adding -alia, the neut. pl. form of the common suffix -alis. - Gk. παράφερνα, that which a bride brings beyond her dower. – Gk. παρά, beyond, beside; and φερνή, a dowry, lit. that which is brought by the wife, from φέρειν, to bring, cognate with E. bear. See Paraand Bear (1).

PARAPHRASE, an explanation or free translation. (F., -L., -Gk.) See Udall's translation of Erasmus' Paraphrase vpon the Newe Testamente, 2 vols. folio, 1548-9. - O. F. paraphrase, 'a paraphrase; Cot. – Lat. paraphrasin, acc. of paraphrasis. – Gk. παραφράσιι, a paraphrase. – Gk. παραφράζειν, to speak in addition, amplify, paraphrase. - Gk. παρά, beside; and φράζειν, to speak. See Para- and Phrase. Der. paraphrase, vb.; paraphrast, one who paraphrases, Gk. παραφραστής; paraphrast-ic, paraphrast-ic-al,

paraphrast-ic-al-ly.

PARAQUITO, a little parrot. (Span.) In Shak. 1 Hen. IV, ii. 3. 88; pl. paraquitoes, Ford, Sun's Darling, A. i. sc. 1. — Span. periquito, a paroquet, small parrot; dimin. of perico, a parrot. **B.** The further etymology is uncertain; Diez says that Perico may mean 'little Peter,' as a dimin. from Pedro, Peter, which may also account

for O. Span. perico, perillo, a little whelp (Minsheu). See Parrot.

PARASITE, one who frequents another's table, a hanger-on. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Shak. Rich. II, ii. 2. 70. - F. parasite, 'a parasite, a trencher-friend, smell-feast;' Cot. - Lat. parasitus. - Gk. παράσιτος, eating beside another at his table, a parasite, toad-eater. - Gk, παρά, beside; and σῖτος, wheat, corn, grain, flour, bread, food, a word of unknown origin.

Der. parasit-ic, from Gk. παρασιτικός; a word of unknown origin.

parasit-ic-al.

PARASOL, a small umbrella used to keep off the heat of the sun. (F., - Port.?, -L.) 'Upon another part of the wall is the like figure of another great man, over whose head one officer holds a parasol; 'Sir T. Herbert, Travels, ed. 1665, p. 153.—F. parasol, 'an umbrello;' Cot. It can hardly be an orig. F. word, but more likely borrowed from Portuguese, who would be just the people to apply it to the umbrellas of Eastern lands.—Port. parasol, an umbrella. - Port. para-, for parar, to ward off, parry; and sol, the sun. See Parry and Solar. We find also Span. parasol, Ital. parasole. ¶ Of similar formation is F. para-pluie, a guard against rain, an umbrella, from pluie, rain, Lat. pluuia.

PARBOIL, to boil thoroughly. (F., L.) It now means 'to boil in part,' or insufficiently, from a notion that it is made up of part and boil. Formerly, it meant 'to boil thoroughly,' as in Ben Jonson, Every Man, iv. 1. 16 (ed. Wheatley); on which see Wheatley's note. 'To parboyle, præcoquere;' Levins. 'My liver's parboil'd,' i. e. burnt up; Webster, White Devil, near the end. M. E. parboilen; 'Parboylyd, parbullitus; Parboylyn mete, semibullio, parbullio.' Here the use of semibullio shews that the word was misunderstood at an early time. - O. F. parbouillir, to cook thoroughly (Roquefort); Cotgrave has: 'pourbouillir, to parboile throughly.'

- Low Lat. parbullire (as in the Prompt. Parv.); Lat. perbullire, to boil thoroughly. See Per- and Boil. For a somewhat similar change in sense, see Purblind.

PARCEL, a small part, share, division, small package. (F., -L.) M. E. parcel, P. Plowman, B. x. 63; parcelle, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 135, l. 14. The old sense is 'portion.' - F. parcelle, 'a parcell, particle, piece, little part;' Cot. Cf. Port. parcela, an article of an account. Formed from Low Lat. particle!, not recovered by the still preserved in Ital Activally, a small perserved city. but still preserved in Ital. particella, a small portion, a word given also in Florio; the true Lat. form is particula; see Particle.

Der. parcel, vb.
PARCH, to scorch. (Unknown.) M.E. parchen, paarchen. 'Paarche pecyn or benys [= to parch peas or beans], frigo, ustillo; Prompt. Parv. Of unknown origin; but possibly from a Celtic source; cf. Irish barg, burning, red hot; O. Gael, barg, red hot. These words Arish parg, purning, red not; O. Gael. barg, red hot. These words seem to be related to Skt. bhraji, to boil, fry, from & BHARG, to fry, to parch. See Fry. B. Koch (Engl. Gramm. vol. iii. pt. 2. p. 193, suggests that parch is M. E. perchen, to pierce, an occasional form of percen, to pierce (F. percer); see Pierce. 'A knyghte... perchede the syde of Jesu;' Religious Pieces, ed. Perry (E. E. T. perchede the syde of Jesu;' Religious Pieces, ed. Perry (E. E. T. PARHETLION, a mock sun, a bright light sometimes seen near S.), p. 42; see another example in Halliwell, s. v. perche; and cf. the sun. (L., -Gk.) Spelt parhelium and parelium in Phillips, ed.

Ital. para-, for parare, 'to adome... to warde or defende a blow,' parse, to pierce, id. Again, in Halliwell, s. v. persaunt, it appears Florio; and petto, the breast. — Lat. parare, to prepare, adom; and that 'piercing' was an epithet of sun-beams. Still, 'to pierce peas or bectus. the breast. See Parry and Pectoral.

percung was an epithet or sun-beams. Still, to purer peas or beams' is an odd expression. Other suggestions are valueless.

PARCHMENT, the skin of a sheep or goat prepared for writing on. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) The t is excrescent. M. E. perchemin, parchemyn; P. Plowman, B. xiv. 191, 193.—F. parchemin, parchment. -Lat. pergamina, pergamena, parchment; orig. fem. of Pergamenus, adj., belonging to Pergamos. [Parchment was invented by Eumenes, of Pergamus, the founder of the celebrated library at Pergamus, about 190 B.C.; Haydn.] - Gk. περγαμηνή, parchment; from the city of Pergamos in Asia, where it was brought into use by Crates of Mallos, when Ptolemy cut off the supply of biblus from Egypt (Liddell and Scott). Crates flourished about B. C. 160. Either way, the etymology is clear. – Gk. Πέργαμοι, more commonly Πέργαμοι, Pergamus, in Mysia of Asia Minor; now called Bergamo.

PARD, a panther, leopard, spotted wild beast. (L.,-Gk.) M. E. pard, Wyclif, Rev. xiii. 2. - Lat. pardus, a male panther; Rev. xiii. 2 (Vulgate). - Gk. πάρδος, a pard; used for a leopard, panther, or ounce. An Eastern word; cf. Pers. párs, pársh, a pard; pars, a panther, Rich. Dict. pp. 316, 325. Der. leo-pard, camelo-pard.

PARDON, to forgive. (F., - L.) Common in Shakespeare. Rich. quotes 'nor pardoned a riche man' from the Golden Boke,

c. 47. But the verb hardly appears in M.E., being formed (in English) from the M.E. sb. pardoun, pardun, pardon, a common word, occurring in Chaucer, C. T. 12860. And see Chaucer's description of the Pardonere, 1. 689. - F. pardon, sb., due to pardonner, vb., to pardon. - Low Lat. perdonare, to remit a debt (used A.D. 819), to grant, indulge, pardon. - Lat. per, thoroughly; and donare, to give, from donum, a gift. See Per- and Donation. Der. pardon.

sb. (but see above); pardon-er, pardon-able, pardon-abl-y.

PARE, to cut or shave off. (F., -L.) M. E. paren. 'To wey pens with a peys and pare the heuyest' - to weigh pence with a weight, and pare down the heaviest; P. Plowman, B. v. 243. - F. parer, 'to deck, trimme, . . . also to pare the hoofe of a horse; - Lat. parare, to prepare. β. The form of the root is PAR, but the sense is uncertain; it may be related either to PAR, to pass the sense is uncertain; it may be related either to FAR, to pass through (whence E. fare), or to PAR, to fill (whence E. full); see Curtius, i. 338, Fick, i. 664. Der. par-ing. From Lat. parare we have com-pare, pre-pare, re-pair (1), se-par-ate, em-per-or, im-per-ial, ap-par-at-us, sever, &c. And see Parry, Parade.

PAREGORIC, assuaging pain; a medicine that assuages pain.

(L., - Gk.) 'Paregorica, medicines that comfort, mollify, and asswage; Phillips, ed. 1706. - Lat. paregoricus, assuaging; whence neut. pl. Thinks, ct. 1700. — Let. Paregorieus, assataging, whence their proparegorieu.—Gk. παρηγορικόε, addressing, encouraging; cf. παρηγορείν, to address, exhort.—Gk. παρά, beside; and ἀγορεύειν, to speak in an assembly, from ἀγορά, an assembly. Cf. Gk. ἀγείρειν, to assemble; from

GAR, to assemble; Fick, 1.73.

DARFINITURE of the property of the control

PARENT, a father or mother. (F., - L.) In the Geneva Bible, 1561, Ephes. vi. 1 (R.) - F. parent, 'a cousin, kinsman, allie;' Cot. Lat. parentem, acc. of parens, a parent, lit. one who produces, formed from parere, to produce, of which the usual pres. part. is pariens. — ΛPAR, to fill; whence also Skt.prí, to fill, pri, to bring over, protect, Gk. πόρειν* (aor. έ-πορ-ον), to give, offer, allot. See Fick, i. The same root appears in the latter syllable of E. hei-fer; see Heifer. Der. parent-al, from Lat. parentalis; parent-al-ly, parent-less; also parent-age, in Levins, from F. parentage, 'parentage,' Cot. PARENTHESIS, a phrase inserted in another which would appear complete without it. (Gk.) In Cotgrave, to translate O.F. parenthese. – Gk. παρένθεσιε, a putting in beside, insertion, parenthesis. – Gk. παρ΄, for παρά, beside; ἐν, in; and θέσιε, a placing, from */DHA, to place, set. See Para, In, and Thesis. Der. parenthet-ic, extended from Gk. παρένθετος, put in beside, parenthetic; parenthet-ic-al, -ly.

PARGET, to plaister a wall. (L.?) Perhaps obsolete; once rather common. In Levins, Baret, Palsgrave, &c. M. E. pargeten. 'Pargetyn walles, Gipso, linio (sic); Parget, or playster for wallys, Gipsum, litura;' Prompt. Parv., and see Way's note. It is frequently spelt perget. 3. The word has lost an initial s, as it is also found in the fuller form. Spargettyn or pargette wallys, sparchyn or pargetyn, Gipso, limo; Prompt. Parv. p. 467. This suggests a deriva-tion from Low Lat. spargitare, to sprinkle frequently, a frequentative form of spargere, to sprinkle; see Sparse. See examples in Halliwell and Prompt. Parv. of M. E. sparklen, to sprinkle. Cf. 'Sparkling, claying between the spars to cover the thatch of cottages; Norfolk;' Halliwell. 'Spark, to splash with dirt; North;' id.

parietalis, belonging to a wall. - Lat. pariet-, stem of paries, a wall. B. Paries is supposed to mean that which goes round; from par-, equivalent to Gk. mepi, Skt. pari, round about; and -i, base of ire, to go. Cf. Skt. paryanta, a boundary, which (however) is from pari, around, and ania, a limit = E. end. Der. pellitory (1), q. v. PARISH, a district under one pastor, an ecclesiastical district.

(F., -L., -Gk.) Orig. an ecclesiastical division. M. E. parische, Chaucer, C. T. 493. - F. paroisse, a parish. - Lat. paræcia, a parish, orig. an ecclesiastical district. - Gk. παροικία, an ecclesiastical district, lit. a neighbourhood. – Gk. πάροικος, neighbouring, living near together. – Gk. παρ', for παρά, beside, near; and οίκος, a house, abode, cognate with Lat. uicus. See Para- and Vicinage. Der. parish-ion-er, formed by adding -er to M. E. parisshen, P. Plowman, B. xi. 67; this M. E. parisshen = O. F. paroissien = Low Lat. parochianus, with the same sense as (and a mere variant of) Lat. parochialis; sce Parochial. Also paroch-i-al. (67 It follows that parishioner should rather have been spelt parishianer or parishener; also that the suffix -er is quite unnecessary. Indeed Paroissien survives as a proper name; I find it in the Clergy List, 1873.

PARITY, equality, resemblance, analogy. (F., -L.) In Cotgrave. -F. parité, 'parity;' Cot. -Lat. paritatem, acc. of paritas, equality. -

Lat. pari., crude form of par, equal; with suffix tas. See Par.

PARK, an enclosed ground. (E.) In early use; in Layamon,
1. 1432 (later text). Park = O. F. parc, is a F. spelling, and is found in F. as early as in the 12th century; but the word is E., being a contraction of M. E. parrok, from A.S. pearroc, a word which is now also spelt paddock. See further under Paddock (2). We find also Irish and Gaelic pairc, W. park and parwg (the latter preserving the full suffix), Bret. park; Du. perk, Swed. and Dan. park, G. pferch (an enclosure, sheepfold); also F. parc, Ital. parco, Span. parque. I suppose it to be of Teutonic origin, in which case the Celtic words are borrowed ones. Der. park-ed, I Hen. VI, ii. 4. 45; park-er, i. e. park-keeper (Levins); park-keeper; im-park.

PARLEY, a conference, treating with an enemy. (F., -L., -Gk.) 1. Shak. has parley as a sh., Mach. ii. 3. 87; also as a verb, Haml. i. 3. 123.—F. parler, sh., 'speech, talk, language;' Cot. This is derived from F. parler, vb., to speak.

2. Shak. also has the vb. parle, to speak, Lucrece, l. 100, whence the sb. parle, a parley, Haml. This is also from F. parler. - Low Lat. parabolare, to discourse, talk. - Low Lat. parabola, a talk; Lat. parabola, a parable. -Gk. παραβολή, a parable; see Parable. Der. parl-ance. borrowed from F. parlance, formed from F. parlant, pres. part. of parler;

parliament, q.v., parl-our, q.v. And see parole, palaver.

PARLIAMENT, a meeting for consultation, deliberative assembly. (F., -L., -Gk.; with L. suffix.) M. E. parlement, Havelok, 1006; Rob. of Glouc., p. 169, l. 7; Chaucer, C. T. 2972. [The spelling parliament is due to Low Lat. parliamentum, frequently used in place of parlamentum, the better form.] - F. parlement, a speaking, parleying, also, a supreme court; Cot. Formed with suffix -ment (-Lat. -mentum) from F. parler, to speak. See Parley. Der.

parliament-ar-y, parliament-ar-i-an.

PARLOUR, a room for conversation, a sitting-room. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. parlour, Chaucer, Troil. ii. 82; parlur, Ancren Riwle, p. 50, l. 17. - O. F. parleor (Littré), later parloir, 'a parlour;' Cot. - F. parl-er, to speak, with suffix oir (-eor) = Lat. -atorium, -itorium; so that parloir answers to a Low Lat. parabolatorium*, a place to talk in; cf. M. E. dortour, F. dortoir = dormitorium, a place to sleep in. See further under Parley.

PARLOUS, old pronunciation of Perilous. (F.,-L.) parlous fear, Mids. Nt. Dr. iii. 1.14. See Peril.

PAROCHIAL, belonging to a parish. (L., -Gk.) In the Rom. of the Rose, 7689. -Lat. parochialis (White). -Lat. parochia, another form of paræcia, a parish. - Gk. παροικία; see Parish.

PARODY, the alteration of a poem to another subject, a burlesque PARODY, the alteration of a poem to another subject, a buriesque imitation. (L., = Gk.) 'Satiric poems, full of parodies, that is, of verses patched up from great poets, and turned into another sense than their author intended them;' Dryden, Discourse on Satire [on the Grecian Silli]; in Dryden's Poems, ed. 1851, p. 365.—Lat. parodia.—Gk. παρφόία, the same as παρφόή, a song sung beside, a parody.—Gk. παρ', for παρά, beside; and ψόή, an ode. See Para-

pass-word. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. -F. parole, 'a word, a tearm, a saying; 'Cot. The same word as Prov. Plowman, B. vi. 288; spelt persely in one of the MSS., id. A. vi. 273,

1706.—Lat. parhelion, parelion (White).—Gk. παρήλιον, a parhelion; paraula (Bartsch), Span. palabra (=parabra=parabla, by the freneut. of παρήλιος, adj., beside the sun.—Gk. παρ', for παρά, beside; and ήλιος, the sun. See Para- and Heliacal.

PARIAN, belonging to Paros. (Gk.) Paros is an island in the Ægean sea.

PARIETAL, forming the sides or walls, csp. applied to two bones in the fore part of the scull. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706.—Lat. two senses, (1) allied in origin; as in the case of man, manhood; and two senses, (1) allied in origin as in the case of man, manhood; and (2) unallied in origin but like-sounding as in the case of hair hare. (2) unallied in origin, but like-sounding, as in the case of hair, hare. -Gk. παρώνυμος, formed from a word by a slight change; i. e. in the former sense. - Gk. παρά, beside; and ὅνομα, a name, cognate with E. name; the ω resulting from a and o. See Para- and Name.

Der. paronom-as-ia, a slight change in the meaning of a word, from Gk. παρωνομασία, better παρονομασία. Also paronyme, i. e. a paronymous word, esp. in the second sense.

PAROXYSM, a fit of acute pain, a violent action. (F.,-L.,-

Gk.) 'Paroxisme, the accesse or fit of an ague;' Minsheu. - F. paroxisme, 'the return, or fit, of an ague;' Cot. - Lat. paroxysmus. - Gk. παροξυσμόε, irritation, the fit of a disease. - Gk. παροξυνειν, to urge on, provoke, irritate. - Gk. map', for map'a, beside; and bfluese, to sharpen, provoke, from bflue, sharp. See Para- and

Oxalic. Der. paraysm-al.

PARRICIDE, (1) the murderer of a father; (2) the murder of a father. (F., -L., -Gk.)

1. The former is the orig. sense. Both senses occur in Shakespeare, (1) K. Lear, ii. 1. 48; (2) Macb. iii. 1. 32. - F. parricide, 'a parricide, a murtherer of his own father;' Cot. - Lat. parricida, a murderer of his father. - Lat. parri-, put for patri-, crude form of pater, a father, cognate with E. father; and -cida = cæda, a slayer, from cædere, to slay, fell, causal verb from cadere, to fall. See Father and Cadence.

2. In the latter sense, it answers to Lat. parricidium, the murder of a father; formed from There is the same ambiguity about the same sb. and vb. fratricide and matricide. Der. parricid-al.

PARROT, a well-known tropical bird, capable of imitating the human voice. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Shak. Merch. Ven. i. 1. 53. Spelt parat in Levins, ed. 1570; but parrot in Skelton; see his poem called 'Speke, Parrot.' = F. perrot, 'a man's proper name, being a diminutive or derivative of Peter;' Cot. Cf. F. perroquet, 'a parrat,' Cot.; also spelt parroquet.

β. The F. Perrot or Pierrot is still a name for a sparrow; much as Philip was the M. E. name for the same bird. The F. perroquet was probably an imitation of, rather than directly borrowed from, the Span. perichito, which may likewise be explained as a derivative of Span. perico, meaning both 'a parrot and 'little Peter,' dimin. of Pedro, Peter.

Y. The mod. Ital. and 'little Peter,' dimin. of Pedro, Peter. γ . The mod. Ital. parrocchetto is also spelt perucchetto, as if it were a dimin. of parruca, a wig (1); but we find in Florio the O. Ital. forms parochetto, parochito, to kind of parrock and the party of th 'a kind of parrats, called a parakito;' which seems to be nothing but δ. The Port. form is also the Span. word adapted to Italian. periquito, and we should expect the names to be borrowed from Spanish and Portuguese in particular, on account of their sea-voyages. The Ital. word would be borrowed from the Spanish name, and the F. perrot is a sort of translation of the same. If this be right, we may refer all the names to Lat. Petrus, Peter. - Gk. πέτρου, a stone, rock; as a proper name, Peter; a word of uncertain origin.

PARRY, to turn aside, ward off. (F.,-L.) A late word.

*Parrying, in fencing, the action of saving a man's self, or staving of the strokes offered by another; Bailey's Dict., vol. ii. ed. 1731.—
F. paré, used as equivalent to Ital. parata, a defence, guard; properly pp. of parer, 'to deck, trick, trimme, . . also to ward or defend a blow;' Cot.-Lat parare, to prepare, deck. See Pare. Der.

para-a-chute, q. v., para-pet, q. v., para-sol, q. v., ram-part, q. v.

PARSE, to tell the parts of speech. (L.) 'Let the childe, by and by, both construe and parse it ouer againe;' Ascham, Schoolmaster, b. i. ed. Arber, p. 26. An old school term; to parse is to declare 'quee pars orationis' = what part of speech, a word is. It is merely the Lat. pars used familiarly. See Part. Der. pars-ing

PARSEE, an adherent of the old Persian religion, in India. (Pers.) Spelt Persee, Sir T. Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665, p. 55. -Pers. parsi, a Persian; from Pars, Persia; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 106.

PARSIMONY, frugality. (F., -L.) Spelt parsimonie in Minsheu, ed. 1627.—F. parsimonie, not in Cotgrave, but cited by Minsheu.

—Lat. parsimonia, better parcimonia, parsimony.—Lat. parci = parco-, crude form of parcus, sparing; with suffix -monia, formed by joining the Aryan suffixes -man and -ya (Schleicher, Compend. § 219). Cf.

Lat. parcere, to spare.

β. An initial s has been lost; the word parcus is allied to Gk. onapvos, scarce, rare, and to E. spare; see

reference; contr. from Lat. petroselinum, rock-parsley. - Gk. πετροσέλινον, rock-parsley. - Gk. πέτρο-, crude form of πέτροs, a rock; and σέλινον, a kind of parsley, whence E. Celery. The roots of

these words are unknown.

PARSNEP, PARSNIP, an edible plant with a carrot-like root. (F., -L.) Formerly parsnep; the pl. parsneppes occurs in Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 9. (Palsgrave rightly drops the r, and spells it pasneppe). Corrupted from O. F. pastenaque, 'a parsenip;' Cot. (For the change from qu to p, compare Lat, quinque with Gk. πέμπε (five). The r is due to the sound of the F. a; the te was dropped, and the latter a was weakened, first to e, and then to i.] Cotgrave also gives pastenade and pastenaille with the same sense.—Lat. pastinaca, a parsnip.

β. Pastinaca prob. means that which is dug up, hence a parsnip, also a carrot; the root being the edible part.—Lat. pastinare, to dig up.—Lat. pastinum, a kind of two-pronged dibble for breaking the ground. Prob. from a base PAS, weakened to PIS in pinsere, to beat, crush, bruise; cf. Skt. pish, pinash, pimsh, to grind, pound, bruise. ¶ The corruption of the final syllable may have been influenced by the word turnep or turnip, in which the latter syllable is correct.

PARSON, the incumbent of a parish. (F., -L.) M. E. persone, Chaucer, C. T. 480. In the Ancren Riwle, p. 216, persone means person. It is certain that parson and person are the same word; for the Low Lat. persona is constantly used in the sense of 'parson.' See the Low Lat. persona in Ducange; it means dignity, rank, a choir-master, curate, parson, body, man, person. The sense of parson may easily have been due to the mere use of the word as a title of dignity; cf. 'Laicus quidam magnæ personæ' = a certain lay-man of great dignity; Ducange.

B. The quotation from Blackstone is better known than his authority for the statement. He says: 'A parson, persona ecclesiae, is one that hath full possession of all the rights of a parochial church. He is called parson, persona, because by his person the church, which is an invisible body, is represented; Comment. b. i. c. 11. This reason may well be doubted, but without affecting the etymology. See **Person**. **Der**. parson-age, a coined word with F. suffix, Bp. Taylor, vol. iii. ser. 7 (R.) Fr The proposed derivation from Lat. parochianus is impossible; this word is preserved in parishen, the old form of parishioner; see **Parishioner**.

And a parishioner is precisely what a parson is not. PART, a portion, piece. (F., -L.) M. E. part, sh., Floris and Blancheflur, ed. Lumby, 1. 522; hence parten, vb., id. 387. - F. part, 'a part;' Cot. - Lat. partem, acc. of pars, a part. form is par-ti-, formed with a suffix (Aryan ta) from the base par-, occuring in Lat. parere *, only found in a-per-ire, o-per-ire, re-per-ire, all nearly related to par-are, to get ready, furnish, provide; so that the orig, sense of part would be 'that which is provided,' a share. See Pare. Der. part, vb., M. E. parten, as above; part-ible, from Lat. partibilis; part-ly, Cor. i. 1. 40; part-ing; and see parti-al, partake, parti-cip-ate, parti-cip-le, parti-cle, part-isan, part-it-ion, partner, part-y; also a-part, com-part-ment, de-part, im-part, re-part-ee,

par-c-el, port-ion.

PARTAKE, to take part in or of, share. (Hybrid; F., - L., and Scand.) For part-take, and orig. used as part take, two separate words; indeed, we still use take part in much the same sense. 'The breed which we breken, wher it is not [is it not] the delynge, or part takynge, of the body of the lord?' Wyclif, 1 Cor. x. 16 (earlier version; later version omits part). In the Bible of 1551, we find: 'is not the breade whiche we breake, partakynge of the body of Christ?' in the same passage. See further in a note by Dr. Chance in N. and Q. 4th Series, viii. 481. Similarly, we find G. theilnehmen=theil nehmen, to take a part. Indeed, E. partake may have been suggested by the corresponding Scandinavian word (viz. Dan. deeltage, Swed. deltaga, to partake, participate) since take is a Scand. word. See Part and Take. Der. partaker, spelt partetaker in Coverdale's Bible (1538), Heb. xii. 8; partak-ing, spelt partetakyng, Palsgrave.

PARTERRE, a laid-out garden, a system of plots with walks, &c. (F., -L.) 'Thus . . . was the whole parterre environ'd;' Eveyn's Diary, 8 Oct., 1641. – F. parterre, 'a floor, even piece of ground, part of a garden which consists of beds, without any tree;' Cot. – F. par terre, along the ground. – Lat. per terram, along the ground;

see Per- and Terrace.

PARTIAL, relating to a part only. (F.,-L.) Frequently in the sense of taking one part in preference to others, hence, inclined in behalf of. 'That in thine own behalf maist partiall seeme;' Spenser, F. Q. vii. 6. 35.—F. partial, 'solitary, . . . also partiall, unequall, factious;' Cot.—Low Lat. partialis; formed with suffix -alis from Lat. parti-, crude form of pars, a part. See Part. Der. partial-ly; partial-i-ty, spelt parcyalyte, Skelton, Colin Clout, 1. 1195, from F. partialité, 'partiality,' Cot.

footnote. = F. persil, 'parseley;' Cot. Spelt persil in the 13th cent.; PARTICIPATE, to partake, have a share. (L.) In Shak. Tw. Wright's Vocab. i. 139, col. 2. = Low Lat. petrosilium, at the same | Nt. v. 245; properly a pp. or adj., as in Cor. i. 1. 106. = Lat. participation. Nt. v. 245; properly a pp. or adj., as in Cor. i. 1. 106.—Lat. participatus, pp. of participare, to have a share, give a share.—Lat. participstem of particeps, sharing in. - Lat. parti-, crude form of pars, a part; and capers, to take. See Part and Capacious. Der. participation, M. E. participacioum, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii, pr. 10, l. 2564, from F. participation, which from Lat. acc. participationm; also participant, from the stem of the pres. part.; also particip-le, q. v. PARTICIPLE, a part of speech. (F., -L.) So called because

partaking of the nature both of an adjectival substantive and a verb. In Ben Jonson, Eng. Grammar, c. 9. The insertion of the *l* is curious, and due to a misapprehension of the sound of the F. word, the difference in F. between participe and participle being slight - F. participe, 'a participle, in grammer;' Cot. - Lat. participium, a participle. Lat. participi-, crude form of particeps, partaking; see Participate.

PARTICLE, a very small portion, atom. (F., -L.) In Shak. Jul. Cæs. ii. I. 139. An abbreviation for particule, due to loss of all stress in the last syllable. – F. particule, not in Cot., but in use in the 16th cent. (Littré). - Lat. particula, a small part; double dimin. (with suffixes -cu- and -la) from parti-, crude form of pars, a part. Der. particul-ar, M. E. particuler, Chaucer, C. T. 11434, from F. particulier, which from Lat. particularis, concerning a part; particular-ly; particular-ise, from F. particulariser, 'to particularize,' Cot.; particular-i-ty, from F. particularité, 'a particularity,' Cot. Doublet. barcel.

PARTISAN (1), an adherent of a party. (F., -Ital., -L.) 'These partizans of faction often try'd;' Daniel, Civil Wars, pt. ii. - F. partisan, 'a partner, partaker;' Cot. - Ital. partigiano, formerly also partegiano, 'a partner;' Florio. Cf. Ital. parteggiare, 'to share, take part with,' Florio; answering to F. partager, to take part in.

take part with, Florio; answering to F. partager, to take part in. The forms partigiano, parteggiare, answer to Low Lat. forms partitianus*, partaticare*, not found; the former being due to Lat. partitus, pp. of partiri, to part, divide, from partir, crude form of pars, a part. See Part, Partition. Der. partisan-ship.

PARTISAN (2), PARTIZAN, a kind of halberd. (F., — O. H. G.?) In Hamlet, i. 1. 140. — F. pertuisane, 'a partisan, or leading-staffe;' Cot.

B. But the spelling pertuisane is an accommodated form, to make it appear as it derived from F. pertuiser, to pierce (from pertuis a hole, which from Lat. pursuss. pp. of perpendent of the parties. pierce (from pertuis, a hole, which from Lat. pertusus, pp. of pertundere, to strike through). Cf. O. F. pourtisaine (15th cent.); Ital. partegiana, 'a partesan, a iauelin,' Florio; Swed. bardisan, a partisan; Low Lat. partesana (occurring A.D. 1488). Y. Etymology doubtful; but the word must almost certainly be extended from O. H. G. parta, M. H. G. barte, a battle-axe, which occurs in E. hal-berd. See further This etymology would be quite satisfactory under **Halberd**. if we could account for the suffix -esan or -isan; but this remains, at present, unexplained. Can we suppose that the weapon was jocosely termed 'a divider,' by intentional confusion with Low Lat. partizare, to divide, occurring as early as A.D. 1253? See Partisan (1).

PARTITION, a separate part, something that separates. (F, -L.) In Shak. meaning (1) division, Mid. Nt. Dr. iii. 2. 210; (2) a party-wall, id. v. 168. - F. partition, omitted by Cot., but occurring in the 14th cent. (Littré). - Lat. partitionem, acc. of partitio, a sharing, partition. - Lat. partiti-- partito-, crude form of pp. of partiri, to divide. - Lat. parti-, crude form of pars, a part. See Part. Der. partition, vb. So also partit-ive, from F. partitif (Littré), as if from

Lat. partitious *, not used; hence partit-ive-ly.

PARTNER, a sharer, associate, (F.,-L.) A curious corruption, due to the eye, i. e. to the misreading of MSS. and books. In many MSS. c and t are just alike, and the M. E. word which appears as partener or parcener is really to be read as parcener, with c, not t. For a similar instance of misreading, see Citizen. The spelling parcener occurs as late as in Cotgrave, as will appear; and even in Blackstone's Commentaries, b. ii. c. 12 (R., s. v. parcel). For the spelling partener, see Wyclif, I Cor. ix. 12; for the spelling parcener, id. Rev. xviii. 4.—O. F. parsonnier, 'a partener, or co-parcener;' Cot.—Low Lat. partitionarius *, not found; though we find partionarius sometimes used in the sense of 'common' or 'mutual,' which seems to be a contracted form of it. - Lat. partition-, stem of partitio;

seems to be a contracted form of it.—Lat. partition., stem of paratio; see Partition. Thus partner = partitioner. Der. partner-ship.

PARTRIDGE, a well-known bird preserved for game. (F.,—L.,—Gk.) M. E. partricke, pertricke, Richard the Redeles. ed. Skeat, iii. 38.—F. perdrim, 'a partridge;' in which the second r is intrusive.—Lat. perdicem, acc. of perdim.—Gk. πέρδυξ, a partridge; perhaps named from its cry, as some connect it with Gk. πέρδυμα, Skt. pard.

PARTURIENT, about to produce young. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—Lat. parturient-, stem of pres. part. of parturier, to be ready to bring forth young.—Lat. partur-us, fut. part. of parëre, be ready to bring forth young.—Lat. parturies, fut. part. of parturies, to produce; see Parent. Der. parturition = F. parturition (Littré), from Lat. acc. parturitionem, which from parturitus, pp. of parturies. PARTY, a company, faction, assembly. (F.,—L.) M. E. partie, King Alisaunder, 4756; parti, party, Cursor Mundi, 7470. = F. partie, & Horn, ed. Lumby, 1323. = F. passage, 'a passage;' Cot. = Low Lat. 'a part, share, party, side;' Cot. We also find F. parti, 'a match, bargain, party, side;' Cot. The former is the fem. of the latter. = Lat. partita, fem. of partitus, pp. of partiri, to divide. = Lat. partita, a share, lower passage. Lat. partita, a part. See Part. Cf. Ital. partita, a share, lowing g, the old spelling being passager, as in North's Plutarch, ed. part; Span. partida, a party of soldiers, crew, &c. Der. party-coloured, Merch. Ven. i. 3. 89; party-verdict, Rich. II, i. 3. 234.

PARVENU, an upstart. (F., - L.) Modern. - F. parvenu, lit.

one who has arrived at a place, hence, one who has thriven; pp. of parvenir, 'to atchieve, arrive, thrive;' Cot.—Lat. peruenire, to arrive.—Lat. per-, through; and uenire, cognate with E. come. See

Per- and Come.

424

PARVIS, a porch; also, a room over a church-porch for a school. (F.,-L.,-Gk.,-Pers.) See Halliwell, and Prompt. Parv. p. 385. M. E. paruis (= parvis), Chaucer, C. T. 312; see note in Tyrwhitt's Glossary.-O. F. parvis, 'the porch of a church; also (or more properly), the utter court of a palace or great house; 'Cot.-Low Lat. paravisus, a corruption of Low Lat. paradisus, used in the same sense, viz. a court or space before a church, a church-porch; also, paradise. It is thus the same word as Paradise, q. v. Diez cites Neapolitan paraviso as a variant of Ital. paradiso. According to Littre, when the old mystery-plays were exhibited in the church-yard, the porch represented paradise. The word had numerous meanings; it also meant an altar, or a berth in a ship; see Ducange.

PASCH, the Jewish passover; Easter. (L., -Gk., - Heb.) M. E. paske, P. Plowman, B. xvi. 130; Ormulum, 15850. - A. S. pascha; the gen. pasches is in the A. S. Chron. an. 1122. - Lat. pascha. - Gk. πάσχα, the passover, John, vi. 4. - Heb. pesach, a passing over, the passover; from Heb. root pasach, he passed over. See Exod. xii. 11, 27. Der. pasch-al, from F. paschal, 'paschall,' Cot., from Lat.

paschalis; pasch-flower or pasque-flower.

PASH, to dash, strike hard. (Scand.) 'As he was pashing it against a tree;' Ford, Lover's Melancholy, i. 1. And in Shak. Troil. ii. 3. 213, v. 5. 10. M. E. paschen, P. Plowman, B. xx. 99. - Swed. dial. paska, to dabble in water (Rietz); cf. Norweg. baska, to dabble in water, tumble, work hard, fight one's way on, baksa, to box (Aasen); Dan. baske, to slap, thwack, drub; baxes, to box, baxer, a boxer, pugilist.

\[\beta. \]

B. Thus pash is really one word with box, to fight; the former = paska, and the latter = baksa = baska = paska; see \[\beta \text{Sox}(3). \]

And see Plash.

PASHA, PACHA, PASHAW, BASHAW, a prince, lord. (Pers.) Spelt bashaw in Evelyn's Diary, Dec. 17, 1684; basha in Sir T. Herbert, Travels, ed. 1665, p. 139. – Pers. báshá, búdshúh, 'a governor of a province, counsellor of state, great lord, sometimes the grand vazīr; corruption of pidshāh, an emperor, sovereign, monarch, prince, great lord; Rich. Dict. pp. 234, 228, 315.—Pers. pid, protecting, guarding; and shāh, a king; id. pp. 315, 873. Of these, the former occurs in E. bezoar, the latter in E. shah and chess. Pid

is prob. from A PA, to cherish, guard, protect; see Paternal.

PASQUIN, PASQUINADE, a lampoon, satire. (F..-Ital.)

Formerly also pasquil, from F. pasquille, 'a pasquill;' Cot.-F. pasquin, the name of an image or post in Rome, whereon libels and defamatory rimes are fastened, and fathered; also, a pasquill; Cot. [Hence pasquinade, which see in Littré.]—Ital. Pasquino, 'a statue in Rome on whom all libels are fathered;' Florio; whence pasquinata, a libel, the original of F. pasquinade. 'In the 16th century, at the stall of a cobbler named Pasquin [Pasquino], at Rome, a number of idle persons used to assemble to listen to his pleasant sallies, and to relate little anecdotes in their turn, and indulge themselves in raillery at the expense of the passers-by. After the cobbler's death the statue of a gladiator was found near his stall, to which the people gave his name, and on which the wits of the time, secretly at night, affixed their lampoons: 'Haydn, Dict. of Dates. 'The statue still stands at the corner of the Palazzo Braschi, near the Piazza Navona;' note in Gloss. to Bacon, Adv. of Learning, ed. Wright.

PASS, to walk onward, pace, move on. (F., -L.) In early use; Ancren Riwle, p. 330, l. 20; Layamon, 1341 (later text). - F. passer, to pass. - Low Lat. passare, to pass. β. Diez derives this verb from Lat. passare*, a frequentative form of pandere, to stretch; Littre shews that it may rather have been taken from passus, a step, a pace; and certainly the common use of the E. verb accords better with this view. Happily, it makes little ultimate difference, since passus is itself derived from the same verb, and meant, originally, 'a stretch,' hence the difference of space between the feet in walking. Either way, we are led to Lat. passus, pp. of panders, to stretch. See Pace. Der. pass, sb., Hamlet, ii. 2. 77; pass-book, pass-key, pass-word; pass-able, Cor. v. 2. 13; pass-abl-y, pass-able-ness; pass-age, q. v.; pass-er, passer-by; pass-ing, Two Gent. i. 2. 17; pass-ing, adv., L. L. iv. 3. 103; passing-bell, Shak Venus, 702; pass-over, Exod.

1631, p. 24 (life of Romulus), where we read that some 'hold a false opinion, that the vulturs are passagers, and come into these parts out of strange countries.' See F. passager in Cotgrave.

PASSERINE, relating to sparrows. (L.) Scientific. - Lat. passerinus, adj., formed from passeri-, crude form of passer, a sparrow.

Root uncertain.

PASSION, suffering, strong agitation of mind, rage. (F.,-L.) In early use. M.F. passion; spelt passiun, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 119, l. 6 from bottom. - F. passion, 'passion, perturbation;' Cot. - Lat. passionem, acc. of passio, suffering, &c. - Lat. passus, pp. of pati, to suffer. Root uncertain; but clearly related to Gk. madeiv, to suffer; see Patient, Pathos. Der. passion-flower, passion-less, passion-week; passion-ate, Mids. Nt. Dr. iii. 2. 220, from Low Lat. passionatus, occurring A.D. 1409 (Ducange), with which cf. F. passioné (Cot.); passion-ate-ly, passion-ate-ness; com-passion. And see Passive.

PASSIVE, enduring, unresisting. (F., -L.) In Shak. Timon, iv. 3. 254. - F. passif, 'passive, suffering;' Cot. - Lat. passiuus, suffering. - Lat. passus, pp. of pati, to suffer. See Passion. Der. passive-ly, -ness; passiv-i-ty, a coined word, in Bp. Taylor, vol. iii.

PASSPORT, a permission to travel. (F.,-L.) 'A travelling warrant is call'd Passeport, whereas the original is passe par tout; 'Howell, Familiar Letters, b. iv. let. 19. 'They gave us our passeport;' Hakluyt's Voyages, ed. 1598, vol. i. p. 71. Spelt passeporte, Gascoigne, Fruites of War, st. 116. [Howell's remark is wrong; a passport and a passe-partout are different things; one is 'leave to quit a town,' the other is 'permission to travel everywhere;' he probably means that the former word came to signify much the same as the latter. Dryden has: 'with this passe par tout I will instantly conduct her to my own chamber; 'Kind Keeper, Act v. sc. I.] = F. passe-port, 'a passe, or passe-port, or safe conduct;' Cot. = F. passer, to pass; and porte, a gate, from Lat. porta, a gate. Sce Pass and Port (3).

PASTE, dough prepared for pies, flour and water, &c. (F., -L., -Gk.) Paste for to make; P. Plowman, B. xiii. 250. -O. F. paste, 'paste, or dough;' Cot. Mod. F. pâte; Span. and Ital. pasta. -Late Lat. pasta, paste, used by Marcus Empiricus, about A. D. 400 (White). - Gk. παστή, a mess of food; strictly a fem. form from παστός, besprinkled, salted, adj., formed from πάσσειν, to strew, sprinkle, esp. to sprinkle salt. Thus the orig. sense was 'a salted mess of food.' Der. paste-board; past-y, M. E. pastee, Chaucer, C. T. 4344, from O. F. pasté (mod. F. páté), 'a pic, or pastie,' Cot.; past-r-y, used in Shak, in the sense of a room in which pasties were made, Romeo, iv. 4. 2 (cf. 'Pastrye, pistorium,' Levins), and formed accordingly on the model of pant-r-y and butt-er-y (i. e. bottl-er-y), but now applied to articles made of paste; pastry-cook; patt-y (as applied to oyster-patties), from mod. F. pâté.

PASTEL, a roll of coloured paste used like a crayon, a coloured crayon. (F., - Ital., - L.) An artist's term. - F. pastel, 'a pastel, crayon;' Hamilton. - Ital. pastello, 'a bit of pie, small cake, pastil' (i.e. pastel); Meadows. - Lat. pastillum, acc. of pastillus, a little loaf or roll. Dimin. of pastus, food. - Lat. pastus, pp. of pascere, to feed. Sometimes written pastil, but this makes it too

like pastille. However, pastel and pastille are doublets: and neither are at all related to pasty or paste. Doublet, pastille.

PASTERN, the part of a horse's foot from the fetlock to the hoof. (F., -L.) Spelt pasterne in Levins, ed. 1570. Palsgrave has: 'Pastron of an horse, pasturon.' - (). F. pasturon, 'the pastern of a horse;' Cot. Mod. F. paturon. So called because when a horse was turned out to pasture, he was tethered to a peg by a cord passing round the pastern. It is, in short, the 'pasturing-joint.' The cord by which the horse was tied was called pasture in Old French. 'Le suppliant frappa icellui Godart deux ou trois coups par le costé d'unes cordes appelées pastures'=the petitioner beat this Godart twice or thrice on the side with cords called pastures; in a passage dated A.D. 1460, in Ducange, s.v. pasturale, and cited by Littré. - O. F. pasture, 'pasture, grasse, fodder;' Cot. See further under Pasture. Thus O. F. pasturon was formed from pasture, a tether, by adding the suffix -on, which gave various meanings to the sb.; see by adding the sums on, which gare various the pastern, from Brachet, Introd. § 231. So also Ital. pasturale, the pastern, from pastura, a pasture. pastura, a pasture. Ilence we may explain a passage in Beaum, and Fetcher, The Chances, i. 8. 16, which Rich notices, but could not understand, viz. 'She had better have worn pasterns.' It means tethers, or clogs tied to her foot; i.e. she had better have xii. 11, 27; pass-port, q. v.; past; pastime, q. v.

PASSAGE, a journey, course. (F., -L.) M. E. passage, King hollow of a beast's heel, the foot of a horse, that part under the

that this sense should have been retained in English, though unnoticed in Cotgrave's F. Dict.

PASTILLE, a small cone made of aromatic substances, to be burnt to purify the air of a room. (F., -L.) Modern. Borrowed from F. pastille. Cot. gives: 'Pastilles, little lumps or loaves of wood, &c.'-Lat. pastillum, acc. of pastillus, a little loaf or roll. Dimin. from pastus, food. See Pastel, which is a doublet. And see Pastor.

PASTIME, amusement. (Hybrid: F., -L.; and E.) In Shak. Temp. v. 38. Put for pass-time. Spelt both passe-tyme and pastyme in Sir T. Elyot, The Governor, b. i. c. 22. It is a sort of half translation of F. passe-temps, 'pastime;' Cot. We also find, in old authors, the form pastaunce or pastans, which is the F. passe-temps Anglicised. Gawain Douglas has pastans, Prol. to Eneid, bk. xii.

PASTOR, a shepherd. (L.) In Hamlet, i. 3. 47; spelt pastour in Skelton, ed. Dyce, i. 203, l. 23.—Lat. pastor, a shepherd, lit. feeder.—Lat. past-us, pp. of passere, to feed, an inceptive verb, pt. t. pasting PAS, to feed; whence also E. food; see Food. Der. pastor-al, in Sir P. Sidney, Apology for Poetrie, ed. Arber, p. 43, l. 16, from F. pastoral, 'pastorall, shepherdly,' Cot., from Lat. pastoralis; pastor-ship; pasture, Cursor Mundi, 18445, from O. F. pasture (mod. F. pâture), 'pasture' (Cot.), which from Lat. pastura, a feeding, properly fem. of fut. part. of pasci, to browze, from pascere, to feed; pastur-able, from O.F. pasturable, 'pasturable,' Cot.; pastur-age, from O.F. pasturage (mod. F. pâturage), 'pasturage,' Cot. And see pastern, pabulum.

PAT (1), to strike lightly, tap. (E.) 'It is childrens sport, to prove whether they can rubbe upon their brest with one hand, and pat upon their fore-head with another; Lord Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 62. Not in M. E. or A.S.; but closely allied to (perhaps a weakened form of) A. S. plættan, to strike. 'Hi plætton hyne' = they smote him with their hands, John, xix. 3. So also Swed. dial. pjätta, to pat, to strike lightly and often (Rietz), allied to Swed. plätta, to tap, plätt, a tap, pat. Cf. O. F. (Gascon) patact, 'a tack, clack, knock, flap;' Cot. Also Bavarian patzen, to pat, patzen, a pat on the hand; Schmeller. And see Patch (1). Der. pat, sb.; patt-er.

PAT (2), a small lump of butter. (C.) Of Celtic origin; cf. Irish pati, a hump, patteog, a small lump of butter; Gael. patt, a hump,

paiteach, humpy, paiteag, a small lump of butter. Thus the orig.

sense is 'lump.

PAT (3), quite to the purpose. (E.) Orig. an adv., as in 'Pat he comes,' K. Lear, i. 2. 146; 'it will fall [happen] pat,' Mids. Nt. Dr. v. 188; 'now might I do it pat,' Haml. iii. 3. 73. This can hardly be other than the same word as pat, a tap; see Pat (1). But the sense is clearly due to an extraordinary confusion with Du. pas, pat, fit, convenient, in time, which is used in exactly the same way as E. pat; cf. komt het te pas, 'if it comes convenient,' i. e. pat, te pas dienen, 'to serve just at the time;' Hexham. So also G. pass, pat, fit, suitable; zu passe, apropos; passen, to fit, suit, to be just right. These do not appear to be true Teutonic words, but borrowed from F.; cf. 'se passer, whence il se passe à peu de chose, he is contented, he maketh shift, he doth well enough; 'Cot. The E. word seems to have been pitched upon to translate the Du. word, though it must be really of a different origin.

PATCH (1), a piece sewn on a garment, a plot of ground. (O. Low G.) M. E. pacche, patche, Wyclif, Mark, ii. 21; Prompt. Parv. p. 377. a. The letters tch really appear as cch in old MSS.; the spelling tch is of later date, and sometimes due to the editors. The letters cch answer to an older kk (or A. S. cc), as in M. E. strecchen, to stretch, from A.S. streccan. Hence pacche presupposes an older form pakke. B. The etymology is obscured by the loss of l; patch stands for platch, and pakke for plakke. We find: 'Platch, a large spot, a patch, or piece of cloth sewed on to a garment to repair it; Dialect of Banffshire, by W. Gregor. The loss of l was due to the difficulty of sounding it; for other instances, cf. E. pat with A. S. plattan, to pat, strike with the hands, and pate; see Pat (1), Pate.

y. The word plakke is O. Low German.—Low G. plakke, plakk (1), a spot; (2) a piece, both a piece torn away, and a patch put on; (3) a piece of land (cf. E. patch of ground). Hence the verb plakken, to patch, fasten. 'Frisch, from Alberi Lexicon, cites: ich plack, reconcinno, resarcino; ich setze einen placken an, assuo;' Bremen Wörterbuch. The orig. sense of plakken was 'to strike;' cf. O. Du. placken, (1) to strike, (2) to plaster, besmear with lime or chalk, (3) to spot, to stain; placke, mod. Du. plek, a spot (een meoi plek grondes, a fine spot [patch] of ground, Sewel); see Oudemans. So also Swed. dial. plagga, to strike, smite; plagg, an article of clothing. 8. With a change of kk to tt, we have Dan. plette, to strike, A.S. plattan, to a change of kk to tt, we have Dan. plette, to strike, A.S. plættan, to strike with the hands; and (most curious of all) Goth. plats, a patch, Mark, ii. 21, just where Wyclif has pacche. The A.S. plæca is really B. xiv. 300; pl. papes, Havelok, 268. — A.S. pæö, pæö, a path,

fetlock to the hoof; also, a shackle for a horse.' It is remarkable the same as prov. E. plek, a patch of ground, which is related to plot. The phrase 'in the corners of the streets' (Lat. in angulis platearum) is glossed by 'huommum oæra plæcena vel woroum' in the Northumb. version of Matt. vi. 5. See Plot. e. The root is PLAG, to strike, whence Gk. πληγή, Lat. plaga, a stroke, and E. plague, also Lithuanian plak-ti, to strike, pleka, a stroke. By Grimm's law, p is G. f; and we also find a collateral form to Low G. plakks in G. fleck, a spot, place, piece, botch, patch, speck, stain; which is just the cognate High German word. Cf. also M. E. flaken, to palpitate (orig. to beat), and E. flap; see Flag (1) and Flap.

Tother illustrations might be added; thus O. Du. plack means 'a ferule, or small batle-dore, wherewith school-boys are strooke in the palmes of their handes' (Hexham); this (by loss of I) is allied to G. patsche, an instrument for striking; cf. prov. G. patschen, to patch (Flügel), O. Du. plagge, rags, plets, a patch (Hexham). Der. patch, Tw. Nt. i. 5. 52; patch-work.

PATCH (2), a paltry fellow. (O. Low G.) In Shak. Temp. iii. 2. 71, Com. Erraiii. 1. 32, Merch. Ven. ii. 5. 46; &c. 'In these passages, the word is by most commentators interpreted . . "a domestic supposed to be so called from his parti-coloured dress;' idt. 'Wolsey we find had two fools, both occasionally called Schmidt. patch, though they had other names; see Douce, Illustrations of Shak., i. 258; Nares. The supposition that patch is a nick-name from the dress is most probably right; if so, the derivation is from patch (1); see above. In Mids. Nt. Dr. iii. 2. 9, the word merely means clown, or an ill-dressed mechanic.

¶ It is independent of Ital. pazzo, a fool, madman, which is used in a much stronger sense. Der. patch-ock, a dimin. form (cf. bull-ock, hill-ock); 'as very patchokes [clowns] as the wild Irish,' Spenser, View of the State of Ireland, Globe ed. p. 636, col. 2; this is the word spelt pajock in

Shak. Hamlet, iii. 2.

PATE, the head. (F.,-G.) In Spenser, Shep. Kal., June, 1. 16. M. E. pate; bi pate and bi polle, Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 237, in a song of the time of Edw. II. The etymology is disguised by the loss of l; pate stands for plate, i. e. the crown of the head. - O. F. pate, not recorded in the special sense here required, but Cotgrave gives: 'Pate, a plate, or band of iron, &c. for the strengthening of a thing;' which establishes the loss of l = G. plate, a plate, bald pate, in vulgar language, the head (Flügel); M. H. G. plate, O. H. G. blattá, a plate, plate-armour, the shaven crown of the head. B. Cf. also Low Lat. platta, the clerical tonsure from ear to ear (Ducange); obviously due to G. platte. Cf. O. Du. platte kruyne, 'flat-crowned, or ball-pated,' Hexham; platte, the shaven crown, Kilian. \(\gamma\). Even or ball-pated,' Hexham; platte, the shaven crown, Kilian. γ . Even in Irish, we find plata, plate; plate, the forehead, plattin, a little pate, a skull, the crown of the head (with the usual change of a to ai); O'Reilly. These words were prob. borrowed from O. F. or M. E. We may note a similar change in sense in the word crown, meaning (1) the clerical tonsure, (2) the top of the head, esp. if bald. Plate

PATEN, the plate for the bread in the eucharist. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) Spelt patine in Cotgrave; Shak. has patines - plates of metal, Merch. Ven. v. 59. M. E. pateyn, a paten, Havelok, 187. — O. F. patene, 'the patine, or cover of a chalice;' Cot. — Low Lat. patena, the paten in the eucharist; Lat. patena, patina, a wide shallow bowl, basin, pan. See Pan. Rather a word borrowed from Gk. than true Latin. – Gk. πατανή, a kind of flat dish. So named from its flatness; from PAT, to spread out, whence Gk. πατάννυμ, I spread out; Lat. patere, to lie open, spread out, extend; see Patent. Doublet,

PATENT, lit. open, hence conspicuous, public; gen. as sb., an official document conferring a privilege. (F., -L.) The use as an adj. is less common, but it occurs in Cotgrave. M. E. patente, sb., a patent, Chaucer, C. T. 12271. [The patent was so called because open to the inspection of all men.]—O. F. patent (fem. patente), 'patent, wide open, discovered;' Cot.—Lat. patent-, stem of pres. part. of patere, to lie open. - PAT, to spread out; whence also Gk. πεταννυμι, I spread out, unfold, unfurl, and E. fath-om. See Petal. patent, vb. (modern); patent-ee, where the suffix = F. -e = Lat. -atus.

And see pace, pass, paten, pan, petal, fathom, ex-panse.

PATERNAL, fatherly. (F., -L.) In Shak. King Lear, i. 1. 115.

- F. paternel, 'paternal;' Cot. - Low Lat. paternalis, extended from Lat. paternus, paternal, fatherly. Formed with suffix -no- (= Aryan -NA) from pater, a father. Pater is formed with suffix -ter (= Aryan TAR) from γ PA, to guard, feed, cherish; cf. Skt. på, to protect, cherish, and E. food.+Gk. πατήρ. + E. father; see Father. Der. paternal-ly; also patern-i-ty, from F. paternité, 'paternity, fatherhood,' Cot., from Lat. acc. paternitatem. Also pater-noster, Chaucer, C. T. 3485, so called from the first two words, pater noster, i. e. Our Father.

orien, it. 301. 7 104. μαι. τ ο. μα Skt. path, path, to go; Gk. mareiv, to tread. ¶ We should expect to find A.S. f for Skt. p; but there may have been a loss of initial s; Fick suggests that the root PAT may be extended from SPA, to stretch out, whence PAT has also the sense of 'spread,' as in

426

E. patent, paten. Der. path-less, path-way. And see post-oon, pont-iff. PATHOS, emotion, deep feeling. (Gk.) In South's Sermons, vol. iv. ser. I (R.); and in Phillips, ed. 1706. [But the adj. pathetical is in earlier use, occurring in Cotgrave, and is oddly used by Shak. As You Like It, iv. 1. 196, &c.] – Gk. πάθοι, suffering, deep feeling; from παθείν, used as 2 aor. infin. of πάσχειν, to suffer.

β. There are numerous related words, such as πόθος, a yearning, πένθος, grief, all from a base πα-, παν-; cf. πόνος, work, πονέω, I work, suffer. An initial s seems to be lost; all from \(\sigma \) SPA or SPAN, to draw or stretch out, as in G. spannen, to stretch out, E. span and spin. See Span. The notion of 'drawing out' leads to those of torture, suffering, labour, &c. See Curtius, i. 337. Der. pathet-ic, from O. F. pathetique, 'patheticall, passionate,' Cot., from Lat. patheticus (White) = Gk. παθητικόυ, extended from παθητόυ, subject to suffering, lit. one who has suffered; pathet-ic-al, pathet-ic-al-y, fathet-ic-al-mess. Also patho-logy, in Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674, from O. F. pathologie, 'that part of physics,' which intracts of the causes qualities and logie, 'that part of physick which intreats of the causes, qualities, and differences of diseases,' Cot., from Gk. παθολογεῖν, to treat of diseases, which from πάθο-, put for πάθος, and λέγειν, to speak. Hence patho-

log-ic, Gk. παθολογικό, patholog-ic-al, patholog-ist. And see patient.

PATIENT, bearing pain, enduring, long-suffering. (F., - L.)

M. E. pacient, patient, Chaucer, C. T. 486. - O. F. patient, 'patient'. - Lat. patient-, stem of pres. part. of pati, to suffer. β. Root uncertain; but clearly related to Gk. $\pi a\theta \epsilon \hat{\imath} \nu$, to suffer, 2 aor. infin. of $\pi a\sigma \chi \epsilon \iota \nu$, to suffer. The θ is secondary, and we may fairly assume that the shorter root πa - (pa-) was in Greek expanded by θ , in Latin by t; 'Curtius, ii. 17. Probably the orig. root was SPA, to draw out; see Pathos. Der. patient-ly; patience, M. E. pacience, Ancren Riwle, p. 180, from F. patience, Lat. patientia. And see passion.

PATOIS, a vulgar dialect. esp. of French. (F., -L.) Borrowed

from F. patois, 'gibridge, clownish language, rusticall speech;' Cot. Patois stands for an older form patrois; see Diez and Littré. - Low Lat. patriensis, one who is indigenous to a country, a native; so that patois is the 'speech of the natives.' — Lat. patria, one's native country. See Patriot, Paternal, Father.

PATRIARCH, a chief father. (F., -L., -Gk.) The lit. sense is 'chief father.' M. E. patriarche, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 131, l. 4; patriarke, P. Plowman, B. xviii. 138. - O. F. patriarche, 'a patriarke,' Cot. - Lat. patriarcha, also patriarchēs. - Gk. πατριάρχης, the father or chief of a race. - Gk. πατρι-, short for πατριά, a lineage, race, from πατρι-, put for πατήρ, a father; and dρχή, beginning, rule, άρχειν, to rule. See Father and Archaic. Der. patriarch-al, patriarch-ic, patriarch-ate. rian Socrates gives the title of patriarch to the chiefs of Christian dioceses about A. D. 440; 'Haydn.

PATRICIAN, a nobleman in ancient Rome. (L.) In Shak.

Cor. i. 1. 16, 68, 75. Formed with suffix -an (= Lat. -anus) from Lat. patrici-us, adj. patrician, noble, sb. a patrician; 'a descendant of the patres, senators, or fathers of the state; 'Wedgwood. - Lat. patri-, crude form of pater, a father, cognate with F. father. See Paternal and Father.

PATRIMONY, an inheritance, heritage. (F., -L.) M. E. patrimonie, P. Plowman, C. xxiii. 234; spelt patrimoigne, id. B. xx. 233. - F. patrimoine, 'patrimony;' Cot. - Lat. patrimonium, an inheritant ance. Formed (with suffix -mon-io- = Aryan -man-ya) from patricrude form of paier, a father, cognate with E. father. See Paternal

and Father. Der. patrimoni-al.

PATRIOT, one who loves his fatherland. (F., - Low Lat., - Gk.) 'A patriot, or countrey-man;' Minsheu, ed. 1627. O. F. patriote, 'a patriot, ones countreyman;' Cot. - Low Lat. patriota, a native. -Gk. πατριώτης, properly, a fellow-countryman. - Gk. πάτριος, belonging to one's fathers, hereditary. - Gk. πατρι-, put for πατήρ, a father, cognate with Lat. pater and E. father. See Paternal and Father. Der. patriot-ic, Gk. warpiwring, patriot-ic-al-ly, patriot-ism; also com-patriot, ex-patriate, re-pair (2). com-patriot, ex-patriate, re-pair (2). in its present sense arose in French.

PATRISTIC, pertaining to the fathers of the Christian church.

(F.,-L.) From F. patristique, which see in Littré. Coined from Lat. patr-, stem of pl. patres, i. e. the fathers of the Christian church; from the sing. pater, a father. See Father. ¶ Not a well-

made word, the suffix -ist- being Greek rather than Latin.

PATROL, to go the rounds in a camp or garrison; a going of the rounds. (F., - Teut.) It occurs, spelt pairoll, in Phillips, ed.

1706, both as a sb. and verb. 'And being then upon patrol;' Cot.—Lat. paware*, a corrupt form of Lat. pawire, to beat, strike,

Grein, ii. 361. + Du. pad. + G. pfad. + Lat. pons, a bridge, orig. a Burler, Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 3, 1. 801. - O. F. patronille, a still nightwatch in warre, Cot. Lit. a paddling about, tramping about, from O. F. patrouiller, 'to paddle or pudder in the water;' Cot. The same word (with inserted r) as patouiller, to slabber, to paddle or dable in with the feet; Cot. β . Formed, as a sort of fredable in with the feet; Cot. β . Formed, as a sort of frequentative verb, from O. F. pate (mod. F. patte), the paw, or foot of a beast; 'Cot. Cf. Span. pata, a paw, beast's foot; patullar, to run through mud; patrulla, a patrol, patrullar, to patrol; Ital. pattuglia, patrol, watch, sentry (shewing that the r is inserted). a Teutonic base par-appearing in G. patsche, an instrument for striking the hand, patsch-fuss, web-foot of a bird; patschen, to strike, dabble, walk awkwardly; Bavarian patzen, to pat (Schmeller). See Pat.

PATRON, a protector. (F., -L.) M. E. patron, Rob. of Glouc. p. 471, l. 16. - F. patron, 'a patron, protector.' - Lat. patronum, acc. of patronus, a protector, lit. one who takes the place of a father. - Lat. patr-, stem of pater, a father, cognate with E. father. See Paternal and Father. Der. patron-age, from O. F. fatronnage, 'patronage,'

Cot.; patron-ess, Cor. v. 5. I; patron-iss. Doublet, pattern.

PATRONYMIC, derived from the name of a father or ancestor. (F., -L., -Gk.) 'So when the proper name is used to note one's parentage, which kind of nouns the grammarians call patronymics; Ben Jonson, Eng. Grammar, b. ii. c. 3. - O. F. patronymique, 'derived of the fathers or ancestors names;' Cot. - Lat. patronymicus. Gk. πατρωνυμικόs, belonging to the father's name. - Gk. πατρωνυμία, a name taken from the father. - Gk. πατρο-, extended from πατρ-, stem of πατήρ, a father; and ὅνυμα, a name, usually spelt ὅνομα. The ω results from the doubling of the ο. The Gk. πατήρ is cognate with E. father; and Gk. ovoua is cognate with E. name. See Father and Name. Der. patronymic, sb.

PATTEN, a wooden sole supported on a iron ring; a clog. (F.,-Teut.) 'Their shoes and pattens;' Camden's Remaines, On Apparel (R.) Spelt paten, patin in Minsheu, ed. 1627; paten, Palsgrave.—
F. patin, 'a pattin, or clog; also, the footstall of a pillar;' Cot.— O. F. pate, patte, mod. F. patte, 'the paw or foot of a beast, also, the footstall of a pillar;' Cot. See further under Patrol. Cf. Ital.

pattino, a skate, patten.

PATTER, to strike frequently, as hail. (E.) 'Or pattering hail comes pouring on the main;' Dryden, tr. of Virgil, Æn. ix. 910. A frequentative of pat, with the usual suffix -er; the doubt t being put in to keep the vowel short. See Pat (1). A dialectal (Lonsdale) variant is pattle, to pat gently (Peacock). Cf. Swed. dial. padra, to patter as hail does against a window (Rietz). It is probable that M. E. pateren, in the sense 'to repeat prayers,' was coined from pater, the first word of the pater-noster. 'And patred in my paternoster; P. Plowman's Crede, ed. Skeat, l. 6; so also in the Rom. of

the Rose, ll. 6794.

PATTERN, an example, model to work by. (F.,-L.) many parts, as in Lincolnshire and Cambs., the common people say patron for pattern; and rightly. Patron, a pattern; Peacock, Manley and Corringham Words (Lincoln); E. D. S. M. E. patron. 'Patrone, form to werk by, patron or example, Exemplar;' Prompt. Parv. 'Patrons of blacke paper;' Eng. Gilds, ed. Toulmin Smith, Cot. See Patron. 'a patron, protector, . . also a pattern, sample;'
Cot. See Patron.

PATTY, a little pie. (F., -L., -Gk.) Mod. F. pâté; O.F. pasté,

a pasty. See Paste. Doublet, pasty. Der. patty-pan.
PAUCITY, fewness in number. (F., -L.) Spelt paucitie in
Minsheu, ed. 1627.-F. paucité, 'paucity;' Cot.-Lat. paucitatem, acc. of pancitas, fewness. - Lat. panci - panco-, crude form of pancus, few; with suffix -tas. β. Allied to Gk. παῦροι, small; and to Gk. few; with suffix -tas. παίομαι, I cease, παίω, I make to cease. Curtius, i. 336. See Pause,

Pauper. Also allied to E. few; see Few.
PAUNCH, the belly. (F., -L.) M. E. paunche, P. Plowman, B. xiii. 87. - O. F. panche; also pance, 'the paunch, maw, belly;' Cot.

Lat. panticem, acc. of pantex, the paunch. Root unknown.

PAUPER, a poor person. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706.—Lat. pauper, poor.

β. The syllable pau- is the same as pau- in paucus, few, Gk, παῦ-ρος; see Paucity. 'The second element in pau-per must undoubtedly be compared, as Pott saw, with opi-parus, parere, parare; see Kuhn, Zeitschrift, x. 320; Curtius, i. 336. See Pare.

Der. pauper-ise, pauper-ism; and see poor, poverty.

PAUSE, a stop, cessation. (F., = L., = Gk.) In Shak. Hamlet, ii. 2. 500. Earlier, in Skelton, Magnificence, l. 2466. = F. pause, 'a pause, a stop;' Cot. = Late Lat. pausa, a pause. Imitated from Gk. παῦσις, a pause, stopping, ceasing, end. = Gk. παύω, I make to cease; παύομαι, I cease.

β. From the same base παυ- (pau-) we have pau-ci-ty, pau-per, and E. few. See Few. Der. pause, vb., Much Ado, iv. 1. 202. Doublet, pose, q. v.

PAVILION. PEA. 427

wales (for mafyes), to beat, strike. B. Both from PU, to strike, whence also Skt. pavi, the thunderbolt of Indra. See Curtius, i. 333; Fick, i. 677. Der. pave-ment, M. E. pauiment (with u for v. and trisyllabic), Rob. of Glouc. p. 476, l. 10, pauement, Chaucer, C.T. 7686, from F. pavement (Cot.), which from Lat. pauimentum, a hard floor, from pauire, to ram; also pav-i-or (where the -i- is an English insertion, as in law-y-er, bow-y-er, saw-y-er, intended to give the word

insertion, as in tawy-er, coury-er, sawy-er, intended to give the word a causal force), from 0. F. paveur, 'a paver,' Cot., answering a Low Lat, form pautitor *, from pautitus, pp. of pautre.

PAVILION, a tent. (F, -L). The spelling with li is intended to represent the sound of the F. li. M. E. pauylon (with u=v), Rob. of Glouc. p. 272, l. 13.—F. pavillon, 'a pavillion, tent;' Cot. So called because spread out like the wings of a butterfly.— Lat. papilionem, acc. of papilio, (1) a butterfly, (2) a tent. B. Pa-pil-io is a reduplicated form from a base pal, meaning to vibrate, cf. palpebra, the eyelid (from its quivering), pal-p-it-are, to palpitate. Thus the lit. sense is 'the flutterer;' cf. G. schmetterling, a butterfly, with G. schmettern, to dash, lit. to strike often.

y. Similarly the y. Similarly the tent would be named from its fluttering when blown about. 'Cubicula aut tentoria, quos etiam papiliones uocant; Augustine, cited in Ducange. See Palpitate. Der. pavilion-ed, Hen. V, i. 2. 129; also

papilion-ac-e-ous, q. v. PAVISE, a large shield. (F.) Obsolete. See examples in Halliwell and R. Also spelt pavese, pavish, pavesse, pavice, pavys. That impenetrable pavice, Sir T. More, Works, p. 1179 c. Spelt pauys, Reliquiæ Antiquæ, ii. 22; paues, Skelton, ed. Dyce, i. 8, 1. 48. - F. pavois, 'a great shield,' Cot. Cf. Span. paves, O. Ital. pavese, pavesse (Florio), Low Lat. pavensis, a large shield, occurring A.D. 1299. Of uncertain origin; some suppose it to have been named

from the city of Pavia, in the N. of Italy.

PAW, the foot of a beast of prey. (C.?) M.E. pawe, Sir Isumbras, l. 181, in the Thornton Romances, ed. Halliwell; powe, Rich. Cuer de Lion, l. 1082, in Weber's Met. Romances. 1. Perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. W. pawen, a paw, claw, hoof, Corn. paw, a foot (found in the 15th century), Bret. paô, pav, a paw, or jocularly, a large hand.

2. Otherwise, it is from O. F. poe, a paw (Burguy), a word of Low G. origin, from Low G. pote, a paw (Bremen Worterbuch), the same word as Du. poot, G. pfote. All these words seem to be related. Der. paw, verb, Job, xxxix. 21.

PAWL, a short bar, which acts as a catch to a windlass. (W.) A mechanical term; borrowed from W. pawl, a pole, a stake, bar. Cognate with Lat. palus, whence E. pale; see Pale (1), Pole. Der. paul-windlass (Halliwell).

PAWN (1), a pledge, something given as security for the repayment of money. (F., -L.) Spelt paune in Minsheu, cd. 1627; Levins (ed. 1570) has the verb to paune. - F. pan, 'a pane, piece, or panel of a wall; also a pawn, or gage, also the skirt of a gown, the pane of a hose, of a cloak, &c.; Cot.—Lat. pannum, acc. of pannus, a cloth, rag, piece. See Pane, which is a doublet.

β. The explanation of this peculiar use of the word lies in the fact that a piece of clothing is the readiest article to leave in pledge; hence the O. F. paner meant not only 'to take pledges,' but generally to take, seize (Burguy). So Span. paño, cloth, stuff, paños, clothes, is accompanied by the verb apanar, to seize, grasp, take, dress, patch; Diez. ¶ In our old pronunciation, the sounds of pane and pawn approached much closer to each other than at present. The Du. pand, a pledge, pawn, G. pfand, O. H. G. phant, Icel. pantr, is doubtless the same word, and very old in the Teutonic languages; but it was borrowed directly from Lat. pannum, the acc. case of pannus, the d or t being excrescent after n, as in many other instances. From the old Teutonic form pand seems to have been made the A.S. pending, a penny; see Penny. Der. pawn, vb., pawn-er, pawn-broker. Doublet, pane. PAWN (2), one of the least valuable pieces in chess. (F.,-L.)

M. E. paune, Chaucer, Book of the Duchess, 1. 661 (Moxon); but spelt poune, poun in the Tanner and Fairfax MSS. (Chaucer Soc.) -Speit poune, poun in the Tainer and Fairiax MSS. (Chaucer Soc.)—
O. F. paon, a pawn at chess (Roquefort); spelt poon in the 12th cent. (Littré); the dimin. paonnet occurs in the 13th cent. (id.). Roquefort also gives the form paonne.

β. The mod. F. name is pion, explained by Cotgrave as 'a pawn at chests,' of which an older form was peon (Burguy), spelt pehon in the 15th century; this is the same as Span. peon, a foot-soldier, a pawn, Port. piāo, one of the layers reached a pawn. Italian a chemical footsman. (Florich) and the chemical footsman. lower people, a pawn, Ital. pedone, 'a footeman' (Florio), pedona, 'a pawne at chesse,' id. These are all from Low Lat. pedonem, acc. of pedo, a foot-soldier; from ped-, stem of pes, a foot, cognate with E. Foot.

7. From the F. pied, O. F. piet, foot, was also formed O. F. pieton (mod. F. pieton), 'a footman, one that travels on foot, also, a pawn at chests; 'Cot. 8. Littré supposes the O. F. paon, poon, to be the same as F. paon, a peacock; but there is no reason whatever for the supposition. It is more likely that paon, poon, are mere variants of peon; the form occasions no difficulty, since the pesen, id. 198. A later spelling of the pl. is peason; see examples in

also, to ram, tread down, tread the earth even and hard. + Gk. + Low Lat. fetonem = F. faon (Cot.) = E. faun. Indeed, in Migne's epitome of Ducange, we find pedones explained as equivalent to O. F. paons, paoniers, where paon means a foot-soldier; cf. paonnier, fantassin, qui va à pied, piéton; Roquefort.

8. As to the fact 8. As to the fact of the origin of the name there is no difficulty; the pawns were regarded as the foot-soldiers of the game, and I have seen a set in which each pawn was carved as a foot-soldier armed with a short glaive or halberd. Such was, I suppose, the arrangement from the very first; cf. Skt. chaturanga, adj., consisting of four parts, which, when joined with bala, an army, signifies a complete army, consisting of chariots, elephants, horse, and foot; also chaturanga, sb. a complete army, chess (Benfey). More strictly, chaturanga is the name of the orig. game out of which chess (the game of the kings) was developed. But even chaturanga had its foot-soldiers; there were four players. and each had a king and an army. The army consisted of an elephant (bishop), chariot (rook), horse (knight), and four foot-soldiers (pawns). There was then no queen. Der. pion-eer, q.v. soldiers (pawns). There was then no queen. Der. pion-eer, q.v. (And see Rook.)

PAXWAX, the strong tendon in the neck of animals. (E.)

Still common provincially; also called panywany, packwan, fanwan, finfan. M. E. panwan, Prompt. Parv.; see Way's note. He quotes: 'Le vendon, the fax-wax,' MS. Harl. 219, fol. 150. Again he says: 'Gautier de Biblesworth says, of a man's body, Et si ad le wenne (fex wex) au col derere,' i.e. and he has paxwax at the back of his neck. The orig. form is fax-wax or fex-wex, and it exactly corresponds to the equivalent G. haarwachs, lit. hair-growth; presumably because the hair grows down to the back of the neck, and there ceases. Compounded of M. E. fax, hair, as in Fair-fax = fair-hair;

and wax, growth. - A. S. feax, fex, hair, Luke, vii. 38; and weaxan, to grow; see Pectinal and Wax (1).

PAY (1), to discharge a debt. (F., -L.) M. E. paien, Ancren Riwle, p. 108, l. 9; Layamon, 2340 (later text). It often has the sense of 'please' or 'content' in old authors. 'Be we paied with these thingis'=let us be contented with these things, Wyclif, I Tim. vi. 8. - O. F. paier (also paer), later payer, 'to pay, satisfie, content;' Cot. - Lat. pacare, to appease, pacify; Low Lat. pacare, to pay (A.D. 1338). - Lat. pac-, stem of pax, peace. See Peace. Der. pay, sb., 1338).—Lat. pac-, stem of pax, peace. See Feece. Der. pay, so., M. E. paie, satisfaction, P. Plowman, B. v. 556; pay-able, pay-er, pay-ee (=F. payé, pp.); pay-master; pay-ment, M. E. paiement, Chaucer, C. T. 5713, from O. F. paiement, later payement, 'a payment or paying,' Cot. PAY (2), to pitch the seam of a ship. (Span.?—L.) A nautical term, as noticed by Skinner, ed. 1671; and in the proverb: 'the devil to pay, and no pitch hot.' 'To pay a rope, een kabel teeren,' lit. to tar a cable; Sewel's Eng.-Du. Dict. 1754. Most likely caught up from Spanish, the present spelling merely representing the supposed from Spanish, the present spelling merely representing the supposed sound of the word.—Span. pega, a varnish of pitch, pegar, to join together, cement, unite; empegar, to pitch. The Span. pegar is from Lat. picare, to pitch.—Lat. picem, acc. of pix, pitch. See Wedgwood cites, from Bomhoff, Du. paaien, to careen a vessel, the usual sense of the Du. verb being 'to pay;' but the Du. word is merely borrowed, and possibly from English, just as Du. paaien (or paaijen), to pay money, is from F. payer. He next cites the O.F. empoier, to pitch, from poix, pitch, with the quotation: 'Et ne sont pas empoices, car ils n'ont pas de pois '= and they are not paid, for they have no pitch; Marco Polo, Pautier's edition, p. 535. This is an excellent illustration, but I think the Span. word comes nearer to E. than the O. F. does. The M. E. peys, pitch, K. Alisaunder, 1620, is, of course, from O. F. pois; but the verb to pay

PAYNIM, PAINIM, a pagan. (F., -L.) 'The paynim bold;' Spenser, F. Q. i. 4. 41; cf. Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xviii. 80. M. E. paynim. 'The paynymys hii ouercome' = they overcame the pagans; Rob. of Glouc. p. 401. This E. use of the word is due to a singular mistake. A paynim is not a man, but a country; it is identical with paganism, which was formerly extended to mean the country of pagans, or heathen lands. It is correctly used in King Horn, ed. Lumby, l. 803, where we find 'a geaunt. fram paynyme' = a giant from heathen lands. — O. F. paienisme, spelt paianisme in Cotgrave, who explains it by paganisme. The sense is borrowed from that of O. F. paënie, paiënie, the country inhabited by pagans (Burguy).— Low Lat. paganismus, paganism; formed with suffix ismus (Gk. -ioµos) from Lat. pagan-us, a pagan. See Pagan. ¶ When a writer, wishing to use fine language, talks of a paynim, he had better

say a pagan at once.

PEA, a common vegetable. (L.) We now say pea, with pl. peas. This is due to mistaking the s of the older form for a plural termination; just as when people say shay for chaise, Chinese for Chinese, &c. Other words in which the same mistake is made are cherry (F. cerise), sherry (formerly sherris). M. E. pese, pl. pesen and peses. 'A pese-lof' = a loaf made of peas, P. Plowman, B. vi. 181; pl. peses, id. 189; London Lyckpeny, st. 9.—A. S. pisa, pl. pisan, in a gloss (Bosworth). Not an E. word, but borrowed from Lat. pisum, a pea. [The vowelchange from i to e occurs again in the case of pear, q. v.] + Gk. misos, a pea. - PIS, to grind, pound, whence Lat. pinsere, to pound, Skt. pish, to grind, pound. 'Hehn is prob. right in adding the Church-Slavonic pes-uku, sabulum, calculus, and in conjecturing "globule" or "grain-fruit" to be the primary meaning, one which is easily derived from the root; Curtius, i. 343. Cf. Russ. pesok', Der. pea-pod, peas-cod (as above).

PEACE, quietness, freedom from war. (F.,-L.) M. E. pais, occurring as early as in the A. S. Chron. an. 1135. - O. F. pais, later paix, 'peace;' Cot. = Lat. pacem, acc. of pax, peace, orig. a compact made between two contending parties. = Lat. pac-, seen in pac-isci, to make a bargain, and in O. Lat. pac-re, to bind, to come to an agreement. - VPAK, to fasten; see Pact. Der. peace !, interj.; peace-able, Much Ado, iii. 3. 61; peace-abl-y, peace-able-ness; peace-ful, K. John, ii. 340, peace-ful-ly, peace-ful-ness, peace-maker, As You Like It, v. 4. 108; peace-offering, peace-officer. Also ap-pease, pay (1), paci-fy. **PEACH** (1), a delicious fruit. (F., -L., - Pers.) 'Of Peaches; Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 7. - M. E. peche, peshe, Prompt. Parv. p. 395; where it is also spelt peske, a form due to Low Lat. pesca. O. F. pesche, 'a peach;' Cot. Cf. Port. pêcego, Ital. persica, shorter form pesca, a peach. - Lat. Persicum, a peach, Pliny, xv. 11. 11; so called because growing on the Persicus or peach-tree; where Persicus stands for Persica arbor, the Persian tree. - Pers. Pars, Persia. See Parsee. Der. peach-coloured, peach-tree.

PEACH (2), to inform against. (F.,-L.) From M. E. apechen,

by loss of a; see Impeach.

PEACOCK, a large gallinaceous bird with splendid plumage.

(Hybrid; L.,-Gk.,-Pers.,-Tamil; and E.) M. E. pecok, but also pacok and pocok. In P. Plowman, B. xii. 241, where the text has pekok, two other MSS. have pokok, pacok. In Chaucer, C.T. 104, the MSS. have pekok, pokok. We also find po used alone, Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 159. The form pekok is due to pakok; and both pa-, po-, are from A. S. pawe, a peacock, which is not a true E. word, but borrowed from Lat. pawo. 'Pawo, Pawus, pawe;' Ælfric's Gloss., Nomina Avium, in Wright's Vocab. i. 28. Here pawe is meant to be the A.S. form, whilst pauo, pauus, are Lat. forms. From Lat. pauo come also Du. pauuw, G. pfau, F. paon, &c. β. The Lat. word is not a native one, but borrowed from Gk. raws, raws, where the aspirate is a relic of the digamma, from a form $\tau a F \hat{\omega} \epsilon$. See Liddell and Scott, and Curtius, ii. 101. The curious change from initial t to p indicates that both words are from a foreign source. –

Pers. túwns, túus, Arab. túwús, a peacock; Rich. Dict., p. 962. – O.

Tamil tókei, túgei, a peacock; Max Müller, Lect. i. 233.

7. The latter element of the word is E. cock, a native word of onomatopoetic ¶ The suggestion, s. v. Cock, that the word is French, is wrong; it occurs in A.S. much earlier than I thought, viz. in Ælfred, fr. of Gregory's Pastoral, ed. Sweet, p. 459. Der. pea-hen, similarly formed; M. E. pehen, pohen, P. Plowman, B. xii. 240.

PEA-JACKET, a coarse thick jacket often worn by seamen.

(Hybrid; Du. and F.) Prob. of modern introduction. The latter element is the ordinary word jacket. The former element is spelt so as to resemble pea, a vegetable, with which it has nothing to do. It is borrowed from Du. pij, pije, a coat of a coarse woollen stuff; the word jacket being a needless explanatory addition. 'Een pije, a pie gowne, or a rough gowne, as souldiers and seamen weare; Hexham, 1658. As the Du. pij is pronounced like E. pie, it should rather be called a pie-jacket, as the form pie-gowne suggests. The material of which the jacket is made is called pij-laken, where laken is cloth. β. The Du. pije is the same word as Low G. pije, a woollen jacket, called pigge, pyke in the Osnabrück dialect (Bremen Wörterbuch). Rietz gives the form pade, a coat, of which he considers the forms paje, paja, paj-rokk (rokk is a coat), pait, all found in various Swedish dialects, to be variants. If we are to connect all these, we may also compare Goth. paida, used to translate Gk. xirtur, a coat, Matt. v. 40; also M. H. G. pfeit, a shirt, and even

perhaps Gk. Bairn, a shepherd's or peasant's coat of skins. It is remarkable that we even find W. pais, Com. peis, in the sense of coat. ¶ Cf. M. E. courtepy (short coat), Chaucer, C. T. 292. PEAK, a sharp point, top. (C.) M. E. pek; 'the hul of the pek' = the hill of the Peak, in Derbyshire; Rob. of Glouc. p. 7. In the A. S. Chron. an. 924, the same district is called Peac-lond = Peak-land. Though the hill is flat at the top, it presents a remarkably peacked appearance from many points of view. It is one of the peaked appearance from many points of view. It is one of the Celtic words so often met with in English place-names. - Irish peac, any sharp pointed thing, whence peacack, sharp-pointed, neat, showy.

Cf. Gael. beic, a point, a nib, the bill of a bird; whence E. beak. See

Beak. Allied to Pike, q.v., Peck, q.v., and Pick, q.v. Der. for beeting, i. e. mending the fire; from M. E. beten, to replenish a

Nares. Shak. has peas-cod = pea-pod, Mids. Nt. Dr. iii. 1. 191; and peak-ed, not quite the same word as M. E. piked (Prompt. Parv.) otherwise only the form pease. We also find pescodes in Lydgate, though used in the same sense; the M. E. form answers rather to mod. E. pike, sb., with the suffix -ed added. Also (probably) peak verb, to become thin, dwindle, Macb. i. 3. 23. Cf. peeked, thin, Dorsetshire (Halliwell).

PEAL, a loud sound, summons, chime of bells, sound of a rumpet. (F., -L.) 'A peale of gunnes, &c.;' Levins. The same trumpet. (F.,-L.) phrase occurs in a tract dated 1532, in An English Garner, ed. Arber, vol. ii. p. 36. 'Peele of belles;' Palsgrave. A shortened form of appeal, by loss of the first syllable, which in the O. F. apel was a sole vowel, and may have been mistaken for the E. indef. article, just as we now use vow where the M. E. form is commonly avow. We speak of a trumpet's peal; compare this with F. appel, a call with drum or trumpet (Hamilton). β. Besides the form apel, mod. F. appel, there was a later derived form appeau, now used in the sense of 'bird-call' (Hamilton). Cotgrave has: 'Appeau, as Appel, also a bird-call; Appeaux, chimes, or the chiming of bells.' This at once explains our common use of the phrase 'a peal of bells.' Note also M. E. apel, 'an old term in hunting music, consisting of three long moots;' Halliwell. This etymology is noticed by Minsheu, ed. 1627; he has: 'a peal of bells, from the F. appeller, i. e. vocare.' See Ap-Der. peal, verb.

peal. Der. peal, verb.

PEAN, the same as Psean, q. v. (L., - Gk.)

PEAR, a well-known fruit. (L.) M. E. pere, Chaucer, C. T.

10205. - A. S. pera or peru; Ælfric's Grammar, 6, 9 (Bosworth);

10205. - A. S. pera or peru; Ælfric's Gloss., Nomina Arborum,

10205. - A. S. pera or peru; Ælfric's Gloss., Nomina Arborum,

10206. - R. S. pirige, a pear
10206. - R. S. pirige, a pear
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10206. - R. S. pirige, a pear
10206. - R. S. pirige, a pear
10206. - R. S. pirige, a pearle, an union, also a perrie; 'Cot. β. Of disputed etymology, but doubtless Latin.

11206. - R. S. pirige, a pearle, an union, also a perrie; 'Cot. β. Of disputed etymology, but doubtless Latin.

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It is best to collect the forms; we find Ital., Span., Prov. perla, Port. perola, sometimes perla; also A. S. pærl, in Ælfric's Glossary (Lye); O.H. G. perala, perla, berala, berla (according to Diez). All prob. from Low Lat. perula, found in Isidore of Seville, in the 7th century y. Diez explains perula to stand for pirula, a little (Brachet). pear, from pirum, a pear; the change of vowel is seen again in Ital. pera, a pear. See Pear. This is perhaps the best solution; for, though the change of sense is curious, it may easily have been suggested by the use of the Lat. bacca, which meant (1) a berry, (2) an olive-berry, (3) any round fruit growing on a tree, (4) a pearl (Horace, Epod. viii. 14). Diez also draws attention to Span. perilla, (1) a little pear, (2) a pear-shaped ornament. Perhaps we may add O. Ital. perolo, 'a little button or tassell of wooll on the top and middle of a knit cap;' Florio. And observe the sense of 'berry' which Cotgrave assigns to F. perle. appears to be that also due to Diez, viz. from Lat. pilula, a little ball, globule, pill, with change of the first l to r. Der. pearl-y, pearl-i-ness; pearl-ash, a purer carbonate of potash, named from its pearly colour;

pearl-ash, a purer carbonate of potash, named from its pearly colour; pearl-barley, F. orge perlé, 'pearl-barley,' Hamilton, but perhaps for orge pelé, 'pilled barley,' Cot. see Peel (1).

PEASANT, a countryman. (F., -L.) The t is excrescent, as in ancien-t, tyran-t, but it occurs in O.F. In Gascoigne, Steele Glas, l. 647. -O.F. paisant, 'a peasant, boor;' Cot. Mod. F. paysan, and correct O.F. form paisan, answering to Ital. paisano, Span. paesant, the corne country to compete the corne country. β. Formed with one born in the same country, a compatriot. suffix -an (= Ital. -ano, Lat. -anus) from O. F. pais (mod. F. pays), a country; answering to Ital. paese, Span. pais, Port. pais, paiz. All these latter forms answer to Low Lat. pagesse*, neut. of pagensis, orig. meaning a villager. - Lat. pagus, a village. See Pagan. Der. peasant-ry, Bacon, Lite of Hen. VII, ed. Lumby, p. 72, l, 16, a coined

word.

word.

PEAT, a vegetable substance like turf, found in boggy places, and used as fuel. (E.) 'There other with their spades the peats are squaring out;' Drayton, Polyolbion, s. 25. 'Turf and peat... are cheape fuels;' Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 774. The true form is beat, as in Devonshire; the change from b to p is very unusual, but we have it again in purse from F. bourse; see Purse. 'Beat, the roots and soil subjected to the operation of burning beat, which answers to the paring and burning, or more technically, sod-burning, of other districts;' ing and burning, or more technically, sod-burning, of other districts; Marshall's Rural Economy of West Devonshire, 1796 (E. D. S., Gloss, B. 6). Marshall also gives beating-axe as the name of the implement used for paring the sods, but wrongly connects it with the verb to beat, with which it has nothing to do. The operation was so common in Devonshire that 'to Devonshire ground' or 'to

fire. 'I wol don sacrifice, and fyres bete;' Chaucer, C. T. 2255. — belonging to the breast. — Lat. pector., stem of pectus, the breast. A.S. bétan, to better, amend, repair, to make up a fire. 'Pa het he Perhaps allied to Skt. paksha, in the sense of flank or side. Der. bétan pær-inne mycel fýr' = he then caused men to make up therein a great fire; Ælfred, tr. of Orosius, b. vi. c. xxxii. § 2. Formed (by usual vowel-change from o to e) from A.S. bot, advantage; see Boot (2). See further in Wedgwood, who cites from Boucher, s. v. beate-burning, a passage from Carew about 'turfes which they call beating,' i. e. fuel; also 'betting, pared sods,' from Lewis's Herefordshire Glossary, &c. And see beit in Jamieson.

PEBBLE, a small round stone. (E.) In Shak. Cor. v. 3. 58; a pebble-stone, Two Gent. ii. 3. 11. M. E. pobble, Allit. Poems, ed. pebble-stone, Two Gent. ii. 3. 11. M.E. pobble, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, A. 117; pibbil-ston, Wyclif, Prov. xx. 17. — A. S. papol-stún, a pebble-stone; Ælfric's Homilies, i. 64, l. 3.

B. Prob. named from its roundness; cf. Lat. papula, a pustule, papilla, a little pustule, nipple of a teat. rose-bud; Gk. πομφός, a bubble, πέμφιξ, a bubble, a blister. - & PAP, to swell up; nasalised in Lithuan. pampti, to swell, puff up; cf. Skt. pupputa, a swelling at the palate. \P The difficulty in this etymology is in the preservation of the Aryan p in A. S.; but all Teutonic words beginning with p present unusual difficulties. The A.S. papol may have been borrowed from Lat. papula as far as its form is concerned, but the sense hints at its being a survival of something older. Der. pebbl-y, pebbl-ed.

PECCABLE, liable to sin. (L.) Rare; Rich. gives quotations

for peccable and peccability from Cudworth, Intellectual System (first ed. 1678, also 1743, 1820, 1837, 1845), pp. 564, 565. Englished from Lat. peccabilis*, a coined word from peccare, to sin. Der.

peccability. See Peccant.

PECCADILLO, a slight offence, small sin. (Span., -L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - Span. pecadillo, a slight fault, dimin. of pecado, a sin. — Lat. peccatum, a sin; orig. neut. of peccatus, pp. of peccare, to sin. See Peccant.

PECCANT, sinning. (F., -L.) First used in the phrase 'peccant

humours; Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ed. Wright, p. 37, l. 32, p. 43, l. 28. - F. peccant, 'sinning; l'humeur peccante, the corrupt humour in the body; Cot. = Lat. peccant., stem of pres. part. of peccare, to sin.

β. Etymology doubtful: Cicero (Parad. iii. 1. 20) says peccare est tanquam transilire lineas,' like our transgress or trespass. It has been suggested that it may stand for pedicare, from pedica, a clog, fetter, shackle, like our phrase 'to put one's foot in it.' If there be any truth in this, the etymology is from ped-, stem of pes, a foot;

pec Foot. Der, peccant-ly, peccanc-y; and see pecc-adello, PECCARY, a hog-like quadruped of S. America. (F., -S. American.) In a tr. of Buffon, Nat. Hist., London, 1792, i. 202. - F. pécari, a peccary. A S. American word. 'It is not improbable that the pecari has been so called by Buffon from pachira, which is the name given to this quadruped in Oronoko; Clavigero's Hist. of Mexico, tr. by Cullen, 1787, ii. 319. It is also called, in different parts of America, saino, cojametl, and tatabro (id.).

PECK (1), to strike with something pointed, to snap up. (Scand., -C.) A mere variant of pick. In Chaucer, C. T. 14973 (Six-text, B. 4157) we have: 'Pikke hem right as they growe,' where most MSS. have Pekke or Pek. Pick is the older form; see Pick. similar vowel-change appears in Corn. peg, a prick, answering to W.

pig, a pike, point, also a nip. And some Swed dialects have pekka for pikka. Der. pecker, wood-pecker.

PECK (2), a dry measure, two gallons. (Scand., -C.) M. E. pekke, Chaucer, C. T. 4008. The word is somewhat obscure, but it is probably a mere derivative of peck, to snap up. As in the case of most measures, the quantity was once quite indefinite, and prov. E. peck merely means 'a quantity;' we still talk of 'a peck of troubles.' In particular, it was a quantity for eating; cf. prov. E. peck, meat, victuals, from the prov. E. verb peck, to eat. 'We must scrat before we peck,' i. e. scratch (work) before we eat; Halliwell. Hence slang E. peg away, i. e. peck away, eat quickly, or drive hard; pecker, appetite. β. We do indeed find Irish peac, Gael. peic, a peck; but there is a suspicion that these are rather borrowed from E. than the orig. Celtic words. Y. Similarly Scheler derives picotin, a peck, a measure, from the verb picoter, to peck as a bird does; and picoter is itself a mere extension from the Celtic root appearing also in E. peck

and pick.

PECTINAL, comb-like, applied to fish with bones like the teeth of a comb. (L.) Sir T. Browne speaks of pectinals, i. e. pectinal fish; Vulg. Errors, b. iv. c. 1, last section. Coined from Lat. pectin-, stem of pecten, a comb. — Lat. pectere, to comb. + Gk. πεντείν, to comb; lengthened form from πένειν, to comb, to card wool, to shear.

β. From PAK, to pluck, pull hair, comb; preserved also in Lithuanian pesz-ti, to pluck, pull hair. From the same root is A. S. fæx, a head of hair, whence Fairfax, i. e. fair hair. And see Fight.

Perhaps allied to Skt. paksha, in the sense of flank or side. Der. pectoral-ly, ex-pector-ate.

PECULATE, to pilfer, steal. (Lat.) 'Peculator, that robs the prince or common treasure; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - Lat. peculatus, pp. of peculari, to appropriate to one's own use. Formed as if from peculum *, with the same sense as peculium, private property, and allied to pecū-nia, property; see Peculiar, Pecuniary. Der. peculat-ion, peculat-or.

PECULIAR, appropriated, one's own, particular. (F., -L.) In Levins; and in Shak. Oth. i. 1. 60. - F. peculier, 'peculiar;' Cot. -Lat. peculiaris, relating to property, one's own. - Lat. peculium, property; allied to pecunia, property, money, from which it merely differs in the suffix. See Pecuniary. Der. peculiar-ly, peculiar-i-ty.

PECUNIARY, relating to property or money. (F., -L.) Spelt pecuniarie in Minsheu, cd. 1627. - F. pecuniaire, pecuniary; Cot. -Lat. pecuniarius, belonging to property. - Lat. pecunia, property. β. Formed with Aryan suffixes -na and -ya from pecu-, as appearing in pl. pecu-a, cattle of all kinds, sheep, money; the wealth of ancient times consisting in cattle. + Skt. paçu, cattle; lit. that which is fastened up, hence cattle possessed and controlled by men. -✓ PAK, to fasten; cf. Skt. pac, to fasten; and see Fee. pecuniari-ly.

PEDAGOGUE, a teacher, pedant. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. - F. pedagogue, 'a schoolmaster, teacher, pedant;' Cot. - Lat. pædagogus, a preceptor. - Gk. παιδαγωγώs, at Athens, a slave who led a boy to school, hence, a tutor, instructor. - Gk. παιδ-, stem of παιε, a boy; and άγωγόε, leading, guiding, from άγειν, to β. The Gk. παι is for παfis, i. e. pau-is, from a probable ✓ PU, to beget, whence numerous derivatives, such as Lat. pu-er, a boy, Skt. pu-tra, a son, Gk. πω-λου, a foal, and E. Foal, q.v. The Gk. άγειν, to lead, is cognate with Lat. agere, whence E. Agent,

q.v. Der. pedagog-ic; pedagog-y, O. F. pedagogie (Cot.).

PEDAL, belonging to the foot. (L.) 'Pedal, of a foot, measure or space; 'Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. 'Pedalls, or low keyes, of organs; 'Sherwood, index to Cotgrave. Now chiefly used as a sb., as the pedal of an organ, i.e. a key acted on by the foot. - Lat. pedalis, (1) belonging to a foot, (2) belonging to a foot-measure (whence the old use, as in Blount). — Lat. ped., stem of pes, a foot;

cognate with E. Foot, q. v.

PEDANT, a schoolmaster, vain displayer of learning. (F.,-Ital., - Gk.?) In Shak, L. L. L. iii, 179. - F. pedant, 'a pedant, or ordinary schoolmaster;' Cot. Borrowed from Italian (Littré). -Ital. pedante, 'a pedante, or a schoolemaster, the same as pedagogo;' β. Pedante is a pres. participial form as if from a verb Florio. pedare*, which, as Diez suggests, is probably not the O. Ital. pedare, to foote it, to tracke, to trace, to tread or trample with one's feete (Florio), but an accommodation of the Gk. παιδεύειν, to instruct, from mail, stem of mais, a boy. See Pedagogue. Diez cites from Varchi (Ercol., p. 60, ed. 1570), a passage in Italian, to the effect that 'when I was young, those who had the care of children, teaching them and taking them about, were not called as at present pedanti nor by the Greek name pedagogi, but by the more horrible name of ripititori' [ushers]. γ . If this etymology be not approved, we may perhaps fall back upon the verb pedare in Florio, as if a pedant meant one who tramps about with children at his heels.' This is, of course, from Lat ped-, stem of pes, a foot, cognate with

PEDDLE, to deal in small wares, (Scand.?) Bp. Hall contrasts 'pedling barbarismes' with 'classick tongues;' Satires, bk. ii [not iii]. sat. 3, l. 25. Here pedling means 'petty,' from the verb peddle or pedle, to deal in small wares; a verb merely coined from the collection of the children of dealer in small wares; which was in much earlier. the sb. pedlar, a dealer in small wares, which was in much earlier use. See Pedlar. Der. piddle, to trifle, q.v.

PEDESTAL, the foot or base of a pillar. (Span., - Ital., - L. and G.) Spelt predestall in Minsheu, ed. 1627.—Span, pedestal, 'the base or foot of a pillar,' Minsheu. Cf. O. F. pied-stal in Cotgrave. As the Span. for 'foot' is pie, it is not a Span. word, but borrowed wholly from Ital. piedestallo, 'a footstall or a treshall [threshold] of a doore; 'Florio.

B. A clumsy hybrid compound; from Ital. piede, 'a foote, a base, a footstall or foundation of anything' (Florio), which from Lat. pedem, acc. of pes, a foot; and Ital. stallo, a stable, a stall, from G. stall, a stable, stall, cognate with E. stall. See

Foot and Stall.

George Footstall (G. fussgestell) is a better word.

PEDESTRIAN, going on foot; an expert walker. (L.) Properly an adj. Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, gives the form pedestrial.

Both pedestrian and pedestrial are coined words, from Lat. pedestria. crude form of pedester, one who goes on foot. Formed, it is supposed, Der. Hence also pectin-ate, pectin-at-ed; and see paxwax.

PECTORAL, belonging to the breast or chest. (F., - L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. - F. pectoral, 'pectoral; 'Cot. - Lat. pectoralis, of pes, a foot; and it-um, supine of ire, to go, from \$\sqrt{1}\$, to go. Cf. Pedicle is the better word, as used by Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 592. - O. F. pedicule, 'the staulk of a leafe, or of fruit;' Cot. - Lat. pediculum, acc. of pediculus, a little foot, foot-stalk, pedicle. Double dimin. from pedi-, crude form of pes, cognate with E. foot. See

PEDIGREE, a register of descent, lineage, genealogy. (F.?) In Shak. Hen. V, ii. 4. 90. Spelt pedegree in Minsheu (1627); pedigrew in Levins (1570); petygrewe in Palsgrave (1530). In the Prompt. Parv., A.D. 1440, we find the spellings pedegru, pedegru, pedgru, pedgru, pedgrue, petygrue, and it is explained by 'lyne of kynrede and awncetrye, Stemma, in scalis. In the Appendix to Hearne's ed. of Rob. of Gloucester, p. 585, he cites from a MS. of Rob. of Glouc. in the Herald's Office, a piece which begins: 'A petegren, fro William Conquerour . . vn-to kyng Henry the vi.' The last circumstance mentioned belongs to A.D. 1431, so that the date is about the same as that of the Prompt. Parv. Wedgwood cites from the Rolls of Winchester College, temp. Henry IV, printed in Proceedings of the Archæological Institute, 1848, p. 64, a passage relating to the expenses 'Stephani Austinwell . ad loquendum . . de evidenciis scrutandis de pe de gre progenitorum hæredum de Husey.' This, being in a Latin document, is not much to be relied on for spelling, but it appears to be the earliest trace of the word at present known. Thus the word does not appear till the 15th century.

β. Etymology unknown; but we may feel sure it is French. The numerous guesses, par degrees (Mahn), pied and gré, père and degré, petendo gradus, &c., are all utterly unsatisfactory. The evidence certainly points to something different from F. gré and Lat. gradus, or we should not have the forms gru and grewe in the Prompt. Parv. γ. I merely add the guess that there may be a reference to F. grue, a crane. Danser la grue meant to hop or stand on one leg only (Cotgrave), in allusion to the crane's frequently resting on a single leg; and there is a proverbial phrase à pied de grue, 'in suspence, on doubtfull tearms, or not wel, or but halfe, setled, like a crane that stands but upon one leg;' Cot. Thus a pedigree would be so named, in derision, from its doubtfulness; or from the cranes' legs (single upright stalks) used in drawing out a predigree.

8. Wedgwood (in N. and Q. 6 S. i. 309) gives pied the sense of 'tree;' so that pied de gres is 'tree of degrees.' Cf. F. pied-bornier, 'a tree that serves to divide severall tenements;' Cot. PEDIMENT, an ornament finishing the front of a building. (L.)

'Fronton, in architecture, a member that serves to compose an ornament, raised over cross-works, doors, niches, &c., sometimes making a triangle, and sometimes part of a circle; it is otherwise called a pediment, and fastigium by Vitruvius; Phillips, ed. 1706. I cannot trace the history of the word, and the dictionaries make no attempt to explain it. Mahn, in Webster, derives it from pes, a foot; which is but a poor account. The form of the word is clearly Latin; but there is no such word as pedimentum. I can only suppose that the orig. word is pedamentum, a stake or prop, with which trees and vines are supported; formed with suffix -mentum from pedare, to prop, from ped-, stem of pes, a foot; see Foot. The spelling pediment for pedament would naturally be brought about by confusion with the common word impediment.

B. This etymology is, as to the form, probably right; as to the reason of the use of the word, I can only guess that pedamentum was used as an equivalent to pedatura. Pedatura not only means a prop or 'pedament,' but in Low Lat. had the sense of a certain space, containing a certain number of feet, in which anything could be put, a site or plot (Ducange). And a

pediment does, in fact, enclose a space which was often ornamented with sculpture. More light is desired as to the word's history.

PEDLAR, PEDLER, PEDDLER, a hawker, one who travels about selling small wares. (Scand.?) The verb to peddle, to sell small wares, is later, and a mere derivative from the sb. We find pedler in Cotgrave, to explain F. mercerot, and pedlar in Sherwood's index. But the older form was peddar or pedder, appearing as late as in Levins, ed. 1570; although, on the other hand, pedlere occurs as early as in P. Plowman, B. v. 258. 'Peddare, calatharius [basket-maker], piscarius' [one who sells fish hawked about in baskets]; Prompt. Parv.; formed from pedde, explained by 'panere,' i. e. a pannier; id. See Way's excellent illustrative note. The Prompt. Parv. also gives: 'Pedlare, shapmann,' i.e. chapman. hawker. β . As Way remarks, in the Eastern counties, a pannier for carrying provisions to market, esp. fish, is called a *ped*; 'the market in Norwich, where wares brought in from the country are exposed for sale, being known as the ped-market; and a dealer who transports his

com-es (stem com-it-), a companion, one who 'goes with' another. It to a dimin. form peddle, i. e. little 'ped,' which is not recorded. The Lat. pes is cognate with E. foot; see Foot. Der. pedestrian-ism.

PEDICEL, PEDICLE, the foot-stalk by which a leaf or fruit is joined on to a tree. (F., -L.) Pedicel is modern, from mod. F. And see Lowland Sc. peddir, a pediar (Jamieson). Y. Origin unknown; but presumably Scand., as peddir is found in Scotch, and Pedicel is the better word as used by Boco. Not this the sea. unknown; but presumably Scand., as peddir is found in Scotch, and ped or pad in Norfolk. Cf. 'A haske is a wicker pad, wherein they vse to cary fish;' Gloss by E. Kirke to Spenser, Shep. Kal. November, I. 16. Still, the word ped, or pad, a basket, is no longer to be traced in Scandinavian; and the word pad, in the sense of cushion, is almost as obscure. See Pad. Der. peddle, vb., q.v. PEDOBAPTISM, infant baptism. (Gk.) In Blount's Gloss.,

ed. 1674. A coined word, as if from Lat. pædobaptismus*, Latinised form of Gk. παιδοβαπτισμός; from παιδο-, crude form of παίε, a boy; and βαπτισμόε, baptism. See Pedagogue and Baptism. Der.

pedobaptist.

PEEL (1), to strip off the skin or bark. (F.,-L.) In Shak. Merch. Ven. i. 3. 85. [Two F. verbs are mixed up here, viz. F. peler and F. piller. It is true that peler and piller are now well distinguished in French, the former meaning 'to peel, strip,' and the latter 'to plunder,' a sense preserved in E. pillage. But in O. F. they were sometimes confused, and the same confusion appears in M. E. pilien, pillen, used in the sense of 'peel.' 'Rushes to pille' = to peel rushes, P. Plowman, C. x. 81; pilled = bald, Chaucer, C. T. 3993. A clear case is in Palsgrave, who has: 'I pyll rysshes, Ie pille des ionez.' For further remarks on pill, see Pillage.] We may consider peel, in the present place, as if due to peler only. - F. peler, 'to pill, pare, bark, unrind, unskin;' Cot. Cf. Span, pelar, Ital. pelare, to strip, peel, O. Ital. pellare, 'to vnskin,' Florio.—Lat. pellis, skin; see Fell (2). ¶ But some senses of F. peler are due to Lat. pilare, to deprive of hair, make bald.—Lat. pilus, hair. Dor. peel-ed;

PEEL (2), to pillage. (F.,-L.) 'Peeling their provinces,' i. e. robbing them; Milton, P.L. iv. 136. This is not the same word as the above, but another spelling of the old verb pill (F. piller), to

rob. See Pillage, and see remarks under Peel (1).

PEEL (3), a fire-shovel. (F., -L.) Once a common word; see Halliwell. 'Pele for an ouyn, pelle a four;' Palsgrave. -F. pelle, older form pale, 'a fire-shovell,' Cot. -Lat. pāla, a spade, shovel, peel. Root uncertain; but prob. $p\bar{a} = pag$, to fasten, plant, as in Lat. pan-

gere; whence pāla, the instrument used in planting. Der. palette. PEEP (1), to chirp, or cry like a chicken. (F., - L.) In Isaiah, viii. 19, x. 14; see Bible Wordbook. M. E. pipen, to peep, chirp, Owl and Nightingale, 503. Certainly a purely imitative word, but it seems nevertheless to have been borrowed from F. On the confusion between the sounds denoted by the E. ee in the 16th century, see remarks in Palsgrave, cited by Ellis, Early Eng. Pron. i. 77. Palsgrave says that the mod. bear and bier were both spelt beere in his time. Thus E. peep may answer either to O. F. pepier or to F. piper; the M.E. pipen, however, is solely the latter. O. F. pepier or to F. to peep, cheep, or pule, as a young bird in the neast, Cot.; piper, to whistle, or chirp, like a bird, id.; cf. pipée, the peeping or chirping of small birds, id.—I.at. pipare, pipire, to peep, chirp. Of imitative origin; due to repetition of the syllable PI. Cf. Gk. πιπίζειν, πιππίζειν, to chirp. See Pipe, Pule.

PEEP (2), to look out (or in) through a narrow aperture, to look silly. (F., = L.) 'Where dawning day doth never peepe;' Spenser, F. Q. i. 1. 39. 'To peepe, inspicere;' Levins, ed. 1570. The etymology offers great difficulties; but nearly all writers think it must be connected with the word above, as no other solution seems possible, the word being unknown in M.E.; whereas M.E. pipen, to peep chirp. occurs in the Owl and Nightingale, 503.

B. The to peep, chirp, occurs in the Owl and Nightingale, 503.

B. The explanations hitherto offered are very forced; Richardson suggests that the verb was 'transferred from the sound which chickens make upon the first breaking of the shell to the look accompanying it!' Wedgwood says: 'When we endeavour to sound the highest notes in our voice we strain for a moment without effect until after an effort a thin, sharp sound makes its way through the constricted passages, affording a familiar image of a hidden force struggling through obstructions into life; as the sprouting of a bud through the bursting envelopes, or the light of day piercing through the shades of night. Hence may be explained Dan. at pippe frem (of a bud or seed), to shoot, or peep forth, and the O. E. [M. E.] day-pipe, rendered by Palsgrave la pipe du jour. We now call it the peep of day, with total unconsciousness of the original image. In the same way Du. kriecke, krieckeling, the day spring or creak of day, from kricken, F. cricquer, to creak. "I peke or prie, je pipe hors" [I peep out]; Palsgrave.'

y. It is far simpler to derive E. peep at once from O.F. priper, formerly used, as the above happy quotation shows, in the phrase piper kors, to peep out, to pry. How the F. piper came to be used in that sense will appear at once if we refer the verb. not wares in such a manner is termed a pedder.' Probably peddar is due to the bird, but to the fowler who lies in wait for him, which was, in

also to cousen, deceive, cheat, gull, overreach, beguile, esp. by false cards or dice; 'Cot. 'Pipée, the peeping or chirping of small birds, counterfeited by a bird-catcher; also, a counterfeit shew, false countenance,' &c.; id. 'Pipe, a bird-call, or little wooden pipe, wherewith fowlers do counterfeit the voices of the birds they would take; 'id. Now at p. 212 of Lacroix (Manners, Customs, and Dress during the Middle Ages) there is an excellent illustration of 'bird-piping, or the manner of catching birds by piping,' being a of 'bird-piping, or the manner or catching pirus by piping, being a fac-simile of a miniature in a MS. of the 14th century. The picture shews a man, nearly concealed within a bush, attracting wild birds by means of a pipe, He is piping and peeping out at once. I think we may therefore explain piper as meaning to act like a bird-catcher, to pipe, to peep, to beguile. The sense 'to beguile' is still common; see Littré. The above explanation shews why it is that to peep in the property to look out but to look out either to look out plies not merely to look out, but to look out slily, to look out so as not to be seen, 'to look as through a crevice, or by stealth' (Schmidt, Shakespeare-Lexicon). 'Why pry'st thou through my window? leave thy peeping;' Lucrece, 1089. See further under **Peep** (1). **Der.** by-peep, Cymb. i. 6. 108; peep-bo. serves to be added that the use of the E. verb may have been further influenced by that of the old verb to peak, used in much the same sense. The quotation 'I peke or prie' has been given above, from Palsgrave. Cf. 'To peake into a place, inspicere;' Levins. This is the M. E. piken; 'Cam nere, and gan in at the curtein pike' = came near, and peeped in at the curtain, Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 60; appa-

near, and peeped in at the curtain, Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 60; apparently borrowed from F. piquer, to pierce, hence (metaphorically) to poke one's nose into a thing. See Pique, Pick, Peck.

PEER (1), an equal, a nobleman. (F., - L.) The orig. sense is 'equal;' the twelve peers of France were so called because of equal rank. M. E. pere, Chaucer, C. T. 10990 [not 11119]; per, Havelok, 2241. - O. F. per, peer, later pair, 'a peer, a paragon, also a match, fellow, companion;' Cot.; or, as an adj., 'like, equall.' id. Cf. Span. par, equal, also a peer; Ital. pare, pari, alike, pari, a peer. - Lat. parem, acc. of par, equal. See Par, Pair. Der. peer-ess, a late word, with fem. suffix -ess, of F. origin, Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 70. iii. 140: beer-are, used by Dryden (Todd: no reference). in place 70, iii. 140; peer-age, used by Dryden (Todd; no reference), in place of the older word peer-dom, used by Cotgrave to translate F. pairie;

also peer-less, Temp. iii. 1, 47; peer-less-ly, peer-less-ness.

PEER (2), to look narrowly, to pry. (0. Low G.)

maps for ports; Merch. Vcn. i. 1. 19. M. E. piren. 'Peering in 'Right so doth he, whan that he pireth And toteth on her womanhede does he, when he peers and looks upon her womanhood; Gower, C. A. iii. 29, 1. 4. 'And preuylich pirith till be dame passe' = and A. II. 29, 1.4. And prelyinch privity the fed dame passe = and privily peers, or spies, till the mother-bird leaves the nest; Rich. Redeles, ed. Skeat, iii. 48, - Low G. piren, to look closely, a form in which l has been lost; it is also spelt pliren, plüren; see Bremen Wörterbuch. For the loss of l, cf. Patch. + Swed. plira, to blink; Dan. plire, to blink. The orig. sense of Low G. pluren is to draw the eyelids together, in order to look closely. See Blear-eyed. And

see Peer (3). Doublet, pry.

PEER (3), to appear. (F., -L.) Distinct from the word above, though prob. sometimes confused with it. It is merely short for appear. M. E. peren, short for appear. 'There was I bidde, in payn of deth, to pere; 'Court of Love (late 1 5th cent.), l. 55. Cf. 'When daffodils begin to peer;' Shak. Wint. Ta. iv. 3. 1. As the M. E. aperen was frequently spelt with one p, the prefix a- easily dropped off, as in the case of peal for appeal; see Peal. See further under Appear.

In F. the simple verb paroir (Lat. parere) was used in a similar way. in a similar way. 'Paroir, to appear, to peep out, as the day in a morning, or the sun over a mountain;' Cot.

PEEVISH, cross, ill-natured, fretful. (E.) M. E. peuisch; spelt

peyuesshe in P. Plowman, C. ix. 151, where four MSS. have peuysche; the sense being 'ill-natured.' It occurs also in G. Douglas, tr. of Virgil, Æn. xi. 408 (Lat. text), where we find: 'Sik ane peuych and catyve saule as thine' = such a perverse and wretched soul as thine. And again, in the same, Æn. vi. 301, where the Lat. 'Sordidus ex humeris nodo dependet amictus' is translated by: 'Hys smottrit habyt, owr his schulderis lydder Hang pevagely knyt with a knot togidder,' where it seems to mean 'uncouthly.' And yet again, Aruns is called 'thys pewech man of weyr' [war], where it answers to Lat, improbus; Æn. xi. 767. Ray, in his North-country Words, ed. 1691, gives: 'Peevish, witty, subtil.' Florio explains schifezza by 'coynes, quaintnes, peeuishnes, fondnes, frowardnes.' Peevish in Shak. is silly, childish, thoughtless, forward. Peevishnesse = way-werdness. wardness, Spenser, F. Q. vi. 7. 37. Thus the various senses are childish, silly, wayward, froward, uncouth, ill-natured, perverse, and even witty. All of these may be reduced to the sense of 'childish,' the sense of witty being equivalent to that of forward, the child being toward instead of froward. β. A difficult and obscure word; but prob. of onomatopoetic origin, from the noise made by fretful child. K. John, ii. 406. — O. F. peste-meste (mod. F. pête-mête), 'pell-mell,

fact, a common use of it. 'Piper, to whistle, or chirp, like a bird; dren. The origin appears, perhaps, in Lowland Sc. peu, to make a also to cousen, deceive, cheat, gull, overreach, beguile, esp. by false plaintive noise, used in the Complaint of Scotland, ed. Murray, i. 39, to denote the plaintive cry of young birds: 'the chekyns [chickens] began to peu.' Wedgwood cites Dan. dial. piæve, to whimper or cry like a child; not given in Aasen. Cf. F. pianter, 'to peep or cheep as a young bird, also to pule, or howle as a young whelp;' Cot. Cf. also **Peep** (1) and **Pewit**. In this view, the suffix isk has the not uncommon force of given to, as in thiev-ish, mop-ish. Similarly, from Gael. piug, a plaintive note, we have piugach, having a querulous voice, mean-looking. Der. peevish-ly, -ness. **PEEWIT**, another spelling of **Pewit**. (E.)

PEG, a wooden pin for fastening boards, &c. (Scand., -C.) M. E. pegge; Pegge, or pynne of tymbyr; Prompt. Parv. The nearest form is Dan. pig (pl. pigge), a pike, a spike, a weakened form of pik, a pike, peak; so also Swed. pigg, a prick, spike, from pik, a pike. (For the vowel-change, cf. Corn. peg, a prick.)

B. These are words of Celtic origin; cf. W. pig, a point, pike, peak; and see Peck, Peak, Rike. Der. peg, verb, Temp. i. 2. 295; pegg-ed.

PELF, lucre, spoil, booty. (F., = L.?) 'But all his minde is set on mucky pelfe;' Spenser, F. Q. iii. 9. 4. M. E. pelfyr, pelfrey. 'Spolium;' Prompt. Parv. Pelf, to rob. occurs as a verb, Cursor Mundi, l. 6149. = O. F. pelfre, booty, allied to pelfrer, to pilfer (Burry). guy).

B. Of unknown origin; Roquefort gives O. F. pilfer, pilfeir, to rob, plunder, which Mahn (in Webster) derives from Lapilare, to rob, and facere, to make. This derivation from two verbs is not satisfactory; yet it is highly probable that, at any rate, the first syllable of pelfrer is connected with F. and E. pillage. The difficulty is to explain the latter part of the word. \(\gamma\). Pelf and pilfer are obviously related; but it is not clear which is the older word. See Pilfer.

PELICAN, a large water-fowl. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Hamlet, iv. 5. 146. Spelt pellican, Ancren Riwle, p. 118. – F. pelican, 'a pellican;' Cot. – Lat. pēlicanus, pēlēcanus. – Gk. πελεκάν (gen. πελεκάνος), πελεκάs, πελέκαs, strictly, the wood pecker, the joiner-bird of Aristophanes, Av. 884, 1155; also a water-bird of the pelican kind. The wood-pecker was so called from its pecking; and the pelican from its large bill. - Gk. πελεκάω, I hew with an axe, peck. - Gk. πέλεκυς, an axe, hatchet. + Skt. paragu, an axe, hatchet, paraguada, an axe.

PELISSE, a silk habit, worn by ladies. (F., -L.) Formerly a furred robe. Of late introduction; added by Todd to Johnson. furred robe. Of late introduction; added by Todd to Johnson. [The older E. form is pilch, q.v.] = F. pelisse, formerly also pelice, 'a skin of fur;' Cot. = I.at. pellicea, pellicia, fem. of pelliceus, pellicius, made of skins. = Lat. pellis, a skin, cognate with E. fell, a skin; see Pell and Fell (2). Der. sur-plice. Doublet, pilch.

PELL, a skin, a roll of parchment. (F., = L) M. E. pell, pel (pl. pellis); King Alisaunder, 7081. = O. F. pel (Burguy); mod. F. pean, a skin. = Lat. pellis, a skin, cognate with E. fell, a skin; see Fell (2). Der. pel-isse, pell-icle, pel-t (2), sur-plice, peel.

PELLET, a little ball, as of lint or wax, &c. (F., = L.) M. E. pelet. Formerly used to mean a gun-stone, or piece of white stone used as

Formerly used to mean a gun-stone, or piece of white stone used as a cannon-ball. 'As pale as a pelet,' P. Plowman, B. v. 78. 'A pelet out of a gonne' [gun], Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, iii. 553. -O. F. pelote, 'a hand-ball, or tennis-ball; 'Cot. Cf. Span. pelota, a ball, cannon-ball, Ital. pillotta, a small ball. All diminutives from Lat. pila, a ball. β. Allied to Gk. πάλλα, a ball; πάλλειν, to brandish, toss, throw, Lat. pellere, to drive. See Pulsate. Der. pellet-ed;

plat-on, q. v.

PELLICLE, a thin film. (F.,-L.) 'A pellicle, or little membrane;' Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 27, part 10. - F. pellicule, 'a little skin;' Cot. - Lat. pellicula, a small skin or hide; dimin. from pellis, a skin. See Pell.

PARITORY, a wild flower that grows on

PELLITORY (1), PARITORY, a wild flower that grows on walls. (F., -I.) Often called pellitory of the wall, a tautological expression. Pellitory stands for paritory, by the common change of r to I. M. E. paritorie, Chaucer, C. T. 16049. - O. F. paritoire, 'pellitory of the wall; Cot. - Lat. parietaria, pellitory; properly fem. of adj. parietarius, belonging to walls. - Lat. pariet-, stem of paries, a wall. β. Perhaps paries = that which goes round, from par- = Gk.

reof = Skt. pari, around, and \(\sqrt{1}, to go \) (whence Lat. i-re).

PELLITORY (2), PELLETER, the plant pyrethrum.

(Span., - L., - Gk.) Sometimes called pelleter of Spain, because it grows there (Prior). It is the Anacyclus pyrethrum, the name of which has been assimilated to that of the plant above, which was earlier known. On account of this it is called by Cotgrave 'bastard pellitory, or right pellitory of Spain; but the name is not from O. F. pirette (Cot.), but from Span. pelitre, pellitory of Spain. — Lat. pyrethrum. - Gk. πύρεθρον, a hot spicy plant, feverfew (Liddell). So named from its hot taste. - Gk. πυρ, fire, cognate with E. fire; with

shovel (E. peel, see Halliwell), which from Lat. pāla, a spade, peel, shovel; and O. F. mesler, to mix, from Low Lat. misculare, extended

PELT.

from miscere, to mix. See Peel (3) and Medley.

PELT (1), to throw or cast, to strike by throwing. (L.) 'The chidden billow seems to pelt the clouds;' Oth. ii. 1. 12. M. E. pelten, pilten, pulten, to thrust, strike, drive; pt. t. pelte, pilte, pulte; pp. pelt, pilt, pult. 'And hire over eare pilter hire tail ber inne' = and in her other ear she [the adder] thrusts her tail; O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, ii. 197. 'Fikenhild agen hire pelte Wib his swerdes hilte' = Fikenhild pushed against her with his sword-hilt; King Horn, ed. Lumby, 1415. The pp. pilt = thrust, put, is in Gen. and Exodus, ed. Morris, 2214. The pp. ipult = cast, thrown, is in Layamon, 10839 (later text). See further examples in Stratmann, to which add, from Halliwell: 'With grete strokes I shalle hym pelte,' MS. Ashmole 61; which comes very near the mod. usage. The sense of 'drive' comes out in the common mod. E. phrase full pelt = full β. The easiest way of interpreting the vowel-sounds is to refer the word to an A.S. form pyltan*, to thrust, drive, not recorded. This would give M.E. pulten or pilten; cf. A.S. lytel, whence M.E. lutel, litel, and A.S. pyt, a pit, whence M.E. put, pit. The e is a dialectal variety, like Kentish pet for pit, and E. dent as well as dint, from A. S. dyni. 7. Just as pyt is from Lat. puteus, such a form as A. S. pyltan * would answer to Lat. pultare, to beat, strike, knock; δ. Lat. pultare, and this is the most prob. origin of the word. like pulsare, is an iterative form from pellere (pp. pulsus), to drive; see Pulsate. The simple Lat. pellere appears, probably, in Havelok, 810: 'To morwen shal ich forth pelle' = tomorrow I shall drive forth, i.e. rush forth. ¶ It is usual to derive E. pelt from O. F. pelater, to throw a ball, from pelate, a ball, discussed under Pellet. But though the word pellet may have influenced the later usage of the verb to pelt, and probably did so, such an origin for the word must certainly be rejected, as the M. E. forms clearly shew; esp. as pelt was in use before pellet. Certainl full pelt is not full pellet, nor anything of the kind. Der. pelt-ing, pelt, sb.

Used in the North **PELT** (2), a skin, esp. of a sheep. (F., -L.) for the skin of a sheep; in hawking, a pelt is the dead body of a fowl killed by a hawk (Halliwell). The skin of a beast with the hair on (Webster). And see Richardson. M. E. pelt. 'Off shepe also comythe pelt and eke felle' [skin]; The Hors, Shepe, and Goos, l. 43 (by Lydgate), in Political, Religious, and Love Poems, cd. Furnivall. We also find prov. E. peltry, skins (Halliwell); formerly peltre-ware, as in Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. ii. c. 170 (R.); Ilackluyt's Voyages, i. 192, l. 11 from bottom, where it occurs in a reprinted poem of the 15th century. The form pelt seems to have been shortened from peltry or peltry-ware, there being no such word as pellet in F.; whilst peltry = O. F. pelleterie, 'the trade of a skinner, or peltmonger;' Cot. = O. F. pelletier, 'a skinner.' Formed (like bijoutier, graine-tier) by a suffix -tier (due to a diminutive -et and suffix -ier) from O. F. pel, mod. F. peau, a skin; see Pell. ¶ But it may be added that the passage quoted by Hackluyt says that peltre-ware was brought from Pruce (Prussia); so that pelt may have been borrowed directly from M. H. G. pelliz (mod. G. pelz), a skin, the t being due to G. z. However, the M. H. G. pelliz, like Du. pels, are mere borrowings from O. F. pelice, 'a skin of fur' (Cot.) = Lat. pellicea, fem. of pelliceus, adj. formed from pellis. So that it comes

to much the same thing. See Pelisse.

PELLUCID, transparent. (F., -L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - F. pellucide, 'bright, shining;' Cot. - Lat. pellucidus, transparent. -Lat. pellucere, perlucere, to shine through.—Lat. per, through; and lucere, to shine, from lux, light. See Por- and Lucid.

PELVIS, the bony cavity in the lower part of the abdomen. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706.—Lat. *peluis*, lit. a bason; hence, the pelvis,

In runnips, cd. 1700.—Lat. perms, III. a bason; hence, the pelvis, from its shape. Allied to Gk. πέλις, πέλλα, a wooden bowl, cup. Perhaps from PAR, to fill; whence Lat. plenus, E. full, &c.

PEN (1), to shut up, enclose, (L.) M. E. pennen, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, ii. 43; also pinnen, see P. Plowman, C. vii. 219, and footnote.—A. S. pennan, only recorded in the comp. on-pennan, to un-pen. Ac gif sio pynding wiero onpennad's—but if the water-dem is unfestened or thrown open. Allfred to all Concernis Pentagen. dam is unfastened or thrown open; Ælfred, tr. of Gregory's Pastoral, ed. Sweet, c. xxxviii, p. 276. Cf. Low G. pennen, to bolt a door, from penn, a pin, peg. Pennan is thus connected with pin, and is ultimately of Latin origin. See Pin. Der. pen, sb., Merry Wives, iii. 4. 41; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 322. Ger The verb to pen seems to have been connected with pindar at an early period; but pindar is related to a pound for cattle.

confusedly,' Cot.; also spelt pelle-melle in the 13th cent. (Littré). (Festus); formed with suffix -na from PAT, to fly; whence also The lit. sense is 'stirred up with a shovel.' = F. pelle, a shovel, fire E. feath-er, im-pet-us, pet-it-ion, &c. See Feather. Der. pen, vb., Skelton, Phyllyp Sparowe, I. 810; pen-knife, pen-man, pen-man-ship; penn-er, a case for pens, Chaucer, C. T. 9753; penn-aie, from Lat. pennaus, winged; penn-on, q.v. Also pinn-ac-le, pinn-ate, pin-ion. Doublet, pin.

PENAL, pertaining to or used for punishment. In Levins, ed. 1570.—O. F. penal, 'penall;' Cot.—Lat. pænalis, penal.—Lat. pæna, punishment. + Gk. ποινή, a penalty, requital. Root uncertain, but perhaps from / PU, to purify; see Pure. 'Corssen (Beitr. 78) is probably right in assuming an orig. form pov-ina, by expansion from pu; ... Mommsen (Roman Hist, i. 26, English tr.) is certainly right in holding ποινή to be a Graco-Italic conception; Curtius, i. 349. See Pain. Der. penal-ty, L. L. L. i. 1. 123, from O. F. penalité, not in Cotgrave, but in use in the 16th century (Littre), coined as if from a Lat. puralitas*. Also pen-ance, pen-it-ence, pun-ith.
PENANCE, repentance, self-punishment expressive of penitence.

(F., -L.) M. E. penance, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 303, l. 14; penaunce, in the sense of penitence or repentance, Wyclif, Matt. iii. 2. - O. F. penance, older form peneance (Burguy); formed from Lat. pænitentia, penitence, by the usual loss of medial t between two

vowels. It is thus a doublet of Penitence, q. v.

PENCIL, a small hair-brush for laying on colours, a pointed instrument for writing without ink. (F., -L.) The old use of a pencil was for painting in colours; see Trench, Select Glossary. M. E. pensil; 'With subtil pensil peinted was this storie;' Chaucer, C.T. 2051. -O.F. pincel (13th century, Littré), later pinceau, 'a pensill, a white-limer's brush;' Cot. -Lat. penecillus, a small tail, also, a painter's brush; dimin. of peniculus, a little tail, which again is a dimin. of penis, a tail. Der. pencil, vb.; pencill-ed, Timon,

PENDANT, anything hanging, esp. by way of ornament. (F., - L.) 'His earcrings had pendants of golde;' Hackluyt's Voyages, i. 346, l. 12. 'It was a bridge... With curious corbes and pendants graven faire; Spenser, F. Q. iv. 10. 6. - F. pendant, 'a pendant; Cot. - F. pendant, hanging, pres. part. of pendre, to hang. - Lat. pendere, to hang; allied to pendere, to weigh. β. The Lat. pendere is further allied to Ck. σφενδύνη, a sling, Skt. spand, to tremble, throb, vibrate. - ✓ SPAD, SPAND, to tremble, vibrate; Fick, iii. 831. Der. pend-ent, hanging, Latinised form of F. pendant; pend-ing, Anglicised form of F. pendant, as shewn by the F. phrase pendant cela, in the mean while, in the mean time, Cot.; pend-ence (rare); pend-ul-ous, q.v., pend-ul-um, q.v., pens-ile, q.v. Also (from Lat. pendere) ap-pend, com-pend-i-ous, de-pend, ex-pend, im-pend, per-pend, per-pend-ic-u-lar, sti-pend, sus-pend, &c. Also (from pp. pensus) pens-ion, pens-ive, com-pens-ate, dis-pense, ex-pense, pre-pense, pro-pens-i-ty, recompense, sus-pens-ion; also poise, avoir-du-pois, pans-y, pent-house.
PENDULOUS, hanging, impending. (L.) In Shak. K. Lear,

iii. 4. 69. Englished directly from Lat. pendulus, hanging, by change of -us to -ous, as in ardu-ous, &c. - Lat. pendere, to hang; see Pend-

ant. Der. pendulous-ly, -ness.

PENDULUM, a hanging weight, vibrating freely. (I.) 'That the vibration of this pendulum;' Butler, Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 3, l. 1024.

Lat. pendulum, neut. of pendulus, hanging; see Pendulous.

PENETRATE, to pierce into. (L.) In Palsgrave, ed. 1530. Lat. penetratus, pp. of penetrare, to pierce into.

B. Lat. pene-trare is a compound. The part pene- is from the base of penes, with, peni-tus, within, pen-us, the inner part of a sanctuary; prob. connected with penus, stored food, provisions kept within doors, Lithuan, penas, fodder, from ✓ PA, to feed. 'The idea "stores, store-room," furnishes the intermediate step from penus to penetrare; Curtius, i. 336. y. The suffix -trare is the same as in in-trare, to enter, connected with Lat. in-tra, within, ex-tra, without, trans, across; from &TAR, TRA, to cross over, pass beyond, cf. Skt. tri, to cross. Der. penetra-ble, Hamlet, iii. 4. 36, immediately from Lat. penetrabilis; impenetrable; penetrabl-y, penetrable-ness, penetrabili-ty; penetrat-ing; penetrat-ive, from O.F. penetratif, penetrative' (Cot.); penetrat-ive-ly, penetrat-ive-ness; penetrat-ion, Milton, P. L. iii. 585, immediately from Lat. penetratio

PENGUIN, PINGUIN, the name of an aquatic bird. (C.?)
As Indian Britons were from penguins; Butler, Hudibras, pt. 1. c. 2, 1. 60. It occurs still earlier, in the 15th note (by Selden) to Drayton's Polyolbion, song 9, ed. 1613, where we find: 'About the year 1170, Madoc, brother to Dauid ap Owen, Prince of Wales, made this sea-voyage [to Florida]; and, by probability, those names of Capo de Breton in Norumbeg, and pengwin in part of the Northerne America, for a white rock and a white-headed bird, according PEN (2), an instrument used for writing. (F., -L.) M. E. penne,
Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 156, l. 15; P. Plowman, B. ix. 39.—O.F.
penne, 'a quill, or hard feather, a pen-feather;' Cot.—Lat. penna, a
feather; in late Lat. a pen.

β. The old form of penna was pesna by W. sailors, this may be the solution. We can go still further

back, and shew that the word existed in Sir F. Drake's time. In a tract printed in 1588, and reprinted in An English Garner, ed. Arber, vol. ii. p. 119, we read that: 'On the 6th day of January, 1587, we put into the straits of Magellan; and on the 8th, we came to two islands named by Sir F. Drake, the one Bartholomew Island, because he came thither on that Saint's day; and the other Penguin Island, upon which we powdered [salted] three tons (!) of penguins for the victualling of our ship.' The etymology is open to the objection that the penguin's head is black, but the name may have been transferred to the penguin from some similar bird. 2. Another story (in Littré) is that some Dutchmen, in 1598, gave the name to some birds seen by them in the straits of Magellan, intending an allusion to Lat. pinguis, fat. But this will not account for the suffix -in, and is therefore wrong; besides which the 'Dutchmen' turn out to be Sir F. Drake, who named the island 11 years earlier than the date thus assigned. After all, is it certain that the name is not S. American? The F. pingouin appears to be derived from the E. word.

PENINSULA, a piece of land nearly surrounded by water. (L.) Cotgrave has 'peninsule, a peninsula.' - Lat. peninsula, a piece of land nearly an island. - Lat. pen-e, pæn-e, almost; and insula, an island; see Isle. Der. peninsul-ar, peninsul-ate.

PENITENT, repentant, sorry for sin. (F., -L.) M. E. penitent, Chaucer, C. T. Persones Tale, near beginning. - O. F. penitent, 'penitent: Cot. - Lat. panitent-, stem of pres. part. of panitere, to cause to repent, frequentative form of ponire, the same as punire, to punish; see Punish. Der. penitent-ly; penitence, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, ii. 61, l. 4 (doublet, fenance); penitent-i-al, penitent-i-

al-ly, penitent-i-ar-y.
PENNON, PENNANT, a small flag, banner, streamer. (F., -L.) Pennant is merely formed from pennon by the addition of t after n, as in ancien-t, tyran-t. It occurs in Drayton, Battle of Agincourt (R.) Pennon is in Shak. Hen. V, iii. 5. 49. M. E. penon, penoun, Chaucer, C. T. 980. - O. F. pennon, 'a pennon, flag, streamer; les pennons d'une fleiche, the seathers of an arrow; ' Cot. Cf. Span. pendon, a banner (with excrescent d); Ital. pennone, a pennon, of which the old meaning was 'a great plume or bunch of feathers' (Florio). Formed, with suffix -on, from Lat. penna, a wing, feather; whence the sense of 'plume,' and lastly, of streamer or standard. See Pen (2). Der. pennon-cel, a dimin. form, from O. F. pennoncel, 'a pennon on the top of a launce, a little flag or streamer;

PENNY, a copper coin, one twelfth of a shilling. (L., with E. suffix.) Formerly a silver coin; the copper coinage dates from A.D. 1665. M. E. peni, Havelok, 705; pl. penies, Havelok, 776, also pens (pronounced like mod. E. pence) by contraction, P. Plowman, B. v. 243. The mod. E. pence is due to this contracted form. A.S. pening, a penny, Mark, xii. 15, where the Camb. MS. has penig, by loss of n before g; the further loss of the final g produced M. E. peni. The oldest form is pending (A.D. 835), Thorpe, Diplomatarium, p. 471, l. 26; formed from the base pand, with dimin, suffix -ing. B. It is clear that pand = Du. pand, a pawn, pledge, O. H. G. pfant, G. pfand; a word of Lat. origin; see Pawn. In this view, a penny is a little pledge, 'a token.' + Du. penning. + Icel.

penningr. + Dan, and Swed. penning. + G. pfennig, O. H. G. phantinc.

Der. penny-weight, penny-worth, penni-less.

PENNY-ROYAL, a herb. (F., -L.) In Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 9, where however the first part of the word is a singular corruption of the old name a kird or which we find Contrave transcorruption of the old name puliol or puliall; we find Cotgrave translating O.F. pulege by 'penny royall, puliall royall,' the name being really due to Lat. puleium regium, penny-royal (Pliny, b. xx. c. 14), a name given to the plant (like E. flea-bane) from its supposed efficacy against fleas; from Lat. pulen, a flea (see Flea). So also 'Origanum, puliol real, wde-minte,' i.e. wood-mint; Wright's Vocab. i. 140, col. 2. PENSILE, suspended. (F., = L.) 'If a weighty body be possile;' Recombatty the state of the

Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 763. - O. F. pensil, 'sleightly hanging;' Cot. - Lat. pensilis, pendent; prob. for an older form pend-ti-lis*, formed with Aryan suffixes -ta and -la (=-ra) from pendere, to hang; see Pendant.

PENSION, a stated allowance, stipend, payment. (F., -L.) In Shak, K. Lear, ii. 4. 217.—F. pension, 'a pension;' Cot.—Lat. pensionem, acc. of pensio, a payment.—Lat. pensus, pp. of pendère, to weigh, weigh out, pay; orig. to cause to hang, and closely connected with pendère, to hang; see Pendant. Der. pension, vb., pension-er, Mid. Nr. Der. pension.

Mid. Nt. Dr. ii. I. 10; pension-ar-y. And see Pensive.

PENSIVE, thoughtful. (F., -L.) M. E. pensif, Gower, C. A. ii.

65. - F. pensif, 'pensive;' Cot. Formed, as if from a Lat. pensiuus*, from pensare, to weigh, ponder, consider; intensive form of pendere (pp. pensus), to weigh; see Pension. Der. pensive-ly, -ness. And

PENT, for penned, pp. of Pen (1), q. v. PENTAGON, a plane figure having five angles. (F., -L., -Gk.) mod. F. peuple, people. - Lat. populum, acc. of populus, people.

The adj. pentagonall is in Minsheu, ed. 1627. — F. pentagone, 'five-cornered;' Cot.—Lat. pentagonus, pentagonius, pentagonal.—Gk. πεντάγωνων, pentagon.—Gk. πέντα, old form of πέντε, five, cognate with E. five; and γωνία, a corner, angle, lit. a bend, from γόνυ, a knee, cognate with E. knee. See Five

and Knee. Der. pentagon-al.

PENTAMETER, a verse of five measures. (L., -Gk.) In Skelton's Poems, ed. Dyce, i. 193, l. 6. – Lat. pentameter. – Gk. πεντάμετροε. – Gk. πέντα, old form of πέντε, five, cognate with E. five; and

μέτρον, a metre; see Five and Metre

PENTATEUCH, the five books of Moses. (L., - Gk.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Spelt pentateuches in Minsheu, ed. 1627.-Lat. pentateuchus. - Gk. πέντα, old form of πέντε, five, cognate with E. five; and τεῦχοε, a tool, implement, in late Gk., a book. Hence applied to the collection of the five books of Moses. B. Teuros is allied to τεύχειν, to prepare, get ready, make; older forms appear in Gk. τύκος, τύχος, an instrument for working stones with, a mason's pick or hammer, whence τυκίζειν, to work stones. The base of τύκ-ος is tuk or twak, allied to \(\sqrt{TAK} \), to hew, cut, prepare, arrange, seen in Gk. τάσσειν (=τακ-γειν), to set in order, τάξιε, order. The lengthened form TAK-S appears in Lat. texere, to weave, Skt. taksh, to cut, takshan, a carpenter. See Five and Text.

¶ Thus -teuch is, etymologically, nearly an equivalent of text; and it has much the

PENTECOST, Whitsuntide; orig. a Jewish festival on the fiftieth day after the Passover. (L., – Gk.) M. E. pentecoste, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 89, 1. 5. – A. S. pentecoster, rubric to John vi. 44. - Lat. pentecosten, acc. of pentecoste. - Gk. πεντηκοστή, Pentecost, Acts, ii. 1; lit. fiftieth, fem. of πεντηκοστός, fiftieth (ἡμέρα = day, being understood). - Gk. $\pi \ell \nu \tau \eta = \pi \ell \nu \tau \alpha$, old form of $\pi \ell \nu \tau \epsilon$, five; and -KOOTOS = -KOVOTOS = -KOVTTOS, formed from -KOVTO, tenth, as appearing in τριά-κοντα, thirty. Again, -κοντα is short for δέκοντα, tenth, from δέκα, ten, cognate with E. ten. See Five and Ten. Der. pentecost-al

PENTHOUSE, a shed projecting from a building. (F.,-L.) In Shak, Much Ado, iii. 3. 110. A corruption of pentice or pentis, due to an effort at making sense of one part of the word at the expense of the rest, as in the case of crayfish, &c. M.E. pentice, pentis. 'Pentice, of an howse ende, Appendicium; Prompt. Parv. Caxton, in the Boke of the Fayt of Armes, explains how a fortress ought to be supplied with fresh water, cisterns being provided 'where men may receive inne the rayne-watres that fallen doune along the thackes of thappentyzes and houses; Part ii. c. 17 (Way's note). Here thackes = thatches; and thappentyzes = the appentices, shewing that pentice stands for apentice, the first syllable having been dropped, as in peal for appeal. Way further quotes from Palsgrave: Penthouse of a house, appentis; and from the Catholicon: 'A pentis, appendia, appendicium.'
-O. F. apentis, appentis, 'a penthouse;' Cot. - Lat. appendicium, an appendage; allied to appendix, an appendage; see Append. ¶ Thus a penthouse is an 'appendage' or out-building. See the next word.

PENTROOF, a roof with a slope on one side only. (Hybrid; F.,-L. and E.) Given in Webster. I notice it because it has probably affected the sense of penthouse, which has been confused with it, though they mean quite different things. They are, however, from the same ultimate source. Compounded of F. pente, a slope; and E. roof. The F. pente is formed from pendre, to hang, like vente from vendre, to sell. - Lat. pendere, to hang; see Pondant. PENULTIMATE, the last syllable but one. (L.) A gramma-

tical term; coined from Lat. pæn-e, almost; and ultima, last. See Ulterior. Der. penult, the contracted form.

PENUMBRA, a partial shadow beyond the deep shadow of an eclipse. (L.) Coined from Lat. pæn-e, almost; and umbra, a shadow. See Umbrella.

PENURY, want, poverty. (F.,-L.) 'In great penury and miserye;' Fabyan's Chron. vol. i. c. 157.-F. penurie, 'penury;' Cot.-Lat. penuria, want, need. Allied to Gk. πείνα, hunger, πενία,

Cot.—Lat. penuria, want, need. Allied to GK. πεινα, nunger, πενία, need, σπανία, σπάνις, want, poverty; so that an initial s has been lost.— * SPA, SPAN, to draw out; see Span, Spin. Der. penurious (Levins); penuri-ous-ness.

PEONY, PÆONY, a plant with beautiful crimson flowers.

(F.,—L.,—Gk.) The mod. E. peony answers to the 16th century F. peone (Cot.) and to Lat. pæonia. The M. E. forms were pione, pione, piane, pianie; P. Plowman, A. v. 155; B. v. 312; later, peony, Palsgrave.—O.F. pione (mod. F. pivoine); Littré.—Lat. pæonia, medicinal, from its supposed virtues; fem. of Pæonius, belonging to Pæon.—Gk. Παιών, Pæon, the god of healing. See Pæan.

PEOPLE, a nation, the populace. (F., -L.) M. E. peple, P. Plowman, A. i. 5; spelt poeple, id. B. i. 5; spelt peple, poeple, puple, Chaucer, C. T. 8871 (Six-text, E. 995). [The spelling with so or os is an attempt at rendering the F. diphthong.] - O. F. pueple (Burguy),

β. Po-pul-us appears to be a reduplicated form; cf. Lat. pie-bes, people. Allied to ple-nus, full, from YPAR, to fill. See it discussed in Curtius, i. 344. And see Folk, Populace.
PEPPER, the fruit of a plant, with a hot pungent taste. (L., Gk., Skt.) M. E. peper (with only two p's), P. Plowman, B. v. 122. A. S. pipor; A. S. Leechdoms, ed. Cockayne, iii. 341. Lat. piper. Gk. πέπερι. Skt. pippala, (1) the holy fig-tree, (2) long pepper; pippali, the fruit of the holy fig-tree (and, presumably, of the peppertree); Benfey, p. 552. Cf. Pers. pulpul, pepper; Palmer's Dict. col.
114. Der. pepper-corn. betper-mint.

114. Der. pepper-corn, pepper-mint.
PEPSINE, one of the constituents of the gastric juice, helpful in the process of digestion. (F., = Gk.) From mod. F. pepsine, formed with suffix -ine from Gk. πέψ-, base of fut. of πέπτειν, to cook; from ▼ PAK, to cook, whence also Skt. pach, Lat. coquere. See Cook.

Der. So also pept-ic, i. e. assisting in digestion, from Gk. πέπτικος;

whence dys-peptic.

PER-, prefix, through. (L.) Lat. per, through; whence F. per-, par-, as a prefix. Orig. used of spaces traversed; allied to Gk. παρά, πάρ, by the side of, Skt. pará, away, from, forth, param, beyond, and to E. from. - A PAR, to go through; see Fare, From. The prefixes para and peri-, both Gk., are nearly related. See

Curtius, i. 334. 338. **PERADVENTURE**, perhaps. $(F_{\cdot \cdot} - L_{\cdot})$ The *d* before v is an insertion, as in *adventure*. M. E. *perauenture* (with u = v), Rob. of Glouc. p. 358, l. 20; often shortened to peranter or parameter, spelt parameter in the same passage, in MS. Cotton, Calig. A. xi. - F. par, by; and aventure, adventure. - Lat. per, through, by; and see Adventure. PERAMBULATE, to walk through or over. (L.) Prob. made

from the earlier sb. perambulation; Lambarde's 'Perambulation of Kent' was printed in 1576. - Lat. perambulatus, pp. of perambulare, lit. to walk through. - Lat. per, through; and ambulare, to walk; see Per- and Amble. Der. perambulat-ion; also perambulat-or, an instrument for measuring distances, as in Phillips, ed. 1706, but now

used to mean a light carriage for a child.

PERCEIVE, to comprehend. (F., -L.) M. E. perceyuen (with u=v), also parceyuen, P. Plowman, B. xviii. 241.-O. F. perceyer (Burguy); Cot. gives only the pp. perceu. The mod. F. has only the comp. apercevoir, with the additional prefix a = Lat. ad. - Lat. percipere; from per, through, thoroughly, and capere, to take, receive. See Per- and Capacious. Der. perceiver, perceivable. Also perception, from F. perception, 'a perception' (Cot.), from Lat. perceptionem, acc. of perceptio, from the pp. perceptus; also percept-ive, percept-ive-ly, percept-iv-i-ly, percept-ive-ness; percept-ible, F. perceptible, perceptible, Cot.), from Lat. perceptibilis, perceivable; percept-ibl-y, percept-ibil-i-ty. Also percipient, from the stem of the pres. part. of

PERCH (1), a rod for a bird to sit on; a long measure of five and

PRIKCH (1), a rod for a bird to sit on; a long measure of five and a half yards. (F.,—L.) The arig. sense is 'rod;' whether for measuring or for a bird's perch. M. E. perche, Chaucer, C. T. 2206.—F. perche, 'a pearch;' Cot.—Lat. pertica, a pole, bar, measuring-rod. Root uncertain. Der. perch, vb., Rich. III, i. 3. 71; perch-er.

PERCH (2), a fish. (F.,—L.,—Gk.) M. E. perche, Prompt. Parv. p. 393; King Alisaunder, 5446.—F. perche.—Lat. perca.—Gk. πέρκη, a perch; so named from its dark colour.—Gk. πέρκος, πέρκος, πέρκος, spotted, blackish. +Skt. priçni, spotted, pied, esp. of cows; Curtius, i. 340.

β. The original meaning is 'sprinkled;' and the Lat. spargere, to scatter, and E. sprinkle, as well as the Skt. sorie to touch sprinkle. to scatter, and E. sprinkle, as well as the Skt. spric, to touch, sprinkle, shew that the word has lost an initial s. See Sprinkle.

PERCHANCE, by chance. (F.,-L.) In Shak. Temp. ii. 2.

17. [The M. E. phrase is per cas or parcas, Chaucer, C. T. 12819; from F. par cas; see Case.]—F. par, by; and chance, chance; see Per- and Chance.

PERCOLATE, to filter through. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. Prob. due to the sb. percolation, in Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 3.—Lat. percolatus, pp. of percolare, to strain through a sieve. - Lat. per, through; and colars, to filter, from colum, a filter. See Per- and

Colander. Der. percolat-ion, percolat-or.

PERCUSSION, a shock, quick blow. (L.) Bacon has percussion,
Nat. Hist. § 163; percussed, id. 164; percutient, id. 190. Formed,
by analogy with F. sbs. in -ion, from Lat. percussio, a striking. — Lat. percussus, pp. of percutere, to strike violently. - Lat. per, thoroughly; and quatere, to shake; which becomes -cutere in compounds. - SKUT, to shake; see Concussion. Der. percuss-ive; percuti-ent,

B. Po-pul-us appears to be a reduplicated form; cf. Lat. ple-bes, PEREGRINATION, travel, wandering about. (F., -L.) In people. Allied to ple-nus, full, from PAR, to fill. See it discussed in Curtius, i. 344. And see Folk, Populace.

PEPPER, the fruit of a plant, with a hot pungent taste. (L., - Gk., -Skt.) M. E. peper (with only two p's), P. Plowman, B. v. 122.

Obs. peregrinate, verb, rare, from Lat. pp. peregrinatus; peregrinator.

Also peregrinate, vero, rare, from Lat. pp. peregrinatus; peregrinate-or. Also peregrinate, adj., L. L. V. I. 15.

PEREMPTORY, authoritative, dogmatical. (F., -L.) In Spenser, F. Q. iii [not iv]. 8. 16. Englished from F. peremptorive, 'peremptory;' Cot. - Lat. peremptorius, destructive; hence, decisive. - Lat. peremptor, a destroyer. - Lat. peremptus, pp. of perimere, older form peremere, to take entirely away, destroy. - Lat. per, away (like Skt. parú, from); and emere, to take, also to buy. See Per- and Example. Decrements is a second and seed to the second and the second account of th

Example. Der. peremptori-ly, -ness.

PERENNIAL, everlasting. (L.) In Evelyn's Diary, Nov. 8, 1644. Coined by adding -al (= Lat. -alis) to perenni-, crude form of perennis, everlasting, lit. lasting through many years. —Lat. per, through; and annus, a year, which becomes enni- in compounds. See Per- and Annual. Der. perennial-ly.

PERFECT, complete, whole. (F.,—L.) M. E. parfit, perfit, Chauser C. T. 72. [The word has since been conformed to the lat

Chaucer, C.T. 72. [The word has since been conformed to the Lat. spelling.] - O. F. parfit, parfeit, later parfait (Cot.); mod. F. parfait. -Lat. perfectus, complete; orig. pp. of perficere, to complete, do thoroughly. -Lat. per, thoroughly; and -ficere, for facere, to make. See Per- and Fact. Der. perfect-ly, -ness; perfect, vb., Temp. i. 2.
79; perfect-ible, perfect-ibil-i-ty; perfect-er; perfection, M. E. perfection, Ancren Riwle, p. 372, l. 9, from F. perfection; perfection-ist.
PERFIDIOUS, faithless, treacherous. (L.) In Shak. Temp. i.

2.68. Not a F. word, but formed (by analogy with words of F. origin) directly from Lat. perfidiosus, treacherous.—Lat. perfidia, treachery.—Lat. perfidus, faithless, lit. one that goes away from his faith. - Lat. per, away (like Skt. pará, from); and fides, faith. See Per- and Faith. Der. perfidious-19, -ness; also perfid-y, in Phillips, ed. 1706, answering to F. perfidie, used by Molière (Littré), from Lat. perfidia.

PERFOLIATE, having the stem passing through the leaf. (L.) 'Perfoliata, the herb thorough-wax;' Phillips, ed. 1706. Botanical. - Lat. per, through; and foli-um, a leaf; with suffix -ate (= Lat. pp. suffix -atus). See Per- and Folio. 'through-wax, an herb;' Cot. ¶ Cf. O. F. perfoliate,

PERFORATE, to bore through. (L.) Bacon uses perforate as a pp., Nat. Hist. § 470.-Lat. perforatus, pp. of perforare, to bore through. - Lat. per, through; and forare, to bore, cognate with E. bore. See Per- and Bore. Der. perforat-ion, -or.

PERFORCE, by force, of necessity. (F., - L.) In Spenser, F. Q. i. 8. 38; spelt parforce, Lord Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. ii. c. 38 (R). - F. par, by (= Lat. per); and force, force. See Per- and Force. PERFORM, to achieve. (F. - O. H. G.; with Lat. prefix.) M.E. parfournen, P. Plowman, B. v. 607; perfourmen, Wyclif, John, v. 36. -O. F. parfournir, 'to perform, consummate, accomplish;' Cot. -F. par (= Lat. per), thoroughly; and fournir, to provide, furnish, a word of O. H. G. origin. See Per- and Furnish. M. E. form parfournen is thus accounted for; the M. E. parfourmen is prob. due to an O.F. furmir, which (though not recorded) is the correct form of F. fournir. The word is not really connected with the sb. form, though this sb. has probably been long associated with it in popular etymology. Der. perform-er; perform-ance, Macb. ii.

3. 33, a coined word.

PERFUME, to scent. (F., -L.)

and occurs in Shak. Temp. ii. 1. 48.

But the sb. is found earlier, in Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. iv. c. 2 (R.) = F. parfinner, 'to perfume; 'Cot. Lit. 'to smoke thoroughly.' = F. par (= Lat. per), through; and fumer, to smoke, from Lat. fumare, vb. formed from fumus, smoke. See Per- and Fume. Der. perfume, sb., F. parfum;

perfuner, perfumer-y.

PERFUNCTORY, done in a careless way. (L.) 'In a carelesse perfunctory way;' Howell, Foreign Travel, § 4, ed. Arber, perform, discharge thoroughly. — Lat. perfunctus, pp. of perfungi, to perform, discharge thoroughly. — Lat. perfunctus, pp. of perfungi, to perform. See Per- and Function. Der. perfunctori-ly, -ness.

PERHAPS, possibly. (Hybrid; L. and Scaud.) In Hamlet, i.

3. 14. A clumsy compound, which took the place of the M. E. per cas, and formed also on the model of perchance; see Perchance. The per is rather from the F. par than the Lat. per, but it makes no PERI-, prefix, round, around. (Gk.) Gk. περί, around, about. + F. perruque, a peruke; see Peruke. Skt. pari, round about. Also allied to Lat. per- in permagnus, &c.; gave rise to a notion that peri- was a also to Gk. παρά, Skt. pará, from; all from γPAR, whence E. fare. | Peri- Hence, it was sometimes drop

See Curtius, i. 340.

PERICARDIUM, the sac which surrounds the heart. (L., -Gk.)
In Phillips, ed. 1706. Anatomical. - Late Lat. pericardium. - Gk. περικάρδιον, the membrane round the heart. - Gk. περί, round; and rapolia, cognate with E. heart. See Peri- and Heart.

PERICARP, a seed-vessel. (Gk.) Botanical. - Gk. περικάρπιον, the shell of fruit. - Gk. περί, round; and καρπόε, fruit, allied to E. harvest. See Peri- and Harvest.

PERICRANIUM, the membrane that surrounds the skull. (Late Lat., - Gk.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. Anatomical. - Late Lat. pericranium. - Gk. περικράνιον, neut. of περικράνιος, passing round the skull. - Gk. περί, round; and κρανίον, the skull. See Peri- and Cranium.

PERIGEE, the point of the moon's orbit nearest the earth. (Gk.) Scientific. In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Opposed to apogee. Coined from Gk. $\pi\epsilon\rho i$, about (here near); and $\gamma\hat{\eta}$, the earth, which appears

in geo-graphy, &c. PERIHELION, the point of a planet's orbit nearest the sun. (Gk.) Scientific. In Phillips, ed. 1706. Opposed to aphelion. -Gk. περί, around (here near); and ήλιος, the sun. See Peri- and

Aphelion.

PERIL, danger. (F.,-L.) M. E. peril, Ancren Riwle, p. 194, l. 24.-F. peril, 'perill;' Cot.-Lat. periclum, periculum, danger; lit. a trial, proof.-Lat. periri, to try, an obsolete verb of which the pp. peritus, experienced, is common. β. Allied to Gk. πειράω, I try, prove, περάω, I press through, pass through, as well as to Goth. faran, to travel, fare. — PAR, to pass over; see Fare. Thus a peril is a trial which one passes through. Der. peril-ous, Chaucer, C.T. 13925; peril-ous-ly, -ness.

PERIMETER, the sum of the lengths of all the sides of a plane

figure. (L., -Gk.) Lit. the 'measure round.' In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - Lat. perimetros (White). - Gk. περίμετρος, the circumference of a circle; hence, the perimeter of a plane figure. - Gk. περί,

round; and µérpov, a measure; see Peri- and Metre.

PERIOD, the time of a circuit, date, epoch. (F., -L., -Gk.)

In Shak. it often means 'conclusion, end;' Rich. III, ii. 1. 44; K.

Lear, iv. 7. 97, v. 3. 204. -F. periode, 'a period, perfect sentence, conclusion;' Cot. - Lat. periodus, a complete sentence. - Gk. περίοδου, a compact sentence. a going round, way round, circuit, compass, a well-rounded sentence. -Gk. περί, round; and όδόs, a way. See Peri and Exodus.

¶ The sense of 'time of circuit' is taken directly from the orig. Gk. Der. period-ic; period-ic-al (Blount, 1674), period-ic-al-ly, period-

PERIPATETIC, walking about. (L.,-Gk.) 'Peripatetical, that disputes or teaches walking, as Aristotle did; from whence he and his scholars were called peripateticks; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. -Lat. peripateticus. - Gk. περιπατητικόs, given to walking about, esp. while disputing; Aristotle and his followers were called περιπατητικοί. - Gk. περιπατέω, I walk about. - Gk. περί, about; and πατέω, I walk, from πάτοε, a path, cognate with E. path. See Peri-

PERIPHERY, circumference. (L., - Gk.) In Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. M. E. periferie; 'This air in periferies thre Devided is,' Gower, C. A. iii. 93; where the side-note is: 'Nota, quod aer in tribus periferiis diuiditur.' - Lat. periferia, peripheria. - Gk. περιφέρεια, the circumference of a circle. - Gk. περί, round; and φέρειν, to carry,

cognate with E. bear. See Peri- and Bear (1).

PERIPHRASIS, a roundabout way of speaking. (L., -Gk.)

Periphrase, circumlocution; Blount's Gloss., cd. 1674; but this is rather a F. form. - Lat. periphrasis. - Gk. περίφρασιs. - Gk. περί, round; and φρασίs, a speech, phrase. See Peri- and Phrase. Der. periphrase, vb.; periphrast-ic, adj., from Gk. περιφραστικός; periphrast-ic-al.

PERISH, to come to naught. (F., -L.) M.E. perisshen, Cursor Mundi, 8789; perischen, Wyclif, John, vi. 27. -F. periss-, stem of some parts of the verb perir, 'to perish;' Cot. (The stem periss- is formed as if from a Lat. periscere *, an imaginary inceptive form). Lat. perire, to perish, come to naught. — Lat. per, thoroughly, but with a destructive force like that of E. for-; and ire, to go; thus perire = to go to the bad. Ire is from \(\sqrt{I}\), to go; cf. Skt. i, to go. And see For- (2). Der. perish-able, perish-abl-y, perishable-

PERIWIG, a peruke. (Du.,-F.,-Ital.,-L.) In Shak. Two Gent. iv. 4. 196. The i after r is corruptly inserted; Minsheu, ed. 1627. gives the spellings perwigge and perwicke. Of these forms, perwigge is a weakened form of perwicke or perwick; and perwick is an E. rendering of the O. Du. form, as distinct from peruke, which is the F. form. — O. Du. peruyk, 'a perwig;' Sewel. —

B. The form periwig

F. perruque, a periate; see Forthe. B. The form periate gave rise to a notion that peri- was a prefix, like Gk. mepi; see Peri-. Hence, it was sometimes dropt, the resulting form being wig. See Wig.

FERIWINKLE (1), a genus of evergreen plants. (L.) Formed with dimin. suffix -le, and insertion of i, from M. E. peruenke, a peri-winkle; Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 218, l. 11.—A. S. peruineæ, as a gloss to Lat. uinea, in Ælfric's Gloss., Nomina Herbarum; see Wright's Vocab is 21 of 2 — Lat. Arminas also selled vises. Wright's Vocab. i. 31, col. 2.—Lat. peruinca, also called uinca peruinca, or (in one word) uincaperuinca (White).

B. The name was doubtless orig. given to a twining plant, as it is clearly allied to uincire, to bind; the prefix per being the usual Lat, prep. Uincire is a nasalised form from a base WIK, appearing in E. Cerviceal, q. v. y. Again, WIK is an extension of WI, to wind, to bind; cf. Lat. uiere, to bind, ui-tis, a vine, ui-men, a flexible twig, E. wi-thy; see Withy, Vine.

PERIWINKLE (2), a small univalve mollusc. (E.; with L.(?)

prefix.) In Levins. A corrupt form, due to confusion with the word above. The best name is simply winkle, as in Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. ix. c. 32. Periwincle is in Drayton, Polyolbion, song 25, 1. 190; and is a corruption of the A.S. name pineuvinela; Bosworth appears to explain this name of the plant, but we find 'sée-snéil, vel pine-

winclan, i. e. sea-snail, or periwinkles, in Wright's Vocab. i. 24, col. 2. Cf. prov. E. (Norfolk) pin-patch, pin-paunch, a periwinkle (Forby), Perhaps so called from being eaten with a pin; see Pin and Winkle. **PERJURE**, to forswear (oneself), swear falsely. (F., -L.) The or L. D. C. L., to forswear (oneself), swear faisery. (f.,-L.) The prefix has been conformed to the Lat. spelling. Shak. has perjured, Oth. v. 2. 63; also perjure, to render perjured, Antony, iii. 12. 30; also perjure, a perjured person, L. L. L. iv. 3. 47; perjury, L. L. L. iv. 3. 62. Skelton has pariured, perjured; How the Douty Duke of Albany, &c., l. 125. – F. parjurer; whence se parjurer, 'to forsweare himselfe;' Cot. Cf. F. parjure (also O. F. perjure), a perjured person. Cot. — Lat. perjurare, to forswear: perjured person. son; Cot. - Lat. periurare, to forswear; periurus. a perjured person. - Lat. per-, prefix used in a bad sense, exactly equivalent to the cognate E. for- in forswear; and iurare, to swear. See Per- and

Jury. Der. perjury, directly from Lat. periurium; perjur-er.

PERK, to make smart or trim. (W.) 'To be perked up [dressed up] in a glistering grief;' Hen. VIII, ii. 3, 21. 'How it [a child] speaks, and looks, and perts up the head l' Beaum. and Fletcher, Knight of the Burning Pestle, i. I (Wife). Prov. E. perk, 'proud, peart, clated;' peart, 'brisk, lively;' Halliwell. = W. perc, compact, trim; percu, to trim, to smarten; percus, smart. Also pert, smart, spruce; pertu, to smarten, trim; pertyn, a smart little fellow. suspect that an initial s has been lost, and that the word is connected

with prov. E. sprack, brisk, lively (Halliwell), Irish spraie, vigour, sprightliness, Icel. sparkr, lively. See Port.

PERMANENT, enduring. (F., -L.) In Spenser, F. Q. vii. 6.
2; and in Skelton's Poems, ed. Dyce, i. 199, l. 19. - F. permanent, 'permanent; Cot. = Lat. permanent, stem of pres. part. of permanere, to endure. = Lat. per, thoroughly; and manere, to remain. See Per- and Mansion. Der. permanent-ly; permanence.

PERMEATE, to penetrate and pass through small openings or pores, pervade. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. Sir T. Browne has pores, pervade. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. Sir T. Browne has permeant parts, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 5. § 8 (in speaking of gold). - Lat. permeatus, pp. of permeare, to pass through. - Lat. per, through; and meare, to pass, go, allied to migrare. See Per- and

Migrate. Der permeat-ion; permeant (from the stem of the pres. part.); permea-ble, from Lat. permeabilis.

PERMIT, to let go, let pass, allow. (L.) In Skelton, Magnificence, l. 58. 'Yet his grace . . . wolde in no wise permyt and suffre me so to do; 'State Papers, vol. i. Wolsey to Henry VIII, 1527 (R.) - Lat. permittere (pp. permissus), to let pass through, lit. to send through. - Lat. per, through; and mittere, to send; see Per- and Mission. Der. permit, sb.; also (from pp. permissus) permiss-ible, permiss-ibl-y, permiss-ion, Oth. i. 3. 340; permiss-ive, Mcas. for Meas.

1. 3. 38; permiss-ive-ly.
PERMUTATION, exchange, various arrangement. (F., -L.) M. E. permutacion, Lament of Mary Magdalen, st. 9. - F. permutation, permutation;' Cot. - Lat. permutationem, acc. of permutatio, a changing. - Lat. permutatus, pp. of permutare, to change, exchange. - Lat. per, thoroughly; and mutare, to change; see Per and Mu-

tation. Der. permute, vb. (rare), from Lat. permutare; permut-able, permut-abl-y, permutable-ness.

PERNICIOUS, hurtful, destructive. (F., -L.) In Shak. Meas. ii. 4. 150. - F. pernicious, 'pernicious; 'Cot. - Lat. perniciouss, destructive. tive. - Lat. pernicies, destruction. - Lat. per, thoroughly; and nici-, put for neci-, crude form of nex, violent death. See Internecine.

Der. pernicious-ly, -ness.

PERORATION, the conclusion of a speech. (F.,-L.) In Shak. 2 Hen. VI, i. 1. 105. — F. peroration, 'a peroration;' Cot. — Lat. perorationem, acc. of peroratio, the close of a speech. — Lat.

PERPENDICULAR, exactly upright. (F., -L.) M. E. perpendiculer, Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, pt. ii. § 23, 1. 26. - F. perpendiculaire; Cot. - Lat. perpendicularis, according to the plumb-line. -Lat. perpendiculum, a plummet; used for careful measurement. -Lat. perpendere, to weigh or measure carefully, consider. - Lat. per, through; and pendëre, to weigh. See Per- and Pension, Pendant. Der. perpendicular-ly, perpendicular-i-ty. Also perpend, to consider, Hamlet, ii. 2. 105, from perpendere.

PERPETRATE, to execute, commit. (L.) Orig. a pp. Which were perpetrate and done; Hall, Hen. VI, an. 31 (R.) Lat. perpetratus, pp. of perpetrare, to perform thoroughly. — Lat. per, thoroughly; and patrare, to make, accomplish, allied to potts, able, capable, and to potens, powerful. Cf. Skt. pat, to be powerful. See Per- and Potent. Der. perpetrat-or, from Lat. perpetrator;

perpetrat-ion

PERPETUAL, everlasting. (F., -L.) M. E. perpetuel, Chaucer, C. T. 1178. - F. perpetuel, 'perpetuall', Cot. - Lat. perpetualis, universal; later used in same sense as perpetuarius, permanent. - Lat. perpetuare, to perpetuate. - Lat. perpetuus, continuous, constant, perpetual. - Lat. perpet-, stem of perpes, lasting throughout, continuous. Lat. perp. throughout; and pet-, weakened form of γ PAT, to go, appearing in Gk. πάτοε, a path, πατεῦν, to tread. See Per- and Path. Thus the orig. sense has reference to a continuous path, a way right through. Der. perpetual-ly, M. E. perpetuelly, Chaucer, C. T. 1344; perpetu-ate, Palsgrave, from Lat. pp. perpetuatus; perpetu-at-ion; perpetu-i-ty, from F. perpetuité, 'perpetuity' (Cot.), from Lat.

acc. respetuitatem.

PERPLEX, to embarrass, bewilder. (F., -L.) In such perplexed plight; Spenser, F. Q. iii. 1. 59. Minsheu gives only the participial adj. perplexed, not the verb; and, in fact, the form perplexed seems to have been first in use, as a translation from the French. - F. perplex, 'perplexed, intricate, intangled;' Cot. - Lat. perplexus, entangled, interwoven. - Lat. per, thoroughly; and plexus, entangled, pp. of plectere, to plait, braid. See Por- and Plait, Der. perplex-i-ty, M. E. perplexitee, Gower, C. A. iii. 348, l. 18, from

F. perplexité, which from Lat. acc. perplexitatem.

PERQUISITE, an emolument, small gain. (L.) Applied to a special allowance as being a thing sought for diligently and specially obtained. 'Perquisite (lat. perquisitum) significs, in Bracton, any-thing purchased, as perquisitum facere, lib. ii. c. 30, num. 3, and lib. iv. c. 22. Perquisites of Courts, are those profits that accrue to a lord of a manor, by vertue of his Court Baron, over and above the certain and yearly rents of his land; as, fines for copyhold, waifes, estrays, and such like; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. — Lat. perquisitum, as above; properly neut. of perquisitus, pp. of perquirere, to ask after diligently. — Lat. per, thoroughly; and quærere, to seek; see Per-

and Query.

PERRY, the fermented juice of pears. (F., -L.) In Phillips, ed.

1706. 'Perrie, drinke of peares;' Minsheu, ed. 1627. - F. poiré, 'perry, drink made of peares, 'Anisacu, Carlos,' - Perry, 'eperry, drink made of peares;' Cot. [The change from point to the form perry was perhaps due to some confusion with M. E. pery, a pear-tree; for which see Pear.] Formed with suffix -é (= Lat. -atus, i. e. made of) from poire, a pear. - Lat. pirum, a

pear; see Pear.

PERSECUTE, to harass, pursue with annoyance. (F.,-L.)

The sb. persecution is older in E. than the vb., and is spelt persecucioum in Wyclif, Second Prologue to Apocalypse, l. 1. Shak has persecute, All's Well, i. 1. 16. - F. persecuter, 'to persecute, prosecute;' Cot. Formed as if from a Low Lat. persecutare *, from Lat. persecutus, pp.

of persequi, to pursue, follow after.—Lat. per, continually; and sequi, to follow. See Per- and Sequence. Der. persecut-ion.

PERSEVERE, to persist in anything. (F.,-L.) Formerly accented and spelt persever, Hamlet, i. 2. 92. M. E. perseueren (with u=v), Chaucer, C. T. 15585.—F. perseuerer, 'to persevere;' Cot.— Lat. perseuerare, to adhere to a thing, persist in it. — Lat. perseuerurs, very strict. — Lat. per, thoroughly; and seuerus, strict; see Por- and Severe. Der. perseuer-ance, M. E. perseuerance, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 168, l. 22, from O. F. perseuerance, Lat. perseuerantia.

PERSIST, to continue steadfast, persevere. (F.,-L.) In Shak. All's Well, iii. 7. 42. - F. persister, 'to persist;' Cot. - Lat. persistere, to continue, persist. - Lat. per, through; and sistere, properly to

make to stand, set, a causal form from stare, to stand, from STA, to stand. See Per- and Stand. Der. persistent, from the stem of the pres. part.; persistence; persistenc-y, 2 Hen. IV, ii. 2. 50.

PERSON, a character, individual, body. (F., -L.) M. E. person,

(1) a person, Chaucer, C. T. 10339; (2) a parson, id. 480; earlier persun, Ancren Riwle, p. 126, l. 15. – F. personne, 'a person, wight, creature;' Cot. – Lat. persona, a mask used by an actor, a personage,

peroratus, pp. of perorare, to speak from beginning to end, also, to close a character, part played by an actor, a person. The large-mouthed a speech. - Lat. per, through; and orare, to speak; see Per- and masks worn by the actors were so called from the resonance of the voice sounding through them; the lengthening of the vowel o may have been due to a difference of stress. - Lat. personare, to sound through. - Lat. per, through; and sonare, to sound, from sonus, through. — Lat. per, through; and sonare, to sound, from some, sound. See Per- and Sound. Doublet, parson, q. v. Der. person-able, Spenser, F. Q. iii. 4. 5; person-age, id. F. Q. ii. 2. 46, from O. F. personnage (Cot.); person-al, Macb. i. 3. 91, from O. F. personnel, Lat. personal: person-al-ly; person-al-i-ty, also in the contracted form personal-ty, with the sense of personal property; person-ate, Timon, i. 1. 69, from Lat. pp. personatus; person-at-ion, person-at-or; person-i-fy, a coined and late word, in Johnson's Dict.; whence person-i-

PERSPECTIVE, optical, relating to the science of vision. (F., - L.) Properly an adj., as in 'the perspective or optike art;' Minsheu, ed. 1627; but common as a sb., accented perspective, in the sense of an optical glass or optical delusion; see Rich. II, ii. 2. 18; also Skelton's Poems, ed. Dyce, i. 25, l. 22. - F. perspective, sb. f., 'the perspective, prospective, or optike art;' Cot. - Lat. perspectiua, sb. f., the art of thoroughly inspecting; fem. of perspectious, relating to inspection. - Lat. perspectus, clearly perceived, pp. of perspicere, to see through or clearly. — Lat. per, through; and specere, to see, spy. See Per- and Spy. Der. perspective-ly, Hen. V, v. 2. 347. And see Perspicacity, Perspicuous.

PERSPICACITY, keenness of sight. (F., -L.) In Minsheu,

ed. 1627; and in Cotgrave. - F. perspicacité, 'perspicacity, quick sight;' Cot. - Lat. perspicacitatem, acc. of perspicacitas, sharpsightedness. — Lat. perspicaci., crude form of perspicax, sharp-sighted; with suffix -tas. Formed with suffix -ax from perspic-ere, to see through; see Perspective. Der. perspicaci-ous, a coined word, as an equivalent to Lat. perspican; perspicacious-ly, -ness. And see

Perspicuous.

PERSPICUOUS, evident. (L.) In Shak. Troil. i. 3. 324. Taken immediately (by change of -us to -ous, as in arduous, &c.) from Lat. perspicuus, transparent, clear. - Lat. perspicere, to see through;

Ferspication, than platent, clear, in East, perspicate, to see though, see Perspective. Der. perspicaus-ly, -ness; also perspication, from F. perspication, 'perspication,' Cot.

PERSPIRATION, a sweating. (F., -L.) The verb perspire is really later, and due to the sb.; it occurs in Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors. b. iv. c. 7. § 4: 'A man in the morning is lighter in the scale, because in sleep some pounds have perspired.' The sb. is in Cotgrave; perspirable is in Minsheu, ed. 1627. — F. perspiration, 'a perspiration, or breathing through.' — Lat. perspirationem, acc. of perspiratio*, not given in White's Dict., but regularly formed from perspiratus, pp. of perspirare, to breathe or respire all over. - Lat. per, through; and spirare, to breathe; see Per- and Spirit. Der. perspirat-or-y; also perspire, verb, answering to Lat. perspirare.

PERSUADE, to prevail on, convince by advice. (F., - L.) Common in Shak., Meas. for Meas. i. 2. 191; perswade in Palsgrave. - F. persuader, 'to perswade;' Cot. - Lat. persuadere (pp. persuasus), to persuade, advise thoroughly. - Lat. per, thoroughly; and suadere, to advise; see Per- and Suasion. Der. persuad-er; also (from pp. persuasus) persuas-ible, from F. persuasible, 'persuasible, 'Cot.; persuasible-ness, persuasibili-ty; also persuas-ion, Temp. ii. 1. 235, Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 34, from F. persuasion, 'persuasion, 'persuasion,' Cot.; persuas-ive, from F. persuasif, 'persuasive,' Cot.; persuasive,' ive-ly, persuas-ive-ness.
PERT, forward, saucy. (C.) In Shak. it means 'lively, alert,' M. E. pert, which, however, has two meanings, L. L. L. v. 2. 272. and two sources; and the meanings somewhat run into one another. 1. In some instances, pert is certainly a corruption of apert, and pertly is used for 'openly' or 'evidently;' see Will. of Palerne, 4930, also 53, 96, 156, 180, &c. In this case, the source is the F. apert, open, 53, 90, 130, 160, 160.

In this exist the source is the r. apert, open, evident, from Lat. apertus; see Malapert.

2. But we also find 'proud and pert,' Chaucer, C. T. 3948; 'stout he was and pert,' Li Beaus Disconus, l. 123 (Ritson). There is an equivalent form perk, which is really older; the change from k to t taking place accessionally as in Faculty of the perturbation. occasionally, as in E. mate from M. E. make. 'Perke as a peacock;' Spenser, Shep. Kal. Feb. 1. 8. 'The popelayes perken and pruynen fol proude' = the popinjays smarten up and trim themselves very proudly; Celestin and Susanna, ed. Horstmann, l. 81, pr. in Anglia, ed. Wülcker, i. 95. Cf. prov. E. perk, pert, proud, elated; perky, saucy; peart, brisk, lively. - W. pert, smart, spruce, pert; perc, compact, trim; percus, trim, smart; percu, to trim, to smarten. See Perk. Der. pert-ly, Temp. iv. 58; pert-ness, Pope, Dunciad, i. Perk.

PERTAIN, to belong. (F., -L.) M. E. partenen, Will. of Palerne, 1419; Wyclif, John, x. 13. Not a common word. - O. F. partenir, to pertain; in Burguy and Roquefort, but not in Cotgrave. (It seems to have been supplanted by the comp. apparent; see Appertain.) - Lat. pertinere, to pertain. See Pertinent.

both pertinacity and pertinacy; Minsheu, ed. 1627, has only the latter form, which is the commoner one in old authors, though now disused. Pertinacity is from F. pertinacité, omitted by Cotgrave, but occurring in the 16th century (Littré). Pertinacy is from F. pertinace, cited by Minsheu, but not found in Cotgrave or Littré. tinacity is a coined word; pertinacy (F. pertinace) is from Lat. pertitracety is a conied word, personally (r. personale) is from Lat. personal nacia, personal personal nacia, crude form of pertinax, very tenacious.—Lat. per-, very; and tenax, tenacious, from tenere, to hold. See Per- and Tenable. Der. pertinacious, Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus (R.), a coined word, to represent Lat. pertinax, just as

perspicacious represents perspican; pertinacious-ly, -ness.

PERTINENT, related or belonging to. (F.,-L.) In Shak.

Wint. Tale, i. 2. 221. - F. pertinent, 'pertinent;' Cot. - Lat. pertinent, stem of pres. part. of pertinere, to belong. - Lat. per, thoroughly; and tenere, to hold, cling to; see Per- and Tenable. Der. perti-

nent-ly, pertinence; and see pertinacity.

PERTURB, to disturb greatly. (F.,-L.) M.E. 1
Chaucer, C. T. 908. - F. perturber, 'to perturb, disturb; Lat. perturbare, to disturb greatly.— Lat. per, thoroughly; and turbare, to disturb, from turba, a crowd. See Per- and Turbid. Der. perturb-at-ion, spelt perturbacyon, Bp. Fisher, On the Seven Psalms, Ps. 38, ed. Mayor (E. E. T. S.), p. 53, l. 21, from F. perturbation (Cot.), which from Lat. acc. perturbationem.

PERUKE, an artificial head of hair. (F.,—Ital.,—L.) The same

word as periwig, which, however, is the Dutch form of the word; see Periwig. For the form peruke, R. refers to a poem by Cotton to John Bradshaw; and Todd refers to Bp. Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness, p. 44; we therefore find the word at the close of the 17th century, periwig being in earlier use. - F. perruque, 'a lock of haire;' -Ital. parrucca, O. Ital. parucca, 'a periwigge,' Florio; who also gives the form perucea.

β. The same word with Span. peluca, a wig, Port. peruca; Littré also cites Sardinian pilucea, and other forms. The key to the etymology is in remembering the frequent interchange of r and l; the true forms are those with l, such as Span. peluca, Sardinian pilucca. These are closely related to Ital. piluccare, now used in the sense 'to pick a bunch of grapes,' but formerly 'to pick or pull out haires or feathers one by one;' Florio. Y. The true old sense of pilucca was probably 'a mass of hair separated from the head, thus furnishing the material for a peruke. Cf. also Ital. pelluzo, very soft down, O. Ital. pellucare, pelucare, to plucke off the haires or skin of anything, to pick out haires; 'Florio. Also F. peluche, 'shag, plush,' Cot.; see Plush. 5. The O. Ital. pelucare and Sard. pilucca are formed (by help of a dimin. suffix -ucca) from Ital. pelo, hair. - Lat. pilum, acc. of pilus, a hair. Root unknown. Doublets, periwig, wig. ** The usual form of the Ital. dimin. is not -ucca, but -uccio or -uzzo in the masc., and -uccia, -uzza in the feminine.

PERUSE, to examine, read over, survey. (Hybrid; L. and F., -L.) In Shak. in the sense 'to survey, examine,' Com. Errors, i. 2. 13; also 'to read,' Mcrch. Ven. ii. 4. 39. 'That I perused then;' G. Turbervile, The Louer to Cupid for Mercy, st. 12. 'Thus hauynge perused the effecte of the thirde booke, I will likewise peruse the fourth;' Bp. Gardiner, Explication, &c., Of the Presence, fol. 76 (R.) 'To peruse, peruti;' Levins, cd. 1570. And see Skelton, Phyllyp Sparowe, 1.814. A coined word; from Per- and Use.

No other source can well be assigned; but it must be admitted to be a barbarous and ill-formed word, compounded of Latin and French, and by no means used in the true sense; since to per-use could only rightly mean to 'use thoroughly,' as Levins indicates. The sense of the word comes nearer to that of the F. revoir or F. 'survey' or 'examine;' cf. 'Myself I then perused,' i. e. surveyed, Milton, P. L. viii. 267; 'Who first with curious eye Perused him,' id. P. R. i. 320. The F. revoir and E. survey both point to the Lat. uidere, to see; hence Wedgwood observes: 'the only possible origin seems Lat. peruisere, to observe [intensive form of peruidere], but we are unable to show a F. perviser, and if there were such a term, the vocalisation of the v in the pronunciation of an E. peruise would be very singular. Webster suggests that peruse arose from the misreading of an old word peruise, really pervise, but read as if the v were u. This is ingenious, but is utterly negatived by the fact that an E. peruise is as mythical as a F. perviser; at least, no one has yet produced either the one or the other. On the other hand, there is a fair argument for the supposed barbarous coinage from per and use, in the fact that compounds with per were once far more common than they are now. I can instance peract, Dr. Henry More, Poems (Chertsey Worthics' Library), p. 133, l. 31; perdure, perfixt, perplanted, perquire, persway, all in Halliwell; perscrite, pertract, Andrew Borde, Introduction of Knowledge, ed. Furnivall, p. 144, l. 32, p. 264, l. 25; pervestigate, perugilate, both in Minsheu; peraction, perarte, percuiciate, pertusion. tion, perendinate, perflation, perfretation, perfriction, perfusion, per- (as above), from F. pestilence = Lat. pestilentia; pestilent-ly, pestilent-i-al,

PERTINACITY, obstinacy. (F., -L.) Phillips, ed. 1706, gives & graphical, perpession, perplication, perside, perstringe, perterebrale, perboth pertinacity and pertinacy; Minsheu, ed. 1627, has only the latter vagation, all in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Whoever ponders these form, which is the commoner one in old authors, though now discount of the commoner one in old authors, though now discount of the commoner one in old authors, though now discount of the commoner one in old authors, though now discount of the commoner The chief difficulty, after all, is in the curious change of sense, from that of 'use carefully' to 'survey' or 'read.' The testimony of Levins is curious; he seems to have accepted the word literally. We may also note, further, that peruse follows the old pronunciation of use, which had no initial y-sound, as it now has. Thus Chaucer could pronounce the usage as th'usage; C. T. 110. Dor. perus-al,

Hamlet, ii. 1. 90.

PERVADE, to penetrate, spread through. (L.) 'Pervade, to go over or through;' Phillips, ed. 1706.—Lat. peruadere, to go through.—Lat. per, through; and uadere, to go, allied to E. wade. See Perand Wade. Der. per-vas-ive (rare), from the pp. peruasus, Shenstone,

Economy, pt. iii.

PERVERT, to turn aside from the right, to corrupt. (F.,-L.) M. E. peruerten (with u for v), Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, bk. ii. pr. 1, 1. 737. - F. peruertir, 'to pervert, seduce;' Cot. - Lat. peruertere, to overtum, ruin, corrupt (pp. peruersus). - Lat. per, thoroughly; and uertere, to turn; see Per- and Verse. Der. pervert-er; also perverse, Fabyan's Chron. vol. i. c. 112, in the description of Brunechieldis, from F. pervers, 'perverse, cross' (Cot.), which from Lat. pp. peruersus; honce perverse-ly, perverse-ness, pervers-i-ty, pervers-ion. so pervert-ible.

'Why should you PERVICACIOUS, wilful, obstinate. (L.) be so pervicacious now, Pug?' Dryden, Kind Keeper, A. ii. sc. 2 (ed. Scott). Coined by adding ous to peruicacie, crude form of peruicaci, wilful, stubborn.

B. Perhaps from per, thoroughly, and the base ui-scen in uis, strength.

Cf. Lat. peruicus, stubborn, in which -cus is a suffix (Aryan -ka).

Sec Per- and Violate.

PERVIOUS, penetrable. (L.) In Dryden, tr. of Ovid, Mcleager, l. 146. Borrowed directly from Lat. peruins, passable, by change of -us to -ous, as in arduous, &c. - Lat. per, through; and uia, a way; hence, 'affording a passage through.' See Per- and Voyage. Der.

PESSIMIST, one who complains of everything as being for the worst. (L.) Modern; not in Todd's Johnson. Formed with suffix -ist (= Lat. -ista, from Gk. -ιστης) from Lat. pessim-us, worst. [So also optim-ist from optim-us, best.] β. Pessimus is the superl. also optim-ist from optim-us, best.] B. Pessi connected with comp. peior, worse; see Impair.

PEST, a plague, anything destructive or unwholesome. (F.,-L.) 'The hellish pest;' Milton, P. L. ii. 735.—F. peste, 'the plague, or pestilence;' Cot.—Lat. pestem, acc. of pestis, a deadly disease, plague. Perhaps from Lat. pestern, acc. of pesters, a deatof discuse, pague. Perhaps from Lat. perdere, to destroy; see Pordition. Der. pesthouse; pesti-ferous, Sir T. Elyot, The Governor, b. i. c. 3 (R.), Englished from Lat. pestiferus (the same as pestifer), from pesticrude form of pestis, and fer, bringing, from ferre, to bring, cognate

with E. Bear (1); also pesti-lent, q.v.

PESTER, to encumber, annoy. (F., -L.) The old sense is to 'encumber' or 'clog,' 'Neyther combred wyth ouer great multitude, nor pestered wyth too much baggage;' Brende, tr. of Q. Curtius, fol. 25 (R.) 'Pestered [crowded] with innumerable multitudes of people;' North's Plutarch (in Shakespeare's Plutarch, ed. Skeat, p. 175). Hence pesterous, cumbersome, in Bacon, Life of Hen. VII, ed. Lumby, p. 196, l. 29 (wrongly explained as pestiferous). A shortened from of impester, by loss of the first syllable, as in the case of fence for defence, sport for disport, story for history, &c. Cotgrave explains the F. pp. empestré as 'impestered, intricated, intangled, incumbered.' = O. F. empestrer, 'to pester, intricate, intangle, trouble, incumber.' Mod. F. empêtrer. 3. Empêtrer signifies properly to hobble a horse while he feeds afield, and depêtrer is to free his legs from the bonds. These words come from the medieval Lat. pastorium, a clog for horses at pasture. Pastorium (derived through pastum from passere, to feed) is common in this sense in the Germanic laws: 'Si quis in exercitu aliquid furaverit, pastorium, capistrum, frenum,' &c. (Lex Bavar. tit. II. vi. I). So also in the Lex Longobard. tit. I. xx. 5: 'Si quis pastorium de caballo alieno tulerit; Brachet. Y. Thus empestrer represents Low Lat. impastoriare*, regularly formed from in, prep., and pastorium, a clog. Pastorium is a derivative from pastus, pp. of pascere, to feed, inceptive form from a base pa. — PA, to feed; see Food. ¶ Wholly unconnected with pest; but, on the other hand, it is closely connected with Pastern, q. v.

PESTILENT, bringing a plague, hurtful to health or morals. (F., - L.) In Hamlet, ii. 2. 315. [The sb. pestilence is much older; M. E. pestilence, P. Plowman, B. v. 13.] - F. pestilent, 'pestilent, plaguy;' Cot. - Lat. pestilent., stem of pestilens, unhealthy; we also find an old rare form pestilentus.

[B. Pestilens is formed as a pressure from a realy destilent is not be perfected.] find an old rare form pestilentus.

B. Pestilens is formed as a pres. part. from a verb pestilere*, not in use, but founded on the adj. pestilis. pestilential. This adj. is formed with suffix -li- (Aryan -ra) from pesti-, crude form of pestis, a plague; see Pest. Der. pestilence, sb. PESTLE, an instrument for pounding things in a mortar. (F., - L.) & F. petrifier, 'to make stony;' Cot. Formed as if from Lat. petri-M. E. pestel, Tale of Gamelyn, l. 122. 'Pestel, of stampynge, Pila, pistillus, pistellus;' Prompt. Parv. - O. F. pestel (Roquefort), later pesteil, 'a pestle or pestell;' Cot. - Lat. pistillum, a pestle; regularly formed, as a dimin. of an unused sb. pistrum*, from pistum, supine of pinsere, to pound, rarely spelt pisere. B. Pinsere (=pisere) is cognate with Gk. miloscu, to grind coarsely, to pound, and Skt. pisk, to grind, pound, bruise. - PIS, to grind, pound; whence also Russ. pikhate, to push, shove. See Pistil, Piston.

PET (1), a tame and fondled animal, a child treated fondly. (C.) 'The love of cronies, petts, and favourites;' Tatler, no. 266, Dec. 21. (2), this is the same word, differently applied. Coined from Lat. petrification, 'a petrification, a petrification, a petrification, a petrification, a petrification, a child treated fondly. (C.) 'The love of cronies, petts, and favourites;' Tatler, no. 266, Dec. 21. (2), this is the same word, differently applied. Coined from Lat. petrification, a coined word, to make stony;' Cot. Formed as if from Lat. petrificare*, a coined word, to make stony: Cot. Formed as if from Lat. petri-, for petra, a rock; cf. Gk. mérpos, a mass of rock, a stone. Der. petrification, as if from a Lat. pp. petrification, a petrification, a petrification, a petrification, a petrification, a coined word, to make stony;' Cot. Formed word, if from a Lat. petri-, for petra, a rock; cf. Gk. mérpos, a mass of rock, a stone. Der. petrification, as if from a Lat. pp. petrification, a petrification, a petrification, a petrification, as if from a Lat. pp. petrification, a petrification, a petrification, a petrification, a petrification, a petrification, a petrification, a petrification, a petrification, a petrification, a petrification, a petrification, a petrification, a petrification, a petrification, a petrification, a petrification, a petrification, a pet

'The love of cronies, petts, and favourites;' Tatler, no. 266, Dec. 21, 1710. Formerly peat, as in Shak. Tam. Shrew, i. 1, 78. 'Pretty peat;' Gascoigne, Flowers, Hir Question; Works, ed. Hazlitt, i. 48. Ray (A.D. 1691) calls pet a North-country word, and explains a petlamb as 'a cade lamb.' Of Celtic origin.—Irish peat, sb. a pet, adj. petted. 'Oirce peata, petted pigs;' O'Reilly. Gael. peata, a pet, a tame animal. Der. pet, verb; pett-ed; and probably pet (2), q. v. PET (2), a sudden fit of peevishness. (C.) 'In a pet of temperance;' Milton, Comus, 721. Shak. has pettish, adj., i. e. capricious, Troil. ii. 3. 139; spelt petish, Levins. There was also an old phrase to take the pet,' or to take pet. Cotgrave translates F. se mescontenter de by 'to take the pet, to be ill satisfied with.' The simplest and most probable derivation is from Pet (1), q. v. A pet is a spoilt

and most probable derivation is from Pet (1), q. v. A pet is a spoilt child; hence pettish, capricious; to take the pet, to act like a spoilt child; whence, finally, the sb. pet in its new sense of capricious action or peevishness. Der. pett-ish, pett-ish-ly, pett-ish-ness.

PETAL, a flower-leaf; part of a corolla. (Gk.) Petala, among

herbalists, those fine coloured leaves of which the flowers of all plants are made up; Phillips, ed. 1706. Here petala is the Greek plural form, shewing that the word was taken from the Greek immediately.—Gk. πέταλον (pl. πέταλα), a leaf; properly neut. of πέταλοι, spread out, broad, flat. Πέτα-λοι is formed with suffix -λοι (Aryan -ra) from the base πετα- (whence also πετά-νννμι, I spread out), extended form of the base πετ- (for πατ-), to spread. Cf. Lat. patulus, spreading, pat-ere, to lie open, be spread out. — PAT, to spread out; see Fathom. Der. petal-oid.

PETARD, a war-engine, a case filled with explosive materials.

(F., -L.) In Hamlet, iii. 4. 207; spelt petar in the quarto edd. of Hamlet, and by all editors down to Johnson. Cotgrave has both petard and petarre. - F. petart, petard, 'a petard or petarre; an engine. . wherewith strong gates are burst open.' Formed with suffix -art or -ard (of Germanic origin, from G. hart, hard, Brachet, Introd. § 196) from the verb peter, to break wind. - F. pet, a break-Introd. § 196) from the verb peter, to break wind.—F. pet, a breaking wind, slight explosion.—Lat. peditum, a breaking wind.—Lat. peditus, pp. of pēdere (contracted from perdere), to break wind. + Lith. persti, 1 p. s. pr. perd-zui. + Gk. πέρδευ. + Skt. pard. + Icel. freta. + O. H. G. firzan, G. furzen. All from PARD, to crack, explode slightly; whence also E. partridge.

PETIOLE, the footstalk of a leaf. (F.,—L.) Modern; botanical.—E privide a petitole — Let article means of petitole a lettle foot a

- F. pétiole, a petiole. - Lat. petiolum, acc. of petiolus, a little foot, a

stem or stalk. B. Apparently for pediolus; the usual derivation is from pedi-, crude form of pes, a foot; see Foot.

PETITION, a prayer, supplication. (F., -L.) M. E. peticion, petition; Rob. of Brunne [not Rob. of Glouc.], tr. of Langtoft, p. 313, l. 18. - F. petition, 'a petition;' Cot. - Lat. petitioneen, acc. of petitio, a suit.—Lat. petitus, pp. of petere, to attack, ask; orig. to fall on.—\PAT, to fly, fall; whence also E. find, feather, &c.; see Find, Feather, Impetus. Der. petition, vb., petition-ar-y, petition-

er, petition-ing.

PETREL, PETEREL, a genus of ocean-birds. (F., -G., -L., -Gk.) 'The peterels, to which sailors have given the name of Mother Carey's chickens;' Hawkesworth's Voyages (Todd). The spelling petrel is used in a translation of Buffon's Nat. Hist., London, 1792, where we are told that the stormy petrels 'sometimes hover over the water like swallows, and sometimes appear to run on the top of it; vol. ii. p. 128. From the latter peculiarity they take their name. -F. pétrel (sometimes pétérel); Littré cites a letter written by Buffon, At petral (sometimes peteral); Little cites a letter written by Button, dated 1782, who gives his opinion that petral is a better spelling than pétéral, because the derivation is from the name Peter, which is pronounced, he says, as Petra. (The usual F. word for Peter is Pierra.)

B. Thus petral is formed as a diminutive of Pêtra or Peter; and the allusion is to the action of the bird, which seems to walk on the sea, like St. Peter. The G. name Petersvogal (lit. Peter-fowl = Peter-bird) gives clear evidence as to the etymology. G. Peter. - Lat. Petrus, Peter. - Gk. Hérpos, a rock; a name given to

petr-, stem of petra, a rock, a word borrowed from Gk. πέτρα; and Lat. oleum, oil. See Petrify and Oil. ¶ There is a curious mention of rock-oil in l'lutarch's Life of Alexander; see North's

Plutarch, ed. 1631, p. 702.

PETRONEL, a horse-pistol. (F., -Span., -L.) 'Their peeces then are called petronels;' Gascoigne, The Continuance of the Author, upon the Fruite of Fetters, st. 7; Works, ed. Hazlitt, i. 408. Author, upon the Fruite of Fetters, st. 7; works, ed. Haziitt, i. 400. Spelt petrionel in Ben Jonson, Every Man, ed. Wheatley, iii. 1; some edd. have petronel.—F. petrinal, 'a petronell, or horseman's piece;' Cot.

B. Wedgwood remarks that they are said to have been invented in the Pyrenees; and he is very likely right in deriving the word from Span. petrina, a girdle, belt; as a horseman's carbine would require to be slung by a belt. Cf. O. Ital. pietranelli, 'souldiers serving on horseback, well armed with a pair of cuirasses and wea-poned with a fire-locke-piece or a snaphance or a petronell; 'Florio. y. Span. petrina is allied to Span. petral, a poitrel; both are from Lat. pector., stem of pectus, the breast: see Poitrel pector-, stem of pectus, the breast; see Poitrel.

PETTY, small, insignificant. (F., -C.?) Common in Shak.; see Merch. Ven. i. 1. 12, &c. M. E. petit, P. Plowman, B. xiv. 242.— F. petit, 'little, small, . meane, petty;' Cot. β. Perhaps of Celtic origin; Diez connects it not only with Sardinian piticu, little, Wallachian pitic, a dwarf, O. Ital. pitetto, petitto, Prov. and Catalan Wallachian pitte, a dwari, O. Hai. piteno, petito, 1201. and petit, Wallachian piti, small, little; but also with Span. pito, a pointed piece of wood [I can only find Span. piton, a tenderling, sprig or sprout of a tree], and O. F. pite, a small piece of money (Cotgrave). He cites several other words (none of them very easy to verify), from all of which he concludes the existence of a Celtic base pii, meaning something with a fine point, preserved in W. pid, a tapering meaning something with a line point, preserved in w. pia, a tapering point.

y. Similarly the Ital. piccolo, little, may be related to a Celtic base pic, seen in W. pig, a point, peak, bill, beak.

¶ The W. pitw, petty, may be borrowed from English. Der. petti-ly; petti-ness, Hen. V, iii. 6. 136; petti-coat, i. e. little coat, As You Like It, i. 3. 15 (see Coat); petti-fogger, Marston, The Malcontent, A. i. sc. 6 (R.), spelt pettie fogger in Minsheu, ed. 1627, allied to prov. E. fog, to hunt in a servile manner, to flatter for gain, used by Dekker (Halliwell), from O. Du. focker, 'a monopole, or an engrosser of wares and commodities,' Hexham.

PETULIANT, peevish. (L.) In Ben Jonson, Epigram 2 (To My Book), l. 5.—Lat. petulant-, stcm of petulans, forward, pert, petulant; lit. 'ready to attack in a small way,' as it answers to the form of a pres. part. of petulare*, a dimin. of petere, to attack seek. See Petition. Der. petulant-ly; also petulance, from F. petulance,

petulancy, Cot.; petulanc-y.

PEW, an inclosed seat in a church. (F., -L., -Gk.) M.E. puwe. Yparroked in puwes' = enclosed in pews; P. Plowman, C. vii. 144. O. F. pui, an elevated place, the same as puye, 'an open and outstanding terrace or gallery, set on the outside with rails to lean on;' Cot. Cf. Span. poyo, a stone-bench near a door, Ital. poggio, a hillock. [Prob. orig. applied to a raised desk to kneel at.] - Lat. podium, an elevated place, a balcony, esp. a balcony next the arena, where the emperor and other distinguished persons sat. [The loss of d and final -um, and change of poi to O. F. pui, are perfectly regular.] = Gk. πόδιον, a little foot; whence the senses of footstool, support for the feet, gallery to sit in, &c. must have been evolved; for there can be no doubt as to the identity of the Gk. and Lat. words. - Gk. #006-, crude form of novs, a foot; with dimin. suffix -ov. Gk. novs is

cognate with E. foot; see Foot. Der. pew-fellow, Rich. III, iv. 4. 58.

The Du. puye, 'a pue' (Hexham), is borrowed from F. puye.

PEWET, PEEWIT, the lapwing. (E.) 'Pewet or Puet, a kind of bird;' Phillips, ed. 1706. 'Een Piewit-vogel, ofte [or] Kiewit, a puet, or a lap-winckle;' Hexham's Du. Dict., ed. 1658.

Named from its cry. So also Du. piewit or kiewit, G. kibitz.

PEWTER, an alloy of lead with tin or zinc. (F., -E.?) M. E.

pewtir, pewtyr. 'Pewtyr, metalle;' Prompt. Parv. 'Pewter pottes;'
Lydgate, London Lyckpeny, st. 12. -O. F. peutre, peautre, piautre, a the apostle by Christ; see John, i. 42, in the orig. Gk. text. See Petrify. The F. Pêtre was prob. borrowed from G. Peter, not from the Lat. directly.

PETRIFY, to turn into stone. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) Properly transitive; also used intransitively. 'When wood and many other bodies do petrify;' Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, bk. ii. c. 1. § 3.— ont well become petro in Italian. The solution is, probably, that the Ital., Span., and O. F. forms have lost an initial s, owing to the 3 formed to the Gk. spelling as far as relates to the initial ph. Formed difficulty of sounding the initial sp; and the original word really does appear in E. in the form spelter. 'Spelter, a kind of metall, not known to the antients, which the Germans call zink;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Zinc and pewter are often confounded. See

Spelter. Der. pewter-er, Prompt. Parv.

PHAETON, a kind of carriage. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) Properly Phaethon, but we took the word from French. Spelt phaeton (trisyllabic) in Young, Night Thoughts, l. 245 from end. - F. phaeton, a phaeton; occurring in a work written in 1792 (Littré). - F. Phaethon, proper name.—Lat. Phaethon.—Gk. Φαίθων, son of Helios, and driver of the chariot of the sun.—Gk. φαίθων, radiant, pres. part. of φαίθειν, to shine, lengthened form of φάειν, to shine.—

BHA, to shine: see Phantom.

PHALANX, a battalion of troops closely arrayed. (L., = Gk.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627; and Milton, P. L. i. 550, iv. 979. - Lat.

In Minsheu, ed. 1027; and Milton, F. L. 1. 550, iv. 979.—Lat. phalanx.—Gk. φάλαγε, a line of battle, battle-array, a battalion. Of uncertain origin. ¶ The Lat. pl. is phalanges.

PHANTASM, a vision, spectre. (Gk.) Phantasme, Minsheu, ed. 1627. A shortened form of phantasma, Jul. Cæs. ii. 1. 65.—Gk. φάντασμα, a spectre; see Phantom. Der. phantasm-agoria, lit. a collection of spectres, as shewn by the magic lantern, from Gk. dyopá, an assembly, collection, which from a reipew, to assemble. Doublet,

PHANTASTIC, PHANTASY; see Fantastic, Fancy. PHANTOM, a vision, spectre. (F., -L., -Gk.) Partly conformed to the Gk. spelling. M. E. fantome, Chaucer, C. T. 5457; fantum, Wyclif, Matt. xiv. 26. – O. F. fantosme, phantosme, 'a spirit, ghost;' Cot. – Lat. phantasma. – Gk. φάντασμα, a vision, spectre, lit. an apparition, appearance. – Gk. φαντάζειν, to display; in passive, to appear; made from sb. φάντης*, one who shews, only used in the compounds leρο-φάντης, συκο-φάντης; see Hierophant, Syco-phant. - Gk. φαν-, as seen in φαίνειν (= φάν-γειν), to shew, lit. 'to cause, to shine, with suffix -της (Aryan -ta); φαν- is an extended form of φα-, to shine; cf. φάειν, to shine, φάοι, light. - \ BHA, to shine; cf. Skt. bkú, to shine, Lat. focus, the blazing hearth. Hence also fan-tas-y (shorter form fancy), hiero-phant, syco-phant, dia-phan-ous, phen-o-men-on, pha-se, em-phas-is, phaeton, photograph, phosphorus. Sce Fancy, Focus, Phenomenon, Phase. Doublet, phantasm. PHARISEE, one of a religious school among the Jews. (L., -

PHARISEE, one of a religious school among the lews. (L., – Gk. – Heb.) Partly conformed to the Gk. spelling; M. E. farisee, Wyclif, Matt. ix. 11.—Lat. phariseus, phariseus, Matt. ix. 11 (Vulgate).—Gk. φαρισαίου, Matt. ix. 11; lit. one who separates himself from men.'—Heb. párash, to separate. Der. Pharisa-ic. Pharisa-ic-al. PHARMACY, the knowledge of medicines; the art of preparing medicines. (F., – L., – Gk.) Partly conformed to the Gk. spelling. M. E. fermacy, Chaucer, C. T. 2715.—O. F. farmacie, later pharmacie, 'a curing, or medicining with drugs;' Cot.—Lat. pharmacia.—Gk. φαρμακεία, pharmacy.—Gk. φάρμακον, a drug. β. Perhaps coalled from its hydrography. so called from its bringing help; from φάρειν, Doric form of φέρειν, to bear, bring, cognate with E. bear; see Bear (1). Der. pharmaceu-t-ic, formed with suffix -ic (Gk. -ικοs) from φαρμακευτ-ήs, a druggist, which again is formed with suffix -7712 (Aryan -ta) from фармакей-ем, to administer a drug, from фармак-ем, a druggist; hence pharmaceutic-al, pharmaceutic-s. Also pharmaco-poia, from

ποίειν, to make, prepare.

PHARYNX, the cavity forming the upper part of the gullet. (L., - Gk.) In Phillips' Dict. ed. 1706. - Late Lat. pharynx; merely the Latinised form of the Gk. word. - Gk. φάρυγξ, the joint opening of the gullet and wind-pipe; also, a cleft, a bore; closely allied to φάραγξ, a chasm, gulley, cleft, ravine, and to φαράειν, to plough. All from the base φαρ-, to bore, cut, pierce, hence, to cleave; cognate with Lat. forare and E. bore. — W BHAR, to bore, cut; see Bore (1),

Perforate.

PHASE, PHASIS, an appearance; a particular appearance of the moon or of a planet at a given time. (L., -Gk.) The form phase does not appear to have been borrowed from F. phase, but to have resulted as an E. singular from the pl. sb. phases, borrowed immediately from Latin. 'Phases, appearances; in astronomy, the several positions in which the moon and other planets appear to our sight, &c.; Phillips' Dict., ed. 1706. 'Phasis, an appearance; Bailey, vol. ii. 1731. And see Todd's Johnson. Late Lat. phasis pl. phases (not in White's Dict.); merely the Lat. form of the Gk. word. - Gk. φάσιε, an appearance; from the base φα-, to shine; cf. φάοs, light. • A BHA, to shine; see Phantom. Der. em-phasis, q. v. The Gk. φάσιs not only means 'appearance,' as above; but also 'a saying, declaration,' in which sense it is connected with φημί, I speak, declare, from
BHA, to speak; see Ban. This explains the word em-phasis. The root BHA, to speak, declare, is plains the word em-phasis. The root BHA, to speak, declare, is probably identical with BHA, to shine, to shew.

PHEASANT, a gallinaceous bird. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) Now con
botomie in Minsheu, ed. 1627.-F. phlebotomie, 'phlebotomy, bloods probably identical with BHA, to shine, to shew.

with excrescent t (common after n, as in tyran-t, ancien-t, parchmen-t) from M. E. fesaun, Will. of Palerne, 183; later form fesaunt, Chaucer, Parl of Foules, 357.—O. F. faisan, 'a phesant;' Cot.—Lat. phasiana, a phesant; put for Phasiana auis—Phasian bird, where Phasiana is the fem. of Phasianus, adj.; we also find phasianus, masc., a pheasant. -Gk. Φασιανόε, a pheasant, lit. Phasian, i. e. coming from the river Phasis (\$\dar{a}\text{outs}\$) in Colchis. \$\beta\$. The river Phasis is now called the Rioni; it flows from the Caucasus into the Black Sea, at its extreme E. point.

PHENIX, PHŒNIX, a fabulous bird. (L., - Gk.) The word appears very early. Spelt fenix, it is the subject of an A. S. poem extant in the Exeter book; printed in Grein's Bibliothek, i. 215. This poem is imitated from a Lat. poem with the same title.—Lat. phoenix; Pliny, Nat. Hist. i. 2. 2.—Gk. φοίνιξ, a phoenix; see Herodotus, ii. 73, and Smith's Classical Dictionary.

β. The same dotus, ii. 73, and Smith's Classical Dictionary. β. The same word also means Phoenician or Punic (Gk. φοίνιξ = Lat. Punicus); also, a palm-tree; also purple-red. The origin can hardly be assigned. ¶ Littré supposes that the phœnix was named from its bright colour; and that the colour was so named because invented

by the Phœnicians.

PHENOMENON, a remarkable appearance, an observed result. (L.,-Gk.) Formerly phænomenon, with pl. phænomena, as in Phillips, ed. 1706. - Lat. phanomenon, pl. phanomena. - Gk. φαινόμενον, pl. φαινόμενα, properly the neut. of the pass. part. of φαίνειν, to shew (pass. φαίνομαι, to be shewn, to appear). β. φαίνειν = φάν-γειν, lit. to make bright; from φαν-, lengthened form of φα-, to shine. — ✓ BHA, to shine; see Phantom. Der phenomen-al, a coined adj. PHIAL, a small glass vessel or bottle. (F., -L., -Gk.) Formerly spelt vial, vial, viol; altered to phial (a more 'learned' form) in some mod. edd. of Shakespeare. We find phial as well as vial in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. See Vial.

PHILANTHROPY, love of mankind. (L., -Gk.) Spelt phil-

anthropie in Minsheu, ed. 1627. Englished from Lat. philanthropia.

—Gk. φιλανθρωπία, benevolence.—Gk. φιλάνθρωπος, loving mankind.

—Gk. φιλ, for φίλο, crude form of φίλος, friendly, kind; and ἄνθρωπος, a man. [The words philo-sophy, philo-logy shew that φιλ-represents φίλος, adj., not φιλεῦν, verb.] See Philosophy and Anthropology. Der. philanthrop-ic; philanthrop-ist, Young, Night

Thoughts, Night 4, 1. 603.

PHILHARMONIC, loving music. (Gk.) Modern; not in Todd's Johnson. Coined from Gk. φιλ., for φίλοι, friendly, fond of; and harmoni-a, Latinised form of Gk. αρμονία, harmony; with suffix κου; PHILIPPIC, a discourse full of invective. (L.,-Gk.) In

Minsheu, ed. 1627; and in Dryden, tr. of Juvenal, sat. x. l. 196.-Lat. Philippicum, used by Juvenal (sat. x. l. 125) in the pl. Philippica, used to denote the celebrated orations of Demosthenes against Philip. -Gk. φίλιπποι, a lover of horses; also Philip, a personal name. Gk. φιλ-, for φίλου, fond of; and ίππου, a horse, cognate with Lat. quus. See Philosophy and Equine.

PHILOLOGY, the study of languages. (L., - Gk.) In Skelton, Why Come Ye Nat to Courte, 504. Spelt philologie in Minshen, ed. 1627. Englished from Lat. philologia. – Gk. φιλολογία, love of talking; hence, love of learning and literature. – Gk. φιλόλογο, fond of talking; also, a student of language and history. – Gk. φίλο-, crude form of φίλοε, fond of; and λόγοε, discourse, from λέγεεν, to speak. See Philosophy and Legend. Der. philologi-c-al, philologi-c-al-ly;

philolog-ist.

PHILOSOPHY, love of wisdom, knowledge of the causes of phenomena. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. philosophie, Rob. of Glouc. p. 130, l. 5; Chaucer, C. T. 297. - F. philosophie, 'philosophy;' Cot. - Lat. philosophia. -Gk. φιλοσοφία, love of wisdom. -Gk. φιλοσοφος, lit. loving a handicraft or art; also, a lover of true knowledge. - Gk. φίλο-, crude form of φίλοι, friendly, also, fond of; and σοφ-, base of σόφ-οε, skilful, and σοφία, skill (see Sophist). β. The etymology of φίλοε is quite uncertain. Der. philosophi-c, philosophi-c-al, philosophi-c-al-ly; philosoph-ise, a coined word, spelt philosophize by Cotgrave, who uses it to translate the F. verb philosopher = Lat. philosophari = Gk. φιλοσοφείν, to be a philosopher. Also philosopher, M. E. philosopher, Chaucer, C. T. 299; here the r is a needless addition, as the F. word was philosophe; correctly answering to Lat. philosophus and Gk. φιλόσοφοι.

PHILTRE, a love potion. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. - F. philtre, 'an amorous potion;' Cot. - Lat. philtrum (Juv. vi. 609). - Gk. φίλτρον, a love charm, love potion, drink to make one love. - Gk. φιλ-, for φίλοε, dear, loving; and suffix -τρον (Aryan -tar),

letting; Cot.—Lat. phlebotomia.—Gk. φλεβοτομία, blood-letting, lit. φ phthisica, fem. of phthisicus—Gk. φθισικόε, consumptive. The difficulting of a vein.—Gk. φλεβο-, crude form of φλέψ, a vein; and culty of sounding phth was easily got over by the substitution of t for τομόε, cutting.

β. The sb. φλέψ is from φλεειν, to gush, over-the compound sound; hence Phillips has 'Phthisic, the phthisick or Topos, cutting.

The sb. φκφ is from φλεει, to gust, over those φλε-, akin to φλα-, to spout forth, discussed in Curtius, i. 375; allied to Lat. flare, E. blow (1), and to Lat. flarere, E. blow (2). - √ BHLA, to blow; Fick, i. 703.

γ. For Gk. τέμνειν, see Tome. And see Fleam.

440

PHLEGM, slimy matter in the throat, sluggishness, indifference. (F., -L., -Gk.) Spelt *flegme* in Cotgrave. R. quotes from Arbuthnot, On Aliments, c. 6: 'Phlegm among the ancients signified a cold viscous humour, contrary to the etymology of the word, which is from φλέγειν, to burn; but amongst them there were two sorts of phlegm, cold and hot.' The use of the word was due to the supposed influence of the four 'humours,' which were blood, choler, phlegm, and gall; phlegm causing a dull and sluggish temperament. Chaucer, C. T. 625, has saweffem, a word formed from Lat. salsum phlegma, C. 1. 025, has saweefem, a word formed from Lat. saisum phiegma, salt phiegm. = F. phiegme, 'flegme;' Cot. = Lat. phiegma. = Gk. φλέγμα, base φλεγματ., (1) a flame, (2) inflammation, (3) phiegm. = Gk. φλέγεν, to burn.

β. Gk. φλέγμα (from φλέγεν) = Lat. flamma (put for flagma, from the base flag- in flagrare, to burn). Thus phiegm is a doublet of flame. See Flame, Flagrant, Bright. Der. phiegmat-ic, misused by Mrs. Quickly in Merry Wives, i. 4. 79, from the Gk add absorption from the base φλεγματ.: phiegmatfrom the Gk. adj. φλεγματικός, from the base φλεγματ-; phlegmat-

ic-al, phlegmat-ic-al-ly. Doublet, flame.

PHLOX, the name of a flower. (Gk.) It means 'flame,' from its colour. In Phillips, ed. 1706.—Gk. φλόξ, a flame.—Gk. φλόγειν, to burn; see Phlegm.

PHOCINE, pertaining to the seal family of mammals. (L., - Gk.) Scientific. - Lat. phoca, phoce, a seal. - Gk. φώκη, a seal; Homer, Od.

PHONETIC, representing sounds. (Gk.) Modern; not in Todd's phonics in Blount's Gloss, ed. 1706.—Gk. φωνητικός, belonging to speaking.—Gk. φωνέ-ω, I produce a sound.—Gk. φωνή, a sound; formed with suffix -νη (Aryan -na) from φω-, parallel form to φη- in φημί, I speak.— A BHA, to speak; whence also E. ban. See Ban. Der. phonetic-al, phonetic-al-ly; also, from sb. φωνή, phon-ics (as above); phono-graphy, from γράφειν, to write; phono-graph, phono-graph-er, phono-graph-ic, phono-graph-ic-al; also phono-logy, from -λογία, a discourse, from λέγειν, to speak; phono-type, phono-typ-y. Also, from Gk. φώνη, anthem = anti-phon.

PHOSPHORUS, a yellowish wax-like substance, of inflammable nature. (L., - Gk.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. Discovered in 1667 (Haydn). - Lat. phosphorus. - Gk. φωσφόροs, bearing, bringing, or giving light. - Gk. φωε, light, equivalent to φώοε, light, from the base φα, to shine; and -φοροι, bringing, from φέρειν, to bring. From βΗΑ, to shine; and βΗΑΚ, to bring, bear. Der. phosphor-ic,

phosphor-ous, phosphur-et, phosphur-et-ted, phosphor-esc-ence.

PHOTOGRAPHY, the art of producing pictures by the action of light. (Gk.) Modern; Fox Talbot's photographs took the place of the old Daguerreotypes about 1839 (Haydn).—Gk. poor-o, crude form of φώs, light; and γράφ-ειν, to write (hence, to produce impressions). The Gk. φώs is equivalent to φά-οs, light, from the base φa-, which from βHA, to shine; cf. Skt. bhá, to shine. Fick, i. 685. Der. photograph, short for photographed picture; photograph-ic, photograph-er. So also photo-meter, an instrument for measuring the intensity of light; see Metre.

PHRASE, part of a sentence, a short sentence. (F., -L., -Gk.) Frequent in Shak. Merry Wives, i. 1. 151, i. 3. 33, &c. - F. phrase, not in Cotgrave, but cited in Minsheu; Littre cites the spelling frase in in Cotgrave, but cited in Minshel; Lattre cites the speiling frase in the 16th century.—Lat. phrasis.—Gk. φράσιε, a speaking, speech, phrase.—Gk. φράζειν (= φράδ-γειν), to speak.

β. The Gk. base φραδ is probably allied to Goth. frai-, fraih-, as seen in fraihjan, to perceive, know, think, understand, usfratwjan, to make wise. The Gk. φραδής, shrewd, cunning, answers to Goth. frods, froihs, wise. See Fick, i. 679.

Der. phrase, vb., Hen. VIII, i. 1. 34; phrase-less, Shak Less's Complaint 200; shrave-o-logs, Spectator, no. 616 s. Shak. Lover's Complaint, 226; phrase-o-logy, Spectator, no. 616, a strange compound, in which the o is inserted to fill out the word, and conform it to other words in .o-logy; phrase-o-logi-c-al. Also anti-

phrasis, para-phrase, peri-phrasis.

PHRENOLOGY, the science of the functions of the mind. (Gk.) *Phrenology, a compound term of modern formation, in very common use, but not very clearly explained by those who employ it; Richardson. = Gk. φρενό-, crude form of φρήν, the mind; and -λογια, from λόγοε, a discourse, which from λέγειν, to speak.

β. The Gk. φρήν is possibly allied to Gk. σπλήν, whence E. spleen. Der.

culty of sounding phth was easily got over by the substitution of t for the compound sound; hence Phillips has 'Phthisis, the phthisick or tissick;' and it is still called 'the tizic.' The spelling tysyke occurs as early as in Skelton, Magnificence, 1, 561. So also Ital. tisica, Span. early as in Skelton, Magnincence, 1, 501. So also Ital. tisica, Span. tisica, tisica, tisica, tisica, consumption. Milton speaks of 'a broken-winded tizzic;' Animadversions on the Remonstrants' Defence (R.).] = Lat. phthisis; Gk. φθίσιε, consumption, a decline, decay. Gk. φθίσιεν, to decay, wane, dwindle. The Gk. φθ answers to Skt. kh, and φθίσιεν is allied to Skt. kshi, to destroy, whence pp. kshita, decayed, and kshitis = φθίσιs; Curtius, ii. 370. Der. phthisi-c. phthisi-c-al.
PHYLACTERY, a charm, amulet, esp. among the Jews, a slip

of parchment inscribed with four passages from scripture. (F., -L., -Gk.) Spelt *philaterie* in Tyndall's version, A. D. 1526; M. E. *filaterie*, Wyclif, Matt. xxiii. 5. -O. F. *filatere*, *filatere*, forms given in Littré. s.v. phylactère; Cotgrave spells it phylacterie. [The e, omitted in Wyclif and Tyndall, was afterwards restored.]—Lat. phylacterium, fylacterium.—Ck. φυλακτήριον, a preservative, amulet; Matt. xxiii. 5. - Gk. φυλακτήρ, a guard, watchman. - Gk. φυλάσσειν (fut. φυλάξω),

The guard. Cf. φύλαξ, a watchman, guard.

PHYSIC, the art of healing diseases; hence, a remedy for disease.

(F., -L., -Gk.) 'Throw physic to the dogs;' Macb. v. 3. 47. 'A doctor of phisike;' Chaucer, C. T. 413. Spelt fisike, Seven Sages, ed. Weber, 186. – O. F. phisike, phisique. 'Phisique est une science par le [la] quele on connoist toutes les manieres du cors de l'homme, et par le quele on garde le [la] santé du cors et remue les maladies; Alebrant, fol. 2 (13th cent.; cited in Littré). In Cotgrave's time, the word had a more 'learned' meaning; he gives 'Physique, naturall philosophy,' and 'Physicien, a naturall philosopher.'—Lat. physica, physice, natural science (White). - Gk. φυσική, fem. of φυσικός, natural, physical. - Gk. φυσι-, crude form of φύσιs, nature, essence of a thing; **β**. Gk. $\phi \dot{\nu} \sigma \iota s = \phi \dot{\nu} - \tau \iota s$, formed with suffix $-\tau \iota s$ with suffix -kos. (Aryan -ta) from the base φυ- appearing in φύειν, to produce, also, to grow, wax. — A BHU, to grow, to be; whence also Skt. bhú, to be, Lat. fore, and E. be. See Be. Der. physic, verb, As You Like It, i. 1. 92; physic-al, physic-al-ly, physic-ist. Also physic-i-an, M.E. fisician, fisicien, spelt fisicion in King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 3504, from O. F. physicien, coined as if from Lat. physicianus*. Also physiognomy, q.v.; physiology, q.v.

PHYSIOGNOMY, visage, expression of features. (F.,-L.,-

Gk.) Lit. 'the art of knowing a man's disposition from his features; but frequently used as merely equivalent to features or face. M. E. fisnomie, visnomie; also fisnamy, fyssnamy. 'The fairest of fyssnamy that fourmede was cuer;' allit. Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 3331; cf. I. 1114. O. F. phisonomie, which occurs in the 13th century (Littre); Cotgrave has 'Physiognomie, physiognomic, a guess at the nature, or the inward disposition, by the feature, or outward lineaments; he gives physonomie as an old form of the word. The mod. F. is physionomie. [Observe that, though the g is now inserted in the word, it is not sounded; we follow the F. pronunciation in this respect.] Cf. Ital. and Span. fisonomia, features, countenance. Formed as if from a Lat. physiognomia *, but really corrupted from a longer form physiognomonia, which is merely the Lat. form of the Gk. word. – Gk. φυσιογνωμονία, the art of reading the features; for which the shorter form φυσιογνωμία is occasionally found. - Gk. φυσιογνώμων, skilled in reading features, lit. judging of nature. - Gk. φυσιο, extended from φύσι-, crude form of φύσιs, nature; and γνώμων, an interpreter; see Physic and Gnomon. Der. physiognom-ist. PHYSIOLOGY, the science of nature. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - F. physiologie, in Cotgrave. - Lat. physio-

logia. - Gk. φυσιολογία, an enquiry into the nature of things. - Gk. logia. - Gk. φυσιολογία, an enquiry into the mature of chings φυσιο-, extended from φύσι-, crude form of φύσιs, nature; and -λογια, which from λένειν. to speak. See a discourse, from λόγοι, speech, which from λέγειν, to speak. See Physics and Legend. Der physiologi-c-al, physiologi-c-al-ly. PIACULAR, expiatory, or requiring expiation. (L.) Little used

now. Blount, ed. 1694, has both piacular and piaculous. - Lat. piacularis, expiatory. - Lat. piaculum, an expiation; formed, with suffixes -cu-lu-, from piare, to expiate, propitiate, make holy. - Lat. pius, sacred, pious; see Pious, Expiate.

PIANOFORTE, PIANO, a musical instrument. (Ital., -L.) Generally called piano, by abbreviation. Added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. Invented A.D. 1717; first made in London, 1766 (Haydn). So called from producing both soft and loud effects.—Ital. piano, soft; and forte, strong, loud.—Lat. planus, even, level (hence, smooth, soft); and fortis, strong. See Plain and Force (1). Der. pian-ist, a coined word.

PIASTRE, an Italian coin. (F., -Ital., -L., -Gk.) 'Piaster, a coyn in Italy, about the value of our crown;' Blount's Gloss., ed. phrenologi-c-al, phrenologi-st.

PHTHISIS, consumption of the lungs. (L., - Gk.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. [The disease was formerly called 'the phthisich,' as in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. This is an adjectival form, from Lat. Spaine' (Florio). [But the form of the word is Italian.] Closely

likened to a plaster or 'flattened piece.'

PIAZZA, a square surrounded by buildings; a walk under a roof supported by pillars. (Ital., -L.) Properly pronounced piazza, as in Italian, with the Ital. vowel-sounds. In rather early use; described in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, at which time it was applied to the piazza in Covent Garden. 'The piazza or market-stead;' Fox, Martyrs, p. 1621, an. 1555 (R.) - Ital. piazza, 'a market-place, the chiefest streete or broad way or place in a town;' Florio. - Lat. platea; see Place. Doublet, place.

PTRROCH. the music of the bag-pipe, a martial tune. (Gaelic.)

PIBROCH, the music of the bag-pipe, a martial tune. (Gaelic.) 'The pibroch resounds, to the piper's loud number, Your deeds on the echoes of dark Loch na Garr;' Byron, Lachin y Gair (1807). Pibroch is not a bag-pipe, any more than duet means a fiddle Edinb. Review, on the same. - Gael. piobaireachd, the art of playing

on the bag-pipe, piping; a pipe-tune, a piece of music peculiar to the bag-pipe, piping; a pipe-tune, a piece of music peculiar to the bag-pipe, '&c. = Gael. piobair, a piper. = Gael. piob, a pipe, a bag-pipe; see Pipe.

PICA, a kind of printer's type. (L.) See Pie (1) and (2).

PICCADILL, PICKADILL, a piece set round the edge of a garment, whether at the top or bottom; most commonly the collar; Nares. (F., = Span, = C.) See Piccadell in Nares. 'Pickadil, the round have or the several divisions set together short whethirt of round hem, or the several divisions set together about the skirt of a garment, or other thing, also a kind of stiff collar, made in fashion of a band; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Also in Minsheu, ed. 1627.—
F. piecadille, piecadille; Cot. explains the pl. piecadilles by 'piecadilles, the several divisions or peace fortent tenths. the several divisions or peeces fastened together about the brimme of the collar of a doublet.' The form of the word shews it to be Spanish; it is formed, with dimin. suffix -illo, from Span. picado, pp. of picar, to prick, to pierce with a small puncture (Neuman). picada, a puncture, incision made by puncture; picadura, a puncture, an ornamental gusset in clothes (Neuman). - Span. pica, a pike, a long lance, a word of Celtic origin; see Pike. Der. Piccadilly, the street so named, according to Blount and Nares; first applied to 'a famous ordinary near St. James's.'

PICK, to prick with a sharp-pointed instrument; hence, to peck, to pierce, to open a lock with a pointed instrument, to pluck, &c. (C.) The sense 'to choose' or 'gather flowers' is due to a niceness of choice, as if one were picking them out as a bird with its beak. All the senses ultimately go back to the idea of using a sharply pointed instrument. M. E. pikken, picken, Chaucer, C. T. 14972; in the Six-text edition (B. 4157) the Camb. MS. has pikke, where the rest have pekke. 'Get wolde he teteren and pileken mid his bile' = yet would tear in pieces and pluck with his bill; where another MS. has pikken for pileken; Ancren Riwle, p. 84. [We also find piken (with one k), as in 'to pyken and to weden it,' P. Plowman, B. xvi. 17, probably taken from F. piquer, which is ultimately the same word.]—A. S. pycan, to pick, of rather doubtful authority.

And let him pycan út his eagan = and caused his eyes to be picked out; Two Saxon Chronicles, ed. Earle, an. 796, p. 267. [Thorpe prints pytan.]

β. However, M. E. pikken answers to an A. S. piccan* (=pician), a causal verb, meaning to use a pike or peak or sharp instrument; so also Icel. pikka, to pick, to prick; Du. pikken, to instrument; so also Icel. pikka, to pick, to prick; Du. pikken, to pick; G. picken, to pick, peck.

y. None of these are Teutonic words, but are all borrowed from Celtic.—Irish piccaim, I pick, pluck, nibble; Gael. pioc, to pick, nip, nibble; W. pigo, to pick, peck, prick, choose; Corn. piga, to prick, sting. These are probably derived from the sb. which appears in E. as peak and pike. See Peak, Pike, Pink (1). Der. pick-er, Hamlet, iii. 2. 348; pick-lock, pick-pocket; pick-purse, Chaucer, C. T. 1900; also pickaxe, q.v., picket, q.v., piquet. Also pitch-fork = M. E. pikforke, Prompt. Parv. Perhaps pick-le, pic-nic. Doublets, peck (1), pitch, verb.

PICKAXE, a tool used in digging. (F., -C.) A pickaxe is not an axe at all, but very different; the name is an ingenious popular corruption of the M. E. pikois or pikeys; see my note to P. Plowman,

corruption of the M. E. pikois or pikeys; see my note to P. Plowman, C. iv. 465. 'Pykeys, mattokke;' Prompt. Parv. 'Mattok is a C. iv. 465. 'Pykeys, mattokke';' Prompt. Parv. 'Mattok is a pykeys, Or a pyke, as sum men seys;' Rob. of Brunne, Handlyng Synne, 940. The pl. appears as pikeys in the Paston Letters, ed. Gardner, i. 106; and as pikeyses, Riley, Memorials of London, p. 284. — O. F. picois, piquois (Burguy), later picquois, 'a pickax;' Cot.— O. F. picois, piquois (Burguy), later picquois, 'a pickax;' Cot.— F. pic, 'a masons pickax,' Cot.; still called 'a pick' by English workmen. Of Celtic origin.—Bret. pik, a pick or pickaxe. Y. Pike, Pick.

PICKET, a peg for fastening horses; a small outpost. (F.,—
C.) The sense of 'outpost' is secondary, and named from the picketing of the horses, i. e. fastening them to pegs. Not in early use; in Phillips, ed. 1706.—F. piquet, spelt picquet in Cotgrave, who explains it as 'a little pickax, also the peg or stick thrust down into pica, which was the old name for the Ordinale: 'quod usitato voca-

allied to Ital. piastro, 'a plaister;' Florio. Cf. also O. Ital. plasma, the earth by a surveyor that measures with cord or a chain.' Dimin. 'a kind of coine or plate of silver in Spaine,' id. In fact, the word is a mere variant of Plaster, q.v. The lamina of metal was likened to a plaster or 'fattened piece.'

Plazza a course surrounded by buildings a really under a proper place.

Plazza course surrounded by buildings a really under a proper place.

Plazza course surrounded by buildings a really under a proper place.

Plazza course surrounded by buildings a really under a proper place.

Plazza course surrounded by buildings a really under a proper place.

Plazza course surrounded by buildings a really under a place of the pipel is proper place.

Plazza course surrounded by buildings a really under a place of piece. of pic, a pickaxe; see Pickaxe. Der. picket, verb. Doublet, piquet.

PICKLE, a liquid in which substances are preserved. (Du.? or

E.?) M. E. pikil, pykyl. 'Pykyl, sawce, Picula;' Prompt. Parv. Cf.
Du. pekel, pickle, brine; Low G. pekel, the same (Bremen Wörterb.). β. Origin unknown; the old story that pickle took its name from its inventor, whose name is given as William Beukeler in Pennant's British Zoology, vol. iii, and as Wilhelm Böckel in the Bremen Wörterbuch, is an evident fable; b would not become p, the usual corruption being the other way. By way of mending matters, the name is turned into Pökel in Mahn's Webster, to agree with G. pökel, pickle; but then Pökel will not answer to the Du. form pekel. γ. Wedgwood's suggestion is preferable to this, viz. that the word is E., and the frequentative of the verb to pick, in the sense to cleanse, E., and the requestative of the verb to pick, in the sense to cleanse, with reference to 'the gutting or cleansing of the fish with which the operation is begun.' The prov. E. pickle, to pick, is still in use; and the Prompt. Parv. has: 'pykelynge, purgulacio,' derived from 'pykyn, or clenayn, or cullyn owte the onclene, purgo, purgulo, segrego.' Also 'pykynge, or clensynge, purgacio.' See Pick. Der. pickle, sb., brine; whence the phr. a rod in pickle, i. e. a rod soaked in brine to make the punishment more severe; also to be in a vickle is a in a most pickle, i. c. in a mess.

PICNIC, an entertainment in the open air, at which each person contributes some article to the common table. (E.) Added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. The word found its way into French shortly before A.D. 1740 (Littré), and was spelt both *ficnic* and It also found its way into Swedish before 1788, as we find in Widegren's Swed. Dict. of that date the entry 'picknick, an assembly of young persons of both sexes at a tavern, where every one pays his club, i. c. his share.

3. It has no sense in F. or Swed., and I believe the word to be English; there can be little doubt that the first element is pick, in the sense 'to nibble,' see Webster; cf. slang E. peck, food, peckish, hungry, pecker, appetite, γ . The latter element is difficult to explain; in reduplicated words, with riming elements, one of the elements is sometimes unmeaning, so that we are not bound to find a sense for it. At the same time, we may, perhaps, assign to nick (perhaps knick) the sense of 'trifle;' cf. knick-knacks, trifles, spelt nick-nacks in Hotten's Slang Dictionary. Thus picnic may mean an eating of trifles, a hap hazard repast. Cf. the curious Northern word nicker-pecker, as a name for the woodpecker (Halliwell); though this probably means 'a picker of nicks,' i.e. notches. Knack for 'trifle' is sufficiently common, and knick may be an attenuated form of it. Cf. click-clack, tip as a weakened

form of top, clink of clank; &c.

PICTURE, a painting, drawing. (L.) 'The picture of that lady's head;' Spenser, F. Q. ii. 9. 2. Englished (in imitation of F. 'The picture of that peinture, a picture) from Lat. pictura, the art of painting, also a picture. Orig. the fem. of picturus, fut. part. of pingere, to paint; see Paint. Der. pictur-esque, in Johnson's Dict., ed. 1755, s.v. Graphically, Englished from Ital. pittoresco, like what is in a picture, where the suffix is the Lat. -iscus, Gk. -10800, cognate with A. S. -isc, E. -ish; hence picturesque-ly, -ness. Also pictor-i-al, Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 24. § 2, formed with suffix -al from Lat. pictori-us, pictorial, from pictori-, crude form of pictor, a painter, which from pictor.

which from pictus, pp. of pingere.

PIDDLE, to trifle, deal in trifles. (Scand.?) 'Neuer ceasynge piddelynge about your bowe and shaftes; 'Ascham, Toxophilus. ed. Arber, p. 117. Perhaps a weakened form of peddle, orig. to deal in trifles; hence, to trifle. See Peddle. Hence piddling, paltry, used as an adj.; see Nares, ed. Halliwell.

PIE (1), a magpie; mixed or unsorted printer's type. (F., -I..) The unsorted type is called pie or pi, an abbreviation of pica; from the common use of pica-type. It is ultimately the same word as pier-inagpie, as will appear; see Pie (2). M. E. pie, pye, a magpie, Chaucer, C. T. 10963.—F. pie, 'a pie, pyannat, meggatapy; 'Cot. (See Magpie.).—Lat. piea, a magpie.

B. Doubtless allied to Lat. pieus, a wood-pecker; and prob. to Skt. pika, the Indian cuckoo. There has most likely been a loss of initial s, as we find G. specht, a produced by the production of the pro

fol. 1, cited in Procter, On the Book of Common Prayer, p. 8. The name pica, lit. magpie, was doubtless given to these rules from their confused appearance, being printed in the old black-letter type on white the old black-letter type on white paper, so that they resembled the colours of the magpic. β . The word *pica* is still retained as a printer's term, to denote certain sizes of type; and a hopeless mixture of types is pie. ¶ In the oath 'by cock and pie,' Merry Wives, i. 1. 316, cock is for the name of God, and pie is the Ordinal or service-book.

PIE (3), a pasty. (C.?) M. E. pie, Chaucer, C. T. 386. Certainly not a contraction from Du. pastei, a pasty, as suggested in Mahn's Webster, since we had the word pasty in English without going to Holland for it. This desperate guess shews how difficult it is to assign a reasonable etymology. β . We find Irish pighe, a pie, Gael. pighe, pigheann, a pie. If these are true Celtic words, we have here the obvious origin; the word is just of the character to be retained as a household word from the British. Cf. Irish pighe-feola, a pasty, lit. flesh-pie, in which feol, flesh, is certainly Irish.

7. I venture to suggest that the orig. sense of pighe may have been 'a pot,' with reference to the vessel in which the pie was made; cf. Gael.

pige, a jar, pot. See Piggin.

PTEBALD, of various colours, in patches. (Hybrid: F., - L.; and C.) 'A piebald steed;' Dryden, tr. of Virgil, Æn. ix. l. 54. Richardson quotes it in the form 'A pie-ball'd steed;' which is a correct old spelling. Compounded of pie and bald.

β. Here pie signifies 'like the magpic,' as in the word pied. Bald, formerly ball'd or balled, signifies 'streaked,' from W. bal, having a white Bald, formerly streak on the forchead, said of a horse. See further under Pie (1) and Bald. A like compound is skew-bald, i. c. streaked in a

skew or irregular way.

PIECE, a portion, bit, single article. (F., -L.?) M. E. pece, Rob. of Glouc, p. 555, l. 5; the spelling piece is rarer, but occurs in Gower, C. A. i. 295, l. 5; the spelling piece is rarer, but occurs in Gower, C. A. i. 295, l. 5. — O. F. piece, mod. F. pièce, a piece. Cf. Span, pieza, a piece; Prov. pessa, pesa (Bartsch); Port. peça; Ital. pezza.

β. Of unknown origin; we find Low Lat. petium, a piece of land, used as early as A. D. 730. This is clearly a related word, merely differing in gender. As F. piège, a net, is from Lat. pedium, we should expect where to come from a form tetica.* we should expect pièce to come from a form petica *. Scheler draws attention to the use of Low Lat. pedica in the sense of a piece of land, and suspects an ultimate connection with pes (gen. pedis), a foot. Cf. Lat. petiolus, a little foot, a stem or stalk of fruits; see Petiole. Note also Gk. neia, a foot, also the hem or border of a garment. y. Otherwise, Diez suggests a connection with W. peth, a part, Bret. pez, a piece; in which case the word is of Celtic origin; but the W. th does not suit. Der. piece, vb., Hen. V, prol. 23; piece-less, piec-er,

piece-work; also piece-meal, q. v.

PIECE-MEAI, by portions at a time. (Hybrid; F. and E.)

M. E. pece-mele; Rob. of Glouc. has by pece-mele, p. 216, l. 20. The
word is reduplicated, meaning 'by piece-pieces.' For the first element, see Piece.

B. The second element is the M. E. termination

-mele, found also in flokmele, in a flock or troop, lit. 'in flock-pieces,'

Change C. T. refer limited limb from limb lit 'in limb-pieces' Chaucer, C. T. 7962; lim-mele, limb from limb, lit. 'in limb-pieces, Layamon, 25618. A fuller form of the suffix is -melum, as in wukemelun, week by week, Ormulum, 536; hipyllmelum, by heaps, Wyclif, Wisdom, xviii. 25. See Koch, Eng. Gram. ii. 292. M. E. melum = A.S. mélum, dat. pl. of mél, a portion; see Meal (2).

PIEPOWDER COURT, a summary court of justice formerly

held at fairs. (F., - L.) Explained in Blount's Nomolexicon, ed. 1601; he says, 'so called because they are most usual in summer, and suiters to this court are commonly country-clowns with dusty feet.' At any rate, the Lat. name was curia pedis pulverizati, the court of the dusty foot; see Ducange, s. v. curia. The E. piepowder is a mere corruption of O. F. pied pouldre, i.e. dusty foot. = F. pied, a foot, from Lat. acc. pedem; and O. F. pouldre, dusty, pp. of pouldre, poudrer, to cover with dust, from pouldre, poudre, dust. See Foot and Powder. ¶ Blount refers us to the statute 17 Edw. IV.

PIER, a mass of stone-work. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) In Shak. Merch. Ven. i. 1. 19. M. E. pere. 'Pere, or pyle of a brygge [bridge], or other fundament' [foundation]; Prompt. Parv. [The alleged A. S. per or pere is unauthorised.] - O. F. piere, later pierre, a stone. A. S. per or pere is unauthorised. — O. P. pere, later piere, a scone. [With the M. E. spelling of pere for piere, compare that of pece for piece.] — Lat. petra, a rock, stone. — Gk. πέτρα, a rock; cf. πέτρος, a mass of rock. Root unknown. — Der. pier-glass, properly a glass hung on the stone-work between windows; see Webster.

PIERCE, to thrust through, make a hole in, enter. (F., -L.?)

bulo dicitur Pica, sive directorium sacerdotum, Sarum Breviary. violent; it is, however, accepted by Mahn and E. Müller. Pertuisier, occurring in the 12th century, is from pertuis, a hole, and is parallel to Ital. pertugiare, to pierce, from pertugio, a hole; and to Prov. pertusar, to pierce, from pertuis, a hole. y. The Ital. pertugio pertusar, to pierce, from pertuis, a hole. y. The Ital. pertugio answers to a Low Lat. pertusium*, not found, but a mere extraogen from Lat. pertusus, pp. of pertundere, to thrust through, bore through, pierce, a compound of per, through, and tundere, to beat; see Contuse.

5. The suggestion of Diez is supported by these considerations, (1) that the Lat. per through seems contains to he siderations, (1) that the Lat. per, through, seems certainly to be involved in F. percer; and (2) that Lat. pertundere gives the exact sense. Ennius has latu' pertudit hasta (White), which is exactly 'the spear pierced his side.' Der. pierc-er; also pierce-able, spelt perceable in Spenser, F. Q. i. 1. 7.

PÎETY, the quality of being pious. (F., -L.) In Shak. Timon,

iv. I. 15; and prob. earlier. — F. pieté, piety; omitted by Cotgrave, but given in Sherwood's index. — Lat. pietatem, acc. of pietas, piety. Formed with suffix -tas (Aryan -ta), from pie-, put for the crude form of pius, pious; see Pious. Doublet, pity.

PIG, a porker, the young of swine. (E.?) M. E. pigge, Ancren Riwle, p. 204, l. 9. Prof. Earle kindly informs me that he has found the A. S. form peg in a charter of Swinford, copied into the Liber Albus at Wells: to which must be added that the word is commonly and the second of the control Albus at Wells; to which must be added that the word is commonly pronounced peg in Berkshire, Wiltshire, and Somersetshire. The origin of the word is unknown, and it is doubtful if it is a Teutonic form, as Teutonic words rarely begin with p.+Du. bigge, big, a pig. +Low G. bigge, a pig, also, a little child; 'de biggen lopet enem under de vöte,' the children run under one's feet; Bremen Wörterbuch. Cf. also Dan. pige, Swed. piga, Icel. pika, a girl. Der. pig, verb; pigg-isk, pigg-er-y; pig-head-ed, used by Ben Jonson (R.), pigtail; pig-nut, Temp. ii. 2. 172. Also pig-iron: 'A sow of iron is an ingot; Pano di metallo, a mass, a sow or ingot of metal (Florio). When the furnace in which iron is melted is tapped, the iron is allowed to run into one main channel, called the sow, out of which a number of smaller streams are made to run at right angles. These are compared to a set of pigs sucking their dam, and the iron is called sow and pig iron respectively. Probably the likeness was suggested by the word sow having previously signified an ingot.— Wedgwood. Add to this, that sow may very well have been applied

Wedgwood. Add to this, that sow may very well have been applied jocularly to an ingot, owing to its bulk and weight. Ray mentions these sows and pigs in his 'Account of Iron-work;' see Ray's Glossary, ed. Skeat (E. D. S.), Gloss. B. 15, p. 13.

PICEON, the name of a bird. (F.,-L.) Spelt pyione (= pijon) in the Prompt. Parv. p. 396; pygeon in Caxton, tr. of Reynard the Fox (1481), ed. Arber, p. 58.—F. pigeon, 'a pigeon, or dove;' Cot. Cf. Span. pichon, a young pigeon; Ital. piccione, pippione, a pigeon.—Lat. pipionem, acc. of pipio, a young bird, lit. 'a chirper' or 'piper.'— Lat. pipire, to chirp, cheep, pipe; see Pipe, Peep. Of imitative origin, from the cry pi, pi of the young bird. Der. pigeon-hole, pigeon-hole, pigeon-hole, pigeon-livered, Hamlet, ii. 2. 605.

PIGGIN, a small wooden vessel. (C.) 'Piggin, a small wooden cylindrical vessel, made with staves and bound with hoops like a pail;' Brockett. Cotgrave translates F. trayer by 'a milking pale;

pail; 'Brockett. Cotgrave translates F. trayer by 'a milking pale; or piggin.' - Gael. pigean, a little earthen jar, pitcher, or pot; diminutive of pigeadh (also pige), an earthen jar, pitcher, or pot; Irish pigin, a small pail, pighead, an earthen pitcher; W. picyn, a

piggin.
PIGHT, old form of pitched; see Pitch (2).

PIGMENT, a paint, colouring matter. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - Lat. pigmentum, a pigment; formed with suffix -mentum from pig-, base of pingere, to paint; see Paint. Der. or-piment,

or-pine. Doublet, pimento.

PIGMY, the same as Pygmy, q. v. (F., = L., = Gk.)

PIKE, a sharp-pointed weapon, a fish. (C.)

1. M. E. pike, pyke, PIKE, a sharp-pointed weapon, a fish. (C.) 1. M. E. pike, pyke, in the sense of a pointed staff, P. Plowman, B. v. 482; spelt pic, in the sense of spike, Layamon, 30752. [The A. S. pic is unauthorised.] Of Celtic origin. — Irish pice, a pike, fork; cf. picidh, a pike or long spear, a pickaxe; Gael. pic, a pike, weapon, pickaxe; W. pig, a point, pike, bill, beak, picell, a javelin; Bret. pik, a pick, pickaxe. B. The orig. sense is 'sharp point' or 'spike;' pike, peak, beak are all variants of the same word. See also Pick, Peck. 7. The F. words pic, piquer, bec are likewise of Celtic origin. 8. There has been an early loss of initial s: cf. Lat stica, a spike. See has been an early loss of initial s; cf. Lat. spica, a spike. See Spike.

2. M. E. pike, a fish; Bet is, quod he, a pike than a pikerel, Chaucer, C. T. 9293. So called from its sharply-pointed jaws; see Hake. The young pike is called a pikerel, or pickerel (Nares), formed with dimin. suffixes -er and -el, like cock-er-el from M. E. percen, Rob. of Glouc. p. 17, l. 10. — F. percer, 'to pierce, gore;' Cot. [Florio has Ital. perciato, pierced through, but no verb perciare; it looks as if borrowed from French.] β. Origin uncertain; the suggestion in Diez, that percer is contracted from vi. 105. Also pick, vb., peck, pitch, vb.; pickaze; piccadill, picket, O. F. pertuisier, with the same sense, is ingenious, but somewhat piquet, picnic. Doublets, peak, pick, sb., pique, sb., beak, spike. PILASTER, a square pillar or column, usually set in a wall.

(F.,-Ital.,-L.) Spelt pilaster, pillaster in Phillips, ed. 1706. Pilaster in Chapman, tr. of Homer, Od. vii. 121. Also in Cotgrave.-F.

pilaster, 'a pilaster or small piller;' Cot.-Ital. pilastro, 'any kind of piller or pilaster;' Florio. Formed with suffix -stro (Aryan double suffix -as-tar, as in Lat. min-ster, mag-is-ter) from Ital. pila, 'a flat-sided pillar'. Florio-Itat tila a pillar: see Pile (a) Double suffix -stro (Aryan double suffi pillar; Florio, - Lat. pila, a pillar; see Pile (2). Der. pilaster-ed. PILCH, a furred garment. (L.) For the various senses, see Halli-

well. It orig, meant a warm furred outer garment. M. E. pilche, Ancren Riwle, p. 362, last line. – A. S. pylee, in Screadunga, ed. Bouterwek, p. 20, l. 28; pyleee, Wright's Voc. i. 81, col. 2. – Lat. pellicea, fem. of pelliceus, made of skins; see further under Pelisse.

Doublet, pelisse.

PILCHARD, the name of a fish. (C.?) 'A Pilcher, or Pilchard; 'Minsheu, ed. 1627. Spelt pilcher in Shak. Tw. Nt. iii. 1. 39 (first folio). Of uncertain origin; but prob. Celtic; pilchards are abundant off the Cornish coast. Cf. Irish pilseir, a pilchard. We may also note Irish pelog, Gael. peilig, a porpoise; W. pilcod, minnows. The final d in the mod. E. word is excrescent.

PILCROW, a curious corruption of Paragraph, q.

PILE (1), a roundish mass, heap. (F., -L.) In Shak. Cor. iii. 1. 207. - F. pile, 'a ball to play with, a hand-ball, also a pile, heap;' Cot. - Lat. pila, a ball. Perhaps allied to Gk. πάλλα, a ball. Der. pile, verb, Temp. iii. 1. 17. And see piles, pill (1).

PILE (2), a pillar; a large stake driven into the earth to support foundations. (L.) M. E. pile, pyle; P. Plowman, B. xix. 360; C. xxii. 366.—A. S. pil, a stake; A. S. Chron. ed. Thorpe. p. 5, col. 2, 1. 6 from bottom. — Lat. pila, a pillar; a pier or mole of stone. But the sense of 'sharp stake' is due rather to Lat. pilum, a javelin; cf. A. S. pil, a javelin, stake, Grein. There seems to have been some confusion in the uses of the word. Der. pile-driver; also pillar, q. v., pil-aster, q. v.

¶ Pile in the heraldic sense is an imitation of a pil-aster, q.v. ¶ Pile in the heraldic sense is an imitation of a sharp stake. In the old phrase cross and pile, equivalent to the modern head and tail, the allusion is to the stamping of money. One side bore a cross; the other side was the under side in the stamping, and took its name from the pile or short pillar (Lat. pila) on which the coin rested. Thus Cot. translates O. F. pile (which here = $p\bar{\imath}la$, not $p\bar{\imath}la$) by 'the $p\bar{\imath}le$, or under-iron of the stamp, wherein money is stamped; and the pile-side of a piece of monie, the opposite whereof is a crosse; whence, Ie n'ay croix ne pile'= I have neither cross nor pile.

PILE (3), a hair, fibre of wool. (L.) In Shak. All's Well, iv. 5. 103; cf. three-piled, L. L. L. v. 2. 407. Directly from Lat. pilus, a hair (the F. form being poil). Der. pil-ose, three-piled. Also de-pil-

at-or-y, pl-ush, per-uke, per-i-wig, wig.

PILES, hemorrhoids. (L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. Spelt pyles in Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. iii. c. 9. Small tumours; directly from Lat. pila, a ball; see Pile (1).

PILFER, to steal in a small way. (F., -L.?) In Shak. Hen. V, i. 2. 142. - O. F. pelfrer, to pilfer. - O. F. pelfre, booty, pelf. See Pelf. Der. pilfer-ings, K. Lear, ii. 2. 151.

PILGRIM, a wanderer, stranger. (F., -L.) M.E. pilgrim, Change G. T. o. college from the large in Language and 2020.

Chaucer, C. T. 26; earlier forms pilegrim, pelegrim, Layamon, 30730, 30744. [The final m is put for n, by the frequent interchange between liquids.]—O. F. pelegrin*, only found in the corrupter form pelerin, 'a pilgrim;' Cot. Cf. Prov. pellegrins, a pilgrim (Bartsch), Port. and Span. peregrino, Ital. peregrino and pellegrino (shewing the change from r to 1). = Lat. peregrinus, a stranger, foreigner; used in Heb. xi.

13, where the A. V. has 'pilgrims.' Orig, an adj. signifying strange, foreign, formed from the sb. pereger, a traveller. This sb. was also orig. an adj. signifying 'on a journey,' abroad or away from the specific through a foreign country.' Let the through a new from the second strains through a foreign country.' lit. 'passing through a (foreign) country. - Lat. per, through; and ager, a land, country, cognate with E. acre. The vowel-change from a in ager to e in pereger is regular. See Per- and Acre. Der. pilgrim-age, Chaucer, C.T. 12, from O.F. pelegrinage*, only preserved as pelerinage, 'a peregrination or pilgrimage;' Cot. Doublet, peregrine, chiefly used of the peregrine or 'foreign' falcon, Chaucer, C. T.

10742. And see Peregrination.

PILL (1), a little ball of medicine. (F., -L.) 'Pocyons, electuaryes, or pylles;' Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. iii. c. 5. A contracted form of pilule. - F. pilule, 'a physical pill;' Cot. - Lat. pilula, a little ball, globule, pill. Dimin. of pila, a ball; see Pile (1).

PILL (2), to rob, plunder. (F., -L.) Also spelt peel; see Peel (2). [But the words peel, to strip, and peel, to plunder are from different sources, though much confused; we even find pill used in the sense 'te strip.' The sense of 'stripping' goes back to Lat. pellis, skin, or to pilare, to deprive of hair, from pilus, hair; as shewn under Peel (1).] M. E. pillen, Chaucer, C. T. 6944; also pilen, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Cot.—Lat. piller, 'to pill, ravage, ransack, rifle, rob;' Cot.—Lat. piller, to plunder, pillage; a rare verb, used by Ammianus Marcellinus; see Compile. Prob. not the same word as pillare, to others. (F.,—L.) Not an old word. 'Fol. Let me see; where shall

C. T. 1009.

PILLAGE, plunder; see under Pill (2).

PILLAR, a column, support. (F., -L.) In early use. M. E. piler, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 281, l. 29, -O. F. piler (Littré), later pilier, 'a pillar;' Cot. Cf. Span. and Port. pilar, a pillar. - Low Lat. pilare, a pillar; formed (with adj. suffix) from Lat. pila, a pier of stone; see Pile (2).

PILLION, the cushion of a saddle, a cushion behind a saddle. (C.) Spenser speaks of a horseman's 'shaunck-pillion (shauk-pillion) without stirrops;' View of the State of Ireland, Globe ed. p. 639. without surrops; view of the state of retained, whose ed. p. 039, col. 2, l. 21. [Not the same word as pilion, a kind of hat, in P. Plowman's Crede, 839; which is from Lat. pileus.]—Irish pilliun, pilliun, a pack-saddle; Gael. pillean, pillin, a pack-saddle, a cloth put under a pannel or rustic saddle. Obviously from Irish pill, a covering, better spelt peall, a skin, hide, couch, pillow. So also Gael. peall, a skin, hide, coverlet, mat, whence also peillic, a covering of skins or coarse

hide, coverlet, mat, whence also petitic, a covering of skins or coarse cloth. And cf. W. pilyn, a garment, clout, pillion, allied to pilen, cuticle. \(\beta\). The Irish and Gael. peall is cognate with Lat. pellis, a skin, and E. fell, a skin. See Pell, Fell (2).

PILLORY, a wooden frame with an upright post, to which criminals were fastened for punishment. (F.) M. E. pilory, Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 345; pillory, P. Plowman, B. iii, 78, C. iv. 79 (see my note on the line). \(-\text{F}\). pilori, 'a pillory; 'Cot. \(\beta\). Of unknown origin; it were easy to connect it with O. F. piler (E. pilar) if it were not for the existence of forms which cannot thus be disif it were not for the existence of forms which cannot thus be disposed of, such as Port. pelourinho, Prov. espitlori, Low Lat. pillorium, spiliorium, &c., cited by Littré and Scheler. There seems to have

been a loss of initial s.

PILLOW, a cushion for the head. (L.) M. E. pilwe, Gower, C. A. i. 142, last line. The change from M. E. -we to E. -ow is regular; cf. arrow, M. E. arwe. But it is less easy to explain the M. E. form, which we should expect to be pulö, as the A. S. is pyle, Ælfred, tr. of Orosius, b. v. c. 11. § 1. However, both M. E. pilwe and A. S. pyle orosius, D. V. C. 11. § 1. However, Doth M. E. pitwe and A. S. pyte are alike due to Lat. puluinus, a cushion, pillow, bolster; a word of uncertain origin.

B. The Lat. puluinus also gave rise to Du. peuluu, a pillow, and G. pfühl, a pillow. E. Müller cites the M. H. G. phulwe, O. H. G. phulwi; and we may note that the M. H. G. phulwe resembles M. E. pilwe, whilst the G. pfühl comes near to A. S. pyle.

Der. pillow, vb., Milton, Ode on Christ's Nativity, 1. 231; pillow-case. PILOT, one who conducts ships in and out of harbour. (F., - Du.?) Spelt pylot in Gascoigne, Voyage into Holland, A.D. 1572, l. 44; cf. Macb. i. 3. 28.—F. pilot, 'a pilot or steersman;' Cot. Mod. F. pilote. Connected with piloter, to take soundings, a word used by Palsgrave, cd. 1852, p. 709.

B. This early use of piloter as a verb renders it very probable (as admitted by Littré and Scheler) that the F. word is borrowed from Du. piloot, a pilot, rather than the contrary, as supposed by Diez. The O. Du. form was piloot (Hexham); a word which is immediately explicable as being equivalent to pijl-loot, i. c. one who uses the sounding-lead; compounded of Du. pijlen, 'to sound the water' (Hexham), and loot, lead. Hexham also gives: 'een dieploot, grondi-loot, ofte [or] sinck-loot, a pilots or a saylers plummet, to sound the depth of the water; and lootmans water, water to sound. γ. So also G. peilen, to sound; peil (as a nautical term), water-mark; peil-loth, a lead, plummet.

8. It is clear that the lit. sense of Du. pijloot (= G. peilloth) must have been 'a plummet or sounding-lead; the transference in application from the plummet to the man who used it is curious, but there are several such examples in language; e. g. we call a sailor 'a blue-jacket,' and a soldier 'a red-coat;' we speak of 'a troop of horse,' meaning 'horse-men;' and the man who wields the bow-oar in a boat is simply called 'bow.' Du. pijk, it is the same word as E. pile, a great stake, from Lat. pilum; Hexham has the pl. pijlen, 'piles, great stakes.' The earliest contrivance for sounding shallow water must certainly have been a long pole. The O. Du. pijle, peyle, 'a plummet of lead' (Hexham), is perhaps, a mere derivative from the verb pijlen. The Du. loot, G. loth, is E. lead. See, therefore, Pile (2) and Lead (2). Der. pilot, vb., pilot-age, pilot-cloth, pilot-fish.

PIMENTO, all-spice or Jamaica pepper; or, the tree producing it. (Port., -L.) Also called pimenta; both forms are in Todd's

Johnson. - Port. pimenta (Vieyra); there is also (according to Mahn) a form pimento. The Spanish has both pimienta and pimiento; but the E. word clearly follows the Port. form.

3. The O. F. piment meant 'a spiced drink,' and hence the M. E. piment, Rom. of the Rose,

iii (R.) Probably equivalent to F. pp. pimpés, but in any case connected with the F. verb pimper.—F. pimpés, 'sprucified, finified, curiously pranked, comptly tricked up; 'pp. of pimper, 'to sprucifie, or finifie it;' Cot. It may have merely meant 'a spruce fellow,' and have easily acquired a bad sense; but Littré notes that pimper is merely a nasalised form from piper, which not only meant 'to pipe, but also, as Cotgrave says, 'to cousen, deceive, cheat, gull, overreach.' In this view, a pimp is 'a cheat' as well as 'a spruce fellow;' the combination of meanings suits the E. word well enough. cites the Prov. verb pimpar, to render elegant, from the Prov. sb. pimpa, equivalent to F. pipeau, meaning (1) a pipe, (2) a bird-call, (3) a snare; with an allusion to an old proverb piper en une chose, to pipe in a thing, i. e. to excel in it. Hence pimper came to mean, (1) to pipe, (2) to excel, (3) to beautify or make smart. Cf. also F. pimp-

to pipe, (2) to excel, (3) to beautify or make smart. Cf. also F. pimpant, 'spruce' (Cot.), especially applied to ladies whose dress attracted the eye (Littré).

Y. Thus pimper is from piper, to pipe; see Pipe.

PIMPERNEL, the name of a flower. (F., -L.) Spelt pympernel in Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helh, b. iii. c. 5. 'Hee pimpernelle, pimpernelle;' Wright's Voc. i. 191, col. 1. -O. F. pimpernelle, pimpinelle, 'the burnet,' Cot.; mod. F. pimpernelle. Cf. Span. pimpinela, burnet; Ital. pimpinella, pimpernell.

B. Diez regards these words as corrupted from Lat. bipinella = bipennula, a dimin. from bipennis, c. double-winged. The pimpernel was confused with burnet (see i.e. double-winged. The pimpernel was confused with burnet (see Prior), and the latter has from two to four scale-like bracts at the base of the calyx; according to Johns, Flowers of the Field. y. If this be right, we trace the word back to bi-, for bis, twice; and penna, a wing; see Bi- and Pen. 8. Diez also cites Catalan pampinella, Piedmontese pampinela, but regards these as corrupter forms, since we can hardly connect pimpernel with Lat. pampinus, a tendril of a vine.

PIMPLE, a small pustule. (L.) Spelt pimpel in Minsheu, ed. 1627. A nasalised form of A.S. pipel, appearing in the pres. part. pipligend, pippigend, pimply; A.S. Lecchdoms, i. 234, note 9, i. 266, note 16. [The alleged A.S. pinpel is Lye's misprint for winpel; Wright's Voc. i. 26, l. 1.] Apparently not an E. word, but a nasalised form of Lat. papula, a pimple. Closely allied nasal forms appear in Gk. πομφόs, a bubble, a blister on the skin; and in Lithuanian pampti, to swell. Thus the orig. sense is 'swelling.' - ✓ PAP, PAMP, to swell; Fick, i. 661. Cf. also Skt. piplu, a freckle, mole, pupputa, a swelling at the palate or teeth; also F. pompete, 'a pumple or pimple on the nose, or chin,' Cot.; and (perhaps) W. pump, a bump.

PIN, a peg, a small sharp-pointed instrument for fastening things

together. (L.) M. E. pinne, Chaucer, C. T. 196, 10630. Perhaps from an A. S. pinn, said to mean a pen, also a pointed style for writing; but this form is due to Somner, and unauthorised. The M. E. pinne or pin often means 'a peg' rather than a small pin in the modern sense.

B. We also find Irish pinne, a pin, peg, spigot, stud, pion, a pin, peg; Gael. pinne, a pin, peg, spigot; W. pin, a pin, style, pen Du. pin, pin, peg; O. Du. penne, a wooden pin, peg (Hexham); pinne, a small spit or ironshod staff, the pinnacle of a steeple (id.); Swed. pinne, a peg, Dan. pind, a (pointed) stick; Icel. pinni, a pin; G. pinnen, to pin; penn, a peg. γ . All borrowed words from Lat. pinna, variant of penna, a feather, pen, fin, pinnacle. In late Lat. penna meant a probe (Ducange); the various senses of the derived words easily suggest that penna, orig. a feather, came to mean, (1) a pen, (2) a style for writing on wax. From the latter sense the transition to the sense of 'peg' was easy. The double form of the Lat. word appears again in Du. and G. See Pen (2). Der. pin, verb, L. L. V. 2. 321, M. E. pinnen, Prompt. Parv.; pin-afore, so called because formerly pinned in front of a child, afterwards enlarged and made to tie behind; pin-case, Skelton, Elinor Rummyng, 529; pin-cushion; pin-money, Spectator, no. 295; pin-point; pinn-er, (1) a pin-maker, (2) the lappet of a head-dress, Gay, Shepherd's Week, Past. 5; pin-t-le (=pin-et-el), a little pin, a long iron bolt (Webster).

Past. 5; pin-t-le (= pin-et-et), a nune pun, a rong non and And see pinn-ac-le, pinn-ate, pin-i-on. Doublet, pen (2).

PINCH, to nip, squeeze, gripe. (F.) M. E. pinchen, Chaucer, C. T. 328; P. Plowman, B. xiii. 371.—F. pincer. 'to pinch, nip, twitch;'

The Charmsev dialect, pinchier; Métivier.

B. This is a masalised form of O. Ital. picciare, pizzare, 'to pinch, to snip' (Florio), mod. Ital. pizzicare, to pinch, Span. pizcar, to pinch (with which cf. Span. pinchar, to prick, to pierce with a small point); see Diez for other related forms.

7. These verbs are from the sb. which appears as Ital. pinzo, a sting, a goad, O. Ital. pizza, an itching (Florio), Span. pizco, a pinch, nip. γ . The orig. sense seems to have been 'a slight pricking with some small pointed instrument;' the word being formed from a base pit (probably Celtic) allied to W. pid, a sharp point. Cf. Du. pitsen, pinsen, to pinch (Hexham). See Petty. Der. pinch-er; pinch-ers or pinc-ers, M.E. pynsors, Wright's
Vocab. i. 180, l. 5, with which cf. F. pinces, 'a pair of pincers,' Cot.

PINK (2), half-shut, applied to the eyes. (Du., -C.)
Obsolete.
PINCHBECK, the name of a metal. (Personal name; F.)

It — Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyne; 'Shak. Ant. ii. 7. 121. It means

I chuse two or three for pimps now?' Middleton, A Mad World, Act a is an alloy of copper and zinc, to resemble gold. Added by Todd to iii (R.) Probably equivalent to F. pp. pimpés, but in any case con- | Johnson's Dict.; also in Ash's Dict., ed. 1775. So named from the inventor, Mr. Christopher Pinchbeck, in the 18th century; see Notes and Queries, Ser. I. vol. xii. p. 341; Ser. II. vol. xii. p. 81; and Hotten's Slang Dict.

3. The name is French, and like many surnames, was orig a nickname. It means having a beak or mouth like pincers; from F. pince, 'a pincer,' Cot.; and bee, a heak. See Pinch and Beak. PINDAR, PINNER, one who impounds stray cattle. (E.) See

the anonymous play, 'A pleasant conceyted Comedie of George-a-Greene, the pinner of Wakefield,' London, 1599. Spelt pinder in the reprint of 1632. M. E. pinder, pinner; spelt pyndare, pinnar in Prompt. Parv. p. 400; and see Way's note. Formed, with suffix er of the agent, from A. S. pyndan, to pen up; Ælfred, tr. of Gregory's Pastoral Care, c. xxxix, ed. Sweet, p. 282, l. 13. Pyndan is formed (with the usual vowel-change from u to y) from the A. S. sb. pund, a pound for cattle; see Pound (2), Pinfold. The spelling pinner is due to a supposed connection with the verb to pen up; but there is no real relationship. See Pen (1).

PINE (1), a cone-bearing, resinous tree. (L.) M. E. pine, Legends of the Holy Rood, ed. Morris, p. 70, l. 307; spelt pigne, Gower, C. A. ii. 161, l. 10.—A. S. pin; pin-treow, a pine-tree; Wright's Vocab. i, 32.—Lat. pinus.

B. Lat. pinus is for pic-nus, i. e. the tree producing pitch; from pic-, stem of pix, pitch. So also Gk. nirw, a pine, is connected with niroa, Attic nirra, pitch. See Pitch (1). Der. pineapple, because the fruit resembles a pine-cone; pine-cone; pine-ry, a place for pine-apples, a coined word. Also pinn-ace.

PINE (2), to suffer pain, waste away, be consumed with sorrow.

L.) M. E. pinen, almost always transitive, signifying 'to torment;' (L.) M. E. pinen, almost always transitive, signifying to forment; Rom. of the Rose, 3511; Chaucer, C. T. 15065; merely formed from the sb. pine, pain, torment, Chaucer, C. T. 1326, 6369.—A. S. pinan, to torment, A. S. Chron. an. 1137.—A. S. pin, pain, torment, A. S. Chron. an. 1137.—B. Not a Teut. word, but borrowed from Lat. poena, pain; see Pain. Hence also G. pein, Du. pijn, &c. PINFOLD, a pound for cattle. (E.) In Shak. K. Lear, ii. 2. 9. Put for pind-fold, i. e. pound-fold; see P. Plowman, B. xvi. 264, C. xix 282 where we find poundfold poundfold poundfold. P. Poundfold.

Put for pind-fold, i. e. pound-fold; see P. Plowman, B. xvi. 264, C. xix. 282, where we find poundfold, pondfold, pynfold. See Pound (2). PINION, a wing, the joint of a wing. (F., -L.) Used in Shak. to mean 'feather,' Antony, iii. 12. 4; he also has nimble-pinioned = nimble-winged, Rom. ii. 5. 7. M. E. pinion. 'Pynion of a wynge, pennula;' Prompt. Parv. = F. pignon, only given by Cotgrave in the sense of 'a finiall, cop, or small pinacle on the ridge or top of a house,' like mod. F. pignon, a gable-end. The sense of the E. word was probably derived from some dialectal F. pignon; we find O. F. Airman in the sense of 'pennon on a lance.' for which Burguy gives a was probably derived from some dialectal F. pignon; we find O. F. pignon in the sense of 'pennon on a lance,' for which Burguy gives a quotation; and the Span. piñon means 'pinion,' as in English.

B. Both F. pignon and Span. piñon are derivatives from Lat. pinna, variant of penna, a wing, feather, fin. In Low Lat. pinna means 'a peak,' whence the sense of F. pignon; the same sense appears in Lat. pinnaculum. See Pen (2), Pennon, Pinnacle.

The E. pinion, in the sense of 'a small wheel working with teeth into another,' is really the same word; it is taken from F. pignon, with the same sense (Littré), which is from Lat. pinna, in the sense of 'float of a water-wheel (White). Cotgrave gives 'pinon, the pinnion of a clock. Der. pinion, verb, lit. to fasten the pinions of a bird, hence, to tie a man's elbows together behind him, K. Lear, iii. 7. 23.

PINK (1), to pierce, stab, prick. (C.) Esp. used of stabbing so

as to produce only a small hole, as, for instance, with a thin rapier. The word, though unusual, is still extant. 'Pink, to stab or pierce; in the days of rapier-wearing a professed duellist was said to be "a regular pinker and driller;" Slang Dictionary. Todd quotes from Addison's Drummer: 'They grew such desperate rivals for her, that one of them pinked the other in a duel.' Cotgrave has: 'Eschiffeur, a cutter or pinker.' Shak. has pink'd porringer, i.e. a cap reticulated or pierced with small holes, Hen. VIII, v. 4. 50. M. E. pinken, to prick. 'Heo pynkes with heore penne on heore parchemyn' pinken, to prick. 'Heo pynkes with heore penne on heore parchemyn' = they prick with their pens on their parchment; Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 156. B. It is best to regard pink as the regular nasalised form of pick, in the sense 'to peck;' from a Celtic source, viz. Gael. and Irish pioc, W. pigo, Com. piga, to prick, sting; see Pick. In fact, the E. pink, to cut silk cloth in round holes or eyes (Bailey), is parallel to O. F. piquer, with the same sense (Cotgrave). Y. E. Müller derives pink from A.S. pyngan, to pierce, Ælfred, tr. of Gregory's Pastoral, c. xl, ed. Sweet, p. 296, l. 7, which is merely borrowed from Lat. pungere, to prick. The Lat. pungere (base pug, pt. t. pupugi), is to be referred to YPIK, to prick, pierce; cf. Gk. min-pos, bitter; see Pungent.

6. The root is the same either pr. t. pupugi, is to be referred to A FIR, to prick, pierce; cf. Gr. min-pos, bitter; see Pungent.

8. The root is the same either way.

9 The A. S. pyngan is represented, not by pink, but by prov. E. ping, to push, M. E. pingen, to prick, Romance of Otuel, p. 55. See also Pinch, which is an allied word.

word as Pink (1), from a Celtic source pic, a point. The same notion comes out in the verb to pinch; also in prov. E. pink, a minnow, i.e. a very small fish. See also Pink(3). Der. pink-eyed, q.v. PINK (3), the name of a flower, and of a colour. (C.) Spelt pincke, as the name of a flower, Spenser, Shep. Kal. April, 1.136. [The name of the colour is due to that of the flower, as in the case of violet, mauve; in the case of carnation, the flower is named from its colour. Again, the phrase 'pink of perfection' is prob. due to Shakespeare's 'pink of courtesy,' a forced phrase, as remarked by Mercutio; Romeo, ii. 4. 62.] The flower seems to have been named from the delicately cut or peaked edges of the petals; see Pink (1) and Pink (2). Or else from a resemblance to a bud or small eye see Pink (2); an application which may easily have been suggested by the corresponding use of O. F. oeillet, which Cotgrave translates by the corresponding use of O. F. oeillet, which Cotgrave translates by 'a little eie. also, an oilet-hole; also, the young bud of a tree, &c., also, a gilliflower, also, a pink.' The use of pink in the sense to pierce, to cut silk cloth into round holes or eyes, has already been noted; see Pink (1). We may note 'pink'd porringer,' i.e. cap ornamented with cyclet-holes, in Shak. Hen. VIII, v. 4. 50. The prov. E. pink, a chaffinch, is W. pinc, a chaffinch, connected with W. pinc, smart, brisk, gay, fine; this is altogether a different word, and prob. allied to E. Finch. We cannot, in opposition to phonetic laws, derive E. pink from F. pince a pink: different word, and prob. allied to E. Finch.

We cannot, in opposition to phonetic laws, derive E. pink from F. pince, a pink; this F. pince also means 'a pincer,' or 'croe, great barre, or lever of iron; also, the view or footing of a deere, the tip, or edge of the bottome of a beast's hoof,' Cot., and is evidently connected with pincer, to nip, pinch. In this case, the F. pince, a pink, clearly takes its name from its peaked edges, since F. pince, a pink, clearly takes its name from its peaked edges, since F. pincer is to be referred to a radical meaning 'pointed;' see Pinch. In any case, the ultimate origin of pink, in all senses but (4), is from a Celtic pic, a peak.

PINK (4), a kind of boat. (Du.) See Nares. 'Hoy's, pinks, and sloops;' Crabbe, The Borough, let. 1, l. 52.—Du. pink, a fishing-

boat. The derivation is very curious, and is pointed to by Scheler in a note to the 4th edition of Diez; though Scheler fails after all to explain it. Pink is a corruption of O. Du. espincke, as shewn by Hexham, who has: 'Espincke, or pincke, a pinke, or a small fisher's boat.' This is the same word as Swed. esping, Icel. espingr, a long boat; formed with suffix -ing from esp., signifying 'aspen,' of which wood it must have been first made. Cf. Iccl. espi, aspen-wood; O. Du.

espe, 'an aspe-tree;' Hexham. See Aspen.

PINK-EYED, having small eyes. (Hybrid; Du., -C.; and E.) 'Them that were pinke-eied and had very small eies, they terned ocella;' Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xi. c. 37 (on the Eye). See Nares. 'Plumpy Bacchus, with pink [half-closed] eyne; 'Antony, ii. 7. 121.

Du. pinken, to wink. Hexham has: 'pincke, light, or an eye; pincken, ofte [or] pinck-oogen, to shut the eyes; pimpooge, ofte [or] pimpoogen, pinck-eyes, or pinck-eyed.' See further under Pink (2). PINNACE, a small ship. (F., - Ital., - L.) In Shak. Merry Wives, i. 3. 89. - F. pinasse, 'the pitch-tree; also, a pinnace;' Cot. -O. Ital. pinaccia, pinazza, 'a kind of ship called a pinnace;' Florio. So called because made of pine-wood.—Lat. pinus, a pinc; see Pine (1).

PINNACLE, a slender turret, small spire. (F.,—L.) M. E. pinacle, Gower, C. A. ii. 124, l. 20; spelt pynacle, Wyclif, Matt. iv. 5.—F. pinacle, 'a pinacle, a spire;' Cot.—Lat. pinaculum, a pinnacle, or pinacle, 'a pinacle, a spire;' Cot.—Lat. pinaculum, a pinnacle, a spire;' Cot.—Lat. pinaculum, a p peak of a building; Matt. iv. 5 (Vulgate). Double dimin. (with suffixes -cu-lu-) from pinna, a wing, feather, hence, a feather-like adjunct to a building. See Pin, Pon (2), Pinnate.

PINNATE, feather-like. (L.) A botanical term. folia, among herbalists, such leaves as are deeply indented, so that the parts resemble feathers; Phillips, ed. 1706.—Lat. pinnatus, feathered.—Lat. pinna, for penna, a feather. See Pen (2).

PINT, a measure for liquids. (F., -Span., -L.) M. E. pinte, pynte; Prompt. Parv. - F. pinte, 'a pint;' Cot. -Span. pinta, a spot, M. E. pinte, blemish, drop, mark on cards, pint. So called from the pint being marked by a mark outside (or inside) a vessel of larger capacity. The lit. sense is 'painted,' hence a mark, spot, &c. Cf. Span. pintor, a painter, pintura, a painting. β. The Span. pinta, pintor, pintura, answer to Lat. picta, pictor, pictura. Thus pinta is from Lat. picta, fem. of pictus, painted, pp. of pingere, to paint; see Paint.

PIONEER, a soldier who clears the way before an army. (F.—

L.) Formerly written pioner, Hamlet, i. v. 163. This may have been merely an E. modification, as the whole word appears to be F. Richardson quotes the spelling pyoner from Berners' tr. of Froissart, vol. i. c. 138.—F. pionnier, 'a pioner;' Cot.

B. F. pionnier, O. F. peonier, is a mere extension of F. pion, O. F. peon, a foot-soldier; with the more special meaning of foot-soldier who works at digging mines. For the etymology of O. F. peon, see Pawn (2).

PIONY, the same as Peony, q. v.

winking, half-shut; from O. Du. pincken, or pinck-oogen, to shut a PIOUS, devout. (F.,-L.) In Macb. iii. 6. 12, 27; and prob. the eyes, Hexham; where ooge = eye. The notion is that of bringing earlier. = F. pieux (fem. pieuse), pious, godly; Cot. The O. F. to a point, narrowing, or making small, and it is much the same form was pius (Littré), directly from Lat. pius, holy; not from a form a form. piosus *. The root of Lat. pius is uncertain. Der. pious-ly; piety, Timon, iv. 1. 15, a coined word, and a doublet of pity, q.v.; piet-ist, borrowed from G. pietist, the name of a Protestant sect in Germany instituted about 1689 (Haydn), and taking their name from their devotion, the word being a mere coinage (with suffix -ist) from a part of the stem (piet-) of Lat. pietas. And see pity.

part of the stem (piet-) of Lat. pietas. And see pity.

PIP (1), a disease of fowls, in which a homy substance grows on the tip of the tongue. (F.,-L.) M.E. pippe, pyppe (once dissyllabic). 'Pyppe, sekenesse [sickness], Pituita; 'Prompt. Parv. 'Pyppe, a sickenesse, pepye;' Palsgrave.—O.F. pepie, 'pip;' Cot. Cf. Span. pepita, the pip (Neuman); Ital. pipita, Port. pevide (in the phrase pevide de gallinhas, the pip).

B. All from Lat. pituita, phlegm, rheum, the pip; which must first have passed into the form pivita, and afterwards into that of pepita (Diez). Hence also O.H.G. phiphis, the pip, cited by Diez; Du. pip; O. Swed. pipp, &c. Y. Lat. pituita is formed (with suffix -ita, like -itus in crin-itus) from a verbal stem pitu-= sputur. from sputus, pp. of spuere, to spit out: and means stem pitu-=sputu-, from sputus, pp. of spuere, to spit out; and means 'that which is spit out,' hence phlegm, &c. The Lat. spuere is

cognate with A.S. spiwan; see Spew.

PIP (2), the seed of fruit. (F., -L.? - Gk.?) This is nothing but a contraction of the old name fippin or pepin, for the same thing. a contraction of the out mains typen of perm, we also also prippin is in Cotgrave; pepin in Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xv. c. 14, ed. 1634, p. 438 l; b. xvii. c. 10, p. 511 a, b.—F. pepin, 'a pippin or kernel, the seed of fruit;' Cot. Allied to Span. pepina, a pip, kernel; and prob. to Span. pepino, a cucumber.

3. It is conjectured that the name was first applied to the pips of the melon or cucumber, and that the derivation is, accordingly, from Lat. pepo, a melon, borrowed from Gk. $\pi \acute{e}\pi \omega \nu$, a melon, orig. an adj. signifying 'ripe.' The Gk. $\pi \acute{e}\pi \omega \nu$ meant 'ripened by the heat of the sun,' lit. 'cooked,' from πέπων meant ripened by the neat of the sun, int. cooked, from πέπ., base of πέπτευ, to cook, allied to Skt. pach, to cook, and to Lat. courses; see Cook. ¶ Would it not be simpler to refer F. pepin to Gk. πέπων, ripe, more directly, the presence of pips indicating ripeness? This would not disturb the etymology. The odd resemblance between Span. pepita, a pip, and pepita, the pip in fowls, is due to mere confusion; see Pip (1). They are not connected.

PIP (3), a spot on cards. (F., -C.) The resemblance to pip, a kernel, is merely delusive; confusion between these words has

caused corruption of the word now considered. Yet pip occurs as carly as in Shakespeare, Tam. Shrew, i. 2. 33. β. The true name carly as in Shakespeare, Tam. Shrew, i. 2. 33. β. The true name is pick, still preserved provincially. 'Pick, a diamond at cards; Grose says it means a spade,' Halliwell; and see Brockett. 'A diamond, or picke at cards;' Minsheu, ed. 1627.—O. F. picque, pique, 'a spade, at cards;' Cot. It also means a pike; see Pike, Pique. The word seems to have meant (1) a spade, (2) a diamond, and (3) a

pip (on cards) in general.

PIPE, a musical instrument formed of a long tube; hence, any long tube, or tube in general. (E.) The musical sense is the orig. one. M.E. pipe, Wyclif, Luke, vii. 32; Chaucer, C. T. 2752. The pl. pipen is in Layamon, 5110.—A. S. pipe, a pipe, A.S. Leechdoms, ed. Cockayne, ii. 126, 1. 3; and in comp. song-pipe, a song-pipe, in the Glosses to Prudentius (Leo).

3. The word perhaps may be claimed as English, being obviously of imitative origin, from the 'peeping' or chirping sound; the pipe was frequently used to imitate and decoy birds. It is very widely spread. We find Irish imitate and decoy dires. It is very winder spread.

and Gael. piob, a pipe, flute, tube; Irish pib, a pipe, tube; W. pib, a pipe, tube, pipian, to pipe, pibo, to pipe, squirt. Also Du. pijp, Icel. pipa, Swed. pipa, Dan. pibe, G. pfeifa. Cf. also Lat. pipire, pipure, to peep or chirp as a young bird, Gk. miniser, to chirp. All from the repetition pi-pi of the cry of a young bird.

If the word was borrowed at all, it was, perhaps, taken from Celtic, i.e. from the old British. Der. pipe, verb, Chaucer, C. T. 3874 [not 3974]; pip-er, pip-ing; pipe-clay; and see pip-kin, pib-roch. See also peep (1), peep (2). Doublet, fife.

PIPKIN, a small earthen pot. (E.) 'A pipkin, or little pot;'

Minsheu, ed. 1627. A dimin. (with suffix -kin) of E. pipe, in the sense of a vessel, chiefly applied to a cask of wine. This particular sense may have been imported. It occurs both in French and Dutch. 'Pipe, a measure called a pipe, used for corn as well as wine; 'Cot. 'Een

pijpe met olye ofte wijn, a pipe or caske with oyle or wine; Hexham.

FIPPIN, a kind of tart apple. (F.?-L.?-Gk.?) In Shak. Merry Wives, i. 2. 13; and in Minshen, ed. 1627. Cotgrave explains F. renette as 'the apple called a pippin, or a kind thereof.' Sometimes said to be named from pip (3), because of the spots upon it, which utterly fails to explain the suffix -in. We must rather connect it with pip (2), of which the old spelling was actually pippin, as has been shewn. That is, it was named with reference to the pips inside it (not outside); 'prob. an apple raised from the pip or seed,' Wedgwood. See Pip (2). ¶ Hexham has Du. pippinck. puppinck, a pipping, an apple so called; 'also 'pupping, an apple & ed. Halliwell, p. 249 (Stratmann).—F. pisser; supposed to be a called a pippinck.' But the Du. word seems to have been borrowed from E., and they hardly knew what to make of it. Thus Sewel's Du. Dict. has yet another form pippeling, with the example 'Engelsche pippingen, English pippins.'

PISTACHIO, PISTACHO, the nut of a certain tree. (Span., pippelingen, English pippins.'

PISTACHIO, PISTACHIO, The Pers.) In Sir T. Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665, p. 80.

pipelingen, English pippins.'

PIQUE, wounded pride. (F., -C.) Oddly spelt pike in Cotgrave, who is an early authority for it. -O. F. picque, pique, 'a pike; also, a pikeman; also a pike, debate, quarrel, grudge; 'Cot. B. Of Celtic origin; see Pike. Der. pique, verb; piqu-ant (as in 'piquant' [Journal Familiar Letters vol i sect. 5. let. 38 [not 36], sauce,' Howell, Familiar Letters, vol. i. sect. 5. let. 38 [not 36],

where, by the way, the spelling is pickant), from F. piquant, pres. part. of piquer, verb. Hence piquant-ly, piquanc-y.

PIQUET, a game at cards. (F.,-C.) 'Piquet, or Picket, a certain game at cards, perhaps so called from pique, as it were a small contest or scuffle; 'Phillips, ed. 1706. This is ingenious, and perhaps true; Littré says the game is supposed to have been named from its

inventor. In any case, piquet is a doublet of Picket, q.v.

PIRATE, a sea-robber, corsair. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Shak.

Merch. Ven. i. 3. 25. - F. pirate, 'a pirat;' Cot. - Lat. pirata. - Gk.

mesparis, one who attempts or attacks, a pirate. Formed with suffix -τηε (Aryan -ta) from πειρά-ω, I attempt. – Gk. πείρα, an attempt, trial, essay. – PAR, to go through, experience; appearing in Gk. πείρω, I pierce (perf. pass. πέ-παρ-μαι), and in E. ex-per-ience and fare; see Fare, Experience. Der. pirat-ic-al, pirat-ic-al-ly;

pirate, verb: pirac-y.

PIROGUE, a sort of canoe. (F., -W. Indian.) Sometimes spelt piragua, which is the Span. spelling. Both F. pirague and Span. piragua are from the native W. Indian name. The word is said to be Caribbean (Littré).

FIROUETTE, a whirling round, quick turn, esp. in dancing.

F. Formerly used as a term in horsemanship. 'Pirouette, Piroet, (F.) Formerly used as a term in horsemanship. a turn or circumvolution, which a horse makes without changing his ground; 'Bailey's Dict., vol. ii. ed. 1751.—F. pirouette, 'a whirling also a whirling about;' Cot.

β. Origin unknown, according to Littré; but in Métivier's Dict. Franco-Normand appears the Guernsey word piroue, a little wheel or whirligig, a child's toy, of which pirouetle is obviously the diminutive. Métivier well compares this with the E. pirie or pirry, formerly in use to denote 'a whirlwind.' The spelling has prob. been affected by confusion with F. roue (Lat. rota), a wheel. 'And not be aferde [afraid] of pirries or great stormes;' Sir T. Elyot, The Governor, b. i. c. 17; in Skeat, Spec. of English, p 197. See further examples of pirry in Richardson, s. v. ferry (which is an inferior spelling), and in Prompt. Parv. s.v. pyry; also in Nares.

7. I take this word to be of imitative origin; cf. Scotch pirr, a gentle wind, lcel. byrr, wind; E. birr, buzz, with which compare also purr, whirr, purl. Similarly we find Span. birazones, land and sea breezes, O. F. birrasque, 'a high going sea, or tempest at sea, caused by whirlwinds, and accompanied by gusts of raine,' Cot. The latter is a Gascon word, from the Gascon birer, These examples lead to a base bir- or pir-, with the same sense as E. whirr. Hence pir-ou-ette may very well = whirl-igig, and pirry = whirl-wind. In fact, we find M. E. pirle, prille, a whirligig, child's toy, Prompt. Parv. p. 413, which is a mere dimin. of a form pirr. Der. pirouette, vb.

PISCES, the Fish; a zodiacal sign. (I.) M. E. Pisces, Chaucer, C. T. 6286. - Lat. pisces, pl. of piscis, a fish; cognate with E. Fish, q.v. Der. pisc-ine; pisci-vorous, fish-eating, from Lat. uorare, to devour; pisc-at-or-y, from Lat. piscatorius, belonging to fishing, from piscator, a fisherman, formed from piscatus, pp. of piscari, to fish. **PISH**, an interjection, expressing contempt. (E.) In Shak. Oth.

ii. 1. 270; iv. 1. 42. Of imitative origin; it begins with expulsion of breath, as in pooh!, and ends with a hiss.

PISMIRE, an ant. (Hybrid; F. and Scand.) In Shak. I Hen. IV, i. 3, 240. 'The old name of the ant, an insect very generally named from the sharp urinous smell of an ant-hill;' Wedgwood. M. E. pissemire (four syllables), Chaucer, C. T. 7407.—M. E. pisse, urine; and mire, an ant, in Reliquiæ Antiquæ, i. 214 (Stratmann). B. The A.S. mire, given in Benson's A.S. Dict., is unauthorised, but may be correct; still, the true E. word is emmet or ant, and mire is rather Scandinavian, appearing in Icel. maurr, Swed. myra, Dan. myre, an ant, as also in Du. mier. γ. The word is very myra, Lan. myra, an ant, as also in Du. mer. γ. The word is very widely spread; we find also Irish moirbh, W. mor-grugyn, Bret. merienen, Russ. mur-avei, Gk. μύρ-μηξ, all meaning 'ant,' for which Curtius proposes a root MUR, to swarm; cf. Ck. μυρίοι, ten thousand. The Cornish murrian means 'ants.' See Myriad. ¶ I do not see how to derive Du. mier from Du. mijgen (= Lat. mingere) as proposed by Wedgwood, since the base of this word is MIG; see Fick, iii. 239. Rietz connects mire with midge, but this presents a similar difficulty, as this is from a base MUGYA (Fick, iii. 241), and contains a g which is difficult to dispose of.

Spelt pistachoe or pistake-nut in Phillips, ed. 1706. Span. pistacho (with ch as in English), a pistachio, pistich-nut. — Lat. pistacium. — Gk. πιστάκιον, a nut of the tree called πιστάκη. — Pers. pistá, the pistachio-nut; Rich. Dict. p. 331.

PISTIL, the female organ in the centre of a flower. (L.) Ash's Dict., ed. 1775. Named from the resemblance in shape to the pestle of a mortar.—Lat. pistillum, a small pestle; dimin. of an

obsolete form pistrum*, a pestle. See Pestle. Doublet, pestle.

PISTOL, a small hand-gun, (F.,—Ital.) In Shak. Merry Wives, iv. 2. 53; and as a proper name.—F. pistole, 'a pistoll, a great horseman's dag;' Cot. [Here dag is an old name for a pistol.]—Ital. pistola, 'a dag or pistoll;' Florio.

B. We also find Ital. pistolese, 'a great dagger,' in Florio; and it seems to be agreed that the two words are closely connected; that the word pistolese is the older one; and that the name was transferred from the dagger to the pistol, both being small arms for similar use. The E. name dag for pistol confirms this; since dag must be the F. dague, a dagger. γ. Both pistolese and pistola are said to be named from a town in Tuscany, near Florence, now called Pistoja. The old name of the town must have been Pistola, as asserted by Mahn; and this is rendered extremely probable by the fact that the old Latin name of the town was Pistoria, which would easily pass into Pistola, and finally into Pistoja. 'Pistols were first used by the cavalry of England about 1544; 'Haydn. Der. pistol, vb., Tw. Nt. ii. 5. 42; pistol-et.

Doublet, pistole.

PISTOLE, a gold coin of Spain. (F., - Ital.) In Dryden, The Spanish Friar, Act v. The dimin. form pistolet is in Beaum, and Fletcher, The Spanish Curate, Act. i. sc. 1 (Jamie). Yet the word is not Spanish, but French. The forms pistole and pistolet, in the sense of 'pistole,' are the same as pistole and pistolet in the sense of pistol. - Pistolet, a pistolet, a dag, or little pistoll, also, the gold coin tearmed a pistolet; Cot. Diez cites from Claude Fauchet (died 1599) to the effect that the crowns of Spain, being reduced to a smaller size than French crowns, were called pistolets, and the smallest pistolets were called bidets; cf. 'Bidet, a small pistoll;' Cot. Thus the name is one of jocular origin; and the words pistole and pistol are doublets. Pistol, being more Anglicised, is the older word in

PISTON, a short cylinder, used in pumps, moving up and down within the tube of the pump. (F., -Ital., -L.) In Bailey's Dict., vol. ii. ed. 1731. - F. piston, 'a pestell, or pounding-stick;' Cot. In mod. F. 'a piston.' - Ital. pistone, a piston; the same word as pestone,

mod. F. 'a piston. — Ital. pistone, a piston; the same word as pessone, a large heavy pestle. — Ital. pestare, to pound. — Late Lat. pistare, to pound (White); formed from pistus, pp. of pinsere, pisere, to pound. — ✓ PIS, to pound. See Pestle, Pistil, Pea.

PIT, a hole in the earth. (L.) M. E. pit, Wyclif, Luke, xiv. 5; put, Ancren Riwle, p. 58, l. 4.—A.S. pyt, pytt; Luke, xiv. 5.—Lat. puteus, a well, pit; Luke, xiv. 5 (Vulgate). β. Perhaps orig. a vall of pure water a spring; and so expected with Let the pure well of pure water, a spring; and so connected with Lat. putus, pure, from the same root as purus; see Pure. Der. pit, verb, to set in competition, a phrase taken from cock-fighting. 'A pit is the area in which cocks fight; hence, to pit one against the other, to place them in the same pit, one against the other, for a contest; Richardson. Also pit-fall, Mach. iv. 2. 35; pit-man, pit-saw; cock-pit.

PITAPAT, with palpitation. (E.) In Dryden, Epilogue to

Tamerlane. A repetition of pat, weakened to pit in the first instance.

See Pat, Pant.

PITCH (1), a black sticky substance. (L.) M. E. pich, pych; Rob. of Glouc. p. 410, l. 12; O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 251, 1. 24; older form pik, id. i. 269, 1. 22. A. S. pic, Exod. ii. 3. - Lat. pic., stem of pix, pitch. Hence also C. pech. B. Allied words are Gk. stem of pin, pitch. Hence also G. pech. β. Allied words are Gk. πίσσα (for πικ-ya), Lithuan. pikkis, pitch. Also Lat. pinus, a pinetree, Gk. πίτυι, a pinetree; Skt. pitudúrus, pútudúrus, the name of an Indian pine (lit. pitch-tree, since dárus = tree). See Curtius, i. 201, who cites the Skt. word from Fick. See Pine (1). Der. pitch, verb; pitch-y, All's Well, iv. 4. 24. Also pay (2).

PITCH (2), to throw, to fall headlong, to fix a camp, &c. (C.) A weakened form of pick, to throw, Cor. i. 1. 204; esp. used of throwing a pike or dart. 'I pycke with an arrowe, Ie darde;' Palsthis proposes a root MUK, to swarm; cl. Ok. popul, ten thousand. The Cornish murrian means 'ants.' See Myriad. ¶ I do not see how to derive Du. mier from Du. mijgen (= Lat. mingere) as proposed by Wedgwood, since the base of this word is MIG; see Fick, iii. 239. Rietz connects mire with midge, but this presents a similar difficulty, as this is from a base MUGYA (Fick, iii. 241), and contains a g which is difficult to dispose of.

PISS, to discharge urine. (F.) M. E. pissen, Mandeville's Travels, p. 183. 'He pighte him on the pomel of his hed'=he pitched [fell]

on the top of his head; Chaucer, C. T. 2691. 'Ther he pikte his PLACARD, a bill stuck up as an advertisement. (F., - Du.) In steel' = there he fixed his staff; Layamon, 29653. The same word as pick, verb; and closely related to pike; to pitch is 'to throw a pike.' Of Celtic origin; cf. W. picellu, to throw a dart. See Pick, Pike. Der. pitch, sb., Tw. Nt. i. 1. 12; pitch-fork, M.E. pikforke = pick-fork

= pike-fork, Prompt. Parv.; pitch-pipe.
PITCHER, a vessel for holding liquids. (F., - Low Lat., - Gk.) M.E. picher, pycher; English Gilds, ed. Toulmin Smith, p. 354, l. 12; pychere, Sir Perceval, l. 454, in Thornton Romances, ed. Halliwell.—O.F. picher, a pitcher (Burguy); spelt pichier in Cotgrave, who gives it as a Languedoc word. Cf. Span. and Port. pichel, a tankard, Ital. pecchero, bicchiere, a gobbet, beaker.—Low Lat. picarium, bica-Ital. pecchero, discentere, a goldict, beaker.—Low Lat. pecchero, discentium, a goblet, beaker, wine-cup.—Gk. β ixos, an earthen wine-vessel; with dimin. forms β ixlov, β ixlov.

B. The Gk. β ixos is of Eastern origin (Liddell). Diez considers that the change of initial b to p was due to High-German influence, and gives O. H. G. pechar as the old form of mod. G. becher. Sec Beaker, which is a doublet. ¶ We can hardly derive pitcher from a Celtic source, on account of the Span. and Ital. forms; the E. word of Celtic origin which somewhat resembles it is Piggin, q.v. Der. pitcher-plant.

PITH, the soft substance in the centre of stems of plants, marrow. (E.) M. E. pith, pithe, Chaucer, C. T. 6057. - A. S. pioa, Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, c. xxxiv. § 10; lib. iii. pr. 11. + Du. pit, pith; O. Du. pitte (Hexham). + Low G. peddik, pith (Bremen Wörterbuch).

B. Can it be allied to Skt. spháti, sphíti, swelling, increase? Der. pith-y, Tam.

Shrew, iii. 1. 68; pith-i-ly, pith-i-ness; pith-less, 1 Hen.VI, ii. 5.11. PITTANCE, an allowance of food, a dole, small portion. (F.) M. E. pitance (with one t), pitance, P. Plowman, C. x. 92; Ancren Riwle, p. 114, l. 5. - F. pitance, 'meat, food, victual of all sorts, bread and drinke excepted;' Cot. β. Of disputed etymology; bread and drinke excepted; Cot.

B. Of disputed etymology; cf. Span. pitanza, a pittance, the price of a thing, salary; Ital. pietanza, a pittance, portion. In all probability the Ital. pietanza is a popular corruption, due to a supposed connection with pietà, pity, mercy, as if to give a pittance were to give alms. The Lombard form is still pitanza (Diez). Diez connects pitance with O. F. pite, a thing of little worth, which he further connects with petit, small; and he supposes pittance to be from the same Celtic origin as petty; see Petty. γ. The Span. pitar means to distribute allowances of meat, &c., and is clearly a connected word; this seems at once to set aside any connection with piety or pity. But Ducange gives the Low Lat. pictantia as a pittance, a portion of food (given to monks) of the value of a picta, which he explains to be a very small coin issued by the counts of Poitiers (moneta comitum Pictavensium). This answers to O. F. pite, 'the half of a maille, a French farthing, also, a moath, a mite;' Cot.

8. This brings us back to the same O. F. pite, but 8. This brings us back to the same O. F. pite, but suggests a different origin for that word, viz. Low Lat. picta, a Poitiers coin. And this Lat. pieta is supposed to be a mere abbrevia-tion from Lat. Pietava, i.e. Poitiers (White). If this be right, the origin is really French.

PITY, sympathy, mercy. (F.,-L.) M. E. pite, Floriz and Blauncheflor, ed. Lumby, 529; Ancren Riwle, p. 368, l. 14. - O. F. pite (pite), 13th cent. (Littre); pitet, 12th cent. (id.) - Lat. pietatem, acc. of pietas; see Piety. Der. pity, verb, As You Like It, ii. 7. 117; piti-able, piti-abl-y, piti-able-ness; piti-ful, All's Well, iii. 2. 190; piti-ful-ly, piti-ful-ness; piti-less, As You Like It, iii. 5. 40; piti-less-ly, piti-less-ness; pity-ing-ly. Also pite-ous, a corruption of M. E. pit-ous, Chaucer, C. T. 8956, 8962, spelt pitos, Rob. of Glouc., p. 204, l. 12, from O. F. piteus, mod. F. piteux, 'pitiful, merciful,' Cot. = Low Lat.

pietosus, merciful. And hence piteous-ly.

PIVOT, a pin upon which a wheel or other object turns. F., -Ital., - Low Lat.) In Cotgrave. - F. pivot, 'the pivot or, as some call it, the tampin of a gate, or great doore, a piece of iron, &c made, for the most part, like a top, round and broad at one end and sharp at the other, whereby it enters into the crappaudine [iron wherein the pivot plays]; and serves as well to bear up the gate as to facilitate the motion thereof; Cot. Formed, with dimin. suffix ot, from Ital. piva, a pipe, a weakened form of pipa, a pipe. - Low Lat. pipa, a pipe; connected with Lat. pipare, pipire, to chirp as a bird; see Pipe.

B. The Ital. piva meant (1) a pipe, (2) a tube with a fine bore; and so at last came to mean a solid peg, as well shewn in the O. Ital. dimin. form pivolo, or piviolo, 'a pin or peg of wood, a setting or poaking sticke to set ruffes with, also a gardeners toole to set herbes with called a dibble; Florio. intimates some doubt as to this etymology, but whoever will consult the articles piva and pivolo or piviolo in Florio will probably be satisfied; I do not reproduce the whole of his remarks.

PLACABLE, forgiving, easy to be appeased. (L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627; and in Milton, P. L. xi. 151. Taken directly from l.at. placabilis, easily appeased; formed with suffix -bilis from placa-re, to appease. Allied to placere; see Please. Der. placable, placableness. Also placabili-ty, Sir T. Elyot, The Governor, b. ii. c. 6.

Minsheu, ed. 1627; he notes that it occurs in the 2nd and 3rd years of Philip and Mary (1555, 1556). - F. placard, plaquard, 'a placard, an inscription set up,' &c. ; . . also a bill, or libell stuck upon a post; also, rough-casting or pargetting of walls; Cot. The last is the orig. sense. Formed with suffix -ard (of O.H.G. origin, from G. hart = E. hard) from the verb plaquer, 'to parget or to rough-cast, also, to clap, slat, stick, or paste on;' Cot. = F. plaque, 'a flat lingot [ingot] or barre of metall, . . a plate to naile against a wall and to set a candle in; 'Cot. - Du. plak, a ferula, a slice; O. Du. plack, 'a ferula or a small batle-dore, wherewith schoole-boys are strooke in the palmes of their hands; Hexham.

B. This Du. word seems to palmes of their hands; Hexham. β . This Du. word seems to have meant any thin slice or plate, whence the F. us. of plaque. However, all doubt as to the derivation is removed by observing the use of the Du. verb plakken, viz. to paste, glue, formerly also 'to dawbe or to plaister,' Hexham. [The Du. plakkaat, a placard, is merely borrowed back again from the French.] Y. The Du. plak is cognate with, G. blech, a plate, and comes from a base PLAK. with the notion of flatness, allied to the base PLAT, with the same notion. See Plate, Place. ¶ Diez prefers this etymology to that sometimes given from Gk. πλάξ (stem πλακ-), a flat surface. This Gk. word is prob. related, but only in a remote way. Der. placard, verb.

PLACE, a space, room, locality, town, stead, way, passage in a book. (F., - L., - Gk.) In early use. In King Horn, ed. lumby, 718. - F. place, 'a place, room, stead, ... a faire large court;' Cot. - Lat. platea, a broad way in a city, an open space, courtyard. Sometimes platea, but properly platea, not a true Lat. word, but borrowed. -Gk. πλατεία, a broad way, a street; orig. fem. of πλατύε, flat, wide. + Lithuan. platus, broad. + Skt. prithus, large, great. All from PRAT, to be extended, spread out; cf. Skt. prath, to spread out, spread. See Fick, i. 148; Curtius, i. 346. Hence also plant, q. v. Der place, verb, K. Lear, i. 4. 156; placer; place-man, added by Todd to Johnson. And see plaice, plane (3), plant, plastic. Doublet,

PLACENTA, a substance in the womb. (L.) Called placenta uterina in Phillips, ed. 1706. – Lat. placenta, lit. a cake. + Gk. πλακοῦς, a flat cake; cf. πλάξ, a flat surface. See Plain. Der. blacent-al.

PLACID, gentle, peaceful. (F., -L.) In Milton, P. L. iii. 217. -F. placide, 'calm;' Cot. - Lat. placidus, gentle, lit. pleasing. - l.at. placere, to please; see Please. Der. placid-ly; placid-i-ty. directly from Lat. placiditas, the F. placidité being quite a late

PLAGIARY, one who steals the writings of another, and passes them off as his own. (F., - I.) Spelt plagiarie in Minsheu, ed. 1627, with the same definition as in Cotgrave (given below). [Sir T. Brown uses the word in the sense of plagiarism, Vulg. Errors, b. i. c. 6. § 7, yet he has plagiarism in the very next section. Bp. Hall has plagiary as an adj., Satires, b. iv. sat. 2. 1. 84.] - F. plagiaire, one that steals or takes free people out of one country, and sels them in another for slaves; . . also a book-stealer, a book-theef; 'Cot.—Lat. plagiarius, a man-stealer, kidnapper.—Lat. plagium, kidnapping; whence also plagiare, to steal or kidnap a free person; lit. to ensnare, net. - Lat. plaga, a net; a weakened form for an older placa*, not found; cf. neg-otium for nec-otium, pangere from the base pak, &c. From the base l'LAK, to weave, seen in Gk. πλέκειν, to weave, Lat. plec-tere, plic-are; cf. Russ. pleste, to weave, plait. See Plait. Der. plagiar-ise, plagiar-ism, plagiar-ist.

PLAGUE, a pestilence, a severe trouble. (L.) Taken directly from Latin. M. E. plage (not common), Wyclif, Rev. xvi. 21, to translate Lat. plagam; the pl. plagis (= plages, plagues) is in Wyclif, Gen. xii. 17, where the Vulgate has the Lat. plagis. = Lat. plaga, a stocke, blow, stripe, injury, disaster. + Gk. πληγή, a blow, plague, Rev. xvi. 21. β. From the base PLAK, to strike; appearing in tithuan stability of strike Classification. Lithuan. plakti, to strike, Gk. πλήσσειν (= πλήκ-γειν), to strike, Lat. plangere, to strike. See Curtius, i. 345; Fick, i. 681. ¶ The spelling plage occurs as late as in the Bible of 1551, Rev. xvi. 21. The u was introduced to keep the g hard. Der. plague, vb., Temp. iv. 192; plague-mark, plague-spot. And see Plaint, Flag (1). PLAICE, a kind of flat fish. (F., -L.) M. E. plaice, playee; Havelok, 896. Spelt place, plaise in Minsheu, ed. 1627. — O. F. plaïs, noted by Littré, s. v. plie; he also gives plaise as a vulgar F. name of the fish, the literary name being thie, as in Cotgrave. — Lat.

name of the fish, the literary name being plie, as in Cotgrave. - Lat. platessa, a plaice (White); whence the F. forms by the regular loss of t between vowels.

B. So called from its flatness; from the base PLAT, flat, which appears also in Lat. plat-ea, whence E. place. See Place.

PLAID, a loose outer garment of woollen cloth, chiefly worn by the Highlanders of Scotland. (Gael.) Spelt plad in Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 313, who speaks of a 'Scotch plad;' also in Phillips, ed.

a blanket; cf. Irish plaide, a plaid, blanket.

B. Macleod and Dewar consider plaide to be a contraction of Gael. (and Irish) peallaid, a sheep-skin. Cf. Gael. peallag, a shaggy hide, a little covering. These words are from Gael. (and Irish) peal, a skin, hide, also a covering or coverlet. It thus appears that the original plaid was a skin of an animal, as might be expected. The Gael. peall is cognate with Lat. pellis, a skin, and with E. fell, a skin. See Fell (2). Der.

448

PLAIN, flat, level, smooth, artless, evident. (F., -L.) M.E. plain. 'Thing that I speke it moot be bare and plain;' Chaucer, C.T. 11032. 'The cuntre was so playne;' Will, of Palerne, 2217. 'Upon the pleyn of Salesbury;' Rob. of Glouc. p. 7. l. 5; where it is used as a sb. - F. plain, 'plain, flat;' Cot. - Lat. planus, plain, flat;' β. The long a is due to loss of c; planus = placnus. Gk. πλάξ (stem πλακ-), a flat surface, πλακοῦς, Lat. placenta, a flat cake. From a base PLAK, flat; Curtius, i. 202. Der. plain, sb., cake. From a base PLAK, flat; Curtins, 1. 202. Der. plain, SD., plain-ly, plain-ness; plain, adv.; plain-dealer, Com. of Errors, ii. 2. 88; plain-deal-ing, adj., Much Ado, i. 3. 33; plain-deal-ing, sb., Timon, i. 1. 216; plain-hearted; plain-song, Mids. Nt. Dr. iii. 1. 134; plain-spoken, Dryden, Pref. to All for Love (Todd); plain-work. Also ex-plain. And see plan, plane (1), planisphere, placenta, piano. PLAINT, a lament, mourning, lamentation. (F., -L.) M. E. pleinte, Havelok, 134; Ancren Riwle, p. 96, l. 18. - O. F. pleinte (11th century, Littré), later plainte, 'a plaint, complaint;' Cot. -

(11th century, Littré), later plainte, 'a plaint, complaint; 'Cot. - Low Lat. planeta, a plaint; closely allied to Lat. planetus, lamentation. Both forms are from planetus (fem. planeta), pp. of plangere, to strike, beat, esp. to beat the breast as a sign of grief, to lament aloud. A nasalised form from the base PLAK, to strike; see Plague. Der. plaint-iff, q.v., plaint-ive, q.v.; also com-plain. The verb to plain, i. c. to mourn, is perhaps obsolete; it is equivalent to F. plaindre, from l.at. plangere; see K. Lear, ii. 1. 39.

PLAINTIFF, the complainant in a law-suit. (F.,-L.) It

should have but one f. M. E. plaintif; spelt playntyf, Eng. Gilds, ed. Toulmin Smith, p. 360, l. 18. — F. plaintif, a plaintiff; Cot. Formed with suffix -if (Lat.-iuus) from Lat. planet-us, pp. of plangere, to lament, hence, to complain; see Plaint. Doublet, plaintive.

PLAINTIVE, mournful. (F.,-L.) Really the same word as the above, but differently used. In Daniel, Sonnet, To Celia (R.)-F. plaintif, fem. plaintive, adj., 'lamenting, mournful;' Cot. See Plaintiff. Der. plaintive-ly, ness.

Plaintiff. Der. plaintive-19, -ness.

PLAIT, a fold, braid; to fold together, interweave. (F.,-L.)

Minsheu, ed. 1627, has 'to platte or wreath.' Shak. has plat, Romeo,
i. 4. 89. For plaited, in K. Lear, i. 1. 183, the quartos have pleated,
the folios plighted. Cotgrave translates F. plier by 'to folde, plait.'

M. E. plaiten, pleten, verb; plait, sb. 'Playte of a clothe, Plica;
Playtyd, Plicatus; Playtyn, Plico; 'Prompt. Parv. The pt. t. plaited is in P. Plowman, B. v. 202; spelt pletede, id. A. v. 126. The verb is undoubtedly formed from the sb., which alone is found in French.

O. F. ploit, pleit, plet, n fold (Burguy); the mod F. word is pli; Littré, s. v. pli, gives an example of the use of the form ploit in the 13th century. — Lat. plicatum, neut. or acc. of plicatus, pp. of plicare, 13th century. — Lat. picaum, neat of acc. of picaum, pp. of picars, to fold. The F. verb plier = Lat. plicare, and also appears as ployer, 'to plie,' Cot. See Ply. Der. plait-er. Doublets, pleat, plight (2). PLAN, a drawing of anything on a plane or flat surface; esp. the ground-plot of a building; a scheme. (F., — L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706; Pope, Essay on Man, i. 6.—F. plan, 'the ground-plat of a building;' Code — F. plan, all (for alma) flat, which first occurs in the 16th

Pope, Essay on Man, i. 6.—F. plan, 'the ground-plat of a building;'
Cot. — F. plan, adj. (fem. plane). flat, which first occurs in the 16th
century (Littré). A late formation from Lat. planus, plain, flat; the
earlier and better F. form being plain; see Plain. Der. plan, verb,
Pope, Satires from Horace, Ep. II. i. 374. Hence planner.

PLANE (1), a level surface. (F.,—L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706,
who speaks of 'a geometrical plane,' a vertical plane,' &c.—F.
plane, fem. of the adj. plan, flat; with the E. sense of 'a plane,' it
occurs in Forcadel, Eléments d'Euclide. p. 3 (Littré), in the 16th
century. See Plan. We also find E. plane as an adj., as 'a plane
surface.' See Plane (2). Der. plani-sphere, q. v.

PLANE (2). a tool; also, to render a surface level. (F.,—L.) 1.

PLANE (2), a tool; also, to render a surface level. (F., -L.) 1. The carpenter's plane was so called from its use; the verb is older than the sb. in Latin. We find M. E. plane, sb., a carpenter's tool, in the Prompt. Parv. This is the F. plane (Cot.), from late Lat. plana, a carpenter's plane (White).

2. The verb is M. E. planen, spelt planyn in the Prompt. Parv. F. planer, to plane. — Lat. planare, to planare, to plane. — Lat. planare, to plane. — Lat. planare, to plane. — Lat. planare, to plane. — Lat. planare, to plane. — Lat. planare, to plane. — Lat. planare, to plane. — Lat. planare, to plane. — Lat. planare, to plane. — Lat. planare, to plane. — Lat. planare, to plane. — Lat. planare, to plane. — Lat. planare, to plane. — Lat. planare, to plane. — Lat. planare, to plane. — Lat. planare, to plane. — Lat. planare, to plane. — Lat. planare, to plane. — Lat. planare, to plane. — Lat. planare, to plane. — Lat. planare, to plane. — Lat. planare, to planare, to plane. — Lat. planare, to planare, to plane. — Lat. planare, to plan spelt planyn in the Prompt. Parv.—F. planer, to plane.—Lat. planare, to plane (White).

¶ White gives Corippus and Alcimus as authorities for the verb planare; Prof. Mayor gives me a reference to St. Augustine, de gen. c. Manich. I. § 13. See Plain.

PLANE (3), PLANE-TREE, the name of a tree, with spreading boughs. (F.,—L.,—Gk.) M. E. plane; Wyclif, Gen. xxx.

37; Squire of Low Degree, ed. Ritson, l. 40; plane-leef, leaf of a plantic. Der. plast plane, Trevisa, tr. of Higden, i. 187, l. 9.—F. plane, 'the great O. F. plastrer (F. plât maple;' Cot.—Lat. platanum, acc. of platanus, a plane; whence the ving. And see piastre.

1706, and in Kersey, ed. 1715. Plaid is in Johnson. - Gael. plaide, F. word is formed by the usual loss of t between vowels. - Gk. πλάτανος, the oriental plane; named from its broad leaves and spreading form (Liddell). – Gk. πλατύς, wide, broad. See Place.

¶ Sometimes called platane (an inferior form) from Lat. platanus.

PLANET, a wandering star. (F., -L., -Gk.) So called to distinguish them from the fixed stars. M. E. planete, Rob. of Glouc. p. 112, l. 20. — O. F. planete, 13th cent. (Littré); mod. F. planète. — Lat. planeta. — Gk. πλανήτης, a wandere; lengthened form of πλανήs, a wanderer, of which the pl. πλάνητες was esp. used to signify the planets. - Gk. πλανάω, I lead astray, cause to wander; pass. πλανάομαι, I wander, roam. - Gk. πλάνη, a wandering about. β. Prob. for πάλ-νη; cf. Lat. palari, to wander. Der. planet-ar-y, Timon, iv. 3. 108; planet-oid (see Asteroid); planet-stricken or

planet-struck, see Hamlet, i. 1. 162.
PLANE-TREE; see Plane (3).
PLANISPHERE, a sphere projected on a plane. (Hybrid; L. and Gk.) 'Planisphere, a plain sphere, or a sphere projected in plano; as an astrolabe;' Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. A barbarous hybrid compound. From plani-, put for the crude form of Lat. planus, flat; and sphere, a word of Gk. origin. See Plain and

PLANK, a board. (L.) M. E. planke, Will. of Palerne, 2778; Rob. of Brunne, Handlyng Synne, 5261. — Lat. planca, a board, plank. So called from its flatness; it is a nasalised form from the base PLAK, with the idea of flatness. The cognate Gk. word is πλάς (gen. πλάκ-οs), a flat stone. See Placenta, Plain. Der. plank, verb. for Meas. iv. 1. 30.

PLANT, a vegetable production, esp. a sprout, shoot, twig, slip. (L.) M. E. plante, Chaucer, C. T. 6345. A. S. plante; the pl. plantan occurs in the entry 'Plantaria, gesawena plantan' in Wright's Vocab. i. 39, col. 1. - Lat. planta, a plant; properly, a spreading sucker or shoot. From the base PLAT, spreading, seen spreading sucker of snoot. From the base I LAI, spreading, seen in Gk. πλατύs, spreading, broad. — \(\psi \) PRAT, to spread out; see Place. ¶ The Lat. planta also means the flat sole of the foot; hence 'to plant one's foot,' i.e. to set it flat and firmly down. Der. plant, verb, Chaucer, C. T. 6346, A.S. geplantian, Kentish version of Psalm, ciii. 16; plant-er; plant-at-ion, see Bacon, Essay 33. Of Plantations, from Lat. plantatio, a planting, which from planta-

tus, pp. of plantare, to plant. Also plant-ing, plant-ain, planti-grade.

PLANTAIN, the name of a plant. M. E. plantain, Chaucer, C. T. 16049. — F. plantain, 'plantain, waybred;' Cot. — Lat. plantaginem, acc. of plantago, a plantain; Pliny.

B. So named from its plantago, a plantain; Pliny. flat spreading leaf, and connected with planta; see Plant. So also arose the M.E. name waybred, A.S. wegbrede. 'properly way-broad, but called way-bread,' Cockayne's A.S. Leechdoms, vol. ii, Glossary.

So also the G. name wegebreit.

PLANTIGRADE, walking on the sole of the foot. (L.) Scientific. Coined from planti, put for planta, the sole of the foot, also a plant; and grad-i, to walk. See Plant and Grade. For

the form planti-, cf. Lat. planti-ger, bearing shoots.

PLASH (1), a puddle, a shallow pool. (O. Low G.) M. E. plasche, Allit. Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 2798; Prompt. Parv. Not in A.S. -O. Du. plasch; 'een plas ofte [or] plasch, a plash of water; een plas-regen, a sudden flash [flush] of raine; cf. plasschen in't water, to plash, or plunge in the water;' Hexham.

3. Cf. also G. platschen, or plunge in the water; Hexham. B. Cf. also G. platschen, to splash, dabble, Dan. pladske (for platske), to splash, dabble about, Swed. plaska (for platska), to dabble, shewing that a t has been lost before s, the Du. plasch standing for plat-sch. y. The various forms are extensions from the base PLAT, to strike, beat, appearing in A.S. plættan or plættian, to strike with the palm, slap, John, xix. 3; also in Swed, dial. plætta, to strike softly, slap, whence the frequentative plättsa, to tap with the finger-points (Rietz). This base PLAT is a variant of PLAK, to strike, for which see Plague. And see Pat, Plod.

PLASH (2), another form of Pleach, q. v. In Nares.

PLASTER, a composition of lime, water, and sand, for walls; an external medical application for wounds. (L., -Gk.) M.E. plastre, Chaucer, C. T. 10950. [This is a F. spelling, from O. F. plastre, used in the 13th and 14th century (Littré). The spelling plaistre in English answers to the occasional 14th cent. F. spelling plaistre.] A.S. plaster, a plaster for wounds: Cockayne's Leechdoms, i. 298, l. 12.— Lat. emplastrum, a plaster; the first syllable being dropped; cf. Low Lat. plastreus, made of plaster (Ducange). - Gk. έμπλαστρον, a plaster; a form used by Galen instead of the usual word έμπλαστον, a plaster, which is properly the neut. of εμπλαστος, daubed on or over. - Gk. έμπλάσσειν, to daub on. - Gk. έμ-, put for έν, in, before the following π; and πλάσσειν, to mould, form in clay or wax. See In and Plastic. Der. plaster, verb, M. E. plasteren, Prompt. Parv., from O. F. plastrer (F. platrer), 'to plaister,' Cot. Also plaster-er, plasterPLASTIC, capable of moulding; also, capable of being moulded. Thands, applaud. Root uncertain. Der. plausibl-y, plausibility, (L.,=Gk.) Used in the active sense by Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 9; Dunciad, i. 101.—Lat. plasticus.—Gk. πλαστικόε, fit for, or skilful in moulding. Formed with suffix -ικ-οε from πλαστικόε, formed, moulded.—Gk. πλάσσειν, to mould.

B. Gk. πλάσσειν appears to be put for πλατ-yesν, and to be related to πλατίς, broad. The verb πλάσσειν, it he death stem (πλάσια πλαστίκ) probably helecuse here lists a fighting with recommendation with a contraction. with a dental stem (πλάσμα, πλαστόε), probably belongs here [viz. πλαστόε]; so that the fundamental meaning is extendere, expandere, a

πλατός]; so that the fundamental meaning is extendere, expandere, a meaning well adapted for working in soft masses; hence also ξμπλαστρον, plaster;' Curtius, i. 346. Cf. the E. phrase 'to spread a plaster.' See Place. Der. plastic-i-ty, from mod. F. plasticité (Littré). PLOT, a patch of ground. (E.) Now commonly written plot, which is also the A. S. form. Spelt plat in 2 Kings, ix. 26, A. V. 'So three in one small plat of ground shall ly;' Herrick, Hesperides, i. p. 10 (Pickering's edition). 'A gardin platte;' Udall's Expanse Luke for the plate is the plate in the second state of the plate is the plate in the plate is the plate in the plate is the plate in the plate is the plate in the plate is the plate in the plate is the plate in the plate is the plate in the plate is the plate in the plate in the plate is the plate in the plate in the plate in the plate is the plate in t Erasmus, Luke, fol. 174 a (1548). See further under Plot, Patch.

The spelling plat is prob. due to M. E. plat, F. plat, flat; for which see Plate.

PLAT (2), to plait. (F., -L.) In Shak. Romeo, i. 4. 89. The same as Plait, q. v.

PLATANÉ, a plane-tree; see Plane (3).

PLATE, a thin piece of metal, flat dish. (F., -Gk.) M. E. plate, Chaucer, C. T. 2123, -O. F. and F. plate, in use in the 12th century; see Littré. Hamilton, s. v. plat (flat), gives 'Vaisselle plate, hammered plate; particularly, plate, silver plate.' Plate is merely the fem. of F. plat, flat. Cf. Low Lat. plata, a lamina, plate of metal, Ducange; and esp. Span. plata, plate, silver (whence La Plata). But the Span. word was derived from the French; Littré. - Gk. πλατύε, broad; whence Du. and Dan. plat, G. and Swed. platt, are borrowed; see Place. Der. plate, vh., Rich. II, i. 3. 28; plate-glass, plat-ing. And see platt-er, plat-eau, plat-form, plat-ina, plat-it-ude.

PLATEAU, a flat space, table-land. (F., -Gk.) Modern. Not

in Todd's Johnson. - F. plateau; Cotgrave gives the pl. plateaux, 'flat and thin stones.' The mod. F. plateau also means 'table-land;' Hamilton. - O. F. platel, a small plate, used in the 12th century; Littré. Dimin. of plat, a platter, dish, which is a sb. made from the

adj. plat, flat. See Plate. Doublet, platter, q. v. PLATFORM, a flat surface, level scaffolding. (F., - Gk. and L.) In Shak. meaning, (1) a terrace, Hamlet, i. 2. 213, (2) a scheme, plan, In Snak. meaning, (1) a terrace, 11amiet, 1. 2. 213, (2) a scheme, plan, 1 Hen. VI, ii. 1. 77.— F. plateforme, 'a platform, modell;' Cot.—
F. plate, fem. of plat, flat; and forme, form; so that the sense is 'ground-plan.' See Plate and Form.
PLATINA, a heavy metal. (Span.,—F.,—Gk.) Added by Todd to Johnson's Dict.—Span. platina, so called from its silvery appearance.—Span. plata, silver. See Plate.
PLATITUDE, a trite or dull remark. (F.,—Gk.) Modern.
Not in Todd's Johnson.—F. platitude, flatness, insipidity (Hamilton).
A modern word coined (on the model of latinule) from K plat flat

A modern word, coined (on the model of latitude) from F. plat, flat.

PLATOON, a group of men, sub-division of a company of soldiers. (F., -L.) 'Platoon, a small square body of 40 or 50 men,' &c.; Bailey's Dict., vol. ii. ed. 1731. Corrupted from F. peloton, 'pronounced plo-tong, a ball, tennis-ball, group, knot, platoon;' Hamilton. Formed, with suffix -on, from F. pelote, a ball; whence

also E. pellet. See Pollet.

PLATTER, a flat plate or dish. (F., -Gk.) M. E. plater (with one t), Wyclif, Matt. xxiii. 25. Formed (with substitution of the suffix -er for -el, by the common interchange of l and r) from O. F. platel, a plate (Burguy), which is also the origin of mod. F. plateau, still used in the sense of 'waiter, tray, tea-board;' Hamilton. Thus

platter and plateau are doublets. See Plateau.

PLAUDIT, applause. (L.)

The form plaudit is due to misreading the Lat. plaudite as if it were an E. word, in which the final e would naturally be considered as silent. Sometimes the pronunciation in three syllables was kept up, with the singular result that the suffix -itè was then occasionally mistaken for the ordinary E. suffix sulfix-ite was then occasionally mistaken for the ordinary E. sulfix-ity. Hence we find 3 forms; (1) the correct Latin form. considered as trisyllabic. 'After the plaudite's stryke up Our plausible assente;' Drant, tr. of Horace, Art of Poetry (R.) (2) The form in -ity. 'And give this virgin crystal plaudities;' Cyril Tourneur, The Revenger's Tragedy, Act ii. sc. I (R.) (3) The clipped E. form. 'Not only the last plaudit to expect;' Denham, Of Old Age, pt. iv. (R.) = Lat. plaudite, clap your hands; a cry addressed by the actors to the spectators requesting them to express their striffction. It is the spectators, requesting them to express their satisfaction. It is the imperative pl. of plaudere, to applaud, also spelt plodere; see Plausible. Der. plaudit-or-y, an ill-coined word, neither French nor Latin.

PLAUSIBLE, deserving applause, specious. (L.) In Shak. it means 'contented, willing;' Meas. iii. 1. 253. Englished from Lat. plausibilis, praiseworthy. Formed, with suffix -bilis, from plausi-plauso-, stem of plausus, pp. of plaudere, plodere, to strike, beat, clap

of fight, skirmish, battle. Thus ass-plega, ash-play, is the play of spears, i. e. fighting with spears; sweord-plega, sword-play, fighting spears, i. e. fighting with spears; sweord-plega, sword-play, ngnting with swords. Even in the Bible, 2 Sam. ii. 14, to play really means to fight; but this is due to the use of ludere in the Lat. version; Wyclif uses the same word. To play on an instrument is to strike upon it. Cf. 'tympanan plegiendra' = of them that strike the timbrels; A. S. version of Ps. lxvii. 27, ed. Spelman. And again, 'plega' mid handum' = clap hands; Ps. xlvi. 1. Thus the orig, sense of plega is a stroke, blow, and plegian is to strike.

Y. The base is PLAG, stroke, blow, and *plegian* is to strike. γ . The base is PLAG, and, considering the scarcity of Teutonic words with initial p, it is most likely that the word is merely a borrowed one, from Lat. plaga, a blow, stroke, thrust. See Plague. If plega were cognate with plaga, it would be less similar in form. ¶ E. Müller considers had a like on the like of the that it is hard to see a connection; see Plight. Der. play, verb, M. E. pleyen, Chaucer, C. T. 3333, A. S. plegian, formed from the sb. plega, not vice verså. Also play-bill, -book, -fellow, -house, -mate, -thing; play-er, play-ing, play-ing-card; play-ful, M. E. pleiful, Old Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, p. 205, l. 20; play-ful-ly, -ness.

PLEA, an excuse, apology. (F., -L.) M. E. plee, Chaucer, Parl. of Foules, 485; ple, Rob. of Glouc. p. 471, l. 22; play, Eng. Gilds, ed. Toulmin Smith, p. 350, l. 13. -O. F. ple, plai, occasional forms of O. F. plait, plaid, a plea. Littré cites the pl. forms plez, plais, plais, plaid (12th century) from Ducapre. s. v. Placitum. Cotterne gives plaid.

(12th century) from Ducange, s. v. Placitum. Cotgrave gives plaid, sute, controversie, . . also a plea, or a pleading, also, a court of pleading.' - Low Lat. placitum, a judgment, decision, decree, sentence; also a public assembly, conference, or council, so called because of the decisions therein determined on; Lat. placitum, an opinion. [The order of ideas is: that which is pleasing to all, an opinion, decision, conference for obtaining decisions, public court, law-court, proceedings or sentence in a law-court, and finally pleading, plea. The word ings or sentence in a law-court, and many preading, preadings are all as a long career, with other meanings beside those here cited; see Ducange.] – Lat. placitum, neut. of placitus, pp. of placere, to please; see Please. Der. plead.

PLEACH, PLASH, to intertwine boughs in a hedge, to the strengthen a hedge by enweaving boughs or twigs. (F., -L.) 'The

strengthen a hedge by enweaving boughs or twigs. (F.,-L.) 'The hedge to plash;' Hood, The Lay of the Labourer, st. 5. 'The pleached bower;' Much Ado, iii. 1. 7. M. E. plechen, used in the sense 'to propagate a vine;' Palladius on Husbandrye, ed. Lodge, b. iii. 1. 330.—O. F. plessier (Burguy), later plesser, 'to plash, to bow, fold, or plait young branches one within another, also, to thicken a hedge or cover a walk by plashing; Cot. Formed from Low Lat. plessa, a thicket of interwoven boughs, occurring A.D. 1215 (Ducange). He also gives the verb plectare, to plash; but O. F. plesser answers rather to a form plectiare*. We also find plesseium, a pleached hedge; and numerous similar forms.

B. All from plectere, to weave, or from the pp. plexus, woven.

Plec-t-ere is extended from

weave, or from the pp. piems, woven. Fiet-vere is extended from the base PLAK, to weave, appearing in Gk. πλίκ-εω, to weave, and in Lat. plic-are, to fold. See Ply, Plait.

PLEAD, to urge an excuse or plea. (F., -L.) M. E. pleden. Pledoures shulde peynen hem to plede for such' = pleaders should take pains to plead for such; P. Plowman, B. vii. 42. [We also find the form of the first plant the form pleten, id. vii. 39.] Also plaiden, Owl and Nightingale, 184.

O. F. plaider, 'to plead, argue, or open a case before a judge, also, to sue, contende, goe to law; Cot. O. F. plaid, a plea; see Plea.

¶ The form pleten is due to O. F. plet, an occasional form of plaid which preserves the t of Lat. placitum. Der. plead-er = M. E. pledour, as above, from F. plaideur, a lawyer, arguer, pleader, Cot. Also

plead-ing, plead-ing-ly.

PLEASE, to delight, satisfy. (F., -L.) M. E. plesen, P. Plowman, B. xiv. 220; Chaucer, C. T. 11019. -O. F. plesir, platisr, mod. F. plaire, to please. — Lat. placere, to please. Allied to placare, to appease. β. Prob. also further allied to Lat. proc-us, a wooer, appease. p. Prob. also further allied to Lat. proc-us, a wooer, prec-ari, to pray; from the notion of granting, favouring. See Pray. Der. pleas-er, pleas-ing, pleas-ing-ly. Also pleas-ant, M. E. plesaunt, Wyclif, Heb. x. 8, from O. F. plesaut, pres. part. of plesir, to please. Hence pleas-ant-ly, -ness; also pleasant-r-y, Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. c. 3 (R.), from F. plaisanterie, 'jeasting, merriment,' Cot. And see pleas-ure, plac-able, plac-id, com-plac-ent, dis-

please, plea, plead.

PLEASURE, agreeable emotion, gratification. (F., -L.) Formerly plesure, as in The Nut-brown Maid (about A.D. 1500), l. 93; see Spec. of Eng. ed. Skeat, p. 102; but the word is probably older. Also pleasure, Skelton, Phyllyp Sparowe, 1004; id. p. 147. Formed, by the curious change of -ir into -ure, from F. plaisir, pleasure; the

Gg

same change occurs in less-ure, whilst in treas-ure the suffix takes the place of -or. The object seems to have been to give the word an apparent substantival ending. B. Again, the F. plaisir is merely a substantival use of the O. F. infin. plaisir, to please; just as F. loisir (leisure) is properly an infinitive also. See Please. Der. pleasure, verb, in Tottell's Miscellany, ed. Arber, p. 128, l. 16 of Poem on the Death of Master Denerox; also pleasure-boat, pleasure-ground; pleasur-able, a coined word; pleasur-abl-y, pleasur-able-ness.

PLEAT, the same word as Plait, q. v.

PLEBEILAN, pertaining to the common people, vulgar. (F., -L.)

450

PLEBEIAN, pertaining to the common people, vulgar. (F., -L.) In Shak. Cor. i. 9. 7; ii. 1. 10; &c. - O. F. plebeien, mod. F. plebeien omitted by Cotgrave, but in use in the 14th century; Littre. Formed with suffix -en (= Lat. -anus) from Lat. plebeius, plebeian. - Lat. plebe-, old stem of plebes, more usually plebs (stem plebi-), the people. B. Ple-bs orig. meant 'a crowd, a multitude,' and is connected with

ple-rique, very many, ple-nus, full; from ✓ PAR, to fill. See Plenary, Full. Der. plebeian, sb. PLEDGE, a security, surety. (F., - L.) M. E. plegge, a hostage, Trevisa, iii. 129, l. 6; Eng. Gilds, ed. Toulmin Smith, p. 382, l. 26; also, a security, Prompt. Parv. O. F. plege, 'a pledge, a surcty,' Cot. mod. F. pleige. Connected with O. F. plevir (Burguy), later pleuvir, 'to warrant, assure,' Cot.; see Replevy. β. Of uncertain etymology; but Diez points out that OF. plege cannot be from Lat. pradium, nor allied to pras, a surety, because this would not give the a thing offered, from prabere (answering to plevir), to offer, proffer, furnish, render, give up. There is a Prov. form plevizo which answers exactly, in form, to Lat. prabitio, a providing, provision. I would dead that the Lat. trackers also guite and little the M. E. seese of add that the Lat. præbere also suits well with the M.E. sense of 'hostage' for plegge, as applied to persons.

7. The Lat. prebere is for prakibere; see Probond. Der. pledge, verb, 3 Hen. VI, iii.

3. 250; pledg-er.
PLEIOCENE, more recent; PLEISTOCENE, most recent. (Gk.) Terms in geology, referring to strata. Coined from Gk. πλείω-ν, more, πλείστο-ε, most; and καινόε, recent, new. B. Gk. πλείων, πλείστος are comp. and superl. forms from πλέ-ως, full; see

Plenary, Full. The origin of saws is uncertain.

PLENARY, full, complete. (Low Lat., -L.) Spelt plenarie in Minsheu, ed. 1627. Englished from Low Lat. plenarius, entire, occurring A.D. 1340 (Ducange); which is extended, with suffix arius, from Lat, plenus, full.

β. Lat. plenus is connected with Gk. πλέ-ως, full, πίμ-πλη-μ, I fill; from the base PLA = PAL = VPAR, to fill; whence also E. Full, q.v. Der. pleni-potent-i-ar-y, q.v., plent-fude, q. v., plen-ty, q. v. From the same root are com-plete, complement, de-plet-ion, ex-plet-ive, im-ple-ment, re-plete, re-plen-ish, supple-ment, sup-ply, ac-com-plish, pleb-einn, plu-ral, people, &c. Also (of Gk. origin) ple-o-nasm, ple-thora, plei-to-cene, pol-ice. Also full, q. v. PLENIPOTENTIARY, having full powers. (L.) Some-

times used as a sb., but properly an adj., as in 'the plenipotentiary ministers' in Howell, Famil. Letters, b. ii. let. 44, Dec. 1, 1643. Coined from Lat. pleni--pleno-, crude form of plenus, full; and

potenti-, crude form of potens, powerful; with suffix -arius. See Plenary and Potent. Milton has plenipotent, P. L. x. 404. PLENITUDE, fulness, abundance. (F., -L.) In Shak. Complaint, 302. - F. plenitude, 'plenitude;' Cot. - Lat. plenitudo, fulness.

plaint, 302.—F. plenitude, 'plenitude;' Cot.—Lat. plenitudo, fulness.—Lat. pleni-pleno-, crude form of plenus, full; with suffix -tudo. See Plenary, Plenty.

PLENTY, abundance. (F.,—L.) In early use. M. E. plente, plentee, Ancren Riwle, p. 194, l. 6.—O. F. plente, plentet, later plente, 'plenty;' Cot.—Lat. plenitatem, acc. of plenitas, fulness.—Lat. pleni-, for plenus, full; with suffix -tas. See Plenary, Plenitude. Der. plente-ous, M. E. plenteus, Rob. of Glouc, p. 23, l. 6, frequently spelt plentiuous (—plentivous), Wyclif, Matt. v. 12, 1 Thess. iii. 12, from O. F. plentivose (Burguy); this form appears to be made with suffix -ose (—Lat.—osus) from O. F. plentif (Burguy), answering to a Lat. form plenitiuss *; hence plenteous stands for plenitiuss* *, a form not form plentitiuus *; hence plenteous stands for plentitiuosus *, a form not found. Hence plenteous-ly, -ness. Also plenti-ful, Hamlet, ii. 2. 202;

PLEONASM, redundancy of language. (L., - Gk.) Spelt pleonasme in Minsheu, ed. 1627. - Lat. pleonasmus (White). - Gk. πλεονασμός, abundance, pleonasm. - Gk. πλεονάζειν, to abound, lit. to be more. - Gk. πλέον, neut. of πλέων, πλείων, more. See Pleiocene. Der. pleonast-ic, from Gk. πλεοναστικόs, redundant ; pleonast-ic-al-ly.

PLETHORA, excessive fulness, esp. of blood. (L., -Gk.) 'Fulnesse, in greeke plethora, in latin plenitudo;' Sir T. Elyot, Castel of

Helth, b. iii. c. 1. The o is long. A Latinised spelling of Gk. πληθώρη, fulness. = Gk. πλήθ-os, a throng, crowd; with the suffix -a-pη. β. Gk. πλή-θος (like πλή-ρης, full, and Lat. ple-nus, full) is from the base πλη seen in πίμ-πλη-μι, I fill; see Plenary. Der.

PLEURISY, inflammation of the pleura, or membrane which & (2) a battle, (3) a plot.

same change occurs in leis-ure, whilst in treas-ure the suffix takes the covers the lungs. (F., -L., -Gk.) [Quite different from plurisy, q.v.] Spelt pleurisie in Minsheu, ed. 1627, and in Cotgrave. - F. pleuresie, 'a pleurisie;' Cot. - Lat. pleurisis, another form of pleuritis. - Gk. πλευρίτιε, pleurisy. - Gk. πλευρά, a rib, the side, the 'pleura.' Root uncertain. Der. pleurit-ic, from Gk. πλευριτικός, suffering from pleurisy; pleurit-ic-al. Also pleuro-pneumon-ia, inflammation of the pleura and lungs, from Gk. πνεύμων, a lung; see Pneumatic. PLIABLE, PLIANT, PLIERS; see under Ply.

PLIGHT (1), dangerous condition, condition; also, an engagement, promise. (E.) The proper sense is 'peril;' hence a promise involving peril or risk, a promise given under pain of forfeit, a duty, or solemn engagement for which one has to answer. M. E. plint, (1) danger, Layamon, 3897; (2) engagement, Story of Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 1269; (3) condition, spelt plite, Chaucer, C. T. 16420.—A. S. plint, risk, danger, used to translate Lat. periculum in Aelfric's Colloquy, in the Merchant's second speech. Formed with the substantival suffix -t (Aryan -ta) from the strong verb plion, to risk, imperil, in Ælfred's tr. of Gregory's Pastoral Care, ed. Sweet, p. 229, l. 20; the pt. t. pleak occurs in the same, p. 37, l. 7. + O. Fries. plicht, peril, risk, care; we also find the short form ple, pli, danger, answering to A.S. plio, danger, in Ælfred, tr. of Gregory, p. 393, l. 9. + O. Du. plicht, 'duty, debt, obligation, administration, office, custom, or use;' Hexham; cf. plegen, 'to be accustomed, to experiment, or trie' [i. e. to risk]; id. + G. pflicht, duty, obligation, faith, allegiance, oath; from the O. H. G. strong verb plegan, to faith, allegiance, oath; from the O. H. G. strong verb plegan, to promise or engage to do.

The connection, sometimes asserted, between this word and E. play, seems to me very doubtful. Der. plight, verb, M. E. plizhen, plikten, P. Plowman, B. vi. 35, A. S. pliktan, weak verb, to imperil, Laws of King Cnut (Secular), § 67, in Thorpe's Ancient Laws, i. 411; plight-er, Antony, iii. 13, 126.

PLIGHT (2), to fold; as sb., a fold. (F.,-L.) Shak. has 'plighted cunning,' K. Lear, i. 1. 283; where the quarto editions have pleated. Spenser has 'with many a folded plight;' F. Q. ii. 3. 26; also plight (= plighted) as a pp. meaning 'folded' or 'plaited,' F. Q. ii. 6, 7, vi. 7, 43.

B. The word is really misspelt, by confusion with plight (1), and should be plite, without gh. Chaucer has

also pitgut (= pitgutett) as a pp. meaning solution of plants, F. Q. ii. 6. 7, vi. 7. 43. B. The word is really misspelt, by consuming the verb pliten, to fold, Troilus, ii. 697, 1204. It is clearly a mere variant of plant or pleat, though the vowel is difficult to account for. See Plait. \Philip 'Plite of lawne, &c., seemeth to be a certaine measure, or quantitic thereof. Anno 3 Edw. IV, cap. 5;' Minsheu.

PLINTH, the lowest part of the base of a column. (L., -Gk.)

Plints the neather part of a pillars foot, of the forme of a four-

*Plinthe, the neather part of a pillars foot, of the forme of a four-square bricke or tile; Minsheu, ed. 1627. Cotgrave gives F. plinthe, 'a plinth,' &c. - Lat. plinthus. - Gk. πλίνθος, a brick or tile, a brick-shaped body, a plinth. Cognate with E. Flint, q. v. Cf. Lithuan. plinta, a flint.

PLOD, to trudge on laboriously, labour unintermittingly. (C.) In Shak. Sonnet 50, Merry Wives, i. 3. 91, All's Well, iii. 4. 6. 'The primitive sense of *plod* is to tramp through the wet, and thence, figuratively, to proceed painfully and laboriously; Wedgwood. It particularly means to wade through pools; Grose (ed. 1790) has 'Plowding, wading through thick and thin; North.' Jamieson has 'Plout, to splash; Plouter, to make a noise among water, to be engaged in any wet or dirty work; Plouter, sb., the act of floundering through water or mire; Plotch, to dabble, to work slowly.' [He maiso notes plod, ploud, a green sod.] The M.E. sb. plod (dat. plodde) meant a filthy pool or puddle; 'In a foul plodde in the strete suththe me hym slong' = people then threw him into a foul puddle in the street; Rob. of Glouc. p. 536, 1.6. So also Northern plud, a puddle; E. D. S. Gloss, B. 1.—Irish plod, plodan, a pool, standing water, plodach, a puddle; whence plodaim, I float, plodanachd, paddling and rowing in water. So also Gael. plod, a clod [accounting for Scot. plod, a green sod], also a pool, standing water, plodan, a small pool; whence plodanachd, a paddling in water. Prob. related to Plash (1),

v. Der. plodd-er, plodd-ing, plodd-ing-ly.

PLOT (1), a conspiracy, stratagem. (F., -L.) One of the earliest instances of the word seems to be in Spenser, F. Q. vii. 6. 23 (about A.D. 1590); he also has plot as a verb, id. iii. 11. 20. It is hardly possible to assign any other origin for it than by considering it as an abbreviation of complot, used in exactly the same sense, both as a sb. and verb. We have numerous examples of the loss of an initial The word complot does not appear to be in much earlier use; and further information on this point is desired. Shak, has both plot and complot, and both words are employed by him both as sb, and verb. The sb. complot is in Titus Andron. ii. 3, 265, v. 1. 65, v. 2. 147; the vb. complot in Rich. II, i. 1. 96. Minsheu, ed. 1627, gives complot, but does not recognise plot, except as a ground-plan. - F. complot, a complot, conspiracy; whence comploter, to complot, conspiracy. Cot. The O. F. complot means (1) crowd, in the 12th century, β. Of disputed etymology; but Diez is

plan or 'plat-form' (see Minsheu) caused confusion, and the shortening of complot to plot. Neither plot (1) nor complot are old words in English, whereas F. complot is found in the 12th century. The very prefix com indicates a Latin origin. Der. plot, vb., plott-er.
PLOT (2), PLAT, a small piece of ground. (E.) The sense of

plot and of patch is almost exactly the same, and the words (as shewn under Patch) are closely related. A plot is a patch of ground; and it also meant, in M. E., a spot on a garment. 'Many foule plottes' = many dirty spots (on a garment); P. Plowman, B. xiii. 318. In the Prompt. Parv. p. 405, we are told that plot is the same as plek; and we also find 'Plecke, or plotte, portiuncula.' Way's note adds and we also find 'Pleeke, or plotte, portuncula.' Way's note adds that 'Pleek is given by Cole, Ray, and Grose as a North-Country word, signifying a place, and is likewise noticed by Tim Bobbin;' and he correctly refers it to A.S. place, Matt. vi. 5 (Northumb. version). This pleck is a mere variant of platch, the older form of patch; thus bringing plot and patch into close connection, as above noted. So also 'Plock, a small meadow (Herefordshire);' E.D. S. Gloss. B. 12. The expression 'plot of flowers faire' occurs in the Flower and the Leaf, l. 499 (15th century).—A.S. plot, a patch of ground; A.S. Leechdoms, ed. Cockayne, iii. 286, l. 19 (the same passage is in Schmid, Die Gesetze der Angelsachsen, App. XI, l. 5; p. 408, ed. 1858). Cf. Goth. plats, a patch, Mark, ii. 21.

the spelling plat, see Plat (1).

PLOUGH, an instrument for turning up the soil. (Scand.) M.E. plouh, plou; Chaucer, C.T. 889; Havelok, 1017. It can scarcely be called an E. word; the traces of it in A.S. are but slight; we find plok = a plough-land, in A. S. Leechdoms, ed. Cockayne, iii. 286, and plow = a plough-land, in A. S. Lecchooms, ed. Cockayne, in. 280, l. 19, where is the phrase 'ne plot ne ploh' = neither plot of ground nor plough-land. It is rather Scand. than E., the true A. S. word being sulh. = Icel. plogr, a plough; which also seems to be a borrowed word, the genuine Norse word being arôr; Swed. plog; Dan. plov. We find also O. Fries. ploch, G. pflug, O. H. G. pfluoc; and it is tolerably certain that the Lithuan. plugas, Russ. pluge, a plough, are borrowed words from the Teutonic. See Grimm, Gram. ii. 414; who has grave doubts as to whether the word is really Teutonic, though early known and widely spread. β. Perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. ploc, a block of wood, stump of a tree, used as the orig. plough; see Plug, Block.

y. Max Müller, Lect. on Lanorig. plough; see Plug, Block. γ. Max Müller, Lect. on Language, i. 296 (8th ed.), identifies plough with Skt. plava, Gk. πλοίον, a boat, from γ PLU, to float: 'As the Aryans spoke of a ship ploughing the sea, they also spoke of a plough sailing across the field.' This sounds too poetical, and does not account for the gh. Der. plough, verb, Cor. iii. 1.71; plough-er, see Latimer's Sermon on the Ploughers; plough-able; plough-boy; plough-iron, 2 Hen. IV, v. 1. 20; plough-man, M. E. plouman, Chaucer, C. T. 531; plough-share, spelt plouh-schare in Trevisa, ii. 353, and derived from the verb to shear.

PLOVER the name of a weding hind (E. I.) M. F. Alexandra.

PLOVER, the name of a wading bird. (F., -L.) M. E. plouer (with u for v), P. Plowman's Crede, ed. Skeat, 764; Gower, C. A. iii. 33, l. 9; Prompt. Parv. = O. F. plovier, in the 13th century (Littré), later pluvier, 'a plover;' Cot. Formed as if from a Low Lat. pluniarius*, equivalent to Lat. plunialis, belonging to rain, because these birds are said to be most seen and caught in a rainy season.— Lat. pluuia, rain.—Lat. pluit, it rains.— PLU, to swim; whence also E. Flow, q. v. See Pluvial. ¶ 'We derive it from the F. pluvier,

E. Flow, q.v. See Pluvial. ¶ 'We derive it from the F. pluvier, pour ce qu'on le prend mieux en temps pluvieux qu'en nulle autre saison,' Belon, Oyseaux, 260; cited in Pennant, Zoology, vol. ii (R.) Wedgwood remarks that the G. name is regenfeifer, the rain-piper. PLUCK, to pull away sharply, to snatch. (E.) M. E. plukken, P. Plowman, B. v. 591; xii. 249; Wyclif, Matt. xii. 1.—A. S. pluccian, Matt. xii. 1. + Du. plukken, + Icel. plokka, plukka, perhaps a borrowed word. + Dan. plukke. + Swed. plocka. + G. pflücken. β. This is one of the five words beginning with p which Fick admits as being truly Teutonic; he gives the base as PLUK; iii. 167. The resemblance to Ital. piluccare, to pick grapes, is remarkable. but is a resemblance to Ital. piluccare, to pick grapes, is remarkable, but is a mere coincidence; it is impossible that a word found in A. S. can be derived from Italian, and it is unlikely that there was such a form in early Low Latin. Der. pluck, sb., a butcher's term for the heart, in early Low Latin. Der. pluck, 3D., a butcher's term for the neart, liver, and lights of an animal, prob. because they are plucked out after killing it; Skinner, ed. 1671, has 'pluck, a sheep's pluck, i. e. cor animalis,' an animal's heart. Hence pluck in the sense of 'spirit, courage;' whence the adj. plucky. Cf. the phrase 'pluck up thy spirits,' Tam. Shrew, iv. 3. 38; 'pluck up, my heart,' Much Ado, v. 1. 207. PLUG, a block or peg used to stop a hole. (Du., = C.) Skinner, ed. 1671, has 'a plug, or splug;' but that the initial s is a true part to

prob. right in taking it to be the Lat. complicitum, neut. of complicitus, & of the word may be doubted. The word is also in Hexham, ed. pp. of complicate, involve, lit. to fold together. Another form of the pp. is complicates. See Complicate, Complex.

¶ Littre thinks the F. word may be from English, and adduces Hexham. Mod. Du. plug, a peg, bung. We find also Swed. plugg, a plug, Dan. plok, a peg, G. pflock, a wooden nail, plug, peg, pin. seem to be any real connection between plot (1) and plot (2); though it is highly probable that the use of E. plot in the sense of a groundities in the sense of a groundities of E. plot in the sense of a groundities of E. plot in the sense of a groundities of E. plot in the sense of a groundities. The word is not Teutonic, and was doubtless borrowed from Celtic. The original word appears in Irish ploc, pluc, a plug, stopper, bung. Cell eller a club bludgeon bead of a plug, stopper, bung. Cell eller a club bludgeon bead of a plug, stopper, bung. Celtic. The original word appears in Irish ploc, plue, a plug, stopper, bung; Gael. ploc, a club, bludgeon, head of a pin, block of wood, stump of a tree, plug, bung, block or pully, hump, plue, a lump, knot, bunch, bung; W. ploc, a block, plug. See further under Block; and see Bludgeon. Der. plug, verb. Doublet, block.

PLUM, the name of a fruit. (L., = Gk.) M. E. ploume, ploume, Prompt. Parv. 'Piries and plomtrees' = pear-trees and plum-trees, P.

Plowman, B. v. 16. - A. S. plume, Ælfric's Grammar, 6 (Bosworth); cf. plum-sla, lit. plum-sloe, plum-treaw, plum-tree, in Ælfric's Gloss. Nomina Arborum. Here plum-slú translates Lat. pruniculus, and plum-treow translates prunus. β . The A.S. plume is a mere variation of Lat. prunum, a plum, with change of r to l, and of n to m. The change from r to l is very common, and hardly needs illustration; the Span. coronel = E. colonel. The change from n to m is not unfrequent, as in lime-tree for line-tree, venom for Lat. uenenum, vellum from F. velin, megrim from F. migraine. Thus plum is a doublet of prune; see Prune, which is of Gk. origin. The Swed. plommon, Dan. blomme, G. pflaume, are all alike borrowed from Lat. prunum. Der. blomme, G. pflaume, are all alike borrowed from Lat. prunum.
plum-tree, as above; plum-cake, plum-pudding. Doublet, prune (2).

PLUMAGE, the whole feathers of a bird. (F.,-L.) 'Pruning his plumage, cleansing every quill;' Drayton, Noah's Flood (R.)F. plumage, 'feathers;' Cot.-F. plume, a feather; see Plume.

PLUMB, a mass of lead, hung on a string, to shew a perpendicular direction. (F.,-L.) 'Plumbe of leed [lead], Plumbum;' Prompt.

direction. (F., - L.) 'Plumbe of leed [lead], Plumbum;' Prompt. Parv. The older spelling is plomb, shortened to plom in the comp. Farv. The older spelling is plomb, shortened to plom in the comp. plomrewle, a plumb-rule, Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, ed. Skeat, pt. ii. § 38, l. 6.—F. plomb, 'lead, also, a carpenter's plummet or plombline;' Cot.—Lat. plumbum, lead. β. Probably cognate with Gk. μόλυβοε, μόλυβοε, lead; Russ. olovo, pewter; and O. H. G. pli (stem pliwa), G. blei, lead; apparently from a stem-form MLUWA; see Curtius, i. 462. Der. plumb, verb, to sound the depth of water with a plumb-line, from F. plomber, 'to sound,' Cot.; plumb-line, plumb-rule, used by Cot. to translate F. plomber; plumb-ry, also spelt plumer, as by Cot. to tr. F. plombier: plumb-ry, i.e. plumber's showers. mer, as by Cot. to tr. F. plombier; plumb-er-y, i. e. plumber's shop, Bp. Hall, Satires, Bk. v. sat. 1, l. 5 from end. Also plumb-e-an, plumb-e-ous, leaden, both formed from Lat. plumbeus, leaden. Also

plumb-ago, q. v.; plumm-et, q. v.; plump (2), plunge.

PLUMBAGO, black lead. (L.) A mineral resembling lead, but really different from it. In Ash's Dict., ed. 1777, but only as a botanical term, 'lead-wort.'—Lat. plumbago, a kind of leaden ore; black lead.—Lat. plumbum, lead. Cf. lumb-ago from Lat. lumbus. See Plumb.

PLUME, a feather. (F., -L.) In Shak. Cor. iii. 3. 126. -F. plume, 'a feather, plume of feathers;' Cot. - Lat. plūma, a small soft feather, piece of down. β. Prob. so called from its floating in feather, piece of down.

the air; cf. G. pflaum, down.

PLU, to float, sail, flow, Curtius,
i. 317; see Flow, Float.

Der. plume, verb, esp. in pp. plumed,
K. Lear, iv. 2. 57, Oth. iii, 3. 349; plum-ose; also plum-age, q.v.

PLUMMET, a leaden weight, a plumb-line. (F., -L.) M. E.

plommet, Wyclif, Deeds [Acts], xxvii. 28. - F. plombet, 'a plummet,'
Cot. Dimin. of plomb, lead; it thus means a small piece of lead.'

See Plumb.

PLUMP (1), full, round, fleshy. (E. or O. Low G.) 'Plump Jack, 1 Hen. IV, ii. 4. 527; 'plumpy Bacchus,' Antony, ii. 7. 121. M. E. plomp, rude, clownish (as in Dutch), Caxton, tr. of Reynard the Fox, ed. Arber, p. 100, l. 12. The word is in rather early use as a sb., meaning 'a cluster, a clump,' applied either to a compact body of men, or to a clump of trees. 'Presede into the plumpe' = he pressed into the throng; Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 2199. Though it cannot be traced much further back, the word may be E., as the radical verb is preserved in the prov. E. plim, to swell, given as an Exmoor word by Grose, but somewhat widely known, and still in use in Oxfordshire and elsewhere.

B. Hence plump means orig. 'swollen,' and since that which is swollen becomes tight and firm, we find plump further used in the sense of 'hard;' as, 'the ways are plump' = the roads are used in the sense of 'hard;' as, 'the ways are plump = the roats are hard (Kent); E. D. S. Gloss. B. 11; C. 5. In Oxfordshire, the word plim is also used as an adj., in the sense of plump. The word appears in most Teutonic tongues. Cf. 'Plump, to swell;' Nares, ed. Halliwell. + O. Du. plomp, 'rude, clownish, blockish, or dull;' Hexham. This is a metaphorical use, from the notion of thickness. + Swed. plump, clownish, coarse. + Dan. plump, clumsy, vulgar. + G. plump, heavy, clumsy, blunt. Der. plump-ly, plump-ness. Also plump-er, a vote given at elections, when a man who has a vote for two separate candidates gives a single vote to one, thus swelling out that candidate's number of votes as compared with the rest; see Todd's

(Todd). Johnson notes that it is sometimes pronounced ignorantly [and commonly] plump. Johnson also gives plump, verb, 'to fall like a stone into the water; a word formed from the sound, or rather corrupted from plumb.' Cf. 'It will give you a notion how Dulcissa plumps into a chair;' Spectator, no. 492. B. However expressive the word may seem, a careful examination of its history will tend to shew that it is really a peculiar use of plumb, and derived from F. plomb, Lat. plumbum, lead. 'To fall like lead' must have been a few outsite metaphor from the explicit times and Diez shews. in been a favourite metaphor from the earliest times, and Diez shews, in his article on Ital. piombare, to fall like lead, that this metaphor is widely spread in the Romance languages. Cf. Ital. cadere a piombo, to fall plump, lit. like lead; F. à plomb, 'downright;' à plomb sur, 'direct, or downright;' Cot. We even find it in M. E.; 'Hy plumten 'direct, or downright;' Cot. We even find it in M. E.; 'Hy plumten doune, as a doppe'= they dived straight down, like a diving-bird; K. Alisaunder, 5776. Y. We also find Du. plomp, interj., plump, plompen, to plumpe; Dan. plumpe, to plump, to souse; Swed. plumpa, to plump, to fall; G. plumpen, to fall plump. All of these may be suspected to owe their peculiar form to the Lat. plumbum, though easily supposed to be imitative. The word tends also to confusion with Plump (1), from which I believe it to be wholly distinct. See further under Plunge. Der. plump, verb, as above.

PLUNDER, to rob, pillage. (G.) A note in Johnson's Dict. (ed. Todd) says that 'Fuller considers the word as introduced into the language about 1642. R. pives a quotation for it from Prynne.

the language about 1642.' R. gives a quotation for it from Prynne, Treachery and Disloyalty, pt. iv. pp. 28, 29 (not dated, but after A.D. 1642, as it refers to the civil war). He also cites a quotation dated 1642, and this may be taken to be nearly the exact date when the word was borrowed. Hexham, in his Du. Dict., ed. 1658, gives O. Du. plunderen, plonderen, 'to plunder, or to pillage;' the mod. Du. spelling is plunderen. It is one of the very few G. words in English, and seems to have been introduced directly rather than through the Dutch. - G. plündern, to plunder, pillage, sack, ransack; provincially, to remove with one's baggage. Derived from the G. sb. plunder, trumpery, trash, baggage, lumber; the E. keeping the vowel of the β. Connected with Low G. plunnen, formerly also plunden, rags; Bremen Wörterbuch. The orig. sense of the sb. was 'rags, hence, worthless household stuff; the verb meant, accordingly, to strip a household even of its least valuable contents. The Dan. plyndre, Swed. plundra, Du. plunderen, are all alike borrowed from the G. or Low G.

See Trench, Eng. Past and Present. He ¶ See Trench, Eng. Past and Present. He says that 'plunder was brought back from Germany about the beginning of our Civil Wars, by the soldiers who had served under Gustavus Adolphus and his captains.' And again, 'on plunder, there are two instructive passages in Fuller's Church History, b. xi. § 4, 33; and b. ix. § 4; and one in Heylin's Animadversions thereupon, p. 196. Der. plunder, sh., which seems to be a later word in E., though really the original word; plunder-er.

PLUNGE, to cast or fall suddenly into water or other liquid. (F., -L.) M. E. ploungen; 'and wenen [imagine] that it be ryght blisful thynge to ploungen hem in uoluptuous delit; 'Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 2, l. 1784. - F. plonger, 'to plunge, dive, duck;' Cot. Formed from a Low Lat. plumbicare*, not found, but the existence of which is verified by the Picard plonquer, to plunge, dive, due to the same Low Lat. form; see Diez, s.v. piombare. plonger is a frequentative of plomber, to cover with lead, to sound the depth of water; from F. plomb, lead; see Plumb. Cf. Ital. piombare, 'to throw, to hurle, . . to fall heauilie as a plummet of leade;' Florio. See also Plump (2). Der. plunge, sb., plung-er. plung-ing.

PLUPERFECT, the name of a tense in grammar. (L.) In the Grammar prefixed to Cotgrave's F. Dict. will be found the expression 'the præterpluperfect tense;' he gives 'J'avoies esté, I had been' as an example. The E. word is a curious corruption of the Lat. name for the tense, viz. plusquamperfectum. We have dropped the syllable quam, and given to plus the F. pronunciation.—Lat. plus, more; quam,

than; and perfectum, perfect. See Plural and Perfect.

PLURAL, containing or expressing more than one. (F., -L.) A term in grammar. In Shak. Merry Wives, iv. 1. 59. M.E. plural; 'be plural nombre;' Trevisa, ii. 171, l. 25; plurel, id. ii. 173, l. 11. -O.F. plurel (12th century, Littré); mod. F. pluriel. - Lat. pluralis, plural; because expressive of more than one. - Lat. plur-, stem of plus, more, anciently spelt plous. Connected with Gk. mhé-os, full, mheian, more from the base PLA - PAL, from / PAR, to fill; see Plenary, Full. Der. plural-ly, plural-ist, plural-ist. Also plural-i-ty, M. E. pluralite, P. Plowman, C. iv. 33, from F. pluralité, plurality, or morenesse, Cot., which from Lat. acc. pluralitatem. And see plurisy.

Johnson. Also plump-y, as above. Also plump, sb., a cluster, as above: plump or plump out, verb, to swell out.

PLUMP (2), straight downward. (F., -L.) Formerly also plum, plumb. 'Plumb down he falls,' Milton, P. L. ii. 933; cf. 'Which thou hast perpendicularly fell,' K. Lear, iv. 6. 54. 'They do not fall plumb down, but decline a little from the perpendicular;' Bentley, Serm. 2 (Todd). Ichnson notes that it is competinge representations are propounced importantly profined with Planwism of plus, more; by an extraformed as if from Lat. pluri-, crude form of plus, more; by an extra-ordinary confusion with **Pleurisy**, q. v.

PLUSH, a variety of cloth-like velvet. (F., -L.) 'Waistcoats of silk plush laying by; 'Chapman, tr. of Homer's Iliad, b. xxiv, l. 576.

And in Cotgrave. - F. peluche, 'shag, plush; 'Cot. [Thus the E. has dropped e; the word should be pelush.] Cf. Span. pelusa, down on fruit, nap on cloth; Ital. peluzzo, fine hair, soft down. All from a Low Lat. form pilucius*, hairy (not found); from Lat. pilus, hair. See **Peruke**. The Du. pluis, fluff, plush, G. plusch, are mere

provings from French.

PLUVIAL, rainy. (F., -L.) Little used. 'Pluviall, rainie;'
Minsheu, ed. 1627. - F. pluvial, 'rainy;' Cot. - Lat. pluvialis, rainy. -Lat. pluuia, rain. - Lat. plu-it, it rains. - \checkmark PLU, to float, swim, flow; see Flow. Der. We also find pluvious, Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, PLY, to bend, work at steadily, urge. (F., -L.) M. E. plien, to bend, Chaucer, C. T. 9045; to mould, as wax, id. 9304. Since moulding wax, &c. requires constant and continued application of a task, to ply an oar. – F. plier, to fold, plait, ply, bend, bow, turne; Cot. – Lat. plicare, to fold. +Gk. πλέκειν, to weave. + Russ. pleste, to plait, wind. +G. flechten, strong verb, to braid, plait, twist, entwine; whence prob. G. flachs, flax, cognate with E. flax. β. All from PLAK, to weave, plait; Fick, i. 681. Der. pli-able, spelt plyable in Fabyan's Chron. b. i. c. 147, ed. Ellis, p. 133, l. 31, from F. pliable, 'pliable,' Cot.; pliable, pliability, pliable-ness; pli-ant, Oth. i. 3. 151, from F. pliant, pres. part. of plier; pliant-ly, pliant-ness or plianc-y; pli-ers or ply-ers, pincers for bending wire.

From Lat. plicare we also have ap-ply, com-ply, im-ply; accom-plice, Also pilecate we also have ap-ply, com-ply, im-ply; decom-pilea, ap-plic-ate, com-plea, ex-plic-ite, im-plic-ate, com-plea, ex-plic-it, in-ex-plic-ate, com-plea, ex-plic-it, im-plic-ate; m-plic-it, in-ex-plic-ate; per-plex; also de-ploy, dis-play, em-ploy. Also sim-ple, sim-plic-ity, sim-plic-ity, dou-ble, du-plic-ity, du-plic-ate; tri-ple, tri-plet, tre-ble; quadru-ple, multi-ple, multi-ply, &c. Also plag-iary, plait, pleach, plot (1). And see flax.

PNEUMATIC, relating to air. (L., -Gk.) Bacon speaks of pneumaticall substance in some bodies; Nat. Hist. § 842. — Lat.

pneumaticus. - Gk. πνευματικόs, belonging to wind, breath, or air. -Gk. πνευματ., stem of πνεύμα, wind, air. – Gk. πνέειν, to blow, breathe; put for πνέξειν (base πνυ-). Cf. O.H.G. fnehan, to breathe hard; Curtius, i. 348. And see Neesing. Der. pneumatic-al, -al-ly; pneumatic-s. And see pneumonia.

PNEUMONIA, inflammation of the lungs. (Gk.) Modern.

Todd adds to Johnson only the word 'pneumonicks, medicines for diseases of the lungs;' but omits pneumonia. The o is short. - Gk. πνευμονία, a disease of the lungs. - Gk. πνευμον-, stem of πνεύμων

(also πλεύμων), a lung. — Gk. πνέιμων (also πλεύμων), a lung. — Gk. πνέιν, to breathe. See Pneumatic and Pulmonary. Der. pneumon-ic.

POACH (1), to dress eggs. (F.,—O. Low G.?) Formerly poche. Egges well poched are better than roasted. They be moste holesome whan they be poched; Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 13. Spelt potch in Palsgrave; Levins; Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 53; and in Cotgrave. - F. pocher; Cotgrave gives 'Poché, poched, thrust or digged out with the fingers; oeuf poché, a potched egge.' real origin of F. pocher in this particular sense is much disputed. do not think we can derive the F. word from E. poke, verb, which is what Wedgwood's suggestion amounts to; see Poke (2). Littré unhesitatingly derives pocher from F. poche, a pouch, pocket; but this does not explain Cotgrave's expression thrust, or digged out. Indeed, he goes on to point out that two verbs have been confused. There is (1) F. pocher, from poche; and (2) F. pocher, poucher (both forms are in Cotgrave), 'to thrust or dig out with the fingers,' which rests upon pouce, the thumb. What was the orig. sense of 'a poached egg' is a matter of dispute. It can hardly be an egg of which the inside is 'dug out' by the fingers or by the thumb; nor does 'poked egg' give any satisfactory sense. Scheler explains it very differently; he thinks that 'a poached egg' means to dress eggs in such a manner as to keep the yoke in a rounded form,' and that the sense rests upon that of 'pouch.' In this view, it is, in fact, 'a pouched egg.' I would explain it still more simply by supposing that the egg is likened to a pouch, because the art is to dress it in such a way as not to let the yolk escape. I incline, therefore, to Scheler's view, that pocher is here derived from poche, a pouch. See Pouch, Poke (1).

POACH (2), to intrude on another's preserves, for the purpose of stealing game. (F., = O. Low G.?) 'His greatest fault is, he hunts too much in the purlieus. 'Would he would leave off poaching!'

pocher le labeur d'autruy, to poch into, or incroach upon, another man's imploiment, practise, or trade; Cot.

B. Just as in the man's imploiment, practise, or trade; Cot. β . Just as in the case of **Poach** (1), there is great difficulty in assigning the right sense to F. pocher. Cotgrave gives it only as meaning 'to thrust, or dig at with the fingers,' in which sense it is also spelt poucher, and rests upon pouce, the thumb; see Littré. But Littre also assigns as an old sense of the verb, to put in a poke, sack, or pouch (and certainly pocher le labeur looks as if we may translate it to pocket the labour'); he also cites the Norman poquer, to carry fruits in one's pocket.

y. If we give the verb the sense adduced by Cotgrave, we may derive it from pouce = Lat. pollicem, acc. of pollex, the thumb.

8. It seems simpler to derive it directly from pocke, the pocket, in which case pocher may mean either to put into one's own pocket, or, possibly, to put one's hand in the pocket of another. See Pouch. And see Poke (1), Poke (2), for further discussion

of these words. Der. poach-er.

POCK, a small pustule. (E.; perhaps C.) We generally speak of 'the small pox;' but the spelling pox is absurd, since it stands for pocks, the pl. of pock, a word seldom used in the singular. We might as well write sox as the pl. of sock; indeed, I have seen that spelling used for abbreviation. The word pock is best preserved in the adj. pocky, Hamlet, v. 1. 181. The term small pox in Beaum. and Fletcher, Fair Maid of the Inn, it. 2 (Clown), is spelt pocks in the old edition, according to Richardson. Cotgrave explains F. morbille by 'the small pox,' but in Sherwood's Index it is 'the small pockes; and in fact, the spelling pocks is extremely common. The pl. was once dissyllabic. Fabyan has: he was vysyted with the ph. was once dissynante. Fabyan has: he was vysyted with the sykenesse of pockys;' vol. ii. an. 1363, ed. Ellis, p. 653. M. E. pokke, pl. pokkes, P. Plowman, B. xx. 97.— A.S. poc, a pustule. 'Gif poc sy on eagan' = if there be a pustule on the eye, in a MS., foll. 142, 152, described by Wanley in his Catalogue of A.S. MSS., p. 304. So also 'wip pic-aidle' = for pock-disease, meaning small p. 304. So also 'wip púc-ádle' = for pock-disease, meaning small pox, A.S. Leechdoms, ed. Cockayne, ii. 104, l. 14. There is an accent over the o in the MS., both here and in 11. 22, 23 (same page), but it is omitted in Il. 19, 24. + Du. pok, a pock. + G. pocke, a pock. Perhaps related to Poke (1), with the notion of 'bag;' and probultimately of Celtic origin. Cf. Irish pucoid, a pustule, pucadh, a swelling up, Gael. pucaid, a pimple. Der. pox (=pocks); pock-y.

POCKET, a small pouch. (F., =O Low G. or C.) M. E. poket,
Prompt. Parv. 'Sered pokets' = small waxed bags; Chaucer, C. T. 16270. From a dialectal form of F. pochette, probably Norman. Métivier gives the modern Guernsey form as pouquette, dimin. of pouque, a sack or pouch; the older spellings would be poquette and poque. He cites a Norman proverb: 'Quant il pleut le jour Saint Marc, Il ne faut ni pouque ni sac' = when it rains on St. Mark's day (April 25), one wants neither poke nor bag. It is therefore a dimin. of O. Norman poque, Parisian F. poche. — O. Du. poke, a bag, 11 exham; see Pouch, Poke (1). Der. pocket, verb, Temp. ii. I. 67; pocket-book, pocket-money.

POD, a husk, a covering of the seed of plants. (Scand.? or C.?) In speaking of the furniture necessary for a cart, Tusser enumerates 'cart-ladder, and wimble, with percer, and pod;' Husbandry, ed. for E. D. S., § 17, st. 6, p. 36. Pod was explained by Mavor to mean 'a box or old leather bottle nailed to the side of the cart to hold mecessary implements, and perhaps grease.' The orig. sense was merely 'bag;' and the word is the same with pad, a cushion, i. e. a stuffed bag, and related to pudding, of which the old meaning was 'sausage,' i. e. stuffed skin.

B. The nearest word, in form, is Dan. pude, a cushion, pillow, Swed. dial. pude (also puda, puta), a cushion of the cushion pudding, a cushion pudding, swed. Rietz). The word is of Celtic origin, and may have been taken from Celtic directly; cf. Gael. put, a large buoy, commonly made of an inflated sheep-skin. From the root PUT, to bulge out, be inflated, discussed under **Pudding**, q. v. \(\gamma\). The peculiar use of pod to mean 'the husk' may have resulted from confusion with the old word cod, a husk. Thus what we now call a pea-pod is called

word coa, a nusk. Inus what we now call a pea-pod is called peased in Shak. Mids. Nt. Dr. iii. 1. 191; &c. See Cod (2).

POEM, a composition in verse. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Hamlet, ii.

2. 419. - F. poëme, 'a poeme;' Cot. - Lat. poema. - Gk. ποίημα, a work, piece of workmanship, composition, poem. - Gk. ποιείν, to make, iea Poet make; see Poet.

POESY, poetry, a poem. (F., -L., -Gk.) M.E. poesie, Gower, C.A. ii. 36, l. 20. - F. poësie, 'poesie, poetry,' Cot. - Lat. poësin, acc. of poësis, poetry. - Gk. ποίησιs, a making, poetic faculty, poem. -Gk. ποιείν, to make; see Poet. Der. Hence 'a posy on a ring,' The company of the poetic faculty in representation of the poetic faculty of the poetic faculty in representation of the poetic faculty of the poetic faculty of the poetic faculty of the poetic faculty poet

Beaum. and Fletcher, Philaster, iv. 1 (Thrasiline). - F. pocker; Composer, versifier; formed with suffix -778 (Aryan -ta) denoting the agent, from mosely, to make. Root uncertain. Der. poet-ic, Gk. ποιητικό: poetic-al, As You Like It, iii. 3. 16; poetic-al-ly; poet-ise, a coined word. Also poet-aster, in Ben Johnson, as the name of a drama, answering to a Lat. form poetaster*, formed from poet-a with the double suffix -as-ter (Aryan -as-tar), with which cf. O. F. poët-astre, 'an ignorant poet,' Cot. Also poet-ess, North's Plutarch, pt. ii. p. 25 (R.), formed with F. suffix -ess(e) = Lat. -issa = Gk. -issa. Also poet-r-y. M.E. poetrye, Prompt Parv., from O.F. poeterie, 'poetry,' Cot.

From the same Gk. verb, onomato-paia, pharmaco-paia.

POIGNANT, stinging, sharp, pungent. (F., = L.) M. E. poinant, Chaucer, C. T. Pers. Tale, Group 1, 130; now conformed to the F. spelling. = F. poignant, 'pricking, stinging,' Cot.; pres. part. of F. poindre, to prick. = Lat. pungere (pt. t. pu-pug-i), to prick; base PUG. See Pungent, Point.

Der. poignant-ly, poignane-y.

Doublet, pungent.

POINT, a sharp end, prick, small mark, &c. (F., -L.) M. E. point, Ancren Riwle, p. 178, l. 7. — F. point (point in Cotgrave), 'a point, a prick, a centre;' Cot. — Lat. punctum, a point; orig. neut. point, a prick, a centre; Cot. = Lat. punctum, a point; orig. neut. of pp. of pungere, to prick, pt. t. pupugi, from base PUG or PUK, to prick. See Pungent. Der. point, verb, M. E. pointen, P. Plowman, C. ix. 298; point-ed, point-ed-ly, point-ed-ness; point-er, a dog that points; point-ers, pl., the stars that point to the pole, Greene, Looking-glass for London, ed. Dyce, ii. 94; point-ing; point-less; point-s-man, a man who attends to the points on a railway. Also point-device, L. L. L. v. 1. 21, a shortened form of the older phrase at point device = with great nicety or exactitude, as: 'With limmes [limbs] wrought at point device;' Rom. of the Rose, l. 830; a translation of O. F. à point devis, according to a point [of exactitude] that is devised or imagined, i. e. in the best way imaginable. Also pointblank, with a certain aim, so as not to miss the centre, which was a blank or white spot in the old butts at which archers aimed, Merry

Wives, iii. 2. 34.
POISE, to balance, weigh. (F., -L.) M. E. poisen, peisen, to weigh, P. Plowman, B. v. 217 (and various readings). — O. F. peiser, poiser (Burguy), later peser, 'to peise, poise, weigh;' Cot. [Cf. O. F. pois, peis, a weight; now spelt poids, by confusion with Lat. pondus, from which it is not derived.]—Lat. pencare, to weigh, weigh out. - Lat. pensum, a portion weighed out as a task for spinners, a task; Low Lat. pensum, pensa, a portion, a weight. - Lat. pensus, pp. of pendere, to weigh, weigh out; allied to pendere, to hang; see Pendent, Pensive. Der. poise, sb., used in the sense of weight, Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. end of c. 33. Also avoir-du-

POISON, a deadly draught. (F., -L.) Merely 'a potion;' the bad sense is unoriginal. In early use; spelt poyson, Rob. of Glouc.
p. 122, l. 19; puisun, Hali Meidenhad, ed. Cockayne, p. 33, l. 16. —
F. poison, 'poison;' Cot. — Lat. potionem, acc. of potio, a drink, draught, esp. a poisonous draught. — Lat. potare, to drink; potus, drunken.
β. Potus is formed with suffix -tu- (Aryan -ta) from orunken.

P. Folias is infined with sunt and carrying and home of PA, to drink; cf. Skt. pá, to drink.

Der. poison, werb, M. E. poison-ous, poison-ous-ly, ness.

Doublet, potion.

POITREL, PEITREL, armour for the breast of a horse.

Ch. L. Checleta. Also such acted countred in Levins. M. E.

FOITH.ELI, FEITH.ELI, armour for the breast of a norse. (F., - L.) Obsolete. Also spelt petrel; pewtrel in Levins. M.E. peitrel, Chaucer, C. T. 16032. - O. F. poitral, poietral, poietral, a petrel for a horse; 'Cot. - Lat. pectorale, belonging to the breast; neut. of pectoralis. See Poetoral.

POKE (1), a bag, pouch. (C.) 'Two pigges in a poke' = two pigs in a bag, Chaucer, C. T. 4276; Havelok, 555. - Irish poc, a bag; Gael. poca, a bag. β. That the word is really Celtic appears from this, that a Celtic e would be represented in A. S. by the guttural λ as in the case of Irish cent = A. S. by a hundred; so the A.S. tural h, as in the case of Irish cead = A. S. hund, a hundred; so the A.S. form would be poha. We find poha vel posa as a gloss to peram in the Northumbrian gloss to St. Mark, vi. 8, in the Lindisfarne MS., and pohha vel posa in the Rushworth MS.; the form poca given in Bosworth being due to a misreading. Pohha also occurs in the Glossary to Cockayne's A. S. Leechdoms.

7. We find also Icel. pohi, a bag, O. Du. pohe, 'a poke, sack,' Hexham, perhaps borrowed from Celtic; also the related Goth, puggs (= pungs), a bag, Luke, x. 4; Iccl. pungr, a pouch, A. S. pung, a purse, pouch. S. Perhaps connected with Lat. bucca, the inflated cheek; so that the orig. sense was 'that which is blown out, or inflated;' just as bag is connected with the verb to bulge. Cf. Gael. poc, to become like a bag. Pock. Cf. Fick, iii. 167. Der. pock-et. Doublet, pouck.

Hamlet, iti. 2. 162, because such mottoes were commonly in verse; see examples in Chambers, Book of Days, i. 221. Posy stands for poesy, by contraction. See Posy.

POET, a composer in verse. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. poete, Wyclif, Deeds [Acts], xvii. 28; Gower, C. A. iii. 374, note, l. 2. - F. poetes, 'a poet, maker;' Cot. - Lat. poeta. - Gk. ποιητής, a maker, poke; whence prov. E. pote, to push, kick, thrust with the feet, North

β. From the same Celtic source is O. Du. poke, a dagger, lit. 'a thruster, Hexham. — PUK, to thrust, prick, whence also Lat. pungere, to prick; see Pungent. Der. poke, sb., poker; and see punker. POLE(1), a stake, long thick rod. (L.) M. E. pole, P. Plowman, B. xviii. 52. The E. long o presupposes an A. S. ά, as in stone from A. S. stán. &cc. Thus pole = A. S. pál. We find 'Palus, pal' in Wright's Vocab. i. 84, last line; where pal must receive an accent, and be written pál. Merely a borrowed word, from Lat. pālus, a stake. Cf. W. pawl, a pole. See Pale (1). Similarly the G. pfahl, M. H. G. pfiil, a stake, is merely borrowed from the Latin. Doublets. bale (1). pawl.

Doublets, pale (1), pawl.

POLE (2), a pivot, axis, end of the axis of the earth. (F., -L., -Gk.)

'The north pole;' L. L. L. v. 2. 699. M. E. pol, Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, pt. i. § 14, l. 6.—F. pol, 'a pole; pol artique, the north pole; Cot. - Lat. polum, acc. of polus, a pole. - Gk. πόλος, a pivot, hinge, axis, pole. - Gk. πέλειν, to be in motion; the poles being the points of the axis round which motion takes place. Allied, by the usual substitution of initial π for κ, to κέλομαι, κέλλω, I urge on,

syllable, see Cat. But the sense of pole, M. E. pol. is unknown. The proposed etymologies are, (1) a Polish cat (Mahn); this seems very improbable, as the word is in Chaucer. (2) A cat that goes after poultry, from F. poule, a hen; this is contradicted by the vowel. (3) From O. F. pulent, stinking (Wedgwood); but this word is merely from the Lat. purulentus, and the syllable pul-alone (=Lat. purulentus) would be unmeaning; besides which, this again gives the wrong vowel. (4) I shall add a possible guess, that it may be pool-eat, i. e. cat living in a hole or lurrow since the Irish toll. Gael toll Core. cat living in a hole or burrow, since the Irish poll, Gael. poll, Corn. pol, mean 'a hole' or 'pit' as well as a pool.

POLEMICAL, warlike, controversial. (Gk.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Formed with suffix -al (= Lat. -alis) from Gk. πολεμικόs, warlike. - Gk. πόλεμοs, war.

β. Formed with suffix -ε-μοs (like warlike. Gk. $\pi \delta \lambda \epsilon \mu \sigma s$, war. β . Formed with suffix $-\epsilon - \mu \sigma s$ (like $\delta \nu - \epsilon - \mu \sigma s = Lat$. an-i-mus) from $\pi \sigma \lambda = \pi \alpha \rho$. $- \checkmark$ PAR, to strike, dν-ε-μοε = Lat. an-i-mus) from πολ = παλ = παρ. - √ PAR, to strike, fight; appearing in Zend par, to fight (Curtius, i. 345), Lithuan. per-ti, to strike; cf. Russ. prate, to resist. Perhaps to the same root belong Gk. πάλ-εκυε, a battle-axe, Skt. paraçu, a hatchet. Der. polemic-al-ly; also polemic-s, from Gk. πολεμικ-όs.

POLICE, the regulation of a country with respect to the preservation of order; hence, the civil officers for preserving order. (F, -

L., -Gk.) The expression the police is short for the police-force, i. c. the force required for maintaining police, or public order. The sb. is in Todd's Johnson; but we already find the expression 'so well a policed [regulated] kingdome' in Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel, ed. Arber, p. 78, last line but one; A.D. 1642.—F. police, 'policy, politick regiment, civill government;' Cot.—Lat. politia.—Gk. molitia.—Gk. molitia.—Gk. molitia.—Gk. molitia. a citizen. - Gk. πολι-, crude form of πόλιε, a city; with suffix -τηε β. The orig. sense of πύλιε was 'a crowd, throng; hence, a community; the Skt. puri [a town] for pari = Gk. $\pi \omega \lambda is$ comes undoubtedly from the root PAR, to fill (Gk. $\pi \epsilon \lambda$, $\pi \lambda \epsilon$), and denoted originally the idea of fulness, of a crowd, a throng, from which, later, the idea "town" is developed even without this physical which, later, the deal town is developed even without this physical conception; Curtius, i. 102. With Skt. puri cf. Indian poor in Bhurt-poor, Futten-poor, &c. And see Folk, Full. Der. police, M. E. policie, Chaucer, C. T. 12534, answering to O. F. police (= Lat. politia), an older form of F. police. Also polity, in Hooker, Eccl. Polity, from Lat. politia; politic, spelt politick in Minsheu, from Lat. politicus, Gk. πολιτικός; polit-ic-ly; politic-s, spelt politickes in Minsheu; polit-ic-al, Minsheu; polit-ic-al-ly; polit-ic-i-an, used as adj. in Milton, Samson, 1105. And see acro-polis, metro-polis, cosmo-polite.

POLICY, a warrant for money in the public funds, a writing containing a contract of insurance. (F., -Low Lat., -Gk.) Quite distinct from policy as connected with Police, q.v. 'A policy of insurance is a contract between A and B;' Blackstone. And see Phillips' Dict., ed. 1706. The form is prob. due to confusion with policy in the other sense, or the final syllable may have been due to the Span. or Ital. form. – F. police, a policy; police d'assurance, policy of insurance; Hamilton. Cf. Span. poliza, a written order to receive a sum of money; poliza de seguro, a policy of insurance; Ital. polizza, a bill, ticket, invoice. - Late Lat. politicum, poleticum, poleticum, cum, various corruptions of polyptychum, a register, a roll in which dues were registered, a word of common occurrence; Ducange. Gk. woliming, a piece of writing folded into many leaves; hence, a long register or roll; orig. neut. of πολύπτυχος, having many folds,

of England (Halliwell). Cf. Gael. put, to push, thrust. See Put. 6 form of πτυξ, a fold, leaf, layer, connected with πτύσσειν (= πτύκ-γειν), β. From the same Celtic source is O. Du. poke, a dagger, lit, 'a thruster,' to fold, double up; and with πυκ-νόε, close, compact. These words go back to a base www, to make firm, whence prob. also Lat. pugnus and E. fist; Curtius, ii. 105. Cf. Diptych.

POLISH, to make smooth, glossy, or elegant. (F., -L.) M. E.

polischen, Chaucer, C. T. 9456; sometimes contracted to polschen, as in P. Plowman, B. v. 482. 'A marble stone polyshed;' Caxton, Reynard the Fox, ed. Arber, p. 11.—F. poliss-, stem of polissant, pres. part. of polir, to polish.—Lat. polire, to polish.

B. Here polire part. of polir, to polish. - Lat. polire, to polish. prob. = po-lire, where po is a prefix, supposed to be related to the prefix pro-, before, and to Gk. $\pi p \delta s$, towards; whilst -lire is related to linere, to smear, and to litera, a letter; see Letter, Liniment. Thus polire = to smear upon, make glossy. Der. polisher; also polite, in Phillips, ed. 1706, from Lat. politus, pp. of polire; politely, polite-ness.

POLKA, a dance. (Bohemian?) Said to have been first danced by a Bohemian peasant-girl in 1831, and to have been named polka at Prague in 1835, from the Bohemian pulka, half; because of the half-step prevalent in it. See the account in Mahn's Webster. Cf. Russ.

polovina, sb., a half.

POLL, the head, esp. the back of it, a register of heads or persons, POLL, the head, esp. the back of it, a register of heads or persons, a place where votes are taken. (O. Low G.) All the meanings are extended from poll, the rounded part of the head; hence, a head, person, &c. M. E. pol, pl. polles. 'Pol bi pol'=head by head, separately, P. Plowman, B. xi. 57. 'Bi pate ant by polle'= by pate and poll; Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 237, in a MS. of the reign of Edw. II. [Not in A. S.] An O. Low G. word, found in O. Du. polle, pol, or bol, 'the head or the pate,' Hexham; also in Low G. polle, the head, Bremen Wörterbuch; Swed. dial. pull (Rietz), Dan. puld (for pull), the crown of the head.

B. As initial p and k may be interchanged, it is the same as Swed. kulle, a crown, top, O. Swed. kulle, kulle, the crown of the head. kulla, to poll or shave O. Swed. kull, kulle, the crown of the head, kulla, to poll or shave off the hair (Ihre); Icel. kolir, top, shaven crown, kolidir, having the hair polled or cut short. See Kill.

y. These words appear the hair polled or cut short. See Kill. y. These words appear to be of Celtic origin; one sense of Irish coll is 'the head, or neck;' cf. W. col, peak, summit, and perhaps Lat. corona, a crown, Gk. κορυφή, a summit, κολοφών, a summit, κάρα, the head, κάρ, the hair of the head. Der. poll, verb, to cut off the hair, Numb. i. 2, iii. 47; poll-tax, a tax by the head, i.e. on each person. Also pole-axe, formerly pollax, Chaucer, C. T. 2546, O. Low G. pollexe, Bremen Wörterbuch, from O. Low G. polle, the poll, head, and eze, an axe; I doubt if it is the same as Icel. bolozi, which is rather an axe for lopping branches, from bolr, bulr, the trunk of a tree. Also poll-ard, used as a sb. in Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 424, and in Sir T. Browne, Cyrus Garden, c. iii. § 12, in which the use of the suffix -ard is not easy to account for, though it is, etymologically, the same as in drunk-ard, i. e. F. -ard from O. H. G. -hart, hard.

POLLOCK, POLLACK, a kind of cod-fish, the whiting. (C.) In Carew (Survey of Cornwall?); Todd's Johnson. Of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. pollag, a kind of fish, the gwyniad (i. e. whiting); Irish pullog, a pollock. Perhaps from Gael, and Irish poll, a pool; cf.

Gael. pollag, a little pool.

POLLEN, the powder on the anthers of flowers. (L.) In Johnson; it is also used for fine flower, in which case it is also called pollard, by corruption. — Lat. pollen, pollis, fine flour. Connected with Gk. πάλη, fine sifted meal; from πάλλειν, to shake.

POLLUTE, to defile, taint, corrupt. (L.) In Shak. Lucrece, 854, 1063, 1726. Milton has pollute as a pp., Hymn on Christ's Nativity, 41; but we already find poluted in Skelton, Ware the Hauke, 44, 161, 174.—Lat. pollutus, pp. of pollutere, to defile.—Lat. pol-, a prefix, of which the older form was por- or port, towards; and luere, to wash; see Position and Lave. The old sense is 'to wash over,' as when a river overflows, and pollutes the banks with mud; cf. Lat. lutum, mud. Der. pollut-ion, Lucrece, 1157, from Lat. acc. pollutionem.

POLONY, a kind of sausage. (Ital.) Used by Thackeray

(Webster). A corruption for Bologna sausage; which city is 'famous for sausages; Evelyn's Diary, May 21, 1645. See Hotten's Slang Dict.
POLTROON, a dastard, coward, lazy fellow. (F., = Ital., = G.)
In Shak. 3 Hen. VI, i. 1. 62. Earlier, spelt pultroums, in Skelton, In Shak. 3 Hen. vi, 1. 102. Earlier, speit putriouse, in Skellon, The Douty Duke of Albany, l. 170.—F. poltron, 'a knave, rascall, varlet, scowndrell, dastard, sluggard;' Cot.—Ital. poltro, 'a varlet, knaue, villaine, raskall, base idle fellowe, coward; also, a bed or couch;' Florio. He also gives poltrare, poltrire, poltraggiare, poltroneggiare, to play the coward, to loll or wallowe in idlenes, to lie idlie a bed.' B. The old sense is clearly a sluggard, one who lies in bed; from poltro, a bed, couch. Poltro is for polstro, and is derived from G. polster, a cushion, bolster, quilt; see Bolster. Thus 'a poltroon' is a bolster-man, one who loves his couch. The usual astounding derivation from pollice truncus, deprived of one's thumb, rendered famous by Horne Tooke, is one of those etymologies which much folded. - Gk. πολύ, neut. of πολύε, much; and πτυχο-, crude hare prized as jewels, not because they rest on any evidence, but beword; it should rather be poltroom-y = F. poltronie, 'knavery;' Cot.

FOLY-, many; prefix. (L., = Gk.) Lat. poly-, put for Gk. πολυ-, from πολύ-, crude form of πολύε, much. Cognate with Skt. puru, much; and closely allied to Gk. πλέοε, full, and E. full; see

POLYANTHUS, a kind of flower. (L., - Gk.) A kind of primrose bearing many flowers; lit. 'many-flowered.' In Thomson, Spring, 532. A Latinised form of Gk. πολύανθος, more commonly πολυανθής, many-flowered. - Gk. πολυ-, many; and ανθος, a flower. See Polyand Anther

POLYGAMY, marriage with more than one wife. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) Polygamie in Minsheu ed. 1627.-F. polygamie, poligamy, the having of many wives; 'Cot. - Lat. polygamia. - Gk. πολυγαμία, a marrying of many wives. – Gk. πολυ-, much, many; and -γαμα, a marrying, from γάμοε, marriage. See Poly- and Bigamy. Der.

marying, from γαμοκ, marriage. See Foly- and Digenty. Doc. polygam-ous, polygam-ist.

POLYGLOT, written in or speaking many languages. (Gk.) Howell applies it to a man; 'A polyglot, or linguist;' Familiar Letters, b. iii. let. 8, near the end. Coined from poly-=Gk. πολυ-, many; and γλῶττα = γλῶσσα, the tongue. See Poly- and Glottis.

POLYGON, a plane figure having many angles. (L., – Gk.) Spelt polygone in Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. – Lat. polygonum (White). – Gk. πολυγωνον, a polygon. – Gk. πολυ-, many; and γων-ία, a corner, angle, from γόνν, the knee; see Poly- and Knee. Der. polygon-al, polygon-ous. We also find polygon-y, knot-grass, Spenser, F. Q. iii. 5. 32, from Lat. polygonium or polygonos, Gk. πολύγονοι, knot-grass; so called from its many bends or knots.

POLYHEDRON, a solid body with numerous sides. (Gk.) Mathematical; coined from poly-=Gk. πολύ-, many; and -ξδρον, from topa, a base, from to, cognate with E. sit. See Poly- and Sit.

Der. polyhedr-al.
POLYNOMIAL, an algebraical quantity having many terms. (Hybrid; L. and Gk.) Mathematical; an ill-formed word, due to the use of binomial, which is likewise ill-formed. – Gk. πολυ-, many; and Lat. nom-en, a name. It should rather have been polynominal, and even then would be a hybrid word. See Poly- and Binomial. POLYPUS, an animal with many feet; &c. (L., -Gk.) The pl. polypi is in Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. ix. c. 30, near beginning, - Lat. polypis (gen. sing. and nom. pl. polypi), a polypus. -Gk. πολύ-πουν, lit. many-footed. -Gk. πολυ-, many; and ποῦς, cognate with E.

foot. See Poly- and Foot. ¶ More correctly polypode, from

ποδ-, stem of ποῦς. Cf. poly-podi-um, a fern.

POLYSYLLABLE, a word of many syllables. (Gk.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. A coined word; ultimately of Gk. origin. The spelling syllable is due to French. See Poly- and Syllable. Der. polysyllab-ic, from Lat. polysyllabus = Gk. πολυσύλλαβος, having

many syllables.

POLYTHEISM, the doctrine of a plurality of gods. (Gk.) In Johnson's Dict. Coined from Gk. πολυ-, much, many; and θεός, a god; with suffix -ism = Gk. -ισμοε. See Poly- and Theism. Der.

polythe-ist-ic-al.

POMADE, POMMADE, a composition for dressing the hair.

(F.,=Ital.,=L.) Properly with two m's. 'Pommade, an oyntment used by ladies;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—F. pommade, 'pomatum, or pomata, an ointment;' Cot. So called because orig. made with apples; cf. F. pomme, an apple. — Ital. pomada, pomada, 'a pomado to supple ones lips, lip-salue;' Florio. Formed with participial suffix -ata from pom-o, an apple. - Lat. pomum, an apple, the fruit of a tree. Root uncertain. Doublet, pomatum, Tatler, no. 246 (R.), which is

a Latinised form. And see pome-granate, pomm-el.

POMEGRANATE, a kind of fruit. (F., -L.) 'Of pomegranates;' Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 7. M. E. pomgarnet, Trevisa, i. 107, 1. 7. - O. F. pome grenate, which was turned into pome 1 revisa, 1. 107, 1. 7.—U. F. pome grenate, which was turned into pome de grenate by some confusion or misunderstanding of the sense. In L. Contes del Graal, a poem of the 12th century, we find 'Dates, figues, et noiz mugates, Girofle et pomes de grenates;' see Bartsch, Chrestomathie Française, col. 172, ll. 4, 5. Cf. Ital. pomo granato, a pomegranate; Florio.—Lat. pomum, an apple; and granatum, used also alone to signify a pomegranate.

B. Granatum is neut. from granatus, filled with grains or seeds; the fruit abounding in hard seeds. Granatus is formed, with DD. suffix -atus. from pran-um. a seeds. Granatus is formed, with pp. suffix -atus, from gran-um, a grain, seed. See Grain.

grain, seed. See Grain.

POMMEIL, a knob, the knob on a sword-hilt, a projection on a saddle-bow. (F., =L.) M.E. pomel, a boss; P. Plowman's Crede, l. 562.—O. F. pomel (Burguy), later pommeau, 'the pommell of a sword, &c.;' Cot. Formed with dim. suffix -el (Lat. -ellus) from pomum, an apple. Root uncertain. Der. pommel, verb, to beat with the handle of a sword or any blunt instrument or with the

POMP. great display, ostentation. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. pompe, de

cause they are picturesque and ingenious. Der. poltroon-er-y, a clumsy & in Chaucer, C. T. 527.—F. pompe, 'pomp;' Cot.—Lat. pompu, word; it should rather be poltroon-y = F. poltronie, 'knavery;' Cot.

POLY-, many; prefix. (L.,—Gk.) Lat. poly-, put for Gk. πολυ-, from πολύ-, crude form of πολύε, much. Cognate with Skt. puru, trom F. pompeum, Lat. pompous, full of pomp; pompous-ly, -ness; pomp-os-i-ty.

POND, a pool of water. (E.) M. E. pond, ponde, Trevisa, i. 69, l. 4; pl. pondus, id. i. 61, l. 5. Pond is a pool of standing water; strictly, one caused by damming water up. It is a variant of pound an inclosure. Thus the Irish point means both 'a pound for cattle' and 'a point.' See Pound (2).

PONDER, to weigh in the mind, consider. (L.) 'In balance of means in the point of the point of the point of the point.

unegall [unequal] weight he [Love] pondereth by aime; Surrey, Description of the Fickle Affections, l. 8; in Tottell's Miscellany, 1557, ed. Arber, p. 6; and see Skelton, ed. Dyce, i. 132, l. 1.-Lat. ponderare, to weigh. - Lat. ponder-, stem of pondus, a weight; see Pound (1). Der. ponder-er. From the stem ponder we also have ponder-ous, Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. i. c. 1, from F. ponponder-ous, Sir I. Elyot, The Governour, D. 1. c. 1, from F. pondereus, Lat. ponderosus; ponder-ous-ly, -ness; ponderos-i-ly, from F. ponderosité, 'ponderosity,' Cot., from Lat. acc. ponderositatem. Also ponder-able, in Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 27, part 12, from Lat. ponderabilis, that can be weighed; ponderabil-i-ty; im-ponderable. PONENT, western. (F., -L.) In Levins; and in Milton, P. L. x. 704. - F. ponent, 'the west;' Cot. - Lat. ponent-, stem of pres. part. of ponere, to lay, abate; with reference to sunset. See Position. PONIARD, a small dagger. (F., -L.; with G. suffix.) In Hamlet, v. 2. 157. -F. poignard, 'a poinadoe, or poniard;' Cot. Formed, with suffix -ard = O. H. G. hart (lit. hard), from F. poing, the fist. Similarly, Ital. pugnale, a poniard, is from pugno, the fist. Cf. also Span. puño, fist, handful, hilt, puñal, a poniard, puñada, a blow with the fist.

B. The F. poing, Ital. pugno, Span. puño, are from Lat. pugnus, the fist; see Pugnacious.

PONTIFF, a Roman high-priest, the Pope. (F., -L.) The pl.

pontifes is in Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 771. - F. pontif, pontife, 'a chief bishop;' Cot. - Lat. pontificem, acc. of pontifen, pontufen, a Roman high-priest; in eccl. Lat., a bishop. - Lat. ponti-, crude form of pons, orig. a path, way, later a bridge; and fex (stem fic), a maker, from facere, to make. See Path and Fact. The reason for the name is not known; the lit. sense is 'path-maker;' hence, perhaps, one who leads to the temple, or conducts to the goods, or one who leads to the temple, or conducts to the goods, or one who leads the way in a procession. Der. pontific-al, in Levins, from F. pontifical, Lat. pontificalis, from the stem pontific-; pontific-ate, from F. pontificat, 'a prelateship,' Cot., from Lat. pontificatus. And

PONTOON, a buoyant vessel, for the quick construction of bridges. (F., -Ital., -L.) Formerly ponton. 'Ponton, a floating bridge;' Phillips, ed. 1706. -F. ponton, 'a wherry, or ferry-boat;' Cot. -Ital. pontone, 'a great broad bridge;' Florio. \(\beta\). Formed, with augmentative suffix -one, from Lat. pont., stem of pons, a bridge, orig. a way, path. A nasalised form from \checkmark PAT, to go; cf. Skt. path, panth, to go, patha, a path; see Path. Der. from the same

base, pont-iff, q.v.

PONY, a small horse. (C.) In Johnson. Explained as 'a little Scotch horse' in Boyer's Dict., A.D. 1727 (Wedgwood). Highland ponies are famous, and the word is Gaelic.—Gael. ponaidh, a little horse, a pony. Cf. Gk. πῶλοε, a foal, Lat. pullus, E. foal; see Foal; and see Pool (2).

POODLE, a small dog with silky hair. (G.) One of the very few G. words in English. Modern; not in Johnson. It occurs in Miss Swanwick's tr. of Goethe's Faust, 1864, p. 37.—G. pudel (Goethe), a poodle; Low G. pudel, pudel-hund, so called because he waddles after his master, or looks fat and clumsy on account of his thick hair; allied to Low G. pudeln, to waddle, used of fat persons and short-legged animals; cf. Low G. pudel-dikk, unsteady on the feet, puddig, thick; Bremen Wörterbuch. See Pudding.

POOH, an interjection of disdain. (Scand.) From Icel. pú, pooh! Cf. puf. 'Puf, said the foxe; 'Caxton, tr. of Reynard the Fox, ed. Arber, p. 59. So also buf! Chaucer, C. T. 7516; baw! P. Plowman, B. xi. 135. Due to blowing away from one. See Puff. POOL (1), a pond, small body of water. (C.) M. E. pol, pool; dat. pole, Layamon, 21748; pl. poles, Havelok, 2101.—A. S. pól, Alfred, tr. of Gregory's Pastoral Care, ed. Sweet, p. 278, l. 17. Certainly of Celtic origin, being common to all Celtic tongues.— Certainly of Celtic origin, being common to all Celtic tongues.—
Irish poll, pull, a hole, pit, mire, dirt; Gael. poll, a hole, pit, mire, bog, pond, pool; W. pull, a pool; Corn. pol, a pool, pond, mire, pit; Manx, poyl; Bret. poull; see Williams, Corn. Dict. [Hence also G. pfuhl, a pool, &c.] + Lat. pālus, a marsh, pool. + Gk. πηλός, mud. Root uncertain.

POOL: (a) the recentacle for the stakes at cards. (F.—I.) For-

POOL (2), the receptacle for the stakes at cards. (F., -L.) Formerly also spelt poule, as in Todd's Johnson.—F. poule, (1) a hen, (2) a pool, at various games; Hamilton. It seems to be so named, because the stakes are regarded as eggs, to be gained from the hen. -Low Lat. pulla, a hen (Ducange); fem. of pullus, a young animal, cognate with Gk. πώλος, and E. foal; see Foal, Pony. β. From PU, to beget; whence Lat. pu-er, a boy, Skt. pu-tra, a son, po-ta, the young of any animal, Gk. πω-λου, a foal; &c.

POOP, the stern of a ship; a deck above the ordinary deck in the after-part of a ship. (F., -L.) In Shak, I Hen. IV, iii, 3. 20. Surrey has poupe to translate Lat. puppi in Virgil, Æn. iv. 554. -F. poupe, pouppe, 'the poop or hinder part of a ship.' - Lat. puppim, acc. of puppis, the hinder part of a ship, a ship. Root uncertain. Der. poop, verb, to strike a ship in the stern, to sink it, Pericles, iv. 2. 25.

POOR, possessed of little, needy, weak. (F., -L.) In early use. FUOLS, possessed of little, needy, weak. (F., -L.) In early use. M. E. poure (perhaps - povre), O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, 2nd Ser. p. 47, \(\bar{l}\). 18; Ancren Riwle, p. 260, \(\bar{l}\). 3, -O. F. poure, poure, poure, poor. — Lat. pauperem, acc. of pauper, poor. \(\beta\). Lat. pau-per means 'providing little,' or 'preparing little for oneself;' from pau-, little, few, as seen in Lat. pau-cus, Gk. παῦ-ροs, E. few; and -per, providing, connected with Lat. par-are, to provide, prepare, Gk. παρ-εῖν, to impart, furnish, Skt. pri, to fill, satisfy, from ✓ PAR, to fill. We thus get back to the sense 'full of few things;' see Few and Full. Der people poor lay toor layer. Journally toor layer. - paue - shirited. Der. poor-ly, poor-ness, poor-house, -laws, -rate, -spirited.

POP, to make a sharp, quick, sound; to thrust suddenly, move

POP, to make a sharp, quick, sound; to thrust suddenly, move quickly, dart. (E.) 'Papped in between th'election and my hopes;' Hamlet, v. 2. 65. 'A paps me out from 500 pound;' K. John, i. 68. 'To pappe, coniectare;' Levins. Chaucer has 'A joly papper,' i.e. thruster, dagger; C. T. 3929. The word is of imitative origin; and merely another form of M. E. pappen, to make a loud sound, as in blowing a horn; see Chaucer, C. T. 15405. Hence powpe in the sense of 'pop-gun;' Prompt. Parv. Allied to Puff, q. v. Der. pap, sb.

POPE the father of a church the bishop of Rome. (L., -Gk.)

POPE, the father of a church, the bishop of Rome. (L., - Gk.) M. E. pope, Owl and Nightingale, 746. In Layamon, 14886, the older version has the dat. papen, where the later version has pope. These forms shew that the word was not taken from the F. pape, but from A.S. pápa (dat. pápan), which was borrowed immediately from the Latin. The A.S. homily on the Birthday of S. Gregory (ed. Elstob) begins with the words 'Gregorius se hálga pápa' = Gregory,

Elstob) begins with the words 'Gregorius se halga pápa' = Gregory, the holy pope. - Lat. papa. - Gk. πάπα, πάππα, νοc. οf πάπαs, πάππαs, papa, father. See Papa. Der. pope-dom, A.S. pápedóm, A.S. Chron., an. 1124; pop-i·h, Titus Andron., v. 1. 76; pop-er-y. POPINJAY, a parrot; a mark like a parrot, put on a pole to be shot at; a coxcomb. (Bavarian; with modified suffix.) M. E. popingay, Chaucer, C. T. 13299; where the Ellesmere and Hengwrt MSS. have papeiay (= papejay); Six-text ed., Group E, 1. 2322. The pl. papeiayes occurs in Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 1465. Thus then is excressent, as in other words before a i-sound: cf. messenger for excrescent, as in other words before a j-sound; cf. messenger for messager, passenger for passager, &c. -O. F. papegai, papegay, 'a parrot or popinjay; also a woodden parrat, ... whereat there is a generall shooting once every year; Cot. Mod. F. papegai, papegaut; the latter spelling has a needless suffixed t, and is due to O. F. papegau, found in the 13th century (Littre). Cf. Span. papagayo, Port. papagaio, Ital. papagallo, a parrot.
β. It is clear that we have here two distinct forms; (1) F. papegai, Span. papagayo, papagaio, in which the base papa- is modified by the addition of F. papers, in which the base papers is modified by the addition of F. -gai, Span. -gayo, due to a popular etymology which regarded the bird as having gay plumage, or as chattering like the jay (it matters little which, since gay and jay are one and the same); and (2) O. F. papegau, Ital. papagallo, in which the bird is regarded as a kind of cock. Lat gallus, and the latter forms. of cock, Lat. gallus; and the latter form appears to be the older. These modifications of the suffix are not of great consequence; it is of more importance to tell what is meant by the prefix papaγ. Respecting this there is much dispute; it has been suggested (as in Littre) that the word is Arabic; but the late Arab. babaghá, a parrot, appears to be merely borrowed from the Span. papagayo, by the usual weakening of p to b (Diez). 8. There remains only the suggestion of Wedgwood, that the syllables pa-pa- are imitative, and were suggested by the Bavarian pappeln, pappelen, or pappern, to chatter, whence the sb. pappel, a parrot, lit. a babbler; Schmeller, i. 398. 399. Wedgwood adds: 'So also Skt. vach, to speak; vacha, a parrot. The change in the last element from Ital. gallo, Fr. gau, a cock, to Fr. gai, geai, a jay, probably arose from the fact that the jay, being remarkable both for its bright-coloured plumage and chattering voice, seemed to come nearer than the cock to the nature of the parrot.' of the parrot.

6. We may conclude that F. papegai, a talking jay, was modified from the older O. F. papegau, a talking cock; see Jay and Gallinaceous. Also, Bavar. pappeln is cognate with E. Babble, q.v. Cf. bubblyjock (i. e. babble-jack), the Lowland Scotch name for a turkey-cock; so named from the gobbling sound which it makes.

POPLAR, a kind of tall tree. (F., -L.) M. E. poplere, Chaucer, C. T. 2923; popler, Palladius on Husbandry, b. iii. 1. 194. -O. F.

suffix -ier (Lat. -arius) from O. F. pople * (not recorded), later form peuple, 'the poplar;' Cot. Cf. prov. E. popple, a poplar; Nares, ed. Halliwell.—Lat. populum, acc. of populus, a poplar.

B. Origin uncertain, but probably from its trembling leaves; populus—palpal-us, by reduplication of the base pal-, to vibrate, shake, seen in Gk. πάλλειν, to shake, vibrate, brandish; similarly we have Lat. pal-p-itare, to palpitate, tremble, pal-pe-bra, the quivering eye-lid. See Palpitate.

POPLIN, a fabric made of silk and worsted. (F.) Added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. - F. popeline, of which an older form was papeline, first mentioned in A.D. 1667 (Littré). β. Origin unknown; it has been supposed to be connected with F. papal, papal, because it may have been first made at Avignon, where there was once a papal court, A.D. 1309-1408. The chronology does not bear out this suggestion. Cf. Span. popolens, populina, poplin.

y. I shall record my guess, that popelin, not papelin, is the right form; and that it is connected with O. F. popelin, 'a little finical darling,' Cot.; popin, 'spruce, neat, trimme, fine,' id.; se popiner, 'to trimme or tricke up himselfe.' In this view, popelin means 'spruce stuff for dresses,' or 'stuff fit for finical people,' an easy solution. words are related to Low Lat. popula, pupula, a young girl of light demeanour (Ducange); Ital. pupina, a doll (Florio), and to E. puppet; see Puppet.

see Puppet.

POPPY, the name of a flower with narcotic properties. (L.)

M. E. popy (with one p), Gower, C. A. ii. 102, l. 21.—A. S. popig;

Papaver, popig, Wright's Vocab. i. 31, col. 1. Merely borrowed from Lat. papauer, a poppy, by change of u (w) to g, and loss of -er.

β. Root uncertain; perhaps named from its 'swollen' globular capsule; cf. Lat. papula, a swelling, pustule. See Pimple.

POPILLACE the common people (F.—Ital —I.) 'And

POPULACE, the common people. (F.,—Ital.,—L.) 'And calm the peers, and please the populace;' Daniel, Civil Wars, b. vii (R.)—F. populace, 'the rascall people;' Cot.—Ital. populazzo, populaceio, 'the grosse, base, vile, common people;' Florio. Formed

laccio, 'the grosse, base, vile, common people;' Florio. Formed with the depreciatory suffix -azzo, -accio, from Ital. popol-o, the people.—Lat. populum, acc. of populus, the people; see People.

POPULAR, belonging to, or liked by the people. (F., -L.) In Temp. i. 2. 92.—F. populaire, 'popular;' Cot.—Lat. popularis, adj., from populus. the people; see People. Der. popular-ly, -i-ty, -ise.

POPULATE, to people. (L.) In Levins, ed. 1570. 'Greate shoales of people, which goe on to populate;' Bacon, Essay 58.—Low Lat. populatus, pp. of populare, to people; whereas the classical Lat. populari means to ravage, destroy.—Lat. populus, people; see

Lat. populari means to ravage, destroy. — Lat. populus, people; see People. Der. population, in Bacon, Essay 29, § 5, from late Lat. populationem, acc. of populatio, a population (White). Also popul-ous, Rich. II, v. 5. 3, from F. populeux, 'populous,' Cot., which from Lat. populosus, full of people; populous-ly, -ness.

PORCELAIN, a fine kind of earthenware. (F.,-Ital.,-L.)

In Diyden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 29; spelt porcellan, Sir T. Herbert, Travels, ed. 1665, pp. 391, 396; and see extract from Florio below. Porcelain was so named from the resemblance of its finely polished surface to that of the univalve shell of the same name, called in English the Venus' shell; as applied to the shell, the name goes back to the 13th century, when it occurs in the F. version of Marco Polo in place of the Ital. name (Littré). Cotgrave gives porcelaine, pourcelaine, 'the purple fish, also, the sea-snail, or Venus shell.'-Ital. porcellana, 'a purple fish, a kinde of fine earth called porcelane, wherof they make fine China dishes, called porcellan dishes;' Florio, β. Again, the shell derived its name from the curved ed. 1598. shape of its upper surface, which was thought to resemble the raised back of a little hog. [It is very easy to make a toy-pig with a Venus' shell and some putty; and such toys are often for sale.]— Ital. porcella, 'a sow-pig, a porkelin;' Florio. Cf. porcello, 'a yong hog, or pig, a porkelin;' id. Dimin. of Ital. porco, a hog. - Lat. porcum, acc. of porcus, a pig; see Pork.

PORCH, a portico, covered way or entrance. (F., -L.) M. E. porche, Rob. of Glouc., p. 271, l. 6. - F. porche, a porch. - Lat. porticum, acc. of porticus, a gallery, arcade, porch; for the letter-changes, β. Formed with suffix -cus (Aryan -ka) from porti-,

put for porta, a gate, door; see Port (3). Cf. E. perch from F. perche, Lat. pertica. Doublet, portico.

PORCINE, relating to swine. (L.) In Todd's Johnson, who quotes an extract dated 1660. — Lat. porcinus, adj., formed from porcus, and the perches are portices.

a pig: see Pork.

PORCUPINE, a rodent quadruped, covered with spines or quills. (F., -L.)
a. In Shakespeare, old edd. have porpentine; a spelling which also occurs in Ascham, Toxophilus, ed. Arber, p. 31. spelling which also occurs in Ascham, Toxophilus, ed. Arber, p. 31. Levins has porpin. Huloet has: 'Porpyn, beaste, havinge prickes on his backe.' The Prompt. Parv. has: 'Poork-poynt, perpoynt, beste, Histrix;' p. 409. 'Porkepyn, a beest, porc espin;' Palsgrave.

3. We thus see that the animal had two very similar that the animal had two very similar poplier (13th cent.), mod. F. peuplier, a poplar; Littré. Formed with names, (1) porkepyn, shortly porpin, easily lengthened to porpint by the

usual excrescent t after n, and finally altered to porpentine as a by-form of porkepyn; and (2) pork-point, porpoint; the latter of which forms would also readily yield porpentine.

y. We conclude that porpentine is late; that porkpoint was little used, and simply meant a pork or pig furnished with points or sharp quills; and that the modern porcupine is due (by substitution of obscure u for obscure v) to the M. E. form porkepyn, pronounced in three syllables and with the y long.

8. The M. E. porkepyn is obviously derived from O. F. porcespin, a word known to Palsgrave, A.D. 1530, but now obsolete, and supplanted by porcepic, in the 13th century pore spit (Littré), a form which is also given by Cotgrave, who has: Porcespi, a porcupine.

Thus the O. F. names for the animal were also double; (1) porcespitation of the control of espi = porc-espic, the pig with spikes (see Spike); and (2) porc-espin, the pig with spikes. The English has only to do with the latter, which, though obsolete in French, is preserved in Span. puerco espin, Port. porco espinho, Ital. porco spinoso (Meadows, Eng. Ital. section). 2. Finally, the F. porc is from Lat. porcus; and O. F. espin is a by-form of O. F. espine (F. epine), from Lat. spina, a thorn. See Pork and Spine. It is easier to see the etymology than to prove it; I do not think it has been formally proved before. Holland, in his tr. of Pliny, b. viii. c. 35, has pork-pen, where pen, i. e. quill, is an ingenious substitution for -epine.

PORE (1), a minute hole in the skin. (F., -I., -Gk.) pore, Prompt. Parv. p. 409. The pl. poorus (= pores) is in Trevisa, i. 53.—F. pore, 'a pore;' Cot.—Lat. porum, acc. of porus, a pore.—Gk. πόρος, a ford, passage, way, pore.— PAR, to fare; see Fare. Der. por-ous from F. poreux, 'pory,' Cot.; porous-ly, -ness; por-os-i-ty,

PORE (2), to look steadily, gaze long. (Scand.,-C.) PORES (2), to look steadily, gaze long. (Scand.,—C.) M. E. poren, Chaucer, C.T. 185, 5877, 16138. [Perhaps also puren; 'Abute for to pure'=to peer or pore about; K. Horn, ed. Lumby, l. 1092. But this example may belong to the verb to peer, which may have been confused with pore; though I believe there is no real connection between the words.]—Swed. dial. pora, pura, pāra, to work slowly and gradually, to do anything slowly; Rietz. Cf. Low G. purren, to poke about; uut purren, to clean out a hole by poking about with a pointed instrument; Du. porren, to poke, thrust, instigate. B. The idea seems to be that of poking or thrusting about in a slow and toilsome way, as in the case of clearing out a stopped-up hole; hence to pore over a job, to be a long while about it. Much in the same way we use the expression to potter about, or to potter over a thing; where potter is the frequentative of prov. E. pote, to thrust, from W. putio, to thrust.

y. As most Scand. words beginning with p are unoriginal, the word may be ultimately Celtic; cf. Gael. purr, to push, thrust, drive, urge, jerk, butt; Irish purraim, I push, jerk, thrust.

PORK, the flesh of swine. (F., -L.) M. E. pork, Rich. Cuer de Lion, 3049. - F. pore, 'a pork, hog; also pork, or swines flesh;' Cot. - Lat. poreum, acc. of poreus, a pig. + Lithuan. parszas, a pig (Nesselmann). + W. porch. + Irish ore, by the usual loss of initial p. +A.S. fearh, a pig; whence E. farrow. B. All from a European base PARKA, a pig; Fick, iii. 669. See Farrow. Der. pork-er, a young pig, Pope, tr. of Homer, Od. xvii. 201; lit. an animal that supplies pork; substituted for the older term pork-et, from O.F. porquet, 'a young pork,' Cot., dimin. of porc. Also porc-ine, q.v.

porquet, 'a young pork,' Cot., dimin. of porc. Also porc-ine, q. v. And see porc-u-pine, por-poise, porc-el-ain.

PORPHYRY, a hard, variegated rock, of purple and white colour, (F., = L., = Gk.) M. E. porphúrie, Chaucer, C. T. 16243. = O. F. porphyrie* (?), not found; Cotgrave has only porphyre, 'porphiry;' but the E. form appears fuller and older. Abbreviated from Lat. porphyrites, porphyry. = Gk. πορφυρίτηε, porphyry; so named from its purple colour. Formed with suffix -ιτηε, signifying 'resemblance' from πορφυρα, πορφυρά, the purple-fish, purple-dve: csemblance, from πορφυρ-, πορφύρα, the purple-fish, purple-dye; cf. πορφύρεοs, purple; see Purple. Der. porphyritic, from Lat. por-

phyrit-es. PORPESS, the hog-fish. (F., -L.) Spelt porpess in Ray, On the Creation, pt. i (R.); porpaise, porpais, in Minsheu; porspisee, Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 249. M. E. porpeys, Prompt. Parv. —O. F. porpeis, a porpoise (Roquefort), spelt porpeys, A.D. 1410 (Ducange); a term utterly obsolete, and supplanted by the name marsouin (lit. mere-swine), borrowed from G. meerschwein. Put for porc-peis. - Lat. porcum, acc. of porcus, a pig; and piscem, acc. of piscis, a fish, cognate with E. fish. See Pork and Fish. So also O. Ital. pesce-porco, 'a sea-hogge, a hogge-fish;' Florio. The mod.

Ital. name is porce marino, marine pig; Span. puerco marino.

PORRIDGE, a kind of broth. (F., = L.) In Shak. Temp. ii. I.

10. The M. E. name was porree, or poré, sometimes puree; the suffix -idge (=-age) is clearly due to confusion with pottage, M. E. potage, for which see Pottage. We find, Porré, or purré, potage, Prompt. Parv.; and Way's note gives the spelling porray. Way adds: 'this term implies generally pease-pottage, still called in \$\mathbb{P}\$1027.

French puree; .. according to the Ortus, it seems to have denoted a pottage of leeks, poratum est cibus de poris factus, Anglicé porray; he also notes the Low Lat. form porrata.—O.F. porée, porrée, beets, also pot-herbs, and thence also, pottage made of beets or with other herbs; Cot.-Low Lat. porrata (also porreta), broth made with leeks; Ducange. Cf. Ital. porrata, leek-soup. Formed, with Lat. pp. fem. suffix -ata, from Lat. porr-um or porr-us, a leek. B. Porrum stands for an older form porsum (parsum), as shewn by the

rum stants for an order form porsum (pursum), as snewn by the cognate Gk. πράσον, a leek. Der. porring-er, q. v.

PORRINGER, a small dish for porridge. (F., -L.; with E. suffix.) In Shak. Tam. Shrew, iv. 3. 64; Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 31. Formed from porrige (= porridge), with suffix -er, and inserted n before soft g, as in messenger for messager, passenger for passager. Sugested by pottanger (Palsgrave), a dish for pottage. See Porridge.

PORT (1), demeanour, carriage of the body. (F.,-L.) M. E. port, Chaucer, C. T. 69, 138.-F. port, 'the carriage, behaviour, or demeanor of a man; 'Cot. Cf. Ital. porto, carriage; Span. porte, deportment. Ash, due to the verb porter, to carry.—Lat. porter, to carry.—V PAR, to bring over; cf. Vedic Skt. pri, to bring over; whence also E. fare, to travel; see Fare. Der. port, verb, to carry, little used except in the phr. 'to port arms,' and in Milton's expression 'ported spears,' P. L. iv. 980. Also port-able, Mach. iv. 3. 89, from Lat. portabilis, that can be carried or borne; port-able-ness; port-age, Prompt. Parv., from F. portage, 'portage, carriage,' Cot. Also port-er, in the sense of 'carrier of a burden' (Phillips, ed. 1706), substituted for M. E. portour (Prompt. Parv.), from F. porteur, carrier,' Cot. And hence porter, the name of malt-liquor, so called because it was a favourite drink with London porters, supposed to be not older than A.D. 1750, see Todd's Johnson; also porter-age, a coined word. Port-folio, a case large enough to carry folio paper in, a coined word, with which cf. F. portefeuille. Port-manteau, from F. portmanteau (Cot.), lit. that which carries a mantle (see Mantle); but we also find port-mantua, Dryden, Kind Keeper, Act i. sc. 1, and portmantue, used by Cot to translate F. portmanteau; the latter is not quite the same word, but is derived from F. port-er and Mantua, q. v. Also port-ly, Merch. of Ven. i. 1. 9; port-li-ness. From the Lat. portare we also have com-port, de-port, de-port-ment, dis-port (and sport), ex-port, im-port, im-port-ant, pur-port, re-port, sup-port, rans-port, And see port (2), port (3), port-cullis, porch, portico, &c.

PORT (2), a harbour, haven. (L.) M. E. port; Rob. of Glouc.

speaks of 'the fif portes,' now called the Cinque Ports, p. 51, l. 3.

The pl. porz (for ports) occurs in Layamon, 24413.—A. S. port; 'to dam porte'=to the haven, Ælfred, tr. of Beda, b. iv. c. I, near the end. And still preserved in Portsmouth (mouth of the port), Porchester (Port-chester), &c.; so that the word was in very early usc. β. Closely allied to Lat. porta, a gate; Lat. portus, a harbour.

Eat. portus, a narbour.

p. Closely affect to Lat. portu, a gate; see Port (3). Der. (from Lat. portus), im-port-une, op-port-une.

PORT (3), a gate, entrance, port-hole. (F., -L.) 'So, let the ports be guarded;' Cor. i. 7. 1. -F. porte, 'a port or gate;' Cot. -Lat. porta, a gate.

B. Formed with suffix -ta from the base por-E. Formed with still x-ta from the base porseen in Gk. πόρος, a ford, way; from ✓ PAR, to pass through, fare, travel; see Fare. ¶ Though port does not seem to be used in M. E., there is an A. S. form porte (Grein), borrowed directly from Lat. porta. Der. port-er, M. E. porter, Floriz and Blauncheffur, ed. Lumby, l. 138, from O. F. portier, Lat. portarius (White); whence (with fem. suffix -ess = F. -esse = Lat. -issa, Gk. -100a), porter-ess, or shortly port-r-ess, Milton, P. L. ii. 746. Also port-al. Hamlet, iii. 4. 136, from O.F. portal (Burguy), Lat. portale, a vestibule, porch. Also port-hole, Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 188. Also port-cullis, q. v., port-ic-o, q. v., porch, q. v. And see port (1), port (2), port (4), and

PORT (4), a dark purple wine. (Port.,-I.) So called from Oporto, in Portugal; port being merely an abbreviation from Oporto wine. - Port. o porto, the port; where o is the def. art. - Span. lo = Lat. illum; and porto is from Lat. portum, acc. of portus, a port. See Port (2)

PORTCULLIS, a sliding door of cross timbers pointed with iron, let down to protect a gateway. (F., -L.) M. E. portcullise, portcullise, Rom. of the Rose, 4163. - O. F. porte coleice (13th. cent., Littré), later porte coulisse, or simply coulisse, 'a portcullis; 'Cot. - F. porte, from Lat. porta, a gate; and O. F. colecce, answering to a Low Lat. adj. colaticius* (not found), with the sense of flowing,

a Low Lat. adj. colaticius* (not found), with the sense of nowing, gliding, or sliding, regularly formed from colatus, pp. of colare, to flow, orig. to strain through a sieve. See Port (3) and Colander. PORTE, the Turkish government. (F.,-L.) The Turkish government is 'officially called the Sublime Porte, from the port (gate) of the sultan's palace, where justice was administered; Webster. See Port (3). It is 'a perverted F. translation of Babi All, lit. the high gate, the chief office of the Ottoman government; Wedgwood. Cf. Arab. bdb, a gate, 'aliy, high; Rich. Dict. pp. 224, 21027.

2.113; Spenser, F. Q. v. 7. 4 - Lat. portendere, to foretell, predict. -Lat. por-, for O. Lat. port, towards; and tendere, to stretch forth; so Lat. por., for O. Lat. port, towards; and tendere, to stretch forth; so that portend is 'to stretch out towards,' or point to. See Position and Tend. Der. portent, Oth. v. 2. 45, F. portente, 'a prodigious or monstrous thing,' Cot., which from Lat. portentum, a sign, token; formed from portentus, pp. of portendere. Hence portent-ous, from F. portenteux, 'prodigious,' Cot., which from Lat. portentosus. PORTER (1), a carrier. (F., -L.) See Port (1).

PORTER (2), a gate-keeper. (F., -L.) See Port (3).

PORTER (3), a dark kind of beer, orig. porter's beer (Wedgwood): see Port (1)

wood); see Port (1).

PORTESSE, PORTOS, PORTOUS, a breviary. (F.,-L.)

Spelt portesse in Spenser, F. Q. i. 4. 19. 'Poortos, booke, portiforium, breviarium;' Prompt. Parv. M. E. portous, portos, porthos, porthors, P. Plowman, B. xv. 122, and footnotes; and see note to the line for further examples. All various corruptions of O. F. porte hors, i.e. that which one carries abroad, a word compounded as the F. equivalent of Lat. portiforium, a breviary. I cannot give a quotation for F. portehors, but the M. E. spelling porthors is sufficient evidence. Compounded of F. porter, from Lat. portare, to carry; and F. hors, older form fors, out of doors, abroad, from Lat. foris, abroad, adv., due

to sb. pl. fores, doors. See Port (1) and Door.
PORTICO, a porch. (Ital.,-1.) In Chapman, tr. of Homer, Od. iv. 405, 410.—Ital. portico.—Lat. porticum, acc. of porticus, a porch; see Porch. Doublet, porch.

PORTION, a part, share. (F. - L.) M. E. portion, portioun, porcioun, Wyclif, Luke, xv. 12. - F. portion. - Lat. portionem, acc. of portio, a share; closely allied to parti-, crude form of pars, a part; see Part. Der. portion, vb.; portion-ed, portion-er, portion-less; and

see apportion.

PORTLY, orig. of good demeanour; see Port (1).

PORTRAIT, a picture of a person. (F. -L.) In Shak. Merch. of Ven. ii. 9. 54; spelt pourtraict, Spenser, F.Q. ii. 1. 39. - O. F. pourtraict, 'a pourtrait;' Cot. - O. F. pourtraict, pourtrait, pp. of pourtrait

raire, a pointait, con-con-pointait, pp. of pointait, pp. of pointait, raire, to portray; see Portray.

PORTRAY, to draw, depict. (F.,-L.) M. E. pourtraien, Chaucer, C. T. 96; purtreyen, King Alisaunder, l. 1520. - O. F. portraire, later pourtraire, 'to pourtray, draw,' Cot.; mod. F. portraire. - Low Lat. protrahere, to paint, depict; Lat. protrahere, to drag or bring forward, expose, reveal. - Lat. pro-, forward; and trahere, to draw; see Pro- and Trace. Der. portrait, q.v.; whence portrait-ure, M. E. portreture, Gower, C. A. ii. 83, from O. F. pourtraicture, a pourtraiture, Cot., as if from Lat. protractura. And see protract. **POSE** (1), a position, attitude. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) We speak of 'the pose of an actor;' see Webster. Quite modern; not in Todd's Johnson; but the word is of importance. - F. pose, 'attitude, posjoinison; but the word is of importance. — F. pose, 'attitude, posture,' Hamilton; O. F. pose, 'a pawse, intermission, stop, ceasing, repose, resting;' Cot. — F. poser, 'to place, set, put,' Hamilton; 'to put, pitch, place, to seat, settle, plant, to stay, or lean on, to set, or lay down;' Cot. — Low Lat. pausare, to cease; also, to cause to rest, and hence used in the sense of Lat. ponere, to place (Ducange); Lat. pausare, to halt, cease, pause, to repose (in the grave), as in the phr. pausat in pace = (here) rests in peace (White). - Lat. pausa, a pause; a word of Greek origin; see Pause. Cf. Ital. posare, to put, lay down, rest, from posa, rest; Span. posar, to lodge, posada, an inn. to lodge, posada, an inn. F. etymology is the extraordinary substitution whereby the Low Lat. pausare came to mean 'to make to rest, to set,' and so usurped the place of the Lat. ponere, to place, set, with which it has no etymological connection. And this it did so effectually as to restrict the F. pondre, the true equivalent of Lat. ponere, to the sense of 'laying eggs;' whilst in all compounds it completely thrust it aside, so that compausare (i. e. F. composer) took the place of Lat. componere, and so on throughout. 2. Hence the extraordinary result, that whilst the E. verbs compose, depose, impose, propose, &c. exactly represent in sense the Lat. componere, deponere, imponere, proponere, &c., we cannot derive the E. verbs from the Lat. ones, since they have (as was said) no real etymological connection. Indeed, these words are not even of Lat. origin, but Greek.

3. The true derivatives from the Lat. ponere appear only in the substantives, such as position, composition, deposition; see under Position. Der. pose, verb, to assume an attitude, merely an E. formation from the sb. pose, an attitude, and quite modern. Also (from F. poser) the compounds ap-pose,

PORTEND, to betoken, presage, signify. (L.) In K. Lear, i. 2 dropped off; the older form of the verb was commonly to appose, a. 113; Spenser, F. Q. v. 7. 4.— Lat. portendere, to foretell, predict.—

Lat. port, for O. Lat. port, towards; and tendere, to stretch forth; so appose was to question, esp. in a puzzling way, to examine. 'When appose was to question, esp. in a puzzling way, to examine. When Nicholas Clifforde sawe himselfe so sore aposed [posed, questioned], he was shamfast; Berners, Froissart's Chron. c. 373 (R.) 'She would appose mee touching my learning and lesson; Stow's Chronicle, an. 1043. And see Chaucer, C. T. 7179, 15831; P. Plowman, B. i. 47, iii. 5, vii. 138, xv. 376. B. The word appears at first sight to answer to F. apposer, but that verb is not used in any such sense; and it is really nothing but a corruption of oppose, which was used convertibly with it. Thus we find 'Aposen, or oposyn, Opponere,' Prompt. Park. p. 12. 'Lottons one I make a tryall of Opponere,' Prompt. Parv., p. 13. 'I oppose one, I make a tryall of his lernyng, or I laye a thyng to his charge, *Ie apose*. I am nat to lerne nowe to oppose a felowe, à apposer ung gallant; 'Palsgrave. [Here the O. F. aposer, apposer, is, in the same way, a corruption of F. opposer.] 'But she, whiche al honour supposeth, The false prestes than opposeth [questions], And axeth [asks], &c.; Gower, C. y. The word A. i. 71, l. 21. See another example in Halliwell. arose in the schools; the method of examination was by argument, and the examiner was the umpire as to questions put by an opponent; hence to examine was also to oppose, or pose. Opponere, in philosophicis vel theologicis disputationibus contra argumentari; argumenter contre quelqu'un; Ducange, ed. Migne. For the etymology, see Oppose.

5. Lastly, the confusion can be accounted for, viz. by confusion of opponere, to question, argue, with the word apposite, applied to a neat answer; see Apposite, which really answers to Lat. appositus. Der. pos-er, Bacon, Essay 32; on which Mr. Aldis Wright says: 'an examiner, one who poses or puts questions; still in use at Eton and Winchester.' Hence also M. E. posen, to put a

case, Chaucer, C. T. 1164. Der. puzzle, q. v.

POSE (3), a cold in the head. (E.?) Probably obsolete. M.E.
pose, Chaucer, C. T. 4150, 17011. — A. S. ge-posu, a cough, 'wiò
geposu, ad tussim gravem;' A. S. Leechdoms, ed. Cockayne, i. 148.

POSITION, a situation, attitude, state, place. (F., – L.) In
Shak, Tw. Nt. ii. 5, 130. [In Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. v. pr. 4, 1. 4685, the right reading seems to be possession, not position.] - F. position, 'a position;' Cot. - Lat. positionem, acc. of positio, a putting, placing. - Lat. positus, pp. of ponere, to place, put. \(\beta \). Lat. ponere (pp. positus) is generally thought to stand for po-sinere, where po- is β. Lat. ponere (pp. situs) is to let, allow, on which see Site.

Y. Following Corsen's explanation (Beitrage, 87) we may regard port (Umbrian pur) as the Latin representative of Gk. προτί (πρόs), Skt. prati, against, occurring with different phonetic modifications in pol-lingo, por-ricio, possideo, po-no for posino; Curtius, i. 355. Der. com-position, de-position, dis-position, im-position, inter-position, op-position, pro-position, sup-position, trans-position. Also (from Lat. ponere) pon-ent, com-ponent, deponent, ex-ponent, op-ponent; com-pound, ex-pound, post-pone. And see ap-posite, com-posite, de-posit, ex-posit-or; also post, positive, post-ure, com-

post, im-postor, pro-vost, &c. 45 And see remarks under Pose (1).
POSITIVE, actual, undoubted, decisive certain. (F., -L.) The lit. sense is 'settled;' hence, certain. M. E. positif, Chaucer, C. T. 1169. - F. positif, omitted by Colgrave, but in use in the 14th century (Littre). - Lat. positions, settled, esp. by agreement. - Lat. positus, pp. of ponere, to place; see Position. Der. positive-ly, -ness. Also positiv-ism, due to Comte, born about 1795, died 1852

POSSE, power. (L.) 'Posse comitatus, or power of the county; Blount's Nomo-lexicon, ed. 1691. - Lat. posse, to be able; used as sb.

POSSESS, to own, seize, have, hold. (L.) The verb is probably due to the sb. possession, which was in earlier use, occurring in Chaucer, C. T. 2244, and in Robert of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 239, l. 19. Possess is extremely common in Shak.; see L. L. L. v. 2.383, &c. — Lat. possessus, pp. of possidere, to possess, to have in possession. B. Prob. derived from Lat. port.* or porti-*, towards, a conjectural form of the prefix; and sedere, to sit, remain, continue; a conjectural form of the preix; and seaser, to sit, remain, continue, as if the sense were 'to remain near, hence to have in possession. See Position, § \(\gamma\), and Sit. Der. possessed, Much Ado, i. 1. 193; possess-or, Merch. Ven. i. 3. 75, from Lat. possessor; possess-ive, from Lat. possessius; possess-ive-ly. Also possess-ion, M. E. possession, possession, as above, from F. possession, 'possession,' Cot., from Lat. acc. possessionem. Also M. E. possession-er, P. Plowman, B.

and quite modern. Also (from F. poser) the compounds ap-pose, compose, de-pose, dis-pose, em-pose, im-pose, inter-pose, op-pose, pro-pose, pro-pos

Cot. - Lat. possibilis, that may be done, possible. formed; it should rather have been potibilis *; the form possibilis is due to the influence of possum, I am able. Both poti-bilis * and possum (short for potis-sum or poti-sum) are due to poti-, crude form of potis, powerful, properly 'a lord.' cognate with Skt. pati, a master, owner, governor, lord, husband, Lithuan. patis, a husband (Nesselmann), Russ. -pode as seen in gos-pode, the Lord. y. Skt. pati is lit. 'a feeder,' from & PA, to feed; see Father, to which it is nearly related. See Potent. And see Host (1). Der. possibl-y; possibil-i-ty, M. E. possibilitee, Chaucer, C. T. 1293, from F. possibilite (Cot.) which from Lat acc. possibiliteters. (Cot.), which from Lat. acc. possibilitatem.

POST (1), a stake set in the ground, a pillar. (L.) M. E. post, a

pillar; see Chaucer, C. T. 214. In very early use; see Layamon, 28032. — A.S. post; 'Basis, post,' Wright's Vocab. i. 41, col. 1; and see Ælfric, tr. of Judges, xvi. 3. — Lat. postis, a post, a door-post. B. The orig. sense was 'something firmly fixed;' cf. Lat. postus, a form used by Lucretius for positus, pp. of ponere, to place, set; see

Position, and see Post (2).

POST (2), a military station, a public letter-carrier, a stage on a road, &c. (F., -L.) Shak. has post, a messenger, Temp. ii, 1.248; a post-horse, Romeo, v. 1.21. 'A post, runner, Veredarius;' Levins, ed. 1570. Post 'originally signified a fixed place, as a military post; then, a fixed place on a line of road where horses are kept for trathen, a fixed place on a line of road where horses are kept for travelling, a stage, or station; thence it was transferred to the person who travelled in this way, using relays of horses, and finally to any quick traveller; 'Eastwood and Wright, Bible Wordbook. See Job, ix. 25; Jer. li. 31. – F. poste, masc. 'a post, carrier, speedy messenger,' Cot.; fem. 'post, posting, the riding post, as also, the furniture that belongs unto posting;' id. Cf. Ital. posta, a post, station; Span. posta, post, sentinel, post-house, post-horses. – Low Lat. posta, a station, site; fem. of postus, a shortened form (used by Lucretius) of postus placed and of course to place. See Position, and of positus, placed, pp. of ponere, to place. See Position, and Post (1). Der. post, vb., L. L. L. iv. 3. 188; post, adv., in the phr. 'to travel post;' post-boy, chaise, -haste, -horse, -man, -mark, -master -office, -paid, -town. Also post-al, a modern coined word, from F. postal, also modern. Also post-age, an E. coinage, not used in French, but used by Dryden, according to Todd's Johnson, where no reference is given. And see post-ilion.

POST-, prefix, after, behind. (L.) Lat. post, prep., after, behind. Allied to Skt. pagehát, behind, abl. sing. of the Vedic. adj. pageha,

behind; see Benfey, p. 535.

POST-DATE, to date a thing after the right time. (L.) 'Those. whose post-dated loyalty now consists only in decrying that action;' South, vol. iii. ser. 2 (R.) From Post- and Date. Similarly are

formed post-diluvial, post-diluvian, &c.

POSTERIOR, hinder, later, coming after. (L.) In Shak. L. L. L. v. 1. 94, 96, 126. - Lat. posterior, comp. of posterus, coming after. following. - Lat. post, after; see Post-, prefix.

¶ Bacon, Nat. Hist., end of § 115, has posteriour, answering to F. posterieur, 'posterior, hinder,' Cot., from the Lat. acc. posteriorem. Der. posterior-s, s. pl., put for posterior parts; posterior-ly, posterior-i-ty. And sec

s. p., put for posterior parts; posterior-ty, posterior-t-ty. And see posterity, postern, postern, poster.

POSTERITY, succeeding generations, future race of people.

(F., = L.) Spelt posteritie, Spenser, Ruines of Rome, 434. = F. posterité, 'posterity;' Cot. = Lat. posteritatem, acc. of post-ritas, futurity, posterity. = Lat. posteri- postero-, crude form of posterus, following after; see Posterior.

POSTERN, a back-door, small private gate. (F., -L.) M. E. posterne, Rob. of Glouc. p. 19, l. 16; spelt postorne, K. Alisaunder, 1593. O. F. posterie, also posterne (by change of it on), Burguy; later poterne, 'a posterne, or posterne-gate, a back-door to a fort,' Cot.—Lat. posterula, a small back-door, postern; formed with dimin.

suffix -la from posteru-s, behind; see Posterior.

POSTHUMOUS (better POSTUMOUS), born after the father's death, published after the author's decease. (L.) The spelling with & is false; see below. Shak. has Posthumus as a name in Cymb. i. 1. 41, &c. Sir T. Browne has 'posthumous memory;' Um-burial, c. v. § 12. — Lat. postumus, the last; esp. of youngest children, the last-born; hence, late-born, and, as sb., a posthumous child. S. In accordance with a popular etymology, the word was also written posthumus, as if derived from post humum, lit. after the ground, which was forced into the meaning 'after the father is laid in the ground or buried;' and, in accordance with this notion, the sense of the word was at last chiefly confined to such a usage. Hence also the F. spelling posthume, Port. posthumo; but Span. and Ital. have postumo; all in the usual sense attached to E. posthumous. γ. The Lat. postumus = post-tu-mus, a superlative formed (with Aryan suffix -ta-ma) from post, behind. See Posterior. Der. post-

β. Not well fasiah, ed. Forshall and Madden, p. 225; the word is now obsolete, m possibilis is except in theological writings. — F. postille, 'a postill, glosse, compendious exposition;' Cot. [Hence, with prefix ap- (= Lat. ad before p) was formed O. F. appostille, 'an answer to a petition, set down in the margent thereof; and, generally, any small addition unto a great discourse in writing;' Cot.]—Low Lat. postilla, a marginal note in a bible, in use A.D. 1228; Ducange.

β. The usual derivation. and probably the correct one, is that of Ducange, viz. ginal note in a bible, in use A.D. 1228; Ducange. B. The usual derivation, and probably the correct one, is that of Ducange, viz. from Lat. post illa, i.e. post illa verba, after those words; because the glosses were added afterwards. Cf. Ital. and Port. postilla, Span. postila, a marginal note. Der. postil, verb, to write marginal notes, to comment on, annotate, Bacon, Life of Hen. VII, ed. Lumby, p. 193,

POSTILLION, a post-boy, rider of post-horses in a carriage.

(F. - Ital. - L.) 'Those swift postillions, my thoughts;' Howell, (F., - Ital., - L.) 'Those swift postillions, my thoughts;' Howell, Famil. Letters, vol. i. let. 8; A.D. 1619. And in Cotgrave. - F. postillon, 'a postillon, guide, posts-boy;' Cot. Introduced in the 16th cent. from Ital. postiglions, 'a postillon,' Florio (and see Brachet). Formed with suffix iglions (= Lat. -il-i-onem) from Ital.

posta, a messenger, post; see Post (2).

POST-MERIDIAN, POMERIDIAN, belonging to the afternoon. (L.) Howell uses the form pomeridian, speaking of his privat pomeridian devotions; Famil. Letters, vol. i. sect. 6. let. 32. - Lat. pomeridianus, also postmeridianus, belonging to the afternoon. - Lat. post, after; and meridianus, belonging to midday. See Postand Meridian.

POST-MORTEM, after death. (L.) A medical term. – Lat. post, after; and mortem, acc. of mors, death. See Post- and

POST-OBIT, a bond by which a person receiving money undertakes to repay a larger sum after the death of the person who leaves him money. (L.) A law term. Shortened from Lat. post obitum, after death. See Post and Obit.

POSTPONE, to put off, delay. (L.) Postponed is in Blount's Nomolexicon, ed. 1691, q. v. 'Postpone, to let behind or esteem less, to leave or neglect;' Phillips, ed. 1706. [Formerly, the form used was postpose, which occurs in Howell, Famil. Letters, vol. i. sect. 4. lct. 15, cited by Richardson with the spelling postpone. This is from F. postposer, 'to set or leave behind;' Cot. He also has: 'Postpose', postposed.'] - Lat. postponere, to put after. - Lat. post, after; and ponere, to put; see Post- and Position. Der. postpone-ment, a clumsy word, with F. suffix -ment.

POSTSCRIPT, a part added to a writing or book after it was thought to be complete. (L.) In Shak Hamlet, iv. 7. 53. Short-ened from Lat. postscriptum, that which is written after; from post, after, and scriptus, pp. of scribere, to write. See Post- and

Scribe.

POSTULATE, a proposition assumed without proof, as being self-evident. (L.) *Postulates and entreated maxims; Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. vi. c. 6. § 6. - Lat. postulatum, a thing demanded; hence also, a thing granted; neut. of postulatus, pp. of postulare, to demand.

3. It seems probable that postulare stands for pose-tulare, formed as a frequentative verb from pose-tum*, unused supine of poscere, to ask. γ . It is further proposed to assume for poscere an older form porse-ere, thus bringing it into alliance with \checkmark PRAK, to pray, whence Skt. praceh, to ask, Lat. precari, to pray; see Pray. Der. postulate, verb, Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors,

b. ii. c. 3 [not 4], last section; postulat-or-y, id. b. ii. c. 6. 5. 2.

POSTURE, position, attitude. (F., -L.) In Shak. Wint. Tale,
v. 3. 23. - F. posture, 'posture;' Cot. - Lat. positura, position,
arrangement; from positurus, fut. part. of ponere, to place; see

Position. Der. posture-master; posture, verb. POSY, a verse of poetry, a motto, a bouquet or nosegay. (F., L., - Gk.) The word, in all its senses, is merely a contraction of Poesy, q. v. 1. It was usual to engrave short mottoes on knives and on rings; and as these were frequently in verse, they were called posies. Thus, in Shak. Merch. Ven. v. 148, we have: 'a ring ... whose posy was ... like cutler's poetry Upon a knife, Love me, and leave me not; see note to the line in Wright's edition. So also in Hamlet, 'the posy of a ring;' iii, 2. 162. See Chambers, Book of Days, i. 221, for examples, such as 'In thee, my choice, I do rejoice; &c. As these inscriptions were necessarily brief, any short inscription was also called a posy, even though neither in verse nor poetically expressed. Thus, Udall, on St. Luke, c. 23, speaking of the handwriting above the cross, calls it 'a superscription or poisse written on the toppe of the crosse' (R.) So also in the following: 'And the tente was replenyshed and decked with this posie, After busic labour commeth victorious rest;' Hall's Chron, Hen. V, an. 7. **Rumous-ly.**

[The still older name for a motto was a reason; see Fabyan's Chron.

POSPTIL, an explanatory note on the Bible, marginal note or Hen. V, an. 8, ed. Ellis, p. 587.]

2. Mr. Wedgwood well accounts commentary. (F., = L.)

M. E postille, Wyclif, gen. prologue to \$\psi\$ for posy in the sense of bouquet, as follows: 'A nosegay was probably called by this name from flowers being used enigmatically, as & Ancren Riwle, p. 214, note c. Another form is potter; 'To potter, is still common in the East. Among the tracts mentioned in the Catalogue of Heber's MSS., no. 1442, is "A new yeares guifte, or a posie made upon certen flowers presented to the Countess of Pembrooke; by the author of Chloris, &c.;" see Notes and Queries, Dec. 19, 1868 (4 S. ii. 577). So also in Beaum. and Fletcher, Philaster, Act i. sc. 1 [sc. 2 in Darley's ed.]; "Then took he up his garland, and did shew What every flower, as country people hold Did signify;" and see Hamlet, iv. 5. 172. To this L may add that a poxy was even. did shew What every flower, as country people hold Did signify;" and see Hamlet, iv. 5. 175.' To this I may add, that a posy was even sometimes expressed by precious stones; see Chambers, as above. The line 'And a thousand fragrant posies' is by Marlowe; The Passionate Shepherd, st. 3. Doublet, poesy.

Passionate Shepherd, st. 3. Doublet, poesy.

POT, a vessel for cooking, or drinking from. (C.) This is one of the homely Celtic words. M. E. pot, Ancren Riwle, p. 368, l. 21. —

Irish pota, potadh, a pot, vessel; Gael. poit; W. pot; Bret. pôd. Hence were borrowed E. pot, Du. pot, F. pot, &c. β. Allied to Irish potaim, I drink, Gael. poit, to drink, I.at. potare, to drink. All from γ PA, to drink; see Potable.

¶ The phrase 'to go to the pot in the pot in the melling-pot, from the pot means to be put into the pot, i. c. the melting-pot, from the melting down of old metal; see Cor. i. 4. 47, and Mr. Wright's note. Der. pot-ash, i. e. ash obtained from the pot, so called because the alkaline salt was obtained by burning vegetable substances; Chaucer mentions fern-ashes, as used for making glass; C. T. 10569; 'Potaskes (anno 12 Car. 2. cap. 4) are made of the best wood or fernashes, Blount's Nomolexicon, ed. 1691; similarly Du. potasch (from pot and asch, ashes), G. pottasche (from asche, ashes); Latinised in the form potassa, whence potass-ium. Also pot-herb, pot-hook, pot-sherd (see Sherd). Also pot, verb; pott-er, M. E. potter, Cursor Mundi, 16536 (cf. Irish potoir, a potter); potter-y, from F. poterie (Cot.).

And see pott-age, pott-le, pot-waltoper.

POTABLE, that may be drunk. (F., -L.) In Shak. 2 Hen.

IV, iv. 5. 163. - F. potable, 'potable, drinkable;' Cot. - Lat. potabilis, drinkable; formed with suffix -bilis from pota-re, to drink. - Lat. potus, drunken; formed with suffix -tus (Aryan -ta) from γ PA, to drink; cf. Skt. pa, to drink, Gk. πό-τος, a drinking, Irish potaim, I drink, Lithuan. pota, a drinking-bout. Der. potable-ness; and see

potation, potion; also pot, pot-ash.
POTASH, POTASSIUM; see under Pot.

POTATION, a draught. (L.) Not a F. word. In Shak. Oth. ii. 3. 56. - Lat. potationem, acc. of potatio, a drinking. - Lat. potatus, pp. of potare, to drink. - Lat. potus, drunken; see Potable. Der.

(from the same \(\sigma\) bib, im-bibe, im-bue, im-brue.

POTATO, a tuber of a plant much cultivated for food; the plant itself. (Span., - Hayti.) In Shak. Merry Wives, v. 5. 21. 'Potatoes, natives of Chili and Peru, originally brought to England from Santa Fé, in America, by Sir John Hawkins, 1563; others ascribe their introduction to Sir Francis Drake, in 1586; while their general culture is mentioned by many writers as occurring in 1592; Haydn, Dict. of Dates. They are also mentioned by Ben Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, Act ii. sc. 1. - Span. patata, a potato; also batata, which is the true form. - Hayti batata. 'Peter Martyr, speaking of Haiti, says (in Decad. 2. c. 9), "Effodiunt etiam e tellure suapte naturâ nascentes radices, indigenæ batatas appellant, quas ut vidi insubres napos existimavi, aut magna terræ tubera."... Navagerio, who was in the Indies at the same time, writes in 1526, "Io ho vedute molte cose dell' Indie ed ho avuto di quelle radice che chiamano batatas, e le ho mangiate; sono di sapor di castagno." Doubtless these were sweet potatoes or yams, which are still known by this name in

Spanish.'—Wedgwood.

POTCH, to thrust, poke. (C.) In Shak. Cor. i. 10. 15. Merely a weakened form of poke, just as pitch is of pick, stitch of stick, &c.

See Poke (2).

POTEINT, powerful. (L.) In Shak. Temp. i. 2, 275. Rich. gives a quotation from Wyatt, shewing that the word was used in 1539. - Lat. potent-, stem of fotens, powerful, pres. part. of possum, I am able; see Possible. Der. fotenc-y, Hamlet, iii. 4, 170, a coined word, due to Lat. potentia, power; potential, M. E. potencial, Chaucer, House of Fame, b. iii. l. 5, from F. potentiel, 'strong, forcible,' Cot., which from Lat. potentialis, forcible (only found in the derived adverb potentialiter), formed with suffix -alis from the sb. potentia; whence potential-ly, potential-i-ty. Also potent-ae, L. L. L. v. 2. 684, from F. potentat, 'a potentate, great lord,' Cot., which from Low Lat. potentatus, a supreme prince (Ducange), from potentare, to exercise authority (id.) Also omni-potent, q. v.; and armi-potent, Chaucer, C. T. 1984. Doublet, puissant, q. v.

POTHER, bustle, confusion, constant excitement. (C.) In Pope, Horace, Sat. ii. 2. 45. 'To make a pother, to make a noise or bustle;' Bailey's Dict. vol. i. ed. 1735. Older form pudder. 'Pudder, noise, bustle; to keep a pudder about trifles;' Phillips, ed. 1706. Spelt

sense 'to stir about' seems the orig. one; hence that of 'turmoil' as the result of stirring. ¶ Not connected with bother, though perhaps some confusion with Irish buaidhirt changed the M. E. form

haps some confusion with Irish buaidhirt changed the M. E. form puteren into puberen. See Bother.

POTION, a drink, (F., - L.) In Shak. Romeo, v. 3. 244. M. E. pocion, K. Alisaunder, 3509. - F. potion, 'a potion;' Cot. - Lat. potionem, acc. of potio, a drink; see Poison. Doublet, poison.

POTTAGE, broth, thick soup. (F., - C.) M. E. potage, Ancren Riwle, p. 412, l. 27. - F. potage, 'pottage, porridge;' Cot. Formed, with suffix -age (Lat. -aticum), from F. pot, which is from a Celtic source; see Pot.

POTTER to go about doing pothing. (C.) A provincial word.

POTTER, to go about doing nothing. (C.) A provincial word, but in common use. 'Potter, to go about doing nothing, to saunter idly; to work badly, do anything inefficiently; also, to stir, poke, North; also, to confuse, disturb, Yorksh.;' Halliwell. 'To stir or disorder anything;' Bailey's Dict., vol. i. ed. 1735. It is the frequentative form, with the usual suffix -er, of pote, to poke about, explained 'push, kick,' in Halliwell. - W. pwtie, to push, poke, Gael. put, Corn. poot; see further under Put. From the same Celtic source is Swed. dial. påta, to poke, esp. with a stick (Rietz); O. Du. poteren, 'to search one throughly' (Hexham), from the notion of poking a stick into every corner; also Cleveland paut, pote, to push at anything; &c. See Pother.

POTTLE, a small measure, basket for fruit. (F.,-C.) M.E.

potel, to translate Lat. laguncula; Wyclif, Isaiah, x. 33. = O. F. potel, a small measure (Roquefort). Dimin. of F. pot; see Pot. POTWALLOPER, lit. one who boils a pot. (Hybrid; C. and O. Low G.) 'Potwalloper, a voter in certain boroughs in England, where all who boil (wallop) a pot are entitled to vote; 'Webster. Corrupted to pot-wabblers (Halliwell); also found as pot-walliners, given as a Semestebica word in Union's MS additions to Union. given as a Somersetshire word in Upton's MS. additions to Junius (Halliwell). See Pot and Gallop.

POUCH, a poke, or bag. (F., -C.) M. E. pouche, Chaucer, C. T. 3929 (A. 3931). - O. F. pouche, found in the 14th cent. as a variant of poche, 'a pocket, pouch, or poke;' Cot. See Littré. Rather of Celtic than of Teut. origin; see Poke (1). Der. pouch,

verb. Doublet, poke (1).

POULT, a chicken, fowl. (F., -L.) Poult is used by W. King Chapman, Revenge for Honour, i. 1. 21. M. E. pulte, Prompt. Parv.

— F. poulet, 'a chicken; 'Cot. Dimin. of poule, a hen. — Low Lat.

pulla, a hen; fem. of pullus, a young animal, cognate with E. Foal,

q. v. Der. poulet-er, one who deals in fowls, I Hen. IV, ii. 4. 480,

M. E. pulter, Prompt. Parv.; whence the later form poul-er-er (Dekker,

Let. pullet, 'Brompt. Parv.; whence the later form poul-er-er (Dekker, Honest Whore, pt. ii), by the unnecessary reduplication of the suffix -er, denoting the agent. Also poult-r-y, M. E. pultrie, Prompt. Parv., formed with F. suffix -er-ie, as in the case of pant-r-y, &c. And see Pullet. Doublet, pullet.

POULTICE, a soft plaister applied to sores. (L.) In Shak. Romeo, ii. 5. 65. Gascoigne, Steel Glas, 997 (ed. Arber, p. 77), has the pl. form pullesses. The F. word is pulle, and it would appear that the pol. form puttesses. The F. word is putte, and it would appear that the word was not taken from the F., but (being a medical term) directly from the Latin; the spelling with -ce being given to it to make it look like French. The F. putte is from Lat. acc. puttem, but the E. puttesses is a double plural, from a form puttes which is simply the Latin plural. — Lat. puttes, pl. of puts, a thick pap, or pap-like substance. +Gk. πόλτος, porridge.

¶ Otherwise poulties (if a F. form) must answer to a Low Lat. form putticius*; I find no trace of it.

Der. poultice, verb.

POUNCE (1), to seize with the claws, as a bird, to dart upon suddenly. (F., - L.) Orig. a term in hawking. A hawk's claws were called pounces, as in Spenser, F. Q. i. 11. 19; hence to pounce were called pounces, as in Spenser, r. Q. 1.11.19; nence to pounce upon, to seize with the claws, strike or pierce with the talons. The orig. sense of the verb was 'to pierce,' to prick, to adorn with pierced work. A pounce is also a punch, or stamp; see Nares. In Chaucer, Pers. Tale, De Ira, Group I, l. 421, we read of 'pounsoned and dagged clothynge' in three MSS, whilst two others have 'pounsed and dagged clothyng.' B. Here pounsoned has the same sense, but is a derivative word, being made from the sb. pounson or sense, but is a derivative word, being made from the sb. pounson or punsoun, a bodkin or dagger; for which see Barbour's Bruce, i. 545, and my note on the line. The form pounson answers to Low Lat. poother in old edd. of Shak. Cor. ii. 1. 234; pudder in K. Lear, iii. 2. acc. punctionem, whence the mod. F. poingon, a punch or puncheon for 50. M. E. puderen, apparently in the sense 'to poke about;' see piercing holes. We must refer the verb pounsen to an O. F. poncer*,

to pierce, now lost, and perhaps not recorded. [The mod. F. poncer & POVERTY, the state of being poor. (F., =L.) In early use, is related to Pounce (2).] γ . We have, however, parallel forms in other languages, viz. Span. punckar, to prick, punch, puncka, a thorn, line. =0. F. poverte, later poverte, 'poverty,' Cot. Mod. F. pawvete, prickle, sharp point, exactly equivalent to the pounce or talon of the hawk; Ital. punzecchiare, to prick slightly (which presupposes a form punzare, to prick); punzone, a puncher.

8. The O. F. poncer*, punzare, to prick); punzone, a puncher. 8. The O. F. poncer*, Span. punchar, Ital. punzare*, answer to a Low Lat. punctiare*, to prick, not found, but readily formed from punctus, pp. of pungere, to prick. See Point, Pungent. Doublet, punch (1), q. v.

POUNCE (2), fine powder. (F., -L.) Merely a doublet of

pumice, and orig. used for powdered pumice-stone, but afterwards extended to other kinds of fine powder, and to various uses of it. tended to other kinds of nne powder, and to various uses of it.

'Long effeminate pouldred [powdered] pounced haire;' Prynne,
Histrio-Mastix, pt. i. Act vi [iv?] sc. 5 (R.) 'Pounce, a sort of
powder strew'd upon paper to bear ink, or to soak up a blot;'
Phillips, ed. 1706. — F. ponce; 'pierre ponce, a punis stone,' Cot.

'Ponce, punice;' Hamilton. — Lat. punicem, acc. of punex, punice;
whence ponce (= pom'ce) is regularly formed.

B. There is little
doubt that punex stands for spunex, and that the stone is named
from its lightness and general reports by the resemblance to form in from from its lightness and general remarkable resemblance to foam; from Lat. spuma, foam; which from Lat. spuere, to spit, throw up; see Spume, Spew. Der. pounce, to sprinkle with pounce (F. poncer);
pounce-box; pounce-et-box, I Hen. IV, i. 3, 38. Doublet, punice.
POUND(1), a weight, a sovereign. (L.) The sense of weight is
the orig. one. M. E. pund, later pound, frequently with the pl. the

same as the singular, whence the mod. phrase 'a five-pound note.' 'An hundred pund' = a hundred pounds, Havelok, 1633. = A.S. pund, pl. pund, a weight, a pound; see Luke, xix. 16, John, xii. 3. = Lat. pondo, a pound, used as an indeclinable sb., though orig. meaning 'by weight;' allied to pondus, a weight. Hence also were borrowed G. pfund, &c. - Lat. pendëre, to weigh; closely allied to pendëre, to hang; see Pendant. Der. pound-age; see Blount's Nomolexicon, ed. 1691. And see ponder.

POUND (2), an enclosure for strayed animals. (E.) The same word as pond. 'Which thus in pound was pent;' Gascoigne, A Deuise for Viscount Mountacute; see Gascoigne's Works, ed. Hazlitt, i. 84, l. 1. Rich. has the reading pond. M. E. pond; in the comp. pond-folde (other readings ponfolde, punfolde, pounfolde, pynfold), P. Plowman, B. v. 633; with the sense 'pinfold' or 'pound.' - A. S. pund, an enclosure; the compound pund-breche, explained by infractura parci = the breaking into an enclosure, occurs in the Laws infractura parci = the breaking into an enclosure, occurs in the Laws of Hen. I., c. 40; see Thorpe's Ancient Laws, vol. i. p. 540. Hence A. S. forpyndan, to shut in, repress; Grein, i. 320. Cf. Icel. pynda, to shut in, torment; O. H. G. piunta, an enclosure, cited by Grein, ii. 362; Irish pont, a pound for cattle, a pond. Der. pound, verb, Cor. i. 4. 17; im-pound. Also pin-fold, K. Lear, ii. 2. 9, for pind-fold = pound-fold, as shewn by M. E. pynfold cited above, the vowel i being due to the y in the derived A. S. pyndan; as also in pind-ar, a. Powhlet. cond.

q. v. Doublet, pond.

POUND (3), to beat, bruise in a mortar. (E.) Here the d is excrescent; it stands for poun, from an older form pun. Cf. soun-d for M. E. soun, gown-d, vulgar form of gown. M. E. pounen, to bruise, Wyclif, Matt. xxi. 44, earlier version. - A.S. punian, to pound; the pp. gepunod occurs as a various reading for geenucud (= knocked, pounded) in Cockayne's Leechdoms, i. 176, footnote 4. Der. pound-er.

POUR, to cause to flow, send forth, utter, flow. (C.) M. E. pouren, P. Plowman, B. v. 220; often used with out, Gower, C. A. i. 302, l. 9. The orig. sense was prob. 'to jerk' or 'throw' water out of a vessel, and it is almost certainly of Celtic origin. It is commonly referred to W. bwrw, to cast, to throw, to strike, to rain; whence bwrw gwlaw, to cast rain, i.e. to rain (from gwlaw, rain). I suspect that an older and truer form occurs in Irish purraim, I push, jerk, thrust; Gael. purr, to push, thrust, drive, urge. improbably ultimately identical with Pore (2), q. v.

POURTRAY, the same as Portray, q. v.

POUT (1), to look sulky or displeased, to puff out the lips or cheeks, (C.) In Shak. Cor. v. 1. 52. M. E. pouten, in Reliquiæ Antiquæ, ii. 211 (Stratmann). Of Celtic origin; cf. W. pwdu, to pout, to be sullen, which I suppose to stand for an older form puts. Cf. W. cad, battle, where the O. Welsh form is cat (Rhys); and cf. W. pwdr., rotten, with Lat. putris.

B. Perhaps further related to W. putio, to push, thrust; see Put.

Cf. also W. poten, a paunch; potenu, to form a paunch.

May not the W. pwdu account for F. bouder, to pout? See Boudoir.

Der. pout (2), pout-er, pout-ing.

And see pudding.

POUT (2), a kind of fish. (C.) 'It has the power of inflating a membrane which covers the eyes and neighboring parts of the head; Webster. 'Powt. or eel-powt; Minsheu. We find A. S. deleputan, eel-pouts, in Ælfric's Colloquy (Fisherman), in Wright's Vocab. i. 6, l. 5. Of Celtic origin; see Pout (1); from its pouting Vectoria, vectoria, in Alfric's Colloquy (Fisherman), in Wright's (E.) Spelt praunce in Spenser, where it is used of a giant stalking Vocab. i. 6, 1, 5. Of Celtic origin; see Pout (1); from its pouting along; F. Q. i. 7.11. In Shak. it is used of a young man, I Hen. VI, out the membrane.

The Sc. pout, chicken (famieson) = poult, q.v. & ii. 1. 24. The old sense is to strut about, as if for display; and the

Inc. — U. F. powerle, later powrete, 'poverty,' Cot. Mod. F. pawrete,
— Lat. pawpertatem, acc. of pawpertas, poverty; see Poor.

POWDER, dust. (F.,—L.) M. E. poudre, Rob. of Glouc. p. 345,
l. 9.—F. poudre, 'powder,' Cot., who also gives the spelling pouldre.
O. F. poldre, puldre, in Burguy. Formed with excrescent d after l, so
that puldre stands for pulre. — Lat. puluerem, acc. of pulnis, dust.
Allied to pollen, fine meal, palea, chaff; lit. 'that which is shaken

Allied to pollen, nne mean, parea, chan; in. that which is smaller about;' cf. πάλλειν, to shake. See Pollen. Der. powder, verb, M. E. pouderen, Rich. Redeles, Pass. i. l. 46; powder-y. POWER, might, ability, strength, rule. (F., - L.) M. E. poër, Popular Treatises on Science, ed. Wright, p. 133, l. 36; also power, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 1654. Hence power, where the w is used to avoid the appearance of an hiatus; Prick of Conscience, power; mod. F. power; cf. also Span. poder, power.

B. The word is merely due to a substantival use of an infinitive mood, as in the case of leisure, pleasure; the Ital. potere, Span. poder, are both infinitives as well as sbs., with the sense 'to be able.' - Low I.at. potere, to be able, which (as shewn by Diez) took the place of Lat. posse in the 8th century. The Lat posse is itself a contraction for pot-esse, used by Plautus and Lucretius; and pot-esse. again, stands for potis esse, to be powerful; from potis, powerful, and esse, to be. See Possible and Essence. Der. power-ful, Spenser, F. Q. iv. 10. 36; power-ful-ly, power-ful-ness; power-less, power-less-ly, power-less-ness. Doublet, posse.

POX, an eruptive disease. Written for pocks, pl. of pock, a pustule; see Pock.

PRACTICE, a habit of doing things, performance. (F., -L., -Gk.) A weakened form of the older form praktike, by change of ke to ce (for che). M. E. praktike, Chaucer, C. T. 5769; practique, Gower, C. A. ii. 89. - F. practique, practise, experience, Cot. - Lat. practica, fem. of practicus. - Gk. πρακτικός, fit for business, practical; whence ή πρακτική (ἐπιστήμη), practical science, practice. - Gk. πρακτύε, to be done; verbal adj. of πράσσειν (=πρακυειν), to do, to accomplish.
β. From base PARK, extension from ✓ PAR, to go through; whence Gk. περάω, I pass through; and E. fare; see Fare. Dor. practise, verb, K. John, i. 214 (cf. practisour = practiser, in Chaucer, C.T. 424); practiser. Also practic-able, used by Bp. Taylor, vol. iii. ser. 2 (R.), formed from F. practiquer, 'to practise,' Cot.; hence practic-abl-y, practic-abil-i-ty; also practic-al, North's Plutarch, pt. ii. p. 18 (R.), practic-al-ly, -ness. Also practition-er, formed with a needless suffixed -er from the older term practician, with the same sense (both practician and practitioner are in Minsheu), from F. practicien, 'a practicer or practitioner in law,' Cot. And see pragmatic.

PRÆTOR, PRETOR, a Roman magistrate. (L.) In Shak. Jul. Cas. i. 3. 143.—Lat. prator, lit. a goer before, a leader; contracted form of pra-itor.—Lat. prae, before; and itor, a goer, from ire, to go, which from I, to go. See Pre- and Itinerant. Der. praetor-ium, the praetor's hall, Mark, xv. 16; praetor-i-an; praetorship. PRAGMATIC, well-practised, fit for business, active. (F., -L.-Gk.) 'These pragmatic young men;' Ben Jonson, The Devil is an Ass, Act i. sc. 3, end of Fitzdottrel's long speech. 'Pragmaticall, practised in many matters;' Minsheu, ed. 1627.—F. pragmatique; chiefly in the phrase la pragmatique sanction, 'a confirmation of a decree made in the councill of Basil,' &c., Cot. - Lat. pragmaticus. -Gk. πραγματικόs, skilled in business. - Gk. πραγματ-, stem of πράγμα (=πρακ-μα), a deed, thing done. - Gk. πράσσειν (=πρακ-γειν), to do; see Practice. Der. pragmatic-al, -al-ly. Note also praxis, an example for exercise, from Gk. πραξιε, a deed, action.

PRAIRIE, an extensive meadow or tract of grass. (F., -L.) A word imported from America in modern times. 'The wondrous, beautiful prairies; Longfellow, Evangeline, iv. 12. - F. prairie, 'a medow, or medow ground; Cot. - Low Lat. prataria, meadowland; used A.D. 832; Ducange. - Lat. prat-um, a meadow; with adj. fem. suffix -aria. Perhaps connected with Gk. πλατύε, broad, Skt. prithu, large; from PRAT, to spread; cf. Skt. prath, to spread,

PRAISE, commendation, tribute of gratitude. (F.,-L.) M. E. preis, Chaucer, C. T. 8902. [The verb preisen, to praise, is found much earlier, in the Ancren Riwle, p. 64, l. 22.]—O. F. preis, price, value, merit. – Lat. pretium, price, value; see Price. Der. praise, verb, M. E. preisen, O. F. preiser (= Lat. pretiare); praiser; praiseworthy, Much Ado, v. 2. 90; praise-worth-ness. Also ap-praise, dispraise, ap-preci-ate, de-preci-ate; preci-ous. Doublets, price, prize (2).
PRANCE, to strut about; in mod. E., to bound gaily, as a horse.

word is a mere variant of prank. Used of a horse, Skelton, Bowge of Courte, l. 411. M.E. praunces; 'the horse may pryk and praunce, Lydgate, Horse, Sheep, and Goose, l. 29. Also prancen, Gower, C. A. iii. 41. Cf. O. Du. pronken, 'to make a fine shew, to brag, strut;

iii. 41. Cl. O. Dit. pronten, 'to make a fine snew, to brag, strut; langs straat gaan pronten, to strut along, to walk proudly along the streets;' Sewel. See Prank. Der. pranc-ing.

PRANK (1), to deck, to adorn. (E.) The old senses are to display gaudily, set out ostentatiously, to deck, dress up. 'Some prancke their ruffes;' Spenser, F. Q. i. 4. 14. M. E. pranke; 'Prankyd, as clothes, plicacio,' Prompt. Parv. 'I pranke ones gowne, I set the plurbtes [pleated] in order is must les alies dume rube à point. Se vonder ciones, pueacio, Prompt. Parv. 'I pranke ones gowne, I set tute plyghtes [pleats] in order, ie mets les plies dune robe à poynt. Se yonder olde man, his gowne is pranked as if he were but a yonge man; Palsgrave. 'Pranked with pletes;' Skelton, Elinour Rummyng, 69. It appears to be an E. word.

B. Closely connected with prink, used in the same sense; see examples in Narcs. 'But marke his plumes, The whiche to princke he dayes and nights consumes;' Gascoigne, Weeds, Farewell with a Mischief, st. 6, ed. Hazlit. [Here Rich. reads, property of the princh of the weeds, rarewell with a Mischief, st. o, cd. Hazhit. [Here Rich. reads pranke.] Prink is a nasalised form of prick; cf. Lowland Scot. preek (lit. to prick), to be spruce; 'a bit preekin bodie, one attached to dress, self-conceited,' Jamieson; prick-me-dainty, finical; prink, primp, to deck, to prick. See Prick. γ. Allied words are O. Du. pronck, 'shewe, or ostentation,' Hexham; proncken, to display one's dress, pronckepinken, pronckepinken, to glitter in a fine dress, Oudemans. Without the need, we have O. Du. prayken 'to make a proud mans. Without the nasal, we have O. Du. pryken, 'to make a proud shew;' Sewel. Cf. also Low G. prunken, to make a fine show, prunk, show, display, Bremen Wörterbuch; G. prunk, show, parade; Danand Swed. prunk, show, parade; and perhaps G. prangen, Dan. prange, to make a shew.

8. The notion of trimming by means of pricking or making small holes comes out also in the verb to prick, 2 Hen. IV, iii. 2. 122, 156 (and see Halliwell); note also the phrase point-device. Accordingly I regard prank and prink as formed from prick, just as pink is from pick; see Pink (1) and Pink (2). Der.

prank (2), prance.

PRANK (2), a trick, mischievous action. (E.) In Shak. Hamlet, iii. 4. 2; K. Lear, i. 4. 259. Oth. ii. 1. 143; Skelton, Why Come Ye Nat to Courte, 365. Mr. Wedgwood well says: 'A prank is usually taken in a bad sense, and signifies something done in the face of others that makes them stare with amazement.' It is, in fact, an act done

that makes them stare with amazement. It is, in fact, an act done 'to shew off;' and is the same word as prank, show; see above.

PRATE, to talk idly. (Scand.) M. E. praten. Lidgatc, Minor Poems, ed. Halliwell, 155; Coventry Plays, ed. Halliwell, 353 (Stratmann).—O. Swed. prata, to talk (lhre); Dan. prate, to prate; also Swed. prat, Dan. prat, talk, prattle. + O. Du. praten. 'to prate, lexham; mod. Du. praat, tattle; Low G. praten, to prate, praat, tattle, Bremen Wörterbuch. Perhaps of imitative origin; cf. G. praseln, to crackle, which answers in form to E. prattle. Der. prate, by prater, prating. Also prattle. Temp. jii 1.57, the frequentation. sb., prat-er, prat-ing. Also prati-le, Temp. iii. I. 57, the frequentative form, with the usual suffix -le; pratile, sb., Rich. II, v. 2. 26;

FRAWN, a small crustacean animal, like the shrimp. (Unknown.) M. E. prans, Prompt. Parv. Of unknown origin. ¶ Florio has: M. E. prane, Prompt. Parv. Of unknown origin. Florio has: *Parnocchie, a fish called shrimps or praunes.' This can hardly be other than a dimin. form of Lat. perna, a sea-mussel (lit. a ham), whence O. Ital. perna, 'a shell-fish called a nakre or a narre' Florio; also Span. perna, flat shell-fish. Prom Gk. πέρνα, a ham; see Barnacle. If prawn is from Lat. perna, there must have been an O. F.

form parne * or perne *

PRAY, to entreat, ask earnestly. (F., -L.) In early use. M. E. preien, preyen; O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 287, l. 9; Havelok, 1440. - O. F. preier, later prier, 'to pray,' Cot. - Lat. precari, to pray. -Lat. prec-, stem of prex, a prayer (base PRAK). - ✓ PARK, to ask, beg; whence also Skt. prach, to ask, C. fragen, &cc. Der. pray-er, M. E. preiere, preyere, Chaucer, C. T. 231, 1206, from O. F. preiere, proiere, mod. F. prière (Ital, pregaria), from Lat. precaria, fem. of precarius; see Precarious. Hence prayer-fut, prayer-less. **FRE**-, prefix, beforehand. (L.; or F., -L.) Used both as a F. and

Lat. prefix; F. pre-, Lat. pre- (in pre-hendere), usually præ. - Lat. præ, prep., before; put for prai, a locative case. Closely connected with pro; see Pro-. Also allied to the prefixes per-, para-, pur-.

PREACH, to pronounce a public discourse on sacred matters. (F., -L.) M. E. prechen, Ancren Riwle, p. 70, ll. 22, 24. -O. F. precher (prescher in Cot.), mod. F. prêcher. -Lat. prædicare, to make known in public, declare publicly. -Lat. præ, before, before men, publicly; and dicare, to proclaim, allied to dicere, to say. See Preand Diction. Der. preach-er, preach-ing; preach-ment, 3 Hen. VI, i.

A. 72. Doublet, predicate.

PREAMBLE, an introduction, preface. (F., -L.) M. E. preamble, Chaucer, C. T. 6413. -F. preamble, 'a preamble, preface, prologue; 'Cot. - Lat. prembuls, adj, formed from preambulare, to wall, see the construction of the present of the walk before. Lat. pra, before; and ambulare, to walk; see Pre-and Amble. Der. preambul-at-ion, Chaucer, C. T. 6419.

PREBEND, a portion received for maintenance by a member of a cathedral church. (F., -L.) Defined in Minsheu, ed. 1627. - O. F. prebende, 'a prebendry,' Cot.; mod. F. prebende, a prebend. -Lat. præbenda, a payment to a private person from a public source; fem. of prabendus, fut. pass, part. of prabere, to afford, supply, give.

- Lat. pra, before; and habere, to have; whence prakibere, to hold forth, proffer, offer, contracted to prabere. See Pre- and Habit. Der. prebend-al; prebend-ar-y, Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale, 422.

And see pleage.

PRECARIOUS, uncertain, held by a doubtful tenure. (L.)

'Powers which he but precariously obeys;' Sir T. Browne, Vulg.

Errors, b. i. c. 10, near end of § 10. Formed (by change from -us to -ous, as in numerous instances) from Lat. precarius, obtained by prayer, obtained as a favour, doubtful, precarious. - Lat. precari, to

pray; see Pray. Der. precarious-ly, ness.

PRECAUTION, a caution taken beforehand. (F., -L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. -O. F. precaution, 'a precaution,' Cot. Mod. F. precaution. -Lat. præcautionem, acc. of præcautio, comp. of præ, before, and cautio, a caution; see Pre- and Caution. Der. precaution-ary. PRECEDE, to go before. (F.,-L.) In Hamlet, i. 1. 122.-O. F. preceder, 'to precede,' Cot.; mod. F. preceder. - Lat. pracedere, O. F. preceder, to precede, Cot.; mod. F. preceder. Lat. precedere, to go before; comp. of pre, before, and eedere, to go; see Pro- and Cede. Der. precedence, L. L. L. iii. 83, from O. F. precedence, 'precedence,' Cot., which from Lat. precedentia, a going forward, an advance; precedence, Also precedent, adj., Hamlet, iii. 4, 98 (spelt presidente, Skelton, ed. Dyce, i. 7, 1. 23), from O. F. precedent, 'precedent, foregoing,' Cot.; precedent-ly. Hence, with a change of accent, precedent, sb., Temp. ii. 1. 291; precedent-ed, un-precedent-ed; precedent, and precedent and p

preceding. Also precession, q.v. PRECENTOR, the leader of a choir. (L.) In Todd's Johnson, with a quotation dated A. D. 1622. - Lat. pracentor, a leader in music, precentor. - Lat. præ, before; and cantor, a singer, from cantare, to sing, chant; see Pre- and Chant.

PRECEPT, a rule of action, commandment, maxim. (F.,-L.) M. E. precept, Wyclif, Acts, xvi. 24.-O. F. precepte. 'a precept,' Cot.; mod. F. precepte.-Lat. praceptum, a precept, rule; orig. neut. of mod. F. pricepte.—Lat. praceptum, a precept, rule; orig. neut. of praceptus, pp. of pracipere, to take beforehand, also, to give rules.—Lat. prace, before; and capere, to take; see Pre- and Capture. Der precept-ive; precept-ial, Much Ado, v. I. 24; precept-or, from Lat. preceptor, a teacher; precept-or-ial, precept-or-y, precept-r-ess.

PRECESSION, a going forward. (L.) Chiefly in the phrase precession of the equinoxes, defined in Phillips, ed. 1706. From Lat.

pracessionem, acc. of pracessio*, a coined word; from pracessus, pp.

of pracedere; see Precede.

PRECINCY, a territorial district. (L.) Spelt precynct in Fabyan, Chron. vol. i. c. 172; ed. Ellis, p. 168, l. 27. - Low Lat. præcinctum, a boundary; Ducange. - Lat. præcinctum, neut. of præcinctus, pp. of præcingere, to enclose, surround, gird about. - Lat. præ, before, used as an augmentative, with the sense of 'fully;' and cingere, to gird;

as an augmentative, with the sense of runy; and emgere, to grid, see Pro- and Cincture.

PRECIOUS, valuable, costly, dear. (F., -L.) M. E. precious, P. Plowman, A. ii. 12 (footnote); Wyclif, 1 Pet. ii. 6.—0. F. precious, precious, mod. F. prétieux, precious.—Lat. pretiosus, valuable.—Lat. pretium, a price value; see Prios. Der. precious-ly, -ness.

PRECIPICE, a very steep place, an abrupt descent. (F., -L.) In Minsheu, and in Shak. Hen. VIII, v. 1. 140.—0. F. precipice, mod.

F. précipice (Littré). - Lat. pracipitium, a falling headlong down; also, a precipice. - Lat. pracipiti-, crude form of praceps, head-fore-most. - Lat. pra, before; and capiti-, crude form of caput, the head, cognate with E. head; see Pre- and Head. Der. precipit-ous, Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 6. last §, from O. F. precipiteux, 'headlong,' Cot.; precipit-ous-ly, -ness. Also precipit-ate, adj., properly a pp., from Lat. pracipitare, to cast headlong; used as a verb in Minsheu, and in Shak. K. Lear, iv. 6. 50; precipit-ate-ly; precipit-ant; precipit-ance, precipit-ance, slso precipit-at-ion, from O.F. precipitation, precipitation, Cot.

PRECISE, definite, exact. (F., -L.) We find presysely, adv., in Fabyan, Chron. vol. i. c. 245; ed. Ellis, p. 287, l. 44. -O. F. precis, fem. precise, 'strict, precise;' Cot. Mod. F. précis. - Lat. precisus, cut off, shortened, brief, concise; the sense of 'strict' arose from that of 'concise,' because an abstract is precise, to the exclusion of irrelevant matter. - Lat. præcidere, to cut off near the end. - Lat. præ, before, hence, near the end; and cadere, to cut. See Pre- and Cassura. Der. precise-ly, ness; precis-ion, a late word. Also precis-ian, a precise person; a coined word; see Nares.

PRECLUDE, to hinder by anticipation, shut out beforehand. (L.) A late word; used by Pope and Burke; see Todd's Johnson and A face work; used by rope and Burke; see Found's journal and Richardson.—Lat. practudere, to close, shut up, hinder from access.—Lat. prae, in front; and claudere, to shut; see Pre- and Clause. Der. preclus-ion, preclus-ive.

PRECOCIOUS, premature, forward. (L.) 'Many precocious

trees; Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 6. part 4. [Evelyn, as PRE-EMPTION, a purchasing before others. (L.) 'Right of cited in R., uses precoce, answering to mod. F. précoce.] A coined preemption of first choice of wines in Bourdeaux; 'Howell, Famil. word; from præcoci-, crude form of præcox, ripe before its time, pre- Letters, b. ii. let. 55 [not 14]; dated 1634. Coined from Lat. præ, nature; also spelt pracoques, pracoques.—Lat. pra, before; and coquere, to cook, to ripen; see Pre- and Cook. Der. precocious-ly,

rest is precoci-ty.

PRECONCEIVE, to conceive beforehand. (F., = L.) Used by Bacon (R.); but no reference is given. Coined from Pre- and Conceive. Der. preconcept-ion; from Pre- and Conception.

PRECONCERT, to concert or plan beforehand. (F., = Ital, = L.) 'Some preconcerted stratagem;' Warton, Hist. of E. Poetry, iii. 138, ed. 1840. Coined from Pre- and Concert.

PRECUIRSOR a forequiper (1) In Stell Term in a cov.

PRECURSOR, a forerunner. (L.) In Shak. Temp. i. 2. 201.

-Lat. præcursor, a forerunner. -Lat. præ, before; and cursor, a runner, from currere, to run; see Pre- and Course. Der. precur-

sor-y; note also precurse, a forerunning, Hamlet, i. 1, 121.

PREDATORY, given to plundering. (L.) Rich. gives a quotation from Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 455. Englished from Lat. prædatorius, plundering; from prædator, a plunderer. - Lat. prædatus, pp. of prædari, to plunder, get booty. - Lat. præda, prey, booty; see

PREDECESSOR, one who has preceded another in an office. (L.) In Shak. Hen. V, i. 1. 181; also an ancestor, Hen. V, i. 2. 248. - Lat. prædecessor, a predecessor. - Lat. præ, before; and decessor, one who retires from an office, from dece sus, pp. of decedere, to depart, which is compounded of de, from, away, and cedere, to go.

Sce Pre-De-, and Cede.

PREDESTINE, to destine by fate. (F., -L.) [We find M. E. predestinacioun in Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. i. pr. 6, 1, 3844. Predestinate is well used as a pp. in: 'They were predestynate to suffre yet more plagues,' Hall's Chron. Hen. IV, an. 4.] 'From our predestin'd plagues that priuileged be;' Drayton, Polyolbion, song 1.

Predestin'd is Englished from O.F. predestine, 'predestined, predestinated; Cot. - Lat. prædestinatus, pp. of prædestinare, to determine beforehand. - Lat. præ, before; and destinare, to destine; see Pre- and Destine. Der. predestin-ate, as above, from Lat. predestinatus; predestin-at-or, predestin-at-ion, as above, from O. F. predestination. Also predestin-ar-i-an, a coined word.

PREDETERMINE, to determine beforehand. (F.,-L.) 'But

he did not predetermine him to any evil; Bp. Taylor, vol. i. scr. 9 (R.) Coined from Pre- and Determine. Der. predetermin-ate, predetermin-at-ion.

PREDICATE, to affirm one thing concerning another. (L.) A term in logic. Which may as truely be predicated of the English play-haunters now, as of the Romans then; Prynne, Histrio-Mastix, pt. i. Act vi. sc. 2 (R.) - Lat. prædicatus, pp. of prædicare, to publish, proclaim; see Preach. Der. predicat-ion, predica-ble, predicat-ive. Also predica-ment, one of the most general classes into which things

Also predicament, one of the most general classes into which things can be distributed; see Tyndale, Obedience of a Christian Man (1528), in Specimens of English, ed. Skeat, p. 176, l. 317, from Low Lat. prædicamentum. Doublet, preach.

PREDICT, to tell beforehand, prophesy. (L.) In Milton, P. R. iii. 356. Shak. has predict as a sb., with the sense of 'prediction;' Sonnet xiv. 8.—Lat. prædictus, pp. of prædicere, to tell beforehand.—Lat. præ, before; and dicere, to say; see Pre- and Diction. Der. prediction, Macb. i. 3. 55, from O. F. prediction, 'a prediction,' Cot.: and this sb. probably suggested the verb to predict, as it is in early use. Also predictive, from Lat. predictious.

predict, as it is in early use. Also predict-ive, from Lat. predictiuus.

PREDILECTION, a choosing beforehand, partiality, choice. (L.) A late word, added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. Coined from Lat. præ, before, beforehand; and dilectio, choice, love, from diligere, to choose out from others, to love. Diligere is compounded of di-, put for dis-, apart; and legere, to choose. See Pre-, Dis-, and Legend.

PREDISPOSE, to dispose beforehand. (F., - L. and Gk.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. Coined from Pre- and Dispose. Der. predispos-it-ion (but see Pose and Position, where the difference in origin of these two words is explained).

PREDOMINATE, to rule over, reign. (L.) In Shak. Merry Wives, ii. 2. 204; Timon, iv. 3. 142. Coined from Pre- and Dominate. Der. predomin-ant, in Minsheu, ed. 1627, from dominant-, stem of pres. part. of dominari, to rule; predomin-ance; predomin-anc-y, Lord Bacon, Colours of Good and Evil, vii. § 3.

PRE-EMINENCE, eminence above the rest. (F., -L.) Spelt

freheminence, Bacon, Essay ix. § 12; preemynence, Skelton, Why Come Ye Nat to Court, 406.—F. préeminence, 'preheminence,' Cot. [The insertion of & is due to a wish to avoid the hiatus.]—Lat. præeminentia, a surpassing, excelling.—Lat. præ, before; and eminentia, eminence; see Pro- and Eminence. Der. pre-eminent, from Lat. præeminent, stem of the pres. part. of præeminere, to excel; preeminent-lu

before; and emptio, a buying, from emptus or emtus, pp. of emere, to buy; see Pro- and Example.

PRE-ENGAGE, to engage beforehand. (F., -L.) Todd gives two quotations for this word from Dryden, both without references.

From Pre- and Engage. Der. pre-engage-ment.

PRE-EXIST, to exist beforehand. (L.) 'But if thy pre-existing soul;' Dryden, On Mrs. Killigrew, l. 29. From Pre- and Exist.

soul; Dryden, On Mrs. Kingen, a. 7.

Der. pre-exist-ent, pre-exist-ence.

PREFACE, the introduction to a book. (F.,-L.) In Shak.

I Hen. VI, v. 5. II.-O. F. preface, fem. a preface, Cot.; mod. F. preface. Cognate with Ital. prefazio, a preface, Span. prefacio, corporation to an O. F. preface of the masc. gender.

B. Formed responding to an O.F. preface of the masc. gender. B. Formed from a Low Lat. prafatium*, not found, but substituted for Lat. prafatio, a preface, which produced the Ital. prefazione and Span. prefacion, and would have given a F. form prefaison. - Lat. prafatim, prefacion, and would have given a F. form prefason.—Lat. prafatum, a preface; neut. of prafatus, pp. of prafati, to say beforehand.—Lat. prae, before; and fari, to speak. See Pre- and Fate. Der. preface, verb; prefat-or-y, as if from a Lat. praefatorius*.

PREFECT, a governor, one placed in office, president. (F.,—L.) M. E. prefect, Chaucer, C. T. 15830 (where he is translating from Latin).—O.F. prefect; mod. F. prifet.—Lat. praefactus, a prefect, one state was others.

set over others. - Lat. pra, before; and factus, made, set, pp. of facere, to make; see Pre- and Fact. Der. prefect-ship; also prefect-ure, borrowed from mod. F. préfecture, which from Lat. præfectura, a prefectship.

PREFER, to regard before others, esteem more highly, to advance or exalt. (F., -L.) Common in Shak. Cor. iii. 1. 152, &c.; spelt preferre in Palsgrave. - O. F. preferer, 'to prefer, like better,' Cot. - Lat. praferre (pres. t. prafero), to carry in front; also to set in front, prefer. - Lat. præ, before; and ferre, cognate with E. bear; see Pre- and Bear. Der. prefer-able, from O.F. preferable, presee Pro- and Boar. Der. prefer-able, from O.F. preferable, 'preferrable,' Cot., also written prefer-ible; prefer-abl-y, prefer-able-ness; prefer-ence, from O.F. preference, 'preferment;' Cot.; prefer-ment, Oth. i 1. 36.

PREFIGURE, to suggest by types. (F., -L.) 'Prefygured by the temple of Solomon;' Bale, Ymage of both Churches (1550), pt. i (R.) From Pro- and Figure; but suggested by late Lat. preference, White

i (R.) From Pre- and Figure; but suggested by late Lat. prefigurare (White). Der. prefigure-ment, prefigurat-ion, prefigurat-ioe.

PREFIX, to fix beforehand. (F., - L.) 'I prefixe, 'Je prefixe'.

Palsgrave. Spenser has the pp. prefixed, Sonnet 46, l. 1. This is due
to the O. F. prefix, 'prefixed, limited;' Cot. - Lat. præfixus, pp. of
præfigere, to fix in front. - Lat. præ, before; and figere, to fix; see
Pre- and Fix. Der. prefix, sb., lit. that which is prefixed.

PREGNANT, fruitful, with child; full of significance. (F., - L.)
'A preignant argument;' Chaucer, Troilus, b. iv. 1179. - O. F.
pregnant, 'pregnant, pithy;' Cot. - Lat. prægnantem, acc. of præprægnant. Prægnans has the form of a pres. part. from a vær-

gnans, pregnant. Pragnans has the form of a pres. part. from a verb fragnare*, to be before a birth, to be about to bear.—Lat. pragnare* pragmare*, to be before a billin, to be about to beat. Lat. prae, before; and gnare*, to bear, of which the pp. gnatus, usually spelt natus, born, is in common use. See Pre- and Natal. Der. pregnant-ly; pregnanc-y, 2 Hen. IV, i. 2. 192.

PREHENSILE, adapted for grasping. (L.) Modern; not in Todd's Johnson. Coincd with suffix -ilis from prehens-us, usually

prensus, pp. of prehendere, also prendere, to lay hold of .- Lat. pre-, for præ, before; and (obsolete) hendere, to seize, get, cognate with E. get; see Pro- and Got. Der. prison, prize (1).

PRE-HISTORIC, before history. (F.,-L.) Modern; from

Pre- and Historic.

PREJUDGE, to judge beforehand. (F.,-L.) In Bacon, Life of Hen. VII, ed. Lumby, p. 8, l. 17.—O. F. prejuger, 'to prejudicate, prejudge,' Cot.—Lat. præjudicare; from præ, before; and iudicare, to judge; see Pre- and Judge. Der. prejudicate, All's Well, i. 2. 8, from Lat. præjudicatus, pp. of præjudicare; prejudicat-ion, prejudicat-ive; and see prejudice.

PREJUDICE, a prejuderent, an ill opinion formed beforehand. (F.,-L.) In Shak. Hen. VIII, i. 1. 182, ii. 4. 154. M. E. prejudice, Shoreham's Poems (Percy Soc.), p. 36, l. 21. -O. F. prejudice, 'a prejudice, 'Cot.—Lat. præiudicium, a judicial examination previous to a trial; also, a damage, prejudice.—Lat. præ, before; and iudicium, a judgement. See Prejudge; also Pre- and Judicial. Der. prejudice, verb, 1 Hen. VI, iii. 3.91; prejudic-ial, 3 Hen. VI, i. I. 144;

prejudice, verb, 1 Fien. v1, int. 3. y1; prejudice, verb, 1 Fien. v1, int. 3. y1; prejudice, verb, 1 Fien. v1, int. 3. y1; prejudice, y2; prejudice, v2; pl. prelaz (put for prelats), Ancren Riwle, p. 10, l. 8.—O. F. prelat, 'a prelate,' Cot.—Lat. prælatus, set abdus, used as pp. of the verb præferre, to prefer, advance, but from a different root.—Lat. præ, before; and latus, put for tlatus (=GK, τληγόs), from √ TAL, to lift; see Pre- and Ellate. Der. prelatic.

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PRELIMINARY, introductory. (F., -L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. 'Some preliminary considerations;' Bp. Taylor, vol. iii. ser. 3 (R.) Coined from Pre-, q. v., and O. F. liminaire, 'set before the entry, or at the beginning of, dedicatory,' Cot. From Lat. liminarem, acc. of liminaris, of or belonging to a threshold, coming at the headinning. It at limin stems of linear at the school allied to at the beginning. - Lat. limin-, stem of limen, a threshold, allied to limes, a boundary; see Limit. Der. preliminari-ly.

PRELUDE, an introduction to a piece of music, a preface. (F.,-L.) The Lat. form preludium was once used, and is the form given in Minsheu, Cotgrave, and Blount. In Dryden, Britannia Rediviva, 187, it seems to be used as a verb. - O. F. prelude, 'a preludium, preface, preamble, Cot. - Late Lat. preludium*, præludium*, a prelude, perhaps a coined word; it is not in Ducange. - Lat. prælude, perhaps a coined word; it is not in Ducange. - Lat. prælude, perhaps a coined word; it is not in Ducange. - Lat. præludium*, ludere, to play beforehand, also, to give a prelude beforehand, which is just Dryden's use of it.—Lat. præ, before: and ludere, to play; see Pre- and Ludiorous. Der. prelude, verb; prelus-ive, from pp. prælus-us, with suffix -ive.

PREMATURE, mature before the right time, happening before the proper time. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Not F., but Englished from Lat. pramaturus, too early, untimely, premature.-Lat. præ, before; and maturus, ripe; see Pre- and Mature. ¶ Cotgrave only gives the O.F. sb. prematurité, 'prematurity.' Der.

premature-ly, prematur-i-ty, premature-ness.

PREMEDITATE, to meditate beforehand. (L.) Hen. V, iv. 1. 170. - Lat. præmeditatus, pp. of præmeditari; see Pre-and Meditate. Der. premeditation, in Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. ii. c. 1 (R.), from F. premeditation, 'premeditation,' Cot., from Lat. acc. præmeditationem.

PREMIER, chief or first, a chief, a prime minister. (F., -L.) The law-phrase premier seisin, first possession, was in use in common law; Minsheu notes this use of it, A.D. 1627. Rich, quotes 'the Spaniard challengeth the premier place' from Camden's Remains, — F. premier, 'prime, first,' Cot.—Lat. primarium, acc. of primarius, chief, principal; formed with suffix -arius from prim-us, first. See

Prime. Der. premier-ship.
PREMISE, PREMISS, a proposition, in logic, proved or assumed for the sake of drawing conclusions; one of the two propositions in a syllogism from which the conclusion is drawn. (F., L.) The spelling premise stands for premise, the true F. spelling; the spelling premiss is perhaps due to the Lat. form, but may also be for premisse. Minsheu has 'the premises;' but the correct pl. premisses is in Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 10, 1, 2588.—O. F. premisse (mod. F. prémisse), omitted by Cotgrave, but in use in the 14th century (Littré). - Lat. præmissa (sententia being understood), a premiss, lit. that which is sent or put before. - Lat. præ, before; and mittere, to send; see Pre- and Mission. Der. premise, verb, orig. 'to send before,' as in Shak. 2 Hen. VI, v. 2. 41, from F. pre- (= Lat. præ), before; and mis (fcm. mise), pp. of mettre (= Lat. mittere), to send, to put. Also premises, s. pl., the adjuncts of a building, a sense due to the custom of beginning leases with the premises setting forth the names of the grantor and grantee of the deed; the sense was transferred from the description of these to the thing leased, and came to be used in the present vague way; see Blount's Nomolexicon, 1691. Wedgwood explains it more simply 'from the use of the term in legal language, where the appurtenances of a thing sold are mentioned at full in the first place, and subsequently referred to as the premises, i. e. the things premised or mentioned above.

PREMIUM, profit, bounty, reward, payment for a loan, &c. (L.) In Blount's Gloss, where he not only explains it by 'recompence, but notes the mercantile use of it in insurances. — Lat. præmium, profit, lit. 'a taking before;' put for præ-imium (= præ-emium). -Lat. præ, before; and emere, to take, also to buy; see Pre- and

Example.

PREMONISH, to warn beforehand. (F.,-L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. A coined word, from pre-, before; and monish, a corrupted form of M. E. monesten, to warn, Wyclif, 2 Cor. vi. 1; just as admonish is corrupted from M. E. amonesten. See Pro-, Admonish, and Monition. Der. premonit-ion, Chapman, tr. of Homer, Od. ii. 321, coined from pre- and monition. Also premonitive; premonitor, from Lat. præmonitor; premonit-or-y, premonit-or-i-ly. Also pre-

monish-ment (obsolete), used by Bale (R.)

PRENTICE; short for Apprentice, q. v.

PREOCCUPY, to occupy beforehand. (F.,-L.) Cor. ii. 3. 240. — O. F. preoccuper, 'to preoccupate, anticipate,' Cot.—

Lat. præoccupare; from præ, before, and occupare, to occupy; see

Pre- and Occupy. ¶ The peculiar ending of occupy is discussed
under that word. Der. preoccupation, from O. F. preoccupation
(Minsheu), 'a preoccupation,' Cot.; also preoccup-ane-y.

little used; prelat-ic-al, Milton, Reason of Church Government, b. ii. PREORDAIN, to ordain beforehand. (F., L.) In Milton, sect. 3 (R.); prelat-ic-al-ly; prelat-iet; prelac-y, Skelton, Why Come Ye Nat to Courte, 500.

PRELIMINARY, introductory. (F., L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. 'Some preliminary considerations;' Bp. Taylor, vol. iii. and see Palsgrave.

PREORDAIN, to ordain beforehand. (F., L.) In Milton, P. R. i. 127. From Pre- and Ordain; cf. O. F. preordomaer, 'to preordinate, or fore-ordain,' Cot.

The adj. preordinate (Lat. preordinates) occurs in Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. ii. c. 12 (R.); and see Palsgrave.

Der. preordin-at-ion, used by Bale (R.); coined

from pre- and ordination.

PREPARE, to make ready beforehand, arrange, provide. (F., L.) In the Bible of 1551, Luke, iii. 4; and in Palsgrave. - O. F.
preparer, 'to prepare,' Cot. - Lat. preparare, comp., of pre, beforehand, and parare, to get ready; see Pro- and Parade. Der. pre-par-er, prepar-ed, prepar-ed-ly, -ness. Also prepar-at-ion, Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. ii. c. 1 (R.), from O. F. preparation, 'a preparation,' Cot.; prepar-at-ive, from O. F. preparatif, 'a preparative, or preparation,' Cot; prepar-at-ive-ly; prepar-at-or-y, suggested by O. F. preparatoire, 'a preparatory,' Cot. Also prepare, sb., 3 Hen. VI, iv.

PREPAY, to pay beforehand. (F.,-L.) Quite modem; not in Todd's Johnson. From Pre- and Pay. Der. prepai-d, pre-

PREPENSE, premeditated, intentional. (F., -L.) Chiefly in the phrase 'malice prepense;' formerly commonly written 'malice prepensed.' The expression 'prepensed murder' occurs in the Stat.

12 Hen. VII, cap. 7; see Blount's Nomolexicon, ed. 1691. 'Malice prepensed is malice forethought;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—F. pre-(= Lat. præ), beforehand; and penser, to think; see Pre- and

Pansy. Der. prepense-ly.
PREPONDERATE, to outweigh, exceed in weight or influence. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - Lat. præponderatus, pp. of præponderare, to outweigh. - Lat. præ, before, hence, in excess; and ponderare, to weigh, from ponder, stem of pondus, a weight; see Pre- and Ponder. Der. preponder-at-ion; preponder-ant, prebonder-ance

PREPOSITION, a part of speech expressing the relation between objects, and governing a case. (F., -L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. - O. F. preposition, 'a preposition, in grammar;' Cot. - Lat. prepositionem, acc. of prapositio, a putting before; in grammar, a preposition. — Lat. pra, before; and positio, a putting, placing; see Pre- and Position. Der. preposition-al.

PREPOSSESS, to possess beforehand, preoccupy. (L.) 'Prepossesses the hearts of His servants;' Bp. Taylor, vol. iii. ser. 10 (R.) From Pre- and Possess. Der. prepossess-ing, prepossess-ion.

PREPOSTEROUS, contrary to nature or reason, absurd. (L.) Preposterouse, preposterus; Levins, ed. 1570. - Lat. præposterus, reversed, inverted; lit. the last part forwards, hind side before. - Lat. præ, before, in front; and posterus, latter, coming after; see Pre-

præ, before, in front; and posteris, latter, coming after; see Fre-and Posterior. Der. preposterous-ly, -ness.

PREROGATIVE, an exclusive privilege. (F.,-I.) In Spen-ser, F. Q. iv. 12. 31. — O. F. prerogative, 'a prerogative, privilege,' Cot. — Lat. prærogativa, a previous choice or election, preference, privilege. Orig. fem. of prærogativus, one who is asked for an opinion before others. — Lat. præ, before; and rogatiuus, formed from rogatus, pp. of rogare, to ask. See Pre- and Rogation.

PRESAGE, an omen. (F., -L.) In Shak. King John, i. 28; as a verb, Merch. Ven. iii. 2. 175. — O. F. presage, 'a presage, divining;'

Cot. - Lat. præsagium, a presage. - Lat. præsagire, to perceive beforehand. - Lat. præ, before; and sagire, to perceive quickly, prob. allied to sagus, presaging, predicting. See Pre- and Sage (1). Der. pre-sage, verb, answering to O. F. presagier; presag-er, Shak. Sonn. 23. PRESBYTER, a priest, elder of the church. (L., - Gk.)

**Presbyters, or fatherly guides; Hooker, Eccl. Polity, b. v. s. 78 (R.) — Lat. presbyter. — Gk. πρεσβύτεροι, elder; comp. of πρέσβυε, old; see I Pet. v. I. See Priest. Der. Presbyter-ian, a term applied to tenets embodied in a formulary A.D. 1560, Haydn, Dict. of Dates, which see; Presbyter-ian-ism. Also presbyter-y, I Tim. iv. 14, where the Vulgate has presbyterium, from Gk. πρεσβυτέριον.

where the Vulgate has presoylerium, from GK. npecpurepiov.

PRESCIENCE, foreknowledge. (F., - L.) In Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. v. pr. 3, 1, 4478.—O. F. prescience, 'a prescience,' Cot.—Lat. præscientia, foreknowledge.—Lat. præ, before; and scientia, knowledge; see Pre- and Science. Der. prescient, Bacon (see R.), a later word, from præscient-, stem of pres. part. of præscire, to know

PRESCRIBE, to give directions, appoint by way of direction. (L.) In Levins, ed. 1570. - Lat. præscribere, to write beforehand, appoint, prescribe. = Lat. præ, before; and scribere, to write: see Pre- and Scribe. Der. prescribe; prescript (= prescribed), More's Utopia (English version), b. ii. c. 5, ed. Arber, p. 89, from Lat. pp. præscript-us; hence also prescript, sb., prescript-ible. Also prescript-ion, Cor. ii. 1. 127, from O. F. prescription, 'a prescription,' from Lat. acc. præscriptionem, from nom. præscriptio, a prescription, precept, whence the medical use readily follows. Also prescript-ive, from lat. acc. præscriptionem, from nom. præscriptionem, the prescriptionem, the prescriptionem is the prescriptionem. from Lat. præscriptiuus.

PRESENCE, a being present or within view, mien, personal & id. appearance, readiness. (F., = L.) M. E. presence, Chaucer, C. T. 5095. — O. F. presence. — Lat. præsentstem of præsens, present see Present. Der. presence-chamber. PRESENT (1), near at hand, in view, at this time. (F., = L.) M. E. present, Wyclif, I Cor. iii. 22. — O. F. present. — Lat. præsentstem of præsens, present, lit. being in front, hence, being in sight. — Very the before in front: and see being correct with \$15 cm.

Lat præ, before, in front; and sens, being, cognate with Skt. sant, being; see Pre-, Absent, and Sooth. Der. present-ly, Temp. i.

PRESENT (2), to give, offer, exhibit to view. (F., -L.) M. E. presenten, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 63, l. 21, Chaucer, C. T. 12190. — O. F. presenter, 'to present.' Cot. — Lat. præsenter, to place before, hold out, present ; lit. 'to make present.' — Lat. præsent.- stem of præsens, present; see Present (1). Der. present-er, present-able, present-al-ion, As You Like It, iv. 4.112, from O. F. presentation, 'a presentation,' Cot., from Lat. acc. præsentationem; present-ee, one who is presented to a benefice, from O. F. pp. presente (Cot.); present-ment, Hamlet, iii. 4. 54, and (as a law-term) in Blount's Nomolexicon, ed. 1691. Also present, sb., M. E. present, Ancren Riwle, p. 114, l. 2, p.

152, l. 12, from O. F. present, 'a present, gift,' Cot.

PRESENTIMENT, a perceiving beforehand, a conviction of some future event. (F.,-L.) 'A presentiment of what is to be hereafter; Butler, Analogy of Religion, pt. i. c. 6, § 11. - O. F. presentiment, 'a fore-feeling,' Cot.; suggested by Lat. prasentire, to perceive

beforehand; see Pre- and Sentiment.

PRESERVE, to guard, keep, save. (F.,-L.) M. E. preseruen (with u=v), Gower, C. A. ii. 82, 1. 28. — O. F. preserver, 'to preserver, Cot. — Lat. præ, beforehand; and servare, to keep; see Pre- and Sorve. Der. preserve, sb.; preserv-er; preserv-at-ion, Temp. ii. 1.7, from O. F. preservation, omitted by Cotgrave, but in use in the 14th century (Littré); preserv-at-ive, Sir T. Elyot, The Governor, b. iii. c. 4 (R.), from O. F. preservatif, 'preservative,' Cot.; preserv-

PRESIDE, to superintend, have authority over others. (F., - L.) In Cotgrave. - O. F. presider, 'to preside, govern,' Cot. - Lat. præsidere, to sit before or above, to preside over. — Lat præ, before; and sedere, to sit, cognate with E. sit; see Pre- and Sit. Der. president, Wyclif, Deeds [Acts], xxiv. 23, 26, from O. F. president, 'a president,' Cot., from Lat. præsident-, stem of pres. part. of præsidere;

president-ship; presidenc-y; president-ial.

PRESS (1), to crush strongly, squeeze, drive forcibly, urge, push. (F., - L.) M. E. pressen, presen (with hard s), Chaucer, C. T. 2582. - F. presser, 'to press, strain,' Cot. - Lat. pressare, to press; frequentative formed from pressus, pp. of premere, to press; from a base PRAM, to press. Root unknown. Cf. Goth. anapraggan (= ana-prang-an), to harass, 2 Cor. vii. 5. Der. press, sb., M. E. pres, press, presse, Chaucer, C. T. 3212, 6104, Ancren Riwle, p. 168, last line, from F. presse, 'a prease, throng,' Cot.; press-er, press-ing, press-ing-ly; press-ure, Prompt. Parv., from O.F. pressure, 'pressure,' Cot., from Lat. pressura, orig. fem. of fut. part. of premere. Also pressfat, a pressing-vat, Haggai, ii. 16; see Fat (2) and Vat. Also print,

PRESS (2), to hire men for service, to engage men by earnest-money for the public service, to carry men off forcibly to become sailors or soldiers. (F,,-L.) The Dictionaries do not explain this word at all well; the only adequate explanation is in Wedgwood. It is quite certain, as he shews, that press is here a corruption of the old word prest, ready, because it was customary to give carnestmoney to a soldier on entering service, just as to this day a recruit receives a shilling. This earnest-money was called prest-money, i. c. ready money advanced, and to give a man such money was to imprest him, now corruptly written impress. At a later period, the practice of taking men for the public service by compulsion made the word to be ginal reference to earnest-money was quite lost sight of; Wedgwood.

B. Prest was once a common world. understood as if it signified to force men into the service, and the oriβ. Prest was once a common word for ready money advanced, or ready money on loan. 'And he sent thyder iii. somers [sumpterhorses] laden with nobles of Castel [Castile] and floreyns, to gyve in prest [as ready money] to knyghtes and squyers, for he knewe well otherwyse he sholde not have them come out of theyr houses; Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. ii. c. 64 (R.) 'Requiring of the city a prest [an advance] of 6000 marks; Bacon, Life of Hen. VII, ed. Lumby, p. 18, 1, 28. See also Skelton, Colin Clout, 350-354, and Dyce's note; North's Plutarch, ed. 1594, p. 638. Both prest-money and imprest-money are in Minsheu, ed. 1627; and Cotgrave explains O. F. imprestance by 'prest, or imprest money, received and to be imployed for another.' — O. F. prester, 'to lend, also, to trust out [advance] or sell unto daies' [unto an appointed time], Cot. Cf. O. F. prest, ple aire, being preternatur' prest, ready, full dight, furnished, . . . prompt, nere at hand,' id. From **Preter**- and **Nat** Ital. prestare, 'to lend,' Florio; imprestare, 'to lend or give to lone,' imperfect, preter-pluperfect.

(Mod. F. prêter.) - Lat. præstare, to come forward or stand before, surpass, to become surety for, give, offer, furnish, provide. -Lat. pra, before; and stare, cognate with E. stand; see Pre- and

Stand. Der. im-press, im-press-ment; also press-gang, q.v.

PRESS-GANG, a gang of men employed to 'press' sailors into
the public service. (F.-L.; and E.) In Johnson's Dict. This word seems to be of rather late formation, and also to be associated word seems to be of rather late formation, and also to be associated with the notion of compulsion or pressing; at the same time, it certainly took its origin from the verb press, in the sense of 'to hire men for service;' see therefore Press (2), as orig. quite distinct from Press (1). And see Gang.

PRESTIGE, a delusion; also, influence due to former fame or excellence. (F.,-L.) This word is in the very rare position of having achieved a good meaning in place of a bad one; the reverse is more usual as noted in Trench, Study of Words. (If mod F.

is more usual, as noted in Trench, Study of Words. Cf. mod. F. prestige, 'fascination, magic spell, magic power, prestige,' Hamilton. In some authors, it had a bad sense, in E. as well as in F., but it is not an old word with us. 'Prestiges, illusions, impostures, juggling tricks;' Phillips; ed. 1706. — F. prestige; Cot. gives pl. prestiges, 'deceits, impostures, juggling tricks.' — Lat. præstigium, a deceiving by juggling tricks, a delusion, illusion; we also find Lat. pl. præstiging tricks.' stigiæ, tricks, deception, trickery. β. From the base præstig- of Lat. prætinguere, to darken, obscure, hence, to weaken, and so to deceive. = Lat. $pr\alpha$, before; and stig, base of stinguere, to extinguish, orig. to mark out by expunction; allied to Gk. $\sigma r l \langle e \nu \rangle = \sigma r i \gamma - \nu e \nu \rangle$, stick, to piece. See Pre- and Stick.

PRESUME, to take for granted, suppose, to act forwardly.

(F.,-L.) 'When she presumed to taste of the tree;' Occleve, Letter

of Cupid, st. 51 (A. D. 1402); in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. 398, back. [Presumption, M. E. presumcioun, occurs earlier, spelt presumciun, Ancren Riwle, p. 208, 1. 20.] - O. F. presumer, to presume, or think too well of himselfe, . . to presume, think, ween, imagine; Cot. - Lat. præsumere, to take beforehand, anticipate, presume, imagine. - Lat. præ, before; and sumere, to take; where sumere = subimere, from sub, under, and emere, to take, buy. See Pre-, Sub-, Der. presum-ing, presum-able, presum-abl-y; preand Example. sumpt-ion (as above), from O. F. presumpcion (13th cent., Littre), later sumpt-ion (as above), from O. F. presumption (13th cent., Littre), later presumption, 'presumption,' Cot., from Lat. præsumptionem, acc. of præsumptio, formed from præsumptus, pp. of præsumere. Also presumpt-ive, Daniel, Civil Wars, b. ii (R.), from O. F. presomptif, 'likely,' Cot.; presumpt-ive-ly; presumpt-uous, Skelton, ed. Dyce, i. 131, l. 160, Goldinge, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 11 (R.), spelt presumptuouse in Levins, from O. F. presomptüeux (13th cent. presumptuouse, 14th cent. presumptueux, Littré), which from Lat. præsumptuouse, præsumptuo

Hence presumptuous-ly, ness. PRESUPPOSE, to suppose beforehand. (F., - L. and Gk.) 'Wherefore it is to presuppose;' Fabyan, Chron. an. 1284-5, ed. Ellis, p. 389. - O. F. presupposer, 'to presuppose;' Cot. See Pre- and Suppose. Der. presuppos-it-ion (really from a different root; see

Pose, Position).

PRÉTEND, to affect to feel, to feign. (F.,-L.) tenden, to lay claim, Chaucer, Troilus, b. iv. 1. 922.—O. F. pretendre, to pretend, lay claim to; Cot.—Lat. prætendere, to spread before, hold out as an excuse, allege, pretend.—Lat. præ, before; and tendere, to stretch, spread; see Pre- and Tend. Der. pretender, esp. used of the Old and Young Pretenders, so called because they laid claim to the crown. Also pretence, Mach. ii. 3, 137 (first folio), a mistaken spelling for pretense, from late Lat. prætensus, pp. of prætendere (the usual Lat. pp. is prætentum, but tendere gives both tensum and tentum); the right spelling pretense is in Spenser, F. Q. iv. 5. 23, with which cf. pretensed, i. e. intended, in Robinson's tr. of More's Utopia, ed. Arber, p. 20, l. 7. Also pretension, Bacon, Of a War with Spain (R.), formed as if from Lat. prætensio*.

PRETER-, prefix, beyond. (L.; or F.,-L.)

prefix, from Lat. præter, beyond. (L.; or F.,-L.) O. F. præter, prefix, from Lat. præter, beyond, which is a compar. form of præ, before, with Aryan suffix -TAR. See Pre- and Trans.

PRETERIT, PRETERITE, past; the past tense. (F.,-L.)

M. E. preterit, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. v. pr. 6, l. 4990.—O. F. preterit, m. preterite, fem. 'past, overpast,' Cot.—Lat. præteritus, pp. of præterire, to pass by.—Lat. præter, beyond; and ire, to go, from

✓ I, to go.

PRETERMIT, to omit. (L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627.—Lat.

prætermittere, to allow to go past, let slip.—Lat. præter, past, beyond;

send see Preter- and Mission. Der. and mittere, to let go, send; see Preter- and Mission. Der. pretermission, from O. F. pretermission, 'a pretermission,' Cot., from

Lat. acc. pretermissionem.

PRETERNATURAL, supernatural, extraordinary. (L.) 'Simple aire, being preternaturally attenuated; Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 30. From Preter- and Natural. ¶ So also preter-perfect, preter-So also preter-perfect, preter-

PRETOR, PRETORIAL; see Prætor.

PRETTY, pleasing, tasteful, neat, beautiful. (C.) Spelt pretie in Minsheu and Levins. M. E. prati, praty, Prompt. Parv.; Destruction of Troy, ed. Panton and Donaldson, 2622, 10815, 13634. The old senses are 'comely' and 'clever,' as used in the above passages; but the true sense was rather 'tricky,' 'cunning,' or 'full of wiles,' though the word has acquired a better sense, it has never quite lost a sort of association with pettiness.—A.S. pratig, pratig, tricky, deceitful; 'Wille ge beón prattige,' tr. of Lat. 'Vulus esse versipelles,' Ælfric's Colloquy, in Wright's Voc. i. 12. A rare word; formed with the usual suffix -ig (as in stán-ig, E. ston-y) from a sb. præt, prætt, deceit, trickery; see prattas, as a gloss to Lat. artes (in a bad sense), Mone, Quellen, p. 347, col. 1. So also we have Lowland Scotch pratty, pretty, tricky, from prat, a trick, used by G. Douglas (Jamieson). + Icel. prettugr, tricky; from prettr, a trick, pretta, to cheat, deceive. + Norweg. pretten, prettevis, tricky, roguish; from pretta, a trick, piece of roguery, pretta, to play a trick (Aasen).

B. The word is probably of Celtic origin; as appears from O. Corn. prat, an act or deed, a cunning trick, connected (according to Williams) with W. pratih, as is clear from the absence of the guttural in the E., Icel., Dan., and Cornish forms, and by the difference in sense. Der. pretti-ly, spelt pretily, Court of Love, 420; pretti-ness, Hamlet, iv. 5. 189; also pretty, adv.

PREVAIL, to overcome, effect, have influence over. (F., -L.)

PREVAIL, to overcome, effect, have influence over. (F., -L.)
Spelt prevayle in Levins; prevaile in Minsheu. -O. F. prevaloir, 'to
prevaile,' Cot. - Lat. prævalere, to have great power. - Lat. præ,
before, hence expressive of excess; and valere, to be strong, have
power; see Pre- and Valiant. Der. prevail-ing; preval-ent,
Milton, P. L. vi. 411, from Lat. prævalent-, stem of pres. part. of
prævalere; preval-ence, from O. F. prevalence (Cot.), from late Lat. præualentia, superior force; prevalenc-y. Also prevail-ment, Mids.

Nt. Dr. i. 1. 35.

PREVARICATE, to shift about, to quibble. (L.) any of us hath prevaricated our part of the covenant, i.e. swerved from it, Bp. Taylor, vol. ii. ser. 3 (R.) [Prevaricator and prevarication are both in Minsheu's Dict.; but not the verb.] - Lat. præuaricatus, pp. of pravaricari, to spread the legs apart in walking, to straddle, to walk crookedly; hence to swerve, shuffle, &c. - Lat. præ, before, here used as an intensive prefix; and uaricus, straddling, extended (with suffix -ic-) from uarus, bent, stretched outwards, straddling. Cf. Lat. *Uarus* as a proper name, orig. a nickname. **B.** It is supposed by some that Lat. *uarus* is cognate with G. quer,

β. It is supposed by some that Lat. uarus is cognate with G. quer, transverse; see Queer. Der. prevaricat-or; prevaricat-ion, from O. F. prevarication, 'prevarication,' Cot.

PREVENT, to hinder, obviate. (L.) The old sense is 'to go before, anticipate;' Tw. Nt. iii. 1. 94, Hamlet, ii. 2. 305; Spenser, F. Q. vi. 1. 38, vi. 8. 15; and in Palsgrave. Cf. O. F. prevenir, 'to prevent, outstrip, anticipate, forestall;' Cot. — Lat. prævent-us, pp. of prævenire, to come or go before. —Lat. præ, before; and venire, cognate with E. come; see Pre- and Come. Der. prevent-ion, from O. F. prevention, 'a prevention, anticipation,' Cot. Also prevent-ive, and J. Phillips ed. 1706. a coined word; prevention.

adj., Phillips, ed. 1706, a coined word; prevent-ive, sb.

PREVIOUS, going before, former. (L.) 'Som previous meditations;' Howell, Famil. Letters, vol. i. sect. 6. let. 32, A.D. 1635.
Englished (by change of -us to -ous, as in ardu-ous, &c.) from Lat. præuius, on the way before, going before. — Lat. præ, before; and uia, a way; see Pre- and Voyage. Der. previous-ly.

PREWARN, to warn beforehand. (Hybrid; L. and E.) 'Comets

prewarn,' Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 1. 51. A coined word; see Preand Warn.

PREY, booty, spoil, plunder. (F., -L.) M. E. preie, preye, Rob. of Glouc. p. 270, l. 3, p. 303, l. 6; praie, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 273, l. 6.—O. F. praie, preie; mod. F. proie, prey.—Lat. præda, booty.

B. Præda is thought to stand for præ-hed-a, that præda, booty. præda, pooty.

p. Fræda is thought to stand to præ-neu-a, man which is got or seized beforehand; from præ, before, and hed-, base of hendere, to seize, cognate with E. get. Similarly prendere is short for prehendere, as is well known. See Pre- and Get.

y. But if Lat, præda be the same word with W. praidd, flock, herd, booty, and the present the present the series of any kind then there has been prey, Gael. and Irish spreidh, cattle of any kind, then there has been a loss of initial s. Der. prey, vb., Rich. III, i. 1. 133. Also pred-

at-or-y, q. v.

PRIAL, three of a sort, at cards. (F., -L.)

An unmeaning who fully illuscorruption of pair-royal. See Pair-royal in Nares, who fully illus-

PRETEXT, a pretence, false reason. (F., =L.) In Shak. Cor.

v. 6. 20. = O. F. pretexte, m. 'a pretext,' Cot. = Lat. prætextum, a pretext; orig. neut. of prætextus, pp. of prætexere, lit. 'to weave in front.' = Lat. præ, before; and texere, to weave; see Pre- and Text.

Text.

The pretext of pretext, a pretextus, pp. of prætexere, lit. 'to weave in front.' = Lat. præ, before; and texere, to weave; see Pre- and pretext, pretextus, price, from perku, I sell (Nesselman), from the same pretext a pretextus, price, from perku, I sell (Nesselman), from the same pretext a pretextus, price, from perku, I sell (Nesselman), from the same pretext a pretextus, price, from perku, I sell (Nesselman), from the same pretextus, price, from perku, I sell (Nesselman), from the same pretextus, price, from perku, I sell (Nesselman), from the same pretextus, price, from perku, I sell (Nesselman), from the same pretextus, price, from perku, I sell (Nesselman), from the same pretextus, price, from perku, I sell (Nesselman), from the same pretextus, price, from perku, I sell (Nesselman), from the same pretextus, price, from perku, I sell (Nesselman), from the same pretextus, price, from perku, I sell (Nesselman), from the same pretextus, price, from perku, I sell (Nesselman), from the same pretextus, price, from perku, I sell (Nesselman), from the same pretextus, price, from perku, I sell (Nesselman), from the same pretextus, price, from perku, I sell (Nesselman), from the same pretextus, price, from perku, I sell (Nesselman), from the same pretextus, price, from perku, I sell (Nesselman), from the same pretextus, price, from perku, I sell (Nesselman), from the same pretextus, price, from perku, I sell (Nesselman), from the same pretextus, price, from perku, I sell (Nesselman), from the same pretextus, price, from perku, I sell (Nesselman), from the same pretextus, price, from perku, I sell (Nesselman), from the same pretextus, price, from perku, I sell (Nesselman), from the same pretextus, price, from perku, I sell (Nesselman), from the stem per-, but with a different suffix; also Gk. πέρ-νημι, I sell, πρί-αμαι, I buy. In the Skt. pana, wages, hire, reward, expense, price,

aμαι, I buy. In the Skt. pana, wages, hire, reward, expense, price, the lingual n marks the loss of r, so that pana = par-na; Curtius, i. 339. - √ PAR, to buy; whence Skt. pan (=parnā), to buy. Der. price-less; preci-ous, prize (2), verb. Doublet, praise.

PRICK, a sharp point, puncture, sting, remorse. (E.) M. E. prike, pricke, prikke, Ancren Riwle, p. 228, last line. - A. S. pricu, a point, dot, Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, b. ii. pr. 7, cap. xviii. § 1; prica, a point, jot, tittle, Matt. v. 18. + O. Du. prick, a prickle, whence mod. Du. prikkel; see Kilian. + Dan. prik, a dot; whence prikke, to mark with dots. + Swed. prick, a point, dot, prick, tittle; whence prika, to point, to mark with pricks. Cf. also W. pric, a stick, a broach; Irish pricadh. a goad, prioca, a sting; Skt. pricni, of variegated colour (spotted, dotted), Gk. πέρκ-νοs, spotted.

β. It is clear that the orig. sense is 'a dot' or 'spot;' and there is very little doubt that an initial s has been lost, which appears in Irish sprichar, a sting. Cf. also Skt. prish, to sprinkle, prishata, speckled, also a spot, drop; all related to a √ SPARK, to sprinkle, whence also a spot, drop; all related to a VSPARK, to sprinkle, whence Lat. spargere (for sparc-ere), to scatter, sprinkle, Irish spreighim, I scatter, M. H. G. sprengen, to sprinkle, and E. sprinkle (nasalised form of sprikle or sprikle); see Sprinkle. Curtius, i. 340; Fick, i. 669.

y. The notion of 'puncturing' or 'goading' is unoriginal, and the verb to prick is a mere derivative from the sb., as shewn by and the vero to prick is a mere derivative from the so., as snewn by the forms. Der. prick, verb, M. E. priken, prikien, Havelok, 2639, P. Plowman, B. xviii. 11 (the A.S. pricine being unauthorised); hence prick-er. Also prick-le, O. Northumb. pricle, Matt. v. 18 (Lindisfarne MS.), a dimin. form, with the orig. sense 'a little dot' or 'speck.' Hence prick-l-y, which seems to be formed from prickle rather than from prick with suffix -ly; prick-l-i-ness.

PRIDE, the feeling of being proud. (E.) M. E. pride, pryde, Plowman R. v. L. Stell traide id A. v. L. trude id C. vi.

P. Plowman, B. v. 15; spelt praide, id. A. v. 15; prude, id. C. vi. 118, Ancren Riwle, p. 140, l. 6. - A. S. pryte, pride, Ælfric's Homilies, A.S. prite is regularly formed from the adj. prit, proud, by the change of \hat{u} to \hat{y} ; see **Proud** We find the first \hat{y} . change of u to y; see **Proud**. We find also A.S. prutung, pride; Mone, Quellen, p. 355, col. 1. Cf. Icel $pry\delta i$, an ornament, from $pru\delta r$, proud; both borrowed from E., but they exhibit the length of

prior, proud; both borrowed from E., but they exhibit the length of the vowel. Der. pride, vb. reflexive.

PRIEST, a presbyter, one in holy orders, above a deacon and below a bishop. (L.,-Gk.) M. E. preest, Chaucer, C. T. 505; preost, Ancren Riwle, p. 16, l. 25.—A. S. preost, Laws of K. Edgar, i. 2 (see Thorpe's Ancient Laws, p. 263); and, earlier, in the Laws of Ethelbert, § 1 (id. p. 3). Contracted from Lat. presbyter (= Gk. πρεσβύτεροs), as clearly shown by the O. F. prestre (13th cent.), mod. F. prêtre. Cf. Prester John in Mandeville's Travels, where prester = trestbyter.

Reflections is comp. of mode. Supplied the prior mode. pres(by)ter. β. Πρεσβύτεροι is comp. of πρέσ-βυι, Doric πρέσ-γυι, old; where πρεσ- = pris- in Lat. pris-cus, pris-tinus, old, and -yes is (probably) from (GA, to beget, produce; Curtius, ii. 82. See Pristine. Der. priest-ess (with F. suffix); priest-hood, A. S. preost-houl, Ælfred, tr. of Beda, b. i. c. 7 (near beginning); priest-craft; priest-ly, Pericles, iii. 1. 70; priest-li-ness; priest-ridden. Doublet, presbyter. **PRIM**, precise, affectedly neat or nice. (F., -L.) Bailey (vol. i. ed.

1735) has: 'to prim, to set the mouth conceitedly, to be full of affected ways.' Phillips, ed. 1706, has: 'to prim, to be full of affected ways, to be much conceited.' The oldest example is prym, sb. a neat girl, in Barclay's Fifth Eclogue, cited by Nares. From the E. word are derived the Lowland Scotch primp (with excrescent p), to assume prudish or self-important airs, to deck oneself in a stiff and affected manner (Jamieson); and primzie, demure, in Burns, Hallowe'en, st. 9.] Halliwell also cites the word prin as meaning 'prim, affectedly neat,' but in the quotation adduced from Fletcher's Poems, p. 140, the word obviously means 'thin, gaunt, slender,' &c. β. The sense of 'slender' or 'delicate' is the orig. one, as shewn in Cotgrave. - O. F. prim, masc., prime, fem., 'prime, forward;' also prin, 'thin, subtill, piercing, sharp;' also prime, both masc. and prin, 'thin, subtil, piercing, sharp;' also prime, both masc. and fem, 'thin, slender, exile, small; as cheveux primes, smooth or delicate hair;' Cot. This last example comes sufficiently near to the E. use. y. The O.F. prim (corrupter form prin) is from the Lat. masc. acc. primum; the form prime answers to the Lat. fem. prima. The nom case is primus, first, chief; see Prime (1). Cf. also prov. E. prime, to trim trees; and the phrase 'to prime a gun;' see Prime (2). The sense of 'thin' as derived from that of 'first' or 'foremost' is hard to account for: perhaps there is an allusion to the end of t is hard to account for; perhaps there is an allusion to the end of a weapon, which is tapered to a point; cf. filer prim, 'to run thin, or by little and little;' Cot. In E., it is probable that the sense of PRICE, value, excellence, recompence. (F., -L.) M. E. pris, prim was affected by some confusion with the old verb prink, to

prickmaleerie, stiff and precise, prickmedainty, finical (Jamieson). Der.

prim-ly, prim-ness.

PRIME (1), first, chief, excellent. (F., -L.) M. E. prime, properly an adj. (as in Temp. i. 2. 72), but almost always used of 'prime,' the first canonical hour, as in Ancren Riwle, p. 20, Chaucer, C. T. 12596, &c. -F. prime, 'the first houre of the day,' Cot. [A fem. form, the O. F. masc. being prim.] - Lat. prima, i. e. prima hora, the first hour; fem. of primus, first. β. Pri-mus is a superl. form, and stands for pro-i-mus, whence the long i. The suffix is the same as in mini-mus (where mus is the Aryan superl. suffix -ma, appearing also in A.S. for-ma, Goth. fru-ma, first, which are cognate words); Curtius, i. 354. The Skt. pra-ta-ma, first, exhibits a double suffix; cf. also Gk. πρω-τος. See Prior, Former, and Pro-. Der. prime, sb., as already explained; prime-number, prime-minister; prim-ar-y, Phillips, ed. 1706, from Lat. primarius; prim-ar-i-ly. Also prim-ate, M. E. primat, Layamon, 29736, from O. F. primat, 'a primat or metropolitan,' Cot., which from Lat. primatem, acc. of primas, a principal or chief man; primate-ship; primace-y, from O. F. primace, 'primacy,' Cot. Also primer, P. Plowman, C. vi. 46, formed (apparently) from E. prime by help of the E. suffix -er, and meaning 'a book of prime,' i. e. a book of 'hours;' and hence, an elementary book. Also prima-donna, from Ital. prima, first, chief, and donna, lady, Lat. domina; see Dame. Also prim-al, Hamlet, iii. 3. 37; prim-y, id. i. 3. 7; prim-er-o, q. v. And see prim-eval, prim-it-ive, primo-geniture, prim-ordial, prim-rose, prince, prior, pristine, priest, presbyter, premier, and prime (2).

PRIME (2), to put powder on the nipple of a fire-arm, to make a gun quite ready. (F.,-L.) 'Neither had any [of us] one piece of ordinance *primed*;' Hackluyt's Voyages, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 61. It is not quite clear how the word came into use; the F. *prime* sometimes means 'the first position in fencing' (Littré), which may have suggested the use of the word in preparing a gun. Or, again, we may look upon prime as expressing 'to put into prime order,' to make quite ready; from prime in the sense of 'ready;' see Narcs. But whatever the exact history may be, we may be sure that the etymology is from the E. adj. prime. Cf. prov. E. prime, to trim trees (Halliwell). See Prime (1), and Prim. Der. prim-ing, prim-age, an

allowance to the captain of a vessel for loading the same.

PRIMERO, an old game at cards. (Span.,—L.) Cotgrave translates O.F. prime by 'primero at cards, '&c.; and see Shak. Merry Wives, iv. 5. 104.—Span. primero, first; the Span. primera (fem. form) is still given as the name of a game at cards. But the game is obsolete, and little is known about it; it probably

derives its name from some chief or principal card.—Lat. primarius, primary; from primus, first; see Prime (1).

PRIMEVAL, original, lit. belonging to the first age. (L.) Also spelt primæval. In Pope, Dunciad, iv. 630. A coined word; the older form was primevous, in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - Lat. primauus, primeval. - Lat. prim, for primus, first; and auum, an age. See

Prime (1) and Age.

PRIMITIVE, original, antiquated. (F., -L.) In Shak. Troil. v. 1. 60.—F. primitif, masc., primitive, fem., 'primitive,' Cot.—Lat. primitius, earliest of its kind; extended from primus, first. See Prime (1). Der. primitive-ly, -ness.

PRIMOGENITURE, a being born first, the right of inheritance of the eldest-born. (F, -L.) Blount, in his Gloss., ed. 1674,

says that the word is used by Sir T. Browne. = O. F. primogeniture, 'the being eldest, the title of the eldest,' Cot. Formed as if from a Lat. primogenitura *. - Lat. primogenitus, first-born. - Lat. primo-, crude form of primus, first; and genitus, pp. of gignere (base gan), to

crude form of primus, first; and genitus, pp. of gignere (base gan), to beget, produce. See Prime (1) and Genus or Kin.

PRIMORDIAL, original. (F.,—L.) Used as a sh., with the sense of 'beginning,' by Skelton, Why Come Ye Nat to Courte, l. 486.—F. primordial, 'originall,' Cot.—Lat. primordialis, original.—Lat. primordium, an origin.—Lat. prim, for primus, first; and ordiri, to begin, allied to ordo, order. See Prime (1) and Order.

PRIMROSE, the name of a spring flower. (F.,—L.) A. 'Two noble primeroses;' Ascham, Scholemaster, pt. i., ed. Arber, p. 66. (Cf. 'Prymerose, primula;' Prompt. Parv.—F. prime rose, lit. first rose, so called because it comes early in the spring.—Lat. prima rose; see

so called because it comes early in the spring. — Lat. prima rosa; see Prime (1) and Rose. B. The above is the popular and obvious Prime (1) and Rose. etymology of the word as it stands; but primrose is, historically, a corruption (due to popular etymology) of M. E. primerole, a primrose, Chaucer, C. T. 3268. This answers to a Low Lat. form primerula*, a regular dimin. of Low Lat. primula, a primrose (see Primerula*, a regular dimin. of Low Lat. primuta, a primited (ac-Prompt. Parv.), still preserved in Span. primuta. Again, primuta is a dimin. form from primus; see Prime (1), as before. PRINCE, a chief, sovereign, son of a king. (F., = L.) M. E.

adom, dress well, be smart and gay, to be pert or forward (Halli- prince, St. Marharete, ed. Cockayne, p. 2, l. 15. — F. prince. Cf. Ital. well); which is merely a nasalised form of the verb to prick, used in the sense of to trim' by Palsgrave and others; cf. Lowland Scotch hence, a principal person.—Lat. prin- (for primbefore c), from principe.—Lat. principem, acc. of princeps, taking the first place, hence, a principal person.—Lat. prin- (for prim- before c), from primus, first; and capere, to take. See Prime (1) and Capital.

Der. prince-dom; prince-ly, Temp. i. 2. 86, prince-ly, adv., prince-li-ness. Also prince-ss, M. E. princesse, Prompt. Parv., from F. princesse, Cot. And see Principal, Principle.

467

PRINCIPAL, chief. (F.,-L.) M.E. principal, principal, Rob. of Glouc., p. 446. – F. principal, 'principall,' Cot. – Lat. principals, chief; formed, with suffix -alis, from princip-, stem of princeps; see Prince. Der. principal-ly; principal-i-ty, M. E. principalitee, Prompt. Parv., from O. F. principalite, which from Lat. acc. principalite,

cipalitatem, orig. meaning 'excellence.'

PRINCIPLE, a fundamental truth or law, a tenet, a settled rule of action. (F.,-L.) Used by Spenser with the sense of 'beginning; 'F. Q. v. 11. 2. The *l* is an E. addition to the word, prob. due to confusion with principal; but cf. E. syllable. - F. principe, a principle, maxime; also, a beginning, Cot. - Lat. principium, a beginning. - Lat. principi-, crude form of princeps, chief; see Prince.

Der. principl-ed, un-principl-ed.

PRINT, an impression, engraving, impression of type on paper. (F.,-L.) Under **Imprint**, I have said that *imprint* is a compound from im- and print; and such is, historically, the case. But it will appear that print is itself short for emprint, or rather for the F. form empreinte. The use of the word is much older than the invention of printing. M. E. printe, prente. In Chaucer, C. T. 6186, Six-text, D. 604, the Wife of Bath says: 'I had the printe of seinte Venus In two MSS. it is spelt prente; in one MS. it is preente. It is also spelt preente, preynte in the Prompt. Parv. 'And to a badde peny, with a good preynte;' Plowman, C. xviii. 73. Formed, by loss of the first syllable, from O. F. empreinte, 'a stamp, a print,' Cot., in use in the 13th century (Littré). - O. F. empreinte, fem. of empreint, pp. of empreindre, 'to print, stamp,' Cot.—Lat. imprimere, to impress.—Lat. im., for in before p, upon; and premere, to press. See Im-(1) and Press. ¶ The O. Du. print, a print, was prob. borrowed from English rather than from French. Der. print, verb, M. E. preenien, Prompt. Parv., later printe, Surrey, in Tottel's Miscellany ed Arler p. 7, 1, 144. Also printes. M. E. preenten, Prompt. rarv., later prime, cellany, ed. Arber, p. 7, l. 14. Also print-er, print-ing, im-print.

PRÍOR (1), former, coming before in time. (L.) prior as an adj. is quite modern; see example in Todd's Johnson. -Lat. prior, sooner, former. β. It stands for pro-ior or pra-ior, a comparative form from a positive pro- or pra-; cf. Skt. pra-ta-ma, first; and see Pro-, Prime. Der. prior-i-ty, Cor. i. 1. 251, from F. priorité, 'priority,' Cot., from Low Lat. acc. prioritatem. And see

Prior (2), Pristine.

PRIOR (2), the head of a priory or convent. (F., -L.) Now conformed to the Lat. spelling. M. E. priour, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 333, l. 10. - O. F. priour, later prieur, 'a prior,' Cot. -Lat. priorem, acc. of prior, former, hence, a superior; see Prior (1). Der. prior-ess, Chaucer, C.T. 118, from O.F. prioresse, given by Littre, s.v. prieure. Also prior-y, M. E. priorie, Havelok, 2552;

PRISE, PRIZE, a lever. (F., -L.) 'Prise, a lever;' Halliwell. Hence 'to prise open a box,' or, corruptly, 'to pry open.'
This seems to be nothing but F. prise in the sense of a grasp, or hold; cf. prise, 'a lock or hold in wrestling, any advantage,' Cot. See Prize (1).

PRISM, a solid figure whose ends are equal and parallel planes. and whose sides are parallelograms. (L., -Gk.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—Lat. prisma.—Gk. πρίσμα (stem πρισματ.), a prism, lit. a thing sawn off.—Gk. πρίζειν, to saw; extended form of πρίειν, to saw. Der. prism-at-ic, Pope, Essay on Criticism, 311; prism-at-ic-all,

saw. Der. prism-at-ic. Pope, Essay on Criticism, 311; prism-at-ic-all, Blount; prism-at-ic-al-ly.

PRISON, a gaol, a place of confinement. (F., -L.) M. E. prison, prisoun, Rob. of Glouc., p. 37, l. 19; prisun, Ancren Riwle, p. 126, l. 1; A. S. Chron. an. 1137. - O. F. prisun, prison; F. prison, 'a prison; 'Cot. Cf. O. Prov. preizos (Bartsch); Span. prision, a seizure, prison; Ital. prigione. - Lat. acc. prensionem, acc. of prensio, a seizure, prison from prehensus, pp. of prehendere, to seize; see Prehensible. Der. prison-er, Will. of Palerne, 1267; in Gen. and Exad. ed Morris 2022; it means the keeper of a prison. a gaoler.

Exod., ed. Morris, 2042, it means 'the keeper of a prison,' a gaoler. **PRISTINE**, ancient, former. (F., -L.) In Macb. v. 3. 52. [Formerly, the word *pristinate* was also in use; Sir T. Elyot, The portions [Formerly, the word pristinate was also in use; Sir 1. Elyot, the cally, a Governor, b. i. c. 2.] = O. F. pristine, former, old, ancient; Cot. = prim. form
. form
se (see nula is pro-tinus; it stands for praius * or prius, neut. of prior, former.

γ. The suffix -tinus is for -tenus, i. e. extending, and occurs again in pro-tinus; from γ TAN, to stretch. See Prior and Tend.

PRIVATE, apart, retired, secret, not publicly known. (L.)

M. E. Common in Shak.; and see Minsheu and Levins,—Lat. priuatus,
H h 2

Hh 2

apart; pp. of privare, to bereave, make single or apart. - Lat. privus, & PROBE, an instrument for examining a wound. (L.) 'Probe, a single; lit. put forward, hence sundered.

\[\beta. \] it stands for prai-uus, from prai = prae, before; see Pre-, Pro-. Der. private-ly, private-ness; privat-ive, causing privation, in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, from F. privatif, or directly from Lat. privatius; privat-ive-ly; privac-y, Minsheu, a coined word, the O.F. word being private (Cot.) Also privation, from F. privation, privation, Cot. Also privateer, in Phillips, ed. 1706, an armed private vessel, a coined

privai-eer, in Phillips, ed. 1706, an armed private vessel, a coined word. And see privilege, de-prive. Doublet, privy, q.v.

PRIVET, a half-evergreen shrub. (F.,? - L.?) Also called primprint, prim, and primet. 'Mondthout, privet, prime-print, or white-withbinde;' Hexham's Du. Dict. 'Privet or primprint;' Holland's Pliny, Index to vol. ii. 'Privet or primprint;' Topsell's Hist. of Serpents, p. 103 (Halliwell). 'Privet or primprivet [misprinted prumprivet] tree;' Minsheu, ed. 1627. Cotgrave explains O.F. fresillon and troesne by 'privet, primprint.' Florio, ed. 1598, explains Ital. ligustro by 'the privet or primeprint tree.' In Tusser's Husbandry, ed. Herrtage (E. D. S), § 15. st. 42, we find the forms privie and prim. In the Grete Herball (as cited in Prior, Popular Names of British Plants), we find the form primet applied to the primrose: the confusion being due to the fact that the Lat. the primrose; the confusion being due to the fact that the Lat. ligustrum was applied to both plants. 'Hee ligustrum, a primerolle;' Wright's Voc. i. 190, col. 2 [not p. 192].

B. It thus appears that Wright's Voc. i. 190, col. 2 [not p. 192]. B. It thus appears that the orig, short name was prim, whence the dimin. prim-et, corruptly priv-et, or (by clision of the e) prim't or print. The form prim-print (=prim-prim-et) is a reduplicated one. Y. Prob. so named from its being formally cut and trimmed; cf. prov. E. prime, to trim trees; see Prim. ¶ I cannot believe in a connection with the river called Pryfetes-flod, A. S. Chron. an. 755, or with Privet, near Peters-

PRIVILEGE, a prerogative, peculiar advantage. (F., - L.) M. E. priuilege (with u=v); carliest form priuilegie, A. S. Chron. an. 1137. - O. F. privilege, 'a priviledge;' Cot. - Lat. privilegium, (1) a bill against a person, (2) an ordinance in favour of a person, a privilege. B. Properly a law relating to a single person. — Lat. prini— prino-, crude form of prinus, single; and legi-, crude form of lex,
a law. See Private and Legal.

PRIVY, private and Logar.

PRIVY, private (F., - L.) M. E. prive, prive (with u = v),
Layamon, 6877, later text. - O. F. prive, privy (mod. F. prive); a
pp. form. - Lat. privatus, private; see Private. Der. privy-council,
privy-council-lor, privy-purse, privy-seal. Also privy, sb., M. E. prive,
privee, Chaucer, C. T. 9828; privi-ly; privi-ty, M. E. privite (= privitee), Ancren Riwle, p. 162, 1. 14.

PRIZE (1), that which is captured from an enemy, that which is won in a lottery or acquired by competition. (F., -L.) 'As his owne prize;' Spenser, F. Q. iv. 4. 8. - F. prise, 'a taking, a seizing, ... a booty, or prize;' Cot. Orig. fem. of pris, pp. of prendre, to take. - Lat. prendere, prehendere, to take, seize; see Prehensile. Der. prize-court, fighter, -money.

PRIZE(2), to value highly. (F., -L.) In Shak. Temp. i. 2. 168. M. E. prisen, to set a price on, Prompt. Parv. - F. priser, 'to prise, esteem, . . . to set a price on.' - O. F. pris, 'a price, rate,' id.; mod. F. prix. - Lat. pretium; see Price. Der. prize, sb., Cymb. iii.

6. 77.
PRIZE (3), to open a box; see Prise.

PRO., prefix, before, forward, in front. (L.; or Gk.; or F., -L.) This prefix may be either F., Lat., or Gk. If F., it is from Latin. -Lat. $pr\ddot{o}$ -, prefix, before; whence $pr\ddot{o}$ - (= $pr\ddot{o}d$), an ablative form, used as a preposition. + Gk. $\pi\rho\sigma$ -, prefix, and $\pi\rho\dot{o}$ -, prep., before. + Skt. pra-, prelix; pra, before, away. All cognate with E. $f\sigma$ r, prep.; see For (1). Der. pre-, prefix ; pr-ior, pr-ime, pri-s-tine, pro-ne, pri-

protes, proves, provest, &c.

PROA, a small vessel or ship. (Malay.) Sir T. Herbert, Travels, ed. 1665, p. 385, notes prow as a Malay word. It is gen. spelt proa in mod. books of travel. — Malay prau, prau, a general term for all vessels between the sampan or canoe, and the kapai or square-rigged vessel; 'Marsden's Dict., p. 222.

PROBABLE, that may be proved, likely. (F.,-L.) In Shak.

As You Like It, iii. 5. 11. - F. probable, 'probable, proveable;' Cot. - Lat. probabilem, acc. of probabilis, that may be proved; formed with suffix -bilis from proba-re, to prove; see Prove. Der. pro-babl-y; probability, from F. probabilité, 'probability;' Cot. And

PROBATION, a trial, time of trial or of proof. (F., -L.) In Shak, even used with the sense of 'proof,' Macb. iii, 1. 80. — F. probation, 'a probation, proof;' Cot. — Lat. probationem, acc. of probatio, a trial, proof. — Lat. probatus, pp. of probare, to prove; see Prove. Der. probation-al, probation-ar-y, probation-er. Also probate, proof of a will; 'probates of testaments,' Hall's Chron., Hen. VIII, an. 17, from Lat. probatus. Also probat-ive, probat-or-y. And see probable, probe, probity.

chirurgians proofe, &c.; Minsheu, ed. 1627. Apparently a coined word; cf. Lat. proba, a proof.—Lat. probare, to prove; see Prove. ¶ Similarly, Span. tienta, a probe, is from Lat. tentare, to search

¶ Similarly, Span, tienta, a probe, is from Lat. tentare, to search into. Der. probe, verb, Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 80. PROBITY, uprightness, honesty, (F., -L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. — F. probité, 'honesty; 'Cot. — Lat. probitatem, acc. of probitas, honesty. — Lat. probi = probo-, crude form of probus, honest; with suffix -tas. Root uncertain. See Prove.

PROBLEM, a question proposed for solution, esp. a difficult one. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. probleme, Chaucer, C. T. 7800. — O. F. probleme, 'a problem,' Cot. Mod. F. problème. — Lat. problema. — Gk. πρόβλημα, anything thrown forward, a question put forward for discussion. — Gk. πρό, forward; and βλημα, a casting, formed with suffix -μα from βλη = βαλ-, as seen in βάλλεν, to cast. See Prosuffix $-\mu$ a from $\beta \lambda \gamma = \beta \lambda \lambda_{i}$, as seen in $\beta \delta \lambda \lambda_{i} \nu$, to cast. See **Pro**and **Belemnite**. **Der**. problemat-ic, from the stem $\pi po\beta \lambda \eta \mu \alpha \tau$ -; problemat-ic-al, -ly.

PROBOSCIS, the trunk of an elephant. (L., -Gk.) 'Their long snoute or trunke, which the Latins call a proboscis; 'Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. viii. c. 7. — Lat. proboscis. — Gk. προβοσκίs, an elephant's trunk; lit. 'a front-feeder.' — Gk. πρό, before, in front; and

PROCEED, to advance. (F.,-L.) M. E. proceden, Gower, C. A. i. 17, l. 13. - O. F. proceder, 'to proceed,' Cot. - Lat. procedere. - Lat. proc. before; and cedere, to go; see Pro- and Cede. Der. proceder. proceed-ing, Two Gent. ii. 6. 41; proced-ure, from O. F. procedure, a procedure, Cot.; proceed-s, sb. pl. Also process, M. E. processe, Chaucer, C. T. 2969, from O. F. proces (14th cent.), later process (mod. F. process), a process or sute, Cot., from Lat. processum, acc. of processus, a progress, which from processus, pp. of procedere. Also process-ion, M. E. procession, processiun, Layamon, 18223, from F. procession = Lat. acc. processionem, an advance. Hence process-

PROCLAIM, to publish, announce aloud. (F., -L.) M. E. proclamen, Gower, C. A. i. 6, 1. 10. - F. proclamer, 'to proclame,' Cot. - Lat. proclam: - Lat. pro-, before; and clamare, to cry aloud; see Pro- and Claim. Der. proclaim-er; proclam-at-ion, All's Well, i. 3. 180, from F. proclamation = Lat. acc. proclamationem.

PROCLIVITY, a tendency, propensity. (L.) Spelt proclimite in Minsheu, ed. 1627; he also has the obsolete adj. proclime = proclime. Englished directly from Lat. proclinitas, a declivity, propensity. — Lat. proclinus, sloping forward or downward. — Lat. pro-, before; and clinus, a slope, hill, allied to clinare, to bend, incline, which is allied to E. lean. See Pro-, Declivity, and Lean (1).

PROCONSUL, orig. the deputy of a consul. (L.) In Cymb. iii. 7.8.—Lat. proconsul. — Lat. pro., in place of; and consul; see Pro-and Consul. ¶ Similarly, pro-prator. Der. proconsul-ate, pro-

PROCRASTINATE, to postpone, delay. (L.) In Shak. Com. Errors, i. I. 159.—Lat. procrastinat-us, pp. of procrastinare, to put off till the morrow, delay. — Lat. pro-, forward, hence, off; and erastin-us, put off till the morrow, belonging to the morrow. β. Crastinus is compounded of cras, tomorrow (of uncertain origin); and tenus, lit. stretching or reaching onward, from TAN, to stretch, for which see Tend. Der. procrastination, from F. procrastination, 'a procrastination, delay,' Cot. = Lat. acc. procrastinationem; pro-

PROCREATE, to generate, propagate. (L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. - Lat. procreatus, pp. of procreare, to generate, produce. - Lat. pro-, beforehand; and creare, to create, produce; see Pro- and Create. Der. procreation, Chaucer, C. T. 9322, from O. F. procreation = I.at. acc. procreationem. Also procreat-or, procreat-ive; procreant, Macb. i. 6. 8, from procreant-, stem of pres. part. of Lat.

PROCTOR, a procurator, an attorney in the spiritual courts, an officer who superintends university discipline. (L.) officer who superintends university discipline. (L.) In Minshen, ed. 1627. M.E. proketour, spelt proketowre in Prompt. Parv., where it is explained by Lat. procurator. And, whilst proctor is a shortened form of proketour (in three syllables), the latter is in its turn an abbreviated form of procurator. See further under Procure. Der. proctor-ship; proctor-i-al; proxy. Doublet, procurator.

PROCUMBENT, prostrate, lying on the ground. (L.) Kersey, ed. 1715, gives procumbent leaves as a botanical term.— Lat. procumb-

ent., stem of pres. part. of procumbere, to incline forward. - Lat., pro-, forward; and -cumbere, to lean or lie upon (only used in compounds), a nasalised form of cubare, to lie down. See Pro- and Incubus.

PROCURE, to obtain, cause, get. (F.,-L.) M. E. procuren, Rob. of Brunne, p. 257, l. 20. = F. procurer, to procure, get. = Lat. procurare, to take care of, attend to, manage. = Lat. pro-, for, in behalf of; and curare, to take care of, from cura, care. See Pro- and

Cure. Der procur-able, procur-er, procur-ess, procure-ment. Also & to make progress, advance.—Lat. pro-, forward; and facere, to make; procur-at-or, M. E. procuratour, Chaucer, C. T. 7178, from O. F. procurator, in use in the 13th century (Littré), mod. F. procurateur, from Lat. procuratorem, acc. of procurator, a manager, agent, deputy, but an Ital. word. The F. word was formerly spelt porfil or pourfil, which forms can be considered. viceroy, administrator; the more usual F. form is procureur (see Cotgrave), and the more usual E. form is the much abbreviated proctor, q. v. Also procuration, Minsheu, ed. 1627, from F. procuration, 'a procuration, a warrant or letter of atturny,' Cot. Also

proxy, q. v.

PRODIGAL, wasteful, lavish. (F.,-L.) Spelt prodigall in Levins, ed. 1570. 'Some prodigallie spend and waste all their goodes;' Golden Boke, c. 45 (R.) [The sb. prodegalite (so spelt) occurs in Gower, C. A. iii. 153, l. 18.] - F. prodigal, 'Prodigal,' Cott. occurs in Gower, C. A. III. 153, I. 18.] — F. prodigal, 'prodigall,' Cot. — Low Lat. prodigalis*, not found, though the sb. prodigalitas occurs; see Ducange. — Lat. prodigus, wasteful. — Lat. prodigalitas occurs; see Ducange. — Lat. prodigus, wasteful. — Lat. prodigalita form of prō, allied to prō-, prefix; and agere, to drive. See Proand Agent. Der. prodigal-ly; prodigal-i-ly, from F. prodigalité, 'prodigality,' from Lat. acc. prodigalitatem.

PRODIGY, a portent, worder. (F.,—L.) In Shak. Jul. Cas. i. 3, 28, ii. 1, 198. Formed from F. prodige, 'a prodigy, wonder Cot.: by the addition of the -y so often appearing in words ber-

Cot.; by the addition of the -y so often appearing in words borcot.; by the addition of the -y so often appearing in words borrowed from French; thus we have continency, excellency, fragrancy as well as continence, excellence, fragrance; the E. form answering to a possible O. F. form prodigie *.—Lat. prodigium, a shewing beforehand, sign, token, portent.

B. Of uncertain origin; but prob. for prodigium, where prod, forth, before, is an old form of pro, before; and agium * means 'a saying,' as in the compound ad-agium. a saying, adage. In this case, the orig, sense is 'a saying beforehand,' hence a sign, prophecy, or token. See Pro- and Adage. Der. prodigi-ous. Spenser. F. O. iv. 1. 13, from F. prodigieux. 'prodigious.' prodigious, Spenser, F. Q. iv. 1. 13, from F. prodigious, 'prodigious,' Cot., which from Lat. prodigious; prodigious-ly, -ness.

PRODUCE, to lead or bring forward, bear, yield, cause. (L.)
In Shak. All's Well, iv. 1. 6; and in Palsgrave. — Lat. producere, to

bring forward. - Lat. pro-, forward; and dueere, to lead, cognate with E. tug. See Pro-, Duke, Tug. Der. producer; produce, sb., formerly produce, as shewn by an extract from Dryden, Ep. to John Dryden, 118, in Todd's Johnson. [The sh. produce is not wanted; product is better.] Also produc-ible, produc-ible-ness. Also product, sh., Pope, Messiah, 94, accented product, Milton, P. L. xi. 683, from productus, pp. of producere. Also product-ion, from F. production, 'a production, proof, evidence, Cot., which from Lat. acc. productionem, orig. a lengthening, but in late Lat. the production of a document and even the document or proof itself. Also productive, product-

ive-ly, product-ive-ness. **PROEM**, a prelude, preface. (F., -L., -Gk.) Chaucer has the spelling proheme, C. T. 7919, where the k is merely inserted to keep the vowels apart. - O. F. prome, 'a proem, preface,' Cot.; mod. F. proème. - Lat. proœmium. - Gk. προοίμιον, an introduction, prelude. -Gk. πρό, before; and οἶμος, a way, path, from ✓ I, to go, with suffix MA. See Pro- and Itinerant.

PROFANE, unholy, impious. (F.,-L.) Commonly spelt prophane in the 16th century; see Rich. II, v. i. 25 (first folio); and Robinson's tr. of More's Utopia, ed. Arber, p. 145, l. 6.—F. profane, 'prophane;' Cot.—Lat. profanus, unholy, profane. \(\beta. The orig. 'prophane;' Cot. - Lat. profauss, unholy, profane. β. The origsense seems to have been 'before the temple,' hence, outside of the temple, secular, not sacred.—Lat. pro-, before; and fanum, a fane, temple. See Pro- and Fane. Der. profane, verb, Rich. II, iii. 3. 81; profane-ly, profane-ness; profan-at-ion, Meas. for Meas. ii. 2. 128, from F. profanation, 'a prophanation or prophaning,' Cot., from Lat. acc. profanationem. Also profan-i-ty, Englished from Lat. profanitas. PROFESS, to own freely, declare openly, undertake to do. (F.,-L.) Not derived from F. professer, as stated in Webster; for this is a late form, in Palsgrave. The M. E. word is professed, used as a pp.; 'Whiche in hir ordre was professed,' Gower, C. A. ii. 157, l. 10. This is Englished from O. F. profes, masc., professe, fem., applied in the same way; 'Qui devant iert nonain professe' = who was before a professed nun; Rom. de la Rose, 8844 (Littré).—Lat. professus, manifest, confessed, avowed; pp. of profiteri, to profess, avow.—Lat. pro-, before all, publicly; and fateri, to acknowledge. See Pro- and Confess. Der. profess-ed (see above); profess-ed-ly; profess-ion, M. E. professioun, profession, Ancren Riwle, p. 6, l. 22, from F. profession, and professional professions of the profession of fession; profess-ion-al, profess-ion-al-ly; profess-or, 1 Hen. VI, v. 1. 14,

from Lat. professor, a public teacher; profess-or-ial, professor-ship.

PROFFER, to offer, propose for acceptance. (F., -L.) M. E.

profren (with one f), Chaucer, C. T. 8028; proferen, K. Alisaunder,
3539. – O. F. proferer, 'to produce, alledge,' Cot. Mod. F. proferer.

- Lat. proferre, to bring forward. – Lat. pro-, forward; and ferrer. Lat. proferre, to bring forward. — Lat. pro., forward; and ferre, to bring, cognate with E. bear. See Pro. and Bear. Der. profferer. professus, pp. of progress, pp. of pp. of pp. of pp. of pp. of pp. of pp. of pp. of pp. of pp. of pp. of pp. of pp. of pp. of pp to bring, cognate with E. bear. Sec Pro- and Bear. Der. proffer-er. PROFICIENT, competent, thoroughly qualified. (L.) In Shak.

but an Ital. word. The F. word was formerly speit porni or pourni, which forms see in Cotgrave; hence M. E. purfiled, bordered, Chaucer, C. T. 193.] 'Draw it in profile;' Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting (R.) 'Profile (Ital. profilo) that design which shews the side, . . . a term in painting;' Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674.—Ital. profilo, the badder a limiting of drawing of any nicture.' Floric Hence are 'a border, a limining or drawing of any picture;' Florio. Hence pro-filare, 'to draw, to limne, to paint;' id. = Ital. pro-, before (= Lat. pro-); and filo. 'a thread, a line, a strike' [stroke], Florio, from Lat. filum, a thread. Thus the sense is a 'front-line' or outline. See Pro- and File (1).

a thread. Inus the sense is a month and the sense is a month and the sense is a month and the sense is a month and the sense is a month and the sense is a sense in the sense is a sense in the sense is a sense in the sense in the sense is a month and the sense is a sense in the sense in the sense is a month and sense in the sense is a sense in the sense is a sense in the sense in the sense is a sense in the sense is a month and sense is a sense in the sense in the sense is a sense in the sense in the sense is a month and sense in the sense in the sense in the sense in the sense is a month and sense in the sens

iii. 16; profit-abl-y, profit-able-ness; profit-ing, profit-less.

PROFLIGATE, dissolute. (L.) Minsheu gives: 'to profligate, to ouerthrow, to vndoe, to put to flight;' ed. 1627. But it is properly a pp. used as an adj.-Lat. profligatus, pp. of profligare, to dash to the ground, overthrow; whence profligatus, cast down, abandoned, dissolute. - Lat. pro-, forward; and fligere, to strike, dash, from BHLAGII, to strike, whence also E. blow. See Pro- and

Blow (3). Der. profligate-ly, -ness, profligate-y.

PROFOUND, deep, low, abstruse, occult. (F., -L.) In Early
Eng. Poems and Lives of Saints, ed. Furnivall (Phil. Soc.), xvii. 221 (Stratmann); and in Fisher's Works, ed. Mayor, p. 37, ll. 12, 16, - F. profond, 'profound,' Cot. - Lat. profundum, acc. of profundus, deep. -Lat. pro., forward, hence, downward, far, deep; and fundus, the ground, bottom, cognate with E. bottom. See Pro., Found (1), and Bottom. Der. profound-ly, profound-ness; also profund i-ly, formerly profoundite (according to R., whose reference to Fisher seems to be inaccurate), from F. profondité, 'profundity,' Cot.

PROFUSE, liberal to excess, lavish. (L.) 'A rhetoric so profuse;' Chapman, tr. of Homer, Od. iii. 172. - Lat. profusus, pp. of profundere, to pour out. - Lat. pro-, forth; and fundere, to pour; see Pro- and Fuse. Der. profuse-ly, profuse-ness; profus-ion, from Lat. profusio.

PROG, to search for provisions; as sb., provisions. (Scand.) The sb. is from the verb. M.E. prokken, to beg; see further under Prowl. sb. is from the verb. M. E. prokken, to beg; see further under Prowl. PROGENITOR, a forefather, ancestor. (F., -L.) Now conformed to the Lat. spelling; but formerly progenytour, Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 14, b. iii. c. 7; Fabyan, Chron. an. 1336-7.

-F. progeniteur, 'a progenitor,' Cot. - Lat. progenitorem, acc. of progenitor, an ancestor. - Lat. pro-, before; and genitor, a parent, from GAN, to beget, with Aryan suffix TAR, denoting the agent; see Pro- and Genus. See Progeny.

PROGENY. descendants a race offspring (F.-L.) M. F.

PROGENY, descendants, a race, offspring. (F.,-L.) M. E. progenie, Gower, C. A. ii. 166, l. 11; progenye, Wyclif, Gen. xliii. 7.

O. F. progenie, 'a progeny', Cot. - Lat. progeniem, acc. of progenies, lineage, progeny.—Lat. pro., forth; and stem geni-, allied to gen-us, kin, from GAN, to beget. See Progenitor.

PROGNOSTIC, a foreshewing, indication, presage. (F., -L., -

PROGNOSTIC, a foreshewing, indication, pressage. (F., -L., -Gk.) 'The whiche. they adjudged for pronostiquykys and tokens of the kynges deth;' Fabyan, Chron. b. i. c. 246.—O. F. pronostique (14th cent.), prognostique, Cot.; mod. F. pronostic (Littré).—Lat. prognosticon.—Gk. προγωστικόν, a sign or token of the future.—Gk. πρό, before; and γνωστικόν, neut. of γνωστικόν, good at knowing, which from γνωστόν, γνωτόν, known, γνώναι, to know. See Pro- and Gnostic. Der. prognostic, adj., from Gk. προγνωστικόν; prognostic-ate, spelt pronostycate in Palsgrave; prognostic-at-ion, spelt pronosticacyon in Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. iii. c. 4, from O. F. pronostication or prognostication, 'a prognostication,' Cot.; prognostic-

PROGRAMME, PROGRAM, a public notice in writing, a sketch of proceedings. (F., -L., -Gk.) The etymological spelling is programme, according to F. programme; but it is quite a modern word. We find the Lat. form programma in Phillips, ed. 1706, and

word. We find the Lat. form programma in Philips, ed. 1700, and in Todd's Johnson.—Gk. πρόγραμμα, a public notice in writing.—Gk. προγράφειν, to give public notice in writing.—Gk. πρό, before, publicly; and γράφειν, to write. See Pro- and Grave (1).

PROGRESS, advancement. (F.,—L.) In Spenser, F. Q. iii. 11.
20; Court of Love, 1067.—O. F. progrez, 'a progression, going forward,' Cot. Mod. F. progrès.—Lat. progressum, acc. of progression, and the progression of progression.

1706; progress-ive-ly, -ness. PROHIBIT, to hinder, check, forbid. (L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627, and in Palsgrave. — Lat. prohibitus, pp. of prohibere, to prohibit; lit. to hold before or in one's way. — Lat. pro., before; and habere, to have, hold; see Pro- and Habit. Der. prohibit-ion, Cymb. iii. 4. 79, from F. prohibition, 'a prohibition,' from Lat. acc. prohibitionem;

prohibit-ive: prohibit-or-y, from Lat. prohibitorius.

PROJECT, sb., a plan, purpose, scheme. (F.,-L.) In Shak.
Much Ado, iii. 1. 55.—O.F. project, 'a project, purpose,' Cot. Mod. F. projet. - Lat. projectum, acc. of projectus, pp. of projecte (projicere), to fling forth, cast out, hold out, extend; whence the sense to set forth, plan, not found in classical Latin.—I.at. pro-, forward; and iacere, to throw; see Pro- and Jet(1). Der. project, verb, to cast forward, Spenser, F. Q. vi. 1. 45; also, to plan, accented project, Antony, v. 2. 121; project-ion, also in the sense of 'plan' in Hen. V, ii. 4. 46, from F. projection, 'a projection, . . extending out,' Cot.; project-or; project-ile, in Phillips, ed. 1706, a coined word.

PROLATE, extended, elongated in the direction of the polar axis.

(L.) Chiefly in the phrase 'prolate spheroid,' Bailey's Dict., vol. i. ed. 1735. [Prolate is used as a verb by Howell; see Rich. and Todd's Johnson.] - Lat. prolatus, lengthened, extended. - Lat. pro., forward; and latus (for tlatus), borne, from ✓ TAL, to lift, bear; see Pro-

and Oblate.

470

PROLEPSIS, anticipation. (L., - Gk.) A rhetorical term; in Phillips, ed. 1706. [Blount, ed. 1674, gives prolepsie, from O. F. prolepsie in Cotgrave.] – Lat. prolepsis. – Gk. πρόληψιε, an anticipation or anticipatory allusion. – Gk. πρό, before; and ληψιε, a scizing, catching, taking, from λήψ-υμαι, fut. of λαμβάνειν, to seize. See Pro- and Catalepsy. Der. prolep-t-ic, as in 'proleptick disease, a disease that always anticipates, as if an ague come today at 4 o'clock, tomorrow an hour sooner,' Phillips, ed. 1706, from Gk. προληπτικόε,

anticipating; prolep-t-ic-al, Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674; prolep-t-ic derivatives prolificatio and prolifications; it means 'producing offspring.'

- Lat. proli-, crude form of proles, offspring; and -ficus, making, from facere, to make; see Fact.

β. Lat. prolies = pro-öles; from pro-before; and ölüre*, to grow, whence the inceptive form ölescere, appearing in ad-olescere, to grow up; see Adolescent, Adult. Der.

prolifical, Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674.

PROLIX, tedious, lengthy. (F., -L.) 'A long and prolize exhortacion;' Hall's Chron., Hen. VII, an. 5. G. Douglas has the corrupt form prolize, Palace of Honour, pt. ii. st. 18, ed. Small. [The sb. prolizity, M. E. prolizitee, is in Chaucer, C. T. 10719, and Trollus, b. ii. 1. 1564.]—F. prolize, 'prolix,' Cot.—Lat. prolizus, extended, prolix.

B. The usual derivation from pro- and laxus cannot be sustained; the verb laxare shews that laxus keeps its vowel in derivatives; and the change of vowel from a to i has no support. Prolixus must be compared with elixus, soaked, boiled, allied to O. Lat. lixa, water, and liqui, liquere, to flow. We then get the true sense; pro-lizus means that which has flowed beyond its bounds, and the usual issue means that which has nowed beyond as bounds, and the assumence of 'broad' or 'extended' is clearly due to the common phenomenon of the enlargement of a pond by rain. — Lat. pro., forward; and lieus*, supplying the place of the unrecorded pp. of liqui, to flow. See Pro- and Liquid. Der. prolix-i-ty (see above), from O. F. prolimite, not in Cotgrave, but in use in the 13th cent. (Littré); from Lat. acc. prolixitatem.

PROLOCUTOR, the speaker, or chairman of a convocation. (L.) 'Prolocutour of the Conuocation house, is an officer chosen by persons ecclesiasticall, publickly assembled by the Kings Writ at euery Parliament;' Minsheu, ed. 1627. - Lat. prolocutor, an advocate. of logui, to speak. See Pro- and Loquacious.

PROLOGUE, a preface, introductory verses to a play. (F., -L.,

-Gk.) M. E. prologue, Gower, C. A. prol.; see p. 4, footnote, l. 4 from end. And see MSS. of the Cant. Tales. - F. prologue, 'a prologue, or fore-speech, Cot.—Lat. prologus.—Gk. πρόλογος, a fore-speech.—Gk. πρό, before; and λόγος, a speech; see Pro- and Logic.

PROLONG, to continue, lengthen out. (F., -L.) M.E. prolongen.

*Purlongyn, or prolongyn, or put fer a-wey; Prompt. Parv. p. 417.

-F. prolonger, to prolong, protract, Cot. - Lat. prolongare, to pro-

as '16th cent.' in Littré, but prob. older), from Lat. acc. progress-& Formed from O. F. pourmener or promener, to walk, both of which ionem; progress-ion-al, Blount, ed. 1674; progress-ive, Phillips, ed. forms are given in Cotgrave, the prefix being really the same (Lat. 1706; progress-ive-ly, -ness.

The suffix -ade is borrowed from the Prov. suffix -ada = Lat. -ata, the fem. form of -atus, the pp. suffix of the 1st conjugation. - Lat. prominare, to drive forwards, orig. to drive on by threats. - Lat. pro-, forward; and minare, to drive on, allied to minari, to threaten. See Pro- and Menace. Der. promenade, verb.

PROMINENT, projecting, conspicuous, eminent. (F., - L.)

'Some prominent rock;' Chapman, tr. of Homer, Iliad, xvi. 389.
F. prominent, 'prominent;' Cot. - Lat. prominent-, stem of pres. part. of prominere, to project, - Lat. pro-, forth; and minere, to jut, project.

Part prominents of properties of the prominent of the prominence. Root uncertain. Der. prominent-ly; prominence, from F. prominence, 'a prominence,' Cot.

PROMISCUOUS, mixed, confused. (L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627; and in Cotgrave, to translate F. promiscue.—Lat. promiscuus, mixed. -Lat pro., lit. forward, but here of slight force; and mise-ere, to mix, allied to E. mix. See Pro., Miscellaneous, and Mix. Der. promiscuous-ly, -ness.

PROMISE, an engagement to do a thing, an expectation. (F.,-L.) Put for promes or promesse. And this is the promes that he hath promised vs; Bible, 1551, I John, ii. 25. Fayre behestis and promysys; Fabyan, Chron. an. 1336-7. — F. promesse, 'a promise,' Cot. Cf. Span. promesa, Ital. promessa, a promise. — Lat. promissa, fem. of promissus, pp. of promittere, to send or put forth, to promise. - Lat. pro-, forth; and mittere, to send; see Pro- and Mission. Der. promise, verb (as above); promiser, promising, promising-ly; promissor-y, formed with suffix y (= Lat. -ius) from the (rare) Lat.

promissor, a promiser.

PROMONTORY, a headland, cape. (L.) In Shak. Temp. v. Englished from Lat. promontorium, a mountain-ridge, headland; cf. F. promontoire (Cot.) - Lat. pro., forward; mont-, crude form of mons, a mountain; and the adj. neut. suffix -orium. See Pro- and

Mountain.

PROMOTE, to further, advance, clevate. (L.) 'A great furtherer or promoter;' Fabyan, Chron. an. 1336-7, ed. Ellis, p. 445. 'He was promoted to so high an office;' Grafton, Chron. Hen. VI, an. 14 (R.) - Lat. promotus, pp. of promouere, to promote, further. -Lat. pro-, forward; and mouere, to move; see Pro- and Move. Der. promot-er; promot-ion, M. E. promocion, Prompt. Parv., from F. promotion, from Lat. acc. promotionem.

PROMPT, prepared, ready, acting with alacrity. (F.,-L.) 'She that was prompte and redy to all euyll;' Fabyan, Chron. vol. i. c. 116; ed. Ellis, p. 91, l. 1. Cf. 'Promptyd, Promptus;' Prompt. Parv. - F. prompt, 'prompt;' Cot. - Lat. promptum, acc. of promptus, promitus, brought to light, at hand, ready, pp. of promere, to take or bring forward. - Lat. pro-, forward; and emere, to take; whence promere = pro-imere. See Pro- and Example. Der. promptly, promptly, promptly, verb M. E. prompter Prompt Pary: promptly. prompt-ness; prompt, verb, M. E. prompten, Prompt. Parv.; prompten, M. E. promptene, Prompt. Parv.; prompt-ing; prompti-itude (Levins), from F. promptitude, 'promptness,' Cot., from Low Lat. promptitudo, which occurs A. D. 1261 (Ducange).

PROMULGATE, to publish. (L.) In Shak. Oth. i. 2. 21; and both as vb. and pp. in Palsgrave.—Lat. promulgatus, pp. of promulgare, to publish. β. Of unknown origin; the prefix is pro-, as usual. Some have supposed promulgare to stand for promulgare, to put before the unigus or common people, by change of u to m; this is not very likely. Others propose a connection with multi, many, pl. of multus. Others refer it to O. Lat. promellere, 'litem promouere,' or connect it with promulcum, a tow-rope. Der. pro-

mulgat-or, promulgat-ion.

PRONE, with the face downward, headlong, inclined, eagerly, ready. (F., -L.) In Shak. Wint. Tale, ii. 1. 108. - F. prone, prone, ready, Cot. - Lat. pronum, acc. of pronus, inclined towards.

B. Pronus prob. stands for prouonus (provious), formed with suffixes -va and -na from pro-, before, forward; see Pro-+Gk. πρηνήs, Doric πράνοs (= πρα Γανοs), headlong. + Skt. pravana, declining, inclined to, ready, prone; this form illustrates the Gk. and Lat. Der. prone-ly, prone-ness.

PRONG, the spike of a fork. (C.) 'Iron teeth of rakes and prongs; Dryden, tr. of Virgil, Georg. ii. 487. 'A prong or pitchforke; Minsheu, ed. 1627. 'A prongue, hasta furcata;' Levins, 166. 47, ed. 1570. Prob. of Celtic origin; cf. W. procio, to thrust, stab, poke; procyr, a poker; Gael. brog, to spur, stimulate, goad, brog, a shoemaker's awl; see Brooch.

B. We also find Sussex brog, a shoemaker's awl; see Brooch.

8. We also find Sussex sprong, spronk, a root of a tree or prong of a tooth (Parish); which Long. Der. prolongation, 'a prolongation, 'a prolongation, 'a prolongation,' a prolongation, 'a prolongation,' a prolongation, 'a prolongation,' a prolongation,' a prolongation, 'from Lat. pp. prolongatis. Doublet, purloin.

PROMENADE, a walk, place for walking. (F.,-L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, we find both promenade and pourmenade.—

F. promenade, formerly pourmenade; Cot. gives only the latter form. ever, means a pang, throe, sharp pain, and is clearly a different application of the same E. word, from the same W. source. 'Throwe [throe], womannys pronge, sekenes [sickness], Erumpna;' Prompt.

Tano. Der. prophet-ess, prophet-ic, prophet-ic-al, prophet-ic-ally; cation of the same E. word, from the same W. source. 'Throwe [throe], womannys pronge, sekenes [sickness], Erumpna;' Prompt. Parv. p. 493. This explains the line 'The prange of loue so straineth them to crie;' Court of Love, ed. 1561, fol. 353, back, last line, needlessly altered, in modern reprints, to 'The pange of love.' See Pang. PRONOUN, a word used in place of a noun, to denote a person. (F., - L.) In Ben Jonson, Eng. Grammar, c. xv; Shak. Merry Wives, iv. 1. 41. Compounded of Pro- and Noun; and suggested by Lat. pronomen, a pronoun. It answers to F. pronom, but there is nothing to shew that the F. compound is earlier than the E. word. Cf. Span. pronombre, Ital. pronome. Der. pronomin-al, from pronomin-, stem of Lat. pronomen.

PRONOUNCE, to utter, express, speak distinctly. (F., -L.) M. E. pronouncen, Chaucer, C. T. 16766. - F. prononcer, 'to pronounce, Cot. - Lat. pronunciare, to pronounce. - Lat. pro-, forth; and nunciare, to tell. See Pro- and Announce. Der. pronounc-er,

pronounce-able, pronounc-ing; pronunci-at-ion, from F. pronontiation, pronunciation, Cot., from Lat. acc. pronuntiationem.

PROOF, a test, demonstration, evidence. (F., -L.) The vowel has undergone some alteration; evidence. (F.,-L.) The vowel has undergone some alteration; we find the spelling profe in the Bible of 1551, 2 Cor. ii. 9. M. E. preef, in many MSS. of Wyclif, 2 Cor. ii. 9, later text, where the reading of the text itself is preugng. Earliest spelling preone, Ancren Riwle, p. 52, l. 13; where eo is put for F. eu, as in E. people for F. peuple. — F. preuve, 'a proofe, tryall,' Cot. — Late Lat. proba, a proof (White); which seems to be merely formed from the verb probagation of the control of Provence of Provence. formed from the verb probare, to prove; see Prove. Cf. Port. and Ital. prova, Span. prueba, a proof.

PROP, a support, stay. (C.) The sb. appears earlier than the verb. M. E. proppe, a long staff; Prompt. Parv. As the letter p is The sb. appears earlier than the frequently found to lead to a Celtic origin, the double p in this word points to the same very clearly. — Irish propa, a prop; propadh, propping; Gael. prop, a prop, support, prop, to prop, pp. propta, propped. Hence also O. Du. proppe, 'an yron branch, proppen, to prop, stay, or beare up,' Hexham; and with a change of meaning, to fastening or stopping up, Dan. prop, Swed. propp, G. pfropf, a cork, stopple, G. pfropfen. to cram, stuff, or thrust into. Der. prop, verb.

PROPAGATE, to multiply plants by layers, extend, produce. (L.) In Shak. Per. i. 2. 73; and in Levins, ed. 1570. - Lat. propagatus, pp. of propagare, to peg down, propagate by layers, produce, beget; allied to propages, propago, a layer, and from the same source as com-pages, a joining together, structure. - Lat. pro-, forward; and Pact. Der. propagat-or; propagat-ion, Minsheu; propagand-ism, propagand-ist, coined words from the name of the society entitled Congregatio de Propagand Fide, constituted at Rome, A. D. 1622 (Haydn). And see prune (1).

PROPEL, to drive forward, urge on. (L.) 'The blood . . . that is propelled out of a vein of the breast;' Harvey (died 1657); cited in Todd's Johnson, without a reference. [But the word propulse was formerly used instead of it; see Richardson.] — Lat. propellere (pp. propulsus), to propel. - Lat. pro-, forward; and pellere, to drive; see Pro- and Pulsate. Der. propell-er; propuls-ion, propuls-ive, from

the pp. propulsus.

PROPENSITY, an inclination. 'Propension or Propensity;'
Phillips, ed. 1706. [The old word was propension, as in Minsheu, and in Shak. Troil. ii. 2.133, from F. propension. 'a propension or propension.' proneness,' Cot.] A coined word, from Lat. propens-us, hanging forward, inclining towards, prone to; pp. of propendere, to hang forwards. - Lat. pro-, forwards; and pendere, to hang; see Pro- and Pendent.

PROPER, one's own, belonging to, peculiar, suitable, just, comely. (F.,-L.) M. E. propre, whence propremen = proper man, Ancren Riwle, p. 196, l. 15; propreliche = properly, id. p. 98, l. 11. = F. propre, 'proper,' Cot. = Lat. proprium, acc. of proprius, one's own. B. Etym. doubtful; perhaps akin to prope, near; see Proprinquity. Der. properly; also properly, M. E. propreté, Gower, C. A. ii. 239, l. 19, from O. F. propreté, explained as 'fitness' by Cotgrave, but found in old texts with the sense of 'property' (Littré), from Lat. acc.

proprietatem; see Propriety.
PROPHECY, a prediction. (F., -L., -Gk.) The distinction in spelling between prophecy, sb., and prophesy, verb, is unoriginal, arbitrary, and absurd; both should be prophecy. M. E. prophecie, Ancren Riwle, p. 158, l. 15. — O. F. prophecie, variant of prophetie, a prophesie, Cot.—Lat. prophetia.—Gk. προφητεία, a prediction.—Gk. προφήτηε, a prophet; see Prophet. Der. prophesy, verb, Gk. προφήτης, a prophet; see Prophet. M. E. prophecien, Trevisa, i. 421, l. 33.

PROPHET, one who predicts, an inspired teacher. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. prophete, Rob. of Glouc. p. 38, l. 17; Ormulum, 5195.

-O. F. prophete. - Lat. propheta. - Gk. προφήτης, one who declares things, an expounder, prophet. - Gk. πρό, publicly, before all; also, Todd's Johnson; merely Lat. proseenium. - Gk. προσκήνιον, the place

also prophecy, q. v.

PROPINQUITY, nearness. (L.) M. E. propinquites, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. ii. pr. 3, 1. 943. Englished from Lat. propinquites, nearness, by analogy with sbs. in -ity of F. origin. — Lat. propinqui propinquo-, crude form of propinquus, near, with suffix -tas. B. Propinquus = propi-n-cus, extended from prope, near. Root uncertain.

PROPITIOUS, favourable. (L.) The old adj. was propics, from O. F. propics, 'propitious;' see exx. in R. In Minsheu, ed. 1627. Englished, by change of -us to -ous, as in arduous, &c., from Lat. propitius, favourable.

B. Prob. a term of augury; it seems to mean 'flying forwards;' the form shews the derivation from proforwards, and petere, orig. to fly, from PAT, to fly. See Pro-and Feather Der. propitious-ly, -ness. Also propiti-ate, orig. used as a pp., as in a quotation from Bp. Gardner, Explication of the

as a pp., as in a quotation from Bp. Gardner, Explication of the Sacrament, 7551, fol. 150, cited by R.; from Lat. propitiatus, pp. of propitiare, to render favourable. Hence propitiat-ion, Minsheu, from F. propitiation, 'a propitiation,' Cot.; propitiat-or-y. M. E. propiciatorie, Wyclif, Heb. ix. 5, from Lat. propitiatorium, Heb. ix. 5.

PROPORTION, relation of parts, equality of ratios, analogy, symmetry. (F., -L.) M. E. proportion, Chaucer, C. T. 11598. - F. proportion, 'proportion,' Cot. - Lat. proportionem, acc. of proportio, comparative relation. - Lat. pro-, before, here used to signify as regards or in relation to; and portio, a portion, part; see Pro- and Portion. Der. proportion, vb.; proportion-able, proportion-abl-y, proportion-al, -al-ly, -ate, -ate-ly.

PROPOSE, to offer for consideration. (F., - L., - Gk.) In

PROPOSE, to offer for consideration. (F., - L., - Gk.) In Shak, Tam. Shrew, v. 2. 69. [We also find propone, whence proponing in Sir T. More, Works, p. 1107 g; this is from Lat. proponere, and is really a different word; see **Propound**.] = F. proposer, to purpose, also, to propose, Cot. Compounded of pro., prefix; and F. poser, which is not from Lat. ponere, but is of Gk. origin, as shewn under pose; see **Pro**- and **Pose**. Littré remarks that in this word as in other description of F. word, as in other derivatives of F. poser, there has been confusion with Lat. ponere. Der. propos-er; propos-al, spelt proposall in Minsheu, a coined word, like bestow-al, refus-al, &c. Doublet, purpose (1),

q.v. Gr But propound, proposition, are unrelated.

PROPOSITION, an offer of terms, statement of a subject, theorem, or problem. (F., - L.) M. E. proposicioun, in the phrase looues of proposicioun, to translate Lat. panes propositionis, Wyclif, Luke, vi. 4. - F. proposition, 'a proposition,' Cot. - Lat. propositionem,

acc. of propositio, a statement. — Lat. propositis, pp. of proponere, to propound: see Propound. Der. proposition-al.

PROPOUND, to offer for consideration, exhibit. (L.) Used as equivalent to propose, but really distinct, and of different origin. Formed with excrescent d from the old verb to propone, Sir T. More, Works, p. 1107 g. 'Artificially proponed and oppugned;' Hall's Chron. Hen. VII, an. 5 (R.) 'The glorie of God propouned;' Bale, Image, pt. iii (R.) - Lat. proponere, to set forth. - Lat. pro-, forth; and ponere, to put, set, pp. positus; see Pro- and Position. Der.

proposider; proposition, q. v. Also purpose (2), q. v. PROPRIETY, fitness. (F., -L.) 'Proprietie, owing, specialtie, qualitie, a just and absolute power over a free-hold;' Minsheu. I. e. it had formerly the sense of property, of which it is a doublet; see Robinson, tr. of More's Utopia, ed. Lumby, p. 62, l. 32. - F. proprieté, 'a property, propriety, . . . a fiechold in; also, a handsome or comely assortment, &c.;' Cot. - Lat. proprietatem, acc. of proprietas, a property, ownership; also proper signification of words, whence the mod. sense. - Lat. proprius, one's own. See Proper. Der. propriet-or, an incorrect substitute for proprietary, from O. F. proprietaire. 'a proprietary, an owner,' Cot., from Lat. proprietarius, an owner. Cf. also O.F. proprietaire, adj. 'proprietary,' Cot. Doublet,

PROPULSION, PROPULSIVE; sec Propel.

property

PROROGUE, to continue from one session to another, defer. (F., - L.) Spelt prorogue in Minsheu, ed. 1627; earlier spelling proroge, Levins, ed. 1570. - F. proroger, 'to prorogue,' Cot. - Lat. prorogare, to propose a further extension of office, lit. 'to ask publicly;' hence to prorogue, defer. - Lat. pro-, publicly; and rogare, to ask; see Pro- and Rogation. Der. prorog-at-ion, from F. prorogation, 'a

PROS-, prefix, to, towards. (Gk.) Properly Gk., but also appearing in F. and Lat. words borrowed from Gk. – Gk. πρόε, towards; fuller form προτί, extended from πρό, before. + Skt. prati, towards; extended from pra, before, forward, away. See Pro-. Der. pros-

472

σκηνή, a scene; see Pro- and Scene.

PROSCRIBE, to publish the name of a person to be punished, to outlaw or banish, prohibit. (L.) In Levins, ed. 1570. – Lat. proscribere, pp. proscriptus, lit. 'to write publicly.' – Lat. pro-, forth, publicly; and scribere, to write; see Pro- and Scribe. Der. proscript-ion, Jul. Cæs. iv. 1. 17, from F. proscription, 'a proscription, Cot., from Lat. acc. proscriptionem; proscript-ive.

PROSE, straightforward speech, not poetically arranged. (F., – L.) M. E. prose, Chaucer, C. T. 4516. – F. prose, 'prose,' Cot. – Lat. prosa, put for prorsa, in the phr. prorsa oratio, straightforward (or unimbellished) speech; fem. of prorsus, forward, a contracted form of proversus, lit. turned forward. = Lat. pro., forward; and versus, pp. of vertere, to turn. See Pro- and Verse.

The result, that prose is derived from Lat. uersus, whence E. verse, is remarkable.

Der. prose, vb., pros-er, pros-y, pros-i-ly, pros-i-ness; pros-a-ic, from Lat. prosaicus, relating to prose.

PROSECUTE, to pursue, continue, follow after, sue. (L.) In Levins, ed. 1570. Spelt prosequute, Robinson's tr. of More's Utopia, ed. Lumby, p. 132, l. 17, p. 133, l. 32. — Lat. prosecutus, prosequitus, pp. of prosequit, to pursue; see Pursue. Der. prosecut-ion, Antony, iv. 14, 65, from Lat. acc. prosecutionem; prosecut-or = Lat. prosecutor; prosecut-rix, formed with suffixes -r (= -or) and -ix, as in Lat.

Doublet, pursue.

PROSELYTE, a convert. (F., - L., - Gk.) M. E. proselite, Wyclif, Deeds [Acts], ii. 10; afterwards conformed to the Lat. spelling with y. = O. F. proselite, 'a proselite, 'Cot. = Lat. proselytum, acc. of proselytus. = Gk. προσήλυτος, one who has come to a place, hence, as sb. a stranger, esp. one who has come over to Judaism, a convert, Acts, ii. 10. - Gk. προσέρχομαι, I come to, approach, perf. tense προσελήλυθα, 2nd aor. προσήλθον (= προσ-ηλυθον). = Gk. πρόε, to; and ἔρχομαι, I come; see **Pros**.

β. On the relation between ἔρ-χομαι and ήλ-υθον, see Curtius, i. 81; both are from **A** AR, to go; cf. Skt. 1i, to go. **Der.** proselyt-ise, proselyt-ism. **PROSODY**, the part of grammar that treats of the laws of verse.

(F., -L., -Gk.) In Ben Jonson, Eng. Grammar, c. 1. Spelt prosodie in Minsheu, ed. 1627. - F. prosodie, in use in the 16th cent. (Littré). -Lat. prosodia. - Gk. προσφδία, a song sung to an instrument, a tone, accent, prosody. - Gk. πρόs, to, accompanying; and φόη, an ode, song; see Pros- and Ode. Der. prosod-i-al, prosodi-c-al, prosodi-an,

providest.

PROSOPOPŒIA, personification. (L., = Gk.) Spelt prosopeia,
Sir P. Sidney, Apology for Poetry, ed. Arber, p. 24. = Lat. prosopetop of the prosopilization = Gk. προσωποποιείν, to perpæia. - Gk. προσωποποιία, personification. - Gk. προσωποποιείν, to personify. - Gk. προσωπο-, crude form of πρόσωπον, a face, person; and ποιείν, to make. β. Gk. πρόσωπον is from πρόs, towards; and ωπ-, stem of ων, face, appearance. See Pros-, Optic, and Poet.

PROSPECT, a view, scene, expectation. (L.) In Shak. Much Ado, iv. 1. 231; and in Levins. - Lat. prospect-us, a look out, distant view, prospect. - Lat. prospectus, pp. of prospicere, to look forward. -Lat. prospect. Lat. prospectus, pp. 61 prospectes, to look forward. — Lat. pro-, before; and spicere, specere, to look; see Pro- and Spy. Dar. prospect, vb., in Levins; prospective, M. E. prospective, Chaucer, C. T. 10458, from F. prospective, 'the prospective, perspective, or optick, art,' Cot., from Lat. adj. prospectius; prospectively; prospe i-ion; also prospectus (modern), = Lat. prospectus.

PROSPEROUS, according to hope, successful. (L.) In Levins;

and in Surrey, tr. of Virgil, An. iv. 579 (Lat. text). Englished, by change of us to ous, as in arduous, &c., from Lat. prosperus, also spelt prosper, according to one's hope, favourable. - Lat. pro-, for, according to; and sper- (as in sper-are), put for spes, hope. B. Spes is prob. from \(SPA, \) to draw out, whence also space and speed; Fick, i. 251. See Pro- and Despair. Der. prosperous-ly; prosper, verb, Bible of 1551, 3 John, 2, and in Palsgrave, from O.F. prosperer, 'to prosper,' Cot., which from Lat. prosperare, from prosper, adj. Also prosper.i-ty, in early use. M. E. prosperite, Ancren Riwle, p. 194, l. 14, from O. F. prosperite = Lat. acc. prosperitatem.

PROSTITUTE, to expose for sale lewdly, to sell to lewdness,

devote to shameful purposes. (L.) Minsheu, ed. 1627, has prostitute, verb, and prostitution. The verb is in Shak. Per. iv. 6. 201; and in Palsgrave. - Lat. prostitut-us, pp. of prostituere, to set forth, expose openly, prostitute. - Lat. pro-, forth; and statuere, to place, set; see

openly, prostitute. — Lat. pro-, forth; and statuere, to place, set; see Pro- and Statute. Der. prostitute, sh. = Lat. prostituta, fem.; prostitut-ion, from F. prostitution, 'a prostitution,' Cot., from Lat. acc. prostitutionem; prostitutior = Lat. prostitutor.

PROSTRATE, lying on the ground, bent forward on the ground. (L.) 'It is good to slepe prostrate on their bealies;' Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 30 (R.) = Lat. prostratus, pp. of prosternere, to throw forward on the ground. - Lat. pro-, forward; and sternere, to throw on the ground. See Pro- and Stratum.

Der. prostrate, vb., Spenser, F. Q. i. 12. 6; prostrat-ion, from F. prostration, 'a prostrating,' Cot., from Lat. acc. prostrationem.

before the scene where the actors appeared. = Gk. πρό, before; and & PROTEAN, readily assuming different shapes. (L., = Gk.) 'The Protean transformations of nature; 'Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 32 (R.) Coined, with suffix -an (= Lat. -anus), from Lat. Proteus,

a sea-god who often changed his form. - Gk. Πρωτεύ, a sea-god. PROTECT, to cover over, defend, shelter. (L.) In Shak. Tw. Nt. ii. 4. 75. [We find M. E. protectour, Henrysoun, Complaint of Creseide, l. 140; protection, Chaucer, C. T. 2365, 4876.] — Lat. protect-us, pp. of protegere, to protect. - Lat. pro-, before; and tegere, to cover; see Pro- and Tegument. Der. protect-ion, from F. protection, 'protection,' Cot., from Lat. acc. protectionem; protect-ion-ist; protection, protection, coling and protecteur, from F. protections, protections, protections, protections, protections, a protector, from Lat. acc. protectorem; protect-or-al, protect-or-ship, protect-or-ate; protect-ress, M. E. protectrice, A Ballad in Commendacion of Our Ladie, st. 9, in Chaucer's Works, cd. 1561, for the colling of fol. 329, back, from F. protectrice, 'a protectrix,' Cot., formed from the acc. case of a Lat. protectrix*, a fem. form similar to testatrix. Also protégé, borrowed from mod. F. protégé, pp. of protéger, to protect, from Lat. protegere; fem. form protegée.

PROTEST, to bear public witness, declare solemnly. (F., -L.) In Spenser, F. Q. ii. 10. 28; the sb. protest occurs in The Tale of Beryn, ed. Furnivall, l. 3905. – F. protester, 'to protest, Cot. – Lat. protestare, protestari, to protest. – Lat. pro-, publicly; and testari, to bear witness, from testis, a witness. See Pro- and Tostify. Der. protest, sb., protest-er; Protest-ant, from F. protestant, pres. part. of protester; Protest-ant-ism; protest-at-ion, Chaucer, C. T. 3139, from

F. protestation, 'a protestation,' from Lat. acc, protestationem.
PROTHALAMIUM, a song written on the occasion of a marriage. (L., - Gk.) See the Prothalamion written by Spenser. -Late Lat. prothalamium, or prothalamion. - Gk. προθαλάμιον, a song written before a marriage; not in Liddell and Scott, but coined (with prefix προ-) as a companion word to Epithalamium, q. v.

PROTOCOL, the first draught or copy of a document. (F.-L., -Gk.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. -O. F. protocole, also protecole, 'the first draught or copy of a deed,' Cot. [Cf. Ital. protocollo, 'a booke wherein seriveners register all their writings, anything that is first made, and needeth correction; 'Florio.]—Low Lat. protocollum.— Late Gk. πρωτόκολλον, not in Liddell and Scott, but explained by Scheler. It meant, in Byzantine authors, orig. the first leaf glued on to MSS., in order to register under whose administration, and by whom, the MS. was written; it was afterwards particularly applied to documents drawn up by notarics, because, by a decree of Justinian, such documents were always to be accompanied by such a first leaf or fly-leaf. It means 'first glued-on,' i.e. glued on at the beginning. - Gk. πρῶτο-, crude form of πρῶτος, first; and κολλαν, to glue, from

Gk. κόλλα, glue. β. Gk. πρῶτος is a superl. form from πρό, before; see Pro-. The root of κόλλα is unknown; cf. Russ. klei, glue. PROTOMARTYR, the first martyr. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) 'The holy prothomartyr seynt Alboon;' Fabyan, Chron. vol. i. c. 151.-F. protomartyre, 'the first martyr,' Cot.-Late Lat. protomartyr.-Gk. πρωτύμαρτυρ; coined from πρώτο-, crude form of πρώτοs, first, superl. of πρύ, before; and μάρτυρ, a martyr, later form of μάρτυς, a witness.

See Pro- and Martyr.

PROTOTYPE, the original type or model. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) 'There, great exemplar, prototype of kings;' Daniel, at Panegyric to the King's Majesty (R.) And in Minsheu. - F. prototype, 'the first form, type, or pattern of,' Cot. - Lat. prototypum, neut. of prototypus, adj., original. - Gk. πρωτύτυπον, a prototype; neut. of πρωτύτυπος, according to the first form. - Gk. πρώτο-, crude form of πρώτοs, first, superl. of πρό, before; and τύπος, a type. See Pro- and Type.

¶ So also, with the same prefix, we have proto-plasm, proto-phyle, &c. PROTRACT, to prolong (L.) 'Without longer protractyng of tyme;' Ilall's Chron., Hen. VI. an. 38 (R.); and in Shak. — Lat. protract-us, pp. of protrahere, to draw forth, prolong. - Lat. pro-, forth; and trahere, to draw; see Pro- and Trace. Der. protract-ion (not F.); protract-ive, Shak. Troil. i. 3. 20; protract-or.

PROTRUDE, to push forward, put out. (L.) In Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 20, § 4. - Lat. protrudere, to thrust forth. - Lat. pro-, forth; and trudere, to thrust, allied to E. threat; see Pro- and Threat. Der. protrus-ion, coined from Lat. pp. protrusus; pro-

PROTUBERANT, prominent, bulging out. (L.) 'Protuberant, swelling or puffing up;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Phillips, ed. 1706, has both protuberant and protuberance. The rare verb protuberate sometimes occurs; see Rich. — Lat. protuberant, stem of pres. part of the bulge out. It is the former and and tuber a smelling. protuberare, to bulge out.—Lat. pro., forward; and tuber, a swelling; see Pro- and Tuber. Der. protuberance.

PROUD, haughty, arrogant. (E.) M. E. prud (with long u), Havelok, 302; Ancren Riwle, p. 176, l. 17; later proud, P. Plowman, B. iii. 178. Older form prut (with long u), Ancren Riwle, p. 276, l. 19; Layamon, 8828 (earlier text; later text, prout).—A.S. prút, proud; a word of which the traces are slight; the various reading pritine for ranene in the A.S. Chron. an. 1006, is only found in MS. F, of the 12th century; see Earle, Two A.S. Chronicles, notes, p. 336. Yet its earlier existence may be safely inferred from the occurrence of the derived words priting, pride, Mone, Quellen, p. 355, and prite in Ælfric's Homilies, ii. 220, formed by the usual vowel-change from ú to ý; see Pride.

B. Moreover, we find Icel. prúðr, proud, borrowed from A.S.; with which cf. Dan. prud, stately, magnificent. Root unknown.

Der. proud-ly; also pride, q. v.

PROVE, to test, demonstrate, experience. (F., -L.) In old authors, it commonly means 'to test,' as in the proverb, 'the exception proves the rule' = Lat. 'exception probat regulam;' a phrase often foolishly used to signify that 'an exception demonstrates a rule,' which is plainly absurd. M. E. prouen, preuen (with u for v), P. Plowman, B. viii. 120, A. ix. 115. Older spelling preouen, Ancren Riwle, p. 390, l. 22. = O. F. prover, pruver, later prouver, 'to prove, try, essay, verifie, approve, assure,' &c.; Cot. - Lat. probare, to test, try, examine, orig. to judge of the goodness of a thing. — Lat. probus, good, excellent. Root uncertain. β. From the Lat. probare are also derived, not only Port. provar, Span. probar, Ital. provare, but also A.S. prófan, Laws of Ine, § 20, in Thorpe's Ancient Laws, i. 116, Du. proeven, Icel. prófa, Swed. pröfua, Dan. prove, G. proben, probiren. The mod. E. prove seems to have been taken from the F. rather than from Lat. directly. Der. prov-able, prov-abl-y, provableness; and see proof, probable, probation, probe, probity, ap-prove, dis-ap-prove, dis-prove, im-brove, re-prove, re-prob-ate.

PROVERB, a short familiar sentence, an adage, a maxim. (F., -L.) M. E. prouerbe (with u=v), Wyclif, John, xvi. 29. - F. proverbe, 'a proverb.' - Lat. prouerbium, a common saying, proverb. - Lat. propublicly; and uerbum, a word. See Pro- and Verb. Der. proverb-i-al, from Lat. prouerbialis, formed from prouerbi-um with suffix

-alis; proverb-i-al-ly.

PROVIDE, to make ready beforehand, prepare, supply. (L.) In Shak. Com. Errors, i. 1. 81; and in Palsgrave.—Lat. providere, to act with foresight, lit. to foresee.—Lat. pro., before; and uidere, to see. See Pro- and Vision. Der. provid-er, Cymb. iii. 6. 53. Also provid-ent, Skelton, ed. Dyce, i. 11, l. 139, from Lat. prouident-stem of pres. part. of prouidere; provid-ent-ly; also provid-ence, M. E. prouidence, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. v. pr. 6, l. 5008, from F. providence—Lat. prouidentia; whence providenti-al, providenti-al-ly. Also (from Lat. pp. provis-us) provis-ion, Sir T. Elyot, The Governor, b. ii. c. 12, from F. provision—Lat. acc. provisionem; provis-ion, verb, provis-ion-al, provis-ion-al-ly; provis-or, M. E. provisour, P. Plowman, B. iv. 133, from F. proviseur, a provider, Cot.,—Lat. acc. provisorem; provis-or-y, provis-or-i-ly. Also provis-o, 1 Hen. IV, i. 3. 78, from the Lat. law-phrase provisour — Doublet, purvey; doublet of provident, provident

PROVINCE, a business or duty, a portion of an empire or state, a region, district, department. (F., = L.) M. E. prouynce, prouince (with u=v), Wyclif, Deeds [Acts], xxiii. 34. = F. province, 'a province,' Cot. = Lat. prouincia, a territory, conquest. β. Of unknown origin; the various explanations are unfounded and unsatisfactory. Der. provinci-al, Meas. for Meas. v. 318; provinci-al-ly, provinci-al-ism. PROVISION, PROVISO; see under Provide.

PROVOKE, to call forth, excite to action or anger, offend, challenge. (F., -L.) M. E. prouoken, Prompt. Parv. -F. provoguer, 'to provoke,' Cot. - Lat. prouocare, to call forth, challenge, incite, provoke. - Lat. prouocare, to call, from uoc., stem of uox, the voice. See Pro- and Vocal. Der. provok-ing, provok-ing-ly; provoc-at-ion, in Fabyan's Chron. vol. i. c. 64, from F. provocation, 'a seems to have been suggested by confusion with M. E. prokken, to

printe for rance in the A.S. Chron. an. 1006, is only found in MS. F. & provocation,' Cot., from Lat. acc. provocationem; provoc-at-ive, Henry-of the 12th century: see Forle Two A.S. Chronicles notes p. 226. I soup Test of Crescide at 221 Access at in new contract.

provostation. Test. of Creseide, st. 33; provoc-at-ive-ness.

PROVOST, a principal or chief, esp. a principal of a college or chief magistrate of a Scottish town, a prefect. (F.,=L.) M. E. provost (with u=v), Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. i. pr. 4, l. 293; provest, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 268, l. 7.—O. F. provost (Burguy), variant of prevost, 'the provost or president of a college;' Cot.—Lat. præpositum, acc. of præpositus, a prefect; lit. 'one who is set over,' pp. of præponere, to set over.—Lat. præ, before; and ponere, to place. See Pre- and Position.

B. Ducange gives propositor as equivalent to præpositus; it is certain that the prefix pro- is due to confusion of the Lat. prefix pro- with præ; the mod. F. prévôt keeps the correct form.

The A. S. práfost is formed directly from the Latin. In Italian we find both prevosto and preposto; shewing that is due to the older of Decentramental constraints.

v is due to the older p. Der. provost-marshal, provost-ship. **PROW**, the fore-part of a ship. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. -O. F. prouë (mod. F. proue), 'the prow, or forepart of a ship;' Cot. Cf. Ital: proda, prua. -L at. prova, the prow of a ship; the second r disappearing in order to avoid the double trill. -Gk. $\pi\rho\hat{\varphi}\rho\alpha$ (for $\pi\rho\hat{\omega}r_{\rho}$), the prow; extended from $\pi\rho\omega\hat{r}$, in front (usually early), an old locative form connected with $\pi\rho\hat{\phi}$, before; see Pro-.

PROWESS, bravery, valour. (F., -L.) Originally 'excellence.' M. E. prowes, prowesse, Rob. of Glouc. p. 12, l. 20; p. 112, l. 2; pruesse, King Horn, ed. Lumby, l. 556. -O. F. prouesse, 'prowesse,' Cot.; formed with suffix -esse (= Lat. -itia) from O. F. prou, brave, mod. F. preux, 'hardy, doughty, valiant, full of prowess;' Cot. β. The etym. of O. F. prou is much disputed; it occurs also in the forms prod, prud, pros, proz, &c., fem. prode, prude; we also find Prov. proz, Ital. prode. Y. But, besides the adj. prou, we also find a sh. prou, formerly prod, in the sense of 'advantage;' thus bon prou leur face = much good may it do them. This is the common M.E. prow, meaning profit, advantage, benefit, as in Chaucer, C.T. 12234, 13338. 8. It is certain that prouesse was used to translate Lat. probitas, and that prou was used to translate probus, but the sense of the words was, nevertheless, not quite the same, and they seem to have been drawn together by the influence of a popular etymology which supposed prou to represent probus, but which is prob. wrong. For example, we cannot explain the fem. prode or prude as = Lat. proba, which would rather have given a form prove. The d is very persistent; we still find the fem. prude even in mod. E., and we must observe that Ital. prode means both 'advantage' and 'valiant,' whilst the F. prud'homme simply meant, at first, 'brave man.'

e. It seems best to accept the suggestion that the word is due to the Lat. prep. pro, often used in the sense of 'in favour of 'or 'for the benefit of;' and to explain (with Scheler) the d as due to the occasional form prod-, appearing in Lat. prod-esse, to be useful to, to do good, to benefit. • This would also explain the use of O.F. prod, prou, as an adverb. Cot. has: 'Prou, much, greatly, enough;' which seems to be nothing but the Lat. prod- (without its accompanying -esse) in the sense of 'sufficient.' See Pro-, and Prude.

PROWL, to rove in search of plunder or prey. (C.?) 'To proule for fishe, percontari; To proule for riches, omnia appetere; Levins. M. E. prollen, to search about; Chaucer, C. T. 16880. 'Prollyn, as ratchys [dogs that hunt by scent], Scrutor, Prompt. Parv. 'Prollynge, or sekynge, Perscrutacio, investigacio, scrutinium; id. 'Purlyn, idem quod Prollyn;' id. 'I prolle, I go here and there to seke a thyng, ie tracasse. Prolyng for a promocyon, ambition; Palsgrave. Wedgwood well says: 'The derivation from a supposed F. proieler*, to seek one's prey, is extremely doubtful.' I will go further, and say that it is impossible; there is no such F. word, nor any reason why there should be; if there were, it would surely have given us a form preyle rather than prolle; and lastly, the notion of prey' is by no means inseparably connected with the use of M. E. prollen. β. It means rather 'to keep poking about,' and I suspect it to be a contracted frequentative form, standing for progle, weakened form of prokle; where progle is the frequentative of progue or prog, to search about, esp. for provisions, and proke is an old verb meaning to thrust or poke. See prog or progue, to go a hegging, to procure by a beggarly trick, in Todd's Johnson and Nares. 'And that man in the gown, in my opinion, Looks like a proguing Ist ed. proaging] knave; Beaum. and Fletcher, Span. Curate, iii. 3 (Ascanio). 'We travel sea and soil, we pry, we prowl, We progress and we prog from pole to pole;' Quarles, Emblems (Nares). 'Proke, to stir or poke about; proking about, a familiar term applied to a person who is busily locking for something and examining. as to a person who is busily looking for something, and examining, as we say, every hole and corner; profile, to search or prowl about, to rob, poll, or steal, to plunder; 'Halliwell. See two more exx. of proke, to poke, in Nares, ed. Halliwell. 'Proker, a poker;' Jamie-Y. If this be right, the derivation is plainly from W. procio,

beg. Thus we have: 'Prokkyn, or stifly askyn, Procor, Procito;' Prompt. Parv. This last form is related to Dan prakke, explained by 'to prog' in Ferrall and Repp, though probably orig. of different origin; also to Swed. pracka, to go begging, G. prachern, prachen, to origin; also to Swed. praesa, to go begging, G. praesen, praesa, to solicit earnestly, to beg. Moreover, the Dan and G. words may be mere adaptations from Lat. procare, to ask, rather than cognate forms from the same root PARK, to pray, to ask, noticed under Pray. But the whole of the words here noticed are somewhat obscure. ¶ The common vulgar word prog, provisions, is a mere derivative of the verb to prog, to search for odds and ends.

PROXIMITY, nearness. (F.,-L.) Spelt proximitie in Minsheu, ed. 1627.-F. proximité, 'proximity;' Cot.-Lat. proximitatem, acc. of proximitas; formed with suffix -tas from proximi-=proximo, crude form of proximus, very near, which is a superl. form from prope, near; see Propinquity. Der. Also proxim ate, rather a late word, see exx. in R. and Todd's Johnson, from Lat. proximatus, pp. of proximare, to approach, from proximus, very near; proxim-ate-ly.

PROXY, the agency of one who acts for another; also an agent (Low Lat., - L.) 'Vnles the King would send a proxie;' Fox, Martyrs, p. 978, an. 1536 (R.) Proxy is merely a vulgar contraction for procuracy, which is properly an agency, not an agent. 'Procurator, is used for him that gathereth the fruits of a benefice for another man; An. 3 Rich. II, stat. 1. cap. 2. And procuracy is used for the specialtic whereby he is authorized, ibid; Minsheu, ed. 1627. Procuracy is Englished from Low Lat. procuratia, a late form used as requivalent to Lat. procuratio, a management. Similarly, proctor is a contraction for procurator, a manager; see Proctor, Procure. The contracted forms, proctor and proxy, seem to have come into use at the close of the 14th century. Cf. Prokecye, procuracia; Proketowre, Procurator; Prompt. Parv. Also prockesy, Palsgrave. It thus appears that the syllable -ra- was dropped, whilst u was first weakened to e and afterwards disappeared.

PRUDE, a woman of affected modesty. (F., -L.) In Pope, Rape PRUDE, a woman of affected modesty. (F., -L.) In Pope, Rape of the Lock, i. 63, iv. 74, v. 36; Tatler, no. 102, Dec. 3, 1709.—F. prude, orig. used in a good sense, excellent, as in 'preude frame, a chast, honest modest matron,' Cot. O.F. prode; fem. form of O.F. prod, prud, excellent; the ctymology of which is discussed under Prowess, q. v. Der. prud-ish; prud-ish-ly, Pope, Dunciad, iv. 194; prud-e-ry, Pope, Answer to Mrs. Howe, I. 1, from F. pruderie.

PRUDENT, discreet, sagacious, frugal. (F., -L.) M. E. prudent, Chaucer, C. T. 1244.—F. prudent, 'prudent,' Cot.—Lat. prudent-em, acc. of prudens, prudent.

B. Prūdens is a contracted form of prouidens; see Provident.

Der. prudent-ly; prudence, M. E. prudence, Wyclif, 1 Cor. i. 19, from F. prudence — Lat. prudentia; prudenti-al, Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, coined from Lat. prudentia.

PRUNE (1), to trim trees, divest of what is superfluous. (F.?—

PRUNE (1), to trim trees, divest of what is superfluous. (F.?-**FRUNE** (1), to trim trees, divest of what is superfluous. (F.?—L.?) The old form is proine, proin; see exx. of proin in Nares and Jamieson. In Chaucer, C. T. 9885, it is said of Damian, when dressing himself up smartly: '11c kembeth him [combs himself], he proineth him and piketh,' where the Harl. MS. has pruneth. It here means to trim, trick out, adorn. Gascoigne speaks of imps, i. e. scions of trees, which 'growe crookt, bycause they be not proynd,' i. e. pruned; Steel Glas, 458. It was esp. used of birds, in the sense 'to pick out damaged feathers and arrange the plumage with the bill' (Schmidt), Cymb. v. 4. 118; cf. L. L. L. v. 3. 183. I. Tyrwhitt, with reference to proinen in Chaucer, says: 'It seems to have signified, originally, to take cuttings from vines, in order to plant them out. From hence it has been used for the cutting away of the superfluous shoots of all trees, which we now call pruning; and for that operation, which birds, and particularly hawks, perform upon themselves, of picking out their superfluous or damaged feathers. Gower, speaking of an eagle, says: "For there he pruneth him and piketh As do than hauke, whan him wel liketh;" Conf. Amant. iii. 75. γ . If this be right, the etymology is from F. provigner, to plant or set a stocke, staulke, slip, or sucker, for increase; hence to propagate, multiply, &c.; Cot. This may have been shortened to progner, thus giving M. E. proinen; and, in fact, Littré gives the Berry forms of provigner as preigner, progner, prominer. This verb is from the F. sb. provin, 'a slip or sucker planted,' Cot.; O.F. provain; cf. Ital. propaggine, a vine-sucker laid in the ground. - Lat. propaginem, acc. of propago, a layer, sucker. See Propagate. ¶ There is a slight difficulty, owing to the want of full proof of the transfer of sense from 'setting suckers' to that of 'trimming trees.' Hence Wedgwood, noting the occasional form preen, to dress feathers, used of a bird, refers us to Gael. prin, a pin, Icel. prjón. But the Icel. word seems to be merely borrowed from Gaelic, and the change of vowel from i in prin to u in prune is not explained. Der. prun-er.

PRUNE (2), a plum. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 7. -F. prune, 'a plum,' Cot. -Lat. prunum, a plum. - Gk. προῦνον, shorter form of προῦμνον, a plum; προῦνον, shorter form of προῦμνον, a plum-tree. Root unknown. Der. prun-ella, or

prun-ello, Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 204, the name of a strong woollen stuff of a dark colour, so named from prunella, the Latinised form of F. prunelle, a sloe, dimin. of prune. Doublet, plum.

of F. prunelle, a sloe, dimin. of prune. Doublet, plum. PRURIENT, itching. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—Lat. prurient-, stem of pruriens, pres. part. of prurire, to itch, orig. to burn; cognate with E. freeze; see Froeze. Der. prurience,

PRY, to peer, to gaze. (O. Low G.) M. E. pryen, prien, Chaucer, C. T. 3458; P. Plowman, B. xvi. 168; Will. of Palerne, 5019; Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 222, l. 11. It is merely the same word as M. E. piren, to peer, used in precisely the same sense; we have numerous instances of a shifting of the letter r, as in bride, M. E.

burd, and in bird, M. E. brid. See Poor (2), which is a doublet.

PSALM, a sacred song. (L., - Gk.) M. E. psalm, frequently salm, in very early use, Layamon, 23754. A. S. sealm; see Sweet's A. S. Reader. - Lat. psalmus. - Gk. ψαλμός, a touching, a feeling, esp. the twitching of the strings of a harp; hence, the sound of the harp, a song, psalm. — Gk. ψάλλειν, to touch, twitch, twang; from base PSAL, put for SPAL. — SPAR, to struggle, throb; whence also Skt. sphur, sphar, to tremble, throb, struggle, Gk. doπaípes, to pant, G. sich sperren, to struggle. Der. psalmist, Levins, F. psalmiste (Cot.), from Lat. psalmista, late Gk. ψαλμιστής; psalm-ody, spelt psalmodie in Minsheu, F. psalmodie (Cot.), from late Lat. psalmodia, from Gk. ψαλμφδία, a singing to the harp, which from ψαλμ-, stem of ψαλμόs, and ζδή, a song, ode (see Ode); psalmodi-c-al, psalmod-ist.

Also psaltery, q.v.

PSALTERY, a kind of stringed instrument. (F., -L., -Gk.)
In Shak. Cor. v. 4. 52. M. E. sautrie, Chaucer, C. T. 3213. - O. F.
psalterie, in use in the 12th cent.; see Littré, s. v. psalterion, which is the mod. F. form. - Lat. psalterium. - Gk. ψαλτήριον, a stringed instrument. — Gk. ψαλτήρι, a harper; formed from ψαλ-, base of ψάλλειν, to harp; with suffix answering to Aryan -tar, and denoting the agent. See Psalm. Dor. psalter, M. E. sauter. Holi Meidenhad. agent. See Psalm. Dor. psalter, M. E. sauter, Holi Meidenhad, ed. Cockayne, p. 3, from O. F. psaltier, 'a psaulter, book of psalms,' Cot., from Lat. psalterium, (1) a psaltery, (2) a song sung to the psaltery, the Psalter.

PSEUDONYM, a fictitious name. (F., -Gk.) Modern; not in Todd's Johnson. Borrowed from F. seudonyme, used by Voltaire, A.D. 1772 (Littré). — Gk. ψευδώνυμος, adj., called by a false name. — Gk. ψευδο-, put for ψευδος, a falschood (cf. ψευδής, false); and ὄνυμα, $\delta v_0 \mu_0$, a name. [The ω results from the coalescence of the double o.] β. The Gk. ψεῦδοs is allied to ψυδρός, ψυδνός (base ψυδ-), false; and to ψύθ-os, a lie, orig. a whisper; cf. ψυθίζειν, to whisper. This is from a base ψυθ = SPUT, an extension of the imitative \checkmark SPU, to blow, whence also ψύ-χειν, to blow, and Skt. phút, the imitative sound of blowing. γ. For the Gk. ὅνομα, see Name. Der.

PSHAW, interjection of disdain. (E.) 'A peevish fellow... disturbs all with *pishes* and *pshaws*;' Spectator (cited by Todd). An imitative word, like *pish*; from the sound of blowing. Cf. also

PSYCHICAL, pertaining to the soul. (L., -Gk.) Modern; formed with suffix -al from psychic-us, the Latinised form of Gk. ψυχικόs, belonging to the soul or life. - Gk. ψυχ.ή, the soul, life, orig. breath. – Gk. ψύχ-ειν, to blow; extended from the base ψυ = ✓ SPU, to blow; see Pseudonym. Der. psycho-logy, where the suffix -logy = Gk. suffix -λογία, from λογόs, discourse, which from λέγειν, to speak; hence, psycholog-i-c-al, -al-ly; psycholog-ist.

prosection of the process of grouse. (Gaelic.) 'The ptarmigan grous' is mentioned in an E. translation of Buffon's Nat. Hist., London, 1792, vol. ii. p. 48. The singular spelling ptarmigan, with a needless initial p, seems to be French, and appears in Littre's Dict. - Gael. tarmachan, 'the bird ptarmigan;' Irish tarmachan, 'the bird called the termagant (!).' I do not know the sense of the word; the Gael. verb tarmaich means 'to originate, be the source of, gather, collect, dwell, settle, produce, beget.

PUBERTY, the age of full developement, early manhood. [F., -L.] Spelt pubertie in Minsheu, ed. 1627. – F. puberté, 'youth,' Cot. – Lat. pubertatem, acc. of pubertas, the age of maturity. – Lat. pubes, the signs of manhood, hair.

β. Allied to pu-pus, a boy, pu-pa, a girl; from γ PU, to beget; see Puppet, Pupil. Der. pub-esc-ent, arriving at puberty, from pubescent-, pres. part. of pubescere, inceptive verb formed from sb. pub-es; pubescence.

PUBLIC, belonging to the people, general, common to all. (F.,-L.) 'Publyke toke his [its] begynnynge of people;' Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. i. c. 1. And in Palsgrave.-F. public, masc., publique, fem., 'publick,' Cot.-Lat. publicus, public; O. Lat. poblicus, poplicus.

B. A contracted form of Lat. popul-ic-us*, formed from populus, people; see People. Der. public-ly, public-house, public-ist, one skilled in public law; public-i-ty, a modern word,

See public-an, public-al-ion, publish.

PUBLICAN, a tax-gatherer; inn-keeper. (L.) M. E. publican,
Ormulum, 10147; spelt pupplican in Wyclif, Luke, iii. 12, where it is used to translate Lat. publicanus, with the sense of tax-gatherer. [The sense of 'inn-keeper' is modern.] - Lat. publicanus, a farmer of the public revenue, from publicanus, adj., belonging to the public revenue. Extended from publicus, public; see Public.

revenue. Extended from publicus, public; see FUDIIC.

PUBLICATION, a publishing, that which is published. (F., =

L.) In Shak. Troil. i. 3. 336. — F. publication, 'a publication,' Cot.

— Lat. publicationem, acc. of publicatio.— Lat. publicaus, pp. of publicare, to make public.— Lat. publicus, public; see Public.

PUBLISH, to make public. (F., — L.) M. E. publischen, pup
""" 'Ha was ristful and wolde not publicake hir: 'Weelif.

lischen. 'He was rigtful, and wolde not puplische hir;' Wyclif, Matt. i. 19. Also publishen, Chaucer, C. T. 8291. This is a quite irregular formation, due perhaps to some confusion with O. F. peupler, to people, and conformed to other E. verbs in -isk, which are usually

to people, and conformed to other E. verbs in -ish, which are usually formed from F. verbs in -ir making the pres. part. in -issant. It is founded on F. publier, 'to publish,' Cot. — Lat. publicare, to make public. — Lat. publicus, public. See Public. Der. publish-er.

PUCE, the name of a colour. (F., — L.) 'Puce, of a dark brown colour;' Todd's Johnson. — F. puce, a flea; couleur puce, puce-coloured; Hamilton. Thus it is lit. 'flea-coloured.' The O. F. spelling of puce is pulce (Cotgrave). — Lat. pulicem, acc. of pulcex, a flea. + Gk. $\psi \lambda \lambda \lambda \alpha$ (= $\psi \lambda \lambda$ -ja), a flea.

(= $\sigma \pi \nu \lambda$ -ja) and Lat. pul-ex (=spul-ex) are to be connected with Skt. sphur, to move quickly, from \checkmark SPAR, to throb. The orig. sense is 'quick jumper' or 'jerker,' from its motion.

¶ Todd says that The same of pulse is the same as E. pulse, an old word occurring in Shak. in the phrase pulse-stocking, I Hen. IV, ii. 4.78. Todd also cites 'Cloths... pulse, brown-blue, blacks' from Stat. 5 and 6 Edw. VI, c. vi. But the true sense of pulse is uncertain, and the origin of the word unknown. It cannot be the same word as pulse.

PUCK, a goblin, mischievous sprite. (C.) In Shak. Mids. Nt. Dr. ii. 1. 40. M. E. pouke, P. Plowman, C. xvi. 164, on which passage see my note. It first appears in Richard Coer de Lion, 1, 566, in Weber, Met. Romances, ii. 25. Of Celtic origin. - Irish puca, an elf. sprite, hobgoblin; W. pwca, pwci, a hobgoblin. Cf. Gael. and Irish bosan, a spectre, apparition; Corn. bucca, a hobgoblin, bugbear, scare-crow; W. bug, a hobgoblin. + Icel. púki, a wee devil, an imp. +G. spuk, an apparition, hobgoblin, ghost. B. The G. form shews that an initial s has been lost; and the root takes the form SPU, possibly to blow, inflate; but this is doubtful. The Dan. pog, Swed. pojke, a boy, are unrelated; cf. Finn. poica, a son (E. Müller.) y. It is clear that E. bug, as in bug-bear, hum-bug, is nothing but a weakened form of puck; see Bug (1). Thus puck is a more original form, and it is not possible to connect bug with Lithuan. baugus, roini, and it is not possible to connect our with Lithian. ourgus, terrific, as erroneously suggested under Bug (1). The whole of section β in that article is wrong. Doublets, pug, bug.

PUCKER, to gather into folds, to wrinkle. (C.) 'Pucker, to shrink up or lie uneven, as some clothes are apt to do;' Phillips. ed.

1706. 'Saccolare, to pucker, or gather, or cockle, as some stuffes do being wet;' Florio, ed. 1598. 'He fell down; and not being able to rise again, had his belly puckered together like a sachel, before the chamberlain could come to help him; Junius, Sin Stigmatised (1639), p. 19; in Todd's Johnson. The allusion is here to the top of a poke or bag, when drawn closely together by means of the string; cf. 'to purse up the brows, from purse, sb., and Ital. saccolare from sacco. It is a frequentative form from the base puck-, which appears to be of Celtic origin. Cf. Irish pucadh, a swelling or puffing up; Gaelpoc, to put up in a bag or sack, to become like a bag; connected with Gaelpoca, a bag. See Poke (1), Pock. Der. pucker, sb. PUDDING, an intestine filled with meat, a sausage; a soft kind of meat, of flour, milk, eggs, &c. (C. ?) M. E. pudding, P. Plowner P. Fill role.

man, B. xiii. 106. It is probable that this word belongs to that class of homely domestic words which are of Celtic origin. The suffix -ing is probably an E. substitute for an older suffix which was not understood. = Irish putog, a pudding, the numbles of a deer; Gael. putog, a pudding; W. poten, a paunch, a pudding; Corn. pot, a bag, a pudding.

\$\beta\$. The older sense was doubtless 'bag,' and these words point back to a root PUT, 'to swell out, be inflated,' preserved in Swed. dial. puta, to be inflated, bulge out (Rietz). Though this root has not been noted, it will explain several other words, such as prov. E. puddle, short and fat, poddy, round and stout in the belly, pod, a large protuberant belly (Halliwell); W. putyn, a short round body, putan, a squat female; Gael. put, a large buoy, an inflated skin, put, the cheek (from its inflated appearance). Cf. also E. pad, pod; see Pad, Pod.

y. Perhaps the same root appears in Lat.
botulus, a sausage, which certainly seems to be a closely related
word, and in F. boudin, a black-pudding.

8. The Low G. 8. The Low G. pudding has much the same sense as E. pudding; and is clearly possens* (stem possent-), substituted for the true form potens, powerful;

from F. publicité, coined as if from a Lat. acc. publicitatem*. And related to Low G. pudde-wurst, a thick black-pudding, and to see public-an, public-at-ion, public-at-ion, publish.

puddig, thick, stumpy; see Poodle. And perhaps Pout and Put

belong to the same family.

PUDDLE (1), a small pool of muddy water. (C.) Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 54, l. 5. Like pool, it is of Celtic origin; but this is obscured by the loss of *l* after *p*, as in the case of patch. M. E. podel stands for plodel, and the loss of *l* was due to the recurrence of the letter in the suffix; just as in the case of bubble, put for blubble, the dimin. of blob; see Bubble. for blubble, the dimin. of blob; see Bubble. B. Again, the suffix -el is an E. suffix, put in place of the Celtic suffix -an or -ach, which was not so well understood.—Irish plodach, puddle, mire; plodan, a small pool; Gael. plodan, a small pool. Dimin. of Irish and Gael. plod, a pool, standing water. Cf. Skt. pluta, bathed, wet; Irish plodaim, I float. The orig, sense of plod is 'flooded water.'—PLU, to swim; see Plod, Flood, Float. Der. puddle (2). β. Again, the

PUDDLE (2), to make muddy; to make thick or close with clay, so as to render impervious to water; to work iron. (C.) Shak. has puddle, to make muddy or thick, Com. Err. v. 173; Oth. iii. 4. 143. Hence the various technical uses. From Puddle (1). Cf. Irish and Gael. plodanachd, paddling in water; from plodan, a small pool. Dor. puddl-er, puddl-ing.
PUERILE, childish. (F.,-L.)

In Phillips, ed. 1706. [The sh. puerility is in much earlier use, occurring in Minsheu, ed. 1627.] -O.F. pueril, omitted by Cotgrave, but in use in the 16th cent. (Littré); mod. F. puéril. - Lat. puerilis, boyish. - Lat. puer, a boy, lit. 'one begotten.' - ✓ PU, to beget; cf. Skt. pota, the young of any animal, putra, a son. And see Foal. Der. pueril-i-ty, from F puerilité, 'puerility,' Cot. So also puer-peral, relating to child-birth, from Lat. puerpera, fem. adj., child-bearing; from puer-, stem of puer, a child, and parere, to bear, produce, for which see Parent.

PUFF, to blow. (E.) M. E. puffen, Ancren Riwle, p. 272, l. 1.

Not found in A. S., but of imitative origin, and may be claimed as E. to cours not only in G. puffen, to puff, pop, strike, Dan. puffe, to pop, Swed. puffa, to crack, to push, but in W. puff, a puff, a sharp blast, puffio, to come in puffs. Cf. G. puff, a puff; puff interjection, &c. \(\beta \). All from a base PU or BU, expressive of the act of blowing, which is variously expanded in Skt. bukk, to sound, to bark, Lithuan. pukszti, to pant, &c. And see Buffer (1), Buffet (1). y. The form pop is a mere variant; see Pop. And see Pooh. Der.

puff-er, puff-er-y, puff-y, puff-i-ly, puff-i-ness. Also puff-in, q.v. PUFFIN, the name of a bird. (E.) 'Puffin, a fowle so called;' Minsheu, ed. 1627. 'Puffin, a sort of coot or sea-gull, a bird supposed to be so called from its round belly, as it were swelling and puffing out; Phillips, ed. 1706. And in Skelton, Phylyp Sparowe, 454. (The F. puffin is borrowed from E.) Puffin Island, near Anglesca, abounds with these birds, or formerly did so; but the W. name for the bird is pal. The reason assigned by Phillips is prob. the right one; Webster thinks it is named from its peculiar swelling beak, which somewhat resembles that of the parrot. But it comes to the same thing. Thus the etym. is from Puff, q.v. The suffix is diminutival, answering to E. -en in kitt-en, chick-en

PUG, a monkey, small kind of dog. (C.) The orig. sense is 'imp' or 'little demon,' as in Butler, Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 3, 1. 635, and in Ben Jonson's play The Devil is an Ass, in which 'Pug, the lesser devil' is one of the characters. A weakened form of Puck, q.v.

'A pug-dog is a dog with a short monkey-like face; 'Wedgwood.

PUGILISM, the art of boxing. (L.) Pugilism and pugilist are late words, added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. Coined from Lat. pugil, a boxer. From the base PUG, weakened form of PUK, with the sense of 'close;' cf. Gk. πύγ-μη, the first, πυκυός, close, compact. Perhaps allied to A PAK, to fasten; see Pact. β. Allied to E. fist; see Fist. And see pugnacious.

PUGNACIOUS, combative, fond of fighting. (L.) Rather a late word. R. quotes 'a furious, pugnacious pope like Julius II, from Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy. [The sb. pugnacity is earlier, occurring in Minsheu, ed. 1627.] A coined word (with suffix ous = Lat. -osus) from Lat. pugnaci-, crude form of pugnax, combative. -Lat. pugna-re, to fight. - Lat. pugnus, the fist; allied to E. Fist, q.v. Der. pugnacious-ly; also pugnacity, from Lat. acc. pugnacitatem. And see ex-pugn, im-pugn, op-pugn, re-pugn-ant, pug-il-ist, poni-ard.
PUISNE, inferior in rank, applied to certain judges in England.

(F.,-L.) A law term. 'Puisse or punie, vsed in our common law-bookes.. for the younger; as in Oxford and Cambridge they call Junior and Senior, so at Innes of Court they say Puisse and Ancient;' Minsheu, ed. 1627. The same word as Puny, q.v.

PUISSANT, powerful, strong. (F., -L.) In Skelton, ed. Dyce, i. 203, l. 3 from bottom. 'This is so puyssant an enemy to nature;' Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. iii. c. 12. -F. puissant, 'puissant, mighty,' Cot. Cf. Ital. possente, powerful.

B. The Ital. form mighty,' Cot. Cf. Ital. possente, powerful. (like the F.) shews that the word is formed from a barbarous Latin

see Potent. pres. part. potens and the infin. posse, to be able, have power; see Possible. Der. puissant-ly; puissance, Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. ii. c. 40, from F. puissance, power. Doublet, potent. PUKE (1), to vomit. (E.?) In Shak. As You Like It, ii. 7. 144.

As an initial s occasionally is lost before p, it is most likely that puke stands for spuke or spewk. an extension from the verb to spew, with

the same meaning. Cf. G. spucken, to spit. See Spew.

PUKE (2), the name of a colour; obsolete. (Unknown.) Explained by Baret as a colour between russet and black. See Narcs and Halliwell, and see further under Puce, which must be a different word, since puke could never have come out of puce, and indeed it occurs earlier. Origin unknown.

PULE, to chirp as a bird, whine like an infant, whimper. (F.-L.) In Shak. Cor. iv. 2. 52; Romeo, iii. 5. 185. - F. piauler, 'to peep, or cheep, as a young bird; also, to pule or howle, as a young whelp; Cot. Cf. Ital. pigolare, to chirp, moan, complain. These are imitative words; and are formed, like Lat. pipilare, to chirp, from the imitative of PI, to chirp, appearing in Lat. pipare, to chirp.

See Peep (1), and Pipe.

PULL, to draw, try to draw forcibly, to pluck. (E.) M. E. pullen, P. Plowman, B. xvi. 73; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 68.

And let him there in pulle = and caused him to be thrust into it; lit. and caused (men) to thrust him into it; Legends of the Holy Rood, ed. Morris, p. 60. Prob. an E. word; the A.S. pullian and the pp. apullod, given in Somner's Dict., are correct forms; apullod is in A.S. Leechdoms. i. 362, l. 10. B. We find, also, Low G. pulen, to pick, pinch, pluck, pull, tear, which is the same word; Rrom Winterh iii 272. And if we suppose a loss of an Brem. Wörterb. iii. 372. Brem. Wörterb. iii. 372. Y. And, if we suppose a loss of an initial s, we may compare it with Irish spioladh, a snatching, Gael. spiol, to pluck, snatch, G. sich sperren, to struggle against; also with Lat. pellere (for spellere), to drive, pl. t. pe-pul-i, GR. πάλλειν (for σπάλλειν), to brandish, cast; all from SPAR, to tremble, throb, struggle, of which the Skt. forms are sphar and sphur, the latter containing the same vowel as the E. word. ¶ We also find O. Du. pullen, to drink; this agrees with the E. phrase 'to take a long pull at a cup' in drinking. Der. pull, sb., Chaucer, Parl. of

Fowls, l. 164. And see pulsate.

PULLET, a young hen. (F., -L.) M. E. polete (with one l),
P. Plowman, B. vi. 282. - O. F. polete (13th cent., Littré), later poulette, 'a young hen,' Cot. Fem. form of F. poulet, a chicken, dimin. of poule, a hen. - Low Lat. pulla, a hen; fem. of pullus, a young animal, cognate with F. Foal, q. v. Doublet, foult, q. v.

PULLEY, a wheel turning on an axis, over which a cord is passed for raising weights. (F., -L.; or F., -O. Low G.) Spelt pulley in Minsheu, cd. 1627; polley in Caxton, tr. of Reynard the Fox, ed. Arber, p. 96, l. 6 from bottom. But, in the Prompt. Parv., we have the form poleyne; and in Chaucer, C. T. 10498, we find poliuè (polivè), riming with driuè (drivè). The last form is difficult to explain; but we may derive poleyne from F. poulain, 'a fole, or colt, also the rope wherewith wine is let down into a seller, a pulley-rope, Cot. 'Par le poulain on descend le vin en cave;' Rabelais, Garg. i. 5 (Littré). The mod. E. pulley answers to F. poulie, 'a pulley,' Cot.

B. If we take F. poulain to be the origin of the E. word, the derivation is from Low Lat. pullanus, a colt, extended from Lat. pullus, the young of any animal, cognate with E. Foal, q.v. γ . The transference of sense causes no difficulty, as the words for 'horse' or 'goat' are applied in other cases to contrivances for the exertion of force or bearing a strain; thus F. poutre, a filly, also means 'a beam' (Cot.); and F. chèvre, a goat, also means a kind of crane. The Low Lat. words for 'colt' are remarkably numerous, including (besides pullanus) the forms pulinus, pullenus, pulletrum, polassus, poledrus, polenus, poletus; also poleria, polina, a filly.

8. The Low Lat. forms polea, polegia, polegium, a pulley, filly. do not much help us, since these may have been adapted from F.; as may also be the case with O. Du. poleye, 'a pullie' (Hexham), Span. polea, Ital. puleggia. We may note, however, Low Lat. polanus, a pulley or a pulley-rope, which also has the sense of 'sledge.'

Diez, however, derives E. pulley from F. poulie, but F. poulie from the E. verb to pull, though I would rather take it from the Low G.

pulen, with the same sense; see Pull.

PULMONARY, affecting the lungs. (L.) Blount, Gloss., ed.

1674, has pulmonarious, diseased in the lungs. Englished from Lat.

pulmonarius, belonging to the lungs, diseased in the lungs. — Lat. β. The Lat. pulmo is cognate pulmon-, stem of pulmo, a lung. with Gk. πλεύμων, more commonly πνεύμων, a lung; and is derived from a base PLU-PNU (Gk. πνν-), to breathe hard; see Pneumonia, Pneumatic. Der. pulmon-i-c, from Lat. pulmoni-, crude

Y. This barbarism is due to confusion between the a of plants; Cot. - Lat. pulpa, the fleshy portion of animal bodies, pulp of fruit, pith of wood.

B. Prob. named from the feel, and connected with palpare, to touch softly; see Palpable.

Der. pulp-y,

pulp-i-ness; pulp-ous, pulp-ous-ness.

PULPIT, a platform for speaking from. (F., -L.) M. E. pulpit, P. Plowman's Crede, ed. Skeat, 1. 661; pulpet, Chaucer, C. T. 12325.

O. F. pulpite, 'a pulpit,' Cot. — Lat. pulpitum, a scaffold, platform, esp. a stage for actors. Root unknown.

PULSATE, to throb. (L.) A modern word, directly from Lat.

pulsatus, pp. of pulsare, to beat. It is no doubt due to the use of the pulsation, pp. of pulsare, to beat. It is no doubt due to the use of the sb. pulsation, in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, from F. pulsation = Lat. pulsationem, acc. of pulsatio, a beating; from the same verb. β. The orig. sense of pulsare was simply 'to beat;' it is a frequentative verb, formed from puls-us, pp. of pellere, to drive, which is prob. from the Δ SPAR, to vibrate, throb, struggle; cf. Skt. sphar, sphur, to throb; see Pull. Der. pulsat-ion, as above; pulsat-ive, pulsat-ory splus (1), a.y. From the Lat pellere, we have also extend to splus the specific pulsation. pulse (1), q. v. From the Lat. pellere we have also ap-peal, peal, com-pel, dis-pel, ex-pel, im-pel, inter-pell-at-ion, pro-pel, im-pulse, re-pulse; and see pell, pull, pal-estra, pal-p-able, psalm, poplar, ball, &c.

PULSE (1), a throb, vibration. (F., -L.) M. E. pous (in which the l is dropped), P. Plowman, B. xvii. 66. - F. pouls, 'the pulse,'

Cot. - Lat. pulsum, acc. of pulsus, a beating; also the beating of the pulse, a pulse.—Lat. pulsus, pp. of pellere, to drive; see Pulsate.
PULSE (2), grain or seed of beans, pease, &c. (L.) M. E. puls.
'All maner puls is goode, the fitche outetake' = every kind of pulse is good, except the vetch; Palladius on Husbandry, b. i. l. 723. -Lat. puls, a thick pap or pottage made of meal, pulse, &c., the primitive food of the Romans before they became acquainted with bread (White). Cf. Gk. πόλτος, porridge. ¶ I think this etymology is sufficient and satisfactory. Wedgwood takes it to be the pl. of a form pull, a husk, supposed to be connected with O. Du. peule, 'a shale, a husk, or a pill [pccl];' Hexham. But pulse is rather the contents of the husks than the husks themselves. Cf. pulls,

PULVERISE, to pound to dust. (F.,-L.) 'To pulverate or to pulverize, to beate into dust;' Minsheu, ed. 1627.—F. pulverizer, 'to pulverize,' Cot.— Late Lat. pulverizere, to pulverise; Lat. pulverare, to pulverize dust. to scatter dust, also to pulverise. - Lat. puluer-, stem of puluis, dust. β. Prob. connected with pul-sus, pp. of pellere, to beat, drive; from the notion of beating to dust, or of driving about as dust; see Pulsate. The suffix -ise answers to the usual F. -iser (occasional -izer), late Lat. -izare, imitated from Gk. -ιζειν. Dor. pulveris-at-ion.

PUMA, a large carnivorous animal. (Peruvian.) 'The American

animal, which the natives of Peru call puma, and to which the Europeans have given the denomination of lion, has no mane; 'tr. of Buffon's Nat. Hist., London, 1792. - l'eruvian puma.

PUMICE, a hard, spongy, volcanic mineral. (L.) M. E. pomeys, pomyce, Prompt. Parv. — A. S. pumic-stún, pumice-stone; Wright's Vocab., i. 38, col. 1. Thus pumice is directly from Lat. pumic, stem β. So named of pumex, pumice; not from the F. form ponce. from its light, spongy nature, resembling sea-foam. Put for spumen*; from Lat. spuma, foam; see Spume. Doublet, pounce (2).

PUMMEL, the same as Pommel, q. v.

PUMP(1), a machine for raising water. (F., - Teut., -L.?) M. E. pumpe, Prompt. Parv. - F. pompe, 'a pump;' Cot. Of Teut. origin. -G. pumpe, a pump; of which a fuller form is plumpe, shewing that an l has been lost. Cf. prov. G. plumpen, to pump. The G. plumpen. also means to plump, to fall plump, to move suddenly but clumsily, to blunder out with a thing; so that the sense of 'pumping' arose from the plunging action of the piston or, as it is sometimes called, the plunger, esp. when made solid, as in the force-pump. I have shewn, s. v. Plump, that the word plump, however expressive as an imitative word, probably took its form from the Lat. plumbum, lead; so that 'to fall plump' meant to fall like lead. Hence I would refer pump (or plump) to the same Lat. origin. Y. Even in English, we find prov. E. plump, a pump, plump, to pump (Cornwall), which appears to be taken directly from F. plomber, to lead, to soulder, . . also to sound the depth of a place with a plummet;' the change of idea from 'sounding with a plummet' to that of 'letting down a piston into water is not a violent one. ¶ The word is one of some difficulty. The Span. and Port. bomba, a pump, appear to be weakened forms from pompa, borrowed from F. pompe; we can hardly (with Webster) regard them as the oldest forms. We find also Du. pomp, Swed. pump, Dan. pompe, and even Russ. pompa, a pump; all borrowed words. Der. pump, verb.

PUMP (2), a thin-soled shoe. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) In Shak. Mids.

Nt. Dr. iv. 2. 37; explained by Schmidt to mean 'a light shoe, often worn with ribbons formed into the shape of flowers.' So called (as form of pulmo.

PULP, the soft fleshy part of bodies, any soft mass. (F., -L.)

The pulpe or pith of plants; 'Minsheu. - F. pulpe, 'the pulp or pith of plants; 'Minsheu. - F. pulpe, 'the pulp or pith of plants; 'Minsheu. - F. pulpe, 'the pulp or pith of plants; 'Minsheu. - F. pulpe, 'the pulp or pith of plants; 'Minsheu. - F. pulpe, 'the pulp or pith of plants; 'Minsheu. - F. pulpe, 'the pulp or pith of plants; 'Minsheu. - F. pulpe, 'the pulp or pith of plants; 'Minsheu. - F. pulpe, 'the pulp or pith of plants; 'Minsheu. - F. pulpe, 'the pulp or pith of plants; 'Minsheu. - F. pulpe, 'the pulp or pith of plants; 'Minsheu. - F. pulpe, 'the pulp or pith of plants; 'Minsheu. - F. pulpe, 'the pulp or pith of plants; 'Minsheu. - F. pulpe, 'the pulp or pith of plants; 'Minsheu. - F. pulpe, 'the pulp or pith of plants; 'Minsheu. - F. pulpe, 'the pulp or pith of plants; 'Minsheu. - F. pulpe, 'the pulp or pith of plants; 'Minsheu. - F. pulpe, 'the pulpe or pith of plants; 'Minsheu. - F. pulpe, 'the pulpe or pith of plants; 'Minsheu. - F. pulpe, 'the pulpe or pith of plants; 'Minsheu. - F. pulpe, 'the pulpe or pith of plants; 'Minsheu. - F. pulpe, 'the pulpe or pith of plants; 'Minsheu. - F. pulpe, 'the pulpe or pith of plants; 'Minsheu. - F. pulpe, 'the pulpe or pith of plants; 'Minsheu. - F. pulpe, 'the pulpe or pith of plants; 'Minsheu. - F. pulpe, 'the pulpe or pith of plants; 'Minsheu. - F. pulpe, 'the pulpe or pith of plants; 'Minsheu. - F. pulpe, 'the pulpe or pith of plants or pith of plants or pith of plants or pith of plants or pith of plants or pith of plants or pith of plants or pith of plants or pith of plants or pith of plants or pith of plants or pith of plants or pith of plants or pith of plants or pith of plants or pith of plants or pith of plants or pith of plants or pith of plants or pith of plants or pith of plants or pith of plants or pith of plants or pith of plants or pith of plants or pith or pith or pith or pith or pith or pith or pith or pith or pith or pith or pith or pith or pith or pith or pit

ticularly with the foot and its ornament. See further under Pomp. PUMPION, PUMPKIN, a kind of gourd. (F.,-L,-Gk.) The mod, form pumpkin is a corruption from the older word pompon or pumpion, in which the suffix, not being understood, has been replaced by the E. dimin. suffix-kin. Pumpion is in Shak. Merry Wives, iii. 3. 43. Better pompon, as in Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xix. c. 5. - F. pompon, a pumpion, or melon; Cot. Formed, with inserted m, from Lat. peponem, acc. of pepo, a large melon, pumpkin. - Gk. πέπων, a kind of melon, not eaten till quite ripe. - Gk. πέπων, cooked by the sun, ripe, mellow; from the base πεπ-, seen in πέπτειν, to cook; see

Cook, and Pip (2).

PUN, to play upon words. (E.) 'A corporation of dull punning drolls;' Dryden, Art of Poetry, 1, 358. The older sense of pun was to pound, to beat; hence to pun is to pound words, to beat them into new senses, to hammer at forced similes. 'He would pun thee into shivers with his fist; 'Shak. Troil. ii. 1. 42; and see Nares. Pun is an older form of pound, to bruise; see Pound (3). Der. pun, sb., Spectator, no. 61; punn-ing; pun-ster, a coined word, like trick-ster.
PUNCH (1), to pierce or perforate with a sharp instrument. (F., - L.) 'Punch, or Punching-iron, a shoemaker's tool to make holes with; Phillips, ed. 1706. In Shak. Rich. III, v. 3. 125. M.E. punchen, to prick; see Prompt. Parv. This verb is a mere coinage from the oldersb. punchion or punchon, spelt punchon in Prompt. Parv., denoting the kind of awl used for punching or perforating. See further under Puncheon (1). Der. punch, a kind of awl, as above. Distinct from punch (2), q. v.

PUNCH (2), to beat, bruise. (F., -L.) In the phrase 'to punch one's head,' the word is not the same as punch (1), but is a mere abbreviation of punish. In fact, 'to punish a man about the head' has still the same meaning. This is clearly shewn by the entries in the Prompt. Parv., p. 416. 'Punchyn, or chastysyn, punysshen, Punio, castigo;' and again, 'Punchynge, punysshinge, Punicio.' See Punish. For the suppression of the i in punish, cf. M. E. pulshen, to polish, P. Plowman, A. v. 257, foot-notes; and vanshen, to vanish, id. C. xv. 217. In the present instance, punchen was readily suggested by the like-sounding word bunchen, with much the same sense. Hence the entry: 'Punchyn, or bunchyn, Trudo, tundo;' Prompt. Parv.

PÚNCH (3), a beverage composed of spirit, water, lemon-juice, sugar, and spice. (Hindi, -Skt.) 'Punch, a strong drink made of brandy, water, lime-juice, sugar, spice, &c.;' Phillips, ed. 1706. Wedgwood cites two most interesting quotations. 'At Nerule is made the best arrack or Nepo da Goa, with which the English on His coast make that enervating liquor called pounche (which is Hindostan for five) from five ingredients; 'Fryer, New Account of East India and Persia, 1697. 'Or to drink palepuntz (at Goa) which is a kind of drink consisting of aqua-vitæ, rose-water, juice of citrons, and current.' Olerating Travels to the Grand Pulse of Management. and sugar;' Olearius, Travels to the Grand Duke of Muscovy and Persia, 1669. It was introduced from India, and apparently by the way of Goa; and is named from consisting of five ingredients. -Hindi panch, five; Bate's Dict., 1875, p. 304.—Skt. panchan, five, cognate with E. five; see Five. Perhaps it is interesting to observe that, whereas we used to speak of four elements, the number of elements in Sanskrit is five; see Benfey, p. 658, col. 2, l. 5; cf. Skt. paūchatva, the five elements; paūchaka, consisting of five. It is, at any rate, necessary to add that the Hindi and Skt. short a is pronounced like E. u in mud or punch; hence the E. spelling.

PUNCH (4), a short, hump-backed fellow in a puppet-show. (Ital., -L.) In this sense, *Punch* is a contraction of *Punchinello*. In the Spectator, no. 14, the puppet is first called Punchinello, and afterwards Punch. 'Punch, or Punchinello, a fellow of a short and thick size, a fool in a play, a stage-puppet;' Phillips. ed. 1706. The pl. Punchinellos occurs twice in Butler, Sat. on our Imitation of the French. 11. 26, 99; it occurs as early as A.D. 1666 (Nares). β. Punchinello is a corruption of Ital. pulcinello, by the change of l to n (cf. Palermo from Lat. Panormus); and the E. sound of chi corresponds to Ital. ci. Pulcinello was a character in Neapolitan comedy representing a foolish peasant who utters droll truths (Scheler); Meadows only gives the fem. pulcinella, 'punch, buffoon of a puppet-show.' These are dimin. forms of Ital. pulcino, 'a yoong chicken,' Florio; fem. pulcina. The latter form is a mere variant (with a different suffix) of Ital. pulcella, a girl, maiden (F. pucelle), and all the words are from Lat. pullus, the young of any animal, whence also F. poule (=Low Lat. pulla), a young hen. The change in sense from 'chicken to 'little child' is due to the common habit of using the word 'chicken' as a term of endearment. Thus the lit. sense of Ital. pulcinello is 'little chicken;' whence it meant (2) a little boy, and (3) a puppet. See further under Pullet. It is clear that the E. form is due to confusion with prov. E. punch, short, fat, punchy, potbellied (Halliwell); words which are prob. closely connected with scholar.—Skt. pand, to heap up or t Bunch, q.v. 'Did hear them call their fat child Punch, . . . a word sents Skt. short a, as in Punch (3).

[gait]; Cot. The use of this O. F. proverb connects the word par- of common use for all that is thick and short; Pepys' Diary, Apr. ticularly with the foot and its ornament. See further under Pomp. 30, 1669. In the phrase 'Punch and Judy,' I suppose Judy to be the usual abbreviation from Judith, once common as a female name. Judy no more stands for Judei or Judas than Punch for Pontius!

PUNCHEON (1), a steel tool for stamping or perforating; a punch. (F., -L.) Our mod. sb. punch is a familiar contraction of puncheon, which occurs rather early. M. E. punchon, Prompt. Parv. Punsoune, a dagger, occurs in Barbour's Bruce, i. 545; see my note on the line. — O. F. poinson, 'a bodkin, also a puncheon, also a stamp, mark, print, or seale; also, a wine-vessell; 'Cot. Mod. F. poinson; cf. Span. punzon, a punch; Ital. punzone, 'a bodkin, or any sharp pointed thing, also a piece [wine-vessel], a barell,' Florio. — Lat. bunctionem, acc. of punctio, a pricking, puncture; Diez remarks that this sb., which in Lat. is feminine, changes its gender to mase, in F., &c., whilst changing its sense from 'pricking' to the concrete 'pricking-instrument.'- Lat. punctus, pp. of pungere, to prick; see Pungent. Der. punch (1).

PUNCHEON (2), a cask, a liquid measure of 84 gallons. (F., -L.?) Butte, pipe, puncheon, whole barrell, halfe barrell, firken, or any other caske; Hackluyt's Voyages, vol. i. p. 273. - O. F. poinson, any other case; Interthyts voyages, vol. I. p. 273.—O. F. poinson, 'a bodkin, also a puncheon [steel tool]; also, a stamp, mark, print, or scale; also, a wine-vessell; 'Cot. β. It is certain that the E. puncheon, a cask, is the O. F. poinson, mod. F. poinçon, a wine-vessel. But it is not certain that O. F. poinson, a bodkin, and poinson, a cask, with the control of the control are the same word. It is gen. supposed that they are quite distinct, owing to the wide difference in sense. For the latter, we also find the O.F. form ponçon, explained by Cot. to mean 'half a tunne, or the same as poinson;' and this latter form comes still closer to E. puncheon. Y. Cot. also has O. F. pogon, posson, 'the quarter of a chopine [large half-pint], a little measure for milk, verjuice, and vinegar, not altogether so big as the quarter of our pint.' These forms are regarded by Scheler as variants of poinson or ponçon, and the etymology is admitted to be doubtful. 8. It seems to me that it is not necessary to take posson into account, as the content of that small vessel is so widely different; and, at the same time, I am inclined to think that O. F. poinson remains the same word in all its senses, the wine-vessel being so named from the 'stamp, mark, print, or scale' upon it, the stamp being produced by a punchion or stamping-instrument. That is, I regard Puncheon (2) as identical with Puncheon (1). Cf. O. Ital. punzone, 'a bodkin, barell, goldsmiths pouncer, little stamp;' Florio. In the same way, our word hogshead (formerly oxhead, as shewn under the word) must orig. have meant a mark or brand, though now only used in the sense of cask. a. The Bavarian punzen, ponzen, a cask (Schmeller), may be of F. origin.
PUNCHINELLO, the same as Punch (4), q.v.
PUNCTATE, PUNCTATED, punctured. (L.) A botanical

term. Coined with suffix -ate (= Lat. -atus) from Lat. punctum, a

point, dot. See Puncture, Pungent.

PUNCTILIO, a nice point in behaviour. (Span.,-L.) courtier practic, is he that is yet in his path, his course, his way, and hath not touched the punctilio or point of his hopes;' Ben Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, Act ii. sc. 1 (Amorphus). Rather from Span. puntillo, a nice point of honour, than from the equivalent Ital. puntiglio. In fact, the word is spelt punctillo in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. The c is an E. insertion, due to confusion with punctuate, &c. The li represents the sound of the Span. ll. B. Span. puntillo is a dimin. of punto, a point. - Lat. punctum, a point; see Point. Der.

punctili-ous, -ly, -ness.

PUNCTUAL, exact in observing appointed times. (F.,-L.) Minsheu, ed. 1627, has punctuall and the sb. punctualitie. See Trench, Select Glossary.—F. ponctuel, 'punctuall,' Cot.—Low Lat. punctualis*, not recorded; but the adv. punctualiter, exactly, occurs A.D. 1440; Ducange.—Lat. punctur, for punctum, a point; with suffix -alis. (Perhaps punctalis, from the stem punct, would have been more correct.) See Point. Der. punctual-ly, punctual-i-ty.

PUNCTUATE, to divide sentences by marks. (I..) A modern word; added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. Suggested by F. punctuer, 'to point, . . mark, or distinguish by points;' Cot. - Low Lat. punctuare, to determine, define. Formed from Lat. punctu-, for punctum, a point; see Point. (Perhaps punctate, from the stem punct, would have been a more correct form.) Der. punctuation, from F. punctua-

tion, 'a pointing;' Cot.

PUNCTURE, a prick, small hole made with a sharp point. (L.) Wounds and punctures; Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 3. 5 28.—Lat. punctura, a prick, puncture.—Lat. punctura, fem. of puncturus, fut. part. of pungere, to prick; see Pungent, Point. Der. puncture, verb.

PUNDIT, a learned man. (Skt.) Not in Todd's Johnson. Skt. pandita (with cerebral n and d), adj., learned; sb. a wise man, scholar. - Skt. pand, to heap up or together. The E. u repre-

Phillips, ed. 1706. Pungency occurs earlier, in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—Lat. pungent., stem of pres. part. of pungere, to prick, pt. t. pu-pug-i, pp. punctus; from the base PUG or PUK, to prick. See Point. Der. pungent-ly, pungenc-y. From the Lat. pungere we also have point, with its derivatives; also punct-ilio, q. v., punct-u-al,

q. v., punct-u-ate, q. v., punct-ure, q. v. Also com-punction, ex-punge, pounce (1), punch (1), puncheon (1). Doublet, poignant.

PUNISH, to chasten, chastise. (F., -L.) M. E. punischen, P. Plowman, B. iii. 78. -F. puniss-, stem of pres. part. of punir, to

punish.—Lat. punire, to punish, exact a penalty; O. Lat. penire.— Lat. pena, a penalty; whence E. Pain, q. v. Der. punish-able, from F. punissable, 'punishable,' Cot.; punish-ment, L. L. L. iv. 3. 63, a coined word, substituted for M. E. punicion (spelt punysyon in Berners, tr. of Froissart, v. ii. c. 39), which is from F. punition, 'a punishment,' Cot. = Lat. acc. punitionem. Also punish-er; and (from Lat. punire) im-punity. And see penance, penitence, punch (2).

PUNKAH, a large fan. (Hindi, -Skt.) Hind. pankhú, a fan; allied to pankhú, a wing, feather, paksha, a wing; Bate's Dict., 1875, pp. 394, 397.—Skt. paksha, a wing. Cf. Pers. pankan, 'a sieve, a fan; 'Rich. Dict. p. 338.

PUNT (1), a ferry-boat, a flat-bottomed boat. (L.) Added by Todd to Johnson. I find no modern quotation; yet it is in very early use.—A. S. punt; 'Caudex, punt,' Wright's Vocab. i. 56, col. 1. (Caudex means a boat hollowed out of a tree.) Abbreviated from Lat. ponto, a punt, Casar, Bellum Civile, iii. 29; also, a pontoon. See Pontoon.

PUNT (2), to play at the game of cards called basset, (F., Span., – Ital.) 'Punter, a term used at the game of cards called basset;' Phillips, ed. 1706. – F. ponte, 'a punter; a punt;' also, ponter, 'to punt;' Hamilton. – Span. punto, a point, also, a pip at cards. – Lat. punctum, a point; see Point.

PUNY, small, feeble, inferior in size or strength. (F., -L.) In Shak. Rich. II, iii. 2.86; also puisny, As You Like It, iii. 4.46. And see Trench, Select Glossary. -O. F. puisné, 'puny, younger, born after,' Cot. Mod. F. puiné, younger. Thus the lit. sense is 'born after;' hence, younger, junior, inferior. -Lat. post natus, born after.

See Posterior and Natal. Doublet, puisne, q. v. PUPA, a chrysalis. (L.) A scientific term. - Lat. pupa, a girl, doll, puppet; hence, the sense of undeveloped insect. Fem. of pupus, a boy, child. Allied to pu-tus, pu-sus, pu-er, a boy; from \checkmark PU, to

a boy, child. Altied to pu-tus, pu-sus, pu-er, a boy; from \$\formal{P}\$ obeget; see Puerile. Der. pup-il, pupp-et, pupp-y.

PUPIL (1), a scholar, a ward. (F., -L.) In Spenser, F. Q. ii.

8. 7. -O. F. pupile, 'a pupill, ward;' Cot. Mod. F. pupille. Properly a mase. sb. - Lat. pupillus, an orphan-boy, orphan, a ward; dimin. from pupus, a boy; see Pupa. Der. pupil-age, Spenser, Verses to Lord Grey, 1. 2; pupill-ar-y, from F. pupilaire, 'pupillary,' Cot. Lat. pupillusis, belonging to a pupil.

Cot., Lat. pupillaris, belonging to a pupil. Also pupil (2).

PUPIL (2), the central spot of the eye. (F., -L.) Spelt pupill in Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 868. - F. pupille, the pupil (not in Cotgrave). A fem. sb.; which distinguishes it from the word above. - Lat. pupilla, a little girl; also, the apple of the eye, or pupil. Fem. of pupillus; see Pupil (1).

The name seems to be due to the small images seen in the pupil; cf. the old E. phrase 'to look babies in the girl; in the eyes

PUPPET, a small doll, little image. (F.,-L.) M. E. popet, King Alisaunder, l. 335; Chaucer, C. T. 13631.—O. F. poupette, 'a little baby, puppet;' Cot. Dimin. from Lat. pupa; see Pupa.

little baby, puppet; 'Cot. Dimin. from Lat. pupa; see Pupa. PUPPY, (1) a whelp; (2) a dandy. (F.,-L.) 1. In Shak. Oth. i. 3. 341; a puppy-dog, K. John, ii. 460. Here (as in lev-y, jur-y) the final-y answers to F. -ce. -F. poupee, 'a baby, a puppet;' Cot. Here, by 'baby.' Cotgrave means a doll; but it is clear that in E. the word was made to mean the young of an animal, esp. of a dog. The F. poupée (as if = Lat. pupata*) is due to Lat. pupa; see Pupa.

2. In the sense of 'dandy.' puppy occurs in the Guardian (Todd's Johnson). This is not quite the same word; but rather represents the O. F. poupin or popin, 'spruce, neat, trimme, fine,' Cot. Cf. se popiner, 'to trimme or trick up himself,' id.; mod. F. Jaire le poupin, to play the fop (Hamilton). This word answers to a Low Lat. form pupinus* (not found), and is merely a derivative from Low Lat. form pupinus* (not found), and is merely a derivative from Lat. pupus, a boy. Thus the result is much the same either way. Der. puppy-ism. Also pup, which is merely an abbreviation for puppy; whence pup, verb, formerly puppy, as in Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxx. c. 14.

PUR-, prefix. (F., -L.) E. pur- answers to O. F. pur-, F. pour-, prefix, which is the F. prep. pour, for, a curious variation of Lat. pro, for. Thus pur- and pro- are equivalent; and words like purvey and provide are mere doublets.
¶ In the word pur-blind, the prefix has a different value.

PURBLIND, nearly blind. (Hybrid; F.,-L., and E.) word has suffered a considerable change of sense, almost parallel to Phillips, ed. 1706. But I suppose the spelling to be a mistaken one,

PUNGENT, acrid to taste or smell, keen, sarcastic. (L.) In the strange change in the case of Parboil, q.v. The orig. sense was Phillips, ed. 1706. Pungency occurs earlier, in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1706. Pungent-y stem of pres. part. of pungere, to prick, pt. t. topic-pug-i, pp. punctus; from the base PUG or PUK, to prick. See Point. Der. pungent-y, pungenc-y. From the Lat. pungere we last have point, with its derivatives; also punct-iito, q.v., punct-y-al, p. v. punctus; and punctus earlier version has pure blynde, where the later has oon ised (i.e. onecyed), and the Vulgate has luscos. So also 'purblynde, luscus;' Prompt. Parv. Even in Shak. we have both senses: (1) wholly blind, L. L. iii. 181, Romeo, ii. 1. 12; and (2) partly blind, Venus, 679, 1 Hen. VI, ii. 4. 21. β. It is clear that 'wholly blind' is the orig. sense, and that which alone needs an etymology; whilst 'partly blind is a secondary sense, due perhaps to some confusion with the verb to pore, as shewn by the spelling poreblind. Purblind = pure-blind, i. e. wholly blind; see Pure and Blind. For the use of pure as an adv., cf. 'pure for his love' = merely for his love, Tw. Nt. v. 86. Der.

purblind-ly, purblind-ness.
PURCHASE, to acquire, obtain by labour, obtain by payment. (F.,-L.) M. E. purchasen, purchacen, Rob. of Glouc, p. 16, l. 3; Chaucer, C. T. 610. The usual sense is 'to acquire.'-O. F. purchacer, later pourchasser, 'eagerly to pursue, . . purchase, procure,' Cot. = O. F. pur, F. pour, for; and chasser, to chase. Formed after the analogy of F. poursuivre (Scheler). See Pur- and Chase; also Pursue. Der. purchase, sb., M. E. purchas, pourchas, Chaucer, C.T. 258, from O. F. purchas, later pourchas, 'eager pursuit,' Cot.;

c. 1. 250, from O. F. purchas, later pourchas, 'eager pursuit, Col.; purchas-er, purchas-able.

PURE, unmixed, real, chaste, mere. (F., -L.) M. E. pur, Rob. of Glouc. p. 8, l. 11; where it rimes with fur = fire. Pl. purè (dissyllabic), Chaucer, C. T. 1281. - F. pur, masc., pure, fem., 'pure,' Cot. - Lat. purum, acc. of purus, pure, clean. - PU, to purify, cleanse; cf. Skt. pû, to purify; see Fire. Der. pure-ly, pure-ness; the purify coined words, and see there were the pure-less; pur-ist, pur-ism (coined words); and see purge, pur-i-fy, pur-i-t-an, pur-i-ty. From the same root, pit, fire, bureau, com-pute, de-pute, dispute, im-pute, re-pute, am-put-ate, de-put-y, count (2), &c.

pute, im-pute, re-pute, am-put-ate, de-put-y, count (2), &c.

PURGE, to purify, clear, carry away impurities. (F., - L.)

M. E. purgen, Chaucer, C. T. 14953, 14959. - F. purger, 'to purge,'

Cot. - Lat. purgere, to cleanse, purge.

B. Lat. purgere = purigare

(occurring in Plautus); from pur-, stem of purus, pure, and -ig-,

weakened form of ag- (ag-ere), to do, make, cause. See Pure and

Agent. Der. purg-at-ion, M. E. purgacioun, Wyclif, Ileb. i. 3, from

F. purgation = Lat. acc. purgationem, from purgatus, pp. of purgare;

purgat-ive, orig. adj., Macb. v. 3. 55, from Lat. purgations; purgat
or-y, M. E. purgatorie, Ancren Riwle, p. 126, l. 8, from F. purgatore

of which an old form was prob purgatorie) which from Lat. purgar (of which an old form was prob. purgatorie), which from Lat. purgatorius, adj., cleansing, purifying; purgatori-al; purg-ing, sb., expurg-ate.

PURIFY, to make pure. (F., - L.) M. E. purifien, Wyclif, Deeds [Acts], xxi. 26. - F. purifier, 'to purifie,' Cot. - Lat. purificare, to make pure. - Lat. puri- puro-, crude form of purus, pure; and fic-, put for fac- (facere), to make. Der. purifi-er, purify-ing; also purific-at-ion, M. E. purificacioun, Wyclif, John, iii. 25, from F. purification = Lat. acc. purificationem; purific-at-or-y, a coined word, as if

from a Lat. adj. purificatorius *.

PURITAN, one who pretends to great purity of life. (L.) The name was first given, about A.D. 1564, to persons who aimed at greater purity of life, &c., than others (Haydn). Frequently in Shak, All's Well, i. 3. 56, 98; Tw. Nt. ii. 3. 152, 155, 159; Wint. Tale, iv. 3. 46; Pericles, iv. 6. 9. A barbarous E. formation, with suffix -an (= Lat. -anus), from the word purit-y or the Lat. purit-as. See Purity. Der. Puritan-i-c-al, Puritan-ism. ¶ The F. puritain is borrowed from E.

PURITY, the condition of being pure, pureness. (F., -L.) M. E. puretè, Ancren Riwle, p. 4, l. 21; the e (after r) was afterwards altered to i, to bring the word nearer to the Lat. spelling. - F. pureté, 'purity,' Cot. - Lat. puritatem, acc. of puritas, purity; formed with suffix -tas from puri- (= puro-), crude form of purus, pure; see

PURL (1), to flow with a murmuring sound. (Scand.) 'A pipe, a little moistened, . . maketh a more solemne sound, than if the pipe were dry; but yet with a sweet degree of sibillation, or purling were dry; but yet with a sweet degree of sinitation, or puring; Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 230. Allied to M. E. prille (also pirle), a child's whirligig; Prompt. Parv. p. 413, note 2. The word is rather Scand. than E., being preserved in O. Swed. porla (Ihre), Swed. porla, to purl, bubble as a stream. B. But it is merely a frequentative form, with the usual suffixed -1, from the imitative word pirr or purr, for which see Purr, Pirouette. Cf. Irish and Gael. bururus, a purling noise, a gurgling. bururus, a purling noise, a gurgling. ¶ 1407, is from the rippling of a purling stream.

PURL (2), spiced or medicated beer or ale. (F.,-L.) sort of drink made of ale mingled with the juice of wormwood; perle, a pearl; see Pearl. See perle, adj., and perler, verl, in Litté. The word was a term in cookery; thus sucre perle is sugar boiled twice; bouillon perle, jelly-broth (Hamilton). So also G. perlen, to rise in small bubbles like pearls, to pearl (Flügel); perle, a pearl, drop, bubble. Hence purl, a drink with bubbles on the surface.

PURL (3), to form an edging on lace, to form an embroidered border, to invert stitches in knitting. (F.-L.) Just as the word above should be spelt *pearl*, it is found, conversely, that the present word is often misspelt pearl; by the same confusion. It is a contraction of the old word to purfle, to embroider on an edge. 'Pur fled with gold and pearl of rich assay; 'Spenser, F. Q. i. 2. 13. M.E.

purfilen, Chaucer, C. T. 193. — O. F. porfiler, later prufiler. 'Pourfiler d'or, to purfle, tinsell, or overcast with gold thread, &c.;' Cot.

— O. F. por, F. pour, from Lat. pro, from (which is often confused. as Scheler remarks, with F. par. Lat. per, throughout, and such seems to be the case here); and F. filer, to twist threads, from fil, a thread. See Pur- and File (1).

Cotgrave also gives O. F. pourfil in the sense of profile; profile and purl (3) are really the same word, the difference in sense being due to the peculiar use of the F. prefix pour- as if it were = Lat. per. To purl is 'to work along an edge,' or 'to overcast all along with thread.' Doublet, profile.

PURL (4), to upset. (E.) A slang term; a huntsman who is thrown off his horse is purled or spilt. Purl should rather be pirl;

from M. E. pirle, a whirligig, formed by the frequentative suffix -l from the imitative word pirr, to whirl. So also O. Ital. pirla, a whipping-top; pirlare, 'to twirle round;' Florio. Allied to Purl (1).

PURLIEU, the borders or environs of any place (orig. only of a forest); esp. when used, as is usual, in the plural. (F., -L.) 'In the purlieus of this forest;' AS You Like It, iv. 3, 77. 'Purlieu, or Purlue, is all that ground neere any forest, which being made forest by Henry II., Rich. I., or King John, were, by perambulations granted by Henry III., seucred again from the same; Manwood, par. 2 of his Forest Lawes, cap. 20. And he calleth this ground pourallee, i. c perambulationem, or purlieu and purluy, which he saith, be but abusively taken for pourallee; Minsheu, ed. 1627. Manwood's definition is: 'Purlieu is a certain territorie of ground adjoyning unto the forest, meared [marked] and bounded with immoveable marks, meeres, and boundaries; 'Reed's note on As You Like It. 'Purlieu: land which having once been part of the royal forest has been severed from it by perambulationem (pourallie, O.F. puralee) granted by the crown. The preamble of 33 Edw. I. c. 5 runs: "Cume aucune gentz que sount mys hors de forest par la puralee . . . aient requis a cest parlement quils soient quites . . . des choses que les foresters lour demandent." In the course of the statute mention is made of "terres et tenements deaforestes par la puralee." These [lands] would constitute the purlieu. A purlieu-man or purlie-man is a man owning land within the purlieu, licensed to hunt on his own land; Wedgwood.

B. It is thus clear that purlies is a corruption of O.F. puralee, as if it had something to do with F. lies (Lat. locus), a place. The intermediate form was purley, of which see examples in Nares. This O. F. puralee appears to be a mere translation of Lat. perambulationem, by that confusion whereby O. F. pur (F. pour), though really answering to Lat. pro, is made to do duty for the Lat. per, as in several instances noted by Scheler. y. Hence the etymology is from O. F. pur = Lat. pro; and O. F. alee, a going, for which see Alley.

PURLOIN, to steal, plagiarise. (F., - L.) In Shak. Lucrece, 1651. M. E. purlongen. Purlongyn, or prolongyn, or put fer awey, Prolongo, alieno; Prompt. Parv. Thus the orig. sense is simply to prolong, put away, keep back, or remove. Cf. O. F. esloigner (= Lat. elongare), 'to remove, banish, drive, set, put, far away;' Cot. - O. F. porloignier, purloignier, to prolong, retard, delay: Burguy. - Lat. prolongare, to prolong; see Prolong. Der. purloin-er.

Doublet, prolong.

PURPLE, a very dark-red colour. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Spenser, F. Q. i. 2. 7. Put for M. E. purpre, by change of r to l, as in M. E. marbre, now marble, and in Molly, Dolly, for Mary, Dorothy. The M. E. purpre is in early use, occurring in Layamon, l. 5928. — O. F. porpre (13th cent., Littré), later pourpre, 'purple,' Cot. Cf. Ital. porpora, Span. purpura.—Lat. purpura, the purple-fish, purple dye.—Gk. πορφύρα, the purple-fish; cf. Gk. πορφύρα, purple. β. The orig. sense of Gk. πορφύρεοs, as an epithet of the sea, seems to have been 'troubled' or 'raging,' hence dark, and lastly purple. The sea dark with storms was also called oivow, wine-coloured, wine-dark; apparently from the dark shade of brooding clouds. Hence the etymology is from Gk. πορφύρεων, to grow dark, used of the surging sea; a reduplicated form (=φορ-φύρ-εων = φυρ-φύρ-εων) of Gk. φύρεων, to mix up, mingle, confound, orig. to stir violently. = ✓ BHUR, to move about quickly; whence also Skt. buranya, to be active, Lat. furere, to rage; see Fury.

The A.S. purpur is borrowed palagrave. = O.F. poursuit, press, a letaund extraordinary, to young network, the control of poursuitive.

PURSY, short-winded. (F., - L.) In Shak. Timon, v. 4. 12. Spelt pursy and pursif in Levins. M. E. purcy (for pursy), Prompt. Parv. pursy, shorte-wynded, or stuffed aboute the stomacke, pourcif; palagrave. = O.F. pourcif, in Palsgrave, as just cited; which is a

due to confusion with Purl (1). It should surely be pearl, from F. & directly from Latin. So also G. purpur, &c. Der. purple, adj., purple,

verb. And see porphyry.

PURPORT, to imply, mean, intend. (F., = L.) In Bacon, Life of Hen. VII, ed. Lumby, p. 146, l. 27. (And prob. a much older word.) = O. F. purporter, pourporter, to intend, whence the sb. purporter, but Requision of the control of the con port, tenour. A rare verb, not in Cotgrave; but Roquefort gives the verb pourporter, to declare, inform, and the sb. purport, tenour; and notes the phrase selon le purport, according to the purport. - O. F. pur, F. pour, from Lat. pro, according to; and F. porter, to bear, carry, from Lat. portare, to carry. A similar application of F. porter occurs in E. import. See Pur- and Port (1). Der. purport, sb., used by Spenser with the sense of 'disguise,' F. Q. iii. 1. 52, the lit. sense being rather 'declaration' or 'pretext.'

PURPOSE (1), to intend. (F., - L., - Gk.; with F. prefix.)

M. E. purposen, Gower, C. A. i. 5, l. 5. - O. F. purposer (Burguy), a variant of proposer, to propose. Thus purpose and propose are doublets; see Propose, which is strictly from Lat. pausare, of Gk. origin, though there has been confusion with Lat. ponere. tinct in origin from Purpose (2), though completely confounded

with it in association. Doublet, propose.

PURPOSE (2), intention. (F., - L.) Though from a different origin, this sh. has become altogether associated with the verb to purpose, owing to the extraordinary confusion, in French, of the derivatives of pausare and ponere. M. E. purpos, Chaucer, C. T. 3979; spelt purpos, Rob. of Glouc. p. 121, l. 6. - O. F. pourpos (of which another form would have been purpos), a resolution, design (Roquefort); a variant of F. propos, 'a purpose, drift, end,' Cot. - Lat. propositum, a thing proposed, design, resolution. - Lat. propositus, pp. of proponere, to propose; see Propound. Der purpose-ly, purpose-

proposetes, in propose, see Propositic. Des. purposety, purposetes; also a-propos, q. v.

PURR, PUR, to utter a murmuring sound, as a cat. (E.) 'A

pur.. of fortune's cat;' All's Well, v. 2. 20; 'Pur, the cat is gray;'

King Lear, iii. 6. 47. An imitative word, not unlike buzz. Cf.

Scotch pirr, a gentle wind, Icel. byrr, wind; see Pirouette. Cf.

also Irish and Gael. burburus, a guryling sound; Gk. βα-βράζ-ειν, to

chirp as a grass-hopper. Intended to imitate the sound of gentle blowing. Der. pur-l (1), a frequentative form.

PURSE, a small bag for money. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. purs, burs; Prompt. Parv. p. 417. Spelt pors, P. Plowman, A. v. 110. In early use; the pl. porses occurs in the later text of Layamon, l. 5927. -O. F. borse (Burguy), later bourse, 'a purse,' Cot. -Low Lat. bursa, a purse; Ducange. -Gk. βύρση, a hide, skin; of which purses were made. Root unknown.

The change from initial b to p is rare and contrary to the usual change (from a to h): still we find text. and contrary to the usual change (from p to b); still we find peat =(Devoushire) beat, and somewhat similar examples in E. apricot as compared with F. abricot, and mod. E. gossip as compared with M.E. gossib, Chaucer, C. T. 5825. Der. purs-er (doublet, burs-ar, q. v.); gossio, Chaucer, C. 1. 5025. Der. purser (doublet, our seu, q. v.), purse-r-ship; purse-proud; purse-bearer, Tw. Nt. iii. 3. 47. Also purse, verb, to wrinkle like a bag drawn together, Oth. iii. 3. 113. PURSLAIN, PURSLANE, an annual plant, sometimes used

in salads. (F., -L.) Spelt purselaine, Hackluyt's Voyages, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 109, l. 43; pourslane, Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 15; purslane, id. b. ii. c. 8. M. E. purslane, to translate Lat. portulaca, Prompt. Parv., p. 417. Cf. Ital. porcellana, 'the hearbe called purcelane;' Florio. Formed from Lat. porcilaca, purslain, Pliny, b. xx. c. 20; the usual form of the word being portulaca. Root unknown.

PURSUE, to follow after, chase, prosecute. (F.,-L.) M. E. pursuen, Wyclif, John, xv. 20, where the A. V. has persecute; also in P. Plowman, B. xix. 158.—O. F. porsuir, poursuir; mod. F. poursuire, to pursue, prosecute, persecute, Cot. Cotgrave gives the spellings poursuir, poursuyr, and poursuivre.—O. F. pur, por, mod. F. pour, answering to Lat. pro; and sequi, to follow; so that poursuir = Lat. prosequi, to prosecute. See Prosecute; also Pur- and Suc. β. Owing to the confusion between the F. prefixes pour (pro) and par (per), the verb poursuivre also had the sense of persecute; we even find in O. F. (11th cent.) the expression à persuir son apel = to pursue his appeal (Littré). See **Persecute**. **Der**. pursu-er, which in Scots law means 'a plaintiff,' lit. a prosecutor. Also pursu-ant, 'following, according, or agreeable to,' Phillips, ed. 1706, formed with the F. pres. part. suffix -ant from O. F. pursu-ir, though the usual form of the pres. part. was pursuivant or poursuivant (see below); pursu-ance, Phillips, ed. 1706, apparently coined from the adj. pursuant. Also pursuit, Spenser, F. Q. ii. 4. 1, from F. poursuite, fcm. sb., a participial form answering to Lat. fem. pp. prosecula; pursuiv-ant, an attendant on heralds, lit. one who is following, Rich. III, iii. 4. 90, from F. poursuivant d'armes, 'a herauld extraordinary, or young herauld,' Cot.,

variant (by change of *l* to *r*) of O. F. poulsif, 'pursie, short-winded,' puten; pt. t. putte, pp. put, i-put; P. Plowman, A. iii. 75, B. iii. 84; Cot. Mod. F. poussif. Formed, with suffix -if (= Lat. -iuus), from O. F. poulser (mod. F. pousser), 'to push,' Cot. Cotgrave also gives the form pousser, which he explains not only by 'to push,' but also by 'to breathe or fetch wind.' = Lat. pulsare, to beat, push; see Push. The word has reference to the pantings or quick pulsations of breath made by a pursy purson. The received of the pulsations also in Dan putter to put which is of similar origin. B. Apparently

of breath made by a pursy person. Der. pursi-ness.

PURTENANCE, that which belongs to: the intestines of a beast. (F., -L.) In Exod. xii. 9; the usual translation of the same Heb. word being 'inwards.' Spelt pertenaunce in Coverdale's translation. 'Portenaunce of a beest, fressevre;' Palsgrave. In P. Plowman, B. ii. 103, where most MSS, have purtenaunces, MS. W. has Thus purtenance is merely an abbreviation of appurtenance, from O. F. apurtenaunse, variant of apartenance (Burguy), from O. F. apartenir, to appertain. Cotgrave has 'appartenance, an appurtenance, an appendant.' β . The variation in the syllable pur, par, is due to the frequent confusion between O. F. pur (Lat. pro), and par (Lat. per). In the present case, the syllable is due to Lat. per. See Appurtenance, Appertain.
PURULENT, PURULENCE; see Pus.

PURVEY, to provide. (F., - L.) A doublet of provide. M. E. purueien; porueien (with u=v), Rob. of Glouc. p. 39, l. 9; Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 74.—O. F. porvoir (Burguy), mod. F. pourvoir, to provide.—Lat. prouidere; sec Provide.

B. The F. voir, to see, has numerous forms in O. F., such as veoir, veor, veir, voir, to see, has numerous forms in O. F., such as veoir, veer, veir, veer, veir, veer, veir, &c., see Burguy. The E. spelling -vey answers to O. F. veier; cf. E. sur-vey. Der. purvey-ance, M. E. porueance, Rob. of Glouc. p. 457, l. 18, from an O. F. form answering to later pourvoyance, 'providence, forecast,' Cot.; and therefore a doublet of providence. Also purvey-or, M. E. purveour, P. Plowman, B. xix. 255, footnote, from an O. F. form answering to later F. pourvoyeur, 'a provider or purveyor,' Cot. Doublet, provide.

PUS, white matter issuing from a sore. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. [The adj. purulent is in Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674.]—Lat. pus (get. purve) matter. Elst viva puts: from page.

pur-is), matter. + Gk. πῦ-ον, matter. + Skt. púya, pus; from púy, to stink. - V PU, to be corrupt, stink; whence also pu-trid, &c. Der. pur-u-lent, from F. purulent, 'mattary, corrupt,' Cot., from Lat. purulentus, full of matter, from the stem pur- and suffix -lentus. Hence

purulence.

PUSH, to thrust against, urge, drive forward. (F., -L.) M. E. possen, pussen; infin. posse, K. Horn, ed. Lumby, l. 1011; pt. t. puste, K. Horn, ed. Ritson, l. 1079; possed, P. Plowman, B. prol. 151. At a later time puss became push, by change of final double s to sh, as in anguish from anguisse, brush from F. brosse, embellish from F. embelliss., &c. = O. F. pousser, poulser, 'to push, thrust,' Cot. = Lat. pulsare, to beat, strike, thrust; frequentative form of pellere (pp. pulsus), to drive. See Pulse (1), Pulsate. Der. push, sb., Spenser, F. Q. i. 3.35; push-ing; push-pin, L. L. L. iv. 3.169. F.Q. i. 3. 35; push-ing; push-pin, L. L. L. iv. 3. 169. The prov. E. push, a pustule, is prob. from F. poche, with the same sense (Hamilton). See Pouch.

PUSILLANIMOUS, mean-spirited. (L.) 'Womanish and pusillanimous,' Chapman, tr. of Homer, b. i. Commentary, note 7. From Lat. pusillanimus, mean-spirited, by change of -us to -ous, as frequently; the more usual form is pusillanimis. - Lat. pusill-, stem of pusillus, very small; and animus, mind, soul. \(\beta\). Pusillus is a dimin. of pusus, small, an adjectival use of sb. pu-sus, a little boy, allied to pu-er, a boy; see Puerile. For Lat. animus, see Animosity. Der. pusillanimous-ly, -ness. Also pusillanimi-i-ty, M. E. pusillanimitee, Gower, C. A. ii. 12, from F. pusillanimité = Lat. acc. pusillanimitatem. PUSS, a cat, a hare. (E.) Spelt pusse in Minsheu, ed. 1627. This may be called an E. word, though it is widely spread. Prob. initative, from the sound made by a cat spitting (Wedgwood). So also Du. poes, Low G. puus, puus-katte, a puss, puss-cat; Swed. dial. pus, a cat (Rietz), &c.; Irish and Gael. pus, a cat.

β. That the word is imitative, appears from its occurrence in Tamil. 'Pusei, a cat, esp. in the S. Tamil idiom. In the Cashgar dialect of the Affghan, pusha signifies a cat;' Caldwell, Comp. Grammar of Draviding Languages. dian Languages, p. 465; cited in N. and Q. 3 S. ix. 288. Lithuan. puz, a word to call a cat.

PUSTULE, a small pimple. (F.,-L.) 'A pustule, wheale, or blister;' Minsheu, ed. 1627.-F. pustule, 'a push, blain, wheale, small blister;' Cot.-Lat. pustula, longer form of pusula, a blister, pimple. Allied to Lith. puslö, a bladder, pimple; pússi (1 pers. sing. puttu), to blow; Gk. φυσαλίς, φύσκη, a bladder, pustule, φυσάω, I blow, ψύχω, I blow, Skt. pupphusa, phupphusa, the lungs; all from SPU, to blow, puff, breathe hard. Hence also Dan. puss, to swell up, puste, to blow, puff; and see Psychichal. The root SPU is obviously of imitative origin. ¶ Note that pustule has nothing to do with pus, with which it is associated by Richardson, and even in Der. pustul-ous, pustul-ate, pustul-ar.

PUT, to push, thrust, cast, set, lay, place, &c. (C.) M. E. putten, & solder of mettall; 'id.

origin.—Gael. put, to push, thrust; W. puno, to push, to poke; Corn. poot, to kick like a horse. The orig. scnse seems to have been to push, cast, cf. 'to put a stone;' the sense of laying or placing occurs also in Dan. putte, to put, which is of similar origin. B. Apparently a collateral form with Gael. pue, to push, jostle; cf. Irish poe, a blow, kick; Corn. poe, a push, shove; see Poke (2). Stratmann further cites Brct. pouta, bouta, to push, but I cannot find the word in Legonidec's Dict. Diez derives F. bouter, to thrust, from M.H.G. hózan. to beat. see Butt. (1): it would seem simpler to suppose bouter bózen, to beat, see Butt (1); it would seem simpler to suppose bouter to be from the same Celtic source as E. put. In that case, E. butt (1) is also of Celtic origin, which would further affect the origin of

PUTTY.

buttock, button, and abut. Der. pott-er, verb, q. v.
PUTATIVE, reputed, supposed. (F., -L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627.
-F. putatif, 'putative,' Cot. - Lat. putativus, imaginary, presumptive. Formed with suffix -iuus from Lat. putatus, pp. of putare, to think,

suppose; for which see Compute.

PUTREFY, to make or become corrupt. (F., -L.) 'Grosse meate... makyth putrifyed matter;' Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 1. 'Apt to receive putrifaction;' id. b. ii. c. 1. (The spelling with i was prob. due to confusion with putrid.) - F. putrefier, 'to putrifie,' Cot. Formed by analogy with other verbs in -fier as if from Lat. putrificare*; but the true Lat. forms are putrefacere, to make putrid; and putrefieri, to become putrid.—Lat. putre-, as seen in putrere, to be rotten, with which cf. puter, putris, rotten; and facere, to make, or fieri, to become. See Putrid. Der. putrefact-ion, from F. putrefaction = Lat. acc. putrefactionem*, not in White's Dict., but regularly formed from the pp. putrefactus. Also putrefact-ive. Also putrescent, becoming putrid, from Lat. putrescent, stem of pres. part.

of putrescere, inceptive form of putrere; whence putrescence.

PUTRID, stinking, rotten, corrupt. (F., -L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674; and in Cotgrave. - F. putride, 'putride,' Cot. - Lat. putridus, putrid. Extended from Lat. putri-, crude form of put-er, put-ris, rotten; allied to putrere, to be rotten. Formed (with suffix -ra) from out-ere, to stink; from VPU, to stink. Cf. Skt. púy, to stink; see

Pus and Foul.

PUTTOCK, a kite, kind of hawk. (F., -L.; and E.) In Shak. Cymb. i. I. 140; see Narcs and Palsgrave. Just as a sparrow-hawk is named from sparrows, I suppose that the puttock is named from the poots or pouts, i. e. small birds on which it preys. 'Poot, a chicken, or pullet, Cheshire' (Halliwell); and again, 'Pout, the young of a or punet, Chesture (Hallwell); and again, Pout, the young of a pheasant; Florio, s. v. fasanello, has a pheasant-pout; id. β. Pout stands for poult = pullet; the Gael. put, the young of moor-fowl, a young grouse, is merely from Lowland Sc. pout, a young partridge or moor-fowl; see Jamieson, and see Poult.

γ. The suffix -ock may be the usual E. dimin. suffix -ock, used adjectivally, or, if we should suppose puttock to be a corruption of poot-hawk, this is not a

violent nor unlikely change.

PUTTY, an oxide of tin, or lead and tin, for polishing glass; more commonly a cement of whiting and oil, for windows. (F, -C.) 'Putty, a powder made of calcin'd tin;' Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. 'Putty, pottain, and pot-brass... seem all to mean the same thing;' Rich. Dict.; this opinion is supported by extracts from Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxxiv. c. 9, and Boyle, Works, i. 721. Pliny explains that in brass-founding, it was often found desirable to add to the ore collectaneum, i.e. bits of old vessels, called by Holland 'pottain or old metall,' or ollaria, called by Holland 'pot-brasse;' shewing that pottain simply means the metal of old pots. Similarly, putty simply means potty, or belonging to old pots. Similarly, putty simply means tory of the word rather than in its etymology. The old sense of it was 'powder made of calcin'd tin,' as in Blount, resembling what is now called putty powder. Putty powder, a pulverised oxide of tin sometimes mixed with oxide of lead; extensively used in glass and marble works, and the best kinds are used for polishing plate; Weale's Dict. of Terms used in the Arts. 4th ed. 1873. The same work tells us that putty is 'composed of whiting and linseed oil, with or without white lead.' It thus appears that the successive senses are (1) calcin'd tin or oxide of tin, (2) oxide of lead, (3) white lead, (4) a preparation containing white lead, the name being continued even after the white lead was omitted. The result is that the mixture now called putty is remarkable for frequently containing nothing that could be called putty in the older sense. Y. This once perceived, could be called putty in the older sense. Y. This once perceived, the etymology is easy. O. F. potée, 'brasse, copper, tin, pewter, &c., burnt or calcinated; also, a pot-full of anything;' Cot. The mod. F. potée means 'putty,' shewing a similar change of meaning. 'Potée d'étain, tin-putty;' Hamilton. The mod. F. potée also means (as formerly), a potful. Cf. also O. F. pottein, 'broken pieces of metall, or of old vessels, mingled one with another;' Cot. Also O. F. pottin, β. Potee is formed with suffix -ée (= Lat.

-ata), from F. pot, a pot, of Celtic origin; see Pot.

putty, vb.
PUZZIE, a difficult question, embarrassment, problem, perplexity. (F., -L. and Gk.) As a verb in Shak. Hamlet, iii. 1. 80; and it was prob. regarded as a frequentative form of pose, with suffix -le. But this was not at all the way in which the word arose; and, in fact, the suffix -le is not usually added to words of F. origin. It was orig. a sb., and stands for opposal, which is used in the ordinary sense of opposition in Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 81 (R.) It has sense of 'opposition' in Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 81 (R.) It has been shewn, s. v. Pose, that pose is short for appose, which again is a corruption of oppose. From the F. opposer was formed M. E. opposaile, a question for solution; whence mod. E. puzzle. 'And to pouert she put this opposayle' [question], Lydgate, Fall of Princes, ed. Wayland, sig. B. iii, leaf lxvi; cited in Dyce's Skelton, ii. 304. Hence corruptly, apposaile. 'Made vnto her this vncouth apposayle, Why wepe so?' id., sig. B. v, leaf exxviii (Dyce). 'Madame, your apposelle is wele inferrid,' i. e. your question is well put; Skelton, Garl. of Laurel, l. 141; where the MS. copy has opposelle (Dyce). The M. E. opposaile seems to have been a coined word, like deni-al, refus-al. &c. The loss of the first syllable is due to the loss of the refus-al, &c. The loss of the first syllable is due to the loss of the same in pose. For the etymology, see Oppose, Pose. Der. puzzle, verb.

PYGMY, a very diminutive person or thing. (F., -L., - Gk.) M. E. pigmey, Trevisa, i. 11, 1, 7. - F. pygme, adj., 'dwarfie, short, low, of a small stature;' Cot. - Lat. pygmæus, adj., dwarfish, pygmy-like; from pl. Pymæi, the race of Pygmies, - Gk. Ilvypaiot, the area of Pygmies of Pygmies fobblous dwarfs of the levels of the production of the product the race of Pygmies, fabulous dwarfs of the length of a πυγμή, which was reckoned from the elbow to the fist or knuckles, containing about 13½ inches. - Gk. πυγμή, the fist; cognate with Lat. pugnus;

see Pugnacious.

PYLORUS, the lower orifice of the stomach. (L., -Gk.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. - Lat. pylorus. - Gk. πυλωρόs, a gate-keeper; also the pylorus, because it is gate-keeper to the intestines, or at the the pylorus, because it is gate-keeper to the intestines, or at the entrance to them. – Gk. πύλ-η, a gate; and οδρος, a keeper, watcher. B. The Gk. πύλη is perhaps allied to Gk. πύρος, a way, passage through, from γ PAR, to fare, whence also Lat. porta, a gate; see Fare. γ. The Gk. οδρος is from δρο-μαι (= Γύρομαι), I heed, guard, from γWAR, to guard; see Wary. Der. pylor-ic.

PYRAMID, a solid figure with triangular sides meeting in an ever worse triangular scarge or polygogal base. (I — Ch.) The

apex, upon a triangular, square, or polygonal base. (L., -Gk.) The word was rather taken directly from the Latin than from the French. Thus Shak, has the sing pyramis, 1 Hen, VI, i. 6. 21; pl. pyramides (four syllables), Antony, v. 2. 61; as well as pyramid, Mach. iv. 1. 57. Cotgrave strangely translates F. piramide by 'a pyramides.' — Lat. pyramid, stem of pyramis. — Gk. πυραμίε (gen. πυραμίδου), a pyramide Poot μπρομένου, το deuble of Figurities σχίτιος. pyramid. Root unknown; no doubt of Egyptian origin.

pyramid-al, pyramid-ie-al.

PYRE, a pile of wood for burning a body. (L., -Gk.) In Sir T. Brown, Urn Burial, cap. v. § 13. — Lat. pyra. — Gk. πυρά, a pyre. — Gk. πῦρ, fire; cognate with E. Fire, q. v. And see pyr-ites, pyro-

PYRITES, a stone which gives out sparks when struck with steel. (L., -Gk.) 'Pyrites, a marchasite or fire-stone;' Phillips, ed. 1706. — Lat. pyrites. — Gk. $\pi \nu \rho i \tau \eta s$, a flint, pyrites; orig. an adj., belonging to fire. — Gk. $\pi \hat{\nu} \rho$, fire; cognate with E. Fire, q. v. Der.

pyrit-ic.

PYROTECHNIC, pertaining to fireworks. (Gk.) Pyrotechnick, adj., and pyrotechny are given in Phillips, ed. 1706. Coined from Gk. πυρο-, used in compounds in place of the crude form of πυρ, fire, cognate with E. fire; and τεχνικόs, artistic, technical, from τέχνη, an art, craft. See Fire and Technical. Der. pyrotechnic-s, pyro-techny (short for pyrotechnic art); pyro-technist. So also pyro-meter, a fire-measurer (see Metre); pyro-gen-ous, produced by fire, from Gk. base $\gamma \epsilon \nu$, to produce (see Genus).

PYX, the sacred box in which the host is kept after consecration; at the mint, the box containing sample coins. (L., -Gk.) Spelt pine in Minsheu, ed. 1627. Abbreviated from Lat. pyxis, a box. -Gk. nvfls, a box; so called because orig. made of box-wood. -Gk. πύξος, box-wood; so called from its dense, close grain. - Gk. πύκ-νος, dense; from γ PAK, to fasten, make firm; see Pact. Doublet,

box (2), q. v.

QUACK (1), to make a noise like a duck. (E.) An imitative word. 'The goos, the duk, and the cuckow also So cried "keke! keke!" "cuckow!" "queke, queke!" hye;' Chaucer, Parl. of Foules, 499. Here the cry keke! keke! is assigned to the cackling goose, and queke! queke! to the quacking duck. In Ch. C. T. 4150, the

Der. 4 dat. case quakke is used to mean 'hoarseness.' + Du. kwaken, to croak, quack, chat.+G. quaken, to quack, croak.+Icel. kvaka, to twitter.+ Dan. quekke, to croak, quack, cackle. Cf. Lat. coanare, to croak, Gk. noaf, a croaking; Lithuan. hwakëti, to croak; hwakëti, to cackle. B. A mere variant of the base KAK seen in Cackle, q. v.

Der. quack (2), q. v. Also quail (2), q. v.

QUACK (2), to cry up pretended nostrums. (E.) Merely a particular use of Quack (1). It means to chatter about, cackle or prate of, hence, to sing the praises of a nostrum, to pretend to medical skill. 'To quack off universal cures;' Butler, Hudibras, pt. iii. c. 1. l. 330.

Der. quack-salver, Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, i. e. a iii. c. 1. l. 330. quack who puffs up his salves or ointments, borrowed from Du. kwakzalver, a quack, charlatan, cf. Du. kvakzalven, to quack, puff up salves (see Salve); quack-doctor, a later word which took the place of quack-salver, Pope, note to Dunciad, iii. 192. Hence also quack =

quack-doctor; quack-er-y.
QUADRAGESIMA, the forty days of Lent. (L.) 'Quadragesima Sunday is six weeks before Easter; Tables in the Book of Common Prayer. [Hence quadragesimal, adj., = Lenten, Milton, Areopagitica, ed. Hales, p. 5, 1. 8.] - Lat. quadragesima, lit. 'fortieth,' fem. of quadragesimus, fortieth; in late authors used to mean 'Lent.' Older form quadragensimus (= quadragenti-mus). - Lat. quadraginta, forty. — Lat. quadr-us, square, fourfold, put for quatrus*, quater-us*, from quater, four times, quater, four; and -ginta, put for da-kanta, tenth, from decem, ten. See Four and Ton; and Forty. Der. quadragesim-al.

QUADRANGLE, a square figure, or plot of ground. (F., -L.) In Shak. 2 Hen. VI, i. 3. 156; and in Levins. - F. quadrangle, 'a quadrangle; Cot. - Lat. quadrangulum, sb.; neut. of quadrangulus, four-cornered. - Lat. quadr-us, square, put for quat-rus *, quater-us *, from quatuor, four; and angulus, an angle. See Four and Angle. Der. quadrangul-ar. Also quad, quod, a court (in Oxford), short for

quadrangle.

QUADRANT, the fourth part of a circle. (L.) Chiefly used of an instrument for measuring angles (like a sextant), graduated with degrees along the arc. M. E. quadrant, Prompt. Parv. — Lat. quadrant, stem of quadrans, sb., a fourth part. Extended from Lat. quadr-us, square, which is put for quatr-us*, quater-us*, from quatuor; see Four. Der. quadrant-al. From the same source are quarrel (2),

quarry (1), squad, squadron, square.

QUADRATE, squared, well-fitted. (L.) Used as a vb. in Levins; as adj. and vb. in Minsheu; as sb. in Milton, P. L. vi. 62, to mean 'square phalanx.' - Lat. quadratus, squared, pp. of quadrare, to make or be square. - Lat. quadrus, square; see Quadrant.

Der. quadrat-ic; quadrat-ure, Milton, P. L. x. 381.

QUADRENNIAL, once in four years. (L.) More correctly quadriennial, as in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Formed with adj. suffix -al (Lat. -alis) from quadrienni-um, a space of four years. - Lat. quadri- = quadro-, crude form of quadrus, square, fourfold; and annus, a year. See Quadrant, Four; also Biennial, Annual

QUADRILATERAL, having four sides. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - Lat. quadrilater-us, four-sided; with suffix -al (= Lat. -alis). - Lat. quadri-, for quadro-, crude form of quadrus, square; and later-, stem of latus, a side. See Quadrant and

QUADRILLE, 1. the name of a game at cards; 2. the name of a dance. (F., -Span., -L.) The name of the dance is late; it is added by Todd to Johnson; so called because danced by 4 persons, or by sets of four. Not improbably suggested by the game at cards, which was a game for 4 persons with 40 cards; see Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 76; Sat. i. 38.

B. I dissent from Littre's arrangement of the F. word quadrille; he gives quadrille (1), fem. a troop of horses for a tournament; also mase. a dance. And again, quadrille (2), mase. a game at cards. Obviously the right arrangement is: quadrille (1), fem. a troop of horses; and quadrille (2), mase. a game at cards, a dance. This brings the genders together, and accords with chronology.

7. And it makes a difference; for quadrills, fem., is of Italian origin, from Ital. quadriglia, short for O. Ital. squadriglia, 'a route, a troop, a crue, a band of men.' Florio; which is connected with Squadron, q. v.

8. On the other hand, the came at cards like and v. other hand, the game at cards, like ombre, is prob. of Span. origin. - Span. cuadrillo, a small square, allied to cuadrilla, 'a meeting of four or more persons,' Neuman. - Span. cuadra, a square. - Lat. quadra, fem. of quadrus, fourfold; see Quadrant. Cf. Lat. quadrula,

QUADRILLION, a million raised to the fourth power. (L.) An oddly coined word; made by prefixing quadr- (short for quadrus, square, fourfold) to -illion, which is the word million with the m left out. See Billion and Quadrant.

QUADROON, the child of a mulatto and a white person.

(Span, - L.) Better quarteroon or quarteroon. So called because of a ¶ In F. the word took the sense of 'trim,' as noted; in E. it black blood only in a fourth part. Modern; and imported from America. - Span. cuarteron, the child of a creole and Spaniard (Neuman); also, a fourth part. Formed with suffixes -er- and -on from cuarto, a fourth part. - Lat. quartum, acc. of quartus, fourth. See

Quart, Quartern.
QUADRUPED, a four-footed animal. (L.) The adj. quadru-pedal is in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674; quadruped, sb., is in Phillips, ed. 1706. - Lat. quadrupedus, having four feet. - Lat. quadruped., stem of quadrupes, quadripes, four-footed. - Lat. quadru., fourfold, four times; and pes, a foot. See Quadrant and Foot. Der. quadru-

and pes, a 100t. See Quadrant and Foot. Der. quadruped-al.

QUADRUPLE, fourfold. (F.,-L) As a verb in Chapman, tr. of Homer, Iliad, i. 129. As adj. in Minsheu, ed. 1627. — F. quadruple, 'quadruple;' Cot. — Lat. quadruplum, acc. of quadruplus, fourfold. — Lat. quadruplus, ignifying 'fold,' from YPAR, to fill. See Quadrant and Double. Der. quadruple, verb. Also quadruplic-ate, from Lat. quadruplicatus, pp. of quadruplicate, to multiply by four; for the force of the suffix, see Complicate. plicate.

QUAFF, to drink in large draughts. (C.) In Shak. Tw. Nt. i. 3.
14; &c. And in Levins. The double f stands for a guttural. The true form is quach (ch as in German), meaning to drink out of a quach or cup, called quaich, quech, or queff in Lowland Scotch; see quaich in Jamieson. 'I quanght, I drink all out;' Palsgrave. Thus to quaff is to cup; 'Cup us till the world go round;' Antony, ii. 7.

124.—Irish and Gael. cuach, a cup, bowl, milking-pail. Cf. W. cwch, a round concavity, hive, crown of a hat, boat. Perhaps from \(\subseteq \text{KU}, to contain; see Cave. Der. quaffer.

QUAGGA, a quadruped of the horse tribe. (Hottentot.) The name is said to be Hottentot: and is supposed to be imitative.

name is said to be Hottentot; and is supposed to be imitative,

from the barking noise made by the animal.

QUAGMIRE, boggy, yielding ground. (E.) In Shak. K. Lear, iii. 4. 54. Put for quake-mire; see Quake and Mire. It is spelt quake-mire in Stanthurst's Descr. of Ircland, p. 20; quave-myre, in Palsgrave; 'Halliwell, s. v. quave-mire, q. v. Cf. M. E. quauen (= quaven), to quake; P. Plowman, B. xviii. 61. So also quagg-y

(= quaven), to quake; P. Plowman, B. xviii. 61. So also quagg-y (i. e. quak-y), ad],, used of boggy ground.

QUAIL (1), to cower, shrink, fail in spirit. (E.) The old meaning of quail was 'to suffer torment, pine, die;' hence to faint, esp. used of the spirits. 'My false spirits quail,' Cymb. v. 5. 140; 'their quailing breasts;' 3 Hen. VI, iii. 3. 54. 'The braunch once dead, the budde eke nedes must quaile,' i. e. die; Spenser, Shep. Kal. November of the property of the pro ber, 91. The spelling is not quite exact, it should rather have been queel or queal; but it was prob. affected by some confusion with the word quaile, to curdle, used of milk; for which see Prompt. Parv. p. 418, and Way's note. We also find confusion between quail, to die, and quell, to kill, as in 'to quait and shake the orb,' Antony, v. 2.85. Cf. Devonshire queal, to faint away; Halliwell.] M. E. quelen, to die; not common. A strong verb, with pt. t. qual, pl. quelen; the pl. quelen = they died, occurs 10 times in Layamon, Il. 31825 to 31834. 'Men quela' on hungre' = men die of hunger, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 111, l. 10. - A. S. cwelan, to die, in comp. dewelan, to die utterly, Exod. vii. 18. + Du. quelen, to pine away. + O. H. G. quelan, to suffer torment.

B. From a Teut. base KWAL, to suffer torment or pain, to choke; whence also A. S. cwalu, destruction (Grein), Icel. kvöl, Dan. and Swed. qval, G. qual, torment, agony; cognate with Lithuan. géla, torment, anguish. Fick, iii. 54. So also M. E. querken, to choke, is from the equivalent base KWAR. Der. quell, q.v., qualm, q. v. The M. E. quailen, to curdle, coagulate, is from O. F. coniller, later cailler, to curdle (see Littré); from Lat. coagulare; see Coagulate.

QUAIL (2), a migratory bird. (F.,—Low Lat.,—Low G.) M. E. quaille, Chaucer, C. T. 9082; quayle, Wright's Vocab. i. 177, l. 13.—O. F. quaille (13th cent., Littré), mod. F. caille. Cf. Ital. quaglia, a quail.—Low Lat. quaquila, a quail.—O. Du. quackel, 'a quaile;' Hexham. Lit. 'a quacker.'—O. Du. quacken, 'to croake,' id.; cog-

Hexham. Lit. 'a quacker.' — O. Du. quacken, 'to croake,' id.; cognate with E. Quack (1), q.v.
QUAINT, neat, odd, whimsical. (F.,—L.) M. E. queint, Chaucer, C. T. 10553; commonly with the sense of 'famous, excellent.' Also spelt quoynt, Rob. of Glouc. p. 72, l. 18; p. 157, l. 14. Also cwoint, Ancren Riwle, p. 140, l. 21; coint, coynt, Will. of Palerne, 653, 1981; koynt, 4090. — O. F. coint, 'quaint, compt, neat, fine, spruce, brisk, trim;' Cot. Cf. Ital. conto, 'known, noted, counted;' Florio. Certainly derived from Lat. cognitus, known, well-known, famous; though confused (more in F. than in E.) with Lat. comptus, neat, adorned, pp. of comere, to arrange, adorn.

B. Cognitus is used as the pp. of cognoscere, to know, and is compounded of co- (for com = cum, with) and gnitus (for gnitus = gnitus), known, used as pp. of gnoscere, noscere, to know; see Cognition.

y. I may add that Lat.

meant famous, remarkable, curious, strange, &c. Der. quaint-ly, quain!-ness, ac-quaint.

QUAKE, to shake, tremble. (E.) M. E. quaken, Chaucer, C. T. 11172; earlier cwakien, Ancren Riwle, p. 116, l. 20. — A. S. cwacian, to quake; Ælfred, tr. of Orosius, b. ii. c. 6. § 3. Cf. A. S. cwecton, to wag, Mark, xv. 29. β. The orig, sense is 'to give life to,' to set in motion; the verb being derived from a base KWAK, allied to KWIK, alive; see Quick. The author of P. Plowman has the the right idea when, in describing an earth-quake, he says that the earth 'quook [quaked] as hit quyke were,' i. e. as if it were alive, P. Pl. C. xxi. 64. Der. quak-er, q. v.

QUAKER, one of the Society of Friends. (E.) called Seekers, from their seeking the truth, afterward Friends. Justice Bennet, of Derby, gave the Society the name of Quakers in 1650, because G. Fox (the founder) admonished him, and those present, to quake at the word of the Lord; Haydn, Dict. of Dates. Others take Quaker, like Shaker, to be a name given in derision, from the quaking which is supposed to exhibit their enthusiasm. Either way,

the etym. is the same; see Quake. Der. Quaker-ism.

QUALIFY, to render suitable, limit, abate. (F., - L.) Frequent in Shak. Meas. i. 1. 66, &c.; and in Levins. - F. qualifier, 'to qualifie; Cot. - Low Lat. qualificare, to endue with a quality. - Lat. quali-, crude form of qualis, of what sort; and fic-, for fuc-ere, to make. See Quality and Fact. Der. qualific-at-ion, due to Low Lat. qualificat-us, pp. of qualificare.

QUALITY, property, condition, sort, title. (F., - L.) M. E. qualite, qualitee, Ayenbite of lnwyt, p. 153. l. 11. - F. qualité, 'a quality;' Cot. - Lat. qualitatem, acc. of qualitats, sort, kind. - Lat. quali-, crude form of qualis, of what sort, cognate with E. Which, q. v. Der. qualit-at-ive, a coined word.

QUALM, a sudden attack of illness, prick of conscience. (E.) M.E. qualm, often in the sense of pestilence, mortal illness; Chaucer, C. T. 2016. - A. S. cwealm (for cwalm), pestilence, Luke, xxi. 11. + Du. kwalm, only in the sense 'thick vapour,' from its suffocating properties. + Dan. qvalm, suffocating air; qvalme, qualm, nausea. + Swed. qualm, sultriness. + G. qualm, vapour.

\$\begin{align*} \beta \text{All from the Teut. base KWAL, to suffer pain, to choke; see \text{Quail (1); with} \end{align*}

suffix -ma. Der. qualm-ish.

QUANDARY, an evil plight. (Scand.) In Beaum, and Fletcher,

This environs Knight of the Burning Pestle, Act i. sc. 1 (Humphrey). This curious word is almost certainly a corruption of the M. E. wandreth, wandrethe, used in just the same sense of evil plight, peril, adversity. The use of qu for w is not confined to this word; we find such spellings as squete for swete (sweet), squilke for swilke (such); Cursor Mundi, 76, 372; and the confusion of quh, wh, qu, and w, at the beginning of words is well known. Thus Halliwell gives quarof for whereof; and quhar for whar (where) is the usual Scottish form, whilst the same word is also written war or wer.

B. Examples are: welthe or wandreth' = prosperity or adversity; Religious Pieces, ed. Perry, E. E. T. S., p. 11, l. 5. 'Al thair wandreth and their wrake' = all their perplexity and misery; Spec. of English, ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 91, l. 59. So also wondrede, Ancren Riwle, p. 214, l. 2, p. 310, l. 25, p. 362, l. 19; &c. Spelt wondrade, Hali Meidenhad, ed. Cockayne, p. 9, l. 5; see further in Cockayne's note to St. Margaret, p.112. - Icel. vandræði; difficulty, trouble. - Icel. vand-r, difficult; with suffix -rædi = E. -red in kind-red, hat-red. Allied to vanda, to elaborate; from vann, pt. t. of vinna, to toil; see Win. + O. Swed. wandräde, difficulty; from wand, difficult, and the like suffix. Thre gives an example in O. Swedish: 'Ther eigh äru i wandrædom' = who are not in peril, i.e. who are not in a quandary.

QUANTITY, size, bulk, large portion. (F., -L.) M. E. quantite, quantitee; Chaucer, C. T. 4662. - F. quantité, 'quantity;' Lat. quantitatem, acc. of quantitas, quantity. - Lat. quanti-, for quanto-, crude form of quantus, how much; with suffix -tas. B. Quantus

is cognate with Gk. πύσος (lonic κύσος), how much, from the base KA, who, what; see Who. Der. quantit-at-ive.

QUARANTINE, a space of forty days. (F., -L.) Spelt quarentine in Minsheu, who gives it the old legal sense, viz. a space of forty days during which a widow might dwell unmolested in her husband's house after his decease. Blount gives this form and sense, and derives it from O. F. quarantine. He also gives quarantain, meaning (1) Lent, (2) a forty days' truce or indulgence, (3) 'the forty days which a merchant, coming from an infected port, stays on shipboard for clearing himself; 'the last sense being the usual one in mod. E. -O. F. quarantine (Roquefort), usually quarantaine, 'Lent, a term of forty days, &cc.; Cot. - Low Lat. quarantina*, quarantana*, quarentena* (all of which prob. were in use, though Ducange only mentions quarantenum), a space of forty days, formed as if from quaranta*, forty, answering to F. quarante; this quaranta being nothing but a comere = co-imere, comp. of co- (= com = cum), and emere, to take + shortened form of Lat. quadraginta, forty. See Quadragesima.

keepe fortie daies from company, namely if one come from infected places, as they vae in Italy; Florio. Thus the mod. sense seems to be of Ital. origin.

QUARREL (1), a dispute, brawl. (F., - L.) It should rather

be querrel, but has been assimilated in spelling to the word below. M. E. querele (with one r), Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 3, l. 1932. O. F. querele, later querelle, 'a quarrel;' Cot. (He gives both forms.) - Lat. querela, a complaint. - Lat. queri, to complain, lament. See Querulous. Der. quarrel, verb, Romeo, i. 1. 39, 59, &c.; quarrel-er; quarrel-some, As You Like It, v. 4. 85; quarrel-some-ness; quarrel-ous, Cymb. iii. 4. 162.

QUARREL (2), a square-headed cross-bow bolt. (F.,-L.) Obsolete. In Spenser, F.Q. ii. 11. 24. M. E. quarel, King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 1594, 2781.—O. F. quarrel, later quarren, 'a diamond at cardes, a square tile, a quarrell or boult for a crossebow;' Cot. Mod. F. carreau. - Low Lat. quadrellum, acc. of quadrellus, a quarrel, a square tile. - Lat. quadr-us, square; with dimin. suffix. See

Quadrant.

QUARRY (1), a place where stones are dug, esp. for building purposes. (F., -L.) In Shak. Oth. i. 3. 141. The proper sense is a place where stones are squared for building purposes; hence, a place where stones are procured which are afterwards squared for building; lastly, a place where stones are dug, without any reference to squar ing. Again, the proper form should be quarrer, but it was altered to quarry; perhaps by confusion with quarry, sometimes used as a to quarry; perhaps by confusion with quarry, sometimes used as a variant of quarrel, a square pane of glass (Halliwell). M. E. quarrere, quarrer, Will. of Palerne, 2231, 2281, 2319, 4692; spelt quarere, quarrer, quarry, quar in Prompt. Parv.—O. F. quarriere, 'a quarry of stone;' Cot. Mod. F. carrière.—Low Lat. quadraira, a quarry for squared stones.—Lat. quadrare, to square.—Lat. quadravs, square; see Quadrant. ¶ The sense was suggested by Lat. quadratarius, a stone-squarer, a stone-cutter; from the same source. Der. quarry, who carriers were according to the control of the same source. vb., quarry-m.m, quarri-er.

QUARRY (2), a heap of slaughtered game. (F., -L.) In Shak.

Cor. i. 1. 202; Haml. v. 2. 375. M. E. querré, Sir Gawain and the Grene Knight, 1324. Corrupted from O. F. coree, curee, the intestines of a slain animal (Burguy); the part which was given to the hounds. Cotgrave has: 'Curée, a dogs reward, the hounds fees of, or part in, the game they have killed;' also: 'Corée, a swines gullet, or a hogs haslet.'=Low Lat. corata, the intestines of a slain animal. Cf. O. Ital. corada, 'the plucke, hasselet, or midriff of any beast;' Florio. β. It was a general term for the inwards of the slain animal, and so called from containing the heart.—Lat. cor, the heart; cognate with E. Heart, q. v. ¶ The change of spelling from initial c to qu is easily illustrated by the use of O. F. quer, cuer, the heart

(Burguy). QUART, the fourth part of a gallon (F.,-L.) M. E. quart, quarte, Chaucer, C. T. 651. - F. quarte, 'a French quarte, almost our pottle; 'Cot. = Lat. quarta (i. e. pars), a fourth part; fem. of quartus, fourth. Apparently short for quatur-tus*; from Lat. quatuor, cognate with E. Four, q. v. Der. quart-an, quart-er, quart-ern, quart-ette, Der. quart-an, quart-er, quart-ern, quart-ette,

quart-o; and see quatern-ary, quatern-ion, quatrain.

QUARTAN, recurring on the fourth day. (F., -L.) Said of an ague or fever. 'Quartene, fevyr, Quartana;' Prompt. Parv. - F. quartaine, quartan, only used of a fever; in use in the 13th cent.; Littré. -Lat. quartana (febris), a quartan fever; fem. of quartanus, belonging to the fourth; formed with suffix -anus from quart-us,

fourth; see Quart.
QUARTER, a fourth part. (F., -L.) M. E. quarter, Rob. of Glouc. p. 528, l. 20. - O. F. quarter (12th cent., Littre), also quartier, as in mod. F. - Lat. quartarius, a fourth part, quarter of a measure of anything; formed with suffix -arius from quart-us, fourth; see Quart. Der. quarter-day, -deck, -ly, -master, -sessions, -staff. Also

QUARTERN, a fourth of a pint, a gill. (F.,-L.) Short for quarteron. M. E. quarteroun, quartroun, quarteron, P. Plowman, B. v. 217, and footnotes.—O. F. quarteron, a quarter of a pound, also a quarterne; Cot.—Low Lat. quarteronem, acc. of quartero, a fourth part of a pound; extended from Low Lat. quarter-us, which from quartus; see Quarter.

QUARTET, QUARTETTE, a musical composition of four parts. (Ital., -L.) Modern; the spelling quartette is F., but the word is really Italian. - Ital. quartetto, a dimin. form from quarto, fourth;

see Quart, Duet.

QUARTO, having the sheet folded into four leaves. (L.) In Johnson. The word is due to the Lat. phr. in quarto, i.e. in a fourth part of the orig. size; where quarto is the abl. case of quartus, fourth; see Quart. And see Folio. Der. quarto, sb. QUARTZ, a mineral composed of silica. (G.) Added by Todd to

Cf. Ital quaranta, forty; fare la quarantana, 'to keepe lent, . . . to & B. Supposed to stand for gewarz = warz, a wart; from the excre-

scences upon it (E. Müller). See Wart.

QUASH, to crush, annihilate, annul. (F.,-L.) M. E. quaschen; QUASH, to crush, annihilate, annul. (F.,-L.) M. E. quaschen; see 'Quaschyn, quasso' in Prompt. Parv. Properly transitive; but used intransitively in P. Plowman, C. xxi. 64. And see Owl and Nightingale, 1388.—O. F. quasser, later casser, 'to breake, ... quash asunder;' Cot. (He gives both spellings.)—Lat. quassare, to shatter; frequentative of quatere (supine quassam), to shake. Root uncertain.

The O. F. quasser also means 'to abrogate, annul' (Cot.), as in E. to quash an indictment.' The slight likeness to A. S. cwisan, to break, is accidental; see Quessy. Der. (from Lat. quatere) casque, and discress ther cussion. cask. con-cuss-ion, dis-cuss, per-cuss-ion.

QUASSIA, a South-American tree. (Personal name.) Added by Todd to Johnson. Botanical names in -ia are formed by adding the Lat suffix ia to a personal name, as in dahl-ia, fuch-ia. Quassia was named by Linnaus after a negro named Quassi, who first pointed out the use of the hark as a tonic and who was alive in 1755. A negro named Daddy Quashi is mentioned in Waterton's Wanderings in S. America, Journies 3 and 4. Waterton also quotes a Barbadoes song in Journey 4, cap. ii: 'Quasti scrapes the fiddle-string, And Venus plays the flute;' these lines are altered from the finale to G. Colman's Inkle and Yarico. Quassi is, in fact, quite a common negro name.

See Notes and Queries, 6 S. i. 10, 141, 166.

QUATERNARY, consisting of fours. (F., -L.) Rare; see exx. in Richardson. - F. quaternaire, 'every fourth day;' Cot. - Lat. quaternarius, consisting of four each. - Lat. quaterni, pl., four at a

time; from quatuor, four; see Four.

QUATERNION, a band of four soldiers, a band of four. (L.) In Acts, xii. 4 (A. V.); Milton, P. L. v. 181.—Lat. quaternion., stem of quaternio, used in Acts, xii. 4 (Vulgate); it means 'the number four,' or 'a band of four men.' - Lat. quaterni, pl.; see Quaternary.

QUATRAIN, a stanza of four lines. (F., -L.) Used by Dryden, in his letter to Sir R. Howard, prefixed to Annus Mirabilis, which is written in quatrains. - F. quatrain, 'a staffe or stanzo of 4 verses; Cot. Formed with suffix -ain (Lat. -anus) from F. quatre = Lat. quatuor, four. See Four.

QUAVER, to shake, to speak or sing tremulously. (E.) In Levins; and in Minsheu, ed. 1627. It is the frequentative form, with suffix -er, of quave. M. E. quaven (with u=v), to tremble; Prompt. Parv. And see P. Plowman, B. xviii. 61. It first occurs as a various reading in St. Marharete, ed. Cockayne, p. 48, l. 3 from bottom. Allied to Low G. quabbeln, to tremble (Brem. Wort.), Dan. dial. kveppa, to be shaken (Aasen). Also to M. E. quappen, to palpitate, Chaucer, Troil. iii. 57, Legend of Good Women, 865. B. From a base KWAP, to throb, which is a mere variant of KWAK, to quake; see Quake. Der. quaver, sb., lit. a vibration, hence a note in music. Also quiver (1), q. v.

QUAY, a wharf for vessels. (F., -C.) Spelt quay and kay in Phillips, ed. 1706; key in Cotgrave; keie in Minsheu, ed. 1627. M. E. key, spelt keye, Eng. Gilds, ed. Toulmin Smith, p. 374, l. 23; and see Prompt. Parv. – O.F. quay (F. quai), 'the key of a haven;' Cot. The orig. sense is 'enclosure,' a space set apart for unlouding goods. Of Celtic origin. – Bret. kaé, an enclosure; W. cae, an enclosure, hedge, field, of which the old spelling was cai (Rhys). ¶ Spel confuses it with E. key, for which there appears to be no reason.

QUEAN, a contemptible woman, a hussy. (E.) In Shak. Merry Wives, iv. 2. 180. Absolutely the same word as queen; the orig, sense being 'woman.' The difference in spelling is unoriginal, but may have marked some variation of pronunciation. The best passage to illustrate this word is in P. Plowman, C. ix. 46, where the author says that in the grave all are alike; you cannot there tell a knight from a knave, or a queen from a queen. The MSS have queyne, queene, queene, in the former case, and queene, quene, in the latter; i.e. they make no distinction, none being possible. See Queen

QUEASY, sickly, squeamish, causing or feeling nausea. (Scand.) 'His queasy stomach;' Much Ado, ii. 1. 399. 'A queysy mete; Skelton, Magnificence, 2205. 'Quaisy as meate or drinke is, dangereus;' Palsgrave. Quaysy is used as a sb., in the sense of 'nausea,' in Polit., Religious, and Love Poems, ed. Furnivall, p. 215, l. 22. Formed as adj. from a Scand. source. - Norw. kveis, sickness after a debauch (Aasen); Icel. kweisa, a whitlow, boil; ibra-kweisa, bowelpains, colic; Swed. dial. kwesa, a pimple, soreness, blister. Cf. Swed. kväsa, to bruise, wound; A.S. tôcwisan, to crush, Sweet's A.S. Reader.

B. The orig. sense appears to be 'sore,' as if from a wound or bruise. Allied to Goth. kwistjan, to destroy; perhaps to Skt. ji, to overpower; Fick, iii. 55; i. 570. Der. queasi-ness, 2 Hen.

IV, i. 1. 196.

QUEEN, a woman, a female sovereign. (E.) M. E. queen, queene;

P. Plowman, C. ix. 46. – A. S. cwén (common). + Du. kween, a barren Johnson. - G. quarz, rock-crystal; the G. z being sounded as ts. woman, barren cow (cf. E. quean as a term of contempt). + Icel.

+ Swed. quinna, a female; kona, a quean, strumpet. + Goth. kwens, kweins, a woman, wife; also kwino. + M. H. G. kone, O. H. G. quenú, a woman. + Gk. γυνή. + Russ. jend (with j as in French), a wife. + Skt. jáni, used in the latter part of compound adjectives; jani, a wife. β. All from ✓ GAN, to produce; cf. Goth. keinan, to germinate; see Curtius, and Fick, iii. 30. See Gonus, Kin. Der. queen-ly, queen-mother. Doublet, quean.

QUEER, strange, odd. (O. Low G.) 'A queer fellow;' Spectator (in Todd; no reference). A cant word; and prob. introduced rather from Low than High German.—Low G. queer, across; quere, obliquity. In Awdeley's Fraternity of Vagabonds, ed. Furnivall, p. 4, a quire fellow' is one who has just come out of prison; cf. the slang phrase 'to be in queer street;' and Low G. in der quere liggen, to lie across, lie queerly. + G. quer, transverse; querkopf, a queer fellow.

Prob. allied to the curious Lat. uarus, crooked; see Prevaricate. Der. queer-ly, queer-ness.

QUELL, to crush, subdue, allay. (E.) The causal of quail. M. E. quellen, to kill; Chaucer, C. T. 12788. - A. S. cwellan, to kill, M. E. quellen, to kill; Chaucer, C. T. 12788.—A. S. cweuan, to kill, Grein, i. 174. + O. Sax. quellian, to torment; causal of quelan, to suffer martyrdom; Du. kwellen, to plague, vex. + Icel. kvelja, to torment. + Swed. qvälja, to torment. + Dan. qvæle, to strangle, choke; to plague, torment.

β. The orig. sense was probably 'to choke;' from the primitive KWAL; for which see Quail(1). ¶ Frequently said to be a doublet of kill, but the evidence is strongly against this said to be a doublet of kill, but the evidence is strongly against this unlikely identification; the two words have different vowel-sounds, and have nothing but the final ll in common. The sense of quell is 'to choke,' to torture; that of kill, to 'knock on the head."

QUENCH, to extinguish, check, put out. (E.) M. E. quenchen, Wyclif, Matt. iii. 12. Quench is formed from an obsolete verb quink, to be put out, to be extinguished; just as drench is from drink. - A. S. cwencan, in the comp. acwencan, to extinguish utterly, Mark, ix. 44. Causal of A.S. cwincan; the pt. t. d-cwanc (= was extinguished) occurs in a various reading in Ælfred, tr. of Beda, b. ii. c. 9, ed. Wheelock. β. Further, the verb cwincan is an extension of a shorter form cwinan, to be extinguished (which is a strong verb, with pt. t. cwin, pp. cwinen); hence 'oxt fyr acwinen was and adwasced' = the fire was put out and extinguished; Beda, ii. 9 (as above). Cf. O. Fries. kwinka, to be extinguished. Perhaps allied to

Skt. ji, to overpower; Fick, i. 570. Der. quench-able, -le-s.
QUERIMONIOUS, fretful, discontented. (L.) 'Most querimoniously confessing;' Denham, A Dialogue (R.) Formed with suffix -ous (= F. -eux, Lat. -ossus) from querimônia, a complaint.—Lat. queri, to complain; with Aryan suffixes -man-ya. See Querulous. Der. querimonious-ly, -ness.

QUERN, a handmill for grinding grain. (E.) M. E. querne, Chaucer, C. T. 14080.—A.S. cweorn, cwyrn, Matt. xxiv. 41. + Du. kweern. + Icel. kvern. + Dan. qværn. + Swed. qvarn. + Goth. kwairnus. Cf. Gk. γῦρις, fine meal. Orig. 'that which grinds.'—

GAR, to grind; whence also Corn, q. v.

The word churn

A GAR, to grind; whence also Corn, q. v. ¶ The word churn is related, but only very remotely; see Churn.

QUERULOUS, fretful. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. Englished from Lat. querulus, full of complaints.—Lat. queri, to complaints.—Lat. queri, to complaints.—Lat. queri, to complaints.—Skt. queri. The pt. t. questus sum points to an older form quest. + Skt. quas, to pant, to hiss, to sigh. - KWAS, to wheeze; whence also E. Whoeze, q. v. Evidently of imitative origin. Der. querulous-ly,

wheeze, q.v. Evidently of functions, cry.

-ness. And see quarrel (1), querimonious, cry.

In Phillips, ed. 1706. QUERY, an enquiry, question. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706.
Formerly quere, as used by Warner, Albion's England, b. vi. c. 30 (R.) Put for quære, seek thou, enquire thou, 2 p. imp. of Lat. quærere, to seek.

B. Quærere is for quæsere (=quai-sere); cf.

Lat. quæso, I beg.

Allied to Skt. chi, to search. — KI, to search; Fick, i. 532. Der. query, verb; quer-ist; also quest, q. v., quest-ion, quest-or. Also (from quarere), ac-quire, con-quer, dis-quis-it-ion, exquisite, in-quire, in-quis-it-ive, per-quis-ite, re-quest, re-quire, re-quis-ite.

QUEST, a search. (F., -L.) In Levins. M. E. queste, Chaucer,
Ho. of Fame, iii. 648. - O. F. queste, 'a quest, inquirie, search;' Cot.

F. quête.-Lat. quæsita, a thing sought; fem. of quæsitus, pp. of erere, to seek; see Query.

QUESTION, an inquiry. (F., - L.) M. E. questioun, Wyclif, John, iii. 25. - F. question. - Lat. questionem, acc. of questio, a seeking, a question; formed with suffix -tio from ques-, base of ques-ere, old a question; formed with sumx -to from quæs-, base of quæs-ere, old form of quærre, to seek; see Query. Der. question, verb, Hamlet, ii. 2. 244; question-able, id. i. 4. 43; question-able, question-able, id. i. 1. 176; question-able, question-able, old clevins). Also questor (Levins), from Lat. quæstor; questor-ship (id.).

QUEUE, a twist of hair formerly worn at the back of the head.

(F., -L.) In late use. Added by Todd to Johnson. -F. queue, 'a taile;' Cot. See Cue.

QUIBBLE, an evasion, shift. (C.) 'This is some trick; come. leave your quiblins, Dorothy; Ben Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 4 (Face, & is not in ed. 1598] the O. Ital. quilibetto, 'a quidlibet.' And Cotgrave

kván, a wise; kona, a woman. + Dan. qvinde, a woman; kone, a wise. & to Dol). A dimin. of quib, with suffix -le. 'Quib, a taunt or mock,' Coles (Halliwell); but the word is not in ed. 1684 of Coles Dict. However, quib is merely a weakened form of quip, and quibble= quipple, a slight quip or taunt, hence an evasive remark. See Quip, which appears to be of Celtic origin.
β. The peculiar sense of evasion is prob. due to some confusion with quiddity and quillet; see those words. Der. quibble, verb; quibbl-er.

those words. Der. quibble, verb; quibbl-er.
QUICK, living, moving, lively. (E.) M. E. quik, Chaucer, C. T.
1017.—A. S. ewic, sometimes cuc, Grein, i. 175. + Du. kwik. + Icel.
kvikr, kykr. + Dan. qvik. + Swed. qvick. + Prov. G. queck, quick,
quick, lively (Flügel). β. All from a Teut. base KWIKA,
lively, which took the place of an older form KWIWA; this older
form occurs in Goth. kwius, living, cognate with Lat. uiuus, Lith.
gywas, Russ. jivoi, alive, living.— of GIW (GIU, GIV), to live;
whence Skt. jiv, to live, Lat. uiuere, and Gk. βίοs, life. See Vivid.
Der. quick, sb., quick-ly, quick-ness; quick-lime; quick-sand, 3 Hen. VI,
v. 4. 26, quick-silver, Chaucer, C. T. 16240; quick-set, i. e. set or
planted alive; quick-sighted. And see quick-en.

The prov. E. planted alive; quick-sighted. And see quick-en. ¶ The prov. E. quitch-grass = quick-grass; it is also spelt couch-grass, where couch answers to the occasional A.S. cuc.

QUICKEN, to make alive, (E.) M. E. quikenen, quiknen, Wycliffe, John, vi. 64; Chaucer, C. T. 15949. The true form is quik-nen, and the suffix -nen = Goth. -nan, which was used only to form intransitive verbs; so that the true sense of quiknen is rather 'to become alive,' as in King Lear, iii. 7.39. But this distinction was early lost, and the suffixes -ien, -nen were used as convertible. The Goth, keeps them distinct, having gakwin-jan, to make alive, gakwiu-nan, to become alive. From A.S. cwic, alive; see Quick.

QUID, a mouthful of tobacco. (E.) A Kentish variety of end; Quid, the cud' (Halliwell). See Cud. It occurs in Bailey's

Dict., vol. ii. ed. 1731; and see E. D. S. Glos. C. 3.

QUIDDITY, a trifling, nicety, cavil. (L.) schools. 'Their predicamentes, . . quidities, hecsetties, and relatives!'
Tyndal, Works, p. 104, col. 1, l. 8 (and in Spec. of Eng., ed. Skeat, p. 176, l. 318). Englished from Low Lat. quidities, the essence or nature of a thing, concerning which we have to investigate what it is

(quid est).—Lat. quid, what, neuter of qui, who; see Who.
QUIESCENT, still, at rest. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.
—Lat. quiescent-, stem of pres. part. of quiescere, to be at rest. See

Der. quiescence.

QUIET, still, at rest, tranquil. (L.) 'A quyet and a pesible lijf;' Wycliffe, 1 Tim. ii. 2; where the Vulgate has quietam. [Rather from Lat. than from F.; the F. form is Coy, q. v.]—Lat. quietus, quiet; orig. pp. of quiere*, only used in the inceptive form quiescere, to rest. β. From a base ki-ά, extended from KI, to lie, to rest, whence Skt. qi, to lie still, Gk. κείμαι, I lie still, rest. See Cemetery, Coy. Der. quiet, sb., M. E. quiete, Chaucer, C. T. 9269; quiet, verb, I Hen. VI, iv. I. 115; quiet-ly, quiet-ness; quiet-ude, from the Late Lat quietyde (White) a contraction for quietited.* Also Late Lat. quietudo (White), a contraction for quietitudo *. Also quiet-us, a final settlement; quiet-ism, quiet-ist. From Lat. quiescere we also have ac-quiesce; and see re-quiem, quit, quite, re-quite, ac-quit, dis-quiet. Doublet, coy.

QUILL (1), a feather of a bird, a pen. (F., -O. H.G.) M. E. puille, quylle. 'Quylle, a stalke, Calamus;' Prompt. Parv. Halliwell quille, quylle. gives: Quill, the stalk of a cane or reed, the faucet of a barrel. This is a difficult and doubtful word; it is most likely that the sense of 'faucet' or 'stalk' is an old one, and that the bird's quill was so named from its tapering shape, like that of the conical-shaped peg or pin used in the old game of kails or kayles. - F. quille, 'a keyle, a big peg or pin of wood, used at ninepins or keyles;' Cot. In use in the 15th cent. (Littré.) [A distinct word from F. quille, a keel.] =
O. H. G. kegil (Littré), or chegil (Scheler), mod. G. kegel, a nine-pin,
skittle, cone, bobbin. Sec Kails.

B. There may have been skittle, cone, bobbin. See Kails.

B. There may have been some confusion with O. Du. kiel, a wedge (Kilian); cf. G. keil, a wedge, bolt. Mahn refers quill to Irish cuille, a quill (prob. borrowed from E.), or to Irish cuilc, a reed, which is not very likely. y. Any connection with Lat. calamus, a reed, or caulis, a stalk, is out of the question; see Haulm, Cole.

QUILL (2), to pleat a ruff. (F., -O. H. G. or L.) 'What they called his cravat, was a little piece of white linen quilled with great exactness; Tatler, no. 257, Nov. 30, 1710. 1. Supposed to be so called from being folded as if over quills; perhaps the quills used were rounded splinters of wood. See Quill (1). 2. Wedgwood quoies from Métivier the Guernsey word enquiller, to pleat, gather, wrinkle, which Métivier derives from O. F. cuillir, to gather, collect, cull; whence also E. Cull, q.v. I do not know which is right.

QUILLET, a sly trick in argument. (L.) 'His quiddities, his quillets;' Hamlet, v. 1. 108. Certainly a contraction of quidlibet, notwithstanding the assertion of Nares that quodlibet was the [usual] term in the schools. Wedgwood quotes from a late edition of Florio sit

quid libet, which do you choose? lit. which pleases you? See Quiddity and Liberal.

QUILT, a bed-cover, a case filled with feathers, &c. (F.,-L.)

M. E. quilte, quylte. 'Quylte of a bedde, Culcitra;' Prompt. Parv.—

O. F. cuilte (12th cent., Littré, s. v. couette), also spelt cotre (Burguy), and courte paging to quilte (F. a. v. couette). and coutre, as in coutrepoincter, to quilt (Cotgrave). - Lat. culcita (also culcitra, giving O. F. cotre), a cushion, mattress, pillow, quilt. Root

uncertain. Der. quilt, verb. And see Counterpane (1). QUINARY, consisting of or arranged in fives. (L.) form quinarius, as a sb., is in Phillips, ed. 1706; quinary is in Cudworth's Intellectual System, p. 625 (k.) - Lat. quinarius, arranged by fives. - Lat. quini, pl. adj., five each. Put for quine-ni.*, where quinc = quinque, five, which is cognate with E. Five, q.v. See Quinquagesima.

QUINCE, a fruit with an acid taste. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Romeo, v. 4. 2. Spelt quence in Prompt. Parv. Probably from O. F. coignasse, 'a female quince, or pear-quince, the greatest kind of quince;' Cot. Cf. O.F. coignacier, 'the great, or pear, quince-tree;' id. In any case the word is certainly an extension of quyne = M. E. coine, or coin, a quince, Rom. of the Rose, 1374. 'Quyne-aple tre, coingz;' Palsgrave, p. 914; he also gives quynce, p. 260. – O. F. coin, mod. F. coing, a quince. Cf. Prov. codoing, Ital. cotogna (Littré). The Ital. form (says Littré) is from Lat. cydonia, the Prov. and F. forms from Lat. cydonium. - Gk. κυδωνία, a quince-tree; κυδώνιον μηλον, a quince, lit. a Cydonian apple. - Gk. Κυδωνία, Κυδωνίε, Cydonia, one of the chief cities of Crete, named from the Kubanes (Cydones), See Smith's Classical Dict.

QUINCUNX, an arrangement by fives. (L.) trees, &c., arranged like the five spots on the side of a die marked 5. See Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, c. 5. § 12.—Lat. quincunx, an arrangement like five spots on a die.—Lat. quinc-, for quinque, five, cognate with E. Five; and uncia, an ounce, hence a small mark,

spot on a die; see Ounce (1).
QUININE, extract of Peruvian bark. (F.,-Peruvian.) rowed from F. quinine, an extension (with suffix -ine = Lat. -ina) from F. quina. - Peruvian kina, or kina-kina, which is said to mean 'bark, and is applied to that which we call Peruvian bark. See Cin-

QUINQUAGESIMA, the second Sunday before Lent. (L.) So called because about 50 days before Easter. - Lat. quinquagesima (dies), fiftieth day; fem. of quinquagesimus, fiftieth. - Lat. quinquafor quinque, five; and -gesimus, for -gensimus*, -censimus*, -censimus*, contracted form of de-centimus*, tenth, from decem, ten. See Five

QUINQUANGULAR, having five angles. (L.) Formed from quinque, five, just as quadrangular is from quadrus, fourfold. See Quadrangular.

QUINQUIENNIAL, lasting five years, recurring in five years, Formed from quinque, five, and annus, a year; see Biennial. QUINSY, inflammatory sore throat. (F., -Gk.) 'The throtling quinsey; Dryden, Palamon, 1682. A contraction of squinancy, spelt squinancie in Minsheu, ed. 1627. - O.F. squinancie (16th cent., Littré), mod. F. esquinancie. Cot. gives esquinance, the squincy or squinancy, and squinance, 'the squinancy or squinzie.' β. Formed with prefixed s from Gk. κυνάγχη, lit. 'a dog-throttling,' applied to a bad kind of sore throat. – Gk. κυν-, stem of κύων, a dog, cognate with E.

Hound; and άγχ-ειν, to choke, throttle, from ANGH, nasalised form of AGH, to choke; see Awe.

QUINTAIN, a post with arms, set up for beginners in tilting to run at. (F., -L.?) In As You Like It, i. 2. 263. 'When, if neede were, they could at quintain run; Sidney, Arcadia, b. i (Lamon, l. 55). - F. quintaine, a quintane, or whintane, for country youths to run at; Cot. Cf. Prov. quintana, Ital. quintana (Littre). Origin uncertain but we find Low Lat. quintana, a quintain, also a certain measure of land, also a part of a street where carriages could pass (Ducange). β. The form of the word is so explicit that I cannot see why we should hesitate to connect it with Lat. quintana, a street in the camp, which intersected the tents of the two legions in such a way as to separate the fifth maniple from the sixth, and the fifth turma from the sixth; here was the market and business-place of the camp (White). We can hardly doubt that this public place in the camp was sometimes the scene of athletic exercises and trials of skill, whence it is an easy step to the restriction of the term to one particular kind of exhibition of martial activity. It is further certain that quintana is the fem. of quintanus, formed with suffix -anus from quintus, fifth, which is for quinc-tus*, from quinque, five. See Five.

has: 'Quolibet, a quirk, or quiddity;' evidentiy from quodlibet. A bo 'Twelve pence upon euerie quintall of copper;' Hackluyt's Voyages, quidlibet was probably the same as quodlibet, which Wedgwood explains by 'a question in the schools where the person challenged might choose his side.' Quiddity is a word of the same class. — Lat. Arab. qintar, a weight of 100 pounds of twelve ounces each; Rich.

Dict. pp. 1150, 737.—Lat. centum, a hundred; see Cent.

QUINTESSENCE, the pure essence of anything. (F.,—L.)

'Aristoteles... hath put down... for elements, foure; and for a fifth, quintessence, the heavenly body which is immutable;' Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 662 (R.) And see The Book of Quinte Essence or the Fifth Being, about A. D. 1460, ed. Furnivall, 1866 (E. E. T. S.) - F. quintessence, 'a quintessence, the vertue, force, or spirit of a thing extracted;' Cot.—Lat. quinta essentia, fifth essence or nature.—Lat. quinta, fem. of quintus (put for quinc-tus*), from quinque, five; see Five. And see Essence. ¶ The idea is older than Aristotle; cf. the five Skt. bhúta's, or elements, which were earth, air, fire, water, and æther. Thus the fifth essence is æther, the most subtle and highest; see Benfey, Skt. Dict. p. 658, col. 1.

QUINTILLION, the fifth power of a million. (L.) Coined

from Lat. quint-us, fifth; and -illion, part of the word million; see Quadrillion, Billion.

QUINTUPLE, fivefold. (F., -L.) In Sir T. Browne, Cyrus' Garden, c. 5. § 3. — F. quintuple, in use in the 16th cent. (Littre). — Lat. quintuplus*, a coined word; formed from quintus, fifth, just as duplus is from duo, two. See Quintessence and Double. Der. quintuple, verb.

QUIP, a taunt, cavil. (C.) 'This was a good quip that he gave unto the Jewes;' Latimer, Sermon on Rom. xiii. an. 1552 (R.) Levins has quip in the sense of whip. Like quirk, the word is of Celtic origin. — W. chwip, a quick flirt or turn; cf. chwipyn, a quick turn; chwipio, to whip, to move briskly. Cf. Gael. cuip, to whip. B. From a Celtic base KWIP, answering to Teut. HWIP, to whip.

See Whip. Der. quibb-le, q. v.

QUIRE(1), a collection of so many sheets of paper, often 24. (F., —
L.) In the Ancren Riwle, p. 248, last line but 1, we find the curious form ewaer, in the sense of a small book or pamphlet. - O. F. quaier (13th cent., Littré); spelt quayer, cayer, in Colgrave, who explains it 'a quire of written paper, a peece of a written booke.' Mod. F. cahier. β. Of uncertain origin, but probably Latin. Diez derives it from codicarium*, a dimin. form from codic-, stem of codex, a codex, book; see Code. Y. But it is more usually derived from Low Lat. quaternum, a collection of four leaves, a small quire, from Lat. quaterni, nom. pl., four each, which from quatuor, four, cognate with E. Four. We actually find the O. F. quaer as a gloss to Low Lat. quaternus, Wright's Vocab. i. 116; Ital. quaterno, a quire of paper; and the instance of F. enfer from Lat. infernum shews that the suffix -num might easily be lost. ¶ Not from Lat. quaternio, which could never suffer a loss of the latter syllables.

QUIRE (2), a band of singers. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) Another spelling of Choir, q. v. Der. guir-ister (for chorister); Narcs.

QUIRK, a cavil, subtle question. (C.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627.
The orig, sense seems to have been 'a quick turn.' Formed, with a suffix -k (as in stal-k, verb, from steal, and tal-k from tell), from a base quir-. This base is rather Celtic than E., appearing in W. chwiori, to turn briskly, chwyr, strong impulse, chwyrnu, to whir, whiz, hum; whence chwired, a quirk, a piece of craft, chwiredu, to be crafty, to play tricks. Cf. Gael. cuireid, a turn, wile, trick, referred by Macleod to car, to turn.

B. I suspect the word to be really of imitative origin, from a Celtic base KWIR, answering to Teut. HWIR, as seen in E. whir. See Whir. And see Quip. Der quirk-ish.

This word is sometimes derived from queer, but it appears to have been in use much earlier, and therefore could not have been suggested

QUIT, freed, released, discharged from. (F., -L.) In the phr. 'to be quit,' the word is really an adj., though with the force of a pp. The verb to quit is derived from it, not vice versa; as is easily seen by comparing the F. quitter (O. F. quiter), with F. quitte (O. F. quite). In the phrases 'quit rent' and 'quit claim,' the old adjectival use is retained, and it is unnecessary to insert a hyphen, as in writing quitclaim. Moreover, the adj. was introduced into E. before the verb, appearing as cwite in the Ancren Riwle, p. 6, l. 12. Cf. 'Tho was Wyllam our kyng all quyt of thulke fon,' i. c. all free of those foes; Rob. of Glouc. p. 392. [Hence was derived the verb quyten, to satisfy a claim, pay for. 'He mai quiten hire ale' = he will pay for sausiy a claim, pay tor. 'He mai quiten hire ale '=he will pay for her ale, Old Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 190, 1.77; and see Chaucer, C. T. 772.] = O. F. quite, 'discharged, quit, freed, released;' Cot. Mod. F. quitte; Span. quito, quit. = Lat. quietum, acc. of quietus, at rest, hence free, satisfied. Thus quit is a shorter form of quiet. See Quiet. Der. quit, verb, from O. F. quiter, 'to quit,' Cot. (mod. F. quitter). And hence quitt-ance, M. E. quitannee, spelt cwitaunce in Ancren Riwle, p. 126, 1. 7, from O. F. quitance, 'an acquittance,' Cot., and L. quietantia. And see quite. QUINTAL, a hundredweight. (F., - Span., - Arab., - L.) & = Low Lat. quietantia. And see quite.

spelt quit. Thus the sense is 'freely,' hence 'entirely.' See Quit. QUIVER (1), to tremble, shiver. (E.) Possibly allied to quaver, q. v. It does not appear very early, yet is probably old. 'A quiv'ring dart;' Spenser, F. Q. iii. 5.19. 'I quyver, I shake;' Palsgrave.
Allied to the obsolete adj. quiver, full of motion, brisk, Shak. 2 Hen. IV, iii. 2. 301; which occurs, spelt cwiver (= cwiver) in the Ancren Riwle, p. 140, l. 21; also as A. S. cwifer, in the comp. adv. cwiferlice, anxiously, eagerly (Bosworth).

B. The base is KWIF, answering to Aryan GIP, perhaps from & GI, to quicken (Fick, i. 570), and thus ultimately related to Quick; and see Quaver, Quake.

Cf. O. Du. kuiven, kuiveren, to quiver (Kilian).

QUIVER (2), a case for arrows. (F., = O. H. G.) 'Quyver, Pharetra;' Prompt. Parv. = O. F. cuivre, cuevre, older form course, a quiver (Burguy). And see Dicz, s. v. conire. - O. H. G. kohhar (cited by Diez), mod. G. köcher, a quiver. Cognate with A. S. cocur, cocer,

Gen. xxvii. 3. Root unknown. Der. quiver-ed.
QUIXOTIC, absurdly chivalrous. (Spanish.) Formed as adj., with suffix -ic, from the name Don Quixote, or Quijote, the hero of the famous novel by Cervantes. (The O. Span. * is now commonly written as j; the sound of the letter is guttural, something like that of G. ch)

QUOIF, a cap or hood. (F., -M. H. G.)

In Shak. Wint. Tale, iv. 4. 226. The same word as Coif, q.v.

QUOIN, a technical term, orig. a wedge. Used in architecture, gunnery, and printing. (F., -L.) The orig. sense is 'wedge;' and, as a verb, 'to wedge up.' 'A printers quoin, Cuneus;' Levins, 215.

17. Merely another spelling of Coin, q.v. A like change of c to

qu occurs in quoit. Der. quoin, verb.

QUOIT, COIT, a ring of iron for throwing at a mark in sport.

(F.,-L.?) The older spelling is coit. 'Coyte, Petreluda; Coyter, or caster of a coyle, Petreludus;' Prompt. Parv. 'Casting of coitis,' Pecock's Repressor (A. D. 1449); in Spec. of Eng., ed. Skeat, p. 51, l. 70. Of uncertain origin.

β. We find W. coetan, a quoit (where W. oe = E. oi nearly); but this is prob. borrowed from E., having no radical, and therefore does not help us.

γ. But it is clear, on the other hand, that the Lowland Scotch coit, to justle or push about, occurring in Fordun's Scotichronicon, ii. 376, is exactly the O. F. coiter. We there read of a woman who 'Gangis coitand' in the curt, hornit like a gait' [goat]. 8. The spelling coit suggests a F. origin; and the word is prob. connected with the curious O. F. coiter, to press, to push, to hasten, incite, instigate (Burguy); the Span. coitarse is to hurry oneself, to hasten. If the O.F. coiter could have had the sense 'to drive,' as seems probable, we may look on a quoit as being a thing driven or whirled.

6. The origin of O. F. coiter is very doubtful; perhaps from Lat. coactare, to force, from coactus, pp. of cogere; see Cogent.

3. The O. Du. kote, 'a huckle-bone' (Hexham), can hardly be related, on account of the diphthong. Der. quoit, verb, 2 Hen. IV, ii. 4. 206.

QUORUM, a number of members of any body sufficient to transact business. (L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. It was usual to enumerate the members forming a committee, of whom (in Lat. quorum) a certain number must be present at a meeting. Lat. quorum is the gen. pl. of

qui, cognate with E. who; see Who.

QUOTA, a part or share assigned to each member of a company. (Ital., -L.) Used by Addison (Todd; no reference). -Ital. guota, a share.—Lat. quota (pars), how great (a part), how much; fem. of quotus, how great.—Lat. quot, how many; extended from quo., crude form of qui, cognate with E. Who; with suffix -ta. Der. (from Lat.

quotus) quote, q. v., quoti-dian; (from Lat. quot) quot-ient.

QUOTE, to cite, repeat the words of any one. (F., - L.) In Shak, Hamlet, ii. 1. 112. Sometimes written cote (Schmidt).—O. F. quoter, 'to quote;' Cot. Mod. F. coter, which is also in Cotgrave.—Low Lat. quotare, to mark off into chapters and verses; thus the real sense of quota is to give a reference. The lit. sense of quotare is 'to say how many,' with reference to the numbering of chapters.—Lat. quotus, how much, how many; see Quota. Der. quot-able, quot-er,

quot-at-ion.
QUOTH, he says, he said. (E.) Properly a pt. t., though somecuoth, he says, he said. (E.) Properly a pt. t., though sometimes used as a present. The form of the infin. is queath, only used in the comp. bequeath. M. E. quoth, quod; Chaucer, C. T. 790; and common in both forms.—A. S. cweðan, to speak, say; pt. t. kwað, pl. cwédon; pp. cweden; Grein, i. 173. + Icel. kveða; pt. t. kwað, pp. kveðinn. + O. Sax. queðan. + M. H. G. queden, quoden; pt. t. quat, quot.

B. All from a Teut. base KWATH, as if from an Aryan base GAT; but we only find Skt. gad, to speak, Lith. źddas, speech, źadeti, to speak, źodis, a word; all from a common & GA, to make a noise: cf. Skt. gai. to sing.

QUITE, entirely. (F., -L.) M. E. quite, quyte. 'And chaced him & Gower, C. A. ii. 142, last line. -O. F. cotidian (13th cent., Littre); out of Norweie quyte and clene;' Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoff, p. 50. This is merely an adverbial use of the M. E. adj. quyte, now spelt quit. Thus the sense is 'freely,' hence 'entirely.' See Quit.

| Quite, quyte, now from quotus, how many; and di-es, a day; with suffix -anus. Hence spelt quit. Thus the sense is 'freely,' hence 'entirely.' See Quit. quotidianus = on however many a day, on any day, daily. See Quota and Diurnal.

QUOTIENT, the result in arithmetical division. (F., -L.; or L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. [Perhaps directly from Latin.] - F. quotient, the part which, in the division of a thing among many, falls unto every man's share; Cot. - Lat. quotient-*, the imaginary stem of Lat. quotiens, which is really an adv., and indeclinable; it means 'how many times.' - Lat. quot, how many; see Quota.

R.

RABBET, to cut the edges of boards so that they overlap and can be joined together. (F., -L. and G.) M.E. rabet; see Prompt. Parv. 'Many deep rabbotted incisions;' Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 902 (R.) The Halifax gibbet, in Harrison's Decr. of England, b. ii. c, 11, ed. Furnivall, p. 227, is described as having a block of wood 'which dooth ride vp and downe in a slot, rabet, or regall betweene two peeces of timber.' = F. raboter, 'to plane, levell, or laye even;' Cot. He also gives: 'rabot, a joyner's plane, a plaisterer's beater.' The F. adj. raboteux means 'rugged, knotty, rough.' Littré refers these words to O. F. rabouter, to thrust back, compounded of Lat. re, F. a (= Lat. ad), and boter (later bouter), to thrust. This O. F. verb is, in fact, equivalent to E. re-abut. β . The notion of abutting or projecting gives the sense of rugged to the adj. raboteux; whilst the notion of removing the roughness is in the verb. See Re- and Abut. Y. At the same time, it is certain that F. rabot, as shewn by Cotgrave's 2nd definition, was confused with F. rabat, a beater, connected with rabatre (mod. F. rabattre), lit. to re-abate; for which see Re- and Abate. Even in E., the word rabbet is

sometimes spelt rehate.

RABBI, RABBIN, sir, a Jewish title. (L., – Gk., – Heb.) 'Rahi, that is to seye maister;' Wyclif, John, i. 38. – Lat. rabbi (Vulgate). – Gk. βαββί; John, i. 38. – Heb. rabí, master, orig. my master; extended from rab, great, or as sb., a master. We also find Rabboni, John, xx. 16; of similar import. 'Rabbi was considered a higher title than Rab; and Rabban higher than Rabbi;' Smith, Dict. of the Bible, q.v. - Heb. root rúbab, to be great. Cf. Arab. rabb, being great; or, as sb., a master: rabbi, my lord; Rich. Dict. p. 719. The form rabbin

is French. Der. rabbin-ic-al, rabbin-ist.

RABBIT, a small rodent quadruped. (O. Low G.?) M. E. rabet, Prompt. Parv. The proper E. word is cony. It is a dimin. form from an older word which is only found in O. Du. robbe, 'a rabet;' Hexham. Perhaps cf. F. rable, the back of a rabbit; Span. and Port.

rabo, tail, hind quarters, rabear, to wag the tail. RABBLE, a noisy crowd, mob. (O. Low G.)

rable, rablement. Halliwell has: 'rabble, to speak confusedly,' with an example of M. E. rablen used in the same sense; also: 'rabblement, a crowd, or mob.' So named from the noise which they make; cf. O. Du. rabbelen, 'to chatter, trifle, toy,' Hexham. So also prov. G. rabbeln, to chatter, prattle; Flügel. So also Gk. ballagger, to make a noise; whence $\Delta p \rho \Delta \beta a f$, a dancer, a brawler. $- \checkmark$ RABH, to make a noise; whence Skt. rambh, to sound. rambh a, the lowing of a cow. The suffix -le gives a frequentative force; a rabble is 'that which keeps on making a noise.' And see Rappares. Der. rabble-ment (with F. suffix), Jul. Cæsar, i. 2. 245.

RABID, mad, furious. (L.) 'All the rabid flight Of winds that

RABID, mad, furious. (L.) 'All the rabid flight Of winds that ruin ships;' Chapman, tr. of Homer, Odyss. b. xii. 1. 418. - Lat. rabidus, furious. - Lat. rabere, to rage; see Rage. Der. rabid-ly,

RACA, a term of reproach. (Chaldee.) Matt. v. 22. 'Critics are agreed in deriving it from the Chaldee $r\acute{e}k\acute{a}$, with the sense of worthless;' Smith, Dict. of the Bible.

RACCOON, RACOON, a carnivorous animal of N. America.

(F.,-Teut.) It occurs in a tr. of Buffon, London, 1792. The

name of the animal in Buffon is raton; and, in fact, raccoon appears to be not the native name, but only the name applied to the animal by men of European race; and to be merely a singular corruption of the F. name. - F. raton, (1) a little rat, (2) a raccoon (Littré). Dimin. of F. rat; see Rat.

¶ In support of this derivation, it may be added that ratel (also a dimin. of rat) is applied to Mellivora Capensis,

another animal of the same genus Ursidæ.

RACE (1), a trial of speed, swift course, swift current. (E.) źadeti, to speak, źodis, a word; all from a common ✔GA, to make a noise; cf. Skt. gai, to sing.

QUOTIDIAN, daily. (F., -L.)

M. E. quotidian, spelt cotidian, ⊕ Conscience, l. 8938. -A. S. rás, a rush, swift course; Luke, viii. 33. 4 Icel. rás, a race, running. β. The form of the root is RAS, RACK (4), another spelling of wrack, i.e. wreck. 'To go to convertible with ARS, whence Skt. risk, to flow; the orig. sense seems to be 'current' of a stream, as in E. mill-race. Der. race, Wrock. verb, A.S. resan; race-course, race-horse, rac-er.

RACE (2), a lineage, family, breed. (F. - O. H. G.) In Spenser, F.Q. i. 10. 60. F. race, 'a race, linnage, family;' Cot. Cf. Port. raça, Span. raza, Ital. razza. O. H. G. reiza, a line, stroke, mark; the notion of 'descent' being represented by that of 'direct line,' as in E. See Diez, who shews that the Romance forms cannot come out of Lat. radix, though it is quite possible that some confusion with radix may have influenced race in some of its usages; see Race (3). B. This O.H.G. reiza is cited by Fick, iii. 309; and is cognate with Icel. reitr, of which the orig. sense was 'a scratch,' der. from rita, to scratch, cognate with E. Write. Der. rac-y, q. v.

RACE (3), a root. (F.-L.) 'A race of ginger;' Wint. Tale, iv. 3. 50; spelt raze, I Hen. IV, ii. 1. 27.—O. F. rais, raiz, a root

(Burguy); cf. Span. raiz, a root. - Lat. radicem, acc. of radix, a root; see Radix.

RACEME, a cluster. (F., -L.) A botanical term; borrowed from F. racème, a cluster, in botany. - Lat. racemum, acc. of racèmus, a cluster of grapes; allied to Gk. βάξ (gen. βαγ-όε), a berry, esp. a

grape. Der. racem-ed. Doublet, raisin.

RACK (1), a grating above a manger for hay, an instrument of torture; as a verb, to extend on a rack, to torture. (E.?) The word rack is used in a great many senses, see Rack (2), &c., below; and, in several of these, the origin is quite different. The word rack, to torture, is prob. E., but it is remarkable that it is scarcely to be found in early literature, either in that or any other sense. The oldest E. word etymologically connected with rack (1) is Reach, B. The radical sense of rack is to extend, stretch out; hence, as a sb., that which is extended or straight, a straight bar (cf. G. rack, a rail, bar; hence, a frame-work, such as the bars in a grating above a manger, a frame-work used as an instrument of torture, a straight bar with teeth in which a cog-wheel can work. Figuratively, to be on the rack is to be in great anxiety; and to rack is to exaggerate (Halliwell). Also a rack-rent is a rent stretched to its full value, or nearly so. Y. For examples, see 'As though I had been racked,' i. e. tortured; Skelton, Phillip Sparrow, 1. 97. 'Galows and racke;' Caxton, tr. of Reynard the Fox, ed. Arber, p. 24. 'A rekke, Præsepe,' i. e. a rack for hay; Prompt. Parv. 'Rekke and manger' = rack and manger; Romance of Partenay, l. 8. The verb is found in O. Du. racken, 'to rack, to torture;' 6. The verb is found in O. Du. racken, 'to rack, to torture;' Hexham. Related words are Icel. rekja, to stretch, trace, rekkja, to strain, rakkr, straight; O. Du. recken, 'to stretch, reach out, also to racke,' Hexham; Swed. rak, straight; G. rack, a rack, rail, prov. G. reck, a scaffold, wooden horse, reckbank, a rack for torture, recke, a stretcher, recken, to stretch; and esp. Low G. rakk, a shelf, as in E. platerack, &c. ¶ The great dearth of early quotations suggests that rack (for torture) may have been borrowed from Holland; but the word may, in some senses at least, have been English. For the root, see Rank (2). Doublet, ratch.

RACK (2), light vapoury clouds, the clouds generally. (Scand.) Still in use in the Northern counties, and sometimes there applied to a mist;' Halliwell. Used in Shak. of floating vapour; see Hamlet, ii. 2. 506, Antony, iv. 14. 10, Sonnet 33, l. 6. So also (probably) in the disputed passage in the Tempest, iv. 156; where Halliwell hesitates, though he gives instances of its use in earlier English. Thus we find: 'As Phebus doeth at mydday in the southe, Whan every rak and every cloudy sky Is voide clene; 'Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, fol. 51. 'The rac dryuez' = the storm-cloud drives; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 433; a most decisive passage. 'A rak [driving storm] and a royde wynde;' Destruction of Troy, 1985. 'The windes in the vpper region, which move the clouds above (which we call the racke) and are not perceived below;' Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 115. [Frequently confused with reek, but this is quite a different word.] It is rather the same word with wrack, and allied to wreck; but wrack is to be taken in the sense of 'drift,' as rightly explained in Wedgwood.—Icel. rek, drift, motion; given in Vig-fusson only in the sense 'a thing drifted ashore;' but Wedgwood cites isinn er i reki, the ice is driving; skýrek, the rack or drifting clouds; cf. 'racking clouds' = drifting clouds, 3 Hen. VI, ii. 1. 27. From Icel. reka, to drive, toss, thrust, cognate with Swed. urāka, to reject, and E. wreak; see Wreak. Cf. Swed. skeppet urāker, the

ship drifts.

BACK (3), to pour off liquor, to subject it to a fermenting process. (F., -L.?) See Halliwell. In Minsheu, ed. 1627, who speaks of 'rackt wines, i.e. wines cleansed and purged.' -O. F. raqué; Cotgrave explains vin raqué as 'small, or corse wine, squeezed from the dregs of the grapes, already drained of all their best moisture.' Perhaps from Latin; I suppose raquer = rasquer*, cognate with Span. rascar, to scrape; see Rascal. Cf. Span. rascon, sour.

RACK (5), a short form of Arrack, q.v. Cf. Span. raque,

RACK (6), &c. We find (6) prov. E. rack, a neck of mutton; from A. S. Aracca, neck, according to Somner. Also (7) rack, for reck, to care; see Reck. Also (8) rack, to relate, from A.S. recean; see Reckon. Also (9) rack, a pace of a horse, (Palsgrave). i.e. a rocking pace; see Rock (2). Also (10) rack, a track, cart-rut; cf. Icel. reka, to drive; see Rack (2).

RACKET (1), RAQUET, a bat with net-work in place of a wooden blade. (F., -Span, -Arab.) M. E. raket, in the phrase plaien raket, to play at rackets, Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 461. The game of fives,' with the hands, preceded rackets; to this day, tennis is called in French paume = game of the palm of the hand. - Span. raqueta, a racket, battle-dore. - Arab. rahat, the palm of the hand; pl. rah, the palms; Rich. Dict. p. 714. See Devic, in Supp. to Littré.

RACKET (2), a noise. (C.) One of those homely words which

often prove to be of Celtic origin. Lowland Scotch racket, a disturbance, uproar (Jamieson). - Gael. racaid, a noise, disturbance; Irish racan, noise, riot. - Gael. rac, to make a noise like geese or ducks. Of imitative origin. Cf. prov. E. rackle, noisy talk; also rattle, rabble. rapparee.

RACOON; see Raccoon.

RACY, of strong flavour, spirited, rich. (F., -O, H. G.; with E. suffix.) Racy undoubtedly means indicative of its origin, due to its breed, full of the spirit of its race; and so is a derivative from Race (2). 'Fraught with brisk racy verses, in which we The soil from whence they came taste, smell, and see; Cowley, An Answer to a Copy of Verses sent me from Jersey, ll. 7, 8. With respect to a pipe of Canary wine, Greedy asks 'Is it of the right race?; Massinger, New Way to pay Old Debts, i. 3. 10. Der. Probably sometimes used with some notion of reference to Lat. radix; but race (2) is not derived from radix, which

appears only in Race (3).

RADIAL, RADIANT; see Radius. RADICAL, RADISH; see Radix.

RADIUS, a ray. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1710. Chiefly used in mathematics. - Lat. radius, a ray; see Ray. Der. radi-al, from F. radial, 'of, or belonging to, the upper and bigger bone of the arme,' Cot., formed with suffix -alis from Lat. radius, sometimes used to mean the exterior bone of the fore-arm. Also radi-ant, spelt radyaunt in Fisher, On the Seven Psalms, Ps. 130, ed. Mayor, p. 231, last line, from radiant-, stem of pres. part. of Lat. radiare, to radiate, from radius; and hence radi-ant-ly, radi-ance. Also radi-ate, from Lat. radiatus, pp. of radiare. Also radiat-ion, in Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 125, near the end, from F. radiation, 'a radiant brightness,' Cot., which from Lat. radiationem, acc. of radiatio, a shining, from pp. radiatus.

RADIX, a root, a primitive word, base of a system of logarithms. (L.) Lat. radix (stem radic-), a root; chiefly used as a scientific term. + Gk. páðif, a branch, rod. Cognate with E. Wort, q.v. Der. radic-al, spelt radicall in Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. i. c. 4 (R.), and in his Castle of Helth, b. iii. c. 3, from F. radical, 'radicall,' Cot., formed with suffix -al (= Lat. -alis) from radic-, stem of radix; radic-al-ly, radic-al-ness; also radic-le, a little root, a dimin. form from the stem radic-. Also radish, called 'radishe rootes' Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 16, from F. radis, 'a raddish root,' Cot.; not a true F. word, but borrowed from Prov. radiz (Littré), from Lat. radicem, acc. of radiz. From Lat. radix we also

have e-radic-ate and rash (3). Doublets, radish, race (3). **RAFFILE**, a kind of lottery. (F.,-G.) M. E. rafte (a game at dice), Chaucer, C. T. Pers. Tale, De Avaritia; Group I, l. 793 (Six-text). - F. rafle (spelt raffle in Cotgrave), 'a game at three dice, wherein he that throwes all three alike, winnes whatsoever is set; also, a rifling; 'Cot. - F. rafter, 'to catch, or seise on violently; also, a fining; Cot. = 1. raper, to catch, or series on violency, Cot. = G. raffeln, to snatch up; frequentative of raffen, to raff, sweep, snatch away, carry off hastily, Flügel. Cognate with Icel. hrapa, to hurry; see Rape (1), Rap (2). Der. raffle, verb.

RAFT, a collection of spars or planks, tied together to serve as a best (Send). W. F. raffle, spale arths, and used in the sense of

boat. (Scand.) M. E. raft; spelt rafte, and used in the sense of 'spar' or 'rough beam'; Avowing of Arthur, st. 25, in Robson's Met. Rom, p. 69. The orig. sense is 'rafter.'—Icel. raftr (pron. raftr, in which r is merely the sign of the nom. case), a rafter; Dan. raft, a rafter; see Rafter.

RAFTER, a beam to support a roof. (E.) M. E. rafter, Chaucer, C. T. 992. — A. S. ræfter, Ælfred, tr. of Beda, b. iii. c. 16. An extension (with Aryan suffix -RA) from the base RAFT appearing in Dan. raft, Icel. raptr (raftr), a rafter, beam. Again, Dan. raft is an extension (with suffix -ta) from the base RAF appearing in Icel. raft, rafr, a roof, which is cognate with O. H. G. rafo, M. H. G. ravo, s

spar, a ratter. The orig. sense is 'that which covers.'— \(\pi \) RAP, to cover; whence Gk. δροφος, a roof; see Fick, i. 741, iii. 251. Der. rafter, verb. And see raft. It does not seem to be allied to roof, which has an initial k; A. S. kráf.

RAG, a shred of cloth. (E.) M. E. ragge, Gower, C. A. i. 100, l. 7. 'A ragged colt' = a shaggy colt, King Alisaunder, 684. We only find A. S. raggie, adj. rough, shaggy; 'Setosa, raggie,' Mone, Ovellen 1. 256. Swed a raggie respectively. Quellen, p. 436. + Swed. ragg, rough hair; cf. raggig, shaggy; Swed. dial. raggi, having rough hair, slovenly; Dan. dial. ragg, rough, uneven hair (Aasen), also raggad, shaggy; Icel. rögg, shagginess; raggadr, shaggy. Thus the orig sense is that of shagginess, hence of untidiness. See Rug. Root unknown. ¶ 1. There is no reason for connecting it with A.S. hracod, torn, which is one of Somner's unauthorised words. 2. The Gael, rag, a rag, may be borrowed; for the true sense of Gael. and Irish rag is straight, rigid, cognate with Swed. rak, straight, upright, and allied to E. Rigid.

8. The resemblance to Gk. hákos. a shrad of cloth. (from WARK, WRAK, to tear), is also accidental, and proves nothing. Der. ragg-ed, as above, also applied by Gower to a tree, Conf. Amant. ii. 177; ragg-ed-ly, ragg-ed-ness; rag-stone (a rugged stone); rag-wort, spelt rag-wrote in Levins and in a Glossary (in

stone); rag-wort, spelt rag-wrote in Levins and in a Glossary (in Cockayne's Leechdoms) apparently of the 15th century.

RAGE, fury, violent anger. (F.,-L.) M. E. rage, King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 980. – F. rage. – Lat. rabiem, acc. of rabies, madness, rage. – Lat. rabere, to rave, to be mad. + Skt. rabh, to desire vehemently, to act inconsiderately; in Vedic Skt., to seize. – & RABH, to seize. Der. rage, verb, rag-ing, rag-ing-ly. Also en-rage, rave.

RAGOUT, a dish of meat highly seasoned. (F.,-L.) Spelt rage on Phillips and Kersey, to initate the F. pronunciation. – F. rageoft a seasoned dish. – F. rageofter, to bring back to one's act.

ragoût, a seasoned dish. - F. ragoûter, to bring back to one's appetite, with reference to one who has been ill. - Lat. re-, back; F. a

Lat. ad, to; and goût, taste; see Re-, A- (5), and Gout (2).

RAID, a hostile invasion, inroad. (Scand.) A Northern border word; and merely a doublet of the Southern E. road. Cf. 'That, when they heard my name in any road,' i. e. raid; Greene, Georgea-Greene, ed. Dyce, vol. ii. p. 169.— Icel. reil, a riding, a raid; cf. Dan. red, Swed. redd, a road. See Road, Ride. Doublet, road. **RAIL** (1), a bar of timber, an iron bar for railways. (O. Low G.) M. E. rail; dat. raile, Gower, C. A. iii. 75, l. 11. Not found in A. S., but regularly contracted from a Low G. form regel; for the loss of g between two vowels, cf. hail (1), nail, rain. - Low G. regel, a rail, a cross-bar; Brem. Wörterbuch; Swed. regel, a bar, bolt; cf. O. Du. richel, rijchel, 'a barre, a let, or a stop, that shutteth a door; 'Hexham. + G. riegel, O. H. G. rigil, a rail, bar, bolt, by which a door is fastened.

B. This G. sb. is from O. H. G. rihan, to fasten, mod. G. reihen, to put into a row, stitch, string together, connect; the primitive bar of a door was prob. a mere latch. The O. Du. rijchel means 'a line or stroke' as well as a bar (Hexham); and is therefore the dimin. of the sb. which appears as G. reihe, a row, stroke. This G. reihe is connected by Fick with Skt. lekha (for rekha), a line, stroke, mark, from likh (= rikh), to scratch, to write. $- \checkmark RIK$, to scratch;

mark, from time (=718m), to scratch, to write. = 4 KIR, to scratch; Fick, i. 742. Der. rail, verb, rail-ing, rail-road, rail-way.

RAIL (2), to brawl, to use reviling language. (F., -L.) In Skelton, Poems Against Garnesche; see Skelton, ed. Dyce, i. 130, ll. 119, 137. 'Rayler, a jestar, raillevr;' Palsgrave. = F. railler, 'to jest, deride, mock;' Cot. Cf. Span. railar, to grate, scrape, molest, vex; Port. ralar, to scrape. The change of sense from scraping to vexing is in accordance with the usual course of metaphors. Cf. Lat. railum, an instrument for scraping carth from a slouth which is a contract. an instrument for scraping earth from a plough, which is a contraction for an older form radulum*. The F. railler answers to a low Lat. type radulare*, formed as a dimin. from radere, to scrape. See

Rase. (See Littré and Scheler.) Der. raille-er-y = F. raillerie, 'jeasting, merriment, a flowt, or scoff,' Cot. Also rally (2).

RAIL (3), a genus of wading birds. (F., — Teut.) Given by Phillips, ed. 1710, as 'a sort of bird.' Spelt rayle in Levins, and in the Catholicon Anglicon (cited by Wheatley). — O. F. rasle, 'a rattling in the throat; also, the fowle called a rayle;' Cot. Mod. F. râle. Littré notes rasle as the 14th cent. spelling; also that the Picard form is raille, shewing that the F. word agrees rather with the Picard form is reille, shewing that the E. word agrees rather with the Picard than the usual F. form. β . No doubt the bird was named from its cry; cf. O. F. raller, 'to rattle in the throat,' Cot.; mod. F. râler. Of Teut. origin; cf. O. Du. ratelen, 'to rattle, or make a noise,' Hexham; see Rattle. γ. So also O. Du. rallen, rellen, 'to make a noise;' een rel, 'a noise, a cracking, or a rustling, Hexham; the verb is merely a contracted form of ratelen, as in Dan. ralle, Norw. radla, to rattle. Cf. G. ralle, a rail, land-rail, corn-crake; Swed. ralla, to chatter, rallfågel, a landrail.

RAIL (4), part of a woman's night-dress. (E.) Put for hrail. Obsolete; see Halliwell. 'Rayle for a womans necke, crevechief, en quarttre doubles; Palsgrave. M. E. rezel, Owl and Nightingale, 562; RAM, a male sheep. (E.) M. E. ram. Chaucer, C. T. 550.—A. S. see hræzel in Stratmann.—A.S. hræzel, hrezel, swaddling-clothes, Luke, ram, rom; Grein. + Du. ram. + G. ramm. Cf. Skt. ram, to sport,

spar, a rafter. The orig. sense is 'that which covers.' - 4 RAP, to Fii. 12. + O. Fries. hreil, reil, a garment. + O. H. G. hregil, a gar-

Fin. 12. + O. Fries. hreil, reil, a garment. + O. H. G. Aregu, a garment, dress. Root unknown.

RAIMENT, clothing. (F., - L. and Scand.; with F. suffix.) 'With ruffled rayments;' Spenser, F. Q. i. 6. 9. M. E. raiment, Plowman's Tale, pt. iii. st. 30 (before A. D. 1400). Short for arraiment, of which the M. E. form was araiment, and the initial a easily fell away. 'Rayment, or arayment, Ornatus;' Prompt. Parv. Cf. O. F. arréement, 'good array, order, equipage;' Cot. We find also array as a sb., Chaucer, C. T. 6509, with the shorter form ray, as in 'Hoc stragum ray,' in a list of Nomina Vestimentorum: Wright's Vocab. i. lum, ray,' in a list of Nomina Vestimentorum; Wright's Vocab. i. 238, col. I. See Array.

RAIN, water from the clouds. (E.) M. E. rein; spelt reyne, P. Plowman, B. xiv. 66. — A. S. regn, frequently contracted to rén, Grein, i. 371. + Du. regn. + Icel., Dan., and Swed. regn. + G. regen. + Goth. rign.

β. All from a Teut. type REGNA, rain; Fick, iii. 259. Curtius connects Goth. rign with Lat. rigare, to moisten, Gk. Βρέχειν, to wet. The root is uncertain. Der. rain, verb, A.S. hregnian, regnian, Matt. v, 45 (Northumb. version); rain-y, A.S. rénig, Grein, i. 372; rain-bow, A. S. rénboga, Gen. ix. 13; rain-guage. And see ir-rig-ate, em-broc-at-ion

RAINDEER, the same as Reindeer, q. v.

RAISE, to list up, exalt. (Scand.) A Scand. word; the E. form is rear. M. E. reisen, Wyclif, John, xi. 11; spelt re33senn, Ormulum, 15590. - Icel. reisa, to raise, make to rise; causal of risa, to rise. So also Dan. reise, Swed. resa, to raise, though these languages do not employ the simple verb. + Goth. raisjan, causal of reisan. See Rise. Doublet. rear.

RAISIN, a dried grape. (F., -L.) M. E. reisin; spelt reisyn, Wyclif, Judges, viii. 2 (later version); King Alisaunder, 5193. -O. F. raisin, 'a grape, raisin, bunch, or cluster of grapes;' Cot. Cf. Span. racimo, a bunch of grapes. - Lat. racemum, acc. of racemus, a bunch

of grapes; see Raceme. Doublet, raceme.

RAJAH, a king, prince. (Skt.) In Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 53, ed. 1665. Of Skt. origin; from Skt. rájan, a king. In compounds rája is substituted for rájan; a sin ádirája, primeval king. The Skt.

rajan is allied to Lat. rex; see Regal.

RAKE (1), an instrument for scraping things together, smoothing earth, &c. (E.) M. E. rake. Chaucer, C. T. 289. - A. S. raca, to translate Lat. rastrum in Ælfric's Gloss., 1. 9. + Du. rakel, a dimin. form. + Icel. reka, a shovel. + Dan. rage, a poker. + Swed. raka, an oven-rake. + G. rechen, a rake. Cf. Lat. ligo, a mattock. B. From the notion of collecting or heaping up. The root appears in Goth. rikan (pt. t. rak), to collect, heap up, Rom. xii. 20; cognate with Lat. legere, Gk. \(\lambda\)/yetv, to collect. \(\rightarrow\)/ RAG, to collect. See **Legend**. Der. rake, verb, A. S. racian (Somner).

RAKE (2). a wild, dissolute fellow. (Scand.) M. E. rakel, rash, Chaucer, C. T. 17238; Allit. Poems, C. 526. [This word was corrupted into rake-hell; see Trench, Eng. Past and Present, and 4 examples in the additions to Nares by Halliwell and Wright. And it was finally shortened to rake, as at present. Levins has both rakyl, adj. rascally, and the corrupted form rakehell. Rakehell was sometimes arbitrarily altered to rake-shame.

**Rake, or Rake-shame, a base rascally fellow; Phillips, ed. 1710.]

**Butter of Rake-shame, a base rascally fellow; Phillips, ed. 1710.]

**Butter of Rake-shame, a base rascally fellow; Phillips, ed. 1710.]

*Butter of Rake-shame, a base rascally fellow; Phillips, ed. 1710.]

*Butter of Rake-shame, a base rascally fellow; Phillips, ed. 1710.] frequent. form of raka, to run hastily (Rietz). Cf. O. Swed. racka, to run about; whence also O. Swed. racka, a kind of dog, M. E. rache. So also Icel. reikall, wandering, unsettled, from reika, to wander; prov. E. rake, to wander. Der. rak-ish, rak-ish-ly.

RAKE (3), the projection of the extremities of a ship beyond the keel; the inclination of a mast from the perpendicular. (Scand.) 'In sea-language, the rake of a ship is so much of her hull or main body, as hangs over both the ends of her keel; Phillips, ed. 1710. Evidently from rake, to reach; Halliwell. Of Scand. origin; preserved in Swed. dial. raka, to reach: raka fram, to reach over, project, like Dan. rage, to project, protrude, jut out; see raka (3) in Rietz. Rake is a doublet of E. reach, sb. See Reach. Doublet, reach.
RAKEHELL, a rascal. (Scand.) See Rake (2).

RALLY (1), to gather together again, reassemble. (F., -L.) Properly a trans. verb; also used as intransitive. Spelt rallie in Cotgrave. It stands for re-ally; and Spenser uses re-allie nearly in the same sense as rally; F. Q. vii. 6. 23.—F. rallier, 'to rallie;' Cot.—Lat. re-, again; ad, to: and ligare, to bind; see Re- and Ally.

The form rely in Barbour's Bruce, iii. 34, &c., is used in the same sense; and is the same word, with the omission of Lat. ad.

RAILY (2), to banter. (F., -Teut.) 'Rally, to play and droll upon, to banter or jeer;' Phillips, ed. 1710. He also gives: 'Rallery, pleasant drolling.' Here rallery is another form of raillery, and to rally is merely another form of to rail, in later use, and due to an attempt to bring the E. word closer to F. railler. See Rail (2).

&c.; rati, passion. Der. ram, verb, to butt as a ram, hence to \$\phi\$ stink; only used in the pres. part. rancens, stinking. This thrust violently forward, M. E. rammen, Prompt. Parv., p. 422. Also has influenced the sense of the E. adj. rank; see Rank (2). ramm-ish, fetid, Chaucer, C. T. 16355. Also ram-rod, ramm-er.

The Icel. ramr, strong, shews merely a derived sense.

RAMBLE, to stray, rove, roam. (E.) The frequentative form of roam, or rather of the prov. E. rame, which is its equivalent. 'Rame, to gad about, to sprawl, to spread out too much;' Holderness Glossary (E.D.S.) It does not occur very early, and was prob. a dialectal (Northern) word, taken up into the literary language. 'Nor is this lower world but a huge Inn, And men the rambling passengers; Howell, Poema, prefixed to his Familiar Epistles and dated Jan. 1. 1641. And in Butler, Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 3 (ed. Bell, vol. ii. p. 161, l. 34). The b is excressent; and ram-b-le is for ramm-le. Rammle, to ramble; Whitby Glossary. See Roam. ¶ Perhaps it has been somewhat influenced by the words ramp and romp; the metaphorical sense 'to rave,' i. e. to wander, presents no difficulty. Der. ramble, sb., rambl-er, rambl-ing.

RAMIFY, to divide into branches. (F., -L.) 'To ramify and send forth branches;' Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 5. part 6. - F. ramifer, 'to branch, put out branches;' Cot. Formed as if from Lat. ramificare *; from rami- = ramo-, crude form of ramus, a branch; and ficare, due to facere, to make. β. Probably rāmus rad-mus; allied to Gk. βάδαμνος, a young branch, βάδιξ, a branch, and to Lat. radix; see Radix.

Der ramific-at-ion (as if from Lat. pp. ramificat-us*, whence sb. ramificat-io). Also (from Lat. ram-us)

ram-ous, ram-ose, ram-e-ous.

RAMP, to leap or bound, properly, to climb, scramble, rear. (F., - Teut.) Ramp, to rove, frisk or jump about, to play gambols or wanton tricks; Phillips, ed. 1706; and in l'alsgrave. Not much used, except in the deriv. rampant. M. E. rampen, used by Chaucer in the sense 'to rage, be furious with anger;' C.T. 13010; cf. mod. E. romp, which is the same word. Gower uses rampend, rearing, E. romp, which is the same word. Gower uses rampena, rearing, said of a dragon, in the same way as the F. pp. rampant; C. A. iii. 74, l. 22. Cf. Prick of Conscience, 2225.—F. ramper, 'to creep, run, crawl, or traile itself along the ground; also, to climb;' Cot. β. From a Teut. source. Cf. Bavarian rampfen, explained by Schmeller, ii. 96, by the G. raffen, to snatch. Scheler, following Diez, says that the old sense of F. ramper was to clamber, preserved in mod. F. rampe, a flight of steps; and that it is allied to Ital. rampa, a claw, gripe, rampare, to claw, and rampo, a grappling-iron. y. The Ital. rampare (appearing in Prov. in the form rapar) is, in fact, a nasalised form of rappare, only used in the comp. arrappare, to snatch up, carry off, seize upon; and the base is Teut. RAP, to be in haste, found in Low G. rappen, to snatch hastily (Bremen Wörterbuch), Dan. rappe, to hasten, make haste, Dan. rap, quick, Swed. rappa, to snatch, rapp, brisk, G. raffen, to snatch.

8. Probably an initial h has been lost; cf. Icel. hrapadr, hurry, hrapa, to rush headlong, to hurry. See Rap (2). Der. ramp-ant, chiefly used of a lion rampant, as in Skelton, Against the Scottes, 135, from F. rampant, pres. part. of ramper; hence rampant-ly, rampane-y.

RAMPART, a mound surrounding a fortified place. (F.,-L.)

We frequently find also rampire, rampier, or ramper. Spelt rampyre, Tottell's Miscellany, ed. Arber, p. 172, l. 18 (Assault of Cupid, st. 5); rampart, Gascoigne, Fruites of Warre, st. 45. Rampire stands for rampar (without the final t). - O. F. rempart, rempar, 'a rampier, the wall of a fortresse; Cot. Cf. remparer, to fortifie, enclose with a rampier; id. β . The F. rempar is the true form; in rempart, the t is excrescent. Rempar corresponds (nearly) to Ital. riparo, a defence, and is a verbal sb. from remparer, to defend, answering (nearly) to Ital. riparare, to defend. v. F. remparer is 'to put again into a state of defence; from re-, again, em- for en, in, and parer, to defend, borrowed from Ital. parare, which from Itat. parare, to prepare, make ready. The Ital. riparare is the same word, with the omission of the preposition. See Re-, Em-, and Parapet or

Parry

RAMSONS, broad-leaved garlic. (E.) Put for hramsons. Allium ursinum, broad-leaved garlic, ramsons;' Johns, Flowers of the Field. Ramsons = rams-en-s, a double pl. form, where -en represents the old A.S. plural, as in E. ox-en, and -s is the usual E. pluralending. We also find M.E. ramsis, ramzys, ramseys, Prompt. Parv. p. 422; and Way says that Gerarde calls the Allium ursinum by the p. 42; and way says that Genatic cast the Attum assume of the suffixes is, -eys, -ies are pl. endings. — A. S. hramsan, ramsons; Gloss. to Cockayne, A. S. Leechdoms; a pl. form, from sing. hramsa. + Swed. rams-lök (lök = leek), bear-garlic. + Dan. rams, or rams-lög (lög = leek). + Bavarian ramsen, ramsel (Schmeller). + Lithuan. kremsee, kremuszis, wild garlic (Nesselmann). Further allied to Gk. κρόμουν, an onion, Irish ereamk, garlic; Fick, iii. 83. All from an Aryan form KARMA, whence KARMUSA, an onion, or garlic.

RANCID, sour, having a rank smell. (L.) A late word; in Bailey, vol. i. ed. 1735. — Lat. rancidus, rancid. — Lat. rancere, to πerely due to confusion with Lat. rancidus, E. rancid, or rather with

This word

rancid-ly, -ness; also ranc-our, q. v.

RANCOUR, spite, deep-seated enmity. (F.,-L.) M. E. rancour,
Chaucer, C. T. 2786. - F. rancour, 'rankor, hatred;' Cot. - Lat. rancorem, acc. of rancor, spite, orig. rancidness. - Lat. rancere, to be rancid; see Rancid. Der. rancor-ous, rancor-ous-ly.

RANDOM, done or said at hazard, left to chance. (F., - Teut.) The older form is randon, or randoun; and the older sense is 'force. impetuosity, &c., the word being used as a sb. It was often used with respect to the rush of a battle-charge, and the like. 'Kyng and duyk, eorl and baroun Prikid the stedis with gret randown; King Alisaunder, I. 2483. It often formed part of an adverbial phrase, such as in a randoun, in a furious course, Barbour's Bruce, vi. 139, xvii. 694, xviii. 130; intill a randoun, id. xix. 596; in randoun richt, with downright force, id. v. 632. So also at randon, orig. with rushing force, hence, left without guidance, left to its own force, astray, &c. 'The gentle lady, loose at randon lefte, The greene-wood long did walke, and wander wide At wilde adventure, like a forlorne wefte; Spenser, F. Q. iii. 10. 36. [The change from final -n to -m may have been due to the influence of whilom, seldom; so also ransom.] -O. F. randon, 'the swiftnesse and force of a strong and violent stream; whence aller à grand randon, to goe very fast, or with a great and forced pace; Cot. Thus the E. adv. at random answers to F. à randon.

3. A difficult word; Diez compares O. F. randir, to press on, Span. de rendon, de rondon, rashly, intrepidly, abruptly (nearly like E. at random), O. F. randonner, to run swiftly, violently, to the stream of Cot., and refers them all to G. rand, an edge, rim, brim, margin. Ilence also Ital. a randa, near, with difficulty, exactly; of which the lit. sense is 'close to the edge or brim,' Span. randa, lace, border of y. The difficulty is in the connection of ideas; but Cotgrave really gives the solution, viz. that randon refers to the force of a brimming river. Whoever has to cross a mountain-stream must feel much anxiety as to whether it is full or not; at one time it is a mere rill, a few hours later its force sweeps all before it. This common and natural solution is, I suspect, the right one. Cf. G. bis am rande voll, full to the brim; am rande des Todes, on the brink of death, at death's door; eine sache zu rande bringe, to bring a thing to the brim, to fulfil or accomplish it. So also O. F. sang respandus à gros randons, blood shed 'by great gushes, or in great quantity,' Cot.; lit. in brimming streams.

8. We find also Ital randello, 'a hurling, whirling, or hissing noise in the aire; a randello, at random, carelesly, furiously, hurlingly; Florio. Here randello is a dimin, corresponding form, and may be merely taken from the same image; but since rand means the rim or verge of a circular shield as well as the brink of a river, it may equally well refer to circular motion. A whirled stone keeps to the utmost verge (as it were) of its circular path, with a tendency to fly beyond it with great force.

• The G. rand is cognate with A. S. rand, rim, rim of a shield, verge (Grein), Icel. rönd, a rim, border, Dan. rand, a rim, streak, Swed. rand, a stripe; all from a Teut. form RANDA, a rim; Fick, iii. 246. Root uncertain.

RANGE, to rank, or set in a row, to set in order, to rove. (F., — O. H. G.) The sense of 'to rove' arose from the scouring of a country by troops or ranks of armed men; the orig. sense is '10 set in a rank, to array. M. E. rengen (corresponding to O. F. renger, the form used in the 14th cent., according to Littre), Rob. of Brunne, p. 40, l. 26. 'The helle liun rengeth euer abuten' = the lion of hell is always ranging (roving) about; Ancren Riwle, p. 164.—F. ranger (O. F. renger), 'to range, rank, order, array;' Cot.—F. range, 'a ranke,' id. See **Rank** (1). **Der.** range, sb., Antony, iii. 13. 5. Also, rang-er, esp. one who ranges a forest, Minsheu, ed. 1627 (see his explanation); rang-er-ship.

RANK (1), row or line of soldiers, class, order, grade, station. (F., - O. H. G.) Spelt ranck, Spenser, F. Q. iii. 6. 35 (the verb to ranck is in the same stanza). The M. E. form is reng, Chaucer, C. T. 2596; also renk, St. Brandan, ed. Wright, 12 (Stratmann); see reng in Stratmann. Reng became renk, altered afterwards to rank in accordance with a similar change made in the f. original. - O. F. reng, later rang, 'a ranke, row, list, range;' Cot. He gives both forms. Scheler gives the Picard form as ringue, Prov. renc. — O.II. G. hring or hrine, a ring; cognate with E. Ring, q. v. And see Harangue. The sense changed from 'ring' of men to a 'row of men, or a file irrespective of the shape in which they were ranged. The Bret. renk is borrowed from O. F., and the other Celtic forms from F. or E. The G. rang is borrowed back again from F. rang.

O. F. rance, 'musty, fusty, stale,' Cot.; which comes to the same & to make haste, cf. rap, quick, brisk. + G. raffen, to snatch. Der. thing. 'As rank as a fox;' Tw. Night, ii. 5. 136. M. E. rank, ronk. rap-t, at least in the 16th century, see above. Also raff-le, q.v.; 'Ronk and ryf;' Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, A. 843 (or 844). Often with the sense of 'proud' or 'strong;' thus ronke is a various reading for strongs, Ancren Riwle, p. 268, note c. - A. S. rane, strong, proud, forward; Grein, ii. 363. + Du. rank, lank, slender (like things of quick growth). + Leel rake (for rank) stroight slender (like things of quick growth). + Leel rake (for rank) stroight slender (like things of quick growth). + Leel rake (for rank) stroight slender (like things of quick growth). + Leel rake (for rank) stroight slender (like things of quick growth). + Leel rake (for rank) stroight slender (like things of quick growth). + Leel rake (for rank) stroight slender (like things of quick growth). + Leel rake (for rank) stroight slender (like things of quick growth). + Leel rake (for rank) stroight slender (like things of quick growth). of quick growth).+Icel. rakkr (for rankr), straight, slender. + Swed. rank, long and thin. + Dan. rank, erect. β. A nasalised form of Teut. base RAK, to make straight, to stretch; Hexham gives rancken as equivalent to recken, to rack, to stretch. From ARAG, to stretch, make straight; whence also Rack (1), Right, Rich.

Der. rank-ly, ness; also rank-le, q.v.

RANKLE, to fester. (E.) In Levins; spelt rankyll in Palsgrave. Lit. to grow rank; but, being derived from rank only in the M. E. period, it took up the later sense of rank, after it had been confused with F. rance or ranci, musty, fusty, stale, putrified, Cot.; as noticed under Rank (2). It is rare in M. E., but appears, according to Stratmann, in Sir Beves of Hamptoun, ed. Turnbull, 1. 2656. Formed from **Bank** (2) by the addition of the frequentative suffix -le. Hence the sense is 'to keep on being rank,' to fester con-

RANSACK, to search thoroughly. (Scand.) M. E. ransaken, Chaucer, C. T. 1007; Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 2323. - Icel. rannsaka, to search a house, to ransack; Swed. ransaka, Dan. ransage. - Icel. rann, a house, abode; and sak, base of sækja, to seek. B. The lcel. rann stands for rasn, by the assimilation so common in Icelandic; and is cognate with A.S. rasn, a plank, beam (Bosworth), Goth. razn, a house; the root of which is unknown. Icel. ¶ Not sækja is cognate with A. S. sécan, to seck; see Seek. connected with A. S. rán, Icel. rán, plunder, which is quite different from Icel. rann.

RANSOM, redemption, price paid for redemption, release. (F., - L.) M. E. ransoun, raunson, Chaucer, C. T. 1178. The change from final n to final m is not uncommon; cf. random. Spelt raunsun, Ancren Riwle, p. 124, l. 24. - O. F. raenson (12th cent., Littré), later rançon, 'a ransome,' Cot. - Lat. redemptionem, acc. of redemptio, redemption, by the usual loss of d between two vowels. See Redemption. Der. ransom, vb.; ransom-er. Doublet, redemption.

O. Du. ranten; 'randen, or ranten, to dote, or to be enraged;'
Heyham Cf Low Court and the court and RANT, to use violent language. (Du.) In Hamlet, v. 1. 307. Hexham. Cf. Low G. randen, to attack any one, to call out to one. + G. ranzen, to toss about, to make a noise, to couple (as animals). Perhaps allied to O. H. G. razi, M. H. G. raze, wild, violent. Root

uncertain. Der. rant-er.

RANUNCULUS, a genus of plants, including the buttercup. (L.) Botanical. - Lat. ranunculus, a little frog; also, a medicinal plant. Formed with double dimin. suffix -cu-lu-s from ran-un-, extended from rana, a frog. β. The Lat. rāna stands for rac-na, and means 'croaker;' from RAK, extension of \checkmark RA, to bellow, make a noise. Cf. Lat. raccare, to make a noise as a tiger, loqui, to

speak. See Rennet (2). **BAP** (1), to strike smartly, knock; as sb., a smart stroke. (Scand.) 'Rappe, a stroke; Palsgrave. M. E. rap, sb., rappen, vb., Prompt. Parv. The verb is formed from the sb. - Dan. rap, a rap, tap; Swed. rapp, a stroke, blow, whence rappa, to beat. From a base RAP, allied to RAT, the base of ratt-le; of imitative origin.

Cf. rat-a-tat-tat, a knocking at a door. Der. rapp-er.

BAP (2), to snatch, seize hastily. (Scand.) Perhaps for hrap, an initial & being lost. M. E. rapen (for hrapen), to hasten, act hastily, Gower, C. A. i. 335, l. 26; P. Plowman, B. v. 399; &c. The mod. E. phrase to rape and rend, to seize all one can get, is a corrupted phrase due to the collocation of the lccl. hrapa, to rush, hurry, seize, with ræna, to plunder, a verb formed from rán, plunder; the true sense is to seize and plunder, to plunder quickly. It appears in Chaucer as rape and renne, C. T. Group G, l. 1422; on which see my note and the Glossary. A similar phrase is rap and reave, seize and spoil, in Fox's Martyrs, p. 781, an. 1521 (R.) So also 'to rap out oaths, to hurry them out; Ascham, Scholemaster, b. i. ed. Arber, p. 57. Palsgrave has: 'I rappe, I ravysshe;' also, 'I rape or rende, je rapine.' 'What, dear sir, thus raps you?' Cymb. i. 6. 51. 'Sure he would rap me into something now suddenly;' Beaum, and Thatcher, Island Princess; iii. I. 2. R. Hance the property of the prope Fletcher, Island Princess, iii. 1. 23.

B. Hence the pp. rapt=rapped. 'How our partner's rapt!' Mach. i. 3. 142. [But it is certain that this pp. was soon and easily confused with Lat. raptus, pp. of rapere, to seize, with which it had no orig. connection, and very soon the Latin word, being better known, caused the E. word to be entirely lost sight of, so that it is now obsolete. Cf. F. rap., 'a ravishing, a violent snatching;' Cot. See Rapt, Rapture.] - Icel. hrapa, to fall, tumble, rush headlong, hurry, be in haste; cf. hrapaor,

RAPACIOUS, ravenous, greedy of plunder. (L.) In Milton, P. L. xi. 258. A coined word, formed with suffix -ous from Lat. see Rapid. Der. rapacious-ly, -ness; also rapac-i-ty, from F. rapacité,

rapacity, Cot., which from Lat. acc. rapacitatem.

RAPE (1), a seizing by force, violation. (Scand.)

'a rape, raptura, rapina; and to rape, rapere.'

T Levins has: The word is certainly Scandinavian, and the same as M. E. rape, haste, hurry; but has obviously been affected by confusion with a supposed derivation from Lat. rapere, to seize, with which it has really nothing to do; cf. F. rapt, 'a violent snatching,' Cot. The sb. really derived from Lat. rapere is Rapine, q. v.

B. The M. E. rape, haste, is common enough, occurring in the old proverb 'ofte rap reweith' = haste of the country of Handyng 1 and in Second From all Morris and repents, Proverbs of Hendyng, 1. 256, in Spec. of Eng. ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 42. Chaucer accused Adam Scrivener of negligence and rape, i. e. haste. And see King Horn, ed. Lumby, 1418; P. Plowman, B. v. 333; Gower, C. A. i. 296, l. 27. - Icel. hrap, ruin, falling down (probably also haste, as the vb. hrapa often means to hasten), hrapadr, a hurry; Swed. rapp, Dan. rap, brisk, quick. See Rap (2).

RAPE (2), a plant nearly allied to the turnip. (F., -L.; or L.) M. E. rape, Prompt. Parv. - O. F. rabe, later rave, 'a rape, or turnep,' Cot. The M. E. rape is either derived from a still older F. form, viz. rupe, or else has been accommodated to the spelling of the Lat. word. – Lat. rapa, a turnip, rape; also spelt rapum. + Russ. riepa, a turnip. + Gk. βάπυε, a turnip; cf. βαφανίς, a radish. Root unknown.

Der. rape-oil, rape-cake.

RAPE (3), a division of a county, used in Sussex. (Scand.) Still in use; of Scand. origin. - Icel. hreppr, a district; see remarks in the Icel. Dict. Prob. the orig. sense was 'share' or allotment; the deriv. being from Icel. hreppa, to catch, hence to obtain. This verb is cognate with A. S. hrepian, hreppan, to touch, take hold of, Gen. iii. 3; Swed. repa, to scratch.

III. 3; Sweat. repa, to science.

RAPID, swift. (F., -L.; or L.) In Milton, P. L. ii. 532, iv.
227. - F. rapide, 'violent;' Cot. [Or directly from Latin.] - Lat.
rapidum, acc. of rapidus, rapid, quick; lit. snatching away. - Lat. rapere, to snatch. Cf. Gk. ἀρπάζειν, to seize, from a base APΠ = PAΠ. β. From a base RAP, perhaps allied to

RUP, to break, for which see Rupture. Der. rapid-ly, ness; rapid-i-ty, from F. rapidité = Lat. acc. rapiditatem. And see harpy, rap-ine, rav-age, rav-en (2),

rav-ine, rav-i:h, rapt-or-i-al, rapt-ure.

RAPIER, a light, narrow sword. (F., -Span, -O. H. G.) In Shak. Temp. v. 84. In A. D. 1579, 'the long foining rapier' is described in Bullein's Dialogue between Sorenesse and Chirurge as 'a new kynd of instrument;' see note in Ben Jonson's Every Man, ed. Wheatly, introd. pp. xliv, xlv. -F. rapiere (mod. F. rapière), 'an old rusty rapier;' Cot.

3. Of unknown origin, see Scheler and Littré, but Mr. Wheatley's pate shews that in 1500 le section and Littré; but Mr. Wheatley's note shews that, in 1530, la rapiere was the spanische sworde, and Palsgrave has 'rapiere, Spanische sworde.' This makes it probable that Diez's solution (rejected by Littré) is right, and that rapiere is for ruspiere, a name given in contempt, meaning a rasper or poker. Hence also 'a proking-spit of Spaine' means a Spanish rapier (Nares). Cf. Span. raspadera, a raker (Neuman), from raspar, to rasp, scrape, file, scratch; see Rasp.

RAPINE, plunder, violence. (F.,-L.) In Shak. Titus, v. 2. 59. - F. rapine, 'rapine, ravine,' Cot. - Lat. rapina, plunder, robbery.

Lat. rapere, to seize; see Rapid. Doublet, ravine.

RAPPAREE, an Irish robber. (Irish.) The Irish formed themselves into many bodies . . . called rapparees,' &c.; Burnet, Hist. of Own Time, b. v. an. 1690 (R.) 'Rapparees and banditti;' Bolingbroke, A Letter on Archbp. Tillotson's Sermon (R.)-Irish Donngoroke, A Letter on Archop. Tillotson's Sermon (R.)—Irish rapaire, a noisy fellow, sloven, robber, thief; cf. rapal, noise, rapach, noisy. So also Gael. rapair, a noisy fellow. See Rabble.

RAPPEE, a kind of snuff. (F.,—Teut.) Not in Todd's Johnson.

F. râpé, lit. rasped; Littré quotes: 'J'ai du bon tabac.. j'ai du fin et du rapé;' Lattaignant, Chanson. Pp. of râper, to rasp, of Teut. origin. See Rasp.

DAPIT corrido avec. (F. 1997)

RAPT, carried away. (E.; confused with L.) Orig. an E. word, the pp. of rap, to hurry; see Rap (2). But when Milton writes: 'Rape in a chariot drawn by fiery steeds,' P. L. iii. 522, he was rapt in a charlot drawn by hery steeds, P. L. in. 522, he was probably thinking of Lat. raptus, pp. of rapere, to seize, snatch away; see Rapid. The question as to which word is meant depends on chronology; the Latin sense is the later.

RAPTORIAL, in the habit of seizing. (L.) Used of birds of prey. Formed with suffix -al (= Lat. -alis) from raptori-, crude form of raptor, one who seizes. Lat. raptus, pp. of rapere, to seize;

see Rapture, Rapid.

a hurry; Swed. rappa, to snatch, scize, cf. rapp, brisk; Dan. rappe, RAPTURE, transport, ecstasy. (L.) In Shak. Troil. ii. 2. 122;

conject-ure, &c.) from rapt-us, pp. of rapere, to seize; see Rapid.

Der. raptur-ous, raptur-ous-ly.

RARE, thin, scarce, excellent. (F., -L.) In Levins, ed. 1570. -F. rare, 'rare;' Cot. - Lat. rarum, acc. of rārus, rare. Root unknown. Der. rare-ly, rare-ness. Also rari-jy, irom r. rareper, to rarifie, Cot., as if from Lat. rareficare *, but the classical Lat. word is rarefacere, from facere, to make. Also rarefact-ion, from From the control of the control rarefaction, 'a making thin,' Cot. = Lat. acc. rarefactionem*, from rarefactus, pp. of rarefacere. Also rar-i-ty, Temp. ii. 1. 58, from F. rarité, 'rareness, rarity,' Cot., from Lat. acc. raritatem.

RASCAL, a knave, villain. (F., -L.?) M.E. raskaille, used collectively, 'the common herd,' Morte Arthur, ed. Brock, 2881. See Prompt. Parv., and Way's note. 'Certain animals, not accounted as beasts of chace, were so termed; ... the hart, until he was six years old, was accounted raseayle; 'Way. He also cites: 'ptebecula, lytell folke or raskalle; plebs, folk or raskalle.' Cf. 'Rascall, refuse beest; Palsgrave. B. As the word was a term of the chase, and as it has the F. suffix -aille, it must needs be of F. origin; no other origin is conceivable, the word not being English. Nor can it, I think, be doubted that the E. raskaille stands for an O. F. rascaille*, which is clearly the same word as mod. F. racaille, 'the rascality or base and rascall sort, the scumme, dregs, offals, outcasts, of any company, Cot.

Y. The lit. sense is 'scrapings;' for I take O. F. rascaille* to stand for rasclaille* (which would have been unpronounceable), from O.F. rascler, mod. F. racler, 'to scrape, raspe; 'Cot. Or perhaps there was an O. F. rasquer, to scrape, whence may be derived O. F. raqué, small or corse wine, squeezed from the dregs of the grapes,' Cot.

5. Or, in any case, we find Prov., Span., and Port. rascar, to scrape, O. Ital. rascare, 'to burnish, to rub, to furbish' (Florio); all formed from a Low Lat. type rasicare*, a frequentative form from rasum, supine of radere, to scrape; see Rase.

6. The above view is, practically, that taken by Scheler. Perhaps it will also explain Port. rascão, a mean page or servant, a dish of minced meat; i.e. scrapings. Moreover, from Ital. raspare, to scrape, rasp, we have O. Ital. raspato, 'a kind of raspise [raspish, harsh] wine' (Florio); which seems a similar formation to O. F. raqué, coarse wine. The A.S. rascal, is unauthorised, and prob. a fiction. Der. rascal-ly, rascal-i-/y.

RASE, to scrape, efface, demolish, ruin. (F.,-L.) Often spelt raze, esp. in the sense to demolish; but it makes no real difference. See Raze. M. E. rasen, to scrape; Prompt. Parv. - F. raser, 'to shave, sheere, raze, or lay levell, to touch or grate on a thing in passing by it,' Cot.—Low Lat. rasare, to demolish, graze; frequentative verb formed from rasum, supine of Lat. radere, to scrape. Allied to rodere, to gnaw. Allied to scratch; cf. Skt. rad, to split, divide. Fick, i. 739. Der. ras-ure, from F. rasure, 'a razing out,' Cot.; ab-rade; e-rase, q. v., e-ras-ure; ras-or-i-al, q. v.; raz-or, q.v.; rail (2), q.v.; rascal, q.v., rash (2), q.v. And see rodent,

Doublet, raze.

RASH (1), hasty, headstrong. (Scand.) M. E. rash, rasch, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, A. 1166 (or 1167). The final -sch stands for -sk, as usual. — Dan. and Swed. rask, brisk, quick, rash; Icel. röskr, vigorous. + Du. rasch, quick. + G. rasch, quick, vigorous, rash. Cf. β. An adjectival form, from AR, Skt. ricch, to go, to attack. to raise, drive; cf. Skt. ri, to rise, raise, attack; Gk. δρ-νυμι, I excite. The orig. sense is excitable, prompt to attack. Der. rash-ly, -ness;

perhaps rash-er.

RASH (2), a slight eruption on the body. (F., -L.) son's Dict. - O. F. rasche, 'a scauld, or a running scurfe, or sore; a Languedoc word,' Cot.; also spelt rasque. F. rache, an cruption on the head, scurf (Littré). Cf. Prov. rasca, the itch (Littré). So called from the wish to scratch it; cf. Prov. rasear, Span. rasear, to scratch, scrape, formed from a Low Lat. type rasicare*, to scratch, due to Lat. rasum, supine of radere, to scrape. See Rascal, Rase.

RASH (3), to pull, or tear violently. (F., -L.) 'Rash, to snatch or seize, to tear or rend;' Halliwell. 'The second he took in his arms, and rashed him out of the saddle;' Arthur of Little Britain, ed. 1814, p. 83 (R.) 'And shields did share, and mailes did rash, and helms did hew;' Spenser, F. Q. iv. 2.17. 'Rashing off helmes, and riving plates asonder;' id. v. 3. 8. M. E. aracen, afterwards shortened to racen. 'The children from hire arm they gan arace,' i. e. tore away; Chaucer, C. T. 8979. 'Hur heere of can she race' = she tore off her hair (Halliwell, s. v. race). [The change from the sound of final -s (voiceless) to -sh is regular, as in flourish from the stem fleuriss-, &c.] = O. F. esracer, mod. F. arracher, 'to root up, to pull away by violence. Cot. - Lat. exradicare = eradicare, to root up; see Eradicate, Radix.

iii. 2. 138. The word seems to be a pure coinage; there is no F. a hastily roasted; Minsheu, ed. 1627. This etymology is prob. the rapture, nor Low Lat. rapture. Formed with suffix -ure (as in right one; cf. rashed, burnt in cooking, by being too hastily dressed, right one; cf. 'rashed, burnt in cooking, by being too hastily dressed,' Halliwell; and see his examples. 'In my former edition of Acts and Monuments, so hastely rashed vp at that present, in such shortnesse of time; Fox, Martyrs, p. 645, an. 1439 (R.) See Rash (1).

The W. rhasg, a slice, does not suit the evidence.

RASORIAL, the name of a family of birds. (L.) It includes birds which, like hens, scrape the ground for food. Coined with suffix -al (= Lat. -alis) from rasori-, crude form of rasor, one who

scrapes : see Razor.

RASP, to scrape, rub with a coarse file. (F., = O. H. G.) M. E. raspen, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 1545. = O. F. rasper, mod. F. râper, to rasp. = O. H. G. raspón, whence mod. G. raspeln, to rasp, a frequentative form. Cf. O. H. G. hrespan, M. H. G. respen, to rake

together. Der. rasper; and perhaps rapier. Also rasp-berry, q.v. RASP-BERRY, a kind of fruit. (F., - O. H. G.; and E.) The word berry is E.; see Berry. The old name was rastis-berry or raspise-berry; see Richardson. 'Raspo, a fruit or berie called raspise;' Florio. 'The raspis is called in Latin Rubus Idans;' Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxiv. c. 14; the chapter is headed: 'Of Cynosbatos, and the raspice.' 'Ampes, raspises;' Cot. B. Raspice, raspise are corruptions of raspis (= raspès), which is nothing more than the old plural form, so that raspis = rasps, the word being at first used without berry, as shewn by the examples. Indeed, the prov. E. name is rasps, to this day; and rasps is used by Bacon, Essay 46. The word kex, q.v., is in a similar predicament. y. The Ital. raspo also means a rasp; and the name was given to the fruit from some supposed similarity to a rasp, prob. from the look of it, which is remarkably rough. See Rasp. named for a like reason; see Gooseberry. The goose-berry is

B.AT, a rodent quadruped. (E.) M. E. rat, or ratte, P. Plowman, B. prol. 200. – A. S. rat, Ælfric's Gloss., Nomina Ferarum; in Wright's Voc. p. 22, col. 2. + O. Du. ratte, 'a ratt;' Hexham; Du. rat. + Dan. rotte, + Swed. rdtta. + G. ratte, ratz. Cf. also Low Lat. ratus, rato, Ital. ratto, Span. rato, F. rat. Also Irish and Gael. radan, Bret. raz.

β. Perhaps from γRAD, to scratch; see Rodent. Cf. Skt. rada, a tooth, elephant; vajra-rada, a hog. Der. rat, verb, to desert one's party, as rats are said to leave a falling house. Also

rat's-bane, ratten.

RATAFIA, the name of a liquor. (F., - Malay.) 'Ratafiaz, a delicious liquor made of apricocks, cherries, or other fruit, with their kernels bruised and steeped in brandy; Phillips, ed. 1710. — F. ratafia, the same; cf. F. tajia, rum-arrack. The right etymology is clearly that pointed out in Mahn's Webster. — Malay araq, 'arrack, a distilled spirit,' Marsden's Dict., p. 5; and táfia, 'a spirit distilled from molasses, (the French name for rum); araq bram tiffia, three kinds of spirit, enumerated in an old Malayan writing, id. p. 65. Again, at p. 39 of the same we find araq, bram, tisfia, arrack, bram, and rum. Omitting bram, we have araq tisfia, whence ratasia is an easy corruption, esp. when it is remembered that araq is also called raq, in Spanish raque, or in English rack; see Rack (5). β. The use of both words together is explicable from the consideration that araq is a very general term, and is not a true Malay word, being borrowed from Arabic; see Arrack. Thus ratafia means 'the rack

(spirit) called tafia. See also Rum, sb.

RATCH, a rack or bar with teeth. (E.) 'Ratch, in clock-work, a wheel with twelve large fangs,' &c.; Phillips, ed. 1710. It is the wheel which makes the clock strike. The word is merely a weakened form of rack, in the sense of a bar with teeth, as in what is called 'the rack and pinion movement;' hence it came to mean also a kind of toothed wheel. See Rack (1). Hence also the dimin. ratch-et, in watch-work, 'the small teeth at the bottom of the fusee or

barrel that stop it in winding up.' Doublet, rack (1).

RATE (1), a proportion, allowance, standard, price, tax. (F., -L.) In Spenser, F.Q. iv. 8. 19.—O. F. rate, price, value (Roquefort); not in Cotgrave. — Lat. ratum, neut., or rata, fem. of ratus, determined, fixed, settled, pp. of reor, I think, judge, deem. Both ratum and rata occur as sbs. in Low Latin.

B. The root appears to be RA, to fix, identical with AR, to fit; see Art (2). Der. rate, verb; rat-able, rat-able, rat-able-ness, rate-payer. And see ratio, ration, Der. rate, verb; reason, rat-i-fy.

RATE (2), to scold, chide. (Scand.?) In Shak. Merch. Ven. i. 3. 108. Usually supposed to be a peculiar use of the word above, as though to rate meant to tax, and so to chide. Observe the use of tax in the sense of 'to take to task.' But, if this were so, we should expect to find rate, to value, in earlier use; whereas, on the contrary, the present word seems to be the older of the two, being found in the 14th century. Palsgrave distinguishes between 'I rate one, I set one to his porcyon or stynte, and 'I rate or chyde one.' M.E. raten, to chide; 'He shal be rated of his studying' = he shall be scolded for RASHER, a thin slice of broiled bacon. (Scand.?) In Shak. to chide; 'He shall be rated of his studying' = he shall be scolded for Merch. Ven. iii. 5. 28. 'Rasker on the coales, qua' i rashly or his studying. Chaucer, C. T. 3463. Moreover, we find the compound verb araten, to reprove; see P. Plowman, B. xi. 98; 'rebuked and And KRAP, to make a noise, as in Lat. crepare, to rattle. See arated,' id. xiv. 163. - Swed. rata, to reject, refuse, slight, find fault with; whence ratgods, refuse of goods. So also Norw. rata, to reject, cast aside as rubbish; rat, rubbish, rata, adj. bad (Aasen.) Allied to Icel. hrat, hrati, rubbish, trash. Of obscure origin.

RATH, early, RATHER, sooner. (E.) Rather, sooner, earlier, is the comp. form of rath, soon, now obsolete. We also find rathest, somes. M.E. rath, early, ready, quick, swift, rathe, adv., soon; comp. rather; superl. rathest, soonest. 'Why rise ye so early, Chaucer, C.T. 3766. The word has lost an initial h, and stands for hrath. - A. S. hrave, adv., quickly, comp. hravor, superl. hravost; from the adj. hræv, hrev, also written hræd, hred, quick, swift, Grein, ii. 99, 100. + Icel. hradr, swift, fleet. + M. H. G. rad, hrad, quick. All from the Teut. base IIRATIIA, quick; Fick, Root uncertain; see Curtius, i. 188.

RATIFY, to sanction, confirm. (F.,-L.) In Levins; and in Skelton, Colin Clout, 716.-F. ratifier, to ratifie; Cot.-Low Lat. ratificare, to confirm.- Lat. rati-, for rate-, crude form of rates, fixed; and -ficare, for facere, to make. See Rate (1) and Fact. Der.

ratific-at-ion.

RATIO, the relation of one thing to another. (L.) Mathematical; in Phillips, ed. 1706. - Lat. ratio, calculation, relation. - Lat. ratus, determined, pp. of rear, I think, deem. See Rate (1). Doublets,

RATION, rate or allowance of provisions. (F.,-L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. - F. ration, a ration; see Littré. - Lat. rationem, acc. of ratio, a calculation, reckoning; so that a ration is a computed share for soldiers, &c., according to the reckoning of their number. - Lat. ratus, determined; see Rate (1). Der. ration-al, reasonable, Minsheu, ed. 1627, from F. rational, 'reasonable,' Cot.; hence, ration-al-ly, ration-al-ise, -ism, -ist, -ist-ic; ration-al-i-ty. Also ratio-cin-at-ion, Minsheu, from F. ratiocination, 'a discoursing, discussion,' from Lat. ratiocinationem, acc. of ratiocinatio, which from the pp. of ratiocinari, to reckon, compute, a verb formed from the sb. ratiocinium, a computation = ratio-ci-ni-um, formed by various suffixes from the base of ratio. Doublets, ratio, reason.

RATLINES, RATLINS, RATTLINGS, the small transverse ropes traversing the shrouds of a ship and forming a ladder. (Hybrid; E. and F., - L.) 'Rare-lines or Rattlings, in a ship, those lines with which are made the steps ladderwise to get up the shrouds, &c.; Phillips, ed. 1710. The origin is uncertain, but as the word appears to be truly English, it probably means rat-lines, a seaman's jocular name, as if forming ladders for the rats to climb by. See Rat and Line. β. The Du. word is weeflijn, i. c. weaving line or web-line, prob. because they cross the shrouds as if interwoven with them. There is a Dan. word rattine, but it means a tiller-rope, lit. a wheel-line, from Dan. rat, a wheel, and can hardly be connected. Rare-lines, i. e. thin lines, is obviously a corruption.

RATTAN, a Malacca cane. (Malay.) In Sir T. Herbert, Travels, ed. 1065, p. 95. Spelt ratan in Todd's Johnson. – Malay rótan, 'the rattan-cane. Calamus rotang;' Marsden's Dict., p. 152.

RATTEN, to take away a workman's tools for not paying his contribution to the trades' union, or for having offended the union. (F., - Low Lat., - Teut.) Modern; in Halliwell, and in Chambers' Dict., where the etymology is said to be unknown. But it is simple enough. The word is frequently heard in connection with Sheffield, where ratten is the local word for a rat. 'Ratten, a rat;' Hunter's Hallamshire Glossary. Hence to ratten is to rat, in connection with which we find, in Webster, 'ratting, the act of deserting one's former party, and going over to the opposite; also, the act of working for less than the established prices, a term used among printers. But the usual sense is 'to do secret mischief,' which is afterwards attributed to the rattens or rats. 'I have been rattened; I had just put a new cat-gut band upon my lathe, and last night the rats have carried it off;' Notes and Queries, 3 S. xii. 192; q. v. β. The prov. E. ratten is the same as M. E. raton, ratoun, a rat, P. Plowman, B. prol. 158. - F. raton, 'a little rat;' Cot. - Low Lat. ratonem, acc. of rato, the same as ratus, a rat; a word of Teut. origin. See Rat.

RATTLE, to clatter, to make a din. (E.) Put for hrattle, initial h being lost. M. E. ratelen, Arthur and Merlin, 7858 (Stratmann). - A.S. hrætelan*, only preserved in A.S. hrætele, hratele, or hrætelwyrt, rattle-wort, a plant which derives its name from the rattling of the seeds in the capsules; A.S. Leechdoms, ed. Cockayne, iii. 333. + Du. ratelen, to rattle; ratel, a rattle. + G. rasseln, to rattle; rassel, a β. The form of the word is frequentative; and the sense is 'to keep on making a noise represented by the syllable hrat,' this syllable being of imitative origin. Cf. rat-a-lat-tat as the imitation of a knock at a door. So also Gk. κρότος, a loud knock, κροτεῖν, to knock, make to rattle, κροταλίζειν, to rattle. All from a KRAT, to knock; allied to KRAG, KLAG, to make a noise, as in Gk. κράζειν (=κράγ-νειν), Lat. clangor, and prov. E. rackle, to rattle; 190; rauissen, id. b. iv. pr. 5, l. 3774; b. i. met. 5, l. 504. — F. ravis:-,

Fick, i. 538. Der. rattle, sb.; rattle-snake, a snake with a rattle at the end of its tail. Also rattle-traps, small knickknacks, from traps = goods; see Trap (2). Also rail (3).

RAUGHT, pt. t. and pp. of Reach, q. v.

RAVAGE, plunder, devastation, ruin. (F., -L.) The sb. is the more orig. word. Both sb. and verb are in Minsheu, ed. 1627. - F. ravage, 'ravage, havocke, spoil;' Cot. Formed, with the usual suffix -age (= Lat. -aticum), from rav-ir, to bear away suddenly; the sb. rav-age was esp. used of the devastation caused by storms and torrents; see Littré. — Lat. rapere, to seize, snatch, bear away; see Ravish. Der. ravage, vb., from F. ravager, 'to ravage,' Cot.;

ravag-er.

RAVE, to be mad, talk like a madman. (F., - L.) M. E. raven, Chaucer, C. T. 16427. - O. F. raver, cited by Diez (s. v. rever), as a Lorraine word; the derivative ravasser, 'to rave, to talk idly,' is given in Cotgrave, who also explains resver (F. rever) by 'to rave, dote, speak idly. B. The word presents great difficulties; see rever in Diez and Scheler; but the solution offered by Diez is satisfactory, viz. that O. F. raver answers to Span. rabiar, to rave, both verbs being formed from the Low Lat. and Span. rabia, rage, allied to Lat. rabies, rage. Thus raver = Low Lat. rabiare *, from rabia. - Lat.

rabere, to rage. See Rage.

RAVEL, to untwist, unweave, entangle. (O. Du.) The orig. sense has reference to the untwisting of a string or woven texture, the ends of the threads of which become entangled together in a confused mass. To unravel is to disentangle, to separate the confused threads. 'The ravelled sleave [the entangled floss-silk] of care;' Mach. ii. 2. 37. To ravel out is not exactly to disentangle (as in Schmidt), but to unweave. 'Must I ravel out My weaved-up folly;' Rich. II, iv. 228; cf. Haml. iii. 4. 186; and see examples in Richardson. 'To ravell or untwist;' Minsheu, ed. 1627. Cf. 'I ryvell out, as sylke dothe, je riule; Palsgrave. - O. Du. ravelen, 'to ravell, or cadgell,' Hexham; he also explains verwerren by 'to embroile, to entangle, to bring into confusion or disorder, or to cadgill.' The same as mod. Du. rafelen, to fray out, to unweave; Low G. reffeln, to fray out, ravel, pronounced rebeln or rebbeln in Hanover and Brunswick (Bremen Wörterbuch). **B.** Of unknown origin; possibly connected with G. raffen, to snatch; cf. G. raffel, an iron rake, grate of flax; see ¶ The O. Du. ravelen, Du. revelen, to dote, from O.F. raver (see Rave), cannot be the same word. Der. un-ravel.

RAVELIN, a detached work in fortification, with two embankments raised before the counterscarp. (F., -Ital.) 'In bulwarks, rav'lins, ramparts of defence;' Ben Jonson, Underwoods, xiii, On the Poems of Sir J. Beaumont, l. 4. — F. ravelin, 'a ravelin;' Cot. Cf. Span. rebellin, l'ort. rebelim, Ital. rivellino, a ravelin.

β. It is supposed that the Ital. word is the original, as seems indicated by the old spelling in that language. - O. Ital. ravellino, revellino, 'a rauelin, a wicket, or a posterne-gate; also the uttermost bounds of the wals of a castle, or sconces without the wals;' Florio. y. But the origin of the Ital. word is unknown. The suggestion, from Lat. re-, back, and uallum, a rampart, is not quite satisfactory, as the old sense seems to be postern-gate; but it may be right.

RAVEN (1), a well-known bird. (E.) For hraven, an initial heing lost. M. E. raven, Chaucer, C. T. 2146. — A. S. hræfn, hrefn, a raven, Grein, ii. 100. + Du. raaf, raven. + Icel. hrafn. + Dan. ravn. + G. rabe, O. H. G. hraban. β. No doubt named from its cry. ■ KRAP, to make a noise; whence also Lat. crepare, to rattle.

¶ The crow is similarly named.

RAVEN (2), to plunder with violence, to devour voraciously. (F., - L.) Quite unconnected with the word above, and differently pronounced. The verb is made from an obsolete sb., viz. M. E. ravine, plunder, which accounts for the spelling ravin in Shak. Meas. for Meas. i. 2. 133. 'Foules of ravine' = birds of prey, Chaucer, Parl. of Foules, l. 323. So also ravyne, plunder, Ch. tr. of Boethius, b. i. pr. 4, l. 302; rauiner, a plunderer, id. b. i. pr. 3, l. 228. - O. F. ravine, rapidity, impetuosity (Burguy); mod. F. ravine; see Ravine. This O. F. ravine must orig. have had the sense of plunder, as in Latin .- Lat. rapina, plunder, pillage; see Rapine. Der. raven-ing; raven-ous, in Levins, from F. ravineux, 'ravenous, violent, impetuous, like a forcible stream,' Cot.; raven-ous-ly, -ness. Note that M. E. ravine, mod. E. ravine, and E. rapine are all one and the same word. RAVINE, a hollow gorge among mountains. (F.,-L.) Modern; added by Todd to Johnson. - F. ravine, a hollow worn away by floods; explained by Cotgrave to mean a great floud, a ravine or inundation of waters; shewing that, even in E., a ravine was a flood.

In still older French, it means impetuosity, violence. - Lat. rapina, plunder, hence violence; see Rapine. And see Raven (2).

ravish-ment, All's Well, iv. 3. 281, from F. ravissement, 'a ravishing, a ravishment,' Cot.

BAW, uncooked, unprepared, sore. (E.) For hraw, an initial heing lost. M. E. raw, K. Alisaunder, 4932.—A. S. hreaw; spelt hraw, Cockayne's Leechdoms, i. 254, l. 4. + Du. raanw. + Icel. hrar. + Dan. raa, raw, crude. + Swed. rd, raw, green. + O. H. G. rdo (declined as rawer, rouwer), M. H. G. rou, G. roh. β. Allied to Lat. crudus, raw, and to Skt. krúra, sore, cruel, hard. - VKRU, of which the fundamental notion is 'to be hard;' Curtius, i. 191. See Crude. Der. raw-ly, raw-ness, raw-boned.

BAY (1), a beam of light or heat. (F., -L.) The M. E. ray is used of striped cloth; see note to P. Plowman, C. vii. 217. The pl. 'rayes or beames' occurs in Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. ii. c. 12 (R.) - O. F. raye, 'a ray, line,' Cot.; mod. F. rai. Cf. Span. rayo, Ital. raggio. - Lat. radium, acc. of radius, a ray, radius. Root un-

certain. Doublet, radius.

RAY (2), a class of fishes, such as the skate. (F., -L.) M. E. raye. 'Hec ragadia, raye;' Wright's Vocab. i. 222, col. 2, l. 2. - O. F. raye, 'a ray, skate,' Cot.; mod. F. raie. - Lat. rāia, a ray; Pliny, ix. 24.

β. The Lat. raia = ragya, cognate with G. roche, and É roach. The G. roche means (1) a roach, (2) a ray. See Roach.

RAYAH, a person, not a Mahometan, who pays the capitation-tax; a word in use in Turkey. (Arab.) It may be explained as 'subject,' though the real meaning is 'a flock,' or pastured cattle. Arab. rá'iyat (also rá'iyah), a flock; from rá'i, feeding, guarding, pasturing, ra'y, pasturing, feeding, tending flocks; Rich. Dict. pp. 716, 739. Doublet, ryot, from the form ra'iyat.

716, 739. Doublet, ryot, from the form ra tym.

RAZE, to lay level with the ground, destroy. (F., -L.) In Shak. Meas. ii. 2. 171. Also 'to graze, strike on the surface,' Rich. III. 3. 2. 11. Also 'to erase,' K. Lear, i. 4. 4. All various uses of the verb which is also spelt rase; see Rase. Der. raz-or, q. v., ras-ori-al, q. v. RAZOR, a knife for shaving. (F., - L.) M. E. rasour, Chaucer, C. T. 2419. - F. rasoir, 'a rasour,' Cot. Lit. 'a shaver;' from F.

raser, to shave; see Rase, Raze. Der. razor-strop.

RE-, RED-, prefix, again. (F.,-L.; or L.) F. re-, red-; from

Lat. re-, red-, again. The form re- is most common, and is prefixed even to E. words, as in re-bellow, re-word (Shak.), but this is unusual; remarkable words of this class are re-ly (=relie), re-mind, re-new. The form red- occurs in red-eem, red-olent, red-dition. The true etymology of this prefix is still unsolved. ¶ As this prefix can be arbitrarily set before almost any verb, it is unnecessary to give all the words which are found with it. For the etymology of re-address, readjust, re-arrange, re-bellow, &c., &c., see the simple forms address, adjust, arrange, &c.

REACH (1), to attain, extend to, arrive at, gain. (E.) M. E. rechen, pt. t. raghte, raughte, pp. raught; P. Plowman, B. xi. 353; Chaucer, C. T. 136. We even find raught in Shak. L. L. L. iv. 2. 41. &c. - A.S. rácan, rácean, to reach; pt. t. rátte; Grein, ii. 364. + O. Friesic reka, retsia, resza. + G. reichen. β. The A. S. recan (=raikian) seems to mean 'to get into one's power,' and is connected with the sb. rice, power, answering to Goth. reiki, power, authority, and is from the same root as Rich, Regal, Right, &c.

y. It it still more closely connected with the rare sb. ge-réc, occasion, due time, occurring in Ps. ix. 9, ed. Spelman. This would give the orig. sense 'to seize the opportunity' or 'to attain to;' it comes to much the same thing. We may thus trace récan to the sb. réc (geréc), occasion, allied to rice, sb., power, and to the adj. rice, powerful; from Teut. base RAK = KAG, to rule. See Regal. Der. reach, sb., Oth. iii. 3. 219; also a 'stretch' of a river. And see rack (1), rank (2), rake (3).

REACH (2), to try to vomit; see Retch.

READ, to interpret, esp. to interpret written words. (E.) M. E. reden, pt. t. redde, radde, pp. red, rad; P. Plowman, B. iii. 334; Chaucer, C. T. 6371, 6373. A. S. rædan, to discern, advise, read; a weak verb, pt. t. rédde, pp. geréd, Grein, ii. 366. – A. S. réd, counsel, advice, id. 365. – A. S. rédan, to advise, persuade; a strong verb, with the remarkable reduplicated pt. t. reord. β. This strong verb answers to Goth. redan, in comp. garedan, to provide, a strong verb; also to Icel. ráda, to advise, pt. t. réd, pp. rádinn; also to G rathen, pt. t. rieth, pp. gerathen. Observe also G. berathen, to assist. y. All from Teut. base RAD, to assist, be favourable to. -'RADH, to be favourable to, assist; whence also Skt. radh, to make favourable, propitiate, to be favourable to, Russ. rade, ready, willing to help, Lithuan, rodas, willing, also as sh. counsel. See Fick, i. 170. Der. read-able, read-able, read-able-ness; read-er, read-ing, read-ing-book, read-ing-room. Also ridd-le.

stem of pres. part, of ravir, to ravish, snatch away hastily. Cf. Ital. — A. S. ræde, ready, Grein, ii. 366. [In this instance the suffix -e was rapire.—Lat. rapere, to snatch; but with a change of conjugation; turned into -i by confusion with the A.S. suffix -ig (answering to see Rapine, Rapid.

Der ravish-er, ravish-ing, Macb. ii. 1, 55; M. E. -i, y, E. -y); this may have been due to the influence of O. Swed. redig, plain, evident, clear, though this word is really from a different root, viz. from O. Swed. reda (= E. read), to explain. The O. Swed. adj. reda, ready, is the right cognate word, connected with reda, to prepare. So also Dan. rede, ready.]+O. H. G. reiti, ready; mod. G. bereit. β. The Icel. greiðr (= ga-reiðr), ready, only differs in the prefix and suffix; so also Goth. garaids, commanded. y. These adjectives are closely related to Icel. reidi, harness, outfit, implements, gear, and to O. H. G. reita, Iccl. reita, a raid. We may look upon ready as expressing either 'prepared for a raid' or 'prepared for riding, equipped.' All from a Teut. base RID (RAID), to ride; see Ride, Raid. The use of ready in the sense of 'dressed' is found as late as the beginning of the 17th century. 'Is she ready?' = is she dressed; Cymb. ii. 3. 86. Der. readi-ly, readi-ness, readymade

REAL (1), actual, true, genuine. (F., -L.; or L.) Spelt reall in Levins; and in Tandall's Works, p. 104, col. 1, l. 5, where it is opposed to nominall. M. E. real; Prompt. Parv. The famous disputes between Realists and the Nominalists render it probable that the word was taken immediately from the familiar Low Lat. realis rather from the O. F. real, 'reall,' given by Cotgrave. The mod. F. form is reel, also given by Cotgrave.

B. The Low Lat. realis, 'belonging to the thing itself,' is formed from re-, stem of res, a thing, with suffix -alis. Y. The etymology of res, property, substance, a thing, is by no means clear; it may be related to Skt. rú, to give. Der. real-ly; real-ise, from O. F. realiser, 'to realize,' Cot.; real-is-able; real-is-at-ion, from O. F. realisation, 'a realization, a making reall,' Cot.; real-ism, real-ist, real-ist-ic; real-i-ty, from F. réalité (Littré).

REAL (2), a small Spanish coin. (Span., -L.) In Swinburne's Travels through Spain (1779), letter 9, p. 56. — Span. real, lit. 'a royal' coin.—Lat. regalis, royal. See Regal.

REALGAR, red orpiment. (F., — Span., — Arab.) A term in chemistry and alchemy. Spelt resalgar, Chaucer, C. T. Group G, I. 814 (1. 16282).—F. realgar, of which there was prob. an O. F. form resalgar *, answering to the Low Lat. risigallum. - Span. rejalgar. -Arab. rahj al-ghir, powder of the mine, mineral powder. - Arab. rahj, dust, powder; al, the; and ghir, a cavern, hence a mine. See Rich. Dict., pp. 759, 1040. This etymology is due to Dozy; and see Devic, supp. to Littré.

REALM, a kingdom. (F.,-L.) M. E. roialne, Gower, C. A. iii.

99, 1. 3; ryalme, Sir Gawain and the Grene Knight, 1. 691; reaume, Will. of Palerne, 1964; realme, Rom. of the Rose, 495. - O. F. realme, reaume, roialme (Burguy); mod. F. royaume, a kingdom; answering to a Low Lat. form regalimen*, not found. - O. F. real, roial, mod. F.

royal, royal; see Royal.

ŘEAM, a bundle of paper, usually twenty quires. (F., - Span., -Arab.) In Skelton, Works, i. 131, 174; spelt reme, Spelt reame, in Minsheu, ed. 1627, and in Levins. We even find M. E. reeme in Prompt. Parv. p. 429. - O. F. raime, rayme (Littré), a ream; mod. F. rame. Palsgrave has: 'Reame of paper, ramme de papier.' - Span. resma, 'a reame of paper;' Minsheu. (Cf. Ital. risma.) - Arab. rizmat (pl. rizam), a bundle, esp. a bundle of clothes; Rich. Dict. p. 731. See Littre, Devic's supp. to Littre, and Scheler's note on Diez; all agree that this etymology has been completely established by Dory. Devic remarks that we even find the F. expression coton en rame, cotton in a bundle, and that it is hopeless to connect this, as Diez proposes, with the Gk. ἀριθμός, number. Cotton paper was manufactured in Spain, where it was introduced by the Moors.

REAP, to cut, as grain, gather a crop. (E.) M. E. repen, sometimes a strong verb; pt. t. rep, pl. ropen, P. Plowman, B. xiii. 374; pp. ropen, Chaucer, Leg. of Good Women, 74. — A. S. ripan, rypan (with the possible form repan); see Sweet's A. S. Reader, Glossary, and introduction; i or y is put for é, when é is a mutation of ea (eb). Cf. A. S. rip, ryp, a reaping, harvest; id. Allied to Du. rapen, to gather, reap, glean; G. raufen, to pluck; Goth. raupjan, to pluck, Mark, ii. 23; Luke, vi. 1.

B. Allied to words from a base RUP, which appears to be a variant of the Teut. base RUB, to break, and an unchanged form of \(\sqrt{RUP}, \) to break; see Rupture, Reave.

Der. reap-er, ripe.

REAR (1), to raise. (E.) M. E. reren, Rob. of Glouc. p. 28, l. 5.

-A. S. reren, to rear, Deut. xxviii. 30. The form reren stands for ressan, with the common substitution of r for s, and is cognate with the common substitution of r for s, and means to Icel. reisa (mod. E. raise). It is the causal of rise; and means to make to rise.' Thus ræran = ræsan = raisian, causal of risan. See Doublet, raise.

wining to help, Lithuan, rouns, wining, also as 85. Counsel. See Pick, 1.170. Der. read-able, read-able, read-able, read-able, read-able, read-ing-fook, read-ing-room. Also ridd-le.

**REAR* (2), the back part, last part, esp. of an army. (F.,-L.)

*To the abject rear; Troil. iii. 3. 162. But usually in phr. 'in the rear,' Hamlet, i. 3. 34. M.E. rere, but perhaps only in the spelt rædi, Layamon, 8651 (later text readi); rædis, Ormulum, 2527. compounds rereward (see Rearward) and arere, adv., also spelt

arrere, P. Plowman, B. v. 354. - O. F. riere, 'backward, behind,' Cot. & Ital. ribuffo, a reproof; ribuffare, to repulse. - Ital. ri- (=Lat. re-), The M. E. arere, in the rear, answers to O. F. ariere (Burguy), F. arrière, 'behind, backward,' adv. - Lat. retro, backward; ad retro = O. F. ariere. - Lat. re-, prefix, back; and -tro, extension from Aryan suffix -TAR; see Schleicher, Compend. § 225. And see Re-. Der. rear-admiral, rear-guard, rear-rank; also rear-ward, q. v.

REAR (3), insufficiently cooked. (E.) For hrear. Obsolete, except provincially. M. E. rere. If they [eggs] be rere; Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 13.—A. S. hrer, half-cooked, A. S. Leechdoms, ed. Cockayne, ii. 272. A connection with raw has been

suggested, but it is very doubtful.

REARMOUSE, the same as Reremouse, q. v.

REARWARD, the rear-guard. (F.,-L. and G.) Spelt rereward, I Sam. xxix. 2, Isaiah lii. 12, Iviii. 8; this is merely the old spelling preserved. [Not to be read re-reward, as is sometimes done.] M. E. rerewarde, Gower, C. A. i. 220, l. 25; Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 1430. Short for arere-warde, compounded of M. E. arere, behind early and Warde, Warder, behind, and wards, a guard; see Rear (2) and Ward. Wards is an O. F. form of gards; cf. arriers-gards, the reregard of an army, Doublet, rear-guard.

REASON, the faculty of mind by which man draws conclusions as to right and truth, motive, cause, justice. (F.,-L.) resoun, Chaucer, C. T. 37; reisun, Ancren Riwle, p. 78, last line. — O. F. raisun, reson; mod. F. raison. — Lat. rationem, acc. of ratio, reckoning, reason. - Lat. ratus, pp. of reor, I think. See Rate (1). Der. reason, verb, reason-er, reason-ing; reason-able, M. E. resonable,

P. Plowman, C. i. 176; reason-abl-y, reason-able-ness.

REAVE, to rob, take away by violence. (E.) Not common in mod. E., except in the comp. be-reave, and in the pt. t. and pp. reft. *Reaves his son of life; 'Shak. Venus, 766. And see Com. Errors, i. 1. 116, Much Ado, iv. 1. 198; &c. M. E. reuen (with u=v), Chaucer, C. T. 4009; pt. t. rafte, id. 14104; pp. raft, reft, 11329.—A. S. reáfian. to spoil, despoil, Exod. iii. 22; lit. to take off the clothes, despoil of clothing or armour. - A. S. reif, clothing, spoil, plunder, Exod. iii. 22. - A. S. reifan *, to deprive, a strong verb (pt. t. reif, pp. rosen), only in the comp. bireasan, bereasan (Grein). + Icel. rausa, to rob, from sb. raus, spoil; which from rjusa (pt. t. raus, pp. rosinn), to break, rip up, violate. + G. rauben, to rob, from raub, plunder. Cf. Goth. biraubon, to despoil.

B. All from the Teut. base Cf. Goth. biraubon, to despoil.

RUB, to break. -

RUP, to break; see Rupture. Der. be-reave; and see robe, rob.

Doublet, rob.

REBATE, to blunt the edge of a sword. (F., -L.) In Shak. Meas. i. 4. 60. M. E. rebate = abate, Coventry Mysteries, p. 76. = O. F. rebatre, 'to repell, repulse, beat or drive back again. - F. re-(=Lat. re-), back; and batre (mod. F. battre), to beat, from Lat. batere, popular form of batuere, to beat. Der. (from O. F. batre) a-bate, q.v. Also rebate, sb., discount; rebate-ment, a diminution, narrowing, I Kings, vi. 6, margin, where the A.V. has 'narrowed rests.' Cf. also rebato, rabato, a kind of ruff, Much Ado, iii. 4. 6, where the final -o seems to be an E. addition, as the word is not Span. or Ital., but French; from F. rabat, 'a rebatoe for a womans ruffe' (Cot.), which from rabattre, to lessen, put for re-abattre.

REBECK, a three-stringed fiddle. (F., -Ital., -Pers.) 'And

the jocund rebecks sound; Milton, L'Allegro, 94. Hugh Rebeck is a proper name in Romeo, iv. 5. 135. An old woman is called 'an old rebekke,' and again, 'an old ribibe,' in Chaucer, C. T. 7155, 6959.—O. F. rebec, 'the fiddle tearmed a rebeck;' Cot. Also spelt rebebe (Roquefort).—Ital. ribecca, also ribebba, 'a rebeck, a croud, or a

kit; Florio. – Pers. rubáb, a rebeck, an instrument struck with a bow; Rich. Dict. p. 719. The Span. form is rabel.

REBEL, adj., rebellious, opposing or renouncing authority.

(F.,-L.) The verb is from the sb., and the sb. was orig. an adj. M. E. rebél, rebellious, Rob. of Glouc. p. 72, l. 8. 'And alle that he rébel founde;' King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, l. 3033. 'Avaunt' rebél!' Lydgate, Minor Poems, Percy Soc., p. 35.—F. rebelle, adj., rebellious, wilful.—Lat. rebellem, acc. of rebellis, rebellious, Filt. renewing war. Lat. re-, again; and bell-um, war. See Re-, Belligerent, and Duel. Der. rebel, verb, Barbour, Bruce, x. 129 (Edinburgh MS.); rebell-ion, Wyclif, 3 Kings, xi. 27, from F. rebellion, 'cot.; rebell-i-ous, Rich. 11, v. 1. 5; rebell-i-ous-ly,

REBOUND, to bound back. (F.,-L.) 'I rebounde, as a ball dothe, je bondys;' Palsgrave. And in Surrey, The Lover describes his state, l. 19; in Tottell's Misc., ed. Arber, p. 24. - F. rebondir, to rebound, or leap back; Cot. - F. re., back; and bondir, to leap, bound. See Re- and Bound (1). Der. rebound, sb., Antony, v. 2. 104; and in Palsgrave.

REBUFF, a sudden check or resistance, repulse. (Ital.) 'The strong rebuff of some tumultuous cloud;' Milton, P.L. xi. 936.— Ital. rebuffo, ribuffo, 'a check, a chiding, a taunt, a skoulding, a rating;' back; and buffo, a puff, a word of imitative origin, like E. puff. See Re- and Puff. Der. rebuff, verb.

REBUKE, to reprove, chide. (F., -L.) M. E. rebuken, P. Plowman, B. xi. 419. - O. F. rebouquer (13th cent., Littre), later reboucher, 'to dull, to blunt,' Cot. It was used of armour that turned back a weapon; hence, metaphorically, of refusing or turning aside a request (see an example in Littre, who adds that, in Normandy, they say rebouquer for to reject). - F. re-, back; and bouque, Picard form of F. bouche, the mouth, whence bouquer - F. boucher, 'to stop, obstruct, shut up, also to hoodwinke,' Cot. - Lat. re-, back; and bucca, the cheek, esp. the puffed cheek (hence, the mouth), which Fick (i. 151) connects with buccina, a trumpet, and Skt. bukk, to sound. — BUK, to puff, of imitative origin; from the sound of blowing.

¶ It will be seen that the sense of rebuke depends on that of boucher, to stop one's mouth, to obstruct; hence, to reject. But it is remarkable that the radical sense is 'to puff or blow back,' which is just the sense of to rebuff. Thus, to rebuke and to rebuff are, radically, much the same. Der. rebuke, sb., Sir Degrevant, 863;

REBUS, an enigmatical representation of words by pictures of things. (L.) 'As round as Gyges' ring, which, say the ancients, Was a hoop-ring, and that is, round as a hoop. Lovel. You will have your rebus still, mine host; Ben Jonson, New Inn, Act i. sc. 1. Excellent have beene the conceipt[s] of some citizens, who, wanting armes, have coined themselves certaine devices as neere as may be alluding to their names, which we call rebus; Henry Peacham (1634), The Gentleman's Exercise, p. 155, § 2, B. 3. It refers to representing names, &c., by things; thus a bolt and tun expresses Bolton; and so on.—Lat. rebus, by things, by means of things; abl. pl. of res, a thing; see Real.

| Cf. omnibus.

REBUT, to oppose by argument or proof. (F., -M. H. G.; with L. prefix). 'Rebutit of the prey' = driven away from the prey, repulsed; Dunbar, The Golden Targe, st. 20; Poems, ed. 1788. O. F. rebouter, 'to repulse, foyle, drive back, reject,' &c.; Cot. - F. re- (= Lat. re-), back; and bouter, to thrust. See Re- and Butt (1). Der. rebutt-er, a plaintiff's answer to a defendant's rejoinder, a law

RECALL, to call back. (Scand.; with L. prefix.) In Shak. Lucrece, 1671. From Re- and Call. Der. recall, Milton, P. L.

RECANT, to retract an opinion. (L.) 'Which duke . . . did recant his former life;' Contin. of Fabyan's Chron., an. 1553; ed. Ellis, p. 712.-Lat. recantare, to sing back, re-echo, also to recant, recall (Horace, Od. i. 16. 27); the orig. sense was perhaps to reverse a charm. - Lat. re-, back; and cantare, to sing; see Re- and Chant. Der. recant-er, recant-at-ion. This throws some light on the word cant, and renders the derivation of cant from Lat. cantare more easy and probable; recant seems to have been the older word, and it was one of the commonest of words in the time of Mary.

RECAST, to cast or mould anew. (Scand.; with L. prefix.) Also, to throw back again; 'they would cast and recast themselves from one to another horse;' Florio, tr. of Montaigne, p. 155 (R.)

From Re- and Cast.

RECEDE, to retreat. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706 .- Lat. recedere, to give ground, retreat. See Re- and Cede. Der. recess, in Hall, Hen. VIII, an. 34 (R.), from Lat. recessus, a retreat, which from

recessus, pp. of recedere. Also recession, from Lat. recessio. RECEIVE, to accept, admit, entertain. (F., -L.) receiven, receyuen (with u for v). 'He that receyueth other recetteth hure ys recettor of gyle;' P. Plowman, C. iv. 501. - O. F. recever, recevoir, mod. F. recevoir .- Lat. recipere (pp. receptus), to receive. Lat. re-, back; and capere, to take; with the usual vowel-change from a to i in composition. See Re- and Capacious. Der. receiv-er. Also receipt, M. E. receit, Chaucer, C. T. 16821, from O. F. recete, recepte, receite (Littré), recepte, 'a receit,' Cot., mod. F. recette = Lat. recepta, a thing received, fem. of receptus. And see receptacle, recipe.

RECENT, new, fresh, modern. (F., -L.) In Minsheu. -O. F. recent (F. récent), 'recent, fresh.' - Lat. recent-, stem of recens, fresh, recent (F. recent), 'recent, iresn. — Lat. recent-, stem of recens, iresn, new; formed with prefix re- from a base -cen-t, which is probably allied to Skt. kaniyañs, very small, kanyá, a young girl, W. cynt, first, earliest, and Russ. po-cinate, to begin; see Fick, i. 517. The orig. sense is 'beginning,' young. Der. recent-ly, -ness.

RECEPTACLE, a place in which to store things away. (F.,—L.) In Shak. Romeo, iv. 3. 39.—F. receptacle, 'a receptacle, storehouse,' Cot.—Lat. receptaculum, a receptacle; formed with dimin.

suffixes -cu-lo- from receptare, frequentative form of recipere, to receive; see Receive. Der. (from pp. receptus) recept-ion, formerly a term in astrology, Gower, C. A. iii. 67, l. 12, from F. reception, 'a connected with Ital. ribuffare, 'to check, to chide;' Florio. Mod. reception,' Cot., from Lat. acc. receptionem; also receptive, as if from F. réceptif, not in use; hence recept-iv-i-ty, from mod. F. réciptivité, Pto know. See Re- and Cognisance. a coined word.

RECESS, RECESSION; see Recede.

RECIPE, a medical prescription. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706; he rightly explains that it is so called because it begins with the word recipe, i. e. take so and so. - Lat. recipe, imp. sing. of recipere, to take. See Receive. So also recipi-ent, one who receives, from

the stem of the pres. part. of recipere.

RECIPROCAL, acting in return, mutual. (L.) In King Lear, iv. 6. 267. Formed by adding -al to Lat. reciproc-us, returning, alternating, reciprocal; whence also O. F. reciproque, and obsolete E. reciproque, of which see examples in R. Of unknown origin. Der. reciprocal-ly; also reciproc-ate, given in Phillips as a grammatical term, from reciprocatus, pp. of reciprocare, to go backwards and forwards, to reciprocate; reciprocation, from F. reciprocation, a reciprocation, returning, Cot.; reciproc-i-ty, from mod. F. reciprocation,

RECITE, to repeat aloud, narrate. (F.,-L.) In Levins, ed. 1570. F. reciter, to recite, repeat, Cot. Lat. recitare, to recit; see Ro- and Cite. Der. recit-al, North's Plutarch, p. 14 (R.), recit-er; recit-at-ion, from F. recitation, in use in the 1-th cent. (Littré), though omitted by Cotgrave; recit-at-ive, mod. F. recitatif, prob.

from Ital. recitativo, recitative in music.

RECK, to regard. (E.) M. E. rekken, frequently weakened to reochen, Chaucer, C. T. 1400, 2259; P. Plowman, B. iv. 65. The vowel has been shortened, being orig. long. — A. S. récau (put for récian); 'bu ne récst' = thou carest not, Mark, xii. 14. + O. Sax. rókian.+M. H. G. ruochen, O. H. G. róhhjan, ruohhjan, to reck, heed, have a care for. β . The A. S. récan easily became récean, whence M. E. rekken. The é results, as usual, from δ followed by i in the next syllable. The verb is a denominative, i. e. from a sb. The sb. exists in M. H. G. ruoch, O. H. G. ruah, ruoh, care, heed, answering to a Teut. type ROKA, care, heed; Fick, iii. 249. From Teut. base RAK = Aryan RAG, occurring in Gk. αλέγειν (for ἀρέγειν), to have a care, heed, reck. Der. reck-less, A.S. recceleús, Ælfred, tr. of Gregory's Pastoral Care, ed. Sweet, p. 4, l. 23, spelt réceleás, id. p. 5, 1. 23; cf. Du. roekeloos; reck-less-ly, reck-less-ness

RECKON, to count, account, esteem. (E.) M. E. rekenen, reknen; Chaucer, C. T. 1956; P. Plowman, B. ii. 61. — A. S. ge-recenian, to explain, Grein, i. 440; the prefixed ge-, readily added or dropped, makes no real difference. A derivative verb; allied to A. S. ge-reccan, reccan, to rule, direct, order, explain, ordain, tell; Grein, i. 440, ii. 369. + Du. rekenen. + Icel. reikna (for rekna?), to reckon; allied to rekja, to unfold, trace, track out. + Dan. regne. + Swed. rükna. + G. rechnen, M. H. G. rechenen, O. H. G. rehhanon; allied to M. H. G. rechen, O. H. G. rachjan, to declare, tell. And cf. Goth. rahnjan, to β. The Icel. rekja is to be referred to the sb. rök, neut. pl., a reason, ground, origin, cognate with M. H. G. racha, O. H. G. rahha, a thing, subject; and prob. with Gk. λόγος, discourse γ. From Teut. base RAK, to collect, whence E. Rake (1), q.v. From Aryan γ RAG, to collect; cf. Gk. λέγειν, and see Legend; Fick, iii. 249. But it is quite possible that some meanings of the various words above are due to the similar \checkmark RAG, to rule, whence Regal, Right. Der. reckon-er; also reck-on-ing, cognate with G. rechnung.

RECLAIM, to tame, bring into a cultivated state, reform. (F., -L.) M. E. recleimen, reclaimen, esp. as a term in hawking; Chaucer, C. T. 17021. - O. F. reclamer, 'to call often or earnestly, exclaime upon, sue, claime; 'Cot. Mod. F. réclamer. - Lat. reclamare, to cry out against - Lat. re-, back, again; and clamare, to cry out. See Re- and Claim. Der. reclaim-able; also reclam-at-ion, from O. F. reclamation, 'a contradiction, gainsaying,' Cot., from Lat. acc. reclamationem, a cry of opposition.

RECLINE, to lean back, lie down. (L.) In Milton, P.L. iv. 333. - Lat. reclinare, to lean back .- Lat. re-, back; and clinare, to lean,

cognate with E. Lean (1).

RECLUSE, secluded, retired. (F., - L.) The form recluse is properly feminine, and it first appears with reference to female anchorites. M. E. recluse, Ancren Riwle (Rule of Female Anchorites), p. 10, l. 5. - O. F. reclus, masc., recluse, fem., 'closely kept in, or shut up as a monk or nun;' Cot. Pp. of O. F. reclorre, 'to shut or close up again; 'Cot. - Lat. reciudere, to unclose, but in late Lat. to shut up. -Lat. re-, back; and claudere, to shut. See Re- and Clause.

RECOGNISE, to know again, acknowledge. (F.,-L.) In Levins. The O.F. verb is recognoistre in Cot., mod. F. reconnaître. The E. verb is not immediately derived from this, but is merely made out of the sb. recognisance, which was in rather early use, and occurs in Chaucer as a legal term, C.T. 13260. - O.F. recoignisance (13th cent., Littré), later recognoissance, 'a recognizing, also an acknowledgement of tenure, Cot. O. F. recognoissant (Cot), pres. part. of recognoistre (F. réconnaître). - Lat. recognoscere. - Lat. re-, again; and cognoscere,

Der. recognis-able; also recognition, in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, from Lat. acc. recognitionem, nom. recognitio, from recognitius, pp. of recognoscere. And see recon-

RECOIL, to start back, rebound. (F.,-L.) M. E. recoilen, used transitively, to drive back, Ancren Riwle, p. 294, 1.6. - F. reculer (or rather, perhaps, from some dialectal form of it), to recoyle retire, defer, drive off, Cot. Lit. to go backwards. - F. re- (= Lat. re-), back; and cul, the hinder part, from Lat. culum, acc. of culus, the hinder part, the posteriors. We find also Gael. cul, the hinder part, W. cil, back, a retreat. Root unknown. Der. recoil, sb., Milton, P. L. ii. 880

RECOLLECT, to remember. (F.,-L.) Used in Shak. in the lit. sense 'to gather,' to collect again, Per. ii. 1. 54. From Re- and

Collect. Der. recollect-ion.

RECOMMEND, to commend to another. (F., -L.) M. E. recommenden, Chancer, C. T. 4608. From Re- and Commend; in imitation of F. recommander, 'to recommend,' Cot. Der. recommendable, recommend-at-ion, recommend-at-or-y.

RECOMPENSE, to reward, remunerate. (F., -L.) compensen, Gower, C. A. ii. 278, l. 9. — O. F. recompenser (F. récompenser), 'to recompence;' Cot. — Lat. re-, again; and compensare; see Re- and Compensate. Der. recompense, sb., Timon, v. 1.

RECONCILE, to restore to friendship, cause to agree. (F.,-L.) M. E. reconcilen, Gower, C. A. iii. 128, l. 8. - O. F. reconcilier, 'to reconcile,' Cot. - Lat. reconciliare, to reconcile, lit. to bring into counsel again. See Re- and Conciliate. Der. reconcil-er, reconcil-able; reconciliat-ion, from O. F. reconciliation (Cot.) = Lat. acc. reconciliationem.

RECONDITE, secret, profound. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706.—
Lat. reconditus, put away, hidden, secret; pp. of recondere, to put back again.—Lat re-, again; and condere, to put together. β. The Lat. condere (in which the prefix is con-, for com- = cum, with), is often referred to the VDHA, to put; but this root is represented in Latin by fac-ere. We must rather refer condere (pt. t. condidi) to dare (pt. t. dedi), to give; just as edere (pt. t. edidi) and addere (pt. t. addidi) may be referred to the same root, viz. DA, to give. Some confusion of the senses of the roots DA and DHA seems to have taken place in Latin; see Curtius, i. 316. The root of Abscond requires amendment accordingly.

RECONNOITRE, to survey, examine from a military point of view. (F., -L.) 'She reconnoitres fancy's airy band;' Young, Night Thoughts, Nt. ii. l. 265. - O. F. recognoistre (Cot.), reconoistre (Littré), mod F. reconnaître, to recognise; . . also, to take a precise view of; Cot. See Recognise. Der. reconnaiss-anc., from mod. F.

reconnaissance; of which recognisance is a doublet.

RECORD, to register, enrol, celebrate. (F., -L.) M.E. recorden, to repeat, remind, Ancren Riwle, p. 256, l. 10; Chaucer, C. T. 831. - O. F. recorder, 'to repeat, recite, report,' Cot. - Lat. recordare, more usually recordari, to call a thing to mind. - Lat. re-, again; and cord-, stem of cor, the heart, cognate with E. heart. See Re- and Heart. Der. record, sb., Chaucer, C. T. 7631, from O. F. record,

"a record, witnesse," Cot.; record-er, record-er-ship.

RECOUNT, to tell again, narrate. (F., -L.) In Skelton, Philip Sparowe, l. 613. From Re- and Count. The F. conter often has the sense 'to relate;' the F. compound verb is written raconter, which Cotgrave explains by 'to tell, relate, report, rehearse.'

RECOUP, to diminish a loss by keeping back a part as a claim for damages. (F., - L., - Ck.) Spelt recoupe in Phillips, ed. 1706; whom see. It means lit. to secure a piece or shred. - F. recoupe, 'a shred,' Cot. - F. recouper, to cut again. - F. re- (= Lat. re-), again; and couper, to cut, a word of Gk. origin. See Re- and Coppice.

RECOURSE, a going to or resorting to for aid. (F., -L.) M.E. recours, Chaucer, C. T. 10389. - F. recours, 'a recourse, refuge,' Cot. - Lat. recursum, acc. of recursus, a running back, return, retreat. -Lat. recursus, pp. of recurrere. See Rocur; and see Ro- and Course.

RECOVER, to get again, regain. (F., -L.) M. E. recoeuren (with u for v), P. Plowman, B. xix. 239; also recoueren, rekeneren, id. C. xxii. 245; King Alisaunder, 5835. — O. F. recourer, recurrer (Burguy), F. recouver, 'to recover;' Cot. — Lat. recuperare, to recover; also to recruit oneself.

3. A difficult word; Vanicek connects it with Sabine cuprus, good; so that recuperare is 'to make good again;' again, he takes the orig. sense of cuprus to be 'desirable,' from cupre, Der. recover-able; recover-y, All's Well, iv. to desire; see Cupid. 1. 28. a coined word

RECREANT, cowardly, apostate. (F., - L.) M. E. recreant, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 9. 1. 24; recreaunt, P. Plowman, B. xviii. 100. — O. F. recreant, 'tired, toyled, faint-hearted,' Cot.; properly the pres. part. of recroire, 'to believe again; also, to restore, deliver, or give back; 'id. And cf. O. F. recreu, 'tired, wearie, faint-hearted,' id.

B. The pres. part. recreant and pp. recreu partook of the sense of Low Lat. recredere, from which F. recroire is derived. This verb, lit. to believe again, or to alter one's faith, was also used in the phrase se recredere, to own oneself beaten in a duel or judicial combat. The same sense reappears in Ital. ricreduto, 'a miscreant, recreant, or unbeleeving wretch;' Florio. - Lat. re-, again; and credere, to believe; see Re- and Creed.

Der. recreanc-y. And see mis-creant.

RECREATION, amusement. (F., -L.) M. E. recreation, Gower, C. A. iii. 100, l. 21. - F. recreation, 'recreation, pastime;' Lat. recreationem, acc. of recreatio, recovery from illness (Pliny). -Lat. recreatus, pp. of recreare, to refresh, revive; whence the sense of to amuse by way of invigorating the system or mind. Lit. 'to create anew.' See Re- and Create. Der. recreate, in Palsgrave, from Lat. pp. recreatus; but really suggested by the older sb. Also recreat-ive. **RECRIMINATE**, to accuse in return. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. - Lat. re-, again; and criminatus, pp. of criminari, to accuse of crime. - Lat. crimin-, stem of crimen; see Crime. Der. recrimin-at-

ion, from F. recrimination, 'a recrimination,' Cot.; recriminat-or-y, recriminat-ive.

RECRUIT, to enlist new soldiers. (F.,-L.) 'To recrute and maintain their army when raised;' Prynne, Treachery and Disloyalty, pt. iv. p. 33 (R.) 'A recruit [supply] of new people;' Howell, Famil. Letters, vol. i. pt. i. let. 38, § 7. — F. recruter, not given in Cotgrave, but explained by Littre by 'to levy troops.' He tells us that it is an ill-formed word, first found in the 17th century. Formed from recrute, a mistaken or provincial form for recrue, fem. of recru, pp. of recroitre, to grow again.
sb., and means 'a levy of troops.'
β. The word recrue is used as a The t appears in O.F. recroist, 'a re-increase, a new or second growth,' Col.; cf. recroistre, 'to re-encrease,' id. -F. re-, again; and croître (O. F. croistre), to grow. -Lat. re-, again; and crescere, to grow; see Re- and Crescent. Der recruit, sb.; recruit-er, recruit-ing.
RECTANGLE, a foursided figure, of which all the angles are

right angles. (F., -L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706; he says it was also used to denote a right angle. -F. rectangle, 'a strait or even angle;'
Cot. - Lat. rectangulus, having a right angle. - Lat. rect-us, right; and angulus, an angle; see Rectify and Angle. Der. rectangl-ed, rect-

RECTIFY, to make right, adjust. (F.,-L.) 'To rectyfye and 'Clarkon Colin Clout 1262.—F. rectifier, 'to rectifie;' Cot. amend;' Skelton, Colin Clout, 1265. - F. rectifier, 'to rectifie; -Low Lat. rectificare, to make right. - Lat. recti- = recto-, crude form of rectus, right, cognate with E. right; and fic-, put for fac-ere, to make. See Right and Fact. Der. rectificable, rectification,

RECTILINEAL, **RECTILINEAR**, bounded by right or straight lines. (L.) Spelt rectilineal in Phillips, ed. 1706. Formed with suffix -al (= Lat. -alis) or -ar (= Lat. -aris) from rectiline-us, rectilineal. - Lat. recti- = recto-, crude form of rectus, right; and line-a,

a line. See Right and Line.

RECTITUDE, uprightness. (F., -L.) 'By the rectitude of his justice;' Golden Book, let. 11 (R.) - F. rectitude, omitted by Cotgrave, but used in the 14th cent. (Littré). - Lat. rectitudo, straightness, uprightness; formed with suffix -tudo from recti-=recto-, crude form of rectus, straight, cognate with E. Right, q. v. ¶ So also rect-or, lit. a ruler, All's Well, iv. 3. 69, from Lat. rector, a ruler; which from rectus, pp. of regere, to rule; see Regiment. Hence rector-ship, Cor. ii. 3. 213; rector-ate, rector-al, rector-y.

RECUMBENT, lying back or upon, reclining. (L.) Recumbency

is in Phillips, ed. 1710. Recumbent seems later; it is in Cowper, The Needless Alarm, l. 47.—Lat. recumbent, stem of pres. part. of recumbere, to recline. - Lat. re-, back; and see Incumbent.

RECUPERATIVE, tending to recovery. (L.) Recuperable, i. e. recoverable, is in Levins, but is now disused. Recuperator is in Phillips, ed. 1706. Recuperative appears to be quite modern. - Lat. recuperatious, (properly) recoverable. - Lat. recuperatus, pp. of recuperare, to recover; see Recover.

RECUR, to resort, return to the mind, happen again at stated intervals. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. Recurrent is in Blount's Gloss.. ed. 1674. - Lat. recurrere, to run back, return, recur. - Lat. re-, back; and currere, to run; see Re- and Current. Der. recurrent, from the stem of the pres. part.; whence recurrence: also recourse, q. v.

RECUSANT, opposing an opinion, refusing to acknowledge supremacy. (F., -L.) In Minsheu. ed. 1627. - F. recusant, 'rejecting, refusing, Cot.; pres. part. of recuser. — Lat. recusars, to reject; properly, to oppose a cause or opinion.—Lat. re-, back, hence, withdrawing from; and causa, a cause; see Re- and Cause.

3. The same change takes place in accuse (accusare), also from Lat. causa. Der. recusanc-y.

RED, one of the primary colours. (E.) M. E. reed (with long vowel), sometimes rede, red; Chaucer, C. T. 637. – A. S. redd, red; Grein, ii. 373. + Du. rood. + Icel. rauðr. + Dan. röd. + Swed. röd. + G. roth. + Goth. rauds. β. All from Teut. base RAUDA, red Fig. 70th. + Goth. rauds. p. All from fett, base RAUDA, red (Fick, iii. 257); the Lat. rufus, red, being a cognate form. From the base RUD, to redden, esp. with blood; appearing in the Icel. strong verb rjóba (pt. t. rauð), to redden. This base answers to Aryan γ RUDH, to redden, perhaps orig. to smear with blood; whence Skt. rudhira, blood, Gk. ερεύθειν, to redden, ερυθρώ, red, Irish and Gael. ruadh, W. rhudd, Lat. ruber, red, robigo, rust, &c. Der. red-ly, red-ness; redd-en (with -en as in strength-en, length-en); redd-ish, redd-ish-ness; red-breast (a bird with red breast), Skelton, Phillip Sparrow, 399, Lydgate, Floure of Curteisie, st. 9, in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, p. 348; red-shank (a bird with red shanks or legs); red-start (a bird with a red tail, from A.S. steort, a tail, Exod. iv. 4), in Levins; red-hot, red-heat, red-lead, red-letter, red-tape. Allied words are ruby, rubescent, rubric, ruddy, russet.

REDDITION, a rendering, restoring. (F., -L.) In Cotgrave; and Minsheu, ed. 1627. -F. reddition, 'a reddition;' Cot. -Lat. redditionem, acc. of redditio, a rendering, - Lat. redditus, pp. of reddere, to restore; see Render. Der. reddit-ive.

REDEEM, to ransom, atone for. (F.,-L.) Lit. to buy back. Latimer has redemed and redeming, sb., Seven Sermons, ed. Arber, p. 202. Wyclif has redempcion, Luke, i. 68. - F. redimer, 'to redeem, ransom,' Cot. [But the change of vowel is remarkable; perhaps partly due to accent, or to the influence of the sb. redemption. - Lat. redimere, to buy back, redeem. - Lat. red-, back; and emere, to buy, orig. to take, from & AM, to take. See Re- and Example. Der. redeem-er, redeem-able; redempt-ion, from F. redemption = Lat. acc. redemptionem, nom. redemptio, from redempt-us, pp. of redimere;

redempt-ive, redempt-or-y. Doublet (of redemption), ransom. REDINTEGRATION, renovation. (L.) Minsheu has redintegration and redintegrate, verb. - Lat. redintegratio, sb. - Lat. redintegratus, pp. of redintegrare, to restore, renovate. - Lat. red-, again; and integrare, to renew, from integr-, stem of integer, whole.

See Re- and Integer.

REDOLENT, fragrant. (F., -L.) In the Tale of Beryn, ed. Furnivall, l. 2765. - F. redolent, 'redolent;' Cot. - Lat. redolent; stem of pres. part. of redolere, to cmit odour. - Lat. red., again; and olere, to be odorous. See Re- and Olfactory. Der. redolence,

REDOUBLE, to double again. (F., -L.) 'I redoubyll, I doubyll agayne, je redouble;' l'alsgrave. - F. redoubler; from re- and doubler. See Re- and Double.

REDOUBT, an intrenched place of retreat. (Ital., -L.) Used by Bacon, according to Todd's Johnson, but no reference is given. Phillips, ed. 1706, gives the spellings reduit (which is the F. form) and reduct (which is Latin). — Ital. ridotto, 'a withdrawing place;' Florio. Formed as sb. from *ridotto*, 'reduced, brought or led vnto, brought back safe and sound againe;' Florio. This is the same word as ridutto, pp. of ridure, to bring back, bring home. — Lat. reducere, to bring back; see Reduce.

¶ The spelling redoubt is due to confusion with O. F. redoubter, to dread, as if a redoubt were a place into which men retire out of fear! See Redoubtable.

REDOUBTABLE, terrible. (F., -L.) In Cotgrave; the verb to redoubt, to fear, was formerly in use, as in Minsheu. M. E. redoutable, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iv. pr. 5, l. 3763. — O. F. redoubtable, 'redoubtable,' Cot. — O. F. redoubter, to fear; orig. form redouter. See Re- and Doubt.

REDOUND, to abound, be replete with, result. (F., -L.) 'Redounding teares;' Spenser, F. Q. i. 3. 8. 'I redounde, je redonde;' Palsgrave. - F. redonder, 'to redound;' Cot. - Lat. redundare. to overflow, abound. - Lat. red-, again, back, hence over; and undare, to surge, flow, abound, from unda, a wave. See Re- and Undulate. Der. redund-ant, from the stem of the pres. part. of redundare; redund-ant-ly, redund-ance, redund-anc-y.

REDRESS, to set right again. (F., - L.) M. E. redressen, Chaucer, C. T. 8307. - F. redresser, 'to redresse, straighten,' Cot. -F. re- (= Lat. re-) again; and dresser; see Re- and Dress. redress, sb., Skelton, Magnificence, 2438; redress-ible, redress-ive.
REDUCE, to bring down, subdue, arrange. (L.) In Palsgrave.

Used in the sense 'to bring back,' Rich. III, v. 5. 36.—Lat. reducere, to bring back, restore, reduce.—Lat. re-, back; and ducere, to lead, bring. See Re- and Duct, Duke. Der. reduc-ible, spelt reduce-able in Levins; also reduct-ion, from F. reduction, 'a reduction, reducing,' Cot.—Lat. acc. reductionem, from nom. reductio, which from reduct-us, pp. of reducere.

REDUNDANT; see under Redound.

BEDUNDANT; see under Redound.

REDUPLICATE, to multiply, repeat. (L.) In Levins. — Lat. reduplicatus, pp. of obsolete reduplicare, to redouble. See Re- and Duplicate.

iii. 3. 143. Reek.

REED, a common name for certain grasses. (E.) M.E. reed, Wyclif, Matt. xii. 7. - A. S. hreod, Matt. xii. 7. + Du. riet. + G. riet,

ried. Root unknown. Der. reed-ed, reed-y.

REEF (1), a ridge of rocks. (Du.) Formerly riff. 'A riff or ridge of rocks;' Dampier's Voyages, vol. i. an. 1681 (R.) Of late introduction. - Du. rif, a reef, riff, sand. Sewel (ed. 1754) explains introduction. — Du. ry, a reet, ini, sand. Sewel (ed. 1754) explains it by 'a flat in sea, a riff.' Hexham has rif, riffe, 'a foard, or a shallow place.' + Icel. rif, a reef in the sea; cf. rifa, a rift, rent, fissure. + Dan. rev, a reef, bank; cf. revle, a shoal; revne, to crack, split. Note also Swed. refva, a strip, cleft, gap, refvel, a sand-bank. The G. riff, a reef, is prob. borrowed from Dutch.

3. The orig. notion seems to be either 'strip' or 'rift;' it seems to be connected with Icel. rifa, to rive, and to be derived from the pl. of the past tense, of which the base is rif. See Rift, Rive. Der. reef-y.

REEF (2), a portion of a sail that can be drawn close together. (Du.) Fully explained in Phillips, ed. 1706. 'Up, aloft, lads; come, reef both topsails;' Dryden, Enchanted Island, Act i. sc. 1 (R.) M. E. riff, Gower, C. A. iii. 341, l. 21. — Du. reef, 'a riff in a sail;' Sewel, ed. 1754. O. Du. rif, also rift (Kilian). 'Een rif van een zeyl inbinden, to binde up a peece of a saile when the wind blows too hard; Hexham. Hence is formed Du. reven, to reeve. + Low G. reff, riff, a little sail, which is added to a large one when there is little wind; cf. reffen, to reeve. + Swed. ref, a reef; refva, to reeve. + Dan. reb, a reef; rebe, to reeve. + Icel. rif, a reef in a sail. β. Of uncertain origin; it is usual to compare A.S. ryft, a veil, Levit. iv. 17; but Ettmüller accents this word as ryft, and connects it with E. reave. It seems simpler to connect it with rift, with the orig. notion of strip. The Icel. rif means (1) a rib, (2) a reef or rock, (3) a reef in a sail; cf. also rifrildi, a shred.

y. I suppose reef (1) and reef (2) to be the same word, in the sense of 'rift' or 'strip;' and that both are to be connected with rive. Surrey writes ryft for reef (of a sail); Praise of Meane Estate, last line, in Tottell's Misc., ed. Arber, p. 28, l. 4; cf. O. Du. rift above. Sec Rive. Der. reef, verb; also reeve, verb, q. v.

REEE, vapour, smoke. (E.) M. E. reke, Cursor Mundi, 2744; where the Trinity MS. has reech. – A. S. réc, vapour; Grein, ii. 360.+ Du. rook.+Icel. reykr.+Swed. rök.+Dan. rög.+G. rauch; O. H. G. B. From the Teut. base RUK, to smoke, reek, appearing rouk. in the strong A. S. verb redcan, to reek (pt. t. redc., pl. rucon, Lye); as also in the Icel. verb rjûka (pt. t. rauk, pl. ruku), and in the G. riechen, O. H. G. riohhan.

y. This Teut. base answers to an Aryan base RUG, prob. allied to ARAG, to dye, to colour, whence Skt. raja, rajas, dimness, sky, dust, pollen, rajani, night, and the verb ranj, to dye, as well as Goth. rikwis, darkness, and Icel. rökr, twilight. If so, the orig. sense of reek is 'that which dims,' mist. See

(Grein); reek-y; also reeck-y, q.v. And see lac (1), lac (2).

REEL (1), a small spindle for winding yarn. (E.) M. E. rele.

'Hoc alabrum, a rele;' Wright's Voc., p. 269, col. 1. At. p. 180 of the same vol., alabrum is again glossed by reele. — A. S. hreol; alibrum (sic), hred; 'Wright's Voc. p. 59, col. 1. Ducange explains the Low Lat. alabrum as a reel. Cf. Icel. hræll or ræll, a weaver's rod or sley. It is doubtful whether the A. S. and Icel. forms should have an initial h. Root unknown. Der. reel, verb, M. E. relien, relen, orig. to wind on a reel (P. Plowman, C. x. 81, Prompt. Parv.), hence to turn round and round (Allit. Poems, C. 147), and so to

REEL (2), a Highland dance (Gaelic.) Commonly called 'a Scotch reel.' Todd gives the following: 'Geilles Duncane did goe before them, playing this reill or dance upon a small trump; 'News from Scotland (1591), sig. B. iii. - Gael. righil, a reel, a Scottish dance.

RE-ELECT, RE-EMBARK, RE-ENACT, RE-EN-FORCE, RE-ENTER, RE-ESTABLISH, RE-EX-AMINE; see Elect, Embark, &c.

REEVE (1), to pass the end of a rope through a hole or ring. (Du.) A nautical word; not in Todd's Johnson. - Du. reven, to reeve. - Du. reef, a reef; because a reeved rope is used for reefing. See Reef (2). ¶ The pt. t. is usually rove; but this is a mere invention, as the verb, like all other verbs derived from sbs., is properly a weak one.

REED'S (2), an officer, steward, governor. (E.) See Chaucer's Reve's Tale. — A. S. gereja, an officer, governor; Grein, i. 441. The orig. sense is simply 'excellent' or 'iamous;' formed (by the

RE-ECHO, to echo back. (L. and Gk.) In Spenser's Fairie famous. Cf. O. Sax. rif., famous. Root unknown. Der. boroughQueene, Mutability, c. vi. st. 52. From Re- and Echo.

REECHY, dirty. (E.) Lit. 'smoky;' a weakened form of
reeky. In Shak. Cor. ii. 1. 225, Hamlet, iii. 4. 184; Much Ado,
iii. 3. 143. Cf. 'Auld reekie' as a name for Edinburgh. See

REFECTION, refreshment, a repast. (F., -L.) 'Wyth a lytell
refection; 'Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. iii. c. 21 (R.) = F. refection,
'a refection, repast;' Cot. - Lat. refectionem, a restoring, refreshment;
iii. a remarking - Let reference professor to the connected with G. graf. lit. a remaking. — Lat. refectus, pp. of reficere, to remake, restore. — Lat. re-, again, and facere, to make. See Ro- and Fact. Der. refectory, Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 530, spelt refectorie in Minsheu, from Low Lat. refectorium, a hall for meals in a convent.

REFEL, to refute. (L.) In Shak. Meas. v. 94; and Palsgrave.

Lat. refellere, to shew to be false, refute.—Lat. re-, back again, in reply; and fallere, to deceive, &c. See Re- and Fail, False.

REFER, to reduce, assign, direct to an umpire. (F.,—L.) 'Referre you' = betake yourself; Henrysoun, Test. of Creseide, st. 43.

O. F. referre (14th cent., Littré), F. réferer, to refer.—Lat. referre, to bear back, refate, refer. = Lat. re-, back; and ferre, cognate with E. bear. See Re- and Bear (1). Der. refer-able, also spelt referr-ible (see exx. in Richardson); refer-ee, in which the suffix answers to F.pp. suffix -é, as in other cases; refer-ence, Oth. i. 3. 238; refer-end-ar-y, i. e. a referee, Bacon, Essay 49, from F. referendaire, which see in Cotgrave. REFINE, to purify, make elegant. (F., -L.) In Spenser, Hymn 2, 1.47. Coined from re- and fine, but imitated from F. raffiner, 'to refine,' Cot. The F. raffiner is from re- and affiner, 'to refine, to fine as metalls,' Cot.; where af- = Lat. af-, put for ad, to, before f following; also finer is due to F. fin, fine. The E. word ignores the second element. See Re- and Fine (1). Der. refiner. refin-er-y; also refine-ment, imitated from F. raffinement, 'a refining, Cot.

REFLECT, to throw or bend back, to ponder, think. (L.) In Shak. Rich. III, i. 4. 31. 'I reflecte, as the sonne beames do; Palsgrave. [The sb. reflexion is in Chaucer, C. T. 10544.] — Lat. reflectere, to bend backwards. - Lat. re-, back; and flectere, to bend. Ro- and Floxible. Der. reflecting; reflector; reflective, also reflexive, from F. reflexif, 'reflexive, reflexing,' Cot.; reflectively, ness; reflex, adj., from Lat. reflexus, pp. of reflectere; reflexible, reflex-ibil-i-ty

REFLUENT, flowing back. (L.) Rare; a late word, not in Phillips. - Lat. refluent-, stem of pres. part. of refluere, to flow back. -Lat. re-, back; and fluere, to flow; see Re- and Fluent. Der. reflux, sb., in Phillips, ed. 1706, from F. reflux, 'the ebbe of the sea,' Cot.; see Flux.

REFORM, to shape anew, amend. (F., -L.) M. E. reformen, Gower, C. A. i. 273, last line. - F. reformer, 'to reforme,' Cot. - Lat. re-, again; and formare, to form, from forma, form; see Re- and Form. Der. reform-er; reform-at-ion, Skelton, Garland of Laurel, 411, from F. reformation, reformation, Cot. = Lat. acc. reformationem, from reformatus, pp. of reformare; reform-at-ive, reform-

REFRACT, to bend aside rays of light. (L.) 'Visual beams refracted through another's eye;' Selden, Introd. to Drayton's Polyolbion (R.) - Lat. refractus, pp. of refringere, to break back, hence, to turn aside. - Lat. re-, back; and frangere, to break, cognate with E. break; see Re- and Break. Der. refract-ion, Chapman, turn aside. — Lat. re-, back; and frangere, to dreak, cognate with E. break; see Re- and Break. Der. refract-ion, Chapman, Monsieur D'Olive, Act ii. sc. 1 (Vandome's 6th speech), from F. refraction, 'a rebound,' Cot.; refract-ive, refract-ive-ness. Also refract-or-y, Troil. ii. 2. 182, a mistaken form for refractary, from F. refractarie, 'refractary,' Cot. = Lat. refractaries, stubborn, obstinate. Hence refract-or-i-ly, refract-or-i-ness. Also refrang-ible, a mistaken form for refring-ible, from Lat. refringere; refrang-ible-i-i-v. Phillins. ed. 1706: cf. mod. F. refrang-ible, riftrangible, riftrangible, riftrangible. ibil-i-ty, Phillips, ed. 1706; cf. mod. F. réfrangible, réfrangibilité; but it is quite possible that the F. words were borrowed from English works on optics. And see refrain (2).

REFRAIN (1), to restrain, forbear. (F., -L.) M.E. refreinen, refreynen; Wyclif, James, i. 26. - F. refreiner, to bridle, repress."

Cot. [Cf. E. ordain - F. ordener.] - Lat. refrenare, to bridle, hold in with a bit. - Lat. re-, back; and frēnum, a bit, curb, pl. frēna, curb and reins, a bridle. β. The Lat. fre-num is from Δ DHAR, to support, maintain, whence also Skt. dhri, to support, maintain, and Lat. firmus, firm: The sense is 'holder' or 'keeper,' from its restraint upon the horse. See Re- and Firm. As Littré well remarks, Cotgrave also has O. F. refreindre, 'to brille, restraine, hold in;' this is from Lat. refringere, to break back, and it seems probable that refrener and refreindre were sometimes confused; see Refract and Refrain (2).

REFRAIN (2), the burden of a song. (F., -L.) M. E. refraine, Chaucer, Troil. ii. 1571. The sb. refraining, i. e. singing of the burden of a song, occurs in the Rom. of the Rose, 749. = F. refrain; refrain d'une balade, the refret, or burden of a ballade, Cot. Cf. Prov. refranks, a refrain, refranker, to repeat (Bartsch); Port. refrão. Span. refran, a proverb, short saying in common use. So called from usual change from o to e or long o) from A.S. rof, active, excellent, frequent repetition; the O.F. refreindre, to hold in, pull back (Cos-

grave), is the same word as Prov. refrenher, to repeat; both are alis. Lat. regere, to rule. ARAG, to stretch, to govern; Fick, i. from Lat. refringere, to break back, hence, to pull back (and so to 739; whence Skt. ráj, to govern, rij, to stretch, Gk. opéyeiv, to come back to, to repeat).

B. So also the O. F. refret, used in the same sense (whence E. refret as in Cotgrave above), is from the Lat. refractus, pp. of refringere; see Refract. 7. It is probable that F. refrain was borrowed from Provençal rather than from Lat. directly.

REFRESH, to enliven, revive. (F., - L. and G.) M. E. refreshen, refreschen; Chaucer, C. T. 5620; Gower, C. A. iii. 25, l. 16.—O. F. refreschir, 'to refresh, coole;' Cot.—F. re- (=Lat. re-), again; and O. F. frez (fem. fresche), 'new, fresh, recent,' Cot.

3. The O. F. frez, mod. F. frais, is from O.H. G. frise (G. frisch), cognate with E. fresh, q. v.

The element fresh is, in fact, also native English; but the compound refresh was nevertheless borrowed from French, as shewn further by the early use of the derived sb. refreshment. Der. refresh-ment, in the Testament of Love, pt. ii (according to Richardson), shortened from O.F. refreschissement, 'a refreshment,

REFRIGERATE, to cool. (L.) 'Their fury was asswaged and refrigerate; 'Hall, Chronicle, Henry VII, an. 4; where it is used as a pp.—Lat. refrigeratus, pp. of refrigerare, to make cool again.—Lat. re-, again; and frigerare, to cool, from friger.—frigor, stem of frigus, sb., cold. See Re- and Frigid. Der. refrigerator, refrigeration, refrigerative, refrigerator-y; also refrigerant, from the stem of the pres. part. of refrigerare.

REFUGE, a shelter, retreat. (F., -L.) M. E. refuge, Chaucer, C. T. 1722. - F. refuge, 'a refuge,' Cot. - Lat. refugium, an escape, a refuge. - Lat. refugere, to flee back, retreat. - Lat. re-, back; and fugere, to flee. See Re- and Fugitive. Der. refug-ee, Dryden, tr. of Juvenal, Sat. iii. 129, from F. refugié, pp. of se refugier, to take

REFULCIENT, shining, brilliant. (L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627.

-Lat. refulgent-, stem of pres. part. of refulgere, to shine back, glitter.—Lat. re-, back; and fulgere, to shine. See Re- and Ful-

gent. Der. refulgent-ly, refulgence.

REFUND, to repay. (L.) 'Refund, to melt again, reflow, cast out again, pay back;' Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. [The sense answers to that of O. F. refonder, 'to restore, pay back,' Cot. It was, not improbably, borrowed from French, and accommodated to the Lat. spelling.] - Lat. refundere, to pour back, restore. - Lat. re-, back; and fundere, to pour. See Re- and Fuse (1). Perhaps

allied to refuse, q. v.

498

REFUSE, to reject, deny a request. (F., -L.) M. E. refusen, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 103, l. 21. - F. refuser, 'to refuse, Cot. Cf. Port. refusar, Span. rehusar (for refusar), Ital. rifusare. **B.** Of disputed origin. Diez supposes it to have arisen as another form of refute (Lat. refutare), by confusion with Lat. recusare, to refuse, which passed into French in the form reuser, afterwards shortened to ruser; see Ruse.

y. But Scheler well suggests that F. refuser may answer to a Low Lat. form refusere*, a frequentative form of refuser to a low Lat. quentative form of refundere (pp. refusus). The Lat. refundere meant to pour back, repay, restore, give back; and the sense of 'refusing' may have arisen from giving back a present.

5. Or again, since F. refus meant not only 'a refusal' but also 'refuse, outcasts, leavings' (Cotgrave), it may be that refuse, as a sb., meant what was rejected in fusing metals, and was used for being re-fused or fused again. It is remarkable that Florio gives no verb rifusor, but only the sb. rifuso, 'a refusall,' with the adverb a rifuso, 'careleslie, refusingly, heedlesslie.'

6. For the origin of refute, see that word. e. For the origin of refute, see that word. For the etymology of refundere, see Refund. Either way, the root is GHU, to pour. Der. refuse, sb. (Levins), M. E. refuce, Prompt. Parv., from F. refus, as above. Also refus-al (Levins), in

which the suffix was added by analogy with propos-al, &c.

REFUTE, to oppose, disprove. (F., -L.) In Minsheu, ed.

1627. - F. refuter, 'to refute, confute,' Cot. - Lat. refutare, to repel, repress, rebut, refute. The orig. sense was probably 'to pour back.'

See Re- and Confute; also Futile. Der. refut-able; refut-at-orig. from F. refutation, 'a refutation,' Cot.; refut-at-or-y, from Lat. adj.

refutatorius.

REGAIN, to gain back. (F., -L., and O. H.G.) In Hall's Chron. REGAIN, to gain back. (F., = L., and O. H.G.) In Hall's Chron. Hen. VI, an. 15 (R.) = O. F. regaigner, 'to regaine;' Cot. = F. re(= Lat. re-, again); and O. F. gaigner (F. gagner), to gain, a word of German origin, as shewn under Gain (2). It is clear that regain is merely the O. F. regaigner; and hence regain is not a compound of re- with gain in the orig. sense of 'profit.' The latter is a Scand. word, as explained under Gain (1).

REGAI, royal, kingly. (F., -L.) Regall occurs as a sb. in The Plowman's Tale, st. 19; but as an adj. not (perhaps) much earlier than in Levins, ed. 1570. = O. F. regal, 'regall, royal,' Cot. = Lat. regals, 'stem of res. a king with suffice.

than in Levins, ed. 1570. - O. F. regal, 'regall, royal,' Cot. - Lat. of regio, a direction, line, boundary, territory. - Lat. regere, to rule, regalis, royal, kingly. - Lat. reg-, stem of rex, a king, with suffix direct. See Regal.

739; whence Skt. ráj, to govern, rij, to stretch, Gk. ôpéyes, to stretch, Goth, uf-rakjan, to stretch out, &c. Cf. Skt. rájan, a king. Der. regal-ly, regal-i-ty; also regal-ia, q.v. From the same root are numerous words, such as cor-rect, di-rect, e-rect, rect-itude, rectify, rect-or; rajah; reach, right, rack (1); rig-id, reg-ent, regi-cide, regi-

regriment, regriment, regrine, se regaler, to make as much account of himself as if he were a king; evidently in order to connect the word with F. régal, regal, royal: but the word was in use in F. in the 14th century as a ransitive verb; see Littré.

B. The connection with regal is almost certainly wrong; but the word offers great difficulties. Minsheu's Span. Dict. gives regalar, 'to cocker, to make much of, to melt.' Diez takes the sense 'to melt' to be the orig. one; whence to warm, cherish, entertain, He makes the Span. regalar = Lat. regelare, to thaw, to melt, supposing that it was a very old word, adopted at a time when g had the same sound before both a and b. adopted at a time when g had the same sound before both a and ε. γ. The Lat. regelare is from re., again, back, and gelare, to freeze; the orig. sense being 'to unfreeze,' i. e. to thaw. See Re- and Gelatine.

5. But Scheler inclines to connect regale with O. F. galer, to rejoice; cf. Span. gala, parade; see Gala. This seems the simpler solution. See further in Diez and Littré. Der. regale-ment.

REGALIA, insignia of a king. (L.) Merely Lat. regalia, lit. royal things, neut. pl. of regalis, royal; see Regal.

REGARD, to observe, respect, consider. (F., - L. and O. H. G.)

In Palsgrave, spelt regarde. The sb. regard seems to be in earlier

use in E., occurring in Chaucer, in the phr. at regard of, Pers. Tale, (Six-text, Group I, 788); but the verb is the orig. word in French. – F. regarder, 'to look, eye, see, view;' Cot. – F. re-, again; and garder, 'to keep, heed, mark;' Cot. See Re- and Guard. Der. regard, sb., as above; regard-er; regard-ful; regard-ful-ly, Timon, iv. 3. 81; regard-less, regard-less-ly, -ness. Doublet, reward, vb.

REGATTA, a rowing or sailing match. (Ital.) Properly a rowing match; a Venetian word, as explained in the quotation from Drummond's Travels, p. 84, in Todd's Johnson; a book which Todd dates A.D. 1744, but Lowndes in 1754. – Ital. regatta, rigatta, 'a strife or contention for the maistrie;' Florio. Cf. O. Ital. rigattare, to wrangle, sell by retail as hucksters do, to contend, to cope or fight;' Florio. This is allied to Span. regatear, to haggle, retail provisions, also to rival in sailing (Neuman); Span. regateo, a haggling, a regatta. β. Referred in Mahn's Webster to Ital. riga, a line; but I do not see any connection. Rather, O. Ital. rigatture is put for Ital. recatare, to retail. So also Span. regatear is for recatear, to haggle, to proceed slowly; prob. allied to recatar, to take care, be cautious, compounded of re-, again, and catar, to taste, try, view. Lat. captare. See Re- and Cater.

REGENERATE, to renew, produce anew. (L.) In Levins. -Lat. regeneratus, pp. of regenerare, to generate again. - Lat. re-, again; and generare; see Re- and Generate. Der. regeneration, M. E. regeneracioun, Wyclif, Matt. xix. 28, from O. F. regeneration (14th

cent., Littré) = Lat. acc. regenerationem; regenerat-ive.

REGENT, invested with authority for an interim period. (F.,-L.) In Skelton, Against the Scottes, l. 114. - F. regent, 'a regent, protector, vice-gerent;' Cot. - Lat. regent, stem of pres. part. of regere, to rule. See Regal. Der. regent-ship; also regenc-y, formed

with suffix -y from F. regence, 'the regency,' Cot.

RECICIDE, the slayer of a king; or, the slaying of a king.

(F.,-L.)

1. The former is the older sense. 'Regicide, a king-(F., =L.) 1. The former is the older sense. Regicide, a king-killer; Minsheu. = F. regicide, omitted by Cotgrave, but cited by Minsheu. Coined from Lat. regi-, crude form of rex, a king; and matricide, a slayer, as in fratri-cida, matri-cida. See Fratricide, Matricide, Parricide. 2. The latter answers to a word coined from Lat. regi- and -cidium, a slaying. Der. regicid-al.

REGIMEN, a prescribed rule, rule of diet. (L.) In Philips,

ed. 1706. - Lat. regimen, guidance; formed with suffix -men from regere, to rule; see Regal.

REGIMENT, a body of soldiers commanded by a colonel. F.,-L.) Shak has it in this sense, All's Well, ii. 1, 42; and also in the sense of 'government,' or sway; Antony, iii. 6. 95. In the latter sense, the word is old, and occurs in Gower, C. A. i. 218, 1. 9.—F. regiment, 'a regiment of souldiers,' Cot. In older F., it meant 'government;' see Littré.—Lat. regimentum, rule, government; formed with suffixes -men-to- (Aryan -man-ta) from regere, to rule;

see Regimen, Rogal. Der. regiment-al.

REGION, a district, country. (F.,-L.) M. E. region, King
Alisaunder, l. 82. - F. region, 'a region,' Cot. - Lat. regionem, acc. M. E. regioun, King

REGISTER, a written record of past events. (F., -L.) M. E. A. S. hrán, in Ælfred's tr. of Orosius, i. 1. § 15. [The A.S. hrán registre, P. Plowman, B. xx. 269. - F. registre, 'a record, register;' would give a form rôn, just as stán gives E. stone.] Cf. O. Swed. ren, Cot. Cf. Ital. and Span. registro, Port. registro, registo, the last registre, P. Plowman, B. xx. 269. - F. registre, 'a record, register;' Cot. Cf. Ital. and Span. registro, Port. registro, registo, the last being the best form. - Low Lat. registrum, more correctly regestum, a book in which things are recorded (regeruntur); see Ducange. -Lat. regestum, neut. of regestus, pp. of regerere, to record, lit. to bring back.—Lat. re., back; and gerere, to bring; see Re- and Jest. Der. register, verb, L. L. L. i. 1. 2, and in Palsgrave; registr-ar, M. E. registrere, P. Plowman, B. xix. 254; registr-ar-ship; registrary (I) ow Let registrary registres. registr-ar-y (Low Lat. registrar-ius); registr-y; registr-at-ion.

REGNANT, reigning. (L.) Mere Latin. = Lat. regnant-, stem

of pres. pt. of regnare, to reign. - Lat. regnum, a kingdom; see

Der. regnanc-y.

REGRESS, return. (L.) In Shak. Merry Wives, ii. 1. 226; and in Minsheu, ed. 1627. - Lat. regressus, a return. - Lat. regressus, pp. of regredi, to go back. - Lat. re-, back; and gradi, to go. See Reand Grade. Der. regress, verb; regress-ion (Lat. regressio);

REGRET, sorrow, grief. (F., - L. and O. Low G.) As a verb, the word is late; it is used by Cotton (R.), and occurs in Pope, Epitaph on Fenton, 1.8. In old authors, it is only used as a sb., as in Spenser, F. Q. i. 7. 20. 'Hie regrate And still mourning;' Henrysoun, Test. of Creseide, st. 57. - F. regret, 'desire, wille, also griese, sorrow; Cot. He also gives: à regret, 'loathly, unwillingly, with an ill stomach, hardly, mauger his head, full sore against his will;' Cot. Cf. regretter, 'to desire, affect, wish for, bewaile, bemoane, lament;' The F. regretter corresponds to an O. F. regrater, of which Scheler cites two examples. β. The etymology is much disputed; but, as the word occurs in no other Romance language, it is prob. of Teut. origin, the prefix re- being, of course, Latin. Perhaps from the verb which appears in Goth. grétan, to weep, Icel. gráta, to weep, bewail, mourn, Swed. grâta, Dan. græde, A.S. grætan, M. E. greten, Lowland Sc. greit. See Groot (2). Wedgwood well cites from Palsgrave: 'I mone as a chylde doth for the wantyng of his nourse or mother, je regrete.' γ. This is approved by Diez and Scheler; Littré suggests a Lat. form regradus, the return (of a disease), to suit the Walloon expression li r'gret d'an mau = the return of a disease. Mahn suggests Lat. re- and gratus, pleasing. Others suggest Lat. requiritari, but quiritari became F. crier; sec Cry. See the whole discussion in Scheler. Der. regret, verb, as above; regret-ful, regret-ful-ly.

REGULAR, according to rule. (L.) 'And as these canouns regulers,' i.e. regular canons; Rom. of the Rose, 6696. Rather directly from Lat. regularis than from O. F. regulier. - Lat. regula, a rule. - Lat reg-ere, to rule, govern; see Regal. Der. regular-ly; regular-i-ty, from O. F. regularité (14th cent., Littré); regul-ate, from Lat. regulatus, pp. of regulare; regul-at-ion, regulat-ive, regulat-or.

REHEARSE, to repeat what has been said. (F., - L.) M. E. rehercen, rehersen; P. Plowman, C. xviii. 25; A. i. 22. - O. F. reherser, 'to harrow over again,' Cot.; better spelt rehercer. From the sense of harrowing again we easily pass to the sense of 'going again over the same ground,' and hence to that of repetition. Cf. the phrase 'to rake up an old story.' - F. re- (= Lat. re-), again; and hereer, 'to harrow,' Cot., from herce, a harrow. The sb. herce, whence E. hearse, changed its meaning far more than the present word did; see Reand Hearse. Der. rehears-al, spelt rehersall in Palsgrave.

REIGN, rule, dominion. (F., -L.) M. E. regne, Chaucer, C. T. 1638; spelt rengne, King Horn, ed. Lumby, 901, 908. – F. regne, 'a realme,' Cot. – Lat. regnum, a kingdom. – Lat. reg-ere, to rule; see Rogal. Der. reign, verb, M. E. regnen, Havelok, 2586, from F. regner = Lat. regnare. And see regn-ant.

REIMBURSE, to refund, repay for a loss. (F., -L. and Gk.) In Cotgrave; and in Phillips, ed. 1706. An adaptation of F. rembourser, made more full in order to be more explicit; the F. prefix rem- answering to Lat. re-im-, where im- stands for in before b following. 'Rembourser, to re-imburse, to restore money spent;' Cot. For the rest of the word, see Purse. Der. reimburse-ment, from F. rembursement, 'a re-imbursement;' Cot.

REIN, the strap of a bridle. (F., -L.) M. E. reine, reyne, King Alisaunder, 786. - O. F. reine, 'the reigne of a bridle;' Cot. Mod. F. rêne. The O.F. also has resne, resgne, corresponding to Ital. redina, and to Span rienda (a transposed form, put for redina); and these further correspond to a Low Lat. type retina*, not found, but easily evolved from Lat. retinere, to hold back, restrain, whence was formed the classical Lat. retinaculum, a tether, halter, rein. See Retain. Der. rein, verb, rein-less.

REINDEER, RAINDEER, a kind of deer. (Scand., - Lapp;

all of which, as in E. and Scand., the main part of the word is borrowed from Lapp, with a change of meaning.

B. Diez refers us to the Lapp and Finnish word raingo, but this is a mere misspelling β. Diez refers us of Swed. renko, lit. 'rein-cow,' the female of the reindeer. The true Lapp word for reindeer is patso, but it happens to be continually associated with reino, pasturage or herding of cattle, or with derivatives of reino; so that reino was wrongly applied by the Swedes to the animal itself. For proof of this, see Ihre, Lexicon Lapponicum, p. 374; where we find reino, pasturage; reinohet, to pasture; reinohatte, frequentative of reinohet; reinohem piädnak, a dog kept for the purpose of collecting reindeer together. Hence such sentences as the iollowing. Lapp reinon lüh mija patsoh, Swed. vara renar aro i her-darnes skötsel, our herdsmen are taking care of the reindeer, or, our reindeer are in charge of the herdsmen. Lapp patsoit warin reinohet, to pasture reindeer on the fells. Lapp reinohatte swainasebt patsoitat, Swed. Idi din dreng valla din renar, let thy servant pasture thy rein-deer. This is the solution of a difficulty of long standing.

REINS, the lower part of the back. (F., -L.) M. E. reines; spelt reynes in Wyclif, Wisdom, i. 6, later version; reenus, earlier version .- O. F. reins, 'the reines;' Cot. - Lat. renes, s. pl., the kidneys, reins, loins. Allied to Gk. φρήν, the midriff; pl. φρένεε, the parts about the heart, or about the liver. See Frenzy. Der. ren-al. REINSTATE, REINVEST, REINVIGORATE, RE-

ISSUE, REITERATE; see Instate, Invest, &c.

REJECT, to throw away or aside. (F., -L.) 'I rejecte, I caste awaye, je rejecte;' Palsgrave, ed. 1530. - O. F. rejecter; mod. F. rejeter. The F. word was spelt rejecter in the 16th century, and our word seems to have been borrowed from it rather than from Latin directly; the still older spelling in O. F. was regeter. = O. F. re- (= Lat. re-), back; and O. F. geter, getter, mod. F. jeter, to throw, from Lat. icates. See Ro- and Jet (1). Cf. Lat. rejectus, pp. of reicere, to reject, compounded of re- and icaere, to throw. Der. reject-ion, from F. rejection, a rejection;' Cot.

REJOICE, to feel glad, exult. (F., -L.) M. E. reioisen, reioicen (with i=j), to rejoice; Chaucer, C. T. 9867; P. Plowman, C. xviii. 198. - O. F. resjois-, stem of pres. part. of resjoir, mod. F. réjouir, to gladden, rejoice. - O. F. re- (= Lat. re-), again; and esjoir (mod. F. from Lat. ex., and the vb. joir (mod. F. jouir), derived, like Ital. godere, from Lat. gaudere, to rejoice. See Re-, Ex-, and Joy. Der. rejoic-ing, rejoic-ing-ly.

REJOIN, to join again. (F., -L.) Esp. used in the legal sense to answer to a reply. 'I rejoyne, as men do that answere to the lawe and make answere to the byll that is put up agaynst them; Palsgrave. - F. rejoindre, 'to rejoine;' Cot. See Re- and Join. Der. rejoinder, Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. i. c. 14, which appears to be the F. infin. mood used substantively, like attainder, remainder.

RELAPSE, to slide back into a former state. (L.) As sb. in Minsheu, ed. 1627, and in Shak. Per. iii. 2. 110. Cotgrave translates the O. F. relaps by 'relapsed.' [There is no classical Lat. sb. relapsus.] - Lat. relapsus, pp. of relabi, to slide back. See Re- and Lapse. Der. relapse, sb.

RELATE, to describe, tell. (F., -L.) In Spenser, F. Q. iii. 8. 51; and in Palsgrave. - F. relater, 'to relate;' Cot. -Low Lat. relatare, to relate. - Lat. relatum, used as supine of referre, to relate; which is, however, from a different root.—Lat. re-, back; and latum, supine, latus, pp., put for tlatus, from \(\sqrt{TAL}, \) to lift. See Re-; and see Elate. Der. related; relation, P. Plowman, C. iv. 363, from F. relation, 'a relation,' Cot.; relat-ive, M. E. relatif, P. Plowman, C. iv. 301, from F. relatif; relat-ive-ly.

RELAX, to slacken, loosen. (L.) In Milton, P. L. vi. 599. [Bacon has relax-as an adj., Nat. Hist. § 381.] - Lat. relaxare, to relax. - Lat. re-, back; and laxare, to loosen, from laxus, loose; see Re- and Lax. Der. relax-at-ion, in Minsheu, from F. relaxation, & relaxation,' Cot. Doublet, release.

RELAY (1), a set of fresh dogs or horses, a fresh supply. (F., = L.?) Orig. used of dogs. 'What relays set you? None at all, we laid not In one fresh dog;' Ben Jonson, Sad Shepherd, Act i. sc. 2. M. E. relaye, in the same sense, Chaucer, Book of the Duchess, 362. - F. relais, a relay; par relais, 'by turnes,' i.e. by relays, Cot. He also gives: 'chiens de relais, 'dogs layd for a backset,' i.e. kept in reserve; chevaux de relais, 'horses layed in certain places on the highway, for the more haste making. He explains relais as 'a seat or standing for such as hold chiens de relai, i.e. a station.

B. The word presents much difficulty.

Mr. Wedgwood quotes from a late edition and E.) Spelt rayneders, Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 922. Perhaps the obscure word ron, in An Old Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 92, l. 71, means a reindeer, as suggested by Stratmann. Formed by adding deer (an E. word) to Icel. hreinn, a reindeer, answering to tion of the F. word, it links it to Ital. rilassiare (from Lat. relaxare).

and E. Relax, q.v. The difficulty lies in explaining the O. F. laier, again; Cot. - Lat. re-, again; and O. F. lecher, mod. F. lécher, to leier, common in the same sense as F. laiser; see Burguy. This form answers rather to Du. laten (E. let), and it would seem difficult to derive it from laxare; but Diez suggests that the future tense laisserai (of laisser) may have been contracted into lairai, which might have influenced the form of the infinitive. He cites gerrai for gesirai as the future of O. F. gesir. y. We are thus left in some uncertainty as to whether the latter syllable of the word is due to Lat. laxare or to Du. laten, Goth, letan, words of similar meaning; see Let (1). The sense is clearly 'a rest,' and a relay of dogs is a set of fresh dogs kept at rest and in readiness. Cf. à relais, 'spared, at rest, that is not used,' Cot.; relayer, 'to succeed in the place of the weary, to refresh, relieve,' id.

RELAY (2), to lay again. (Hybrid; L. and E.) Simply pounded of Re- and Lay; and distinct from the word above. Simply com-

RELEASE, to set free, relieve, let go. (F., -L.) M. E. relessen, P. Plowman, B. iii. 58; relesen, Chaucer, C. T. 8029. - O. F. relessier, F. relaisser, 'to release,' Cot. - Lat. relaxare, to relax; see Relax. Doublet, relax.

RELEGATE, to consign to exile. (L.) 'To relegate, or exile;' Minsheu, ed. 1627. – Lat. relegatus, pp. of relegare, to send away, dispatch, remove. – Lat. re-, back, away; and legare, to send. See Re- and Legate. Der. relegation, from F. relegation, 'a relega-

RELENT, to grow tender, feel compassion. (F., -L.) Lamentacion of Mary Magdalene, st. 70. Altered from F. ralentir, to slacken. . . to relent in; Cot. Cf. Lat. relentescere, to slacken. F. re- and a (shortened to ra-), from Lat. re- and ad-; and lentus, slack, slow, also tenacious, pliant, akin to lenis, gentle, and E. lithe; see Lenity, Lithe. The Lat. relentescere is simply from re- and lentus, omitting ad. Der. relent-less, -ly, -ness.

RELEVANT, relating to the matter in hand. (F.,-L.) make our probations and arguments relevant; 'King Chas. I, Letter to A. Henderson (R.) It means 'assisting' or helpful. - F. relevant, pres. part. of relever, 'to raise up, also to assist;' Cot. - Lat. relevare, to lift up again. - Lat. re-, again; and leuare, to lift; see Re- and Levant, Lever; also Relieve. Der. relevance, relevancy; ir-

RELIC, a memorial, remnant, esp. a memorial of a saint. (F., -L.) Chiefly in the plural; M. E. relykes, s. pl., Rob. of Glouc. p. 177, last line; Chaucer, C. T. 703.—F. reliques, s. pl., 'reliques;' Cot.—Lat. reliquias, acc. of reliquia, pl., remains, relics. - Lat. relinquere (pt. t. reliqui, pp. relictus), to leave behind. = Lat. re-, back, behind; and linquere, to leave, allied to lieëre, to be allowable. See Re- and License. And see Relinquish, Relict. Der. reliqu-ar-y, q.v. RELICT, a widow. (L.) A late word; accented relict in a quotation from Garth, in Johnson's Dict. - Lat. relicta, fem. of relictus, left behind, pp. of relinquere; see Relic, Relinquish.

RELIEVE, to ease, help, free from oppression. (F., -L.) M. E.

releven (with u=v), P. Plowman, B. vii. 32; Chaucer, C. T. 4180.— F. relever, 'to raise up, relieve,' Cot.—Lat. relevare, to lift up.—Lat. re., again; and leuare, to lift; see Re- and Lever. Der. relief, M. E. relefe, Gower, C. A. iii. 23, l. 4, from O. F. relef, mod. F. relief, a sb. due to the verb relever; hence bas-relief; also rilievo, from Ital. rilievo, the relief or projection of a sculptured figure. And see

RELIGION, piety, the performance of duties to God and man. (F., - L.) In early use. Spelt religiun, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, ii. 49, l. 13; Ancren Riwle, p. 8. - F. religion. - Lat. religionem, acc. of religio, piety. Allied to religens, fearing the gods, pious. [And therefore not derived from religare, to bind; as often suggested, centrary to grammatical order.] β. 'It is clear that ἀλέγω is the opposite of Lat. nec-lego [neglego, negligo], and θεων όπιν οὐκ ἀλέ-γοντεs (Homer, Il. xvi. 388) is the exact counterpart of Lat. religens and religio; Curtius, i. 454. Thus religion and neglect are from the same root LAG; but it is a little uncertain in what sense. They seem to be connected with E. reck rather than with legend. See Reck, Neglect. Der. religion-ist; religi-ous, from F. religieux, religious, Cot., which from Lat. religiosus; religi-ous-ly.

RELLINQUISH, to leave, abandon. (F., -L.) In Levins, ed. Der. religion-ist; religi-ous, from F. religieux,

1570. - O. F. relinquis-, stem of pres. part. of relinquir (Burguy). -Lat. relinquere, to leave; by a change of conjugation, of which there are several other examples. See Relic. Der. relinquish-ment.

RELIQUARY, a casket for holding relics. (F., -L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - F. reliquaire, 'a casket wherein reliques be kept;' Cot. - Low Lat. reliquiare, neut. sb., or reliquiarium, a reliquary;

Ducange.—Lat. reliquia-, crude form of reliquia, relics. See Relic.

RELIQUE, the same as Relic, q. v.

RELISH, to have a pleasing taste, to taste with pleasure. (F., —

L. and G.) In Shak. Temp. v. 23; Wint. Tale, v. 2. 132. As sb.,

Tw. Nt. iv. 1. 64; and in Palsgrave. — O. F. relecher, 'to lick over b. iii. c. 26 (R.) 'Remittynge [referring] them . . . to the workes of

lick, from O.H.G. lecchón, lechón (G. lecken), cognate with E. Lick. See Re- and Lecher. Der. relish, sb.

RELUCTANT, striving against, unwilling. (L.) In Milton, P. L. iv. 311. - Lat. reluctant-, stem of pres. part. of reluctare, reluctari, to struggle against. - Lat. re-, back, against; and luctari, to struggle, wrestle, from lucta, a wrestling. β. Luc-ta stands for lug-ta; cf. Gk. λυγ-ίζειν, to bend, twist, writhe in wrestling, overmaster. - A RUG, to break; as in Skt. ruj, to break, bend, hurt.

Der. reluctant-ly, reluctance, Milton, P. L. ii. 337; reluctanc-y.

RELY, to rest or repose on, trust fully. (Hybrid; L. and E.) A

barbarous word, compounded of Lat. re- and E. lie, verb, to rest.

[A similar compound is re-mind.] Shakespeare is an early authority

for it, and he always uses it with the prep. on (five times) or upon (once). He also has reliance, followed by on, Timon, ii. 1. 22. So also to rely on, Drayton, Miseries of Q. Margaret (R.); Dryden, Epistle to J. Dryden, 139; relying in, Fletcher, Eliza, An Elegy (R.); reliers on, Beaum. and Fletcher, Woman's Prize, i. 3 (Petruchio's 24th speech). Thus to rely on is to lie back on, to lean on. See (1). ¶ Not from O. F. relayer, 'to succeed to in Re- and Lie (1). the place of the weary, to refresh, relieve, or ease another by an undertaking of his task, Cot.; as suggested by Wedgwood. This suits neither in sound nor sense, and certainly could not be followed by on.

Der. reli-able, a compound adj. which has completely established itself, and is by no means a new word, to which many frivolous and ignorant objections have been made; it was used by Coleridge in 1800, in the Morning Post of Feb. 18; see F. Hall, On Eng. Adjectives in -able, with special reference to Reliable, p. 29. Hence reliabil-i-ty, used by Coleridge in 1817; reli-able-ness, also used by the same writer. Also reli-ance, in Shak., as above, a doubly barbarous word, since both prefix and suffix are F., formed by analogy with

appliance, compliance, &c. Also reli-er, as above.

REMAIN, to stay or be left behind. (F.,-L.) Spelt remayne in Palsgrave. Due to the O. F. impers. verb il remaint, as in the proverb 'beaucoup remaint de ce que fol pense, much is behind of that a fool accounts of, a foole comes ever short of his intentions, Cot. The infin. remaindre is preserved in our sb. remainder; cf. E. rejoinder from F. rejoindre, E. attainder from F. attaindre. - Lat. remanet, it remains; remanere, to remain. - Lat. re-, behind; and manere, to remain; see Re- and Manor. Der. remains, s. pl., Titus Andron.,

i. 81; remain-der, Temp. v. 13, see above. And see remnant.

REMAND, to send back. (F., - L.) 'Wherevpon he was remaunded; Berners, tr. of Froissart, v. ii. c. 206 (R.) - F. remander, 'to send for back again;' Cot. - Lat. remandare, to send back word. = Lat. re-, back; and mandare, to enjoin, send word; see Re- and Mandate.

REMARK, to take notice of. (F., - L. and Teut.) Shak, has remark'd, Hen. VIII, 5. i. 33; and remarkable, Antony, iv. 15. 67. - F. remarquer, 'to mark, note, heed;' Cot. - Lat. re-, again; and marquer, to mark, from marque. sb., a mark, which is from G. mark, cognate with E. mark; see Re- and Mark. Der. remark-able, from F. remarquable, 'remarkable,' Cot.; remark-abl-y; remark-able-

REMEDY, that which restores, repairs, or heals. (F., - L.) M. E. remedie, Chaucer, C. T. 1276; Ancren Riwle, p. 124, l. 22. - O. F. remedie*, not recorded, only found as remede, mod. F. remede, a remedy. Cf. O. F. remedier, verb, to remedy. - Lat. remedium, a remedy; lit. that which heals again. - Lat. re-, again; and mederi, to heal; see Re- and Medical. Der. remedy, verb (Levins, Palsgrave), from F. remedier; remedi-able (Levins); remedi-al, a coined word; remedi-al-ly

REMEMBER, to recall to mind. (F., -L.) M. E. remembren, Chaucer, C. T. 1503. — O. F. remember, used reflexively, to remember; Cot. Formed, with excrescent b after m, due to stress, from Lat. rememorari, to remember. - Lat. re-, again; and memorare, to make mention of, from memor, mindful. See Re- and Memory. Der. remembrance, Chaucer, C. T. 8799, from F. remembrance; remembranc-er, Macb. iii. 4. 37.

REMIND, to bring to the mind again. (Hybrid; L. and E.) A barbarous compound (like rely) from Lat. re-, again, and E. mind. Rather a late word; in Bailey's Dict. vol. ii. ed. 1731. See Re- and Mind.

REMINISCENCE, recollection. (F., -L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - F. reminiscence, 'remembrance of things;' Cot. - Lat. reminiscentia, remembrance. - Lat. reminiscenti-, crude form of pres. part. of reminisci, to remember, an inceptive verb, with suffix -sci. -

back, slacken, abate. - Lat. re-, back; and mittere, to send; see Reand Mission. Der. remitt-er, remitt-ance, remitt-ent; remiss, adj., from Lat. remissus, pp. of remittere; remiss-ly, remiss-ness; remiss-ible, from Lat. remissibilis; remiss-ibil-i-ty; remiss-ive. Also remiss-ion, M. E. remission, Ancren Riwle, p. 346, l. 21, from F. remission (Cot.)

Lat. acc. remissionem, from nom. remissio.

REMNANT, a remainder, fragment. (F., -L.) M.E. remenant, remenaunt, King Alisaunder, 5707. — O. F. remenant, remanent, 'a remnant, residue; 'Cot. - Lat. remanent-, stem of pres. part. of

remanere, to remain ; see Remain.

REMONSTRATE, to adduce strong reasons against. (L.) See Trench, Select Glossary. See Milton, Animadversions upon the Remonstrant's Defence. The sb. remonstrance is in Shak. Meas. v. 397.—Low Lat. remonstratus, pp. of remonstrare, to expose, exhibit; used A. D. 1482 (Ducange); hence, to produce arguments. - Lat. re-, again; and monstrare, to shew, exhibit; see Re- and Monster.

Der. remonstrant, from the stem of the pres. part.; remonstrance, from F. remonstrance, 'a remonstrance,' Cot. = Low Lat. remonstrancia.

REMORSE, pain or anguish for guilt. (F., = L.) M. E. remors. 'But for she had a maner remors;' Lydgate, Storie of Thebes, pt. iii (Of the wife of Amphiorax). - O. F. remors, 'remorse; Cot. — Low Lat. remorsus (also remorsio), remorse; Ducange. — Lat. remorsus, pp. of remordere, to bite again, vex. — Lat. re-, again; and mordere, to bite; see Re- and Mordacious.

(Chaucer has the verb remord (— O. F. remordre), tr. of Boethius, b. 4, pr. 6, l. 4030. Der. remorse-ful, Rich. III, i. 2. 156; remorse-ful-ly;

1. 430. Der. remorse-ful, Rich. III, 1. 2. 150; remorse-ful-ly; remorse-less, Hamlet, ii. 2. 609; remorse-less-ly, -ness.

REMOTE, distant. (F., -L.) In Spenser, F. Q. iii. 4. 6. - O. F. remot, m., remote, f., 'remote, removed;' Cot. Or directly, from Lat. remotus, pp. of remouere, to remove; see Remove. Der. remote-ly, -ness; also remot-ion = removal, Timon, iv. 3. 346.

REMOUNT, to mount again. (F., -L.) Also transitively, to cause to rise again, as in M. E. remounten, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 1, 1. 1706. - F. remonter, 'to remount,' Cot. - F. re-, again; and mounter, to mount: see Re-, and Muunt. (2)

b. iii. pr. I, I. 1700.— r. remonter, 'to remount,' Cot. — r. re-, again; and monter, to mount; see Re- and Mount (2).

REMOVE, to move away, withdraw. (F.,—L.) M. E. remeuen (remeven), Chaucer, Troil. i. 691, where remeve rimes with preve, a proof. Just as we find M. E. remeven for mod. E. remove, so we find M. E. preven for mod. E. prove, preve for proof. Palsgrave uses remeve and remove convertibly: 'I remeve, as an armye... removeth from one place to an other.'—O. F. removeorir, 'to remove, retire;' Cot. = F. re-, again; and mouvoir, to move; see Re- and Move. ¶ The M. E. remuen, to remove, Chaucer, C. T. 10495, though it has nearly the same sense, is quite a different word, answering to O. F. remuër, 'to move, stir,' Cot., from Lat. re- and mutare, to change. Richardson confuses the matter. Der. remov-able (Levins), remov-ed:l-i-ty; remov-al, a coined word; remov-er, Shak. Sonn. 116, remov-ed-ness, Wint. Tale, iv. 2. 41. Also remote, q.v. REMUNERATE, to recompense. (L.) In Shak. Titus, i. 398.

- Lat. remuneratus, pp. of remunerare, remunerari, to reward. - Lat. re-, again; and munerare, munerari, to discharge an office, also to give, from muner-, stem of munus, a gift. See Re- and Munificent. Der. remuner-able, remunerat-ion, L. L. L. iii. 133, from F. remuneration, 'a remuneration,' Cot. = Lat. remunerationem, acc. of remuneratio;

RENAL, pertaining to the reins. (F., -L.) Medical. -F. renal, 'belonging to the kidneyes;' Cot. -Lat. renalis, adj., formed from ren-es, the reins; see Reins.

RENARD, a fox; see Reynard.

RENASCENT; from Re- and Nascent. RENCOUNTER, RENCONTRE, a meeting, collision, chance combat. (F., - L.) Now commonly rencontre; formerly rencounter, used as a verb by Spenser, F. Q. i. 4. 39, ii. I. 36. — F. rencontre, 'a meeting, or incounter... by chance;' Cot. Cf. rencontrer, verb, 'to incounter, meet;' id. Contracted forms for reëncontre, reëncontrer.— F. re- (= Lat. re-), again; and encontrer, to meet; see Re- and Encounter.

Hence the spelling reencounter.

meet; see Re- and Encounter. Hence the spelling reencounter in Berners, tr. of Froissart, v. ii. c. 29 (R.)

REND, to tear, split. (E.) M.E. renden, pt. t. rente, pp. rent; Chaucer, C. T. 6217.—A.S. hrendan, rendan, not common. In the O. Northumb. versions of Luke, xiii. 7, succidite [cut it down] is glossed by hrendas vel seearfa8 in the Lindisfarne MS., and by ceorfas vel rendas in the Rushworth MS. Again, in Mark, xi. 8, the Lat. cadebans [they cut down] is glossed by gebugun vel rendon. Thus the orig. sense seems to be to cut or tear down. + O. Fries. renda, randa, to tear, break. B. The A.S. hrendan answers to a theoretical form hrandian*, which may be connected with hrand, the pt. t. of the Icel, strong verb hrinda. to push, kick, throw, which Fick (iii.

Galene; id., Castel of Helth, b. iii. c. 1. - Lat. remittere, to send of down (base of the present tense, krinta); Lithuan. kirsti, to cut, hew (see kertu in Nesselmann); and cf. Lat. crēna (= cret-na), whence 8. If this be right, we have a remarkable connection L. cranny. between the words rent and cranny, both implying 'cut' or 'slit;' see Cranny. Der. rent, sb., Jul. Cæsar, iii. 2. 179; apparently quite a late word, obviously formed from the pp. rent.

RENDER, to restore, give up. (F., - L.) M. E. rendren, P. Plowman, B. xv. 601. - F. rendre, 'ro render, yield;' Cot. - Low Lat. rendere, nasalised form of Lat. reddere, to restore, give back. -Lat. red-, back; and dare, to give. See Re-, Red-, and Date (1). Der. render-ing. Also rent (2), q. v. Also redd-it-ion, q. v. Also

rendez-vous, q. v. RENDEZVOUS, an appointed place of meeting. (F., -L.) In Hamlet, iv. 4. 4. - F. rendezvous, 'a rendevous, a place appointed for the assemblie of souldiers;' Cot. A substantival use of the for the assemblie of souldiers; Cot. A substantival use of the phrase rendezvous, i. e. render yourselves, or assemble yourselves, viz. at the place appeinted.

B. Rendez is the imperative plural, and person, of rendre, to render; and vous (= Lat. uos) is the pl. of the 2nd pers. pronoun. See Render.

RENEGADE, RENEGADO, an apostate, vagahond. (Span., -L.) Massinger's play called The Renegado was first acted in 1624.

In Shak. Tw. Nt. iii. 2. 74, the first folio has 'a verie Renegatho;' spelling which represents the sound of the Spanish d. The word was spelling which represents the sound of the Spanish d. The word was at first renegado, and afterwards renegade by loss of the final syllable.

— Span. renegado, 'an apostata,' Minsheu; lit. one who has denied the faith; pp. of renegar, 'to forsake the faith,' id. — Low Lat, renegare, to deny again. — Lat. re-, again; and negare, to deny; see Reand Negative.

¶ 1. The word was not really new to the language, as it appears in M. E. as renegat; but the M. E. renegat having been corrupted into runagate, the way was cleared for introducing the word over again; see Punagate.

¶ 2. The odd word renegate. the word over again; see Runagate. 2. The odd word renege (with g hard), in King Lear, ii. 2. 84, = Low Lat. renegare; so also M. E. reneye, P. Plowman, B. xi. 120. Doublet, runagate.

RENEW, to make new again. (Hybrid; L. and E.) M. E. renewen, Wyclif, 2 Cor. iv. 16; where the Lat. renouatur is translated Der, renew-al, a coined by is renewid. From Re- and New.

word; renew-able, also coined. Doublet, renovate.

RENNET (1), the prepared inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used to make milk coagulate. (E.) 'Renet, for chese, coagulum; Levins. The word is found with various suffixes, but is in each case formed from M. E. rennen, A. S. rinnan, rennan, to run, because rennet causes milk to run, i. e. to coagulate or congeal. This singular use of E. run in the sense to congeal does not seem to be noticed in the Dictionaries. Pegge, in his Kenticisms (E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3) uses it; he says: 'Runnet, the herb gallium [Galium verum], called in Derbyshire erning, Anglice cheese-runnet; it runs the milk together, i. e. makes it curdle.' 'Earn, Yearn, to coagulate milk; earning, yearning, cheese-rennet, or that which curdles milk; Brockett. Here earn (better ern) is put, by shifting of r, for ren; just as A. S. yrnan (irnan) is another form of rinnan, to run. Cf. Gloucestersh. running, rennet (E. D. S. Gloss. B. 4). 'Renlys, or rendlys, for mylke, [also] renels, Coagulum;' Prompt. Parv. 'As nourishing milk, when runnet is put in, Runs all in heaps of tough thick curd, though in his nature thin; 'Chapman, tr. of Homer, II. v, near the end. So also A.S. 'rynning, coagulum; gerunnen, coagulatus; 'Wright's Vocab. i. 27, last line, i. 28, first line. All from A. S. rinnan, to run; also found as rennan, A. S. Chron. an. 656, in the late MS. E.; see Thorpe's edition, p. 52, l. 7 from bottom. See Run. + O. Du. rinsel, runsel, or renninge, 'curds, or milk-runnet,' Hexham; from rinnen, 'to presse, curdle;' id. Cf. geronnen melck, 'curded or rennet milke;' id. Cf. G. rinnen, to run, curdle, coagulate.

RENNET (2), a sweet kind of apple. (F., -L.) Formerly spelt renat or renate, from a mistaken notion that it was derived from Lat. renatus, renewed or born again. 'The renat, which though first it from the pippin came. Grown through his pureness nice, assumes that curious name; Drayton, Polyolbion, song 18. — F. reinette, rainette, a pippin, rennet; Hamilton. Scheler and Littré agrec to connect it with O. F. rainette, 'a little frog' (Cot.), the dimin. of raine, a frog. because the apple is speckled like the skin of a frog. In this case, it is derived from Lat. rana, a frog. See

Ranunculus.

RENOUNCE, to give up, reject, disown. (F.,-L.) M. E. renouncen, Gower, C. A. i. 258, 1. 3. - F. renoncer, 'to renounce;' Cot. - Lat. renunciare, better renuntiare, to bring back a report, also, to disclaim, renounce.—Lat. re-, back; and nuntiare, to bring a message, from nuntius, a messenger; see Re- and Nuncio. Der.

resource-ment, Meas. for Meas. i. 4. 35; also renunciation, q.v.

RENOVATE, to renew. (L.) A late word; in Thomson's

Seasons, Winter, 704. But the sb. renovation is in Bacon, Life
of Henry VII, ed. Lumby, p. 203, l. 33.—Lat. renountus, pp. of the Icel. strong verb krinda, to push, kick, throw, which Fick (iii. 83) refers to KART, to cut.

Y. The meaning suits exactly, and we may therefore prob. connect E. rend with Skt. krit, to cut, cut renouare, to renew.—Lat. re-, again; and nonus, new, cognate with

'a renovation,' Cot.; renovat-or. Doublet, renew.

RENOWN, celebrity, fame. (F.,-L.) Put for renowm; by the influence of the former n, which assimilated the final letter to itself. M. E. renoun, Chaucer, C. T. 14553; Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, M. E. renoum, Chaucer, C. 1. 14553; Rob. of Brunne, II. of Langton, p. 131, l. 5; King Alisaunder, 1448. [But also renomé, renommé, in three syllables, with final e as F. é; Gower, C. A. ii. 43, l. 26; Barbour's Bruce, iv. 774; renoumee, Barbour's Bruce, viii. 290.] In Bruce, ix. 503, one MS. has the pp. renownit, spelt renommyt in the other.—F. renom [also renommée], 'renowne, fame;' Cot. Cf. renommé, 'renowned, famous;' Cot. And observe that renon occurs in C. F. of the 14th and 14th continued (littre) so that the change to in O.F. of the 12th and 13th centuries (Littré), so that the change to final n is rather F. than E. Cf. Port. renome, renown; Span. renombre, renown, also a surname; and Span. renombrar, to renown. -F. re- (= Lat. re-), again; and nom, a name; hence renown = a renaming, repetition or celebration of a name. See Re- and Noun. Der. renown, verb, in Barbour, as above. RENT (1), a tear, fissure, breach. (E.)

See Rend.

RENT (2), annual payment for land, &c. (F.,-L.) In very early use; occurring, spelt rente, in the A.S. Chron. an. 1137; see Thorpe's edition, p. 383, l. 12. - F. rente, 'rent, revenue;' Cot. Cf. Ital. rendita, rent; which shews the full form of the word. From a nasalised form (rendita) of Lat. reddita, i. e. reddita pecunia, money paid; fem. of redditus, pp. of reddere, to give back, whence F. rendre, and E. render. Rent = that which is rendered; see Rondor. Dor. er, rent-roll; also rent-al, P. Plowman, B. vi. 92.

RENUNCIATION, a renouncing. (F.,-L.) In Cotgrave. It is neither true F. nor true Lat., but prob. taken from F., and modified by a knowledge of the Lat. word. - F. renonciation, 'a re-

nunciation; 'Cot.—Lat. renuntiationem, acc. of renuntiatio, a renouncing.—Lat. renuntiatus, pp. of renuntiare; see Renounce.

REPAIR (1), to restore, fill up anew, amend. (F.,—L.) 'The fishes flete with new repaired scale;' Lord Surrey, Description of Spring, 1. 8. - F. reparer, 'to repaire, mend;' Cot. - Lat. reparare, to get again, recover, repair. - Lat. re-, again; and parare, to get, prepare; see Re- and Parade. Der. repair, sh., repair-er; reparable, in Levins, from F. reparable, 'repairable,' Cot., from Lat. reparabilis; repar-abl-y; repar-at-ion, Palsgrave, from F. reparation, 'a reparation,' Cot.; repar-at-ive.

REPAIR (2), to resort, go to. (F., -L.) M. E. repairen, Chau-

cer, C. T. 5387. - F. repairer, 'to haunt, frequent, lodge in;' Cot. Older form repairier (Burguy); cf. Span. repatriar, Ital. ripatriare, to return to one's country. - Lat. repatriare, to return to one's country. -Lat. re-. back; and patria, one's native land, from patri-, crude form of pater, a father, cognate with E. father. See Re- and Father.

Der. repair, sb., Hamlet, v. 2. 228.

REPARTEE, a witty reply. (F.,-L.) A misspelling for repartie or reparty. 'Some reparty, some witty strain;' Howell, Famil. Letters, b. i. sect. I. let. 18. - F. repartie, 'a reply;' Cot. rainii. Letters, B. I. sect. 1. let. 10. = F. repartie, 'a reply;' Cot. Orig. fem. of reparti, pp. of repartir, 'to redivide, to answer a thrust with a thrust, to reply;' Cot. = F. re- (= Lat. re-), again; and partir, to part, divide, also to dart off, rush, burst out laughing = Lat. partire, partiri, to share, from part, stem of pars, a part. See Re- and Part. REPAST, a taking of food; the food taken. (F., -L.) M. E. repast, P. Plowman, C. x. 148; Gower, C. A. iii. 25, I. 4. = O. F. repast (Littré), later repas, 'a repast meale;' Cot. = F. re- (= Lat. re-), again; and past, 'a meale repast' Cot. from Lat. pasture, acc.

repast (Littre), later repas, 'a repast, meale; Cot. - r. re- (= Lat. re-), again; and past, 'a meale, repast,' Cot., from Lat. pastum, acc. of pastus, food, orig. pp. of pascere, to feed. See Re- and Pasture. Der. repast, vb., liamlet, iv. 5, 157.

REPAY, to pay back, recompense. (F., - L.) Spelt repaye in Palsgrave. - O. F. repayer, to pay back; given in Palsgrave and in use in the 15th cent. (Littré); obsolete. See Re- and Pay. Der.

repay-able, repay-ment,

REPEAL, to abrogate, revoke. (F., -L.) 'That it mighte
not be repealed;' Chaucer's Dream (a 15th-century imitation), l. 1365. Altered (by a substitution of the common prefix re- for F. ra-) from O. F. rapeler, F. rappeler, 'to repeale, revoke,' Cot. - F. r., for re-(=Lat. re-), again, back; and O. F. apeler, later appeler, to appeal. Thus repeal is a substitution for re-appeal; see Re- and Appeal. Der. repeal, sb., Cor. iv. I. 41; repeal-er, repeal-able.

REPEAT, to say or do again, rehearse. (F.,-L.) 'I repete. I reherce my lesson, je repete; 'Palsgrave. - F. repeter, 'to repeat;' Cot. - Lat. repetere, to attack again, reseek, resume, repeat; pp. repetitus. - Lat. re-, again; and petere, to seek; see Re- and Petition. Der. repeat-ed-ly, repeat-er; repet-it-ion, from F. repetition, 'a

repetition. Cot., from Lat. acc. repetitionem.

REPEL, to drive back, check. (L.) 'I repelle, I put backe (Lydgat);' Palsgrave, who thus refers us to Lydgate.—Lat. repellere, to drive back; pp. repulsus.—Lat. re-, back; and pellere, to drive; see Re- and Pulse. Der. repell-ent, from the stem of the pres. part.; repell-er; and see repulse.

E. new; see Re- and New. Der. renovation, from F. renovation, & REPENT, to feel sorrow for what one has done, to rue. (F., M. E. repenten, King Alisaunder, 4224. - F. repentir, reflexive verb, 'to repent;' Cot.—Lat. re-, again; and paniters, used impersonally in the sense 'to repent;' see Re- and Penitent. Der. repent-ant, M.E. repentant, Rob. of Glouc., p. 291, l. 12, from F. repentant, pres, part. of repent; repent-ance, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of language.

Langtoft, p. 55, from F. repentance.

REPERCUSSION, reverberation. (F., -L.) 'That, with the repercussion of the air;' Drayton, Man in the Moon (R.) 'Salute me with thy repercussive voice; Ben Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, Act i. sc. 1 (Mercury). - F. repercussion, 'repercussion;' Cot. - Lat. acc. repercussionem; see Ro- and Poroussion. Der. repercuss-ive, from F. repercussif, 'repercussive,' Cot.

REPERTORY, a treasury, magazine. (F., -L.) Formerly also a list, index. 'A repertorie or index;' Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxx. c. 1 (Of Hermippus). - O. F. repertorie*, not found, later repertore, 'a repertory, list, roll;' Cot. - Lat. repertorium, an inventory. - Lat. repertor, a discoverer, inventor. - Lat. repertus, pp. of reperire, to find out, invent. - Lat. re-, again; and parire (Ennius), usually parère, to produce; see Re- and Parent.

REPETITION; see under Repeat. REPINE, to be discontented. (L.) Spelt repyne in Palsgrave; compounded of re- (again) and pine, to fret. No doubt pine was, at the time, supposed to be a true E. word, its derivation from the Latin having been forgotten. But, by a fortunate accident, the word is not a hybrid one, but wholly Latin. See Re- and Pine. (For

hybrid words, see re-mind, re-new, re-ly.) **REPLACE**, to put back. (F., -L.) 'To chase th'usurper, and replace the king;' Daniel, Civil Wars, b. iii (R.) From Re- and Place. Suggested by F. remplacer, 'to re-implace;' Cot. Der.

replace-ment.

REPLENISH, to fill completely, stock. (F.,-L.) M. E. replenissen. 'Replenissed and fulfillid;' Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b.i. pr. 4, 1. 469. - O. F. repleniss-, stem of pres. part. of replenir, to fill up again (Burguy); now obsolete. - Lat. re-, again; and a Lat.

Plenitude. Der. replenishment. And see replete.

REPLETE, quite full. (F., -L.) Chaucer has replete, C. T.

14963; repletion, id. 14929. - F. replet, m., replete, f., 'repleat;'

Cot. - Lat. repletum, acc. of repletes, filled up. pp. of replere, to fill

coin - Lat. repletum, acc. of repletes, filled up. pp. of replere, to fill again. - Lat. re-, again; and plere, to fill, from PAR, to fill; see Replenish. Der. replet ion, from F. repletion, 'a repletion,' Cot.

REPLEVY, to get back, or return, goods detained for debt, on 'Replevie, to a pledge to try the right in a law suit. (F., -L.) redeliver to the owner upon pledges or surety; it is also used for the bailing a man; Blount, Nomolexicon, ed. 1691. Spelt replevie, Spenser, F. Q., iv. 12. 21. Butler has replevin as a verb, Hudibras, The Lady's Answer, l. 4.—F. re· (=Lat. re-), again; and plevir, to warrant, be surety, give pledges, Cot. The E. word follows the form of the pp. plevi. β . The suggestion of Diez, that O.F. plevir is due to Lat. præbere, to afford (hence, to offer a pledge), is the most likely solution. See Re- and Pledge. Der. replev-in, properly a sb., from F. re- and O. F. plevine, 'a warranty,' Cot. REPLY, to answer. (F., -L.) M. E. replien, replyen; Chaucer,

Prol. to Legend of Good Women, 343.—O. F. replier, the true old form which was afterwards replaced by the 'learned' form repliquer, to reply. - Lat. replicare (pp. replicatus), to fold back; as a law term, to reply. - Lat. re-, back; and plicare, to fold. See Re- and Ply. Der. reply, sb., Hamlet, i. 2. 121; reflic-at-ion, Chaucer, C. T. 1848, =Lat. acc. replicationem, from nom. replicatio, a reply, a law-term, as at first introduced. Also replica, lit. a repetition, from Ital. replica, a sb. due to replicare, to repeat, reply.

REPORT, to relate, recount. (F., -L.) M. E. reporten, Chancer, C. T. 4572. - F. reporter, 'to recarrie, bear back;' Cot. - Lat. reportare, to carry back. See Re- and Port (1). Der. report, sb.,

Chaucer, Troilus, i. 593; report-er.

REPOSE, to lay at rest, to rest. (F., - L. and Gk.) With vertue fraught, reposed, voyd of gile; Surrey, Epitaph on Sir T. W., l. 24; Tottell's Misc., ed. Arber, p. 29.—F. reposer, to repose, pawse, rest, or stay, Cot. Cf. Ital. riposare, Span. reposar, Port. repousar, Prov. repausar (Bartsch); all answering to Low Lat. repausare, whence repausatio, a pausing, pause (White).-Lat. re-, again; and pausare, to pause, from pausa, a pause, of Greek origin; see Re- and Pause. ¶ This word is of great importance, as it appears to be the oldest compound of pausare, and gave rise to the appears to be the oldest compound of pausare, and gave use to the later confusion between Lat. pausare (of Gk. origin), and the pp. positus of Lat. pourre. See Pose. Der. repose, sb., Spenser, F. Q. iii. 4. 6, from F. repos, 'repose,' Cot.; repos-al, King Lear, ii. 1. 70. REPOSITORY, a place in which things are stored up, store-house. (F., -L.) Spelt repositorie in Levins and Minsheu. -O. F. repositorie* (not found), later repositorie, 'a store-house,' Cot. - Lat.

pp. of reponere, to lay up. See Ro- and Position.

REPREHEND, to blame, reprove. (L.) M. E. reprehenden,

Chaucer, Troilus, i. 510. It must have been taken from Lat., as the O. F. form was reprendre in the 12th century .- Lat. reprehendere (pp. reprehensus), to hold back, check, blame. - Lat. re-, back; and pre-hendere, to hold, seize. See Re- and Comprehend. Der. reprehension, Chaucer, Troil. i. 684, prob. direct from Lat. acc. reprehen-sionem, as the O. F. reprehension does not seem to be older than the 16th century; reprehens-ive; reprehens-ible, from Lat. reprehensibilis;

reprehens-ibl-y. And see reprisal.

REPRESENT, to describe, express, exhibit the image of, act the part of. (F., -L.) M. E. representen, Rom. of the Rose, 7404.

-O. F. representer, 'to represent, express;' Cot. - Lat. repræsentere, to bring before one again, exhibit.—Lat. re-, again; and prasentare, to present, hold out, from prasent-, stem of prasens, present. See Re- and Present (1). Der. represent-able, represent-at-ion, represent-

REPRESS, to restrain, check. (F.,-L.) M.E. repressen, Gower, C. A. iii. 166, l. 26. Coined from Re- and Press (1), with the sense of Lat. reprimere. The F. represser merely means to press Der. repress-ion, repress-ive. And see reprimand.

REPRIEVE, to delay the execution of a criminal. (F.,-L.) In Spenser, F. Q. iv. 12. 21. It is really the same word as reprove, of which the M. E. form was commonly repreuen (= repreven), with the sense to reject, put aside, disallow. To reprieve a sentence is to disallow or reject it. Palsgrave has repreve for reprove. 'The stoon which men bildynge repreueden' = the stone which the builders rejected; Wyclif, Luke, xx. 17. See Reprove. Der. reprieve, sb., Cor. v. 2. 53. Doublet, reprove.

REPRIMAND, a reproof, rebuke. (F., -L.) In the Spectator, no. 112. - F. reprimande, formerly reprimende, 'a check, reprehension, reproof,' Cot. - Lat. reprimenda, a thing that ought to be repressed; fem. of fut. part. pass. of reprimere, to repress; see Re- and Press (1). Der. reprimand, verb.

REPRINT, to print again. (F.,-L.) Prynne refers to a book 'printed 1599, and now reprinted 1629; 'Histrio-mastix, part i. p. 358 (R.) From Re- and Print. Der. reprint, sb.

p. 358 (R.) From Re- and Print. Der. reprint, sb.

REPRISAL, anything seized in return, retaliation. (F., -Ital., L.) It means 'a prize' in Shak. I Hen. IV, iv. I. 118. Spelt
reprisels, pl., in Minsheu, ed. 1627. - O. F. represaille, 'a taking or
seising on, a prise, or a reprisall;' Cot. [The change of vowel is due to the obsolete verb reprise, to seize in return, Spenser, F. Q. iv. 4. 8, from the pp. repris of O. F. reprender= Lat. reprehendere.]—
Ital. ripresaglia, 'booties, preyes, prisals, or anything gotten by prize, bribing, or bootie;' Florio.—Ital. ripresa, 'a reprisall or taking again;' id. Fem. of ripreso, pp. of riprendere, 'to reprehend, also to take again retake.' id. Lat. take the days are Bennehend. also to take again, retake;' id. - Lat. reprehendere; see Reprehend.

And see Prize (1).

REPROACH, to upbraid, revile, rebuke. (F., -L.) Meas. for Meas. v. 426. But it is tolerably certain that the sb. reproach was in use, in E., before the verb; it occurs, spelt reproche, in Skelton, Bowge of Courte, l. 26.] - F. reprocher, 'to reproach, ... object or impute unto, Cot.; whence the sb. reproche, 'a reproach, imputation, or casting in the teeth;' id. Cf. Span. reprochar, vb., reproche, sb.; Prov. repropehar, to reproach (cited by Diez). also find Prov. repropehiers, reprojers, sb., a proverb (Bartsch). β. The etymology is disputed, yet it is not doubtful; the late Lat. appropiare became O. F. aprocher and E. approach, so that reproach answers to a Lat. type repropiare *, not found, to bring near to, hence to cast in one's teeth, impute, object. See Diez, who shews that other proposed solutions of the word are phonetically impossible. Y. Scheler well explains the matter, when he suggests that repropiare* is, in fact, a mere translation or equivalent of Lat. obicere (objicere), to cast before one, to bring under one's notice, to reproach. So also the G. vorwerfen, to cast before, to reproach. 8. And hence we can explain the Prov. repropehiers, lit. a bringing under one's notice, a hint, a proverb.

• The form repropiare* under one's notice, a hint, a proverb. is from re., again, and propicus, adv., nearer, comp. of prope, near; see Propinquity and Approach. Der. reproach, sb.; reproachable, reproach-able, reproach-able, reproach-ful, Titus Andron. i. 308; reproachable, ful-ly.

REPROBATE, depraved, vile, base. (L.) Properly an adj., as in L. L. L. i. 2. 64; also as sb., Meas. iv. 3. 78. - Lat. reprobatus, censured, reproved, pp. of reprobare; see Reprove. Der. reprobation, a reading in the quarto editions for reprobance, Oth. v. 2. 200, from O. F. reprobation, omitted by Cotgrave, but in use in the 16th cent. (Littré) = Lat. acc. reprobationem.

REPRODUCE, to produce again. (L.) In Cotgrave, to translate F. reproduirs. From Re- and Produce. Der. reproduction, reproduct-ive.

repositorium, a repository. Formed with suffix -or-i-um from reposit-us, P REPROVE, to condemn, chide. (F., -L.) M.E. reprouen (reproven), P. Plowman, C.iv. 389. [Also spelt repreuen; see Reprieve.] O. F. reprover, mod. F. reprouver, to reprove; Littré. - Lat. reprobare, to disapprove, condemn. - Lat. re-, again; and probare, to test, prove; hence 'to reprove' is to reject on a second trial, to condemn. see Re- and Prove. Der. reprov-er; reprov-able, reprov-abl-y.

508

Also reproof, M. E. reprove, reproef, Gower, C. A. iii. 230, l. 2, i. 20, l. 8; see Proof. And see reprobate. Doublet, reprieve.

REPTILE, crawling, creeping. (F., -L.) In Cotgrave. - F. reptile, 'reptile, creeping, crawling;' Cot. - Lat. reptilem, acc. of reptilis, creeping; formed with suffix - life from rept-us, pp. of repere, to creep. + Lithuan. reploti, to creep (Nesselmann). β. From ARAP, to creep, which is a mere variant of the \checkmark SARP, to creep; see

Serpent. Der. reptil-i-an.

REPUBLIO, a commonwealth. (F., - L.) Spelt republique in Minsheu, ed. 1627. - F. republique, 'the commonwealth;' Cot. - Lat.

respublica, a componwealth; put for respublica, lit. a public affair. See Real and Public. Der. republic-an, republic-an-ism.

REPUDIATE, to reject, disavow. (L.) In Levins.—Lat. repudiatus, pp. of repudiare, to put away, reject.—Lat. repudium, a casting off, divorce, lit. a rejection of what one is ashamed of. - Lat. re-, away, back; and pud-, base of pudere, to feel shame, pudor, shame (of doubtful origin). Der. repudiat-or; repudiat-ion, from F. repudiation, 'a refusall,' Cot.

REPUGNANT, hostile, adverse. (F., - L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627; and in Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. ii. c. 11 (R.) The word is rather F. than Lat.; the sb. repugnance is in Levins, ed. 1570, and occurs, spelt repungnaunce, in Skelton, Garland of Laurell, 311. The verb to repugn was in rather early use, occurring in Wyclif, Acts, v. 39; but appears to be obsolete. - F. repugnant, pres. part. of repugner, 'to repugne, crosse, thwart;' Cot. - Lat. repugnare, lit. to fight against. - Lat. re-, back, hence against; and pugnare, to fight; see Re- and Pugnacious. Der. repugnance, from O. F. repugnance, repugnancy,' Cot.

n Virgil. Æn. ii. 13, by repulst. Oftentymes the repulse from in Virgil, Æn. ii. 13, by repulst. Oftentymes the repulse from promocyon is cause of dyscomforte; Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. iii. c. 12. - Lat. repulsus, pp. of repellere, to repel; see Repel. B. The sb. answers to Lat. repulsa, a refusal, repulse; orig. fem. of the pp. repulsus. Der. repulse, sb., as above; repuls-ive, -ly, -ness; repuls-ion.

REPUTE, to estimate, account. (F., -L.) 'I repute, I estyme, or judge, Ie repute;' Palsgrave. The sb. reputation is in Chaucer, C. T. 12536, 12560. - O. F. reputer, 'to repute;' Cot. - Lat. reputare, to repute, esteem. - Lat. re-, again; and putare, to think; see Reand Putative. Der. reput-able, reput-abl-y, reput-able-ness; reput-ed-ly; reput-at-ion, from F. reputation, reputation, esteem, Cot.

REQUEST, an entreaty, petition. (F., - L.) M. E. requeste, Chaucer, C. T. 2687. - O. F. requeste, 'a request;' Cot. - Lat. requisita, a thing asked, fem. of pp. of requirere, to ask; see Re- and Quest;

and see Require. Der. request, verb, Two Gent. i. 3. 13.

REQUIEM, a mass for the repose of the dead. (L.) 'The requiem-masse to synge;' Skelton, Phylyp Sparowe, 401. The Mass for the Dead was called the requiem, because the anthem or officium began with the words 'Requiem æternam dona eis, Domine,' &c.; see Procter, On the Common Prayer. — Lat. requiem, acc. of requies, rest. — Lat. re-, again; and quies, rest; see Re- and Quiet. And see Dirge.

REQUIRE, to ask, demand. (F., - L.) Spelt requyre in Palsgrave. M. E. requiren, Chaucer, C. T. 8306; in 1. 6634, we find requere, riming with there. The word was taken from F., but influenced by the Lat. spelling. - O. F. requerir, 'to request, intreat;' Cot. - Lat. requirere, lit. to seek again (pp. requisitus). - Lat. re-, again; and quærere, to seek; see Re- and Quest. Der. requir-able; require-ment, a coined word; requis-ite, adj., Wint. Tale, iv. 4. 687, from Lat. pp. requisitus; requis-ite, sb., Oth. ii. 1. 251; requis-it-ion, from F. requisition, a requisition, Cot.; requis-it-ion-ist.

REQUITE, to repay. (F., -L.) In Shak. Temp. v. 169. Surrey

translates si magna rependam (Æn. ii. 161) by requite thee large amendes. The word ought rather to be requit; cf. 'hath requit it,' Temp. iii. 3. 71. But just as quite occurs as a variant of quit, so re-

Temp. III. 3. 71. But just as quite occurs as a variant of quit, so requite is put for requit; see Re- and Quit. Der. requit-al, Merry Wives, iv. 2. 3.

REREDOS, a screen at the back of an altar. (F., -L.) 'A reredosse in the hall;' Harrison, Desc. of Eng. b. ii. c. 12; ed. Furnivall, p. 240. Hall, in his Chronicle (Henry VIII, an. 12) enumerates that he back and F desc. - Let dorsess. Compounded of rear, i. e. at the back, and F. dos (= Lat. dorsum), the back; so that the sense is repeated. See Rear (2) and Dorsal.

REREMOUSE, REARMOUSE, a bat. (E.) Still in use in

the West of England; Halliwell. The pl. reremys occurs in Richi

the Redeles, ed. Skeat, iii. 272. = A.S. hréremús, a bat; Wright's aboundance of rosin; Holland, tr. of Plutarch, b. xvi. c. 10. M.E. Vocab., p. 77, col. 1, last line.

B. Most likely named (like prov. recyne, Wyclif, Jer. li. 8. = O. F. resine, 'rosin;' Cot. Mod. F. résine, a bat) from the flapping of the wings; from A.S. hréran, to agitate, a derivative of hrór, motion (with the usual change from of to e), allied to hrór, adj., active, quick; see Grein, ii. 102, the change from the control of t from δ to ϵ), allied to hror, adj., active, quick; see Grein, ii. 102, 108. Cf. Icel. hræra, G. rühren, to stir; Icel. hræra tungu, to wag

the tongue. And see Mouse.

REREWARD, the same as Rearward, q. v.

RESCIND, to repeal, annul. (F., -L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed.

1674. - F. rescinder, 'to cut or pare off, to cancell;' Cot. - Lat. rescindere, to cut off, annul. - Lat. re., back; and scindere (pp. scissus), to cut; see Re- and Schism. Der. rescission, from O. F. rescision,

'a rescision, a cancelling,' Cot., from Lat. acc. rescissionem.

RESCRIPT, an official answer, edict. (F., -L.) In Cotgrave. O. F. rescript, 'a rescript, a writing back, an answer given in writing;' Cot. - Lat. rescriptum, a rescript, reply; neut. of rescriptus, pp. of

rescribere, to write back; see Re- and Scribe.

RESCUE, to free from danger, deliver from violence. (F., - L.) M. E. rescouen, rescowen, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iv. met. 5. l. 3809. — O. F. rescourre, 'to rescue;' Cot. The same word as Ital. riscuotere. — Low Lat. rescutere, which occurs A. D. 1308 (Ducange); which stands for reëxcutere. So also the O. F. rescousse, a rescue, answers to Low Lat. rescussa = Lat. reexcussa, fem. pp. of the same verb; and mod. F. recousse = Low Lat. recussa, the same sb. with the omission of ex. B. From Lat. re-, again; and excutere (pp. excussus), to shake off, drive away, comp. of ex, off, and quatere, to shake; see Ro-, Ex-, and Quash. Dor. rescue, sb., M. E. rescous, Chaucer, C. T. 2645, from the O. F. rescousse, 'rescue,' Cot.

RESEARCH, a careful search. (F., - L.) 'Research, a strict inquiry;' Phillips, ed. 1706. From Re- and Search. Cf. O. F. recerche, 'a diligent search,' Cot.; mod. F. recherche.

RESEMBLE, to be like. (F., - L.) M. E. resemblen, Gower, C. A. iii. 117, l. 20. - O. F. resembler, 'to resemble;' Cot. Mod. F. resembler. - F. re-, again; and sembler, 'to seem, also to resemble,' id. - Lat. re-, again; and similare, more generally simulare, to imitate, copy, make like, from similis, like; see Ro- and Similar. resembl-ance, M. E. resemblaunce, Gower, C. A. i. 83, 1. 4, from O. F. resemblance, 'a resemblance;' Cot.

RESENT, to take ill, be indignant at. (F., -L.) Orig. merely to be sensible of a thing done to one; see Trench, Select Glossary. In Beaumont, Psyche, canto iv. st. 156. 'To resent, to be sensible of, or to stomach an affront; Phillips, ed. 1706. Blount's Gloss. has only the sb. resentment, also spelt ressentiment. - O. F. resentir, ressentir. 'Se ressentir, to taste fully, have a sensible apprehension of; se ressentir de iniure, to remember, to be sensible or desire a revenge of, to find himself aggrieved at a thing: 'Cot. Thus the orig. sense was merely 'to be fully sensible of,' without any sinister meaning. - F. re-, again; and sentir, to feel, from Lat. sentire, to feel; see Re- and Der. resent-ment, from F. ressentiment; resent-ful, -ly.

RESERVE, to keep back, retain. (F., -L.) M. E. reseruen (with u = v), Chaucer, C. T. 188. – O. F. reserver, 'to reserve,' Cot. – Lat. reservare, to keep back. - Lat. re-, back; and servare, to keep; see Re- and Serve. Der. reserve, sb., from O. F. reserve, 'store, a reservation,' Cot.; reserv-ed, reserv-ed-ly, -ness; reserv-at-ion; also reserv-oir, a place where any thing (esp. water) is stored up, Swinburne's Trav. in Spain, p. 199, from F. reservoir, 'a store-house,' Cot., which from Low Lat. reservatorium (Ducange).

RESIDE, to dwell, abide, inhere. (F., -L.) See Trench, Select Glossary. In Shak. Temp. iii. 1. 65. [The sb. residence is much earlier, in Chaucer, C. T. 16128.] - O. F. resider, 'to reside, stay,' Cot. - Lat. residere, to remain behind, reside. - Lat. re-, back; and sedere, to sit, cognate with E. sit; see Re- and Sit. Der. residence, as above, from F. residence, 'a residence, abode,' Cot.; resident, Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. ii. c. 210, and c. 219 (R.); resident-i-al,

resid-enc-y; resid-ent-i-ar-y. And see resid-ue.

RESIDUE, the remainder. (F., -L.) M. E. residue, P. Plowman, B. vi. 102. - O. F. residu, 'the residue, overplus, 'Cot. - Lat. residuum, a remainder; neut. of residuus, remaining. - Lat. resid-ere, to remain, also to reside; see Reside. Der. residu-al, residu-ar-y. Doublet, residuum, which is the Lat. form.

RESIGN, to yield up. (F., -L.) M. E. resignen, Chaucer, C. T. 5200. - F. resigner, 'to resigne, surrender;' Cot. - Lat. resignare, to unseal, annul, assign back, resign. Lit. 'to sign back or again.' See Be- and Sign. Der, resign-at-ion, from F. resignation, 'a resignation;' Cot.

RESILIENT, rebounding. (L.) 'Whether there be any such resilience in Eccho's; Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 245.—Lat. resilient, stem of pres, part. of resiler, to leap back, rebound.—Lat. re-, back; and salère, to leap; see Re- and Salient. Der. resilience. Also result, q.v. RESIN, ROSIN, an inflammable substance, which flows from trees. (F.,—L.,—Gk.) Resin is the better and older form. 'Great a delay, a time or term of forbearance; a protection of one, three, or

Attic $\phi\eta\sigma i$, he says, and Gk. σb for Lat. tu, thou. Moreover, there is a place called Retina, of which the mod. name is Resina (White). The etymology sometimes given from Gk. βεειν, to flow (root βν), can hardly be right, as it does not give the right vowel. The η corresponds to Skt. ά; we may therefore compare Skt. rála, 'the resinous exudation of the Shorea robusta;' Benfey. Der. resin-ous, from O. F. resineux, 'full of rosin,' Cot.; resin-y. RESIST, to stand against, oppose. (F., - L.)

Palsgrave; resyst in Skelton, On the Death of Edw. IV, 1. 11. - O.F. resister, 'to resist;' Cot. - Lat. resistere, to stand back, stand still, withstand. - Lat. re-, back; and sistere, to make to stand, set, also to stand fast, a causal verb formed from stare, to stand, cognate with E. stand. See Re- and Stand. Der. resist-ance, M.E. resistence, Chaucer, C.T. 16377, from O.F. resistence (later resistance, as in Cotgrave, mod. F. résistance), which from Lat. resistenti-, crude form of pres. part. of resistere; resist-ible, resist-ibil-i-ty, resist-less, resist-less-

resist-less-ness.

RESOLVE, to separate into parts, analyse, decide. (L.) Chaucer has resolved (with u=v) in the sense of 'thawed;' tr. of Boethius, b. iv. met. 5, l. 3814. - Lat. resoluere, to untic, loosen, melt, thaw. -Lat. re-, again; and solvere, to loosen; see Re- and Solve, resolv-able; resolv-ed; resolv-ed-ly, All's Well, v. 3. 332; resolv-ed-ness. Also resolute, L. L. V. 2. 705, from the pp. resolutus; resolute-ly, resolute-ness; resolut-ion, Macb. v. 5. 42, from F. resolution, 'a resolution,' Cot.

RESONANT, resounding. (L.) In Milton, P. L. xi. 563.—Lat. resonant-, stem of pres. part. of resonare, to resound. Cf. O. F. resonnant, 'resounding;' Cot. See Resound. Der. resonance, suggested

by O. F. resonnance, 'a resounding;' Cot.

RESORT, to go to, betake oneself, have recourse to. (F.,-L.)
'Al I refuse, but that I might resorte Unto my loue;' Lamentalian Change Trailer iii of Mary Magdalene, st. 43. The sb. resort is in Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 135. - O. F. resortir, later ressortir, 'to issue, goe forth againe, resort, recourse, repaire, be referred unto, for a full tryal, . . to appeale unto; and to be removeable out of an inferior into a superior court; 'Cot. (It was thus a law term.) Hence the sb. resort, later ressort, 'the authority, prerogative, or jurisdiction of a sovereign court, Cot. Littré explains that, the sense of ressort, sb., being a refuge or place of refuge (hence, a court of appeal), the verb means to seek refuge (hence, to appeal). - Low Lat. resortire, to be subject to a tribunal; cf. resortiri, to return to any one. - Lat. re-, again; and sortiri, to obtain; so that re ortiri would mean to re-obtain, gain by appeal, hence to appeal, resort to a higher tribunal, or to resort generally. Cf. Ital. risorto, royal power, jurisdiction; quite distinct from risorto, resuscitated, which is the pp. of risorgere = Lat. resurgere, to rise again.

B. The Lat. sortiri is lit. 'to obtain by lot;' from sorti-, crude form of sors, a lot. See Re- and Sort. Der. resort, sb., as above.

RESOUND, to echo, sound again. (F., - L.) The final d is excrescent after n, as in the sb. sound, a noise. M. E. resounen, Chaucer, C. T. 1280. - O. F. resonner, resoner, omitted by Cotgrave, but in use in the 12th cent. (Littré); mod. F. résonner. - Lat. resonare. - Lat. re-; and sonare, to sound, from sonus, a sound; see Re- and Sound (3).

Der. reson-ant, q. v.

RESOURCE, a supply, support, expedient. (F., - L.) In Cotgrave, to translate F. ressource; he also gives the older form resource, a new source, or spring, a recovery. The sense is 'new source, fresh spring; 'hence, a new supply or fresh expedient. Compounded of Re- and Source.

RESPECT, regard, esteem. (F., - L.) In The Court of Love (perhaps not earlier than A.D. 1500), l. 155. - F. respect, 'respect, regard;' Cot. - Lat. respectum, acc. of respectus, a looking at, respect, regard. - Lat. respectus, pp. of respicere, to look at, look back upon. -Lat. re-, back; and specere, to see, spy. See Re- and Spy. Der. respect, verb, Cor. iii. 1. 307, and very common in Shak.; respect-able, from F. respectable, 'respectable,' Cot.; respect-abl-y, respect-abil-ity; respect-ful, respect-ful-ly; respective, from F. respectif, 'respective,' Cot.; respect-ive-ly. Doublet, respite.

RESPIRE, to breathe, take rest. (F.,-L.) In Spenser, F.Q. iii.

3. 36. - F. respirer, 'to breathe, vent, gaspe;' Cot. - Lat. respirare, to breathe. - Lat. re-, again; and spirare, to blow; see Re- and Spirit. Der. respir-able, respir-abil-i-ty; respir-at-ion, from F. re-

five yeares granted by the prince unto a debtor, &c.; Cot. The true & stringere, to draw tight; see Re- and Stringent. Der. restraint, orig. sense is regard, respect had to a suit on the part of a prince or Surrey, Prisoned in Windsor, 1. 52, from O. F. restrainte, 'a restraint,' judge, and it is a mere doublet of respect. - Lat. acc. respectum; see Respect. Der. respite, verb, Chaucer, C. T. 11886. Doublet.

RESPLENDENT, very bright. (L.) (Not from O. F., which has the form resplendissant; see Cotgrave.) 'Resplendent with glory;' Craft of Lovers, st. 5, l. 3; in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. 391.—Lat. resplendent, stem of pres. part. of resplendere, to shine brightly, lit. to shine again. - Lat. re-, again; and splendere, to shine; see Re- and Splendour. Der. resplendent-ly, resplendence.

RESPOND, to answer, reply. (F., = L) 'For his great deeds

respond his speeches great,' i. e. answer to them; Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, b. x. c. 40. - O. F. respondre, 'to answer; also, to match, hold correspondency with;' Cot. - Lat. respondere (pp. responsus), to answer. Lat. re-, back, in return; and spondere, to promise; see Re- and Sponsor. Der. respond-ent, Tyndall, Works, p. 171, col. 2, l. 47, from Lat. respondent, stem of pres. part. of respondere; response, M. E. response, spelt respons in Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 98, 1. 14, from O. F. response, 'an answer,' Cot., = Lat. responsum, neut. of pp. responsus; respons-ible, respons-ibl-y, respons-ibli-i-y; respons-ive, Hamlet, v. 2. 159, from O. F. responsif, responsive, answerable,' Cot.; respons-ive-ly.

Also cor-respond, q. v.

REST (1), repose, quiet, pause. (E.) M. E. reste (dissyllabic), Chaucer, C. T. 9729, 9736. The final e is due to the form of the oblique cases of the A. S. sb. — A. S. rest, ræst, fem. sb., rest, quiet; but the gen., dat., and acc. sing. take final -e, making reste, ræste; see Grein, ii. 372. + Du. rust. + Dan. and Swed. rast. + Icel. rüst, the distance between two resting-places, a mile. + Goth. rasta, a stage of a journey, a mile. + O. H. G. rasta, rest; also, a measure of distance.

3. All from the Teut. type RASTA, Fick, iii. 246; to be divided as RA-STA. And just as we have blass from blow, so here the root is \checkmark RA, to rest, whence Skt. ram, to rest, rejoice at, sport, and the sb. ra-ii, pleasure, as also the Gk. ἐρονή, rest, and prob. ἔρον, love; see Ram, Erotic. Der. rest, verb, A.S. restan, Grein, ii. 373; rest-less, rest-less-ly, rest-less-ness.

REST (2), to remain, be left over. (F., -L.) Perhaps obsolete; but common in Shak. 'Nought rests for me but to make open proclamation;' I Hen. VI. i. 3. 70. The sb. rest, remainder, is still common; it occurs in Surrey, tr. of Virgil, Æn. ii. 651 (Lat. text); see Richardson. - F. rester, 'to rest, remaine;' Cot. - Lat. restare, to stop behind, stand still, remain. - Lat. re-, behind, back; and stare, to stand, cognate with E. stand; see Re- and Stand. rest, sh., as above, from F. reste, 'a rest, residue, remnant;' Cot. And see rest-ive, ar-rest. Rest-harrow = arrest-harrow (Fr. arrête-bourf).

RESTAURANT, a place for refreshment. (F., = L.) Borrowed

from mod. F. restaurant, lit. 'restoring;' pres. part. of restaurer, to restore, refresh; see Restore. Cot. has: 'restaurant, a restorative.'

RESTITUTION, the act of restoring. (F., -L.) M. E. restitucion, P. Plowman, B. v. 235, 238. - F. restitution, 'a restitution.' -Lat. restitutionem, acc. of restitutio. a restoring. - Lat. restitutus, pp. of restituere, to restore. - Lat. re-, back; and statuere, to place; see Reand Statute, Stand. Der. restitue, verb, in P. Plowman, B. v. 281 (obsolete); from F. restituer.

RESTIVE, unwilling to go forward, obstinate. (F.,-L.) Sometimes confused with restless, though the orig. sense is very different. In old authors, it is sometimes confused with resty, adj., as if from rest (1); but properly resty or restie stands for O.F. restif. 'Grow restie, nor go on;' Chapman, tr. of Homer, Iliad, v. 234. 'When there be not stonds, nor restiveness in a man's nature;' Bacon, Essay 40, Of Fortune. See further in Trench, Select Glossary. - F, restif, 'restie, stubborn, drawing backward, that will not go forward;' Cot. Mod. F. rétif. - F. rester, 'to rest, remain;' Cot. See Rost (2). Thus the true sense of restive is stubborn in keeping one's place; a restive horse is, properly, one that will not move for whipping; the shorter form resty is preserved in prov. E. rusty, restive, unruly (Halliwell);

to turn rusty is to be stubborn. Der. restive-ness. RESTORE, to repair, replace, return. (F., -L.) M. E. restoren, Rob. of Glouc., p. 500, l. 10. - O. F. restorer (Burguy), also restaurer, 'to restore,' Cot. - Lat. restaurare, to restore. - Lat. re-, again; and staurare* (not used), to establish, make firm, a verb derived from an adj. staurus* = Gk. σταυρόε, that which is firmly fixed, a stake = Skt. sthávara, fixed, stable, which is derived from \checkmark STA, to stand, with suffix -wara, See Re- and Stand; also Store. Der. restor-at-ion, M. E. restauracion, Gower, C. A. iii. 23, l. 1, from F. restauration = Lat. acc. restaurationem; restor-at-ive, M. E. restauratif, Gower, C. A.

iii. 30, l. 15. Also restaur-ant, q. v.

RESTRAIN, to hold back, check, limit. (F., -L.) M. E. restreinen, restreignen, Gower, C. A. iii. 206, l. 10; Chaucer, C. T. 14505.

- F. restraindre, 'to restrain,' Cot.; mod. F. restraindre. - Lat. restraindre, back, and hold.

Cot., fem. of restrainct, old pp. of restraindre. Also restricts, in Foxe's Acts and Monuments, p. 1173 (R.), from Lat. restrictus, pp. of restringere; restrict-ion, tr. of More's Utopia, ed. Arber, b. ii (Of their iourneyng), p. 105, l. 9, from F. restriction, 'a restriction,' Cot.; restriction,' cot.;

strict-ive, restrict-ive-ly.

RESULT, to ensue, follow as a consequence (F., -L.) In Levins, ed. 1570.—O. F. resulter, 'to rebound, or leap back; also, to rise of, come out of;' Cot. — Lat. resultare, to spring back, rebound; frequentative of resilere, to leap back; formed from a pp. resultus, not in use. See Resilient. Der. result, sb., a late word; result-ant, a mathematical term, from the stem of the pres. part.

RESUME, to take up again after interruption. (F., -L.) 'I resume, I take agayne;' Palsgrave. - O. F. resumer, 'to resume;' Cot. - Lat. resumere, to take again. - Lat. re-, again; and sumere, to take.

B. The Lat. sumere is a compound of sub, under, up; and sumere to take by the sum of the later. emere, to take, buy. See Redeem. Der. resum-able, resumpt-ion, formed from Lat. resumptio, which is from the pp. resumptus.

RESURRECTION, a rising again from the dead. (F., - L.) M. E. resurrectioun, resurexioun; P. Plowman, B. xviii. 425. - O. F. resurrection, 'a resurrection,' Cot. - Lat. acc. resurrectionem, from nom.

resurrectio. — Lat. resurrectus, pp. of resurger, to rise again. — Lat. re., again; and surgere, to rise; see Re- and Source.

RESUSCITATE, to revive. (L.) Orig. a pp., as in: 'our mortall bodies shal be resuscitate;' Bp. Gardner, Exposicion, On the Presence, p. 65 (R.) - Lat. resuscitatus, pp. of resuscitare, to raise up again. - Lat. re-, again; and suscitare, to raise up, put for sub-citare, compounded of sub, up, under, and citare, to summon, rouse. See Re-, Sub-, and Oite. Der. resuscitat-ion; resuscitat-ive, from O. F. resuscitatif, 'resuscitative,' Cot.

RETAIL, to sell in small portions. (F., -L.) In Shak. L. L. L. v. 2. 317. Due to the phrase to sell by retail. 'Sell by whole-sale and not by retaile;' Hackluyt, Voyages, vol. i. p. 506, l. 34. To sell by retail is to sell by 'the shred,' or small portion. - O. F. retail, 'a shred, paring, or small peece cut from a thing; 'Cot. - O. F. retailler, to shred, pare, clip; 'id. - F. re- (= Lat. re-), again; and tailler, to cut; see Re- and Tailor. Der. retail, sb. (which is really the more orig. word); see above. Cf. de-tail.

RETAIN, to hold back, detain. (F., - L.) In Skelton, Phylyp Sparrow, 1. 1126. 'Of them that list all uice for to retaine;' Wyatt, Sat. ii. l. 21. Spelt retayne in Palsgrave. F. retenir, 'to retaine, withholde;' Cot. - Lat. retinere, to hold back. - Lat. re., back; and tenere, to hold; see Re- and Tenable. Der. retain-able; retain-er, Hen. VIII, ii. 4. 113; retent-ion, q. v., retin-ue, q. v. RETALIATE, to repay. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.

Lat. retaliatus, pp. of retaliare, to requite, allied to tālio, retaliation in kind. Cf. Lat. lex talionis, the law of retaliation. β . It is usual to connect these words with Lat. talis, such, like; but this is by no means certain. Vanicek connects them with Skt. tul, to lift, weigh, compare, equal; cf. Skt. tulá, a balance, equality, tulya, equal; these words are from \(\sqrt{TAL}, \) to lift, weigh, make equal, for which see Tolerate. Der. retaliation, a coined word; retaliative, retaliation.

RETARD, to make slow, delay, defer. (F., -L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. - O. F. retarder, 'to foreslow, hinder;' Cot. - Lat. retardare, to delay. Lat. re., back; and tardare, to make slow, from tardus, slow. See Re- and Tardy. Der. retard-at-ion.

RETCH, REACH, to try to vomit. (E.) Sometimes spelt reach,

but quite distinct from the ordinary verb to reach. In Todd's Johnson; without an example. 'Reach, to retch, to strive to vomit,' Peacock, Gloss. of words used in Manley and Corringham (Lincoln). - A.S. hrάcan, to try to vomit, Ælfric's Glos. 26 (Bosworth); whence: 'Phtisis, wyrs-hræcing, vel wyrs-ut-spiung;' Wright's Vocab. i. 19, col. 2, l. 12. — A. S. hræc, a cough, or spittle; in hræc-gebræc, sore throat, id. l. 2; cf. hræca, the throat (—G. rachen), Ps. cxiii. 15.+Icel. hrækja, to retch; from hræki, spittle. Allied to Gk. κράζειν (—κραγyειν), to croak

RETENTION, power to retain, or act of retaining. (F.,-L.) In Shak. Tw. Nt. ii. 4. 99; v. 84. - F. retention, 'a retention;' Cot. - Lat. retentionem, acc. of retentio, a retaining. - Lat. retentus, pp. of retinere; see Rotain. Der. retent-ive, retent-ive-ly, -ness.

RETICENT, very silent. (L.) Modern; the sb. reticence is in Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 841 (R.) = Lat. reticent, stem of pres. part. of reticere, to be very silent. = Lat. re-, again, hence, very much; and tacere, to be silent; see Re- and Tacit. Der. reticence, from F. reticence, 'silence,' Cot., from Lat. reticentia.

RETICULE, a little bag to be carried in the hand. (F.,-L.) streinen, restreignen, Gower, C. A. iii. 206, l. 10; Chaucer, C. T. 14505.

Modern; not in Todd's Johnson. Borrowed from F. réticule, a net for the hair, a reticule; Littré. – Lat. reticulum, a little net, a reticule; atringere, to draw back tightly, bind back. – Lat. re-, back; and double dimin. (with suffix -cu-lu) from reti-, crude form of rete, a net.

Der. reticul-ar, reticul-ate, reticul-at-ed; also reti-cc. 17, from F. retrogradation, 'a retrogradation,' Cot., formed from reti-form, in the form of a net; also reti-na, q. v. nnermost coating of the eye. (L.) Called 'Retitina,' in Phillips, ed. 1706. So called because it Addison in The Freeholder (Todd; no reference). Pope has retrogradation, 'a retrogradation, 'a retrogradation,' Cot., formed from retrogradation, 'a retrogradation,' Cot., formed from retrogradation, 'a retrogradation,' Cot., formed from retrogradation, 'a retrogradation,' Cot., formed from retrogradation, 'a retrogradation,' Cot., formed from retrogradation, 'a retrogradation,' Cot., formed from retrogradation, 'a retrogradation,' Cot., formed from retrogradation, 'a retrogradation,' Cot., formed from retrogradation, 'a retrogradation,' Cot., formed from retrogradation, 'a retrogradation,' Cot., formed from retrogradation, 'a retrogradation,' Cot., formed from retrogradation, 'a retrogradation,' Cot., formed from retrogradation, 'a retrogradation, 'a retrogradation, 'a retrogradation, 'cot., formed from retrogradation, 'a retrogradation, 'cot., formed from retrogradation, 'a retrogradation, 'cot., formed from retrogradation, 'a retrogradation, 'cot., formed from retrogradation, 'a retrogradation, 'cot., formed from retrogradation, 'cot., formed from retrogradation, 'cot., formed from retrogradation, 'cot., formed from retrogradation, 'cot., formed from retrogradation, 'cot., formed from retrogradation, 'cot., formed from retrogradation, 'cot., formed from retrogradation, 'cot., formed from retrogradation, 'cot., formed from retrogradation, 'cot., formed from retrogradation, 'cot., formed from retrogradation, 'cot., formed from retrogradation, 'cot., formed from retrogradation, 'cot., formed from retrogradation, 'cot., formed from retrogradation, 'cot., formed from retrogradation, 'cot., formed from retrogradation, 'cot., formed from retrogradation, 'cot., formed from retrogradation, 'cot., formed from retrogradation, 'cot., formed from retr Root uncertain. ar-y, i. e. net-like; reti-form, in the form of a net; also reti-na, q. v. **RETINA**, the innermost coating of the eye. (L.) Called 'Reti-formis tunica, or Retina,' in Phillips, ed. 1706. So called because it resembles a fine network. Apparently a coined word; from reti-, crude form of rete, a net; see Reticule.

RETINUE, a suite or body of retainers. (F., -L.) M. E. retenue,

Chaucer, C. T. 2504, 6975. - O. F. retenue, 'a retinue;' Cot.; fem.

of retenu, pp. of retenir, to retain; see Rotain.

RETIRE, to retreat, recede, draw back. (F., - Teut.) In Shak. Temp. iv. 161. - O. F. retirer, 'to retire, withdraw;' Cot. - F. re-, back; and tirer, to draw, pull, pluck, a word of Teut. origin. See Re- and Tirade. Der. retire-ment, Meas. for Meas. v. 130, from F.

retirement, 'a retiring,' Cot.

RETORT, a censure returned; a tube used in distillation. (F., -L.) In both senses, it is the same word. The chemical retort is so called from its 'twisted' or bent tube; a retort is a sharp reply 'twisted' back or returned to an assailant. 'The retort courteous;' As You Like It, v. 4. 76. 'She wolde retorte in me and my mother;' Henrysoun, Test. of Creseide, st. 41. – F. retorte, 'a retort, or crooked body,' Cot.; fem. of retort, 'twisted, twined, . . retorted, violently returned,' id.; pp. of retordre, 'to wrest back, retort;' id. - Lat. retorquere (pp. retortus), to twist back. - Lat. re-, back; and torquere, to twist; see Re- and Torsion.

RETOUCH, RETRACE; from Re- and Touch, Trace.

RETRACT, to revoke. (F., - L.) In Levins, ed. 1570. [The remark in Trench, Study of Words, lect. iii, that the primary meaning is 'to reconsider,' is not borne out by the etymology; 'to draw back' is the older sense.] - O. F. retracter, 'to recant, revoke,' Cot. - Lat. retractare, to retract; frequentative of retrahere (pp. retractus), to draw back. - Lat. re-, back; and trahere, to draw; see Re- and Trace. Der. retract-ion, from O. F. retraction, 'a retraction,' Cot.; retract-ive, retract-ive-ly; also retract-ile, i. e. that can be drawn back,

a coined word. And see retreat.

RETREAT, a drawing back, a place of retirement. (F.,-L.)

Spelt retreit in Levins. Bet is to maken beau retrete' = it is better to make a good retreat; Gower, C. A. iii. 356. - O. F. retrete (Littré), later retraite, spelt retraicte in Cotgrave, 'a retrait, a place of refuge;' fem. of retret, retrait, pp. of retraire, 'to withdraw;' Cot. - Lat. retrahere, to draw back; see Retract. Der. retreat, verb, Milton,

P. L. ii. 547.

RETRENCH, to curtail expenses. (F., -L.?) In Phillips, ed. 1706. -O. F. retrencher, 'to cut, strike, or chop off, to curtail, dimindent of the curtail of t o. F. trencher, 'to cut,' Cot. See Re- and Trench. Der. retrench-ment, Phillips.

RETRIBUTION, requital, reward or punishment. (F.,-L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627.-F. retribution, 'a retribution, requitall;' Cot. - Lat. retributionem, acc. of retributio, recompense. - Lat. retributus, pp. of retribuere, to restore, repay. — Lat. re-, back; and tribuere, to assign, give; see Re- and Tribute. Der. retribut-ive.

RETRIEVE, to recover, bring back to a former state. (F., —

L.) 'I retreve, I fynde agayne, as houndes do their game, je retrouue;' Palsgrave. Levins has: 'retrive, retrudere;' he must mean the same word. Prob. in still earlier use as a term of the chase. Just as in the case of contrive, the spelling has been altered; probably retreve was meant to represent the occasional form retreuver of the O. F. retrover, later retrouver. - F. retrouver, 'to find again; Cot. - F. re., again; and trower, to find. See Contrive and Trover. Thus the successive spellings are retreve (for retrewe), retrive, retrieve. Der. retriev-er, retriev-able.

RETRO-, backwards, prefix. (L.; or F., - L.) Lat. retro-, backwards. A comparative form, with comp. suffix -tro (from

Aryan -tar), as in ul-tro, ci-tro, in-tro; from red- or re-, back. Thus the sense is 'more backward.' See Re-.

RETROCESSION, a going back. (L.) A coined word, and not common; see an example in Richardson. As a math. term, in Phillips ed 1706. Formed with suffer ion (F. F. in Let ion.) Phillips, ed. 1706. Formed with suffix -ion (= F. -ion, Lat. ionem) from retrocess-us, pp. of retrocedere, to go backwards; see Retro- and Cede. The classical Lat. sb. is retrocessus.

RETROGRADE, going backwards, from better to worse. (L.) In early astronomical use, with respect to a planet's apparent backward motion. M. E. retrograd, Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, ed. Skeat, pt. ii. § 4, l. 31; § 35, l. 12. — Lat. retrogradus, going backward; used of a planet. — Lat. retrogradi, to go backward. — Lat. ward; used to a planet. — Lat. retrograde, to go backward. — Lat. retrograde, backward; and gradi, to go, from gradus, a step; see Retrograde, orb, from O. F. retrograder, to recoyle, retire, Cot.; retrogress-ion, in Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. vi. c. 3, last section, as if from Lat. retrogressio* (but the classical form is retrogressus), from retrogressus, pp. of retrogradi. Hence retrogress-ive, -ly. Also retrograd-at-ion, Holland, tr. of Plinie, b. ii.

spective, adj., Moral Essays, Ep. i. l. 99. Swift has retrospection (Todd; no reference). Retrospect, or Retrospection, looking back; Phillips, ed. 1706. Coined from Lat. retrospectus, unused pp. of retrospicere, to look back. - Lat. retro-, backward; and specere, to look; see Retro- and Spy.

RETURN, to come back to the same place, answer, retort. (F., -L.) M. E. returnen, retournen, Chaucer, C. T. 2097; Rom. of the Rose, 382, 384. - F. retourner, 'to return;' Cot. - F. re-, back; and tourner, to turn; see Re- and Turn. Der. return, sb., King Alisaunder, l. 600. Der. return-able.

REUNION, REUNITE; see Re- and Unit.

REVEAL, to unveil, make known. (F., -L.) Spelt revele, Spenser, F. Q. iii. 2. 48. - F. reveler, 'to reveale;' Cot. - Lat. revelare, to unveil, draw back a veil. - Lat. re-, back; and uelare, to veil, from uelum, a veil; see Re- and Veil. Der. revel-at-ion, M. E. revelacioun, Wyclif, Rom. xvi. 25, from F. revelation, 'a revelation,' Cot. = Lat. revelationem,

acc. of revelatio, formed from revelatus, pp. of revelare.

REVEILLE, an alarum at break of day. (F.,-L.) 'Sound a reveille, sound, sound;' Dryden, A Secular Masque, 61. 'Save where the fife its shrill reveille screams; 'Campbell, Gertrude, pt. iii. st. 7. Now a trisyllabic word. The last syllable is difficult of explanation, as the F. word is reveil, an awaking, reveille; as in battre le réveil, sonner le réveil, to beat, to sound the reveille (Hamilton). It is perhaps due to some misconception by Englishmen with respect to the F. word rather than to a derivation from reveillé, pp. of réveiller, to rouse, which is the allied verb. β . The sb. réveil = 0. F. resveil, 'a hunt's-up or morning-song for a new married wife, the day after the marriage.' The verb réveiller = O. F. resveiller, 'to awake;' Cot. - F. re- (= Lat. re-), again; and O. F. esveiller, to waken (Cot.), from Low Lat. exuigilare *, not found, but a mere compound of ex, out, and uigilars, to wake, watch, from uigil, wakeful. See Re-, Ex-, and Vigil.

REVEL, a carouse, noisy feast, riotous or luxurious banquet. (F., -L.) The sb. is older than the verb in English. M. E. reuel (F., -L.) The sb. is older than the verb in English. M. E. reuel (=revel), Chaucer, C. T. 2710, 4400, Legend of Good Women, 2251; P. Plowman, B. xiii. 442; Will. of Palerne, 1953. [On the strength of Chaucer's expression, 'And made revel al the longe night' (C. T. 2719), Tyrwhitt explained revel as 'an entertainment, properly during the night.' This is an attempt at forcing an etymology from F. réveiller, to wake, which is almost certainly wrong; and a little research shews that the dictum is entirely groundless. In Will. of Palerne, 1953, the revels are distinctly said to have taken place in the forenoon; and in Chaucer, Legend of Good Women, 2251, we read that 'This revel, full of song and full of daunce, Lasted a fourtenight, or little lasse,' which quite precludes a special reference to the night.] - O. F. revel, which Roquefort explains by 'pride, rebellion, sport, jest, disturbance, disorder, delay.' 'Plains est de joie et de revel' = is full of joy and revelry; Le Vair Palefroy, 1. 760; id. 'La douçors de tens novel Fait changier ire en revel = the sweetness of the fresh season changes anger into sport; Bartsch, Chrestomathie, col. 323, l. 28. According to Diez, it also appears as rivel. β . The word presents great difficulty. The opinion of Diez seems best, viz. that it is connected with O. F. reveler, to rebel, revolt (Roquefort); so that the orig. sense would be 'revolt, uproar, riot, tumult.' Cf. also O. F. revelé, proud, i. e. orig. rebellious. See the passage in the Roman de la Rose, 8615, cited by Roquefort and in Bartsch, col. 382, l. 35: 'Quil vous fust avis que la terre Vousist enprendre estrif ou guerre Au ciel destre miex estelee; Tant ert par ses fleurs revelee' = that you would have thought that the earth wished to enter into a strife or war with heaven as to being better adorned with stars; so greatly was it puffed up by its flowers. Here revelee = rendered rebellious, made conceited. The adj. reveleux (Roquefort) meant blustering, riotous; from which it is an easy step to the sense of indulging in revelry.

7. The word also occurs in Provençal; in Bartsch, Chrest. Prov., col. 133, l. 19, we have: 'e rics hom ab pauc de revel' = and a rich man with but little hospitality, i. e. little given to revelry.

8. If this view be right, the sb. revel is from the verb reveler = Lat. rebellare, to rebel; see Rebel.

9. Scheler opposes this solution, and links revel to F. réver, to dream; but the as a variant of revel) can hardly be explained except by supposing that re- (= ri-) is the ordinary prefix; just as Florio gives both rebellare and ribellare as the Ital. verb 'to rebel.' See Scheler's article on F. rôver. Der. revel, verb, M. E. revelen, Poems and Lives of Saints, ed. Furnivall, xxx. 15 (Stratmann), from O. F. reveler, to rebel, be riotous, as above; reveli-er, M. E. revelour, Chaucer, C. T. 4389; revel-ry, M. E. revelrie, Rom. of the Rose, 720.

also M. E. revelous, full of revelry, full of jest, Chaucer, C. T. 12934. Re- and Vision. Der. revise, sb., revis-al, revis-er; revis-ion, from = O. F. reveleux (as above); which furnishes one more link in the evidence.

REVISIT, to visit again. (F., -L.) In Hamlet, i. 4. 53. From

REVENGE, to injure in return, avenge. (F., -L.) In Palsgrave. 'To revenge the dethe of our fathers;' Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. ii. c. 240 (R.) - O. F. revenger (Palsgrave), later revencher, 'to wreak, or revenge himselfe,' Cot., who gives the form revengé for the pp. Mod. F. revancher; whence the phrase en revanche, in return, to make amends; by a bettering of the sense. - F. re-, again; and venger, older form vengier, to take vengeance, from Lat. uindicare. See Re- and Vengeance; also Avenge, Vindicate. Der. revenge, sb., Spenser, F.Q. i. 6. 44; revenge-ful, Hamlet, iii. 1. 126; revenge-ful-ly; revenge-ment, 1 Hen. IV, iii. 2. 7. Doublet, revindicate.

REVENUE, income. (F., -L.) Lit. 'that which comes back or

is returned to one.' Often accented revenue; Temp. i. 2. 98. - O. F. revenue, 'revenue, rent;' Cot. Fem. of revenu, pp. of revenir, to return, come back. - F. re-, back; and venir, to come. - Lat. re-, back; and uenire, to come, cognate with E. come. See Re- and Come.

REVERBERATE, to re-echo, reflect sound. (L.) In Levins, ed. 1570.—Lat. reverberatus, pp. of reverberare, to beat back. — Lat. re-, back; and verberare, to beat, from verber, a scourge, lash, whip, of uncertain origin. Der. reverberat-ion, M. E. reverberacioun, Chaucer, C. T. 7815, from F. reverberation, 'a reverberation,' Cot. = Lat. acc. reverberationem. Also reverberat-or-y; and reverb (a coined word, by contraction), K. Lear, i. 1. 156.

REVERE, to venerate, regard with awe. (F., -L.) Not an early word, to reverence being used instead. In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - O. F. reverer (mod. réverer), 'to reverence,' Cot. - Lat. revereri, to revere, stand in awe of. - Lat. re-, again (here intensive); and uereri, to fear, feel awe (corresponding to the E. phrase to be wary, to beware), from the same root as wary. See Re- and Wary. Der. reverence, in early use, M. E. reverence, Rob. of Glouc., p. 553, l. 18, King Alisaunder, 793, from O. F. reverence, 'reverence, Cot. = Lat. reverentia, respect. Hence reverence, vb., Minsheu, ed. 1627, P. Plowman, C. xiv. 248, from O. F. reverencer, 'to reverence,' Cot.; reverenti-al, from F. reverential, 'reverent,' Cot. Also rever-ent, Chaucer, C. T. 8063, from O. F. reverent (14th century, see Littré, s. v. révérend), which from Lat. reverendus, fut. pass. part. of revereri: later form rever-end, Frith's Works, p. 105, col. 2, l. 40.
REVERIE, REVERY, a dreaming, irregular train of thought.

(F., -L.) 'When ideas float in the mind without any reflection or regard of the understanding, it is that which the French call resvery; our language has scarce a name for it;' Locke, Human Understanding, b. ii. c. 19 (R.) - F. rêverie, formerly resverie, 'a raving, idle talking, dotage, vain fancy, fond imagination; Cot. - F. rever, formerly resver, 'to rave, dote, speak idly, talke like an asse;' id. β. The F. rêver is the same word as the Lorraine raver, whence E. rave; see Rave. Cotgrave's explanation of rêver by the E. rave is thus justified.

REVERSE, opposite, contrary, having an opposite direction. (F.,-L.) The adj. use seems to be the oldest in E.; it precedes the other uses etymologically. M. E. reuers (= revers). 'A vice reuers unto this ' = a vice opposite this; Gower, C. A. i. 167, l. 2. 'Al the reuers sayn' = say just the contrary; Chaucer, C. T. 14983. — O.F. revers, 'strange, uncoth, crosse;' Cot. - Lat. reversus, lit. turned back, reversed, pp. of revertere, to turn backward, return. - Lat. re-, back; and uertere, to turn; see Re- and Verse. Der. reverse, verb, Gower, C. A. i. 3, l. 7; reverse, sb., Merry Wives, i. 3, 27, from F. revers, 'a back blow,' Cot. Cf. F. les revers de fortune, 'the crosses [reverses] of fortune;' id. Also revers-ion, Levins, from F. reversion, 'a reverting,' Cot.; hence revers-ion-ar-y. Also revers-al, Bacon, Life of Hen. VII, ed. Lumby, p. 15, l. 26; revers-ible. And

REVERT, to return, fall back, reverse. (F., = L.) In Spenser, F. Q. iv. 6. 43. = O. F. revertir, 'to revert, returne;' Cot. = Lat. renertere, to return; see Reverse. Der revert-ible.

REVIEW, to view again, look back on, examine carefully. (F., -L.) 'To review, to recognise, or revise;' Minsheu, ed. 1627. And see Shak. Sonn. 74; Wint. Tale, iv. 4. 680. From Re- and View. Der. review, sb., review-er, review-al.

REVILE, to calumniate, reproach. (F., -L.) M. E. reuilen (with u=v), Gower, C. A. iii. 247, l. 23; Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 161, l. 11. There is no O. F. reviler, nor viler; the word was coined by prefixing F. re- (= Lat. re-, again) to O. F. aviler, thus producing a form raviler *, easily weakened into reviler, just as in the case of Repeal, q.v.

β. The O. F. aviler (mod. F. avilir) is 'to disprise, disesteeme, imbase, make vile or cheap. &c.; Cot. = F. a = Lat. ad, to; and vil, vile, from Lat. uilis. See Vile. Der. reviler. REVISE, to review and amend. (F., = L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. -F. reviser, to revise; omitted by Cotgrave, but in early use (Littré). - Lat. revisare, to look back on, to revisit. - Lat. re-, again; and misare, to survey, frequent. form of uidere (supine uisum), to see. Sec also, a rhapsody, tirade. - Gk. paywoos, one who stitches or strings

Re- and Visit.

REVIVE, to return to life, consciousness, or vigour, recover. (F.-L.) In Palsgrave; and in K. Lear, iv. 6. 47. Also used actively, as: 'to revive the ded' = to reanimate the dead; Spenser, F. Q. ii. 3. 22. - F. revivre, 'to revive, recover, return unto life,' Cot. revivere, to live again. - Lat. re., again; and vivere, to live; see Re- and Vivid. Der. reviv-al, revival-ist, reviver. Also revivify, from re- and vivify; reviv-i-fic-at-ion.

REVOKE, to repeal, recall, reverse. (F., -L.) Levins, ed. 1570, has both revoke and revocate. 'I revoke, je reuocque;' Palsgrave. -O. F. revocquer (omitted by Cotgrave), to revoke; mod. F. révoquer. - Lat. revocare, to call back. - Lat. re-, back; and uocare, to call. See Re- and Voice. Der. revoc-at-ion, from F. revocation, 'a revocation,' Cot., from Lat. acc. revocationem; revoc-able, from F. revocable, 'revokable,' Cot. = Lat. renocabilis; revoc-abl-y; ir-revoc-able.

REVOLT, a turning away, rebellion. (F., -Ital., -L.) In Shak. Merry Wives, i. 3. 111. - F. revolte, 'a revolt, a rebellion,' Cot. -O. Ital. revolta (mod. rivolta), 'a reuolt, turning, an ouerthrow;' &c.; Florio. Tris is the pp. of revolver, 'to revolve, ponder, turne, ouerwhelme;' id. See Revolve. Der revolv, verb, K. John, iii. 1. 257, from F. revolter, O. Ital. revoltare; revolt-er; revolt-ing,

REVOLVE, to roll round, move round a centre. (L.) 'This meditacion by no waie reuolue;' Test. of Love, b. i, in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. 292, back, col. 1, l. 10. - Lat. revoluere, to roll back, revolve. - Lat. re-, back; and uoluere (pp. uolutus), to roll. See Re- and Voluble. Der. revolv-er; revolution, M. E. reuolucion, Gower, C. A. ii. 61, l. 21, from F. revolution = Lat. acc. revolutionem, from nom. revolutio, a revolving, due to revolutus, pp. of revoluere. Hence revolution-ar-y, -ise, -ist. And see revolt.

REVULSION, a tearing away, sudden forcing back. (F., -L.) Used by Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 66, to mean the withdrawal of blood from one part to another in the body. - F. revulsion, 'a revulsion, plucking away; also, the drawing or forcing of humours from one part of the body into another; 'Cot.-Lat. reunlsionem, acc. of reuulsio, a tearing away. - Lat. reuulsus, pp. of reuellere, to pluck back. - Lat. re-, back; and uellere, to pluck, of uncertain origin. Der. revuls-ive. And see con-vulse.

REWARD, to requite, recompense, give in return. (F., -L. and Teut.) M. E. rewarden, verb, P. Plowman, B. xi. 129, Wyclif, Heb. xi. 26. Also reward, sb., used exactly in the sense of regard, of which it is a mere doublet. 'Took reward of no man' = paid regard to no one, P. Plowman, C. v. 40; see Chaucer, Legend of Good Women, prol. 399; Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, 1881; Will. of Palerne, 3339.—O. F. rewarder, the same as regarder, to regard (Burguy).—O. F. re- (= Lat. re-), back; and warder, the same as garder, a word of Teut. origin. See Regard, Guard, Ward. The orig. sense is to mark or heed, as a lord who observes a vassal, and regards him as worthy of honour or punishment; hence, to requite. Not connected

The Cock and the Fox, 581, 663, 721, 768, 794, 805. 'Hyer [here] begynneth thystorye [the history] of reynard the foxe; 'Caxton, tr. of Reynard the Fox, A.D. 1481. See the Introductory Sketch to The History of Reynard the Fox, ed. W. J. Thoms, Percy Soc., 1844.— F. renard, regnard (mod. F. rénard), a fox; Cot. β . Of Teut. origin; the famous epic is of Low G. origin, and was composed β. Of Teut. in Flanders in the 12th century; see the edition, by Herr Ernst Martin, Paderborn, 1874, of Willems, Gedicht von den vos Reinaerde (poem of the fox Reynard). Thus the E. and F. words are due to the Flemish name reinaerd or reinaert. This is the same as the O. H. G. reginhart, used as a Christian name, meaning literally 'strong in counsel,' an excellent name for the animal.

7. The O. H. G. regin, ragin, counsel, is the same as Goth. ragin, an opinion, judgment, advice, decree. This is not to be connected with Lat. regere, to rule, but with Skt. rackand, orderly arrangement, from rack, to arrange; see Fick, iii. 250.

8. The O. H. G. kart, strong, lit. hard, is cognate with E. Hard, q.v. The O. H. G. raginhart became later reinhart, a reynard, fox.

C. spinstle of fine this control of the control of t G. reinecke, a fox; this seems to be a mere corruption.

RHAPSODY, a wild, disconnected composition. (F., -L., -Gk.) Ben Jonson uses 'a rhapsody Of Homer's' to translate Iliacum carmen, Horace, Ars Poetica, l. 129. Spelt rapsodie in Minsheu, ed. 1627. – F. rapsodie, 'a rapsodie,' Cot. – Lat. rhapsodia. – Gk. payobia, the reciting of epic poetry, a portion of an epic poem recited at a time. songs together, a reciter of epic poetry, a bard who recites his own poetry. The term merely means 'one who strings odes or songs together,' without any necessary reference to the actual stitching together of leaves. — Gk. ραψ. stem of fut. tense of ράπτειν, to stitch together, fasten together; and ψδη, an ode, for which see Ode. Der. rhapsodi-c, Gk. ραψωδικόs, adj., rhapsodi-c-al, rhapsodi-c-al-ly; rhapsodi-st. sb.

RHETORIC, the art of speaking with propriety and elegance. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) M. E. retorikè (4 syllables), Chaucer, C. T. 7908. - F. rhetorique, 'thetorick,' Cot.- Lat. rhetorica, put for rhetorica ars, i. e. rhetorical art; fem. of rhetoricus, rhetorical.- Gk. $h\eta\tau\rho\rho\mu\tau$, put for $h\eta\tau\rho\mu\tau$, i. e. rhetorical art; fem. of $h\eta\tau\rho\mu$, on orator.- Gk. $h\eta\tau\rho\rho\mu$, to say, of which the pt. t. is $\epsilon l-\rho\eta-\kappa a$; so that $h\eta\tau\omega\rho$ is formed from the base $h\eta$ - with the suffix $-\tau\omega\rho$ (= l.at.-tor) of the agent; the sense being 'speaker.' B. The base of $\epsilon l\rho\epsilon\nu$ is $f\epsilon\rho=\sqrt{WAR}$, to speak; whence also the E. verb; see Verb. See Curtius, i. 428. Der. rhetoric-al., $-al-l\nu$; rhetoric-ian.

RHEUM, discharge from the lungs or nostrils caused by a cold. (F., -L., -Gk.) Frequent in Shak. Meas. iii. 1. 31; &c. 'Reumes and moystures do increase;' Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 24. Spelt reume, Palsgrave. -F. rheume, 'a rheume, catarrh; Cot. - Lat. rheuma. -Gk. ρεύμα (stem ρευματ-), a flow, flood, flux, rheum. -Gk. ρευ, occurring in ρεύ-σομαι, fut. t. of ρέειν, to flow, which stands for ρεγειν; the base of the verb being ρυ (for σρυ), to flow, cognate with Skt. sru, to flow. - SRU, to flow; see Ruminate and Stream. Fick, i. 837; Curtius, i. 439. Der. rheum-y, Jul. Cæsar, ii. 1. 266; rheumat-ic, Mids. Nt. Dr. ii. 1. 105, from Lat. rheumatismus = Gk. ρευματισμός, liability to rheum.

RHINOCEROS, a large quadruped. (L., = Gk.) In Shak. Macb. iii. 4. 101. Named from the remarkable horn (sometimes double) on the nose. - Lat. rhinoceros (Pliny). - Gk. ρινόκερως, a rhinoceros, lit. 'nose-horn.' - Gk. ρινο- crude form of ρίς (gen. ρινός), the nose; and κίρ-ας, a horn, allied to E. horn; see Horn. ** See the description of the rinocertis and monoceros, supposed to be different animals, in K. Alisaunder, 6529, 6539; cf. Wright, Popular Treatises on Science n. 81.

On Science, p. 81.

RHODODENDRON, a genus of plants with evergreen leaves.
(L., -Gk.) Lit. 'rose-tree.' In Phillips, ed. 1706. - Lat. rhododendron (Pliny). -Gk. ροδόδενδρον, lit. 'rose-tree.' - Gk. ροδόο, crude form of ρόδον, a rose; and δενδρον, a tree.

Β. As to ρόδον, see

ROSE. Δέν-δρον appears to be a reduplicated form, connected with δρῦν, a tree, and therefore with E. tree; see Tree.

RHODOMONTADE; the same as Rodomontade, q.v.

RHOMB, RHOMBUS, a quadrilateral figure, having all its sides equal, but not all its angles right angles. (F., -L., -Gk.; or L., -Gk.) The F. form rhomb is now less common than the Lat. form rhombus; but it appears in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, and in Milton, P. R. iii. 309. - F. rhombe, 'a spinning wheel; also, a figure that hath equal sides and unequal angles, as a quarry of glass,' &c.; Cot. - Lat. rhombus. - Gk. ρόμβος, anything that may be spun or twirled round, a spinning-wheel; also a rhomb, or rhombus, from a certain likeness to a whirling spindle, when the adjacent angles are very unequal. - Gk. ρέμβειν, to revolve, totter; nasalised form from βέπειν, to sink, fall, be unsteady, which is allied to G. werfen, to throw, mand E. warp; see Warp. The root is √WARP, to throw. Der. rhomb-ic; rhombo-id, i. e. rhomb-shaped, from βόμβο, crude form of βόμβο, and εlδ-os, form, shape; rhombo-id-al. Doublet, rumb, q.v. RHUBARB, the name of an edible plant. (F., - Low Lat., - Gk.) Spelt reubarbe by Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. iv. c. 1 (R.); also Reubarbarum, id. b. iii. c. 5; rubarbe, Skelton, Magnificence, 2385.-O. F. rheubarbe, 'rewbarb;' Cot. Mod. F. rhubarbe. Cf. Ital. reobarbaro, rhubarb; spelt rabbarbaro in Florio. The botanical name is rheum. - Low Lat. rheubarbarum (= rheum barbarum), used by Isidore of Seville (Brachet). - Gk. βῆον βάρβαρον, rhubarb; lit. the Rheum from the barbarian country. β. Gk. βῆον appears to be an adjectival form, from βd, the Rha or Volga, the name of a river in Pontus; so that prov means 'belonging to the Rha;' and the word rhubarb means 'barbarian Rha-plant.' The word pa also denoted rhubarb, and the plant was also called Rha Ponticum, whence the Linnæan name Rheum Rhaponticum, which is tautological. 'Huic Rha uicinus est amnis, in cujus superciliis quædam uegetabilis eiusdem nominis gignitur radix, proficiens ad usus multiplices me-delarum; Ammianus Marcellinus, xxii. 8. 28; a passage which Holland translates by: 'Neere unto this is the river Rha, on the sides whereof groweth a comfortable and holsom root, so named, good for many uses in physick.' See Taylor's Words and Places, White's Lat. Dict. (s. v. rha), and Richardson. Y. As some river-names are Celtic, it is just possible that rha may be related to W. rhe, fleet, speedy, rhean, a rill.

RHUMB, the same as Rumb, q.v. RHYME, the same as Rime (1), q.v.

RHYTHM, flowing metre, true cadence of verse, harmony. (F., -L., -Gk.) Formerly spelt rithme, as in Minsheu, ed. 1627. - F. rithme, 'rime, or meeter;' Cot. - Lat. rhythmum, acc. of rhythmus. - Gk. βυθμός, measured motion, time, measure, proportion; Ionic form, βυσμός. Cf. Gk. βυσίς, a stream, βυμα, a stream, ρυτός, flowing; all from the base βυ-; cf. βέειν (for βέρειν), to flow. - SRU, to flow; see Rheum.

Quite distinct from rhyme; see Rime (1). Der. rhythm-ic, Gk. βυθμικός; rhythm-ic-al.

RIB, one of the bones from the back-bone encircling the chest.
(E.) M. E. ribbe, Rob. of Glouc., p. 22, l. 15; P. Plowman, B. vi. 180. – A. S. ribb, Gen. ii. 21. + Du. rib. + Icel. rif. + Swed. ref-been, a rib-bone; Dan. rib-been. + O. H. G. rippi, G. rippe. + Russ. rebro.
β. Root uncertain; Fick gives the theoretical Teut. base as REBYA; iii. 254. Perhaps from the base of the verb to rive; whence the orig. sense of 'stripe' or 'narrow strip;' see Rive. Der. rib, verb; ribb-ing; spare-rib; rib-wort, Palsgrave, a plantain, called simply ribbe (rib) in A S: see A S. Leechdows Glossery.

simply ribbe (rib) in A. S.; see A. S. Leechdoms, Glossary.

RIBALD, a low, licentious fellow. (F., - Teut.) M. E. ribald, but almost always spelt ribaud, P. Plowman, B. xvi. 151, v. 512; King Alisaunder, 1578; pl. ribauz, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris. 279, last line but one. - O. F. ribald, ribaud (ribauld in Cet.), a ribald, ruffian; mod. F. ribaut. The Low Lat. form is ribaldus; see Ducange. And see a long note in Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, 1839, p. 369. We also find Low Lat. ribalda, fem., a prostitute. B. Of uncertain origin; but the suffix -ald shews the word to be Teutonic; it answers to O. H. G. walt, power, and was (1) a common suffix in Frankish proper names, and (2) a common suffix in F. words, where it is used as a masc. termination denoting character, and commonly has a depreciatory sense, as in the present instance. Y. Diez connects ribald with O. H. G. hripi, M. H. G. ribe, a prostitute, and cites from Matthew Paris: 'fures, exules, fugitiui, excommunicati, quos omnes ribaldos Francia uulgariter consueuit appellare.' Hence also O. F. riber, to toy with a female (Roquefort); which fully explains the sense.

8. Scheler suggests O. H. G. riban (G. reiben), which not only means to rub, but to paint, to put rouge on the face; see Rive. The early history of the word appears to be lost.

Der. ribald-ry, M. E. ribaldrie, commonly written ribaudrie, Chaucer, C. T. 12258, P. Plowman, C. vii. 435.

RIBAND, RIBBAND, RIBBON, a narrow strip, esp. of

RIBAND, RIBBAND, RIBBON, a narrow strip, esp. of silk. (C.) Spelt riband from a fancied connection with band, with which it has nothing to do; also ribband, Spenser, F.Q. iv. 10. 8. But the d is merely excrescent and is not always found in the M. E. period, though occurring in the Prompt. Parv. M. E. riban, P. Plowman, B. ii. 16; 'with ribanes of red golde' = with golden threads. 'Ragges ribaned with gold' = rags adorned with gold thread; Rom. of the Rose, 4754. Again, in Rom. of the Rose, 1077, Riches wears a purple robe, adorned with orfreis (goldembroidery) and ribaninges. It is thus clear that the early sense was 'embroidered work in gold,' and not so much a ribbon as a thread. Of Celtic origin. = Irish ribin, a ribbon; from rib, ribe, a flake, a hair, a ribbon; Gael. ribean, a riband, fillet, from rib, ribe, a hair, rag, clout, tatter, gin, snare, whence also ribeag, a hair, little hair, small rag, tassel, fringe, bunch of anything hairy; W. rhibin, a streak, from rhib, a streak. Also Breton ruban, cited by Stratmann, but not in Legonidec, ed. 1821. Cf. F. ruban, spelt riban in the 15th century, ruben in Cotgrave, rubant in Palsgrave; this may have been derived from Breton. I think this etymology, given in Stratmann, is conclusive, and that the suggestions of any connection with G. ring and band, or Du. rijg (a lace) and band, may as well be given up. The second syllable is due to the common Celtic dimin. suffix, as in W. bych-an, little, dimin. of bach, little; see Spurrell, Welsh Gram. p. 93.

bych-an, little, almin. of back, little; see Spurrell, Welsh Gram. p. 93.

RIBIE, the same as Rebock, q. v.

RICE, a kind of edible grain. (F., -Ital., -L., -Gk., -O. Pers.)

In Shak. Wint. Tale, iv. 3. 41; spelt rize in Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 49; rice in Levins; ryce in Palsgrave. -O. F. ris, 'rice,' Cot.; mod. F. riz. -Ital. riso. - Lat. oryza, rice. -Gk. δρυζα, also δρυζον, rice; both the plant and grain.

β. Doubtless borrowed from an O. Pers. word, not recorded, but related to Skt. vriki, rice, of which the root is supposed to be Skt. vriki to grow, increase, answering to an Aryan Δ. WARDH, to grow. Curtius (ii. 199) remarks that δρυζα 'is clearly a borrowed word; and, as is recognised by Pott, ii. 1. 168, and Benfey, i. 87 (cf. Hehn, 369), seems not so much directly to resemble the Skt. vriki in sound, as to be an attempt at reproducing a related Persian form which has a sibilant instead of λ. It is worth noticing as a proof that the Greeks tried to express a foreign v by o. Pictet, i. 273, gives the Afghan uriski, which also has a vowel in the place of v.' Raverty, in his Dict. of the Pushto or Afghan language, writes urijzey, wrijey, pl., rice; urijza'k, a grain of rice; pp. 1019, 1017.

γ. The word passed also into Arabic, in the forms uruz,

509

the Span. arroz, rice, was borrowed from Arabic.

RICH, wealthy, abounding in possessions. (E.) (12th cent.), O. Eng. Homilies, i. 53, l. 10; Ancren Riwle, p. 66; Layamon, 128. (Not borrowed from F., but an E. word.) — A. S. rice, rich, powerful; Luke, i. 52; Mark, x. 25. The change from final c to ch is just as in Norwich from Norbwic, pitch from A. S. pic, &c.; see Mätzner, i. 145; and cf. beseech with seek, speech with speak, &c.+Du. rijk.+Icel. rikr.+Swed. rik. + Dan. rig. + Goth. reiks.+G. reich.

B. All from a Teut. type RIKA, rich, lit. powerful, ruling; Fick, iii. 248. Allied to Lat. ren, Skt. rája, a king, from A RAG, to rule (Lat. regere).
The fact that the word might have come into the language from F. riche, which is from M. H. G. riche (G. reich), does not do away with the fact that it has always existed in our language. But the deriv. riches is really of F. origin; see Riches. Der. rich-ly, A.S. riclice, Luke, xvi. 19; rich-ness, M. E. richnesse, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 155, l. 14. Also -ric in bishop-ric, where -ric = A. S. rice, a kingdom, dominion; cf. Icel. riki, Goth. reiki, G. reich, sb., dominion, allied to Lat. reg-num, and even to E. realm. And see Riches.

RICHES, wealth. (F., -O. H. G.) Now often regarded as a pl. sb. Shak. has it as a pl. sb., Timon, iv. 2. 32, Per. i. 1. 52; but usually as a sing. sb., Oth. ii. 1. 83, iii. 3. 173, Sonnet 87. M. E. richesse, a sing. sb.; 'Mykel was the richesse,' Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 30, l. 24. The pl. is richesses, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 24, Langton, p. 30, 1. 24. The pr. is richesses, Ayenotic of Inwyl, p. 24, l. 21; Ancren Riwle, p. 168, l. 13. The word first appears (spelt riches) in Layamon, 8091. — F. richesse, 'riches, wealth;' Cot. Formed with suffix -esse (cf. Port. and Span. rigu-eza, Ital. ricch-ezza) from the adj. riche, rich. — M. H. G. riche, O. H. G. rikhi (G. reich),

rich; cognate with E. Rich, q.v.

RICK, a heap or pile of hay or wheat. (E.) The vowel was formerly long, and an h has been lost; rick stands for reek, hreek. M. E. reek, Prompt. Parv. p. 428, col. 1, last line.—A. S. kreác, to translate Lat. aceruus, a heap; Wright's Vocab. i. 74, col. 2, 1, 5 from bottom. Also corn-hrýcca, a corn-rick; Ælfric's Homilies, ii. 178. + Icel. kraukr, a rick, small stack. Root unknown. Doublet, prov. E. ruck, a heap, the Scand. form, from Icel. hraukr, O. Swed. ruka,

ruga, a heap (Ihre).

Der. ricochet, verb.

RICKETS, a disease of children, accompanied with softness of the bones and great weakness. (E.) The name was first given to this disease, about 1620, by the country-people in Dorsetshire and Somersetshire. This we learn from a treatise by Dr. Glisson, De Rachitide, cap. 1. The pseudo-Gk. term rachitis was invented by him, as he tells us, in partial imitation of the prov. E. name, as well as to denote the fact that it is sometimes accompanied by spinal disease; the word rachitis being founded on Gk. baxes, the spine, a word probably cognate with E. **Bidge**, q. v. By a singular blunder, it is now usual to derive rickets from 'Greek rachitis,' there being no such word in existence till A. D. 1650, which is the date of Glisson's treatise. See an excellent account in Rees' Encycl., 1819, vol. 30. 'Cavil 7. Hospitals generally have the rickets... Answer. Surely there is some other cure for a ricketish body than to kill it;' Fuller, Worthies of England, 1662; repr. 1840, vol. i. p. 47. A still earlier notice of rickets is in Fuller, Meditations on the Times (first pub. 1647), xx. p. 163, in Good Thoughts, &c., Oxford, 1810; see N. and Q. 6 S. ii. 219. The prov. E. 'rickety (unsteady) table' is well known. β. Formed, with pl. suffix -ets, from E. wrick, M. E. wrikken, to twist, used in the phr. 'to wrick (i. e. to twist) one's ancle.' Thus the word denotes a disease accompanied by distortion. 'The deuel wrikked her and ther, i. e. the devil (when seized by St. Dunstan) twisted hither and thither; Spec. of Eng., ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 22, 1.82. Allied to A.S. wringan, to wring; see Wring. + Du. wrikken, to stir to and fro; de bank wrikt nog, the bench stands totteringly still (i.e. is rickety); Sewel. See Wriggle.

RICOCHET, the rebound of a cannon-ball fired at a slight elevation. (F.) Not in Todd's Johnson. - F. ricochet, 'the sport of skimming a thin stone on the water, called a Duck and a Drake; Cot. Rabelais (Pantagruel, iii. 10) uses the phrase chanson de ricochet, which Cot. explains: 'an idle or endlesse tale or song.' Littré quotes from a writer of the 15th century: 'Mais que il cede je cederai, et semblablement respond l'autre, et ainsi est la fable du ricochet. B. There is also a F. verb ricocher, to ricochet, make ducks and drakes; and Scheler and Littré derive ricochet from ricocher. I suspect the derivation runs the other way, and that ricocher is merely a short form for ricocheter*. Y. The prefix is plainly the Lat. re-, again. The O.F. cochet is 'a cockerell, or cock-chick, also a shote or shetepig' [young pig], Cotgrave; in the former sense, it is a dimin. of caq, a cock. We cannot tell more till we know what the fable du coq, a cock. ricochet was; the English duck and drake is more intelligible, viz. from the ducking under water and coming up again; see Duck.

uruzz, aruzz, rice, sometimes also ruzz; Rich. Dict. pp. 56, 736; and RID, to free, deliver, disencumber. (E.) M.E. ridden, to separate the Span. arroz, rice, was borrowed from Arabic. liver, O. Eng. Homilies, i. 273; also spelt redden, id. ii. 19, l. 20. (Rid stands for red, and that for hred.) - A. S. hreddan, to snatch away, deliver; Grein, ii. 101. + O. Friesic. hredda. + Du. redden. + Dan. redde. + Swed. rädde. + G. retten.

B. Root uncertain; it is proredde. + Swed. rädde. + G. retten. B. Root uncertain; it is proposed to connect A. S. hreddan with A. S. hræö, quick, and G. retten with M. H. G. hrat, rad, quick; for which see Rather. If this be right, as is probable, the orig. sense is 'to be quick,' to rush to the rescue. Der. ridd-ance, Spenser, Daphnaida, 364; a hybrid word, with F. suffix -ance (Lat. -antia).

RIDDLE (1), a puzzling question, enigma. (E.) Strange as it may seem, it is certain that the word has lost a final s, and stands for riddles, with a plural riddles-es, if it were rightly formed. The loss of s was easy and natural, as it must have appeared like the sign of the plural number. M. E. redels; we find F. un devinal explained by a redels in Wright's Vocab. i. 160. 'The kynge putte forth a rydels,' other M\$\$. redels; Trevisa, iii. 181; and see P. Plowman, B. xiii. 184. — A. S. rédelse, pl. rédelsan, Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, c. xxvii. § 3 (bk. iii. pr. 4), c. xxxv. § 5 (bk. iii. pr. 12), where it means 'ambiguity.' The pl. rédelsas also occurs, Numb. xii. 8, where the A. V. has dark speeches.' The lit. sense is 'something requiring explanation.' Formed with suffixes -el-s (for -el-sa, March, A. S. Gram. § 228), from A. S. ræd-an, to read, interpret; we still use the phr. to read a riddle.' See Road. + Du. raadsel (for raad-se-la, by inversion of the suffixes); from raden, to counsel, to guess. + G.

rithsel (for räth-se-la); from rathen. Der. riddle, verb.

RIDDLE (2), a large sieve. (E.) For hriddle, by loss of initial h.

M. E. ridil, Prompt. Parv. p. 433. The suffixes -il (or -el) and -er being of equal force, we find the corresponding word in the A. S. kridder, a vessel for winnowing com; Wright's Vocab. i. 34, col. 2. Cognate forms appear in Irish creathair, Gael. criathar, Corn. croider, Bret. krouer, a sieve; see Williams, Corn. Dict. Insteading of connecting these with Lat. cribrum (connected with cernere, from ✓ SKAR), it seems better to adopt the suggestion in Williams, that the Celtic forms are simply derived from Irish and Gael. crath, to shake, brandish; cf. W. crydio, crydu, to tremble, Bret. kridien, a trembling. The Gk. κραδάειν, to shake, wave, brandish, presents a striking similarity to the above Celtic words. The orig, sense was perhaps 'shaker.' Der. riddle, verb; cf. A. S. hridian, to sift, Luke, xxii. 31.

RIDE, to be borne along, esp. on a horse. (E.) M. E. riden, pt. t. rood, pp. riden (with short i); Chaucer, C. T. 94, 169, 624, 782, &c. -A. S. ridan, pt. t. rád, pp. riden, Grein, ii. 378. + Du. rijden. + Icel. rlóa. + Dan. ride. + Swed. rida. + G. reiten; O. H. G. ritan. B. All from Teut. base RID, to ride. Cf. Lat. rheda (a Celtic word), a four-wheeled carriage. Der. ride, sb., rid-er, rid-ing; also bed-

ridden, q. v., raid, q. v., ready, q. v., road, q. v.

RIDGE, anything resembling the top of a quadruped's back, an extended protuberance. (E.) M. E. rigge, a back, esp. a quadruped's back, King Alisaunder, 5722; whence mod. E. ridge by mere weakening. The true form is rig in the nom. case, and rigge in the dative; confusion of these resulted in the extension of the dat. form to all cases. We find 'upon his rig' = upon his back, Havelok, 1775. We also find rug, Ancren Riwle, p. 264; pl. rugges, Layamon, 540. The double form is due to the A. S. y. — A. S. hryeg, the back of a man or beast; Grein, ii. 109. + Du. rug, back, ridge. + Dan. ryg. + Swed. rygg. + Icel. hryggr. + G. rücken; O. H. G. hrucki. β . All from Teut. base HRUGYA, Fick, iii. 85. It seems to answer exactly to Gk. paxis, the back, chine, ridge of a hill; the correspondence of Gk. 6 with Teut. Ar shews that an initial a has been lost in the Gk. word; Curtius, i. 436. Der. ridg-y. Doublet, rig (3).

BIDICULOUS, laughable, droll. (L.) In Shak. Temp. ii. 2.

169. Englished (by the common change from -us to -ous) from Lat. ridiculus, laughable. — Lat. riders, to laugh; see Risible. Der. ridiculous-ly, -ness. Also ridicule, orig. ridicle, as in Foxe, Acts and Monuments, pp. 132, 747 (R.), from Lat. ridiculum, a jest, neut. of ridiculus, but changed to ridicule by confusion with F. ridicule, ridicule.

lous, which is not a sb. but an adj.

RIDING, one of the three divisions of the county of York. (Scand.) Put for thriding; the loss of the th being due to the mis-division of the compound words North-thriding, East-thriding, and West-thriding; or it may be put for triding, in a similar way, if belonging to the Norwegian dialect. - Icel. pridjungr, the third part of a thing, the third part of a shire; see Cleasby and Vigfusson. - Icel. pridi, third, cognate with E. Third, q. v.+Norweg. tridjung, a third part; from tridje, third; Aasen.

RIFE, abundant, prevalent. (Scand.) M. E. rif (with long i), also rife, rive, ryfe, ryue; adv. rive, ryue. 'Pere was sorwe rive' = there was abundant sorrow, Will. of Paleme, 5414. 'Balu Per wes riue' = evil was abundant there ; Layamon, 20079. - Icel. rifr, munifi-

cent, abundant; cf. rifligr, large, munificent; O. Swed. rif. rife. A. S. & q. v. Cf. Du. wrikken, 'to move or stir to and fro;' wriggelen, 'to rif, abundant, is given by Etmüller; but it is an extremely scarce word, and borrowed; his reference (Obs. mi. dierum fest. nat.) I do not understand. β. Allied to O. Du. rijf, rijve, 'abundant, copious, or large,' Hexham; Low G. rive, abundant, munificent, extravagant. Cf. Icel. reifa, to bestow, reifir, a giver. Fick (iii. 254) derives this adj. from the verb to rive; if this be so, it meant 'rubbing away,' wasteful, extravagant; see Rive. Der rife-ly, rife-ness.

RIFF-RAFF, refuse, rubbish, the off-scourings of the populace. (F., - Teut.) 'Lines, and circles, and triangles, and rhombus, and (F., = Teut.) 'Lines, and circles, and triangles, and rhombus, and rifferaffe;' Gosson, School of Abuse, 1579, ed. Arber, p. 49, l. 26. Due to M. E. rif and raf, every particle, things of small value. 'The Sarazins, ilk man, he slouh, alle rif and raf' = He slew the Saracens, and the state of them. Rob. of Brunne, tr. of every man of them, every particle of them; Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 151. And again: That noither he no hise suld chalange rif no raf' = That neither he nor his should claim a single bit of it; id. p. 111, l. 2. = F. rif et raf; as, 'Il ne luy lairra rif ny raf, he will strip him of all;' Cot. So also: 'On n'y a laissé ne rifle, ne rafle, they have swept all away, they have left no manner of thing behind them; id. The lit, sense of rif is 'a piece of plunder of small value;' it is closely related to F. rifler, 'to rifle, ransack, spoile, make havock or clean work, sweep all away before him;' id. So also O. F. raffler, 'to rifle, ravage, to sweep all away,' id. also O. F. raffler, 'to rifle, ravage, to sweep all away,' id. The connected E. words are Rifle (1) and Raffle, q. v. Cf. O. Ital. raffold ruffola, by riffraffe, by hooke or crooke, by pinching or scraping;

BIFLE (1), to carry off as plunder, spoil, strip, rob. (F., -Teut.) M. E. riflen, P. Plowman, B. v. 234. - F. rifler, 'to rifle, ransack, spoile, make havock,' Cot. A word prob. due to the Norse seakings. Formed as a frequentative from Icel. hrifa, to catch, to grapple, seize, rifa (usu. spelt hrifa), to pull up, scratch, grasp; related to which are hrifsa, to rob, pillage, hrifs, sb., plunder. B. We also find Icel. hrifa, a rake, O. Du. rif, rieve, a small rake (Hexham); the form of the base would be harf-, answering to Lat. earpere; so that the root is probably KARP, to seize; see Harvest.

y. The F. rifler (from Icel. hrifa) and rafter (from G. raffen) may not have been connected in the first instance, but the similarity of sound drew them together, as recorded in the E. riff-raff, q. v. Der. rifl-er.

RIFLE (2), a musket with a barrel spirally grooved to give the bullet a rotary motion. (Scand.) A modern word; rifle and rifle-man appear in Todd's Johnson, ed. 1827. 'Rifled arms were known on the continent about the middle of the 17th century; they do not appear to have been introduced into the British service till the time of the American revolutionary war; Engl. Cycl. β . The sb. rifle is a short form for rifled gum, and is due to the technical word rifle, to groove. This is a dimin. form from the Scand. form of the verb to rive, and means 'to tear slightly,' hence to channel, to groove. See Ripple (1). - Dan. rifle, to rifle, groove, channel, as in riflede söiler, fluted columns; cf. rifle, a groove, flute; riffel, a rifled gun; Swed. reffla, to rifle; cf. reffelbössa, a rifled gun. - Dan. rive (for rife), to tear; Swed. rifua, to scratch, tear, grate, grind; Icel. rifa, to rive; see Rive. So also G. riefe, a furrow, riefen, to rifle. A. S. geriflian rests only on the authority of Somner, and is explained by 'rugare,' i. e. to wrinkle. If a true word, it does not correspond to E. rifle, but to the old verb rivel, to wrinkle; see Rivel. It is, however, a closely related word. Der. rifle-man. RIFT, a fissure. (Scand.) In Spenser, F. Q. i. 2. 30. M. E. reft,

Rom. of the Rose, 2661; ryfte, Prompt. Parv. p. 433. = Dan. rift, a rift, rent, crevice, from rive, to rive; Norw. rift, a rift; Icel. ript, a breach of contract. Cf. Swed. refva, a rift, strip, cleft, gap; from Swed. rifva, to tear, rive. See Rive. Der. rift, verb, Temp. v. 45,

spelt ryft in Palsgrave.

RIG (1), to fit up a ship with tackle. (Scand.)

Also to dress up a person, but this is merely the jocular use of the word, and not the old sense, as supposed by Johnson. In Shak., only in the nautical sense; Temp. i. 2. 146, v. 224, &c. 'High rigged ships;' Surrey, tr. of Virgil; Lat. text. celsas naues, Æn. iv. 396. 'I rygge a shyppe, I make it redye; Palsgrave. Of Scand origin; the traces of the word are very slight. - Norweg. rigga, to bind up, wrap round; in some districts, to rig a ship; rigg, sb., rigging of a ship; Aasen. (f. Swed. dial. rigga pd, to harness a horse, put harness on him (which presupposes a sb. rigg, with the sense of harness or covering, just as the Swed. sela pd, to harness, is from sele, sb., harness); Rietz. Perhaps related to A. S. wrihan, to cover. ¶ It is impossible that rig can be derived from A. S. wrihan, as has been suggested, because that

Der. rig., sb., rigg-ing.

RIG (2), a frolic, prank. (E.?) 'Of running such a rig;' Cowper,
John Gilpin. 'Rig, a frolic;' Halliwell. Riggisk, wanton; Shak.

Antony, ii. 2. 245. The verb riggs, to be wanton, occurs in Levine,

Cartainly connected with Rickets, and Wriggle.

verb became wrien in M. E., all trace of the guttural disappearing.

wriggle; 'Sewel; Dan. vrikke, to wriggle. **BIG** (3), a ridge. (E.) 'Amang the rigg

'Amang the rigs o' barley;' Burns. M. E.

rig, a ridge; see Ridge.

RIGHT, erect, straight, correct, true, just, proper, exact. (E.)

M. E. right, Wyclif, Matt. iii. 3; &c. — A. S. riht, adj.. Grein, ii. 378. H. E. right, wychi, Matt. Int. 3; &c. - A. S. rint, adj., Grein, It. 376.

+ Du. regt. + Icel. réttr (for rehtr). + Dan. ret. + Swed. rät. + G.

recht, O. H. G. reht. + Goth. raihts.

B. All from Teut. base

REHTA, right; Fick, iii. 248. A participial form from the base

RAK, to rule, answering to

RAG, to rule, direct, whence Lat. rectus (for reg-tus), right, direct, answering to the pp. of regere, to rule. See Rectitude. Der. right, adv., A.S. rihte; right, sb., A.S. riht; right-ly, right-ness, A.S. rihtnes; right, verb, A.S. rihtan; rightful, P. Plowman, B. prol. 127; right-ful-ly, right-ful-ness. Also right-eous, well known to be a corruption of M. E. rightwis, Pricke of Conscience, 9154, A. S. rihtwis, Grein, ii. 381, a compound of riht and wis = wise, i. e. wise as to what is right. Palsgrave has the curious intermediate form ryghtuous. Hence right-eous-ly, A.S. riht-wislice (Grein); right-eous-ness, M. E. rightwisnesse, Wyclif, Matt. vi. 1, Luke, i. 75, A.S. rihtwisness (Grein). From the same root are rect-i-tude, rect-i-fy, rect-or, rect-angle. rect-i-lineal, as well as reg-al. reg-ent, &c.; also cor-rect, di-rect, e-rect. See regent.

RIGID, stiff, severe, strict. (L.) In Ben Jonson, Epistle to a Friend, Underwoods, lv. 17. – Lat. rigidus, stiff. – Lat. rigere, to be stiff. Perhaps the orig. sense was 'to be straight;' cf. Lat. rectus, direct, right, straight. If so, it may be referred to KAG, to rule, direct. Der. rigid-ly, -ness, rigid-i-ty. Also rig-our, Chaucer, C. T. 11087, from O. F. rigour (mod. F. rigueur) = Lat. rigorem, acc. of rigor, harshness; rigor-ous, Cor. iii. 1. 267, from F. rigoreux, 'rigor-ous,' Cot.; rigor-ous-ly, -ness.

RIGMAROLE, a long unintelligible story. (Hybrid: Scand.; The word is certainly a corruption of ragman-roll, and F., - L.) once a very common expression for a long list of names, hence a long unconnected story. See my note to P. Plowman, C. i. 73, where it occurs as rageman; Anecdota Literaria, by T. Wright, 1844, p. 83, where a poem called Ragman-roll is printed; Wright's Homes of Other Days, p. 247; Jamieson's Dict., where we learn that the Scottish nobles gave the name of ragman-rolls to the collection of deeds by which they were constrained to subscribe allegiance to Edw. I, A. D. 1296; Towneley Mysteries, p. 311, where a catalogue of sins is called a rolle of ragman; Skelton, Garl. of Laurell, l. 1490, and Dyce's note; P. Plowman's Crede, l. 180; Cowel's Law Dict., and Todd's Johnson, s. v. rigmarole. Also the long note on ragman-roll in Halliwell. **B.** In the next place, ragman was a name for the devil; and ragman-roll is the devil's roll, the devil's list. For an example of ragman in this sense. see P. Plowman, C. xix. 122, and the note; it was also a contemptuous name for a coward. γ. The word roll is F.; see Roll. The word ragman is Scandinavian. Cf. Icel. ragmenni, a craven person, coward, ragmennska, cowardice; from Icel. ragr, a coward, and maîr (= manr), a man. Swed. ragren, the devil; Rietz cites O. Icel. ragrættr, an evil spirit, lit. a cowardly wight, where vættr is our E. wight = G. wicht in bösewicht, a bad spirit. To call a person ragr was to offer him the greatest possible insult.

5. The Icel. ragr is believed to be the same word as Icel. argr, effeminate, by a shifting of r, as in E. Run, q.v. For a notice of the Icel. argr, see Arch (2). The word roll was sometimes pronounced row (see Jamieson); hence we find in Levins, ed. 1570: Ragmanrew, series, where rew = row. RILE, to vex; see Roil

RILL, a streamlet, small brook. (C.?) 'The bourns, the brooks, the becks, the rills, the rivulets;' Drayton, Polyolbion, Song 1. (He also has the dimin. rill-et in the same Song.) - W. rhill, a row, trench, drill; contracted form of rhigol, a trench, groove; dimin. of rhig, a notch, a groove. If this be right, the true sense is 'shallow trench' or 'channel;' there is no difficulty in the transference of the sense to the water in the channel, since the words channel, canal, and kennél are used in a like ambiguous manner. β. There is also a Low G. rille, used in the sense of a small channel made by rain-water running off meadows, also, a rill; see Bremen Wörterbuch. This is obviously the same word; but it may likewise be of Celtic origin, as there is no assignable Teutonic root for it. On the other hand, the W. rhill has an intelligible Celtic origin in the W. rhig above cited; and, just as W. deg (ten) is cognate with Lat. decem, we may refer rhig to the Aryan ARIK, to tear, hence, to score, scratch, furrow; cf. Skt. likh, to scratch, lekhá, a stroke, mark, Gk. epeinesv, to rend, Lat. rima (for ric-ma), a chink; see Fick, i. 195. Der. rill-et, rill, verb. 65 See remarks on Drill (2).

RIM, a border, edge, verge. (E.) 1. M. E. rim, rym. 'Rym of a whele;' Prompt. Parv. - A. S. rima, rim; in the comp. sa-rima, seashore, lit. sea-rim; A. S. Chron. an. 897; see Sweet, A. S. Reader. col. 119, 1.6. Certainly connected with Rickets, and Wriggle, Cf. W. rhim, rhimp, rhimpn, a rim, edge, rhimpyn, an extremity;

sible that the E, word was borrowed from Celtic. 2, We also find rim used in the sense of peritoneum or inner membrane of the belly, as in Shak. Hen. V, iv. 4. 15; and see Pricke of Conscience, l. 520, Sir Gawain and the Green Knight, 1343; the sense may be 'border,' hence envelope or integument. This is probably the same word. Otherwise, cf. A.S. krif, the belly; see Midriff.

RIME (1), verse, poetry; the correspondence of sounds at the ends of verses. (E.) Usually spelt *rhyme*, in which case it is one of the worst spelt words in the language. This ridiculous spelling was probably due to confusion with the Gk. word rhythm, and it is, I believe, utterly impossible to find an instance of the spelling rhyme before A.D. 1550; perhaps not so soon. Dr. Schmidt omits to state that the first folio of Shak. has the spelling rime, Two Gent. of Verona, iii. 2. 69, Merry Wives, v. 5. 95, L. L. L. i. 2. 100; &c. It is rime in Minsheu, ed. 1627, and in Cotgrave; ryme in Palsgrave. M. E. rime, ryme, Chaucer, C. T. 13639, 13852, 13853, 13856; &c. — A. S. rim, number, computation, reckoning (Grein); the present peculiar use of the word is in a secondary sense, from the numerical regularity of verses as to syllables and accents, hence at last used to denote a particular accident of verse, viz. the consonance of final syllables, + Du. rijm. + Icel. rima. + Dan. riim. + Swed. rim. + G. reim, O. H. G. rim, Arim, number (to which are due Ital. rima, F. rime, Span. and Port. rima). + Irish rimh; W. rhif, number.

B. Curtius, i. 424, shews these words to be cognate with Gk. αριθμός, number, in which the θ is intrusive, as in πορθμός, a ferry, as compared with πόρος, a ferry. Irish not only has rimk, a number, but also aireamh in the same sense, which is also the Gaelic form; W. has both rhif and eirif; and these words go to shew that, in the Gk, dριθμός, the initial a is rather a part of the root than merely prosthetic, as supposed by Fick, i. 737. That is, the root is Aryan \(\sqrt{A}\) AR, to fit; whence also **Harmony**, q.v.; and see **Arithmetic**, **Art**. \(\gamma\). This ultimate connection of the words art, harmony, arithmetic, and rime is The root of rhythm is SRU, to flow; which highly interesting. is quite a different matter. Der. rime, verb (usually rhyme), M. E. rymen, rimen, Chaucer, C. T. 1461, from A. S. riman (Grein); rimeless (usually rhyme-less); rim-er (usually rhymer), spelt rimer in the first folio ed. of Shak. Antony, v. 2. 215; rime-ster (usually rhymester), the suffix of which is discussed under Spinster.

Whilst the word above **RIME** (2), hoarfrost, frozen dew. (E.) has no title to an h, the present word, conversely, has such a title; the word has lost initial k, and stands for hrime. M. E. rime, ryme. "Ryme, frost, pruina;" Prompt. Parv. — A. S. hrim, to translate Late, pruina; Ps. cxviii. 83, ed. Spelman (margin). + Du. rijm. + Icel. hrim. + Dan. riim. + Swed. rim. Cf. also G. reif, M. H. G. rife, O. H. G. hrifo, hoar-frost; Lithuan. szarmà, hoar-frost.

B. The orig. sense was prob. 'ice;' or literally, 'that which is hardened;' Curtius connects E. rime with Gk. κρυμ-όε, κρύ-οε, frost. κρύσταλλοε, ice, from

KRU, to be hard; see Crystal, Crude, Crust, Raw.

Der. rim-y

RIND, the external covering, as the bark of trees, skin of fruit. (E.) M. E. rind, rinde; Ancren Riwle, p. 150, ll. 4, 8. - A.S. rinde, the bark of a tree, Wright's Vocab. i. 285, col. 2; also, a crust (of bread), Ælfric's Hom. ii. 114, last line but one. + O. Du. rinde, 'the barke of a tree;' Hexham. + G. rinde, O. H. G. rinta. Root unknown. **RING**(1), a circle. (E.) Put for kring, initial k being lost. M. E.

ring, Chaucer, C. T. 10561. - A. S. hring; Grein, ii. 106. + Du. ring. + Low G. ring, rink; Bremen Wörterbuch. + Icel. hringr. + Swed. and Dan. ring. + G. ring, O. H. G. hrinc. Further allied to Lat. circus; Gk. кріков, кірков; see Circus. Also to Skt. chakra (for kakra), a wheel, a circle; Russ. krug', a ring. Der. ring, verb, K. John, iii. 4. 31; ring-dove, so named from the ring on its neck; ring-er; ring-lead-er, 2 Hen. VI, ii. 1. 170; ring-let, used to mean 'a small circle,' Temp. v. 37; ring-straked, i. e. streaked with rings, Gen. xxx. 35; ring-worm, a skin disease in which rings appear, as if formed by a worm, Levins, ed. 1570. And see rink, circus, cycle, rank, range, harangue.

RING (2), to sound a bell, to tinkle. M.E. ringen, Chaucer, C. T. 3894. — A.S. kringan, to clash, ring; byrnan hringdon, breastplates clashed, Beowulf, 327, ed. Grein; ringden pa belle, they rang the bells, A.S. Chron. an. 1131. The verb is weak, and appears to be so in all Teutonic tongues except modern E., which has pt. t. rang, pp. rung (by analogy with sing); we also find pp. rongen, rungen, in Allit. Morte Arthure, ll. 462, 976, 1587. + Du. ringen. + Icel. hringia; cf. hrang, sb., a din. + Dan. rings. + Swed. rings.

Lat. clangor, a din; see Clang. Der. ring, sb., ring-er β. Allied to

RINK, a space for skating on wheels, a course for the game of curling. (E.) The former use is modern; the latter is mentioned in curling. (E.) The former use is modern; the latter is mentioned in Jamieson's Dict. It appears to be a mere variation of ring; compare the use of ring in the compound prizering, and the cognate Latin through shady lanes along the vale of Eeman, which runs rippling word circus. As to the form, we may note the Low Dutch rink used over the stones; Gray, to Dr. Wharton, Oct. 18, 1769. As pointed

rhimio, to edge; rhimmu, to form a rim. Root unknown; it is pos- as a variant of ring; see the Bremen Wörterbuch; and cf. vulgar E.

511

anythink = anything.

RINSE, to cleanse with clean water, make quite clean. (F., = Scand.) 'He may rynse a pycher;' Skelton, Magnificence, 2194. O. F. rinser, 'to reinse linnen clothes;' Cot. - Icel. hreinsa, to make clean, cleanse; from hreinn, adj., clean, pure (the suffix -sa is exactly the same as in E. clean-se from clean); so also Dan. rense, to purify, from reen, clean; Swed. rensa, to purify, from ren, clean. adj. is further cognate with G. rein, Goth. hrains, pure, clean; from the Teut. base HRAINYA, pure; Fick, iii. 82. Root unknown.

The prov. E. rench, to rinse, a Northern word, and the form reinse,

RIOT, tumult, uproar. (F., = O. H. G.?) M. E. riote, Chaucer, C. T. 4390, 4418; Ancren Riwle, p. 198, last line. = F. riote, 'a brabbling, brawling;' Cot. Cf. Prov. riota, dispute, strife (Bartsch); Stal. riotta, quarrel, dispute; riot, uproar.

β. The orig. sense seems to be 'dispute;' of uncertain origin.

Diez conjectures F. riote to stand for zivote; cf. O. Du. revot, ravot, 'caterua nebulonum, et lupanar, luxus, luxuria;' Kilian. And he refers it to O. H. G. riben (G. reiben), to grate, rub (orig. perhaps to rive, rend); cf. G. sich an einem reiben, to mock, attack, provoke one, lit. to rub oneself against one. The word ribald appears to be of like origin; see Ribald, Rive. Der. riot, verb, M. E. rioten, Chaucer, C. T. 4412, from F. rioter, 'to chide,' Cot.; riot-er, M. E. riotour, Chaucer, C. T.

RIP, to divide by tearing open, cut open, tear open for searching into. (Scand.) 'Rip up griefe;' Spenser, F. Q. i. 7. 39. [It does not seem to be the same word as M. E. rippen, used in the Ormulum in the sense of 'rob;' this is a variant of M. E. ruppen, to rob, Layamon, 10584, and allied rather to Rob than to the present word.] It corresponds to M. E. ripen, used in the secondary sense of to grope, probe, search into, also used occasionally (like the mod. word) with the prep. up. 'Rypande . . the reynes and hert' = searching the reins and heart (said of God), Allit. Poems, B. 592. 'To rype upe the Romayns' = to search out the Romans, Morte Arthure, 'The riche kinge ransakes . . and up rypes the renkes' = the rich king seeks for and searches out the men, id. 3940. 'To ripe thair war'= to search their ware (where two MSS. have ransake), Cursor Mundi, 4893. 'I rype in olde maters, je fouble;' also, 'I ryppe a seame that is sowed;' Palsgrave. A Northern word, of Scand. origin. - Norweg. ripa, to scratch, score with the point of a knife (Aasen); Swed. dial. ripa, to scratch, also to pluck asunder (cf. E. rip open), Rietz; Swed. repa, to scratch, to ripple flax; repa up, to rip up; repa, sb., a scratch; Dan. oprippe, to rip up. Allied to Icel. rifa, (1) to rive, tear, rend, whence rifa aptr, to rip up; (2) to scratch, grasp, whence rifa upp, to pull up. Thus the word appears to be no more than a variant of **Rive**, q. v. often made, with A.S. ripan (mod. E. reap) does not seem to be well founded; I suppose the root to be different; see Reap. Der. rip, sb.; ripp-le (1), q.v., ripple (3), q.v.

RIPE, developed, mature, arrived at perfection. (E.)

ripe, rype, Chaucer, C. T. 17032.— A. S. ripe; 'and swa swa ripe yro fortreddon' = and trod [all] down like ripe corn; Ælfred, tr. of Beda, i. 12. This adj. signifies 'fit for reaping,' and (like the sb. rip, harvest) whence rijpen, to ripen. +G. reif, O.H.G. rif; whence reifen, to ripen, to reaps; see Reap. +Du. rijp; whence rijpen, to ripen, to ripen, to ripen. Der. ripe-ly, -ness; also ripen, verb, from A.S. ripian, Gen. xviii. 12.

RIPPLE (1), to pluck the seeds from stalks of flax by drawing

an iron comb through them. (Scand.) A Northern word; see Jamieson. M. E. ripplen, ripelen. 'Rypelynge of flax, or other lyke, Avulsio;' Prompt. Parv. 'Hoc rupestre, a repylle-stok,' i. e. an implement for cleaning flax; Wright's Vocab. i. 269, col. 2. The cleaning of flax was also termed ribbing (a weakened form of rip-ripple, a flax-comb (Jamieson); and this sb. is derived from rip by help of the suffix -le, sometimes used to express the instrument by which a thing is done, as in beet-le = a beat-er; stopp-le, used for stopping, lad-le, used for lading out, gird-le, used for girding. So ripple = an instrument for ripping off the flax-seeds, from Swed. repa, ripple = an instrument for ripping on the nax-secus, from sweat repa, to ripple flax; see Rip.+Du. repel, a ripple, from repen, to beat flax (Hexham); whence repelen, to ripple.+Low G. repe, a ripple; in the dialect of Brunswick called repel, reppel; Bremen Wörterbuch. + G. riffel, a ripple; whence riffeln, to strip flax. See Ripple (3), Riffe (2). RIPPLE (2), to cause or shew wrinkles on the surface, like running water. (E.) The essential idea in the rippling of water is the significant of the surface.

running water. (E.) The essential idea in the rippling of water is that it shews wrinkles on the surface. It appears to be quite a modern word. The earliest quotation in Richardson and Johnson is the following: 'Left the Keswick road, and turned to the left

rimple; 'As gilds the moon the rimpling of the brook,' Crabbe, Parish Register, part I, ed. 1807; where the edition of 1834 has rippling. M. E. rimplen, to wrinkle, whence the pp. rymplyd, explained by 'Rugatus' in Prompt. Parv.; cf. 'a rimpled vecke' = a wrinkled old woman, Rom. of the Rose, 4495. This verb is from the sb. rimple or rimpil; 'Rympyl, or rymple, or wrynkyl, Ruga;' Prompt. Parv. = A. S. hrympelle, to translate Lat. ruga, a wrinkle, in a gloss (Bosworth). See Rumple. + O. Du. rimpel, 'a wrinckle, or a folde,' Hexham; rimpelen, 'to wrinckle;' id. β. The A. S. hrympelle is derived from the strong verb hrimpan, to wrinkle, of which the only trace (in A.S.) is the pp. gerumpen (miswritten for or a late form of gehrumpen), occurring in a gloss (Bosworth). + O. H. G. hrimfan, M. H. G. rimpfen, to bend together, crook, wrinkle; cf. mod. G. rumpfen, to crook, bend, wrinkle.

y. As the verb is a strong one (pt. t. hramp), the Teut. base is HRAMP, a nasalised form of HRAP, answering to Aryan KRAP or KARP, as in Gk. κάρφειν, to wrinkle. The base KRAP is preserved also, in a nasalised form, in the E. Crimp, Cramp, q. v. δ. Closely allied to Rumple, as also to Crumple. Der. ripple, sb., though this (in the form

RIPPLE.

rimple) is really a more orig. word than the verb.

RIPPLE (3), to scratch slightly. (Scand.) In the Whitby Glossary, by F. K. Robinson (E. D. S.). 'Having slightly rippled the skin of his left arm; 'Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 264; see Trench, Select Glossary (where it is wrongly connected with the word above). 'Ripple, rescindere;' Levins. This is merely a dimin.

form of Rip, q. v.

BISE, to ascend, go upward. (E.) M.E. risen, pt. t. roos (pl. risen), pp. risen; Chaucer, C. T. 825, 1501. – A. S. risan, pt. t. rás (pl. rison), pp. risen; Grein, ii. 382. + Du. rijzen. + Icel. risa. + O. H. G. risan, to move up, rise; also to move down, fall. + Goth. reisan, to hove ap, rise; also to move down, rain. + Golin.
reisan, pt. t. rais (pl. risum), pp. risans; only in the comp. ur-reisan
(-A.S. ά-risan, mod. E. arise).
β. All from Teut. base RIS, to slip away, orig. expressive of motion only; cf. Skt. ri, to distil, ooze (we speak of the rise of a river); see Rivulet. The Du. rijzan even means 'to fall;' het loof rijst, the leaves fall (Hexham). Der. rise, sb., Hen. V, iv. 1. 289; a-rise, q. v.; ris-ing, a tumult, also

a tumour, Levit, xiii. 2; also raise, q. v., rear, q. v.

RISIBLE, laughable, amusing. (F., -L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627.

-F. risible, 'fit or worthy to be laughed at;' Cot. - Lat. risibilis, laughable. - Lat. ris-, from ris-um, supine of ridere, to laugh; with suffix -bilis.

β. Perhaps ridere is related to Gk. κρίζειν, to creak; and is of imitative origin. Der. risibl-y, risibil-i-ty. From the same Lat. verb (pp. risus) are ar-ride (rare, = Lat. arridere, to laugh at),

de-ride, de-ris-ion, de-ris-ive, ir-ris-ion, rid-ic-ul-ous.

RISK, hazard, danger, peril. (F., -Span., -L.) Spelt risque in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. -F. risque, 'perill;' Cot. Cf. Ital. risico, (in Ariosto, risco), formerly risigo, as in Florio; Span. riesgo, risk; Low Lat. risigus, riscus, risk. B. A maritime word, borrowed from Spanish. - Span. risco, a steep abrupt rock; from whence the sense of 'danger' may easily have arisen among sailors. Hence Span. arriesgar (arriscar in Minsheu), to venture into danger, lit. 'to go against a rock, where the prefix ar- stands for Lat. ad- before r following, as usual; also arriscado, bold, forward (lit. venturesome); Ital. arrischiarsi, to venture oneself, arrischiato, hazardous. - Lat. resecure, to cut back, to cut off short or abruptly; whence the Span. sb. risco (Ital. risico) was formed in the same way as E. scar. an abrupt rock, is formed from the root of the verb to shear or cut off. - Lat. re-, back; and secare, to cut; see Re- and Section. γ. This suggestion, due to Diez, is satisfactory; he strongly supports it by citing mod. Prov. rezeque, risk, rezegá, to cut off; resega, risk, also a saw, in the dialect of Como; Port. risco, risk, also a rock, crag, also a dash with the pen, riscar, to raze out with the pen (= Lat. resecure, i. e. to cut out). And cf. Ital. risico, risk, with risega, a jutting out, risegare, risecare, to cast off; &c. ¶ Devic attempts a connection with Arab. rizq. riches, good fortune, Rich. Dict. p. 731, but a risk is bad fortune; and, when he relies on the Span. arrissgar as shewing a prefix ar-=Arab. def. article al-, he forgets that this prefix really represents the Lat. ad. Besides, the Ital. word is risico, spelt risigo in Florio. Der. risk, verb, risk-y.

RITE, a religious ceremony. (L.) 'With sacred rites;' Spenser,

F. Q. i. 12. 36. - Lat. ritus, a custom, esp. a religious custom. Cf. Skt. riti, a going, also way, usage, manner; from ri, to go. — RI, to go, run, let flow; Fick, i. 193; see Rivulet.
The F. rit or rite seems to be quite a modern word. Der. ritu-al, from F. ritual, 'rituall,' Cot., from Lat. ritu-alis, from ritu-, stem of ritus; ritu-al-ly;

ritu-al-ism, ritu-al-ist.

BIVAL, a competitor. (F., -L.) For the sense, see Trench, On the Study of Words. In Shak. Two Gent. ii. 4. 174. - F. rival, sb., 'a rival, corrival, competitor in love;' Cot. - Lat. rivalis, sb.,

out by Richardson, it is a by-form or contraction of the older verb to Lat. rivalis, adj., belonging to a brook.—Lat. riv-us, a brook. rimble: 'As gilds the moon the rimpling of the brook,' Crabbe, stream; with suffix -alis. See Rivulet. Der. rival, adj., rival, verb, K. Lear, i. 1. 194; rival-ry, a coined word.

RIVE, to split, tear, slit, rend. (Scand.) M.E. riven, rynen (with u=v), Chaucer, C. T. 12762.—Icel. rifa, pt. t. rif, pp. rifinn =E. riven), to rive, tear; Dan. rive; Swed. rifva, to scratch, tear. + Du. rijven, to grate, to rake. + G. reiben, O. H. G. riban, to grate, β. Allied to Gk. ερείπειν, to throw or dash down, tear rub. down; from a base RIP. γ. Further, the form έρείπειν appears to be parallel to ἐρείπειν, to tear, break, rend, rive, from γ RIK, to tear, whence also Skt. likh, to scratch, Lithuan. rēkti, to cut, to

plough a field for the first time. Der. rif-t, q.v. And see rip, ripple (1), ripple (2), riple (2), rivel; perhaps rib-ald, river.

RIVEL, to wrinkle. (E.) 'Praise from the rivell'd lips of toothless, bald Decrepitude;' Cowper, Task, b. ii. l. 488. 'And rivell'd up with heat;' Dryden, Flower and the Leaf, 378. M. E. rivelen (with u for v); 'Al my chekes... So riveled;' Gower, C. A. iii. 370. - A. S. ge-riftian, to wrinkle (Somner); a frequentative form

from Rive, q. v. See note to Rifle (2).

RIVER, a large stream of running water. (F., -L.) M. E. riuer (with u=v); Chaucer, C. T. 3020; Rob. of Glouc., p. 1, l. 1. -O. F. riviere, mod. F. rivière, a river, stream. It is the same word as Span. ribera, a shore, strand, sea-coast, Port. ribeira, a meadow near the bank of a river (whence ribeiro, a brook), Ital. riviera, the sea-shore, a bank, also a river.

\$\begin{align*} \beta \text{the sense of 'river' is} \end{align*} \begin{align*} \beta \text{the sense of 'river' is} \end{align*} unoriginal, and was perhaps due to confusion between Low Lat. (and Ital.) riva, a bank (= Lat. ripa), and Lat. rivus (Ital. rivo), a river. -Low Lat. riparia, (1) sea-shore or river-bank, (2) a river, Ducange; fem. of riparius, adj., formed from ripa, a bank.

Y. The etymology of ripa is doubtful; Corssen derives it from R1, to flow, with a suffix -pa. It seems far better to consider it as equivalent to Gk. ἐρίπ-νη, a broken cliff, scaur (hence, a steep edge or bank), from the base RIP, to rive, rend, tear off, seen in Gk. ἐρείπειν, to tear down, and in E. rive; see Rive. Cf. E. rift, a fissure, from the same source. Der. river-horse, the hippopotamus, Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. viii. c. 25. Also (from Lat. ripa) ar-rive, q. v. allied to rivulet.

RIVET, an iron pin for fastening armour, &c. together. (F., - Scand.) 'The armourers, With busy hammers closing rivets up.' Hen. V, iv. chor. 13. 'With a palsy-fumbling at his gorget Shake in and out the rivet;' Troil. i. 3. 175. Ryvet, revet, Palsgrave. - F. rivet, 'the welt of a shooe,' Cot. It also meant a rivet, as in 'si la broche n'est pas rivée à deux rivectz en couverture,' since it is here joined to the verb river; this occurs in a quotation dated by Littré August, 1489. In Hamilton's F. Dict. rivet is explained by 'rivet," and marked as a farrier's term. - F. river, 'to rivet, or clench, to fasten or turne back the point of a naile, &c.; also, to thrust the clothes of a bed in at the sides; Cot.

B. The F. etymologists give no satisfactory account of the word; Littré gives it up, and considers that the suggestion of Diez, viz. to connect the word with Icel. hrifa, a rake, does not much help us; there being no obvious connection in the sense. y. But the word is Scand., as shewn by the Aberdeen word riv, to rivet, clench, Shetland riv, to sew coarsely and slightly; which see in Jamieson. — Icel. rifa, to tack together, sew loosely together; rifa saman, to stitch together, an expression which occurs in the Edda, i. 346. Der. rivet, verb, expression which occurs in the Edda, i. 346. Der. rivet, verb, Hamlet, iii. 2. 90; Palsgrave has: 'I revet a nayle, Je rive;' also: Ryvet this nayle, and then it wyll holde faste.

RIVULET, a small stream. (L.) In Milton, P. L. ix. 420; Drayton, Muses' Elysium, Nymph. 6 (R.); and see quotation s. v. Rill. Not F., but an E. dimin., formed with suffix -et from Lat. riuul-us, a small stream, dimin. of riuus, a stream, river. (Prob. suggested by the similar word riveret, for which see Richardson, which is, however, a dimin. of **River**, and therefore from a different source, viz. Lat. ripa, a bank.)

B. The Lat. ri-uus is from ARI, to distil; cf. Skt. ri, to distil, coze, drop; whence also **Liquid**, q.v.

Der. (from Lat. riu-us) riv-al, q. v., de-rive, q. v. And see rite.

RIX-DOLLAR, the name of a coin. (Du., -G.) 'He accepted of a rix-dollar; Evelyn's Diary, Aug. 28, 1641; Evelyn was then at Leyden. - Du, rijks-daalder, a rix-dollar, Hexham gives rijcksdaelder, 'a rix-daller, a peece of money of five schillings, or 50 stivers.' - G. reichsthaler, 'a dollar of the empire.' - G. reichs, gen. case of reich, empire, allied to reich, rich, powerful; and thaler, a dollar; see Rich and Dollar.

ROACH, a kind of fish. (E.) Allied to the carp, but confused with the ray and the skate; fish-names being very vaguely used. M. E. roche. 'Roche, fysche, Rocha, Rochia;' Prompt. Parv. - A. S. reohhe' (perhaps for rohhe, as suggested by Ettmüller); we find 'Fannus, reohhe' in a list of fishes, in Wright's Vocab, i, 56, col. 1; spelt reohhe' in a list of fishes, in Wright's Vocab. i. 56, col. 1; spelt reohche, id. 77, col. 2. + Du. rog, a ray; O. Du. roch, 'a fish called a one who uses the same brook as another, a near neighbour, a rival. - & scait, Hexham. + Dan. rokke, a ray. + Swed. rocka, a ray, thornback. + G. roche, a roach, ray, thorn-back. + Lat. rūia (for rag-ia), a the Span. form. Doublet, ray (2).

ray; see Ray (2). Root unknown. ROAD, a way for passengers. (E.) Also used of a place where ships ride at anchor; this is the same word, the F. rade being borrowed from Teutonic. Also used in the sense of raid or foray; I Sam. rowed from feetonic. Also used in the sense of raid of foray; I Sam. xxvii. 10. Shak. has the word in all three senses; (1) Much Ado, v. 2. 33; (2) Two Gent. i. 1. 53; (3) Cor. iii. 1. 5. M. E. roode (for ships), Prompt. Parv.; rode (for horses); Cursor Mundi, 11427.—A. S. rád, a journey, riding expedition, road; Grein, ii. 362.—A. S. rád, pt. t. of ridan, to ride; see Ride. Der. road-stead, road-way, road-ster (for the suffix, see Spinster); also in-road. Doublet, raid. ROAM, to rove about, to ramble, wander. (E.) M. E. romen, P. Plowman, B. xi. 124; K. Alisaunder, 7207; Seven Sages, 1429 (in Weber's Met. Romances, vol. iii); Havelok, 64; Will. of Palerne, 1608. The older form is ramen, preserved in the derivative Ramble, q.v. In Layamon, 7854, in a description of a shipwreck, we are told that the ships sank, and the Romans 'rameden seond upen,' i. e. roamed (or floated about) over the waves. Here the vowel a is long, and the corresponding A.S. vowels can only be δ , d, or d. β . The etymology is (I think) from an A.S. (theoretical) form rámian*, to stretch out after, tend towards, spread, hence, to try to reach, go towards, and so to journey or rove about. The evidences for the existence of such a verb are considerable, as will presently appear. We still have rame, to roam, ramble, as a Yorkshire word (Halliwell); Ray, in 1691, mentions ream, to stretch out the hand to take anything, to reach after, rame, to reach; Thoresby, in 1703, mentions raume, to reach; Brockett has rame, raim, rawm, to reach anything greedily, to stretch after; the Holderness Glossary (E.D.S.) has rame, to gad about, to sprawl, to spread out too much; 'These branches is ramin all ower walk ommost [almost], we mun hev 'em cut.' Cf. Exmoor ream, to stretch (Grose). y. In Anglo-Saxon we find the derived verb å-råman, explained by Grein 'se erigere, surgere, se levare;' but it may be better explained by the notion of spreading or stretching out; thus, in Cædmon, ed. Thorpe, p. 174, l. 10, we have 'dæges briddan up ofer deóp wæter ord åræmde' = up over the deep water the beginning of the third day extended (or spread out like a growing light). Again, in Cædmon, ed. Thorpe, p. 203, l. 29, we have 'up aramde se eorl' = the earl (Abraham) stretched himself up (i. e. arose). Again, in the same, p. 23, l. 15, we have the passage, where Satan laments the loss of heaven: 'beah wé hine, for þám alwealdan, ágan ne moston, rómigan úres ríces,' which may mean 'though we, because of the Almighty's opposition, cannot get possession of it (heaven), cannot win our kingdom (or even perhaps, cannot roam over our kingdom).' That is, there is nothing against our taking A.S. rómigan as nearly the equivalent of mod. E. roam; it only occurs in this sole passage, but it is believed to be borrowed from the O. Sax. rómón, mentioned below. cognate languages, the word is clearer, but not too clear. We have O. Du. ramen, to stretch cloth (Hexham); Du. ramen, to hit, plan, aim; O. Sax. rómón, to aim at, strive after; O. Fries. ramia, to strive after; O. H. G. rámén, to aim at, strive after. The O. H. G. rámén (also ráman) is a weak verb, and derived from the sb. rám, an aim, object, a striving after; the orig. sb., preserved in no other language. I may add that this view, as to the source of the E. roam, agrees with that given by E. Müller; it deserves to be further worked out. Wedgwood suggests a connection with E. room, A. S. rúm; this is obviously wrong, and deals with the wrong vowel-sound, as shewn by the derivative ramble; the form of the base is RÂM, not RÛM, which excludes that theory at once. B. At the same time, it can hardly be doubted, that the use of the word was largely and early influenced by the word Rome, on account of the frequent pilgrimages to it. Not only the Ital. romeo, a pilgrim, is derived from Roma, Rome, and denoted a pilgrim to Rome; but even in P. Plowman we have religious romares = religious pilgrims, B. iv. 120, which the author probably himself regarded as an equivalent to Rome-renneres = runners to Rome, B. v. 128 (only 8 lines below). This is probably why the orig. sense of 'extend' or 'seek after' or 'strive after' or 'reach towards' is now utterly lost sight of, and the sense of purposeless wandering alone left. But we can still say 'a great rambling house' in the sense of a house that is spread over a considerable

space of ground. Der. roam-er, as above; and ram-b-le.

BOAN, the name of a mixed colour, with a decided shade of red. (F.) 'Roen, colour of an horse, roven;' Palsgrave. In Shak. Rich. II, v. 5. 78; I Hen. IV, ii. 4. 120. Explained by Schmidt as 'dark dappled-bay.' = O. F. rouën; 'Cheval rouën, a roane horse;' Cot. Perhaps there was an O. F. form roan*, as intimated by Scheler; the mod. F. word is rouan. Cf. Span. ruano, sorrel-coloured, roan; Ital. roano, rouano, 'roane,' Florio. β. Origin unknown; the Ital. rouano looks like an extension from O. Ital. rufo, red (Florio);

¶ Taylor (Words and Places) says: 'A curious instance of change of application in a name occurs in the case of the strong Normand horses which were imported from Rouen. They were called Rouens or Roans, a word which has now come to denote the colour of the horse rather than the breed.' He does not adduce one tittle of evidence, nor deign to name any authority. It was suggested by the fact that the name of Rouen is spelt Roan in 1 Hen. VI, i. 1. 65 (first folio), and in Minsheu's Dictionary, &c. But if this be the right solution, it is strange indeed that the French dictionaries should know nothing about it. Nares mentions this 'etymology'

only to declare against it.

ROAN-TREE, ROWAN-TREE, the mountain-ash. (Scand.) A Northern term, and of Scand. origin. Spelt roun-tree, roan-tree, rowan-tree in Jamieson. - Swed. rönn, O. Swed. rönn, runn (Ihre), the mountain-ash; Dan. ron, the service, sorb, mountain-ash; Icel.

reynir, the same. Cf. Lat. ornus, the same.

ROAR, to cry aloud, bellow. (E.) M. E. roren, Wyclif, Rev. x. 3. - A. S. rárian, Ælfric's Homilies, i. 66, l. 18; and in Sweet's A. S. Reader. + M. H. G. réren. β. A reduplicated imitative word from A RÅ, to bellow, whence Skt. rá, to bellow, Lithuan. rë-ju, I scold, chide, and Lat. latrare, to bark. Der. roar, sb.; roar-ing.

ROAST, to cook meat before a fire. (F., -G.?) M.E. rosten, Legends of the Holy Rood, ed. Morris, p. 58, l. 504; Legend of St. Christopher, l. 203; Chaucer, C. T. 385.—O. F. rostir, 'to rost, broile, tost,' Cot. Mod. F. rôtir. Prob. from G. rösten, to roast, a weak verb formed from rost, a grate, grid-iron. β . But the word may be Celtic; we find Irish roistin, a grid-iron, rostain, I roast, rost, roast meat; Gael. rost, roist, W. rhostio, Bret. rosta, to roast. The difficulty is to assign the root of it. Der. roast, sb.; roast-meat (=roast-ed meat).

ROB, to plunder, steal, spoil. (F., -O. H. G.) In early use. M. E. robhen, Havelok, 1958; Ancren Riwle, p. 86, l. 13. -O. F. robber, 'to rob,' Cot. Usually spelt rober. The orig. sense was to despoil the slain in battle, to strip, disrobe; so that the verb is merely formed from the sb. robe, spelt robbe in Cotgrave, a robe. See Robe. ¶ The E. verb reave (usually bereave) is formed, in a precisely similar way, from the A.S. sb. reúf, clothing. Der. robber, M. E. robbour, Rob. of Glouc., p. 94, l. 17, from O. F. robbeur, 'a

robber, Cot.; robbere, M. E. roberie, O. Eng. Homilies, ii. 61, 1. 27, from F. robberie, 'cothere,' Cot. Doublet, reave.

ROBE, a garment, dress. (F., -O. H. G.) M. E. robe, Rob. of Glouc., p. 313, l. 1; P. Plowman, B. ii. 15. -F. robe, a robe; spelt robbe in Cotgrave. - M. H. G. roub, roup, O. H. G. raup (G. raub), booty, spoil; hence, a garment, because the spoils of the slain consisted objects of clothing. A S. roth gradient leads in Landau. sisted chiefly of clothing. + A.S. reif, spoil, clothing. + Icel. rauf, spoil.

\$\beta\$. All from the Teut. base RUB, to break (use violence). - VRUP, to break; see Rupture. And see Reave. Der. robe,

- of RUP, to break; see Europeare. And see Europeare.

ROBIN, a singing-bird, the red-breast. (F., -O. H. G.) 'Robyn redbrest;' Skelton, Phyllyp Sparowe, 399. 'The most familiar of our wild birds, called Robin red-breast, from Robin (the familiar version of Robert), on the same principle that the pie and the daw are christened Mag (for Margery) and Jack. In the same way the parrot takes its name from Pierrot, the familiar version of Pierre; Wedgwood. Robin Hood is mentioned in P. Plowman. B. v. 402. F. Robin, a proper name (Cotgrave); a pet name for Robert, which was early known in England, because it was the name of the eldest son of Will. I. β. Robert is a Frankish name, from O. H. G. Ruodperht (G. Ruprecht, whence our Rupert), meaning 'fame-bright, i. e. illustrious in fame.

7. The syllable perhi is cognate with E. Bright, q. v. The syllable Ruod- is cognate with Icel. hrothr, praise, fame; it occurs also in Rud-olf, Rud-iger, Ro-ger. Cf. Goth. hrotheigs,

victorious, triumphant, 2 Cor. ii. 14. And see Hobgoblin.

ROBUST, vigorous, in sound health. (F., -L.) 'A robust boysterous rogue knockt him down;' Howell, Famil. Letters, b. i. sect. 3. let. 21; dated 1623. – F. robuste, 'strong, tough;' Cot. – Lat. robustus, strong; formed by adding -tus (Aryan -ta) to O. Lat. robus (later robur), strength.

β. The O. Lat. robus is allied to Skt. rabhas, strength, force, from γ RABH (Skt. rabh), to seize.

Description: robust-ness. Also (obsolete) robust-i-ous, Shak. Haml. iii. 2. 10, better spelt robusteous, as in Blount, directly from Lat. robusteus, oaken (hence, strong), by the change of -us into -ous, as in numerous other words, **ROC**, a huge bird. (Pers.) See Rook (2).

ROCHET, a surplice worn by bishops. (F., – O.H.G.) In the Rom. of the Rose, 4757. – F. rochet, 'a frock, loose gaberdine; .. also, a prelates rochet; 'Cot. – O.H.G. roch, hroch (G. rock), a coat, frock. Root roano, roano, roano, from C. Span. ruano, sorret-conoured, roan ; ital. roano, roano, roano, from C. Span. ruano, sorret-conoured, roan ; ital. roano, roano, roano, from C. Ital. rufo, red (Florio); which is from Lat. rufus, red. Mahn (in Webster) suggests Lat. ratus, gray-yellow, which seems impossible, esp. as compared with cent., Littré), commonly roche, a rock; the masc. form roc is later,

and only dates from the 16th century. Cf. Prov. roca, Span. roca, Port. roca, rocha, Ital. rocea, roceia, a rock. Perhaps (says Littré) of Celtic origin.—Irish and Gael. roc, a rock; Breton roch, pronounced with guttural ch, indicating that the word is Celtic, and not borrowed from French. That the word is lost in W. may be due to the use of eraig, a crag, in preference. B. Macleod and Dewar note that the Gael. roc, in the sense of 'rock,' is English; however, the word occurs in Irish and Breton. The Gael. and Irish roc, in the sense of 'wrinkle' (E. ruck), are certainly purely Celtic, being cognate with Lat. ruga. Whether there is any connection between these latter words and rock, I cannot say. y. Diez suggests a theoretical Low Lat. rupica* (from rupes, a rock), to account for Ital. rocea, and a form rupea* to account for F. rockwhich is hardly satisfactory. The M.E. rocke, in Gower, C.A. i. 314, is from F. roche. Der. rock-pigeon, -salt, -work; rock-y, rock-i-ness. ROCK (2), to move backward and forward, to cause to totter, to totter. (Scand.) M. E. rokken, Chaucer, C. T. 4155; Ancren Riwle, p. 82, l. 19. — Dan. rokke, to rock, shake; allied to Dan. rykke, to pull, tug, from ryk, a pull, a tug; Swed. rockera, a frequentative form, to rock, allied to rycka, to pull, from ryk, a pull, jerk. Cf. Icel. rykkja, to pull roughly and hastily, from ryk, a pull, jerk. Cf. Icel. rykkja, to pull roughly and hastily, from ryk, a pull, slos a spasm. Also G. rücken, to move by pushing; from ruck, a pull, jolt, jerk. Note also Icel. rugga, to rock a cradle. All from a Teut. base RUK, descriptive of a jolt, jerk, sudden movement. Der. rock-er, rock-ing-chair.

BOCK (3), a distaff. (Scand.) In Dryden, tr. of Ovid, Metam.

514

ROCK (3), a distaff. (Scand.) In Dryden, tr. of Ovid, Metam. b. viii., Meleager, l. 257. M. E. rokke. 'Rokke, of spynnyng, Colus;' Prompt. Parv. — Icel. rokkr, a distaff; Swed. rock; Dan. rok. + G. rocken, M.H.G. rocke, O.H.G. rocken, a distaff. Root unknown. Perhaps from Dan. rokke, to rock; see Rock (2). Der. rock-et (1), q. v.

ROCKET (1), a kind of fire-work. (Ital., — G.) In Skinner's Dict., ed. 1671. — O. Ital. rocchetto, 'a bobbin to winde silke upon; also, any kinde of squib of wilde fier;' Florio. The rocket seems to have been named from its long thin shape, bearing some resemblance to a quill or bobbin for winding silk, and so to a distaff. The Ital. rocchetto is the dimin. of rocca, 'a distaffe or rocke to spinne with;' Florio. — M. H. G. rocke, a distaff: see Bock (2).

Florio. – M. H. G. rocke, a distaff; see Rock (3).

ROCKET (2), a plant of the genus Eruca. (F., – Ital., – L.) In Levins. Spelt rokat in Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Helth, b. ii. c. 9. – F. roquette, 'the herb rocket;' Cot. – Ital. ruchetta, 'the herb called rocket;' Florio. Dimin. of ruca, garden-rocket, Meadows (omitted in Florio). – Lat. eruca, a sort of cole-wort (White); whence the Ital. ruca, by loss of e. Root unknown.

ROD, a slender stick. (E.) M. E. rod, Gower, C. A. i. 310, l. 4. The word is a mere variant of rood, by a shortening of the vowel-sound of which we have a few other examples, viz. in gosling from A. S. gósling, blossom from A. S. blóstma, shod from A. S. gescód, fodder from A. S. fódor; not very dissimilar are blood, mother, from A. S. blód, módor. In the Owl and Nightingale, l. 1644 (or 1646), we have rod used in the sense of rood or gallows. 'Thou seist that gromes the i-foö, An heie on rodde the an-hoō' = thou (the owl) sayest that men take thee, and hang thee high on a rod (rood). See further under Rood. Doublet, rood.

RODENT, gnawing. (L.) A scientific term. — Lat. rodent-, stem of pres. part. of rodere, to gnaw. Akin to radere, to scratch; from ARAD, to scratch; see Rase. Cf. Skt. rada, a tooth. Der. (from Lat. rodere) cor-rode, e-rode. And see rostrum, rat.

RODOMONTADE, vain boasting. (F., = Ital.) 'Crites. And most terribly he comes off, like your rodomontado;' Ben Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, Act v. sc. 2. 'And triumph'd our whole nation In his rodomont fashion;' id. Masque of Owls, Owl 5. — F. rodomontade, 'a brag, boast;' Cot. — Ital. rodomontada, 'a boaste, brag;' Florio. A proverbial expression, due to the boastful character of Rodomonte, in the Orlando Furioso of Ariosto, bk. xiv; called Rodomonte by Bojardo, Orlando Innamorato, ii. 1. 56. Said to be coined from Lombard rodare (= Ital. rodare), to turn about, and monte, a mountain. See Rotary and Mount (1).

ROE (1), a female deer. (E.) M. E. ro; Chaucer, C. T. 4084, purposely gives the Northern E. ra. — A. S. rák; 'Capreus, rák-deor;' Ælfric's Gloss., Nomina Ferarum. + Icel. rá; whence rábukkr, a roe-buck. + Dan. raa; whence rabuk, a roe-buck, rraadyr, roe-deer. + Swed. rd; whence rábuck, roe-buck. + Du. ree; reebok, roe-buck. + G. rek; rehbock.

β. Fick gives the Teut. type as RAIHA, iii.
253. Der. roe-buck, M. E. roobukke, Trevisa, i. 337; see Buck.

ROE (2), the eggs or spawn of fishes. (Scand.) The form roe is in

ROE (2), the eggs or spawn of fishes. (Scand.) The form roe is in Shak. Rom. ii. 4. 39. But it is due to a curious mistake. The true form is roan (with oa as in oak), but it seems to have been regarded as a plural, like oxen, eyne (eyes), shoon (shoes), so that the n was dropped. This is unusual (perhaps unique) in the case of apparent plurals in -en or -n, but common with plurals (or rather supposed plurals) in -s; as shewn under cherry, sherry, pea. 'Roan, the roe of a fish;' Pea.

and only dates from the 16th century. Cf. Prov. roca, Span. roca, Φ cock's Glossary (Lincoln). 'Round, roc,' Whitby Glossary; where Port. roca, rocha, Ital. rocha, rocha, Ital. rocha, rocha, Ital. rocha,

ROGATION, supplication. (F., - L.) Particularly used in the phr. Rogation-days; see the Prayer-book, Hooker, Eccl. Polity, b. v. s. 41, Foxe, Acts and Monuments, p. 914, Hen. VIII (R.) - F. rogation; pl. rogations, 'rogation-daies;' Cot. - Lat. rogationem, acc. of rogatio, a supplication, an asking. - Lat. rogatus, pp. of rogare, to ask. Root uncertain. Der. rogation-days. Also (from rogare) ab-rogate, ar-rogate, ar-rogate, de-rogate, inter-rogate, pre-rogat-ive, pro-rogue, super-e-rogat-ion, sur-rogate.

ROGUE, a knave, vagabond. (F., - C.) The word sometimes meant merely a wandering mendicant; see K. Lear, iv. 7. 39, and Trench's Select Glossary. Shak, also has roguing, roguish, vagrant; Per. iv. 1. 97; K. Lear, iii. 7. 104. Cotgrave has: 'Roder, to roam, wander, vagabondize it, rogue abroad.' But the E. roguish also has the sense of arch, pert, and this can only be due to F. rogue, 'arrogant, proud, presumptuous, malapert, saucie, rude, surly;' Cot. Thus the sense of 'surly fellow' would seem to be the original one, easily transferred to beggars as a cant term; and then the verb to rogue abroad would mean 'to go about as a beggar.' B. That a rogue was a common cant term may be seen in Harmán's Caueat, ed. Fumivall; he devotes cap. iv (pp. 36-41) to the description of 'a roge,' and cap. v to the description of 'a wylde roge.' He concludes by saying: 'I once rebuking a wyld roge because he went ideally about he shewed me that he was a heave he interest he interests he in the protection of the concludes by saying: 'I once rebuking a wyld roge because he went ideally about he shewed me that he was a heave he interests he interests he interests he interests he interests he interests he interests he interests he interests he interests he interests he interests he interests he interests he interests he interests he interests he interests he interests he went interests he interes

cludes by saying: 'I once rebuking a wyld roge because he went idelly about, he shewed me that he was a begger by inheritance; his grandfather was a begger, his father was one, and he must nedes bone by good reason.' It just corresponds to the modern tramp. \(\gamma\). [The M. E. roge, cited in Halliwell, is of unknown meaning; it rimes with dog, so that it may not be the same word; the M. E. roge, in Morte Arthure, 3272, seems to be O. Swed. roge, a crowd. I do not think these words belong here at all.]

8. The F. rogue is referred by Diez to Icel. hrókr, but this word means lit. 'a rook,' and secondarily, a croaker, long-winded talker; which does not suit the sense. Littré and Scheler refer it, much more suitably, to Bret. rok, rog. arrogant, proud, haughty, brusque, which is obviously right.

6. The Bret. form rok could not have come out of the F. form, and that the word is Celtic is borne out by Irish and Gael. rucas, pride,

arrogance. Der. rogu-ish, -ly, -ness; rogu-er-y.

ROIL, RILE, to vex. (F.,?-L.?) That rile is the same word as roil, to vex, is certain; similarly toil, soil, are occasionly pronounced title, sile. But the old word roil seems to shew two distinct meanings, (1) to disturb, vex, trouble, and (2) to wander about, to romp. I have given numerous examples in my note to P. Plowman, C. vi. 151. Mr. Atkinson suggests Icel. rugla, to disturb, as the possible origin of roil in the former sense; but this is not satisfactory, for it is difficult to see how the diphthong oi could have come out of ug. \(\beta\). It occurs to me that the suggestion in Stratmann as to roil, to wander about, may perhaps serve for the word in all its senses. His suggestion is that it arose from O. F. roeler, another form of O. F. roler, whence E. roll. To roll a thing about is to disturb it; to roll one-self about is to wander. See Roll.

ROISTERING, turbulent, blustering. (F., = L.) Todd cites from Swift (no reference): 'Among a crew of roist'ring fellows.' Shak. has roisting, Troil. ii. 2. 208; and Levins has royst, vb. We have Udall's play of Roister Doister, written before 1553; and the sb. roister is in the Mirror for Magistrates (Nares). Roister, a bully, a ruffian or turbulent fellow, seems to be the orig. word which gave rise to the verb roist on the one hand, and the adj. roistering, i. e. ruffianly, on the other. = F. rustre, 'a ruffin, royster, hackster, swaggerer, sawcie fellow;' Cot. This Littré explains as being another form of O. F. ruste, a rustic, the r being 'epenthetic.' = Lat. rusticus, acc. of rusticus, rustic, hence clownish. See Rustic.

ROLL, to turn on an axis, revolve, move round and round. (F., -L.) In early use; M. E. rollen, Layamon, 22287, later text; Chaucer, C. T. 12772.—O. F. roler, later rouler, to roll.—Low Lat. rotulare, to roll. revolve.—Lat. rotula, a little wheel; dimin. of rota, a wheel. See Rotary. Der. roll, sb., M. E. rolle, Ancren Riwle, p. 344, l. II, from O. F. rolle, later roule, 'a rowle,' Cot., which from Low Lat. rotulum, acc. of rotulus, a roll (preserved in the phrase custos rotulorum). Also roll-er, roll-ing, roll-ing-pin, rolling-press. Also (from F. roule) roul-eau, roul-eite. Also cont-rol, q. v.; perhaps roil.

ROMANCE, a fictitious narrative. (F., — L.) The French

ROMANCE, a fictitious narrative. (F., - L.) The French originals from which some E. poems were translated or imitated are often referred to by the name of the romance. Rob. of Glouc. (p. 487, last line), in treating of the history of Rich. I, says there is more about him 'in romance;' and, in fact, the Romance of Richard Cuer de Lion is extant in E. verse; see Weber's Met. Romances. — O. F.

romans, a romance (Burguy). This peculiar form is believed to have arisen from the late Lat. adv. romanice, so that romanice loqui was translated into O. F. by parler romans. It then became a sb., and passed into common use. The Prov. romans occurs (1) as an adj. = Lat. Romanus, (2) as a sb., the 'Roman' language, and (3) as a sb., tati. Romanus, (2) as a so, the Roman language, and (3) as a so, a romance.

B. By the 'Roman' language was meant the vulgar tongue used by the people in everyday life, as distinguished from the 'Latin' of books. We now give the name of Romance Languages to the languages which are chiefly founded on Latin, or, as they are also called, the Neo-Latin languages.

7. The late Lat. Romanice, i. e. Roman-like, is formed from the adj. Romanus, Roman.

Lat. Roma, Rome. Der. romance, verb, romanc-er. Also (from Romanus) Roman, Roman-ist, Roman-ism, Roman-ise; also roman-esque, from F. romanesque, 'Romish, Roman,' Cot., from Ital. Romanesco, Romanish. Also (from Roma) Rom-ish. And see Romaunt.

ROMAUNT, a romance. (F., - L.) The Romaunt of the Rose, usually attributed, on insufficient grounds, to Chaucer, is a wellknown poem. It is a translation of the French poem La Roman de la Ross. Thus romaunt answers to F. roman. The final t is excrescent after n, as in tyrant, but is found in F. as well as E.; the O. F. form was (occasionally) romant, or even roumant, as in Bartsch, Chrestomathie Française, col. 401, l. 10. Another O. F. form of the same word was romans (whence E. romance), so that romans, roman, romant are three forms of the same word; I have here mentioned them in their chronological order. See further under Romance. Der. romant-ic, spelt romantick in Phillips, ed. 1706, from mod. F. romantique, romantic, an adj. formed from romant, another form of roman, as ex-

plained above; romant-ic-al-ly. **ROMP**, to play noisily. (F., – Teut.) In the Spectator, no. 187, we find a romping girl, and rompishness. The older spelling was Ramp, q.v. Pethaps we may compare A. S. rempend, hasty, Ælfred. The change from a to o before Past. Care, c. xx (p. 148, l. 10). m occurs also in from (orig. fram), comb (orig. camm), womb (Scotch wame); before n, it is tolerably common. Der. romp, sb., romp-ish, romp-ish-ly, romp-ish-ness.

RONDEAU, a kind of poem. (F., - L.) Borrowed from mod. F. rondeau. The M. E. word was Roundel, q. v. roundel.

ROOD, the holy cross: a measure of land. (E.) The same word as rod, as shewn under Rod. Hence its use as a measure of land, because measured with a measuring-rod or 'pole,' of the length of 51 yards, giving a square rod of 301 square yards, and a square rod of 40 square rods, or a quarter of an acre. For the sense of 'cross,' see Legends of the Holy Rood, ed. Morris. - A. S. ród, a gallows, cross, properly a rod or pole; Matt. xxvii. 40, John, xix. 17. + O. Fries. rode, O. Sax. roda, gallows, cross. + Du. roede, a rod, perch, wand, yard. + G. ruthe, O. H. G. riuti, a rod of land. + Lat. rudis (for rudhis?), a rod, staff. Cf. Skt. nyag-rodha, the Indian fig-tree, lit. 'growing downwards,' from nyanch, downwards, and rudh, old form of ruh, to grow. 'Rudis, a staff, certainly belongs to the RUDH (also Skt. ruh), to grow; for it corresponds to A.S. ród-(a), O. H. G. ruota, which require an ante-Teutonic dh. Add Zend. rud, grow, liudan, to grow (with I), Church Slav. roditi, parere; 'Curtius, Der. rood-loft (Nares).

BOOF, the covering of a house. (E) Put for hroof, initial h being lost. M. E. rof, Havelok, 2082; rhof, Ormulum, 11351.—A. S. hrof, a roof, Mark, ii. 4. + O. Fries. hrof. + Du. roef, a cabin. + Icel. hróf, a shed under which ships are built or kept. β. We find also Russ. hrov', a roof. Perhaps allied to Gk. κρύπ-τειν, to

hide; see Crypt. Der. roof, verb; roof-ing, roof-less.

BOOK (1), a kind of crow. (E.) M. E. rook, Prompt. Parv.—

A. S. Aróc; Ps. 146, 10; ed. Spelman. + Icel. Arókr. + Dan. raage. + Swed. roka. + Irish and Gael. rocas. + M. H. G. ruoch, O. H. G. hruoh; cf. G. ruchert, a jackdaw (Flügel).

B. The word means croaker; cf. Goth. hruhjan, to crow as a cock; Skt. hrug, to cry out; Gael. roc, to croak. A word of imitative origin; see Croak,

Crow. Der. rook-er-y.

ROOK (2), a castle, at chess. (F., - Pers.) Roke of the chesse, roc; 'Palsgrave. M. E. rook, Prompt. Parv. F. roc, 'a rook at chesse,' Cot. Pers. rokk, 'the rook or tower at chess;' Rich. Dict. p. 727. The remoter origin of this word is unknown; Devic cites d'Herbelot as saying that in the language of the ancient Persians, it signified a warrior who sought warlike adventures, a sort of knight-market. errant. The piece was orig. denoted by an elephant carrying a castle on his back; we have suppressed the elephant. There seems to be nothing to connect this with the famous bird called the roc or rukh; except that the same word rukh, in Persian, means 'a hero, a knight-errant (as in d'Herbelot), a rhinoceros, the name of a bird of mighty wing, a beast resembling the camel, but very fierce,' &c.; Rich. (as above).

ROOM, space, a chamber. (E.) The older meaning is simply

'space;' hence a place at table, Luke, xiv. 7. M. E. roum; 'and hath roum and eek space, Chaucer, Legend of Good Women, 1995. - A. S. rúm; 'næfdon rúm' = they had no room. Lulie, ii. 7. We also find A.S. rum, adj., spacious; 'se weg is swide rum' = the way is very broad or spacious, Matt. vii. 13. + Du. ruim, adj., spacious; sb., room. + Icel. rumr, spacious; rum, space. + Dan. and Swed. rum, adj. and sb. + Goth. rums, adj. and sb., Matt. vii. 13; Luke, ii. 7. + G, raum, O.H. G. rum, space. B. All from the Teut. type RU-MA, spacious; or, as a sb., space; Fick, iii. 258. Allied to Lat. rūs, open country, Russ. raviina, a plain, Zend ravanh, wide, free, open, ravan, a plain; Fick, i. 197. Der. room-y, Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 153, l. 609, a late word, substituted for the M. E. adj. roum (room); room-i-ly, room-i-ness. Also room-th (Nares), obsolete.

Also rumm-age, q. v.

ROOST, a place where fowls rest at night. (E.) Frequently applied to the perch on which fowls rest; as to which see below. Most common in the phr. to go to roost, i. e. to seek a sleeping-place. 'They go to roost;' Skelton, Elynour Rummyng, 191. 'Roost for capons or hennes;' Palsgrave. - A.S. hróst; Lye gives henna hróst, a hen-roost, but without authority. Yet it would appear to be the correct form, as the palsied man healed by Christ is let down through the roof; or, as in the original, thurh thes huses hrost, through the housetop. Here Heyne prints hrost, from a notion that the word is cognate with G. horst, which he explains by 'underwood;' but the latter is the familiar Kentish word hurst, and is a different word altogether. + O. Du. roest, or hinnen-kot, 'a hen-roest;' roesten, 'to goe to roest, as hens;' Hexham.

Y. In the Heliand, the sense of hróst comes close to that of 'roof;' and I suspect that A.S. hró-st and A.S. hró-f are from the same source, and are related words. At any rate, roost is certainly related to Goth. hrot, Icel. hrot, a roof; we also find Icel. rót, the inner part of a roof of a house, where fish are hung up to dry, and this is the same as Norweg. rot, the inner part of a roof, a cock-loft (Aasen); cf. rost, a roofing (id.), Scotch roost, the inner roof of a cottage, composed of spars reaching from δ. We may here find the exone wall to the other (Jamieson). planation of the whole matter; roo-st, Goth. hro-t, and roo-f are related words; and the orig, roosting-place for fowls was on the rafters of the inner roof. This is how roost acquired the sense of rafters of the inner roof. perch. Der. roost, verb.

ROOT (1), the part of a plant in the earth, which draws up sap from the soil, a source, cause of a matter. (Scand.) M. E. rote, Chaucer, C.T. 2; Ancren Riwle, p. 54, l. 12.— icel. rói, a root; Swed. rot; Dan. rod. β . Hence Icel. róta, to root up, rout up, as a ror; Dan. roa.

p. Hence Icel. rota, to root up, rout up, as a swine, corresponding to prov. E. wrout, to dig up like a hog (E. D. S. Gloss. B. 7), M. E. wroten, a word used by Chaucer of a sow, Persones Tale (Six-text, Group I, 157), A. S. wrotan; see Root (2). This proves that the Icel. rot stands for wrot, it being a characteristic of that language to drop v in the (initial) combination vr. Y. Further, $vr\delta t = v\delta rt$, and is allied to Goth. waurts, a root, A.S. wyrt, a wort, a root; see Wort. 8. Also E. wort is cognate with Lat. work, a root, see Wolfe. As it works contact the fact radix, W. gwreiddyn, O. Corn. grueiten, a root, and with Gk. $\beta(\hat{a})$ (for $f\rho(\delta,ya)$, a root. Fick gives the Teut. base of root as WRÔTA, and that of wort as WORTI, iii. 294; thus they are not quite the same, but come very near together. The orig. sense was perhaps 'twig;' see Curtius, i. 438. The form of the root is WRAD or WARD; we can hardly compare the above words with Skt. vridh, to grow. Der. root, verb, Wint. Tale, i. 1. 25; also roo', vb., in the sense 'to grub up,'

ROOT (2), root-less, root-let. Doublets, radix, wort.

ROOT (2), ROUT, to grub up, as a hog. (E.) In Shak. Rich.

III, i. 3. 228.—A. S. wrótan, to grub up, Ælfric's Grammar, ed.

Zupitza, p. 176, l. 12. + O. Du. wroeten, 'to grub or root in the earth as hogs doe;' Hexham. + Icel. róta, to grub up, from rót, a root; Dan. rode, to root up, from rod, a root. See Root (1).

ROPE, a thick twisted cord. (E.) M. E. rope, roop; spelt rop. Rob. of Glouc., p. 488, l. 17.—A. S. ráp, Judges, xv. 14, xvi. 9.+
Du. reep. + Icel. reip. + Swed. rep. + Dan. reb. + G. reif, a circle,
hoop (of a barrel), ring, wheel, ferrule; occasionally, a rope.
from the Teut. base RAIPA, a rope, hoop; Fick, iii. 247. Root
uncertain. Perhaps related to Gi. Anglés bent dealess. to turn uncertain. Perhaps related to Gk. βαιβός, bent, βέμβειν, to turn round; so that the sense may be 'twisted.' Der. rope, vb., roper, a rope-maker, P. Plowman, B. v. 336, rop-er-y, rope-maker, rope-walk; also rop-y, adj., stringy, glutinous, adhesive, lit. rope-like, Skelton, Elinour Rummyng, 24; rop-ing, Hen. V, iii. 5. 23.

ROSE, the name of a flower. (L., -Gk., -Arab.) M.E. rose; the

old plural was rosen, as in Ancren Riwle, p. 276, l. 12. - A.S. rose, pl. rósan; Grein, ii. 384. – Lat. rosa, a rose. β. This is not a true Lat. word, but borrowed from Gk βόδον, a rose, whence a form βοδία* β. This is not a true (not found), which passed into Lat. rosa; cf. Lat. Clausus with Claudius. γ. Again, the Gk. βόδον, Æolic form βρόδον, is not L 1 2

even an Aryan word, but of Semitic origin. = Arab. ward, a rose, flower, petal, flowering shrub; Rich. Dict. 1638. This word, in passing into Gk., became, as a matter of course, βόρδον, βρόδον, βρό flower, petal, flowering shrub; Rich. Dict. 1638. This word, in passing into Gk., became, as a matter of course, βίρδον, βρίδον, βίδον. See Curtius, i. 438; Max Müller, letter in Academy for 1874, v. 488, 576. Der. ros-ac-e-ous, from Lat. rosaceus (Pliny); ros-ar-y, M. E. rosarie, Chaucer, C. T. 16897, from O. F. rosarie* (not recorded), later form rosaire = Low Lat. rosarium, a chaplet, also the title of a treatise on alchemy by Arnoldus de Villa Nova and of other treatises; ros-e-ate, a coined word; ros-ette, from F. rosette, 'a little rose,' Cot.; rose-water, rose-wood, ros-y, ros-i-ness.

ROSEMARY, a small evergreen shrub. (F., -L.) In Skelton, Garl. of Laurel, 980; and in Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 9. Gower has the form rosmarine, C. A. iii. 132, where the Lat. marginal note has rosa marina. -O. F. rosmarin, 'rosemary,' Cot.; mod. F. romarin. - Lat. rosmarinus, rosemary, iit. marine dew, or sea-dew; called in Ovid ros maris, Metam. xii. 410. - Lat. ros, dew; and marinus, marine. + Russ. rosa, dew. + Lithuan. rasa, dew (Nesselman). + Skt. rasa, juice, essence: cf. ras, to taste. And see Marine.

Named from some fancied connection with 'seaspray;' in English, it seems to have been altered from rosmarine to rosemary from a popular etymology connecting it with a rose of Mary.
ROSIN, the same as Resin, q. v.

516

ROSTRUM, a platform for an orator to speak from. (L.) *Rostrum, the beak of a bird, prow of a ship, nose of an alembic; Phillips, ed. 1706. - Lat. rostrum, a beak, prow; pl. rostra, the Rostra, an erection for speakers in the forum, so called because adorned with the beaks of ships taken from the Antiates, A.U.C. 416; Livy, viii. 14 (White). Put for rod-trum, as being the organ wherewith the bird pecks. - Lat. rodere, to gnaw, peck; see Rodent. Der. rostr-ate. rostri-form.

ROT, to putrefy. (E.) A weak verb; pt. t. rotted; pp. rotted, as in Shak. Mid. Nt. Dream, ii. 1. 95. This pp. is little used, its place being supplied by rotten, a Scand. form; see Rotten. M. E. roten, rotien, Chaucer, C. T. 4405; pt. t. rotede, Genesis and Exod., ed. Morris, 3342; pp. roted, Will. of Palerne, 4124.—A. S. rotian, pt. t. rotode, pp. rotod; Exod. xvi. 24. + Du. rotten. β. Further allied to Icel. rotna, Swed. ruttna, Dan. raadne, to become rotten, B. Further verbs which are formed from the old strong pp. appearing in Icel. rotinn, Swed. rutten, Dan. raaden, rotten. See Rotten, which belongs to a more original type.

Der. rot, sb., dry-rot.

ROTARY, turning like a wheel. (L.) A modern coined word; in Bailey's Dict., vol. ii. ed. 1731. As if from a Lat. rotarius*, from rota, a wheel. + Gael. and Irish roth, W. rhod, a wheel. + Lithuan. ratas, a wheel; pl. ratai, a cart, wheeled vehicle. + G. rad, a wheel. Cf. Skt. ratha, a car, chariot, vehicle; formed with suffix -tha from ri, to go (Benfey). \longrightarrow RA, for older \longrightarrow AR, prob. in the sense to go, to run; cf. Skt. ri, to go. \P Fick proposes \longrightarrow AR, to fit, and compares Gk. $\alpha \rho \mu \alpha$, a chariot. The sense of 'runner' seems more consistent with the idea of 'wheel.' For the metathesis of r, see Run. Der. rot-ate, from Lat. rotatus, pp. of rotare, to revolve like a wheel; rot-at-ion, from Lat. acc. rotationem; rot-at-or-y, formed with suffix -y from Lat. rotator, a whirler round. And see rotund-i-ty,

rond-eau, round, round-el, rund-let, roué, roll, row-el, rouleau, roulette. ROTE (1), routine, repetition of the same words. (F., -L.) 'And euery statute coude he plaine bi rote = and he knew the whole of every statute by rote; Chaucer, C. T. 329. '[He] can noust well reden His rewle... but be pure rote' = he cannot well read the rule of his order except merely by rote; P. Plowman's Crede, 377. - O. F. rote (Burguy), mod. F. route, a road, way, beaten track. Hence the dimin. O. F. rotine, mod. F. routine, as in the proverbial expression par rotine, 'by rote;' Cot. Hence by rote = along a beaten track, or with constant repetition; see Rut (1). β. The orig. sense of O. F. rote is 'a great highway in a forest, Cot., cognate with Ital. rotta. which, however, means a breaking up, a rout, defeat. The O.F. rote is really the fem. of rot, old pp. of rompre, to break (see Burguy), and thus rote = Lat. rupta, lit. broken. As Diez says, the F. route, a street, way = uia rupta, a way broken through, just as the O. F. brisée (lit. broken) means a way. Orig. applied to a way broken or cut through a forest. - Lat. rupta, iem. of ruptus, pp. of rumpere, to break; see Rupture. ¶ By rote has nothing to do with O.F. way of further illustration, we may note that the Dict. of the French Academy (1813) gives: 'Router, habituer quelqu'un à une chose, l'y exercer. Les cartes se routent, pour dire qu'On a beau les mêler, les mêmes combinaisons, les mêmes suites de cartes reviennent souvent. And again: 'Il ne sait point de musique, mais il chante par routine;' id. The latter passage expressly shews that to sing by rote is to sing without a musical instrument! Note also Port. rota, the course of a vessel at sea; whence the phr. rota batida, with all speed, without touching at any port. It is clear that rota batida is lit. a beaten prondeau; see Rondeau. M. E. roundel, Chaucer, C. T. 1531;

'Wel coude he singe and plaien on a role;' Chaucer, C. T. 236. 'Playing on a role;' Spenser, F. Q. iv. 9. 6. - O. F. role, a musical instrument mentioned in La Roman de la Rose, as cited by Roquefort. Burguy explains that there were two kinds of rotes, one a sort of psaltery or harp played with a plectrum or quill, the other much the same as the F. vielle, which Cotgrave calls 'a rude instrument of music, usually played by fidlers and blind men,' i. e. a kind of fiddle. Roquefort absurdly connects rote with the Lat. rota, as if it were a kind of hurdy-gurdy, which it never was, and this has probably helped on the notion that E. rote in the phr. by rote must also have to do with the turning of a wheel, which is certainly not the case.—O. H. G. hrota, rotá, M. H. G. rotte, a rote; spelt chrotta in Low Lat. (Ducange). Of Celtic origin; W. crwth, Gael. cruit, a harp, violin; see Crowd (2). Middle Ages, p. 217 of E. translation.

ROTTEN, putrid. (Scand.) M. E. roten, Chaucer, C. T. 4404;

ROTTEIN, putrid. (Scand.) M. E. roten, Chaucer, C. T. 4404; Ancren Riwle, p. 84, note d, where the text has roted. — Icel. rotinn, rotten; Swed. rutten; Dan. raaden. β. Apparently Icel. rotinn is the pp. of a lost verb rjóta*, pr. t. raut*, of which the base would be RUT, to decay. Fick (iii. 255) further suggests that this base may be related to Lat. ruere; see Ruin. And see Rot. Der. rotten-ness. ROTUNDITY, roundness. (F., — L.) In K. Lear, iii. 2. 7. Adapted from F. rotondité, Cot.—Lat. rotunditatem, acc. of rotunditas, roundness.— Lat. rotundus, round; see Round. Der. (from Lat. rotundus) rotundit setundit and round building.

rotundus), rotund; rotund-a, a round building.

ROUBLE, RUBLE, a Russian coin. (Russ.) Spelt rubble, Hackluyt's Voyages, vol. i. p. 256; roble, id. i. 280, under the date Aug. 1, 1556. – Russ. ruble, a ruble, 100 copeks; worth about 3s. 4d. The orig. sense is 'a piece cut off.' – Russ. rubite, to cut.

ROUE, a profligate. (F., -L.) Merely F. roué, lit. broken on the wheel; a name given, under the regency (A.D. 1715-1723), to the companions of the duke of Orleans, men worthy of being broken on the wheel, a punishment for the greatest criminals. Pp. of rouer, lit. to turn round (Lat. rotare). - F. roue, a wheel. - Lat. rota, a wheel. See Rotary.

ROUGE, red paint. (F., - L.) Modern; added by Todd to Johnson. = F. rouge, red. = Lat. rubeus, red; whence rouge is formed like rage from Lat. rabies (Littré). Allied to ruber, rufus, red; from a stem RUBH, parallel to RUDH; the latter appears in Gk. ξρυθρός, red, cognate with E. red; see Red, Ruby. Der. rouge, verb.

ROUGH, shaggy, not smooth, uneven, violent, harsh, coarse, rugged. (E.) In Chaucer, C. T. 3736 (Six-text, A. 3738), the MSS. have rough, rough, row. Other spellings are ruh, rugh, ru, rou, rus; see Stratmann, s. v. ruh. — A. S. rúh, rough, hairy; Gen. xxvii. 11. Cf. A. S. rúw, rough; Gen. xxvii. 23. + Du. ruig, hairy, rough, harsh, rude; O. Du. ru (Oudemans). + Dan. ru. + Low G. rung (Bremen Wörterbuch). + O. H. G. rúh, M. H. G. rúch, hairy; cf. G. rauh, rough. β. Cf. also Lithuan. rauhas, a fold, winkle, ruhti, to wrinkle; the orig. sense may have been uneven, like a ploughed field, or newly dug up ground; as suggested by Gk. δρίνσσειν = δρύκγειν, to dig up.

¶ In German, there is a tendency to confuse rauh, rough, with roh, raw, but they are quite distinct; the latter should rather be ro, the final h being unoriginal. Moreover raw stands for hraw, with initial h (Aryan base KRU); whilst rough is A.S. ruh with final h (Aryan base RUK). Der. rough-ly, -ness; rough, verb, rough-en; rough-hew (rougheheawe in Palsgrave); rough-

ROULEAU, a roll of coins in paper. (F., - L.) From F. rouleau, 'a roll of paper; 'Cot. Rouleau stands for an O. F. roulei*, rolei*, not found, but a regular diminutive from O. F. role, later roule, a roll : see Roll.

ROULETTE, a game of chance. (F., - L.) From F. roulette, named from the ball which rolls on a turning table; fem. of roulet,

dimin. of F. roule, a roll; see Roll.

ROUN, ROWN, ROUND, to whisper. (E.) Shak. has rounded, whispered, K. John, ii. 566; but the d is excrescent. M. E. rounen, Chaucer, C. T. 5833; P. Plowman, B. iv. 13. — A. S. rúnian, to whisper; rúnedon — Lat. susurrabant, Ps. xl. 8, ed. Spelman. —

ROUND, circular, globular. (F., - L.) M. E. round, Chaucer, C. T. 3932. - O. F. round, mod. F. rond, round. - Lat. rotundus, round; formed, with suffix -undus, from rot-a, a wheel; see Rotary. Der. round, sb., round, verb; round-about, in Levins; round-head, from the Puritan fashion of having the hair cut close to the head;

rondel, Legend of Good Women, 423. - O. F. rondel, later rondeau, which Cotgrave explains as 'a rime or sonnet that ends as it begins.' For a specimen of a roundel, in which the first line recurs after the fifth, see Chaucer, ed. Morris, vi. 304. So called from the first line coming round again. Dimin. from F. rond, round; see Round. Der. roundel-ay, Spenser, Shep. Kalendar, June, 49, from F. rondelet, dimin. of O. F. rondel (Cot.); the E. spelling is prob. due to confusion with lay.

ROUSE (1), to raise up, excite, awaken, rise up. (Scand.) 'To rouse a deare' [deer]; Levins. It was a term of the chase; cf. Rich. II, ii. 3. 128. 'Some like wilde bores, new rouz'd out of the brakes;' Spenser, F. Q. ii. 11. 10. But the verb was orig. intransitive; and an animal was said to rouse when it rushed out of its covert. At the laste This hart rused, and staal away Fro alle the houndes a prevy way '= the hart roused (rushed out) and stole away; Chaucer, Book of the Duchess, 380. 'I rouse, I stretche myselfe;' Palsgrave. -Swed. rusa, to rush; rusa frem, to rush forward; O. Swed. rusa, to rush, go hastily (Ihre); Dan. ruse, to rush. Cognate with A. S. kreosam, to rush, also to fall down, 'to come down with a rush;' Grein, β. The base is clearly HRUS, to shake, push, Fick, iii. 84; the orig. sense was prob. to start forward suddenly, to burst out. See further under Rush (1), which is not quite the same word as the present, but an extension of it. Hence also rouse is to wake a sleeper, viz. by a sudden movement. ¶ Not connected with raise or rise; nor with the Lowland Scotch roose, to praise, from Icel. krósa, Swed. rosa, Dan. rose, to praise, which is rather connected with Rouse (2) below. Der. a-rouse.

ROUSE (2), a drinking-bout. (Scand.) In Shak. Hamlet, i. 2. 127; i. 4. 8; ii. 1. 58; Oth. ii. 3. 66. — Swed. rus, a drunken fit, drunkenness; rusa, to fuddle; Dan. ruus, intoxication, sove rusen ud (to sleep out one's rouse), to sleep oneself sober. We find also Du. roes, drunkenness; eenen roes drinken (to drink a rouse), 'to drink till one is fuddled' (Sewel); but it does not seem to be an old word in Dutch, being omitted by Hexham. B. I have little doubt that the orig. sense was simply 'noise,' or uproar; and that it is that the orig. sense was simply noise, or uproal, and that it connected with Icel. hrosa, to praise, Swed. ros, Dan. ros, praise, fame. These words are probably allied to Icel. hrofor, praise, fame, from KAR, to proclaim; see Fick, i. 521, iii. 85. ¶ That we got the word from Denmark is shewn by a curious quotation in Todd's Johnson: 'Thou noblest drunkard Bacchus, teach me how to take the Danish rowza; Brand's Pop. Antiq. ii. 228 (ed. Bohn, ii. 330). See Row (3). ROUT, (1) a defeat, (2) a troop or crowd of people. (F., - L.) Notwithstanding the wide difference of sense, the word is but one. More than that, it is the same word as **Route**, q. v. 1. Shak. has rout, i.e. disordered flight, 2 Hen. VI, v. 2? 31; Cymb. v. 3. 41; and rout, verb, to defeat and put to disorderly flight, Cymb. v. 2. 12. This does not seem to occur much earlier. 2. M. E. route, a number of people, troop, Chaucer, C. T. 624, Will. of Palerne, 1213; Layamon, 2598, later text. - F. route, 'a rowt, overthrow, defeature; . also, a rowt, heard, flock, troope, company, multitude of men or beasts; . . also, a rutt, way, path, street, course; Cot. - Lat. rupta, fem. of ruptus, broken.

B. The different senses may be thus exfem. of ruptus, broken. plained.

1. A defeat is a breaking up of a host, a broken mass of flying men.

2. A small troop of men is a fragment or broken piece of an army; and the word is generally used in contempt, of a company in broken ranks or disorderly array. The phrase in disorder nearly expresses both these results.

8. A route was, originally, a way broken or cut out through a wood or forest. See Rote (1), Route. ¶ The G. rotte, a troop, is merely borrowed from the Romance languages. Cf. Ital. rotta, Span. rota, a rout, defeat. It is remarkable that the mod. F. route has lost the senses both of defeat' and 'troop.' Der. rout, verb, as above.

ROUTE, a way, course, line of march. (F., -L.) Not much used in later authors, but it occurs very early. M. E. route, spelt rute, Ancren Riwle, p. 350, l. I. – F. route, 'a way, path, street, course . . also, a glade in a wood;' Cot.

B. The sense of 'glade' is the fem. of ruptus, pp. of rumpere, to break. See Rote (1), Rout, Rupture. Der. rout-ine. Doublets, rote (1), rout, rut (1).

ROUTINE, a beaten track, a regular course of action. (F., -L.) Modern. - F. routine, a usual course of action; lit. a small path,

pathway; dimin. of route, a route, way; see Route.

ROVER, a pirate, wanderer. (Du.) M. E. rover, rovare. 'Robare, or robbar yn the see, rovare, or thef of the se, Pirata;' Prompt.

Parv. p. 437.—Du. roover, 'a rober, a pyrate, or a theef;' Hexham.

Du. rooven, to rob.—Du. roof, 'spoile;' id.

B. The Du. rooven is cognate with A.S. reaffan, to reave, rob; and Du. roof = A.S. reaff, spoil, plunder. See **Reave**, **Rob**. Der. rove, verb; 'To roue, robbe, Rapere; to roue about, Errare, vagari;' Levins. The second sense was easily developed; the sb. rover is the older word in English though etymologically due to the verb.

ROW (1), a line, rank, series. (E.) M. E. rowe, Amis and Amiloun, 1900 (Weber's Met. Rom. vol. ii); rewe, Chaucer, C. T. 2868; raw, Barbour's Bruce, v. 590. - A.S. raw, rawe, or rawe, a row; a scarce word. Leo cites: 'on bá brádan ræwe' = on the broad row, scarce word. Leo cites: 'on pa bradan resus' = on the broad row, Kemble's A. S. Charters, 1246; hege-rawe, a hedge-row, id. 272. β. Perhaps from ARA, to fit. ¶ Quite distinct from Du. rij, O. Du. rijg, rijge (Oudemans), Low G. rige, rege, G. reihe, a row. The G. reihe is from O. H. G. rihan, to string together, to arrange things (as beads) by passing a string or rod through them; a strong verb, from the Teut. base RIH, to pierce, string together; Fick, iii. 253. **BOW** (2), to propel a boat with oars. (E.) M. E. rowen, Polit Songs, ed. Wright, p. 254; Wyclif, Luke, viii. 26. — A. S. rówan, to

row, sail, Luke, viii. 23, 26. + Du. roeijen. + Icel. roa. + Swed. ro. + β. All from a Teut. base RÔ, Fick, Dan. roe. + M. H. G. ruejen. iii. 259, which is a strengthened form of RA or AR. - AR, to push; cf. Skt. aritra, a rudder, orig. a paddle; Lithuan. irii, to row; Gk. eper-µós, a paddle, oar, Lat. remus, an oar. Der. row, sh., row-er; Der. row, sb., row-er; also row-lock (prom. rul'uk), a contrivance for locking the oar in its place so that it may not shift about. Also rudder, q.v.

ROW (3), an uproar. (Scand.) Put for rouse, drunkenness, up-

ROW (3), an uproar. (Scand.) Put for rouse, drunkenness, uproar, the older form being obsolete; see Todd's Johnson. The loss of s is as in pea, cherry, sherry, &c. See Rouse (2).

ROWAN-TREE, the same as Roan-tree, q. v.

ROWEL, a little wheel with sharp points at the end of a spur. (F., - L.) 'A payre of spurres, with a poynte without a rowell;' Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. ii. c. 245 (R.) 'Rowell of a spurre;' Palsgrave. - F. rouelle, 'a little flat ring, a wheel of plate or iron, in horses bitts;' Cot. [He gives mollette as the O. F. word for a rowel; on the other hand, Spenser uses rowell for a part of a horse's bit; F. Q. i. 7. 37.] - Low Lat. rotella, a little wheel, dimin. of rota, a wheel; see Rotary.

ROYAL, kingly. (F., - L.) M. E. real, Chaucer, C. T. 1020 (Six-text, A. 1018), where some MSS. have roial. - O. F. real, roial; spelt royal in Cotgrave, and explained as 'royall, regall, kingly.'-

spelt royal in Cotgrave, and explained as 'royall, regall, kingly,'Lat. regalis, regal, royal; see Regal. Der. royal-ist; royal-ty, M. E. realte, Gower, C. A. iii. 220, l. 4, from O. F. realte, reialte, spelt royaulté in Cotgrave, from Lat. acc. regalitatem. And see real (2). Doublet, regal.

RUB, to move over a surface with pressure, scour, wipe. (C.) M. E. rubben, Chaucer, C. T. 3745; P. Plowman, B. xiii. 99. Of Celtic origin. — Gael. rub, to rub, Irish and Gael. rubadh, a rubbing; W. rhwbio, to rub, rhwb, a rub. Cf. Irish ruboir, Gael. rubair, a rubber. (Hence also Dan. rubbe, to rub.) Der. rub, sb., Mach, iii. I. 134; rubb-er. • Not connected with G. reiben, which is I. 134; rubb-er. related to Rive.

RUBBISH, broken stones, waste matter, refuse; nonsense. (F., = O. H. G.) Prov. E. rubbage, as in Norfolk (Forby). Palsgrave has 'robrisshe of stones, plastras;' and Cotgrave explains the F. plastras by 'rubbish, clods or pieces of old and dry plaister.' Horman, in his Vulgaria (as cited by Way, note to Prompt, party, party of the content of the cont p. 435) says that 'Battz [brick-bats] and great rubbryshe serueth to fyl up in the myddell of the wall.' These quotations shew that rubbrish was used in the exact sense of what we now usually call rubble; and the two words, rubble and rubbish, are closely connected.
 β. In the form rubbrish, the latter r is intrusive, since it disappears in earlier, as well as in later English. The M. E. form is robows, or robows; as, 'Robows, or coldyr, Petrosa, petro,' where coldyr is an old word for rubble; Prompt. Parv. Way adds: in the Wardrobe Account of Piers Courteys, Keeper of the Wardrobe 20 Edw. IV. (1480), occurs a payment to John Carter, for cariage away of a grete loode of robeux, that was left in the strete after the reparacyone made uppon a hous apperteigning unto the same Warderobe; 'Harl. MS, 4780.

Y. The spelling robeux furnishes the key to the solution of the word. It is a F. plural form. from a sing. robel*, dimin. of robe. Here robel* is exactly the mod. E. rubble, and the pl. robeux (or robeaux) became robows, as in the Prompt. Parv., and was easily corrupted into rubbage and rubbish, and even into rubbrish (with intrusive r). In this view, rubbish is the pl. of rubble, and was accordingly at first used in the same sense. 8. At what time the word robeux first appeared in English we have no exact means of knowing, but I find an earlier trace of it in the fact that it was absurdly Latinised as rubbosa (as if it were a neuter plural), in accordance with its plural form, as early as A. D. 1392 or 1393. Blount, in his Nomolexicon, s.v. lastage, cites an act against throwing rubbish into the Thames, in which are the words 'aut fimos, fimaria, sterquilinia, sordes, mucos, rubbosa, lastagium, aut alia sordida; Claus. 16 Rich. II. dors. 11. 4. The only difficulty alia sordida; Claus. 16 Rich. II. dors. 11.

4. The only difficulty is that the O. F. robe!* is not preserved; but it must have been a dimin. of robe in the sense of 'trash' which is found in the cognate Ital. roba, though lost in French. The lit. sense is 'spoil,' hence a garment, or any odds and ends seized as booty. It may be noted

Robe, Rob. It is doubtless the case that rubble and rubbish have long been associated in the popular mind with the verb to rub; but it is equally certain that the words rubble and rubbish can only be explained by French. The sense of 'broken stones' is still preserved; see examples in Todd's Johnson.

RUBBLE, broken stones, rubbish. (F., -O. H. G.) 'Rubble, or rubbish', Minsheu, ed. 1627. 'Rubble, or rubbish of old houses also, 'carrie out *rubble*, as morter, and broken stones of old buildings;' Baret's Alvearie, ed. 1580. Grammatically, *rubble* is the singular of *robows* or *robeux*, the old form of *rubbish*; see the whole

account, under Rubbish.

RUBRIC, a direction printed in red. (F., - L.) the Book of Common Prayer, and (earlier) in the Missal, &c., were so called from being usually written or printed in red letters. [M. E. rubriche, Chaucer, C. T. 5928; this is an O. F. form; cf. rubriche, 'rudle, oaker;' Cot.] = F. rubrique, 'a rubrick; a speciall title or sentence of the law, written or printed in red;' Cot. = Lat. rubrica, red earth; also a rubric, a title of law written in red. Formed as if from an adj. rubricus*, extended from rubro-, crude form of ruber, red; see Ruby.

RUBY, a red gem. (F., -L.) M. E. ruby, P. Plowman, B. ii. 12. - O. F. rubi (13th cent., Littré), also rubis, 'a ruby,' Cot. [The s is the old sign of the nom. case, and is still preserved in writing, though not pronounced.] Cf. Span. rubi, rubin, Port. rubim, Ital. rubino, a ruby. - Low Lat. rubinum, acc. of rubinus, a ruby: named from its colour. - Lat. ruber, red; cf. rubere, to be red. B. From a base RUBH, parallel to RUDH, whence Lat. rufus, Gk. έρυθρός, red; see Rouge, Red. Der. (from Lat. rub-ere) rub-esc-ent, growing red, from the pres. part. of inceptive vb. rubescere; rub-ic-und, ruddy, from F. rubicunde, very red (Cot.), which from Lat. rubicundus, very red, with suffixes -c- and -undus; rub-r-ic, q.v. Also e-rub-esc-ent.

RUCK (1), a fold, plait, crease. (Scand.) 'Ruck, a fold or plait, made in cloth by crushing it;' Yorksh. Gloss., A. D. 1811 (E. D. S. Glos. B. 7). - Icel. hrukka, a wrinkle on the skin, or in cloth; cf. hrokkinn, curled, wrinkled, pp. of hrökkva, to recoil, give way, also to curl. Cf. Swed. rynka, Dan. rynke, a wrinkle, also to gather, β. Note also Du. kreuk, a bend, fold, rumple, wrinkle, rinkle; see Crook.
¶ The likeness to Lat. ruga, a W. cryck, a wrinkle; see Crook. wrinkle, appears to be accidental. Der. ruck-le, to rumple (Halli-

RUCK (2), a heap. (Scand.) See Rick.
RUDDER, the instrument whereby a ship is steered. (E.) Orig. a paddle, for rowing as well as steering; hence the etymology. M. E. roder, or (more usually) rother, Gower, C. A. i. 243, l. 16; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 419.—A. S. rober, a paddle; 'Palmula, robres blad' = blade of a paddle; 'Remus, steor-roper,' lit. a steeringpaddle; Wright's Vocab. i. 48, col. 1. B. Here ro-ver = rowingimplement; from A. S. rów-an, to row, with suffix -ver (Aryan-tar), denoting the agent or implement. + Du. roer (for roder), an oar, rudder. + Swed. roder, also contr. to ror. + Dan. ror (for roder). + G. ruder. See Row (2).

RUDDOCK, a red-breast. (E.) M. E. ruddok, Chaucer, Parl. of Foules, l. 349. — Λ. S. ruddue; Wright's Vocab. i. 29, col. 1. β. Prob. imitated from the Celtic; cf. W. rhuddog, Corn. ruddoc, a

red-breast. See Ruddy.

RUDDY, reddish. (E.) M. E. rody, P. Plowman, B. xiii. 99;

rodi, Wyclif, Matt. xvi. 2. – A. S. rudig*, not found; formed with suffix ig from rud-on, the pt. t. pl. of reodan, to redden. [The alleged A. S. rud, red, is really rude, 3 p. s. pr. subj. of the same verb; compare Ælfred's Metres, ed. Grein, viii. 34, with Rawlinson's edition of Ælfred's tr. of Boethius, pp. 158, 159.] Allied to A. S. reúd, red; see Red. Cf. Icel. roôi, redness, allied to rauôr, red. ¶ We also find A. S. rudu, i. e. redness, applied to the complexion (of the face),

Wright's Vocab. i. 42, col. 2; this is M. E. rode, complexion, Chaucer, C. T. 3317. Der. ruddi-ly; ruddi-ness, Wint. Tale, v. 3, 81.

RUDE, rough, uncivil, harsh. (F., - L.) M. E. rude, Chaucer, C. T. 14814. - F. rude, 'rude;' Cot. - Lat. rudem, acc. of rudis, rough, raw, rude, wild, untilled. Root unknown. Der. rude-ly, rude-ness; also rudi-ment, As You Like It, v. 4. 31 = F. rudiment (omitted by Cot., but in use in the 16th century, Littré), from Lat. rudimentum, a thing in the rough state, a first attempt; rudiment-al, rudiment-ar-y. Also e-rud-ite, e-rud-it-ion.

BUE (1), to be sorry for. (E.) For hrue, initial h being lost. rugged-ness.

that Cotgrave has the spelling robbe for robe, showing that the o was M. E. rowen, Chaucer, C. T. 1865; Havelok, 967. — A. S. Arowam shortened, though orig. long; hence E. rob. \(\xi\). The whole matter is cleared up by comparison with Italian, which has preserved the corresponding word to this day. Florio explains Ital. robba (mod. Ital. roba) by 'a gowne, a roabe, a mantle; also weakth, goods, geare; also trash, or pelfe.\(\xi\) Hence Ital. robacia, old goods, stuff, filth, rubbish; robiccia, trifles, trash, rubbish. See further under the filth rubbish; robiccia, trifles, trash, rubbish. See further under the filth rubbish; robiccia, trifles, trash, rubbish. See further under the filth rubbish; robiccia, trifles, trash, rubbish. See further under the filth rubbish; robiccia, trifles, trash, rubbish. See further under the filth rubbish; robiccia, trifles, trash, rubbish. See further under the filth rubbish; robiccia, trifles, trash, rubbish. See further under the filth rubbish; robiccia, trifles, trash, rubbish. See further under the filth rubbish; robiccia, trifles, trash, rubbish. See further under the filth rubbish; robiccia, trifles, trash, rubbish. See further under the filth rubbish robiccia, trifles, trash, rubbish. See further under the filth rubbish. See further under the filth rubbish. See further under the filth rubbish. See further under the filth rubbish. See further under the filth rubbish. See further under the filth rubbish. See further under the filth rubbish. See further under the filth rubbish. See further under the filth rubbish. See further under the filth rubbish. See further under the filth rubbish. See further under the filth rubbish. See further under the filth rubbish. Thus E. crude, cruel, crystal are related words. Der. rue-ful, P. Plowman, B. xiv. 148; rue-ful-ly; rue-ful-ness, M. E. reoufulnesse, Ancren Riwle, p. 368, l. 13. And see ruth.

RUE (2), a plant with bitter taste. (F., - L., - Gk.) M. E. rue, Wyclif, Luke, xi. 42. - F. rue, 'rue, herb grace;' Cot. - Lat. ruta,

Wyclif, Luke, xi. 42. = F. rue, 'rue, herb grace;' Cot. = Lat. ruta, rue; Luke, xi. 42. = Gk. purh, rue; a Peloponnesian word. ¶ The A. S. rude (Luke, xi. 42) is merely borrowed from Lat. ruta. RUFF (1), a kind of frill, formerly much worn by both sexes. (E.) In Shak. Tam. of the Shrew, iv. 3. 56; Spenser, F. Q. i. 4. 14. Also as a verb: 'Whilst the proud bird, ruffing [ruffling] his fethers wyde;' F. Q. iii. 11. 32. 'Ruffe of a shirt;' Levins. β. So called from its uneven surface; the root appears in Icel. rjúfa (pt. t. rauf), to breek rin up. breek a hole in A. S. rection (pt. t. pl. wich) to result break, rip up, break a hole in, A.S. redfan (pt. t. pl. rufon), to reave, from ARUP, to break. See **Reave**. Y. This is verified by the cognate Lithuan. rupas, adj. rough, uneven, rugged, esp. used of a rough road or a broken surface; whence ruple, the rough bark of trees, corresponding to E. ruffle (1). Cf. also Icel. ruffun, rough, uncombed; Ital. arruffare, to disorder, ruffle the hair, a word of Toutonic origin.

Teutonic origin. Der. ruff (2), ruffle (1).

RUFF (2), the name of a bird. (E.?) Said to be so named from the male having a ruff round its neck in the breeding season; see Ruff (1). The female is called a reeve, which would appear to be formed by vowel-change; this is a very remarkable form, but has not been

explained.

RUFF (3), the name of a fish. (E.?) M. E. ruffe, Prompt. Parv., p. 438. Palsgrave has 'Ruffe, a fysshe; 'without any French equiva-

lent. Origin unknown.

RUFFIAN, a bully, violent, brutal fellow. (F., - Teut.) 'A commune and notable rufyan or these;' Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. ii. c. 12 (R.) = O. F. rufien, ruffien, 'a bawd, a pandar,' Cot. Cf. Ital. ruffiano, Span. rufian, a ruffian, pimp, bully.

β. Formed from the base roff of O. Du. roffen, cited under Ruffle (2), q. v. Der. ruffian-ly, ruffian-ism.

RUFFILE (1), to wrinkle, disorder a dress. (E.) 'I ruffie clothe

or sylke, I bring them out of their playne foldynge, Je plionne; Palsgrave. M. E. ruffelen; 'Ruffelyn, or snarlyn [i. e. to entangle or run into knots], Innodo, illaqueo; 'Prompt. Parv. The word is probably E.; it is parallel to O. Du. ruyffelen, 'to ruffle, wrinckle, or crumple, 'Hexham; cf. ruyffel, 'a wrinckle, a crumple, or a ruffle,' id. B. The Lithuan. ruple, the rough bark on old trees, is a cognate word; so also is rauple, a rough scab or blister; both of which are extensions from Lithuan. rupas, rough, uneven. See Ruff (1). A parallel form is Rumple, q.v. Der. ruffle, sb., a wrinkle, a ruff.

RUFFLE (2), to be noisy and turbulent, to bluster. (O. Du.) 'To ruffle in the commonwealth of Rome;' Titus Andron. i. 313. Cf. 'the ruffle [bustle] . . . of court;' Shak. Lover's Complaint, \$8. 'Twenty or more persons were sleyne in the ruffle;' Hall's Chron. Hen. VIII, an. 19 (R.) Nares has: 'A ruffler, a cheating bully, so termed in several acts of parliament, particularly in one of the 27th year of Hen. VIII, as explained in Harman's Caveat, ed. Furnivall, p. 29. They were highway robbers, ready to use violence; any law-less or violent person was so named. It seems to have been a cant term, not in very early use; and borrowed, like several other cant terms, from the Low Countries. - O. Du. roffelen, to pandar, of which the shorter form roffen is also found (Oudemans); so also Low G. ruffen, to pandar, ruffeler, a pimp, a person who carries on secret intrigues (Bremen Wörterbuch); prov. G. ruffeln, to pimp (Flügel); Dan. ruffer, a pandar.

3. The words ruff-ler and ruff-ian are closely related and mean much the same thing; see Rufflan. Der.

ruffl-er, as above.
RUG, a coarse, rough woollen covering, a mat. (Scand.) parelled in diuers coloured rugs; 'Hackluyt's Voyages, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 87, last line but one. — Swed. rugg, rough entangled hair. The orig. sense of Swed. rugg was, doubtless, simply 'rough,' as it is cognate with Low G. ruug, Du. ruig, rough, and so also with A. S. ruh, rough; see Rough. [In mod. Swed. rd, raw, is used also in the

Rugged. Der. rugg-ed; also rug-headed, Rich. II, ii. 1. 156.
RUGGED, rough, shaggy. (Scand.) M. E. rugged, Prompt,
Parv. Chaucer has ruggy, C. T. 2885. The latter form is from Swed.
ruggig, rugged, rough, hairy; cf. rugga, to raise the nap on cloth,
i. e. to roughen it. - Swed. rugg, rough entangled hair; orig. 'rough,'
cognate with E. Rough, q. v. See also Rug. Der. rugged-ly,

certain. Der. rugos-i-ty.

RUIN, destruction, overthrow. (F., - L.) M. E. ruine, Chaucer,
C. T. 2465. - F. ruine, 'ruine;' Cot. - Lat. ruina, overthrow. - Lat. ruere, to fall down, tumble, sink in ruin, rush. Root uncertain. Der. ruin, verb, Rich. II, iii. 4. 45; ruin-ous, Timon, iv. 3. 465, from F. ruineux, 'ruinous,' Cot.; ruin-ous-ly. Also ruin-ate (obsolete), Titus Andron. v. 3. 204.

RULE, a maxim, state, order, government. (F., -L.) M.E. reule, Chaucer, C.T. 173. Earlier riwle, as in the Ancren Riwle - Rule of (female) Anchorites. - O. F. riule, reule, also riegle (Burguy); mod. F. règle, a rule. - Lat. regula, a rule (whence also was borrowed A.S. regol, a rule). - Lat. regere, to govern; see Regal. Der. rule, verb,

M. E. reulen, earlier riwlen, Ancren Riwle, p. 4; rul-er, rul-ing.
RUM (1), a kind of spirituous liquor. (Malay?) In Dampier's Voyages; Voyage to Campeachy, an. 1675; see quotation in R. We find also Port. rom, Span. ron, Ital. rum, F. rhum. Sometimes said to be a W. Indian or American word, for which there is not the slightest evidence. The etymology of this word has never been pointed out; I think it is obviously a corruption of the Malay brum. or bram, the loss of b being due to want of familiarity with the Malay language. — Malay bram, brum, 'an intoxicating liquor made from burnt palm-sugar or molasses, and fermented rice;' Marsden's Dict. p. 39. This is precisely what rum is, viz. a liquor made from sugar or molasses. Moreover, the probability that rum is a Malay word, is rendered almost a certainty by the fact that it is much the same as ratafia, which is certainly Malay. See Ratafia. B. Wedgwood suggests that rum is due to the cant term rum booze, good drink, wine, noticed under Rum (2). Perhaps this cant term modified the Malay word.

RUM (2), strange, queer. (Hindi.) 'Rum, gallant; a cant word;' Bailey's Dict., vol. i. ed. 1735. I suppose that rum means no more than 'Gypsy'; and hence would mean 'good' or 'gallant' from a Gypsy point of view, and 'strange' and 'suspicious' from an outsider's point of view. Hence rome bouse, wine, Harman's Caveat, ed. Furnivall, p. 83, spelt rambooz in Phillips; rome mort, the queen, id. p. 84 (where mort = a female). Cf. rom, a husband, a Gypsy, rómmani, adj. Gypsy. The Gypsy word rom answers to the Hindi word dom (with initial cerebral d); see English-Gipsy Songs, by Leland, Palmer, and Tuckey, pp. 2, 269. Cf. Skt. domba (with cerebral d), 'a man of a low caste, who gains his livelihood by singing and dancing; Benfey. Also Hindustani dom, 'the name of a low caste, apparently one of the aboriginal races;' H. H. Wilson, Gloss.

of Indian Terms, p. 147.

RUMB, RHUMB, a line for directing a ship's course on a map; a point of the compass. (F., Span., L., Gk.?) This is a very difficult word, both to explain and derive. The view which I here present runs counter to that in Littré and Scheler, but is recognised as possible by Diez. 'Rumb or Rhumb, the course of a ship . . also, one point of the mariner's compass, or 111 degrees. line, a line described by the ship's motion on the surface of the sea, steering by the compass, so as to make the same, or equal angles with every meridian. These rumbs are spiral lines proceeding from the point where we stand, and winding about the globe of the earth, till they come to the pole, where at last they lose themselves; but in Mercator's charts, and the plain ones, they are represented by straight lines,' &c.; Phillips, ed. 1706. These lines are called rumb-lines. See Rumb in the Engl. Encyc. (Div. Arts and Sciences), where it is said to be a Portuguese word, and where we find: 'a rumb certainly came to mean any vertical circle, meridian or not, and hence any point of the compass. . . . To sail on a rumb is to sail continually on one course. Hence a rumb-line is a line drawn in [on?] the sphere, such as would be described by a moving point which always keeps one course; it is therefore the spiral of Mercator's projection, and is that which is also called the loxodromic course.' It is spelt roomb, roumb, and roumbe in Minsheu, ed. 1627. - F. rumb, 'a roomb, or point of the compasse, a line drawn directly from wind to wind in a compasse, travers-boord, or sea-card; Cot. He adds the phr.
woguer the rumb en rumb, 'to saile by travers.'—Span. rumbo, 'a
course, a way; rumbo derecho, the right course;' Minsheu's Span.
Dict., ed. 1623; also, a point of the compass, intersection of the plane of the horizon, represented by the card of a compass, the course of a ship; Neuman. Cf. Port. rumbo, rumo, a ship's course; quarto do rumo, a point of the compass; Ital. rombo. - Lat. rhombum, acc. of rhombus, a magician's circle, a rhombus (White). - Gk. ρόμβος, a top, a magic wheel, whirling motion of a top, swoop of an B. In this view, the eagle; also, a rhombus; see Rhomb. sense of spiral motion comes first; then the delineation of such motion on a chart; and lastly, the sense of a point of a compass; BUMMER, a sort of drinking-glass. (Du., = G., = L.?) 'Rummer.

BUGOSE, full of wrinkles. (L.) The form rugosous is in Blount's which is the simple and natural order. Milton has the very word Gloss., ed. 1674; Phillips has the sb. rugosity. — Lat. rugosus, wrinkled. — Lat. ruga, a wrinkle. — Irish and Gael. rug, a wrinkle. Root unamong the early Spanish and Portuguese navigators, is in the highest degree probable. degree probable.

7. The view taken by Scheler and Littre seems to me obviously wrong; they refer F. rumb (also spelt rum) to the Du. ruim, E. room, on the ground that a rumb is the 'room' space between two winds; thus taking the last sense first. I cannot find that the Du. ruim ever had this sense; indeed Sewel, as late as 1754, can only render rumb into Dutch by een punt van't kompas; and Hexham mentions no such use of the O. Du. ruym. I therefore hold to the simple solution of the word from Gk. ρόμβος, instead of regarding the final b (found in Ital., Span., Port., and F.) as merely 8. The fact seems to be that Littre and Scheler are excrescent. thinking of quite another matter, viz. the O. F. rum, 'the hold of a ship,' Cot. This is certainly the Du. ruim, since Sewel gives the very phrase ruim van een schip, the hold of a ship, i. e. its room, capacity for stowage. The very fact that the Dutch used ruim as a seaphrase in this connection renders it very improbable that they would also have used it in a totally different connection. Until at least some evidence can be shewn for the alleged use of Du. ruim, I do not see why the assertion is to be admitted. e. I also regard as purely fabulous the suggestion that a rumb was so named because, in old charts, the points of the compass were marked by lozenges or rhombs; the mark for the north-point, with which we are familiar, reminds one more of a fleur-de-lis than a rhombus, and there is nothing in the F., Span., Ital., or Port. words to suggest this very limited sense of them.

\$\color{L}\$. Finally, the spelling \(\text{rumb} \) seems better than rhumb; it is more usual, and suits the Spanish; the Greek word being only the ultimate source.

¶ Brachet derives F. rumb from E. rumb, evading the difficulty. Yet this is quite possible, as we may have taken the word immediately from the Spanish. Der. rumb-line. Doublet, rhomb.

RUMBLE, to make a low and heavy sound. (E.) blen, to mutter. Chaucer, C.T. 14453; to rumble like thunder, Legend of Good Women, 1216. Cf. prov. E. rommle, to speak low or secretly (Halliwell); rummle, to rumble; id. The word romblen likewise stands for romlen, the b being excrescent, as usual after m; and the suffix -len has the usual frequentative force. Thus the word signifies to repeat the sound rom or rum; from the base RUM, significant of a low sound; which from \(\sqrt{RU}, \) to make a humming or lowing noise. Cf. Skt. ru, to hum, to bray; Lat. ad-rum-are, to make a murmuring noise (Festus); see Rumour. + Du. rommelen, to rumble, buzz. + Dan. rumle, to rumble. And cf. Swed. ramla, to rattle, Ital. rombare, to rumble, hum, buzz. Der. rumble, sb.,

rumbl-ing.

RUMINATE, to chew the cud, meditate. (L.) ruminate it in his mynde a good space after; 'Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. i. c. 2 (R.) - Lat. ruminatus, pp. of ruminare or ruminari, to chew the cud, ruminate. - Lat. rumin-, stem of rumen, the throat, gullet; cf. rūmare, used (according to Festus) in the same sense as ruminare. B. Probably rumen = rug-men *, allied to O. Lat. erugare, to belch, rugire, to roar, bray; from ARU, to hum, bray. See Rumble, Rumour. Der. ruminat-ion, As You Like It, iv. 1. 19, from Lat. acc. ruminationem; also rumin-ant, from the stem of the pres. part. of ruminare.

RUMMAGE, to search thoroughly among things stowed away.

E.; with F. suffix.) 'Searcheth his pockets, and takes his keyes, (E.; with F. suffix.) 'Searcheth his pockets, and takes his keyes, and so rummageth all his closets and trunks;' Howell, Famil. Letters, vol. i. sect. 5. let. last. This is altogether a secondary sense; the word is merely due to the sb. room-age, formed by suffix -age (of F. origin) from E. room, space. Roomage is a similar formation to stowage, and means much the same thing. It is an old nautical term for the close packing of things in a ship; hence was formed the verb to roomage or romage, i. e. to find room for or stow away packages; and the mariner who attended to this business was called the roomager or romager.

B. The history of the word is in Hackluyt's Voyages. 'To looke and foresee substantially to the roomaging of the shippe;' vol. i. p. 274. 'They might bring away [in their ships] a great deale more then they doe, if they would take paine in the romaging; vol. i. p. 308. 'The master must prouide a perfect mariner called a romager, to raunge and bestow all merchandize in such place as is convenient; vol. iii. p. 862. 'To rummage (sea-term), to remove any goods or luggage from one place to another, esp. to clear the ship's hold of any goods or lading, in order to their being handsomely stowed and placed; whence the word is us'd upon other occasions, for to rake into, or to search narrowly;' Phillips, ed. 1706. See further under Room. Cf. Du. ruim, room, also the hold of a ship; ruimen, to empty, clear, lit. to make room. Der. prov. E. rummage, humber, rubbish, lit. a clearance.

a sort of drinking-glass, such as Rhenish wine is usually drunk in; ru-mor, a rumour) from \(\sqrt{RU}\), to buzz, hum, bray; see **Rumour** also, a brimmer, or glass of any liquor filled to the top; Phillips | Der. run-ic, roun.

ed. 1706. 'Rhenish rummers walk the round;' Dryden, Ep. to Sir | RUNG, one of the rounds of a ladder. (E.) Also a staff (Halli-G. Etherege, 1. 45. - Du. roemer, romer, a wine-glass (Sewel); römer, a sort of large wine-glass (Brem. Wörterbuch). So also G. römer; Swed. remmare. The G. römer also means 'Roman;' I am told that the glasses were so called because used in former times in the Römersaal at Frankfort, when they drank the new emperor's health. If so, the word is really Latin, from Lat. Roma, Rome.

520

RUMOUR, report, current story. (F.,-L.) M. E. rumour, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. ii. pr. 7, l. 1577. - F. rumeur, 'a rumor;' Cot. - Lat. acc. rumorem, from nom. rumor, a noise, rumour, murmur. Cf. Lat. rumificare, to proclaim; rumitare, to spread reports; all from the base RUM, significant of a buzzing sound. - VRU, to make a humming or braying noise. See Rumble. Der. rumour,

verb. Rich. III, iv. 2. 51. RUMP, the end of the backbone of an animal with the parts adjacent. (Scand.) M. E. rumpe, Prompt. Parv.—Icel. rumpr; Swed. rumpa; Dan. rumpe. + Du. rompe, 'the bulke of a body or corps, or a body without a head;' Hexham. Der. rump-steak.

RUMPLE, to wrinkle, crease. (E.) Cotgrave explains F. foupir by to rumple, or crumple. The M. E. form is rimplen; rimple and rumple are parallel forms, like wrinkle and prov. E. runkle. Of these, rimple is derived from the A.S. hrimpan, to wrinkle, and rumple from the pp. gehrumpen of the same verb; see further under Ripple (2). + Du. rompelen, or rompen, 'to wrinckle,' Hexham; rompel, or rimpel, 'a wrinckle;' id. And cf. G. rümpfen, to crook, bend, wrinkle. Der. rumple, sb.

RUN, to move swiftly, flee, flow, dart. (E.) M. E. rinnen, rennen, pt. t. ran, pp. runnen, ronnen; Chaucer, C. T. 4098, 4103, 15389, 15394. The mod. E. verb has usurped the vowel of the pp. throughout, except in the pt. t. ran. By the transposition of r, we also find out, except in the pt. t. ran. By the transposition of r, we also find M. E. ernen, eornen, to run; Ancren Riwle, pp. 42, 74, 80, 86, 332, 360.—A.S. rinnan, pt. t. ran, pp. gerunnen; Grein, ii. 382; also irnan, yrnan, pt. t. arn; id. 140. + Du. rennen. + Icel. renna; older form, rinna. + Dan. rinde (for rinne). + Swed. rinna. + Goth. rinnan. + G. rennen.

β. The Teut. base is RANN, standing for an older base ARN; fisch, iii. 251. Allied to Gk. δρυψμ, I stir up, έρ-χομαι, I go; Lat. or-iri, to arise; Skt. rinomi, I go, rise, ri, to go. AR, to rise, drive; Fick, i. 19. Der. run, sb., Tam. Shrew, iv. 1. 16; run-away, Mids. Nt. Dr. iii. 2. 405; runn-er, runn-ing. Also runn-el, a small stream, Collins, Ode on the Passions; run, a small stream. Also renn-et (I); old form also runn-et.

RUNAGATE, a vagabond. (F., -L.) In Ps. lxviii. 6, Prayer-Book version; Shak. Rich. III, iv. 4, 465. 'The A.V. has rebellious, as in Isaiah xxx. 1, which is quoted by Latimer (Remains, p. 434) in this form: "Wo be unto you, runagate children;" Bible Word-book. In the Coventry Mysteries, p. 384, it is written renogat: "Ys there ony renogat among us;" id. β. It so happens that gate in many E. dialects signifies a way; whilst at the same time the M. E. verb rennen passed into the form run, as at present. Hence the M.E. renegat, a renegade, was popularly supposed to stand for renne a gate, i.e. to run on the way, and was turned into runagate accordingly; esp. as we also have the word runaway. But it is certain that the orig. sense of M. E. renegat was 'apostate' or 'villain;' see Chaucer, C. T. 5353.—O. F. renegat, 'a renegadoe, one that abjures his religion;' Cot.—Low Lat. renegatus, pp. of renegare, to deny again, to deny the faith. See Renegade. ¶ It is remarkable that when renegate had been corrupted into runagate, we borrowed the word over early in the form renegate from Sonn renegate. It is a pity over again, in the form renegade, from Span. renegado. It is a pity we could not do without it altogether.

RUNDLET, RUNLET, a small barrel. (F., -L.) a later form, corrupted from the older rundelet or runlet; spelt rundlet in Levins, ed. 1570. 'Rundelet, or lytle pot, orcula;' Huloct (cited by Wheatley). 'Roundlet, a certaine measure of wine, oyle, &c., containing 181 gallons; An. 1. Rich. III. cap. 13; so called of his roundness;' Minsheu. Formed with dimin. suffix -et from O. F. rondele, a little tun or barrel (Roquefort); the same word as O. F. rondelle, a buckler or round target (shield), in Cotgrave. This is again formed, with dimin. suffix -ele, -elle, from ronde, a circle, or from rond, round; see Bound.

BUNE, one of the old characters used for cutting inscriptions on stone. (E.) M. E. rune, counsel, a letter, Layamon, 25332, 25340, 32000; later roun, whence roun or round in Shakespeare; see Roun. A. S. rún, a rune, mystery, secret colloquy, whisper; Grein, ii. 385. The orig. sense seems to be 'whisper' or 'buzz;' hence, a low talk, secret colloquy, a mystery, and lastly a writing, because written characters were regarded as a mystery known to the few. + Icel.

RUNG, one of the rounds of a ladder. (E.) Also a staff (Halli-well), one of the stakes of a cart, a spar (Webster). M. E. ronge, P. Plowman, B. xvi. 44; Chaucer, C. T. 3625 (where Tyrwhitt's edition wrongly has renges for ronges).—A. S. hrung, apparently one of the stakes of a cart; Grein, ii. 109. + O. Du. ronge, the beam upon which the coulter of a plough, or of a wagon rests; Hexham. + Icel. röng, a rib in a ship. + G. runge, a short thick piece of iron or wood, a pin, bolt. + Goth. hrugga (= hrunga), a staff, Mark, vi. 8. We find also Irish ronga, a rung, joining spar, Gael. rong, a joining spar, rib of a boat, staff; these seem to be borrowed from English. Prob. connected with A. S. hring, a ring; see Ring.

RUPEE, an Indian coin, worth about two shillings. (Hind., -Skt.)

In silver, 14 roopees make a masse;' Sir T. Herbert, Travels, ed. 1665, p. 46; cf. p. 67. The gold rupee is worth about 29s. - Hindustáni rúpiyah, a rupee; Rich. Arab. and Pers. Dict. p. 753. - Skt. rúpya, handsome; also, as sb. silver, wrought silver, or wrought gold.—Skt. rúpa, natural state, form, beauty. Supposed to be derived from rop, in ropaya, causal of ruh, to grow (Benfey).

RUPTURE, a bursting, breach, breakage. (F., -L.) No peryll of obstruction or rupture; Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 32 (R.) - F. rupture, 'a rupture, breach;' Cot. - Lat. ruptura, fem. of fut. part. of rumpere (pt. t. rupi), to break, burst. - & RUP, to break,

violate, rob; cf. Lithuan. rupas, rough, A. S. reofan, to reave, Skt. rup, to confound, lup, to break, destroy, spoil; Fick, iii. 746. Der. rupture, verb. From the same root are ab-rupt, bank-rupt, cor-rupt, dis-ruption, e-ruption, inter-rupt, ir-ruption, pro-ruption, rote (1), route,

aux-raption, e-raption, inter-raps, ir-raption, pro-raption, role (1), rolle, rout, rut. Also loot, perhaps loop; and perhaps ruff, ruffle (1).

RURAL, belonging to the country. (F., -L.) 'In a person rurall or of a very base lynage;' Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. i. c. 3. § 5.

(R.) - F. rural, 'rurall;' Cot. - Lat. ruralis, rural. - Lat. rur-, stem of

rus (gen. ruris), the country; see Rustic. Der. rural-ly, rural-ise.

RUSE, a trick. (F., -L.) Used by Ray (died A.D. 1705), according to Todd (no reference). Phillips. ed. 1706, gives the adj. rusy, full of tricks. -F. ruse, a stratagem. -F. ruser, 'to beguile, use tricks;' B. This F. ruser is a contraction of O. F. reuser, to refuse, Cot. recoil, retreat, escape; hence, to use tricks for escaping (Burguy). -Lat. recusare, to refuse; whence the O.F. reuser was formed, precisely as O. F. seür, later sûr (E. sure), from Lat. securus; see Scheler. - Lat. re-, back; and causa, a cause, statement; so that recusare is to decline a statement. See Re- and Cause.

RUSH (1), to move forward violently. (Scand.) M. E. ruschen, rushen, Chaucer, C. T. 1641; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 368; Sir Gawayn and the Grene Knight, 2204. — O. Swed. rusha, to rush; Ihre gives the example: 'Tha kommo the alle ruskande inn,' then they all came rushing in; Chron. Rhythm. p. 40. This is clearly connected with O. Swed. rusa, to rush; whence E. Rouse (1), q. v. B. The O. Swed. ruska also means to shake (cf. Swed. rusta, to stir, to make a riot); this is the same as Icel. ruska, to shake violently, Dan. ruske, to pull, shake, twitch.

7. Another sense of O. Swed,
ruska (like G. rauschen) is to rustle; perhaps all three senses are connected, and the original notion may have been 'to shake with a sudden noise;' see **Rustle**. So also Low G. rusken, (1) to rustle, (2) to rush about; Bremen Wörterbuch. Der rush, sb.

RUSH (2), a round-stemmed leafless plant, common in wet ground. (E. or L.) M. E. rusche, rische, resche, P. Plowman, B. iii. 141. -A. S. risce, resce, Gloss, to A. S. Leechdoms. Cf. Low G. rusk, risch, a rush; Brem. Wörterbuch; Du. and G. rusch, rush, reed, small brushwood. β. It is very uncertain whether these are Teutonic words; perhaps they are merely borrowed from Lat. ruscum, butcher's Not connected with Goth. raus, G. rohr, a reed. Der. rush-y. Also bul-rush, M. E. bulrysche, Prompt. Parv. p. 244; in which word the first part is prob. Icel. bolr, bulr, a stem, trunk, Dan. bul, trunk, stem, shaft of a column, Swed. bdl, a trunk, so that the sense is 'stem-rush,' from its long stem; see Bulwark, Bole; cf. bullweed (=bole-weed, ball-weed), knapweed; bulrush often means the reed-mace. Also rush-candle, Tam. Shrew, iv. 5. 14; rush-light.

RUSK, a kind of light, hard cake or bread. (Span.) 'The lady sent me divers presents of fruit, sugar, and rusk;' Ralegh, cited by Todd (no reference). - Span. rosca de mar, sea-rusks, a kind of biscuit, Meadows; rosca, a roll of bread, Minsheu, ed. 1623. Minsheu alto has rosquete, a pancake, rosquilla, a clue of threed, a little roll of bread, also lying round like a snake. Cf. Port. rosca, the winding of a serpent, a screw; fazer roscas, to wriggle. Thus the rusk was orig. a twist, a twisted roll of bread. Origin unknown (Diez).

RUSSET, reddish-brown; a coarse country dress. (F., -L.) M.E. russet, P. Plowman, A. ix. 1; B. viii. I. - F. rousset, 'russet, brown, rán, a secret, a rune. + Goth. runa, a mystery, counsel. + O. H. G. ruddy; 'Cot. Hence applied to a coarse brown rustic dress. Dimin. rúna, a secret, counsel; whence G. raunen, to whisper. B. All of F. roux (fem. rousse), 'reddish;' Cot. - Lat. russus, reddish. from the Teut. base RU-NA, a murmur, whisper; formed (like Lat. & B. Lat. russus = rud-tus, for rudh-lus, from the base RUDH appearing

rusty, Ælfred, tr. of Orosius, b. v. c. 15. § 4. + Du. roest. + Dan. rust. + Swed. rost. + G. rost.

B. Probably A. S. rust stands for rud-st; at any rate, we may consider it as allied to A. S. rud-u, ruddiness, and E. ruddy and red; cf. Icel. ryb, rust, lit. redness; M. H. G. rot, rust, allied to G. roth, red. So also Lithuan rudis, rust, rudas, reddish. See Red. Der. rust, verb; rust-y, A. S. rustig, as above; rust-i-ly, rust-i-ness.

RUSTIC, belonging to the country. (F., - L.) Spelt rusticke, Spenser, F. Q. introd. to b. iii. st. 5.-F. rustique, 'rusticall;' Cot.- Lat. rusticus, belonging to the country; formed with double suffix -ti-cus from rus, the country.

β. The Lat. rūs is thought to be a contraction for rovus* or ravus*, allied to Russ. raviina, a plain, Zend ravan, a plain, and to E. room; see Room. Der. rustic-al-ly, rustic-ate, rustic-at-ion; rustic-i-ly, from F. rusticité, 'rusticity,' Cot.

And see rur-al, roister-ing.

RUSTLE, to make a low whispering sound. (Scand.) In Shak. Meas, for Meas, iv. 3. 38. The form is frequentative; and it seems best to consider it as the frequentative of Swed. rusta, to stir, to make a noise. This is a mere variant of O. Swed. ruska, to rustle; cf. G. ruscheln, ruschen, to rustle, rush, G. rauschen, to rustle, rush. B. Hence rustle is, practically, little else than the frequentative of Rush (1), q. v. γ. The A. S. hrusle, a rustling, hristlan, to rustle, are unauthorised words, given by Somner, but they may be related; as also Swed. rysa, to shudder, and the Icel. strong verb hrjósa, to shudder, A. S. hreósan, to fall with a rush. If so, the Teut. base is HRUS, to shake or shudder; Fick, iii. 84. Der. rustle, sb.; rustl-ing. **RUT** (1), a track left by a wheel. (F., - L.) 'And as from hills rain-waters headlong fall, That all ways eat huge ruts; ' Chapman, tr. of Homer, Iliad, iv. 480. The word is merely a less correct spelling of route, i.e. a track. - F. route, 'a rutt, way, path, street, ...

RUT (2), to copulate, as deer. (F., -L.) M. E. rutyen, rutien; P. Plowman, C. xiv. 146; cf. in rotey tyme = in rut-time, id. B. xi. 329. Like other terms of the chase, it is of Norman-French origin. 329. Like other terms of the chase, it is of from the M. E. rotey answers to O. F. rute, spelt rutte in Cotgrave; he gives venaison ruitée, venison that's killed in rut-time. The verb ruiten is formed from the sb. rut. - F. rut (so spelt even in the 14th century, Littré), better spelt ruit, as in Cotgrave, who explains it by 'the rut of deer or boars, their lust, and the season wherein they ingender. -Lat. rugitum, acc. of rugitus, the roaring of lions; hence, the noise of deer in rut-time. Cf. F. ruir, 'to roar,' Cot., from Lat. rugire, to roar. - V RU, to make a noise, whence also Lithuan. ruja, rutting-time; see Rumour.

RUTH, pity, compassion. (Scand.) M. E. reuthe, rewthe, Chaucer, C. T. 916; reouthe, affliction, Ancren Riwle, p. 32, l. 8; p. 54, l. 12. Formed from the verb to rue, but not an A. S. form, the corresponding A. S. sb. being hreów. — Icel. hryggð, hrygð, affliction, sorrow. Cf. Icel. hryggr, grieved, sorrowful. — Teut. hase HRU, to grieve, appearing in A. S. hreówan, to rue; see Rue (1). Der. ruth-less, Meas. for Meas. iii. 2. 121; ruth-ful, Troilus, v. 3. 48.

RYE, a kind of grain. (E.) M. E. reye, Chaucer, C. T. 7328; ruze,

Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 152. - A. S. ryge, Wright's Vocab., p. 287, col. 1. + Du. rogge. + Icel. rugr. + Dan. rug. + Swed. rag. + G. roggen, O. H. G. rocco.

B. All from the Teut. type RUGA, rye, Fick, iii. 256. Further allied to Lithuan. pl. sb. ruggei, rye; Russ.

roje, rye. Der. rye-grass.

RYOT, a Hindoo cultivator or peasant. (Arab.) The same word as Rayah, q.v.

SABAOTH, hosts, armies. (Heb.) In phr. 'the Lord of Sabaoth;' Rom. ix. 29; James, v. 4. - Heb. tsebúoth, armies; pl. of tsábá, an army. - Heb. tsábá, to attack, fight.

SABBATH, the day of rest. (L., =Gk., = Heb.) M. E. sabat, Wycliff, Mark, ii. 27; Cursor Mundi, 11997. – Lat. sabbatum. – Gk. σάββατον. – Heb. shabbáth, rest, sabbath, sabbath-day. – Heb. shábath, to rest from labour. ¶ The mod. E. word is a compromise between sabbat (the Lat. form) and shabbath (the Heb. form). Der. Sabbat-ar-i-an, sabbat-ic-al.

SABLE, an animal of the weasel kind, with dark or black fur; also, the fur. (F., -Slavonic.) M. E. sable, Chaucer, Compl. of Mars, 284; the adj. sabeline occurs much earlier, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 181, l. 362.—O. F. sable, the sable (Burguy); 'the colour sables, or black, in blazon;' Cot. Cf. Low Lat. sabelum, the sable; sabelinus, sable-fur, whence the O. F. sebelin, M. E. sabeline; the mod. F. zibeline, properly an adj., is also used for the form: 'It is even called seck, in an article cited by bp. Percy from

in Gk. ε-ρυθ-ρόs, red; see Red, Ruddy. Der. russet-ing, a russet animal itself. Of Slavonic origin. – Russ. sobols, the sable, also a boa or apple.

RUST, a reddish-brown coating on iron exposed to moisture. (E.)

M. E. rust, Wyclif, Matt. vi. 19, 20. – A. S. rust, rust; whence rustig,

It is sometimes said that the name of the sable is taken from Siberia. where it is found. I do not believe it. The Russ. sobole, a sable, does not resemble Sibire, Siberia; nor does the adj. form sabeline (in

O. F.) approach Sibirskii or Sibiriak', Siberian.

SABRE, SABER, a kind of sword. (F., -G., - Hungarian.)

A late word. 'Sable or Sabre, a kind of simetar, hanger, or broad sword; Phillips, ed. 1706. – F. sabre, a sabre. – G. sabel, a sabre, falchion.

B. Thus Diez, who says that at least the F. form was borrowed from German; cf. Ital. sciabla, sciabola, Span. sable. y. He adds that the G. word was also borrowed; and compares Hungarian száblya, Servian sáblja, Wallachian súbie, a sabre. I find Hung. szablya, a sabre, szabni, to cut. szabo, a cutter, in Dankovsky, Magyar Lexicon, 1833, p. 327. At p. 862, Dankovsky considers szabni, to cut, to be of Wallachian origin.

Der. sabre-tash, F. sabretache, Der. sabre-tash, F. sabretache, from G. säbellasche. a sabretash, loose pouch hanging near the sabre, worn by hussars (Flügel); from G. säbel, a sabre, and tasche, a pocket. SACCHARINE, sugar-like. (F, -L., -Gk., -Skt.) In Todd's Johnson. - F. saccharin, 'of sugar;' Cot. Formed with suffix in (=Lat. -inus) from Lat. saccharon, sugar (Pliny). -Gk. σάκχαρον,

sugar. - Skt. carkara, candied sugar; see Sugar.

SACERDOTAL, priestly. (F., -L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627.

- F. sacerdotal, 'sacerdotall;' Cot. - Lat. sacerdotalis, belonging to a priest. - Lat. sacerdot-, stem of sacerdos, a priest; lit. 'presenter of offerings or sacred gifts' (Corssen). - Lat. sacer, sacred; and dare, to give; cf. Lat. dos (gen. dotis), a dowry, from the same verb. The fem. form sacerdota, a priestess, occurs in an inscription. See Sacred

and Date (1). Der. sacerdoial-ly, -ism.

SACK (1), a bag. (L., - Gk., - Heb., - Egyptian?) M. E. sak, Chaucer, C. T. 4019. - A. S. sacc, Gen. xlii. 25, 28. - Lat. saccus. -Chaucer, C. 1. 4019.—A. S. sace, Gen. xIII. 25, 28.—Lat. saceus.—Gk. σάκκος.—Heb. saq, stuff made of hair-cloth, sack-cloth; also, a sack for corm.

β. A borrowed word in Hebrew, and prob. of Egyptian origin; cf. Coptic sok, sack-cloth, Gen. xxxvii. 34, Matt. xi. 21; see Peyron's Coptic Lexicon.

E. Müller cites sak as being the Æthiopic form.

γ. This remarkable word has travelled everywhere, together (as I suppose) with the story of Joseph; the reason why it is the same in all languages is because it is, in them all, a borrowed word from Hebrew. We find Du. zak, G. sack, all, a borrowed word from Hebrew. Icel. sekkr, Swed. säkk, Dan. sük, Goth. sakkus (sack-cloth, Matt. xi. 21), Ital. sacco, Span. and Port. saco, F. sac, Irish and Gael. sac, W. sach. And see Sack (2). Der. sack-cloth, Gen. xxxvii. 34; sack-ing, cloth of which sacks are made, coarse stuff; sack-ful. Also sack (2), q.v.; satch-el, q.v. Doublet, sac, a bag or receptacle for a liquid, borrowed from F. sac.

SACK (2), plunder; as a verb, to plunder. (F., -L., -Gk., -Heb., - Egyptian?) 'The plenteous houses sackt;' Surrey, Ecclesiastes, c. v; l. 45. Formed from the sb. sack, pillage. 'And Helen, that to utter sack both Greece and Troië brought;' Turbervile, Dispraise of Women (R.) = F. sac, 'a sack, waste, ruine, havock, spoile; 'Cot. Cf. F. saccager, 'to sack, pillage,' Cot.; also O. F. sacquer, 'to draw hastily, to pull out speedily or apace;' Cot. We also find Low Lat. saccare, to put into a bag; a common word; and Low Lat. saccus, a garment, robe, treasure, purse. β. There seems to be little doubt that the F. sac, pillage, is connected with, and due to, the F. sac, a sack, from Lat. saccus; see Back (1). The simplest solution is that in Wedgwood, 'from the use of a sack in removing plunder;' though the sense is probably rather metaphorical than exact. In the same way we talk of bagging, i.e. pilfering a thing, or of pocketing it, and of baggage as a general term, whether bags be actually used or not. Thus Hexham gives O. Du. zacken, 'to put in a sack, or fill a sack;' zacken ende packen, 'to put up bagg and baggage, or to trusse up.'

Y. The use of O. F. sacquer is remarkable, as it seems to express, at first sight, just the opposite to packing up; but perhaps it meant, originally, to search in a sack, to pull out of a purse; for the sacking of a town involves the two processes: (1) that of taking things out of their old receptacles, and (2) that of putting them into new ones; note the Low Lat. saccus in the senses of 'treasure' and 'purse.' Burguy notes that the O.F. desacher, lit. to draw out of a sack, was used in the same way as the 8. It deserves to be added that Cotgrave gives simple verb. 17 proverbs involving the word sac, clearly proving its common use in phrases. One of them is: 'On luy a donné son sac et ses quilles, he hath his passport given him, he is turned out to grazing, said of a servant whom his master hath put away; hence the E. phrase, to give one the sack.' And again: 'Acheter un chat en sac, to buy a pig in a poak.'

SACK (3), the name of an old Spanish wine. (F.,-L.) See the

account in Nares. He notices that it was also called seck, a better

pagne, vin sec. Cf. Span. seco, dry. Lat. siecum, acc. of siecus, dry. Root uncertain.

We may note Du sek, sack, a sort of wine (Sewel), as illustrating the fact that sack stands for seck; this also is from F. sec. So also G. sekt, sack; Swed. seck (Widegren).

SACKBUT, a kind of wind-instrument. (F., -Span, -Hybrid of Heb. and Teutonic.) In Dan. iii, 5. The sack-but resembled the modern trombone, and was a wind instrument; the word is used to translate the Heb. sabbeká (with initial samech), Gk. σαμβύκη, Lat. sambuca, which was a stringed instrument. There is no connection between these words and the sackbut. - F. saquebute, a sackbut, trombone; Littré - Span. sacabuche (nautical word), a tube or pipe which serves as a pump; also, a sackbut; Neumann. Cf. Port. sacabuna, saquebuno, a sackbut. β. The origin is doubtful; the first part of the word is plainly derived from Span. sacar, to draw out, with reference to the tube of the instrument; but I can find no satisfactory solution of the whole word. The Span. buche means the maw, crop, or stomach of an animal, and, colloquially, the human stomach. Hence the suggestion in Webster, that sacabuche means 'that which exhausts the stomach or chest;' a name possibly given in derision from the exertion used in playing it. γ . Adopting this etymology, we may further note that sacar, to draw out, extract, emity, is the same word as the O.F. sacquer, to draw out hastily, and also has the same sense as O. F. desacher, to draw out of a sack, all of these being derived from Low Lat. saccus, a sack, of Heb. origin; see Sack (2) and Sack (1). 8. The word buche is derived by Diez from the Teutonic, viz. from O. H. G. bozo, a bunch, which from bozen, to beat; see Boss.

SACRAMENT, a solemn religious rite, the eucharist. (L.) M.E. sacrament, Chaucer, C.T. 9576. - Lat. sacramentum, an engagement, military oath; in ecclesiastical writers, a mystery, sacrament. Formed with suffix -mentum from sacrare, to dedicate, consecrate, render sacred or solemn. - Lat. sacr-, stem of sacer, sacred; see

Sacred. Der. sacrament-al, sacrament-al-ly.

SACRED, made holy, religious. (F., -L.) Sacred is the pp. of M. E. sacren, to render holy, consecrate, a verb now obsolete. We find sacreth = consecrates, in Ancren Riwle, p. 268, 1. 5. The pp. i-sacred, consecrated, occurs in Rob. of Glouc. p. 330, where the prefix i- (= A.S. ge-) is merely the mark of the Southern dialect. He was . . . sacryd or enounted emperoure of Rome; Fabyan's Chron. cap. 155, last line. [Hence too sacring-bell, Hen. VIII, iii. 2. 295.] - O. F. sacrer, 'to consecrate;' Cot. - Lat. sacrare, to consecrate. - Lat. sacr-, stem of sacer, sacred, holy. - Lat. base SAC, appearing in a nasalised form in sancire, to render inviolable, establish, confirm; see Saint. Der. sacred-ly, sacred-ness; and see sacra-ment, sacri-fice, sacri-lege, sacrist-an, sext-on; sacer-dotal; con-secrate, de-secrate, ex-ecrate, ob-secrate.

SACRIFICE, an offering to a deity. (F., -L.) M. E. sacrifise, Ancren Riwle, p. 138, ll. 9, 11; also sacrifice. - F. sacrifice, 'a sacrifice; 'Cot.-Lat. sacrificium, a sacrifice, lit. a rendering sacred; cf. sacrificare, to sacrifice. - Lat. sacri-, for sacro-, crude form of sacer, sacred; and facere, to make; see Sacred and Fact. Der. sacrifice,

sacrific-er; sacrific-er; sacrific-ial.

SACRILEGE, profanation of what is holy. (F.,-L.) M. E. sacrilege, spelt sacrilege, Gower, C. A. ii. 374, ll. 5, 14.-F. sacrilege, 'a sacriledge, or church-robbing;' Cot.-Lat. sacrilegium, the robbing of a temple, stealing of sacred things.-Lat. sacrilegus, a sacrilegious person, one who steals from a temple. - Lat. sacri-, for sacro-, crude form of sacer, sacred; and legere, to gather, steal, purloin; see Sacred and Legend. Der. sacrileg-i-ous, Mach. ii.

3. 72, a coined word; sacrileg-i-ous-ly, -ness.

SACRISTAN, SEXTON, an officer in a church who has charge of the sacred vessels and vestments. (F., -L.) ruption of sacristan into sexton took place so early that it is not easy to find the spelling sacristan, though it appears in Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1674. The duties of the sacristan have suffered alteration; he is now the grave-digger rather than the keeper of the vestments. The form sextein is in Chaucer, C. T. 13942; the collateral form Saxton survives as a proper name; I find it in the Clergy List for 1873.—

F. sacristain, 'a sexton, or vestry-keeper, in a church;' Cot. Formed as if from Low Lat. sacristanus *, but the usual Low Lat. word is simply sacrista. without the suffix; cf. 'Sexterne, Sacrista,' Prompt. Parv.; and see Ducange. Formed with suffix, ista (= Gk. -1077); from Lat. sacr., stem of sacer, sacred; see Sacred. Der. sacrist-y, from F. sacristie, 'a vestry, or sextry, in a church,' Cot.; cf. 'Sextrye, Sacristia,' Prompt. Parv.

an old account-book of the city of Worcester: "Anno Eliz. xxxiiij. BAD, heavy, serious, sorrowful. (E.) 'Sadde, tristis;' Levins. Item, for a gallon of claret wine, and seck, and a pound of sugar."

Other instances have been found.' By Sherris sack, Falstaff meant 'sack from Xeres,' our sherry; see Sherry. Sack was a Spanish wine of the dry or rough kind. F. sec, dry; in the phrase vin sec; Sherwood (in his index to Cotgrave) has: 'Sack (wine), vin d'Espagne, vin sec.' Cf. Span. seco, dry. = Lat. siccum, acc. of siccus, dry.

Rot. wester in March 1988. Sherwood in Layamon, 20830, we have 'sad of mine londe' sated or tired of my lond. Hence seem to have resulted the senses sated or tired of my lond. Hence seem to have resulted the senses. sated, or tired, of my land. Hence seem to have resulted the senses of satisfied, fixed, firm, steadfast, &c.; see examples in Stratmann and in the Glossary to Will. of Palerne, &c. The mod. E. sad is directly from the sense of sated, tired, weary - A.S. sad, sated, satiated; Grein, ii. 394. + O. Sax. sad, sated. + Icel. saddr. old form sabr, sated, having got one's fill. + Goth. saths, full, filled, sated. + G. satt, satiated, full, satisfied, weary.

B. All from the Teut. type SADA, sated, Fick, iii. 318. Cognate words are found in Lithuan. sotus, satiated; Russ. suitost', satiety; Lat. satur, sated, also deepcoloured (like E. sad-coloured), well filled, full, sat, satis, sufficiently; all from a base SAT, with the sense of 'full' or 'filled.' See Satiate, Satisfy.

¶ In no way connected with set, which is quite a different word; nor with Lat. sedare, which is allied to E. set. Der. sad-ly, -ness. Also sadd-en, verb, from M.E. sadden, to settle, confirm, P. Plowman, B. x. 242; cf. A. S. gesadian, to fill (Grein), A. S. sadian, to feel weary or sad, Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, cap.

SADDLE, a leathern seat, put on a horse's back. (E.) M.E. sadel (with one d), Chaucer, C. T. 2164. A. S. sadol; Grein, ii. 387. + Du. zadel. + Icel. söbull. + Swed. and Dan. sadel. + G. sattel; O. H. G. satul. + Russ. siedlo. + Lat. sella (put for sed-la). β. The form of the word is abnormal; some suppose it not to be Teutonic, but borrowed from the Lat. sedile; this we may confidently reject, as the Lat. sedile is not a saddle, but a chair, the true Lat. word being sella. Perhaps the Teutonic form was borrowed from Slavonic; it is quite clear that the Russ. siedlo, a saddle, is from the verb sidiete, to sit (or from the root of that verb); and that the Lat. sella is from sedere, to sit. Y. Hence, though we cannot derive saddle immediately from the E. verb to sit, we may safely refer it, and all its cognates (or borrowed forms) to \checkmark SAD, to sit; cf. (Vedic) Skt. sad, to sit down, Skt. sadas, a seat, abode. 8. As we cannot well determine by what route the word came to us, we may call it an E. word; it is, doubtless, of great antiquity. e. It is worth noting, that the A.S. setl, i. e. a settle, throne, appears in the Northumbrian version of Matt. xxv. 31 as sedel, and in the Mercian version as sedle, shewing a like confusion between t and d in another word from the same root. Der. saddle, verb, A. S. sadelian, Ælfric's Grammar, ed. Zupitza, p. 165, l. 10; saddl-er, saddl-er-y; saddle-bow, M. E. sadel-bowe (Stratmann).

SADDUCEE, the name of a Jewish sect. (L., -Gk., -Heb.) The M. E. pl. Saduceis is in Wyclif, Deeds [Acts], xxiii. 8; &c.—
Lat. pl. Sadducei.—Gk. pl. Zaddovacio.—Heb pl. tsedukim, in the
Mishna; see Smith, Concise Dict. of the Bible. It is the pl. of tsádóq, lit. 'the just one,' and so might mean 'the righteous;' but it is generally supposed that the sect was not named from their assumed righteousness, but from the name of their founder Tsadiq (Zadok); thus the right sense of the word is Zadokites. B. But it makes no difference to the etymology; either way we are led to Heb.

tsadóq, just, from the Heb. root tsádaq, to be just.

SAFE, unharmed, secure, free from danger. (F., -L.) M. E. SAFE, unharmed, secure, free from danger. (F., -L.) M. E. sauf, Will. of Palerne, 868, 1329; we also find the phr. sauf and sound, id. 868, 2816. - F. sauf, 'safe;' Cot. - Lat. saluum, acc. of saluus, whole, safe; put for saruus*, whence Lat. seruare, to keep safe; see Serve. - SAR. to keep, protect; preserved in the Zend har (for sar), to protect, Fick, i. 797. From the same root are the Skt. sarva, entire, Pers. har, every, all, every one; also Lat. solidus and solus; see Solid, Sole. Der. safe-ly, safe-ness; safe, sb.; safe-conduct, Hen. V, i. 2. 297, M. E. sauf conduit, Gower, C. A. ii. 100, safe-guard, Rich. III, v. 3. 259; vouch-safe, Q. v. Also safe-ty, K. John, iii. 3. 16, suggested by F. sauveté, 'safety,' Cot., from Low Lat. acc. saluitatem. And see Salvation, Sage (2). Salute, Save.

acc. saluitatem. And see Salvation, Sage (2), Salute, Save. SAFFRON, the name of a plant. (F., Arab.) Maked geleu

with saffran' = made yellow with saffron; O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, ii. 163, l. 32. = F. safran, saffron, saffron; Cot. = Arab. za farán, saffron; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 321.

SAG, to droop, be depressed. (Scand.) M. E. saggen, Prompt. Parv. p. 440. = Swed. sacka, to settle, sink down; Dan. sakke (as a nautical term), to have stern-way. + G. sacken, to sink. O. Swed. sacka is used of the settling of dregs; so also Low G. sakken, in the Bremen Wörterbuch. It seems to be an unnasalised form of sink, with the same sense; see Sink. The Icel. sokkning, a sinking, is from sökkva (=sankva), to sink. ¶ We cannot well connect it with A.S. sigan, to sink; though there may have been some confusion with it.

SAGA, a tale, story. (Scand.) The E. word is saw. Saga is 6 flowing into the Zuyder Zee). There are several rivers called Saale merely borrowed from Icel. saga, a story, tale; cognate with E. saw; or Saar; cf. Skt. salila, sara, water, from sri, to flow. see Baw (2)

SAGACIOUS. (L.) In Milton, P. L. x. 281. Coined, as if from L. sagaciosus*, from sagaci-, crude form of sagaz, of quick perception, keen, sagacious; from a base SAG, of uncertain meaning. Cf. sagire, to perceive by the senses. Not allied to Sage (1). Der. sagacious-ly, sagacious-ness. Also sagaci-ty, in Minsheu, ed. 1627, formed (by analogy) from Lat. sagacitas, sagacity.

SAGE (1), discerning, wise. (F., -L.) In Shak. Tw. Nt. iii. 4.
413. - F. sage, 'sage, wise;' Cot. Cf. Span. sabio, Ital. saggio, wise.

-Low Lat. sabium *, not found, put for Lat. sapium, acc. of sapius, wise; only found in comp. ne-sapius, unwise (Petronius). - Lat. sapere, to be wise; see Sapience. ¶ Not allied to Sagacious. Der. sage, sb., sage-ly, sage-ness.

SACE (2), the name of a plant. (F., -L.) M. E. sauge, sauge; Prompt. Parv. -O. F. sauge, Wright's Vocab. i. 139, col. 2; spelt saulge in Cot. -L. saluia, sage; so called from its supposed healing

wirtues. — Lat. salius, sound, in good health; see Safe.

SAGITTARIUS, the archer. (L.) The name of a zodiacal sign. — Lat. sagittarius, an archer. — Lat. sagitta, an arrow.

SAGO, a starch prepared from the pith of certain palms. (Malay.) Mentioned in the Annual Register, 1766, Chronicle, p. 110; see Notes and Queries, 3. Ser. viii. 18.—Malay sigu, sagu, 'sago, the farinaceous and glutinous pith of a tree of the palm kind named rumbiya; ' Marsden's Malay Dict., p. 158.

SAIL, a sheet of canvas, for propelling a ship by the means of the wind. (E.) M. E. seil, seyl, Chaucer, C. T. 698; Havelok, 711.

-A. S. segel, segl (Grein). + Du. zeil. + Icel. segl. + Dan. seil. + Swed. segel. + G. segel.

B. All from Teut. type SEGLA, a sail (Fick, iii, 316); which Fick ingeniously connects with Teut. base SAG =

SAGH, to bear up against, resist; so that the sail is that which resists or endures the force of the wind. Cf. Skt. sah, to bear, undergo, endure, be able to resist; from the same root. Der. sail, verb; sail-cloth, sail-er, sail-or (spelt saylor in Temp. i. 2. 270, doubtless by analogy with tail-or, though there the ending in -or is justifiable, whilst in sail-or it is not); sail-ing; also sail-yard, A. S. segelgyrd, Wright's Vocab. i. 74, col. I.

BAINT, a holy man. (F., -L.) M. E. seint, saint, seinte; 'seinte

paul' = Saint Paul, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 131, l. 15. = F. saint. = Lat. sanctum, acc. of sanctus, holy, consecrated. = Lat. sanctus, pp. of sancire, to render sacred, make holy. From the base SAK, prob. 'to fasten;' cf. Skt. sanj, to adhere, sakta, attached, devoted; whence also Sacred, Sacerdotal. Der. saint-ed, saint-like.

SAKE, purpose, account, cause, end. (E.) M. E. sake, purpose, cause; 'for hire sake' = for her (its) sake; Ancren Riwle, p. 4, l. 16. It also means dispute, contention, law-suit, fault. 'For desert of sum sake' = on account of some fault; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, C. 84. - A. S. sacu, strife, dispute, crime, law-suit, accusation (Bosworth). + Du. zaak, matter, case, cause, business, affair. + 1cel. sok, a charge, guilt, crime. + Dan. sag. + Swed. sak. + G. sache.

B. All from Teut. type SAKA, a contention, suit at law (Fick, iii. 314), from the base SAK, appearing in Goth. sakan (a strong verb, pt. t. sók), to contend, rebuke. Perhaps allied to Skt. sanj, sajj, to adhere. Der. seek, q.v. SALAAM, SALAM, peace; a salutation. (Arab.) 'This low

salam; Byron, Giaour, see note 29; and in Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665, p. 142. — Arab. salam, 'saluting, wishing health or peace; a salutation; peace; Rich. Dict. p. 842.—Arab. salm, saluting; id. p. 845.—Cf. Heb. sheldm, peace; from the root shalam, to be safe. **SALAD**, raw herbs cut up and seasoned. (F.,—Ital.,—L.) M.E.

salade, Flower and the Leaf, l. 412. - F. salade, 'a sallet of herbs;' Cot. - O. Ital. salata, 'a salad of herbes;' Florio. Fem. of Ital. salato, 'salt, powdred, sowsed, pickled, salted;' Florio. This is the pp. of salare, 'to salt;' id.—Ital. sal, sale, salt.—L. sal, salt. Sealt. Salt. AMANDER, a reptile. (F.,—L.,—Gk.) In Shak. I Hen. IV. iii. 3. 53.—F. salamandre, 'a salamander;' Cot.—L. salamandra.

-Gk. σαλαμάνδρα, a kind of lizard, supposed to be an extinguisher of fire. An Eastern word; cf. Pers. samandar, a salamander; Rich. Dict. p. 850.

SALARY, stipend. (F., -L.) M. E. salarye, P. Plowman, B. v. 433. - F. salaire, 'a salary, stipend;' Cot. - Lat. salarium, orig. saltmoney, or money given to the soldiers for salt. - Lat. salarium, neut. of salarius, belonging to salt; adj. from sal, salt. See Salt. Der.

SALE, a selling for money. (Scand.) M. E. sale, Prompt. Parv.; Plowman's Tale, pt. iii. st. 63.— Icel. sala, fem. sal, neut. a sale, bargain; Swed. salu; Dan. salg. See Sell. Der. sale-able, sales-man. SALIC, SALIQUE, pertaining to the Salic tribe of the Franks. (F., -O. H. G.) In Shak. Hen. V, i. 2. 11.—F. Salique, belonging to the Salic tribe (Littré). The Salic tribe was a Frankish (High German) tribe, prob. named from the river Sala (now the Yssel. not pronounce it.] = O.F. saumon, spelt saulmon in Cot. = Lat.

or Saar; cf. Skt. salila, sara, water, from sri, to flow.

523

SALIENT, springing forward. (L.) In Pope, Dunciad, ii. 162. But it really took the place of saliant (Skinner, Phillips), which was an heraldric term for animals represented as springing forward; and this was due to F. saillant, pres. part. of saillir, instead of to the corresponding Lat. salient., pres. part. of Lat. salire, to leap, sometimes used of water. \checkmark SAR, to go, flow; cf. Skt. sri, to go, to flow; sari, a water-fall; Gk. ἄλλομα, I leap. Der. salient-ly. From the same root are as-sail, as-sault, de-sult-or-y, ex-ult (for ex-sult), insult, re-vili-ent, re-sult, sally, sal-mon, salt-at-ion; salt-ire, q. v.

SALINE, containing salt. (F., -L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706; and see Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - F. salin, fem. saline, saline; Littré. -Lat. salinus *, only found in neut. salinum, a salt-cellar, and pl. salina,

salt-pits. - Lat. sal, salt. See Salt.

SALIVA, spittle. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. - Lat. saliua, spittle. Cf. Gk. σίαλον, spittle; Russ. slina, spittle; and see Slime. saliv-ate, saliv-at-ion; saliv-al, saliv-ar-y. Doublet, slime.

SALLET, a kind of helmet. (F., -Ital., -L.) In Shak. 2 Hen. VI, iv. 10. 12; and in Baret (1580). Palsgrave has: 'Salet of harnesse, salade.' Sallet is a corruption of salade, due to the fact that a salad of herbs was also corrupted to sallet. 'Sallet, a helmet; Sa let oil, salad oil;' Glossary to Shakespeare's [North's] Plutarch, ed. Skeat. - O. F. salade, 'a salade, helmet, headpiece; also a sallet of herbs;' Cot. [Here the spellings salade and sallet are interchanged; however, the two words are of different origin.]—Ital. celata, a helmet.—Lat. celata, that which is engraved or ornamented; Diez cites cassis cælata, an ornamented helmet, from Cicero. Cf. Span. celar, to engrave, celadura, enamel, inlaying, celada, a helmet. Lat. calata is the sem. of the pp. of calare, to engrave, ornament. - Lat.

calum, a chisel, graver; perhaps allied to cadere, to cut.

SALLOW (1), SALLY, a kind of willow. (E.) M. E. salwe,
Chaucer, C. T. 6237. 'Salwhe, tree, Salix;' Prompt. Parv.—A.S.
sealh; we find 'Amera, sealh; Salix, welig' mentioned together in
Wright's Vocab. i. 285, col. 2. The suffix -ow — M. E. -we — A.S.
-ge, suffix of the oblique cases from nom. in -h, just as E. farrow is from A.S. fearh, and the prov. E. barrow-pig from A.S. bearh. In Lowland Sc. the word became sauch, saugh, by loss of I. + Icel. selja. + Swed. salg, salj. + Dan. selje. + G. sahlweide (O.H.G. salaha), the round-leaved willow; see Fick, iii. 320. + Lat. salin, a willow. + Gael. seileach, a willow. + Irish sail, saileach. + W. helyg, pl., willows. + B. Named from growing near the water; cf. Skt. sari, water, saras, a large pond, a piece of water in which the lotus grows, sarasiya, a lotus, sarit, a river. - \SAR, to flow; cf. Skt. sri, to flow.

BALLOW (2), of a pale, yellowish colour. (E.) M. E. salow with one l); we find: 'Salwhe, salowe, of colour, Croceus;' Prompt. Parv. p. 441. - A.S. salu, sallow, Grein, ii. 388; whence the compounds saloneb, with pale beak, salupád, with pale garment, sealobrún, sallow-brown; id. + Du. zaluw, tawny, sallow. + Icel. sölr, yellow-ish. + M. H. G. sal, O. H. G. sala, dusky (whence F. sale, dirty). Root uncertain. Der. sallow-ness.

SALLY, to rush out suddenly. (F., -L.) 'Guyon salied forth to land; 'Spenser, F. Q. ii. 6. 28. M. E. s. lien, to dance, is the same word; Prompt. Parv. p. 441; P. Plowman, B. xiii. 233. - F. saillir, to go out, issue, issue forth; also to leap, jump, bound; Cot. - Lat. salire, to leap; see Salient. Der. sally, sb., with which cf. F. saillie, 'a sally,' Cot.; from the fem. of the pp. sailli. Also sally-

port, a gate whence a sally may be made.

SALMAGUNDI, a seasoned hodge-podge or mixture. (F., -Ital., - L.) 'Salmagundi, or Salmigund, an Italian dish made of cold turkey, anchovies, lemmons, oil, and other ingredients; also, a kind of hotch-potch or ragoo, &c.; Phillips, ed. 1706. But the word is French. - F. salmigondis; spelt salmigondin in Cotgrave, who describes the dish. B. Etym. disputed; but probably of Ital. origin, as stated by Phillips. We may fairly explain it from Ital. salame, salt meat, and condito, seasoned. This is the more likely, because the Ital. salame would make the pl. salami, and this was once the term in use. Thus Florio has: 'Salámi, any kinde of salt, y. This also explains pickled, or powdred meats or souse,' &c. the F. salmis (not in Cotgrave), which has proved a puzzle to etymologists; I think we may take salmis (= salted meats) to be a double plural, the s being the F. plural, and the i the Ital. plural; that is, the Ital. salami became F. salmi, and then the s was added. 8. The derivation of Ital. salami is clearly from Lat. sal, salt, though the suffix is obscure. The F. -gondi, for Ital. condito (or pl. conditi), is from Lat. conditus, seasoned, savoury, pp. of condire, to preserve, pickle, season. Thus the sense is 'savoury salt meats.

SALIMON, a fish. (F., -L.) M. E. saumoun, King Alisaunder, 1. 5446; salmon, salmond, Barbour's Bruce, ii. 576, xix. 664. [The introduction of the l is due to our knowledge of the Lat. form; we do salmonem, acc. of salmo, a salmon. that salmo means 'leaper;' from salire, to leap; which well accords with the fish's habits. See Salient. In any case, we may prob. refer it to \(\subseteq SAR, to go, flow, &c. \) Der. salmon-leap, M. E. samoun-

524

saltoon, a large apartment. (F.,=0. H. G.) A late word; added by Todd to Johnson. = F. salon, a large room. = F. salle, a room, chamber. = O. H. G. sal (G. saal), a dwelling, house, hall, room. + Icel. salr, a hall. + A. S. sal, sele, a house, hall. The orig. sense is 'abode;' cf. Goth. saljan, to dwell; Russ. selo, a village.

SALT, a well-known substance. (E.) M. E. salt, P. Plowman, B. xv. 423.—A. S. sealt, Grein, ii. 434. + Du. zout (with u for l). + Icel. salt. + Dan. and Swed. salt. + G. salz. + Goth. salt. B. All from Teut. type SALTA, salt; Fick, iii. 321. On comparing this with Lat. sal, salt, we see that the Teut. word is sal-ta, where -ta is the usual Aryan pp. suffix, of extreme antiquity; Schleicher, Compend. § 224. Accordingly we find that A. S. sealt (E. salt) is also used as an adj., in the sense of 'salted' or 'full of salt,' as in sealt water = salt water; Grein, ii. 434. So also Icel. salr, adj., salt; Du. zout, adj.; Dan. and Swed. salt, adj. Y. Removing the suffix, we find cognate words in Lat. sal, salt, Gk. aas, Russ. sole, W. hal, halen, Skt. sara, salt. The Skt. sara means also the coagulum of curds or milk, lit. 'that which runs together,' from sri, to go. - SAR, to go, flow. It is possible that salt was named from the 'water' from which it was obtained; but this brings us back to the same root. T Curtius says: 'the Goth. sal-t, extended by a t, corresponds to the Gk. theme dλaτ, the dat. pl. of which is preserved in the proverb αλασιν είει; -ατ is to be taken here as an individualizing suffix, by the help of which "a piece of salt" is formed from "salt." I do not think this takes account of the adjectival use of the Teutonic word salt, nor of the fact that the E. adj. salt is represented in Lat. by sal-sus, clearly a pp. form. Cf. W. hallt, salt, adj., from halen, salt, sb. Der. salt-ly, salt-ness; salt-cellar, q.v.; salt, vb., salt-er, salt-ish, salt-less, salt-mine, salt-pan; salt-petre, q. v. Also (from sal) sal-ine, sal-ary, sal-ad, sauce, sausage, salmagundi.

SALTATION, dancing. (L.) Rare; merely formed (by analogy with F. words in -ion) from Lat. saltatio, a dance, a dancing. - Lat. saltatus, pp. of saltare, to dance, frequent. of salire, to leap; see

Der. saltat-or-y, from Lat. saltatorius, adj.

SALT-CELLAR, a vessel for holding salt. (E.; and F., - L.) The word salt is explained above. Cellar is an absurd corruption of saler or seller, derived from F. salière. Thus we find: 'Saliere, a saltseller; Cot. Cf. Ital. saliera, a salt-cellar. 'Hoc selarium, a celare;' Wright's Vocab. i. 198, note 8. 'A saltsaler of sylver;' A. D. 1463, in Bury Wills, ed. Tymms, p. 23. l. 8. Formed from Lat. sal, salt; see ¶ Hence salt-cellar = salt-salt-holder; a tautological

SALTIER, in heraldry, a St. Andrew's cross. (F., - L.) St. Andrew's cross is one in this position X; when charged on a shield, it is called a saltier. – F. saultoir, 'Saint Andrew's crosse, tearmed so by heralds;' Cot. The old sense was stirrup (Littré, s. v. sautoir); the cross seems to have been named from the position of the sidepieces of a stirrup, formerly made in a triangle Δ . - Low Lat. saltatorium, a stirrup, a common word; Ducange. - Lat. saltatorius, belonging to dancing or leaping, suitable for mounting a horse. - Lat. saltator, a dancer, leaper. - Lat. saltate, to dance, leap; frequentative of salire; see Salient.

SALT-PETRE, nitre. (E.; and F., -L., -Gk.) In Shak. 1 Hen. IV, i. 3. 60. For the former part of the word, see Salt. The E. word is a translation of O. F. salpestre, 'salt-petre;' Cot. Here -pestre (mod. F. -pêtre) is from Lat. petra; and sall-petre represents Lat. sal petra, lit. 'salt of the rock.' Lastly, Lat. petra is from Gk.

πέτρα, a rock; see Petrify.

SALUBRIOUS, healthful. (L.) A late word. In Phillips. ed.
1706. Coined as if from a Lat. salubriosus*, extended from Lat. salubris, healthful. β. Lat. salūbris appears to stand for salut-bris, where the suffix -bris prob. means 'bearing,' or bringing, as in G. frucht-bar, fruitful; this suffix generally appears as -fer in Latin, but both -ber and -fer may be referred to the root BHAR, to bring; and we find also the forms saluti-fer, salu-ber. This gives the sense of 'health-bringing.' γ . Salut- is the stem of salus, health, allied to salus, sound, in good health, whence E. safe; see Safe. Der. salubrious-ly. Also salubri-ty, Minsheu, from F. salubrité (Cot.), = Lat. acc. salubritatem.

SALUTARY, healthful, wholesome. (F., - L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - F. salutaire, 'healthful;' Cot. - Lat. salutaris, healthful. - Lat. salut-, stem of salus, health, allied to saluus; see

Salubrious, Safe.

SALUTE, to wish health to, to greet. (L.) In Spenser, F. Q. i. 1. 30; and in Palsgrave. - Lat. salutare, to wish health to, greet. -Lat. salut-, stem of salus, health, allied to saluus; see Safe.

β. It has been conjectured color before the salutation, M.E. salutacioun, Wyclif, Luke, i. 41, from F. salutation oleap; which well accords In any case, we may prob.
 (Cot.), from Lat. acc. salutationem. And see Salutary.
 SALVAGE, money paid for saving ships. (F., -L.) In Blount's

Gloss., ed. 1674. – O. F. salvage; 'droict de salvage, a tenth part of goods which were like to perish by shipwrack, due unto him who saves them; Cot. - O. F. salver, F. sauver, to save. - Lat. saluare; see Save.

SALVATION, preservation. (F., -L.) M. E. saluacioun, saluacion, Chaucer, C. T. 7080; spelt sauuacion, Ancren Riwle, p. 242, l. 26. - F. salvation. - Lat. saluationem, acc. of saluatio, a saving. - Lat.

20.— F. salvation.— Lat. salvationem, acc. of salvatio, a saving.— Lat. salvatus, pp. of salvare, to save; see Save.

SALVE, ointment. (E.) M. E. salva (= salva), Chaucer, C. T.

2714; older form salfe, Ormulum, 6477.—A. S. sealf, Mark, xiv. 5;

John, xii. 3. + Du. zalf. + G. salbe.

β. From the Teut. type

SALBA; Fick, iii. 321. The orig. sense was prob. 'oil' or 'grease;'

it answers in form to the rare Gk. words \$λπος, oil, \$λφος, butter, in

Heruphiyar and to Slit sasting elegified hutter, in the salvation and form to the salvation and form to the salvation and form to the salvation and form to the salvation and form to the salvation and form to the salvation and salvation and form to the salvation and form to the salvation and salvation and form to the salvation and sal Hesychius; and to Skt. sarpis, clarified butter, named from its slipperiness. - & SARP, to glide; see Slip. Der. salve, verb, from A.S. sealfian, cognate with Goth. salbon.

SALVER, a plate on which anything is presented. (Span., -L.) Properly salva, but misspelt salver by confusion with the old word salver in the sense of 'preserver,' or one who claims salvage for shipping. This is shewn by the following. 'Salver, from salvo, to save, is a new fashioned piece of wrought plate, broad and flat, with a foot underneath, and is used in giving beer, or other liquid thing, to save or preserve the carpit or clothes from drops;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. This invented explanation, oddly enough, does not affect the etymology. - Span. salva, a salver, a plate on which anything is presented; it also means 'pregustation, the previous tasting of viads before they are served up.' There is also the phrase hacer la salva, 'to drink to one's health;' Neuman. We also find the dimin. salvilla, a salver. - Span. salvar, 'to save, free from risk; to taste, to prove the food or drink of nobles;' Neuman. - Lat. salvare, to save; ¶ Mr. Wedgwood says: 'as salva was the see Save, Safe. tasting of meat at a great man's table, salvar, to guarantee, to taste or make the essay of meat served at table, the name of salver is in all probability from the article having been used in connection with the essay. The Ital. name of the essay was credenza, and the same term was used for a cupboard or sideboard; credentiere, credenzere, a prince's taster, cup-hearer, butler, or cupboard-keeper (Florio). F. credence d'argent, silver plate, or a cupboard of silver plate; 'Cot. Thus a salver was the name of the plate or tray on which drink was presented to the taster, or to the drinker of a health.

SAME, of the like kind, identical. (E.) M. E. same, Chaucer, C. T. 16923. - A. S. same, only as adv., as in swá same swá men, the same as men, just like men; Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, c. xxxiii. § 4 (bk. iii. met. 9). The adjectival use is Scand.; cf. Icel. samr, Dan. and Swed. samme, the same. + O. H. G. sam, adj., sama, adv. + Goth. sama, the same; cf. samana, together, + Russ. samui, the same, + Gk. δμόs. + Skt. sama, even, the same. β. The form SAMA is extended from a base SA, meaning together, like, same with; cf. Skt. sa, with, in compound nouns, as in sa-kamala, adj. with lotus flowers; also the same, like, equal, as in sa-dharman, adj. of the same caste; Benfey, p. 981. Y. From the same base is the prep. SAM, with, appearing in Skt. sam, with (Vedic); also the Lat. simul, together, similis, like (whence E. Simultaneous, Similar); also Gk. oµoîos, like (whence E. Homosopathy). See Curtius, i. 400. Der. same-ness; and see semi-, similar, simulate, semblance, as-semble,

dis-semble, re-semble. Also some, -some.

SAMITE, a rich silk stuff. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) M. E. samit, spelt samyte, Ly beaus Disconus, 833 (cd. Ritson, vol. ii); King Alisaunder, 1027. And see two examples in Halliwell, who explains it by 'a very rich silk stuff, sometimes interwoven with gold or silver thread.' -O.F. samit, a silk stuff; Burguy. See samy in Cotgrave - Low Lat. examitum, samite; Ducange. - Late Gk. εξάμιτον, cited by Burguy, supposed to have been a stuff woven with six threads or different kinds of thread; from Gk. 4c, six (cognate with E. six), and μίτος, a thread of the woof. See Dimity, which is a word of similar origin. The mod. G. sammet, sammt, velvet, is the same word.

SAMPHIRE, the name of a herb. (F., -L. and Gk.) sampire in K. Lear, iv. 6. 15; and in Minsheu, ed. 1627; and this is a more correct spelling, representing a former pronunciation. So also Sherwood, in his index to Cograve, who gives herbe de S. Pierre as a F. equivalent. Spelt sampier in Baret (1580), which is still better. — F. Saint Pierre, St. Peter; Cotgrave, s. v. herbe, gives: 'Herbe de S. Pierre, sampire.' - Lat. sanctum, acc. of sanctus, holy; and Petrum, acc. of Petrus, Peter, named from Gk. πέτρα, a rock,

πέτρος, a stone.

F. Q. i.

SAMPLE, an example, pattern, specimen. (F., - L.) M. E. sample, Cursor Mundi, 9514; spelt asaumple (for esaumple), Ancren

Der. Riwle, p. 112, l. 16. – O. F. essemple, example. – Lat. exemplum. See

exemplar. See Exemplar, which is a doublet.

SANATORY, healthful. (L.) Not in Todd's Johnson. Phillips has the allied word sanative, used of medicinal waters, now nearly obsolete. Coined as if from a Lat. sanatorius*, extended from sanator, a healer. We find also Lat. sanatiuus, healing. - Lat. sanatus, pp. of sanare, to heal. - Lat. sanus, in good health; see Sane.

SANOTIFY, to consecrate. (F.,-L.) Spelt sanctifier, Tyndall's Works, p. 11, col. 2, l. 6; Gower, C. A. iii. 234. — F. sanctifier, to sanctifie; Cot.—Lat. sanctificare, to make holy.—Lat. sancti., for sanctus, holy; and fic, for facere, to make. See Saint and Fact. Der. sanctific-at-ion, from F. sanctification (Cot.); sanctifi-er.

SANCTIMONY, devoutness. (F., -L.) In Shak. Troil. v. 2. 137. - F. sanctimonie; Cot. - Lat. sanctimonia, sanctity. - Lat. sanctifor sancto-, crude form of sanctus, holy; with Aryan suffixes -man- and -ya. See Saint. Der. sanctimoni-ous, -ly, -ness.

SANCTION, ratification. (F., - L.) In Cotgrave. - F. sanction, 'sanction;' Cot. - Lat. sanctionem, acc. of sanctio, a sanction. - Lat.

sanctus, p. of sancire, to render sacred. See Saint.

SANCTITY, holiness. (L.) As You Like It, iii. 4. 14. Formed (by analogy) from Lat. sanctitatem, acc. of sanctitas, holiness.—Lat.

sancti. for sanctus, holy; see Saint.

SANCTUARY, a sacred place. (F.,-L.) M. E. seintuarie, a shrine; Chaucer, C. T. 12887. - O. F. saintuaire, saintuaire (F. sanctuaire), a sanctuary. - Lat. sanctuarium, a shrine. - Lat. sanctu-s. holy; see Saint.

BAND, fine particles of stone. (E.) M. E. sand, sond, Chaucer, C. T. 4929. — A. S. sand; Grein, ii. 390. — Du. zand. — Icel. sandr. — Swed. and Dan. sand. — G. sand. — β. All from the Teut. type SANDA; Fick, iii. 319. But the supposed connection with Gk. dμαθοs is untenable, since that appears to be related to ψάμαθοs; and to connect initial s with Gk. ψ is very forced. Der. sand-eel, -glass, -heat, -martin, -paper, -piper, -stone; sand-y, A.S. sandig; sand-

SANDAL, a kind of shoe. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. sandalies, pl., Wyclif, Mark, vi. q. - F. sandale, 'a sandall, or sendall;' Cot. - Lat, sandalium. - Gk. σανδάλιον, dimin. of σάνδαλον (Æolic σαμβάλον), a wooden sole bound on to the foot with straps, a sandal. Supposed to be derived from Gk. σανίς, a board, plank; but cf. Pers. sandal, a

sandal, sort of slipper, Rich. Dict. p. 853.

SANDAL-WOOD, a fragrant wood. (F., - Pers., - Skt.) 'Sandal or Saunders, a precious wood brought out of India;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Spelt sanders in Cotgrave, and in Baret (1580); this form seems to be an E. corruption. - F. sandal, 'sanders, a sweetsmelling wood brought out of the Indies; Cot. — Pers. chandal, 'sandal-wood; 'Rich. Dict., p. 544. Also spelt chandan, id. — Skt. chandana, sandal, the tree; which Benfey derives from chand, to shine,

allied to Lat. candere.

SANDWICH, two slices of bread with ham between them. (E.) So called from John Montague, 4th Earl of Sandwich (born 1718, died 1792), who used to have sandwiches brought to him at the gaming-table, to enable him to go on playing without cessation. Sandwich is a town in Kent; A.S. Sandwic = sand-village.

SANE, of sound mind. (L.) A late word. In Todd's Johnson.

-Lat. sanus, of sound mind, whole. Allied to Gk. σάος, σῶς, whole, sound. Root uncertain. Der. sane-ness; san-at-ive, san-at-or-y (see Sanatory); san-i-ty, Hamlet, ii. 2. 214, formed (by analogy) from Lat. acc. sanitatem; san-i-ta-ry, a coined word.

SANGUINE, ardent, hopeful. (F., -I.) The use of the word is due to the old belief in the 'four humours,' of which blood was one; the excess of this humour rendered people of a hopeful 'temperament 'or 'complexion.' M. E. sanguin; 'Of his complexion he was sanguin;' Chaucer, C. T. 335. — F. sanguin, 'sanguine, bloody, of a sanguine complexion;' Cot. — Lat. sanguineum, acc. of sanguineus, bloody. - Lat. sanguin-, stem of sanguis, blood. Root uncertain. Der. sanguine-ly, -ness; sanguin-e-ous, Englished from Lat. sanguineus; sanguin-ar-y, Dryden, Hind and Panther, pt. iii. 1. 679, from F. sanguinaire, 'bloudy,' Cot. from Lat. sanguinarius.

SANHEDRIM, the highest council of the Jews. (Heb., - Gk.)

In Todd's Johnson, who cites from Patrick's Commentary on Judges, iv. 5 .- Late Heb. sanhedrin, not a true Heb. word (Webster). - Gk. workδριον, a council; lit. a sitting together, sitting in council.—Gk. σύν, together; and ξδρα, a seat, from ξζομαι (fut. ξδ-σῦμαι), I sit, cognate with E. sit. See Syn- and Sit.

SANITARY, SANITY; see Sane.

SANS, without. (F.,—L.) In Shak. As You Like It, ii. 7. 166.—

F. sans (O. F. sens), without; the final s is unoriginal (see Diez).— Lat. sine, without.—Lat. si ne, if not, unless, except.

SANSKRIT, lit. 'symmetrical language.' (Skt.)

Example. Doublets, ensample, example. Der. sampler, Mids. Nt. & Sanskrit (Skt. sanskrita) is made up of the preposition sam, "together."

Dr. iii. 2. 205, from O. F. examplaire (14th cent., Littré), another form of O. F. examplaire, 'a pattern, sample, or sampler,' Cot., = Lat. pound means "carefully constructed," "symmetrically formed (constructed," constructed," "symmetrically formed (constructed," "symmetrically formed (constructed," constructed," "symmetrically formed (constructed," constructed," "symmetrically formed (constructed," constructed," constructed, constructed, constructed, constructed, constructed, constructed, constructed, constructed, constructed, con fectus, constructus). In this sense, it is opposed to the Prakrit (Skt. prákrita), "common," "natural," the name given to the vulgar dialects which gradually arose out of it, and from which most of the languages now spoken in upper India are more or less directly derived; Monier Williams, Skt. Grammar, p. xix. Sam is allied to E. same;

525

Monier Williams, Skt. Grammar, p. xix. Sam is allied to E. same; and kri, to make, to Lat. creare; see Same and Create.

SAP (1), the juice of plants. (E.) M. E. sap, Kentish zep, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 96, l. 5. — A. S. sæp, sap; Grein, ii. 397. + O. Du. sap, 'sap, juice, or liquor;' Hexham. + O. H. G. saf; G. saft (with added t). + Gk. δπόs, juice, sap.

B. Curtius (ii. 63) connects these with Lat. sueus, Irish sup, Russ. sok', sap; from a primary form SAKA or SWAKA: of Lith sakes gum on chemical supstances. In this SAKA or SWAKA; cf. Lith. sakas, gum on cherry-trees. In this view, & has become p, as in other cases; cf. Lat. coquere with Gk. πέπτειν. See Suck, Succulent. Der. sap-less, sapp-y, sapp-i-ness; sap-ling, a young succulent tree, Rich. III, iii. 4. 71.

SAP (2), to undermine. (F., = Low L., = Gk.?) 'Sapping or mining;' Howell, Famil. Letters, vol. ii. let. 4. = O. F. sapper (F. saper), 'to undermine, dig into;' Cot. – O. F. sappe (15th cent., Littré), a kind of hoe; mod. F. sape, an instrument for mining. Cf. Span, zapa, a spade; Ital. zappa, 'a mattocke to dig and delue with, a sappe;' Florio. – Low Lat. sapa, a hoe, mentioned A.D. 1183 (Duβ. Diez proposes to refer these words to Gk. σκαπάνη, cange). a digging-tool, a hoe; from σκάπτειν, to dig. He instances Ital. zolla, which he derives from O. H. G. skolla. Der. sapp-er.

SAPID, savoury. (L.) Sir T. Browne has sapidity, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 21, § 6; and sapor, id. § 8. All the words are rare. - Lat. sapidus, savoury. - Lat. sapere, to taste, also, to be wise. See Sapience. Der. sapid-i-ty; also sap-or, from Lat. sapor, taste. And

see savour, in-sipid.

SAPIENCE, wisdom. (F., -L.) [The adj. sapient is a later word.] M.E. sapience, P. Plowman, B. iii. 330; Gower, C.A. ii. 167. - F. sapience, 'sapience;' Cot. - Lat. sapientia, wisdom. - Lat. sapienti-, crude form of pres. part. of sapere, to be wise, orig. to taste, discern. \$\beta\$. From a base SAP, prob. for SAK or SWAK, allied to Lat. sucus, juice, and E. sap; see Sap (1). Der. (from Lat. sapere) sapi-ent, K.

Lear, iii. 6. 24; sapi-ent-ly, sage (1); and see sapid.

SAPONACEOUS, soapy. (L.) In Bailey's Dict., vol. ii. ed. 1731. Coined as if from Lat. saponaceus*, soapy, from Lat. sapon-, stem of sapo, soap (Pliny). β. It is doubtful whether sapo (Gk. σάπων) is a Lat. word; it is the same as E. soap, and may have been

borrowed from Teutonic; see Soap. SAPPHIC, a kind of metre. (L., -Gk.) 'Meter saphik;' G. Douglas, Palace of Honour, pt. ii. st. 4. - Lat. Sapphicus, Sapphic, belonging to Sappho, the poetess. -Gk. Σαπφώ, a poetess born at Mitylene in Lesbos, died about 592 B. C.

SAPPHIRE, a precious stone. (F., -L., -Gk., -Heb.) M.E. saphir, Old Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 96, l. 115. – F. saphir, a saphir stone; Cot. – Lat. sapphir saphir cot. – Lat. sapphire. – Heb. sappir, a sapphire (with initial samech). Cf. Pers. saffir, a sap-

phire; Rich. Dict., p. 836.

SARABAND, a kind of dance. (F., - Span., - Pers.) In Ben Jonson, The Devil is an Ass, iv. 1 (Wittipol). Explained as a Spanish dance in Johnson. – F. sarabande (Littré). – Span. zarabanda, a dance; of Moorish origin. Supposed to be from Pers. saraband, of which the lit. sense is 'a fillet for fastening the ladies' head-dress;' Rich. Dict. p. 822. – Pers. sar, head, cognate with Gk. κάρα; and band, a band. See Cheer and Band (1).

SARACEN, one of an Eastern people. (L., - Arab.) M. E. saracen, Rich. Coer de Lion, 2436; sarezyn, 2461.—Lat. saracenus, a Saracen; lit. 'one of the eastern people.'—Arab. sharqiy, oriental, eastern; sunny; Rich. Dict. p. 889. Cf. Arab. sharq, the east, the rising sun; id. From Arab. root sharaqa, it rose. Der. Saracen-ic;

also sarcen-st.-Q. v.; sirocco, q. v.

SARCASM, a sneer. (F., - L., - Gk.) In Blount's Gloss., ed.

1674. - F. sarcasme, 'a biting taunt;' Cot. - Lat. sarcasmus, sarcasmos. -Gk. σαρκασμός, a sneer. -Gk. σαρκάζειν, to tear flesh like dogs, to bite the lips in rage, to sneer. - Gk. σαρκ-, stem of σάρξ, flesh. Der. sarcas-t-ic, Gk. σαρκαστικός, sneering; sarcas-t-ic-al-ly.

SARCENET, SARSNET, a fine thin silk. (F., -L., -Arab.) In Shak. I Hen. IV, iii. I. 256. - O. F. sarcenet, a stuff made by the Saracens (Roquefort). Formed from Low Lat. saracenicum, sarcenet (Ducange). - Low Lat. Saraceni, the Saracens; see Saracen.

SARCOPHAGUS, a stone receptacle for a corpse. (L.,-G.) In Holland, tr. of Plinie, b. xxxvi. c. 17; it was the name of a kind of lime-stone, so called 'because that, within the space of forty daies it is knowne for certaine to consume the bodies of the dead which are bestowed therein.' - Lat. sarcophagus. - Gk. σαρκοφάγοs, carni-'The word vorous, flesh-consuming; hence a name for a species of lime-stone, as

φαγείν, to eat, from
BHAG, to eat.

SARDINE (1), a small fish. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Cotgrave. -F. sardine, also spelt sardaine in Cotgrave, and explained as 'a pilchard, or sardine.' - Lat. sardina, also sarda, a sardine. - Gk. σαρδίνη, σάρδα, a kind of fish; explained as 'a kind of tunny caught near Sardinia (Liddell). Perhaps named from Gk. Σάρδω, Sardinia.

SARDINE (2), a precious stone. (L., - Gk.) M. E. sardyn, Wyclif, Rev. iv. 3. - Lat. sardinus *, not in the dictt., but the Lat. equivalent of Gk. oapdivos. The Vulgate has sardinis in Rev. iv. 3 as a gen. case, from a nom. sardo. - Gk. σαρδίνος, a sardine stone, Rev. iv. 3. Also σαρδώ; also σάρδιον. So called from Sardis, capital of Lydia in Asia Minor, where it was first found; Pliny, b. xxxvii. c. 7.

Der. sard-onys., q. v.

SARDONIC, sneering, said of a laugh or smile. (F., -L., -Gk.)
Only in the phr. 'Sardonic laugh' or 'Sardonic smile.' In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674, it is a 'Sardonian laughter.' So also 'Sardonian smile;' Spenser, F. Q. v. 9. 12. - F. sardonique, used in the 16th cent. (Littré); but usually sardonien. Cotgrave has: 'ris sardonien, a forced or causelesse mirth.'-Lat. Sardonicus*, for the more usual Sardonius, Sardinian. - Gk. σαρδόνιος, also σαρδάνιος; hence σαρδάνιον yelâr, to laugh bitterly, grimly. 'Prob. from oaipeir (to draw back the lips and shew the teeth, grin); others write σαρδόνιος, deriving it from σαρδόνιον, a plant of Sardinia (Σάρδω), which was said to screw up the face of the eater, Servius, on Virg. Ecl. vii. 41, and in Latin certainly the form Sardonius has prevailed; 'Liddell. 'Immo ego Sardois uidear tibi amarior herbis;' Virgil (as above).

SARDONYX, a precious stone. (L., -Gk.) In Holland, tr. of Plinie, b. xxxvii. c. 6. - Lat. sardonyx. - Gk. σαρδόνες, the sard-onyx.

i.e. Sardian onyx. - Gk. σαρδ-, for Σάρδεις, Sardis, the capital of Lydia;

and bout, the finger nail, also an onyx. See Sardine (2) and Onyx. SARSAPARILLA, the name of a plant. (Span.) 'Sarsaparilla, a plant growing in Peru and Virginia. commonly called prickly bind-weed; Phillips, ed. 1706.—Span. zarzaparilla. β. The Span. zarza means 'bramble,' and is supposed to be of Basque origin, from Basque sartzia, a bramble; see Larramendi's Dict., p. 506. γ. The origin of the latter part of the name is unknown; it has been supposed that parilla stands for parrilla, a possible dimin. of parra, a vine trained against stakes or against a wall. Others have imagined a physician Parillo for it to be named after. **SARSNET**; see Sarcenet.

SASH (1), a case or frame for panes of glass. (F., - L.) 'A Jezebel . . . appears constantly dressed at her sash; 'Spectator, no. 175 (A.D. 1711). 'Sash, or Sash-window, a kind of window framed with large squares, and corruptly so called from the French word chassis, a frame; Phillips, ed. 1706. - F. chassis, 'a frame of wood for a window; 'Cot. Extended from O. F. chasse (F. chasse), a shrine. - Lat. capsa, a box, case; see Chase (3), Case (2).

BASH (2), a scarf, band. (Pers.) Formerly spelt shash, with the sense of turban. 'His head was wreathed with a huge shash or tulipant [turban] of silk and gold; 'Sir T. Herbert, Travels, 1638, p. 191; cited in Trench, Select Glossary. 'So much for the silk in Judzea, called shesh in Hebrew, whence haply that fine linen or silk is called shashes, worn at this day about the heads of Eastern people; Fuller, Pisgah Sight of Palestine, b. ii. c. 14, § 24. But it does not seem to be a Hebrew word. Trench, in his Eng. Past and Present, calls it a Turkish word; which is also not the case. The solution is, that the word is Persian.—Pers. shast, 'a thumb-stall worn by archers, ... a girdle worn by the Magi,' &c., Rich. Dict. p. 891. In Vullers' Pers. Dict. ii. 425, 426, we find: shest, a thumb, archer's thumb-ring (to guard the thumb in shooting), a fish-hook, plectrum, fiddle-string, scalpel; also 'cingulum idolatrorum et igniscultorum,' i.e. a girdle worn by idolaters and fire-worshippers, thus accounting for our sask. SASSAFRAS, a kind of laurel. (F., -Span., -L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706, where it is said to grow in Florida. - F. sassafras. - Span. sasafras, sassafras; corrupted from O. Span. sassifragia, the herb saxifrage (Minsheu); we find also Span. salsafras, salsifrax, salsi-

fragia, saxifrage (Neuman), all various corruptions of sassifragia.

The same virtue was attributed to sassafras as to saxifrage, of breaking up the stone in the bladder; Wedgwood. See Saxifrage. BATAN, the devil. (Heb.) Lit. 'the enemy.' Called Sathanas in Wyclif, Rev. xii. 9; spelt Satanas in the Vulgate; and Zaravas in the Greek. - Heb. sátán, an enemy, Satan; from the root sátan (with

sis and teth), to be an enemy, persecute. Der. Salan-ic, Salan-ic-al.

BATCHEL, a small bag. (F., -L., -Gk., -Heb., - Egyptian?)

M. E. sachel, Wyclif, Luke, x. 4. - O. F. sachel, a little bag (Roquefort, with a citation.) - Lat. saccellum, acc. of saccellus, dimin. of

saccus, a sack, bag; see Sack.
SATE, SATIATE, to glut, fill full, satisfy. (L.) In Hamlet, i. 5. 56; we find sated, Oth. i. 3. 356. Sate can be nothing but a shortened form of satiate; probably the pp. sated was at first used as 140. - F. satyre, 'a satyr, a monster, halfe man halfe goat;' Cot. -

above. - Gk. sapso-, crude form of saps, flesh (see Sarcasm); and a substitute for satiate in a participial sense, and the verb was then evolved. The abbreviation would be assisted by the known use of Lat. sat for satis, and by the O. F. satisfier for satisfier, to-satisfy; see Roquefort. Cf. 'That satisfier yet unsatisfied desire;' Cymb. i. 6. 48. Or sate may have been suggested by Lat. satur, full. It comes to much the same thing. - Lat. satiatus, pp. of satiare, to sate, satiate, fill full. Cf. Lat, satur, full; sat, satis, sufficient. All from a base SAT, signifying 'full' or filled; whence also E. sad; see Sad. Der. satiation; satisfied, from F. satieté, 'satiety, fulnesse,' Cot., from Lat. satietatem, acc. of satietas. Also sat-is-fy, q.v.; sat-ire, q.v., sat-ur-ate, q.v., soil (3), q.v.

SATELLITE, a follower, attendant moon. (F., -L.) Satellite,

one retained to guard a man's person, a yeoman of the guard, sergeant, catchpoll; Blount, ed. 1674. - F. satellite, 'a sergeant, catchpole, or yeoman of the guard; Cot. - Lat. satellitem, acc. of satelles,

BATIN, a glossy silk. (F., - L.) M. E. satin, Chaucer, C. T. 4557. - F. satin, 'satin;' Cot. Cf. Ital. setino, 'a kind of thin silke stuffe;' Florio. Also Port. setim, satin. - Low Lat. satinus, setinus, satin (Ducange). Extended from Lat. seta, a bristle; we find the Low Lat. seta in the sense of silk (Ducange); also Ital. seta, 'any kind of silke,' Florio. β. Similarly Span. pelo, hair, also means fibre of plants, thread of wool or silk, &c.; and the Lat. seta was used of the human hair as well as of the bristles of an animal; see

Diez. Root unknown. Der. satin-et, satin-y, satin-wood.

SATIRE, a ridiculing of vice or folly. (F., -L.) In Shak. Much Ado, v. 4. 103. - F. satire; Cotgrave has: 'Satyre, a satyr, an invective or vice-rebuking poem.' - Lat. satira, also satura, satire, a species of poetry orig. dramatic and afterwards didactic, peculiar to the Romans (White). β. It is said that the word meant 'a medley, and is derived from satura lanz, a full dish, a dish filled with mixed ingredients; satura being the fem. of satur, full, akin to satis, enough, and to satiare, to satiate; see Sate. Der. satir-ic-al, spelt saturicall, Skelton, ed. Dyce, i. 130, l. 139; satir-ise, satir-ist.

SATISFY, to supply or please fully. (F., - L.) 'Not al so satisfide;' Spenser, F. Q. i. 5. 15. 'I satysfye, I content, or suffyce, Ie satisfie;' Palsgrave. - O. F. satisfier, to satisfy (as in Palsgrave); afterwards displaced by satisfaire; see Littré. Formed as it from a Low Lat. satisficare*, substituted for Lat. satisfacere, to satisfy. - Lat. satis, enough; and facere, to make. See Sate and Fact. satisfact-ion, M. E. satisfaccioun, Wyclif, 1 Pet. iii. 15, from F. satisfaction, 'satisfaction,' Cot.; satisfact-or-y, from F. satisfactoire, 'satis-

factory,' Cot.; satisfact-or-i-ly, -ness.

SATRAP, a Persian viceroy. (F., - L., - Gk., - Pers.) Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. [We find M. E. satraper, Allit. Romance of Alexander, 1913, 1937.] — F. satrape, 'a great ruler;' Cot.—Lat. satrapam, acc. of satrapes; we also find nom. satraps (acc. satrapem). -Gk. σατράπης, the title of a Persian viceroy or governor of a province. β. Certainly an O. Pers. word. Littré, citing Burnouf (Yaçna, p. 545), compares the Gk. pl. εξαιθραπεύοντες, found in inscriptions (Liddell and Scott give the form ¿farpánns), and the Heb. pl. achashdarpnim, satraps. He proceeds to give the derivation from the Zend shôithrapaiti, ruler of a region, from shôithra, a region, and paiti, a chief. Of these words, the former is the same as Skt. kshetra. a field. region, landed property (Bensey, p. 240); and the latter is Skt. pati, a master, lord (id. p. 506). Fick gives the Zend words; i. 305, 306. SATURATE, to fill to excess. (L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. Lat. saturatus, pp. of saturare, to fill full. - Lat. satur, full; allied to satis, enough; see Sate. Der. satur-at-ion; satur-able.

SATURDAY, the seventh day of the week. (E.) M. E. Sater-day, P. Plowman, B. v. 14, 367. — A.S. Sater-dag, Luke, xxiii, 54; also spelt Sætern-dæg, Exod. xvi. 23; Sæternes dæg, rubric to Matt. xvi. 28, xx. 29. The name Sæter or Sætern is borrowed from Lat. Saturnus, Saturn; cf. Lat. Saturni dies, Saturday; Du. zaturdag,

Saturday. See Saturnine.

SATURNINE, gloomy of temperament. (F.,-L.) 'Saturnine, of the nature of Saturn, i. e. sterne, sad, melancholy;' Minsheu. -O. F. Saturnin, a form noticed by Minsheu; and Littré has saturnin as a medical term, with the sense of 'relating to lead;' lead being a symbol of Saturn. The more usual form is F. Saturnien, 'sad, sowre, lumpish, melancholy; 'Cot. Both adjectives are from Lat. Saturnus, the god Saturn, also the planet Saturn. B. The peculiar sense is due to the supposed evil influence of the planet Saturn in astrology; see Chaucer, C. T. 2455-2471.

y. Saturnus meant 'the sower;' from satum, supine of serere, to sow; see Season. Der. (from Saturnus) Saturn-alia, s. pl., the festival of Saturn, a time of license and unrestrained enjoyment; Saturn-ian, pertaining to the golden age of Saturn, Pope, Dunciad, i. 28, iii. 320, iv. 16. Also

Satur-day, q.v.
SATYR, a sylvan god. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Shak. Hamlet, i. 2.

b-16 men helfe goat: 'Cot. -

Lat. satyrus. - Gk. satyros, a Satyr, sylvan god, companion of Now corruptly spelt saveloy, but formerly cervelas or cervelat. The

Bacchus. Der. satyr-ic.

SAUCE, a liquid seasoning for food. (F., - L.) M. E. sauce, Chaucer, C. T. 353; P. Plowman, B. xiii. 43. - F. sauce, 'a sauce, condiment;' Cot. - Lat. salsa, a salted thing; fem. of salsus, salted, salt, pp. of salire, to salt. - Lat. sal, salt; see Salt. Der. sauce-pan; sauc-er, a shallow vessel orig. intended to hold sauce, L. L. L. iv. 3. 98; we find Low Lat. salsarium, glossed by M. E. sauser, in Alex. Neckam, in Wright's Vocab. i. 98, h. 5; sauce, verb, to give a relish

Neckam, in Wright's Vocab. 1. 98, 1. 5; sauce, verb, to give a relish to, often used ironically, as in As You Like It, iii. 5. 69; sauc-y, i.e. full of salt, pungent, Twelfth Nt. iii. 4. 159; sauc-i-ly, K. Lear, i. 1. 22, ii. 4. 41; sauc-i-ness, Com. Errors, ii. 2. 28. Also saus-age, q. v. SAUNTER, to lounge. (Unknown.) 'By sauntering still on some adventure;' Hudibras, pt. iii. c. 1. 1. 1343 (ed. Bell, ii. 111). Not in early use. We find however, in the Romance of Partenay, ed. Skeat, l. 4653, that Geoffrey 'santred and doubted,' i. e. hesitated and doubted as to whether he was of the lineage of Presine. Unfortutunately this is not a very sure instance, as the MS might be read as sautred, or even as fautred. Still it deserves to be noted. In the dialect of Cumberland the word is santer. 'Santer, saunter; [also], an oald wife santer = an unauthenticated tradition; Dickinson's Cumberland Glossary. \(\beta\). No satisfactory account of this word has ever been given. Mr. Wedgwood thinks an \(lambda\) has been lost; cf. Icel. \(slentr\), idle lounging, \(slent\), sloth; Dan. \(slentr\), to saunter, lounge about, \(slentr\), slunte, to idle; Swed. \(slentr\), to saunter, loite; \(slentr\). a lubber, slunta, to loiter, idle. y. Or from Icel. seint, slowly, orig. neut. of seinn, slow; as in fara seint, to go at a slow pace. So also Dan. seent, Norw. seint, Swed. sent, slowly; Icel. seinka, Dan. sinke, O. Swed. sänka, to tarry. The adj. is Icel. seinn, Dan. seen, Swed. sen, A. S. scene, slow.

8. Perhaps it is worth while to note O. Du. swancken, swanckelen, 'to reele, to stagger,' Hexham; G. schwanken, to reel, vacillate, waver; schwanken in seinen antworten, to falter in one's answers. Certainly the prov. E. swankum, 'to walk to and fro in an idle and careless manner,' Somersetsh. (Halliwell), is related to these words; so also swanky, swaggering, strutting, Wilts. Taking -er to be the usual frequentative ending, a change from swanker to swanter or (with loss of w) saunter is not incompatible with E. phonetics. These words are related to G. schwank, flexible, wavering, O. H. G. swankel, swank, wavering, derived from O. H. G. swingen, to swing. See Swing, Swagger. ¶ In any case, we may safely reject such wild guesses as a derivation from F. sainte terre (because men saunter if they visit the Holy Land!), or from F. sans terre (because people saunter who are not possessed of landed property!!); yet these puerilities will long continue to be accepted by the inexperienced. Der. saunter-er.

SAURIAN, one of the lizard tribe. (Gk.) A modern geological term; formed from Gk. σαύρ-α or σαῦρ-ον, a lizard; with suffix -ian

(= Lat. -i-anus).

SAUSAGE, an intestine of an animal, stuffed with meat salted and seasoned. (F., -L.) Spelt saulsage, Gascoigne, Art of Venerie; Works, ed. Hazlitt, ii. 308, l. 3 from bottom. - F. saucisse (also saulcisse in Cotgrave), 'a saucidge; Cot. - Low Lat. salcitia, a sausage; Ducange. Cf. 'Salcice, Gallice sauchises;' Wright's Vocab. i. 128, l. 1. For Lat. salsicium, a sausage. - Lat. salsi-, for salso-, crude form of salsus, salted; with suffix -ci-um. See Sauce.

SAUTERNE, a kind of wine. (F.) From Sauterne, a place in

France, in the department of Gironde.

SAVAGE, wild, fierce, cruel. (F.,-L.) Lit. it merely means 'living in the woods,' rustic; hence, wild, fierce; spelt salvage, Spenser, F. Q. iv. 4. 39; &c. M. E. sauage (with u=v), King Alisaunder, l. 869; spelt salvage, Gower, ii. 77, l. 20.—O. F. salvage, savaige, mod. F. sauvage, 'savage, wild;' Cot. And see Burguy.

—Lat. silvaticus, belonging to a wood, wild.—Lat. silva, a wood. See Silvan. Der. savage-ly, -ness.
SAVANNA, SAVANNAH, a meadow-plain of America.

(Span., -L., -Gk.) 'Savannaks are clear pieces of land without woods;' Dampier, Voyages, an. 1683 (R.) - Span. sabana (with b sounded as v), a sheet for a bed, an altar-cloth, a large plain (from the appearance of a plain covered with snow). — Lat. sabanum, a linen cloth, towel. — Gk. σάβανον, a linen cloth, towel.

SAVE, to rescue, make safe. (F., -L.) M. E. samen (= sauven), Ancren Riwle, p. 98, l. 10; sauen (= saven), Chaucer, C. T. 3534. - F. sauver, 'to save;' Cot. - Lat. saluare, to secure, make safe. - Lat. saluus, safe; see Safe. Der. sav-er, save-all, sav-ing, sb., sav-ingsbank, a bank for money saved; sav-i-our, M. E. saveoure (= saveour), P. Plowman, B. v. 486, from O. F. saveor, salveor (Burguy), from P. Plowman, B. xvii. 100, from F. save, prep., M. E. save (= save), P. Plowman, B. xvii. 100, from F. sauf, in such phrases as sauf mon droit, my right being reserved; see Cotgrave. Also saving, prep., K. John, i. 201.

SAVELOY, CERVELAS, a kind of sausage. (F., - Ital., -L.)

SCABBARD, a sword-sheath. (F., - Teut.)

Spelt scabberd in K. John, i. 201.

spelling cervelas is in Phillips, Kersey, and Ashe; Bailey, ed. 1735. has: 'Cervelas, Cervelat, a large kind of Bolonia sausage, eaten cold in slices.' - F. cervelat (now cervelas), 'an excellent kind of drie saucidge,' &c.; Cot. - Ital. cervellatta, cervelata, a thick short sausage. Doubtless so called because it orig. contained brains. - Ital. cervello, brain.—Lat. cerebellum, dimin. of cerebrum, brain; see Cerebral.

SAVIN, SAVINE, SABINE, an ever-green shrub. (L.)

M.E. saveine, Gower, C.A. iii. 130, l. 19.—A.S. safina, savine,

527

savine; A.S. Leechdoms, ed. Cockayne, i. 34.—Lat. sabina, or Sabina herba, savin; lit. Sabine herb. Fem. of Sabinus, Sabine. The

Sahines were a people of central Italy.

Sabnes were a people of central Italy.

SAVOUR, odour, scent, taste. (F., = L.) M. E. sanour (savour), Chaucer, C. T. 15697, 15711. = O. F. savour (Burguy); saveur, 'savour;' Cot. = Lat. saperen, acc. of sapor, taste. = Lat. sapere, to taste; see Sapid. Der. savour, vb., M. E. saueren, Wyclif, Rom. xii. 3; savour-y, M. E. sauery, Mark, ix. 49; savour-i-ness; savour-less.

SAVOY, a kind of cabbage. (F.) 'Savoys, a sort of fine cabbage, first brought from the territories of the dukedom of Savoy; Phillips, ed. 1706.

SAW (1), an instrument for cutting, with a toothed edge. (E.)

M. E. sawe, P. Plowm. Crede, 1, 753; Wright's Vocab. i. 181, 1, 3.

-A.S. saga; 'Serra, saga;' Wright's Vocab. i. 39, col. 2. + Du. zaag. + Icel. sög. + Dan. sav. + Swed. sag. + G. söge.

B. All from Teut. type SAGA, lit. 'a cutter;' from Teut. base SAG, to cut. - SAK, to cut; cf. Lat. secare, to cut; see Secant. Der. saw, verb, M. E. sawen, sawyn, Prompt. Parv.; saw-dust, saw-fish, saw-mill, saw-pit; also saw-y-er (formed like bow-y-er from bow, the y being due to an M. E. verb saw-i-en * = saw-en), spelt sawer, Wright's Vocab. i. 212, col. 2. Also see-saw, q. v.

SAW (2), a saying, maxim. (E.) In As You Like It, ii. 7. 156. M. E. sawe, Chaucer, C. T. 1165. - A. S. sagu, a saying; Grein, ii. 387. Allied to A. S. secgan, to say. + Icel. saga, a saga, tale; Dan.

and Swed. saga. + G. sage. See Say. Doublet, saga.

SAXIFRAGE, a genus of plants. (F., -L.) In Cotgrave and Minsheu. = F. saxifrage, 'the herb saxifrage, or stone-break;' Cot. = Lat. saxifraga, spleen-wort (White). The adiantum or 'maidenhair' was also called saxifragus, lit. stone-breaking, because it was supposed to break stones in the bladder. 'They have a wonderful faculty... to break the stone, and to expel it out of the body; for which cause, rather than for growing on stones and rocks, I believe verily it was . . called in Lat. sanifrage; Pliny, b. xxii. c. 21 (Holland's translation). - Lat. saxi- = saxo-, crude form of saxum, a stone, rock; and frag-, base of frangere, to break, cognate with E. break.

B. Saxim prob. means fragment, or piece 'cut off;' from ✓ SAK, to cut; Lat. secare, to cut. Doublet, sassafras.

SAY (1), to speak, tell. (E.) M. E. seggen, P. Plowman, B. iii. 166; also siggen; and often seien, sein, seyn, sain, Chaucer, C. T. 1103; also siggen; and offen seren, seren, seryn, sain, Chauce, C. 1153; saye, seie, id. 781. – A. S. secgan, secgean, to say (pt. t. sægde, sæde, pp. gesægd, sæd), Grein. ii. 421. + Icel. segja. + Dan. sige. + Swed. siga. + G. sagen; O. H. G. sekjan, segjan.

B. All these are weak verbs, from a Teut. base SAG = SAK, to say. Cf. Lithuan. sakyti, to say, sakau, I say. And see Sign. Der. say-ing,

L.L.L. i. 2. 21; sooth-say-er; and see saga, saw (2).

SAY (2), a kind of serge. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) 'Say, a delicate serge or woollen cloth;' Halliwell. 'Saye clothe, serge;' Palsgrave. M. E. saie; in Wyclif, Exod. xxvi. 9, the later version has saie where the earlier has sarge, i. e. serge. — O. F. saie; Cotgrave has saye, 'a long-skirted jacket, coat, or cassock; also sayete, 'the stuffe sey.' Florio has Ital. saio, 'a long side coate,' and saietta, 'a kind of fine serge or cloth for coates; it is also called rask.' Neumann has Span. saya, sayo, a tunic; sayete, a thin light stuff. β. The stuff say was so called because used for making a kind of coat or tunic called in Lat. saga, sagum, or sagus; cf. Low Lat. sagum (1), a mantle, (2) a kind of cloth (Ducange). – Gk. σάγος, a coarse cloak, a soldier's mantle; cf. σαγή or σάγη, harness, armour, σάγμα, a pack-saddle, also a covering, a large cloak. These Gk. words are not of Celtic origin, as has been said, but allied to Skt. saij, sajj, to adhere, be attached, hang from; see Benfey, p. 996. SAY (3), to try, assay. (F., = L., = Gk.) In Pericles, i. 1. 59; as

a sb., in K. Lear, v. 3. 143. Merely an abbreviation of Assay or

Essay; see Essay.

SCAB, a crust over a sore. (E.) M. E. scab, Chaucer, C. T. 12292. – A. S. scab, sceb, A. S. Leechdoms, ed. Cockayne, i. 150, l. 5; i. 316, l. 22; i. 322, l. 17. + Dan. and Swed. skab. + G. schabe, a wood louse, moth; also scab, itch, shaving tool, grater.

B. The lit. sense is 'itch;' something that is scratched; cf. Lat. scabies, scab, itch, from scabere, to scratch. From the Teut. base SKAB, to scratch, whence mod. E. shave; see Shave. Der. scabb-ed, scabb-y,

Glouc. p. 273, l. 17; and scaubert stands for scauberk, by the not uncommon change from k to t, as in O. Fries. matia = A. S. macian, to make. In Prompt. Parv. p. 443, we find all three forms, scauberk, scaubert, scauberd. The form scauberk also appears as scaberke (Trevisa, v. 373, Stratmann); and is weakened to scaberge, Romance of Partenay, 2790.

B. Scauberk is obviously, like hauberk, a French word of Teutonic origin; but it does not appear in O. French texts; except that Wedgwood cites vaginas, glossed by O. F. escaubers, from Johannes de Garlandia. We may easily see, however, that the termination -berk is from the Teutonic word appearing in G. bergen, O. H. G. bergan, to protect, hide. This is made doubly certain by noticing that the O. F. halberc or hauberc, a hauberk, is also spelt haubert, just as scauberk is also scaubert; and corresponding to the form scaberge we have haberge-on.

7. It remains to discuss the former syllable; we should expect to find an O.F. scalberc* or escalberc*. The prefix appears to answer to O.F. escale, mod. F. écale, écaille, a shell, scale, husk, derived from O. H. G. scala, G. 8. Now G. schale means a shell, peel, husk, rind, scale, outside, scull, cover of a book, haft (of a knife), bowl, vase. In composition schal means cover or outside; as in schalbrett, outside plank (of a tree), schalholz, outside of a tree cut into planks, schalwerk, a lining of planks. Cf. schalen, to plank, inlay; messer schalen, to haft knives.

• The prob. sense is 'shell-protection,' or 'covercover; it is one of those numerous reduplicated words in which the latter half repeats the sense of the former. The notion of putting a knife into a haft is much the same as that of putting a sword into a 3. Similarly, the Icel. skálpr, O. Swed. skalp, a scabbard, appears to be from Icel. skál, a scale, bowl. See Scalp. And I conclude that scabbard = scale-berk, with the reduplicated sense of 'cover-cover.' See Scale and Hauberk.

SCAFFOLD, a temporary platform. (F., -L., and Teut.) M.E. scaffold, scafold, Chaucer, C. T. 2533, 3384. -O. F. escafalt*, only found as escafaut, mod. F. echafaud. A still older form must have been escadafalt (Burguy), corresponding to Span. catafalco, a funeral canopy over a bier, Ital. catafalco, a funeral canopy, stage, scaffold (whence mod. F. catafalque). β . The word is a hybrid one; the orig. sense is 'a stage for seeing,' or 'a stage on which a thing is displayed to view,' lit. a 'view-balk.' The former part of the word appears in O. Span. catar, to observe, see, behold, look (Minsheu), from Lat. captare, to strive after, watch, observe; and the latter part is put for balco, as in Ital. balco, a scaffold, stage, theatre (whence E. balcony), which is of Teut. origin. See Catch and Balcony, Balk.

y. See further in Diez; cata- appears also in Ital. cataletto, a bier, lit. 'view-bed;' cf. Parmese and Venetian catar, to find; Span. cata, look! see! Der. scaffold, verb; scaffold-ing. Balk.

SCALD (1), to burn with a hot liquid, to burn. (F., = L.) M. E. scalden, pp. yscalded, Chaucer, C. T. Six-text, A. 2020; Tyrwhitt (1. 2022) reads yskalled, but the 6 best MSS. have yscalded. 'Schaldinde water, scalding water; Ancren Riwle, p. 246, l. 3. O. F. escalder * later form eschauder, 'to scald;' Cot. Mod. F. échauder. - Lat. excaldare, to wash in hot water. - Lat. ex, out, very; and caldus, hot, contracted form of calidus, hot, from caldere, to be hot. Ex- and Caldron. Der. scald, sb.

SCAID (2), scabby. (Scand.) In Shak. Hen. V, v. 1. 5. Contracted form of scalled, i.e. afflicted with the scall; see Scall. M. E. scalled, Chaucer, C. T. 629. Cf. Dan. skaldet, bald.

SCALD (3), a Scandinavian poet. (Scand.) M. E. scald, Ormulum, 2192.—Icel. skáld, a poet. The orig. sense seems to be 'loud talker;' see Scold.

SCALE (1), a shell, small thin plate or flake on a fish, flake. (E.) M. E. scale; 'fisshes scales,' Gower, C. A. i. 275, l. 22, ii. 265, l. 18 scale (or shale), the shell of a nut, P. Plowman, C. xiii. 145, and footnote. - A. S. sceale, scale, pl. scealu, a shell or husk, in a gloss (Leo); whence beán-sceale, a husk of a bean (id.). + Dan. and Swed. skal, a shell, pod, husk. + G. schale, O. H. G. schala, a shell, husk. C. Goth. skalja, a tile.

\$\beta\$. The E. word may have been mixed up with O. F. escale (mod. F. écale); but this is the same word, borrowed from O. H. escale (mod. F. escale); but this is the same word, borrowed from O. H. G. scala.

Y. All from Teut. base SKALA, Fick, iii. 334, lit. 'a flake,' that which can be peeled off; from Teut. base SKAL, to separate, peel off, whence also E. skill; see Skill. Der. scale, verb; scal-ed, scal-y, scal-i-ness. Allied to Scale (2), Shell, Scall, Scull, Skill. And see scall-op, scal-p. Doublet, skale.

SCALE (2), a bowl or dish of a balace. (E.) M. E. skale, stale, (also scale), a bowl. Average Bisher.

schale (also scoale), a bowl, Ancren Riwle, p. 214, note i; scale, Layamon, 5368.—A.S. scale, a scale of a balance; 'Lanx, scale; Bilances, twa scale (two scales); Wright's Vocab. i. 38, col. 2. The pl. sceála, bowls, is in Diplomatarium Ævi Saxonici, ed. Thorpe, p. 429, l. 30. β. The A.S. word scale (with long a) ought rather to have given an E. form scole (cf. M. E. scoale above); but it

Baret (1580). Scabbard is a corruption of M. E. scaubert, Rob. of croot, and a mere variant. And in fact, the word scale, though rare, occurs: 'Lanx, the scole of a balance,' Nomenclator, 1:85 (Nares, ed. Wright and Halliwell). 'Then Jove his golden scoles weighed up; Chapman, tr. of Homer, b. xxii, l. 180. y. The long a is supported by Icel. skál, a bowl, scale of a balance; Dan. skaal, Swed. skál, a bowl, cup; Du. schaal, a scale, bowl. Cf. G. schale, a cup, dish, bowl. All from Teut. base SKÅLA, Fick, iii. 334; allied to Scale (1).

SCALE (3), a ladder, series of steps, graduated measure, gradation. (L.) M. E. seale, spelt skale, Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, dation. (L.) M. E. scale, spelt skale, Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, pt. i. § 12. Borrowed immediately from Lat. scala, usually in pl. scalæ, a flight of steps, ladder. (Hence also F. échelle.) B. Perhaps Lat. scā-la = scad-la or scand-la, that by which one ascends or descends; cf. Lat. scandere, to climb; see Scan. Der. scale, verb, to climb by a ladder; Surrey translates 'Hærent parietibus scalæ, postesque sub ipso Nituntur gradibus' (Aneid, ii. 442) by 'And rered vp ladders against the walles, Under the windowes scaling by their steppes;'

clearly borrowed from Ital. scalare, to scale. See Escalade.

SCALENE, having three unequal sides, said of a triangle. (L., -Gk.) Phillips, ed. 1706, has: 'Scalenum, or Scalenous Triangle.'-Lat. sealenus, adj. – Gk. σκαληνός, scalene, uneven. Allied to σκολιός, crooked, σκελλός, crook-legged, σκέλος, a leg. The orig. sense is 'jumping,' hence, halting, uneven. – SKAR, to jump; whence σκαίρειν, to skip. See Shallow.

SCALL, a scab, scabbiness, eruption on the skin. (Scand.) Levit. xiii. 30. 'Maist thou have the skalle;' Chaucer, Lines to Adam Scrivener. Gen. used with ref. to the head. 'On his heued he has the skalle;' Cursor Mundi, 11819.—Icel. skalli, a bare head. The lit. sense is 'having a peeled head;' cf. Swed. skallig, bald, skala, to peel, so that the word is nearly related to Dan. and Swed.

skal, a husk; see Scale. Der. scald (2), q. v.

SCALLOP, SCOLLOP, a bi-valvular shell-fish, with the edge of its shell in a waved form. (F., — Teut.) Holland's Pliny, b. ix. c. 33, treats 'Of Scallops.' M. E. skalop (with one l), Prompt. Parv., p. 442.—O. F. escalope, a shell; a word used by Rutebuef; see quotation in Littré, under escalope, a term in cookery.

B. Of Teut. origin; cf. O. Du. schelpe (Du. schelp), a shell; Hexham. Hexham has also; 'S. Iacobs schelpe, S. James his shell;' and the shell worn by pilgrims who had been to St. James's shrine was of the kind which we call 'a seallop-shell;' Chambers, Book of Days, ii. 121. Thus Palsgrave has: 'scaloppe-shell, quocquille de saint Iacques.' Cf. G. schelfe, a husk. \(\gamma\). The forms schel-pe, schel-fe are extensions from the word which appears in E. as scale or shell; see Scale (1), Shell. Der. scallop, verb, to cut an edge into waves or scallop-like curves. And see Scalp.

SCALP, the skin of the head on which the hair grows. G.) 'Her scalpe, taken out of the charnel-house;' Sir T. More, p. 57 a. M. E. scalp. 'And his wiknes in his scalp doune falle;' Early Eng. Psalter, ed. Stevenson, vii. 17; where scalp means the top of the head, Lat. uertex. Evidently an O. Low G. word, due to the very form whence we also have O. Du. schelpe, a shell, and O. F. escalope, a shell; see Scallop.

3. Thus scalp and scallop are doublets; the inserted o is a F. peculiarity, due to the difficulty which the French would find in pronouncing the word; just as they prefixed e, on account of their difficulty in sounding initial sc. We may further compare O. Swed. skalp, a sheath, Icel. skalpr, a sheath. γ. The orig. sense is shell or scull (head-shell); and the word is a mere extension of that which appears in E. as scale; see Scale (1). Florio has O. Ital. scalpo della testa, 'the skalp of ones head;' this is merely borrowed from Teutonic. Der. scalp, verb; which may have been confused with Lat. scalpere (see Scalpel). SCALPEL, a small surgeon's knife for dissecting. (L.) Phillips,

ed. 1706, has scalper or scalping-iron; Todd's Johnson has scalpel. Scalpel is from Lat. scalpellum, a scalpel; dimin. of scalprum or scalper, a knife.—Lat. scalpere, to cut, carve, scratch, engrave; (whence E. scalping-iron).— SKARP, to cut (Fick, iii. 811); whence also E. Sharp, q.v.

SCAMBLE; see Scamper.

SCAMMONY, a cathartic gum-resin. (F., -L., -Gk.) Spelt scamony in Arnold's Chron. (1502), ed. 1811, p. 164, l. 16. - O.F. scammonie, scammonée, 'scammony, purging bind-weed;' Cot. - Lat. scammonia, scammonea. - Gk. σκαμμωνία, or rather σκαμωνία, scammony, a kind of bind-weed. It grows in Mysia, Colophon, and Priene, in Asia Minor; Pliny, b. xxvi. c. 8.

SCAMP; see Scamper. SCAMPER, to run with speed, flee away. (F.,-Ital.,-L.) 'We were forc'd to . . . scamper away as well as we could;' Dampier's Voyages, an. 1685 (R.) The suffix -er is, as usual, feeting the supplier of the s quentative, so that the orig. form is scamp; but this is only found as rather to have given an E. form scole (cf. M. E. scoals above); but it | a sb. in the sense of worthless fellow, or 'cheat,' though the orig: was readily confused with the word above, which is from the same meaning is merely 'fugitive' or 'vagabond,' one given to frequent shifts or decumpings. = O. F. escamper, or rather s'escamper, 'to scape, Eruites of Warre, st. 40, and st. 90; M. E. sear, Wyclif, Lev. xxii. 22. flie; 'Cot. = Ital. scampare, 'to escape, to shift away; 'Florio. = Lat. | O. F. escare, 'a skar or scab; 'Cot. Cf. Span. and Ital. escara, scar, car, flie; 'Cot. - Ital. scampare, 'to escape, to shift away;' Florio. - Lat. ex, out; and campus, a field, esp. a field of battle. A parallel formation to decamp, q.v. See Ex- and Camp. Der. scamper, sb. A similar form is scamble, to struggle, K. John, iv. 3. 146, put for scamp-le, a parallel frequentative form from the same base. Cf. Du.

ackampelen, to stumble, trip (Hexham), from schampen, to escape (id.), a word of Romance origin. See Shamble.

SCAN, to count the measures in a poem, to scrutinise. (F., =L.; or L.) In Shak. Oth. iii. 3. 245; Skelton, Bowge of Court, 245. In common use in the pp., which was frequently spelt scand, as in Spenser, F. Q. vii. 6. 8, where it is used in the sense of 'climbed.' The verb should rather have been scand, but the pp. was formed as scand (for scanded), and then the final d was taken to be the pp. termination, and was accordingly dropped. - O. F. escander, to climb (Roquefort); whence the use of the verb as in Spenser. [Or, in the grammatical sense particularly, derived directly from Latin.]—Lat. seandere, to climb; also, to scan a verse.— SKAND, SKAD, to spring upwards; Skt. skand, to spring, ascend. Der. scans-ion, formed (by analogy) from Lat. scansio, a scanning, from the pp. Also scans-or-i-al, formed for climbing, from scansorius, scansus. belonging to climbing. From the same root, a-scend, a-scent, de-scend, de-scent, con-de-scend, tran-scend; perhaps scale (3), e-sca-lade.

SCANDAL, opprobrious censure, disgrace, offence. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) M. E. scandal; spelt scandle, Ancren Riwle, p. 12, l. 12. - F. scandale, 'a scandall, offence;' Cot. We also find O. F. escandle (Burguy); whence M. E. scandle. - Lat. scandalum. - Gk. σκάνδαλον, a snare; also scandal, offence, stumbling-block. The orig. sense seems to be that of σκανδάληθρον also, viz. the spring of a trap, the stick on a trap on which the bait was placed, which sprang up and shut the trap. Prob. from SKAND, to spring up; see Scan. Der. scandal-ise, from F. scandaliser, formerly scandalizer, 'to scandalize,' Cot. Also scandal-ous, from F. scandaleux, 'scandalous, offensive.' Cot.; scandal-ous-ly, -ness. Doublet, slander.

SCANSION, SCANSORIAL; see Scan.

SCANT, insufficient, sparing, very little. (Scand.) M. E. scant, Prompt. Parv. Chaucer speaks of 'the inordinate scantnesse' of clothing; Pers. Tale, De Superbia (Six-text, I. 414).—Icel. skamt, neut. of skammr, short, brief; whence skamta, to dole out, apportion meals (and so, to scant or stint). Cf. also Icel. skamtr, sb., a dole, share, portion (hence, short or scant measure). In Norwegian, the mt changes to nt, so that we find skantat, pp. measured or doled out, skanta, to measure narrowly, reckon closely; skant, a portion, dole, piece measured off (Aasen). The *m* is preserved in the phrase to seamp work, i.e. to do it insufficiently, and in the prov. E. skimping, scanty (Halliwell).

B. Fick (iii. 332) cites a cognate O. H. G. scam, short. Der. scant, adv., Romeo, i. 2. 104; scant, verb, Merch. Ven. ii. 1. 17; scant-ly, Antony, iii. 4. 6; scant-y, β. Fick (iii. 332) cites a cognate scant-i-ly, scant-i-ness..

SCANTLING, a piece of timber cut of a small size, sample, pattern. (F., - Teut.; with L. prefix.) The word has doubtless been confused with scant and scanty; but the old sense is 'pattern,' or 'sample,' or a small piece; with reference to the old word cantle. As used in Shak. (Troil. i. 3. 341) and in Cotgrave, it is certainly a derivative of O. F. eschanteler, and answers to O. F. eschantillon, 'a small cantle or corner-piece, also a scantling, sample, pattern, proof of any sort of merchandise; 'Cot. - O. F. escanteler *, older form of eschanteler, 'to break into cantles,' to cut up into small pieces; Cotgrave, Burguy. - O. F. es-, prefix, from Lat. ex, out; and O. F. cantel (Burguy), a cantle, corner, piece, later chantel, chanteau, a corner-piece, or piece broken off from the corner; Cot. Hence E. cantle, scantle, 1 Hen. IV, iii. 1. 100.

B. F. cantel is a dimin. of a form cant *, from G. kante, a corner; see Cant (2). M. E. scantilon, a measure, Cursor Mundi, 2231.

SCAPEGOAT, a goat allowed to escape into the wilderness. (F.,-L.; and E.) Levit. xvi. 8. From scape and goat; scape being a mutilated form of escape, in common use; see Temp. ii. 2. 117, &c. See Escape and Goat. So also scape-grace, one who has escaped

grace or is out of favour, a graceless fellow.

SCAPULAR, belonging to the shoulder-blades. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. [He also gives it as a sb., equivalent to the word generally spelt scapulary; see below.] - Low Lat. scapularis, adj. formed from Lat. pl. scapula, the shoulder-blades, from a sing. scapula, not in use. β. Prob. allied to Lat. scapus, a shaft, stem, shank, stalk; and to Sceptre. Der. scapular-y, spelt scapularis in Minsheu, a kind of scarf worn by friars and others, so called from passing over the shoulders; M. E. scaplorye, scapelary, Prompt. Parv., chapolory, P. Plowman's Crede, l. 550; from F. scapulaire, Low Lat.

scurf, crust. - Lat. eschara, a scar, esp. one produced by a burn. - Gk. ἐσχάρα, a hearth, fire-place, grate for a fire, brazier, scar of a burn.

Root uncertain. Der. scar, verb, Rich. III, v. 5. 23.

SCAR (2), SCAUR, a rock. (Scand.) M. E. scarre, Wyclif, 1 Kings, xiv. 5; sherre (Halliwell); Lowland Sc. scar, scaur (Jamieson); Orkney skerry, a rock in the sea (id.) - Icel. sker, a skerry, isolated rock in the sea; Dan. skiær, Swed. skär. Cf. Icel. skor, a rift in a rock. So called because 'cut off' from the main land; allied to

E. Share, q.v. Doublet, share; and cf. score.

SCARAMOUCH, a buffoon. (F.,—Ital.,—Teut.) 'Scaramouch and Harlequin at Paris;' Dryden, Kind Keeper, A. i. sc. 1. 'Th' Italian merry-andrews took their place... Stout Scaramoucha with rush lance rode in; Dryden, Epilogue to Silent Woman, spoken by Mr. Hart, ll. 11-15. 'Scaramoche, a famous Italian zani, or mountebank, who acted here in England 1673; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Blount, writing at the time, is certainly right. The name was taken from a famous Italian buffoon, mentioned again in the Spectator, no. 283. He died at Paris in 1694; Chambers, Book of Days, ii. 671. His name was (rightly) Scaramuccia, altered by Dryden to Scaramoucha, and in French to Scaramouchs (Littré). - F. scaramouche. -Ital. Scaramuccia, proper name; lit. 'a skirmish,' a word derived from Teutonic; see Skirmish.

SCARCE, rare, not plentiful. (F., - L.) M. E. scars, Rob. of Glouc. p. 334, l. 9. Chaucer has the adv. scarsly, C. T. 585.—O. F. escars (Burguy), later eschars, 'scarce, needy, scanty, saving, niggard,' Cot. Cf. Ital. scarso, scarce; mod. F. échars (Littré).

B. Derived by Diez from Low Lat. scarpsus, shorter form of excarpsus, used A.D. 805 as a substitute for Lat. excerptus, pp. of excerpere, (prob. also excarpere in Low Latin), to pick out, select, extract. The lit. sense is selected, extracted, or picked out, hence 'select,' and so scarce; and Diez remarks that excarpsus is found just with the sense of Ital. scarso. - Lat. ex, out; and carpere, to pluck, allied to E. harvest. See scarso. - Lat. ex, out; and carpere, to pluck, ained to E. narvest. See Excerpt; also Ex- and Harvest. Der. scarce-ly, M. E. scarse-liche, K. Alisaunder, 3552; scarce-ness, Deut. viii. 9, M. E. scarsesse, Gower, C. A. ii. 284; scarc-i-ty, M. E. scarseté, K. Alisaunder, 5495, from O. F. escarsete (escharsete in Burguy).

SCARE, to frighten away. (Scand.) M. E. skerren, skeren, Prompt. Parv. p. 457; Destruction of Troy, 13404. Cf. 'the skerre hors' =

the scared horse, Ancren Riwle, p. 242, note d. The M. E. verb appears to be formed from the adj. skerre, scared, timid. - Icel. skjarr, shy, timid; skjarrt hross, a shy horse, just like M. E. skerre hors, and Sc. scar, skair, timorous (Jamieson). Cf. Icel. skirra, to bar, prevent; reflexive, skirrask, to shun, shrink from; skirrast við, to shrink from. Allied to Du. scheren, to withdraw, go away; G. sich scheren, to withdraw, depart, schere dich weg, get you gone, like E. sheer off!

B. The Du. and G. scheren also means 'to shear;' the orig. sense of shjarr seems to have been 'separate,' keeping to one's self. And I think we may connect it with Share and Shear; and see Sheer (2). Dor. scare-crow, something to scare crows away, Meas. for Meas. ii. 1. 1. SCARF (1), a light piece of dress worn on the shoulders or about the neck. (E.) Spenser has scarfe, F. Q. v. 2. 3. Though it does not appear in M. E., it is an E. word, and the orig. sense is simply a 'shred' or 'scrap,' or piece of stuff. - A. S. scearfe, a fragment, piece, in a gloss (Bosworth); hence the verb scearfian, to shred or scrape, A. S. Leechdoms, i. 70, l. 14. + Du. scherf, a shred. + G. scherbe, a β. All from a base shard, pot-sherd; cf. scharben, to cut small. SCARF, answering to Aryan SKARP, an extension of \checkmark SKAR, to y. The particular sense is cut, as seen in Lat. scalpere, to cut. cut, as seen in Lat. scalpere, to cut. 7. The particular scales, clearly borrowed from that of O. F. escharpe, 'a scarf, baudick;' Cot. This is really the same word; it also meant a scrip for a pilgrim, and is derived from O. Du. scharpe, scharpe, sceppe, a scrip, "Bremp," pilgrin's wallet (Oudemans); Low G. schrap, a scrip (Bremen Wörterbuch). Cf. A. S. sceop, a robe, Ælfred, tr. of Orosius, iv. 4. 3. G. scherbe, a shred; and see Scrip, Scrap. The G. scharpe, a scarf, sash, Swed. skarp, Dan. skjerf, skjærf, are not true Teut. words, but borrowed from French. Der. scarf, verb, Hamlet, v. 2.13; scarf-

but borrowed from French. Der. scarf, verb, Hamlet, V. 2.13; scarfskin, the epidermis or outer skin (Phillips). Doublets, scrip, scrap,
SCARF (2), to join pieces of timber together. (Scand.) 'In the
joining of the stem, where it was scarfed;' Anson's Voyage, b. ii. c.
7 (R.) And in Phillips, ed. 1706. The word is Swedish.—Swed.
skarfva, to join together, piece out.—Swed. skarf, a scarf, seam, joint;
cf. skarfyxa, a chip.axe. An extended form of Dan. skar, appearing in skar-one, an adze, whence skarre, to scarf, join; allied to Icel. skör, a rim, edge, scarf, joint in a ship's planking, and Icel. skara, to jut out, to clinch the planks of a boat so that each plank overlaps the plank below it.

\$\beta\$. From Icel. skera (pt. t. sker), to shear, cut, shape; from the cutting of the edge. So also Bavarian scharben, to cut a patch in the last of the edge. SCAR (1), the mark of a wound, blemish. (F., - L., - Gk.) to cut a notch in timber, Schmeller, ii. 463; G. scharben, to cut 'Scarre of a wounde, covsture; Palsgrave. Spelt skarre, Gascoigne, small, from the same root; see Shear. scratch open; longer form of scarifare, which also occurs (White). β. Probably not merely cognate with, but absolutely borrowed from Gk. σκαριφάομαι, I scratch or scrape up. Gk. σκάριφος, a style for drawing outlines (a sharp-pointed instrument). From the base SKARBH, extended from ✓ SKAR, to cut; see Shear. Der. scarific-at-ion, from F. scarification (Cot.)

SCARLET, a bright-red colour. (F., = Pers.) M. E. scarlat, O. Eng. Miscellany, p. 92, l. 69; skarlet, p. 168, l. 10; scarlet, P. Plowman, B. ii. 15. = O. F. escarlate, 'scarlet;' Cot. Mod. F. écarlate; Span. escarlata; Ital. scarlatto. = Pers. sagalát, sigalát, or suplát, scarlet cloth, Saglám, Scarlet cloth, Saglám, Cloth; Pers. saglám, Pers. escalativin scarlet cloth, saglám, cloth; Saglám, Cloth; Saglám, Cloth; Saglám, Cloth; Saglám, Cloth; Saglám, Cloth; Saglám, Cloth; Saglám, Cloth; Saglám, Cloth; Saglám, Cloth; Saglám, Cloth; Saglám, Cloth; Saglám, Cloth; Saglám, Cloth; Saglám, Cloth; Saglám, Cloth; Saglám, Cloth; Saglám, Cloth; Saglám, Cloth; Saglám, Cloth; Saglám, Cloth; Saglám, Cloth; Saglám, Cloth; Saglám, Cloth; Saglám, Saglám, Cloth; Saglám, Saglám, Cloth; Saglám, Sag Rich. Dict. p. 837. B. The Pers. saglatún is clearly the origin of M. E. ciclatoun, Chaucer, C. T. Group B, l. 1924, on which see my note, and Col. Yule's note to his edition of Marco Polo, i. 249. He remarks that suglat is applied, in the Punjab trade returns, to broadcloth; it was used for banners, ladies' robes, quilts, leggings, housings, and pavilions. We find also Arab. saqarlat, a warm woollen cloth; Rich. Dict. p. 836; also Arab. siqlat, a fine painted or figured cloth. a canopy over a litter. It seems to have been the name of a stuff, which was frequently of a scarlet colour; and hence to have become the name of the colour. So also Telugu sakaláti, sakalátu, woollen or broad-cloth; Wilson, Gloss. of Indian Terms, p. 455. This can hardly be from English, as Wilson suggests, but corresponds to the Pers. and Ital. forms. ¶ The Turkish iskerlat, scarlet, is merely a loan-word from Italian; Zenker, p. 49. Der. scarlet-runner, a climbing plant with scarlet flowers; scarlat-ina, a disease named from the scarlet rash which accompanies it.

SCARP, part of a fortification. (F., - Ital., - Teut.) Formerly written searf, as in Cotgrave, but this is an E. adaptation, by confusion with scarf, which is allied to O.F. escharpe; see Scarf.
Scarp, the inward slope of the moat or ditch of a place; Phillips, ed. 1706. - F. escarpe, 'a scarf, or little wall without the main rampire of a fort;' Cot. - Ital. scarpa, 'a counter-scarfe or curtein of a wall;' Florio. β . So called because cut sharp or steep; cf. O. F. escarper, 'to cut smooth and steep;' Cot. β . H. G. scharf, scharpf, sharp; Low G. scharp, sharp; cognate with E. Sharp, q. v. Der.

-scarp, escarp-ment.

counter-scarp, escarp-ment.

SCATHE, to harm, injure. (E.) In Romeo, i. 5. 86. M. E. scapen, Prompt. Parv. [The sb. scathe, harm, is in Chaucer, C. T. 448; Havelok, 2006.]—A. S. sceadan, strong verb, pp. scod, pp. sceaden, to harm, injure; Grein, ii. 402. + Icel. skada. + Swed. skada. + Dan. skade. + G. and Du. schaden. + Goth. gaskathjan, str. vb., pt. t. gaskoth, pp. gaskathans.

B. All from Teut. base SKATH, to harm; Fick, iii. 330; probably formed as a denominative verb from an Aryan pp. SKATA, wounded; so that the sense is 'to make to be wounded,' to inflict wounds upon. v. This Aryan pp. appears in Skt. kshata, wounded, hurt, pp. of kshan, to wound, Benfey, pp. 233. Cf. Skt. kshati, hurting, kshataya, caused by wounding. Thus the root is & SKA, to cut; Fick, i. 802. Der. scathe, harm, injury, also spelt scath, Rich. III, i. 3. 317, from A.S. sceada (Grein); scath-ful, Tw. Nt. v. 59, Chaucer, C. T. 4519; scathe-less, or scath-less, M. E. scatheles, Rom. of the Rose, 1550.

M. E. scatheles, Rom. of the Rose, 1550.

SCATTER, to disperse, sprinkle. (E.) M. E. scateren (with one t). Chaucer, C.T. 16382. — A.S. scateran, A.S. Chron. an. 1137. Though rather a late word, it is certainly E., and the suffix -er is frequentative; the base is SKAT, answering to the Gk. base SKAD, appearing in σκεδάννυμ, I sprinkle, scatter, σκέδασις, a scattering, Lat. scandula, a shingle for a roof, Skt. skhad, to cut. β. This base is lengthened from \(\sigma \) SKA, to cut, sever, whence also E. Shed, q.v. Der. scatter-ling, a vagrant, one of a scattered race, Spenser,

q. v. Der. scatter-ling, a vagrant, one of a scatter-ling, a vagrant, one of a scatter-ling. F. Q. ii. 10. 63. Doublet, shatter, q. v.

SCAVENGER, one who cleans the streets. (E.; with F. suffix.)

B. Hall Satires h. iv. sat. 7. 1. 48. The word Spelt scavengers, Bp. Hall, Satires, b. iv. sat. 7. 1. 48. The word appears in the Act of 14 Ch. II, cap. 2 (Blount). As in the case of messenger (for messager) and passenger (for passager), the n before g is intrusive, and scavenger stands for scavager. B. The scavager was an officer who had formerly very different duties; see Liber Albus, ed. Riley, p. 34, where is mention of 'the scavagers, ale-conners, bedel, and other officials' Riley says: 'scavagers, officers whose duty it was originally to take custom upon the scavage, i.e. inspection of the opening out, of imported goods. At a later date, part of their duty was to see that the streets were kept clean; and hence the modern word scavenger, whose office corresponds with that of the rakyer (raker) of former times.' As a fact, the old word for scavenger is always rakyer; see P. Plowman, v. 322, and note. That the scavagers had to see to the cleansing of the streets, is shewn in the Liber Albus, p. 272. Wedgwood cites the orig. French, which has the spelling scawageour. Y. Scavage is a barbarous Law-French

SCARIFY, to cut the skin slightly. (F., -L., -Gk.) 'Of Scary-© corruption of E. shew-age, formed by adding the F. suffix -age to the flyng, called boxyng or cuppynge;' Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. E. verb to shew; see Blount's Nomolexicon, where the various spelling. c. 7. -F. scarifer, 'to scarife;' Cot. - Lat. scarificare, to scarify, ings scavage, schevage, schevage, and scheouing (shewing) are cited; he says: 'In a charter of Hen. II it is written scewinga and (in Mon. Ang. 2 par. fol. 890 b.) scawing, and elsewhere I find it in Latin tributum ostensorium. Hence the derivation is certainly from A.S. scedwian, to shew; see Show. See further in Riley, p. 196, 'Of scavage;' again, 'Scavage is the shewe,' &c., Arnold's Chron. (1502), ed. 1811, p. 99, l. 1; and see Sceawing in the Glossary to Diplomatarium Ævi Saxonici, ed. Thorpe. ¶ Blount is quite wrong in deriving scavenger from Du. schaven, to shave; nor is there the slightest evidence for connecting it with the A.S. scafan, to shave, scrape.

SCENE, stage of a theatre, view, spectacle, place of action. (L., - Gk.) Common in the dramatists. 'A scene, or theater;' Minsheu. The old plays, as, e.g. that of Roister Doister, have the acts and scenes marked in Latin, by Actus and Scana or Scana; and we certainly Anglicised the Latin word, instead of borrowing the F. one, which Cotgrave actually omits. - Lat. scena. - Gk. σκηνή, a sheltered place, tent, stage, scene.— 4/SKA, to cover; cf. Skt. chháya (for skaya), shadowing, shade. See Shade. Der. scen-ic, Gk. σκηνικός; scen-er-y, written scenary by Dryden (R.), from Lat. scenarius, belonging

SCENT, to discern by the smell. (F., -L.) false; it ought to be sent, as when first introduced. A similar false spelling occurs in scythe; so also we find scite for site, scituation for situation, in the 17th century. 'To sent, to smell;' Minsheu, ed. 1627. 'I sent the mornings ayre;' Hamlet, i. 5. 58 (ed. 1623). - F. sentir, 'to feel, also to sent, smell;' Cot.—Lat. sentire, to feel, perceive.

B. The base appears to be SAN-T; cf. G. sinnen, to meditate, sinn, sense, feeling. See Sense. Der. scent, sb., spelt sent, i. e. discernment, Spenser, F. Q. i. 1. 43, last line.

SCEPTIC, doubting, hesitating; often as sb. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) 'The Philosophers, called Scepticks; 'Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, s. v. Sceptical.-F. sceptique, 'one that is ever seeking, and never finds; the fortune, or humour of a Pyrrhonian philosopher; 'Cot.-Lat. scepticus. - Gk. σκεπτικός, thoughtful, inquiring; σκεπτικοί, pl., the Sceptics, followers of Pyrrho (died abt. B.c. 285). - Gk. root SKEP, as in σκέπτομαι, I consider; Aryan

✓ SPAK, to spy; see Spy.

Der. sceptic-al (Blount); sceptio-ism.

SCEPTRE, a staff, as a mark of royal authority. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. sceptre, Chaucer, C. T. 14379. - F. sceptre, 'a royall scepter; Cot. - Lat. sceptrum. - Gk. σκήπτρον, a staff to lean on; also, a Sceptre. – Gk. σκήπτειν, to prop; also, to lean on. Cf. σκηπτός, a gust or squall of wind; σκήπτειν is also used in the sense to hurl, throw, shoot, dart. – ✓ SKAP, to throw; cf. Skt. kshap, to throw.

Der. seeptr-ed, Rich. II, ii. 1. 40.

SCHEDULE, an inventory, list. (F., -L.; or F., -L., -Gk.) In Shak. L. L. L. i. 1. 18; spelt scedule in the first folio. - O. F. schedule, or cedule, 'a schedule, scroll, note, bill;' Cot. - Lat. schedula, a small leaf of paper; dimin. of scheda, also scida (Cicero, Att. i. 20 fin.), a strip of papyrus-bark. β . The Gk. $\sigma_X \delta \sigma_y$, a tablet, leaf, may have been borrowed from Lat. scheda (or sceda?), see Liddell; but we find also Gk. $\sigma_X i \delta \eta$, a cleft piece of wood, a splint, which looks like the original of Lat. seida. The difficulty is to know whether the Lat. word is original (from scid-, base of scindere), or borrowed (from Gk. σχίζειν, to cleave). Either way, it is from ✓ SKID, to cleave; cf. Skt. chhid, to cut.

SCHEME, a plan, purpose, plot. (L., - Gk.) 'Scheme (schema), the outward fashion or habit of anything, the adorning a speech with rhetorical figures;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Borrowed directly, as a term in rhetoric, from Lat. schema. — Gk. $\sigma \chi \hat{\eta} \mu a$, form, appearance; also, a term in rhetoric. - Gk. $\sigma \chi \eta$ -, base of $\sigma \chi \dot{\eta}$ - $\sigma \omega$, future of $\ddot{\epsilon} \chi \dot{\epsilon} \iota \nu$, to hold, have. The base is $\sigma \in \chi$, whence (by transposition) $\sigma \chi \in \chi$ ✓ SAGH, to hold; whence also Skt. sah, to bear, endure. Der.

scheme, vb.; schem-er, schem-ing. And see sail.

SCHISM, a division, due to opinion. (F., -L., -Gk.) Tyndall has 'schismes that were among our clergy;' Works, p. 176, col. 1. M. E. scisme, Gower, C. A. i. 15. - F. schisme, scisme, 'a scisme, a division in, or from, the church;' Cot. - Lat. schisma. - Gk. σχίσμα, a rent, split, schism. - Gk. σκίζειν (fut. σχίσω, base σχίδ-), to cleave. - SKID, to cleave, cut; Skt. chhid, Lat. scindere, to cut. Der. schism-at-ic, from F. scismatique, 'scismaticall,' Cot., Lat. schismaticus, Gk. σχισματικός, from σχισματ-, stem of σχίσμα; hence schism-

cus, GK. σχισματικος, from σχισματ-, stem of σχίσμα; hence schismat-ic-al, -ly. And see schist, squill, schedule, ab-scind, re-scind.

BCHIST, rock easily cleft, slate-rock. (Gk.) In geology.—Gk. σχιστός, easily cleft.—Gk. σχίζειν, to cleave. See Schism.

BCHOOL, a place for instruction. (L.,—Gk.) M. E. scole, Chaucer, C. T. 125; Layamon, 9897. A. S. scólu, a school; 'see mon, be on minre scóle wére áféded and geléred'—the man, who wast fostered and taught in my school; Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, b. i. pr. 1 (cap. iii. § 1). The lengthening of the o seems due to stress.—

Lat. schola, a school. - Gk. σχολή, rest, leisure, spare time, employment of leisure, disputation, philosophy, a place where lectures are given, a school. The orig. sense is a resting or pausing; from the base $\sigma_{X^0} = \sigma_{X^0}$ or σ_{X^0} , seen in $\sigma_{X^0} + \sigma_{W}$, fut of έχειν, to have, hold, restrain, check, stop. — A SAGH, to hold; see Schome. Der. school, verb, As You Like It, i. 1. 173; schol-ar, M. E. scolere, Chaucer, C. T. 4000, A. S. sellers, Canons under King Edgar, § 10, in Thorpe's Ancient Laws, ii. 246, afterwards altered to scholar to agree with Lat. adj. scholaris; scholar-ly, scholar-ship; schol-ast-ic, from Lat. scholasticus = Gk. σχολαστικό»; schol-i-um, a Latinised form of Gk. σχόλιον, an interpretation, comment, from σχολή in the sense of 'discussion;' scholi-ast, from Gk. σχολιαστής, a commentator; scholi-ast-ic. Also school-man, school-master, school-mistress. Doublet,

shoal (1), q. v. SCHOONER, a two-masted vessel. (E.) The spelling schooner is a false one; it should be scooner. The mistake is due to a supposed derivation from the Du. schooner, a schooner, but, on the contrary, the Du. word (like G. schoner) is borrowed from E. There is no mention of Du. schooner in Sewel's Du. Dict., The E. schooner occurs in Ash's Dict., ed. 1775; and earlier in the following: 'Went to see Captain Robinson's lady . . This gentleman was the first contriver of schooners, and built the first of that sort about 8 years since; extract from a letter written in 1721, in Babson's Hist. of Gloucester, Massachusets; cited in Webster's Dict., whence all the information here given is copied. 'The first schooner... is said to have been built in Gloucester, Mass., about the year 1713, by a Captain Andrew Robinson, and to have received its name from the following trivial circumstance: When the vessel went off the stocks into the water, a bystander cried out, "O how she scoons!" [i. e. glides, skims along]. Robinson instantly replied, "A scooner let her be;" and from that time, vessels thus masted and rigged have gone by this name. The word scoon is popularly used in some parts of New England to denote the act of making stones skip along the surface of water. . . . According to the New England records, the word appears to have been originally written scooner; Webster. The New England scoon was imported from Clydesdale, Scotland; being the same as Lowland Sc. scon, 'to make flat stones skip along the surface of water; also, to skip in the above manner, applied to flat bodies; Clydesdale; Jamieson. So also scun, to throw a stone; North of England; E.D.S. Glos. B. I (A.D. 1781). -A.S. scúnian, to shun, flee away; hence, to skip or speed along. See Shun. Allied words are Norweg. skunna, Icel. skunda, skynda, Dan. skynde, Swed. skynda sig, Swed. dial. skynna sig, to hasten, hurry, speed. Apparently from a base SKU, to speed, whence also E. scu-d, E. shoo-t, shu-nt. As a rule, derivations which require a story to be told turn out to be false; in the present case, there seems to be no doubt that the story is true.

SCIATIC, pertaining to the hip-joint. (F., -L., -Gk.) tick vein; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. [The sb. sciatica is earlier, in Minsheu, ed. 1627.] – F. sciatique, 'of the sciatica; veine sciatique, the sciatica vein, seated above the outward ankle;' Cot. – Low Lat. sciaticus, corruption of Lat. ischiadicus, subject to gout in the hip (White). - Gk. loχιαδικός, subject to pains in the loins. - Gk. loχιαδ, stem of loχιάς, pain in the loins. - Gk. loχίον, the socket in which the thigh-bone turns. Der. sciatica, fem. of Lat. sciaticus.

SCIENCE, knowledge. (F., -L.) M. E. science, Chaucer, C. T. 11434; P. Plowman, B. x. 214.-F. science, 'science;' Cot. - Lat. scientia, science, knowledge. - Lat. scienti-, stem of pres. part. of scire, to know, orig. to discern. From a base SKI, to discern, whence also E. shill; see Skill. Der. scienti-fic, from F. scientifique, 'scientificall,' Cot., from Lat. scientificus, made by science, where the suffix -ficus is from facere, to make; scientific-al, -ly. Also a-scit-it-i-ous, scio-l-ist.

SCIMETAR, CIMETER, a curved sword. (F. or Ital., - Pers.?) Spelt semitar, used of a pointed sword; Titus Andron. iv. 2. 91. - F. cimeterre, 'a scymitar, or smyter, a kind of short and crooked sword, much in use among the Turks;' Cot. This accounts for the spelling cimeter. Also Ital. scimitarra, scimitara, 'a turkish or persian crooked sword, a simitar;' Florio. This accounts for the spelling scimetar. B. It was fully believed to be of Eastern origin. If so, it can hardly be other than a corruption of Pers. shimshir, shamshir, 'a cimeter, a sabre, a sword, a blade; Rich. Dict. p. 909. Lit. 'lion's claw.' = Pers. sham, a nail; and sher, a lion; id. pp. 907, 921; Vullers, ii.

464. γ. The Span. is cimitarra, explained by Larramendi from Basque cimea, a fine point, and tarra, belonging to; prob. a mere invention, like his Basque etymology of cigar.

SCINTILIATION, a throwing out of sparks. (F., = L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. [The verb scintillate is much later.] = F. scintillation, 'a sparkling;' Cot. = Lat. scintillationem, acc. of scintillatio. = Lat. scintillatus, pp. of scintillare, to throw out sparks. = Lat. scintilla, a spark; a dimin. form, as if from scinta*. Cf. Gk. σπινθήρ, a spark. Perhaps allied to A. S. scin-an, to shine; see Shine.

SCIOLIST, one whose knowledge is superficial. (L.) 'Though they be but smatterers and meer sciolists;' Howell, Famil. Letters, b. iii. let. 8 (about A. D. 1646). Formed with suffix -ist (Lat. -ista, Gk. -torns) from Lat. sciolus, a smatterer. Here the suffix (in scio-lus) has a dimin. force, so that the sense is 'knowing little.'-Lat. scire, to know; see Science.

SCION, a cutting or twig for grafting; a young shoot, young member of a family. (F.,-L.) Spelt scion, Minsheu, ed. 1627.

Also spelt sion, syon, cion, 'Syon, a yong sette,' i. e. slip or graft; Palsgrave. 'Cyun of a tre, Surculus, vitulamen;' Prompt. Parv. Spelt sioun, Poems and Lives of Saints, ed. Furnivall, xxxv. 74 (Stratmann). - F. scion, 'a scion, a shoot, sprig, or twig;' Cot. Spelt cion in the 13th cent. (Littre). Diez connects it with F. scier (spelt sier in Cot.), to cut, to saw, which is from Lat. secare, to cut. Thus sci-on means 'a cutting,' just as a slip or graft is called in E. a cutting, and in G. schnittling, from schnitt, a cut. See Section.

SCIRRHOUS, pertaining to a hard swelling. (L., -Gk.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. Englished as if from a Lat. scirrhosus*, adj. formed from scirrhus, a late Lat. medical term given in Blount and Phillips, used in place of Lat. scirrhoma, a hard swelling. - Gk. σκίρροs, better σκίροs, a hardened swelling, a 'scirrhus;' also called σκίρρομα, οr σκίρωμα; from the adj. σκιρόs, hard.

SCISSORS, a cutting instrument with two blades fastened at the middle. (F., -L.) Spelt cissers in Levins. 'Cysoure, forpex;' Prompt. Parv. M. E. sisoures (riming to houres), Chaucer, House of Fame, ii. 182.—O. F. cisoires, shears, scissors (Roquesort). more usual F. form is ciscause, 'sizars or little sheers;' Cot. latter is the pl. of ciseau, older form cisel, a chisel, cutting instrument. The true base of these words is probably secare, to cut, as shewn s.v. Chisel. β . But it certainly would seem that the derivative of secare was confused with forms due to cædere and scindere. And it is quite clear that the mod. E. spelling of scissors is due to a supposed etymology (historically false) from Lat. scissor, a cutter, which is from scissus, pp. of scindere, to cleave. It is remarkable, however, that the Lat. scissor meant 'a person who cuts,' a carver, a kind of gladiator (White); whilst the Low Lat. scissor meant a carver, a butcher, and scisor meant a coin-engraver, a tailor. y. There is absolutely not the slightest evidence for the use of scissor for a cutting instrument, and still less for the use of a plural scissores, which could only mean a couple of carvers, or butchers, or tailors. But popular etymology has triumphed, and the spelling scissors is the result. ¶ With Lat. scindere we may connect ab-scind, ab-scissa, re-scind; and see schism. With Lat. cædere we may connect circum-cise, con-cise, de-cide, de-cis-ion, ex-cis-ion, fratri-cide, homi-cide, in-cise, infanti-cide, matri-cide, parri-cide, pre-cise, regi-cide, sui-cide; cæs-ura. For the derivatives of secare, see Section.

SCOFF, an expression of scorn, a taunt. (O. Low G.) scof, skof, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 128, l. 3 from bottom; 'nom a skof' = took it in scorn, K. Alisaunder, 6986. Not found in A.S.; except that A. S. scyfe is a gloss upon præcipitationis in Ps. li. 4 (Bosworth).

O. Fries. schof, a scoff, taunt (Richtofen). + Icel. skaup, later skop, mockery, ridicule. Cf. also O. Du. schobben, schoppen, to scoff, mock (Hexham); Icel. skeypa, skopa, to scoff, mock, skopan, railing; mock (Hexham); Icel. skeypa, skopa, to scott, mock, skopan, railing; and perhaps Dan. skuffe, to deceive.

B. The orig. sense was probably 'a shove' or 'a rub; cf. Low G. schubben, to rub, sik schubben, to rub oneself when one itches (Bremen Wörterbuch); M. H. G. schupfen, to push, from the root of E. skove. See Shove. Der. scoff, verb, Rich. II, iii. 2. 163; scoff-er, As You Like It, iii. 5. 62.

BCOLD, to chide, rail at. (O. Low G.) M. E. scolden, P. Plowman, B. ii. 81. Not in A. S. Formed from Du. schold, pt. t. of the

strong verb scheldan, to scold. + G. schalt, pt. t. of the strong verb β. The orig. sense was prob. simply to make schelten, to scold. a loud noise; since we may consider these verbs as closely connected with scel. skjalla (pt. t. skal, pp. skollinn), to clash, claster, slam, make a noise; G. schallen, in comp. erschallen (pt. t. erscholl), to resound; Swed. skalla, to resound. SKAL, to resound; said of skalla, to resound. SKAL, to resound; said of a land. hound. Der. scold, sb., Tam. Shrew, i. 2. 188, and in Palsgrave;

scold-er. And see scald (3).

SCOLLOP, the same as Scallop, q. v.

SCONCE (1), a small fort, bulwark. (Du., -F., -L.?) In Shak. Hen. V, iii. 6. 76; also applied to a helmet, Com. Errors, ii. 2. 37; and to the head itself, Com. Errors, i. 2. 79. – O. Du. schantse (Du. schans), 'a fortresse, or a sconce;' Hexham. We find also Swed. skans, fort, sconce, steerage; Dan. skandse, fort, quarter-deck; G. schanze, a sconce, fort, redoubt, bulwark; but none of these words β. They are seem to be original, nor to have any Teut. root. probably all derived from O. F. esconser, 'to hide, conceal, cover,' also absconser, 'to hide, keep secret;' Cot. We also find O. F. escons (Burguy) and absconse (Cotgrave) used as past participles.—

Lat. absconsus, used (as well as absconditus) as pp. of absconders, M m 2

to hide; see Abscond. The Span. esconder, Ital. ascondere, to hide, anumber was denoted by a longer and deeper cut or secre. At are directly from the infin. abscondere; with the reflexive sense, we Lowestoft, narrow passages cut in the side of the slope towards. find Span. esconderse, to hide oneself; and the E. to ensconce oneself simply means to lie hid in a corner, or to get into a secure nook. y. Diez derives the Ital. scancia, a book-case, from Bavarian schanz = G. schanze, which is doubtless right; but the G. schanze may be none the less a borrowed word. It is singular that we also find G. schanzs in the sense of 'chance;' and there can be no doubt as to its being borrowed from F, when used in that sense; for it is then from O.F. chance, chance. And see Sconce (2). Der. en-

sconce, coined by prefixing en-; see En-.

SCONCE (2), a candle-stick (F.,-L.) Palsgrave has: 'Sconse, to sette a candell in, lanterne a mayn.' M.E. sconce. 'Sconce, Sconsa, vel absconsa, lanternula;' Prompt. Parv. p. 450. 'Hec absconsa, a scons;' Wright's Vocab. i. 231, col. 1. This clearly shews that the word was used to mean a concealed or closely covered light; as also we find from Roquefort. - O. F. esconse, a dark lantern, Lat. absconsa; Roquefort. Put for absconse. - Lat. absconsus,

pp. of abscondere; see Abscond. And see Sconce (1). SCOOP, a hollow vessel for ladling out water, a large ladle. (Scand.) M. E. scope. 'Scope, instrument, Vatila, Alveolus;' Prompt. Parv. The pl. scopes, and the verb scopen, to ladle out water, occur in Manning's Hist. of England, ed. Furnivall, 8164, 8168 (Stratmann). -Swed. skopa, a scoop; O. Swed. skopa, with sense of Lat. haustrum (Ihre). + O. Du. schoepe, schuppe, a scoop, shovel; Hexham. + Dan. skuff, a shovel. + G. schüppe, a shovel.

β. Perhaps connected with Shovel, q. v.; though this is not quite clear. But cf. Gk. σκύφος, a cup, allied to σκάφος, a hollow vessel, from σκάπτειν, to dig. - ✓ SKAP, to dig. See Shave. Der. scoop, vb., M. E. scopen, as above; coal-scoop.

SCOPE, view, space surveyed, space for action, intention. (Ital., purpose, intent.' We seem to have taken it from Ital, as it is not a F. word, and has a more limited sense in Gk. Otherwise, it is from a late Lat. scopus, of which I can find no good account. -Gk. σκοπόs, a watcher, spy; also a mark to shoot at.—Gk. root ΣΚΕΠ-, as in σκέπτομαι, I consider, see, spy.—

✓ SPAK, to spy;

SCORBUTIC, pertaining to, or afflicted with scurvy. (Low L., -Low G.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674, we find: 'Scorbute (scorbutus), the disease called the scurvy; scorbutical, pertaining, or subject to that disease.' Formed with suffix -ic from Low Lat. scorbutus, which is merely a Latinised form of Low G. schorbock, scurvy, also spelt schärbuuk, scharbock, scorbut; see Bremen Wörterbuch, s. v. schärbunk. Cf. O. Du. scheur-buyck, 'the scurvie in the gumms,' Hexham; Du. scheurbuik. Also G. scharbock, scurvy, tartar on the teeth. β. The etymology seems to have caused difficulty; but it is really obvious. The forms with & must be older than those with t, and the senses of Low G. schärbuuk and of O. Du. scheur-buyck are identical. They can only mean 'rupture of the belly,' and must have been applied to denote rupture in the first instance, and afterwards to signify scurvy. That the two diseases are different, is no objection to the etymology; it merely proves that confusion between them at one time existed.

y. The Low G. schärbuuk is from scheren, to separate, part aside, tear, rupture, and bunk, the belly; so also Du. scheur-buik, from scheuren, to tear, rend, crack, and buik, the belly. The verbs are allied to E. Shear. The Low G. buuk, Du. buik, G. bauch, are the same as Icel. bukr, the trunk of the body, for which see Bulk (2). And see Scurvy. Der. scorbutic-al.

SCORCH, to burn slightly, burn the surface of a thing. (F., -L.) M.E. scorchen, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, bk. ii. met. 6, 1. 1477; Romans of Partenay, 3678. O. F. escorcher, escorcer, 'to flay or pluck off the skin;' Cot. Cf. Span. escorchar, Ital. scorticare, to flay. 3. These are probably due to Low Lat. excorticare, to take off the skin; Ducange. - Lat. ex., off; and cortic-, stem of cortex, bark, rind, husk. The verb took up the sense of Lat. excitation. β. These are probably due to Low Lat. excorticare, to take to skin, from ex, and corium, skin; though it is not possible to derive scorch from excoriare, as Diez justly remarks. might, however, refer scorch to ex and scortum, with the sense of 'skin' or 'hide,' instead of to ex and cortex. However, it makes no very great difference, for the senses of scortum and cortex are not far removed, both being from the same \(\subseteq \text{SKAR} \), to separate, to shear, to which we may also refer the word corium. the orig. sense of search was to take off the scale or shell, hence, to take off the skin, to burn the surface of any thing; both scale and shell being from the same of SKAR. See Shear.
SCORE, a notch or line cut; a reckoning; twenty. (E.) M. E.

score; 'ten score tymes;' P. Plowman, B. x. 180. It is supposed

the sea are called scores. - A. S. scor, twenty; which occurs, according to Bosworth, in the A.S. version of the Rule of St. Bennet, near the end. - A. S. scor-, stem of the pt. t. pl. and pp. of sceran, to shear, cut. See Shear. Cf. Icel. skor, skora, a score, notch, incision; Swed. skåra, Dan, skaar, the same. Der. score, to cut, Spenser, F. Q. i. 1. 2; also to count by scoring, Chaucer, C. T.

SCORIA, dross, slag from burnt metal. (L., -Gk.) In Holland, tr. of Plinie, b. xxxiii. c. 4. - Lat. scoria. - Gk. σκωρία, filthy refuse, dross, scum. - Gk. σκωρία, dung, ordure. + A. S. scearn, dung. + Skt. gakrit, dung. + Lat. stercus. β. All from ✓ SKAR, to separate; see Curtius, i. 205. See Scorn.

SCORN, disdain, contempt. (F., -O. H.G.) M. E. scorn (dat. scorne), O. Eng. Homilies, ii. 169, l. 1; schorn, scharn, Ancren Riwle, p. 126, l. 24; skarn, Ormulum, 4402; scarn, scorn, Layamon, 17307.—O. F. escarn, scorn, derision; Burguy. We find O. F. pp. pl. escharnys, glossed by E. scornid, in Wright's Vocab. i. 144, l. 6. Cf. Ital. scherno, derision.—O. H. G. skern, mockery, scurrility. B. Some connect this word with Icel. skarn, dung, dirt; A. S. scearn, the same; the throwing of dirt being the readiest way of expressing scom; see Scoria. But Fick (iii. 338) connects it with Gk. σκαίρew, to skip, dance. Der. scorn, verb, M. E. scornen, P. Plowman, B. ii. 81, skarnen, Ormulum, 7397, from O. F. escarnir, escharnir, which from O. H. G. skernón, to mock, due to the sb. skern; also scorn-ful, K. Lear, ii. 4. 168; scorn-ful-ly; scorn-er, P. Plowman, B.

SCORPION, a stinging insect, a sign of the zodiac. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) M. E. scorpion, K. Alisaunder, 5263. - F. scorpion, 'a scorpion;' Cot. - Lat. scorpionem, acc. of scorpio, another form of scorpius, a scorpion. - Gk. σκορπίος, a scorpion, a prickly sea-fish, a prickly plant; the lit. sense being 'sharp' or stinging. - VSKARP, to cut, pierce; see Sharp.

SCOTCH, to cut with narrow incisions. (Scand.) In Shak. Cor. iv. 5. 198; Macb. iii. 2. 13; cf. scotch, sb., a slight cut. Antony, iv. 7. 10. The notion is taken from the slight cut inflicted by a scutcher or riding-whip; Cotgrave explains F. verge by 'a rod, wand, switch, or scutcher to ride with.' This connects scotch with prov. E. scuich, to strike or beat slightly, to cleanse flax; Halliwell. The variation of the vowel appears in Norw. skoka, skoko, or skuku, a swingle for beating flax (Aasen), which is prob. further allied to Swed. skäckta, skäkta, to swingle. 'Skäckta lin eller hampa, to swingle or seutch flax or hemp;' Widegren. β. Perhaps further allied to Du. schokken, to jolt, shake, and to E. Shock and Shake.

SCOT-FREE, free from payment. (E.) Scot means 'payment;' we frequently find scot and lot, as in Shak. 1 Hen. IV, v. 4. 115; Ben Jonson, Every Man, ed. Wheatley, iii. 7. 11; see a paper by D. P. Fry on scot and lot, Phil. Soc. Trans. 1867, p. 167. The phrase occurs in Thorpe, Ancient Laws, i. 491, in the Laws of Will. I. § v; 'omnis Francigena, qui tempore Eadward propinqui nostri fur Anglia parties a conceptulinum Anglorum quod iresi dicent un in Anglia particeps consuetudinum Anglorum, quod ipsi dicunt an hlote et an scote, persolvat secundum legem Anglorum.' Here an= on, in, by. See also Liber Albus, ed. Riley, pp. 114, 235. - A.S. scot, sceot; as in leoht-gesceot, leoht-sceot, money paid to supply light. Bosworth; Róme-scott, money paid to Rome, A. S. Chron. an. 1127. spelt Rôm-gescot, id. an. 1095. The lit. sense is 'contribution,' that which is 'shot' into the general fund.—A. S. scot-, stem of pp. of sceotan, to shoot; see Shoot, Shot. + O. Fries. skot, a shot, also a payment or scot. + Du. schot. + Icel. skot, a shot, contribution, tax. + G. schoss, a shot, a scot. β. The Low G. forms originated O. F. escot, a shot, whence escotter, 'every one to pay his shot, or to contribute somewhat towards it, Cot.; disner à escot, 'a dinner at an ordinary, or whereat every guest pays his part, id.; so that scot = a tavern-score, is certainly the same word; cf. 'Simbolum, escot de taverne,' Wright's Voc. i. 134. ¶ The phrase scot and lot, as a whole, presents some difficulty, and has been variously interpreted; the lit. sense is 'contribution and share;' I suppose that originally, scot meant a contribution towards some object to which others contributed equally, and that lot meant the privilege and liability thereby incurred; mod. E. subscription and membership. See.

Mr. Fry's paper, which is full of information. Doublet, skot. SCOUNDREL, a rascal, worthless fellow. (E.) In Shak. Tw. Nt. i. 3. 36; and in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Not common in old authors; used by Cotgrave to translate F. maraud. Formed, with agential suffix -el, from prov. E. and Scottish skunner or scunner, to loathe, shun; the d being excrescent, as usual after n. This word scunner was also used as a sb., with much the same sense as scoundrel. β. Thus Brockett gives: 'Scunner, to nauscate, feel disgust, to loathe, to shy, as a horse in harness. It is also applied, figuratively, that, in counting numbers by notches on a stick, every twentieth to a man whose courage is not at the sticking place, one who shrinks,

shudder, hesitate, shrink back through fear; Scunner, Skonner, sb., loathing, a surfeit; also, any person or thing which excites disgust. Also: 'Scunner, vb. trans., to disgust, cause loathing.' To which must be added, that, as the verb had the form scunner or scouner, it was obviously convenient to add the suffix -el of the agent, to turn it into a sb., for the sake of greater distinctness. This would give scouner-el, a fellow causing disgust, a loathsome rascal; and, with the usual insertion of d (which could not but be brought in by the emphasis) the form secundrel would naturally result. Of course, the suffix el (answering to ol in A. S. wacol, el in M. E. newefang-el) was preferable to the equivalent form er in this case, to distinguish the agential suffix from the frequentative one. Y. The verb scunner is the frequentative form from A.S. scunian, to shun; the se sound being preserved (as usual) in the North of England. Hence scound-r-el seun-er-el, one whom one constantly shuns, or merely 'a shunner,' a coward. The word is E., not Scand., because shun is not a Scand. word; see Shun. In Barbour's Bruce, xvii, 651, we have: 'And skunnyrrit tharfor na kyn thing' = and did not shrink through fear one bit on that account; where the Edinb. MS. has scounryt; shewing that skunnyr = scouner. And again, in the same, v. 211, where one MS. has schonand (shunning), the other has skownrand (scunnering), both words meaning 'dreading;' shewing that ¶ I have no doubt that skowner is the frequentative of schon. this solution, here first proposed, is the right one. Wedgwood connects it with scumber or scummer, to dirty; which would only give scumbrel. E. Müller refers us to Ital. scondaruolo, but scondaruole (not scondaruolo) merely means blindman's buff (see Florio), and the vowel o would not pass into ou, not to mention that Florio probably put u for v, and meant Ital. scondarvole, as Blount understood it. Mahn refers us to G. schandkerl (which he seems to have invented), the true G. word being schandbube; and the passage of G. a into E. ou is simply impossible. Besides, we need not go to G. or Ital. when the word can be fairly explained as English.

SCOUR, to cleanse by hard rubbing, to pass quickly over. (F., - L.) M. E. scouren; 'scouryn awey ruste;' Prompt. Parv. 'As any bason scoured newe;' Rom. of the Rose, 540. - O. F. escurer. 'to scowre; Cot. Cf. Span. escurare; O. Ital. scurare, to skoure dishes, to rub or cleanse harnesse, Florio. [Hence also Swed. skura, Dan. skure, to scour; the word not occurring in Icelandic.] - Lat. excurare, to take great care of, of which the pp. excuratus occurs in Plautus; see Diez. - Lat. ex, here used as an intensive prefix; and curare, to take care, from cura, care. See Ex- and Cure. Der. scour-er.

SCOURGE, a whip, instrument of punishment. (F., -L.) M.E. scourge, Wyclif, John, ii. 15; schurge, O.E. Homilics, i. 283, l. 11; Ancren Riwle, p. 418. - O. F. escorgie (see Littré), mod. F. escourgée, écourgée, a scourge. Cot. has escourgée, 'a thong, latchet, scourge, or whip.' Cf. Ital. scuriata, scuriada, a scourging; O. Ital. scoria, 'a whip, scourge, scoriare, to whip, scoriata, scoriada, a whipping; also, the same as scoria, i.e. a whip; Florio.

\$\beta\$. The Ital. scoriata answers to Lat. excoriata, lit. flayed off, hence a strip of skin or shread of leather for a whip; pp. of excoriare, to strip of skin. - Lat. ex, off; and corium, skin; see Ex- and Cuirass. γ. We might explain the O. Ital. verb scoriare directly from Lat. excoriare, to excoriate, to flay by scourging. Der. scourge, M. E. scourgen, Rob.

of Glouc. p. 263, l. 13.

SCOUT (1), a spy. (F., -L.) M. E. scoute (spelt scout, but riming with oute), Seven Sages, ed. Wright, l. 2218. -O. F. escoute, 'a spie, eave-dropper, also, a scout, scout-watch;' Cot. Verbal sb. from escouter, 'to hearken;' id.—Lat. auscultare, to hearken; see Auscultation.

B. The transfer in sense, from listening to spying, causes no difficulty; the O.F. escoute means both listener

SCOUT (2), to ridicule, reject an idea. (Scand.) In Todd's Johnson; noted as a vulgar word. Cf. Lowland Scotch scout, 'to pour forth any liquid forcibly;' Jamieson. The latter sense is closely related to shoot.—Icel. skúta, skúti, a taunt; cf. skúta, to jut out, allied to skota, skotra, to shove, skot-yroi, scoffs, taunts, and to the strong verb skjóta (pt. t. skaut, pl. skutu, pp. skotinn), to shoot. Cf. Swed. skjuta, (1) to shoot, (2) to shove, push; skjuta skulden pd, to thrust the blame on; Dan. skyde, (1) to shoot, (2) to shove; skyde skylden paa, to thrust the blame on; skyde vand, to repel water.

Thus the sense is to shoot, push away, reject. See Shoot.

SCOUT (3), a projecting rock. (Scand.) In place-names, as Raven-Scout. 'The steep ridges of rocks on Beetham-fell (West-Raven-Scout. 'The steep ridges of rocks on Beetham-fell (West-moreland) are called scouts;' A Bran New Wark (E. D. S.), l. 193, footnote. - Icel. skúta, to jut out; see Scout (2).

BCOWL, to look angry, to lower or look gloomy. (Scand.) M. E. scoulen; spelt scoule, Prompt. Parv. The devils who gather round a dying man are said to 'skoul and stare;' Pricke of Conscience, M. E. scoulen; spelt scoule, Prompt. Parv. The devils who gather round a dying man are said to 'skoul and stare;' Pricke of Conscience, 2225.— Dan. skule, to scowl, cast down the eyes. Cf. Icel. skolla, to shear, cut. A closely allied base SKARD appears in E. skard and

through fear.' So also Jamieson'has: 'Scunner, Scouner, to loathe, Oskulk, keep aloof, sholli, a skulker, a fox, the devil; Du. scuilen, to skulk, lurk, lie hid. β . That these are connected words is shewn by Low G. schulen, to hide oneself, not to let oneself be seen, and the prov. G. (Ditmarsch) schulen, to hide the eyes, to look slily as if peeping out of a hiding-place, look out, a word noticed by Fick, i. 337. γ. Fick connects these with Dan. skiul, snearer (watered Dan. skiule, to hide), Icel. skjól, a shelter, cover, which he refers to a Teut. base SKEULA, a hiding-place; from γ SKU, to cover. γ. Cf. also Icel. skjól-eygr, goggle-eyed, squinting (skjól- in other compounds having reference to skjól, a shelter); A. S. sceól-eáge, (Roeworth), spelt scýl-eágede in Wright's Vocab. i, 45, squint-eyed (Bosworth), spelt scyl-eagede in Wright's Vocab. i. 45, col. 2. Thus the sense is 'to peep out of a hiding-place,' or to look from under the covert of lowering brows. Der. scowl, sb.; also

533

Scul.k, q.v. SCRABBLE, to scrawl. (E.) In I Sam. xxi. 13; where the marginal note has 'made marks.' Put for scrapp-le, frequentative of Scrape, q.v. Cf. prov. E. scrabble, to scratch, frequentative of the scrape (Halliwell). See Scramble.

scrabe, d.v. Cl. prov. E. scrabels, to scratch, requestative of scratch, i.e. to scrape (Halliwell). See Scramble.

SCRAGGY, lean, rough. (Scand.) Cotgrave translates F. eschards by 'a little, lean, or skraggis girle, that looks as if she were starved.' It is the same word as M.E. scroggy, covered with underwood, or straggling bushes. 'The wey toward the Cite was strong, thorny, and scroggy; Gesta Romanorum, ed. Herrtage, p. 19, l. 19. Cf. Prov. E. scrag, a crooked, forked branch, also, a lean thin person (Halliwell); shrags, the ends of sticks. Also prov. E. scrog, a stunted bush, scroggy, abounding in underwood, scrogs, blackthorn, scroggy, twisted, stunted, scrog-legs, bandy-legs. (id.) - Swed. dial. skraka, a great dry tree, also (sarcastically) a long lean man; whence gobb-skrakan, a weak old man (Rietz). Allied to Swed. dial. skrokk, anything wrinkled or deformed, skrukka, to shrink together, skrugeg, crooked, skrukkug, wrinkled (Rietz). Also to Norweg. skrokken, wrinkled, uneven, pp. of the strong verb skrekka (pt. t. skrakk), to shrink (Aasen). β . Evidently scraggy is for scrakky, formed from skrakk, pt. t. of skrekka, to shrink, which is cognate with E. Shrink, q.v. Mr. Wedgwood also notes: 'a lean scrag, which is shrink, q.v. Mr. Wedgwood also notes: 'a lean serag, which is nothing but skin and bones; Bailey. Frisian skrog is used in the same sense, whilst Dan. skrog signifies carcase, the hull of a ship. Scrag of mutton, the bony part of the neck; scraggy, lean and bony.' He also notes Gael. sgreag, to shrivel (also cognate with shrink), whence sgreagach, dry, rocky, sgreagag, an old shrivelled woman, sgreagan, anything dry, shrunk, or shrivelled. Cf. Irish sgreag, a

rock. Der. scraggi-ness.
SCRAMBLE, to catch at or strive for rudely, struggle after, struggle. (E.) 'And then she'll scramble too;' Beaum. and Fletcher, Mons. Thomas, i. 3. 'I'll scramble yet amongst them;' id. Captain, ii. I (Jacomo). 'The cowardly wretch fell down, crying for succour, and scrambling through the legs of them that were about him; 'Sidney, Arcadia, b. ii. (R.) Not found in M.E. A frequentative form of prov. E. scramb, to pull, or rake together with the hands (Yorks.), scramp, to catch at, to snatch (North; in Halliwell). It may also be regarded as a nasalised form of prov. E. scrabble, to scramble (Somersets.), allied to scraffle, to scramble (Halliwell), and scrapple, to grub about (Oxon.), which is the frequentative of prov. E. scrap, to scratch (East.) Halliwell cites 'to scrappe as a henne dose from a MS. Dict. of A. D. 1540; which is merely E. scrape. Thus scramble is the frequentative of a nasalised form of Scrape, q.v. And see Scrab-

ble. Der. scramble, sb.; scrambl-er.

SCRAP, a small piece, shred. (Scand.) M. E. scrappe. 'And also 3 if I myst gadre any scrappes of the releef of the twelf cupes,' i. e. any bits of the leavings of the twelve baskets (in the miracle of the loaves); Trevisa, tr. of Higden, i. 15. (Rather Scand. than E.) – Icel. skrap, scraps, trifles, from skrapa, to scrape, scratch; Dan. skrab. scrapings, trash, from skrabe, to scrape; Swed. afskrap, scrapings, refuse, dregs, from skrapa, to scrape. See Scrape.

SCRAPE, to remove a surface with a sharp instrument, shave, scratch, save up. (Scand.) M. E. scrapien, scrapen, also shrapien, shrapen (Stratmann). 'But ho so schrape my mawe'—unless one were to scrape my maw; P. Plowman, B. v. 124. Spelt shrapien, Ancren Riwle, p. 116, l. 15. (Rather Scand, than E.) - Icel. skrapa, to scrape; Swed. skrapa; Dan. skrabe. + Du. schrapen, to scrape. + A. S. scearpian, to scarify; A. S. Leechdoms, ii. 76, l. 13. A. S. form scearpian is clearly allied to A. S. scearp, sharp; thus to scrape is 'to use a sharp instrument;' see Sharp. Der. scrap-ing,

scrap-er; also scrap, q. v., scrabb-le, q. v., scramb-le, q. v. SCRATCH, to scrape with a pointed instrument or with the nails. (Scand.) The word to scratch has resulted from the confusion of M. E. scratten, to scratch, with M. E. cracchen, with the same sense. 1. M. E. scratten, to scratch. Prompt. Parv.; Pricke of Conscience,

shred. We may explain to scrat by to shear slightly, scrape, grate. If fusion with screw (2) below. Spelt screw in Minsheu, ed. 1627.—
The word scrape runs parallel with it, from the base SKARP; and the O. F. escrove, 'a scrue, the hole or hollow thing wherein the vice of difference in sense and form between scrape and scrat is very slight. Lastly, the form scrat is rather Scand. than E.; cf. Dan. skrade, to creak; Norweg. and Swed. stratta, to laugh loudly or harshly, Norweg. stratla, to rattle (Aasen), Swed. dial. strata, to frighten away animals; words significant of sharp, grating sounds. cracchen, P. Plowman, B. prol. 154, 186. Apparently put for craisen.

Swed. kratsa, to scrape, krats, a scraper, formed with suffix -sa from kratta, to rake, scrape, scratch, cf. kratta, sb., a rake; Dan. kradse, to scratch. So also Du. krassen (for kratsen?), to scratch; G. kratsen, to scratch; all from a base KART, to scratch, from & KAR, to cut, which is merely & SKAR, to cut, with loss of initial s, and appears in Gk. neipen, to shear, Skt. kri, to injure, ori, to wound. ¶ Hence scratten and cracchen are from the same root and mean much the same thing, so that confusion between them was easy enough. Der. scratch, sb., scratch-er. Doublet, grate (2).

SCRAWL, to write hastily or irregularly. (E.) A late word, used by Swift and Pope (Rich., and Todd). The aw (= au) denotes a long vowel or diphthong; better spelt scrall, with a as in all. 'To scrall, or scrawl, to scribble, to write after a sorry careless manner;' Phillips, ed. 1706. It appears to be nothing but a careless form of Scrabble, q.v. Cf. also E. scribble, and prov. E. scribble serobble, scribbling (North).

8. The peculiar form seems due to seroble, scribbling (North).

B. The peculiar form seems due to confusion with prov. E. scrawl, to crawl (West) in Halliwell; he cites 'To scrall, stir, motito' from Coles, Lat. Dict. To which add: 'The ryuer shall scraule [swarm] with frogges,' Exod, viii. 3; in Coverdale's version. This word is merely E. crawl, with prefixed s, added in some cases with the idea of giving greater emphasis; see

Crawl. Der. scrawl, sb., scrawl-er.

SCREAM, to cry out shrilly. (Scand.) M. E. scremen, Polit. Songs, p. 158, l. 9; screamen, Hali Meidenhad, p. 37, last line but one. — Icel. skræma, to scare, terrify; Swed. skræma, Dan. skræmme, to scare. β . Hence it appears that the E. word has preserved what was doubtless the oldest sense of these Scand. words, viz. 'to cry aloud,' as the means of imposing or of expressing terror; we still commonly use scream with especial reference to the effects of sudden fright. Cf. Swed. skrän, a scream, skräna, to whimper, which is merely a parallel form. Y. In precisely the same way, the Dan. skrække, to scare, is related to E. skrække. The forms scree-ch, and Lowland Sc. skir-l, to cry shrilly, are all various extensions from the Teut. base SKRI, to cry aloud, occurring in G. schreien, Swed. skria, Du. schreijen, to cry aloud or shriek. - VSKAR, to make a noise; Fick, i. 242. Cf. G. schallen, to resound. See Screech,

Shriek. Der. scream, sb.

SCREECH, to shriek, cry aloud. (Scand.) 'Whilst the screechoul, screeching loud;' Mids. Nt. Dr. v. 383; where the first folio has scritch-owle, scritching. Also spelt scrike, Spenser, F. Q. vi. 5. 18. Baret (1580) has scriek. M. E. scriken, skryken, schrichen, schriken, Chaucer, C. T. 15406 (Six-text, B. 4590); spelt shriken, O. E. Homilies, ii. 181, l. 2. — Icel. shrækja, to shriek; cf. shrikja, to titter (said of suppressed laughter); Swed. skrika, to shriek; Dan. skrige, to shriek; skrige of Skræk, to shriek with terror. + Irish sgreach-aim, I shriek; Gael. sgreach, sgreuch, to screech, scream; W. ysgrechio, to scream, β. All from ✓ SKARK or SKARG, to make a noise; whence Icel. skark, a noise, tumult, Skt. kharj, to creak, Russ. skrejetate, to gnash the teeth; extended from \(\subseteq \text{SKAR}, to make a noise. See Scream. \) Der. screech, sb., answering to Swed. skrik, Dan. skrig, Irish sgreach, Gael. sgreuch, W. ysgrêch; also screech-owl. And see shrike. Doublet, shriek, which is merely a variant, due to the alteration of se to sk at the beginning and the preservation of k at the end.

SCREEN, that which shelters from observation, a partition; also, a coarse riddle or sieve. (F., - Teut.?) 1. M. E. scren; spelt screne, Prompt. Parv., p. 450; Wright's Vocab. i. 197, col. 2. - O. F. escran, 'a skreen to set between one and the fire, a tester for a bed;' Cot. Mod. F. écran. β. Of doubtful origin; Diez refers it to G. schragen, a trestle, stack (of wood); we may also note G. schranne, a railing (answering to the E. sense of partition made of open work); and G. schranke, a barrier, schranken, the lists (at a tournament); cf. schranken-fenster, a lattice or grate-window. γ. Fick (i. 813) connects G. schragen and schranks with each other and with Lat. scrinium (whence E. Shrine). We cannot derive screen from Lat. scrinium, as we know that the latter word became escrin or escrain in O. F., and shrine in E. 2. In the sense of coarse riddle, it is spelt shreine in Tusser's Husbandry, sect. 17, st. 16 (E. D. S.), and is the same word as the above. 'A screen for gravel or corn is a grating which wards off the coarser particles and prevents them from coming through; Wedgwood. Der. screen, verb, Hamlet, iii. 4. 3.

SCREW (1), a cylinder with a spiral groove or ridge on its sur-

O. F. escroue, 'a scrue, the hole or hollow thing wherein the vice of a presse, &c. doth turn; 'Cot. Mod. F. écrou. B. Of uncertain origin. Diez derives it from Lat. scroben, acc. of scrobs, a ditch, trench, also a hole. This word appears to be from a base SKARBH, closely allied to SKARP, to cut, as in Lat. scalpere, sculpere; see Scrofula, Sculpture.

v. Diez thinks the F. word can hardly be derived from the Teutonic; we find G. schraube, a screw, Du. schroef, Icel. skrufa, Swed. skruf, a screw, peg, Dan. skrue; words of which the root does not seem to be known; though they may be from the Teut. base SKRU, to cut; Fick, iii. 339. ¶ The E. word from the Teut. base SKRU, to cut; Fick, iii. 339. is certainly from the F., as Scheler rightly remarks. Der. screw. verb, Macb. i. 7. 60; screw-driv-er, screw-propell-er, screw-steamer.

SCREW (2), a vicious horse. (E.) A well-known term in modern E., not noticed in Johnson or Halliwell. The same word as shrew, a vicious or scolding woman, spelt screwe in Political Songs, ed.

Wright, p. 153, l. 13. See Shrow. Doublet, shrew.

SCRIBBLE, to write carelessly. (L.; with E. suffix.) 'Scribled forth in hast at aduenture;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 56 e. Formed with the frequentative suffix -le from scribe, sb.; the suffix giving it a verbal force. Similarly, we find G. schreibler, a scribbler, from schreiben, to write. See Soribe. Der. scribble, sb., scribbl-er.

SCRIBE, a writer, a clerk, an expounder of the Jewish law. (L.) First in use as a scriptural term, and taken directly from Latin; Littré does not trace the F. scribe beyond the 16th century. M. E. scribe, Wyclif, Matt. viii. 19. - Lat. scriba, a writer, Matt. viii. 19 (Vulgate). - Lat. scribere, to write (pp. scriptus), orig. to scratch marks on a soft surface, to cut slightly; allied to scrobs, a ditch, and scalpere, to cut. - & SKARBH, extended form of & SKAR, to cut, whence also Gk. γράφειν, and A. S. grafan; see Grave (1). Der. scribb-le, q. v.; and see scrip (2), script, script-ure, scriv-en-er. Also (from Lat. scribere), a-scribe, circum-scribe, de-scribe, in-scribe, prescribe, pro-scribe, sub-scribe, tran-scribe (for trans-scribe); also (from pp. scriptus) a-script-ion, circum-script-ion, con-script, de-script-ion, inscript-ion, manu-script, non-de-script, pre-script-ion, pre-script-ive, proscript-ion, post-script, re-script, sub-script-ion, super-script-ion, transcript, tran-script-ion, &c. Also shrive, shrift, Shrove-tide.

SCRIMMAGE, the same as Skirmish, q.v.
SCRIP (1), a small bag or wallet. (Scand.) M. E. scrippe, King
Hom, ed. Lumby, 1061; Chaucer, C. T. 7319. — Icel. skreppa, a scrip, bag; Norweg. skreppa, a knapsack (Aasen); Swed. dial. skrappa, a bag (Rietz), Swed. skrappa, a scrip; O. Swed. skreppa (Ihre). + O. Du. scharpe, schaerpe, scerpe, a scrip, pilgrim's wallet (Oudemans); Low G. schrap, a scrip. (Brem. Wort.) Allied to G. scherbe, a shred. The orig. sense is 'scrap,' because made of a scrap or shred of skin or other material. See Scrap, Scarf (1).

SCRIP (2), a piece of writing, a schedule. (F., - L.) In Shak. Mids. Nt. Dr. i. 2. 3. The same word as script, the t dropping off in common talk; see Script.

SCRIPT, a piece of writing. (F.,-L.) 'Euery script and bond;' Chaucer, C. T. 9571. - O. F. escript, 'a writing;' Cot. - Lat. scriptum, a thing written, neut. of scriptus, pp. of scribere, to write; see Scribe. Der. manu-script, re-script, tran-script.

SCRIPTURE, writing, the Bible. (F., - L.) Scripture, in the sense of 'bible,' is short for holy scripture, or rather, The Holy Scriptures. M. E. scripture; the pl. scripturis is in Wyclif, Luke, xxiv. 27. O. F. escripture, 'writ, scripture, writing;' Cot. = Lat. scriptura, a writing = Lat. scripturus, fut. part. of scribere, to write; see Scribe. Der. scriptur-al.

SCRIVENER, a scribe, copyist, notary. (F., - L.) Properly a scriven; the suffix -er (of the agent) is an E. addition. M. E. skrivenere, Lydgate, Complaint of Black Knight, st. 28; formed with suffix -ere from M. E. scrivein, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 44, l. 30. - O. F. escrivain, 'a scrivener;' Cot. Cf. mod. F. écrivain, Span. escribano, Ital. scrivano. - Low Lat. scribanum, acc. of scribanus, a notary;

extended from scriba, a scribe; see Scribe.

SCROFULA, a disease characterised by chronic swellings of the glands. (L.) Called 'the king's evil,' because it was supposed the touch of a king could cure it; see Phillips, Dict., &c. In Phillips, ed. 1706; Blount (1674) has the adj. scrofulous. — Lat. scrofula; usually in pl. scrofula, scrofulous swellings. The lit. signification of scrofula is a little pig; dimin. of scrofu, a breeding sow. The reason for the name is not certainly known, but perhaps it is from the swollen appearance of the glands. It is remarkable that the Gk. name (χοιράδεs) for swollen or scrofulous glands appears to be similarly connected with χοῖροs, a pig. β. The Lat. serofa means 'a digger,' from the habit of swine, who are fond of 'rooting' or turning up the earth; allied to scrobs, a ditch. The parallel Gk. SCREW (1), a cylinder with a spiral groove or ridge on its surface, used as a fastening or as a mechanical power. (F., = L.? or Teut.?)

Better spelt scrue, as in Cotgrave; the spelling screw is due to congrave; the spelling screw is due to congrave. See Grave (1).

Better spelt scrue, as in Cotgrave; the spelling screw is due to congrave.

Scroll, formerly also scrowl, is a contraction of scrow-el, a dimin. form (with suffix el) of serome or serone, the earlier form of the word. The dimin. form does not appear to be earlier than about A.D. 1500, but the M. E. scroue, scrowe, is much older. Palsgrave (A. D. 1530) gives both scrolle and scrowe, and equates both to F. rolle. Fabyan also has both forms: 'He [Rich. II.] therefore redde the scrowle of resignacyon hymselfe,' an. 1398 (ed. Ellis, p. 547); 'wherefore, knowynge that the sayd Baylly vsed to bere scrowys and prophecie knownge that the saya Bayliy vsea to Dere scrows and prophetic aboute hym,' an. 1449 (id. p. 624). M. E. scrowe, scrowe; spelt scrow, Prompt. Parv.; pl. scrowis, Wyclif, Matt. xxiii. 5 (earlier version only); scrowe, Ancren Riwle, p. 282, last line. — O. F. scrowe, 'a scrowle;' Cot. Spelt scrow in the 14th cent. (Littré); mod. F. écrou; the Low Lat. scrow occurs a. D. 1386 (Ducange). To on the must be added that the dimin. form escroele actually occurs, in the sense of strip, as cited by Littré, s. v. écrou; thus proving the origin of E. scroll beyond all doubt.

B. Of Teut. origin. — O. Du. schroode, a strip, shred, slip of paper (Oudemans); allied to schroden, to cut off (id.) Cf. Icel. skrá, a scroll; allied to Norweg. skraa, to cleave (shred), and Dan. skraae, to hull corn, in which the d has disappeared. Thus the orig. sense is a 'shred,' i. e. strip or slip of parchment. See Shred, Shard.

SCRUB, to rub hard. (E.) M. E. scrobben, to rub down a horse; King Alisaunder, 4310. Not found in A. S., but prob. an E. word, see below. + Du. schrobben, to scrub, wash, rub, chide. + Dan. skrubbe, to scrub, rub; cf. skrubbet, adj., rough, rugged, scabrous. + Swed. skrubba, to rub, scrub.

B. The Norweg. skrubb means a scrubbing-brush (Aasen); and skrubba is a name for the dwarf corneltree, answering to E. shrub, A.S. scrobb, a shrub. The likeness between A. S. scrobb, a shrub, and M. E. scrobben, to scrub, can hardly be accidental; and, from the analogy of broom, we may conclude that the original scrubbing-brush was a branch of a shrub, and that the vb. is from the sb. In fact, we still use scrubby as an epithet of a plant, with the sense of shrubby, i. e. mean, small, or rough (cf. Dan. skrubbet, rough, cited above); and we even extend the same epithet to meanness of conduct, and the like. Cf. also Du. schrobber, 'a swabber, scrub, hog, scoundrel, fool, scrape-penny;' O. Du. schrobber, 'a rubber, a scraper, a scurvie fellow;' Hexham. And note Lowland Sc. scrubber, 'a handful of heath tied tightly together for cleaning culinary utensils, Teviotdale; Jamieson. Sce Shrub. Der. scrub, sb., 'a mean fellow, a worn-out brush, low underwood,' Webster; scrubb-ed, mean, Merch. Ven. v. 162; scrubb-y, adj., mean; scrubb-er.

SCRUPLE, a small weight, a doubt, perplexity, reluctance to act. (F., - L.) 'It is no consience, but a foolish scruple;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 1435 c. 'Would not have bene too scrupulous;' Frith, Works, p. 143, col. 2. - F. scrupule, 'a little sharp stone falling into a mans shooe, and hindering him in his gate [gait]; also, a scruple, doubt, fear, difficulty, care, trouble of conscience; also, a scruple, a weight amounting unto the third part of a dram; 'Cot.— Lat. scrupulum, acc. of scrupulus, a small sharp stone; hence, a small stone used as a weight, a small weight; also, a stone in one's shoe, an uneasiness, difficulty, small trouble, doubt. Dimin. of scrupus, a sharp stone. Formed from a base SKRU = 4 SKUR, to cut, appearing in Skt. kshur, to cut, scratch, furrow, khur, to cut, chhur, to cut, Gk. σκῦρον, chippings of stone, ξυρόν, a razor. Cf.

SKAR, to cut; see Shear. Der. scrupul-ous, from F. scrupuleux, 'scrupulous,' Cot., from Lat. scrupulosus; scrupul-ous-ly, -ness.

SCRUTINY, a strict examination, careful enquiry. (L.) Spelt scruteny, Skelton, Garl. of Laurel, 782; cf. F. scrutine, 'a scrutiny',' Cot. Englished from L. scrutinium, a careful enquiry. - Lat. scrutari, to search into carefully, lit. to search among broken pieces. - Lat. scruta, broken pieces, old trash; prob. from the base SKRU, to cut up, for which see Scruple. Der. scrutin-ise, scrutin-eer. And see in-scrut-able.

SCUD, to run quickly, run before the wind in a gale. (Scand.) In Shak. Venus, 301. We also have prov. E. scud, a slight rapid or flying shower of rain (Shropshire, and elsewhere); Lowland Sc. scuddin-stanes, thin stones made to skim the surface of water, as an amusement, answering exactly to Dan. skud-steen, a stone quoit. The frequentative of scud is prov. E. scuttle, to walk fast, to hurry along, often used with precisely the same force as scud; the weakened form scuddle, to run away quickly, is given in Bailey, vol. i. ed. 1735. Hence send is a weakened form of sent or scot; cf. prov. E. 'to go like scooter, i.e. very quick, East' (Halliwell); and scoot is only another form of shoot. Precisely the same weakening of t to d occurs in Danish, and the nautical term to scud is of Danish origin. - Dan. skyde, to shoot, to push, to shove; skyde i frö, to run to seed; skyde vand, to repel water; skyde over stem (lit. to shoot over the stem), to shoot ahead, i. e. scud along, as a nautical term; Dan. skud-, a shooting, used in compounds, as in skud-aar, leap-year, skud-steen, a base must be SKV 'scudding-stane;' Swed. skutta, to leap, Swed. dial. skuta, a sledge skval, dish-water.

SCROLL, a roll of paper or parchment, a schedule. (F., - Teut.) (Rietz), allied to Swed. skjuta, to shoot, and to Icel. skjuta, to shoot, also to slip or scud away, abscond. See Shoot. I unhesitatingly reject Grein's interpretation of A.S. seúdan by 'scud;' it only occurs in one passage, where it may better mean to 'shudder' or 'shiver.' We never find M. E. scudden, so that there is no connecting link between A. S. scudan and Shakespeare's scud. The W. ysguth, a scud, whisk,

n. Spurell, is of no value here. Der. scutt-le (3), q.v.

SCUFFLE, to struggle, fight confusedly. (Scand.) In Beaum. and Fletcher, Philaster, v. 1. The frequentative form of scuff, preserved in prov. E. scuff, to shuffle in walking, West; Halliwell.

Swed. skuffa, to push, shove, jog; allied to E. shove. + O. Du. schuffelen, to drive on, also, to run away, i.e. to shuffle off; allied to Du. schuiven, to shove. Thus to scuffle is 'to keep shoving about.' See Shuffle, Shove. Der. scuffle, sh., Antony, i. 1. 7.
SCULK, SKULK, to hide oneself, lurk. (Scand.) M.E. sculken,

skulken, Pricke of Conscience, 1788; Gower, C. A. ii. 93, 1. 4; whence the sb. scolkynge, Rob. of Glouc. p. 256, l. 11. — Dan. skulke, to sculk, slink, sneak; Swed. skolka, to play the truant. Allied to Icel. skolla, to sculk, keep aloof.

B. The base is SKULK, extended from SKUL; just as lur-k is from lower. The shorter base occurs in Du. schulen, Low G. schulen, to sculk, to lurk in a hiding-place; from Dan. skiul, Icel. skjól, a place of shelter; see further under Soowl, which schools form. which exhibits the shorter form.

SCULL (1), the cranium; see Skull.

'Scull, a little oar, to SCULL (2), a small, light oar. (Scand.) row with; Sculler, a boat rowed with sculls, or the waterman that row with; Sculler, a boat rowed with sculls, or the waterman that manages it;' Phillips, ed. 1706. Also in the phrase 'rowing scull,' Hudibras, pt. i. c. 3, l. 351. We also find 'the old sculler,' i. c. Charon; Ben Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. I (Cupid's 7th speech). Dryden oddly uses sculler with the sense of 'boat;' tr. of Virgil, Georg. b. iv. l. 735. 'Scull to rowe with, auiron; Scullar, batellier;' Palsgrave.

B. To be connected with Lowland Sc. skul, skul, the school word vir Swed skul, the school was sense with the sense boat sense beautiful which is a Scand word vir Swed skul, skoll, a goblet or large bowl, which is a Scand. word, viz. Swed. skdl, a base, bowl, one of the scales of a balance (Widegren); Icel. skál, a bowl, a hollow, dish of a balance; Dan. skaal, a bowl, cup. (The change of vowel is remarkable, but occurs again in Skull, q. v.) National Son, without authority, defines a scull as 'a boat,' and so connects 'boat' with the idea of 'shell,' or hollow vessel; this can hardly be right. Every rowing man knows the essential difference between sculls and oars to consist in this, that the blade of the scull is hollowed out, as it were, and slightly curved, whilst the oar-blade is much flatter; oars for sea-boats are quite flat. We may at once explain scull from Icel. skál, a hollow; Swed. skálig, 'concave, hollow,' Widegren. Thus a scull is an oar with a slightly concave blade, like the dish of a balance. See Scale (2). Der. scull, verb; scull-er, as above.

SCULL (3), a shoal of fish. (E.) In Shak. Troilus, v. 5. 22.

M. E. sculle, Prompt. Parv. A variant of Shoal, q. v.

SCULLERY, a room for washing dishes, and the like. (E.) The word is really E., though the suffix -y is French; this suffix is added by analogy with pantr-y, butter-y (really bottler-y), so as to denote the place or room where the washing of dishes went on. Sculler is a remarkable alteration of swiller, i.e. a washer, from the verb swill, to wash, A. S. swilian; see Swill. This is proved by the history of the word, in which two changes took place: (1) from swiller to squiller; and (2) from squillery to scullery.

1. We find occasional change of orig. initial sw to squ, due perhaps to an Eastern dialect. Levins writes squaine for swain. Another clear instance is in the M. E. swelter (allied to mod. E. sultry), spelt squaltryn in the Prompt. Parv., p. 471; and on the very same page we have: 'squyllare, dysche-wescheare, Liza;' i.e. squiller for swiller.

2. Again, in 2. Again, in the same, p. 450, we find: 'Scorel, or squerel, beest;' i. e. scorel for squirrel; and by the same change, squillery would become scallery or scullery (for the change from see to see observe 'scome, or seum' on p.

449 of the same).

\$\begin{align*}
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\be scullery (for the change from sco to seu observe 'scome, or seum' on p. 449 of the same).

\$\begin{align*} \mathbb{E} \ \text{ further examples, note: 'How the squyler of the leechyn;' Rob. of Brunne, Handlynge Synne, l. 5913 (in Spec. of Eng. ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 61). 'The pourvayours of the buttlarye [buttery] and pourvayours of the squylerey;' Ordinances and Regulations of the Royal Household, 4to, 1790, p. 77; 'Sergeant-squylloure,' ibid, p. 81; cited in Halliwell. 'All suche other stabilities [buttery] and pourvayours of the squylerey;' Ordinances and Regulations of the Royal Household, 4to, 1790, p. 77; 'Sergeant-squylloure,' ibid, p. 81; cited in Halliwell. 'All suche other stabilities [buttery] and property property and the stabilities [buttery] and property prope as shall long [belong] unto the squyllare; Rutland Papers, p. 100; also in Halliwell. Moreover, Rob. of Brunne tells us that the squyler above mentioned 'meked hymself ouer skyle [exceedingly] Pottes and dysshes for to swele,' i. e. swyle, swill, as required by the rime; 1. 5828. There is, in fact, no doubt as to the matter. change from swiller to squiller or sculler in the dialect of the East of England was obviously caused by the influence of Dan. skylle, Swed. skilja, to wash, rinse, Icel. skola, skyla, to wash. If (as seems most likely) these words are cognate with A.S. swilian, the form of the base must be SKWAL or SKWIL, as in Swed. squala, to gush, Norw. 8. We may further suppose that the change

from swillery or squillery to scullery was helped out by some confusion afflicted with it; an E. adaptation, probably, of the Low Lat. medical with O. F. escuelle (from Lat. scutella), a dish; so that a scullery term scorbulus; see Scorbutic. Also scurvi-ly, -ness. was looked on as a place for dishes rather than as being merely the SCUTCH, to dress flax; see Scotch. place for washing them. ¶ Scullion is of different origin; see below.

SCULLION, a kitchen menial. (F.,-L.) In Shak. Haml. ii. 2. 616. 'Their smooked scolions faces, handes, and feete;' Barnes, Works, p. 341, col. 2. 'Scoulyon of the kechyn, souillon;' Palsgrave. This word has undoubtedly been long understood as if it were connected with scullery, and the connection between the two words in the popular mind may have influenced its form and use. But it is impossible to connect them etymologically; and Wedgwood well says that 'it has a totally different origin,' which he points out. - F. escouillon, 'a wispe, or dishclout, a maukin or drag, to cleanse or sweepe an oven; 'Cot. 'In the same way malkin, maukin, is used both for a kitchen-wench and for the clout which she plies;' Wedg-B. The F. escouillon is the same as escouvillon, Cot. The latter form answers to Span. escobillon, a sponge for a cannon; formed with suffix -on (Lat. -ionem) from escobilla, a small brush, dimin. of escoba, a brush, broom, which is cognate with Ital. scopa, a broom, a birch-tree. - Lat. scopa, used in pl. scopæ, thin twigs, a broom of twigs. Y. The lit. sense of scopæ may be 'cuttings,' from SKAP, to cut, hew; see Capon.

The word scullery is of different origin; see above

SCULPTURE, the art of carving figures. (F.,-L.) M. E. sculpture, Gower, C. A. ii. 83, 1. 2. - F. sculpture, for which Littré cites nothing earlier than the 16th century; but it must have been in earlier use. - Lat. sculptura, sculpture. - Lat. sculpturus, fut. part. of sculpere, to cut out, carve in stone; allied to scalpere, to scratch, grave, carve, cut. -

SKARP, extended from

SKAR, to cut. Sculpere is cognate with Gk.

γλύφειν, to engrave, hollow out; so that

γλύφειν: Der. sculpture, verb; sculpt-or, from γράφειν:: sculpere: scalpere. Der. scul Lat. sculptor; sculptur-al. And see scurf.

SCUM, froth, refuse on the surface of liquids. (Scand.) 'Scome or scum of fletynge [floating], Spuma; 'Prompt. Parv. 'Scummyn lycurys, Despumo;' id. Dat. scome, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 44, l. 23. - Dan. skum, scum, froth, foam; Icel. skúm, foam (in Egillson's Dict.); Swed. skum. + O. H. G. scum, G. schaum (whence F. écume). + Irish sgum (if it be a Celtic word).

SKU, to cover; Fick, iii. 336. β. Lit. 'a covering.'-SKU, to cover; Fick, iii. 336. ¶ The Lat. spuma is related to E. spew, not to scum. Der. scum, verb; scumm-er.

SCUPPER, a hole in the side of a ship to carry off water from

the deck. (F.) Scuppers, the holes through which the water runs off the deck; Coles, ed. 1684. So named because the water appears to be spit out from them. — O. F. escopir, escupir, to spit out; now obsolete, but once widely spread; see Burguy. It appears also in the Span. and Prov. escupir; Walloon scuipa; Wallachian scuipire β. The root is not known; as it can hardly be corrupted from Lat. exspuere, Burguy suggests a Celtic root, as seen in Gael. cop, Irish cuip, froth, foam; to which the Lat. ex, out, must, in that case, have been prefixed.

We might rather connect it with Du. schoppen, to scoop away, met een schup weg schoppen, from schup, a scoop, shovel, or spade (Sewel), but for two objections: (1) that the action of shoveling away is not what is meant; and (2) that the Dutch word for scupper is spiegat (G. speigat, Swed. spygatt). Now the Swed. spygatt is 'spit-hole,' from spy, to spit; and G. speigat is the same, from speien, to spit; names which seem to be mere translations from the O. F. name now lost (except in E.) Cf. G. speirühre, the spout of a gutter, lit. 'spit-pipe.

SCURF, small flakes of skin; flaky matter on the skin. (E.) M. E. scurf. 'Scurf of scabbys, Squama;' Prompt. Parv.; Cursor Mundi, 11823. - A. S. scurf, scurf; A. S. Leechdoms, i. 116, last line but one. Also sceorfa; 'sceorfa on his heafde hæfde' = he had scurf on his head; Ælfred, tr. of Beda, b. v. c. 2. Lit. 'that which is scraped off. A. S. sceorfan (pt. 1. scearf, pl. scurfon), to scrape, to gnaw; Orosius, i. 7. + Du. schurft, scurf; orig. an adj. signifying 'scurfy,' the t answering to Aryan -ta, the pp. suffix. + Icel. skurfur, fem. pl., scurf on the head. + Swed skorf. + Dan. skurv. + G. schorf. B. We may further compare with A. S. sceorfan the G. verb schurfen, to scratch, and the Lat. sculpere, scalpere; see Sculpture. Der.

scurf-y, scurf-i-ness. Also scuru-y, q.v. SCURRILE, buffbon-like. (L.) In Shak. Troil. i. 3. 148.-Lat. scurrilis, buffoon-like. - Lat. scurra, a buffoon. Der. scurril-i-ty, L. L. iv. 2. 55, from Lat. acc. scurrilitatem; scurril-ous, Wint.

Tale, iv. 4. 215; scurril-ous-ly.

SCURVY, afflicted with scurf, mean. (E.) 'All scuruy with scabbes;' Skelton, Elinour Rumming, 142. The same word as scurfy, with change from f to v, as in Swed. skorvig, scurfy, from skorf, scurf. See Scurf. Hence, as a term of contempt, vile, mean, Temp. ii. 2. 46, and very common in Shak. Der. scurvy, Phillips, ed. 1706, the name of a disease, from the pitiful condition of those sigle, an ornament, is directly from Lat. sigillum; so also G. siegel,

SCUTCHEON, a painted shield. (F., -L) M. E. scotchyne, scochone, Prompt. Parv. The same as Escutcheon, q. v. SCUTIFORM, shield-shaped. (F., -L.) In Blount, ed. 1674. 'Scutiforme os, the whirl-bone of the knee;' Phillips, ed. 1706. — O. F. scutiforme, 'fashioned like a scutcheon, shield-fashion;' Cot. -Lat. scuti-, for scuto-, crude form of scutum, a shield; and form-a, form, shape; see Escutcheon and Form.

SCUTTLE (1), a shallow basket, a vessel for holding coal. (L.) M. E. scotille. 'Hec scutella, a scotylle;' Wright's Vocab. i. 257, col. 1.—A. S. scutel, a dish, bowl. 'Catinus, scutel;' Wright's Voc. i. 290, col. I.—Lat. scutella, a salver or waiter; dimin. of scutra, a tray, dish, or platter, also spelt scuta. Prob. allied to scutum, a

shield. Der. coal-scuttle. Doublet, skillet.

SCUTTLE (2), an opening in the hatchway of a ship. (F., - Span., - Teut.) 'Scuttles, square holes, capable for the body of a Span., - Teut.) man to pass thorough at any hatch-way, or part of the deck, into any room below; also, those little windows and long holes which are cut out in cabbins to let in light; Phillips, ed. 1706. And in Cotgrave.

O.F. escoutilles, pl., 'the scuttles, or hatches of a ship; th'ouvertures or trap-doors, whereat things are let down into the hold; Cot. Mod. F. écoutille; Span. escotilla, escotillon, 'a hole in the hatch of a ship, also the hatch itselfe,' Minsheu.

3. The word appears to be Spanish; and we find another form in escotadura, the large trapdoor of a theatre or stage (Neuman). Another sense of escotadura is the sloping of a jacket or pair of stays; and the form of the word is such as to be due to the verb escotar, to cut out a thing so as to make it fit, to slope, to hollow out a garment about the neck (a different word from Span. escotar, to pay one's reckoning, for which see **Scotfree**). The orig. sense is 'to cut a hole in a garment to admit the neck,' from the sb. escote, the sloping of a jacket, a tucker such as women wear above the bosom. This sb. is derived, as Diez points out, from the Teutonic; cf. Goth. skauts, the hem of a garment, Du. schoot, the lap, the bosom, G. schooss, the same; so that the orig. sense of Span. escote is 'a slope to fit the bosom,' a hole for the neck. Y. Similarly the A. S. scett (cognate with Goth. skauts) answers to the 'sheet' of a sail, exactly corresponding to Span. secota, the sheet of a sail. See Sheet. Der. scuttle, verb, to sink a ship by cutting scuttles or holes in it.

SCUTTLE (3), to hurry along, scud away. (Scand.)

as scuddle (Bailey), and the frequentative of Scud, q. v.

SCYTHE, a cutting instrument for mowing grass. (E.) intrusion of the letter c is due to false spelling; it should be sythe or sithe. P. Plowman, C. iv. 464; sybe, Havelok, 2553.—A. S. stde, sipe, a scythe; 'Falcastrum, sipe,' Wright's Vocab. i. 85, 1. 3. The A. S. side is put for sigde (a form actually found in the Epinal gloss), and the long i is due to loss of g; it means 'the cutting instrument,' from the Teut. base SAG, to cut = \checkmark SAK, to cut. See Saw (1), Section. Fick, iii. 314. + Du. zeis. + Icel. sig $\eth r$, sig \eth , a sickle. + Low G. seged, segd, also seed, seid, a kind of sickle; Brem. Worterbuch. From the same root we have O.H.G. segisna, segensa, M.H.G. segense, G. sense, a scythe; O.H.G. seh, M.H.G. sech, a ploughshare; as well as E. saw, sickle. Dor. scythe, verb, Shak. Com-

plaint, l. 12; seythe-tusked, Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 1. 79.

SE-, away, apart, prefix. (L.) From Lat. se-, short for sed, without, which is prob. retained as a prefix in sed-ition. Sed is mentioned by Festus as having been used with the sense 'without.' It perhaps meant 'by oneself,' being put for swad, abl.; cf. Skt. sva, one's own self, Lat. se; and Lat. suus, one's own. Der. se-cede, se-clude, se-cret, se-cure, sed-ition, se-duce, se-gregate, se-lect, se-parate; and

see sever.

SEA, a large lake, ocean. (E.) M. E. see, Chaucer, C. T. 3033. A. S. see, sea, lake. + Du. zee. + Icel. sær. + Dan. sö. + Swed. sjö. + G. see. + Goth. saiws. B. All from a Teut. base SAIWA, sea; Fick, iii. 313. Perhaps connected with Gk. bei, it rains; Skt. su, to press out Soma juice, soma, an acid juice, nectar, water, sava, juice, water; but this is uncertain; Curtius, i. 492. Der. sea-board, from F. bord, the shore = Du. boord, edge, brim (see Border); sea-coast, sea-faring, sea-girt, -green, -horse, -kale, -king, -leuel, -man, -man-ship, -mark, -room, -serpent, -shore, -sick, -side, -unicorn, -urchin,

-ward, -weed, -worthy; &c.

SEAL (1), a stamp for impressing wax, impressed wax, that which authenticates. (F., -L.) M. E. seel (better than sele), Chaucer, C. T. 10445. 'Seled with his seale,' Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtott, 1. 29, l. 12. - O. F. seel, 'a seal, or signet;' Cot. Mod. F. seeu, Span. 'Seled with his seale,' Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, i. 29. sello, sigilo; Ital. sigillo. - Lat. sigillum, a seal, mark; lit. 'a little The A. S. sign; allied to signum, a sign, mark; see Sign.

Goth. siglio, &c. Der. seal, verb, M. E. selen, as above; seal- & season-able, season-able, season-able-ness; also season-ing, that which engraving, seal-ing-wax.

SEAL (2), a sea-calf, marine animal. (E.) M. E. sele, Havelok, 755.—A. S. seelh, a seal; Grein, ii. 438. + Icel. selr. + Dan. sel; also salhund (seal-hound). + Swed. själ, själhund. + O. H. G. selah, cited by Grein.

β. From a Teut. type SELHA, Fick, iii. 328. Cf. Gk. σέλαχος, the name of a fish. The orig. sense is perhaps simply 'marine;' from SAL, salt water, as found in Lat. sal, Gk. άλs; see Balt.

SEAM (1), a suture, a line formed by joining together two pieces, a line of union. (E.) M. E. seem, Wyclif, John, xix. 23.—A. S. seem, Ælfric's Hom. i. 20, l. 4 from bottom. + Du. zoom. + Icel. saumr. + Dan. and Swed. söm. + G. saum. β. All from a base SAUMA, a sewing, suture (Fick, iii. 325); formed with suffix -MA from \square SU, to sew, whence Lat. su-ere, to sew, A. S. siwian, to sew; see Sew. Der. seam-less, seam-y; also seam-str-ess, q. v. SEAM (2), a horse-load; see Sumpter.

SEAMSTRESS, SEMPSTRESS, a woman who sews seams, (E.; with F. suffix.) 'Seamster, and Seamstress, a man or woman that sows, makes up, or deals in linnen-clothes; Phillips, ed. 1706. Only seamster is given in Minsheu, ed. 1627. The suffix -ess is a F. fem. suffix, F. -esse (from Lat. -issa, Gk. -100a), as in princ-ess, marchion-ess. M. E. semster, Destruction of Troy, ed. Panton and Donaldson, l. 1585. - A. S. seamestre. We find: 'Sartor, seamere,' and 'Sartris, seamestre; Wright's Vocab. i. 74. [Whence seamestre, Diplomatarium Ævi Saxonici, ed. Thorpe, p. 568, l. 10.] Formed from A. S. seam, a seam, by the addition of the A. S. suffix -estre, explained under Spinster. See Seam.

SEAR, SERE, withered. (E.) Spelt sere, Spenser, Shep. Kal. Jan. 37. M. E. seer; spelt seere, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 18, l. 25; seer, Rom. Rose, 4749. - A. S. sear, sere; only preserved in the derived verb; see below. + O. Du. sore, dry (Oudemans); zoor, 'dry, withered, or seare; 'Ilexham. + Low G. soor, dry; Brem. Wört. β. The A. S. eá is for Teut. au, and r prob. stands for s, as is so often the case; this brings us to a base SAUS, from the \(\sqrt{SUS},\) to dry, preserved in Skt. cush, to become dry, to be withered, whence *cushka*, dried up, withered; see Benfey, who remarks that *cush* is for *sush*, and that for orig. sus, o being put for s, by the assimilating influence of sh.' From the same root is Gk. αύειν, to parch, αὐστηρός, dry, rough, whence E. austere. The Zend hush, to dry, proves that sus is the root; Curtius, i. 490. quite a mistake to connect E. sear (from root SUS) with Gk. Enpos (from root SKA); the resemblance, such as it is, is quite accidental. Der. sear, verb, to dry up, cauterise, render callous, Rich. III, iv. 1. 61, M. E. seeren, Prompt. Parv., A.S. searian, to dry up, to wither

SEARCH, to seek, examine, explore. (F., -L.) M. E. serchen, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 268, last line but one; better spelt cerchen, for which Stratmann refers to Lydgate, Minor Poems, 159, Mandeville's Travels, p. 315. - O.F. cercher (Burguy); mod. F. chercher, to seek. Cf. Ital. cercare, search, orig. to search; Prov. cercar, cerquar, sercar, to search (Bartsch); Span. cercar, to encircle, surround. - Lat. circare, to go round; hence, to go about, explore. -Lat. circus, a circle, ring; circum, round about. See Circum-, Circus, Ring. Der. search, sb., Temp. iii. 3. 10; search-ing,

or pine away, Ælfred, tr. of Orosius, iv. 6. 14. See Austere; and

search-er, search-warrant.

Sorrel (2)

SEASON, proper time, fit opportunity. (F., -L.) Chaucer, C. T. 1045; P. Plowman, B. i. 1; seysoun, King Alisaunder, 5251. – O. F. seson, seison, saison; mod. F. saison, 'season, due time;' Cot. Cf. Span. sazon, Port. sazão, sezão; O. Prov. sadons, sasos, sazos (Bartsch).-Low Lat. sationem, acc. of satio, a season, time of year, occurring A.D. 1028 (Ducange). The same as Lat. satio, a sowing, planting, Verg. Georg. i. 215, ii. 319 (hence, the time of sowing or spring-time, which seems to have been regarded as the season, par excellence). - Lat. satus, pp. of serere, to sow. β. Serere appears to be a reduplicated from, put for sesere or si-se-re; from \checkmark SA, to sow, weakened form SI; see Sow (1). T Besides the word season, we also find Span. estacion, used in the sense of 'season' or time as well as 'station;' and Ital. stagione, 'a season or time of the yeere,' Florio. These are, of course, from Lat. stationem, acc. of statio, a station, hence applied, we must suppose, to the four stations, stages, or seasons of the year; see Station. And it is extremely probable that the use of this word affected and extended the senses of season. Scheler would derive season also from Lat. stationem, but Diez and Littre argue to the contrary, and we ought to keep the Span. words estacion and sazon quite distinct. I have been informed that the prov. E. season is still occasionally used in Kent in the sense of 'sowing-time,' which is really a strong argument in favour of the derivation from sationem. And see Ducange. Der. season, verb,

SEIAT, a chair, bench, &c., to sit on. (Scand.) M. E. sete; spelt seete, Wyclif, Rev. ii. 13.— Icel. seti, a seat; Swed. setie; Dan. sæde. [The A.S. word is not setie (as in the dictt.), but set, as in the A.S. Chron. an. 894; see Gloss. to Sweet's A.S. Reader, and Thorpe's edition. The more usual A. S. word is sett, for which see Settle.]
+O. Du. seet, sate. + M. H. G. saze.
β. The Teut. type is SAITI,
from the verb which appears in E. as sit; see Sit. Der. seat, verb, Macb. i. 3, 136; dis-seat, Macb. v. 3, 21; un-seat, SECANT, a line that cuts another, or that cuts a circle. (L.) In

Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - Lat. secant, stem of pres. part. of secare,

to cut; see Section.

SECEDE, to withdraw oneself from others, go apart. (L.) A late word; in Todd's Johnson. - Lat. secedere, pp. secessus, to go away, withdraw. - Lat. se-, apart; and cedere, to go, go away. Se- and Cede. Der. seced-er; also secess-ion, in Minsheu, ed. 1627, from Lat. acc. secessionem, nom. secessio, formed from pp. secessus

SECLUDE, to keep apart. (L.) 'Secluded from the Scriptures;' Frith's Works, p. 3, col. 2. - Lat. secludere, to shut off. - Lat. se-, apart; and claudere, to shut; see Se- and Clause, Close (1).

Der. seclus-ion, formed from seclusus, pp. of secludere.

SECOND, next after the first, the ordinal number corresponding seconde, fem., 'second'; Spelt seconde, Wyclif, John, iv. 54; secunde, Rob. of Glouc. p. 282, l. 15. Not a very common word, as other was usually employed instead, in early times; second being the only ordinal number of F. origin. (See Other.) - F. second, masc., seconde, fem., 'second'; Cot. - Lat. secundus, following, second; so called because it follows the first. Formed from sec-, base of sequi, to follow, with gerundive suffix -u-ndus, which has the sense of a pres. part. See Sequence. Der. second, sb., used with reference to minutes, or first small subdivisions of an hour, &c., from F. seconde, 'the 24 part of a prime, a very small weight used by goldsmiths and jewellers,' Cot. Also second, verb, Merry Wives, i. 3. 114; second-er; second-ar-y, second-ar-i-y, Tyndall, Works, p. 120, col. 1; second-ly; second-hand, i. e. at second hand; second-sight.

SECRET, hidden, concealed, unknown. (F.,-L.) Spelt secrette in Palsgrave. The M. E. form is almost invariably secree, Chaucer, C. T. 12077; spelt secre, P. Plowman, A. iii. 141; but we find secret in P. Plowman, B. iii. 145, C. iv. 183. — O. F. secret (fem. secrete, Burguy), 'secret;' Cot.—Lat. secretus, secret; orig. pp. of secernere, to separate, set apart. — Lat. se., apart; and cernere, to separate, sift; see Se- and Concern. The root is \checkmark SKAR; see Skill. Der. secret, sb., M. E. secree, Chaucer, C. T. 16915, from Lat. secretum, sb., orig. neuter of secretus; secret-ly, secret-ness; secrec-y, Hamlet, i. 2. 207, a coined word, by analogy with constancy, &c.; secrete, verb, formed from Lat. secretus, considered as pp. of secernere; secret-ion, from O.F. secretion, 'a separating, also a thing separated or set apart,' Cot.; secret-ive, secret-ive-ty, secret-ive-ness, secret-or-y; also

secret-ar-y, q. v.
SECRETARY, orig. a private amanuensis, confidant. (F., -L.) The sense of the word is now much extended; it is frequently used where little privacy is intended. In Shak. Hen. VIII, ii. 2. 116, iv. 1. 102. Palsgrave has: 'Secretarye, secretayre;' secretarye also occurs in a 15th-century poem called The Assemble of Ladies, st. 49, pr. in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. 259, col. 1. - F. secretaire, 'a secretary, clerk;' Cot. - Low Lat. secretarium, acc. of secretarius, a confidential officer; cf. Lat. secretarium, a secret place, consistory, conclave. - Lat. secret-us, secret; with suffix -arius; see Secret.

Der. secretary-ship; secretari-al.

SECT, a party who follow a particular teacher, or hold particular principles, a faction. (F.,-L.) It is tolerably certain that the sense of the word has been obscured by a false popular etymology which has connected the word with Lat. secare, to cut; and it is not uncommon for authors to declare, with theological intolerance and in contempt of history, that a sect is so called from its being 'cut off' from the church. But the etymology from secare is baseless, and undeserving of serious mention. M. E. secte, used convertibly with sute (= suite) in P. Plowman, C. viii. 130, B. v. 495; see my note on the line. Both secte and sute are here used in the sense of 'suit of clothes.' - F. secte, 'a sect or faction; a rout or troup; a company of one (most commonly bad) opinion; 'Cot. - Low Lat. secta, a set of people, a following, suite; also, a quality of cloth, a suit of clothes; also, a suit or action at law; Lat. secta, a party, faction, sect, lit. 'a follower.' - Lat. sec- (as in sec-undus), base of sequi, to follow, with Aryan suffix -ta. Cf. Gk. ἐπέτηs, a follower, attendant, from ἔπομαι, I follow. See Sequence. Der. sect-ar-y, Hen. VIII, v. 3. 70, from F. sectaire, a sectary, the ringleader, professor, or follower of a sect, Cot.; sect-ar-i-an, sect-ar-i-an-ism. Doublet, sept.

Merch. Ven. v. 107, Ascham, Toxophilus, b. ii., ed. Arber, p. 124; SECTION, a cutting, division, parting, portion. (F.,-L.) In

Lat. sectionem, acc. of sectio, a cutting. — Lat. sectios, of section, of section, of cut.— VSAK, to cut; whence also Russ, sieche, to hew, Lithuan. sykis, a stroke, cut, and E. saw, siehle, scythe. Der. section-al, section-ally; also sect-or, from Lat. sector, a cutter, used in late Lat. to mean a sector (part) of a circle; seg-ment, q.v. From the same root are sec-ant, co-sec-ant; bi-sect, dis-sect, inter-sect; tri-sect; in-sect; also scion, saw, sickle, sedge, scythe, risk.

SECULAR, pertaining to the present world, not bound by monastic rules. (F., -L.) In Levins. M. E. secular, seculer, seculere; Chaucer, C. T. 9127, 15456. -O. F. seculier, 'secular, lay, temporall;' Cot. - Lat. secularis, secular, worldly, belonging to the age. - Lat. seculum, a generation, age.

B. Prob. orig. 'a seed, race;' from
SA, to

sow (Curtius); see Sow. Der. secular-ly, -ise, -is-at-ion, -ism.

SECURE, free from care or anxiety, safe, sure. (L.) In Levins; accented sécure in Hamlet, i. 5.61. - Lat. securus, free from care. -Lat. se-, free from; and cura, care; see Se- and Cure. secure-ly, -ness; secur-able; secur-i-ty, from F. securité, 'security, from Lat. acc. securitatem.

SEDAN, SEDAN-CHAIR, a portable vehicle, carried by two men. (F.) In Dryden, tr. of Juvenal, sat. i. 186. Named from Sedan, a town in France, N.E. of Paris; first seen in England, A.D. 1581; regularly used in London, A. D. 1634 (Haydn). Evelyn speaks of 'sedans, from hence [Naples] brought first into England by Sir Sanders Duncomb; Diary, Feb. 8, 1645. Cf. F. sedan, cloth made at Sedan (Littré).

SEDATE, quiet, serious. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706; Blount (ed. 1674) has sedateness and sedation, of which the latter is obsolete. Lat. sedatus, composed, calm; pp. of sedare, to settle, causal of sedere, to sit, cognate with E. sit; see Sit. Der. sedate-ly, -ness. Also sedat-ive, i. e. composing, from F. sédatif, 'quieting, asswaging;' Cot. And see sedentary, sediment, see (2).

SEDENTARY, sitting much, inactive. (F., - L.) Spelt sedentarie, Minsheu, ed. 1627; and occurring in Cotgrave. - F. sédentaire, 'sedentary, ever-sitting;' Cot. - Lat. sedentarius, sedentary. - Lat. sedent-, pres. part. of sedere, to sit, cognate with E. sit; with suffix -arius; see Sit. Der. sedentari-ly, -ness.

SEDGE, a kind of flag or coarse grass in swamps. (E.) M. E. segge, Prompt. Parv.; Wright's Vocab. i. 191, col. 2. The pl. segges occurs as late as in Eart (1580).—A. S. seeg, sedge; Gloss. to A. S. occurs as late as in Baret (1580).—A. S. seeg, sedge; Gloss, to A. S. Leechdoms, vol. iii. +Low G. seegge, sedge; in the dialect of Oldenburg; Bremen Wörterbuch. And cf. Irish seesg, seisg, sedge; W. hesg. β. The A. S. eg = gg; the lit. sense is 'cutter,' i. e. swordgrass, from the sharp edge or sword-like appearance; cf. Lat. gladiolus, a small sword, sword-lily, flag. From the Teut. base SAG, to cut = √SAK, to cut; see Saw (1), Section. Der. sedg-ed, Temp. iv. 120; sedg-y.

BEDIMENT, dregs, that which settles at the bottom of a liquid.

[F.—L.] In Minshen ed 1627—O. F. sediment 'a sitting or selling

(F.,-L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. - O. F. sediment, 'a sitting or setling of dregs;' Cot. - Lat. sedimentum, a settling, subsidence. - Lat. sedere, to sit, settle; with suffix -mentum. See Sit.

SEDITION, insurrection, rebellious conduct against the state. (F., -L.) M. E. sedicioun, Wyclif, Mark, xv. 7, in some MSS.; others have seducioun. - O. F. sedition, 'a sedition, mutiny;' Cot. - Lat. seditionem, acc. of seditio, dissension, civil discord, sedition. B. Lit. 'a going apart,' hence dissension; just as amb-ition is 'a going about. - Lat. sed-, apart; and it-um, supine of ire, to go, from \checkmark 1, to go. See Se- and Ambition. Der. sediti-ous, Com. Errors, i. 1. 12, from O. F. seditieux, 'seditious,' Cot.; sediti-ous-ly.

SEDUCE, to lead astray, entice, corrupt. (L.) In Levins, ed. 1570; Fryth's Works, p. 95, l. 16; Surrey, Ps. 73, l. 5 from end. — Lat. seducere, to lead apart or astray; pp. seductus. — Lat. se-, apart; and ducere, to lead; see Se- and Duct. Der. seduc-er; seduce-ment, a coined word; seduction, from O. F. seduction, 'Seduction,' Cot., from Lat. acc. seductionem, which is from the pp. seductus. Also seduct-ive, a coined word, from the pp. seductus; seduct-ive-ly.

SEDULOUS, diligent, constantly attentive. (L.) Used

Used by Bp. Taylor, vol. iii. ser. 4 (R.) [The sb. sedulity is in Minsheu and Cot-grave.] Englished from Lat. sēdūlus, diligent, by change of -us into β. Usually connected with sedere, to sit, ous, as in arduous, &c. with which the sense ill accords. Curtius refers it to \SAD, to go, as seen in Skt. dsadya, to approach, reach, attack, Gk. doos, a way, όδεθειν, to travel, Russ, khodite, to go, march. 'It does not mean, as Corssen (i. 2. 458) says, "sitting away for ever," assiduus, but agilis, active, properly always going, running hither and thither; ' Curtius, i. 298. Der. sedulous-ly, -ness; also sedul-i-ty, from F. sedulité, 'sedu-Cot., from Lat. acc. sedulitatem.

Minsheu, ed. 1627, and Cotgrave. — F. section, 'a section, cutting.' — & sdgon, pp. gesegen, gesewen; Grein. + Du. zien. pt. t. zag, pp. gezien. Lat. sectionem, acc. of sectio, a cutting. — Lat. sectus, pp. of secare, to cut. — SAK, to cut; whence also Russ, sieche, to hew, Lithuan. sykis, a stroke, cut, and E. saw, siehle, seythe. Der. section-al., section-al-ly; B. All from a Teut. type SEHWAN (pt. t. sahw.); Fick, sii. 315. Root in the same section and section and section all sections and section all sections are section. unknown. Der. se-er, lit. one who sees, hence, a prophet, 1 Sam. ix. 9, spelt sear in the edit. of 1551; see-ing. And see

sight.
SEE (2), the seat of a bishop. (F.,-L.) Used by Spenser in the sense of 'seat' or throne; F. Q. iv. 10. 30. M. E. se, Chron. of England, 363, in Ritson, Met. Rom. vol. ii; Trevisa, tr. of Higden (2), and the sense of th ii. 119; P. Pl. Crede, 558. - O. F sed, se, a seat, see (Burguy). Lat. sedem, acc. of sedes, a scat. - Lat. sedere, to sit; cognate with E.

Sit, q.v.

SEED, a thing sown, germ, first original or principle, descendants.

(E.) M. E. seed, Chaucer, C. T. 598.—A. S. sæd, seed; Grein, ii. 394. + Du. zaad. + Icel. sæði, sáð. + Dan. sæd. + Swed. säd. + G. saat.

β. All from Teut. base SADI, seed; Fick, iii. 312; from See Sow. Der. seed-bud, -ling, -lobe, -s-man, -time; also seed-y, looking as if run to seed, hence shabby.

SEEK, to go in search of, look for, try to find. (E.) seken, Chaucer, C. T. 17. - A. S. secan, secean, to seek, pt. t. sohte, pp. gesóht; Grein, ii. 418. + Du. zoeken. + Icel. sækja, written for soekja. + Dan. söge. + Swed. söka. + O.H.G. suchkan, M. H. G. suchen, G. suchen.

β. All from the base SÕKYAN, to seek; Fick, iii. 314. The A.S. sécan is for soecan, i. e. the é is (as usual) a mutation of ό, and is due to sóc=sók, pt. t. of Goth. sakan, to strive, which is also the source of E. sake; see Sake. Seek is a weak causal verb. Der. seek-er, be-seech.

SEEL, to close up the eyes. (F. - L.) 'Come, seeling night;' Macb. iii. 2. 46. Spelt cele in Palsgrave. Orig. a term in falconry, to close up the eyelids of a hawk (or other bird) by sewing up the eyelids; see Sealed-dove in Halliwell, and seel in Nares. - O. F. siller; siller les yeux, 'to seel, or sow up, the eie-lids, thence also, to hoodwink, blind; 'Cot. Also spelt ciller, 'to seele or sow up the eie-lids;' id. The latter is the better spelling.—O. F. cil, 'the brimme of an eie-lid, or the single ranke of haire that growes on the brim; 'id. - Lat. cilium, an eye-lid, an eye-lash; lit. 'a covering.' -

KAL, to hide, as in Lat. celare; cf. domi-cilium. See Domicile and Cell.

SEEM, to be fitting or suitable; to appear, look. (E.) The old sense 'to be fitting' is preserved in the derivative seemly. M.E. semen. Chaucer, C.T. 10283.—A.S. seman, geseman, to satisfy, conciliate; Grein. Hence the idea of 'suit,' whence that of 'appear suitable,' or simply 'appear.' These senses are probably borrowed from the related adj. seemly, which is rather Scand. than E.; see **Seemly.** + Icel. sæma, put for seema, to honour, bear with, conform to; closely related to sæmr, adj., becoming, fit, and to sóma, to beseem, become, befit. β . Here ϵ is (as usual) the mutation of o, and the word is connected with Icel. soma, to beseem, and Icel. sama, to beseem; see further under Seemly. Der. seem-ing;

also seem-ly, q. v.; be-seem, q. v. SEEMLY, becoming, fit. (Scand.) M. E. semlich, Ancren Riwle, p. 94, note i; semli, semely, Chaucer, C.T. 753. - Icel. sæmiligr, seemly, becoming; a longer form of sæmr, becoming, fit, with suffix -ligr answering to A. S. -lic, like, and E. -ly. - Icel. sama, to beseem, befit, become; cognate with Goth. samjan, to please. The lit. sense is 'to be the same,' hence to be like, to fit, suit, be congruent with. - Icel. samr, the same, cognate with E. Same, q.v. Thus seemly = same-like, agreeing with, fit; and seem is to agree with, appear like, or simply, to appear; the A.S. séman, to conciliate, is the same, with the act. sense 'to make like,' make to agree. Der. seemly, adv. (put for seem-li-ly); seemli-ness, Prompt.

SEER, a prophet, lit. 'one who sees.' (E.) See See. SEESAW, motion to and fro, or up and down. (E.) Prol. to Satires, 323. A reduplicated form of saw; from the action of two men sawing wood (where the motion is up and down), or sawing stone (where the motion is to and fro). See Saw. It is used as adj., verb, and sb.; the orig. use was perhaps adjectival, as in Pope

as in Pope.

SEETHE, to boil. (E.) The pt. t. sod occurs in Gen. xxv. 29; the pp. sodden in Exod. xii. 9. M. E. sethen, Chaucer, C. T. 385; pt. t. sing.. seeth, id. 8103, pl. sothen, soden, P. Plowman, B. xv. 288, C. xviii. 20; pp. soden, sothen, id. B. xv. 425.—A. S. seddan, pt. t. sedd, pp. soden; Grein, ii. 437. + Du. zieden. + Icel. sidda, pt. t. sedd, pl. sudu, pp. sodinn. + Dan. syde. + Swed. sjuda. + O. H. G. siodan; G. sieden. The orig. sense was prob. 'to burn;' which explains the connection with Goth. sauths, sauds, a burnt-offering, sacrifice, Mark, xii. 33.

B. From the Teut. base SUTH, to burn, singe, whence Icel. svida (pt. t. sveid), to burn, singe, sweds, svida, SEE (1), to perceive by the eye. (E.) M. E. seen, see, se; pt. sei, sacrifice, Mark, xii. 32. B. From the Teut. base SUTH, to sey, seigh, seigh, seigh, seigh, seak, sawk, sawk; pp. sein, sejen, sen, seien, boil, orig. to burn; Fick, iii. 326; allied to the Teut. base SWATH, seie; Chaucer, C. T. 193, &c. — A. S. seón, sión; pt. t. seak, pl. sdwon, to burn, singe, whence Icel. sviða (pt. t. sveið), to burn, singe, sviða,

SEGMENT, a portion, part cut off. (L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. - Lat. segmentum, a piece cut off; put for sec-mentum. - Lat. sec-are, to cut; with suffix -mentum; see Section.

SEGREGATE, to separate from others. (L.) Not common. In Sir T. More, Works, p. 428 d; where it occurs as a pp., meaning 'separated.' - Lat. segregatus, pp. of segregare, to set apart, lit. 'to set apart from a flock.' - Lat. se, apart; and greg., stem of grex, a flock; see Se- and Gregarious. Der. segregat-ion, from O. F.

segregation, 'a segregation,' Cot., from Lat. acc. segregationem.
SEIGNIOR, a title of honour. (F., -L.) M. E. seignour, King
Alisaunder, 1458; the derived word seignory is much commoner, as in Rob. of Brunne, p. 24, l. 18, Rob. of Glouc. p. 186, l. 18.— O. F. seigneur, 'a lord, sir, seignior;' Cot.—Lat. seniorem, acc. of senior, elder, hence, an elder, a lord; see Senior. Der. seignior-y,

as above, from O. F. seigneurie, 'seigniory,' Cot.

SEIZE, to lay hold of, grasp, comprehend. (F., -O. H. G.) M. E. saysen, seysen, orig. a law term, to give seisin or livery of land, to put one in possession of, also to take possession of; hence, to grasp; see Havelok, 251, 2513, 2518, 2931. — O.F. saisir, seisir, to put one in possession of, take possession of (Burguy). The same as Low Lat. sacire, to take possession of another's property.—O. H. G. sazzan, sezzan (put for sazjan), to set, put, place, hence, to put in possession of; mod. G. setzen, cognate with E. Set, q.v. Der. seiz-er, seiz-able, a coined word; seiz-ure, Troil. i. 1. 57, a coined word, answering to the F. infin. saisir just as pleasure does to plaisir. Also seis-in, seiz-in, possession of an estate, a law term, M.E. seisine, spelt seysyne in Rob. of Glouc. p. 382, l. 16, from O. F. seisine, the same as saisine, 'seisin, possession,' Cot.; where the suffix -ine answers to Lat. -ina; cf. Ital. sagina, seisin, possession.

SELAH, a pause. (Heb.)

In Ps. iii. 2; and elsewhere in the

psalms. The meaning of the word is unknown, and cannot be certainly explained. Gesenius takes it to indicate a pause, and connects it with Heb. sáláh, to rest. See Smith, Dict. of the Bible.

SELDOM, rarely, not often. (E.) M. E. seldom, P. Plowman, A. viii. 124; selden, B. vii. 137; selde, Chaucer, C.T. 1541.-A. S. seldan, seldon, seldom, seldom; Grein, ii. 426.

B. The A.S. seldum is formed with an adverbial suffix -um which was orig. the inflectional ending of the dat. plural; just as in hwil-um, mod. E. whil-om, lit. 'at whiles' or at times, wundr-um, wondrously, lytl-um, little, micl-um, much, and the like; see March, A.S. Gram. § 251. This form easily passed into seldon or seldan, just as A. S. onsundr-on, asunder, stands for an earlier form on sundrum. Or we may regard the by-form seld-an as due to a different case-ending, such as the ordinary oblique case-ending of weak adjectives, perhaps a dat. sing., as in to-eie-an, moreover. In this view, seldom is for seld-um, dat. pl., while seld-an found as an adverb. 'Pat folc wundrap pers be hit seldost gesib's' the people wonder at that which it most seldom sees; Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, cap. xxxix. § 3; where seldost is the superl. form of the adverb. We also find such compounds as seld-ewo, rare, seld-sine, seldom seen; Sweet, A.S. Reader. + Du. zelden, adv. + Icel. sjaldan, adv., seldom. + Dan. sielden, adv. + Swed. sällan (for säldan), adv. + G. selten; O. H. G. seldan.

8. All these are adverbial forms from a Teut. adj. SELDA, rare, strange, appearing in A.S. seld (as above); Dan. adj. pl. sielten, rare; Swed. süll- in the comp. säll-sam, rare; Goth. silda- in comp. silda-leiks, wonderful; G. selt- in seltsam, strange. Fick, iii. 328; where it is pointed out that the base SIL appears in Goth. ana-sil-an, to become silent, Mark, iv. 39, and in Lat. sil-ere, to be silent; the idea of 'silence' being closely connected with those of astonishment, wonder, and rarity. See Silent. SELECT, choice. (L.) In Shak. Haml. i. 3. 74.—Lat. selectus,

select, chosen; pp. of seligere, to choose. Lat. se-, apart; and legere, to choose. See Se- and Legend. Der. select-ness; also select, verb, Cor. i. 6. 81; select-ion, sb., from Lat. acc. selectionem.

verb, Cor. i. 6, 81; select-ion, sb., from Lat. acc. selectionem.

SELF, one's own person. (E.) M. E. self, sometimes used in the sense of 'same' or 'very;' dat. selue; 'right in the selue place' = just in the very place, Chaucer, C. T. 11706.—A.S. self, also seelf, silf, sielf, sylf, self; Grein, ii. 427, where numerous examples are given. + Du. zelf. + Icel. sjálfr; old form sjælfr. + Dan. selv. + Swed. sjelf. + Goth. silba. + G. selbe, selb-st. B. All from a Teut. base SELBA, self; Fick, iii. 329. The origin is unknown; but perhaps SELBA is for SE-LIB-A, where se is the same as Lat. se, Skt. sva, one's own self, and lib- is the same as in the base of Goth. Libba. a remnant bi-laib-ian. to be left. If this be right, the Goth. laiba, a remnant, bi-laib-jan, to be left. If this be right, the orig. sense is 'left to oneself.' Der. self-denial, self-evident, selfenistent, self-possession, self-righteous, self-same, self-sufficient, self-willed. Also self-ish, not an old word; self-ish-ness, Butler, Hudibras, pt. i. c. 2. l. 1052. Also my-self, A.S. min self, where min is the possessive pron. of the 1st person; thy-self, A.S. pin self, where pin

a burning, a roasting, G. schwadem, steam. See Fick, iii. 361. Der. & is the possessive pron. of the second person; him-self, where the sod, suds.

A.S. phrase is he self, nom., his selfes, gen., him selfum, dat., hine selfne, acc. (see Grein); her-self, due to A. S. hyre selfre, dat. fem.; &cc. For the use of these forms in M. E. and A. S., see examples in Stratmann and Grein. Also selv-age, q. v.

SELL (1), to hand over or deliver in exchange for money or some other valuable. (E.) M. E. sellen, Wyclif, Luke, xii. 33; sillen, other valuable. (E.) Matt. xix. 21. - A. S. sellan, sillan, syllan, to give, hand over, deliver; Grein, ii. 429. + Icel. selja, to hand over to another. + Dan. sælge. + Swed. sülja. + M. H. G. sellen; O. H. G. saljan. + Goth. saljan, to bring an offering, to offer a sacrifice. to bring an offering, to offer a sacrifice. B. All from a Teut. base SALYAN, to offer, deliver, hand over. This is a causal form, derived from the sb. which appears in E. as Sale, q. v. y. The Teut. base of sale, sb., is SALA, a handing over, surrender, delivery; Fick, iii. 319. Allied to Lithuan. sulyti, to proffer, offer, pa-sula, sb.,

an offer. Root unknown. Der. sell-er.

SELL (2), a saddle. (F., - L.) In Spenser, F. Q. ii. 2. 11, 3. 12. M. E. selle, a seat, Wyclif, 2 Macc. xiv. 21. - O. F. selle, a stool, a seat, also, a saddle; Cot. - Lat. sella, a seat. Put for sed-la, from

sedere, to sit; see Settle (1), and Sit.

SELVAGE, SELVEDGE, a border of cloth, forming an edge that needs no hem. (Du.) In Exod. xxvi. 4, xxxvi. 11; spelt seluege in the edit. of 1551. It merely means self-edge, but it was borrowed from Dutch. 'The self-edge makes show of the cloth;' Ray's Proverbs, ed. 1737.—O. Du. selfegge, the selvage (Kilian, cited by Wedgwood); from self, self, and egge, edge. The more usual Du. word is zelfkant, for selfkant. 'Egge, an edge, or a selvage; kant, the edge, brinke, or seame of anything; de zelfkant, the selvage of cloth; 'Hexham. See Self and Edge.

SEMAPHORE, a kind of telegraph. (Gk.) A late word, not in Todd's Johnson, and little used. It was once used for a telegraph

worked with arms projecting from a post, the positions of the arms giving the signals. Coined from Gk. $\sigma \hat{\eta} \mu a$, a sign; and $\phi o \rho \dot{\alpha}$, a carrying, from $\phi \dot{\epsilon} \rho \epsilon u$, to bear, carry, cognate with E. Bear, vb. SEMBLANCE, an appearance. (F., L.) M. E. semblaunce, Rom. of the Rose, 425.-0.F. semblaunce, 'a semblance, shew, seeming;' Cot. Formed, with suffix -ance (=Lat. -antia) from sembler, 'to seem, or make shew of; also, to resemble; 'Cot.—Lat. simulare, to assume the appearance of, simulate; see Simulate. Cf. re semblance.

SEMI-, half. (L.) Lat. semi-, half; reduced to sem- before a vowel. + Gk. ήμι-, half. + A. S. sám-, half; as in sám-wis, half wise, not very wise; Grein, ii. 388, 390. + Skt. sámi, half; which Benfey considers = sámyá, old instrumental case of sámya, equality, from sama, even, same, equal, like cognate with E. Same. Thus semi-denotes in an equal manner, referring to an exact halving or equit-able division; and is a mere derivative of same. Doublet, hemi-.

SEMIBREVE, half a breve, a musical note. (Ital., -L.) From Ital. semibreve, 'a semibriese in musike;' Florio, ed. 1598.—Ital. semi., half; and breve, a short note. See Somi- and Breve. ¶ Similar formations are seen in semi-circle, semi-circumference, semicolon, semi-diameter, semi-fluid, semi-quaver, semi-tone, semi-transparent, semi-vocal, semi-vowel; all coined words, made by prefixing semi-, and

presenting no difficulty.

SEMINAL, relating to seed. (F.,-L.) Sir T. Browne has seminality, sb., Vulg. Errors, b. vi. c. 1. § 2.-F. seminal, adj. of seed; 'Cot. - Lat. seminalis, relating to seed. - Lat. semin-, stem of semen, seed. - Lat. base se-, appearing in se-ui, pt. t. of serere, to sow; and suffix -men = Aryan suffix -man. Serere is cognate with E. Sow, q. v. Der. semin-ar-y, q.v. Also semin-at-ion (rare), from Lat. semin-

atio, a sowing, which from seminare, to sow, derived from semen.

SEMINARY, a place of education. (L.) The old sense was a seed-garden. 'As concerning seminaries and nourse-gardens;' Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xvii. c. 10. - Lat. seminarium, a seed-garden, nursery garden, seed-plot; neut. of seminarius, belonging to seed.

Lat. semin-, stem of semen, seed; and suffix -arius. See Seminal. SEMPITERNAL, everlasting. (F.,-L.) In Minsheu and Cotgrave. Altered from F. sempiternel, 'sempiternall;' Cot.-Lat. sempitern-us, everlasting; with suffix -alis. - Lat. sempi-, for semper, ever; with suffixes -ter- and -nus; cf. noc-tur-nus (for noct-tur-nus) from the stem noct-; these suffixes answer to Aryan -tar and -na. β. Lat. sem-per is for sama-per, where sama is 'same,' as in the prefix semi-; and per is 'through,' the same word as the prep. per; see Semi- and Per-. The sense of semper is, accordingly, 'the same through, i. e. always the same, lasting in the same condition. SEMPSTER, SEMPSTRESS, the same as Seamstress, q.v.

SENARY, belonging to six. (L.) The senary scale (scale by sixes) is a mathematical term. - Lat. senarius, consisting of six each. -Lat. soni, six each; for sex-ni. - Lat. sex, six, cognate with E. six;

SENATE, a council of elders. (F., -L.) M. E. senat; spelt

acc. of senatus, the council of elders. - Lat. sen-, base of sen-ex, old, sen-ium, old age; with pp. suffix -atus; so that sen-atus = grown old. **\(\beta\)**. From the base SANA, old; whence Vedic Skt. sana, old (Benfey), O. Gk. Evos, old; Goth. sin-eigs, old, sin-ista, eldest; Irish and Gael. sean, W. hen, old. See Fick, i. 225, 793. See Senior. Der. senat-or, M. E. senat-our, Chaucer, C. T. 5430, 5464, from O. F. senatour (Littré), from Lat. acc. senatorem; altered to senator to make it like the Lat.

nom. case. Hence senator-ship, senator-i-al, senator-i-al-ly.

SEND, to cause to go, despatch. (E.) M. E. senden, pt. t. sende, sente; pp. sent; Chaucer, C. T. 5511, 5528. – A. S. sendan, pt. t. sende, pp. sended, Grein, ii. 431. + Du. zenden. + Iccl. senda. + Dan. sende. + Swed. sända. + Goth. sandjan. + M. H. G. senten, G. senden. B. The theoretical Teut. form is SANTHYAN, Fick, iii. 319; this is a weak causal verb, to make to go, from the strong verb SINTHAN (pt. t. SANTH), to go, to travel, of which numerous traces remain, viz. in O. H. G. sinnan (for sindan), to go, go forth, mod. G. sinnan (pt. t. sann) only in the metaphorical sense 'to go over in the mind,' to reflect upon, think over, just as in the case of the related Lat. sentire, to feel, perceive; Icel. sinni (for sinthi), a walk, journey, also a time; Goth. sinth, a time; A. S. sio (for sinth), a journey, a time, whence sibian, to travel (Grein), M. H. G. sint, a way, time, W. hynt (for sint), a way, course, journey, expedition. Cf. also O. Lithuan. suntu, I send, mod. Lith. suncziu, infin. susti; Nesselmann, p. 470. And see Sense.

Y. The Aryan form of the base is SANT, And see Sense. y. The Aryan form of the base is SANT, to go towards; whence SENTA, a way, answering to O. Irish set = W. hynt, a way; Fick, i. 794. Der. send-er.

SENDAL, CENDAL, a kind of rich thin silken stuff. (F., =

Low Lat., -Skt.) See Sendall and Cendal in Halliwell. M. E. sendal, P. Plowman, B. vi. 11; Chaucer, C. T. 442. - O. F. sendal (Roquesort); also cendal (Burguy). Cf. Port. cendal, fine linen or silk; Span. cendal, light thin stuff; Ital. zendalo, zendado, 'a kind of fine thin silken stuffe, called taffeta, sarcenett, or sendall,' Florio. — Low Lat. cendalum; also spelt cendale, cendatum, sendatum, sendadum, cindadus, cindatus. Cf. also Gk. σινδών, fine linen. So called because brought from India. - Skt. sindhu, the river Indus, the country along

the Indus, Scinde. - Skt. syand, to flow. See Indigo.

SENESCHAL, a steward. (F., - Teut.) In Spenser, F. Q. iv. 1. 12. M. E. seneschal, P. Plowman, C. i. 93. - O. F. seneschal, 'a seneschall, the president of a precinct;' Cot. Cf. Span. senescal, Ital. siniscalco, a seneschal, steward. The orig. signification must have been 'old (i.e. chief) scrvant,' as the etymology is undoubtedly from the Goth. sins, old (only recorded in the superl. sin-ista, eldest), and skalks, a servant. The Goth. sins is cognate with Lat. sen-ex, old. The word mar-shal is a similar compound. See Senior and Marshal.

SENILE, old. (L.) A late word; in Todd's Johnson. - Lat. senilis, old. - Lat. sen-, base of sen-ex, old, with suffix -ilis. See

Senior. Der. senil-i-ty.

SENIOR, elder, older. (L.) In Shak. L. L. L. i. 2. 10; cf. senior-junior, L. L. L. iii. 182; spelt seniour, Tyndale, Mark, vii. 3 (1526). - Lat. senior, older; comparative from the base sen-, old, found in sen-ex, old, sen-ium, old age. From the Aryan base SANA, old; see Senate. Der. senior-i-ty. Doublets, signor, senor, seignior, sire, sir.

SENNA, the dried leaflets of some kinds of cassia. (Ital., - Arab.) Spelt sena in Phillips, ed. 1706; the older name is seny or senie, which is a F. form, from O. F. senné (Cot.) Minsheu's Span. Dict. has 'sen, seny; ed. 1623.—Ital. sena (Florio).—Arab. saná, senna; Palmer's Pers. Dict., col. 361; Rich. Dict. p. 851.

SENNIGHT, a week. (E.) Spelt senyght in Palsgrave; a con-

traction of seven night; see Seven and Night.

SENSE, a faculty by which objects are perceived, perception, discernment. (F., -L.) It does not appear to be in early use; Palsgrave gives sensualness and sensualyte, but not sense. Levins has sensible and sensual, but also omits sense. Yet it is very common in Shakespeare. 'And shall sensive things be so sencelesse as to resist sence?' Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, poem ix. l. 137; ed. Grosart, ii. 25. - F. sens, 'sence, wit;' Cot. - Lat. sensum, acc. of sensus, feeling, sense. -Lat. sensus, pp. of sentire, to feel, perceive.
Aryan base SANT, to direct oneself towards, whence also not only β. From the G. sinnen, to think over, reflect upon, but also Aryan SENTA, a way, and E. send; see Send. See Fick, i. 793. Der. sense-less, sense-less-ly, sense-less-ness; sens-ible, Gower, C. A. iii. 88, from F. sensible, 'sensible,' Cot., from Lat. sensibilis; sens-ibl-y, sensible-ness, sensibility. Also sens-it-ive, from F. sensitif, 'sensitive,' Cot.; sens-it-ive-ly, sens-it-ive-ness; sens-at-ion, Phillips, from Lat. sensatio*, a coined word from Lat. sensatus, endued with sense; sens-at-ion-al, sens-at-ion--al-ism. Also sens-or-i-um, from late Lat. sensorium, the seat of the senses (White); sens-or-i-al. And see sens-u-al, sent-ence, sent-i-ment. From the same source we also have as-sent, con-sent, dis-sent, re-sent; in-sens-ate, non-sense, pre-sent-i-ment, scent.

senahi, Layamon, 25388. - F. senat, 'a senat;' Cot. - Lat. senatum, & SENSUAL, affecting the senses, given to the pleasures of sense. (L.) In Levins; Palsgrave has sensualness and sensualyte (sensuality) in his list of sbs.; and sensuall in his list of adjectives. From Late Lat. sensualis, endowed with feeling; whence sensualitas, sensibility (White). Formed (with suffix -alis), from sensu-, crude form of sensus, sense; see Sense. Der. sensual-iy; sensual-ity, from F. sensualité, 'sensuality,' Cot.; sensual-ness, sensual-ise, Rich. and Todd's Johnson.

SENTENCE, an opinion, maxim, decree, series of words containing a complete thought. (F., - L.) M. E. sentence, Ancren Riwle, p. 348, I. 14. - F. sentence, 'a sentence,' Cot. - Lat. sententia, a way of thinking, opinion, sentiment. Put for sentientia*, from the stem of the pres. part. of sentire, to feel, think; see Sense. Der. sentence, vb., Meas. for Meas. ii. 2. 55; sententi-ous, As You Like It, v. 4. 66, from F. sententieux, 'sententious,' Cot., from Lat. sententiosus; sententi-ous-ly, -ness. Also sentient, feeling, from stem of pres. part. of

sentire, to feel.

SENTIMENT, thought, judgment, feeling, opinion. (F., -L.) M. E. sentement, Chaucer, Prol. to Legend of Good Women, 1. 69. [Afterwards conformed to a supposed Lat. form sentimentum*, not used.] = O. F. sentement, 'a feeling;' Cot. Formed as if from Lat. senti-mentum *, a word made up of the suffix -mentum and the verb senti-re, to feel. See Sonse. Dor. sentiment-al, sentiment-al-ly,

sentiment-al-ism, -ist.

SENTINEL, one who keeps watch, a soldier on guard. (F., -Ital., - L.?) Spelt centonell, Spenser, F. Q. i. 9, 41; sentinel, Mach. ii. 1. 53. - F. sentinelle, 'a sentinell, or sentry;' Cot. - Ital. sentinella, 'a watch, a sentinell, a souldier which is set to watch at a station; Florio. Cf. Span. centinela, a sentinel. β. The word is certainly of Ital. origin; and it does not seem possible to derive it from any thing but Ital. sentina, 'a sinke, a privie, a companie or filthie packe of lewde rascals, also, the pumpe of a ship; Florio. The most likely account is that it is equivalent to Lat. sentinator, one who pumps bilge-water out of a ship, from sentina, bilge-water, or the hold of a ship. It is, indeed, quite possible for the word to have arisen as a naval word, afterwards transferred to military affairs. The special sense may be due to the constant attention which a ship's pump requires; the man in charge of the pump, if the ship is leaky, must not quit his post. The origin of sentina is uncertain.

¶ Sometimes explained from Lat. sentire, to perceive; as if a sentinel meant a watcher, scout; but this cannot be right, as it does not account for the -in-. Derived by Wedgwood from O. F. sentine, a path (Roquefort), due to Lat. semita, a path; this does not help us; for the word is Italian, not French. See Sontry.

SENTRY, a sentinel, soldier on guard. (P., - Ital, - L.?) Spelt sentrie, in Minsheu, ed. 1627; senteries, pl., Milton, P. L. ii. 412; sentry in Cotgrave, s. v. sentinelle. There is no trace of such a form in F. or Ital.; it can only be an E. corruption of sentinel, which was probably understood (in E. popular etymology) as being due to F. sentier, a path; an idea taken from the sentinel's beat. [Sentier is an extension from O. F. sente, a path, which is from the Lat. semila, ¶ Wedgwood refers us to O.F. a path.] See Sentinel. enteret, a path (Roquefort), and takes this to be the real etymology. There are difficulties every way, but the difficulties are least if we take sentinel as the orig. word, and sentry as a corruption. The Ital, sentinella, a sentinel, is quite separate from sentiero, a path. Der.

SEPARATE, to part, divide, sever. (L.) We should have expected to find separate first used as a pp., in the sense 'set apart;' but I do not find that such was the case. Levins, Shakespeare, and Minsheu recognise only the verb, which occurs as early as in Tyndale, Workes, p. 116, col. 2; see Richardson. — Lat. separatus, pp. of separare, to separate. — Lat. se, apart; and parare, to provide, arrange. Cf. Lat. separ, adj., different, separate. See Se- and Parade, Pare. Der. separate, adj., from pp. separatus; separate-ly; separat-ion, from F. separation, 'separation,' Cot.; separat-ism, separat-ist. Also separ-able, from Lat. separabilis; separabl-y.

SEPOY, one of the native troops in India. (Pers.) 'Sepoys (a corruption of sipáhí, Hindostanee for a soldier), the term applied to the native troops in India; Haydn, Dict. of Dates. The word is, however, a Persian one. - Pers. sipáhi, 'a horseman, one soldier;' properly an adj., 'military, belonging to an army;' Rich. Dict. p. 807. — Pers. sipáh, supáh, an army; sipah, supah, sapah, an army; id. pp. 807, 808.

¶ The Pers. á being sounded as E. au in maul,

the spelling sepoy gives the right sound very nearly.

SEPT, a clan. (F., - L.) It is chiefly used of the Irish clans.

Spenser has 'the head of that sept;' and again, 'whole nations and septs of the Irish;' View of the State of Ireland, Globe ed., p. 611, col. 1. 'The Irish man . . tearmeth anie one of the English sept,' &c.; Holinshed, Descr. of Ireland, cap. 8. 'Five of the best persons & sequester-ed, set apart, retired; sequester, sb., seclusion, Oth. iii. 4.40; of every sept' [of the Irish]; Fuller's Worthies; Kent (R.) 'All of the old Irish septs of Ulster;' Clarendon, Civil Wars, iii. 430 (R.) | SEQUIN, a gold coin of Italy. (F., -Ital., -Arab.) Also specified in the old Irish septs of Ulster; 'Clarendon, Civil Wars, iii. 430 (R.) | SEQUIN, a gold coin of Italy. (F., -Ital., -Arab.) Also specified in the old Irish septs of Ulster; 'Clarendon, Civil Wars, iii. 430 (R.) | SEQUIN, a gold coin of Italy. (F., -Ital., -Arab.) Also specified in the old Irish septs of Ulster; 'Clarendon, Civil Wars, iii. 430 (R.) Wedgwood says: 'a clan or following, a corruption of the synony-mous sect.' He cites from Notes and Queries (2nd Series, iii. 361, May 9, 1857), two quotations from the State Papers, one dated A. D. 1537, which speaks of 'M'Morgho and his kinsmen, O'Byrne and his septe, and another dated A.D. 1536, which says 'there are another secte of the Berkes and divers of the Irishry towards Sligo.' Wedgewood adds: 'The same corruption is found in Prov. cepte. que lo dit visconte non era eretge ni de lor cepte" = seeing that the said viscount was not heretic nor of their sect; Sismondi, Litt. Pro-This is doubtless the correct solution, esp. when we venç. 215.' consider (1) that sect used to have the sense of 'a following;' and (2) that the change from k to p is not uncommon; cf. Gk. $\pi \epsilon \pi \tau \epsilon \nu$, Skt. pach, to cook, with Lat. coquere. See Sect. Doublet, sect. SEPTEMBER, the ninth month. (L.) M.E. Septembre, Chaucer,

On the Astrolabe, pt. i. § 10. l. 3. It seems to be meant for the Latin, not the French form; the other months being mostly named in Latin. - Lat. September, the name of the seventh month of the Roman

year.—Lat. septem, seven, cognate with E. seven; and the suffix-ber, of uncertain origin. See Seven.

SEPTENARY, consisting of seven. (L.) In Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, iv. 12. 12.—A mathematical term.—Lat. septemarius, consisting of seven. - Lat. septēni, pl., seven apiece, by sevens; put for septem-ni. - Lat. septem, seven; with Aryan suffix -na. See Seven.

SEPTENNIAL, happening every seven years, lasting seven years. (L.) Used by Burke; see Todd's Johnson. Formed, with suffix -al, from Lat. septenni-um, a period of seven years. — Lat. septenni-s, adj., of seven years. — Lat. septenni-s, adj., of seven years. — Lat. septenni-s, a year. See Seven and Annual. Der. septennial-ly.

SEPTUAGENARY, belonging to seventy years. (L.) In Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 9, § 4, last line. — Lat septuagenarius, belonging to the number seventy. - Lat. septuageni, seventy each; distributive form of septuaginta, seventy. - Lat. septua-, due to septem, seven; and -ginta = -cinta, short for decinta, tenth, from decem, ten. See Seven and Ten. Der. septuagenari-an. So also septuagesima, lit. seventieth, applied to the Third Sunday before Lcnt, about 70 days before Easter; from Lat. septuagesima (dies), fem. of septuagesimus, seventieth, ordinal of septuaginta, seventy. Also septua-gint, the Greek version of the Old Testament, said to have been made by 70 translators; used by Burnet (Johnson).

SEPULCHRE, a tomb. (F., -L.) M. E. sepulcre, in early use; O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, ii. 95, l. 11. - O. F. sepulcre, later sepulchre, 'a sepulcher, tomb;' Cot. - Lat. sepulcrum (also ill-spelt sepulchrum), a tomb. - Lat. sepul-, appearing in sepul-tus, pp. of sepelire, to bury; with suffix -erum (Aryan -ka-ra?).

B. It is probable that the orig. sense of sepelire was 'to honour' or 'to shew respect from a lost noun sapas*, honour. This sb. is from Skt. sap, to honour, worship. The reference is to the respectful rites accompanying burial.

Der. sepulchr-al, from F. sepulchral, 'sepulchral,' Cot.; also sepult-ure, Rob. of Glouc. p. 166, l. 12, from F. sepulture, sepulture, a burying, Cot., from Lat. sepultura, burial, due to pp. sepultus.

SEQUEL, consequence, result. (F., -L.) Spelt sequele in Levins, and by Surrey; see Tottell's Miscellany, ed. Arber, p. 218, l. 8. -

O. F. sequele, 'a sequell;' Cot. — Lat. sequela, that which follows, a result. — Lat. sequi, to follow; see Sequence.

SEQUENCE, order of succession, succession. (F., — L.) In Shak. K. John, ii. 96; Gascoigne, Works, ed. Hazlitt, i, 422, l. 5. – F. sequence, 'a sequence at cards;' sequences, pl., 'answering verses,' Cot.; with which cf. the passage in Gascoigne. — Lat. sequentia, sb., a following. - Lat, sequentia, crude form of pres. part. of sequi, to follow. - VSAK, to follow; whence Skt. sack, to follow; Gk. Ewopau, I follow. Der. sequent, following, from the pres. part. of sequi. Also (from sequi) con-sec-ut-ive, con-sequ-ence, ex-ec-ute (for en-sec-ute), en-equ-ies (for en-sequ-ies), ob-sequ-ies, per-sec-ute, pro-sec-ute, sequ-el, sequ-ester, sub-sequ-ent. Also sect, sec-ond, sue, en-sue, pur-sue, r-suiv-ant; suit, suit-a-ble, suit-or, suite, pur-suit. See Sue.

'Him hath **SEQUESTER**, to set aside or apart. (F., - I..) God the father specially sequestred and seuered and set aside; 'Sir T. More, Works, p. 1046 f. And see sequestration in Blount's Nomolexicon. We find also: 'Hic sequesterarius, a sequesterer,' in the 15th century; Wright's Vocab. i. 210, col. 2; and see Wyclif, I Macc. xi. 34.—F. sequester, 'to sequester (sic), or lay aside; 'Cot.—Lat. sequestrare, to surrender remove lay aside—Lat sequester a mediator. sequestrare, to surrender, remove, lay aside. - Lat. sequester, a mediator, B. Perhaps agent or go-between, also a depositary or trustee. orig. a follower, one who attends; it seems to be formed as if = to join together, bind. + Gk. είρειν, to fasten, bind; cf. σειρά, a rope. sequent-ter*, i. e. from the pres. part. of sequi, to follow, attend, pursue, with Aryan suffix -tar, of the agent. See Sequence. Der. SWAR rather than SAR; see Curtius, i. 441. To this root the

bequester-ed, set apart, retired; sequester, sb., seclusion, Oth. iii. 4. 40; also sequestr-ade, sequestr-at-or, sequestr-at-ion.

SEQUIN, a gold coin of Italy. (F., -Ital., -Arab.) Also spelt chequin, Shak. Pericles, iv. 2. 28; also zechin, which is the Ital. form.

- F. sequin, 'a small Italian coin;' Cot. - Ital. zecchino, 'a coin of gold currant in Venice;' Florio. - Ital. zecca, 'a mint or place of coyning;' id. - Arab. sikkat (pronounced sikkah), 'a die for coins;' Rich. Dict. p. 838.

SERAGLIO, a place of confinement, esp. for Turkish women. (Ital., - L.)

A. The peculiar use of this word, in mod. E., is due to a mistake. The orig. sense is merely an enclosure, and it was sometimes so used. 'I went to the Ghetto [in Rome], where the

sometimes so used. 'I went to the Ghetto [in Rome], where the Jewes dwell as in a suburbe by themselues . . I passed by the Piazza Judea, where their seraglio begins; for, being inviron'd with walls, they are lock'd up every night; Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 15, 1645. We find it in the modern sense also: 'to pull the Ottoman Tyrant out of his seraglio, from between the very armes of his 1500 concubines; Howell, Foreign Travel (1642), sect. ix; ed. Arber, p. 45. — Ital. serraglio, an inclosure, a close, a padocke, a parke, a cloister or secluse; Florio, ed. 1598.

B. There was at that date no such restricted use of the Ital. word as our modern sense indicates. Cotgrave, indeed, translates O. F. serrail by 'the palace wherein the great Turk mueth up his concubines;' yet he also gives serrail d'un huis, the bolt of a door, which is the older sense. serraglio is formed with suffix aglio (Lat. aculum) from the verb serrare, 'to shut, lock, inclose;' Florio. Cf. Low Lat. seracula, a small bolt.—Low Lat. serare, to bar, bolt, shut in.—Lat. sera, a bar. bolt. - Lat. serere, to join or bind together; see Series. certain that the modern use of seraglio was due to confusion with Pers. (and Turkish) saráy or serái, 'a palace, a grand edifice, a king's court, a seraglio; 'Rich. Dict. p. 821. It is equally certain that the Pers. word is not the real source of the Italian one, though frequently thought to be so by those who contemn the suffix -aglio as needing no explanation, and do not care to investigate the old use of the word

seraphin, lsa. vi. 2; this is the form of the Hebrew plural, out of which has been evolved the E. sing. seraph. - Heb. seraphim, seraphs, exalted ones. Gesenius connects it with an Arabic term meaning high or exalted; and this may be regarded as the generally received etymology;' Smith, Dict. of the Bible. It does not seem to be from Heb. sáraph, to burn. Der. seraph-ic, seraph-ic-al, seraph-ic-al-ly.

SERE, withered; the same as Sear, q. v. SERECLOTH, waxed cloth; see Cerecloth, Cere.

SERENE, calm. (L.) In Milton, P. L. iii. 25, v. 123, 734.—Lat. serenus, bright, clear, calm (of weather). Cf. Gk. σελήνη, the moon (the bright one); σέλαε, brightness. The form of the root is SWAR, to shine; cf. Skt. svar, splendour, heaven; and see Solar. See Curtius, ii. 171. Der. serene-ly, -ness; seren-i-ty, from F. serenité, 'serenity,' Cot., from Lat. acc. serenitatem. Also seren-ade, in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, from F. serenade (Cot.), which from Ital. serenata, 'music given under gentlewomens windowes in a morning or euening, Florio; properly pp. of Ital. serenare, 'to make cleere, faire, and lightsome, to looke cheerfullie and merrilie,' id. Milton uses the Ital. form serenate, P. L. iv. 769. Hence serenade, verb.

SERF, a slave attached to the soil. (F., - L.) A late word; in Ash's Dict., ed. 1775. - F. serf, 'a servant, thrall;' Cot. - Lat. seruum, acc. of seruus, a slave; see Serve. Der. serf-dom, a coined

word, with E. suffix -dom.

SERGE, a cloth made of twilled worsted or silk. (F.,-L.,-Chinese?) Now used of stuff made of worsted; when of silk, it is called silk serge, though the etymology shews that the stuff was orig. of silk only. In Shak. 2 Hen. VI, iv. 7. 27. — F. serge, 'the stuff called serge;' Cot.—Lat. seriea, fem. of serieus, silken; we also to the Seres, i. e. Chinese. See Silk.

SERGEANT, SERJEANT, a lawyer of the highest rank;

a non-commissioned officer next above a corporal. (F., -L.) Orig. a law-term, in early use. M. E. sergantes, pl., officers, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, ii. 177, l. 2; sergeant, Chaucer, C. T. 311. – O. F. sergant, serjant (Burguy), later sergent, 'a sergeant, officer; 'Cot. – Low Lat. seruientem, acc. of seruiens, a servant, vassal, soldier, apparitor; Ducange. The Low Lat. serviens ad legem = sergeant-at-law. - Lat. serviens, pres. part. of servire, to serve; see Serve. sergeant-major, sergeanc-y, sergeant-ship. Doublet, servant.

SERIES, a row, order, succession, sequence. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. = Lat. series, a row, series. = Lat. serere, pp. sertus, to join together, bind. + Gk. είρειν, to fasten, bind; cf. σειρά, a rope. And cf. Skt. sarit, thread.

β. The form of the root is perhaps

meanings swing, hang, bind attach themselves; Curtius. Der. seri-al, arranged in a series; modern, not in Todd's Johnson; hence serial-ly. Der. (from same root) ser-aglio, serr-i-ed. Also (from pp. serius) as-sert, con-cert, de-sert (1), dis-sert-at-ion, exert (for ex-sert), in-sert.

SERIOUS, weighty, solemn, in earnest. (F., -L.) 'So serious and ernest remembrance;' Sir T. More, p. 480g. 'Seryouse, ernest, serieux;' Palsgrave. -O. F. serieux (mod. F. serieux), omitted by Cotgrave, but recorded by Palsgrave, and in use in the 14th cent. (Littré). - Low Lat. seriosus, serious; Ducange. - Lat. serius, grave, earnest.

B. Root uncertain; the long e in serius induces Fick to compare it with G. schwer (O. H. G. swari), weighty, heavy; from a root SWAR; see Fick, i. 842. Der. serious-ly, -ness. SERMON, a discourse on a Scripture text. (F, -L.)

sermoun, sermun; in early use; see Old Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 186, title. The verb sermonen, to preach, occurs in O. E. Homilies, i. 81, i. 14. - F. sermon, 'a sermon;' Cot. - Lat. sermonem, acc. of β. Root uncertain; but it seems sermo, a speech, discourse. reasonable to connect it with A. S. swerian, to speak: see Swear.

SEROUS, adj.; see Serum.

SERPENT, a reptile without feet, snake. (F., -L.) M. E. serpent, Chaucer, C. T. 10826. – F. serpent, 'a serpent; 'Cot. – Lat. serpentem, acc. of serpens, a serpent, lit. a creeping thing; pres. part. of serpere, to creep. – SARP, to creep; whence Skt. srip, to creep, Gk. Epmeiv, to creep, Skt. sarpa, a snake; also Lat. repere, to creep. And see Slip. β. The root SARP is an extension of
SAR, to glide, flow; see Salt. Der. serpent-ine, adj., Minsheu, from F. serpertin, Lat. serpentinus; serpent-ine, a name for a kind of gun, Skelton, ed. Dyce, i. 124, l. 159.

SERRATED, notched like a saw. (L.) A botanical term; see examples in R.-Lat. serratus, notched like a saw.-Lat. serra, a β. Prob. for sec-ra, from secare, to cut; see Saw (1).

Der. serrat-ion.

542

SERRIED, crowded, pressed together. (F .. - L.) 'Their serried files; 'Milton, P. L. vi. 599. Spelt serred in Blount. - F. serrer, 'to close, compact, presse neer together, to lock;' Cot. - Low Lat. serare, to bolt. - Lat. sera, a bar, bolt. - Lat. serere, to join or bind

together: see Series.

SERUM, whey, the thin fluid which separates from the blood when it coagulates. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706.—Lat. sērum, whey, serum.+Gk. ôpós, whey.— SAR, to flow; see Salt. Der. ser-ous. **SERVE**, to attend on another, wait upon obediently. (F., -L.) M. E. seruen, Havelok, 1230; seruien, Ancren Riwle, p. 12, l. 4 from bottom. - F. servir, to serve. - Lat. seruire, to serve. Cf. Lat. seruus, a servant, perhaps orig. a client, a man under one's protection; servare, to keep, protect. — A SAR, to protect; seen in Zend har, to protect, haurva, protecting; Fick, i. 797. Der. serv-ant, M.E. servaunt, servant, Chaucer, C. T. 11104, Ancren Riwle, p. 428, l. 9, from F. servant, serving, pres. part. of servir, to serve; serv-er; serv-ice, M. E. seruise, Layamon, 8071, from O. F. servise, service, from Lat. seruitium, service, servitude; service-able, Levins; disservice. Also serv-ile, Levins, from Lat. servilis; servile-ly, servil-i-ty; serv-it-or, prob. suggested by F. serviteur, 'a servant, servitor' (Cot.), rather than borrowed directly from Lat. servitor; serv-it-ude, Chaucer, C. T. 8674, from F. servitude, from Lat. acc. seruitudinem. Also serf sergeant; con-serve, de-serve, dis-serve, mis-serve, ob-serve, pre-serve, serve, sub-serve; de-sert (2), un-de-serv-ing, un-de-serv-ed, &c.

SESSION, the sitting or assembly of a court. (F., -L.) Shak. Oth. i. 2. 86. - F. session, not noticed by Cotgrave, though in use in the 12th cent. (Littré). - Lat. sessionem, acc. of sessio, a sitting,

session. – Lat. sessus, pp. of sedere, to sit, cognate with E. Sit, q.v. SET, to place, fix, plant, assign. (E.) M. E. setten, pt. t. sette, pp. set. 'Thei setten Jhesu on hym;' Wyclif, Luke, xix. 35. – A. S. settan, to set; Grein, ii. 432. Causal of A. S. sittan, to sit; put for satian*, from sat, oldest form of pt. t. of sittan. See Sit. + Du. zetten. + Icel. setja. + Dan. sette. + Swed. sätte. + G. setzen. + Goth. satjan.

Der. set, sb., Rich. II, iii. 3. 147; set-off; sb., sett-er, sb., sett-ing.

Also sett-ee, a seat with a long back (Todd's Johnson), of which the origin is by no means clear; it seems to be an arbitrary variation of the prov. E. settle, used in the same sense, with a substitution of the suffix -ee for -le; this suffix (= F. -é, Lat. -atus) is freely used in English, as in refer-ee, trust-ee; but it makes no good sense here. See Settle (1).

SETON, an artificial irritation under the skin. (F., -L.) 'Seton, is when the skin of the neck, or other part, is taken up and run thro with a kind of pack-needle, and the wound afterwards kept open with bristles, or a skean of thread, silk, or cotton,' &c.; Phillips, ed. 1706. - F. séton, in use in the 16th cent.; Littré cites 'une aiguille à seton enfilee d'un fort fil'=a needle with a seton, threaded with a strong thread; where seton is a thick thread. Formed from a Low Lat. seto * (acc. setonem), derived from Lat. seta, a bristle, thick stiff hair, which in Low Lat. also meant silk (Ducange). See Satin.

SETTEE, a kind of seat; see under Set.

SETTLE (1), a long bench with a high back. (E.) Also used generally in the sense of 'seat' or 'bench;' see Ezek. xliii. 14, 17, 20, xlv. 19. 'Setle, a seat;' E. D. S. Gloss. B. 17. M. E. setel, setil. 'Opon the setil of his magesté' = upon the seat of His majesty, i. e. upon His royal seat; Pricke of Conscience, 6122. 'On pe setle of unhele' = in the seat of ill-health; O. Eng. Hom. ii. 59.—A. S. sett, a seat, Grein, ii. 432. + Goth. sitls, a seat, throne. + O. H. G. sezal; G. sessel.

\$\beta\$. All from a Teut. type SET-LA, a seat, cognate with Lat. sel-la (put for sed-la), whence \(\hat{E}\$, sell, a saddle; see Sell (2).

From \(\subseteq SAD\), to sit; see Sit. Der. settle (2). Doublet, sell (2). **SETTLE** (2), to fix, become fixed, adjust. (E.) words have been confused; in the peculiar sense 'to compose or ad-

just a quarrel,' the source is different from that of the commoner verb, and more remote. A. M. E. setlen, trans. to cause to rest, intrans. to sink to rest, subside. 'Til pe scmli sunne was setled to reste'=till the seemly sun had sunk to rest, Will. of Palerne, 2452. 'Him thoughte a goshauk . . . Setlith on his beryng' = it seemed to him that a goshawk settles down on his cognisance (?), King Alisannder. 484: and see l. 488. — A.S. setlan, to fix. 'Setla' sæsaunder, 484; and see l. 488. - A.S. setlan, to fix. 'Setlan' sæmearas'-the mariners fix (or anchor) their vessels (Grein). - A.S. setel, a seat. Cf. A. S. setl-gang, the going to rest of the sun, sunset, Grein, ii. 432. Thus the lit. sense of settle is 'to take a seat' or 'to set as in a fixed seat.' See Settle (1).

B. At the same time, the as in a fixed seat.' See Settle (1). B. At the same time, the peculiar sense 'to settle a quarrel' appears to have been borrowed from M. E. saztlen, sahtlen, sauztlen, to reconcile, make peace, P. Plowman, B. iv. 2 (footnote). 'Now saghtel, now strife' = now we make peace, now we strive; Pricke of Conscience, 1470. Sayted = appeased, reconciled, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 230, 1139. - A. S. sahtlian, to reconcile; 'gode men . . . sahtloden heom' = good men reconciled them; A.S. Chron. an. 1066; MS. Laud 636, ed. Thorpe, i. 337; see also p. 384, l. 19. - A.S. saht, reconciliation; A.S. Chron. ed. Thorpe, i. 385, l. 2. - A. S. sacan, to contend, strive, dispute; from the particular application to disputes at law, the sb. saht came to mean the adjustment of a dispute, the result of a suit. This verb also gave rise to E. Sake, q.v. β. That these two verbs were actually confused, we have evidence in the fact that, conversely, the M. E. saztlen, to reconcile, was also used in the sense of subside or become calm. 'be se saztled therwith' = the sea subsided; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, C. 232. We even find the intermediate form sattle; Muche sorse penne satteled vpon segge Ionas' = much sorrow then settled on the man Jonah; id. C. 409. Der. settl-er; settle-ment, with F. suffix -ment.

SEVEN, a cardinal number, six and one. (E.) M. E. seuen, seuene; P. Plowman, B. iv. 86. The final -e is prob. the mark of a pl. form; both forms occur. - A. S. seofon, also seofone, seven; Grein, ii. 437; the final -e marks the plural, and is unoriginal. + Du. zeven. + Icel. sjö, sjau. + Dan. syv. + Swed. sju. + Ö. H. G. sibun, G. sieben. + Goth. sibun. + Lat. septem. + Gk. έπτά. + W. saith; Gael. seachd; Irish seacht. + Russ. seme. + Lithuan. septyni. + Skt. saptan. β. All from Aryan SAPTAN, seven; origin unknown. Der. seven-fold, A. S. seofon-feald; seven-teen, A. S. seofon-tyne, from seofon, seven, and tin, ten; seven-teen-th, A.S. seofon-teoda, but formed by analogy, by adding -th to seventeen; seven-ty, A.S. hundseofontig (by dropping hund, for which see Hundred); seven-ti-eth. Also seven-th, formed by adding -th; A. S. seofoda.

SEVER, to separate, cut apart. (F., -L.) 'I sever, I departe thynges asonder, Ie separe; 'Palsgrave. M. E. seueren, Gawain and the Grene Knight, 1797. -O. F. severe (Burguy). Cf. Ital. severare, several. Lat. separare, to separate; see Separate. Der. several, several, severally, of which Sir T. More has severally, Works, p. 209 h; from O. F. several, Low Lat. separale, a thing separate or a thing that separates (Ducange); as if from a Lat. adj. separalis*. Also severance; dis-sever; dis-sever-ance; cf. O.F. dessevrance (Burguy).

SEVERE, austere, serious, strict. (F., -L.) In Shak. Oth. ii. 3. 101. - O. F. severe, 'severe,' Cot.; mod. F. severe. - Lat. severus, severe; orig. reverenced, respected (of persons), hence serious, grave (in demeanour). β. Supposed to stand for seu-ērus, formed (like dec-orus from dec-us) from a base seu (sev), honour; see Curtius, ii. 218. Der. severe-ly; sever-i-ty, from F. severité, 'severity;' Cot.

SEW (1), to fasten together with thread. (E.) Pronounced so. SEW (1), to fasten together with thread. (E.) Pronounced so. M. E. sowen, P. Plowman, B. vi. 9; more commonly sewen, id. C. ix. 8; Wyclif, Mark, ii. 21. – A. S. siwian, Mark, ii. 21; Gen. iii. 7. + Icel. siyia. + Dan. sye. + Swed. sy. + O. H. G. siuwan, siwan. + Goth. siujan. + Lat. suere. + Lithuan. suii. + Russ. shite. + Skt. siv, to sew; whence sútra, thread. β. All from the ✓SIW, SU, to sew; Fick, i. 229. Der. sew-er, sew-ing; also seam, q. v.

SEW (2), to follow; the same as Sue, q. v.

SEWER (1), an underground passage for water, large drain.

(F. – I.) Frequently spelt shore. which represented a common

Doublet, separate.

(F., -L.) Frequently spelt shore, which represented a common

pronunciation; still preserved in Shore-ditch = sewer-ditch, in London. Spelt sure, Troil. v. 1.83, ed. 1623. Formed with suffix -er from the verb sew, to drain, to dry. 'Sewe ponds' = drain ponds, Tusser's Husbandry, cap. 15. § 17 (E. D. S.); p. 32. Note also sew, sb., as in 'the towne sinke, the common sew,' Nomenclator, ed. 1585, p. 391; cited in Halliwell, s.v. seugh. Short for essewe, the first syllable being dropped. - O. F. essuier, esuer, to dry (Burguy); gen. used in the sense 'to wipe dry,' but the true etym. sense is to drain dry, deprive of moisture, as in English. Cot. has essuier, 'to dry up.' - Lat. exsuccare, exsucare, to deprive of moisture, such the juice from. - Lat. ex, out, away; and sucus, juice, moisture, from the same root as Lat. sugere, to suck, and E. suck; see Suck.

B. From the O. F. verb essuier (mod. F. essuyer) was formed the O. F. sb. essuier, a duct for water (Burguy), the very same word as E. sewer, which may thus have been borrowed directly. The sense 'to wipe' (which is the commonest meaning of F. essuyer) plainly appears in M. E. sew, to wipe the beak of a hawk, used by Juliana Berners (Halliwell); and this proves clearly that the initial syllable of essuyer was dropped in English. We do, however, find prov. E. assue, drained of milk, said of a cow, which is rather the very F. essuyé than put for a-sew = a-dry. Der. sewer-age; also sew-age, formed directly from the verb sew. The F. suffix -age in these words is another indication of the F. origin of sew and sewer. The derivation sometimes suggested from W. sych, dry (cognate with Lat. siccus), will not explain the diphthong. Siecus and succus are exactly opposed in meaning, and are from different roots.

SEWER (2), the officer who formerly set and removed dishes, tasted them, &c. (E.) In Halliwell. Baret (1580) has: 'The Sewer of the kitchin, Anteambulo fercularius; The Sewer which tastelh the meate, Escuyer de cuisine.' 'Seware, at mete, Depositor, dapifer, sepulator; Prompt. Parv., p. 454. On the same page we have: 'Sewyn, or sette mete, Ferculo, sepulo;' and: 'Sew, cepulatum.'

A. It is therefore clear, that in the verb contains the word sew-er was regarded as being formed from the verb to sewe, which was again derived from the sb. sew, not uncommon in the sense of 'pottage;' see Halliwell. The orig. sense of sew is simply 'juice,' whence it came to mean sauce, boiled meat, juicy messes, and the like; Chaucer, C.T. 10381. - A.S. seaw, juice; A.S. Leechdoms, ed. Cockayne, i. 128, ll. 12 and 16. Cognate with Skt. sava, juice, from su, to express Soma juice, squeeze out. B. The above seems the true etymology; E. Müller suggests the O.F. sewer, of which the sole trace I can find is 'Sewer, écuyer' in Roquefort; and seeing that the word is common in English, it is remarkable that it should hardly appear in O. F., if it be a F. word. Perhaps Roquefort borrowed the notion from Cotgrave, who gives 'sewer' as one meaning of O.F. escuyer, an esquire; and I suspect that this alleged O. F. sewer is merely the English word, explained for the benefit of Frenchmen. If Sewer were F., it could only be equivalent to su-er, i. e. a follower, from O. F. sevre, suire, Lat. sequi (see Sue); which would ill satisfy all the conditions.

SEX, the distinction between male and female, characteristics of such a distinction. (F., -L.) In Shak. Temp. iii. 1. 49. - F. seze, 'a sex, or kind; 'Cot. - Lat. sexum, acc. of sexus, sex. \beta. Perhaps orig. 'a division;' from secare, to cut. Der. sex-u-al, a late word, from Lat. sexu-alis, formed with suffix -alis from sexu-, crude

form of sexus; sex-u-al-ly, sex-u-al-i-ty.

SEXAGENARY, belonging to sixty. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706 .- Lat. sexagenarius, belonging to sixty. - Lat. sexageni, sixty each; distributive form from sexaginta, sixty. - Lat. sex, six; and -ginta, put for -cinta, short for decinta, tenth, from decem, ten. See Six and Ton. Der. sexagenari-an, Phillips.

SEXAGESIMA, the second Sunday before Lent. (L.) So called because about the sixtieth day before Easter. In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674; and earlier, in Prayer-books. - Lat. sexagesima, lit. sixtieth; agreeing with dies, day, understood. Fem. of sexagesimus, sixtieth: Put for sexagentimus*; ordinal form from sexaginta, sixty. See Sexagenary. Der. sexagesim-al.

SEXENNIAL, happening every six years, lasting six years. (L.)

In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Formed, with suffix -al, from Lat. sexenni-um, a period of six years. - Lat. sex, six; and annus, a year (becoming enni- in composition). See Six and Annals. Der.

SEXTANT, the sixth part of a circle. (L.) Chiefly used to mean an optical instrument, furnished with an arc extending to a sixth part of a circle. But in earlier use in other senses. 'Sextant, a coin less than that called quadrant by the third part. the sixth part of any measure; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—Lat. sextant. stem of sentans, the sixth part of an as, a coin, weight. Formed with suffix -ans (like that of a pres. part. of a verb in -are) from sees. stem of seedus, sixth, ordinal of see, six. See Six. Der. from seet-us) seet-ile, Milton, P. L. x. 659; also seetu-ple, q. v.

SEXTON, a sacristan; see Sacristan.

SEXTUPLE, sixfold, having six parts. (L.) 'Whose length... is sextuple unto his breadth;' Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iv. c. 5. § 12. Coined from sextu-s, sixth, just as quadru-ple is from quadru-(used for quartus) with the sense of fourth. The suffix -ple answers to Lat. -plic-, stem of -plex, as in du-plex, com-plex. See Quadruple and Sextant.

SHABBY, mean, paltry. (E.) Merely a doublet of scabby, by the usual change of A.S. sc to E. sh. The earliest quotation appears to be: 'They were very shabby fellows, pitifully mounted, and worse armed;' Lord Clarendon, Diary, Dec. 7, 1688. Cf. 'They mostly had short hair, and went in a shabbed condition;' A. Wood, Athen. Oxon. Fast. ii. 743 (Todd). We find shabbyd for scabbed in P. Plowman, C. x. 264. See Scab. Der. shabbi-ly,

SHACKLE, a fetter, chain to confine the limbs, clog. (E.) **SHACKLIS**, a fetter, chain to contine the limbs, clog. (E.) M. E. schakkyl, schakle, Prompt. Parv.; pl. scheakeles, Ancera Riwle, p. 94, l. 25.—A, S. sceacul, a bond; Ælfric's Gloss., near beginning; Wright's Vocab. i. 16, col. 2. Put for an older form scacul. + Icel. skökull, the pole of a carriage. + Swed. skakel, the loose shaft of a carriage. + Dan. skagle, a trace (for a carriage). + O. Du. schakel, the links or ringes [read link or ring] of a chaine; schakelen van een net, 'the masches [meshes] of a net;' Hexham. B. The orig, sense is a loose band or bond, hence a trace, single link of a chain, loose-hapring fetter. Evidently a trace, single link of a chain, loose-hanging fetter. Evidently named from its shaking about, as distinct from a firm bond. From A. S. sceacan, scacan, to shake; with suffix -ul, from Aryan -ra. See Shake. So also Icel. skökull is from skaka; and Dan. skagle from skage, to shift, orig. to shake; cf. Swed. dial. skak, a chain, link

(Rietz). Der. shaekle, verb, M. E. schaklen, Prompt. Parv. SHAD, a fish. (E.) 'Like bleeding shads;' Beaum. and Fletcher, Love's Cure, Act ii. sc. 2 (Clara). 'And there the eel and shad sometimes are caught;' John Dennys, Secrets of Angling (before A. D. 1613); in Eng. Garner, ed. Arber, i. 171. 'A shadde, a fishe, acon;' Levins.—A. S. sceadda, a kind of fish; Monasticon Anglicanum, i. 266, 45 and 46 (Bosworth). Bosworth explains it by skate, but it is clearly mod. E. skad. The skad and skate are very different, and it is not certain that the names are related. Cf. prov. G. schade, a shad (Flügel). We also find Irish and Gael. sgadan in the sense of 'herring;' W. ysgadan, pl. herrings. The Irish for

SHADE, SHADOW, obscurity, partial darkness. (E.) These are but two forms of one word. M. E. schade, Will. of Palerne, 22; schadue, id. 754.—A.S. scead, shade, neut. (gen. sceades, seedes, seededs, seeded, shadow, fem. (gen. sceadue); Grein, ii. 398, 401. We find (from seeadu), the acc. pl. sceadua; which compare with M.E. scheadewe, Ancren Riwle, p. 190, l. 24. + Du. schaduw, shadow. + G. schatten, shade; O. H. G. seato (gen. scatewes), shadow. + Goth. skadus. + Irish and Gael. sgath, shadow, shade, shelter. + Gk. σκότος, σκοτία, darkness, gloom.
β. All from ✓ SKA, to cover; whence also Skt. chhάyá, shade, Gk. σκία, shade, σκη-νή, a shelter, tent, and E. sky. See Fick, i. 805; Curtius, i. 206. And see Scene, Sky. Der. shade, verb, Court of Love, l. 1272; shad-er; shad-y, Spenser, F.Q. i. 1. 17; shad-i-ly, -ness; shadow, verb, M. E. schadowen, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, A. 42, A. S. sceadwian, scadwian, Ps. xc. 4 (ed. Spelman); over-shadow, A. S. oferseeadwian, Mark, ix. 7; shadow-y, M. E. shadewy, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 4, l. 2012. Doublet, shed.

SHAFT, an arrow, smoothed pole, column, cylindrical entrance to a mine. (E.) The orig. sense is 'shaven' rod, a stick smoothed into the shape of a spear-pole or an arrow. M. E. shaft, schaft, an arrow, Chaucer, C. T. 1364; Parl. of Foules, 170,—A. S. sceaft, a shaft of a spear, dart; Grein, ii. 403. Put for scaf-t, formed with suffix -t (Aryan -ta) from scaf-, stem of pp. of scafan, to shave; see Shave. + Du. schacht (for schaft, like Du. lucht for luft, air; from schaven, to smooth, plane. + Icel. skapt, better skaft, a shaved stick, shaft, missile. + Dan. skaft, a handle, haft. + Swed. skaft, a handle. + G. schaft. ¶ The M.E. schaft, in the sense of 'creature,' is from scapan, to shape, make; see Shape. Der. shaft-ed.

SHAG, rough hair, rough cloth. (E.) 'Of the same kind is the goat-hart, and differing only in the beard and long shag about the shoulders; 'Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. viii. c. 33 (Of the shag-haired and bearded stagge like to a goat). 'With rugged beard, and hoarie shagged haire;' Spenser, F. Q. iv. 5. 35. Shak. has shag for shaggy, Venus, 295; also shag-haired, 2 Hen. VI, iii. I. 367. I know of no instance in M. E. – A.S. seeaega; 'Coma, fear, seeaega; Comsus, seeaegede,' Wright's Voc. ii. 22, col. 2; perhaps Scand. rather than E. 4 Icel. shepp. Swed. shapps. 2 beard: Dan. shipp. 2 heard. rather than E. + Icel. skegg, Swed. skägg, a beard; Dan. skjæg, a beard, barb, awn, wattle; from Icel. skaga, to jut out, project; whence also Icel. skagi, a low cape or head-land (Shetland skaw). The orig. sense is 'roughness.' Der. skagg-y, skagg-i-ness; also skagg-sd,

544

Turkish.) 'Shagreen, a sort of rough-grained leather;' Phillips, ed. 1706. He also spells it chagrin. F. chagrin, shagreen. It was orig. made of the skin (of the back only) of the horse, wild ass, or mule; afterwards, from the skin of the shark. See the full account in Devic, Supp. to Littré. Turk. sághrí, saghrí, the back of a horse; also, shagreen, Zenker, Turk. Dict. p. 561; and Devic. Cf. Pers. saghrí, shagreen; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 354. See Chagrin.

SHAH, a king of Persia. (Pers.) Spelt shaw in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, and in Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665. – Pers. shah, a king; Palmer, Pers. Dict. col. 374. Cf. Skt. kski, to possess, rule, Vedic kskatra, dominion; see Fick, i. 233. Der. check, check-er, check-ers, check-mate, chess; also pa-sha or pa-cha. Doublet, check, sb.

SHAKE, to agitate, jolt, keep moving, make to tremble; also to shiver, tremble. (E.) M. E. schaken, shaken; pt. t. schook, shook, Chaucer, C. T. 2267; pp. schaken, shaken, shake, id. 408. — A. S. sceacan, scacan, pt. t. scoc, pp. scacen, sceacen; Grein, ii. 401. + Icel. skaka, pt. t. skok, pp. skakinn. + Swed. skaka. + Dan. skage, to shift, veer. Cf. also Skt. khaj, to move to and fro, hence, to churn; from a \square SKAG, to move to and fro, answering to Teut. base SKAK; Fick, iii. 329, i. 804. Der. shake, sb., a late word, Herbert, Church Porch, st. 37; shak-y, shak-i-ness; shack-le. Also Shake-speare. Also

shock, q. v., shog, q. v., jog, q. v., shank, q. v. **SHAKO**, a kind of military cap. (F., - Hung.) Modern; F.

shako or schako (Littré). - Hungarian csako (pron. shako), a cap,
shako; see Littré and Mahn's Webster. Spelt tsákó, and explained as a Hungarian cap, in Dankovsky's Magyar Lexicon, ed. 1833, p. 900. He supposes it to be of Slavonic origin, not a real Magyar word.

SHALE, a rock of a slaty structure. (G.) A term of geology, borrowed (like gneiss, quartz, and other geological terms) from German.—G. schale, a shell, peel, husk, rind, scale; whence schalegebirge, a mountain formed of thin strata. Cognate with E. shale, a shell, Shak. Hen. V, iv. 2. 18, which is merely another spelling of scale; see Scale (1). Der. shal-y. Doublet, scale (1).

SHAIL, I am bound to, I must. (E.) M. E. shal, schal, often with the sense of 'is to;' Chaucer, C. T. 733; pt. t. sholde, scholde, shulde (mod. E. should), id. 964.—A. S. sceal, an old past tense used as a present, and thus conjugated; ic sceal, pu scealt, he sceal; pl. sculon, sculun, or sceolun. Hence was formed a pt. t. scolde, or sceolde, pl. sceoldon. The form of the infin. is sculan, to owe, to be under an obligation to do a thing; Grein, ii. 413. Hence mod. E. I shall properly means 'I am to,' I must, as distinguished from I will, properly 'I am ready to,' I am willing to; but the orig. sense of compulsion is much weakened in the case of the first person, though its force is retained in thou shalt, he shall, they shall. The verb following it is put in the infin. mood; as, ic seeal gan=I must go; hence the mod. use as an auxiliary verb. + Du. ik zal, I shall; ik zoude, I should; infin. zullen. + Icel. skal, pl. skulum; pt. t. skyldi, skyldu; infin. skulu. + Swed. skall; pt. t. skulle; infin. skola. + Dan. skal; pt. t. skulde; infin. skulle. + G. soll, pt. t. sollte; infin. sollen (the k being lost, as in Dutch). + Goth. skal, pl. skulum; pt. t. skulda; infin. skulan.

\$\beta\$. All from Teut. base SKAL, to owe, be in debt, be liable; a sense which is clearly preserved in A. S. scyld, guilt, i.e. desert of punishment, G. schuld, guilt, fault, debt. We also find Lithuan. skelu, I am indebted, skilti, to owe, be liable. See Fick, iii. y. Probably further allied to Lat. scelus, guilt, and Skt. 334. Y. Probably fu skhal, to stumble, err, fail.

SHALLOON, a light woollen stuff. (F.) 'Shalloon, a sort of woollen stuff, chiefly used for the linings of coats, and so call'd from Chalons, a city of France, where it was first made; Phillips, ed. 1706. We find chalons, i.e. a coverlet made at Chalons, even in Chaucer, C. T. 4138. - F. Chalons, or Chalons-sur-Marne, a town in France, 100 miles L. of Paris. 'Sa seule robe . . était de ras de Chalons;' Scarron, Virg. iv. (Littré, s. v. ras, § 9). Chalons takes its name from the tribe of the Catalauni, who lived in that neighbourhood.

SHALLOP, a light boat. (F., Span.) In Spenser, F. Q. iii. 7. 27. F. chaloupe, 'a shallop, or small boat;' Cot. Span. chalupa (also Port. chalupa), 'a small light vessel, a long boat,' Neuman. Minsheu's Span. Dict., ed. 1623, has chalupa, 'a flat-bottomed boat.' β. It is usual to derive F. chaloupe, Span. chalupa, from Du. sloep, a sloop. It is obvious that the derivation must run the other way, and that Du. sloep is a contraction from chaloupe, and is no true Du. word. From what language chalupa is borrowed, has not yet been discovered; but we may easily guess that it was brought by the Span. and Port. navigators from some far distant region, either American or E. Indian, and denoted one of those light canoes seen in the Pacific ocean and in other distant seas. We find the longer form schaluppe ness; also shame-faced, q.v. And see sham.

as above. Shag tobacco is rough tobacco; cf. Shakespeare's 'fet-beven in German, meaning a jolly-boat or yawl as well as a sloop; locks shag and long; 'Venus, 295.

SHAGREEN, a rough-grained leather, shark's skin. (F., - an old word in our own language. The Ital. form is scialupps.

Doublet, sloop, q. v. SHALLOT, a kind of onion. (F., - L., - Gk.) Added by Todd to Johnson; it is also spelt eschalot. — O. F. eschalote, eschalote, 'a cive or chive,' i.e. a kind of onion; Cot. Mod. F. échalote. The form eschalote is a variant, or corruption, of O. F. escalogne, a shallot; Roquefort. - Lat. ascalonia, a shallot; fem. of Ascalonius, adj., belonging to Ascalon. 'Ascalonia, little onions or scalions, taking that name of Ascalon, a city in Jury;' Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xix. c. 6.—Gk. Ασκάλων, Ascalon, one of the chief cities of the Philistines, on the W. coast of Palestine; Smith, Class. Dict.

See Joshua, xiii. 3; &c. SHALLOW, not deep. (Scand.) M. E. schalowe. schalowe, not depe; Prompt. Parv. p. 447; Trevisa, iii. 131, 1. 7; schald, Barbour, Bruce, ix. 354. Not found in A. S., the nearest related word being A. S. sceolh, sceol, oblique, appearing in sceol-égede, squint-eyed, Ælfric's Grammar, ed. Zupitza, p. 36. The orig, sense is oblique, sloping, shelving, used with reference to a sea-shore; on approaching a sloping shore, the water becomes shallow, the bank shelves down, and often a shoal appears. 'The shore was shelvy and shallow;' Merry Wives, iii. 5. 15. The verb to shelve is a derivative from shallow; see Shelve.

B. The words shoal and shallow are really the same, both being adaptations from Icel. skjálgr, oblique, wry, which was modified in two ways: (1) by shortening the vowel, and change of g to w, giving M. E. schalowe; and (2) by loss of g, giving schol, or (with excrescent d) schold. Allied words are Swed. dial. skjalg, oblique, slant, wry, crooked; G. scheel, schel, oblique, squint-eyed, schielen, to be awry; also Gk. σκολιόε, crooked, awry, σκαληνόε, uneven, scalene, σκελλόε, crook-legged. See Scalene. Der. shallow-ness. And see shoal (2), shelve.

SHALM, the same as Shawm, q. v. SHAM, to trick, verb; a pretence, sb. (E.) 'Sham, pretended, false; also, a flam, cheat, or trick; To sham one, to put a cheat or trick on him; Phillips, ed. 1706. 'A meer sham and disguise;' Stillingfleet, vol. iv. ser. 9 (R.) 'They.. found all this a sham;' Dampier's Voyages, an. 1688 (R.) We find also the slang expression 'to sham Abraham' = to pretend to be an Abraham-man, or a man from Bedlam hospital; see Abraham-men in Nares, and in Hotten's Slang Dictionary. To sham appears to be merely the Northern E. form of to shame, to put to shame, to disgrace, whence the sense 'to trick' may easily have arisen. Sham for shame is very common in the North, and appears in Brockett, and in the Whitby, Mid-Yorkshire, Swaledale, and Holderness Glossaries (E. D. S.) 'Wheea's sham is it'=whose fault is it? Whitby Gloss. Cf. Icel. skömm, a

shame, outrage, disgrace. See Shame.

SHAMBLE, to walk awkwardly. (Du., -F., -Ital., -L.) A weakened form of seamble, to scramble; cf. prov. E. seambling, sprawling, Hereford (Hall.). 'By that shambling in his walk, it should be my rich old banker, Gomez;' Dryden, Span. Friar, Act i. Scamble, to scramble, struggle, is in Shak. Much Ado, v. 1. 94; K. John, iv. 3. 146; Hen. V, i. 1. 4. Not an E. word, but borrowed. O. Du, schampelen, to stumble, to trip (Hexham); also to swerve aside, slip aside, decamp. Frequentative (with suffix -el-en) of O. Du. schampen, 'to escape or flie, to be gone; Hexham. - O. F. escamper, s'escamper, to scape, flie; Cot. - Ital. scampare, 'to escape; Florio. - Lat. ex, out; and campus, a battle-field. See Scamper, of which scamble is just a doublet, the frequentative suffixes -er and -le being equivalent. Cf. skimble-skamble, wandering, wild, confused, 1 Hen. IV, iii. 1. 154. Doublet, scamper.

SHAMBLES, stalls on which butchers expose meat for sale; hence, a slaughter-house. (L.) 'As summer-flies are in the shambles, Oth. iv. 2. 66. Shambles is the pl. of shamble, a butcher's bench or stall, lit. a bench; and shamble is formed, with excrescent b, from M. E. schamel, a bench, orig. a stool; see Ancren Riwle, p. 166, note e. - A. S. scamel, a stool; fot-scamel, a foot-stool; Matt. v. 35. - Lat. scamellum, a little bench or stool (White); allied to scamnum, a step, bench, scabellum, a foot-stool. The orig. sense is 'prop.' Cf. Lat. scapus, a shaft, stem, stalk; Gk. σκήπτειν, to prop, also to throw.—

SKAP, to throw; see Sceptre.

SHAME, consciousness of guilt, disgrace, dishonour. (E.) M. E. schame, shame, Wyclif, Luke, xiv.g. - A.S. sceamu, scamu, shame; Grein, ii. 403.+Icel. skömm (stem skamm-) a wound, shame. + Dan. skam. + Swed. skam. + G. scham. B. All from Teut. base SKAMA, shame; Fick, iii. 332. Allied to Goth. skanda, shame, and prob. to Skt. kshan. to wound; see Scathe. Der. shame, verb, A. S. sceamian, scamian, Grein; shame-ful, spelt scheomeful, Ancren Riwle, p. 302, 1. 23; shame-ful-ly, shame-ful-ness; shame-less, A.S. scam-leas, Ælfred, tr. of Gregory's Past. Care, c. xxi (ed. Sweet, p. 204); shame-less-ly, shame-lessexpressed by the appearance of the face; see Face. We find shame-fastness in Spenser, F. Q. iv. 10. 50; shame-faced in Shak. Rich. III, i. 3. 142, where the quarto ed. has shamefast (Schmidt). M. E. schamefast, shamefast, Chaucer, C. T. 2057.—A. S. scamfæst, Ælfred, tr. of Gregory's Past. Care, c. xxi (ed. Sweet, p. 204).—A. S. scampes, helifett, shame; and fæst, fast, firm; see Shame and Fast.

Der. shamefaced-ness.

SHAMMY, SHAMOY, a kind of leather. (F., -G.) So called because formerly made from the chamois. 'Shamois, or Chamois, a kind of wild goat, whose skin, being rightly dressed, makes our true Shamois leather;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. 'Shamoy, or Shamoy-leather, a sort of leather made of the skin of the Shamoys;' Phillips, ed. 1706.—F. chamois, 'a wilde goat, or shamois; also the skin thereof dressed, and called ordinarily shamois leather;' Cot. Cf. F. chamoiser, to prepare chamois leather; Littré. See Chamois. ¶ Taylor professes to correct this etymology, and, without a word of proof, derives it 'from Samland, a district on the Baltic,' with which it has but two letters, a and m, in common. There is no difficulty, when it is remembered that shamoy-leather could only have been prepared from the chamois at first; other skins were soon substituted, as being cheaper, when a larger demand set in.

SHAMPOO, to squeeze and rub the body of another after a hot bath; to wash the head thoroughly with soap and water. (Hindustani.) A modern word; the operation takes its name from the squeezing or kneading of the body with the knuckles, which forms a part of it, as properly performed.—Hind. chimpna, '(1) to join. (2) to stuff, thrust in, press, to shampoo or champoo; Shakespear, Hind.

Dict. ed. 1840, p. 846. The initial letter is ch, as in church. **SHAMROCK**, a species of clover. (C.) 'If they found a plotte of water-cresses or shamrokes;' Spenser, View of the State of Ireland, Globe ed., p. 654, col. 2.— Irish seamrog, trefoil, dimin. of seamar, trefoil; Gael. seamrag, shamrock, trefoil, clover.

SHANK, the lower part of the leg, a stem. (E.) M. E. shanke. schanke, Havelok, 1903. - A. S. sceanca, scanca; John, xix. 31, 32. Esp. used of the bone of the leg. + Du. schonk, a bone. + Dan. skank, the shank. + Swed. skank, leg. Allied to G. schinken, the ham, schenkel, the shank, leg. B. A nasalised form from Teut. base SKAK, to shake; as shewn by Low G. schake, the leg, shank; Bremen Wörterbuch. The shanks are the 'runners' or 'stirrers.' The A.S. sceacan meant not only to shake, but also to flee away, use one's legs, escape, Gen. xxxi. 27; 'på seede he on niht' = then he ran away (lit. shook) by night; A.S. Chron. an. 992. We still say to stir one's stumps, i. e. to run; also, to shop off. See Shake. Der. skink-er, nun-cheon; and see luncheon.

SHAPE, to form, fashion, adapt. (E.) Formerly a strong verb. M. E. shapen, schapen; pt. t. shoop, Chaucer, C. T. 16690; pp. shapen, shape, id. 1227 .- A. S. sceapan, scapan, for which we commonly find scippan, sceppan, scyppan, which is really a weak form (= Goth. skapjan or ga-skapjan). But the verb is strong, with pt. t. scóp, sceóp, and pp. scapen, sceupen. + Icel. skapa, pt. t. skóp. + Swed. skapa. + Dan. skabe. + G. schaffen, to create; pt. t. schuf, pp. geschaffen. B. The strong and weak forms are intermixed; thus G. schaffen is also weak. like Goth. gaskapjan. All from Teut. base SKAP, to form, make, Fick, iii. 331; which is doubtless connected with the base SKAB, to shave, i. e. to make things in wood, bring into shape by cutting. See Shave. Der shape, sb., A. S. gesceap, a creature, beauty, Crein; shap-able; shap-er; shape-ly, M. E. schapelich, Chaucer, C. T. 374; shape-li-ness; shape-less, shape-less-ness. And see ship. Hence also the suffix -ship, A. S. -scipe (as in friend-ship, i. c. friend-shape); and the suffix -scape in land-scape, q. v.

SHARD, a shred; see Sherd.

SHARE (1), a portion, part, division. (E.) Spelt schare in Palsgrave; very rare in M. E. in this sense; schar, i. e. the groin, Wyclif, 2 Kings, ii. 23, is the same word. - A.S. scearu, a rare word; occurring in the comp. land-scearu, a share of land; Grein. Put for scaru.—A. S. scar-, base of sceran, to shear, cut. See Shear, Share (2). Der. share, verb, Spenser, F. Q. iv. 8. 5; shar-er, share-holder. SHARE (2), a plough-share. (E.) M. E. schare, share; P. Plow-

man, B. iii. 306. - A. S. scear, a plough-share; Ælfric's Gloss., 1st word. Put for scar. - A.S. scar-, base of sceran, to shear. See

Shear.

SHARK, a voracious fish, hound-fish. (L.,? = Gk.?) The history of the word is not clear. It occurs in Shak Mach. iv. 1. 24; but not in Levins or Palsgrave; nor is it old. The M. E. name is hound-fish, Alexander and Dindimus. ed. Skeat, l. 164. Holland, tr. of Pliny, speaks 'of hound-fishes and sea-dogs;' b. ix. c. 46. It is gen. supposed to be derived from Lat. carcharus, a kind of dog-fish; perhaps there was an intermediate O. F. form, now lost. = Gk. καρ-χαρίαs, a kind of shark; so called from its sharp teeth. = Gk. καρ-χαρίαs, a kind of shark; so called from its sharp teeth. = Gk. καρ-χαρίαs, a kind of shark; so called from its sharp teeth. = Gk. καρ-χαρίαs, a kind of shark; so called from its sharp teeth. = Gk. καρ-χαρίαs, a kind of shark; so called from its sharp teeth. = Gk. καρ-χαρίαs, a kind of shark; so called from its sharp teeth. = Gk. καρ-χαρίαs, a kind of shark; so called from its sharp teeth. = Gk. καρ-χαρίαs, a kind of shark; so called from its sharp teeth. = Gk. καρ-χαρίαs, a kind of shark; so called from its sharp teeth. = Gk. καρ-χαρίαs, a kind of shark; so called from its sharp teeth. = Gk. καρ-χαρίαs, a kind of shark; so called from its sharp teeth. = Gk. καρ-χαρίαs, a kind of shark; so called from its sharp teeth. = Gk. καρ-χαρίαs, a kind of shark; so called from its sharp teeth. = Gk. καρ-χαρίαs, αρίας με το καρια με

SHAMEFACED, modest. (E.) A corruption of shamefast, by apos, jagged (of teeth); perhaps orig. hard; cf. maprivos, a crab. a singular confusion with face, due to the fact that shame is commonly Apparently a reduplicated form from KAR, to be hard. Cf. Skt. karkara, hard, karkata, a crab. Der. shark-ing, voracious, greedy, prowling; one of the Dramatis Personæ of Love's Cure (by Beaum. and Fletcher) is 'Alguazeir, a sharking panderly constable;' shark up = to snap up, Hamlet, i. 1. 98. And hence shark = a sharper, as a slang term. Some connect the last word with G. schurke, a rogue; but without any attempt to explain the difference of vowels. Sewel's Du. Dict. has: 'schurk, a shark, a rascal;' but this is merely a translation, not an identification.

SHARP, cutting, trenchant, keen, severe, biting, shrewd. (E.)
M. E. sharp, scharp, Chaucer, C. T. 1653. — A. S. scearp (for searp);
Grein, ii. 404.+Du. scherp. + Icel. skarpr. + Swed. and Dan. skarp. +

G. scharf.

B. All from a base SKARP, to cut, unaltered form of 4 SKARP, to cut, unaltered form of 4 SKARP. of SKARP, to cut, lengthened form of SKAR, to cut; see Shear. From SKARP we also have Lat. scalpere, sculpere, to cut, Gk. σκορπίος, a scorpion, stinging insect, Skt. kripána, a sword. See Scorpion, Sculpture, Scarf (1). Der. sharp-ly, sharp-ness; sharp-er, one who acts sharply, a cheat; sharp-set, -sighted, -witted;

sharp-en, to make sharp, Antony, ii. 1. 25. SHATTER, to break in pieces. (E.) A weakened form of scatter, with a subsequent difference of meaning. M. E. schateren, to scatter, to dash, said of a falling stream; Gawayn and Grene Knight, 2083. Milton uses shatter with the sense of scatter at least twice; P. l. x. 1066, Lycidas, 5. See Scatter. Doublet, scatter.

SHAVE, to pare, strip, cut off in slices, cut off hair. (E.) M. E. shaven, schaven, formerly a strong verb; pt. t. schoof (misspelt schoofe), Wyclif, 1 Chron. xix. 4, earlier text; the later text has shauyde. The strong pp. shaven is still in use. - A. S. sceafan, scafan; pt. t. scof, pp. scafen; the pt. t. scof occurs in Ælfred, tr. of Beda, b. t. c. 1, near the end. + Du. schaven, to scrape, plane wood. + Icel. skafa, + Swed. skafva, to scrape. + Dan. skave, to scrape. + Geth. skaban, 1 Cor. xi. 6.+G. schaben.

β. All from Teut. base SKAB, answering to ✓SKAP, to cut, dig, whence Lithuan. skapoti, to shave, cut, Russ. kopate, to dig, Lat. scabere, to scratch, scrape, Gk. σκάπτειν, to dig. This

SKAP is an extension of SKA, to cut σκάπτειν, to dig. This \(SKAP \) is an extension of \(SKA \), to cut (cf. Skt. khan, to dig); whence also \(SKAP \), to form by cutting, to shape, and \(SKAR \), to shear; see Shape, Shear. Der. shaver, shaving; also shave-l-ing, with double dimin. suffix, expressive of contempt, applied to a priest with shaven crown, in Bale, King John,

ed. Collier, p. 17, l. 16. Also scab, shab-by, shaf-t.

SHAW, a thicket, small wood. (E.) M. E. schawe, shawe,
Chaucer, C. T. 4365. — A. S. scaga, a shaw; Diplomatarium Ævi Saxonici, cd. Thorpe, p. 161, l. 5.+lcel. skógr, a shaw, wood; Swed. skog; Dan. skov. Prob. akin to Icel. skuggi, A. S. scúa, scúwa, a shade, shadow (Grein). - \(\subseteq \text{SKU}, \to \text{cover}, \text{ as in Skt. } sku, \to \text{cover}; see Sky.

SHAWL, a covering for the shoulders. (Pers.) Added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. - Pers. shál, 'a shawl or mantle, made of very fine wool of a species of goat common in Tibet; Rich. Dict. p. 872. The Pers. á resembles E. aw, shewing that we borrowed the word immediately from Persian, not from F. châle.

SHAWM, SHALM, a musical instrument resembling the clarionet. (F., — Gk.) It was a reed-instrument. In Prayer-Book version of Ps. xcviii. 7. 'With shaumes and trompets, and with clarions sweet;' Spenser, F. Q. i. 12. 13. The pl. form shalmies occurs in Chaucer, House of Fame, iii. 128. Shalmie appears to be a character of the sweet shall be sha have been abbreviated to shalme, shaume. - O. F. chalemie, 'a little pipe made of a reed, or of a wheaten or oaten straw;' Cot. Also chalemelle, chalumeau; Cot. All formed from F. chaume (for chalme), straw, a straw. - Lat. calamus, a reed; prob. borrowed from Gk., the true Lat. word being culmus. — Gk. καλάμος, a reed; καλαμή, a stalk or straw of corn. Cognate with E. Haulm, q. v. ¶ The G. schalmei is also from French. Doublet, haulm.

SHE, the fem. of the 3rd pers. pronoun. (E.) M.E. she, sche, sheo; Chaucer, C. T. 121; sho, Havelok, 125; scho, id. 126. [This does not answer to A.S. hed, she, fem. of he, he, but to the fem. of the def. article.] - A. S. sed, fem. of se, used as def. article, but orig. a demonstrative pronoun, meaning 'that.' + Du. zij, she. + Icel. si, sjú, fem. of sú, dem. pron. + G. sie, she. + Goth. so, fem. of sa, dem. pron. used as def. article. + Russ. siia, fem. of sei, this. + Gk. h, fem. of δ , def. art. + Skt. $s\dot{a}$, she; fem. of sas, he. β . All from a pronomnal stem SA, that; quite distinct from the stem KI, whence E. he.

Jamieson has also sheil, shielling, sheelin; spelt shieling in Campbell, O'Connor's Child, st. 3. Connected in the Icel. Dict. with Icel. shill, Norweg. shaale, a hut; but it seems better to derive it from Icel. skjól, a shelter, cover. Dan. skjul, a shelter, Swed. skjul, a shed, shelter; or from Icel. skýli, a shed, shelter, skýla, to screen, shelter, skyling, a screening. These words are from the SKU, to cover; Fick, iii. 337. See Sky. I do not see how the vowel of sheeling can answer to Icel. \(\delta\); on the other hand, we have Icel. abidla, a pail or bucket, called in Scotland a skiel or skeel, which

guides us to the right equivalent at once.

SHEAR, to cut, clip, shave off. (E.) M. E. scheren, sheren, pt. t. schar, shar, pp. schoren, now contracted to shorn; Chaucer, C. T. 13958. — A. S. sceran, seiran, pt. t. sear, pl. scaron, pp. scoren; Gen. xxxviii. 13; Diplomatarium Ævi Saxonici, ed. Thorpe, p. 145, l. 14. +Du. scheren. + Icel. skera. + Dan. skære. +G. scheren. +Gk. κείρειν (for oneipew). - & SKAR, to cut; whence also Lat. curtus and E. Der. shear-er; shears, M. E. sheres, P. Plowman, C. vii. 75, pl. of shear = A. S. sceara, used to translate Lat. forfex, Wright's Vocab. i. 86, col. 1; shear-ling, a sheep only once sheared, formed with double dimin. suffix -l-ing. Allied words are Scare, Scar (2), Scarf (1), Scarify, Scrip, Scrap, Scrape, Share, Sheer (2), Sherd, Shred, Sharp, Shore, Short, Score, and others; from the same root we have con-cern, se-cret, har-vest, s-car-ce, car-pet, searp, and many others. And see Scale (1).

SHEATH, a case for a sword or other implement, case, scabbard. (E.) M. E. schethe, Wyclif, John, xviii. 11. – A. S. schet, schethe, wyclif, John, xviii. 11. – A. S. scheth, schethe, wyclif, John, xviii. sceán, a sheath; Grein, ii. 399. + Du. scheede. + Icel. skeiðir, fem. pl. + Dan. skede. + Swed. skida. + G. scheide.

B. All from a Teut. type SKAIDA, orig. 'that which separates,' applied to the husk of a bean or pea, as in Swed. skida, which also means 'a husk, pod, shell.' Since such a husk has two sides, we see why the Icel. skeiðir is only used in the plural; and these sides of a case must be separated before a knife or sword can be introduced, if the material of the scabbard is at all loose.

y. The form SKAIDA is regularly formed, by strengthening of I to AI, from \(\struct \) SKID, to separate; see Shed (1). Der. sheathe, verb, Macb. v. 7. 20, spelt shethe in Palsgrave, and prob. the verb and sb. were once pronounced alike; sheath-ing

SHEAVE, a wheel of a pulley. (Scand.) A technical term; see Webster. The same word as prov. E. shive, a slice (Halliwell); see

further under Shift.

SHED (1), to part, scatter, cast abroad, pour, spill. (E.) The old sense 'to part' is nearly obsolete, except in water-shed, the ridge which parts river-systems. 'Shed, to distinguish,' Ray, Gloss. B. 15, (E. D. S.) Spelt shead in Baret (1580). M. E. scheden, Rob. of Glouc. p. 57, last line; P. Plowman, B. vi. 9; pt. t. sheade, shedde, P. Plowman, B. xvii. 28; pp. shed, Gen. and Exodus, ed. Morris, 148; also shed. [Stratmann makes a distinction between M. E. scheden, to pour, and scheden, to part (Ormulum, 1209), and compares the former with O. Friesic schedda, only used in the sense 'to shake a man violently.' The distinction may be doubted; all the senses go back to that of to part, hence, to disperse, scatter; the sense of shaking is different.] - A. S. sceadan, scadan, to part, separate, distinguish (hence, to scatter); pt. t. scéd, sceód, pp. sceáden, seáden; a strong verb; Grein, ii. 398. [The vowel of the mod. E. word has been shortened, as in red from A. S. reád, bread from breád, and head from heafod. The supposed traces of an A. S. sceddan are too slight to prove that such a word existed, as far as I can follow what is asserted.] + G. scheiden. + Goth. skaidan. B. From the Teut. base SKID, to part, separate. Cf. Lithuan. skëdu, I part, separate. But it does not seem to be related to Lat. scindere; rather

to cædere; see Fick, iii. 815. Der. shedd-er.
SHED (2), a slight shelter, hut. (E.) Merely another form of shade. It appears to be a Kentish form, like O. Kentish bend for band, mere for mare, ledder for ladder, &c.; see Introd. to Ayenbite of Inwyt, ed. Moris, pp. v. vi. In the same work, p. 95, l. 28, we find ssed (= shed) for shade; also ssede, p. 97, l. 1; and ssed in the sense of 'shadow,' p. 137, l. 15. See Shade. Doublet,

SHEEN, fairness, splendour. (E.) 'The sheen of their spears;' Byron, Destruction of Sennacherib. And in Hamlet, iii. 2. 167. But properly an adj., signifying 'fair,' as in Spenser, F. Q. ii. 1. 10, ii. 2. 40. M. E. schene, adj., fair, beautiful, Chaucer, C. T. 974.—A. S. scene, sceine, scione, posed to be allied to shine, which the vowel-sound shews to be impossible; observe the cognate forms.) + O. Sax. scóni, adj. + Du. schoon, adj. + G. schön, adj. + Goth. shauns, beautiful. See Fick,

BHEAL, a temporary summer hut. (Scand.) In Halliwell; scheep, sheep; Chaucer, C. T. 498.—A.S. sceap, sceep, pl. sceap, sceep, as seep, sheep; and scanding in the plural, like deer; Grein, ii. 404.
D'Connor's Child, st. 3. Connected in the Icel. Dict. with Icel.

- Du. schaap, a simpleton. + G. schaf; O. H. G. scaf. Root unknown; perhaps from \(\sqrt{SKAP}, \) to castrate; see Capon. The name has been referred to Polish skop, Bohemian skopec, a wether or castrated sheep (whence Polish skopowina, mutton), from [Ch. Slav.] skopiti, to castrate. It should be observed that the common Ital. word for mutton is castrato, &c.; 'Wedgwood. Der. sheep-cote, sheep-fold; sheep-ish, -ly, -ness; sheep-master, -shearer, -shearing, -walk. Also

shep-herd.

SHEER (1), bright, clear, pure, simple, perpendicular. (Scand.)
'A sheer descent' is an unbroken one, orig. a clear one; the old meaning being 'bright.' And see Trench, Select Glossary. 'Sheer, immaculate, and silver fountain;' Rich. II, v. 3. 61. M. E. scheere, shere. 'The shere sonne;' Lydgate, Storie of Thebes, pt. i (How Edipus expouned the probleme). [Rather Scand. than E. The A.S. form would be schere, but it is not authorised.] - Icel. sherr, bright, other than the story sheer. bright mure. Allied to Icel sherr, clear clear. + Dan. skær, sheer, bright, pure. Allied to Icel. skirr, clear, bright, pure (which is cognate with A. S. seir, bright (Grein), Goth. skeirs, G. schier); derived from Icel. ski-na (= A. S. sci-nan), to shine; so that the orig. sense is 'shining.' See Shine. Der. sheer, adv.; also Sheer-Thursday, the old name of Maundy Thursday, lit. 'pure Thursday; cf. Icel. skira, to cleanse, baptize, Skirdagr or Skiriborsdagr, Sheer-day or Sheer-Thursday, Dan. Skærtorsdag. See my note on P. Plowman, B. xvi. 140; p. 379 of 'Notes.'

SHEER (2), to deviate from one's course. (Du.) term. 'Among sea-men, a ship is said to sheer, or go sheering, when in her sailing she is not steadily steered, &c.;' Phillips, ed. 1706.— Du. scheren, to shear, cut, barter, jest; to withdraw, or go away; to warp, stretch. 'Scheerje van hier, away, get you gone;' Sewel. This answers to mod. E. sheer off! Thus sheer is only a particular use of Du. scheren, cognate with E. Shear. So also G. schere dick weg, get you gone; schier dich aus dem Wege, out of the way!

SHEET, a large piece of linen cloth; a large piece of paper; a sail; a rope fastened to a sail. (E.) M. E. schete, shete, Chaucer, C. T. 4138.—A. S. scéte, scýte; 'Sindo, scýte,' Wright's Vocab. i. 284, col. 2. 'On scéte' in my bosom (Lat. in sinu meo); Ps. lxviii, 49, ed. Spelman. 'On clánre scýtan befeold' = enfolded in a clean sheet; Gospel of Nicodemus, c. xiii. ed. Thwaites, p. 6. The sense of 'bosom' is due to the use of scýte to signify the fold of a carment. It is clearly allied to A. S. scett a much commoner, word garment. It is closely allied to A. S. sceat, a much commoner word, meaning (1) a projecting corner, an angle, a nook of ground, (2) fold of a garment; ii. 405. β. The orig. sense is 'projection,' or 'that which shoots out, then a corner, esp. of a garment or of a cloth; after which it was extended to mean a whole cloth or sheet. The nautical senses are found in the cognate Scand, words, and in A.S. sceáta, explained 'pes veli,' Wright's Gloss. i. 63, col. 2; sceut-line, explained 'propes,' id.

y. The form scyle is from sceut, and scent is from sceat, pt. t. of sceotan, to shoot; see Shoot. Cognate with the form sceat are Icel. skaut, a sheet, corner of a square cloth, corner, sheet or rope attached to the corner of a sail, skirt or sleeve of a garment, a hood; Swed. skot, the sheet of a sail; Du. schoot, a shoot, sprig, sheet, bosom, lap; G. schoosz, flap of a coat, lap, bosom; Goth. skauts, the hem of a garment; all from Teut. type SKAUTA, from SKUT, to shoot.

Der. sheet, verb, Hamlet, i. 1. 115, Antony, i. 4. 65; sheet-ing; sheet-lightning, lightning which spreads out like a sheet. Also sheet-anchor, the same as shoot-anchor, an anchor to be shot out or lowered in case of great danger; 'This saying they make their shoot-anker,' Abp. Cranmer, Ans. to Bp.

Gardiner, p. 117 (cited by Todd).

SHEIK, a chief. (Arab.) In books of travel. — Arab. sheikh, an elder, a chief; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 394; shaykh, a venerable old man, a chief; Rich. Dict. p. 920. The orig. sense is 'old.'

SHEKEL, a Jewish weight and coin. (Heb.) See Exod. xxx.13.

The weight is about half an ounce; the value about half a crown. — Heb. shoqel, a shekel (weight). — Heb. shoqel, to weigh. [Both ess are short.

SHEKINAH, SHECHINAH, the visible glory of the Divine presence. (Heb.) Not in the Bible, but in the targums; it signifies the 'dwelling' of God among His people. - Heb. shekindh, dwelling, the presence of God. - Heb. shakan, to dwell.

SHELDRAKE, a kind of drake. (E.) M. E. scheldrak; 'Hic umnis, scheldrak;' Wright's Vocab. i. 253, col. I. Put for sheld-drake, i.e. variegated or spotted drake. 'Sheldapple [prob. for sheld-dapple], the chaffinch;' Halliwell. 'Sheld, flecked, party-coloured;' Coles' Dict., ed. 1684. Sheld in this case is just the same as M. E. sheld, a shield; and the allusion is, probably, to the ornamentation of shields which is doubtless of a state of the same as M. E. of shields, which is doubtless of great antiquity. The A. S. scyld or scild is a shield; but is also used, in a curious passage, to denote a SHEEP, a well-known animal. (E.) M. E. scheep, sheep, pl. part of a bird's plumage. 'Is se seyld usan frætwum geseged ofer bæs fúgles bæc'=the shield above is curiously arranged over the comp. pot-sherd, pot-shard. 'Shardes of stones, Fragmentum lapidis; bird's back; Poem on the Phœnix, l. 308 (Grein). So also Icel. skjöldungr, a sheldrake, allied to skjöldottr, dappled, from skjöld, a shield; Dan. en skjoldet ko, a brindled cow, from skjold, a shield; G. schildern, to paint, depict, from G. schild, a shield, escutcheon. See Shield.

SHELF, a ledge, flat layer of rock. (E.) M. E. schelfe, shelfe pl. shelves, Chaucer, C. T. 3211. - A. S. scylfe, a plank or shelf; Grein, ii. 416. + Low G. schelfe, a shelf, Bremen Wörterbuch; allied to schelfern, to scale off, peel. Cf. Lowland Sc. skelve, a thin slice, skelve, to separate in laminæ (Jamieson); Du. schelpe, a shell; G. schelfe, a husk, shell, paring; schelfen, schelfern, to peel off. Closely allied to shell and scale; the orig, sense is a husk, thence a flake, slice, thin board, flat ledge, layer. See Shell. The Gael. sgealb, a splinter, or (as a verb) to split, is from the same root. occasionally find shelf, not only in the sense of a layer of rock, but in the sense of 'sand-bank' or 'shoal.' Dryden speaks of 'a shelfy coast' as equivalent to 'shoaly ground;' tr. of Virgil, Æn. v. 1125. 1130. He adds that Æneas 'steers aloof, and shuns the shel 1. 1132. There is confusion here with the verb to Shelve, q. v. Cf. 'shelvy and shallow,' Merry Wives, iii. 5. 15.

SHELL, a scale, husk, outer covering, a bomb. (E.) schelle, shelle; P. Plowman, B. v. 528; Gower, C. A. iii. 76, 1, 8, —
A. S. scell, scyll; Grein, ii. 399, + Du. schel. + Icel. skel. + Goth.
skalja, a tile; Luke, v. 19.

[SV All From a Teut. base SKALA] or SKALYA, Fick, iii. 334; from SKAL (for SKAR), to separate, hence to peel off; see Skill. And see Scale (1). Der.

shell-fish, -work; shell, verh; shell-y.

SHELTER, a place of protection, refuge, retreat, protection. (E.) This curious word is due to a corruption of M. E. sheld-trume, a body of troops used to protect anything, a guard, squadron. The corruption took place early, possibly owing to some confusion with the word squadron (of F. origin), with which it seems to have been assimilated, at least in its termination. Thus sheld-trume soon became scheldtrome, sheltrome, sheltrone, sheltroun, the force of the latter part of the word being utterly lost, so that at last -roun was confused with the common suffix -er, and the word shelter was the B. See examples in Stratmann, s. v. schild. To which add: schiltrum, Barbour's Bruce, xii. 429; scheltrone, sheltron, sheltrun, Allit. version of Destruction of Troy, 3239, 5249, 5804, 10047; Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 1813, 1856, 1992, 2106, 2210, 2922. It occurs also in Trevisa's description of the battle of Hastings, and was quite a common word, well known from Aberdeen to Cornwall. Loss of the true form caused loss of the true sense, so that it came to mean only a place of protection, instead of a body-guard or squadron. But a sense of its derivation from shield still survives in our manner of using it. - A. S. scild-truma, lit. a shield-troop, troop of men with shields or selected for defence, occurring in a gloss (Leo); compounded of A. S. seild, a shield, and truma, a band of men, Jos. xi. 10. The word truma does not appear to be a mere modification of the Lat. turma, but is allied to A.S. trum, firm, getrum. a cohort, band of men (Grein); and to E. trim. See Shield and Trim.

SHELVE, to slope down, incline downwards gradually. (Scand.) We speak of a shelving shore, i. e. a shallow or sloping shore, where the water's depth increases gradually. 'The shore was shelvy and shallow;' Merry Wives, iii. 5. 15. We have shelving in Two Gent. of Verona, iii. 1. 115, which is explained by Schmidt as 'projecting like a shelf.' It is certainly not connected with shelf, except by confusion, and in popular etymology; see note appended to Shelf.

Note O. Ital. stralare, 'to shelve or go aside, aslope, awry,' Florio (late edition, cited by Wedgwood). The -ve stands for an older guttural, appearing in Icel. shelgia-sh, to come askew, where the suffix *sk (for sik, oneself) is merely reflexive. And this verb is formed, by vowel-change, from Icel. skjilgr, wry, oblique, squinting (hence sloping); which is the source of the difficult words Shallow and Shoal. So also Swed. dial. skjalgäs, skjälgäs, to twist, become crooked, from skjalg, crooked (Rietz); O. Swed. skjælg, oblique, awry (Ihre); M. H. G. schelch, awry, oblique. The intermediate form appears in O. Du. schelwe, one who squints or looks awry

(Kilian). See further under Shallow. Thus the orig. sense is 'to go awry;' hence to slope.

SHEPHERD, a sheep-herd, pastor. (E.) M. E. schepherd, shep-herd, Chaucer, C. T. 506.—A. S. sceaphyrde, a keeper of sheep. Gen. iv. 2.—A. S. sceap, a sheep; and hearde, hyrde, a herd, i. e. guardian. See Sheep and Hord (2). Der. shepherd-ess, with F. suffix. SHERBET, a kind of sweet drink. (Arab.) In Herbert's

Travels, ed. 1665, pp. 203, 327. - Arab. sharbat, a drink, sip, beverage, draught, sherbet, syrup; Rich. Dict. p. 887. - Arab. root shariba, he drank; id. Allied to syrup, q.v. Also to shrub, in the term 'rumdivide; also to sh
shrub; see shrub (2).

SHERD, SHARD, a shred, fragment. (E.) Commonly in the
skifte (the same).

a shard of an earthen pot, the shell of an egge or a snaile; Baret (1580). The pl. shards is in Hamlet, v. 1. 254. For the double mannet, v. 1. 254. For the double spelling, cf. clerk with Clark as a proper name, Derby and Darby, &c. M. E. scherd, scherde, Prompt. Parv. p. 445.—A. S. sceard, a fragment; 'ealle pá sceard' = all the fragments, Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, c. xviii. § 1 (b. ii. pr. 7). Lit. 'a broken thing;' from A. S. sceard, adj. broken, Grein, ii. 404, evidently a participial formation from the same root as scearu, a share, and sceran, to shear. So also Icel. skard, a notch, skardr, sheared, diminished; M. H. G. schart, hacked. Fick, iii. 333. See Share, Shear. Der. pot-sherd or pot-shard. SHERIFF, an officer in a county who executes the law. (E.)

M. E. shereue, shereve, Chaucer, C. T. 361.—A. S. scir-gerifa, a shire-reeve. In Ælfric's Glossary we find: 'Consul, gerifa;' also 'Proconsul, under-geréfa;' also 'Prætor, burh-geréfa;' and 'Preses, scir-gerifa;' Wright's Vocab. i. 18.—A. S. scir, a shire; and ge-rifa, a reeve, officer; see Shire and Reeve. Der. sheriff-ship, sheriff-dom. Also sheriff-al-ty, generally written shrievalty, spelt shrevalty in Fuller, Worthies of England (R.); the suffix is F., as in common-al-ty. Dryden has the extraordinary adj. shriev-al, The Medal, 14.

SHERRY a wine of Spain. (Span...—L.) Formerly sheris.

SHERRY, a wine of Spain. (Span., - L.) Formerly sherris, 2 Hen. IV, iv. 3, 111. The final s was dropped, from a fancy that it was the pl. ending, just as in the case of pea for pease, &c. So called from the town of Xeres, in Spain, whence it was brought. There are two towns of that name; but the famous one is Xeres de la Frontera, in the province of Sevilla, not far from Cadiz. The Spanish x is a guttural letter (like G. ch), and was rendered by sh in English, guttural letter (like G. 2n.), and was rendered by sh in English, to save trouble.

B. Dozy shews that Xeres = Lat. Cæsaris, by loss of the syllable -ar-, much as Cæsar Augusta became, by contraction, Saragossa; see Dozy, Recherches sur l'histoire et la littérature de l'Espagne, Leyden, 1860, i. 314. Cæsaris is the gen. case of Lat. Cæsar. Der. sherris-sack, i. e. dry sherry, 2 Hen. IV, iv. 3. 104; see Sack (3).
SHEW, the same as Show, q.v.

SHIBBOLETH, the criterion or test-word of a party. (Heb.) In Milton, Samson Agonistes, 288. See the story in Judges, xii. 6. In Mitton, Sanson Agonistes, 200. See the story in Judges, xii. 6.

— Heb. shibbileth, (1) an ear of corn, (2) a river; prob. used in the latter sense, with reference to the Jordan. From the unused root shabal, to increase, grow, flow. ¶ Any word beginning with sh would have done as well to detect an Ephraimite.

SHIDE, a thin piece of board. (E.) 'Shide, a billet of wood, a thin board, a block of wood; still in use;' Halliwell. Split the shide schilde Gower C. A. i. 214, 17.

shyde in Palsgrave. M. E. shide, schide, Gower, C. A. i. 314, 1.7; P. Plowman, B. ix. 131. - A. S. scide, a billet of wood, in a gloss (Bosworth); whence scid-weall, a fence made or palings, Wright's Vocab. i. 37, note 2. + Icel. skt0, a billet of wood. + G. scheit, the same. Ci. Lithuan. skeda, a splinter. β. From the Teut. base same. Ct. Lithuan, $sk\ddot{e}da$, a splinter. B. From the Teut, base SKID, to cleave; see **Sheath** and **Shed**. Fick, iii. 335. Thus the orig. sense is 'a piece of cleft wood, a log, billet.' **Doublet**, skid.

SHIELD, a piece of defensive armour held on the left arm. (E.) M. E. schelde, shelde, Chaucer, C. T. 2506.—A. S. scild, sceld, a shield; Grein, ii. 407. + Du. schild. + Icel. skjöldr, pl. skildir. + Dan. skiöld. + Swed. sköld. + Goth. skildus. + G. schild. B. All from a Teut. type SKELDU, a shield; Fick, iii. 334. The root is doubtful; it seems reasonable to connect it with shell and scale, as depositing a thin piece of wood or metal. Fick suggests a constant. denoting a thin piece of wood or metal. Fick suggests a connection with Icel. skella, skjalla, to clash, rattle, from the 'clashing of shields' so often mentioned; cf. G. schelle, a bell, allied to schallen, to resound.

y. Either way, the form of the base is SKAL, meaning either (1) to cleave, or (2) to resound.

¶ It is common to connect shield (A. S. sceld) with Icel. skjól, Dan. skjúl, a shelter, protection; this gives good sense, but is certainly wrong, as shewn by the difference of vowel-sound; the Icel. skjól (for skeula*) being from the \(\sqrt{SKU}, \tau \) cover; Fick, iii. 337. Hence this suggestion must be rejected. The word really derived from Icel. skill is Sheal, q.v. Der. shield, verb, K. Lear, iv. 2. 67; shield-bearer; shield-less. Also shel-ter, q.v., shill-ing, q.v.

SHIELING, the same as Sheal, q.v.

SHIFT, to change, change clothes, remove. (E.) The old sense was 'to divide,' now completely lost. M. E. schiften, shiften, to divide, change, remove. In the Prompt. Parv. p. 446, it is explained by 'part asunder,' or 'deal,' i.e. divide, as well as by 'change.' 'Hastilich he schifte him' = hastily he removed himself, changed his place, P. Plowman, B. xx. 166. And see Chaucer, C.T. 5686.—A.S. sciftan, scyftan, to divide; 'beó his æht gescyft swide rihte'—let his property be divided very justly; Laws of Cnut (Secular), § 71; in Thorpe, Ancient Laws, i. 414, l. 1. + Du. schiften, to divide, separate, turn. + Icel. skipta (for skifta), to part, share, divide; also to shift, change; so that the mod. use of shift is prob.

Scandinavian. + Swed. skifta, to divide, to change, shift. + Dan.

skifta (the same).

B. The sense of 'divide' or 'part' is the

N n 2

cognate with G. scheibe, a slice, particularly used in the sense of a slice of a tree, hence a disk, wheel; Du. schiff, a slice, disk, quoit, wheel; Dan. skive, Swed. skifva, a slice, disk; prov. E. shive, a slice (Halliwell); and the technical E. sheave, a wheel of a pulley. The base is SKIF, to slice into pieces; and when we compare this with G. scheiden, to part, from a base SKID, and Icel. skilja, to part, from a base SKIL, we see that SKI-F, SKI-D, and SKI-L are all extensions, with much the same meaning, from the Aryan SKA, to cut, whence also & SKAR, to shear; see Shear. And see Shiver (2). ¶ It is necessary to remark that the Icel. skipta is merely the Icel. way of writing skifta; hence the base is SKIF (as above), and there is no connection (except an ultimate one) with Icel. skipa, to ordain. Der. skift, sb., a change, Timon, i. 1. 84; esp. a change of linen, and commonly restricted to the sense of chemise; shift-less; shift-y.

SHILLING, a silver coin worth 12 pence. (E.) M.E. shilling, shilling; P. Plowman, B. xii. 146. – A.S. scilling, scylling, Luke, xv. 0. + Du. schelling. + Icel. skillingr. + Dan. and Swed. skilling. + Goth. skilliggs (for skillings). + G. schilling. β. The suffix -l-ing is a double diminutive, the same as in A. S. feoro-ling (or feoro-ing). a farthing. The base is clearly SKIL. to divide, as in Icel. skilja, to divide; see Skill.

7. The reason for the name is not certain; Ihre suggests that the old coins were marked with a cross, for the convenience of dividing them into four parts, as suggested by the A.S. name feor bling, a fourth part or farthing. It is more likely that the word merely meant 'a thin slice' of metal, just as the A.S. styca, a mite (Mark, xii. 42), merely means a 'bit' or 'small piece.'

8. The derivation from SKIL is strongly supported by the occurrence of Swed. skiljemynt, Dan. skillemynt, in the sense of 'small change' or 'small money;' and by the occurrence of numerous other derivatives from the same base.

SHIMMER, to glitter, shine faintly. (E.) M. E. shimeren; whence shymeryng, Chaucer, C.T. 4295, spelt shemering in Tyrwhitt. -A. S. seymrian (better seimrian), given in Bosworth, but without a reference. However, it is merely the frequentative form of seiman, or scimian, to shine, Luke, xvii. 24 (Lindisfarne MS.), and Grein, ii. 408. - A.S. scima, a light, brightness, Grein, ii. 408; Grein also gives scima, a dawning light, dawn, faint light; perhaps the words are the same. From the base sci- of sci-nan, to shine; see Shine. + Du. schemeren, to glimmer; cf. schim, a shade, ghost. + Swed. skimra, to glitter. + G. schimmern, to glimmer; from O. H. G. sciman, to shine, scimo, a bright light. And cf. Icel. skimi, skima, a gleam of light, Goth. skeima, a torch or lantern.

SHIN, the large bone of the leg, front of the lower part of the leg. (E.) M. E. shine; dat. shinne, Chaucer, C. T. 388; pl. shinnes, id. 1281.—A. S. scina; 'Tibia, scina;' Wright's Voc. i. 65; 'Tibia, scyne, odde scin-bán' [shin-bone]; id. 71. + Du. scheen. + Swed. sken-ben, shin-bone. + Dan. skinne-been, shin-bone. + G. schiene; β. Origin uncertain; but note the use of O. H. G. scina, scena. G. schiene, a splint, an iron band, Dan. skinne, the same, Dan. hiulskinne, the tire of a wheel. It is probable that shin and skin are whether same word; the orige sense may have been 'thin slice,' from

✓ SKA, to cut. 'The skin-bone [is] so called from its sharp edge, like a splint of wood. The analogous bone in a horse is called the splint-bone;' Wedgwood. See Skin.

SHINE, to gleam, beam, glow, be bright. (E.) M. E. schinen, shinen; pt. t. schone (better schoon), Wyclif, Matt. xvii. 2, pl. shinen (with short i), Gower, C. A. iii. 68, l. 5; pp. shinen (rare). - A. S. scinan, pt. t. scán, pp. scinen, to shine. Grein, ii. 408. + Du. schijnen. + Icel. skina. + Dan. skinne. + Swed. skina. + Goth. skeinan. + G. scheinen.

3. All from Teut. base SKI, to shine; Fick, iii. 335. scheinen. D. All noth lett. base St., to shine; Fick, ii. 335. Cf. Skt. khyd, to become known; of which the orig. signification was prob. 'to shine; 'Benfey, p. 248. Der. shine, sb., Timon, iii. 5. 101; shin-y, Antony, iv. 9. 3. Also sheer (1), shimmer.

SHINGLE (1), a wooden tile. (L.) Formerly a common

word; a shingle was a piece of wood, split thin, and cut into a square shape; used like modern tiles and slates, esp. for the fronts of houses. M. E. shingle; spelt shyngil, K. Alisaunder, 2210; hence 'shyngled shippe,' P. Plowman, B. ix. 141. A corrupt pronunciation for shindle or shindel, as shewn by the corresponding G. schindel, a shingle, splint. [Both E. shingle and G. schindel are non-Teutonic words.] = Lat. scindula, another spelling of scandula, a shingle, wooden tile. = Lat. scindere, to cut, cleave, split; pt. t. scidi (base SKID); the sb. scandula being from the base SKAD, to cut, an extension of SKA, to cut. So also Gk. σκινδάλομος, a splinter, from $\sigma \kappa i \zeta \epsilon \iota \nu \ (= \sigma \kappa i \delta - y \epsilon \iota \nu)$, to cleave, allied to $\sigma \chi a \zeta \epsilon \iota \nu \ (= \sigma \kappa a \delta - y \epsilon \iota \nu)$, to slit. Cf. Skt. chhid, to cut.

orig. one, the word being formed from the sb. appearing in Icel. BHINGLE (2), coarse round gravel on the sea-shore. (Scand.) skipti (for skifti), a division, exchange, shift, Swed. and Dan. skifte I find no early use of the word. Phillips, ed. 1706, notes that (the same); which is formed from the base SKIF appearing in Icel. skifa, to cut into slices, and Icel. skifa, a slice. The last sb. is Isle of Wight; which is a confused statement. E. Müller takes it to be the same word as the above, with the supposition that it was first applied to flat or tile-shaped stones; but there can be little doubt that Wedgwood rightly identifies it with Norw. singl or singling, coarse gravel, small round stones (Aasen); and that it is named from the crunching noise made in walking along it, which every one must have remarked who has ever attempted to do so. Cf. Norw. singla, to make a ringing sound, like that of falling glass or a piece of money (Aasen); Swed. dial. singla, to ring, rattle; singel-skülla, a bell on a horse's neck, singel, the clapper of a bell (Rietz). The verb singla is merely the frequentative of Swed. dial. singa, Swed. sjunga, Icel. syngja, to sing; see Sing. ¶ The change from s to sh appears again in Shingles, q. v.

SHINGLES, an eruptive disease. (F., -L.) 'Shingles, how to be

cured;' Index to vol. ii of Holland's tr. of Pliny, with numerous references. It is a peculiarity of the disease that the eruption often encircles the body like a belt, for which reason it was sometimes called in Latin zona, i. e. a zone, belt. Put for sengles, pl. of the old word sengle, a girth. — O. F. cengle, 'a girth;' also spelt sangle, 'a girth, a sengle;' Cot. Mod. F. sangle.—Lat. cingulum, a belt, girdle.—Lat. cingere, to surround; see Cincture. Cf. the old word sur-

cingle, a long upper girth (Halliwell).

SHIP, a vessel, barge, large boat. (E.) M. E. schip, ship; pl. shippes, Chaucer, C. T. 2019.—A. S. scip, scyp, pl. scipu; Grein, ii. 409. + Du. schif. + Icel. skip. + Dan. skib. + Swed. skepp. + Goth. skip. + G. schif; O. II. G. scif.

β. All from Teut. type SKEPA, a ship; Fick, iii. 336; from the European \(\subseteq SKAP \), to shave, dig, hollow out, which is related rather to E. shave than to E. shape, though, as these words are closely allied, it does not make much y. The etymology is clearly shewn by the Gk. difference. σκάφος, a digging, trench, anything hollowed out, the hull of a ship, a ship; from σκάπτειν, to dig, delve, hollow out. See Shave, Bcoop. Der. ship, verb, Rich. II, ii. 2. 42; shipp-er; ship-board, ship-broker, -chandler, -man, -master, -mate, -ment (with F. suffix -ment); ship-money, -wreck, -wright, -yard; shipp-ing. And see equip. Doublet

(of shipper), skipp-er, q.v.

SHIRE, a county, division of land. (E.) M. E. schire, shire; Chaucer, C. T. 586. — A. S. scir, A. S. Chron. an. 1010. It can hardly be derived directly from the verb sceran, to shear, but rather from a base SKIR parallel to \(\subseteq SKAR \), to shear. It is doubtless allied to Share, with the same sense of division. See Share, Shear; and observe other derivatives from \(\sqrt{SKI} \), to cut, appearing in E. sheath, shingle (1), &c. Der. sher-iff, put for shire-reeve, see

sheriff; also shire-mote, for which see meet.

SHIRK, to avoid, get off, slink from. (L.) Better spelt sherk, which appears to be merely the same word as shark, to cheat, swindle; see Nares. Abp. Laud was accused of fraud in contracting for licences to sell tobacco; and it was said of him, 'that he might have spent his time much better . . . than thus sherking and raking in the tobacco-shops;' State-Trials, 1640, Harbottle Grimstone (R.) See Shark. So also clerk as compared with Clark, a proper name; M. E. derk = mod. E. dark; M. E. berken, to bark, &c.; also mod. E. shirt from M. E. sherte.

SHIRT, a man's garment, worn next the body. (Scand.) M. E. schirte, shirte, also sherte, shurte. Spelt shirte, Havelok, 768; sherte, Chaucer, C. T. 1566; shurte, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, ii. 139, 1. 16. - Icel. skyrta, a shirt, a kind of kirtle; Swed. skjorta; Dan. skiorte. + G. schurz, schürze, an apron; cf. schürzen, to tuck up. **B.** So called from its being orig. a short garment; from Icel. skorta, to come short off, lack, skortr, shortness; see Short. Der. shirt-ing, stuff for making shirts. Doublet, skirt.

SHITTAH-TREE, SHITTIM-WOOD. (Heb.) Shittim is

a plural form, referring to the clusters of groups of the trees; we find shittim-wood in Exod. xxv. 10, &c. The sing. shittah-tree only occurs once, Isaiah, xli. 19. — Heb. shittúh, pl. shittim, a kind of acacia. The medial letter is teth, not tau.

SHIVE, a slice; SHEAVE, a pulley; see Shift, Shiver (2).

SHIVER (1), to tremble, shudder. (Scand.) Spelt sheuer = shever) in Baret (1580). This word seems to have been assimilated to the word below by confusion. It is remarkable that the M. E. forms are distinct, viz. (1) cheueren or chiueren (chiveren), to tremble, and (2) sheueren or shiueren, to splinter. Whereas the latter word truly begins with sh, the present word is allierated with words beginning with ch, and is spelt with ch, appearing as chiueren, cheueren, and chiuelen. 'Lolled his chekes; Wel sydder than his chyn, bei chiueled for elde '= his cheeks lolled about, (hanging down) even lower than his chin; and they shivered through old age; P. Plowman, B. v. 193 (where other MSS. have chyueleden, cheuerid).

Achilles at the choice men cheuert for anger' = Achilles shivered (shook) with anger at those choice men; Destruction of Troy, 9370.

And I have chiueride for chele' = and I have shivered with cold.

Morte Arthure, 3391. 'The temple-walles gan chiuere and schake;'
Legends of the Holy Rood, p. 144, l. 386. 'Chyueren in yse' = to shiver in ice; O. Eng. Miscellany, p. 177, l. 142. β. The persistence of the initial ch is remarkable; and takes us back to an earlier form kiueren (kiveren). This I suppose to be merely a Scand. form kiueren (kiveren). This I suppose to be merely a Scand. form content of the long for E graph for E And I have ensured for cheef = and I have shivered with cold; Morte Arthure, 3391. 'The temple-walles gan chinere and schake;' Legends of the Holy Rood, p. 144, l. 386. 'Chyneren in yse'= to shiver in ice; O. Eng. Miscellany, p. 177, l. 142. β. The persistence of the initial ch is remarkable; and takes us back to an earlier form kineren (kiveren). This I suppose to be merely a Scand. form of E. quiver; cf. Icel. kona for E. queen, Icel. kykna as a variant of kvikna, to quicken. See Quiver. γ. The form kiv-er-en is frequentative; the orig word is prob to be found in Icel. kides. 'So kvikna, to quicken. See Quiver. 7. The form kiv-er-en is frequentative; the orig. word is prob. to be found in Icel. kippa, to pull, snatch, kippast við, to move suddenly, quiver convulsively; Norw. and Swed. dial. kippa, to snatch, twitch with the limbs, quiver convulsively (Aasen, Rictz). Cf. also Norw. kveppa, to slip suddenly, shake, allied to prov. E. quappe, to quake, quabbe, a quagmire, and to E. Quaver, which is also related to Quiver, already mentioned above.

¶ The resemblance to O. Du. schoeveren, 'to shiver, or shake' (Hexham), appears to be accidental. The Du. huiveren, to shiver, really comes nearer to the E. word.

SHIVER (2), a splinter, small piece, esp. of wood. (Scand.) The verb to shiver means to break into shivers or small pieces; the sb. being the older word. A shiver is a small piece, or small slice; gen. now applied to wood, but formerly also to bread. M. E. shiver (with u=v); 'And of your white breed [bread] nat but a shiner;' Chaucer, C. T. 7422. The pl. scifren, shivers, pieces of wood, is in Layamon, 4537; spelt sciuren (= scivren), id. 27785.

β. Shiver is the dimin. of shive, a slice; 'Easy it is of a cut loaf to steal a shive,' Titus Andron. ii. 1.87. Spelt 'a sheeve of bread;' Warner's Albion's England (R.) 'A shive, or shiver, Segmen, segmentum;' Baret (1580). This shive is the same as the technical E. word sheave, a pulley, orig. a slice of a tree, disc of wood. — Icel. skifa, a slice; cf. skifa, to cut into slices. Cf. Du. schiif. Dan. skive, Swed. skifva, G. scheibe, a slice; all mentioned s. v. Shift.

y. The base is Scand. SKIF or SKIB to slice, cut into thin pieces; and, on comparing this with G. scheiden, to part, from a base SKID, and Icel. skilja, to part, from a base SKIL, we see that SKI-B, SKI-D, and SKI-L are all extensions from the Aryan & SKA, to cut, whence also & SKAR, to shear (see Shear), and Teut. base SKAB, to shave (see Shave). 8. Or we may simply regard the base SKIB as a weaker form of SKAB, to shave; it comes to much the same thing. The G. schiefer, a slate, a splinter, is a related word, from the same base. Der. shiver, verb, M. E. schiueren, shiueren, Chaucer, C. T. 2607; shiver-y, easily falling into fragments.

SHOAL (1), a multitude of fishes, a troop, crowd. (L.) applied to fishes, but also to people. 'A shole of shepeheardes;' Spenser, Shep. Kalendar, May, l. 20. The same word as M. E. scole, a school, hence, a troop, throng, crowd. Thus the word is not E., but of Lat. origin. See **School**. β. The double use of the word appears as early as in Anglo-Saxon; see scólu, (1) a school, (2) a multitude, Grein, ii. 410. So also Du. school, a school, a shool; and the sailors' phrase 'a school of fishes,' given by Halliwell as a Lincolnshire word. So also Irish sgol, a school, also, a scule or great quantity of fish. Der. shoal, verb, Chapman, tr. of Homer's Iliad, b. xxi. l. 191. Doublet, school.

SHOAL (2), shallow; a sandbank. (Scand.) Properly an adj meaning 'shallow;' and, indeed, it is nothing but another form of shallow. Spelt shole, adj., Spenser, On Mutability, c. vi. st. 40. Spelt schold, with excrescent d, in the Prompt. Parv., which has: 'Schold, or schalowe, noste depe.' The excrescent d is also found in Lowland Sc. schald, shallow, also spelt schawd. 'Ouhar of the dik the schawdest was' = where was the shallowest part of the dike, Barbour's Bruce, ix, 354; where the Edinb. MS. has shaldest. The true Sc. form is shaul; as 'shaul water maks mickle din,' Sc. proverb, in Jamieson. The forms shaul, shoal result from the loss of a final guttural, which is represented by -ow in the form shallow. - Icel. skjálgr, oblique, awry; hence applied to a sloping or shelving shore. Cf. Swed. dial. skjalg, oblique, slant, wry, crooked; O. Swed. skælg, oblique, transskjalg, oblique, slant, wry, crooked; O. Swed, skalg, oblique, transverse (Ihre). β. Ihre remarks that O. Swed, skalg is a contracted form of skalig; i. e. the suffix is the same as A. S. -ig (E. -y) in stain-ig, ston-y. The base skjal-, skal-, is the same as O. Du. scheel, 'askew or asquint,' Hexham; G. scheel, schel, oblique, Gk. σκολιόs, crooked, σκόλλοs, crook-legged. Cf. Gk. σκοληνόs, uneven. See Shallow, Scalene. Hence the use of shoal as a shallow place, from its sloping down; or (2) a sandbank, from its sloping up. It has the former sense in Hen. VIII, iii. 2. 437; the latter in Macb. i. 7. 6. Der. shoal, verb, to grow shallow; shoal-y, adj., Dryden, tr. of Virgil, An. v. 1130; shoal-i-ness.

SHOAR, a prop; the same as Shore (2).

SHOCK (1). a violent shake, concussion, onset, offence. (F., —

SHOCK (1), a violent shake, concussion, onset, offence. (F., – Teut.) We find only M. E. schokken, verb, to shock, jog, move or throw with violence, Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 1759, 3816, 3852, the Grene Knight, 2161.—A.S. score, an unauthorised word, given

549

M. E. shokken, as above; shock-ing. Doublet, shog, q. v.

SHOCK (2), a pile of sheaves of corn. (O. Low G.) 'A shocke of corne in the field;' Baret (1580). M. E. schokke, Prompt. Parv. Perhaps an E. word, but not found in A. S. However, it is found in O. Du. schocke, 'a shock, a cock, or a heape,' Hexham; whence schocken, 'to shock, to cock, or heape up.' So also Swed. skock, a crowd, heap, herd. The orig. sense must have been a heap violently pushed or tossed together, from O. Du. schocken, Du. schokken, to jolt, move, agitate, shock, shake; and the word is doubtless allied to Shock (1). Similarly sheaf is formed from the verb shove. shock generally means 12 sheaves; but G. schock, Dan. skok, Swed. skock mean threescore or 60.

SHOCK (3), a rough, shaggy-coated dog. (E.) A not uncommon name for a dog. Spelt shough in Mach. iii. 1. 94. 'My little shock;' Nabbes' Bride, 1640, sig. H (Halliwell). Shock-headed is rough-headed, with shaggy or rough hair. It is supposed to be a variant of **Shag**, q. v.

SHODDY, a material obtained by tearing into fibres refuse woollen goods. (E.) Prob. so called from being, at first, the waste stuff shed or thrown off in spinning wool (Chambers). Cf. M. E. schode, division of the hair, Chaucer, C. T. 2009; Lowland Sc. shoad, a portion of land. — A. S. sceadan, to shed, divide; see Shed. M. Another similar material is called mungo; perhaps 'mixture,' from A. S. ge-mang, a crowd, lit. a mixture; allied to mingle.

SHOE, a covering for the foot. (E.) M. E. scho, shoo, Chaucer,

SHOE, a covering for the foot. (E.) M. E. scho, shoo, Chaucer, C. T. 255; pl. shoon, schon, shon, Will. of Palerne, 14, Havelok, 860; also sceos, O. Eng. Homilies, i. 37, l. 4 from bottom. — A. S. sceo, pl. sceos, Ælfric's Gloss., in Wright's Vocab. i. 26, col. I. We also find pl. gescý, Matt. iii. 11; and gescýgian, verb, to shoe, Diplomatarium, p. 016. + Du. schoen. + Icel. skór; pl. skúar, skór. + Swed. and Dan. sko. + Goth. skohs. + G. schuch, O. H. G. scóh, scuoch.

B. The Teut. form is SKOHA, Fick, iii. 338. Root unknown; yet it seems reasonable to refer it to \(\sigma\) SKA or SKU, to cover; see Shade, Sky. Der. shoe, verb, K. Lear, iv. 6.188; shod (for shoe-d); shoe-black, -horn.

SHOG, to shake, jog, move off or away. (C.) 'Will you shog off?' Hen. V, ii. 1. 47. 'I shogge, as a carte dothe,' i. e. jolt; Palsgrave. — W. ysgogi, to wag, stir, shake; ysgog, a quick motion, jolt. Allied to F. shake; from SKAG, to shake; see Shake, and Jog. The A. S. sceacan, lit. to shake, was also used in the sense 'to shop off,' or depart; as shewn under the word.

SHOOT, to dart, let fly, thrust forward. (E.) M. E. schotien, shotien, Pricke of Conscience, 1906; spelt scotien, Layamon, 16555. -A. S. scotian, to dart, intransitive, as in 'scotigende steerran' = shooting stars, A. S. Chron. an. 744.

β. This is merely a secondary verb, which has taken the place of the primary verb seen in M. E. scheten, sheten, which ought to have given a mod. E. form sheet; Chaucer, C. T. 3926. - A. S. sceútan, to shoot, dart, rush; pt. t. sceút, pp. scoten. (The pp. scoten is preserved in shotten herring, a herring that has spent its roe, I Hen. IV, ii. 4. 143.) + Du. schieten, pt. t. schoot, pp. geschoten. + Icel. skjóta, pt. t. skaut, pp. skotinn. + Dan. skyde. + Swed. skjuta. + G. schiessen.

y. All from a Teut. base SKUT, to shoot, answering to an Aryan form SKUD; cf. Skt. skund, to jump or go by leaps, allied to Skt. skand, to jump, jump upwards, ascend; see Scansion. Der. shoot, sb., M. E. schote, Morte Arthure, 3627; off-shoot, q. v.; shoot-er, L. L. L. iv. 1. 116; shoot-ing; and see shot, shut, shutt-le, sheet, scot, scud, skitt-ish, skitt-les. SHOP, a stall, a place where goods are sold. (E.) M. E. schoppe, shoppe, Chaucer, C. T. 4420. - A. S. sceoppa, a stall or booth; but used to translate Lat. gazophilacium, a treasury, Luke, xxi. I. Allied to A. S. scypen, a shed for cattle; 'ne scypene his neatum ne timbrep' = nor builds a shed for his cattle, Ælfred, tr. of Beda, b. i. c. I. + Low G. schup, a shed; Brem. Wörterb. + G. schuppen, a shed, covert, cart house; whence O. F. eschoppe, eschope, 'a little a shed, covert, cart-house; whence O.F. eschoppe, eschope, 'a little low shop,' Cot.

β. The E. word might have been borrowed from F., but it seems to have previously existed in A.S.; the word is Teutonic. The form of the base is SKUP, perhaps from SKU, to cover; see Sky. Cf. Gk. σκέπας, cover, Skt. k-hapá, night, 'that which obscures.' Der. shop, verb; shop-lift-ing, stealing from shops, for which see Lift (2); shop-walker.

SHOPE (2) the houndary of land edicining the see or a lake.

550

by Somner. The orig. sense is 'edge,' or part shorn off; from scor-en, explain. (E.) Shew is the older spelling; sometimes shew is used to pp. of sceran, to shear. Cf. scoren clif (=shorn cliff), a precipice, Alfred, tr. of Gregory's Past. Care, c. 33, 1.4. See Shear, Score.

The orig. sense is 'edge,' or part shorn off; from scor-en, explain. (E.) Shew is the older spelling; sometimes shew is used to denote the verb, and show for the sb., but without any difference of pronunciation in mod. English. M. E. schewen, shewen; Chaucer, pp. of sceran, to shear. Cf. scoren elif (=shorn cliff), a precipice, Alfred, tr. of Gregory's Past. Care, c. 33, l. 4. See Shear, Score. Der. shore, verb, to set on shore, Wint. Tale, iv. 4. 869.

SHORE (2), SHOAR, a prop, support. (Scand.) 'Schore, undur-settynge of a thynge bat wolde falle, Suppositorium; Prompt. Parv. 'Hit hadde shoriers to shoue hit vp' = it (a tree) had props to keep it up; P. Plowman, C. xix. 20. Shorier is a sb. formed from schorien, verb, to under-prop, which (by its form) is a denominative verb from the sb. schore. = Icel. skoroa, a stay, prop, esp. under a ship or boat when ashore; whence skorda, verb, to under-prop, shore up; Norw. skorda, skora, a prop (Aasen). Cf. Swed. dial. skare, a piece of wood cut off, a piece of a tree when split from end to end (Rietz). A shore is a piece of wood shorn or cut off of a required length, so as to serve as a prop. Derived from skor-, base of skorinn, shorn, pp. of Icel. skera, to shear; see **Shear**. We find also Du. schoor, a prop, schoren, to prop. Thus the word is closely allied to Shore (1). Der. shore, verb.

SHORE (3), a corruption of Sewer, q. v.

SHORT, curt, scanty, not long, cut down, insufficient. (E.) M.E. schort, short, Chaucer. C. T. 748.—A. S. sceort, short, Grein, ii. 407. Cf. Icel. shorta, to be short of to lack, shortr, shortness, want; O. H. G. seurz, short.

β. The Teut. base is SKORTA, short, Fick, iii. 338. Apparently formed, with Aryan suffix -ta, from SKAR, to cut; see Shear. Cf. Lat. curtus, curt, short, Gk. seipeu, to shear, from A KAR, to cut, which is prob. the same root SKAR with a loss of initial s. From the Lat. curtus were borrowed Icel. kortr, G. kurz, E. curt. Der. short-ly, adv., M. E. shortly, Chaucer, C. T. 717, from A. S. sceotlice; short-ness; shortcoming, -hand, -sight-ed, -wind-ed. Also short-en, verb, cf. M. E. shorten, Chaucer, C. T. 793, A. S. sceortian (Bosworth); where, however, the mod. final -en does not really represent the M. E. suffix -en, but is added by analogy with M. E. verbs in -nen, such as waknen, to waken; this suffix -en was at first the mark of an intransitive verb, but was made to take an active force. The true sense of shorten is 'to become short;' see Waken. Doublet, curt.

SHOT, a missile, aim, act of shooting. (E.) M. E. schot, shot, a missile, Chaucer, C. T. 2546. - A. S. ge-sceot; 'nim bin gesceot' = take thy implements for shooting; Gen. xxvii. 3, -A.S. scot., stem of pp. of sceotan, to shoot; see Shoot. + O. Fries. skot, a shot. + Icel. skot, a shot, a shooting. + Du. schot, a shot, shoot. + G. schoss, schuss, a shot. Fick, iii. 337, gives the Teut. form as SKUTA. The same word as scot, a contribution; see Scot-free. Der. shot, verb, to load with shot; shott-ed. Doublet, scot (see scot-free).

SHOULDER, the arm-joint, joint in which the arm plays. (E.) M. E. shulder, shuldre, Havelok, 604. - A.S. sculder, sculdor, Gen. ix. 23. + Du. schouder. + Swed. skuldra. + Dan. skulder. + G. schulter. Root unknown. Der. shoulder, verb, Rich. III, iii. 7. 128; shoulderblade, -belt, -knot.

SHOUT, a loud outery. (Unknown.) Spelt shoute, showte in Palsgrave. M. E. shouten, Chaucer, Troil. ii. 614. The origin is unknown; and the etymologies offered are unsatisfactory. 1. Wedgwood calls it 'a parallel form to hoot.' 2. E. Müller thinks that shout may be the cry of a scout, to give warning.

8. Webster and others suppose a connection with shoot, but do not explain the diphthong. 4. May we compare it with Icel. skúta, skúti, s (The Icel. skúta means to jut out.) Der. skout, sb., shout-er. 4. May we compare it with Icel. skúta, skúti, a taunt?

SHOVE, to push, thrust, drive along. (E.) M.E. shouen, schouen; 'to shoue hit vp'=to prop it up; P. Plowman, C. xix. 20. This is a rare verb, of a weak form; the usual strong verb is schouuen, showuen (with latter u = v), Chaucer, C. T. 3910; pt. t. shof chousen, showen (with latter u=v), Chaucer, C. 1. 3910; pt. t. snoy (printed shove in some editions), id. Parl. of Foules, 154; pp. showen (showen), showe, id. C. T. 11593.—A. S. scofian, weak verb, Ælfred, tr. of Gregory's Pastoral Care, p. 168, l. 11; the usual strong verb is scufan, pt. t. sceaf, pl. scufon, pp. scofen, Grein, ii. 412. + Du. schwiven. + Icel. skufa, skyfa. + Dan. skuffe. + Swed, skuffa. + G. schwen, pp. t. t. schob, pp. geschoben; O. H. sciwban. + Goth, skuban. β. All from a Teut. base SKUB; Fick, iii. 338. Allied to Skt. kshubh, to become agitated; the causal form signifies to agitate, shake, impel; hence kshobha, agitation, kshobhana, shaking. Thus the primary sense was 'to shake' or 'push.' Der. shove, sb.; shovegroat, a game in which a groat (piece of money) was shoved or pushed about on a board; also shovel, q. v.; sheaf, q. v. SHOVEL, an instrument with a broad blade and a handle, for

shoving and lifting; a sort of spade. (E.) M. E. schouel (with u = v). 'With spades and with schoueles;' P. Plowman, B. vi. 192.—A. S. scoft; 'Trulla, scoft,' Wright's Voc. i. 289.—A. S. scof-, base of pp. of scufan, to shove; with suffix -l (Aryan -ra). + G. schaufel. See Shove. Der. shovel, verb, Wint. Tale, iv. 4. 469. Also shovel-er, a kind of duck, Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. x. c. 40.

SHOW, SHEW, to exhibit, present to view, teach, guide, prove,

C. T. 9380; P. Plowman, B. i. 2.—A. S. sceawian, to look, see, behold; the later sense is to make to look, point out. 'Sceawia' ba lilian'—behold the lilies; Luke, xii. 27. + Du. schouwen, to inspect, view. + Dan. skue, to behold. + Goth. skawjan in comp. usskawjan to awake. + G. schauen, to behold, see. (from SKU), to see, perceive; Fick, iii. 336. From the same root are Lat. cauere, to be careful, take care, orig to look about; Skt. kavi, wise; Curtius, i. 186. Der. show, sb., M. E. schewe, Prompt. Parv.; show-bill; shew-bread, Exod. xxv. 30; show-y, Spectator, no. 434; show-i-ly; show-i-ness; sheen; scav-enger. no. 434; show-i-ly; show-i-ness; sheen; scav-enger. A. S. sceawian, with an accent; but cf. the Gothic form.

SHOWER, a fall of rain. (E.) Orig. a monosyllable, like flower. M. E. shour, schour, Chaucer, C. T. I. - A. S. scur, Grein, ii. 414. + Du. schoer. + Icel. skur. + Swed. skur. + Goth. skura, a storm; shura windis, a storm of wind, Mark, iv. 37. + G. schauer; O. H. G. scur.

B. All from Teut. base SKU-RA, Fick, iii. 336. Perhaps the orig. sense was a thick dark cloud, rain-cloud, from its obscuring the sky; cf. Lat. obscurus, and see Sky. If so, the root is \checkmark SKU, to cover; cf. O. H. G. scur, G. schauer in the sense of a pent-house or shelter, and note that sky is from the same root.

Der. shower, verb, Hen. VIII, i. 4. 63; shower-y.

SHRED, a strip, fragment, piece torn or cut off. (E.) The vowel is properly long, as in the variant screed (Halliwell). M. E. shrede, Havelok, 99. - A.S. screade, a piece, strip. 'Sceda, screade; also 'Presegmina, præcisiones, screudan' (plural); Wright's Vocab. p. 46, col. 2, and p. 40, col. 1; whence A.S. sereadian, to shred. + icel. skrjóðr, a shred. + O. Du. schroode (Kilian); whence schrooder, a lopper or pruner of trees,' Hexham. + G. schrot, a piece, shred, block; whence schroten, to gnaw, cut, saw. base SKRAUD, a strengthened form of SKRUD, for which see Shroud. Der. shred, verb, M. E. shredden, Chaucer, C. T. 8103, A.S. screadian; also scroll, q.v. Doublet, screed.

SHREW (1), a scold, scolding woman. (E.) M. E. shrewe, schrewe, adj., wicked, bad; applied to both sexes. The Wife of Bath says her fifth husband was the moste shrewe, the most churlish SHREW (1), a scold, scolding woman. (E.) Bath says her lifth husband was 'the moste shrewe,' the most churlish of all; Chaucer, C. T. 6087. Cf. P. Plowman, B. x. 437; Prompt. Parv. Spelt screwe, Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 153, l. 13; which explains mod. E. screw, a vicious horse.—A. S. screwa, a shrewmouse; 'Mus araneus, screwa;' Wright's Vocab. i. 24, col. I. Somner explains screawa as 'a shrew-mouse, which, by biting cattle, so envenoms them that they die,' which is, of course, a fable. But the fable is very old; the Lat. name araneus means 'poisonous as a spider;' and Aristotle says the bite of the shrew-mouse is dangerous to horses, and causes boils; Hist. Anim. viii. 24. 'In Italy the hardy shrews are venomous in their biting;' Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. viii. c. 58. β. Hence I would interpret A.S. screáwa as 'the biter,' from the Teut. base SKRU, to cut, tear, preserved in mod. E. shred and shroud, as well as in scruple and scrutiny; see those words. Cf. Skt. kshur, to scratch, cut, make furrows; kshura (Gk. fupów), a rasor; and note the connection of rat with Lat. radere, rodere. The sense of biter or 'scratcher' will well apply to a cross child or scolding woman. The M. E. schrewen, to curse, whence E. be-shrew, is merely a derivative from the sb., with reference to the language used by a shrew. ¶ Wedgwood refers to a curious passage in Higden's Polychronicon, i. 334. The Lat. text has mures nocentissimos, which Trevisa translates by wel schrewed mys = very harmful mice. The prov. G. scher, schermaus, a mole, mys = very harmful mice. is from the more primitive form of the same root, viz. the \sqrt{SKAR}, to cut. Der. shrew-d, be-shrew; also shrew-ish, Com. Errors, iii. 1, 2; shrew-ish-ly, -ness; also screw (2).

SHREWD, malicious, wicked; cunning, acute. (E.) The older sense is malicious, mischievous, scolding or shrew-like, as in Mids. Nt. Dr. iii. 2. 323, &c. M. E. schrewed, shrewed, accursed, depraved, wicked; 'schrewed folk' = wicked people, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. i. c. 4, l. 398; cf. schrewednesse, wickedness, id. l. 401. Schreused is lit. 'accursed,' pp. of schrewen, to curse, beshrew; Chaucer, C. T. 14532, 14533; and the verb is formed from the M. E. adj. schrewe, evil, malicious; see Shrew. Der. shrewd-ly, -ness.

SHREW-MOUSE, an animal like a mouse; see Shrew. SHRIEK, to screech, cry aloud, scream, (Scand.) A doublet of screech. Spenser has skriek, F. Q. vi. 5. 8; but also scrike, vi. 5. 18. Baret (1580) has scrike. M. E. skriken, Chaucer, C. T. 15406 (Group B. 4590); where other spellings are schrichen, schriken. See Screech. Der. shriek, sb., Macb. iv. 3. 168. Also shrike, q.v. Doublet,

SHRIEVALTY, sheriffalty; see Sheriff. SHRIFT, SHRIVE; see Shrove-tide.

SHRIKE, the butcher-bird. (Scand.) Named from its shrill

cry. - Icel. skrikja, a shrieker; also, the shrike or butcher-bird. - Icel. SHROUD, a garment, the dress of the dead. (E.) The word skrikja, to titter, but properly to shriek; see Shriek, Screech. Cf. A.S. scric; prob. borrowed from Scand. 'Turdus, scric;' Wright's

Vocab. i. 281, col. 1; also p. 29, col. 1.

SHRILL, acute in sound, piercing, loud. (Scand.) sehril; pl. shrille, Chaucer, 15401; also shirle, in Levins and Palsgrave. The same word as Lowland Sc. shirl, a shrill cry; shirl, to cry shrilly. Of Scand. origin. - Norweg. skryla, skræla, to cry shrilly; skral, a shrill cry (Aasen). Cf. Swed. dial. skrdla, to cry loudly, said of children (Rietz); A. S. scralletan, to make a loud outcry (Grein). Also Low G. schrell, shrill; Bremen Wörterbuch; prov. G. schrill, shrill, schrillen, to sound shrill (Flügel). B. From a base SKRAL, a strengthened form of Teut. base SKAL, to make a loud noise, ring, whence not only G. schallen, to resound, schall, an echo, but also M. E. schil, shil, shrill. We find the adv. shulle, shrilly (with various readings schille, schrille), in P. Plowman, C. vii. The base SKAL is well represented by the Icel. strong verb 40. The base SKAL is well represented by the Icel. strong vero shjalla, shella, pt. t. shall, pp. sholinn; and by the G. schallen *, pt. t. scholl *, pp. schollen *, only used in the comp. erschallen. Cf. Lithuan. shallit, to bark, give tongue, said of a hound; and note the E. derivative scol-d; see Scold. Der. shrill-y, shrill-ness.

SHRIMP, a small shell-fish. (E.) M. E. shrimp, Chaucer, C. T. 13961. Cf. Lowland Sc. scrimp, to straten, pinch; scrimp, scanty; testive?—dwarfish stature. Burns. To Ias Smith 1 Le

'scrimpit stature' = dwarfish stature, Burns, To Jas. Smith, l. 14. We may call it an E. word; but, instead of scrimpan, we find A. S. scrimman, used as equivalent to scrincan, to shrink, A.S. Leechdoms, ii. 6, l. 15. Shrimp is just a parallel form to shrink; and it is probable that parallel Teut. forms, SKRIM and SKRIN, existed, as well as the longer forms SKRIMP and SKRINK. β. Rietz makes no doubt that there was an O. Swed. skrimpa, a strong verb, as well as a shorter form skrina. Traces of O. Swed. skrimpa occur in Swed. skrumpen, Dan. skrumpen, shrivelled; and we may certainly infer the existence of an old Teut, base SKRAMP*, to pinch, whence a strong verb was formed, with infin. scrimpan *, pt. t. scramp *, pp. scrumpen *. Hence, by loss of initial s, we have the Teut. base KRAMP (Fick, iii. 49), and the E. crimp, cramp, crumple; whence lastly, by loss of initial c, we have rimple, old form of ripple, and rumple. See Crimp, Cramp; and see Shrink.

y. Even in English we Orimp, Cramp; and see Shrink.

y. Even in English we have clear traces of the same strong verb, since (besides shrimp) we find prov. E. shrammed, benumbed with cold, prov. E. shrump, to shrug, shrink, and scrump, to double up. So also G. schrumpel, a wrinkle, schrumpfen, to shrink.

SHRINE, a place in which sacred things are deposited, an altar. (L.) M. E. schrin; dat. schryne, K. Alisaunder, 1670. - A. S. scrin, the ark (of the covenant), Jos. iii. 8, iv. 7. - Lat. scrinium, a chest,

box, case. Root uncertain. Der. en-shrine. SHRINK, to wither, contract; to recoil. (E.) M. E. shrinken, to contract, draw together; pt. t. shronk, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. i. pr. 1, 1. 38; pp. shrunken, Gower, C. A. i. 98, 1. 27. - A. S. scrincan, pt. t. scranc, pp. scruncen, to contract, shrivel up; chiefly in comp. for-scrincan, pt. t. forscranc, Mark, iv. 6. + O. Du. schrinken, to grow lesser or to shrinke, Hexham. And cf. Swed. skrynka, a β. From a Teut. base wrinkle; skrynkla, to wrinkle, to rumple. SKRANK (SKRAK), to shrivel, wrinkle, draw together; parallel to the base SKRAMP, appearing in Shrimp, q. v.; and see Scraggy. Further allied to Shrivel, and prob. to Shrug. rurtner allied to Shrivel, and prob to Shrug. Y. Perhaps the orig, sense was to bend or twist together; so that, by loss of final s, we may attribute cringe, cringle, crinkle, crank, to the same root; just as crimp, cramp, crumple belong to the root SKRAMP (SKRAP).

SHRIVE, to confess; see Shrove-tide.

SHRIVEL, to wrinkle, crumple up. (Scand.) Shak. has shrivel up, Per. ii. 4.9. It does not seem to appear in Middle English. It is a frequentative form, with the usual suffix -el, from the base shriv-, shrif-, from an older skrip- or skrap-, of which we have a clear instance in the O. Northumbrian screpa, to pine away, lit. to shrink or shrivel. In Mark, ix. 18, where the Lat. text has arescit (A.V. pineth away), the A.S. version has forscrinc, the Lindisfame MS. has scrince's, and the Rushworth MS. screpes.

B. This is rather Scand. than E., and we find allied words in Norweg. skrypa, to waste, skryp, skryv, adj., transitory, frail (Aasen); Swed. dial. skryyp, to shorten, contract, skryp, weak, feeble, not durable (Rietz); Swed. skröplig, contract, skryp, weak, feeble, not durable (Rietz); Swed. skropig, feeble, Dan. skröbelig, infirm, Icel. skrjúpr, brittle, frail (from a base skrup).

Y. Probably from the Teut. base SKRAMP, for which see Shrimp; we may perhaps suppose skrivel (for skriple) to result from skrimp by loss of m; cf. Lowland Sc. scrimp, to straiten, scrimpit, diminished.

8. It is worth noting that we not only have such words as Lowland Sc. scrimp, to straiten, scrumple, to wrinkle, with the straitent of the script of the straitent of the straitent of the script of the straitent of and E. shrimp, shrivel, but (without initial s) E. cramp, crimp, crumple, and again (without initial c) E. rumple, rivel; where rivel and shrivel mean much the same.

had formerly the general sense of garment, clothing, or covering.

M. E. shroud, schroud, P. Plowman, B. prol. 2; shrud, Havelok. 303.

A. S. scrud, a garment, clothing, Grein, ii. 412. + Icel. shrud, the shrouds of a ship, furniture of a church; Norweg. shrud, dress, ornament; Dan. and Swed. shrud, dress, attire.

B. Closely allied to Shred (as shewn under that word), and the orig. sense was a shred or piece of cloth or stuff, a sense nearly retained in that of windingof piece of total of stan, a sense nearly retained in that of winding-sheet. Chapman has shroud in the very sense of shred or scrap of stuff, tr. of Homer's Odyssey, b. vi. l. 274. Moreover, a shred is piece roughly cut off; cf. G. schrot, a cut, a piece, schroten, to cut, saw; allied to Lithuan. skroditi, skrosti, to cut, slice, groove, skraudus, rough, brittle, and to Lithuan. skranda, a worn-out fur coat or skin. y. And further allied (see Schmidt, Vocalismus, i. 172) to O. H. G. scrintan, scrindan, to burst, split, G. schrund, a rift, from the Teut. base SKRAND, to become brittle; Fick, iii. 339. Cf. also Goth. dis-skreitan, to tear to shreds, rend, dis-skritnan, to be rent apart; Skt. krintana, cutting, krit, to cut; all to be referred to the widespread / SKAR, to cut. Der. shroud, verb, A. S. scrydan, Matt. vi. 30; en-shroud. Also shrouds, s. pl., K. John, v. 7. 53, part of the rigging of a vessel.
SHROVE-TIDE, SHROVE-TUESDAY, a time or day

(Tuesday) on which shrift or confession was formerly made. (L. and E.) Shrove-tide is the tide or season for shrift; Shrove-tuesday is the day preceding Ash Wednesday or the first day of Lent. Shrove is here used as a sb., formed from shrove, the pt. t. of the verb to shrive; except in the two above compounds, the sb. invariably takes the form shrift. β. The verb to shrive (pt. t. shrove, pp. shriven) is M. E. schriven, shriven, of which we find the pt. t. shrof, shroof in P. Plowman, B. iii. 44 (footnote), and the pp. shriven in Chaucer, C. T. 7677. - A. S. scrifan, to shrive, to impose a penance or compensation, to judge; pt. t. scráf, pp. scrifen; Grein, ii. 411. y. But although it thus appears as a strong verb, it does not appear to be a true Tcut, word. It was rather borrowed (at a very early period) from Lat. scribere, to write, to draw up a law, whence also G. schreiben (also conjugated as a strong verb), to write. The particular sense is due to the legal use of the word, signifying (1) to draw up a law, (2) to impose a legal obligation or penalty, (3) to impose or prescribe a

penance; see Bosworth. See Scribe.

B. The sb. skrift, is M.E. skrift (dat. skrifte), P. Plowman, C. xvii. 30, A.S. scrift, confession, Laws of Æthelred, pt. v. § 22, pt. vi. § 27, in Thorpe, Anc. Laws, i. 310, 322; and just as the A.S. verb scrifan is due to Lat. scribere, so A.S. scrift is due to the Lat. pp. scriptus. The Icel. skript or skrift, Swed. skrift, Dan. skrifte, shrift, are all borrowed from A.S. SHRUB (1), a low dwarf tree. (E.) M. E. shrob, schrub, P. Plow-

man, C. i. 2.—A. S. serob, a shrub; preserved in Scrob-seir, Shrop-shire, A. S. Chron. an. 1094, Scrobbes-byrig, Shrewsbury (lit. Shrubsbury), id. an. 1016, Scrobbes-byrig-seir, Shrewsburyshire, the older name of Shropshire, id. an. 1006. We also find the form scrybbe, a shrubbery, Diplomatarium Ævi Saxonici, ed. Thorpe, p. 525, l. 22. We also have the place-name Wormwood-scrubbs, near London. + Norweg. skrubba, the dwarf cornel-tree (Aasen). β. Cf. also prov. E. shruff, light rubbish wood, scroff, refuse of wood; the allusion is, I suppose, to the stunted mode of growth, shrub being from the Teut. base SKRAMP, to contract, noted under Shrimp; and see Shrivel. Cf. prov. E. shrump, to shrink.

y. In confirmation of the relation of shrub to shrimp, we find a complete parallel in the relation of prov. E. scrop a shrub and a complete parallel in the relation of prov. E. scrog, a shrub or stunted bush, to skrink; see Scraggy, Shrug, Shrink.

8. I believe scrub to be also closely related, as shewn under that word, but to refer to a later use, and to be, in fact, a mere derivative. Der. shrubb-y; shrubb-er-y, a coined word,

by the analogy of vin-er-y, pin-er-y, and the like. Also scrub, q.v. SHRUB (2), a drink made of lemon-juice, spirit, sugar, and water. (Arab.) Chiefly made with rum. In Johnson's Dict.—Arab. shirb, shurb, a drink, a beverage.—Arab. root shariba, he drank;

Rich. Dict. p. 887: Doublet, syrup. And see sherbet.

SHRUG, to draw up, contract. (Scand.) In Temp. i. 2. 367;

Cor. i. 9. 4. Generally used of drawing up the shoulders, but the true sense is to shrink. 'The touch of the cold water made a pretty kind of shrugging come over her body; Sidney's Arcadia, b. ii (R.) Shruggyn, Frigulo; Prompt. Parv. - Dan. skrugge, skrukke, to stoop; skruk-rygget, humpbacked; Swed. dial. skrukka, skruga, to huddle oneself up, to sit in a crouching position, allied to skrinka, to shrink (Rietz); see Shrink. Cf. Icel. skrukka, an old shrimp; and see Scraggy. Observe the proportion; shrug: shrink: shrub: shrimp. SHUDDER, to tremble with fear or horror. (O. Low G.) 'Alas! they make me shoder; Skelton, Colin Clout, 68. M. E. shoderen, schuderen; pt. t. schoderide, Morte Arthure, 2106; pres. part. schud-

rinde, Seint Margaret, ed. Cockayne, p. 15, l. 12. [Not found in A. S.; but see Soud.] It is a frequentative verb, formed with the usual suffix -er from the Teut. base SKUD, to shake, appearing in O.

Saxon skuddian. 'Skuddiat it fan iuwun skóhun' = shake it [the dust] & SHY, timid, cautious, suspicious. (Scand.) from your shoes; Heliand, 1948. O. Du. schudden, 'to shake or to tremble,' Hexham; he also gives 'schudden een boom, to shake a tree, schudden van koude, to quake for colde; schudden het hooft, to shake or nod ones head; schudderen, to laugh with an open throate that his head shakes.' + O. H. G. scutian, G. schütten, to shoot corn, pour, shed, discharge; schüttern, to shake, tremble, quake. Perhaps the Teut. base SKUD is allied to SKUT, to shoot; Fick, iii. 338. Der.

SHUFFLE, to push about, practise shifts. (Scand.) we have shuffled off [pushed or shoved aside] this mortal coil; Hamlet, iii. 1. 67. Merely a doublet of Souffle, and the frequentative of shove; but of Scand, not E. origin as shewn by the double f. The sense is 'to keep pushing about,' as in 'shuffle the cards.' [It seems to have taken up something of the sense of shiftiness, with which it has no etymological connection.] See Scuffle, Shove.

Der. shuffle, sb.; shuffler.

SHUN, to avoid, keep clear of, neglect. (E.) M. E. shunien, shonien, P. Plowman, B. prol. 174. - A. S. scunian, not common except in the comp. on-schnian, to detest, refuse, reject, Gen. xxxix. 10. In Ps. lxix. 2, ed. Spelman, the Lat. revereantur is translated by and racian, with the various readings sconnyn, forwandian, and scunian. The pp. gescunned is in Diplomatarium Aivi Saxonici, ed. Thorpe, p. 318, last line. The orig. sense is 'to flee away' or 'hurry off;' allied words are Icel. skunda, skynda, Dan. skynde, Swed. skynda sig, to hasten, hurry, speed; O. H. G. scuntan, to urge on. See Schooner. Der. shun-less, Cor. ii. 2. 116; schoon-er. Also shun-t, q. v.

As a word used SHUNT, to turn off upon a side-rail. (Scand.) on railways, it was borrowed from prov. E. shunt, to turn aside. But the word itself is old. M. E. shunten, to start aside, Gawayn and the Grene Knight, 1902; schounten, schownten, schonten, schunten, Morte Arthur, 736, 1055, 1324, 1759, 2106, 2428, 3715, 3816, 3842; shunt, Destruction of Troy, 600, 729, 10377, 10998. 'If at 3e shap 30w to shount' = if ye intend to escape; Alexander (Ashmole MS.), 2143; and see Ancren Riwle, p. 242, note d. and see Ancren Riwle, p. 242, note d.

Shunten stands for shunden, being easier to pronounce quickly.

B. Shunten stands for The orig. sense is to speed bester for the original stands for the origin speed, hasten, flee, escapc. - Icel. skunda, to speed; see further under Shun.

SHUT, to fasten a door, close. (E.) M. E. shutten, shitten. 'To close and to shutte;' P. Plowman, B. prol. 105. 'The satis weren schit' = the gates were shut; Wyclif, John, xx. 19.—A. S. scyttan, to shut; 'sero, ic scytte sum loc ox'se hepsige,' i. e. I shut a lock or hasp it; Ælfric's Grammar, ed. Zupitza, p. 220. To shut a door was to fasten it with a bolt or sliding bar, called a shuttle or shittle (see Shuttle), which took its name from being shot across. We still say to shoot a bolt. The A.S. scyttan stands for scut-ian (by the usual change from u to y); derived from scut, base of the plural of pt. t. of sceotan, to shoot; see Shoot. + Du. schutten, to shut in, lock up; schut, a fence, screen, partition, O. Du. schut, an arrow, dart (Hexham); from schieten, to shoot. + G. schützen, to protect, guard, shut off water; schutz, a guard, sluice, flood-gate, O. H. G. schuz, a quick movement; from schiessen, O. H. G. sciozan, to shoot. Der. shutt-er; shutt-le, q. v.

SHUTTLE, an instrument for shooting the thread of the woof between the threads of the warp in weaving. (E.) In Job, vii. 6. So called from its being shot between the threads. 'An honest weaver . . As e'er shot shuttle;' Beaum. and Fletcher, The Coxcomb, Act v. sc. 1. Also spelt shittle; in Palsgrave, 'shyttell for a wevar.' M. E. schitel; spelt scytyl, Prompt. Parv. p. 447, also schetyl, id. p. 470, 1. 2. The same word as M. E. schitel, a bolt of a door, similarly named from its being shot across. 'Schyttyl, of sperynge [sparring, barring], Pessulum;' Prompt. Parv. The A.S. form would be scyttel, but we only find the longer form scyttels, pl. scyttelsas, in the sense of bar of a door. 'Sceotab ba ysenan scyttelsas' [misprinted scyttelas in Bosworth] = shoot the iron bolts; Gospel of Nicodemus, ed. Thwaites, c. xxvii.

B. The word scyttels (= scyt-el-sa) is formed with the double suffix -el-sa from scut-, base of the pl. of the pt. t. of scectan, to shoot; see Shut, Shoot. Shuttle is the same word, but without the suffix -sa. + Dan. skytte, skyttel, a shuttle; Swed. dial. skyttel, sköttel; cf. Swed. skotspole, a shuttle, lit. a shot-spool. Der. shuttle-cock, q.v.

SHUTTLE COCK, a piece of wood or cork stuck with feathers, used as a plaything. (E.) Spelt shyttelcocke in Palsgrave; shuttelused as a plaything. (E.) Spelt shyttelcocke in Palsgrave; shuttel-cock, Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale, 804. Prob. called cock from being stuck with feathers and flying through the air. [Not shuttlecork, as Todd fancies, contrary to evidence and probability; for they were most likely at first made of wood, and struck with a wooden battledore.] Called shuttle from being shot backwards and forwards like a weaver's shuttle; in fact, the shuttle-cock seems to have succeeded an older plaything called simply shuttle or shittle. 'Schytle, chyldys game, Sagitella;' Prompt. Parv. See further under Shuttle; and see Skittles.

In Shak. Meas. iii. 2. 138; v. 54. M. E. skyg, scrupulous, careful to shun (evil), Allit. Poems, B. 21. It is rather a Scand. than an E. word; we also find M. E. schey, skey, shy, (said of a horse), Prompt. Parv. p. 444; spelt secouh (also of a horse), Ancren Riwle, p. 242, l. 9; answering to the rare A. S. sceih, timid, Grein, ii. 405. — Dan. sky, shy, skittish; Swed. skygg, skittish, starting, shy, coy; Swed. dial. sky, the same (Rietz). B. Prob. allied to M. H. G. schiech, schich, mod. G. scheu, timid, shy, and O. H. G. sciuhan, to frighten, or (intransitively) to fear, shy at, whence (through the French) we have E. eschew. Der. shy-ly, shyness; shy, verb; and see eschew, skew.

SIB, related. (E.) In Spenser, F. O. iii. 3. 26. See further under

Gossip. Der. gos-sip.

SIBILANT, making a hissing sound. (L.) We call s and z 'sibilant' letters. Bacon has 'sibilation or hissing sound;' Nat. Hist. § 176. - Lat. sibilant-, stem of pres. part. of sibilare, to hiss. - Lat. sibilus, adj. hissing; formed from a base SIB or SIP which is probably imitative of a whistling sound. Cf. Russ. sopiete, to pipe, to snore; and E. sip, sup. Der. sibil-at-ion.

SIBYL, a pagan prophetess. (L., - Gk.) Shak. has both Sibyl and Sybilla; Oth. iii. 4. 70; Merch. Ven. i. 2. 116. Cotgrave has: Sybille, Sybill, one of the 10 Sybillæ, a prophetesse.' The word was rather borrowed directly from Lat. than through the F., being known from Virgil. – Lat. Sibylia, a Sibyl; Virgil, Æn. vi. 10. – Gk. Σίβυλλα, a Sibyl. Origin uncertain; see Max Müller, Lectures, 8th ed. i. 109.

Der. sibyll-ine, adj.; from Lat. Sibyllinus.

SICK, affected with disease, ill, inclined to vomit. (E.) M. E. sik, sek; pl. seke, Chaucer, C. T. 18. - A. S. seóc; John, xi. 1. + Du. ziek. + Iccl. siúkr. + Dan. syg. + Swed. sjuk. + G. sieck. + Goth. siuks. B. All from a Teut. form SEUKA, ill; from the Teut. base SUK, to be sick or ill, appearing in the Goth. strong verb siukan, to be ill, pt. t. sauk, pp. sukans. Fick, iii. 325. Cf. Sigh. Der. sick-ness, A. S. seicnes, Matt. viii. 28; sick-en, verb (intrans.) Macb. iv. 3. 173, (trans.) Hen. VIII, i. 1. 82; sick-ish, -ly, -ness; sick-ly, adj., M. E. sekly, Will. of Paleme, 1505; sick-li-ness, Rich. II, ii. 1. 142.

SICKER, SIKER, certain, secure. (L.) Siker is a well-known Lowland Sc. word. M. E. siker, Chaucer, C. T. 11451; Layamon, 15092. Not a Teut. word at all, but borrowed from Lat. securus; sec Secure. The O. Fries. siker, sikur, Du. zeker, G. sicher (O. H. G. sichur), Swed. säker, Dan. sikker, W. sicr, are all borrowed from the Latin, which accounts for their strong likeness in form to one

Doublets, secure, sure.

SICKLE, a hooked instrument for cutting grain. (L.) M. E. sikil, Wyclif, Mark, iv. 29.—A. S. sicol, Mark, iv. 29.—Lat. secula, a sickle (White); formed, with suffix -u-la (Aryan -ra) of the agent, from sec-are, to cut; see Secant. Latin; the truly English words from the same root are saw (1), scythe,

and sedge.

SIDE, the edge or border of a thing, region, part, party. (E.) M. E. side, syde, P. Plowman, B. prol. 8; Chaucer, C. T. 560. - A. S. side, John, xix. 34, xx. 20. + Du. zijde. + Icel. sida. + Dan. side. + Swed. sida. + G. seite, O. H. G. sita.

B. All from a Teut. base β. All from a Teut. base SIDA, a side, Fick, iii. 313. It is probable that the orig, sense was 'that which hangs down' or 'is extended,' as it certainly seems to be closely connected with A. S. sid, long, wide, spacious, M. E. siid, spelt syyd in the Prompt. Parv., but now obsolete; Icel. siôr, long, hanging down. Der. side-board, Milton, P. R. ii. 350; side-box, one-sid-ed, many-sid-ed, side-saddle, side-ways, side-wise, sid-ing. Also side, verb. Cor. i. 1. 197, iv. 2. 2; side-ling, side-long, adv., Milton, P. L. vi. 197, M. E. sideling, sidlinges, spelt sydlyngs, Morte Arthur, 1039, where the suffix -ling or -long is adverbial, as explained under **Headlong**. Hence sidelong, adj. Also a-side, q. v., be-side, q. v. Also side-s-men, officers chosen to assist a churchwarden, Blount, Nomolexicon, where a ridiculous explanation from synods-men (!) is attempted, quite unnecessarily; see Notes and Queries, 5 S. xi. 504. They were also called side-men or quest-men; Halliwell.

SIDEREAL, starry, relating to the stars. (L.) Milton has sideral, P. L. x. 693. Phillips, ed. 1706, has sidereal, siderean. Sideral is from Lat. sideralis, and is a correct form; sidere-al is coined from Lat. sidere-us, adj. All from sider-, crude form of sidus, a constellation, also, a star. Root uncertain; see Silver. Der. (from Lat. sidus) con-sider.

(from Lat, sidus) con-sider.

SIEGE, a sitting down, with an army, before a fortified place, in order to take it. (F., = L.) The lit, sense is merely 'seat;' see Trench, Select Glossary. We find it in this sense in Shak. Meas. iv. 2. 101; Spenser, F. Q. ii. 2. 39. M. E. sege, (1) a seat, Wyclif, Matt. xxv. 31; (2) a siege, Barbour's Bruce, iv. 45, ix. 332. In Ancren Riwle, p. 238, l. 1, sege means 'a throne.' = O. F. siege, masc., a seat, throne; mod. F. siege. (Probably there was also a form sege, like Norman F. secle for siècle in Vie de St. Auban, 1051.) Cf. Ital. sedia, fem., seggio (for sedio), masc., a chair, seat.

β. Scheler remarks that

these words cannot be immediately from Lat. sedes, but are rather oscilentia, silence, a being silent. — Lat. silenti-, crude form of pres. part. from a verb sieger *, suggested by assieger, to besiege, answering to Low Lat. assediare (Ital. assediare); cf. Ital. assedio, asseggio, a siege, blockade. Again, Low Lat. assediare is from a sb. assedium, formed Seldom, q.v. Der. silent in much later use, though etymologically (with prep. ad) in imitation of the Lat. obsidium, a siege. any case, the derivation is ultimately from Lat. seders, to sit, cognate with E. Sit, q. v. Der. be-siege.

SIENNA, a pigment used in painting. (Ital.) Raw sienna and burnt sienna are the names of two pigments, made from earth, and properly from earth of Sienna, which is the name of a place in Tus-

cany, due S. of Florence.

SIEVE, a strainer for separating coarse particles from fine ones.
(E.) M. E. sive, Chaucer, C. T. 16408; her-seve, a hair-sieve, Liber (E.) M. E. stee, Chaucer, C. 1. 10400; ner-seve, a nair-sieve, Liver Cure Cocorum, ed. Morris, 7 (Stratmann).— A. S. sife; 'Cribra, vel cribellum, sife,' Wright's Vocab., i. 83, col. 1; spelt sibi in the 8th cent., id. ii. 105, col. 1. + Du. zeef. + G. sieb, M. H. G. sip. β. 'The name may prob. be taken from the implement having orig. been made of sedge or rushes;' Wedgwood. Cf. North of Eng. seave, a rush (Brockett); which is Icel. sef, sedge, Swed. siff, Dan. siv, a rush.

¶ Not to be connected with A. S. sihan, seón, to filter, G. seihen; nor mith A. S. sihan is single seave, a sush of the seihen in the single seave, a sush of the seave as supposely for deviatibles. with A.S. sipan, to sip. A sieve is properly for dry articles. Der.

SIFT, to separate particles as with a sieve. (E.) M. E. siften, Chaucer, C. T. 16409; sive (= sieve) being in the line above.—A. S. siftan, syftan, Exod. xii. 34. – A. S. sif-e, a sieve. + Du. ziften, to sift, zift, a sieve; from zeef, a sieve. See Sieve.

B. We also find β. We also find Dan. sigte, to sift, sigte, sb., a sieve or riddle; Swed. sikta, to sift, sikt, a sieve; Icel. sikta, sigta, to sift. But these are from some different source: perhaps from Icel. siga (pp. siginn), to let sink, let

slide down, let drop.

SIGH, to inhale and respire with a long deep breath. (E.) M. E. sighen, sizen, siken; in P. Plowman, B. xviii. 263, we have syked, with various readings sizede, sizhede; also syhede, sizte, id. C. xxi. 276. — A. S. sican, to sigh; Ælfred, tr. of Orosius, ii. 8; ed. Sweet, p. 92, l. 35. It is a strong verb; pt. t. súc. pp. sicen; with a frequentative form siccettan, to sigh, sob. β . I'rob. of imitative origin; cf. A. S. swógan, to sound; E. sough, sob; Swed. sucka, Dan. sukke, to sigh, groan. Perhaps related to Sick, q. v. Der. sigh, sb., M. E. sike, Chaucer, C. T. 11176.

SIGHT, act of seeing, that which is seen, view, spectacle. (E.) M. E. sight, Chancer, C. T. 4982. — A. S. siht, or rather ge-siht, Alfred, tr. of Boethius, b, v. pr. 4; cap. xli. § 4. But it is almost always spelt gesiht, gesieht, gesiht; Grein, i. 454. Formed with suffix -t or -v (= -va = Aryan -ta) from seg-en, geseg-en, pp. of seon, to see; see See. + Du. gezigt. + Dan. sigte. + Swed. sigt. + G. sicht; O. H. G. siht. Der. sight, verb; sight-ed. Wint. Tale, i. 2. 388; sight-hole. 1 Hen. IV, iv. 1. 171; sight-less, Mach. i. 5. 50; sight-ly, K. John, ii. 143; sight-li-ness.

SIGN, a mark, proof, token, omen, notice, (F., - L.) M. E. signe, Chaucer, C. T. 10365; Ancren Riwle, p. 70, l. 1. - O. F. signe, a signe, mark; Cot. - Lat. signum, a mark, token. Root uncertain. Der. sign, verb, K. John, iv. 2. 222; sign-board, sign-manual, sign-post. Also sign-at-ure, from F. signature, 'a signature,' Cot.; from Lat. signatura, fem. of fut. part. of signare, to sign. And see

sign-al, sign-et, sign-i-fy, re-sign.

SIGNAL, a token, sign for giving notice. (F., - L.) M. E. signal, Gower, C. A. iii. 57, 1. 18. - F. signal, 'a signall;' Cot. -Low Lat. signale, neut. of Lat. signalis, belonging to a sign. -Lat. signum, a sign; see Sign. Der. signal, verb; signal-ly,

SIGNIET, a seal, privy-seal. (F., - L.) In Hamlet, v. 2. 40. - F. signet, 'a signet, seal, stamp;' Cot. Dimin. of F. signe; see Sign. SIGNIFY, to indicate, mean. (F., - L.) M. E. signifien; spelt sygnyfye, Rob. of Glouc. p. 345, l. 4. And see O. Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 28, ll. 3, 8, 11, 12. - F. signifier, 'to signifie, betoken;' Cot. - Lat. significare, to shew by signs. - Lat. signif = signo-, crude form of signorm a sign. and after for forest to make: see Signo- and form of significant, to snew by signs. — Lat. significant, clude form of signum, a sign; and fie-, for facere, to make; see Sign and Fact. Der. significant, from Lat. significant-, stem of pres. part. of significare; hence significant, sb., I Hen. VI, ii. 4. 26; significance, from F. significance (Cot.), a false form which supplanted the true O. F. signifiance (Cot.), whence M. E. signifiance, O. Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 28, l. 20, all from Lat. significantia; signification, Chaucer, C. T. 14985, from F. signification = Lat. acc. significationem; signific-at-ive, from Lat. significatious.

SIGNOR, SIGNIOR, sir. (Ital., - L.) Spelt signior, Two Gent. iii. 1. 279; &c. - Ital. signore, sir, a lord. - Lat. seniorem, acc. of senior, an elder; see Senior. Tcf. Span. senor, senora. Der. signor-a, from Ital. signora, a lady, fem. of signore. Doublets, sir,

a more orig. word), L. L. L. ii. 24, from Lat. silent-, stem of pres. part. of silere; silent-ly.

558

SILEX, flint, quartz. (L.) Merely Lat. silex, flint (stem silic-). Root uncertain. Der. silic-a, silic-i-ous, coined from the stem.

SILHOUETTE, a shadow-outline or profile filled in with a dark colour. (F.) This cheap and meagre form of portrait, orig. made by tracing the outline of a shadow thrown on to a sheet of was named, in derision, after Etienne de Silhouette, minister of finance in 1759, who introduced several reforms which were considered unduly parsimonious. See Trench, Eng. Past and Present; Sismondi, Histoire des Français, tom. xix. pp. 94, 95; Taylor, Words and Places.

SILK, the delicate, soft thread produced by certain caterpillars, and the stuff woven from it. (L., - Gk., - Chinese?) M. E. silk, Chaucer, C. T. 10027. -A. S. seole (put for sile, just as meole = mile), silk. 'Bombix, seole-wyrm; Sericum, seole; Wright's Vocab. i. 40, col. 1. Cf. Icel. silki, Swed. silke, Dan. silke; all of which, like A. S. seole, are mere adaptations of Lat. sericum, silk, by the common change of r into l. B. Lat. sericum is the neut. of Sericus, of or belonging to the Seres.—Gk. Nôpes, pl., the name of the people from whom the ancients first obtained silk; gen. supposed to be the Chinese. Professor Douglas writes: 'The Lat. Seres and Sericum are prohably desired for the Chinese. are probably derived from the Chinese word for silk, which is variously pronounced se (English e), sei, sai, sai, sz', &c.; see Williams, Chin. Dict. #835. Cf. Max Müller, Lectures, ii. 182. Der. silkmercer, silk-weaver; silk-worm, A.S. seolc-wyrm, as above; silk-en, A.S. seolcen, Wright's Vocab. i. 40, l. 3; silk-y, silk-i-ness. Also serge, q. v. SILL, the timber or stone at the foot of a door or window. (E.) The true sense seems to be 'base' or 'basis;' sometimes 'floor.' M. F. sille, sylle. 'Sylle of an howse, Silla, soliva;' Prompt. Parv. Spelt selle, Chaucer, C. T. 3820. - A. S. syl, a base, support. 'Basis, special sette, Chaucer, C. 1. 3020.—A. S. syl, a base, aspport sette, Chaucer, C. 1. 3020.—A. S. syl, a base, aspport sette, Chaucer, C. 1. 3020.—A. S. syl, a base, aspport sette, Chaucer, C. 1. 3020.—A. S. syl, a base, aspport sette, Chaucer, Chaucer, C. 1. 3020.—A. S. syl, a base, aspport sette, Chaucer, C beam. + Goth. sulja, the sole of a shoe, properly a foundation, whence gasuljan. to found, lay a foundation for, Matt. vii. 25; Luke, vi. 48. B. The base is SUL, put for an older SWAL, as shewn by the Icel. svill, G. schwelle; so that the derivation is from the Teut. base SWAL. sull, G. schwelle; so that the derivation is from the Teut. base SWAL, to swell (Fick, iii. 327, 363); from the 'swell' or 'rise' in the doorway caused by the bar or beam used as a sill or threshold; see Swell. Similarly, a rising of the sea is called a swell; cf. G. schwellen, to raise, einen Bach schwellen, to cause a brook to rise by means of a wooden dam across it.

Y. The connection with Lat. sõlea, the sole of the foot, is doubtful, as it is not easy to could be confused with A S. sole a this with the Teut. base. ¶ Not to be confused with A. S. sýl, a pillar, column, in Ælfred, tr. of Orosius, b. i. c. 1. § 4; this is quite a different word, with a different sense, though possibly connected; it answers to G. säule, a pillar. Der. ground-sill, q. v. SILLABUB, SYLLABUB, a mixture of wine with milk and

sugar. (E. and Scand.) Spelt sillibub in Minsheu, ed. 1627, who derives it from swilling bubbles. But the form is corrupt, a better form being sillibouk. 'Sillibouke or sillibub, Laict aigre;' Sherwood, index to Cotgrave. Cotgrave gives: 'Laict aigre, whay; also, a sillibub or merribowke.' Halliwell gives 'sillybauk, a sillabub,' as a Lincolnshire word. It is obvious that a corruption from bouk to bub is easy, whereas a change from bub to bouk is phonetically impossible. We may therefore assume sillibouk as the older form, at the same time noting that another name for it is merribouk. Cf. 'merrybanks, a cold posset, Derbyshire; 'Halliwell. B. The prov. E. bouk is a well-known word for 'belly; 'Mr. Peacock notes bowk as the Lincolnshire form; so that marri-bouk = 'merry belly,' presumably from the exhilirating effects of the wine in the mixture, in contradistinction to small beer or belly-vengeance, as it is commonly termed (Halliwell). Bouk is from Icel. bûkr, the belly; see Bulk (2). γ . The meaning of silly-bouk is not certainly known; but, as the word is Northern, we might suppose silly-bouk to be a parallel form to merry-bouk, assigning to silly the sense of 'lean, meagre,' as in Jamieson, or weakly, infirm, as in Brockett. It might then denote the unsubstantial nature of the drink, as regards its sustaining powers. 5. A derivation from swill-bouk or swell-bouk is more probable; the loss of the w can be justified by supposing a Scand. origin, as in the curious Icel. sylgr, a drink, a beverage, allied to Icel. sulla, to swill; see Swill. The O. Du. swelbuyck, 'a drie or a windie dropsie,' Ilexham, is worth notice; from

sire, señor, senior, seignior.

SILENCE, stillness, muteness. (F., - L.) In early use. M.E.

silence, Ancren Riwle, p. 22, l. 6. - F. silence, 'silence,' Cot. - Lat. Changed its meaning. It meant 'timely;' then lucky, happy, blessed,

innocent, simple, foolish. M.E. sely, Chaucer, C.T. 3601, 4088, 4 siminellus stands for similellus*, as being easier to pronounce; both 5952, 13442; Havelok, 477; P. Plowman's Crede, 442; and see sely, seely, seely, seely, seely in Gloss. to Spec. of English, ed. Skeat. - A.S. sælig, more usually gesælig (the prefix ge-making no difference), happy, prosperous, fortunate; see Sweet, A. S. Reader. Formed with the common adj. suffix -ig (E. -y) from A. S. sæl, a time, season, occasion, happiness (very common); Grein, ii. 395. + Du. zalig, blessed. + Icel. sæll. blest, happy; sæla, bliss. + Swed. säll, blest, happy. + G. selig, O. H. G. salik, good, excellent, blest, happy, + Goth. sels, good, kind. β. All from a Teut. base SÂLA, SÂLYA, good, happy, fortunate; Fick, iii. 320. Allied to O. Lat. sollus, favourable, complete, whence sollistimum, solistimum, that which is very lucky, a favourable omen; also to Lat. saluus, whole, safe; see Safe. Another allied word is probably Solace, q. v. All from \square SAR, to preserve; see Serve. Der. silli-ly, -ness.

SILT, sediment, sand left by water that has overflowed. (Scand.) M. E. silte, badly spelt cilte. 'Cilte, soonde [sand], Glarea;' Prompt. Parv. p. 77. Formed with the pp. suffix -t from the verb sile, to drain, filter, strain. 'And sithene syle it thorowe a hate clathe' = and then strain it through a hot cloth; MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, fol. 281; Halliwell. - Swed. sila, to strain, filter, sil, a filter. Here the l is an additional strain it through a hot cloth; MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, fol. 281; Halliwell. - Swed. sila, to strain, filter, sil, a filter. Here the l is an additional sile. dition, as we also find Icel. sia, to filter, Dan. sie, to filter (Dan. si, a β. For some filter); words cognate with A.S. sihan, to filter. account of A.S. sihan, see Leo and Ettmüller; the h is dropped in the compounds ásiendæ, straining out, Matt. xxiii. 24 (Rushworth MS.) and útsionde, oozing out, Ælfred, tr. of Orosius, b. i. c. 7. Thus we see that Swed. sila stands for sih-la, with a lost guttural; so that prov. E. sile, to filter, has a long i. Y. Further, the A.S. silan, cognate with O. H. G. sthan, G. seihen, is a mere variant of A. S. sigan, Icel.

siga, to let drop, let fall, sink; this is a strong verb, from the Teut. base SIG, to let drop, equivalent to Aryan & SIK, to let drop, as in Skt. sich, to sprinkle, discharge, let drop, Gk. leuds, moisture.

SILVAN, SYLVAN, pertaining to woods. (L.) 'All sylvan offsprings round;' Chapman, tr. of Homer, Od. xix. 599. [The spelling with y is false, and due to the habit of spelling Lat. silva with y, in order to design if from Cle file, a wood with which it is (et most). in order to derive it from Gk. ύλη, a wood, with which it is (at most) only cognate.] - Lat. siluanus, belonging to a wood, chiefly used of the wood-god Silvanus. - Lat. silua, a wood. + Gk. υλη, a wood. The relationship of the Lat. and Gk. words is doubted by some, and the root is uncertain; see Curtius, i. 466. Der. (from Lat. silua)

savage, q.v.
SILVER, a well-known white metal. (E.) M. E. silver, Chaucer, C. T. 16707. - A. S. seolfor (for silfor, like meole for mile, seole for sile); Matt. xxvii. 6. + Du. zilver. + Icel. silfr. + Dan. sölv. + Swed. silfver. + G. silber. + Goth. silubr. + Russ. serebro. + Lithuan. sidúbras.

β. Perhaps named from its whiteness; cf. Lithuan. swidus, bright, Lat. sidus, a star. Der. silver, verb; silver-ing; silver-ling, a small piece of silver, with double dimin. -l-ing (as in duck-l-ing), Isaiah, vii. 23, also in Tyndale's version of Acts, xix. 19, and Coverdale's of Judges, ix. 4, xvi. 5, the A. S. form being sylfring, Gen. xlv. 22; silver-smith; silver-y. Also silver-n, adj., in some MSS. of Wyclif, Acts, xix. 24, A. S. sylfren, Gen. xliv. 2.

SIMILAR, like. (F., -L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627, and in Cotgrave. -F. similaire, 'similar;' Cot. As if from Lat. similaris*, extended from simil-is, like, by the suffix -aris. Allied to simul, together, Gk. aua, together, and E. same; from the Aryan base SAMA, the same; see Same. Der. similar-ly, similar-i-ty; also simile, q. v., simili-tude, q.v. And see simul-ate, simul-ta-ne-ous, semblance, assemble, dis-semble.

SIMILE, a comparison. (L.) In Shak. As You Like It, ii. 1. 45. -Lat. simile, a like thing; neut. of similis, like; see Similar.

SIMILITUDE, a comparison, parable. (F., -L.) M. E. similitude, Chaucer, C. T. 10894; Wyclif, Luke, vii. 4. -F. similitude, 'a similitude; Cot. - Lat. similitudinem, acc. of similitudo, likeness. - Lat. similis, like; see Similar.

SIMIOUS, monkey-like. (L.) Cf. L. simus, Gk. σιμός, flat-nosed. Coined from Lat. simia, an ape.

SIMMER, to boil gently. (E.) Formerly also simber (see Richardson) and simper. Halliwell cites: 'Simper, to simmer, East;' Richardson) and sumper. Flatilweil cites. Simper, also the creame of simpering milke, Florio, p. 189, which is wrong also the creame of simpering milke, Florio, p. 189, which is wrong also the creame of simpering milke, Florio, p. 189, which is wrong also the creame of simpering milke, Florio, p. 189, which is wrong also the creame of simpering milke, Florio, p. 189, which is wrong also the creame of simpering milke, Florio, p. 189, which is wrong also the creame of simpering milke, Florio, p. 189, which is wrong also the creame of simpering milke, Florio, p. 189, which is wrong also the creame of simpering milke, Florio, p. 189, which is wrong also the creame of simpering milke, Florio, p. 189, which is wrong also the creame of simpering milke, Florio, p. 189, which is wrong also the creame of simpering milke, Florio, p. 189, which is wrong also the creame of simpering milke, Florio, p. 189, which is wrong the creame of simpering milke, Florio, p. 189, which is wrong the creame of simpering milke, Florio, p. 189, which is wrong the creame of simpering milke, Florio, p. 189, which is wrong the creame of simpering milke, Florio, p. 189, which is wrong the creame of simpering milke, Florio, p. 189, which is wrong the creame of simpering milke, Florio, p. 189, which is wrong the creame of simpering milke, Florio, p. 189, which is wrong the creame of simpering milke, Florio, p. 189, which is wrong the creame of simpering milke, Florio, p. 189, which is wrong the creame of simpering milke, Florio, p. 189, which is wrong the creame of simpering milke, Florio, p. 189, which is wrong the creame of simpering milke, Florio, p. 189, which is wrong the creame of simpering milke, Florio, p. 189, which is wrong the creame of simpering milke, Florio, p. 189, which is wrong the creame of simpering milke, Florio, p. 189, which is wrong the creame of simpering milke, Florio, p. 189, which is wrong the creame of simpering milke, Florio, p. 189, which is wrong the creame of simpering milke, Florio, p. 189, which is wrong the cream as regards the edit. of 1598, and prob. refers to a later edition. Palsgrave. A frequentative form, with the usual suffix -er, and with excrescent p or b in some authors, from a base SIM, probably imitative of the slight sound of gentle boiling. Cf. Dan. summe, G. summen, Swed. dial. summa, to hum, to buzz; Swed. surra, susa, to buzz,

to whistle, purl.

SIMNEL, a kind of rich cake. (F., -L.) See Simnel in Halliwell. M. E. simnel, Prompt. Parv.; simenel, Havelok, 779. - O. F. simenel, bread or cake of fine wheat flour; Roquefort. - Low Lat. siminellus, bread of fine flour; also called simella; Ducange. β. Here

simil-ellus * and simel-la being derived from Lat. simila, wheat flour of the finest quality. Perhaps allied to semen, seed. And cf. G. semmel,

SIMONY, the crime of trafficking in ecclesiastical preferment. (F., -L., -Gk., -Heb.) In early use; spelt symonye, O. Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 89, l. 7. = F. simonie, 'simony, the buying or selling of spiritual functions or preferments;' Cot. - Low Lat. simonia; Ducange. Named from Simon Magus (Gk. Σίμων), because he wished to purchase the gift of the Holy Ghost with money; Acts, viii. 18. -Heb. Shim'on, Simeon, Simon, lit. hearing, obedience; one who hears.

- Heb. root shama', he heard. Der. simoni-ac, simoni-ac-al.

SIMOOM, a hot, poisonous wind. (Arab.) See Southey, Thalaba, b. ii, last stanza, and the note. — Arab. samūm, a sultry pestilential wind, which destroys travellers; Rich. Dict. p. 850. So called from its poisonous nature. - Arab. root samma, he poisoned; samm, poisoning; id. p. 847.

SIMPER, to smile sillily or affectedly, to smirk. (Scand.) 'Yond simpering dame;' K. Lear, iv. 6. 120. 'With a made countenance about her mouth, between simpering and smiling;' Sidney, Arcadia, b. i (R). Cotgrave explains F. coquine by 'a begger woman, also a cockney, simperdecockit, nice thing.' We find traces of it in Norweg. semper, fine, smart (Aasen); Dan. dial. semper, simper, 'affected, coy, prudish, esp. of one who requires pressing to eat: as, she is as semper as a bride; Wedgwood. Also O. Swed. semper, one who affectedly refrains from eating. β. All these are formed (with a suffix -er which appears to be the same as the E. suffix -er of the agent) from a base SIMP, which is a nasalised form of SIP. Without the nasal, we find O. Swed. sipp (also simp), a woman who affectedly refuses to eat (Ihre); Swed. sipp, adj., finical, prim; Dan. sippe, a woman who is affectedly coy (Molbech). And note particularly Low G. sipp, explained in the Bremen Wörterbuch as a word expressing the gesture of a compressed mouth, and affected pronunciation; a woman who acts thus affectedly is called Jumfer Sipp, Miss Sipp, and they say of her, 'She cannot say sipp,' Also Low G. den Mund sipp trekken, to make a small mouth; De Bruut sitt so sipp, the bride sits so prim. y. This appears to be only a particular use derived from the verb to sip, meaning to take a little drink at a time, hence, to be affected over 8. We find also prov. G. food, to be prim and coy. See Sip. zimpern, to be affectedly coy, zipp, prudish, coy (Flügel); but these are most likely borrowed from Low German, as the true High G. z answers to E. t. Der. simper, sb.

SIMPLE, single, elementary, clear, guileless, silly. (F., - L.) In early use. M.E. simple, The Bestiary, l. 790; in O. Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris. - F. simple, 'simple;' Cot. - Lat. simplicem, acc. of simplex (stem simplic.), simple; lit. 'one-fold,' as opposed to duple, two-fold, double.—Lat. sim, from the base sama*, the same, which appears also in Lat. sin-guli, one by one, sem-per, always alike, sem-el, once, sim-ul, together; and -plic-, from plic-are, to fold. See Same and Ply. Der. simple-ness, simpl-y. Also simples, s. pl., simple herbs; whence simpl-er, simpl-ist, both in Minsheu, ed. 1627. Also simplic-i-ty, Mids. Nt. Dr. i. 1. 171, from F. simplicité, from Lat. acc. simplicitatem; simpli-fy, in Barrow's Sermons, vol. ii. ser. 34 (Todd), a coined word, answering to late F. simplifier (Littré), where the suffix -fier = Lat. -ficare, from facere, to make; see Fact. Hence simplific-at-ion. Also simple-ton, q.v.

SIMPLETON, a foolish fellow. (F., -L.) 'A country farmer sent his man to look after an ox; the simpleton went hunting up and down; L'Estrange (Todd's Johnson). Formed with the F. suffix -on (=Lat. acc. -onem) from F. simplet, masc., simplette, fem., a simple person (Littré). Cotgrave only gives the fem. simplette, 'a little, simple wench, one that is apt to believe, and thereby soon deceived. These are formed from simple, simple, with the dimin. suffix -et or -ette. Thus simple-t-on exhibits a double suffix -t-on, which is very rare; yet there is at least one more example in the old word musk-et-oon, a kind of musket, F. mousqu-et-on

SIMULATE, to pretend, feign. (L.) Shak. has simulation, Tw. Nt. ii. 5. 151. Simulate first occurs with the force of a pp.; because they had vowed a simulate chastyte; Bale, Eng. Votaries, pt. ii (R.) - Lat. simulatus, pp. of simulare, to feign, pretend, make like. Lat. simul, adv., together with; similis (=simulis), like. See Similar. Der. simulation, from F. simulation, 'simulation,' Cot., from Lat. acc. simulationem, a feigning; simulat-or. Also dis-simulat-And see semblance, as-semble, dis-semble. Also simultaneous.

SIMULTANEOUS, happening at the same moment. (L.) 'Whether previous or simultaneous;' Hammond's Works, vol. iv. ser. 2 (R.); p. 570 (Todd). Englished directly from Lat. simultaneus*, by change of -us to -ous, as in ardu-ous, strenu-ous, &c. This is hardly a true Lat. word, and is not even in Ducange; but is formed from Low Lat. simult-im, at the same time, by analogy with Lat. moment-aneus; and cf. E. instantaneous. B. The Low

Lat. simultim is extended from Lat. simul, together, with adv. suffix and between the sins and the shord. Root uncertain. Doublet. -tim, as in minuta-tim. See Simulate, Similar. Der. simultaneous-ly.

SIN, wickedness, crime, iniquity. (E.) M. E. sinne, synne; pl. synnes, Wyclif, Matt. ix. 2, 5, 6.—A. S. syn, sinn, senn; gen., dat., and acc. synne; Grein, ii. 518. + Du. zonde. + Icel. synd, older form syno, + Dan. and Swed. synd. + G. stinde, O. H. G. suntja, B. Thus the E. sin stands for sind, and the A. S. word has lost a final d. All from Teut. base SUNDYA, a fem. form; Fick, iii. 326. It is the abstract sb. answering to Lat. sons (stem sonti-), sinful, guilty; and Curtius refers this (along with Icel. sannr, true, very, Goth. sunja, the truth, sooth) to the AS, to be; remarking that 'the connection of son(t)s and sonticus with this root has been recognised by Clemm, and established (Studien, iii. 328), while Bugge (iv. 205) confirms it by Northern analogies. Language regards the guilty man as the man who it was; Gk. Etym. i. 470. This is a very likely view; cf. Skt. satya (for sant-ya), true, from sant (for as-ant), being; and even in English, the A.S. sindon, syndon, they are, comes near to sind*, synd*, of which sin or syn is an abbreviated form. See Sooth. Der. sin, verb, M. E. sinnen, but also singen, sungen, sinegen (see P. Plowman, A. ix. 17, B. viii. 22, C. xi. 23), from A. S. syngian, gesyngian, Grein, ii. 519, which forms probably stand for syndian*, gesyndian*, being derived from synd*, orig. form of A. S. syn. Also sin-ful, A. S. synfull (Grein); sin-ful-ly, sin-ful-ness; sin-less, A.S. synleas; sin-less-ly, sin-less-ness; sinn-er,

sin-offering.
SINCE, after that, from the time that, past, ago. (E.) written for sins, to keep the final s sharp (voiceless); just as we write pence for pens, mice for mys, twice for twies, and the like. Again, sins is an abbreviation of M. E. sithens, also spelt sithence in later English, with the same intention of shewing that the final s was voiceless. Sithence is in Shak. Cor. iii. 1. 47; All's Well, i. 3. 124; sithens in Spenser, F. Q. i. 4. 51.

B. Next, the word sithen-s arose from the addition of -s or -es (common as an adverbial ending, as in need-s, twi-es, thri-es) to the older form sithen, which was sometimes contracted to sin. We find sipen, Havelok, 399; sithen, Wyclif, Luke, xiii. 7; sin, Chaucer, C.T. 5234, and see numerous examples in Stratmann, s.v. sippan.

Y. Lastly, sithen or sipen is for sippen, the oldest M. E. form, whence were made sipen, sithen, sithen-es, sithen-s, as well as (by loss of -n or -en) sithe, seppe, sith, and (by contraction) sin or sen. - A.S. siddan, siddon, syddan, seoddan, sioodan, after that, since (very common), Grein, ii. 445. This siddan is a contraction from sid dan, put for sid dam, after that; where vám, that, is the dat. case masc. of the demonstrative pronoun used as a relative, for which see Thom, That. The A.S. sid, after, used as a prep., was orig. an adv. with the force of a comparative. We find sto, after, later, both as adj. and adv., Grein, ii. 444. [Not the same word as A. S. sto, journey, time (Grein, ii. 443), which is cognate with Goth. sinth, discussed under Send.] This A. S. sio is cognate with Goth. seithus, late, whence the adv. seithu, late, Matt. xxvii 57, John, vi. 16; also with G. seit, O. H. G. sit, after. The G. seit-dem, since, is exactly the A.S. sio-dan; in Gothic we find a somewhat similar compound in the expression ni thana-seiths, no longer, Mark, ix. 8. Other allied words are Icel. senin, slow, late, Lat. se-ro, late; see Fick, iii. 312.

SINCERE, true, pure, honest, frank. (F.,-L.) 'Of a very sincere life;' Frith's Works, p. 117, last line. -O. F. sincere, syncere, 'sincere;' Cot. Mod. F. sincere. -Lat. sincerus, pure, sincere. B. The origin of Lat. sincerus is doubtful; perhaps it means 'wholly separated, and we may take sin- to be the same as in sin-guli, one by one, sim-plex, single-folded, sem-el, once, sim-ul, together, for which see Simple, Same; whilst -cerus may be from cer-nere, to separate, for which see Discern. Some connect it with cera, wax; putting sincerus = sine será, which is unlikely. Dor, sincere-ly; sincer-i-ty, from

F. sincerite, 'sincerity,' Cot., from Lat. acc. sinceritatem.

SINCIPUT, the fore-part of the head, from the forehead to the top. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. Used as distinct from occiput, the back part of the head. The lit. sense is 'half-head.' - Lat. sinciput, half a head; contracted from semi-, half; and caput, the head, cognate with E. head. See Semi- and Head. And compare Megrim.

SINDER, the correct spelling of Cinder, q. v. 'Thus all in flames I sinder-like consume;' Gascoigne, Dan Bartholomew; Works,

SINE, a straight line drawn from one extremity of an arc or sector perpendicular to the radius at the other extremity. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. Englished from Lat. sinus, a bosom, properly a curve, fold, coil, curl, esp. the hanging fold of the upper part of a toga. The use of the word in the math, sense is fanciful, and would better apply to the arc itself. Probably the sine was regarded as subtending the half-arc or 'curve' cut off by a chord; it being very necessary to distinguish between the half-arc and whole arc,

sinus, q.v.
SINECURE, an ecclesiastical benefice without the cure of souls, as sine cure; Dryden, Kind Keeper, Act ii. sc. 2. Englished from Lat. sine curd, without cure of souls.—Lat. sine, prep. without, lit. 'if not,' compounded of si, if, and ne, not; and curá, abl. case of cura, cure; see Cure. Der. sinecur-ist, one who holds a sinecure.

SINEW, a tendon, that which joins a muscle to a bone. (E.) M. E. sinewe; spelt synewe, Prompt. Parv. - A. S. sinu, seonu, sionu, a sinew; Grein, ii. 439. + Du. zenuw. + Dan. sene. + Swed. sena. + G. sehne; O.H.G. senawa, senewa, senuwa. And cf. Icel. sin, a sinew, pl. sinar.

B. The Teut. base is SINWA, a sinew; Fick, iii. 321. pl. sinar. **B.** The Teut. base is SINWA, a sinew; Fick, iii. 321. The lit. sense is 'a band,' or that which binds; from a root SIN, to bind, appearing (according to Fick) in Lettish sinu, I bind, and in Skt. si, to bind, a verb of the fifth class, making I pers. pres. y. Fick suggests that Skt. snava, a tendon. sinomi, I bind. sinew, is the same word, and stands for sin-áva, the short i being dropped; if so, the A. S. form explains the Sanskrit. But the Skt. saniva may be related to E. nerve, snare. Der. sinew, verb, 3 Hen. VI, ii. 6. 91; sinew-y, L. L. L. iv. 3. 308. SING, to resound, to utter melodious sounds, relate musically or

in verse. (E.) The orig, sense is simply to ring or resound. 'We hear this fearful tempest sing;' Rich. II, ii. 1. 263. M. E. singen, pt. t. sang, song, pl. sungen, pp. sungen, songen; Chaucer, C. T. 268, 1511, 3332.—A. S. singan, pt. t. sang, pl. sungon, pp. sungon, pp. sungen; Grein, ii. 452. + Du. zingen, pt. t. zong, pp. gezongen. + Icel. syngja, pt. t. saung, söng, pp. sunginn. + Dan. synge. + Swed. sjunga. + Goth. siggwan (written for singwan). + G. singen.

\$\beta\$. All from a base SANGW or SANG; Fick, iii. 316. Prob. an imitative word, singular control of the clash of weapons response to words, singular controls and singular controls. ring, used orig. of the clash of weapons, resonance of metals, and the rush of a missile through the air. Fick connects it with SAG, to say, which may also be right, without interfering with its imitative origin. See Say. Der. sing-er, in place of the A.S. sangere (which

would have given a mod. E. songer); see Songstress. Also sing-ing, sing-ing-master, sing-song; singe. And see Song.

SINGE, to scorch, burn on the surface. (E.) For senge. M. E. sengen; spelt seengyn, Prompt. Parv.; senge, Chaucer, C. T. 5931. The curious pp. seind occurs, as a contraction for sengid; Chaucer, C. T. 14851. — A. S. sengan, to singe, burn; occurring in the comp. besengan, Ælfred, tr. of Orosius, ii. 8. § 4; A. S. Leechdoms, ed. Cockayne, ii. 184, l. 18. In Matt. xiii. 6, the Lindisfarne MS. has besenced (for besenged), scorched, burnt or dried up. The A. S. sengan stands for sang-ian*, causal of singan (pt. t. sang), to sing. Thus the lit. sense is 'to make to sing,' with reference to the singing or hissing noise made by singed hair, and the sound given out by a burning log; see Sing. + Du. zengen, to singe, scorch; causal of zingen, to sing. + G. sengen, to singe, scorch, parch, burn; causal of

singen, to sing. Cf. Icel. sangr, singed, burnt.

SINGLE, sole, separate, alone. (L.) 'So that our eye be single; Tyndale's Works, p. 75, col. 1. He refers to Matt. vi. 22, where the Vulgate has simplex, and Wyclif has simple.—Lat. singulus, single, separate, in late Latin; in classical Latin we have only the pl. singuli, β. Singuli stands for sin-culi or sim-culi, with double one by one. suffix as in homun-cu-lus. The base sim- is the same as in sim-plex, and is allied to E. same; see Simple, Same. Der. single, verb, L. L. L. v. 1. 85; single-y; single-ness, Acts, ii. 46; single-heart-ed, single-mind-ed; also single-stick, prob. so called because wielded by one hand only, as distinguished from the old quarter-staff, which was

held in both hands. And see singul-ar.

SINGULAR, single, alone, uncommon, strange. (F., -L.) M.E. singuler; Gower, C.A. iii. 184, l. 11. 'A singuler persone'= an individual, Chaucer, Tale of Melibee, Group B, l. 2626.—F. singuler, 'singular, excellent;' Cot.—Lat. singularis, single, separate. Formed with suffix aris from singul-i, one by one; see Single. Der. singular-ly; singular-i-y, from F. singularité, 'singularity, excellence,' Cot., from Lat. acc. singularitatem.

SINISTER, on the left hand, inauspicious, evil. (L.) Not from F., but from Lat., like dexter. Common as an heraldic term. 'Some secret sinister information;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 1447 b. - Lat. sinister, left, on the left hand, inauspicious or ill-omened, as omens on the left hand were supposed to be. ¶ But it must be noted that this is a Greek notion, due to the Greeks turning to the North, and having the West (unlucky quarter) on their left; the true Roman notion was, originally, that sinister meant lucky, because their augurs, turning to the South, had on their left the East. Root uncertain. sinistr-ous, sinistr-al.

SINK, to fall down, descend, be overwhelmed; also, to depress. (E.) We have merged the transitive and intransitive forms in one; properly, we ought to use sink intransitively, and the trans. form, should be sench or senk; cf. drink, drench.

1. M. E. sinken, intrans.,

Fick, iii. 318. This is a nasalised form of a base SAK, perhaps corresponding to Aryan & SAG, to hang down; but this is not very clear. 2. The true trans. form appears in the weak M. E. senchen, not common, and now obsolete. 'Hi bisenche δ us on helle' = they will sink us into hell; O. Eng. Homilies, i. 107, l. 18. - A. S. sencan, to cause to sink; 'bisenced on ses grund' = caused to sink (drowned) in the bottom of the sea, Matt. xviii. 6. For sancian*, formed from sanc, pt. t. of sincan, to sink. Cf. Goth. saggkwan, causal form of siggkwan. This verb still exists in Swed. sünka, Dan. sænke, G. senken, to immerse. Der. sink-er. Also sink, sb., a place where refuse water sinks away, but orig. a place into which filth sinks or in which it collects, Cor. i. 1. 126.

SINOPLE, green, in heraldry. (F., -L., -Gk.) English heralds call 'green' vert; the term sinople is rather F. than E. It occurs as early as in Caxton, tr. of Reynard the Fox: 'of gold, of sable, of siluer, of yelow, asure, and cynope, thyse sixe colowrs;' ed. Arber, p. 85. - F. sinople, 'sinople, green colour in blazon;' Cot. - Low Lat. sinople, signifying both reddish and greenish (Littré). - Lat. sinople, a kind of red ochre, used for colouring. - Gk. σινωπίε, also σινωπική, a red earth found in Cappadocia, and imported into Greece from Sinope. - Gk. Σινώπη, Sinope, a port on the S. coast of the Black Sea.

SINUS, a bay of the sea, &c. (L.) Phillips, ed. 1706, gives: Sinus, .. a gulph or great bay of the sea. ... In anatomy, sinus is taken for any cavity in or between the vessels of an animal body. In surgery, it is when the beginning of an imposthume or ulcer is narrow, and the bottom large, &c. - Lat. sinus, the fold of a garment, a bay, the bosom, a curve; &c. Root uncertain. Der. sinu-ous; 'a scarfing of silver, that ran sinuously in works over the whole caparison,' Chapman, Mask of the Middle Temple, § 5; from F. simulus, intricate, crooked, full of hollow turnings, windings, or crinkle-crankles, Cot.; from Lat. sinuosus, winding, full of curves. Hence sinuos-i-ty, from F. sinuosité, a hollow turning or winding; Cot. Also sinu-ate, with a waved margin (botanical); sinu-at-ion; in-sinu-ate, in-sinu-at-ion. Doublet, sine.

SIP, to sup or drink in small quantities, to taste a liquid. (E.) M. E. sippen, Chaucer, C. T. 5758. It answers to an A. S. syppan *, not found, but equivalent to supian*, a regular formation from sup-, stem of the pl. of the pt. t. of supan, to sup; see Sup. The lit. sense would thus be to make to swallow, or 'cause to sup;' whence it would easily acquire its present sense. + O. Du. sippen, 'to sip, to sup, to tast little by little, Hexham; from O. Du. zuypen, Du. zuipen, to sup. Der. sip, sb., Chaucer, Annelida, 196; sipp-er. And see

sippet.

SIPHON, a bent tube for drawing off liquids. (F., - L., - Gk.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. - F. siphon, 'the cock or pipe of a conduit,' &c.; Cot. (He notes its use by Rabelais.) - Lat. siphonem, acc. of sipho, a

Cot. (He notes its use by Rabelais.) — Lat. siphonem, acc. of sipho, a siphon. — Gk. σίφων, a small pipe or reed; allied to σιφλόs, hollow. Perhaps allied to sibilare, to whistle, pipe; see Sibilant.

SIPPET, a little sip, a little sop. (E.) Properly, there are two separate words.

1. A little sip. 'And ye wyll gyue me a syppet Of your stale ale;' Skelton, Elinour Rummyng, 367. This is the dimin. of sip; with suffix et, of F. origin.

2. A little sop, a piece of sopped toast. 'Green goose! you are now in sippets;' Beaum. and Fletcher, Rule A Wife, iv. 1, last line. This is the dimin. of sop, with yowel-change and the same dimin suffix. with vowel-change and the same dimin. suffix.

SIR, SIRE, a respectful title of address. (F., - L.) Sire is the older form. M. E. sire, as in 'Sire Atthure,' Layamon, 22485. - F. sire, 'sir, or master;' Cot. Formed from Lat. enior, nom., lit. older; the F. seigneur being due to the accus. seniorem of the same word. It is now well established that the Lat. senior produced an O. F. senre, of which sire is an attenuated form; the same word appears in the curious form sendra in the famous Oaths of Strasburg, A.D. 842; see Bartsch, Chrest. Française, col. 4, l. 17. See Littre, Scheler, and Diez.

3. The last remarks that the word is prob. of Picard or Northern origin, since Picard sometimes puts r for ndr or nr, as in terons for tiendrons, tere for tendre. ¶ It may be added that this word gave the old French etymologists a great deal of trouble; the word was even written cyre to make it look like the Gk. κύριοs, a lord! The Prov. sira, sire, Span. ser, Ital. ser, are merely borrowed from French; so also Icel. sira; see Sirrah. Doublets, senior, seignior, señor, signor; though these really answer only to the acc. form seniorem.

pt. t. sank, pp. sunken, sonken. The pt. t. sank is in P. Plowman, B. 684. But we took the mod. E. word immediately from the Latin. xviii. 67. This is the original and strong verb. — A. S. sincan, pt. t. Spelt siren, Com. of Errors, iii. 2.47.—Lat. siren. — Gk. σειρήν, a nymph on the S. coast of Italy, who enticed seamen by the magic sweetfor sönkva), pt. t. sökk (for sönk), pp. sokkinn. + Dan. synke. + Swed. synkea. + G. sinken. + Goth. sigkwan, siggkwan (written for sinkwan, singkwan).

β. All from the Teut. base SANKW or SANK; pshase is a singing-bird.

β. Usually derived from σειρά, a cord, rope, as if they enticed means the ultimater than the single specific single singkwan the single singkwan is a passilical form of a hard SAK rephase. they enticed mariners by pulling them; this is rather a bad pun than an etymology. It is more likely that the word is connected with συριγέ, a pipe; and that both σειρ- and συρ- are from the \SWAR. to sound, whence Skt. svri, to sound, Vedic Skt. to praise; so that the sense is 'piper' or 'singer.' Cf. Russ. sviriele, a pipe, reed, G. surren, to hum, buzz, E. swar-m; see Swarm.

SIRLOIN, an inferior spelling of Surloin, q. v.

SIRNAME, a corruption of Surname, q. v.

SIROCCO, a hot, oppressive wind. (Ital., - Arab.) In Milton,

P. L. x. 706. - Ital. sirocco, 'the south-east wind;' Florio. Cf. Span.

siroco. - Arab. sharq, the east; Rich. Dict. p. 889. The etymology is well discussed in Devic, Supp. to Littré, who remarks that the introduction of a vowel between r and q, when the Arabic word was borrowed by European languages, presents no difficulty. Or there may have been some confusion with the closely-allied word shuriq, rising (said of the sun). The Eastern wind in the Mediterranean is hot and oppressive. - Arab. root sharaqa, (the sun) arose; Rich. Dict. p. 889. See Saracen.

BIERAH, a term of address, used in anger or contempt. (Icel., -F., -L.) Common in Shak. Temp. v. 287; &c. Schmidt remarks that it is never used in the plural, is used towards comparatively inferior persons, and (when forming part of a soliloquy) is preceded by ah; as 'ah, sirrah;' As You Like It, iv. 3. 166; 'ah, sirrah, quoth-a,' 2 Hen. IV, v. 3. 17; cf. Romeo. i. 5. 31, 128. Minsheu has: 'Sirra, a contemptuous word, ironically compounded of Sir and a, ha, as much as to say ah, sir, or ah, boy.' Minsheu is not quite right; for though the word is a more extension of sir or sire. quite right; for, though the word is a more extension of sir or sire, the form is Icelandic. Levins writes serrha, and translates it by Lat. heus and io. It is also spelt sirrha in Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxxv. c. 10 (in a story of Apelles), ed. 1634, p. 538, l. 7 from bottom. — Icel. sira, sirrah, a term of contempt; formerly sir, in a good sense; borrowed from F. in the 13th cent. — F. sire, sir; cf. Prov. sira; see ¶ Some suggest Irish sirreach, poor, sorry, lean, which has nothing to do with the matter.

SIR-REVERENCE, save your reverence. (L.) Com. Errors, iii. 2. 93. Sec Save-reverence in Nares, who shews that it was used also in the form save-reverence and save-your-reverence; the latter is in Romeo, i. 4.42. 'This word was considered a sufficient apology for anything indecorous;' Nares. A translation of Lat. saluá reverentiá, reverence to you being duly regarded. — Lat. saluú, fem. abl. of saluus, safe; and reverentia, abl. of reverentia, reverence; see Safe and Reverence.

SIRUP, another spelling of Syrup, q. v.

SISKIN, a migratory song-bird. (Dan.) Mentioned in a tr. of Buffon, Nat. Hist., London, 1792, ii. 90. The Carduelis spinus; also called aberdevine; also Fringilla spinus. — Dan. sisgen, a siskin. Cf. Swed, siska, a siskin; Norweg, sisk or sisik (Aasen). The word means 'chirper' or 'piper;' from Swed, dial. sisa, a verb used to express the noise made by the wood-grouse (Rietz). Cf. Du. sissen, to hiss, Lincolnsh. siss, sissle, to hiss (Peacock); Swed. dial. sissra, Swed. syrsa, a cricket; Polish ezyż, a canary.

SISTER, a girl born of the same parents with another. (Scand.) M. E. suster, Chaucer, C. T. 873; rarely sister, syster, as in Prompt. Parv., and in Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 766. It is extremely remarkable that the Scand. form sister has supplanted the E. form suster. — Icel. syster; Swed. syster; Dan. söster. + A. S. sweostor, sunster. (whence M. E. suster); Grein, ii. 509. + Du. zuster. + Goth. swister. + G. schwester; O. H. G. suester, suister. + Russ. sestra. B. The Teut. forms are all from the base SWESTAR, Fick, iii. 360. Further related to Lithuan. sessu (gen. sesseres); Lat. soror (for older sosor); Skt. svasti.

Etymology uncertain; perhaps it means 'she who pleases or consoles; 'cf. Skt. svasti, joy, happiness; Max Müller, Essays, i. 324.

Der. sister-hood, -like, -ly; sister-in-law. Also cou-sin, q. v.

SIT, to rest on the haunches, rest, perch, brood. (E.) M. E. sitten, pt. t. sat; pl. seten, Chaucer, C. T. 10406 (where Tyrwhitt prints saten); pp. seten, siten, id. 1454 (where Tyrwhitt prints sitten). - A. S. sittan, pt. t. sæt, pl. sæton, pp. seten; Grein, ii. 454. + Du. zitten. + Icel. sitja, pt. t. sæt, pp. setinn. + Dan. sidde. + Swed. sitta. + Goth. sitan. + G. sitzen; O. H. G. sizzan.

β. All from Teut. base SAT, to sit; cognate with Aryan SAD, to sit, whence Skt. sad, Gk. εζομαι (for εδ-γομαι), Lat. sedere, Lithuan. sedeti, Russ. sidiete, to sit. Der. sitt-er, sitt-ing. Also (from Lat. sedere) as-sess, as-sid-uous, SIREN, a fabulous nymph who, by singing, lured mariners to death. (L., = Gk.) M. E. serein, which is from F. sereine, 'a mermaid,'Cot. 'Men clepen hem sereins in Fraunce;' Rom of the Rose, sid-ue, sed-ate, sed-entary, sed-intent, sess-ile, sess-ion, sub-side, sub-sidey;

super-sede; also eiege, be-siege, seize, size (1), size (2), siz-ar. Also a cutting off, a parer. (from Gk. Count) octa-hedron, tetra-hedron, poly-hedron, cath-(h)edral; chair, chaise. Also (trom Teut. SAT) set, settle (1); settle (2), in

some senses; also seat, dis-seat, un-seat; and see saddle.

SITE, a locality, situation, place where a thing is set down or fixed. (F.,-L.) 'After the site, north or south;' Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, pt. ii. c. 17. l. 24. - F. site, sit. 'Sit, a site, or seat;' Cot. -Lat. situm, acc. of situs, a site. - Lat. situs, pp. of sinere, to let, suffer, ermit, of which an older meaning seems to have been to put, place. Root uncertain; the form of the root should be SI or SA. The Lat. ponere (=po-sinere) is certainly a derivative of sinere. Der. situ-ate, situ-ation (see below); also the derivatives of ponere, for which see

Position. We frequently find the odd spelling scite.

SITH, since. (E.) In Ezek. xxxv. 6. See Since.

SITUATE, placed. (L.) In Shak. L. L. L. i. 2. 142.—Low Lat. situatus, pp. of situare, to locate, place; a barbarous word, found A.D. 1317 (Ducange). — Lat. situ-, stem of situs, a site; see Site. Der situation, 2 Hen. IV, i. 3. 51, from F. situation, a situation, Cot. SIX, five and one. (E.) M. E. six, sixe, P. Plowman, B. v. 431.—

A. S. six, syx, siex; Grein, ii. 454. + Du. zes. + Icel., Dan., and Swed. sex. + G. sechs; O. H. G. sehs. + Goth. saihs. + Russ. sheste. + W. chwech. + Gael. and Irish se. + Lat. sex. + Gk. &f (for off). + Lithuan. szeszi. + Pers. shash; Palmer's Dict. col. 382. + Skt. shash. Origin unknown. Der. six-fold, six-pence. Also six-teen, A. S. six-tine, six-tyne (see Ten); six-teen-th; six-ty, A. S. six-tig (see Forty); six-tieth; six-th, A.S. six-ta, whence M.E. sixte, sexte, Gower, C.A. iii. 121, l. 8, P. Plowman, B. xiv. 300, now altered to sixth by analogy with four-th, seven-th, eigh-th, nin-th, ten-th, just as fif-th is altered from A. S. fif-ta. Also (from Lat. sex) sex-agenarian, sex-agesima, sex-ennial, sex-tant, sex-tuple.

SIZAR, a scholar of a college in Cambridge, who pays lower fees than a pensioner or ordinary student. (F., - L.) Spelt sizer in Todd's Johnson. There was formerly a considerable difference in the social rank of a sizar, who once had to perform certain menial offices. At Oxford the corresponding term was servitor, defined by Phillips as 'a poor university scholar that attends others for his maintenance. Probably one of his duties was to attend to the sizings of others. Size is a farthings worth of bread or drink, which scholars in Cambridge have at the buttery, noted with the letter S., as in Oxford with the letter Q. for half a farthing, and Qa. [Quadrans] for a farthing. And whereas they say in Oxford, to battel in the buttery-book, i. e. to set down on their names what they take in bread, drink, butter, cheese, &c., in Cambridge they call it a sizing; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. The word size is also in Minsheu, and is a mere abbreviation of assize, i. e. quantity or ration of bread. &c. 'Assise of bread, i. e. setting downe the price and quantity of bread; Minsheu, ed. 1627. See Assize, and Size (1).

SIZE (1), an allowance or ration of food; hence, generally, magnitude. (F., -L.) 'To scant my sizes,' K. Lear, ii. 4. 178; see Sizar. Size is merely short for assize, M. E. assise, the usual old word for an allowance, or settled portion of bread, &c. doled out for a particular price or given to a dependent. We even find it used, at a very early period, almost as a general word for provisions. 'Whan ther comes marchaundise, With corn, wyn, and steil, othir [or] other assise; 'K. Alisaunder, 7074. Hence size came to mean dimension, magnitude, &c., as at present; also bulk, as in Merry Wives, iii. 5.

12. For the etymology, see Assize. Der. siz-ar, q.v. SIZE (2), weak glue, a stiffening gluey substance. (Ital., -L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. Hence blood-sized, rendered sticky with gore; Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 1. 99; 'o'er-sized with coagulate gore,' Hamlet, ii. 2. 484. Cotgrave has: 'assiette à dorer, size to gild with, gold size.' It is not a F. word, but borrowed, like some other painters' terms, from Italian. - Ital. sisa, 'a kind of syse or glew that painters vse; Florio, ed. 1598. And Ital. sisa is an abbreviation of assisa, 'size that painters vse; also, an assise or manner; also, a liuerie, a guise or fashion, an assise or session; id. He also gives assisare, to sise, to sesse, to assise, to sute well; and assiso, seated, situated. Assisa is the verbal sb. from assisare, which in its turn is from assiso, pp. of assidere, to situate. The sense is 'that which from assiso, pp. of assidere, to situate. The sense is 'that which makes the colours lie flat,' so that, in Florio's phrase, they 'sute well.' The Ital, assidere is from Lat. assidere, to sit at or near. - Lat. ad, near; and sedere, to sit, cognate with E. Sit. We speak of 'making a thing sit,' which is just the idea here required. size (2), size (1), and assize are all, really, the same word. Size (1), and Assize.

SKAIN, SKENE, SKEIN, a dagger, knife. (Irish.) 'Skain, a crooked sword, or scimetar, used formerly by the Irish;' Halliwell. He cites the expression 'Iryshmen, armed . . with dartes and skaynes' from Hall, Hen. V, fol. 28. 'Carrying his head-peece, his skeane, or pistoll;' Spenser, State of Ireland; Globe ed., p. 631, col. 2.—Irish (and Gael.) sgian, a knife. + W. ysgien, a slicer, scimetar; cf. ysgi, SKEW, oblique, wry. (O. Low G.) 'To look skew, or a-skew, to

β. Apparently from a base SKI; cf. Lat. scindere (base SKID), to cut. Der. (possibly) ekains-mate, a com-

557

panion in arms, comrade, Romeo, ii. 4, 162; but see Skein.

SKATE (1), a large flat fish of the ray family. (Scand., - L.)

Spelt scate in Levins, ed. 1570. M. E. scate, Prompt. Parv. - Icel. skata, a skate; Norweg. skata (Aasen). — Lat. squatus, also squatina, a kind of shark, skate. Cf. Irish and Gael. sgat, a skate.

A. S. sceadda is perhaps a shad, not a skate.

SKATE (2), SCATE, a frame of wood (or iron) with a steel ridge beneath it, for sliding on ice. (Du.) Properly, the word should be skates, with a pl. skateses; the final s has been mistaken for the pl. suffix, and so has dropped off, just as in other words; see Pea, Shorry, Cherry. Spelt scheets in Evelyn's Diary, Dec. 1, 1662; skeates in Pepys' Diary, same date. 'Scate, a sort of pattern, to slide upon ice; Phillips, ed. 1706. Cotgrave explains O. F. eschasses by 'stilts, or scatches to go on;' here scatches is merely another form of skateses; 'the point in which stilts and skates agree is that they are both contrivances for increasing the length of stride,' Wedgwood. - Du. schaatsen, 'skates,' Sewel; where -en is the pl. suffix, so that the word itself is schaats; as in 'schaatsryder, a skates-slider;' Sewel [misprinted schaarsryder by an obvious error]. O. Du. schaetsen, 'skates [with] which they slide upon the yee in Holland;' Hexham, ed. 1658. (Hence also is derived F. échasse, O. F. eschasse, a stilt). β . The etymology of Du. schaatsen is obscure; but as we not unfrequently meet with a substitution of t for k, it is probably from the Low G. schake, a shank, leg, the same word as E. shank, which inserts the nasal sound n; see **Shank**. Note the Low G. phrase de schaken voort teen, to go swiftly, lit. 'to pull one's shanks out;' A. S. sceacan, scacan, to shake, to go swiftly, to flee; see Shake, from which E. shank is derived. y. If this be right, we have, from the Teut. base SKAK, to shake, go swiftly, the Low G. schake, a 'swift-goer,' leg, or shank; whence O. Du. schaetsen (for schaeksen) might have been formed with suffix -s (-sa) and vowel-change. And as to the sense, the words scatches and skates merely mean 'shanks,' i. e. contrivances for lengthening the leg. The Low Lat. scacia, scatia, both meaning a stilt, shew the interchange of c and t, and are borrowed from the Low German. ¶ The Dan. sküite, a skate, is prob. borrowed; the Swed. word is skridsko or skid (see Skid).

SKEIN, SKAIN, a knot of thread or silk. (C.) Generally defined as 'a knot of thread or silk,' where probably 'knot' means a quantity collected together; a skein is a quantity of yarn, folded and doubled together. 'Layde downe a skeyne of threde, And some a skeyne of varne; 'Skelton, Elinor Rumming, 310. M. E. skeyne, Prompt. Parv. A household word of Celtic origin. - Irish sgainne, a flaw, crack, fissure; a skein or clue of thread. Cf. Gacl. sgeinnidh, flax or hemp, thread, small twine.

\$\beta\$. I think we may explain skein as meaning in the first instance 'a break 'or 'flaw;' whence the meaning might easily be extended to so much yarn as is contained in each piece, from break to break. - Irish sgainim, I split, cleave, burst; Gael. sgain, to burst asunder, rend apart. - V SKAN, longer form of \(\sqrt{SKA},\) to cut; cf. Skt. khan, to dig, to pierce. O. F. escaigne, 'a skain,' Cot., is of Celtic origin. Der Der. (perhaps) skains-mates, companions in winding thread, companions, Romeo, ii.
4. 162; but see **Skain**. This solution is advocated in Todd's Johnson, which see; and cf. the phrase 'as thick [intimate] as inkle-weavers,' i.e. weavers of tape.

SKELETON, the bony frame-work of an animal. (Gk.) Trench, Select Glossary. Spelt skeleton, sceleton in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - Gk. σκελετόν, a dried body, a mummy; neut. of σκελετός, dried up, parched. - Gk. σκέλλω (for σκέλ-νω), to dry, dry up, parch. Der. skeleton-key.

SKEPTIC, the same as Sceptic, q. v.

SKETCH, a rough draught of an object, outline. (Du.,—Ital.,—L.,—Gk.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. 'To make a sketch;' Durden, Parallel between Painting and Poetry (R.) Not used much carlier. - Du. schets, 'a draught, scheme, model, sketch;' Sewel. [The E. sketch is a mere corruption of the Du. word, and stands for skets. The same word as G. skizze, a sketch; which was prob. borrowed from the Dutch, who, as being fond of painting, introduced the term from the Italian. At any rate, both Du. schets and G. skizze are from Ital. schizzo, 'an ingrosement or first rough draught of anything; Florio. - Lat. schedium, an extemporaneous poem, anything hastily made. - Lat. schedius, adj., made hastily. - Gk. σχέδιος, sudden, offhand, on the spur of the moment; also near close to. Cf. Gk. $\sigma_{\chi} \in \delta \sigma_{\chi}$, near, hard by, lit. 'holding to.' These words, like $\sigma_{\chi} \in \sigma_{\chi} \in \delta \sigma_{\chi}$, habit, state, $\sigma_{\chi} \in \tau_{\chi} \in \delta \sigma_{\chi}$, retentive, are from the Gk. base $\sigma_{\chi} \in \tau_{\chi} \in \delta \sigma_{\chi}$, to hold, appearing in Gk. σχείν (= σχέ-ειν), 2 acrist infin. of έχειν, to hold, and in E. sche-me. See Scheme. β. Thus scheme and sketch, the

chiefly as a verb. 'To skue, or walk skuing, to waddle, to go sideling along;' Phillips. 'To skewe, linis oculis spectare;' Levins, ed. 1570. Our service Neglected and look'd lamely on, and skew'd at; Beaum. and Fletcher, Loyal Subject, A. ii. sc. 1 (Putskie). 'This skew'd-eyed carrion;' id., Wild-goose Chase, iv. 1 (Mirabel). M.E. skewen, to turn aside, slip away, escape; Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 1562. Of O. Low G. origin; cf. O. Du. schouwen, 'to avoid or to shunne,' also spelt schuwen, Hexham; Low G. schouen, schuwen, to avoid. + O. H. G. sciuhen, M. H. G. schiuken, to avoid, get out of the way, G. scheuen, to shun, avoid; derived from the adj. appearing as M. H. G. schiech, schiech, G. scheu, shy, timid.

β. Thus skew is really the verb corresponding to the adj. shy; to skew or skue is to shy as a horse, to start aside from, hence, to move obliquely. The allied Icel. phrase á ská suggested the E. askew as an adverb; see Askew; and hence skew came to be used (in place of the pp. skew'd) as an Y. Other closely related forms are seen in Icel. á ská, adv., askew, skádr, askew, skeifr, askew, oblique; Dan. skiev, oblique, whence skieve, to slope, deviate, swerve; Swed. skef, oblique, whence skefva, to skew, skefva med ögonen, to skew with the eyes, to look asquint; Du. scheef, oblique, G. schief.

8. From the base SK1U, which from SKU, to move, fly, swerve; cf. Skt. chyu (for original chyu, Benfey), to move, depart, fly, swerve; Goth. skeujan, to go along, Mark, ii. 23. The orig. sense has reference to motion sideways; see further under Shy, Eschew. Der. a-skew, q. v. Also skew-bald.

558

SKEWBALD, piebald. (Hybrid; O. Low G. and C.) In Halliwell. It means marked or spotted in a skew or irregular manner. From Skew and Bald, q. v. And cf. pie-bald.

SKEWER, a pin of wood or iron for holding meat together.

(Scand.) In Dryden, tr. of Homer, b. i. l. 633. Skewer is a by-form of prov. E. skiver, a skewer (West); cf. skiver-wood, dogwood, of which skewers are made; Halliwell. And skiver is really an older and better form of shiver, a splinter of wood, dimin. of Icel. skifa, Swed. skifva, a slice, a shive; see Shiver (2). The form skiver exactly corresponds to Dan. and Swed. skifer, a slate; O. Du. scheversteen, 'a slate or a slate-stone,' Hexham; similarly named from its being sliced into thin flakes. Doublet, shiver (2). Der. skewer, verb.

SKID, a contrivance for locking the wheel of a carriage. (Scand.) Halliwell gives: 'skid-pan, the shoe with which the wheel of a carriage is locked.' Ray has: 'To skid a wheel, rotam sufflaminare, with an iron hook fastned to the axis to keep it from turning round upon the descent of a steep hill; Kent.' The latter sense is merely secondary, and refers to a later contrivance; the orig. skid was a kind of shoe placed under the wheel, and in the first instance made of wood. [The word skid is merely the Scand. form of M.E. schide, a thin piece of wood; see Shide.]—Icel. skiô, a billet of wood; also, a kind of snow-shoe; Swed. skid, 'a kind of scate or wooden shoe on which they slide on the ice,' Widegren. + A. S. scide, a billet of wood; whence scide-weall, a wall of railings, Wright's Vocab. i. 37, col. 2; note 2. + G. scheit, a log, billet of wood. + Lithuan. skëda, a splint, splinter; derived from skedu, I cleave. - ✓ SKID, to separate; see Sheath, Shed (1). Closely allied to sheath. A skid forms a

see Bleath, Bled (1). Closely allied to sheath. A shid forms a sheath for the lower part of the wheel.

SKIFF, a small light boat. (F., -M. H. G.) 'Olauus fled in a litle shiffe;' Hackluyt's Voyages, vol. i. p. 14. And in Minsheu. - F. esquif, 'a skiffe, or little boat,' Cot. -M. H. G. skif, schif, G. schiff, a ship; cognate with E. Ship, q. v. Der. skiff, verb, to cross in a skiff, Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 3. 37. Doublet, ship.

SKIII. disconvent discrimination test (See ad) M. F. skil.

SKILL, discernment, discrimination, tact. (Scand.) gen. in the sense of 'reason,' Ancren Riwle, p. 204, l. 22; skile, id. p. 306, l. 17.—Icel. skil, a distinction, discernment; cf. skilja, to part, separate, divide, distinguish. + Dan. skiel, a separation, boundary, imit; cf. skille, to separate. + Swed. skill, reason; cf. skilja, to separate. β. From \checkmark SKAL, to separate, divide, orig. to cleave, as appears by Lithuan. skelti, to cleave. This is from \checkmark SKAR, to as appears by Littuan. Steets, to cleave. I mis is from & Shan, to shear; see Shear. And see Shell, Scale, Shilling. Der. skil-ful, M. E. skil-fulle, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 311, l. 17; skil-ful-ly, skil-ful-ness; skil-less, Ormulum, 3715; skill-ed, i. e. endowed with skill, Rich. III, iv. 4. 116. Also skill, verb, in the phr. it skills not = it makes no difference, Tam. Shrew, iii. 2. 134; from Icel. skilja, to separate, which is frequently used impersonally, with the sense 'it differs.'

SKILLET, a small pot. (F., -L.) In Othello, i. 3. 273. Spelt skellet, Skelton, Elinour Rumming, 250. Halliwell explains it as a small iron or brass pot, with a long handle. -O. F. escuellette, 'a little dish;' Cot. Dimin. of O. F. escuelle, a dish. -Lat. scutella, a salver; dimin. of scutra, scuta, a tray, dish, platter; prob. allied to The Suffolk word scutum, a shield. Doublet, scuttle (1).

squint or leer; Phillips, ed. 1706. It seems first to have been used milk (Moor, Nall), perhaps acquired its peculiar sense from confusion with the Icel. shilja, to separate; but the sense of 'dish' will suffice, as the orig. skimmer must have been a simple dish. The odd fancy in Phillips, that a skillet is derived from Low Lat. skeletta, a little bell [from Du. schel, a bell], on the ground that skillets are made of bell-metal, is to be rejected. Othello's helmet can hardly have been made of bell-metal, and a skillet is usually of brass or iron.

SKIM, to clear of scum, to pass lightly over a surface. (Scand.) 'Skim milk;' Mids. Nt. Dr. ii. 1. 36. A variant of scum; the change of vowel from u to i (y) is precisely what we should expect; but we only find a change of this character in the cognate G. schäumen, to skim, from schaum, scum. - Dan. skumme, to skim; from skum, scum; Swed. skumma mjölk, to skim milk, from skum, scum. Note also Irish sgem-im, I skim; from sgeim, foam, scum. See Scum. We find a similar vowel-change in dint, M. E. dunt; in fill, derived from full; in list, verb, from lust, sb.; in trim, verb, from A. S. trum;

&c. Der. skimmer; skim-milk, i. e. skimmed milk.

SKIN, the natural covering of the body, hide, bark, rind. (Scand.) M. E. skin, Chaucer, C. T. 3809; bere-skin or beres skin, a bear-skin, id. 2144. Not an early word; the A. S. seinn is very rare, and borrowed from Norse. - Icel. skinn, a skin; Swed. skinn; Dan. skind. B. Referred by Fick to Teut. type SKENDA, a skin (iii. 331). The Icel. skinn may stand for skind, by the assimilation common in that language; so also the Swed. skinn. The d is preserved in G. schinden, to skin, flay, O. H. G. scintan, scindan, sometimes a strong verb, with pt. t. schant, pp. geschunden, shewing that the base takes the form SKAND, which is prob. an extension from \checkmark SKA, to cut. Cf. Skt. chho, to cut. Perhaps allied to shin, q.v. Cf. also W. cen, skin, peel, scales; ysgen, dandriff. Dor. skin, verb, Hamlet, iii. 4. 147; skin-deep; skinn-er; skin-flint, a miser who would even skin a flint, if possible; skinn-y, Macb. i. 3. 55; skinn-i-ness.

SKINK, to draw or serve out wine. (E.) Obsolete. Shak. has under-skinker, 1 Hen. IV, ii. 4.26. Dryden has skinker, tr. of Homer, b. i. 1.803. The verb is fully explained under Nunchion, q. v.

SKIP, to leap lightly, pass over quickly. (C.) M. E. skippen, Chaucer, C. T. 3259; King Alisaunder, 768; pt. t. skipte, P. Plowman, B. xi. 103. Of Celtic origin.—Irish sgiob, to snatch, found in the pp. sgiobha, snatched away, also used in the sense of 'active;' cf. sgiob, sb., a snatch; also sgobaim, I pluck, pull, whip, hite; Gael. sgiab, to start or move suddenly; to snatch or pull at anything, sgob, to snatch, pluck, bite, twitch; W. ysgipio, to snatch away, ysgip, a quick snatch, cipio, to snatch, whisk away, cip, a quick pull. [It may be added that the E. word skipper, a master of a ship, is spelt egioboir in Irish; shewing the likeness in sound between E. skip and Irish sgiob.] β. The above Thus the orig. sense is to snatch, jerk, twitch. words bear a remarkable likeness to Skt. kship [standing for skip], to throw, move quickly, impel, whence kshipra, adj. quick. Cf. also Icel. skoppa, to spin like a top, whence skoppara-kringla, a top, North E. scopperil spinner, a teetotum (Whitby Glossary), named from its skipping about. - & SKAP, to throw; cf. Skt. kshap, to throw; Fick, i. 234. Der. skip, sb., skipp-ing-rope. SKIPPER, the master of a merchant-ship. (Du.) 'In ages

pass'd, as the skipper told me, ther grew a fair forrest in that channel where the Texel makes now her bed;' Howel, Famil. Letters, vol. i. let. 5, dated from Amsterdam, April 1, 1617. Thus Howell picked up the word in Holland. - Du. schipper, 'a marriner, a shipper, a saylour, a navigatour; Hexham. Formed, with suffix -er (= E.-er) of the agent, from Du. schip, cognate with E. Ship, q.v.

So also Dan. skipper, from skib; Swed. skeppare, from skepp. **SKIRMISH**, an irregular fight, contest. (F., = O. H. G.) spelt scrimmage; and even scaramouch is but the Ital. form of the same word. M. E. scarmishe, a slight battle, Chaucer, Troil. ii. 934, v. 1507; whence the verb to scarmish, Romance of Partenay, 2079. Spelt scarmoge, Spenser, F. Q. ii. 6. 34. - O. F. escarmouche, 'a skirmish, bickering;' Cot.

B. The change of vowel, from scarmish mish, bickering; 'Cot. mish, bickering; Cot.

p. The change of vower, from scarmish to skirmish, was due to the fact that we already had in our language the related M. E. skirmen, to fence or skirmish; the pt. t. skirmen occurs very early, in Layamon, 8406. This M. E. skirmen is from O. F. eskermir (Burguy), later escrimer, 'to fence, or play at fence, also, to lay hard about him;' Cot. — O. H. G. scirman, M. H. G. schirmen, to defend, fight; especially, to defend oneself with a shield. -O. H. G. scirm, schirm, G. schirm, a shield, screen, shelter, guard, defence.

y. The etymology of the G. schirm does not seem to be known. It thus appears that the orig. sense of skirmish is 'to fight behind cover,' hence to take advantage of cover or slight shelter in advancing to fight. 8. Diez and Scheler shew clearly that the F. escarmouche, Ital. scaramuccia, are due to O. H. G. sherman, which is a mere variant of scirman. The ending of Ital. scaramuccia is a mere suffix; we find also Ital. scherm-ugio, a skirmish, scherm-ita, fencing, schermire, schermare, to fence, schermo, a desence, skillet, meaning a thin brass perforated implement used for skimming arms; also O.F. escarm-ie, answering to Ital. scherm ita.

attempt to explain Ital. scaramuccia from O. H. G. scara, a troop (G. & outside plank of a piece of timber, when sawn into boards; 'Ray, schaar), and O. F. musser, to hide, is quite wrong. Der. skirmish, verb, as above; skirmish-er. Doublets, scrimmage, scaramouch.

SKIRT, the part of a garment below the waist, edge, border, margin. (Scand.) This is a doublet of shirt, but restricted to the margin. (Scand.) Inis is a doublet of shirt, but restricted to the sense of the lower part of the shirt or garment. Spelt skort, Hall's Satires, b. iv. sat. i. l. 28. M. E. skyrt. 'Skyrt of a garment, Trames;' Prompt. Parv.—Icel. skyrta, a shirt, a kind of kirtle; Swed. skjorta, Dan. skiorte, a shirt.

3. The cognate G. schurz has the sense of 'apron;' and special attention was called to the lower part of the shirt by the etymological sense, which signifies 'a short garment;' see Shirt. And see remarks on Kirtle. The general sense of 'edge' comes from that of 'lower edge,' or place where the garment is cut short. Der. shirt, verb, Milton, P. L. v. 282.

EKITTISH, frisking, full of frisks, said of a horse or unsteady person, fickle. (Scand.) 'Unstaid and skittish in all motions else;' Tw. Nt. ii. 4. 18. 'Some of theyr skyttyshe condycyons;' Fabyan's Chronicle, an. 1255-6, ed. Ellis, p. 339. Formed from the verb to skit, a Lowland Sc. word, meaning 'to flounce, caper like a skittish horse, Jamieson. Of Scand. origin. We find nearly related words in Swed. skutta, to leap, Swed. dial. skutta, skötta, to leap, Swed. dial. skytta, to go a-hunting, to be idle, skyttla, to run to and fro; all of which (as Rietz says) are mere derivatives from Swed. skjuta, to shoot. To skit is a secondary verb, of Scand. origin, from the verb to shoot; and means to be full of shootings or quick darts, to jerk or jump about; hence the adj. shittish, full of frisks or capers. See further under **Shoot**.

3. We may also note Swed. shytt, Icel. skyti, skytja, skytta, Dan. skytte, an archer, marksmen (lit. 'a shooter'), whence the verb to skit also means 'to aim at' or reflect upon a person. 'Skit, verb, to reflect on;' E. D. S. Gloss. B. 1; A. D. 1781. This explains the sb. skit, 'an oblique taunt,' Jamieson. Vigfusson notices E. skit with reference to Icel. skiti, skita, skæting, a scoff, taunt; perhaps these also may be referred to the same prolific Teut. base skut. The surname Skeat, M.E. skeet, swift, in King Alisaunder, 5637, Icel. skjótr, swift, fleet, is likewise from Icel. skjóta, to shoot; and is closely related.

SKITTLES, a game in which wooden pins are knocked down by a ball. (Scand.) Formerly keels or kayles or kails; see Kails. Also kettle-pins or skittle-pins. Todd cites: 'When shall our kittle-pins return again into the Grecian skyttals?' Sadler, Rights of the Kingdom, 1649, p. 43. Halliwell gives kettle-pins, skittles. 'The Grecian skyttals' is an invention, evidently suggested by Gk. σκυτάλη, a stick, staff, from which Sadler probably imagined that skittles was 'derived,' in the old-sashioned way of 'deriving' all English words from Latin and Greek. As kittle-pins never came from Greek, there is no reason why it should be expected to 'return' to it. B. From comparison of skittles with kittle-pins, we may infer that the old name was skittle-pins, i.e. pins to be knocked down by a skittle or projectile. Skittle is, in fact, a doublet of shuttle, signifying, originally, anything that could be shot or thrown; thus the M. E. schitel meant the bolt of a door. Cf. M. E. schytle, a child's game, Lat. sagitella, Prompt. Parv.; though there is a doubt whether this refers to skittles or to shuttle-cock.

7. Shuttle is the English, but skittle the Scand. form.

- Dan. skyttel, a shuttle, Swed. dial. skyttel, sköttel, a shuttle; Norweg. skutel, (1) a harpoon, (2) a shuttle; Icel. skutill, an implement shot forth, a harpoon, a bolt or bar of a door.—Icel. skut-, base of pl. of pt. t. of the strong verb skjóta, to shoot, cognate with E. Shoot, q.v. And see Shuttle. Also see Skittish. SKUE, old spelling of Skew, q.v. SKULK, the same as Sculk, q.v.

SKULL, SCULL, the bony casing of the brain, the head, cranium. (Scand.) M. E. skulle, sculle, Chaucer, C. T. 3933; spelt schulle, Ancren Riwle, p. 296, l. 4; scolle, Rob. of Glouc. p. 16, l. 17. Named from its bowl-like shape; the same word as Lowland Sc. skull, skoll, a bowl to hold liquor, goblet (Jamieson). - Icel. skal, a bowl; Swed. skál, a basin, bowl; Dan. skaal, a bowl, cup. further under Scale (1). Der. scull (2), q. v.; also skull-cap.

BKUNK, a N. American quadruped. (N. American Indian.)
Modern; imported from N. American. 'Contracted from the Abenaki seganku;' Webster. Abenaki is a dialect of the Algonquin race of N. American Indians, spoken in Lower Canada and Maine.

SKY, the clouds, the heavens. (Scand.) M. E. skie, skye, in the sense of 'cloud;' Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, iii. 510. Used in the mod. general sense, King Alisaunder, 318. - Icel. ský, a cloud; Dan. and Swed. sky, a cloud. Cf. A. S. seúa, seúwa, a shade, Grein, ii. 412; Icel. skuggi, shade, shadow. All from the SKU, to cover; whence also scu-m, show-er, hide, and ob-scu-re; Fick, iii. 337. Cf. Skt. sku, to cover; Lat. ob-scu-rus. Der. sky-blue, -lark, -light, -rocket. -sail; sky-ward, toward the sky. Also sky-ey, adj., Meas. for Meas. iii. 1. 9.

SLAB (1), a thin slip or flat piece of stone or wood. (Scand.) Now gen. used of stone; but formerly also of timber. 'Slab, the

North-Country Words, ed. 1691. Also used of pieces of tin; Ray, Account of Preparing Tin. Saue slab of thy timber for stable and stie; Tusser, Husbandry, sect. 17, st. 35. (E.D.S.) M.E. slab, rare; but we find the expression 'a slab of ire,' i. e. a piece of iron, in Popular Treatises on Science, ed. Wright, p. 135, l. 141. Cf. also Prov. E. slappel, a piece, part, or portion, given as a Sussex word in Ray's South-Country Words. The word is rather Scand. than E., and means 'a smooth piece;' being connected with North E. slape, smooth, which is borrowed from Icel. sleipr, slippery. The word slab itself stands for slap or slape, from the Icel strong verb sleppa (pt. t. slapp), to slip; see Slip. We use the very same idiom when we speak of a slip or thin slip, meaning a slice. This is confirmed by the Norweg. sleip, adj., slippery, smooth; whence sleip, sb., a smooth piece of timber for dragging anything over, chiefly used of a row of pieces of timber laid down as the foundation of a road (Aasen).

B. This Norweg. word explains not only slab, but sleeper, well-known as a name for a block of wood on which the rails of a railway rest. So named, not from being always asleep, but from forming a slape or smooth foundation. So also the Norfolk slaper, sleeper, the stump of a tree cut off short. M. E. sleeper, slippery (Halliwell). The Swed. shoots foundation. So also me Northeast stages, steeper, the stump of a tree cut off short, M. E. slepir, slippery (Halliwell). The Swed. släpa means a sledge; from its slipping along. Y. We may also note that the O. Du. slippen means to teare, or cut in peeces, to slit,' as well as 'to slip;' Hexham. Hence slab = that which is cut smooth, a smooth slip.

Mahn refers us to W. llab, a slip, stripe, stroke, strip, evidently allied to W. Ilabio, to slap; which does not much help us, and prob. belongs to slap rather than to slip. A slab is an outside plank, because it only need be smooth on one side.

SLAB (2), viscous, slimy. (C.) 'Make the gruel thick and slab;' Macb. iv. 1. 32. 'Slabby, sloppy, dirty;' Halliwell.—Irish slab, slaib, Gael. slaib, mire, mud left on the strand of a river; Gael.

staibeach, miry. Cf. Icel. stepja, slime. See Slop.
SLABBER, to slaver, to let the saliva fall from the mouth, to make wet and dirty. (O. Low G.) The forms slabber, slobber, slubber, are mixed up. Slubber (q. v.) is the Scand. form. Again, we have also the form slaver; this appears to be a modified and, as it were, a more 'genteel' form of slabber. It is best to treat these four forms all together. Shak. has slobbery, wet and foul; Hen. V, iii. 5. 13; also slubber, to sully, Oth. i. 3. 227; slubber, to do carelessy and negligently, Merch. Ven. ii. 8. 39. 'Her milke-pan and creame-pot so slabbered and sost' [dirtied]; Tusser's Husbandry, April, sect. 48, st. 20. (E. D. S.) M. E. slaberen. 'Then come sleuthe al bislabered' = then came Sloth, all be-slabbered; P. Plowman, B. v. 392; where another MS. has byslobred. [Also slaveren; 'His mouthe slavers, Pricke of Conscience, 784; see Slaver.] Not found in A.S. A frequentative form, with the usual suffix -er, from an infin. slabben. - O. Du. slabben, beslabben, to slaver; een slabbe, or slab-doeck, a child's bib, or slavering clout [where doeck = G. tuch, cloth]; Hexham. Hexham also gives slabben, to lappe as dogges doe in drinking, to sup, or to licke; with the frequentative slabberen, to sup up hot broath. Low G. slabben, to lap, lick; whence slabbern, beslabbern, to let fall drops in drinking, to slaver; also slubbern, to lap, sip. + G. schlabbern, schlabben, to lap, to slaver, slabber; schlabberig, slabby, slobbery; cf. schlabbe, the mouth of animals, in vulgar language, as being used for lapping up. Probably allied to Gael. and Irish slaib, mud, mire, Irish slabaire, a dirty person; see Slab (2), B. The form of the base appears to be SLAB, or SLAP; probably a related form to Aryan LAB, LAP, to lick; see Lap. of probably a related to the ball of the possible that slabber, like slab (1), is related to slip and slop (1). We have distinct traces of two Teut. roots, SLAP, to lick, and SLAP, to slip, which were probably orig. identical. Doublets, slaver, which is a Scand. form; so also is slubber.

SLACK, lax, loose. (E.) M.E. slak. 'With slake pass' = with slow pace; Chaucer. C.T. 2903 (Group A, 2901).—A.S. sleac, slow pace; Chaucer, C. T. 2903 (Group A, 2901).—A. S. steac, slack, slow, Grein, ii. 455. 'Lentus, vel piger, steac;' Wright's Vocab. i. 49, col. 2; 74, col. 1. + Icel. stakr, slack; whence stakna, to slacken, become slack. + Swed. and Dan. stak. + Provincial G. schlack, slack (Flügel); M. H. G. slach, O. H. G. slah. \(\beta\). All from a Teut. base SLAKA, slack; Fick, iii. 358. This answers to an Aryan base SLAG, SARG, which appears to be represented by Skt. srij, to let flow, let loose, connected with sri, to flow, from ✓ SAR, to flow; see further under Slag. It seems probable that the Aryan base LAG, loose, is the same as SLAG with the loss of the initial s; if so, we may consider lag, languish, lax as related words. Der. slack-ly, slack-ness. Also slack, verb, Oth. iv. 3. 88, spelt slacke in Palsgrave; of which slake is a doublet; see Slake. Also slack-en, properly 'to become slack,' though often used in the trans. sense; the M. E. form is sleknen (Stratmann). Also slag, q.v., slug, q. v., slouch, q. v.
SLAG, the dross of metal, scoria. (Swed.) 'Another furnace

SLAKE. 560 SLASH.

they have, . . . in which they melt the slags, or refuse of the litharge; Slunginn, versed in a thing, cunning. And that all the above Ray, On the Smelting of Silver (1674); in reprint of Ray's Glossaries, Glos. B. 15, p. 10. (E. D. S.) It also occurs in Stanyhurst, tr. of Virgil (1582), En. iii. 576; ed. Arber, p. 89, 1. 4. The word of Surgil (1582), En. iii. 576; ed. Arber, p. 89, 1. 4. The word of Surgil (1582), En. iii. 576; ed. Arber, p. 89, 1. 4. The word of Surgil (1582), En. iii. 576; ed. Arber, p. 89, 1. 4. The word of Surgil (1582), En. iii. 576; ed. Arber, p. 89, 1. 4. The word of Surgil (1582), En. iii. 576; ed. Arber, p. 89, 1. 4. The word of Surgil (1582), En. iii. 576; ed. Arber, p. 89, 1. 4. The word of Surgil (1582), En. iii. 576; ed. Arber, p. 89, 1. 4. The word of Surgil (1582), En. iii. 576; ed. Arber, p. 89, 1. 4. The word of Surgil (1582), En. iii. 576; ed. Arber, p. 89, 1. 4. The word of Surgil (1582), En. iii. 576; ed. Arber, p. 89, 1. 4. The word of Surgil (1582), En. iii. 576; ed. Arber, p. 89, 1. 4. The word of Surgil (1582), En. iii. 576; ed. Arber, p. 89, 1. 4. The word of Surgil (1582), En. iii. 576; ed. Arber, p. 89, 1. 4. The word of Surgil (1582), En. iii. 576; ed. Arber, p. 89, 1. 4. The word of Surgil (1582), En. iii. 576; ed. Arber, p. 89, 1. 4. The word of Surgil (1582), En. iii. 576; ed. Arber, p. 89, 1. 4. The word of Surgil (1582), En. iii. 576; ed. Arber, p. 89, 1. 4. The word of Surgil (1582), En. iii. 576; ed. Arber, p. 89, 1. 4. The word of Surgil (1582), En. iii. 576; ed. Arber, p. 89, 1. 4. The word of Surgil (1582), En. iii. 576; ed. Arber, p. 89, 1. 4. The word of Surgil (1582), En. iii. 576; ed. Arber, p. 89, 1. 4. The word of Surgil (1582), En. iii. 576; ed. Arber, p. 89, 1. 4. The word of Surgil (1582), En. iii. 576; ed. Arber, p. 89, 1. 4. The word of Surgil (1582), En. iii. 576; ed. Arber, p. 89, 1. 4. The word of Surgil (1582), En. iii. 576; ed. Arber, p. 89, 1. 4. The word of Surgil (1582), En. iii. 576; ed. Arber, p. 89, 1. 4. The word of Surgil (1582), En is Swedish. - Swed. slagg, dross, dross of metal, slag; järnslagg, dross of iron; slaggvarp, a heap of dross and cinders (Widegren). So called from its flowing over when the metal is fused; cf. Icel. slagna, to flow over, be spilt, slag, slagi, wet, dampness, water penetrating walls.

β. Slag is a weakened form of slack, loose, orig fluid; see Slack. This is clearly shewn by G. schlacke, 'dross, slacks, sediment,' Flügel; schlackenofen, furnace to melt scoria; schlackenstein, stone coming from scoria (i.e. slag); schlackern, to trickle, rain heavily, to become slack; schlack, slack, drossy, sloppy. So also Low G. slakke, scoria; Bremen Wörterbuch. Even in the Prompt. Parv., we find M. E. slag synonymous with slak, in the sense of muddy. γ . This helps out the derivation of slack, as it shews that the orig. sense of slack was 'fluid;' cf. Skt. srij, to let

loose, let flow, effuse, shed. See Slack. Der. slagg-y. SLAKE, to slacken, quench, mix with water. (E.) slack lime is to put water to it, and so disintegrate or loosen it. Quick-lime, taken as it leaves the kiln, and thrown into a proper quantity of water, splits with noise, puffs up, produces a large disengagement of vapour, and falls into a thick paste; 'Weale, Dict. of Terms in Architecture, &c. Slake is an older spelling than slack, of which it is a doublet. M. E. slaken, to render slack, to slake. 'His wrappe for to slake;' Will. of l'alerne, 728; spelt slakie, Layamon, 23345, later text. - A. S. sleacian, to grow slack or remiss; found in the comp. úsleacian, Ælfric's Homilies, i. 610, l. 16, ii. 98, 1. 15. - A. S. sleac, slack; see Slack. β. There is also a M. E. slekken, to quench, extinguish, Prompt. Parv. This is from A.S. selecan, Grein, it. 455, which is nothing but a doublet of sleacin, with vowel-change consequent on the loss of i. + Icel. slökva, to slake; which, however, was orig. a strong verb, with pp. slokinn; still it is from the same Teut. base SLAK. + Swed. släcka, to quench, was callen sleaks. from the slabe slake for the slabe slave. put out, allay, slack; from slak, slack.

SLAM, to shut with violence and noise. (Scand.) Northern word. 'To slam one, to beat or cuff one strenuously, to push violently; he slamm'd-to the door; North; 'Grosc's Provincial Glossary, ed. 1790. – Norweg. slemba, to smack, bang, bang or slam a door quickly; also spelt slemma, slamra; Swed. dial. slämma, to slam, strike or push hastily, to slam a door (Aasen, Rietz); Icel. slamra, slambra, to slam. Cf. Swed. slamra, to prate, chatter, jingle; slammer, a clank, noise. To slam is to strike smartly, and is closely related to Slap; see Slap. Note prov. E. slam-bang, slap-bang, violently; Halliwell.

SLANDER, scandal, calumny, false report, defamation. (F., -L., - Gk.) A doublet of scandal, as will appear. M. E. sclandre, Chaucer, C. T. 8598; sclaundre, Wyclif, Matt. xiii. 41; K. Alisaunder, 757.-O. F. esclandre, 'a slander;' Cot. The oldest F. form was scandele, whence proceeded the forms escandele, escandle, escandre (Burguy); and lastly, by insertion of l, the form esclandre. - Lat. scandalum; see Scandal. Der. slander, verb, M. E. sclaundren, Wyclif, Matt. xiii. 21; slander-er; slander-ous, from O. F. esclandreux (Cot.); slander-ous-ly. Doublet, scandal.

SLANG, low, vulgar language, a colloquial and familiar mode of expression. (Scand.) Not in early use. In the Slang Dict., the earliest known instance is given as follows. Let proper nurses be assigned, to take care of these babes of grace [young thieves] . . . The master who teaches them should be a man well versed in the cant language commonly called the slang patter, in which they should by all means excel; Jonathan Wild's Advice to his Successor; London, J. Scott, 1758. The same book gives: 'Slang, to cheat, abuse in foul language; Slang-whanger, a long-winded speaker; also, out on the slang, to travel with a hawker's licence; slang, a watch-chain, a travelling-show.' The word is derived from slang, pt. t. of the verb to sling, i. e. to throw, cast. This is shewn by Wedgwood, following Aasen; E. Müller thinks it unsatisfactory, but actual reference to Aasen's Norwegian Dict. ought to settle the matter; I cite β. We find, for example, Norweg. the most material statements. sleng, a slinging, also an invention, device, stratagem; also, a little addition, or burthen of a song, in verse and melody; ettersleng (lit. after-slang), a burthen at the end of a verse of a ballad; slenga, to dangle (which shews why slang sometimes means a watch-chain); slengja, to sling, cast, slengja kjeften (lit. to sling the jaw), to use abusive language, to slang; slengjenamn, a nickname (lit. a slangname), also, a name that has no just reason; slengjeord (lit. a slangword), an insulting word or allusion, a new word that has no just

slang with E. lingo and F. langue, without an attempt to explain the initial s, which has been put forward by some, but only as a guess. ¶ Taylor, in his Words and Places, gives, without any proof or reference, the following explanation. A slang is a narrow strip of waste land by the road-side, such as those which are chosen by the gipsies for their encampments. [This is amplified from Halliwell, who merely says: 'Slang, a narrow piece of land, sometimes called stanket.] To be out on the stang, in the lingo used by thieves and gipsies, means to travel about the country as a hawker, encamping by night on the roadside slangs. [Amplified from the Slang Dict., which says not a word about these night-encampments.] A travelling-show was also called a slang. It is easy to see how the term slang was transferred to the language spoken by hawkers and itinerant showmen.' To this I take exception; it is not 'easy to travelling-show, or a camping-place. On the other hand, it is likely that a slang (from the verb sling, to cast) may have meant 'a cast' or 'a pitch;' for both cast and pitch are used to mean a camping-place, or a place where a travelling-show is exhibited; and, indeed, Halliwell notes that 'a narrow slip of ground' is also called a slinget. But I leave this to the reader, merely protesting against the conclusion which Mr. Taylor so hastily draws, and remarking

that it only takes us back to the same original.

SLANT, to slope. (Scand.) We also have slant, adj. sloping; the verb should rather take the form to slent. Lowland Sc. sclent, sklent, sklint, to give a slanting direction, to dart askance (in relation steam, skill, to give a staining direction, to dart askance (in relation to the eyes), to pass obliquely, to render sloping (Jamieson). M. E. slenten, to slope, to glide; 'it slented downe to the erthe,' Mort Arthure, ii. 281, as cited in Halliwell, p. 755. 'A fote ynto the erthe hyt sclente;' MS. Camb. Ff. ii. 38, fol. 113; cited in Halliwell, p. 711. [The insertion of e, as in slenten, occurs again in M. E. sclendre for mod. E. slender.] - Swed. dial. slenta, slanta, lit. 'to cause to slide; causal form of the strong verb slinta (pt. t. slant, pp. sluntit), to slide, slip with the foot (Rietz). Cf. O. Swed. slinta, to slip with the foot (Ihre); Swed. slinta, to slip, miss one's step, to glance (as a chisel on a stone), to slip or glance (as a knife); Widegren. Also Swed.

slutta (=slunta), to slant, slope.

\$\beta\$. The form SLINT is a

nasalised derivative from the Teut. base SLID, to slide; see Slide.

It is also a parallel formation to slink; see Slink. The E. adj. slant, sloping, answers to the Swed, dial. slant, adj. slippery, esp. used of a path; the connection between sloping and slippery, in this case, is obvious. Cf. Low G. slindern, to slide on the ice; nasalised form from Teut. base SLID, as above. Also O. Du. slinderen, slidderen, 'to dragge or to traine;' Hexham. The Cornish slyntya, to slide, to glide along, is worth notice; perhaps it was borrowed from English; we find also W. ysglent, a slide. Der. slant-ly, slant-wise; also

a-slant, q.v.

SLAP, to smack, to strike with the flat open hand (E.?) on Husbandry, b. iv. 1. 763. Perhaps we may call it an E. word; it occurs both in Low and High German. + Low G. slapp, the sound of a blow, a sounding box on the ears. of a blow, a sounding box on the ears. Slapp! sloog ik em an de snute, I hit him on the snout, slap! Bremen Wörterbuch. + G. schlapp, interj., slap! schlappe, sb., a slap; schlappen, verb, to slap. [Quite a different word from Swed. slapp, lax, loose, Dan. slap, slack, &c.]

B. Perhaps an imitative word, to express the sound of a blow; it is certainly closely allied to slam; cf. prov. E. slambang, slap-bang, violently (Halliwell). At the same time, the particular form of the word may have been influenced by the common Teut. base SLAH, to strike; see Slay. Der. slap, sb., M. E. slappe, as above; slap, adv., slap-bang, violently.

SLASH, to cut with a violent sweep, cut at random or violently.

(F., -O. H. G.?) M. E. slashen, very rare. In Wyclif, III Kings, v. 18, the Lat. dolauerunt is translated by han ouerscorchide in the earlier text, with the various reading han slascht; the later text has hewiden. 'Hewing and slashing;' Spenser, F. Q. ii. 9. 15. 'Here's snip, and nip, and cut, and slish, and slash;' Tam. Shrew, iv. 3. 90. 'But presently slash off his traitorous head;' Green, Alphonsus; ed. Dyce, vol. ii. p. 23. 'Slash, a cut or gash, Yorksh.;' Halliwell. Slashed sleeves are sleeves with gashes in them, as is well known. Slish and slash are both variants of slice. O. F. esclecher, esclescher, the state of the slave of the state of the slave of the state of the slave the same as esclischer, to dismember, sever, disunite; esclesche, a portion or part, a severing, dismemberment (Roquefort). 'Escleche, The use of slang in the sense 'to cheat' reminds us of Icel. slyngr, whence E. slice; see Blice. The vowel a appears in the related word slate; see Slate. All from O. H. G. slizan, to slit, by glorious, as Gibbon intends us to understand; from Russ. slava, split, rend, destroy; cognate with E. slit; see Slit. If this be right, slice, slish, slash, slate are all from the Teut. base SLIT. This is a new explanation. The only other suggested etymologies are slice, slish, slave, verb, K. Lear, iv. 1. 71; slav-er, slav-er-y, slav-ish, -ly, -ness; slave-trade; also en-slave. quite out of the question; viz. (1) from Icel. slasa, to strike (Johnson); (2) from Swed. slaska, to paddle in water (Wedgwood). In the first place, the Icel. slasa really means 'to have an accident,' and is allied to slys, 'a mishap, mischance, accident;' which has nothing to do with the sense of slask. And secondly, the Swed. slaska accounts only for prov. E. slashy, wet and dirty, and Lowland Sc. slash, to work in wet, slatch, to dabble in mire, sclatch, to bedaub; which are words wholly unrelated to the present one, but allied to prov. E. slosk and slusk. Dor. slask, sb. Slash, to whip, is a mere corruption of Lash, q. v.

SLATE, a well-known stone that is easily split, a piece of such stone. (F., = O. H. G.) M. E. slat, usually sclat, Wyclif, Luke, v. 19. So called from its fissile nature. = O. F. esclat, 'a shiver, splinter, or little piece of wood broken off with violence; also a small thin lath or shingle, Cot. [A shingle is a sort of wooden tile.] = O. F. esclater; whence s'esclater, 'to split, burst, shiver into splinters;' Cot. -O. H. G. sclizan, slizan (mod. G. schleissen), to slit, split, cognate with E. Slit, q. v. β. Diez remarks that this derivation is sufficiently regular; the prefixed e is due to the difficulty, in French, of sounding the initial combination scl, and the vowel a answers to O. H. G. ei in scleizan, an occasional spelling of sclizan. Cf. G. schleisse, a splinter, answering exactly to F. esclat. The O.F. esclat = mod. F. éclat; hence éclat is the same word. Der. slate-pencil, slat-er,

stating, slating, Doublet, éclat.

SLATTERN, a sluttish, untidy woman. (Scand.) It is used both by Butler and Dryden; Todd's Johnson (no reference). The final -n is difficult to account for; it is either a mere addition, as in bitter-n, or slattern is short for slatterin' = slattering. Ray, in his North-Country Words, has: 'Dawgos, or Dawkin, a dirty slattering woman.' The word is formed from the verb to slatter, to waste, use wastefully, be untidy. 'Slatter, to waste; or rather, perhaps, not to make a proper and due use of anything; thus they say, take care, or you'll slatter it all away; also, to be untidy or slovenly; Halliwell. Slatter, to wash in a careless way, throwing the water about; Forby. Slatter is the frequentative (with the usual suffix -er) of slat, to dash or throw about. 'Slat, to strike, slap, throw or cast down violently or carelessly;' Halliwell. M. E. slatten; in the Ancren Riwle, p. 212, l. 6, we have: 'heo sleate's [various readings, selattes, selette's] adun boa two hore earen' = they negligently cast down both their two ears, i. e. they refuse to hear. Cf. King Alisaunder, 2262. - Icel. sletta, to slap, dab, squirt out liquids, dash them about; cf. the sb. sletta, a dab, a spot, blot (of ink). Cf. Norweg. sletta, to fling, cast, jerk off one (Aasen). β. The Norweg. sletta, verb, also has an allied sb. slett, a blow, answering to A.S. gesleht, a smiting, A. S. Chron. an 937, formed (with suffix -t) from sleg-en (=sleh-en), pp. of sledn, to smite, slay; see Slay. Thus a slattern is one who knocks or flings things about, with especial reference to dashing water about and splashing things; hence, wasteful, careless, and untidy. See Sleet. Der. stattern-ly. (Sor It is usual to connect stattern with stat; I suppose them to be from different sources, viz. slattern from the weak verb sletta, to fling, and slut from the strong verb sletta, to dangle.

SLAUGHTER, a slaying, carnage, butchery. (Scand.) slaghter, Pricke of Conscience, 3367; also slautir, spelt slautyr in Prompt. Parv. The word is strictly Scand., from Icel. slatr, a slaughtering, butcher's meat, whence slatra, verb, to slaughter cattle. If the E. word had been uninfluenced by the Icel. word, it would have taken the form slaght or slaught; in fact, the commonest forms in M. E. are slast, Rob. of Glouc. p. 56, l. 2; slaught, Gower, C. A. i. 348, l. 16; directly from A. S. sleaht, Grein, ii. 455. β. The A.S. sleaht is cognate with Du. and Dan. slagt, G. schlacht, from a Teut. base SLAH TA, a slaying (Fick, iii. 358); whilst the Icel. slátr is a neut. sb., closely related to it, with the same sense.

y. All from the base SLAH, whence E. slay; see Slay. Der. slaughter, verb, K. John, iii. 1. 302; slaughter-man, -house; slaughter-ous, Macb. v. 5.

14; slaughterer.

SLAVE, a serf, one in bondage. (F.,-G.,-Slavonic.) Not in early use. In A Deuise of a Maske for the right honourable Viscount Mountacute. Gascoigne introduces the words slave and slaveries; see Works, ed. Hazlitt, i. 82, ll. 15, 20; i. 81, l. 13. - F. esclave, 'a slave; Cot. - G. sklave, M. H. G. slave, a slave; G. Slave, a Slavonian, one of Slavonic race captured and made a bondman by the Germans. From the Euxine to the Adriatic, in the state of captives or subjects . . . they [the Slavonians] overspread the land; and the national appellation of the Slaves has been degraded by chance or malice from the signification of glory to that of servitude; Gibbon, Decline of SILEEP, to slumber, repose. (E.) M. E. slepen, Chaucer, C. T. 10. the Roman Empire, c. 55.

B. The name Slave meant, in Slavonic, Properly a strong verb, with pt. t. slep, which is still in use pro-

SLAVER, to slabber. (Scand.) 'His mouthe slavers;' Pricke of Conscience, 784. Slavery! [for slavery!h] is used to translate F. bave; Walter de Biblesworth, l. 12, in Wright's Vocab. i. 143.—Icel. slafra. to slaver; cognate with Low G. slabbern, to slaver, slabber; see Blabber. Der. slaver, sb., from Icel. slafr (also slefa), sb.;

Slaver-er. Doublet, slabber.

SLAY (1), to kill. (E.) Orig. to strike, smite. M. E. sleen, slee, Chaucer, C. T. 663; pt. t. slouh, slou (slew in Tyrwhitt), id. 989; pp, slain, id. 994.—A. S. slean (contracted form of slahan), to smite, slay; stain, 10. 994.—A. S. stean (contracted form of stantar), to sinite, stay; pt. t. sloh, slog, pl. slogon; pp. slegen; Grein, ii. 455, 456. + Du. slaan, pt. t. sloeg, pp. geslagen. + Iccl. sld. + Dan. slaae. + Swed. sld. + Goth. slahan. + G. schlagen; O. H. G. slahan.

B. All from Teut. base SLAH, to smite; Fick, iii. 358. The words slay, slap, sla-m, sli-ng, sli-f, all express violent action, and may be ultimately related. Der. slay-er, M. E. sle-er, Chaucer, C. T. 2007; also slaught-er, q. v.; sla-tter-n, q. v.; slay (2), q. v.; sledge-hummer, q. v.; sleet,

q. v., sly, q. v.

SLAY (2), SLEY, a weaver's reed. (E.) 'Slay, an instrument belonging to a weaver's loom that has teeth like a comb;' Phillips. 'Slay, a wevers tole;' Palsgrave. – A. S. sla; 'Pe[c]tica, sla;' Wright's Vocab. i. 282; also (in the 8th century) 'Pectica, slahae,' id. ii. 117. So called from its striking or pressing the web tightly together. -A. S. slean, to strike, smite; see Slay (1). 'Percusso feriunt insecti pectine dentes;' Ovid, Metam. v. 58. Cf. Icel. slá, a bar, bolt. SLEAVE, SLEAVE-SILK, soft floss silk. (Scand.) 'Ra-

vell'd sleave,' i. e. tangled loose silk, Mach. ii. 2. 37. See Nares and Halliwell. - Dan. sloife, a bow-knot, i.e. loose knot; Swed. sleif, a knot of ribbon. + G. schleife, a loop, knot, springe, noose; lit. a slipknot, from schleifen, to glide, slip, + Low G. slipe, slepe, a noose, slip-knot; from slepen, to slip. See Blip. Thus the orig. notion is that of slipping about, or looseness; cf. G. schlaff, Low G. slapp, loose, slack. ¶ I suspect the word to be rather Flemish than Scand., but cannot find the right form. Some dictionaries cite Icel. slefa, a thin thread; there is nothing like it in Egilsson or Cleasby and Vigfusson, except slafast, to slacken, become slovenly, which helps to explain sleave

SLED, SLEDGE, SLEIGH, a carriage made for sliding over snow or ice. (Scand.) M. E. slede, Prompt. Parv. Pl. sledis, Wyclif. 1 Chron. xx. 3; spelt sleddis in the later text. — Icel. sledi; Snan. slæde; Swed. slede, a sledge. + Du. slede, a sledge. + O. H. G. slito, slita; G. schlitten. All from Teut. base SLID, to slide; see Slide. So also Irish and Gael. slaad, a sledge, from slaad, to slide. B. The 1. The right form is different spellings may be thus explained. 2. The form sledge (perhaps from the pl. sleds) appears to be due to confusion with the commoner word sledge in the sense of 'hammer;' see Sledge-hammer.

3. The form sleigh is due to contraction by the loss of d. Thus the Norwegian has both slede and slee; so also Du. sleekoets, a sleigh-coach, stands for sledekoets.

SLEDGE-HAMMER, a mallet or heavy hammer. (E.) Properly sledge; sledge-hammer means 'hammer-hammer,' and shews reduplication. Sledge is a weakened form of M. E. slegge, Romans of Partenay, 3000. - A. S. sleege, a heavy hammer, in a gloss (Bosworth). Lit. 'a smiter;' regularly formed from sleeg-en, pp. of sleun, to smite, slay; see Slay (1). + Du. slegge, slei, a mallet. + Swed. slügga, a sledge. + Icel. sleggja. Cf. also G. schlügel, Du. slegel, a mallet; from the same verb. We even find G. schlag-hammer, with hammer suffixed, as in English.

SLEEK, SLICK, smooth, glossy, soft. (Scand.) 'I slecke, I make paper smothe with a sleke-stone, Je fais glissant;' Palsgrave. 'And if the cattes skyn be slyk and gay;' Chaucer, C. T. Group D. 351. Ellesmere MS.; other readings slike, sclyke. Tyrwhitt prints sleke, 1. 5933. Spelt slike, adv., smoothly, Havelok, 1157. - Icel. slikr, sleek, smooth; whence sliki-steinn, a fine whetstone (for polishing). Cf. O. Du. sleyok, 'plaine, or even;' Hexham.

β. The Du. slijk, Low G. slikk, G. schlick, grease, slime, mud, are closely related words; so also is the strong verb which appears in Low G. sliken (pt. t. sleek, pp. sleken), G. schleichen (pt. t. slich, pp. geschlichen), O. H. G. slihhan, to slink, crawl, sneak, move slowly (as if through mire); see Slink.

y. The verbs sli-nk, sli-de, sli-p, are all obviously related; from SAR, to flow, glide. The orig, sense of sleek is 'greasy,' like soft mud. In exactly the same way, from the verb to slip, we have Icel. sleipr, slippery (North E. slape), and slipa, to make smooth, to whet, Du. slipen, to polish, G. schleifen, to glide, to whet, polish; connected with G. schleifen, to crawl, just as the words above are with G. schleichen, to crawl.

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vincially, and occurs in Chaucer, C. T. 98.—A. S. slépan, slépan, pt. t. slép; Grein, ii. 455. + Du. slapen. + Goth. slepan, pt. t. sai-slep (with reduplication). + G. schlafen; O. H. G. sláfan. B. In connection with these is the sb. which appears as E. sleep, A. S. slép, Du. slaap, Goth. sleps, G. schlaf, O. H. G. sláf; of which the orig. sense is drowsiness. numbness letheron; as shewn more clearly by is stapp, Co. scalage, C. f. f., staf; or which the originesses is drowsiness, numbness, lethargy; as shewn more clearly by the related adjective in Low G. slapp, G. schlaff, lax, loose, unbent, remiss, flabby, answering in form to Icel. sleppr, slippery, as well as to Russ. slabuii, weak, feeble, faint, slack, loose; Fick, iii. 359. Y. Again, the Icel. sleppr is derived from the strong verb sleppa, bt. slapp, to slip, cognate with E. Slip, q. v. Thus all the above words can be referred back to the verb to slip; and it is easy to see how the sense of 'slippery' led to that of 'remiss' or 'lax;' whence sleep. The period of remissness or instention to outward circumstances. sleep, the period of remissness or inattention to outward circumstances. This sense still survives in our common use of sleepy for inactive. Der. a-sleep, q.v.; sleep-er, sleep-less, sleep-less-ly, sleep-less-ness; sleepwalk-er, sleep-walk-ing; sleep-y, sleep-i-ly, -ness.
SLEEPER, a block of wood on which rails rest. (Scand.) From

Norweg. sleip; explained under Slab, q. v.

SLEET, rain mingled with snow or hail. (Scand.) M. E. sleet,
Chaucer, C. T. 11562. Of Scand. origin; and closely related to Norweg. sletta, sleet (Aasen). So named because it slats or splashes the face. - Norweg. sletta, to fling; Icel sletta, to slap, dab, esp. with liquids; answering to North E. slat, to strike, slap, cast down violently, itself a derivative of slay, to smite, as shewn under Slattern. Hence the frequentative verb slatter, to waste, throw about, be slovenly, particularly used of throwing about liquids, as shewn in Yorksh. slat, a spot, stain (Icel. sletta, a spot, blot), slattery, wet, dirty; slatter, to wash in a careless way, throwing the water about (Forby); and see Halliwell. And see Slattern. slud, sleet, can hardly be related; it answers to Icel. slydda, sleet, cold rain, wet, allied to Icel. sludda, a clot of spittle or mucus. The A.S. slist means 'slaughter,' the sense of 'sleet' rests only on the authority of Somner; if right, it takes us back to the same root SLAH, to smite. Der. sleet-y, sleet-i-ness.

SLEEVE, part of a garment, covering the arm. (E.) M.E. sleeve, sleue (with u=v); Chaucer, C. T. 193.—A. S. sléfe, or sléf, a sleeve, also spelt slife or slif. 'On his twam sliftum' = in his two sleeves; Ælfric's Homilies, i. 376. Slifteis, sleeveless; Wright's Vocab. i. 40, col. 1. 'Manica, slift;' id. i. 81, col. 2; pl. slifta, id. i. 25, col. 2. We also find the verb sliftam, to put on, to clothe; Life of St. Guthlac, c. 16. The long e(e) results from a long o, pointing back to a base sloft. + O. Du. sloove, 'a vaile, or a skin; the turning up of anything;' whence slooven, 'to turne up ones sleeves, to cover ones head;' Hexham. Also O. Du. sleve, 'a sleeve;' id. + G. schlaube, a husk, shell (Flügel). Allied to M. H. G. slufen, to let slip, cover, clothe, a causal form allied to M. H. G. sliefen, O. H. G. slifan, to slip, glide, cognate with A. S. slipan, to slip. β. From the verb to slip, as shewn by the G. form; cf. Goth. sliupan (pt. t. slaup, pp. slupans), to slip, creep into. We talk of slipping into clothes, of slipping clothes on and off, and of slippers for the feet. A sleeve is the part of a garment into which one's arms are slipped, a loose covering put on by pushing the arms through.

Y. There is a difficulty in the change from p to f; but we may note that the Dan form of slip was slibe, whence the M. E. slive in the sense of 'slip.' Thus Palsgrave has: 'I slyve downe, I fall downe sodaynly, Ie coule;' see slive in Halliwell. Wedgwood further cites: 'I'll slive on my gown and gang wi' thee,' Craven Glossary; also a quotation from Clare, where slives occurs in the sense of slips. The p is preserved in Blop (2), q. v. The double form for slip in A.S., viz. slupan, slipan, allows of great variation in the vowel-sounds. Der. sleeve-less, A.S. sléfleás, as above. Home Tooke explains a sleeveless errand (Troil, v. 4. 9) as meaning without a cover or pretence, which is hardly intelligible; I suspect it to refer to the herald's tabard, which had no sleeves; in which case, a sleeveless errand would be such an one as is sent by a herald, which frequently led to no useful result,

SLEIGH, the same as Sled, q. v.

SLEIGHT, cunning, dexterity. (Scand.) M. E. sleighte, Chaucer, C. T. 606; sleigte, sleithe, P. Plowman, C. xxii. 98; sleighe, Will. of Palerne, 2151; slapp, Layamon, 17212 (later text, where the first text has liste, the E. word).—Icel. slæg (put for slæg), slyness, cunning. Formed, with suffix -8 (Aryan -ta), from slægr (put for slægr), sly; see Bly. + Swed. slögd, mechanical art, dexterity (which is one sense of E. sleight); from slög, handy, dexterous, expert; Widegren.

B. Thus sleight (formerly sleighth) is equivalent to sly-th, i. e. slyness. Der. sleight-of-hand.

SLENDER, thin, narrow, slight, feeble. (O. Low G.) M. E. slendre, Chaucer, C. T. 589; Richard Cuer de Lion, 3530. Slender

Schmidt, Vocalismus, i. 58; thus slender is 'trailing,' dragging, or long drawn out, whence the sense of thin; slinder is a long snake, from its trailing; and the other senses are obviously connected. See Slide. Der. slender-ly, -ness.

SLICE, a thin, broad piece. (F., -O. H. G.) The sb. slice is older than the verb. M. E. slice, sclice, a thin piece, shiver, splinter. 'They braken speres to selves;' King Alisaunder, 3833. -O. F. esclice, a shiver, splinter, broken piece of wood; from the verb esclier, esclier, to slit, split, break (Burguy).—O. H. G. slizan, to slit; cognate with E. Slit, q.v. Closely allied words are Slate, Slash. Der. slice, verb; 'sliced into pieces,' Chapman, tr. of Homer's Iliad, b. xxii. l. 298; slic-er.

SLICK, the same as Sleek, q. v.

SLIDE, to glide, slip along, fall. (E.) M. E. sliden, slyden, Chaucer, C. T. 7958; pt. t. slood, Wyclif, Lament. iii. 53, later text; pp. sliden, spelt slyden, ibid., earlier text. - A. S. slidan, pt. t. slid, pp. stiden, spen siden, spen siden, ind., carrier text.—A. S. stiden, pt. t. stide, pp. stiden; only found in compounds. The pt. t. xt-slide is in Ælfric's Homilies, ii. 512, l. 10; the pp. d-sliden in the same, i. 492, l. 11. From the Teut. base SLID, to slide (Fick, iii. 359); whence also A. S. slider, slippery, Icel slevi, a sledge, sitorar, fem. pl., a scabbard (into which a sword slides); G. schlitten, a sledge, schlittschuh, a skate lit. slide-shoe); O. Du. slinder, a water-snake, slinderen, slidderen, to dragge or to traine, Hexham; &c. See Slender. β. Further related to Irish and Gael. slaod, to slide, Lithuan. slidus, slippery, slysti, to slide, Russ. sliede, a foot-track. Sli-p and sli-de are both syst, to short act. Stip and structure extensions from a base SLI, answering to Aryan & SAR, to flow; cf. Skt. sri, to flow, sriti, gliding, sliding. See Slip. Der. slide, sb., slider; also sled, sledge, or sleigh (under Sled); also slender, q.v. SLIGHT, trifling, small, weak, slender. (O. Low G.) M. E. sligt, slyst. 'So smobe, so smal, so seme slyst,' said of a fair young

girl; Allit. Poems, A. 190. The orig. sense is even, flat, as a thing beaten flat. — O. Du. slicht, 'even, or plaine;' slecht, 'slight, simple, single, vile, or of little account;' slecht ende recht, 'simple and right, without deceit or guile; 'Hexham. Thus the successive senses are flat or even, smooth, simple, guileless, vile; by a depreciation similar to that which changed the sense of silly from that of 'guileless' to that of 'half-witted.' The verb to slight was actually once used in the sense of 'to make smooth;' thus Hexham explains O. Du. slichten by 'to slight, to make even or plaine.' + O. Fries. sliucht; as 'een sliuchter eed' = a slight oath. + O. Low G. sligt, even, smooth, simple, Hilling the state of the state G. schlicht, smooth, sleek, plain, homely. B. All from Teut. type SLEH-TA, smooth, beaten flat; formed with the participial suffix -TA from Teut. base SLAH, to smite; see Slay (1). Fick, iii. 358. Der. slight-ly, slight-ness; slight, verb, to consider as worthless

SLIM, weak, slender, thin, slight. (Du.) Not in early use. Noticed in Skinner's Dict., ed. 1671, as being in common use in Lincolnshire. Halliwell has: 'Slim, distorted or worthless, sly, cunning, crafty, slender, thin, slight; 'also slam, tall and lean, the slope of a hill. The orig. sense was 'lax' or 'bending,' hence 'oblique,' or 'transverse;' then sly, crafty, slight, slender (in the metaphorical sense of unsubstantial); and hence slender or slight in the common sense of those words. This transference, from a metaphorical to a common sense, is unusual, but borne out by the history of the word; see Todd's Johnson. Thus Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy, says: 'that was a slim [slight, weak] excuse;' Todd.
Perhaps the earliest instance in which it approaches the modern sense is: 'A thin slim-gutted fox made a hard shift to wriggle his body into a henroost;' L'Estrange [in Todd]. It is clear that the use of the word has been influenced by confusion with the (unrelated) use of the word has been innuenced by contusion with the (unrelated) word slender, which sounds somewhat like it. 'Slim, naughty, crafty, Lincolnsh.; also, slender;' Bailey, vol. i. ed. 1735. — O. Du. slim, 'awry, or byas-wise; craftie;' Hexham. + Dan. and Swed. slem, bad, vile, worthless. + Icel. slæmr, vile, bad. + G. schlimm, bad, sevil, sad, unwell, arch, cunning. B. The form slam, i. e. bending, stands for slamp, nasalised form of Low G. slapp, lax; cf. G. schlampen, to dangle; schlappen, to hang down; see Sleep. Der. slim-ness.

SLIME, any glutinous substance, viscous mire, mucus. (E.) M.E. slime, slyme, or slim (with long i); Gower, C. A. iii. 96, l. 2; spelt slim, Ancren Riwle. p. 276, l. 18. — A. S. slim; as a various reading stands, by vowel-change, for an older form slinder. Not found in Ps. Ixviii. 2 (Spelman). + Du. slijm, phlegm, slime. + Icel. slim. A. S. - O. Du. slinder, 'slender, or thinne;' Hexham. The same word is also used as a sb., meaning 'a water-snake;' whilst slinderen saliva, drivel; cf. slize, slime, mucus. + G. schleim. + Russ. slina, word is also used as a sb., meaning 'a water-snake;' whilst slinderen saliva, drivel; cf. slize, slime, mucus. + B. Not to be connected

with Lat. saliva, saliva, Gk. sialov, spittle, Lithuan. seile, spittle, slaver; Curtius, i. 465. Der. slim-y, slim-i-ness. Doublet, saliva.

SLING, to fling, cast with a jerk, let swing. (E.) M. E. slingen; pt. t. slang, Shoreham's Poems, ed. Wright, p. 132, l. 2; pp. slongen, Sir Percival, 672, in the Thornton Romances, ed. Halliwell.—A. S. slingan, pt. t. slang, pp. slungen, very rare (Bosworth). + Du. slingeren, to toss, sling; a weak frequentative form. + Icel. slyngva, slöngva, pt. t. slong, slaung, pp. slunginn, to sling, fling, throw. + Dan. slynge, weak verb. + Swed. slunga, weak verb. + G. schlingen, pt. t. schlang, pp. geschlungen, to wind, twist, entwine, sling. β. All from the Teut. base SLANG, to twist, wind round; Fick, iii. 359. Fick compares Russ. sliakii, bent, bowed, crooked; Lithuan. slinkti, to creep; perhaps the latter (at least) is allied rather to G. schleichen, to creep, and to E. sleek, slink. The words sli-ng, sli-de, sli-p, sli-nk, seem to be all extensions from the Aryan \(\sigma \) SAR, to flow, whence the sense of winding (as a river) would easily arise. Der. sling, sb., King

Alisaunder, 1191; sling-er. Also slang, q.v.

SLINK, to sneak, crawl away. (E.) 'That som of sew shall be rist feyn to selynk awey and hyde;' Tale of Beryn, 3334.—A.S. slinean, Gen. vi. 7. A nasalised form of an A. S. slican*, to creep, not found, but cognate with the strong Low G. verb sliken (pt. t. sleek, pp. sleken) and the G. schleichen (pt. t. slich, pp. geschlichen), to slink, crawl, sneak, move slowly; see Sleek. + Lithuan. slinkti, to creep; and cf. Russ. sliakii, bent, bowed, crooked. β. The A.S. slinean was prob. a strong verb; we still use slunk as the past tense;

see Titus Andron. iv. 1. 63.

SLIP, to creep or glide along, to slink, move out of place, escape; also, to cause to slide, omit, let loose. (E.) We have confused the strong (intransitive) and weak (transitive) forms; or rather, we have strong (intransitive) and weak (transitive) forms; or rather, we have preserved only the weak verb, with pt. t. slipped, pp. slipped or slipt. The strong verb would have become slipe*, pt. t. slope*, pp. slippen*, long disused; but Gower has him slipeth (used reflexively), riming with wipeth, C. A. ii. 347. Gower also has he slipte (wrongly used intransitively), from the weak verb slippen; C. A. ii. 72; the pp. slipped (correctly used) is in Sir Gawayn and the Grene Knight, 244. -A.S. slippan*, not found; transitive weak verb, derived from A. S. slipan (pt. t. slap, pp. slipen), to slip, glide, pass away. 'Sona seo fæstnys to-slipeo' = soon the costiveness will pass away; A. S. Leechdoms, i. 164, l. 20. The A.S. adj. sliper, slippery, is from the stem of the pp.; it occurs in Ælfric's Homilies, ii. 92, 1.16. It must further be remarked that there is yet a third form of the verb, occurring as A. S. sleopan or slupan (pt. t. sleop, pp. slopen); Grein, ii. 457. + Du. slippen (weak), to slip, escape. + Icel. sleppa (weak), to let slip; causal of sleppa (strong, pt. t. slapp, pp. slyppinn), to slip, slide, escape, fail, miss. + Dan. slippe (pt. t. slap), to let go, also to escape. + Swed. slippa (weak), to get rid of, also to escape. + M. H. G. sliffen, G. schliefen, to glide away; weak verb, from O. H. G. slifen, G. schleifen, to slide, glance, also to grind, whet, polish (i. e. make slippery or smooth). In the last sense, to polish, we find also Du. slijpen, Swed. slipa, Dan. slibe, Icel. slipa; the forms we find also Du. supen, Sweet, supen, Dan. supen, Loan require careful arrangement.

SLAP, SLIP, to slip, glide. There is also a base SLUP; whence Goth. sliupan (pt. t. slaup, pp. slupans), to slip or creep into, 2 Tim. iii. 6; A.S. sleópan, slúpan, as above; Du. sluipen, to sneak, G. schlugfen, to slip, glide.

y. All from Aryan & SARP, to creep; whence E. Serpent, q. v. But see Schmidt, Vocalismus, i. 163.

The slide the slide-bast slide-thod: also slibbeter, a loose shoe easily Der. slip, sb.; slip-knot, slip-shod; also slipp-er, a loose shoe easily Der. slip, sb.; slip-knot, slip-shod; also slipp-er, a loose shoe easily slipped on, K. John, iv. 2. 197, called in A. S. slype-scós (slype-scó?), a slip-shoe; see Wright, Vocab. i. 289, l. 7. Also slipp-er-y. adj., formed by adding -y (= A. S. -ig) to M. E. sliper (A. S. sliper), slippery, which occurs, spelt slipper, as late as in Shak. Oth. ii. 1. 246, and Spenser, Shep. Kal., Nov. 153; slipper-i-ness. Also slope, v. sleeve, q. v., slops, q. v. And perhaps slop (1), slab (1), sleeper. SLIT, to split, tear, rend, cut into strips. (E.) Just as we make slip do duty for two forms slip and slipe (see Slip), so we use slit in place of both slit and slite. M. E. slitten, weak verb, Chaucer, C. T. 14402; from sliten, strong verb, whence the pp. slityn (with short i), Prompt. Parv. The latter is derived from A.S. slitan, pt. t. slát, pp. sliten (short i); Grein, ii. 456. + Icel. slita, pt. t. sleit, pp. slitinn, to slit, rend. + Dan. slide. + Swed. slita, to tear, pull, wear. + Du. slijten, to wear out, consume. + O. H. G. slizan, G. schleissen, to slit, split; whence the weak verb schiitzen, to slit, slash, cleave.

B. All from Teut, base SLIT, to slit, Fick, iii. 359. Perhaps cognate with Lat. Ledere (-lidere in compounds) and Skt. sridh, to injure. Der. slit, sb., A.S. slite, Matt. ix. 16. Also slate, q. v., slice, q. v., slash, q. v.,

éclat, q.v. (But not sleet.)

SLIVER, a splinter, twig, small branch broken off, slice. (E.)

In Hamlet, iv. 7. 174. M.E. sliver, Chaucer, Troil. iii. 1015.

Sliver is the dimin. of slive, just as shiver is of shive, and splinter of splint. Prov. E. slive, a slice, chip, from the verb slive, to cut or block (Sewel); de sloten van kisten, 'the locks of chests;' de cloten van

with Lat. limus, mud (of which the sense is somewhat different), but \$\Phi\$ slice off; Halliwell. The verb slive is M. E. sliven, to cleave, spelt slynyn in Prompt. Parv. — A. S. slifan (pt. t. sláf, pp. slifen), to cleave, in a gloss (Bosworth). This verb appears to be exactly parallel to A. S. slitan (pt. t. slát, pp. sliten), and a mere variant of it; see

563

SLOE, a small sour wild plum. (E.) M. E. slo, pl. slon (with long o), King Alisaunder, 4983.—A.S. slá, pl. slán. 'Moros, slán;' Wright's Voc. i. 285, col. 1. + Du. slee, formerly sleeu. + Dan. slaaen. + Swed. slán. + G. schlehe, pl. schlehen; O. H. G. slíhá. +, Lithuan. slywa, a plum. + Russ. sliva, a plum.

β. Sloe is 'the small astringent wild plum, so named from what we call setting the teeth on edge, which in other languages is conceived as blunting them; see Adelung; Wedgwood. This is quite right; see Fick, iii. 358. Cf. O. Du. sleeuw, 'sharpe or tart;' slee or sleeuw, 'tender, slender, thinne or blunt; ' de sleeuwigheydt der tanden, 'the edgnesse or sowrenesse of the teeth;' Hexham. The Du. sleeuw is the same

word as E. slow; see Slow. The sloe is the slow (i. e. tart) fruit.

SLOGAN, a Highland war-cry. (Gaelic.) Englished from Gael. sluagh-ghairm, 'the signal for battle among the Highland

Gael. sluagh-ghairm, 'the signal for battle among the Highland clans.' - Gael. sluagh, a host, army; and gairm, a call, outcry, from gairm, to call, cry out, crow as a cock, which is from GAR, to cry out; see Crow. The sense is 'cry of the host.'

SLOOP, a one-masted ship. (Du.) 'Sloop, a small sea-vessel;'
Phillips, ed. 1706. Mentioned in Dampier, Voyages, an. 1680 (R.); and in Hexham. - Du. sloop; O. Du. sloope, sloopken, 'a sloope, or a boate,' Hexham, ed. 1658.

B. The etymology is doubtful, because it would appear that O. Du. sloope is a contraction of F. chologie, whence E. shellon. chalonge, whence E. shallop; see Shallop.

y. If sloepe were a real Du. word, it might be derived (like O. Du. sloepe, a cave, sloepen, to filch) from the verb which appears in E. as Slip, q.v. In this case, a sloop might mean a vessel that slips or steals along; which is the ctymology usually given; see Diez, s.v. chaloupe. Shallop is older than sloop, as far as English is concerned; further light

is desired. Doublet, shallop (?).

SLOP (1), a puddle, water or liquid carelessly spilt. (E.) M. E. sloppe, a pool, Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 3023. - A. S. sloppe, slyppe, the sloppy droppings of a cow; occurring in euslope, a cowslop (now cowslip), Wright's Voc. i. 31, col. 2, and oxan-slyppe, an ox-slop (now oxlip). We also find A.S. slype, a viscid substance, A.S. (now oxup). We also find A.S. stype, a visital suistance, A.S. Leechdoms, ed. Cockayne, ii. 18, 1. 27, spelt slipe in the next line. The etymology is from A.S. slop-, stem of pp. of slupan, to dissolve, closely allied to slipan, to slip. 'Pá wear' heora heorte to-slopen' = then was their heart dissolved, made faint; Joshua, v. 1. \(\beta\). This is made more probable by the fact that slop (2) is from the same verb. I'erhaps slop, a pool, merely meant 'a slippery place,' a place slippery with wet and mire. Cf. Icel. slöp, slimy offal of fish, slepja, slime; Gael. and Irish slaib, mire, mud. The words slab (2), slabber, slaver are probably related. Der. slop, verb, to spill water, esp. dirty

water; slopp-y, slopp-i-ness. Also cow-slip, q. v., ox-(s)lip, q. v.

SLOP (2), a loose garnent. (Scand.) Usually in the pl. slops, large loose trousers, 2 Hen. IV, i. 2. 34. M. E. sloppe, Chaucer, C. T. 16101. We find 'in stolum vel on oferslopum' = in stoles or over-slops, as a gloss to in stolis in the Northumbrian version of Luke, xx. 46. The word is Scand, rather than E., the A.S. word being oferslype (dative case), Ælfric's Homilies, i. 456, l. 19.-Iccl. sloppr, a slop, gown, loose trailing garment; whence yfirsloppr, an outer gown or over-slop. - Icel. slupp-, stem of pt. t. pl. of sleppa, to slip, a strong verb; so called from its trailing on the ground β. So also A. S. slype (or slype), a slop, from A. S. slúpan, to glide; Dan. slæb, a train, from slæbe, to trail; G. schleppe, a train, from schleppen, to trail. And cf. O. Du. slope, later sloop, a slipper. Hexham, Sewel.

γ. Similarly Du. slodder-broek, slops, slopbreeches, is connected with O. Du. slodse, slippers, and with the E. work to dide. And see Slopere. verb to slide. And see Sleeve.

SLOPE, an incline. (E.) 'Slope, or oblique;' Minsheu. M. E. slope. 'For many-times I have it seen That many have begiled been For trust that they have set in hope Which fell hem afterward a-slope;' Rom. of the Rose, 4464. Here a-slope, it. on the slope, means 'contrary to expectation,' or 'in a disappointing way.' It is the same idiom as when we talk of 'giving one the slip.' It is a derivative of the verb to slip; formed, probably, from the pt. t. slap of the A.S. slipan, to slip, by the usual change of a to o (as in stain = stone). Tather than from the pp. slopen of the form slaipan; see Slip.

of the A.S. sipan, to slip, by the usual change of a to o (as in stain = stone), rather than from the pp. slopen of the form slipan; see Slip.

Thus a-slope is 'ready to slip,' or likely to disappoint; hence, in a disappointing way. Cf. prov. E. slape, slippery, which is from the, Icel. sleipr, slippery. Der. slope, verb, Macb. iv. 1. 57; a-slope.

SLOT (1), a broad, flat wooden bar which holds together larger pieces, bolt of a door. (O. Low G.) 'Still in use in the North, and applied to a bolt of almost any kind; 'Halliwell. 'Slotte of a dore, locquet;' Palsgrave. Spelt slot, sloot; Prompt. Parv. — Du. solt, a slock (Sewel) 'de sloten way histen. 'the locks of chests.' de sloten way

huysen, 'the closures of houses;' Hexham. The Du. slot also means & also find the verb sloeven, 'to play the slovenf;' id. Sewel gives Du. a castle. Derived from the verb sluiten, to shut (pt. t. sloot, pp. ges- slof, careless; slof, sb., an old slipper, slof, sb., neglect, sloffen, to loten). So also O. Fries. slot, from sluta, to shut; Low G. slot, from draggle with slippers. + Low G. sluf, slovenly; sluffen, sluffern, to be β. From the Teut. base SLUT, to shut, appearing in Du, sluiten; O. Fries, sluta; Low G. sluten; Swed, sluta (pt. t. slöt, pp. sluten); G. schliessen, M. H. G. sliezen, O. H. G. sliozan. Y. Cognate with Gk. κλείειν, to shut, Lat. claudere, to shut. 'We may give SKLU as the root; the Lat. and Teut. verb shew us a d suffixed;

Curtius, i. 184. See Close (1). SLOT (2), the track of a deer. (Scand.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Also spelt sleuth, as in the derivative Lowland Sc. sleuth-hound (Jamieson). M. E. sleuth, a track, Barbour's Bruce, vii. 21; whence slewth-hund, sleuth-hund, slooth-hund, a hound for tracking deer, id. vi. 36, 484, 669. Also sloth, Cursor Mundi, 1254; Ormulum, 1194.—Icel. slob, a track or trail in snow or the like; cf. slæda, to trail,

slædur, a gown that trails on the ground. Allied to sledi, a sledge; from Teut. base SLID, to slide; see Slide. Fick, iii, 359.

SLOTH, laziness, sluggishness. (E.) Lit. 'slowness.' M. E. slouthe, Chaucer, C. T. 15726; sleuthe, P. Plowman, B. v. 392.—A. S. slaw, sloth; Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, cap. xviii. § 3; lib. ii. pro. 7. Formed with suffix -8 (= Aryan -la) from A.S. slaw, slow; see Blow. Der. sloth, sb., an animal; sloth-ful, 1 Hen. VI, iii. 2.7; sloth-ful-ly; sloth-ful-ness

SLOUCH, to have a clownish look or gait. (Scand.) verb; but formerly a sb. 'Slouch, a great, vnwieldie, ill-fashioned man;' Minsheu, ed. 1627. 'Slouch, a great lubberly fellow, a meer countrybumpkin; Phillips. Hence to slouch is to act as a lout. Slouch is a weakened form of slouk * or sloke *; cf. prov. E. slock, loose, Sussex; Halliwell. - Icel. slokr, a slouching fellow; allied to slakr, slack. Cf. Swed. sloka, to droop; slokora, having drooping ears; slokig, hanging, slouching: Dan. slukbiret, slugivet, crest-fallen, lit. having drooping cars. Thus slouch is a derivative of Slack, q.v. And see Slug

SLOUGH (1), a hollow place filled with mud, a mire. (C.) M. E. slogh, slough, Chaucer, C. T. 7147, 14804. - A. S. sloh (stem slog); Kemble's A. S. Charters, 59, 123, 354, 554 (Leo). Not an A. S. word, but borrowed from Celtic, which explains it. — Irish sloc, a pit, hollow, pitfall, allied to slugpholl, a whirl-pool; so named from swallowing one up; from slugaim, I swallow, devour, gorge. + Gael. sloe, a pit, den, grave, pool, gutter, allied to slugaid, a slough or deep miry place, slugan, a whirlpool, gulf; from sluig, to swallow, absorb, devour. Cf. W. llawg, a gulp, from llaweio, to gulp, gorge. The Irish slug, to swallow, is cognate with Swed. sluka, Low G. sluken, to swallow, and G. schlucken, to swallow, hiccough (O. H. G. sluccan, cited by Curtius); and with Gk. λύζειν (for λύγ-νειν), to hic-

cough, sob; Curtius, i. 461. The form of the root is SLUG.

SLOUGH (2), the cast off skin of a snake; the dead part which separates from a sore. (Scand.) Pronounced sluf. Spelt slougth, Stanyhurst, tr. of Virgil, Æn. ii. 473; ed. Arber, p. 58. M. E. slouk, slow, Pricke of Conscience, 520 (footnote), where it is used in the sense of caul or integrument. Spelt slughe, slonus, slonus, in the sense of skin of a snake; Cursor Mundi, 745. From its occurrence in these Northern poems we may presume that the word is Scandinavian. The corresponding word occurs in Swed. dialects as slug (Jutland), with a similar form sluve or sluv (see sluv in Rietz), with the sense of covering. The Norweg. form is slo (Aasen). β . [With the latter form sluve we may compare Low G. slu, sluwe, a husk, covering, the pod of a bean or pea, husk of a nut; answering to the Cleveland word slough, the skin of a gooseberry (Atkinson); O. Du. sloove, 'a vaile or a skinne;' Hexham; cf. slooven, 'to cover ones head;' id.; G. schlaube (provincial), 'a shell, husk, slough.' The etymology of the latter set of forms is from the verb to slip, and they seem to be much the same word as Sleeve, q.v. The sense is 'that out of which a snake slips,' or 'a loose covering.' The O. Du. sloop, a pillow-case, covering for a pillow (Sewel), shews an older form, and may be immediately compared with Du. sloop, pt. t. of sluppen, to slip away (Sewel). See Slip.]

v. But the E. slough and Jutland slug are allied to G. schlauch, a skin, bag, also the gullet; and these words appear to be connected with G. schlucken, Swed. sluka, to swallow. Cf. Dan. slug, the gullet, sluge, to swallow; and see Slough (1). Thus there would appear to be a real connection between slough (1) and slough (2), and a total absence of connection between slough (2) and G. schlaube, &c. SLOVEN, a careless, lazy fellow. (Du.) Spelt sloven, slovyn, in Palsgrave. 'Some sluggysh slovyns, that slepe day and nyght:' Skelton, Garland of Laurel, 191. Not in early use, and apparently borrowed from Dutch. I cannot account for the suffix -en except by supposing it to be the E. adj. suffix, formerly commoner than it is now;

we still have gold-en, oak-en, wood-en; it may have been added at

first to give the word an adjectival force, which would soon be lost.

careless; sluffen, to go about in slippers, sluffen, slippers; obviously connected with slupen, to slip. Cf. also G. schlumpe, a slut, slattern, schlumpen, to draggle; allied to schlüpfen, to slip. β . For a similar substitution of ν for p in derivatives of slip, see Sleave, Sleeve. The base is obviously the Low G. slup, as seen in Goth. slup-ans, pp. of sliupan, to slip; see Slip. Note also Irish and Gael. slapach, slovenly, slapag, a slut.

¶ Not allied to slow. Der. sloven-ly, sloven-li-ness.

SLOW, tardy, late, not ready. (E.) M. E. slow, Wyclif, Matt. xxv. 26; slaw, Prompt. Parv. (where it has the slow of blunt, or dull of edge). - A. S. slaw, Matt. xxv. 26. + Du. slee. + Icel. sljór.+ Dan. slöv, blunt, dull. + Swed. slö, blunt, dull, dead, weak. + M. H. G. slé, O. H. G. sléo, blunt, dull, lukewarm. β. All from the Teut. base SLAIWA, blunt, weak, slow; Fick, iii. 358. Root unknown. Some suppose it to be connected with E. slack, but this is very doubtful; it may, however, be allied to sli-p, sli-de, sli-nk. Der.

slow-ly, slow-ness. Also slo-th (for slow-th), q.v. Also sloe, q.v. SLOW-WORM, a kind of snake. (E.) The allied words shew that it cannot mean 'slow worm,' but the sense is rather 'slayer' or 'striker,' from its (supposed) deadly sting. Indeed, the Swedish word is equivalent to an E. form worm-slow, i. e. 'worm-striker' or stinging serpent, shewing clearly that the word is compounded of two substantives. It was (and still is) supposed to be very poisonous. I remember an old rime: 'If the adder could hear, and the blind-worm see, Neither man nor beast would ever go free.' it is quite harmless. β . So persistent is the belief in the etymology from slow, that even Dr. Stratmann suggests that the spelling slow-wurm in Wright's Vocab. i. 91, col. 1, ought to be altered to slow-wurm, and the A.S. Dictionaries alter the spelling of the old glosses with the same view, viz. to make the evidence fit in with a preconceived popular etymology! — A. S. slá-wyrm. We find: 'Stellis, slá-wyrm;' Wright's Vocab. i. 24, col. 1; and again, id. i. 78, col. 2. Here slá is (I suppose) contracted from slaha *= smiter, from slahan, usually slein, to smite; the parallel form slaga occurs in Exod. xxii. 2; see Slay. + Swed. slå, usually ormslå, a blindworm (where orm = E. worm); from sld, to strike (Rietz, p. 618, where the dialectal form slo is given). + Norweg. slo, a blindworm; also called ormslo (Aasen); from slaa, to strike. ¶ Quite distinct from Swed, sla, blunt, dull, the cognate form with slow.

SLUBBER, to do carelessly, to sully. (Scand.) fyle [defile] a thyng; Palsgrave. And see Shak Merch Ven. ii. 8. 39; Oth. i. 3. 227. — Dan. slubbre, to slabber; Swed. dial. slubbra, to be disorderly, to slubber, slobber with the lips, a frequentative verb with suffix -ra (for -era) from slubba, to mix up liquids in a slovenly way, to be careless (Rietz). + Du. stobberen, 'to slap, to sup up;'
Sewel. + Low G. slubbern, to lap, sip. From the base SLUP,
equivalent to SLAP, to lick up; see Blabber.
SLUG, to be inactive. (Scand.) 'To stug in slouth;' Spenser,
F. O. ii. 122 M. F. slumer. Prompt Party States.

F. Q. ii. 1. 23. M. E. sluggen, Prompt. Parv.; where we also find slugge, adj., slothful; sluggy, adj., the same; sluggydnesse, slugnes, sloth. 'I slogge I waxe slowe, or draw behind;' Palsgrave. The verb is now obsolete. - Dan. slug, weakened form of sluk, appearing in slugöret, sluköret, with drooping ears; allied to Norweg. sloka, to go heavily, to slouch, Swed. sloka, to hang down, droop. Cf. Icel. slokr, a slouching fellow; and see Blouch, Slack. [The Du. slek, a slug, a snail, is derived at once from the base SLAK.] Note also Low G. slukkern, slakkern, to be loose, slukk, melancholy, downcast; from slekk chell. loose Downstrik Spanes F.O. is a slow of the slower from slakk, slack, loose. Der. slugg-isk, Spenser, F. Q. i. 5. 10; slugg-isk-ly, slugg-isk-ness. Also slugg-ard, Rich. III, v. 3. 225, with the F. suffix ard (= O. H. G. -hart, cognate with E. hard); slugg-ard-y, M. E. slogardie, Chaucer, C. T. 1044. Also slug, sb., a snail.

SLUICE, a sliding gate in a frame for shutting off, or letting out, water; a floodgate. (F., -L.) In Shak. Venus, 056; Lucrece, 1076. - O. F. escluse, 'a sluce, floodgate; 'Cot. Cf. Span. esclusa, a sluice, floodgate. - Low Lat. exclusa, a floodgate; lit. 'shut off (water).' - Lat. exclusa, fem. of exclusus, pp. of excludere, to shut out; see Exclude.

SLUMBER, to sleep lightly, repose. (E.) The b (after m) is excrescent. M. E. slumeren, Reliq. Antiquæ, i. 221 (Stratmann); slumberen; slombren, P. Plowman, A. prol. 10, B. prol. 10. Frequentative form of M. E. slumen, to slumber, Layamon, 17995, 18408, 32058. And this verb is from the sb. slume, slumber, spelt sloumbe in Allit. Poems, C. 186. - A.S. sluma, sb., slumber; Grein, ii. 457. This is formed, with the substantival suffix -ma, from a base SLU, the meaning of which does not appear. + Du. sluimeren. + Dan. slumre, frequentative of slumme, to slumber. + Swed. slumra, verb; -O. Du. slof, sloef, 'a careless man, a sloven, or a nastie fellow,' slummer, sb. + G. schlummern, verb; schlummer, sb. β. Probably Hexham; whence sloefachtiglick, 'negligent, or slovenly,' id. We connected with Lithuan. snusti (base snud), to slumber, snudis, a

slumberer; Russ. sno-videtse, a slumberer, dreamer, sno-vidienie, a by the forms found. It has been confused with it, but is quite disdream. Der. slumber, sb., slumber-er, slumber-ous.

SLUR, to soil, contaminate, reproach, pass over lightly with slight notice. (Scand.) 'With periods, points, and tropes he slurs his crimes;' Dryden (in Todd). 'They impudently slur the gospel;' Cudworth, Sermons, p. 73 (Todd). 'Without some fingering trick or slur;' Butler, Misc. Thoughts; Works, ed. Bell, iii. 176. M. E. sloor, slore, mud, clay, Prompt. Parv.; whence slooryyd, muddy, id. Prov. E. slur, thin washy mud; Halliwell, Forby. The orig, sense is 'to trail,' or draggle; hence, to pass over in a sliding or slight way, also, to trail in dirt, to contaminate.—Icel. slóra, to trail, contracted form of sloðra, to drag or trail oneself along; cf. slæða (for slæða), to trail. slæður, a gown that trails the ground, sloð, a track, trail (whence E. slot, a deer's track); see Blot (2). All derivatives from the Teut. base SLID, to slide, glide; see Blide. Cf. Fick, iii. 359. [Thus the key to this word is that a th or d has been dropped; it stands for slother or sloder; cf. prov. E. slither, to slide, slodder, slush, wet mud.] So also Swed. dial. slöra, to be careless or negligent; Norweg. slöre, to sully, to be negligent, slöda, slöe, a train. trail, slöda, slöe, to trail, draggle. + Low G. sluren, contracted form of sluddern, to hang loosely, to be lazy; slurig, sludderig, lazy. + O. Du. sleuren, slooren, to drag, trail, sloorigh, 'filthie or sluttish;' slodder, a sloven, sloode, a slut; Hexham. Der. slur, sb.

SLUT, a slovenly woman, slattern. (Scand.) M. E. slutte, Coventry Plays, 218 (Stratmann); and in Palsgrave. 'Slutte, Cenosus, Cenosa;' Prompt. Parv. Sutte occurs also in Occleve, Letter of Cupide, st. 34. Hence sluttish, Chaucer, C. T. 16104.—Icel. slöttr, a Cupide, st. 34. Hence sluttish, Chaucer, C. T. 16104. – Icel. slöttr, a heavy, loglike fellow; Swed. dial. slåta, an idle woman, slut, slåter, an idler; Norweg. slott, an idler; Dan. slatte, a slut. - Icel. slota, to droop, Swed. dial. slota, to be lazy, Norweg. sluta, to droop; allied to Dan. slat, loose, flabby, also spelt slatten, slattet. β. The Dan. forms slatten, slatte have a pp. suffix, such as can only come from a strong verb. This verb appears in Norweg. sletta (pt. t. slatt, pp. slottet), to dangle, hang loose like clothes, to drift, to idle about, be lazy (Aasen). Y. A nasalised form of this verb appears again in Swed. dial. slinta (pp. slant, pp. sluntit), to slide, glide, slip aside, with its derivatives slanta, to be idle, and slunt, 'a lubber, lazy sturdy fellow,' Widegren. These words are related to E. slant, sloping, which is a nasalised form from Teut. base SLID, to slide, as noted under Slant, q. v. 8. The notion of slipperiness or sliding about leads to that of clumsiness and sluttishness; of which there are numerous examples, as in E. slip-shod, &c. The corresponding Du. word keeps the d of the verb to slide; the word is slodde, 'a slut, or a careless woman, 'allied to slodder, 'a careless man,' slodder-hosen, 'large and wide hosen,' slodse, 'slippers;' Hexham. So also Icel. slobi, (I) a trail, (2) a sloven. And there is a most remarkable parallel in Irish and Gael. slaodaire, a lazy person, sluggard, from the verb slaod, to slide; as well as in Irish and Gael. slapaire, slapair, a sloven, allied to Gael. slaopach, trailing, drawling, slovenly, and to E. slip. ¶ Not allied to slattern, q. v. Der. slutt-ish, -ly, -ness. SLY, cunning, wily. (Scand.) M. E. slie, sly, Chaucer, C. T. 3201;

sly, Cunning, wily. (Scand.) M. E. site, siy, Chaucer, C. 1. 3201; sley, Havelok, 1084; sleh, Ormulum, 13408.—Icel. slægr (for slægr), sly, cunning. + Swed. slug. + Dan. slug, slu. + Low G. slou. + G. schlau. B. Cf. also Swed. slög, cunning. dexterous; also Icel. slægr, kicking, said of a horse who is ready to fling out or strike with his heels. The word is certainly from the Teut. base SLAH (SLAG), to strike; see Slay. 'From the use of a hammer being taken as the type of a handicraft;' Wedgwood; and see Fick, iii. 358, who adduces G. verschlagen, cunning, crafty, subtle, sly, from the same root. Der. sli-ly, sly-ness. Also sleight (i.e. sly-th), G. v.

sly-th), q.v.

BMACK (1), taste, flavour, savour. (E.) M. E. smak, a taste; Prompt. Parv. — A. S. smæc, taste; Grein, ii. 457; whence the verb smeegan, smæccan, to taste. 'Gusto, ie gesmeege,' Wright's Vocab. i. 17, col. 2. + O. Du. smaeck, 'tast, smack, or savour;' whence smaecken, 'to savour,' Hexham; Du. smaken, to taste. + Dan. smag. taste; smage, to taste. + Swed. smak, taste; smaka, to taste. + G. geschmack, taste; schmecken, to taste. B. All from a base SMAK, signifying 'taste;' remoter origin unknown. We may note the remarkable A. S. swæce, taste, Ælfric's Homilies, ii. 550, l. 11; which seems to be a parallel form.

y. Wedgwood says of smack that it is 'a syllable directly representing the sound made by the sudden collision or separation of two soft surfaces, as a blow with the flat hand, the sudden separation of the lips in kissing, or of the tongue and palate in tasting.' The cognate languages, however, keep the words for smack, a taste, and smack, a blow, remarkably distinct; as shewn under Smack (2). I conclude that the above illustration is not borne out by the forms actually found.

SMACK (2), a sounding blow, (E.?) We find smack, sb., a loud kiss, Tam. Shrew, iii. 2. 180. But the word does not seem to be at all old, and its supposed connection with Smack (1) is disproved smack; smask, a slight explosion, crack, report. Closely allied to

by the forms found. It has been confused with it, but is quite distinct. It seems to be of imitative origin, and may be an E. word, unless borrowed from Scandinavian.

B. The related words are Swed. smacka, to smack (distinct from smaka, to taste); Swed. dial. smakka, to throw down noisily, smäkk, a light quick blow with the flat hand, smäkka, to hit smartly; Dan. smække, to slam, bang (distinct from smage, to taste), smæk, a smack, rap (distinct from smage, taste). Also Low G. smakken, to smack the lips (distinct from smækken, to taste); O. Du. smacken, Du. smakken, to cast on the ground, fling, throw (distinct from Du. smaken, to taste); Du. smak, a loud noise. Also G. schmatzen, to smack, to fell (a tree), as distinct from schmecken, to taste. And see Smash.

y. We are certainly not justified in connecting the two senses of smack, when we observe what pains are taken in other languages to keep the forms separate. Cf. knack, crack.

Der. smack, verb; smatt-er, q. v., smash. G. v.

smash, q.v.

SMACK (3), a fishing-boat. (Du.) In Sewel's Du. Dict.
Doubtless borrowed from Dutch, like hoy, skipper, boom, yacht, &c.

O. Du. smacke, 'a kind of a long ship or boate,' Hexham; smak, 'a hoy, smack,' Sewel, ed. 1754. + Dan. smakke, a smack.

B. Generally supposed to be a corruption for snack, allied to snake; cf.

A. S. snace, a smack, small vessel, A. S. Chron. an. 1066, in the Laud

MS., ed. Thorpe, p. 337; Icel. snakkja, a kind of sailing-ship, so called from its snake-like movement in the water. The Dan. snakke

means (1) a snail, (2) a vessel or smack; from the verb represented in E. by sneak; see Snake, Sneak.

For the interchange of sm- and sn-, see Smatter.

SMALL, little, unimportant. (E.) M. E. smal; pl. smale, Chaucer, C. T. 9. — A.S. smæl, small, thin; Grein, ii. 457. + Du., Dan., and Swed. smal, narrow, thin. + Goth. smals, small. + G. schmal, narrow, thin, slim. β. All from Teut. base SMALA, small, Fick, iii. 357; closely related to which is the base SMAHA, small (id. 356), appearing in Icel. smár, Dan. smaa, Swed. små, O. H. G. smahe, small. γ. Perhaps further related to Gk. σμικρόε, small, Lat. macer, lean, thin, for which a base SMAK, small, has been assumed. Der. small-ness; small-pox (see Pox); small-age, q. v. SMALLAGE, celery. (Hybrid; E. and F., -L.) In Minsheu.

SMALLIAGE, celery. (Hybrid; E. and F., -L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. 'Smallage, a former name of the celery, meaning the small ache or parsley, as compared with the great parsley, alus atrum. See Turner's Nomenclator, A.D. 1548; and Gerarde's Herbal; 'Prior, Popular Names of British Plants. M. E. smalege, Wright's Vocab. i. 225, note 6. - A.S. smæl, small (see above); and F. ache, parsley, from Lat. apium, parsley.

smalt, apium, parsley.

smalt, glass tinged of a deep blue, used as a pigment. (Ital.,—O. H. G.) 'Smalt, a kind of blew powder-colour, us'd in painting; blue enamel; 'Phillips, ed. 1706. Also in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.

Ital. smalto, 'amell [enamel] for goldsmiths;' Florio. — O. H. G. smaltjan, M. H. G. smelzen, to smelt; cognate with E. Smelt, q. v.

The Du. smalt (in the present sense) is borrowed from Italian.

SMARAGDUS, a precious stone, emerald. (L., = Gk.) Also smaragd; M. E. smaragde, An O. E. Miscellany, p. 98, l. 174. — Lat. smaragdus. — Gk. σμάραγδος, an emerald. See Emerald. Doublet, emerald.

SMART, to feel a pain, to be punished. (E.) M. E. smerten, Havelok, 2647; spelt smeorten, Ancren Riwle, p. 238. last line. Once a strong verb; the pt. t. smeart occurs in O. Eng. Homilies, ii. 21, 1. 27. — A. S. smeortan (Somner); this word is unauthorised, but is clearly the correct form; the old strong pt. t. shews that the word is almost certainly A. S. The A. S. pt. t. would be smeart. and the pp. smorten. Du. smarten, to give pain; smart, pain. + Dan. smerte, vb. and sb. +Swed. smärta, vb. and sb. +O. H. G. smerzan, sometimes used as a strong verb (pt. t. smarz), G. schmerzen, to smart; O. H. G. smerza, G. schmerz, smart, pain. + Lat. mordere (with lost initial s), to bite, pain, stiag. + Skt. mrid (for smard), to rub, grind, crush. B. All from SMARD, to pain; see Fick, i. 836. But Fick (i. 175) excepts the Lat. and Skt. forms, which he refers to MARD, extension of MAR, to grind, pound. In any case, the form of the root of the present word is SMARD, as above; the Latin word seems more closely connected in sense than is the Skt. one. See Mordacity. Der. smart, sb., M. E. smerte, Chaucer, C. T. 3811; also smart, adi, M. E. smerte, i. e. painful, Havelok, 2055. The use of the adjective has been extended to mean pungent, brisk, acute, lively, witty. Hence smart-ly, smart-ness.

lively, witty. Hence smart-ly, smart-ness.

SMASH, to crush, break in pieces. (Scand.) A late word, added by Todd to Johnson. According to Webster, it is used by Burke. It is well known in the North (see Brockett and Jamieson), and is clearly a dialectal word adopted into more polite speech. Like many Northern words, it is of Scand. origin. — Swed. dial. smasks, which Rietz explains by smillkyssa, meaning to kiss with a sounding smack.

to smash a window-pane, which is the commonest use of the word in ordinary E. conversation. We also find Swed. dial. smakka, to throw down smack, i. e. with a sounding blow, smikk, to slap, strike quickly and lightly, smakkse, to slap down anything soft so as to make a noise. Also Low G. smakken, smaksen, to smack with the lips, to kiss with a sounding smack. B. It is thus clear that smaske stands for smake (by the common interchange of sk and ks. as in ax = ask); and $smak \cdot ss$ is formed, by the addition of s (with transitive sense, as in *clean-se*, to make clean), from the base SMAK, meaning a smack or slight report; hence smash (= smak-s) is to make a smack, cause a report, produce the sound of breaking, as in 'to v. This solution, considered doubtful by E. smask a window.' Müller, is quite satisfactory. Other solutions have no value, nor even any plausibility. The best of them is the supposition that smash as produced (by some mysterious prefixing of s, which is explaining as having an intensive force) from mash; but mash means to mix up, and no one has ever yet heard of 'mashing a window!' On the other hand, the saying that a ball was thrown 'smack (or smash) through a window' is sufficiently common. And cf. G. schmatzen, to fell a tree; from schmatz, a smack.

566

SMATTERING, a superficial knowledge. (Scand.) From the old verb to smatter, to have a slight knowledge of; the orig. sense was, perhaps, 'to prate.' 'I smatter of a thyng, I have lytell knowledge in it;' Palsgrave. 'For I abhore to smatter Of one so deuyllyshe a matter; Skelton, Why Come Ye Nat to Courte, 711. M.E. smateren, to make a noise; Songs and Carols, ed. Wright, no. lxxii (Stratmann). - Swed. smattra, to clatter, to crackle. A mere variant of Swed. snattra, to chatter, cognate with Dan. snaddre, to jabber, chatter, G. schnattern, to cackle, chatter, prattle.

\$\beta\$. Again, the Swed. snattra (for snakra) is a weakened frequentative form of snacka, to chat, prate; cognate with which are Dan. snakke, to chat, prate, and G. schnacken, to prate; note further the substantives, viz. Swed. snack, chat, talk, Dan. snak, twaddle, G. schnack, chit-chat. And further, cf. Swed. smacka, to smack (make a noise), to croak; Dan. smaske, snaske, to gnash, or smack with the lips in eating. γ . Hence smatter (or snatter) is a frequentative verb from a base SMAK, SNAK, denoting a smacking noise with the lips, hence, a gabbling, ¶ For the interchange of sm- and snprating. See Smack (2). see Smack (3).

SMEAR, to daub with something greasy or sticky. (E.) M. E. smerien, smeren, Ormulum, 994; also smirien; also smurien, Ancren Riwle, p. 372, l. 6. - A. S. smerien, Ps. xliv. 9; smyrian, Mark, xvi. 1. A weak verb, from the sb. smeru, fat, Levit. viii. 25, whence M. E. smere, fat, fatness, Genesis and Exodus, 1573. + Du. smeren, to grease; from smeer, fat. + Icel. smyrja, to anoint; from smjör, smör, grease; from smeer, fat. + Icel. smyrja, to anoint; from smjor, smor, grease. + Dan. smöre; from smör, sb. + Swed. smörja; from smör, sb.+G. schmieren; from schmeer, sb.

β. The general Teut. form of the sb. is SMERWA, fat, grease; Fick, iii. 356; allied to which are Goth. smairthr, fatness, smarna, dung. All from a base SMAR; cf. Lithuan. smarsas, fat, smala. tar; Gk. μύρον, an unguent, σμόγεις, emery for polishing.

γ. The base seems to be SMA, to rub, as seem in Gk. guideste, guideste to smooth spins. emery for polishing. γ. The base seems to be SMA, to rub, as seen in Gk. σμά-ειν, σμή-χειν, to smear, rub, wipe. Der. smear, sb., at present signifying the result of smearing, and a derivative of the

werb; not in the old sense of 'grease.' And see smir-ch, smelt (1).

SMELL, an odour. (E.) M. E. smel, Chaucer. C. T. 2420;
Ancren Riwle, p. 104, l. 10; also smul, O. Eng. Homilies, ii. 99, l. 1,
Not found in A. S., but prob. a true Eng. word. Allied to Du. smeulen.
'to smoke hiddenly,' i. e. to smoulder; Low G. smelen, to smoulder. B. The idea is evidently taken from the suffocating vapour given off by smouldering wood; the l, as usual, stands for an older r, and we find a more original word in A.S. smoran or smorian, to suffocate, whence the pt. pl. smoradum, Matt. xiii. 9 (Rushworth MS.) See further under Smoulder and Smother. Der. smell, verb, M. E.

smellen, Chaucer, C. T. 3691, smullen, O. Eng. Hom. ii. 35, l. 3.

SMELT (1), to fuse ore. (Scand.) In Phillips, ed. 1706; but not noticed by Skinner, ed. 1671. I have little doubt that the word is really Swedish, as Sweden was the chief place for smelting iron ore, and a great deal of iron is still found there; (cf. Slag). - Dan. smelte, to fuse, smelt; Swed. smalta, to smelt, run, liquefy; smalta malm, to smelt ore; Widegren. + O. Du. smilten, smelten, to melt, mollifie, make liquid, or to found; Hexham. Note here the use of found where we should now say smelt. + G. schmelzen, O. H. G. smalzjan, to smelt.

3. All these are secondary or weak verbs, connected with an older strong verb appearing in the Swed. smälta, to melt, i. e. to become liquid, for which Rietz gives the pt. t. small and supine smultion, and cites O. Swed. smalta (pt. t. smalt, pp. smultin). It also appears in G. schmelzen, (pt. t. schmolz), to melt, dissolve, become liquid. γ. The orig, sense of this base SMALT was 'to become oily' or become soft, like butter or fat, as shewn by solve, become liquid. O. Du. smalt, 'grease or melted butter;' smalts, smalsch, 'liquid,

smiska, to slap, occurring in the very sense of 'to smash glass' or \$soft, or fatt' (Hexham); O. H. G. smalz, fat, grease (G. schmalz). Further, this O. H. G. smalz may be compared with Lithuan. smarsas, fat, Goth. smairthr, fat, and other words discussed under smear, of which the orig. sense was 'to anoint with fat,' or rub over with grease.

8. Thus SMALT is for SMART (Aryan SMARD), with grease. formed as an extension from SMAR, grease; for which see Smear; Fick, iii. 836. «. We may also compare Gk. μέλδομαι, to become liquid. But the connection with melt is by no means so certain as might appear. It is common to call smelt a 'strengthened' form of melt, made by prefixing s, though there is no reason why s should be prefixed; if the connection is real, it may well be because smelt was the older form, and s was dropped. In that case the MAR, to pound (whence E. melt), is to be referred to \checkmark SMA, to rub (whence E. smelt), as the more original form. Der. smalt, q. v.; enamel, q. v., And see mute (2).

SMELT (2), a kind of fish. (E.) M. E. smelt, Prompt. Parv. —
A. S. smelt. 'Sardina, smelt,' in a list of fish; Wright's Voc. i. 281, col. 2. + Dan. smelt. + Norweg. smelta (1), a mass, lump; (2) the name of various kinds of small fish, as Gadus minutus, also a small β. The name prob. means 'smooth;' cf. A. S. smeolt, whiting. smyll, serene, smooth (of the sea), orig. liquid; from the verb to smelt; see Smelt (1).

Webster says: 'from the peculiar smell;' with this cf. the scientific name Osmerus (Gk. δσμηρός, fragrant). This I believe to be simply impossible, though this imaginary 'etymology' may have originated the 'scientific' name. We have yet to find the verb to smell in A.S.; and we must explain the t.

SMILE, to laugh slightly, express joy by the countenance. (Scand.) M.E. smilen, Chaucer, C.T. 4044; Will of Palerne, 991. Not a very old word in E. - Swed. smila, to smirk, smile, fawn, simper; Dan. smile. + M.H.G. smielen, smieren, smiren, to smile. + Lat. mirari, to smite. + M.11. G. smiteln, smitern, smiten, to smite. + Lat. mirari, to wonder at; mirus, wonderful.

B. All from the base SMIR, an extension from \$\sqrt{SMI}\$, to smile; cf. Skt. smi, to smile; Fick, iii.
836, 837. See Miracle, Admire, Smirk. Der. smiler, Chaucer, C. T. 2001; smile, sb., St. Brandan, 4 (Stratmann); see smir-k.

SMIRCH, to besmear, dirty. (E.) 'And with a kind of umber smirch my face;' As You Like It, i. 3. 114. Allied to the old word

smore. 'I smore ones face with any grease or soute [soot], or such lyke, Ie barbouille;' Palsgrave. And since smore is another form of smear, it is clear that smirch (weakened form of smer-k) is an extension from M. E. smeren, to smear; see Smear.

SMIRK, to smile affectedly, smile, simper. M. E. smirken; St. Katharine, 356. – A. S. smercian, Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, cap. xxxiv. § 12 (lib. iii. pr. 11). Cf. M. H. G. smieren, smiren, to smile; shewing that A. S. smercian is from the base SMIR-K, extended from SMIR, whence E. smile. See Smile. Der. smirk, sb.; also obsolete adj. smirk, trim, neat, Spenser, Shep. Kal., Feb. 1. 72.

SMITE, to strike, beat, kill. (E.) M. E. smiten, pt. t. smat, smot, pp. smiten. The pt. t. is spelt smoot, Wyelif, Luke, xxii. 50; with pl. smyten (= smiten), id. xxiii. 48. - A. S. smitan, pt. t. smit, pp. smiten; Grein, ii. 458. + Du. smijten. + Swed. smida, to forge. + Dan. smide, to fling. + G. schmeisen, to smite, fling, cast; O. H. G. smizan, to throw, to stroke, to smear. Cf. Goth. bismeitan, to anoint, besmear, β. The orig. sense would appear to be 'to rub John, ix. 11. or smear over, a sense which actually appears in the O. H. G. and Gothic; and even in A.S. this sense is not unknown; note also O. Swed. smita, to smite, smeta, to smear (Ihre), Icel. smita, to stcam from being fat or oiled; and see further under Smut. The connection between 'to rub' and 'to smite' is curious, but the latter sense is a satirical use of the former; we had the phrase 'to rub down with an oaken towel,' i. e. to cudgel; and, in the Romance of Partenay, 1. 5653, a certain king is said to have been 'so well Anoynted' that he had not a whole piece of clothing left upon him; the orig. French text says that he was bien oingt. v. Curtius connects the O. H. G. smizan with Skt. meda, fat, from mid, to be unctuous, from a SMID;

SMITH, a worker in metals. (E.) M. E. smith, Chaucer, C. T. 2027.—A. S. smit; Grein, ii. 457. + Du. smid. + Icel. smidr. + Dan. and Swed. smed. + G. schmied, M. H. G. smit, smid. + Goh. smitha, in comp. aiza-smitha, copper-smith. β. All from the Teut. base SMITHA, a smith; Fick, iii. 357. It is usual to explain this (after the method of Horne Tooke, which is known to be wrong) as he that smiteth, from 'the sturdy blows that he smites upon the anvil;' Trench, Study of Words. But there is no support for this notion to be had from comparative philology; we might as well connect kith with kite, as far as phonetic laws are concerned. v. The most that can be said is that smi-th and smi-te may be from a common base, with the notion of rubbing smooth. But the word with which smith has a real and close connection is the word smooth; see Smooth. Der. smith-y, M. E. smitoe, Ancren Riwle, p. 284, l. 24, A. S. smitoe, Wright's Vocab. i. 34, col. 2; Icel. smitja. Also gold-smith, silver-smith; &c.

SMOCK, a shirt for a woman. (E.) M. E. smok, Chaucer, C. T. Du. smeulen, 'to smoak hiddenly,' Sewel. See Smell. 3238.—A. S. smoc. 'Colobium, smoc vel syrc' [sark]; Wright's Voc. i. 25, col. 2. Put for smog* or smocg*; and so called because 'crept into;' from smogen, pp. of the strong verb smeogan, smugan, occurring in Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, cap. xxiv. § 1 (lib. iii. pr. 2). Cf. Shetland smooth to draw on as a glove or a stabilizer. Exhaucts Shetland smook, 'to draw on, as a glove or a stocking;' Edmondston. + Icel. smookir, a smock; from smoginn, pp. of smjuga, 'to creep through a hole, to put on a garment which has only a round hole to put the head through.' Cf. O. Swed, smog, a round hole for the head. These Also Ical smeagin to slip off one's need, caused

smogga. See further under Smug and Smuggle.

SMOKE, vapour from a burning body, esp. wood or coal. (E.)

M. E. smoke, Chaucer, C. T. 5860. — A. S. smoca (rare). 'pone wlacan smocan waces flesces' = the warm smoke of weak flax; Be Dómes Dæge, ed. Lumby, l. 51. - A.S. smoc-, stem of smocen, pp. of strong verb smedean (pt. t. smede), to smoke, reek, Matt. xii. 20. Hence also the various forms of the sb., such as smede, smfe; the latter occurs in Ælfric's Homilies, ii. 202, l. 4 from bottom. The secondary verb smocigan (derived from the sb. smoca) occurs on the same page, l. 24. + Du. smook, sb. + Dan. smöge, weak verb, to smoke. + G. schmauch, smoke.

β. All from a Teut. base SMUK. smoke. + G. schmauch, smoke. β. All from a Teut. base SMUK. If the Gk. σμύχειν, to burn slowly in a smouldering fire, be a related word, the common Aryan root would take the form SMU (see Smother); cf. Irish smuid, vapour, smoke, much, smoke, W. mwg, smoke, and perhaps Lithuan. smaugti, to choke. Der. smoke, A. S. smocigan, as above; smok-er, smok-y, smok-i-ness.

SMOOTH, having an even surface. (E.) M. E. smoothe, Rom. of the Rose, 542; also common in the form smethe (due to vowelchange from δ to α (= ϵ), Rob. of Glouc. p. 424, l. 20, Pricke of Conscience, 6349. — A. S. smete, Luke, iii. 5, where the Northumb. versions have smoete; cf. 'Aspera, unsmote,' Wright's Voc. ii. 7, col. 1. The preservation of the (older) vowel o in mod. E. is remarkable.
β. Related to O. Du. smedigh, smijdigh, 'handeable, or soft' (Hexham),
Du. smijdig, malleable, G. geschmeidig, malleable, ductile, smooth;
and hence clearly connected with E. smith. Cf. Low G. smede, a smithy, smid, a smith, smeden, to forge; Dan. smed, a smith, smede, to forge, smidig, pliable, supple. γ . The connection between the ϕ of smooth and the i of smith is difficult to follow; but may be accounted for by the supposition that there was once a lost strong verb which in Gothic would have taken the form smeithan*, to forge, with pt. t. smaith*, and pp. smithans*, corresponding to which would have been an A.S. smilpan*, to forge (pt. t. smάδ*, pp. smilen*). We could then deduce smooth from the A.S. pt. t. smáδ, and smith from the pp. smilen.

8. Now this lost verb is actually still found in Swedish dialects; Rietz gives the normal form as smida, with pt. t. smed, pp. smiden; and another trace of it occurs in Icel. smid, smith's work, as noted in the Icel. Dict. Thus the orig. sense of smooth is forged, or flattened with the hammer. Der. smooth, verb, answering to A. S. smootian, Wright's Vocab. i. 28, col, 2; smooth-ly; smooth-ness, A. S. smédnys, Wright's Voc. i. 53, col. 2.

SMOTHER, a suffocating smoke, thick stifling dust. (E.)

Smother stands for smorther, having lost an r, which was retained even in the 14th century. M. E. smorther; spelt smorpe, smorper, smorper, P. Plowman, C. xx. 303, 305 (some MSS. have smolder, id. B. xvii. 321). Smor-ther is 'that which stifles;' formed, with the suffix -ther (Aryan -tar) of the agent, from A.S. smor-ian, to choke, stifle, Matt. xiii. 7 (Rushworth MS.), preserved in Lowland Sc. smoor, to stifle; see Burns, Brigs of Ayr. 1. 33.

3. B. Cognate with A.S. smorian see Burns, Brigs of Ayr, 1. 33. B. Cognate with A.S. smorian are Du. smooren, to suffocate, stiffe, stew, and G. schmoren, to stew. Cf. O. Du. smoor, 'smoother, vapour, or fume' (Hexham); which is the sb. from which Du. smooren is derived. Similarly the A.S. weak verb smorian must be referred to a sb. smor*, vapour; cf. Dan. smul, y. Smother is certainly related to smoulder and smell; we may conjecture an Aryan root SMU, with the sense perhaps of 'stifle; this would also account for smo-ke; see Smoke. Der. smother, verb, M. E. smortheren, O. Eng. Homilies, i. 251, l. 7. And see smoulder. SMOULDER, to burn with a stifling smoke. (E.) as wete wood doth; I smolder one, or I stoppe his brethe with smoke; Palsgrave. M. E. smolderen, Allit. Poems, B. 95; from the sb. smolder, a stifling smoke. 'Smoke and smolder,' P. Plowman, B. xvii. 321; where the later text has 'smoke and smorper' (= E. smother), id. C. xx. 303; and see Palladius on Husbandry, i. 929.

B. The M. E. smolder and smorther are, in fact, merely two spellings of the same word, and could therefore be used convertibly. The change of r into l is very common, and the further change of smolther into smolder followed at the same time, to make the word pronounceable.

7. [The Dan. smuldre, to crumble, moulder, from smul, dust, may be ultimately related, but is not the original of the E. word, being too remote in sense.] The E. smoulder, the constant of the E. word, being too remote in sense.] is closely connected with Low G. smölen, smelen, to smoulder, as in dat holt smelet weg = the wood smoulders away (Bremen Wörterbuch);

8. The interchange of r and l may be curiously illustrated from Dutch. Thus, where Hexham gives smoel, with the senses (1) sultry, (2) drunk, Sewel gives smoorheet, excessively hot, and smoordronken, excessively drunk; this links smoel with smoor, and both of them with Du. smooren, to stifle.

SMUDGE, to sully; see Smut below.

SMUJG, neat, trim, spruce. (Scand.) In Shak. Merch. Ven. iii. 1. 40; &c. 'I could have brought a noble regiment Of smug-skinnds Nunnes into my countrey soyle;' Gascoigne, Voyage into Holland, A. D. 1572; Works, i. 393. Spelt smoog, Stanyhurst, tr. of Virgil, Æn. ii. 474; ed. Arber, p. 59. A weakened form of smuk. Dan. smuk, pretty, fine, fair, also spelt smück (lhre). Hence Swed. smuck, elegant, fine, fair, also spelt smück (lhre). Hence Swed. smuck, elegant, line, unit, also spent smuck (line). Hence Swed. smycka, to adorn (by vowel change from u to y). + Low G. smuk, neat, trim. + G. schmuck, trim, spruce; cf. schmuck, sb., ornament, schmücken, to adorn.

B. The M. H. G. smücken or smucken meant not only to clothe, adorn, but also to withdraw oneself into a place of security, and is said to be a derivative from the older strong verb of security, and is said to be a derivative from the older strong verb smiegen, to creep into (G. schmiegen, to wind, bend, ply, cling to); see Wackernagel. This M. H. G. smiegen is cognate with A.; smigan, smeogan, to creep. \(\gamma\). This links smug with smock, which shews the opposite changefrom g to k, as shewn under that word. A smock, orig, so named from the hole for the neck into which one crept, became a general term for dress, clothes, or attire, as in the case of G. schmuck, attire, dress, ornament, adornment, &c.; and smug is merely the corresponding adjective, meaning 'dressed,' hence spruce, neat, &c. See further under Smock and Smuggle.

SMUGGLE, to import or export secretly, without paying legal duty. (Scand.) Phillips, ed. 1706, gives the phrase 'to smuggle goods.' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, has: 'Smuglers, stealers of customs, well known upon the Thames.' Sewel's Du. Dict., ed. 1749, the standard of the sewel should be smaller.' The sewel should be smaller.' The sewel should be smaller.' The sewel should be smaller.' The smaller of the sewel should be smaller.' The smaller of the sewel should be smaller.' The smaller of the sewel should be smaller.' The smaller of the same should be smaller.' The smaller of the same should be smaller of the same should be smaller.' The smaller of the same should be smaller of the same gives: 'Sluyken, to smuckle; sluyker, a smuckler.' The word is not Dutch, the Du. smokkelen, to smuggle, being modern, and unnoticed by Sewel and Hexham. It is, however, plainly a sailor's word, and of Scand. origin. – Dan. smugle, to smuggle: a frequentative form (with usual suffix -le) from the old strong verb found in Norweg. smjuga (pt. t. smaug), to creep; whence also Dan. i smug, adv., secretly, privately, and smughandel, contraband trade. Closely allied to Dan. smöge, a narrow (sccret) passage, Swed. smuga, a lurking-hole, Icel. smuga, a hole to creep through, smugall, penetrating, smugligr, penetrating. β . All from the strong verb found in Icel. smjuga (pt. t. smaug, pl. smugu, pp. smoginn), to creep, creep through a hole, put on a garment which has only a round hole to put the head through; cf. Swed. smyga, to sneak, to smuggle. Cognate with A.S. smedgan, smugan, to creep (pt. t. smeág, pl. smugan, pp. smagen); M. H. G. smiegen, strong verb, to press into (Fick, iii. 357); all from Teut. base SMUG, to creep. Cf. Lithuan. smukti, to glide, i-smukti, to

creep into. Der. smuggl-er; see smock, smug.

SMUT, a spot of dirt, esp. of soot. (Scand.) Not a very old word; formerly smutch (really a corruption of smuts), which is therefore more correct. 'Smutche on ones face, barboyllement;' Palsgrave. 'Hast smutched thy nose;' Winter's Tale, i. 2. 121.—

Swed. smuts, smut, dirt, filth, soil; whence smutsa, verb, to dirt, to sully. + Dan. smuds, filth; whence smudse, to soil, dirty, sully. The Dan. form accounts for E. smudge, to smear, to soil (Halliwell), and for M. E. smoge, with the same sense (id.) + G. schmutz, smut; whence schmutzen, to smudge. β. The Swed. smut-s is formed with suffix -s (= Aryan -as-, Schleicher, Compend. § 230) from the base which appears in E. as the verb to smite. From the same source are Swed. smet, grease, filth, smeta, to bedaub, smitta, contagion, smitta, to infect; Dan. smitte, contagion; Icel. smeita, fat steam, as if from cooking, smita, to steam from being fat or oiled. Also Du. smoddig, smutty, smotsen, to smudge.

7. We have the same idea in M. E. smoterlich, which I explain as 'wanton,' like prov. E. smutty, Chaucer, C. T. 5961; and in M. E. besmotred, i. c. smutted, dirtied, id. 76. Also in A.S. smittian, to spot, Wright's Voc. ii. 151, besmitan, to pollute, defile, Mark, vii. 15, derivatives of smitan, to smite, hence, to infect; cf. Shakespeare's use of strike, Cor. iv. 1.13. See Smite. Der. smut, verb; smutt-y, smutt-i-ly, smutt-i-ness. SNACK, a part, portion, share; see Snatch.

SNAFFILE, a bridle with a piece confining the nose, and with a slender mouth-piece. (Du.) 'A bitte or a snoffle;' Baret (1580). Short for snaffle-piece = nose-piece. 'With a snaffle and a brydle;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 1366 (R.) And in Shak. Antony, ii. 2. 63. 'A snaffle, Camus; to snaffle, rudere;' Levins. = Du. snavel, a horse's purelle. On mathematical the necessary of a best or a fish.' muzzle; O. Du. snabel, snavel, 'the nose or snout of a beast or a fish;' Hexham, Dimin. of O. Du. snabbe, snebbe, 'the bill or neb of a bird;' id. The lit, sense of snabbe is 'snapper;' it is a weakened form of snapp-a* (with suffix -a of the agent), from O. Du. snappen, 'to

origin; see Knag.] Snag is a sb. from the prov. E. verb snag, to trim, to cut off the twigs and small branches from a tree; the tool used (a kind of bill-hook) is called a snagger; hence also the Kentish snaggle, to nibble (Halliwell).—Gael. snagair, to carve or whittle away wood with a knife, snaigh, to hew, cut down, reduce wood into shape, trim; Irish snaigh, a hewing, cutting. Cf. also Gael. snag, a little audible knock; Irish snag, a wood-pecker. Thus the lit. sense of the verb to snag is to chip or cut away gradually, to trim, to prune. Hence also Icel. snagi, a clothes-peg.

SNAIL, a slimy creeping insect. (E.) M.E. snayle, Prompt. Parv.

The i (y) is due to an earlier g, precisely as in hail (1), nail. - A. S. snægl, snegel; Wright's Voc. i. 24, l. 4; i. 78, col. 2. Snægl (= snage, sneget; Wright's Voc. 1. 24, 1. 4; 1. 70, col. 2. Snage (= snage, sneget) is a weakened diminutive, with g for c, from A. S, snaca, n snake, a creeping thing; see Snake. The lit. sense is 'a small creeping thing,' or little reptile. Cf. M. E. snegge (prov. E. snag), a snail, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 32; and G. schnecke, a snail, Swed. snäcka. + Icel. snigill, a snail. + Dan. snegl.

SNAKE, a kind of serpent. (E.) The lit. sense is 'a creeping thing,' which is a the street of state

thing, which is also the sense of serpent and of reptile. M. E. snake, Wyclif, Rom. iii. 13. - A. S. snaca, to translate Lat. scorpio, Luke, x. The sense is 'creeper,' but the corresponding A. S. verb is only found in the form snican, with a supposed pt. t. snic *, pp. snicen * see Sneak, which is the mod. E. form. Perhaps the former a of the A. S. word was orig. long, as in Icelandic. + Icel. snákr; also snókr. + Dan. snog. + Swed. snok. And cf. Skt. nága, a serpent; Schmidt, Vocalismus, ii. 472. Der. snail.

SNAP, to bite suddenly, snatch up. (Du.) In Shak. Much Ado, v. 1. 116. 'A snapper-up of unconsidered trifles;' Wint. Tale, iv. 3.
26. 'I snappe at a thing to catche it with my tethe;' Palsgrave. Not an old word. - Du. snappen, to snap, snatch; 'to snap up, or to intercept, Hexham. + Dan. snappe; Swed. snappa, to snatch away. + G. schnappen, M. II. G. snaben, to snap, snatch.

B. All from Teut. base SNAP, to snatch, parallel to SNAK; see Snatch. β. All from Der. snapp-ish, i. e. ready to bite or snap; snapp-ish-ly, -ness. Also snap-dragon, a plant, so called because the lips of the corolla, when parted, snap together like a dragon's mouth; also a game in which raisins are snapped out of a flame, as if from a fiery dragon. Also snap-hance, a fire-lock (Nares), from Du. snaphaan, a fire-lock, O. Du. snaphane, 'a robber that snaps upon one in the highway, or a snaphannee' (Hexham); from Du. snappen, to snap, and haan, a cock, also a cock of a gun, allied to E. Hen, q.v. Also snaff-le, q.v. And see snip. old strong verb snip, pt. t. snap; Rietz, indeed, gives such a verb as still found in Swed. dialects, viz. infin. snippa, pt. t. snapp, old pp. snuppit, with the sense to snap, to snatch. This at once accounts for E. snip; also for snub (weakened form of snup); also for snuff (2), to snap or snip off the end of the wick of a candle. Parallel to this is the base SNAK, to gasp, hence to snatch; here also we find O. Du. snick or snack, a gasp (Hexham), and Low G. snukken, to sob. Yet again, we not only have E. sniff, but also E. snuff (1), besides Swed.

snaffa, to snuffle. We thus recognise (1) the base SNAP, to bite at
quickly (variants snip, snup); (2) the base SNAK, to gasp, snatch at
(variants snik, snuk); and (3) the base SNAF, to inhale breath

(variants snif, snuf). All perhaps from the same orig. root. **SNARE**, a noose, trap. (E.) Properly a noose, a trap formed with a looped string. 'Hongide himself with a snare;' Wyclif, Matt. xxvii. 5.—A.S. snear, a cord, string; Grein, ii. 450. + Du, snear, a string. + Icel. snera, a snare, halter. + Dan. snere. + Swed. snera. + O. H. G. snerahha. a noose; cited by Fick, iii. 350, Curtius, i. 392.

B. From the Teut. type SNARIIA (the h being preserved in O. H. G.); and this is from the Teut. strong verb SNARH, appearing in M. H. G. snerhen, to bind tightly, cited by Fick, and in Icel. snara, to turn quickly, twist, wring (though this is a weak verb). We may also note G. schnur, a lace, string, line, cord, which is prob. an allied word; so also Icel. snæri, a twisted rope. Teut. SNARH answers to Aryan SNARK, to draw together, contract, whence Gk. νάρκη, cramp, numbness; see Narcissus. δ. The Aryan SNARK is an extension from Δ SNAR, to twist, wind; whence Lithuan. ner-ti, to thread a needle, draw into a chain, Lat. ner-uus, a sinew, nerve; see Nerve.

6. And we may further note the O.Irish snáthe, thread, cited in Curtius, i. 393; this suggests that the \(\sqrt{SNAR},\) to twist, wind, is related to \(\sqrt{SNA},\) to wind, spin, whence Lat. nere, to spin. Cf. Skt. snasa, snayu, snava, a tendon, sinew. Der. snare, verb, Temp. ii. 2. 174, M. E. snaren, Prompt. Parv.; snar-er, en snare. Also (obsolete) snar-l, a noose, Trevisa, ii 385.

snap up, or to intercept;' id. See Snap. + G. schnabel, bill, snout; SNARL, to growl as a surly dog. (E.?) In Shak. K. John, iv. dimin. of schnappe, a vulgar term for mouth; from schnappen, vb. SNAG, an abrupt projection, as on a tree where a branch has been cut off, a short branch, knot, projecting tooth. (C.) 'Which with a staffe, all full of litle snags;' Spenser, F. Q. ii. 11. 23; cf. iv. 7. 7. [The word knag, which has much the same sense, is of Celtic snarren, 'to brawl, to scould, or to snarle;' Hexham. + G. schnar
snarren, 'to brawl, to scould, or to snarle;' Hexham. + G. schnar
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snarren, 'to brawl, to scould, or to snarle;' Hexham. + G. schnar
snarren, 'to brawl, to snarle speak in the throat. Cf. snarren, to rattle the letter R, to snarl, speak in the throat. Cf. also Icel. snörgla, to rattle in the throat; snörgl (pronounced snörl), a ratling sound in the throat. Evidently related to Sneer, Snore, Snort, which see.

¶ Evidently also a parallel form to gnari, to snarl; see Gnarl.

SNATCH, to seize quickly, snap up. (E.) M. E. snaechen, Alisaunder, ed. Stevenson, 6559 (Stratmann); spelt snecchen, Ancren Riwle, p. 324, l. 27. Snacchen is a weakened form of snakken, and may be considered as an E. word, though not found in A. S. The k is preserved in the sb. snack, a portion, lit. a snatch or thing snatched up; Lowland Scotch snak, a snatch made by a dog at a hart, a snap of the jaws, Douglas, tr. of Virgil, xii. 754 (Lat. text). 'Snack, a share; as, to go snacks with one;' Phillips, ed. 1706. + Du. snakken, to gasp, desire, long, aspire; 'de Visch snackt na het water, the fish gasps for water;' Hexham. The Low G. snakken, prov. G. schnakken, to chatter, is the same word in a different application; cf. also G. schnattern, to cackle, chatter. β. All from a Teut. base SNAK, to catch at with the mouth move the jaws, parallel to SNAP (as in E. snap) and to SNAT (as in G. schnattern, to chatter). These bases are all imitative, with the notion of a movement of the jaws. Der. snatch, sb.; body-snatcher. Also snack, sb., as above. Also prov. E. sneck, the 'snap' or latch of a door. remarks on Snap.

SNEAK, to creep or steal away slily, to behave meanly. (E.) In Shak. Troil. i. 2. 246. M. E. sniken. Sniked in ant ut neddren' = adders creep in and out; O. Eng. Homilies, i. 251. The mod. E. word has kept the orig. sound of the A.S. i. - A.S. snican, to creep; Grein, ii. 459. Supposed to be a strong verb (pt. t. snúc *, pp. snicen *); the Icel. pp. snikinn occurs, from an obsolete verb, with the sense of covetous, hankering after. We also find Icel. snikja (weak verb), to hanker after, to beg for food silently, as a dog does; Dan. snige sig, to sneak, slink. Also Swed. dial. sniga, to creep, strong verb (pt. t. sneg); snika, to hanker after, strong verb (pt. t. snek). β. All from a Teut. base SNIK, to creep; cf. Irish and Gael. snaigh, snaig, to eep, crawl, sneak. Der. snake, q. v., snail, q. v.

SNEAP, to pinch, check. (Scand.) See Snub.

SNEER, to express contempt. (Scand.) 'Sneer, to laugh foolishly or sconfully; 'Phillips, ed. 1706; prov. E. sneering-match, a grinning match (Forby). Rare. M. E. sneren to deride. 'pai snered me with snering swa, Bot gnaisted over me with thaire tethe tha' = they derided me so with sneering, also they gnashed upon me with their teeth; Early Eng. Psalter, ed. Stevenson (Surtees Soc.), Ps. xxxiv. 16; and see Ps. ii. 4. - Dan. snærre, to grin like a dog; Hunden snærrede ad hem, the dog shewed its teeth at him (Molbech). is closely allied to the obsolete E. snar; for which see Snarl,

SNEEZE, to eject air rapidly and audibly through the nose. (E.) 'Looking against the sunne doth induce sneezing;' Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 687. M.E. snesen, Trevisa, v. 389 (Stratmann). In Chaucer, Group H, l. 62 (l. 17011, ed. Tyrwhitt), the right reading is fneseth, not sneseth. But snesen is doubtless either a modification of fnesen, or a parallel form to it; the initial s is perhaps due to Dan. snuse, to sniff, for which see **Snout**.

B. We find also fnesynge, violent blowing, Wyclif, Job, xli. 18.—A. S. fneósan, to sneeze; whence fneósung, sternutatio, printed sneosung (by error) in Wright's Vocab. i. 46, col. 1. Allied to A.S. fnæst, a puff, blast, Grein, i. 307; Icel. fnasa, to sneeze, snort. + Du. fniezen, to sneeze. + Swed. fnysa, Dan. fnyse, to snort. \(\gamma\). We thus arrive at a base FNUS, evidently a mere variant of HNUS, to sneeze, Fick, iii. 82; for which see Neese. Der. sneeze. And see neese.

SNIFF, to scent, draw in air sharply through the nose. (Scand.) Not common in old books. Johnson defines snuff, sb., as 'resentment expressed by snifting'. M. E. sneuien or sneuen (with u=v), O. Eng. Homilies, ii. 37, l. 25; ii. 207, l. 16; this would give a later E. sneeve *, whence was formed sneevle, to snivel, given in Minsheu. - Icel. sneffa*, a lost verb, of which the pp. snaffr, sharp-scented, occurs (Acts, xvii. 21); Dan. snive, to sniff, snuff; and cf. Swed. snyfta, to sob. And cf. Icel. snippa, to sniff with the nose, snapa, to sniff. Allied to Snuff (1), q.v. Der. sniff, sb.; sniv-sl, q.v. SNIP, to cut off, esp. with shears or scissors, (Du.) Shak. has

snip, sb., L. L. L. iii. 22; also snipt, pp., All's Well, iv. 5. 2. He connects it with snap, id. v. 1. 63.—Du. snippen, to snip, clip. A weakened form of Du. snappen, 'to snap up, or to intercept,' Hexham; see Snap. + G. schnippen, to snap; weakened form of schnappen, to snap, to catch.

It has probably been influenced in use by the snap, to catch. similar word nip, which comes however from the Teut. base KNIB; see Nip. Der. snip, sb.; snipp-et, a small piece, dimin. of snip, sb., on any case, it is closely related to snout and to prov. E. snite, to Butler's Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 3. l. 824. Also snip-snap, Pope, Dunciad,

SNIPE, a bird with a long bill, frequenting marshy places. (Scand.) M. E. snype. 'Snype, or snyte, byrde, Ibex;' Prompt. Pary Hic ibis, or hic ibex, a snype;' Wright's Voc. i. 220. 'Snipe, ox snite; Baret (1580). [Snipe and snite are parallel names for the same bird; it is possible that the vowel of snipe has been affected by that of snite, which is the older word, found as A. S. snite, Wright's Voc. i. 29, col. 2, and i. 62, col. 1. The A.S. snite prob. has reference to the bird's long bill, and is allied to snout; see Snout.] β. Similarly, snipe (otherwise snape, which in prov. E. means a woodcock, see Halliwell) is from Icel. snipa, a snipe, found in the comp. mýri-snipa, a moor-snipe; Dan. sneppe, a snipe, Swed. snüppa, a sand-piper. + Du. snip, snep; O. Du. snippe, sneppe, a snipe (Hexham). + G. schneffe, a snipe.

Y. The word means 'a snipper' or 'a snapper;' the standard form appears in Swed. snappa, formed by the addition of a suffix -a (for -ya or -ia) and vowel-change, from the Teut. base SNAP, to snap up; see Snap. Cf. O. Du. snabbe, snebbe, 'the bill of a bird,' Hexham, which is the same word, with the same sense of 'snapper.' See Snaffle.

SNITE (1), to wipe the nose. (Scand.) See Snout. SNITE (2), a snipe. (E.) See under Snipe.

SNIVEL, to sniff continually, to have a running at the nose, to whimper. (Scand.) Formerly snevil; spelt sneuyll, Skelton, Colin Clout, 1223. M.E. sneuelen (with u=v), P. Plowman, B. v. 135, footnote; other MSS. have nyuelynge, neuelynge. Snivel is merely the frequentative, with the usual suffix -le, of sniff; and similarly M. E. sneuelen is the frequentative of M. E. sneuen, to sniff; see Sniff. Cf. Dan. snövle, to snuffle, which is a parallel form; see Snuffle. So also Icel. snefill, a slight scent; allied to snippa, to sniff.

The A.S. snoft, mucus, is unauthorised. Der. snivell-er; snivel, sb.

SNOB, a vulgar person. (Scand.) Prov. E. snob, a vulgar ignorant person; also a journeyman-shoemaker (Suffolk); see Halliwell. 'Snap, a lad or servant, now mostly used ludicrously;' Thoresby's letter to Ray, 1703 (E.D.S. Gloss. B. 17); 'Snape, a pert youth, North,' Halliwell. Lowland Sc. snab, a shoemaker's or cobbler's boy (Jamieson). Of Scand. origin. - Icel. snapr, a dolt, idiot, with the notion of impostor or charlatan, a boaster, used as a by-word; Swed. dial. snopp, a boy, anything stumpy. The same Icel. word means the pointed end of a pencil; both senses may be explained from Swed. dial. snoppa, to cut off, make stumpy, hence to snub. Cf. Swed. snopen, out of countenance, ashamed. See Snub, Snubnosed.

'Her satin snood;' Sir W. Scott, **SNOOD**, a fillet, ribbon. (E.) Lady of the Lake, c. i. st. 19; and see note 2 D. M. E. snod (12th century); Wright's Voc. i. 89, col. 1. - A.S. snod. 'Vitta, snod;' id. i. 74, col. 2. The orig, sense is 'a twist;' from the Teut. base SNU, SNIW, to turn, twist, appearing in Icel. snua, to turn, twist, Dan. snoe, to twist, entwine, Swed. sno, to twist, twine; also in Swed. sno, sb., a twist, twine, string, answering in sense to E. snood, and Icel. snior, a twist, twirl, answering in form to A.S. snod. β . The Icel. snúðr, a twist, twirl, answering in form to A.S. snód. Teut. SNU, SNIW, further appears in Goth. sniwan, to go, A.S. sneiwan, to hasten, whence the sense of 'turn about' or 'turn' seems to have been evolved; see Fick, iii. 351. Cf. Gk. νέειν, to swim, Skt. snu, to flow. The sense of flow seems the oldest; hence to proceed, go, turn about, turn, twine.

SNORE, to breathe hoarsely in sleep. (E.)

M. E. snoren, Chaucer, C.T. 5210. The only trace of it in A.S. is the sb. snora, a snoring, in a gloss (Bosworth). + O. Du. snorren, 'to grumble, mutter,' Hexham; snarren, 'to brawle, scoulde, snarle,' id. + G. β. All from Teut. base SNAR, to schnarren, to rattle, snarl. make a growling or rattling noise in the throat, hence, to snore. It is used in the sense of 'snore' in some Teut, tongues only in the extended form SNARK; as, e.g. in G. schnarchen, to snore, snort, Du. snorken, Low G. snorken, snurken, Dan. snorke, Swed. snorka, to threaten (orig. to snort with rage), Icel. snerkja, snarka, to make a

Sputtering noise, like a light with a damp wick. See Snarl, Sneer. Der. snore, sb., snor-er. Also snor-t, q. v.

SNORT, to force air violently through the nose, as a horse.
(Scand.) M. E. snorten, to snore, Chaucer, C. T. 4161. Put for snorken*, by the occasional change of k to t at the end of a syllable, sin hat (snimal) from M. E. balk to T. Den marks to contain the contained of the contained as in bat (animal) from M. E. bakke, &c. - Dan. snorke, to snort; Swed. snorka, to threaten (orig. to snort, fume, be angry). + Du. snorken, to snore, snort. + G. schnarchen, to snore, snort, bluster. **B.** All from Teut. base SNARK, to snort, an extension from SNAR,

SNOT, mucus from the nose. (O. Low G.) M. E. snotte, snothe, Prompt. Parv. The A. S. forms are unauthorised. — O. Fries. snotte; Prompt. Parv. The A. S. forms are unauthorised. — O. Fries. snotte; with snap, to catch up quickly. See remarks on Snap. Du. snot; Low G. snotte. + Dan. snot. Supposed to be from the pp. snoten of a lost strong verb, which would appear as A. S. sneotan*; BNUFF (2), to snip the top off a candle-wick. (Scand.)

wipe the nose; see further under Snout.

SNOUT, the nose of an animal. (Scand.) M. E. snoute, Chaucer, C. T. 15011; snute, King Horn, ed. Lumby, 1082. Not found in A. S. - Swed. snut, a snout, muzzle; Dan. snude. + Low G. snute. + Du. snuit. + G. schnauze.

B. From a Teut. type SNUTA; whence Icel. snyta, to wipe the nose, Swed. snyta, Dan. snyde, the same; whence E. snite, to blow the nose (Halliwell). So also G. schnäuzen, schneuzen, to blow the nose, snuff a candle. form SNUTA is probably due to a lost strong verb, given in Ettmuller as A.S. snedtan * (pt. t. snedt *, pp. snoten *), perhaps 'to sniff;' at any rate, the E. snot, mucus, is closely related. Another allied word is snite, a snipe, mentioned under Snipe. find shorter forms in Dan. snue, to sniff, snuff, snort, Low G. snau, prov. G. schnau, a snout, beak; all from a base SNU. And it is clear that Swed. dial. snok, a snout, prov. G. schnuff, a snout, E. snuff, sniff, Dan. snuse, to snuff or sniff, go back to the same base, which seems to have indicated a sudden inspiration of the breath through

SNOW, a form of frozen rain. (E.) M. E. snow; hence snow-white, Chaucer, C. T. 8264. – A.S. snaw; Grein, ii. 458. + Du. sneeuw. + Icel. snær, snjar, snjør. + Dan. snee. + Swed. snö. + Goth. snaiws. + G. schnee. + Lithuan. snegas. + Russ. snieg'. + Lat. nize (gen. niuis). + Gk. acc. νίφα; whence νιφάs, a snow-flake. + Irish and Gael. sneachd. + W. nyf. \(\theta\). The Teut. base is SNIW, for SNIG; from \(\sigma\) SNIGII, to snow, whence Lat. ningit, it snows (with inserted n), Lithuan. snigti, sningti, to snow, Greek \(\vertile\) (\rho\)et. it snows, Zend \(\varrho\) (nizh, to snow; Fick, i. 828. The orig. sense of \(\sigma\) SNIGII was prob. to wet, moisten; cf. Skt. sneha (= snih-a), oil, moisture; snih, vb., whence pp. snigdha, oily, wet, dense, cooling; note also Gael. snidh, to ooze through in drops, Irish snidhe, a drop of rain. The Skt. nij, to cleanse, Gk. νίζειν, to wash, are from a SNIG,

which may be related; see Curtius, i. 395. Der. snow, verb; snow-blind, -drift, -drop, -plough, -shoe, -slip; also snow-y, snow-i-ness.

SNUB, to check, scold, reprimand. (Scand.) 'To snub one, to take one up sharply;' Phillips, ed. 1706; spelt snubbe in Levins, ed. 1570. The older form is sneb or snib; spelt snebbe, Spenser, Shep. Kal. Feb. l. 125; snib, id. Mother Hubberd's Tale, 372. M. E. snibben, Chaucer, C. T. 523. — Dan. snibbe, 'to set down, blow up,' i. e. reprimand (whence E. snib); Swed. snubba, to snub, to check (whence E. snub); Icel. snubba, to snub, chide. The orig. sense was to snip off the end of a thing; cf. Icel. snubbóttr, snubbed, nipped, the pointed end being cut off; moreover the final b is weakened from p, cf. Iccl. snupra, to snub, chide.

β. Another form of snub appears in sneap, to check, pinch, nip, L. L. L. i. 1. 100; Wint. Tale, i. 2. 13. This is from Icel. sneypa, orig. to castrate, then used as a law-term, to outrage, dishonour, and in mod. usage to chide or snub a child; whence sneypa, sb., a disgrace. This is a related word, and cognate with Swed. snöpa, to castrate, Swed. dial. snoppa, to cut off, to snuff a candle, snubba, to clip, cut off.

γ, The root appears in Teut. SNAP, to snap, to snip; see remarks upon Snap; and see Snuff (2).

Der. snub, sb.; also snub-nosed, q. v. Doublet, snuff (2).

SNUBNOSED, having a short nose. (Scand. and E.) by Todd to Johnson. It means, literally, with a short or stumpy nose, as if cut off short. Cf. snubbes, s. pl., the short stumpy projections on a staff that has been roughly cut and trimmed, Spenser, F. Q. i. 8. 7. Snub is from the Swed. dial. snubba, to clip, snip: whence Swed. dial. snubba, a cow without horns or with cut horns, Icel. snubbottr, snipped, clipped, with the end cut off. See Snub above. And see Nose.

SNUFF (1), to sniff, draw in air violently through the nose, to smell. (Du.) 'As if you snuffed up love by smelling love;' L.L. L. smell. (Du.) iii. 16. Spelt snuffe in Levins, ed. 1570. It is a mere variant of sniff, M. L. sneven, a word of Scand. origin; see Sniff. β. The change of spelling from sneeve or sniff may have been due to confusion with snuff (2) below. But it was rather borrowed directly from O. Du. snuffen, snuyven (Du. snuiven), 'to snuffe out the filth out of one's nose (Hexham); cf. Du. snuf, smelling, scent, snuffelen, to smell out. Cf. Swed. snufva, a cold, catarrh; snufven, a sniff or scent of a thing; Swed. dial. snavla, snöffa, snoffla, to snuffle (which is the frequent. form); Dan. snövle, to snuffle. We also find Swed. snaffa, to snuffle, speak through the nose; G. schnupfen, a catarrh, schnupfen, to take snuff; prov. G. schnuffeln, schnüffeln, to snuffle, to smell (Flügel).
y. These forms all go back to a base SNUF or SNAF, of which an older form was SNUP or SNAP, as appears from the related Icel. snippa, to sniff, snoppa, a snout, snapa, to snuffle. The orig. sense of the Teut. base SNAP was probably 'to gasp,' or draw in breath quickly, and there is no reason why it may not be ultimately identical snuffen, to snuff out a candle, Wyclif, Exod. xxv. 38, note y (later conversion); the earlier version has: 'where the snoffes ben quenchid' = sigh, M. H. G. siuften, suffen, O. H. G. sufton, to sigh, formed from where the candle-snuffs are extinguished. This form snuffen is a the O. H. G. sb. suft, a sigh, sob; this sb. being again formed from wariant, or corruption of snuppen*, not found, yet more correct; it agrees with prov. E. snop, to eat off, as cattle do young shoots (Halliwell). — Swed. dial. snoppa, to snip or cut off, esp. to snuff a candle (Rietz); cf. Dan. snubbe, to nip off, the same word as E. snub; see Snub. Der. snuff (of a candle), sb., M. E. snoffe, as above; snuff-dishes, Exod. xxv. 38; snuff-ers, Exod. xxxvii. 23. Doublet, snub.

SNUG, comfortable, lying close and warm. (Scand.) 'Where you lay snug;' Dryden, tr. of Virgil, Past. iii. 24. Shak. has 'Snug the joiner;' Mids. Nt. Dr. i. 2. 66. Cf. prov. E. snug, tight, handsome, Lancashire (Halliwell); snog, tidy, trimmed, in perfect order (Cleveland Glossary). - Icel. snöggr, smooth, said of wool or hair: O. Swed. snygg, short-haired, smooth, trimmed, neat, Swed. snygg, cleanly, neat, genteel; Norweg. snögg, short, quick; Dan. snögg (also snyg, snök), neat, smart, tidy (Molbech). B. The orig. sense was 'trimmed' or 'cropped'; from a verb of which the only surviving trace in Scand. is in Norweg. and Swed. dial. snikka, to cut, do joiner's work; whence also North E. snick, to notch, to cut, South E. snig, to cut or chop off, whence Devon. snig, close and private (i. e.

snug); see Halliwell. Der. snug-ly, snug-ness.

SO, thus, in such a manner or degree. (E.) M. E. so, Chaucer, C. T. II; Northern sa, Barbour's Bruce (passim); also swa, Chaucer, C. T. 4028, where the Northern dialect is imitated. — A. S. swa, so; Grein, ii. 497. + Du. 200. + Icel. svá, later svó, svo, so. + Dan. saa. + Swed. sa. + G. so. + Goth. swa, so; swe, just as; swa-swe, just as. **\beta**. All from Teut. base SWÂ, adv., so; this is from an oblique case of the Teut. SWA, one's own, Aryan SWA, one's own, oneself, a reflexive pronominal base; whence Skt. sva, one's own self, own, Lat. suus, one's own. Thus so = in one's own way, in that very way. See

Curtius, i. 491; Fick, iii. 360.

570

SOAK, to steep in a fluid. (E.) It also means to suck up, imbibe. 'A sponge, that soaks up the king's countenance;' Hamlet, iv. 2. 16. This is the orig. sense; the word is a mere doublet of to suck. M. E. soken, (1) to suck, (2) to soak; 'Sokere, or he that sokythe, Sugens;' Prompt. Parv. 'Sokyn yn lycure, as thyng to be made softe;' id. — A. S. súcan (also súgan), to suck; also to soak. 'Gif hyt man on þám wætere gesýgð þe heó on bið' = if one soaks it in the water in which the wort is; A. S. Leechdoms, ed. Cockayne, i. 134. Cf. A S dsucan, dsugan, to suck dry, whence the pp. dsocene, dsogene; Grein, i. 43. B. We should have expected to find an A.S. socian*, to make to suck, as a causal form, made from the pp. socen of sucan, to suck; and indeed, such a form appears in Bosworth's Dict., but is absolutely unauthorised. There is, however, the sb. soc, or gesoc, a sucking, Gen. xxi. 7, 8. We may also compare W.

soc, or gesoc, a sucking, Gen. xxi. 7, 8. We may also compare W. swga, soaked, sugno, to suck, but only by way of illustration; for the word is E., not Celtic. See Suck. Der. soak-er.

SOAP, a compound of oil or fat with soda or potash, used for washing. (E.?) M. E. sope, Rob. of Glouc, p. 6, 1. 19. [The long o is due to A. S. d, as in stone from A. S. stán, &c.] = A. S. sápe, soap; Ælfric's Homilies, i. 472, 1. 6; Wright's Voc. i. 86, 1. 13. + Du. zeep. + Icel. sápa. + Dan. sæbe. + Swed. sápa. + G. seife, M. H. G. saiffú, O. H. G. seiphá. B. By some supposed to be a Teutonic word, connected with Low G. sipen, to trickle; and perhaps connected with Asp. The difficulty lies chiefly in the relationship of the Lat. sapa. Sap. The difficulty lies chiefly in the relationship of the Lat. sapo, soap; we have to discover whether the Teut. word was borrowed from the Lat. sapo, or whether, on the other hand, the Lat. sapo (appearing in Pliny) was not rather borrowed from the Teutonic. (From the Lat. acc. saponem came F. savon, Ital. sapone, Span. xabon, &c.) The truly cognate Lat. word would appear to be sebum, tallow, grease. The W. sebon, Gael. siopunn, siabunn, Irish siabunn, seem to be borrowed from the Lat. acc. saponem. See Curtius, ii. 63.

Der. soap, verb; soap-y.

SOAR, to fly aloft. (F., - L.) M. E. soren. 'As doth an egle, whan him list to sore;' Chaucer, C. T. 10437. A term of hawking, and accordingly of F. origin. - F. essorer, 'to expose unto, or lay out in, the weather; also, to mount or sore up;' Cot. Cf. Ital. sorare, 'to soare in the aire;' Florio. - Low Lat. exaurare* (not found), to expose to the air; regularly formed from ex, out; and aura, a breeze, the air.

B. The Lat. aura was either borrowed from, or is breeze, the air. cognate with Gk. $ab\rho a$, a breeze; it is formed with the suffix -ra from av- or aF-, to blow, from \sqrt{AW} , to blow. And the \sqrt{AW} is another form of \sqrt{WA} , to blow, whence E. wind; see Wind,

SOB, to sigh convulsively, with tears. (E.) M. E. sobben. 'Swowed and sobbed and syked' [sighed]; P. Plowman, B. xiv. 326. It answers to A. S. siofian, solfian, to lament; Ælfred, tr. of Bosthius, c. xxxvi. § 1, lib. iv. pr. 1; from a base SUF, variant of Teut. base

O. H. G. súfan, to sup, sip, cognate with E. sup; see Sup. So also Icel. syptir, a sobbing. Der. sob, sb.

SOBER, temperate, sedate, grave. (F., - L.) M. E. sobre, Chaucer, C. T. 9407.-F. sobre, 'sober;' Cot.-Lat. sobrium, acc. of sobrius, sober. Compounded of so-, prefix; and sbrius, drunken. The prefix so-, as in so-cors, signifies apart from, or without; and shrive not drunken is thus present to their so, is another form sobrius, not drunken, is thus opposed to ebrius. So- is another form of se-, which before a vowel appears as sed-, as in sed-itio, lit. 'a going apart.' See Se-, prefix, and Ebriety. Der. sober-ly, sober-ness; also sobrie-ty, from F. sobrieté, 'sobriety,' Cot., from Lat. acc.

sobrietatem

SOBRIQUET, a nickname, assumed name. (F., - L. and C.) Sometimes spelt soubriquet, but sobriquet is the mod. F. form. Modern, not in Todd's Johnson. Borrowed from F. sobriquet, 'a surname, nickname, . . . a jeast broken on a man; Cot. Another misspelling for the sake of suggesting an etymology, it may be com-pounded of F. sot, a sot, foolish person, and briquet, borrowed from Ital. brichetto, a little ass, dimin. of Ital. bricco, an ass. For the F. sot, see Sot. The Ital. bricco is prob. allied to briccone, a rogue, knave, supposed by Diez to be derived from G. brechen, to break, cognate with E. Break, as if the orig. sense were house-breaker or law breaker, and so the word became a term of reproach. In that case, the orig. sense is 'foolish young ass,' or 'silly knave,' hence a nickname, and finally an assumed name.

Y. Cotgrave also spells the word soubriquet, and Littré and Scheler note the occurrence of soubzbriquet in a text of the 14th century with the sense of 'a chuck under the chin.' Here soubz (mod. F. sous) answers to Lat. sub, and briquet is the same as E. brisket; see Sub- and Brisket. Wedgwood's account of the word is as follows. 'Norm. bruchet, the bole of the throat, breast-bone in birds. Fouler sus l'bruchet, to seize by the throat. Hence soubriquet, sobriquet, properly a chuck under the the throat. Hence souverquet, sobriquet, properly a chuck under the chin, and then "a quip or cut given, a mock or flout, a jeast broken on a man," [finally] "a nickname;" Cotgrave. "Percussit super mentonem faciendo dictum le soubriquet;" Act A.D. 1335 in Archives du Nord de la France, iii. 35. "Donna deux petits coups appelés soubzbriquets des dois de la main sous le menton;" Act A.D. 1335, ibid. in Hericher, Gloss. Norm. In the same way soubarbe, "the part between the chief and the same way soubarbe, "the part between the chin and the throat, also a check, twitch, jerk given to a horse with his bridle, endurer une soubarbe, to indure an affront; Cot.' 8. Wedgwood's account seems the right one. If so, the sense is 'chuck under the chin,' hence, an affront, nickname. At the same time, Cotgrave's sotbriquet must be due to a popular

SOC, SOCAGE, law-terms. (E.) See Soke. **SOCIABLE**, companionable. (F., - L.) In Shak. K. John, i. 188. - F. sociable, 'sociable;' Cot. - Lat. sociabilis, sociable; formed with suffix -bilis from socia-re, to accompany. — Lat. socius, a companion, lit. 'a follower.' — Lat. base soc-, allied to sec- or sek-, appearing in sequi (= sek-wi), to follow; all from \(\subset SAK, \) to follow; see Sequence. Der. sociabl-y, sociable-ness, sociabili-ty. From Lat. socius is also formed the adj. socialis, whence E. social, with the adv. social-ly, also social-i-ty, social-ise, social-ist, social-ism. Also socie-ty, L. L. L., iv. 2. 166, from F. societé, 'society,' Cot., which from Lat.

acc. societatem. Also dis-sociate, as-sociate.

SOCK, a sort of half stocking, buskin. (L.) M. E. socke, Prompt. Parv.; see Way's note. —A.S. soce; Wright's Vocab., i. 26, col. I, has: 'Callicula [= caligula], roce, a mere misprint for soce, as Somner correctly prints it in his edition of Ælfric's Gloss., p. 61, l. 11. - Lat. soccus, a light shoe, slipper, sock, worn by comic actors, and so taken as the symbol of comedy, as in Milton, L'Allegro, 132. β. Perhaps allied to Gk. σάττειν (= σάκ-γειν), to load, furnish, equip. Der. sock-et. SOCKET, a hollow into which something is inserted. (F., - L.) M. E. soket, King Alisaunder, 4415. — O. F. soket, given by Roquefort only as (1) a dimin. of F. soc, a plough-share, and (2) a dimin. of F. souche, a stump or stock of a tree.

β. [Of these, the F. soc is of Celtic origin; cf. W. swech, a snout, a ploughshare, and with this word we have here nothing to do.] But souche must be a variant of an older form soc*, as shewn by the dimin. soket, and by the Ital. zocco, a stump or stock of a tree. Again, the Ital. zocco appears to be the same as Span. 2000, only used in the sense of wooden shoe or clog, Port. socco, a sock, wooden shoe, clog. The interchange of s and z is not uncommon (initially) in Italian; thus Florio gives zoscolo, 'a wooden pattin,' as a variant of soccolo, with the same sense. Cf. mod. F. socque, a clog.

Y. Diez supposes all these words last mentioned to be alike derived from Lat. soccus, a sock, shoe. The SUP, to sup, sip, suck in. The word represents the convulsive suck- accident that shoes were frequently made of wood caused the exten-

&c. We may particularly notice F. socle, a plinth, pedestal, used as an architectural term, and coming very near to the idea of E. socket, whilst the corresponding Ital. zoccolo means both a plinth and a wooden shoe.

8. We may conclude that sock-et is a dimin. of wooden snoe.

o. We may conclude that socket is a timin. of sock, notwithstanding the great change in sense. A 'small wooden shoe' gives no bad idea of a socket in which to erect a pole, &c. One sense of E. skoe is 'a notched piece in which something rests' (Webster); used as a term in speaking of machinery. See Sock.

SOD, turf, a surface of earth covered with growing grass. (E.) 'A sod, turfe, cespes;' Levins, ed. 1570. So called from the sodden or soaking condition of soft turf in rainy weather or in marshy places. That the connection with the verb to seethe is real is apparatus. rent from the cognate terms. + Du. zode, sod, green turf; O. Du. zode, 'seething or boiling,' also 'a sodde or a turfe;' Hexham. Also contracted to zoo in both senses; 'zoo, a sod; het water is aan de zoo, the water begins to seeth; ' Sewel. Note also O. Du. sood, a well (Hexham); so named from the bubbling up of the water, and cognate with A. S. seáo, a well, a pit, from the same verb (seethe). + O. Fries. satha, sada, sod, turf; allied to sath, sad, a well. + Low G.

O. Fries. satha, sada, sod, turf; allied to sath, sad, a well. + Low G. sode, sod; allied to sood, a well. + G. sode, sod, turf, allied to G. sod, broth, also, a bubbling up as of boiling water. See Seethe, Suds. SOD, SODDEN; see under Seethe.

SODA, oxide of sodium. (Ital., - L.) Modern; added by Todd to Johnson. - Ital. soda, soda; O. Ital. soda, 'a kind of fearne ashes wherof they make glasses; 'Florio. Fem. of Ital. sodo, 'solide, tough, fast, hard, stiffe; 'Florio. This is a contracted form of Ital. solido, solid; see Solid. So called, apparently, from the firmness or hardness of the products obtained from class-wort; at any rate. hardness of the products obtained from glass-wort; at any rate, there can be no doubt as to the etymology, since the O. F. soulde, 'saltwort, glasswort,' can only be derived from the Lat. solida (fem. of solidus), which Scheler supposes must have been the Lat, name of glass-wort. There is no need of Littre's remark, that the etymology is 'very doubtful.'

B. Note that the Span. name for soda is sosa, which also means glass-wort; but here the etymology is quite different, the name being given to the plant from its abounding in alkaline salt. Sosa is the fem. of Span. soso, insipid, orig. 'salt;' from Lat. salsus, salt; see Sauce. Der. sod-ium, a coined word. SODER, the same as Solder, q. v.

SODOMY, an unnatural crime. (F., -L., -Gk., -Heb.) In Cot. -F. sodomie, 'sodomy;' Cot. So called because it was imputed to the inhabitants of Sodom; Gen. xix. 5. -F. Sodome, Sodom. - Lat. Sodoma. - Gk. Σόδομα. - Heb. Sedóm (with initial samech); explained to mean 'burning' in Stanley's Sinai and Palestine, cap. vii; but this is quite uncertain.

SOFA, a long seat with stuffed bottom, back, and arms. (Arab.) 'He leaped off from the sofa in which he sat;' Guardian, no. 167 [not 198], Sept. 22, 1713. The story here given is said to be translated from an Arabian MS.; this may be a pretence, but the word is Arabic. - Arab. suffat, suffah, 'a sopha, a couch, a place for reclining upon before the doors of Eastern houses, made of wood or stone; Rich. Dict., p. 936. - Arab. root saffa, to draw up in line, put a seat

to a saddle; ibid. SOFT, easily yielding to pressure, gentle, easy, smooth. (E.) M. E. softe, Wyclif, Matt. xi. 8, 9; Chaucer. C. T. 12035. — A. S. softe, gen. used as an adv., Grein ii. 464. The adj. form is commonly sefte (id. 423), where the o is further modified to e. + O. Sax. súfto, softly; only in the compar. súftur; Heliand, 3302. + G. sanft, soft; O. H. G. samfto, adv., softly, lightly, gently.

B. Root uncertain; but perhaps allied to Icel. sefa, O. Icel. svefa, to soothe, soften, one of the numerous derivatives from the \(\sqrt{SWAP} \), to sleep sec Soporific. The G. sacht, Du. zacht, soft, can hardly be from the same root, or in any way allied. Der. soft-ly, M. E. softely (three syllables), Chaucer, C. T. 4200; soft-eness, Layamon, 25549. Also soft-en, in which the final -en is added by analogy with length-en, &c.; the M. E. soften would only have given a later E. verb to soft; cf. softed in Ancren Riwle, p. 244, l. 27. The right use of soften is intransitive, as in Shak. Wint. Tale, ii. 2. 40.

SOIL (1), ground, mould, country. (F., -L.) M.E. soile; spelt soyle, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 1039. - O. F. soel, suel, later sueil, M.E. soile; spelt 'the threshold of a door;' Cot. - Lat. solea, a covering for the foot, a sole, sandal, sole of the foot, timber on which wattled walls are built. The Late Lat. solea also means 'soil, or ground,' by confusion with Lat. solum, ground, whence F. sol, 'the soil, ground;'
Cot.

B. We cannot derive E. soil from F. sol, on account of the diphthong; but it makes little difference, since Lat. solea, sole of the

sion of meaning to wooden shoe, clog, block of wood, log, stump, throne. The soil may be that whereon a thing rests; cf. F. soil, soil, foundation; Cot. See Sole (1), Sole (2). The word exile is connected. Doublets, sole (1), sole (2).

SOIL (2), to defile, contaminate. (F., -L.) M. E. soilen, Ancren Riwle, p. 84, l. 23; P. Plowman, B. xiv. 2. [Quite a distinct word from M. E. sulen, and mod. E. sully.] The sense is to cover with mire; to take soil, lit. to betake oneself to muddy water, was a term of the chase; see Halliwell. - O. F. soillier (12th cent., Littré), F. souiller, 'to soil,' Cot.; whence 'se souiller (of a swine), to take soile, or wallow in the mire; id. - O. F. soil, souil; 'soil, or souil de sanglier, the soile of a wilde boare, the slough or mire wherein he hath wallowed; 'Cot. [Cotgrave also gives the same meaning to O.F. sweil, but this is really due to confusion; the last word properly means 'a threshold of a door,' and is treated of above, under Soil (1).] Cf. O. Ital. sogliare, 'to sully, defile, or pollute,' Florio; also sogliardo (mod. Ital. sugliardo), 'slovenly, sluttish, or hoggish;' id. Diez also cites Prov. solh, mire, sulhar, to soil; and sulha, a sow, which last is (as he says) plainly derived from Lat. sucula, a young sow, dimin. of sus, a sow. See Sow. β. Similarly, he explains the F. souil from the Lat. adj. suillus, belonging to swine, derived from the same sb. We may further compare l'ort. sujar, to soil, sujo, nasty, dirty; and note the curious confirmation of the above etymology obtained by comparing Span. ensuciar, to soil, with Span. emporear, used in precisely the same sense, and obviously derived from Lat. porcus, a pig.

y. There is therefore (as Diez remarks) neither need nor reason for connecting soil with E. sully and its various Teutonic cognates.

8. It will be observed that the difference in sense between soil (1) = ground, and soil (2), sb. = mire, is so slight that the words have doubtless frequently been confused, word with the same spelling; see Soil (3). Der. soil, sh., a spot, stain, a new coinage from the verb; the old sh. soil, a wallowing-place (really the original of the verb), is obsolete.

There is yet a third word with the same spelling; see Soil (3). Der. soil, sh., a spot, stain, a new coinage from the verb; the old sh. soil, a wallowing-place (really the original of the verb), is obsolete.

The A. S. soil, but of prov. E. soil, sole, a dirty

pool, Kent; E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3.

SOIL (3), to feed cattle with green grass, to fatten with feeding.

(F., -L.) See Halliwell; the expression 'soiled horse,' i. e. a horse high fed upon green food, is in King Lear, iv. 6. 124. [Quite distinct the search with the search high fed upon green food, is in King Lear, iv. 6. 124. [Quite distinct from the words above.] Better spelt soul; Halliwell gives 'soul, to be satisfied with food.'=0. F. saoler (Burguy), later saouler, to glut clay fill satisfied.' Cr. 35-18. 'to glut, cloy, fill, satiate;' Cot. Mod. F. souler. - O. F. saol. adj. (Burguy), later saoul, 'full, cloied, satiated,' Cot. Mod. F. soul. -

Lat. satullus, filled with food; a dimin. form from satur, full, satiated, akin to satis, enough. See Sate, Satiate, Satiafy.

SOIREE, an evening party. (F., -L.) Borrowed from French.

'A friendly swarry;' Pickwick Papers, c. 36; spelt soiree in the heading to the chapter. - F. soirée, 'the evening-tide,' Cot.; hence a party given in the evening. Cf. Ital. serata, evening-tide. Formed as a fem. pp. from a (supposed) Low Lat. verb serae*, to be one late; from Lat. sērus, late in the day, whence Ital. sera, F. soir, evening. The orig. of Lat. serus is doubtful.

evening. The orig. of Lat. serus is doubtiui.

SOJOURN, to dwell, stay, reside. (F., -L.) M.E. soiornen,

Chaucer. Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 3, last line; soiournen, Chaucer, C. T. 4568. (Here i=j)=O. F. sojorner, sojourner, to sojourn; also spelt sejorner, sejourner (Burguy). Mod. F. sejourner; cf. Ital. soggiornare. This verb answers to a Low Lat. type subdiurnare*, composed of Lat. sub, under, and diurnare, to stay, last long, derived from the adj. diurnus, daily; see Sub- and Diurnal or Journal. Der. sojourn-er; sojourn, sb., K. Lear, i. 1. 48, M. E. soiorne, soiorn,

Barbour's Bruce, ix. 369, vii. 385.

SOKE, SOC, a franchise, land held by socage. (E.) Soc, signifies power, authority, or liberty to minister justice and execute laws; also the shire, circuit, or territory, wherein such power is exercised by him that is endued with such a stiviledge or liberty;' Blount's Nomolexicon, ed. 1691. [Blount rightly notes the word as 'Saxon,' but under socage gives a wrong serivation from F. soc. a plough-share.] Sac and Soc; sac was the power and privilege of hearing and determining causes and disputes, leftying of forfeitures and fines, executing laws, and administering justice within a certain precinct; see Ellis, Introduction to Domesday Book, i. 273. Soe or Soen was strictly the right of investigating or seeking, or, as Spelman defines it Compiler. it, Cognitio quam dominus habet in curia sua, de causis litibusque inter vassallos suos exorientibus. It was also the territory or precinct in which the sacu and other privileges were exercised; to Thorpe's Diplomatarium, at p. 394 of which we find: 'ic an heom perofer saca and soena' = I grant them thereover the privileges of sacu and socn. See further in Schmid, Die Gesetze der Angelfoot, and solum, ground, are obviously closely connected words, and of the same word as E. sake; the orig. sense is 'contention,' hence a solum is uncertain; perhaps l stands for d, as in Lat. lacruma for daruma, and the root may be SAD, to sit; cf. Lat. solium, a seat, but the same word as E. sake; the orig. sense is 'contention,' hence a law-suit, from A.S. sacan, to contend; see Sake. Soke (A.S. soc) daruma, and the root may be SAD, to sit; cf. Lat. solium, a seat, but solium, a seat and solium. enquiry; both these words are closely connected with mod. E. seek, © a shoe. See Soil (1). to investigate, and are derived from A.S. sóc, pt. t. of the same verb Der. sole, verb. sacan; see Soek. Hence Portsoken (ward) in London, which Stow explains by 'franchise at the gate.' Der. soc-age, a barbarous law term, made by adding the F. suffix -age (Lat. -aticum) to A. S. soc. (The o is long.)

572

SOLACE, a comfort, relief. (F., -L.) M. E. solas, King Alisaunder, l. 14; Chaucer, C. T. 13712. -O. F. solaz, solace; Burguy. (Here z = ts.) - Lat. solatium, a comfort. - Lat. solatus, pp. of solari, to console, comfort. (But some spell the sb. solacium, as if from an adj. solax *; this, however, would still be allied to the verb solari.) β. Allied to saluare, servare, to keep, preserve. A SAR, to preserve; see Serve. Der. solace, verb, M. E. solacen, P. Plowman, B. xix. 22, from O. F. solacier, solacer, to solace (Burguy). And see con-sole.

SOLAN-GOOSE, the name of a bird. (Scand. and E.) The E. goose is an addition; the Lowland-Scotch form is soland, which occurs, according to Jamieson, in Holland's poem of the Houlate (Owlet), about A.D. 1450. [Here the d is excrescent, as is so common after n; cf. sound from F. son.] = Icel. súla, a gannet, sola goose; Norweg. sula, havsula, the same (Aasen). The Norweg. hav β. As the Icel. súla is feminine, the (Icel. haf) means 'sea.' definite form is súlan = the gannet; which accounts for the final n in the E. word. Similarly, Dan. sol = sun, but solen = the sun; whence the Shetland word sooleen, the sun (Edmonston).

BOLAR, belonging to the sun. (L.) 'The solar and lunary year;' Ralegh, Hist. of the World, b. ii. c. 3 (R.) – Lat. solaris, solar. – Lat. sol, the sun. + Icel. sál. + Goth. sauil. + Lithuan. sáule. + Russ. solatisé. + W. haul (for saul). + Irish. sul.

B. The allied Gh. word is galages the does for Sirius of sauil. Gk. word is σείριο, the dog-star, Sirius; cf. σειρό, hot, scorching; Curtius, ii. 171. The allied Skt. words are sura, súra, the sun, svar, the sun, splendour, heaven. All from \(\sqrt{SWAR} \), to glow; whence Skt. sur, to shine, A.S. swelan, to glow, prov. E. sweal, to burn, and E. sultry; see Sultry. And see Serene. Der. sol-stice, q.v. SOLDER, a cement made of fusible metal, used to unite two

metallic substances. (F.,-L.) Sometimes spelt soder, and usually pronounced sodder [sod ur]. Rich. spells it soulder. 'To soder such gold, there is a proper glue and soder; 'Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxxiii. c. 5. 'I sowder a metall with sowlder, Ie soulde;' Palsgrave. - O. F. soudure (14th cent., Littré), later also souldure, 'a souldering, and particularly the knot of soulder which fastens the led [lead] of a glasse window; 'Cot. Mod. F. soudure, solder; Hamilton. - O. F. souder, soulder (orig. solder), 'to soulder, consolidate, close of fasten together;' Cot. [Hence also M. E. souden, sowden, to strengthen; anoon his leggis and feet weren soudid togidere; Wyclif, Acts, iii. 7.] - Lat. solidare, to make firm. - Lat. solidus, solid, firm; see Solid. And see Soldier. Der. solder, verb, formerly soder, as above. It is usual to derive, conversely, the sb. solder from the verb; this is futile, as it leaves the second syllable entirely unaccounted for. The O. F. verb souder yielded the M. F. verb souden, as shewn above, which could only have produced a modern E. verb sod or sud. In no case can the E. suffix -er be due to the ending -er of the F. infinitive. The French for what we call solder (sb.) is soudure, and in this we find the obvious origin of the word. The pronunciation of final -ure as -er occurs in the common word figure, pronounced [figur], which is likewise from the F. sb. figure, not from a verb.

SOLDIER, one who engages in military service for pay. (F., -L.) The common pronunciation of the word as sodger [soj'ur] is probably old, and might be defended, the l being frequently dropped in this word in old books. [Compare soder as the usual pronunciation of solder; see the word above.] M. E. soudiour, Will. of Palerne, 3954; souder, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 109, l. 14; schavaldur, sodiour, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 109, l. 14; schavaldur, sodiour, souldier, Barbour's Bruce, v. 205, and various readings. So called from their receiving soulde (i.e. pay). 'He wolde paye them their souldye or wagis... [he] hadde goten many a souldyour;' Reynard the Fox (Caxton's translation), ed. Arber, p. 39.—O. F. soldier (Burguy), also soldoier, soudoier; Cot. has souldoyer, 'a souldier, one that fights or serves for pay.' Ch. O. F. soulde, 'pay or lendings for souldiers;' id. Also F. soldat, a s. Idier.

O. F. soldier answers to Low Lat. soldarius, a soldier; the O. F. soulde = Low Lat. soldum, pay; and F. soldat = soldatus, pp. of Low Lat. soldare, to pay. All from Low Lat. solidus, a piece of money, whence is derived (by loss of the latter part of the word) the O. F. sol, 'the French shilling,' Cot., and the mod. F. sou. We still use L. s. d. to signify libra, solidi, and denarii, or pounds, shillings, and pence. The orig. sense was 'solid' money.—Lat. solidus, solid; see pence. The original tiores, solution, and assures, or pounds, sninings, and pence. The original sense was 'solid' money.—Lat. solidus, solid; see Solid. Der. soldier-like, soldier-ship, soldier-y.

SOLE (1), the under side of the foot, bottom of a boot or shoe.

(L.) M. E. sole. 'Sole of a foot, Planta; Sole of a schoo, Solea; Prompt. Parv. — A. S. sole, pl. solen (for solan). 'Solen, soleæ;' logui, to speak; Wright's Vocab. i. 26, col. 1.—Lat. solea, the sole of the foot or of $_{\mathfrak{P}}$ a coined word.

Doublet, soil (1), which is the F. form.

SOLE (2), a kind of flat fish. (F., -L.) M. E. sole. 'Sole, fysche, Solia;' Prompt. Parv. - F. sole, 'the sole-fish;' Cot. - Lat. solea, the

Solia; Prompt. Parv.—F. sole, 'the sole-fish; 'Cot.—Lat. solea, the sole of the foot, the fish called the sole. The sole of the foot is taken as the type of flatness. See Sole (1).

SOLE (3), alone, only, solitary, single. (F.,—L.) M. E. sole, Gower, C. A. i. 320, l. 18.—O. F. sol, mod. F. seul, sole.—Lat. solus, alone. Prob. the same word as O. Lat. sollus, entire, complete in itself (hence alone). See Solemn. Der. sole-ly, sole-ness. From Lat. solus are also de-sol-ate, soli-loquy, sol-it-ar-y, soli-tude, solo.

SOLECISM, impropriety in speaking or writing. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Minsheu and Cotgrave. - O. F. soloecisme, 'a solecisme, or incongruity; Cot. - Lat. solæcismum, acc. of solæcismus. - Gk. σολοικίσμος, sb. - Gk. σολοικίζειν, to speak incorrectly. - Gk. adj. σόλοικος, speaking incorrectly, like an inhabitant of Σόλοι in Cilicia, a place colonised by Athenian emigrants, who soon corrupted the Attic dialect which they at first spoke correctly. Others say it was colonised by Argives and Lydians from Rhodes, who spoke a corrupt dialect of Greek. See Diogenes Laertius, i. 51; and Smith, Class. Dict. Der. solec-ist, solec-ist-ic-al.

SOLEMN, attended with religious ceremony, devout, devotional, serious. (F., -L.) M. E. solempne. 'In the solempne dai of pask;' Wyclif, Luke, ii. 41. Hence solempnely, adv., Chaucer, C. T. 276. — O. F. solempne (Roquefort); the mod. F. has only the derivative solennel. - Lat. solemnem, acc. of solemnis, older forms solennis, sollennis, yearly, annual, occurring annually like a religious rite, religious, festive, solemn. - Lat. soll-us, entire, complete; and annus, a year, which becomes ennus in composition, as in E. bi-ennial, tri-ennial. Hence the orig, sense of solemn is 'recurring at the end of a completed year.' β. For Lat. annus, see Annual. The O. Lat. sollus is cognate with Gk. öλos (Ion. οῦλοs), whole; Skt. sarva, all, whole. The proposed connection with \checkmark SAR, to protect, is doubtful. See year.' Curtius, ii. 171. Der. solemn-ly, solemn-ness; solemn-ise, spelt solempnyse in Palsgrave; solemn-is-er, solemn-is-at-ion; also solemn-i-ty, M.E.

solempnitee, Chaucer, C. T. 2704.

SOL-FA, to sing the notes of the gamut. (L.) M. E. solfye, solfe; P. Plowman, B. v. 423; Reliquiæ Antiquæ, i. 292. 'They . . solfa so alamyre' = they sol-fa so a-la-mi-re; Skelton, Colin Clout, 107. To sol-fa is to practise singing the scale of notes in the gamut, which contained the notes named ut, re, mi, sol, fa, la, si. These names are of Latin origin; see Gamut. Der. solfeggio, from Ital. solfeggio, sb., the singing of the sol-fa or gamut. Also sol-mi-s-at-ion, a word coined from the names of the notes sol and mi.

SOLICIT, to petition, seek to obtain. (F., - L.) M. E. soliciten; spelt solycyte in Caxton, tr. of Reynard the Fox, ed. Arber, p. 70, l. 24. - F. soliciter, 'to solicit;' Cot. - Lat. sollicitare, to agitate, arouse, excite, incite, urge, solicit. - Lat. sollicitus, lit. wholly agitated, aroused, anxious, solicitous. - Lat. solli-, for sollo-, crude form of O. Lat. sollus, whole, entire; and citus, pp. of ciere, to shake, excite, cite; see Solemn and Cite.

Der. solicit-at-ion, Oth. iv. 2. 202, from F. Der. solicit-at-ion, Oth. iv. 2. 202, from F. solicitation, 'a solicitation,' Cot. Also solicit-or (solicitour in Minsheu), substituted for F. soliciteur, 'a solicitor, or follower of a cause for another,' Cot.; from Lat. acc. sollicitatorem. And see Solicitous.

SOLICITOUS, very desirous, anxious, eager. (L.) In Milton, P. L. x. 428. Englished from Lat. solicitus, better spelt sollicitus, by change of -us to -ous, as in ardu-ous, strenu-ous, &c. See Solicit. Der. solicitous-ly; solicit-ude, q. v.

SOLICITUDE, anxious care, trouble. (F., - L.) In Sir T. More, Works, p. 1266 h. - F. solicitude, 'solicitude, care;' Cot. -Lat. solicitudinem, acc. of solicitudo (better sollicitudo), anxiety. - Lat. sollicitus, solicitous; see Solicitous.

SOLID, firm, hard, compact, substantial, strong. (F., -L.) M. E. solide, Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, pt. i. § 17, l. 15. - F. solide, 'solid', Cot. - Lat. solidum, acc. of solidus, firm, solid. Allied to Gk. 5λos, whole, entire, and Skt. sarva, all, whole; see Solemn. Der. solid-ly, solid-ness. Also solid-ar-i-ty, 'a word which we owe to the F. Communists, and which signifies a fellowship in gain and loss, in honour and dishonour, . . a being, so to speak, all in the same bottom,' Trench, Eng. Past and Present; Cotgrave has the adj. solidaire, 'solid, whole, in for [or] liable to the whole.' Also solid-i-fy, from mod. F. solidifier, to render solid; solid-i-fic-at-ion. Also solid-i-ty, from F. solidité, which from Lat. acc. soliditatem. From Lat. solidus are also con-solid-ate, ton-sols, sold-er (or sod-er), sold-ier, soli-ped. And cf. catholic (from Gk. δλος), holo-caust.

SOLILOQUY, a speaking to oneself. (L.) Spelt soliloquis in Minsheu, ed. 1627. Englished from Lat. soliloquium, a talking to oneself, a word formed by St. Augustine; see Aug. Soliloq. ii. 7. near the end. - Lat. soli-, for solo-, crude form of solus, alone; and loqui, to speak; see Sole (3) and Loquacious. Der. soliloqu-iss.

SOLIPED, an animal with an uncloven hoof. (L.) 'Solipeds or tion of the adverbial suffix -s, the sign of the gen. sing., not of the firm-hoofed animals; Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 6. § 9. nom. pl. (cf. need-s, whil-s-t, twi-ce, &c.); some-what, M. E. somhwat, firm-hoofed animals; 'Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 6. § 9. A contraction for solidiped, which would be a more correct form. — Lat. solidiped., stem of solidipes, solid-hoofed, whole-hoofed; Pliny, x. 65; x. 73. - Lat. solidi-, for solido-, crude form of solidus, solid; and pes, a foot, cognate with E. foot; see Solid and Foot.

SOLITARY, lonely, alone, single. (F., -L.) M. E. solitarie, P. Plowman, C. xviii. 7. - O. F. solitarie*, not found, but the correct form; usually solitaire, as in mod. F. - Lat. solitarium, acc. of solitarius, solitary.

β. Formed as if contracted from solitatarius*, from solitat-, stem of solitas, loneliness; a sb. formed with suffix -ta from soli-=solo-, crude form of solus, alone; see Sole (3). Cf. heredit-ary, milit-ary from the stems heredit-, milit-; also propriet-ary, similarly formed from the sb. proprietas. Der. solitari-ly, -ness. Also solitaire, from F. solitaire. And see soli-tude, sol-o.

SOLITUDE, loneliness. (F., -L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. - F. solitude, 'solitude;' Cot. - Lat. solitudo, loneliness. - Lat. soli-solo-, crude form of solus, sole; with suffix -tudo. See Sole (3).

SOLO, a musical piece performed by one person. (Ital., -L.) Solos and sonatas; Tatler, no. 222; Sept. 9, 1710. -Ital. solo, alone. -Lat. solum, acc. of solus, sole; see Sole (3).

SOLMISATION, a singing of sol-mi; see Sol-fa.

SOLSTICE, one of the two points in the ecliptic at which the sun is at his greatest distance from the equator; the time when the sun reaches that point. (F., -L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. - F. solstice, 'the solstice, sun-stead, or stay of the sun;' Cot. - Lat. solstitium, the solstice; lit. a point (in the ecliptic) at which the sun seems to stand still. - Lat. sol, the sun; and stit-um, put for statum, supine of sistere, to make to stand still, a reduplicated form from stare, to stand, cog-Der. solstiti-al, adj., nate with E. stand; see Solar and Stand. from F. solstitial or solsticial. (Cot.)

SOLUBLE, capable of being dissolved. (F., -L.) Spelt soluble and solubil in Levins, ed. 1570. - F. soluble (13th cent., Littré). - Lat. solubilem, acc. of solubilis, dissolvable. Formed, with suffix -bilis, from solu-, found in solu-tus, pp. of soluere, to solve, dissolve; see Der. solubili-ty, a coined word.

SOLUTION, a dissolving, resolving, explanation, discharge. (F., - L.) M. E. solucion, Gower, C. A. ii. 86, 1. 5; it was a common term in alchemy. - F. solution, 'a discharge, resolution, dissolution;' Cot. - Lat. solutionem, acc. of solutio, lit. a loosing. - Lat. solut-us, pp. of soluere, to loose, resolve, dissolve; see Solve.

SOLVE, to explain, resolve, remove. (L.) Not an early word. In Milton, P. L. viii. 55. - Lat. soluere, to loosen, relax, solve; pp. solutus. A compound verb; compounded of so-, put for se-, or sed-, apart; and luere, to loosen. For the prefix, see Sober. Luere is from the base LU, to set free, appearing also in Gk. λύ-ειν, to set free, release; see Lose. Der. solv-able, from F. solvable, orig, 'payable,' Cot. Also solv-ent, having power to dissolve or pay, from Lat. soluent-, stem of pres. part. of soluere; and hence solv-enc-y. Also solv-er; ab-solve, ab-solute, as-soil; dis-solve, dis-solute; re-solve, re-And see soluble, solution.

SOMBRE, gloomy, dusky. (F.,-L.) A late word; in Todd's Johnson.-F. sombre, 'close, dark, cloudy, muddy, shady, dusky, gloomy; Cot. It answers to Span. adj. sombrio, adj., shady, gloomy, from the sb. sombra, shade, dark part of a picture, also a ghost. So also Port. sombrio, adj., from sombra, shade, protection, ghost. And β. Diez refers these cf. Span. a-sombrar, to frighten, terrify. words to a Lat. form sub-umbrare*, to shadow or shade; a conjecture which is supported by the occurrence of Prov. sotz-ombrar, to shade (Scheler). There is also an O. F. essombre, a dark place (Burguy). which is probably due to a Lat. form ex-umbrare *, and this suggests the same form as the original of the present word, a solution which is adopted by Littre.

7. Scheler argues that the suggestion of Diez is the better one; and instances the (doubtful) derivation of F. sonder, to sound the depth of water, from Lat. sub-undare*, as well as the curious use of F. sombrer as a nautical term, 'to founder,' to go under the waves. 8. We may conclude that sombre is founded upon the Lat. umbra, a shadow, with a prefix due either to Lat. ex or to Lat. sub, probably the former. See Umbrage. Der. sombre-ness.

SOME, a certain number or quantity, moderate in degree. (E.) M. E. som, sum; pl. summe, somme, some. 'Summe seedis' = some seeds; Wyclif, Matt. xiii. 4. 'Som in his bed, som in the depe see' = one man in his bed, another in the deep sea; Chaucer, C. T. 3033. -A. S. sum, some one, a certain one, one; pl. sums, some; Grein, ii.
493. + Icel. sumr. + Dan. somms, pl. + Swed. somlige, pl. (= some-like). + Goth. sums, some one. + O. H. G. sum.

B. All from a Teut. type SOMA, some one, a certain one, Fick, iii. 311; allied to E. same; see Same. The like change from a to u (o) occurs in

Ancren Riwle, p. 44, l. 9 = A. S. sum hwæt; some-where, M. E. som-hwær, Ormulum, 6929; some-whither, Titus Andron. iv. 1. II.

-SOME, suffix. (E.) A. S. -sum, as in wyn-sum (lit. love-some), E. win-some. The same suffix appears in Icel. frih-samr, peaceful, G. lang-sam, slow. Thus the orig. form is -SAMA, which is identical with Teut. SAMA, the same; and win-some = win-same, G. lang-sam = long-same, and so on. See Winsome and Same.

SOMERSAULT, SOMERSET, a leap in which a man turns heels over head. (F., - Ital., - L.) Commonly pronounced summerset, where -set is a corruption of -sault or -saut. Spelt summersaut in Drayton's Polyolbion, song 6 (R.); somersaut in Harington's Ariosto, xxxv. 68 (Nares); see further in Rich and Nares. - F. soubresault, 'a sobresault or summersault, an active trick in tumbling; Cot.-Ital. sopra salto; where sopra = above, ouer, aloft, on high, and salto = a leape, a skip, a iumpe, a bound, a sault; Florio. - Lat. supra, above: and saltum, acc. of saltus, a leap, bound, formed from saltus, pp. of saltre, to leap. See Supra and Salient.

SOMNAMBULIST, one who walks in his sleep. (L.; with Gk. suffix.) A coined word; an early example is given in Todd's Johnson, from Bp. Porteus' Sermons, A. D. 1789. The suffix -ist = F. -iste, from Lat. -ista = Gk. -ιστης; as in bapt-ist. = Lat. somn-us, sleep; and ambul-are, to walk. See Somniferous and Ambulation. Der. somnambul-ism

SOMNIFEROUS, causing sleep. (L.) 'Somniferous potions;' Burton, Anat. of Melancholy, pt. i. sect. 2. memb. 1, subsect. 5. Coined by adding suffix -ous (properly = F. -eux, from Lat. -osus) to Lat. somnifer, sleep-bringing.—Lat. somni-, for somno-, crude form of somnus, sleep; and -fer, bringing, from ferre, to bring, cognate with E. Bear, verb.

\$\begin{align*} \begin{align*} form sopnus*, cognate with Skt. svapna, sleep, and allied to sop-or, sleep; from SWAP, to sleep; see further under Soporific.

SOMNOLENCE, sleepiness. (F., -L.) M.E. somnolence, spelt sompnolence, Gower, C. A. ii. 92, l. 13. - F. somnolence (Littré); doubtless in early use, though not so recorded. - Lat. somnolentia, better somnulentia, sleepiness. - Lat. somnulentus, sleepy; formed with suffix -lentus (as in temu-lentus, drunken) from somnu-s, sleep, allied to sopor, sleep; see Somniferous, Soporific. Der. somnolent, adj., from F. somnolent, Lat. somnulentus.

SON, a male child or descendant. (E.) M. E. sone (properly a dissyllable); Chaucer, C. T. 79; older form sune, Ancren Riwle, p. 26, l. 1.—A. S. sunu, a son; Grein, ii. 496. + Du. zoon. + Icel. sunr, sonr. + Dan. sön. + Swed. son. + G. sohn; O. H. G. sunu. + Goth. sunus. + Lithuan. sunus. + Russ. suin'. + Gk. vlós (for συιόs). + Skt. súnu, a son.

β. All from the Aryan form SUNU, a son; Fick, i. 230. — SU, to beget; as seen in Skt. su, sú, to beget, bear, bring forth. Thus son—one who is begotten, a child. Dor. son-in-law; son-ship; a coined word.

SONATA, a kind of musical composition. (Ital., -L.) Italian sonata; 'Addison, in Todd (no reference).—Ital. sonata, 'a sounding, or fit of mirth;' Florio. Hence used in the technical sense. - Lat. sonata, fem. of sonatus, pp. of sonare, to sound; see Sound (3), and Sonnet.

SONG, that which is sung, a short poem or ballad. (E.) song, Chaucer, C. T. 95.—A.S. sang, later form song; Grein, ii. 390.

—A. S. sang, pt. t. of singan, to sing; see Sing. + Du. zang. + Iccl. söngr. + Swed. sång. + Dan. and G. sang. + Goth. saggus (= sangws). Der. song-ster, used by Howell, L'Estrange, and Dryden (Todd, no references); from A.S. sangystre (better sangestre), given in Wright's Vocab. i. 72, as a gloss to Lat. cantrix; formed with double suffix -es-tre from sang, a song; as to the force of the suffix, see Spinster. Hence songstr-ess, Thomson's Summer, 746; a coined word, made by needlessly affixing the F. suffix -esse (Lat. -issa, from Gk. -ισσα) to the E. songster, which was orig. used (as shewn above) as a feminine sb. Also sing-song, Fuller's Worthies, Barkshire (k.); a reduplicated form.

SONNET, a rimed poem, of fourteen lines. (F., - Ital., - L.) In

Shak. Two Gent. iii. 2. 69. See 'Songes and Sonettes' by the Earl of Surrey, in Tottell's Miscellany. - F. sonnet, 'a sonnet, or canzonet, a song (most commonly) of 14 verses; 'Cot. - Ital. sonetto, 'a sonnet, canzonet;' Florio. Dimin. of sono, 'a sound, a tune;' Florio. - Lat. sonum, acc. of sonus, a sound; see Sound (3). Der. sonnet-eer, from Ital. sonettiere, 'a composer of sonnets,' Florio; the suffix -eer (Ital. -iere) is due to Lat. suffix -arius.

SONOROUS, loud-sounding. (L.) Properly sonorous; it will probably, sooner or later, become sonorous. Sonorous metal; Milton, P. L. i. 540; and in Cotgrave. Doubtless taken directly the suffix -some, which see. Der. some-body, Merry Wives, iv. 2. 121; from the Lat. sonres, loud-sounding, by the change of -us to -ous, as some-how; some-thing = A. S. sum Sing; some-time, M. E. somtime, Chaucer, C. T. 1245; some-times, formed from sometime by the addi
'sonorous, loud,' is in Cotgrave; this would probably have produced

I believe the connection to be with E. so, A. S. swa, from the pronominal base SWA, rather than with A.S. se, from the pronominal base SA. See So.

SOOT, the black deposit due to smoke. (E.) M. E. sot (with long o); King Alisaunder, 6636.—A. S. sot, soot; 'Fuligine, soote,' Wright's Voc. ii. 36, col. 1; we also find ge-sotig, adj. sooty, and besutian, verb, to make dirty (Leo). + Icel. sot. + Swed. sot. + Dan. sod (for sot). + Lithuan. sodis, soot; usually in the pl. form sodzei; whence the adj. sodzotas, sooty, and the verb apsodinti, to blacken with soot, besmut. **3** We find also Irish suth, Gael. suith, W. swta; but these may be words not originally Celtic; the Lithuan. form is valuable as shewing that the form soot is truly Teutonic. Root un-

known. Der. soot-y, soot-i-ness.

SOOTH, adj., true; sb., truth. (E.) The adjectival sense is the older one. M.E. soth (with long o), adj., true; Pricke of Conscience, 7687. Commoner as a sb., meaning 'the true thing,' hence 'the truth;' Chaucer, C. T. 847.—A.S. soo, adj., true (very common); Grein, ii. 460. Hence sob, neuter sb., a true thing, truth; id. 462. The form soo stands for sano*, the n being lost before the aspirate, as in too, a tooth, which stands for tano *; the loss of n causes the o to be long. + Icel. sannr (for sanor). + Swed. sann. + Dan. sand. β. All from Teut. base SANTHA, true; Fick, iii. 318. And again, SANTHA is certainly an abbreviation for ASANTHA, orig. signifying 'being,' or 'that which is,' hence that which is real, truth; a present participial form from the AS, to be. The same loss of initial a occurs in the Lat. -sens as found in pra-sens (stem pra-sent-), preserved in L. pre-sent; and again in the Skt. saya, true (put for as-ant-ya *); so also we have G. sind = Lat. sunt = Skt. santi, they are, all answering to Aryan as-anti. In the Gk. ereos, true, not only this initial a but also the following s has been lost, so that ereus (for do-ereus) represents only the portion -ooth of the E. word. Hence Curtius says of ère's that 'the root is es, to be [Aryan as]. The meaning "true," "real," appears already in the Skt. participle sat, the shorter form for sant = (a)sant (Lat. præ-sent-).' γ. Hence we conclude that the very interesting word sooth meant orig. no more than 'being,' and was at first the present participle of AS, to be. See Are, Essence, and Sin. Der for sooth, = for a truth, A. S. for soot, as in 'wite bu for soot' = know thou for a truth, Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, lib. ii. pr. 2, cap. vii. § 3. Also sooth-fast, true (obsolete), from A. S. solfæst, Grein, ii. 463, where the suffix is the same as in stead-fast and shame-fast (now corrupted to shame-faced). And see sooth-say, and soothe.

SOOTHE, to please with gentle words or flattery, to flatter, appease. (E.) The orig sense is 'to assent to as being true,' hence to say yes to, to humour by assenting, and generally to humour. 'Sooth, to flatter immoderatelie, or hold vp one in his talke, and affirme it to be true, which he speaketh;' Baret (1580). 'Is't good to soothe him in these contraries?' Com. of Errors, iv. 4. 82. 'Soothing the humour of fantastic wits;' Venus and Adonis, 850. Cf. the expression 'words of sooth,' Rich. II, iii. 3. 136. M. E. sooien, to confirm, verify; whence isooet, confirmed O. Eng. Homilies, i. 261, 18. A. S. Goodking (whence the profile). 1. 8. A. S. gessőian (where the prefix ge-makes no difference), to prove to be true, confirm; Dooms of Edward and Guthrum, sect. 6, in Thorpe's Ancient Laws, i. 170. Cf. A. S. gesső, a parasite, flatterer, in a gloss (Bosworth). A. S. soo, true; see Sooth. Cognate verbs occur in the Icel. sanna, Dan. sande, to verify, confirm.

SOOTHSAY, to foretell, tell the truth beforehand. (E.) Shak. Antony, i. 2. 52. Compounded of sooth and say; see Sooth and Say. We find the sb. soothsayer, spelt zop-zigger (in the O. Kentish dialect) in the Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 256, l. 3 from bottom; spelt sothsaier, Gower, C. A. iii. 164, l. 24. We also find the A. S. sb. sobsegen, a true saying, in Ælfric's Homilies, ii. 250, l. 11; and the adj. sobsagol, truth-speaking, Wright's Vocab. i. 76, l. 18. Der.

sooth-say-er; sooth-say-ing, Acts, xvi. 16.

SOP, anything soaked or dipped in liquid to be eaten. (E.) M.E. sop, soppe; 'a sop in wyn,' Chaucer, C. T. 336; spelt soppe, P. Plowman, B. xv. 175.—A. S. soppa*, soppe*, not found; but we find the derived verb soppigan, to sop, A.S. Leechdoms, ii. 228, last line, man, B. XV. 175.—A. S. soppa*, soppe*, not found; but we find the derived verb soppigan, to sop, A.S. Leechdoms, ii. 228, last line, and the compound sb. sop-cuppe (written sop-cuppe), a sop-cup, in Thorpe's Diplomatarium Ævi Saxonici, pp. 553, 554; so that the word is certainly English.—A.S. sopen*, not found, but the regularly formed pp. of the strong verb supan, to sup; see Sup. + Icel. soppa, a sop; soppa af vini = a sop in wine; from sopinn, pp. of supa, to sup; cf. also sopi, a sup, sip, mouthful. These Icel. forms make sharp, eager, tart; Cot. — M. H. G. súr, sour, cognate with E.

an E. form sónorous, the length of the Latin penultimate being lost of the A.S. forms certain. + O. Du. soppe, 'a sop;' Hexham. ¶ Soup sight of.] - Lat. sonor (gen. sonōr-is), sound, noise; allied to sonus, sound; see Sound (3). Der. sonorous-ly, enss.

SOON, immediately, quickly, readily. (E.) M. E. sone (dissyllabic); Chaucer, C. T. 13442. - A.S. sóna, soon; Grein, ii. 405. + O. Fries. sán, són. + O. Sax. sán. + O. H. G. sán. β. We find also Goth. suns (or sóns), soon, at once, immediately, Matt. viii. 3. Letter the resonation to be with E. a. A.S. some the proper than the properties of the sonor certain. + O. Du. soppe, 'a sop;' Hexham. ¶ Soup is a F. form of the same word, and has been borrowed back again into some Teutonic tongues, as e. g. in the case of G. suppe, soup, broth. Der. sop, verb, spelt soppe in Levins, from A. S. soppigan, to sop, mentioned above. Also soppy, soaking, wet. Also milk-sop one who sups milk; see Milksop. Doublet, soup, q. v.

SOPHIST, a captious reasoner. (F., -L., -Gk.) Not in early use. Todd cites an example from Temple. It is remarkable that the

use; Todd cites an example from Temple. It is remarkable that the form in use in old authors was not sophist, but sophister. Frith has sophisme, sophistry, and sophister all in one sentence; Works, p. 44, col. 2. Shak. has sophister, 2 Hen. VI, v. 1. 191. The final -er is sophiste. = F. sophiste, 'a sophister', Cot. = Low Lat. sophista. = Gk. σοφιστής, a cunning or skilful man; also, a Sophist, a teacher of arts and sciences for money; see Liddell and Scott. = Gk. σοφίσειν, to interest of the contract of instruct, lit. to make wise. - Gk. σοφός, wise; allied to σάφης, orig. 'tasty,' hence of a keen, decided taste, and so clear, evident, sure. Further allied to Lat. sapere, to taste, whence sapiens, wise; see Sapient. Curtius, ii. 64. Der. sophist-r-y, M. E. sophistrie, Chaucer, Leg. of Good Women, 137, from F. sophisterie, 'sophistry,' Cot. Also sophist-ic, from Lat. sophisticus, which from Gk. σοφιστικός; sophist-ic-al, sophist-ic-al-ly; sophist-ic-ate, used in the pp. sophisticatid by Skelton, Garland of Laurell, 110, from Low Lat. sophisticatus, pp. of sophisticare, to corrupt, adulterate. Also sophism, (used by Frith as above), from F. sophisme, 'a sophisme, fallacy, trick of philosophy,' Cot., which from Lat. sophisma = Gk. σύφισμα, a device,

Sophy, Cot., which him Lat. sophy, q.v.

SOPORIFEROUS, causing or inducing sleep. (L.) 'Soporiferous medicines;' Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 975. Coined by adding the suffix -ous (properly = F. -eux, from Lat. -osus) to Lat. soporifer, sleep-inducing. - Lat. sopori-, crude form of sopor, sleep; and -fer, bringing, from ferre, cognate with E. Bear, verb. β. Lat. sopor stands for swap or *, from V SWAP, to sleep, appearing in Skt. svap, to sleep, Gk. υπνος, sleep, A. S. swefen, a dream; see Curtius, i.

360. See soporific and somniferous. SOPORIFIC, inducing sleep. (L.) 'Soporific or anodyne virtues;' Locke, Human Understanding, b. ii. c. 23 (R.) A coined word, as if from Lat. soporificus *; from sopori-, crude form of sopor, sleep; and ficus, causing, from facere, to make. See Soporiforous and Fact. And see Somniferous.

SOPRANO, the highest kind of female voice. (Ital., -L.) A musical term. - Ital. soprano, 'soveraigne, supreme, also, the treble in musicke; Florio. - Low Lat. superanus, sovereign; see Sovereign.

Doublet, sovereign.

SORCERY, casting of lots, divination by the assistance of evil spirits, magic. (F., - L.) M. E. sorcerie, Chaucer, C. T. 5177; King Alisaunder, 478. - O. F. sorcerie, casting of lots, magic. - O. F. sorcier, a sorcerer. - Low Lat. sortiarius, a teller of fortunes by the casting of lots, a sorcerer. - Low Lat. sortiare, to cast lots, used A. D. 1350 (Ducange); cf. Lat. sortiri, to obtain by lot. - Lat. sorti-, crude form of sors, a lot; see Sort. Der. sorcer-er, Shak. Temp. iii. 2. 49, where the final -cr is needlessly repeated, just as in poulter-er, upholster-er; the form soreer would have sufficed to represent the O. F. sorcier mentioned above. Also sorcer-ess, coined as a fem. form of sorcer-er by the addition of -ess (F. -esse, Lat. issa. Gk. -100a) to the short form sorcer as appearing in sorcer-y; the M. E. sorceresse

occurs in Gower, C. A. iii. 49, 1. 24.

SORDID, dirty, mean, vile. (F., -L.) In Spencer, F. Q. v. 5. 23.

-F. sordide, 'sordid;' Cot. - Lat. sordidus, vile, mean, orig. dirty. - Lat. sordi-, crude form of sordes, dirt, smuttiness, orig. blackness; allied to E. swart and Swarthy; see Swarthy. Der. sordid-ly,

SORE, wounded, tender or susceptible of pain, grieved, severe. (E.) M. E. sor (with long o), grievous, Ancren Riwle, p. 208, l. 2; much commoner as sore (dissyllabic), adverb, Chaucer, C. T. 7961. A. S. sár, painful; Grein, ii. 391; the change from á to long o being quite regular, as in stone, bone, from A. S. stán, bán. + Du. zeer, sore; also as adv. sorely, very much. + Icel. sárr, sore, aching. + Swed. sár. + O. H. G. sér, wounded, painful; cf. O. H. G. séro, mod. G. sehr, sorely, extremely, very; G. ver-sehren, to wound, lit. to make β. All from Teut. base SAIRA, sore; Fick, iii. 313. Der. sore, adv., M. E. sore, A. S. súre, Grein; sore-ly, sore-ness. Also sore, sb., orig. a neuter sb., and merely the neuter of the adjective,

SORREL (2), of a reddish-brown colour. (F., - Teut.) 'Sorrell, colour of an horse, sorrel;' Palsgrave. He also gives: 'Sorell, a yonge bucke;' this is properly a buck of the third year, spelt sorel, L. L. Iv. 2. 60, and doubtless named from its colour. A dimin. form from O. F. sor (Burguy), F. saur, adj. 'sorrell of colour, whence karene saur, a red herring,' Cot. Hence saure, sb. m., 'a sorrell colour, also, a sorrell horse;' id. Cf. Ital. scro, a sorrel horse, also spelt sauro; see Diez.—Low G. soor, sear, dried, dried or withered up; Du. zoor, 'dry, withered, or seare,' Hexham; cognate with E. Sear, adj., q. v. The reference is to the brown colour of withered leaves; cf. Shakespeare's 'the sere, the yellow leaf,' Macb. v. 3. 23. The F. harene saur, explained by Cotgrave as a red herring, meant originally a dried herring; indeed Cot. also gives F. sorer, to dry in the smoak formed directly from Low G. soor.

SORROW, grief, affliction. (E.) M. E. sorwe, Chaucer, C. T. 1221; also sorje, Will. of Shoreham, p. 32, l. 7.—A. S. sorg, sork, sorrow, anxiety; gen. dat. and acc. sorge (whence M. E. sorje, sorwe): Grein, ii. 405. + Du. zorg, care, anxiety. + Icel. sorg, care. + Dan. and Swed. sorg. + G. sorge. + Goth. saurga, sorrow, grief; whence saurgan, to grieve.

B. All from Teut. base SORGA, care, solicitude; Fick, iii. 329. Perhaps related to Lithuan. sirgli (1 p. s. pr. sergu), to be ill, to suffer; whence sarginti, to take care of a sich parces. Iiih G. argant to take care. of a sick person, like G. sorgen, to take care of. γ. It is quite clear that sorrow is entirely unconnected with sore, of which the orig. Teut. base was SAIRA, from a
SI (probably 'to wound'); but the two words were so confused in English at an early period that the word sorry owes its present sense to that confusion; see Sorry. Der. sorrew-ful, answering to A.S. sorgful, Grein, ii. 466; sorrow-

ful-ly, sorrow-ful-ness.

SORRY, sore in mind, afflicted, grieved. (E.) Now regarded as closely connected with sorrow, with which it has no etymological connection at all, though doubtless the confusion between the words is of old standing. The spelling sorry with two r's is etymologically wrong, and due to the shortening of the o; the o was orig. long; and the true form is sor-y, which is nothing but the sb. sore with the suffix -y (A. S. -ig), formed exactly like ston-y from stone, bon-y from bone, and gor-y from gore (which has not yet been turned into gorry). We find the spelling soarye as late as in Stanyhurst, tr. of Virgil, Æn. ii. 651, ed. Arber, p. 64, l. 18. The orig. sense was wounded, afflicted, and hence miscrable, sad, pitiable, as in the expression in america, and nence miserable, sad, pittable, as in the expression in a sorry plight.' Cf. 'a salt and sorry [painful] rheum;' Oth. iii. 4.

51. M. E. sory (with long o and one r), often with the mod. sense of sorrowful; 'Sori for her synnes.' P. Plowman, B. x. 75. Also spelt sary, Pricke of Conscience, 3468.—A. S. sárig, sad; 'sárig for his synnum' = sorry for his sins, Grein, ii. 392; sár-nys, sorrow, lit. soreness. Ælfric's Homilies, 3rd Scr. vi. 321. Cf. sár-lie, lit. sore-like, used with the same sense of 'seal'. Formed with sufficient in chimical with the same sense of 'sad.' Formed with suffix -ig (as in stun-ig = ston-y) from A. S. sár, a sore, neut. sb., due to the adj. sár, sore. See Sore. Cognate words appear in Du. zeerig, full of sores, Swed. sarig, sore; words which preserve the orig. sense. Der. sorri-ly, sorri-ness.

SORT, a lot, class, kind, species, order, manner. (F., -L.) 'Sorte, a state, sorte; Palsgrave. A fem. sb., corresponding to which is the masc. sb. sort, a lot, in Chaucer, C. T. 846. - F. sorte, sb. fem. 'sort, manner, form, fashion, kind, quality, calling;' Cot. Related to F. sort, sb. masc. 'a lot, fate, luck,' &c.; id. Cf. Ital. sorta, sort, lind sorta francisco. kind, sorte, fate, destiny; Florio gives only sorte, 'chance, fate, fortune, also the state, qualitie, function, calling, kinde, vocation or condition of any man,' whence the notion of sort (=kind) easily follows. 'Sort was frequently used in the sense of a company, assemblage (as in Spenser, F.Q. vi. 9. 5), as lot is in vulgar language;' Wedgwood. All the forms are ultimately due to Lat. sortem, acc. of sors, lot, destiny, chance, condition, state. Probably allied to serere, to connect, and to series, order; see Series. Der.

sort, verb, L. L. i. 1. 261; as-sort, q.v.; con-sort, q.v. Also sort-er. sb.; sort-ance, 2 Hen. IV, iv. I. II; sorc-er-y, q.v. SORTIE, a sally of troops. (F., -L.) A modern military term, and mere French. - F. sortie, an issue, going forth; Cot. Fem. of sorti, 'issued, gone forth,' id.; which is the pp. of sortir, 'to issue, sally,' id. Cf. Span. surtida, a sally, sortie; from Span. surtir, 'to rise, rebound, Minsheu, obsolete in this sense. Also Ital. sortita, a sortire, to elect, the latter being plainly connected with Lat. sortiri, to obtain by lot; whereas Ital. sortire, to sally, O. Span. surtir, to rise, answer to a Lat. type surrectire, to rouse or rise up, formed from surrectum, supine of surgere, to rise; see Source. We may further note Ital. sorto, used as the pp. of sorgere, to rise; shewing that the contraction of surrectire * to sortire presents no difficulty; and see Resort.

Sour, q. v. Hence also we find A. S. súre, sorrel, Cockayne's SOT, a stupid fellow, a drunkard. (F., -C.?) M. E. sot, in early Leechdoms, Gloss. to vol. ii; from A. S. súr, sour. use; Layamon, 1142; Aucren Riwle, p. 66, l. 1; in the sense of use; Layamon, 1142; Aucren Riwle, p. 66, l. 1; in the sense of foolish. We even find sotseipe = sot-ship, i. e. folly, in the A.S. Chron. an. 1131; ed. Earle, p. 260, l. 8; but this is in the late Laud MS., and the word is rather to be considered as French, with the A. S. suffix -scipe. The entry 'Sottus, sot' is in an A. S. Glossay of the 11th century; in Wright's Vocab. i. 76, col. 1.—O. F. and F. sot (fem. sotte), 'sottish, dull, dunsicall, grosse, absurd;' Cot. We also find O. Du. zot, 'a foole or a sot. Hexham; and Span. and Port. zote, a stupid person, blockhead. The O. F. sot is an old word, occurring in the 12th century, and doubtless earlier.

B. The origin is very doubtful; possibly Celtic; we find Bret. sôt, sód, stupid, but it is not known whether this is a true Celtic word; also Irish suthairs, a dunce, suthan, a dunce, a booby, unless these words be due to the E. sot. [As to the form, cf. Irish suth, soot, with E. soot.] We also find Irish sotal, pride, suithir, proud; Gael. setal, pride, vainglory, whence the notion of 'foolish' may have arisen. See Diez, s. v. zote, where is also noted a proposed derivation from a Rabbinic word schotch [or shotch], meaning 'a fool;' but this is very improbable. It is known that Theodulf, bishop of Orleans, punned upon the words Scotus and sottus (Scot and sot), in a letter to Charles the Great; see Ducange, s. v. sottus. Der sott-ish, sott-ish-ly. sottish-ness.

575

SOU, a French copper coin, five centimes. (F.,-L.) Merely borrowed from F. sou; Cotgrave uses sous as an E. word. - O. F. sol, later sou, 'the sous, or French shilling, whereof ten make one of ours;' Cot. The value varied. - Lat. solidus, adj. solid; also, as sh., the name of a coin, still preserved in the familiar symbols l. s. d. (= libra, solidi, denarii). See Solid and Soldier. Der. soldier, q. v.

SOUBRIQUET, a nickname; see Sobriquet.

SOUBRIQUET, a nickname; see Sobriquet.

SOUGH, a sighing sound, as of wind in trees. (Scand.) Stany-hurst has sowghing, sb., tr. of Virgil, Ain. ii. 631, ed. Arber, p. 62, My heart, for fear, gae sough for sough; Burns, Battle of Sheriffmuir, 1. 7.—Iccl. sugr, a rushing sound; in the comp. arn-sugr, the sound of an eagle's flight.

B. We also find M. E. swough, Chaucer, C. T. 1681, 2694, 2694, better great action. C. T. 1981, 3619; better swogh, as in Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 759, where it has the sense of 'swaying motion;' formed as a sb. from the A. S. verb swogan, to sound, resound, make a noise, as in swogas windas = the winds whistle; Grein, ii. 516. [The A.S. sb. is sweg,

with mutation of δ to \dot{e} .] Cf. O. Sax. swogan, to rustle (Heliand). Probably (like sigh) of imitative origin.

SOUL, the scat of life and intellect in man. (E.) M. E. soule, Chaucer, C. T. 9010; also saule, Layamon, 2764; gen. sing. soules, Gower, C. A. i. 39, l. 8; pl. soules, Ancren Riwle, p. 30, l. 16.—A. S. sáwel, sáwol, sáwol; also sáwl, sáwle; gen. sing. sáwle; Grein, ii. 392. + Du. ziel. + Icel. sála, later form sál. + Dan. síæl. + Swed. sjál. + G. selle. - G. selle. - B. All from Tent type. SAIWAL G. seele. + Goth. saiwala. β. All from Teut. type SAIWALA, the soul. Origin unknown; but the striking resemblance between Goth. saiwala, soul, and saiws, sea, suggests a connection between these words. Perhaps (as Curtius suggests) the word sea may be connected with \(\sqrt{SU},\) to press out juice, which appears to be identical with \(\struct \) SU, to generate, produce. The Skt. ssi has the senses to produce, generate, express juice (esp. the Soma juice); and soul may thus signify life, as produced by generation. See Sea. γ. Otherwise, from \checkmark SU, to stir up, toss about; cf. Gk. σύειν, σείειν. Der. souled, high-soul-ed; soul-less. Also soul-scot, A.S. sawl sceat, Wright's Vocab. i. 28, col. 2.

SOUND (1), adj., whole, perfect, healthy, strong. (E.) M.E. sound, Chaucer, C.T. 5570. A.S. sund, sound; Grein, ii. 494. + Du. gezond (with prefix ge-). + Swed. and Dan. sund. + G. gesund (with prefix -ge). Origin uncertain; possibly connected with Lat. sanus, used with just the same meanings; see Sane. Der. sound-ly,

sound-ness

SOUND (2), a strait of the sea, narrow passage of water. (E.) M. E. sound, King Horn, 628, in Ritson's Met. Romances, ii. 117; spelt sund, Cursor Mundi, 621.—A.S. sund, (1) a swimming. (2) power to swim, (3) a strait of the sea, so called because it could be swum across; Grein, ii. 494. Hence A. S. sund-hengest, a sound-horse, i.e. a ship.+Icel., Dan., Swed., and G. sund. B. From the Teut. type SUNDA, orig. a swimming, and doubtless put (as Fick suggests) for SWOMDA, by the common change from no to u and the inevitable change of m to u before the following d. Formed, with suffix da from change of m to n before the following d. Formed, with suffix -da, from swom- or swnm-, base of the pp. of A. S. swimman, to swim; see **Swim**. Fick, iii. 362. Der. sound, the swimming-bladder of a fish; spelt sounde, Prompt. Parv. p. 466; this is merely another sense of the same word; cf. Icel. sund-magi, lit. sound-maw, the swimming-bladder of a fish.

We cannot admit a derivation of A.S. sund from sundor, separate; it is like deriving wind from window, and indeed

worse, since in the latter case there really is some connection. **SOUND** (3), a noise. $(F_n - L_n)$ The final d (after n) is excrescent, just as in the vulgar gownd for gown, in the nautical use of

sound, resound; as in Skt. svan, to sound; Fick, i. 256. Der. sound, verb, M. E. sounen, Chaucer, C. T. 567, from F. sonner, Lat. sonare. Also see son-ata, sonn-et, son-or-ous, per-son, par-son, as-son-ant, conson-ant, dis-son-ant, re-son-ant, re-sound, uni-son.

576

SOUND (4), to measure the depth of water with a plummet, to probe, test, try. (F., - Scand.) 'I sounde, as a schylpe-man soundeth in the see with his plommet to knowe the deppeth of the see, Je pilote: Palsgrave. - F. sonder, 'to sound, prove, try, feel, search the depth of;' Cot., cf. sonde, 'a mariner's sounding-plummet,' id. β. Diez supposes that this answers to a Lat. form subundare*, to submerge; a similar contraction possibly occurs in the instance of sombre as connected with sub umbrú. If so, the etymology is from Lat. sub, under; and unda, a wave; see Sub- and Undulate. y. But the Span. sonda means, not only a sounding-line, but also a sound or channel; and it is far more likely that the F. sonder was taken from the Scand, word sund, a narrow strait or channel of water; see Sound (2). This is corroborated by the following entries in Ælfric's Glossary, pr. in Wright's Vocab. i. 57, col. 1, 'Bolidis, sund-gyrd', and 'Cataprorates, sund-line.' So also: 'Bolidis, sundgyrd in scipe, 688e rap i. met-rap' = a sounding-rod in a ship, or a rope, i.e. a measuring rope; id. ii. 11, col. 1. Here bolidis represents Gk. βολίε (gen. βολίδος), a missile, a sounding-lead; and sund-gyrd = sound-yard, i.e. sounding rod. Similarly sund-line must mean a sounding-line, let down over the prow (κατὰ πρώραν). There is always a probability in favour of a nautical term being of Scand. or E. origin. We find sund, sea, even in Hexham's O.Du. Dict. But it is remarkable that there is no trace of the verb except in French, Span., and Portuguese;

so that we must have taken the verb from French. Der. sounding.

SOUP, the juice or liquid obtained from boiling bones, &c., seasoned. (F., -Teut.) In Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 162. - F. soupe, a sop, potage or broth, brewis; Cot. Of Teut. origin. - O. Du. sop, zop, 'the brothe or bruisse of porridge; soppe, zoppe, a sop, or

sop, zop, 'the brothe or brusse of porridge; soppe, zoppe, a sop, or steeped bread;' Hexham. So also Swed. soppa, a sop; words cognate with E. Sop, q.v. The G. suppe is perhaps from the French, though the word was orig. Teutonic. See also Sup.

SOUR, having an acid taste, bitter, acrid. (E.) 'Sour douz,' leaven; Wyclif, Matt. xiii. 33. — A.S. súr; 'súr meolc' = sour milk, Wright's Voc. i. 28, l. 2. + Du. zuur. + Icel. súrr. + Dan. suur. + Swed. sur. + O. G. H. súr; G. sauer.

B. All from Teut. type SURA, sour; Fick, iii. 327. Futher related to W. sur, sour; Russ. surrowuit. raw. coarse, harsh, rough: Lithuan. surus. salt. Root unsurovuii, raw, coarse, harsh, rough; Lithuan. surus, salt. Root un-Der. sour-ly, sour-ness; sour, verb, Cor. v. 4. 18; sour-ish.

SOURCE, rise, origin, spring. (F., - L.) M. E. sours, Chaucer, C. T. 7925; said of the 'rise' of a bird in flight, id. 7520, 7523. - O. F. sorse, surse, sorce, surce, later source, 'a source,' Cot. Here sorse is the fem. of sors, the old pp. of sordre (mod. F. sourdre), to rise. The O. F. sordre is contracted (with intercalated d) from Lat. surgere, to rise. See Surge. Der. re-source; and see sortie, re-surrection.

SOUSE, pickle. (F.,-L.) 'A soused [pickled] gurnet;' I Hen. IV, iv. 2. 13. M. E. sowse, souse. 'Hoc succidium, Anglice sowsse;' Wright's Vocab. i. 199, col. 2. Hence also M. E. sowser, another form of saucer; id. 200, col. 1. In fact, souse is a mere doublet of sauce. O. F. sause, later sauce, 'a sauce;' see Sauce. Der. souse, verb, to pickle, immerse in brine, plunge in liquid, esp. in dirty liquid; hence, to deluge in rain, and even to plunge upon suddenly, strike, dash, or throw; see Spenser, F. Q. i. 5. 8, iv. 4. 30. 'I sowse fyshe, I laye it in sowse to preserve it; I sowse in the water, I sowce in the myar [mire]; Palsgrave. It seems to have been confused with the prov. E. soss, a mess of food, anything sloppy; see Cesspool. Quite distinct from Swed. susa, to rustle, G. sausen, &c.

SOUTH, the point of the compass where we see the sun at midday. (E.) M. E. south, Chaucer, C. T. 4913. — A. S. súħ, Grein, ii. 492; also súδa, sb. masc., the south, southern region; súδan, adv., from the south. † Du. zuid, south; zuider, southern (as in Zuider Zee, southern sea): zuiden, the south. † Icel. suðr, old form also sunnr, south; sunnan, adv., from the south; cf. subrey, southern island, pl. Subreyjar, Sodor, the Hebrides. + Dan. syd, south; sönden, southern. + Swed. syd, south; soder, the south; sunnan, the south. + O. H. G. sund, south, mod. G. süd; O. H. G. sundan, the south, also, from the south, G. süden. β . All from the Teut. base SUNTHA, south; whence Teut. SUNTHANA, adv., from the south (= A. S. suðan); SUNTHRA, neut. sb. and adv., the south (= I.cel. subr, sumnr); and SUNTHRÔNYA | SPADE, an instrument to dig with. (E.) M.E. spade (discussion); Fick, iii. 324. γ. Further, the type SUNNA, the spade (issupplied by Sun-THA is formed from SUN, base of Teut. type SUNNA, the spade); 'Vanga, vel fossorium, spadu,' Wright's Voc. i. 84, col. 23.

bound for M. E. boun (ready), and in the obsolete round, to whisper, out for roun. M. E. soun, Chaucer, C. T. 4983; King Alisaunder, quarter. See Sun. The loss of n before th is common in A. S.; 772; spelt son, Will. of Palerne, 39.—F. son, 'a sound;' Cot.—Lat. sonum, acc. of sonus, a sound. + Skt. svana, sound. — SwAN, to convert seems to seem to south-ward (see Toward). Also south-ern, M. E. sothern, Chaucer, C. T. 17342, A.S. súderne (Grein); cognate with Icel. sudrænn and O. H. G. sundróni; the last stands for sunda-róni, i.e. running from the south, and hence E. south-ern is to be similarly explained; see

Northern. Hence south-er-ly, put for south-ern-ly.

SOUVENIR, a remembrancer, memorial. (F.,-L.) Modern.
F. souvenir, sb., 'a remembrance;' Cot. It is merely the infin. mood souvenir, 'to remember,' used substantively; cf. Leisure, Pleasure.

Lat. subvenire, to come up to one's aid, to occur to one's mind. Lat. sub, prefix; and uenire, cognate with E. come; see Sub- and Come.

SOVEREIGN, supreme, chief, principal. (F., -L.) The g is well-known to be intrusive; as if from the notion that a sovereign must have to do with reigning. We find 'soueraigne power;' Hamlet, ii. 2. 27 (first folio); but the spelling with g does not seem to be much older than about A.D. 1570, when we find soveraygne in Levins. much older than about A.D. 1570, when we find soveraygne in Levins, Palsgrave (A.D. 1530) has soverayne. M. E. soverain (with u = v), Chaucer, C. T. 6630; sovereign, Rob. of Glouc. p. 30, 1.17. — O. F. soverain (Burguy); later souverain, 'soveraign, princely;' Cot.—Low Lat. acc. superanum, chief, principal; formed with suffix -anus from Lat. super, above; see Super. Der. sovereign, sb., a peculiar use of the adj.; sovereign-y, M. E. soveraintee, Chaucer, C. T. 6620, from O. H. soveraintee later convergints 'soveraintee', C. T. 6620,

from O. F. soverainte, later souverainté, 'soveraignty,' Cot.

SOW (1), to scatter seed, plant. (E.) M. E. sowen, Wyclif, Matt. xiii. 3; strong verb, pt. t. sew, id. xiii. 31; pp. sowen, sowen, id. xiii. 19.—A. S. sawan, pt. t. seow, pp. sawen; Grein, ii. 392. The long a becomes long o by rule; the pt. t. now in use is sowed, but the correct form is sew; the like is true for the verb to mow (A. S. máwan). + Du. zaaijen. + Icel. sá. + Dan. saae. + Swed. sá. + O.H.G. sáwen, sahen; G. säen. + Coth. saian.

\[\beta. \] All from a Teut. base SÂ, to sow; Fick, iii. 312. Further related to W. han, to sow; Lithuan. sëti (pres. sing. sëju, I sow); Russ. sieiate, to sow; Lat. serere (pt. t. se-ui, pp. sa-tum). All from \(\sigma \) SA, to sow; of which the orig. sense was prob. 'to cast.' Perhaps even Skt. sasya, fruit, corn, grain, belongs here; Fick, i. 789. Der. see-d, q. v.; and, from the same root, se-min-al, dis-se-min-ate.

SOW (2), a female pig; an oblong piece of metal in a lump larger than a pig of metal. (E.) M. E. sowe, Chaucer, C. T. 2021; spelt Than a pig of metal. (E.) M. E. sone, chauteer, C. 1. 2021; spent 203e (for soghe), Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 61; suwe, Ancren Riwle, p. 204.
The w is substituted for an older g.—A. S. sugu, contracted form sú; Grein, ii. 492. + Du. zog. + 1cel. sýr. + Dan. so. + Swed. sugga, so. + O. II. G. sú; G. sau.

B. Referred by Fick to a Teut. type SOI; iii. 324. The word is further related to numerous cognates, viz. W. hwch (whence E. Hog, q.v.); Irish suig; Lat, sus; Gk, vs or σθs; Zend hu, a boar (Fick, i. 801). All from the
SU, to produce; as Zend hu, a boar (Fick, i. 801). All from the \(\sqrt{SU}\), to produce; as in Skt. su, to generate, to produce; from the prolific nature of the sow.

2. In the sense of 'a large mass of metal,' see explanation under Pig; we find 'sowe of leed' in Palsgrave.

Der. sow-thistle,

A.S. sugepistel, Gloss. to vol. iii. of A.S. Leechdoms, ed. Cockayne; also soil (2). And see swine.

Doublet, hog.

SOY, a kind of sauce. (Japanese.) 'Japan, from whence the true soy comes;' Dampier's Voyages, an. 1688 (R.)

And see tr. of Thunberg's Travels, vol. iv. p. 121, ed. 1795 (Todd). 'The Japanese... prepare with them [the seeds of the Dolichos soja, a kind of bean] the sauce termed sooia, which has been corrupted into sov:' Enplish

the sauce termed sooja, which has been corrupted into soy; ' English Cyclopædia. It appears to be a Japanese word, being the name for

the bean whence soy is made.

SPA, a place where there is a spring of mineral water. (Belgium.) Called spaw in Johnson's Dict., and in Bailey, ed. 1735. The name, now generally used, is taken from that of Spa, in Belgium, S.W. of Liège, where there is a mineral spring, famous even in the 17th century. 'The spaw in Germany;' Fuller's Worthies, Kont. 'Spaw, Spa, a town in Liege, famous for medicinal waters;' Coles' Dict., ed.

SPACE, room, interval, distance. (F., - L.) M. E. space (dis-SPACE, room, interval, distance. (F., - L.) M. E. space (dissyllabic), Assumption of Mary, ed. Lumby, 178; Chaucer, C. T. 35. - F. espace, 'space;' Cot. - Lat. spatium, a space; lit. 'that which is drawn out.' - - SPA, to draw out; cf. Gk. σπάειν, to draw, draw out, Skt. sphάy, to swell, increase, spháta, enlarged. See Span. Der. space, verb; spac-i-ous, from F. spacieux (for which Cot. has 'spatieux, spacious'), from Lat. spatiosus, roomy; spac-i-ous-ly, space-courses. ous-ness. ¶ The prefixed e in F. espace is due to the difficulty of sounding words beginning with sp in French; in English, where there is no such difficulty, the e is dropped.

SPALPEEN. SPARE. 577

later spade, id. 94, col. 2. Also spada, id. 16, col. 1. + Du. spade. + & SPAN-NEW, entirely new. (Scand.) M.E. spannewe, Havelok, Icel. spa'i. + Dan, and Swed. spade. + G. spate, spaten. + Gk. σπάθη, a broad blade, of wood or metal, a spatula, blade of an oar, blade of a sword, spathe or sheath of a flower (whence Lat. spatha was borrowed, which further gave rise to F. έρέε, O. F. espee, a sword).

β. All from
SPA, to draw out, extend; the implement being named from its broad flat surface; see Span.

Der. spade (at cards): spaddle, the same word as paddle (2), q. v.; spat-u-la, q. v.; spad-ille, spelt spadillio in Pope, Rape of the Lock, iii. 49, the ace of spades at the game of quadrille, F. spadille, borrowed from Span. espadilla, a small sword, the ace of spades, dimin. of spada, a sword.

from Lat. spatha = Gk. σπάθη. And see epaulet.

SPALPEEN, a mean fellow. (Irish.) Sometimes introduced into novels relating to Ireland. - Irish spailpin, a mean fellow, rascal, stroller; from spailp, a beau, also pride, self-conceit. + Gael. spailpean, a beau, fup, mean fellow; from spailp, pride, self-conceit; cf. spailp,

verb, to strut, walk affectedly.

SPAN, to measure, extend over, grasp, embrace. (E.) M. E. spannen, very rare. 'Thenne the kinge spanes his spere' = then the king grasps his spear; Avowyng of Arthur, st. xiii. 1. 1. -A. S. spannan (pt. t. spinn), to bind; gespannan, to bind, connect; Grein, ii. 467, i. 456.+O. H. G. spannan, to extend, connect, a strong verb, pt. t. spian; hence G. spannen, weak verb. Further related words appear in the Du. spannen, pt. t. spande (weak), but pp. gespannen (strong), to stretch, span, put horses to: Dan. spænde (for spænne), to stretch, strain, span, buckle; Swed. spänna, to stretch, strain, draw, extend Icel. spenna (= spannja, a causal form), to span, clasp. from the Teut. verb SPANNAN, to extend, orig. a reduplicating verb with pt. t. spespann; Fick, iii. 352. The base SPAN is extended from

SPA, to span, extend; whence Gk. σπάειν, to draw, draw out, Lat. spat-ium, extension, space, Skt. sphúy, to swell, enlarge, sphúta, sphúta, enlarged, &c.; Fick, i. 829. And see Spin, Space, Speed.

Der. span, sb., a space of about 9 inches, the space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when the fingers are most extended, also, the stretch of an arch or a space of time, from A. S. span (better spann); we find 'span, vel hand-bred' = span, or hand-breadth, in Wright's Voc. i. 43, col. 2; so also Du. span, Icel. spönn, Dan. spand (for spann), Swed. spann, G. spanne. Hence span-long, Ben Jonson, Sad Shepherd, Act ii. sc. 2, 1. 23 from end; span-counter, a game, 2 Hen. VI, iv. 2. 166. ¶ For span-new, see that word, which is unconnected with the present one.

SPANGLE, a small plate of shining metal. (E.) M.E. spangel, of which the sense seems to have been a lozenge shaped spangle used to ornament a bridle; see Prompt. Parv., p. 313, note 3, and p. 467, note 1. It is the dimin. of spang, a metal fastening; with suffix -el (which is commonly French, but occasionally English, as in kern-el -el (which is commonly French, but occasionally English, as in kern-el from corn). 'Our plumes, our spangs, and all our queint aray;' Gascoigne, Steel Glas, 377; 'With glittering spangs that did like starres appeare,' Spenser, F.Q. iv. 11. 45.—A.S. spange, a metal clasp or fastening, Grein, ii. 467; also gespong, id. i. 456. +O. Du. spange; 'een spange van metael, a thinne peece of mettle, or a spangle:' Hexham; 'een spange-maecker, a buckle-maker or a spangle-maker,' id.+ Iccl. spöng, explained by 'spangle,' though it seems rather to mean a clasp. +G. spange, a brooch, clasp, buckle, ornament.

B. Root uncertain; the sense of 'clasp' suggests that it was early regarded as connected with the verb to span, since that it was early regarded as connected with the verb to span, since the G. spannen has the sense of 'tie' or 'fasten;' but the E. spangle is always regarded as involving the sense of glittering, cf. prov. E. spanged, variegated, spanky, showy (Halliwell). The form of the root is rather spag or spang than span, and the sense of 'glitter' appears in Lithuan. spingëti, to glitter (Schleicher), not noted by Nesselmann, who only gives the form spindëti, to shine, spindulys, sunshine. It is probable that the root is \checkmark SPAG, to shine, which Fick assumes to account for Gk. φέγγοι; see Fick, i. 831. The Lithuan. forms spogalas, brightness, spiguls, shining, are of importance in this connection, and are cited by Fick and Vanicek; but they do not appear in Nesselmann. And note Gael. spang, a spangle, anything shining or sparkling.

spangie, anything snining or sparkling.

SPANIEL, a Spanish dog. (F., Span., I.) M. E. spaniel, Chaucer, C. T. 5849; spelt spaynel in five MSS., Group D, 267; spanselele, Wright's Voc. i. 187.—O. F. espagneul, 'a spaniel;' Cot.—Span. español, Spanish.—Span. España, Spain.—Lat. Hispania, Spain. The origin of the name of the country is unknown.

SPANK, to beat or slap. (E.) 'Spank, a hard slap; to move

energetically; Spanker, a man or animal very large, or excessively active; Spanking, large, lusty, active, '&c.; Halliwell. An E. word, though not found in old authors. + Low G. spakkern, spenkern, to run and spring about quickly.

B. Both from a Teut. base SPAK, significant of quick motion or violent action. Compare the roots SPAD and SPAR, both significant of quick motion; Fick, i. 831. Der. spank-er, an after-sail in a barque.

968; Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1671; spon-neowe, K. Alisaunder, 4055. (The term is Scand., not E.; otherwise it would have been spoon-new which is the corresponding E. form, as will appear). - Icel. spánnýr, also spanyr, span-new; compounded of spann, a chip, shaving, made by a plane, knife, or axe; and nyr, new, cognate with E. New, q.v. Another sense of Icel. spinn is a spoon; see Spoon. + M.H.G. spinniuwe (E. Müller), answering to mod. G. spanneu (id.); from M. H. G. span, G. span, a chip, splinter, and ninue or neu, new. B. We also use the phrase speck and span new, which is also of Scand. origin; see the very numerous phrases of this character given by Rietz, who instances spik-spangende ny, completely new, answering to Swed. till splint och spån ny, with its varying forms spingspångande ny, sprittspångande ny, splittspångande ny, and 18 more of the same character. So also Du. spikspeldernieuw, lit. spick-and-spill-new; since speld is a spill or splinter. So also Swed spillerny, lit. spill-new. So also Dan. splinterny, lit. splinterny. The Swed. and Du. spik are forms of Spike; hence spick and span new = spike and chip new. All the terms signify fresh from the hands of the workman, fresh cut from the block, chip and splinter new; 'Wedgwood.

SPAR (1), a beam, bar, rafter; a general term for yards, gaffs, &c.
(E.) M. E. sparre (dissyllabic), Chaucer, C. T. 992. The A. S. sb. is not found, but the word is doubtless E.; we find the derived verb sparrian, to fasten with a bar, to bolt, as in 'gesparrado dure' = the door being fastened, Matt. vi. 6 (Lindisfarne MS.). + Du. spar. + Icel. sparri, sperra. + Dan. and Swed. sparre. + O. H. G. sparro; M. H. G. sparre; G. sparren. Cf. also Gael. and Irish sparr, a spar, joist, beam, rafter. β. The orig. sense seems to have been stick or pole, perhaps used by way of weapon; it is almost certainly related to Spear, q. v. For the probable root, see Spar (3). Der. spar, verb, to fasten a door, bar it, P. Plowman, B. xix. 162 (foot-

SPAR (2), a kind of mineral. (E.) An old prov. E. mining-term; spelt spar in Manlove's Liberties and Customs of the Lead-mines, A.D. 1653, L. 265 (E. D. S. Gloss. B. 8). — A. S. spar, found in the compound spær-stin (spar-stone); 'Creta argentea, spær-stún;' Wright's Voc. i. 37, col. 2, l. 2; 'Gipsus, spæren,' id. ii. 109 (8th cent.) Cf. G. sparkalk, plaster.

β. The true G. name is spæt or spæth; this is a different word, and prob. connected with G. spaten, a spade (cognate with E. Spade), from the flaky nature of spar. The sense of the A.S. spær-stún may be 'bar-stone,' from its crystallisation; if so, spar (2) is really the same word as spar (1). See Spar (1). Der. sparr-y. SPAR (3), to box with the hands, dispute, wrangle. (F., -Teut.) 'To sparre, as cocks do, confligere: Levins (1570). It was thus a term in cock-fighting, and orig. used of striking with the spurs, as cocks do. Many terms of the chase and sports are F., and this is one of them. O. F. esparer, 'to fling or yerk out with the heels, as a horse in high manage;' Cot. Mod. F. éparer. little used (Littré); which Littré connects with Ital. sparare, of which one sense is 'to kick;' but this must be a different word from Ital. sparare (=Lat. exparare), to unfurnish, to let off a gun. β. I suppose O.F. esparer to be of Teut. origin; from Low G. sparre, sb., a struggling, striving, Bremen Wörterbuch, iv. 945. Cf. G. sich sperren, to struggle against, resist, oppose; which Fick refers to the widely spread ✓ SPAR, to tremble, quiver, throb, vibrate, jerk, used of rapid jerking action. From this root are Skt. sphur, to throb, to struggle; Cik. σπαίρειν (= σπάρ-γειν), ἀσπαίρειν, to struggle convulsively, and prob. Lat. spernere, to despise, as well as E. Spur, Spurn, Spear, Sprawl, and even (by loss of initial s) the words Palestra, Palpable, Palpitate, and perhaps Poplar. The cognate Lithuan. word is spirti, to stamp, kick, strike out with the feet, resist, which exactly brings out the sense; so also E. spurn. The Russ. sporite, to quarrel, wrangle, spor', a dispute, bear a striking resemblance to the E. word. See Curtius, i. 358; Fick, i. 831. Der. sparr-er, sparr-ing. And see spar (1), spar (2), spare, sparse, spear, spur, spurn. ¶ Mahn refers us to A.S. spyrian, but this means to track out, Lowland

Scotch speir, and is related to spur; the root is the same.

SPARE, frugal, scanty, lean. (E.) M.E. spar (rare); 'vpon spare wyse' = in a sparing manner, temperately; Gawain and the Grene Knight, 901. - A.S. spær, spare, sparing; found in the compounds spar-kynde, sparing, sper-lic, frugal, sparnis, frugality, all in various glosses (Leo); the derived verb sparian, to spare, is not uncommon; Grein, ii. 467. + Icel. sparr, sparing. + Dan. spar- in sparsom, thrifty. + Swed. spar- in sparsam. + G. spar- in sparlich. + Gk. σπαρνόs, rare, lacking. And cf. Lat. parum, little, parcus, sparing, parcere, to spare; which have lost initial s. β. The orig. sense parcere, to spare; which have lost initial s. seems to have been scanty, or thinly scattered; from & SPAR, to scatter, whence Gk. σπείρειν, to scatter, to sow, G. spreu, chaff; and this is only a particular sense of the wide spread SPAR, to quiver; see Spar (3). See Curtius, i. 358; Fick, iii. 354. Der. spare, verb, M. E. sparen, Chaucer, C. T. 6919, from A. S. sparian (Grein), as P p

above; cognate with Du. and G. sparen, Icel. and Swed. spara, Dan. Spavenio; Span. esparavan (1) spavin, (2) a sparrow-hawk; Port. spare, and allied to Lat. parcere. Also spare-ness, spare-rib; spar-ing, esparavao, mod. F. éparvin.

3. A comparison of the forms (of spareness)

SPARK (1), a small particle of fire. (E.) M. E. sparke, Havelok, 91. - A. S. spearca, Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, lib. iii. c. 12; cap. xxxv. § 5. (Here spearca stands for an older sparca *.) + O. Du. sparcke (Hexham). + Low G. sparke; Brem. Wort. β. So called from the crackling of a fire-brand, which throws out sparks; Icel. spraka, Dan. sprage, to crackle. The Teut. base SPRAK corresponds to Aryan
SPARG, to make a noise, crackle. burst with a noise, appearing in Lithuan. sprageti, to crackle like burning fir-wood, Gk. σάδοανοι. a cracking, crackling, Skt. spherj, to thunder. This σψάραγος, a cracking, crackling, Skt. spherj, to thunder. This
✓ SPARG is an extension of ✓ SPAR, to quiver; cf. Skt. spher, to quiver, with Skt. sphurj, to thunder. See Speak, and Spark (2). Der. spark-le, a little spark, with dimin. suffix -le for -el (cf. kern-el from eorn), M. E. sparele, Chaucer, C. T. 13833; also spark-le, verb, M. E. sparklen, C. T. 2166.

SPARK (2), a gay young fellow. (Scand.) In Shak. ii. 1. 25. The same word as Wiltsh. sprack, lively. M. E. sparklich, adv., also spelt sprackliche; P. Plowman, C. xxi. 10, and footnote.—Icel. sparkr, lively, sprightly, also spelt sprakr, by the shifting of the r so common in E. and Scand. Hence Icel. sprakligr, which = M. E. sprakliche, adj. + Swed. dial. spräker, spräk, spräg, cheerful, talkative (Rietz); Norweg. sprak, ardent, cheerful, lively (Aasen). **3.** Perhaps the orig. sense was 'talkative,' or 'noisy,' from Teut. base SPRAK, to make a noise, also to speak; see Speak, and Spark (1). The prov. E. sprack is pronounced sprag by Sir Hugh, Merry Wives, iv. 1. 84.

SPARROW, a small well-known bird. (E.) M.E. sparwe, Chaucer, C. T. 628; sparewe, Wyclif, Matt. x. 29. – A. S. spearwa (for sparwa), Matt. x. 29. + Icel. spörr (rare). + Dan. spurv. + Swed. sparf. + O. H. G. sparo (gen. sparva), also sparwe; M. H. G. spar; whence G. sper-ling, a sparrow, with double dimin. suffix -l-ing. + Goth. sparwa. β. All from Teut. type SPARWA, a sparrow; lit. 'a flutterer;' from \checkmark SPAR, to quiver, hence, to flutter; see Spar (3). This is shewn by comparing Lithuan. sparwa, a gad-fly (from its fluttering); and Lithuan. sparnas, a bird's wing, a fish's fin, the leaf of a folding door (from the movement to and fro). Der. sparrow-hawk, M. E. sperhauke, P. Plowman, B. vi. 199, A. S. spear-hafoe, Wright's Voc. i. 62, col. 1, short for spearwahafoe *, as shown by the cognate words, viz. Iccl. sparrhaukr (where sparr- is the stem of spörr), Swed. sparfhük (from sparf), Dan. spurvehüg (from spurv), O. H. G. sparwiri (= sparrow-er), in mod. G. corrupted to sperber.

SPARSE, thinly scattered. (L.) Modern; yet the verb sparse, to scatter, occurs as early as 1536 (see Todd); and Spenser has *spersed aire, F. Q. i. 1. 39.—Lat. sparsus (for sparg-sus); pp. of spargere, to scatter, sprinkle.— SPARK, to sprinkle; cf. Skt. sprig, to sprinkle; an extension of SPAR, to scatter (Gk. σπείρεω). See Spare, Sprinkle. Der. sparse-ly, -ness. Also a-sperse, di-sperse,

SPASM, a convulsive movement. (F., -L., -Gk.) 'Those who have their necks drawne backward . . with the spasme; 'Holland's Pliny, b. xx. c. 5; ed. 1634, ii. 41 d. - F. spasme, 'the cramp;' Cot. -Lat. spasmum, acc. of spasmus. - Gk. σπασμός, a spasm, convulsion. -Gk. σπάειν, to draw, pluck. - √SPA, to draw, extend; see Span, Spin. Der. spasm-od-ic, formed with suffix -ic from Gk. adj. σπασμωδ-η*, convulsive; spasm-od-ic-al, spasm-od-ic-al-ly.

SPAT, the young of shell-fish. (E.) In Webster. Formed from pat, the pt. t. of spit; see Spatter. And compare Spot. spat, the pt. t. of spit; see Spatter.

SPATE, a river-flood. (C.) 'While crashing ice, borne on the roaring spate; Burns, Brigs of Ayr. And see Jamieson. From the Gaelic, but not given in Macleod and Dewar; the corresponding Irish word is speid, a great river-flood.

SPATTER, to be sprinkle, spit or throw out upon. (E.) 1. Which th' offended taste With spattering noise rejected;' Milton, P. L. x. 567. Here Milton uses it for sputter, the frequentative of Spit (2), 2. The usual sense is to be-spot, and it is a frequentative form, with suffix -er, formed from Spot, q.v. An equivalent word is M. E. spatlen (Stratmann), whence the sb. spotlunge, spitting, Ancren Riwle, p. 188, l. 10. Cf. A. S. spatt, spittle, John, ix. 6, spelt spotil in Wyclif.

SPATULA, a broad-bladed knife for spreading plasters. (L., Spelt spatule in Holland's Pliny, b. xxiii. c. 7 [not 17], 1. 24 from the end. This is F. spatule, as in Cot.—Lat. spatula, also spathula; dimin. of spatha, an instrument with a broad blade.—Gk. σπάθη, a broad blade, a spatula, a paddle; cognate with E.

Spade, q. v. SPAVIN, a swelling near the joints of horses, producing lame-

esparavão, mod. F. éparvin.

β. A comparison of the forms (of which O. Ital. spavano is put for sparvano) shews that they answer to a Low Lat. type sparavanus * or sparvanus *, parallel to Low Lat. sparaverius, sparvarius, a sparrow-hawk (F. éparvier). And just as sparvarius is formed with suffix -arius from O. H. G. sparwe, a sparrow (or is Latinised from O. H. G. sparwári, a sparrow-hawk, which comes to the same thing), so Low Lat. sparvanus * is formed with suffix anus from the same word. The lit. sense is, accordingly, 'sparrow-like,' from the hopping or bird-like motion of a horse afflicted with spavin. The O. H. G. sparwe is cognate with E. Sparrow, q. v. ¶ Menage, who is followed by Diez and Littre, gives much the same explanation, but says that the disease is named from the sparrow-hawk (not the sparrow) because the horse lifts up his legs after the manner of sparrow-hawks. It is obvious that the sparrow is at least ten times more likely than the sparrow-hawk to be the subject of a simile, and it is also clear, by philology, that the Span. esparavan only means a sparrow-hawk because it first meant of or belonging to sparrows, and hence 'sparrow-hunting,' exactly as in the parallel word sparvarius, which is formed in a similar way from the same word. When this correction is applied, I think the etymology may be accepted. The O. Du. spat, G. spath, also means cramp, convulsion, spavin; but cannot well be a related word, unless it be a corruption.

SPAWN, the same as Spa, q.v.
SPAWN, the eggs of fish or frogs. (F.,-L.?) 'Your multiplying spawn;' Cor. ii. 2. 82. 'Spawne of a fysshe;' Palsgrave. The verb occurs in Prompt. Parv., p. 467: 'Spawnyn, spanyn, as fyschys, Pisciculo.' Etym. uncertain. If we may take M. E. spanen, to spawn, as the oldest form, it is probable that (as Wedgwood suggests) the etymology may be from O.F. espandre, 'to shed, spill, poure out, to spread, cast, or scatter abroad in great abundance;' Cot. So also Ital. spandere, to spill, shed, scatter. The sense suits exactly, and the loss of the d may be accounted for by supposing that M. E. spanen was rather taken from the equivalent O. F. espaner, to blow, or spread as a blooming rose, or any other flower in the height of its flourishing' (= mod. F. epanouir); which, not with standing the difference of form and sense, is nothing but another form of the same word. The word spannishing, to express the full blooming of a rose, actually ocβ. If this be right, the etycurs in the Rom. of the Rose, 3633. mology is from Lat. expandere, to spread out, hence, to shed abroad; see **Expand**. ¶ The suggestion of Mahn, that the word is related to A. S. spann, a teat, udder, is unsatisfactory. **Der**. spawn-er. **SPEAK**, to utter words, say, talk. (E.) This word has lost an r,

and stands for spreak. We can date the loss of the r at about A. D. 1100. The MSS. of the A. S. Gospels have sometimes spreean and sometimes specan, so that the letter was frequently dropped as early as the 11th century, but it appears occasionally in the latest of them; the same is true for the sb. sprác or spác, mod. E. speech (for spreech); see John, iv. 26, &c. M. E. speken, pt. t. spak, pp. spoken, spoke; Chaucer, C. T. 792, 914, 31. — A.S. sprecan (later specan), pt. t. spræc (later spæc), pp. sprecen; Grein, ii. 472. + Du. spreken. + O. H. G. sprekhan; G. sprecken, pt. t. spræck. B. All from Teut. base SPRAK, to spræk of which the critic responses to the sprecent of which the critic responses to the specific response spream, i. G. spream, p. C. sprach.

1. All fold feet base of Aria, to speak, of which the orig. sense was merely to make a noise, crackle, cry out, as in Icel. spraka, Dan. sprage, to crackle, Dan. sprække, to crack, burst; see Spark (1). - ✓ SPARG, to make a noise; as in Lithuan. sprageit, to crackle, rattle, Gk. σφάραγοι, a cracking, crackling, Skt. sphurj, to thunder. Cf. Lowland Sc. crack, a talk. Dor. speak-er; speak-er-ship; speech, q.v.; spokes-man, q.v.

SPEAR, a long weapon, spiked pole, lance. (E.) M. E. spere (dissyllabic), Chaucer, C. T. 2551.—A. S. spere, John, xix. 34.+Du. speer. + Icel. spjör. + Dan. spær. + G. speer; O. H. G. sper. + Lat. sparus, a small missile weapon, dart, hunting-spear.

B. All from an Aryan form SPARA, a dart, spear (Fick, i. 832); probably from ✓ SPAR, to quiver, and closely related to E. spar, a beam, pole, rod. See Spar (1) and Spar (3). Der. spear-man, Acts, xxiii. 23; speargrass, I Hen. IV, ii. 4. 340; spear-mint; spear-wort, A.S. sperewyrt, A.S. Leechdoms, Gloss. to vol. iii.

SPECIAL, particular, distinctive. (F., -L.) M. E. special, speciale, Ancren Riwle, p. 56, l. 22. -O. F. special, 'special;' Cot. Mod. F. special. - Lat. specialis, belonging to a species, particular. - Lat. species; see Species. Der. special-ly, special-i-ty, special-ty. Doublet. especial.

SPECIES, a group of individuals having common characteristics, subordinate to a genus, a kind. (L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627; the M. E. form was spice (see Spice). - Lat. species, a look, appearance, Der. speci-al, q. v. kind, sort. - Lat. specere, to look, see; see Spy. Also specie, money in gold or silver, a remarkable form, evolved as ness. (F., -Teut.) In Shak. Hen. VIII, i. 3, 12. M. E. spaveyne, sing. sb. from the old word species = 'money paid by tale,' as in 'horsys maledy:' Prompt. Parv. - O. F. espavain, 'a spavin in the leg of a horse,' Cot. Cf. O. Ital. spavano, 'a spavin,' Florio; Ital. specie, as if paid in specie = paid in visible coin. Also species, q. v.,

speci-men, q. v., speci-ous, q. v. Also especi-al (doublet of special); the verb spuon, to succeed, an irregular weak verb. fronti-spiece, q. v. Doublet, spice.

SPECIFY, to particularise. (F., = L.) M. E. specifien, Gower, C. A. i. 33, l. 2. = O. F. specifier, 'to specify, particularize;' Cot. = Lat. specificare*, only found in the pp. specificatus, to specify. = Lat. specificus, specifics, particular. = Lat. speci-, for species, a kind; and -ficus, i. e. making, from Lat. facere, to make; see Species and Fact. ¶ It thus appears that specific is a more orig, word, but specify is much the older word in No. 100 portunity, &c. See Spur.

SPEIR, to ask. (E.) See Spur. orig. word, but specify is much the older word in English. Der. specific, O. F. specifique, 'speciall,' Cot., from Lat. specificus, special, as above; specific-al, specific-al-ly, specific-at-ion. And hence specify, verb (as above).

SPECIMEN, a pattern, model. (L.) 'Specimen, an example, proof, trial, or pattern; Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. - Lat. specimen, an example, something shewn by way of sample. - Lat. speci-, for

specere, to see; with suffix -men (= Aryan -ma-na, Schleicher, Compend. § 219). See Spy.

SPECIOUS, showy, plausible. (F., = L.) M. E. specious, sightly, beautiful; see Trench, Select Glossary. = O. F. specieux, 'specious, goodly, fair;' Cot. = Lat. speciosus, fair to see. = Lat. speci-, for specere, to behold; with suffix -osus; see Spy. Der. specious-ly, -ness. SPECK, a small spot, blemish. (E.) Specke in Levins, ed. 1570. * Spekke, clowte, Pictacium,' i. e. a patch; Prompt. Parv. - A. S. specca, a spot, mark, pl. speccan; 'Notæ, speccan,' Wright's Voc. ii. special, a spot, mark, pi. special, Noice, special, virgint voc. in.

60, col. 1. Cf. Low G. spaken, to spot with wet, spakig, spotted with wet; Brem. Wort. iv. 931; O. Du. spickelen, to speckle, or to spott, Hexham.

β. The O. Du. spickelen is obviously the frequentative of O. Du. spicken, to spit, and Wedgwood's suggestion that 'the origin lies in the figure of spattering with wet' is prob. correct. Cf. G. spucken, to spit. Thus speck is 'that which spots,' a blot; from Teut. base SPAK, to spit, to which speck is related precisely as spot is to spit; so also speckle is to be compared with spatter. All evidently from the same ultimate root. See Spew. Der. speck, verb, Milton, P. L. ix. 429. Also speck-le, a little spot, dimin. form, Spenser, tr. of Virgil's Gnat, 250; cf. Du. spikkel, a

speckle. Hence speckle, verb.

SPECTACLE, a sight, show. (F., =L.) M. E. spectacle, Wyclif, 1 Cor. iv. 9. = F. spectacle, 'a spectacle;' Cot. = Lat. spectaculum, a show. Formed with suffixes -cu-lu (= Aryan -ka-ra, Schleicher, Compend. §§ 231, 220), from Lat. specta-re, to see. = Lat. spectum, a spectar spect supine of specere, to see; see Spy. Der. spectacles, pl. glasses for assisting the sight, pl. of M. E. spectacle, a glass through which to view objects, Chaucer, C. T. 6785; hence spectacl-ed, Cor. ii. 1. 222.

And see spectator, spectre, speculate.

SPECTATOR, a beholder. (L.; or F., - L.) In Hamlet, iii.

46; spelt spectatour, Spenser, F. Q. ii. 4. 27. [Perhaps from F. spectateur, 'a spectator;' Cot.] - Lat. spectator, a beholder; formed with suffix -tor (Aryan -tar) from specta-re, to behold. - Lat. spectum,

supine of specere, to see; see Spectacle, Spy.

SPECTRE, a ghost. (F., -L.) In Milton, P. R. iv. 430. - F. spectre,
an image, figure, ghost; Cot. - Lat. spectrum, a vision. Formed
with suffix -trum (Aryan -tar, Schleicher, Compend. § 225) from
specere, to see; see Spectacle, Spy. Der. spectr-al.

Doublet, spectrum, a mod. scientific term, directly from Lat. spectrum.

SPECULAR, suitable for seeing, having a smooth reflecting surface. (L.) 'This specular mount;' Milton, P. R. iv. 236. — Lat. specularis, belonging to a mirror. — Lat. speculum, a mirror. — Lat. specere, to see; see Spy. Milton's use of the word is due to Lat. specula, fem. sb., a watch-tower, a closely allied word. specul-ate, from Lat. speculatus, pp. of speculari, to behold, from specula, a watch-tower; hence specul-ai-ion, Minsheu, ed. 1617, from F. speculation, 'speculation,' Cot., which from Lat. acc. speculationem; specul-at-or = Lat. speculator; specul-at-ive, Minsheu, from Lat. speculatiuus. We also use specul-um = Lat. speculum, a mirror.

SPEECH, talk, language. (E.) M. E. specke (dissyllabic), Chaucer, C. T. 8729, 13851. Put for spreche, by loss of r. — A. S. spece, later form of sprecke, Grein, ii. 471. — A. S. sprecan, to speak; see Spoak. + Du. sprack; from sprecken. + G. sprache; from sprecken.

Der. speech-less, Merch. Ven. i. 1. 164; speech-less-ly, -ness.

SPEED, success, velocity. (E.) The old sense is 'success' or 'help.' M. E. sped (with long e); 'iuel sped' = evil speed, ill success, Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 310. — A. S. sped, haste, success, Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 310. — A. S. sped, haste, success, Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 310. — A. S. sped, haste, success, Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 310. — A. S. sped, haste, success, Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 310. — A. S. sped, haste, success, Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 310. — A. S. sped, haste, success, Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 310. — A. S. sped, haste, success, Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 310. — A. S. sped, haste, success, Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 310. — A. S. sped, haste, success, Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 310. — A. S. sped, haste, success, Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 310. — A. S. sped, haste, success, Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 310. — A. S. sped, haste, success, Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 310. — A. S. sped, haste, success, Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 310. — A. S. sped, haste, success, Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 310. — A. S. sped, haste, success, Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 310. — A. S. sped, haste, success, Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 310. — A. S. sped, haste, success, Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 310. — A. S. sped, haste, success, Genesis and Genesis and Genes cess; Grein, ii. 467. Here é is due to ó, by the usual change, (as in foot, A. S. fót, pl. feet, A. S. fót,) and spéd stands for spódi*.+O. Sax. spód, success (Heliand). + Du. spoed, speed. + O. H. G. spuot, spót, success. B. All from Teut. type SPÓDI, speed, success (Fick, iii, 355). Here the -di is a suffix, answering to Aryan -ti (Schleicher, Compend. § 226), and the cognate Skt. word is sphiti, increase, prosperity, put for sphdy-ti*, from sphdy, to increase, enlarge; Benfey, p. 1087.

Y. The A.S. sped is, similarly, from the strong verb split off, spowan, to succeed, Grein, ii. 471; and the O. H. G. spuot is allied to spill (1).

8. All from ✓ SPA, to draw out, extend, hence to have room, succeed; appearing in numerous derivatives, such as Skt. spháy, to increase, Lat. spatium, room, spes, hope, prosper, prosperous, Lithuan, spetas, leisure, opportunity, &c. See Span. Fick, i. 829. Der. speed, verb, A. S. spedan, weak verb, pt. t. spedde, Grein, ii. 468; speed-y, A. S. spedig,

SPELICANS, a game played with thin slips of wood. (Du.) Imported from Holland, which is famous for toys. Englished from O. Du. spelleken, a small pin (Hexham); formed with the O. Du. dimin. suffix -ken (= G. -chen, E. -kin) from O. Du. spelle, a pin, splinter of wood, cognate with E. Spell (4), q.v.

SPELL (1), a form of magic words, incantation. (E.) M. E. spel, dat. spelle, Chaucer, C. T. 13821. — A. S. spel, spell, a saying, story, narrative; Grein, ii. 469. + Icel. spjall, a saying. + O. II. G. spel, a narrative. + Goth. spill, a fable, tale, myth.

B. All from Teut. narrative. + Goth. spill, a fable, tale, myth.

β. All from Teut. type SPELLA, a tale, narrative, saying; Fick, iii. 355. Root un-

known. Der. spell (2), q. v.; go-spel, q. v. SPELL (2), to tell the names of the letters of a word. (E.) M. E. speller; 'Spellyn letters, Sillabico; Spellynge, Sillabicacio; Spellare [speller], Sillabicator; 'Prompt. Parv. 'Lere hem litlum and litlum .. Tyl bei couthe speke and spelle, &c. = teach them by little and ... Tyl per couthe speke and spelle, &c. = teach them by little and little till they could pronounce and spell; P. Plowman, B. xv. 599, 600.

-A.S. spellian, to declare, relate, tell, speak, discourse; Grein, ii. 469; and see examples in Bosworth. -A.S. spell, spell, a discourse, story; see Spell (1). ¶ 1. Cotgrave has O. F. espeler, 'to spell, to speale, to join letters or syllables together;' but this is not the origin of the E. word, being itself derived from Teutonic; cf. Du. spellen, to spell, M. H. G. and the speller of the spellen to practice all compute with M. H. G. spellen, to relate, Goth. spillon, to narrate, all cognate with the E. word. 2. The orig. sense was 'to say' or 'tell' the letters; but it would seem that the word was sooner or later confused with but It would seem that the word was stone of later contact when the old and prov. E. spell, in the sense of a splinter of wood, as though to spell were to point out letters with a splinter of wood. Thus Palsgrave has 'festue to spell with;' where festue is F. festu, 'a straw, rush, little stalk or stick' (Cot.), from Lat. festuca; and Halliwell cites from a Dict. written about A. D. 1500 the entry 'To speldyr, Syllabicare, agreeing with the form 'spelder of woode' in Palsgrave; indeed, speldren, to spell, occurs in the Ormulum, 16347, 16440. So even in Hexham's O. Du. Dict. we have 'spelle, a pin,' with a striking resemblance to 'spellen, to spell letters or words.' Nevertheless, this resemblance, brought about by long association, is due to the assimilation of the word for 'splinter' to the verb rather than the contrary; see Spell (4). See spellien in Stratmann's O. Eng. Dict. Der. spell-er, spell-ing, spell-ing-book.

SPELL (3), a turn of work. (E.) 'To Do a Spell, in sea-language,

signifies to do any work by turns, for a short time, and then leave it. A fresh spell, is when fresh men come to work, esp. when the rowers are relieved with another gang; to give a spell, is to be ready to work in such a one's room;' Phillips, ed. 1706. Not found in M. E., but it is almost certainly due to A.S. spelian, to supply another's room, to act or be proxy for (Bosworth). Whelock, in his edition of Ælfred's tr. of Beda, p. 151, quotes the following sentence from a homily: 'Se cyning is Cristes sylfes speligend' = the king supplies the place of Christ himself. So also the following: 'Næs beah Isaac ofslegen, ac se ramm hine spelode' = Isaac, however, was not slain himself, but the ram supplied his place, or took his spell; Ælfric's Hom. ed. Thorpe, ii. 62.

B. The A. S. spelian is doubtless the same word as Du. spelen, Icel. spila, Dan. spille, Swed. spela, G. spielen, to play, act a part: all of these being denominative verbs, formed from the sb. which appears as Swed, and Du. spel, Icel, and Dan spil, G. spiel, O. H. G. spil, a game. All from a base SPILL; root

SPELL (4), SPILL, a thin slip of wood, splinter; a slip of paper for lighting candles. (E.) This word has been assimilated to the verb to spell, from the use of a slip of wood, in schools of the olden times, to point out letters in a book. See remarks on Spell (2). The true form is rather speld. M. E. speld, a splinter; pl. speldes, splinters of a broken spear, Will. of Palerne, 3392; hence the dimin. spelder, a splinter (Palsgrave), spelt spildur, Avowynge of Arthur, xiii. 6. — A. S. speld, a torch, spill to light a candle with, in a gloss (Bosworth). + Du. speld, a pin; spil, the pin of a bobbin, spindle, axis. + Icel. speld, speld, a square tablet, orig. a thin slice of board; spilda, a flake, a slice. + Goth. spilda, a writing-tablet. + M. H. G. spelte, a splinter.

B. All from the Teut. type SPELDA, a splinter, slice, tablet; Fick, iii. 354; and this from the Teut. base SPALD, to cleave, split, appearing in Icel. spilla (for spilda*, speldja*) to destroy, G. spalten, to cleave. Cf. Shetland speld, to split (Edmondston). See Spill (2). Thus the orig. sense is 'that which is split off,' a flake, slice, &c. Der. spelicans, q. v. Doublet, SPELT, a kind of corn. (E.) Called 'spelt corne' in Minsheu, and Greek, the legend is Egyptian; Herodotus, ii. 175, iv. 79. — Gk. ed. 1627. Not found in M. E.—A. S. spelt. 'Faar [i. e. Lat. far], aphryeur, to throttle, strangle, orig. to bind, compress, fix; cognate with Lat. figere, to fix, according to Curtius, i. 229. According to Vanicek, it is allied to Lat. fascis, a bundle.

SPICE, an aromatic vegetable for scasoning food, a small quantity the cheff; which suggests a connection with the cheff; which suggests a connection with the cheff.

has: '10 speit corne, tundere, egiumare, '1. e. to thresh corn, remove the chaff; which suggests a connection with the verb to split. See Split, Spell (4). And cf. spelt, a splinter (Halliwell).

SPELTER, pewter, zinc. (E,?) 'Spelter, a kind of metall, not known to the antients, which the Germans call zinc;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. I cannot find an early example of the word; whether it is E. or not is uncertain; but it is prob. Teutonic, in any case, and occurs again in Low G. spialter, pewter, Bremen Wörterbuch; Du. spiauter. It is obviously the original of Ital. peltro, pewter, and an older form of pewter, so that it must be as old as the 14th century.

Perhaps it is a variant of M. E. spelter, a splinter (Palsgrave), and refers to pieces of mixed metal. See Spell (4), Pewter.

SPENCER, a short over-jacket. (F., - L.) Much worn about A. D. 1815; see Notes and Queries, 4 S. x. 356. 'Two noble earls, whom, if I quote, Some folks might call me sinner, The one invented half a coat, The other half a dinner;' Epigram quoted in Taylor, Words and Places. The reference is to Earl Spencer and Earl Sandwick. It thus appears that the charger was named effect the color wich. It thus appears that the spencer was named after the celebrated Earl Spencer, viz. John Charles Spencer, third earl, born 1782,

died 1845. See further under Spend.

SPEND, to lay out (money), consume, waste. (L.) M. E. spenden, Chaucer, C. T. 302. — A. S. spendan; occurring in the compounds á-spendan and for-spendan; see examples in Sweet's A.S. Reader. Not an A.S. word, but merely borrowed from Low Lat. dispendere, to spend, waste, consume. Cf. Low Lat. dispendium, dispensa, expense, of which the shorter forms spendium, spensa are also found. We also find Low Lat. spendibilis moneta, spending money, i.e. money for current expenses, occurring as early as A.D. 922 (Ducange). So also Ital. spendere, to spend, spendio, expense, where spendio = Lat. dispendium. Observe also O. F. despender, 'to dispend, apend, expend, disburse,' Cot.; despenser, 'to dispend, spend,' id.; despenser, 'a spender, also a cater [caterer], or clarke of a kitchen,' id. \(\beta \). In exactly the same way, the O. F. despensier became M. E. spencere or spensere, explained by cellerarius in the Prompt. Parv., and now preserved in the proper name Spencer or Spenser, formerly Despenser. Hence even the buttery or cellar was called a spence, as being under the control of this officer; 'Spence, botery, or celere,' Prompt. Parv.

7. The Lat. dispendere is compounded of disapart, and pendere, to weigh; see Disam Pendant.

¶ The etymology sometimes given, from Lat. expendere, is certainly wrong; the s represents dis-, not ex-; precisely the same loss occurs in sport for disport. Der. spend-er; spend-thrift, i. e. one who spends what has been accumulated by thrift, Temp. ii. 1. 24.

SPERM, animal seed, spawn, spermaceti. (F., - L., - Gk.) M. E. sperme, Chaucer, C. T. 14015. - F. sperme, 'sperm, seed;' Cot. - Lat. sperma. - Gk. σπέρμα, seed. - Gk. σπέρειν (= σπερ-γειν), sow; orig. to scatter with a quick motion of the hand.

SPAR, to quiver; see Spar (3) and Sparse. Der. spermat-ic, Gk. σπερματ-ικόε, from σπερματ-, stem of σπέρμα; spermat-ic-al. Also sperm-oil. sperm-whale; spermaceti, spelt parmaceti in I Hen. IV, i. 3. 58, from Lat. sperma ceti, sperm of the whale, where ceti is the gen. case of cetus = Gk. κητος, a large fish; see Cetaceous. And

gen. Case of verus — On myor, a mag man, see spor-ad-ic, spore.

SPEW, SPUE, to vomit. (E.) M. E. spewen, P. Plowman, B. x. 40. — A. S. spiwan, strong verb, pt. t. spiw, pp. spiwen; Grein, ii. 470. + Da. spiwan; G. speien. + lect. spija. + Dan. spye. + Swed. spy. + O. H. G. spiwan; G. speien. + Goth. speiwan. + Lat. spuere. + Lithuan.

Ch. adam (for grains)

R. All from A SPU. to spit spiauti. + Gk. πτυειν (for σπυειν). β. All from SPU, to spit forth; Fick, i. 835. Expressive of the sound of spitting out; cf. Skt. shtiv, shtiv, to spit, similarly intended. Der. (from same root),

pip (1), puke (1). And see spit.

SPHERE, a globe, orb, circuit of motion, province or duty. (F., L., -Gk.) M. E. spere, Chaucer, C. T. 11592, 11595. Later sphere,
Spenser, F. Q. i. 10. 56. -O. F. espere, a sphere (Littre); later sphere,
'a sphere; 'Cot. - Lat. sphæra. -Gk. σφαίρα, a ball, globe. β. Gk.

σφαίρα = σφαρ·γα = σπαρ·γα, 'that which is tossed or thrown about;'
cf. σπείρειν, to scatter seed, throw or toss about. See Sparse.

Der, spher-ic, Gk. σφαιρικόs, like a sphere; spher-ic-al-ly,
spher-ic-i-tv: spher-o-id. that which is like a sphere. from σφαίροι. spher-ic-i-ty; spher-o-id, that which is like a sphere, from σφαίρο-, for σφαίροs, round, and είδοs, form, shape, appearance (from WID, to

or sample. (F., -L.) A doublet of species. 'Spice, the earlier form in which we made the word our own, is now limited to certain aromatic drugs, which, as consisting of various kinds, have this name of spices. But spice was once employed as species is now; 'Trench, Select Glossary, q. v. M. E. spice. 'Absteyne you fro al yuel spice,' Wyclif, I Thess. v. 22; where the Vulgate has 'ab omni specie mala.' In early use. 'Hope is a swete spice;' Ancren Riwle, p. 78, last line.—O. F. 'espice, spice;' Cot.—Lat. speciem, acc. of species, a kind, species; in late Latin, a spice, drug; see Species. Der. spice, verb; spic-ed, Chaucer, C. T. 528; spic-er, an old word for spice-seller, answering to the mod. grocer, P. Plowman, B. ii. 225; spic-er-y, from O. F. espicerie, 'a spicery, also spices,' Cot.; spic-y, spic-i-ly,

SPICK AND SPAN-NEW, quite new. (Scand.) In North's Plutarch, p. 213 (R.); Howell, Famil. Letters, vol. i. sect. 4, let. 2 (Jan. 20, 1624). Lit. 'spike and spoon new,' where spike means a point, and spoon a chip; new as a spike or nail just made and a chip just cut off. See further under Span-new. And see Spike and

Spoon

SPIDER, an insect that spins webs. (E.) M. E. spither, spelt spipre, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 164, l. 6 from bottom. Not found in A.S., but easily explained; the long i is due to loss of n before the following th, and spider (spither) is for spin-ther*. This loss of n before a dental letter is a peculiarity of A. S., and occurs in A. S. too for ton *, a too h, A. S. over for onder* = andar*, other. The suffix ther (= Aryan -tar) denotes the agent; so that spider = spin-ther*, the spinner; from the verb to spin; see Spin. Cf. prov. E. spinner, a spider. + Du. spin, a spider. + Dan. spinder (for spinner), a spider; from spinde (for spinne), to spin. + Swed. spinnel, a spider;

from spinna, to spin.+G. spinne, a spider, spinner.

SPIGOT, a pointed piece of wood for stopping a small hole in a cask. (C.,-L.) M. E. spigot, Wyclif, Job, xxxii. 19. Of Celtic origin. - Irish and Gael. spiceaid, a spigot; dimin. of Irish spice, a spike, long nail. Cf. W. pigoden, a prickle; from pig, a point, peak, pike, spike; ysbigod, a spigot, ysbig, a spike (though the latter are borrowed words, having the y prefixed on account of the difficulty of pronouncing initial sp in Welsh). All from Lat. spice; see Spike.

SPIKE, a sharp point, large nail, an ear of corn. (L.) M. E. spik, an ear of corn; P. Plowman, B. xiii. 120. Somner gives an A.S. splcing, a large nail; but it is doubtful. In any case the word was borrowed (perhaps early) directly from Lat. spica, an ear of com, also, a point, a pike. Evidently allied to spina, a thorn, and from also, a point, a pike. Evidently affect to spind, a thorn, and from the same root. With loss of initial s, we have Irish pice, Gael. pic, W. pig, a peak, pike, with numerous derivatives in English; see Pike.

B. We also find Du. spijker, a nail, Icel. spik, Swed. spik, Dan. spiger, G. spieker; but all are due (as shewn by their close resemblance) to the same Lat. spica, a word easily spread from its use Der. spike-nard, q.v.; both in agriculture and military affairs.

spig-ot, q.v.; spik-y; spike, vcrb; spik-ed.

SPIKENARD, an aromatic oil or balsam. (Hybrid; L. and F.,

-L., -Gk., -Pers., -Skt.) 'Precious oynement spikenard;' Wyclif,
Mark, xiv. 3; where the Vulgate has 'alabastrum unguenti nardi
spicati pretiosi.' Thus spike-nard should rather be spiked nard; it
signifies nard furnished with spikes, in allusion to the mode of growth. 'The head of Nardus spreads into certain spikes or eares, whereby it hath a twofold vse, both of spike and also of leaf; in which regard it is so famous; Pliny, Nat. Hist. b. xii. c. 12 (in Holland's translation). The word nard is French, from a Skt. original; see Nard. The Lat. spicatus, furnished with spikes, is derived from spica, a spike, ear of corn; see Spike.

SPILL (1), a spinter, thin slip of wood. (E.) 'Spills, thin slips of wood or paper, used for lighting candles;' Halliwell. M. E. spille. Stratmann cites from the Life of Beket, ed. W. H. Black, 1845, l. 850: 'hit nis nost worp a spille' = it is not worth a splinter or chip. The same word as Spell (4), q. v. See also

Spill (2)

SPILL (2), to destroy, mar, shed. (E.) Often explained by 'spoil,' with which it has no etymological connection. It stands for spild, the ld having passed into 'll by assimilation. M. E. spillen, see). Hence spheroid-al.

SPHINX, a monster with a woman's head and the body of a lioness, who destroyed travellers that could not solve her riddles. (L... = Gk.) 'Subtle as Sphinx;' L. L. iv. 3. 342. Spelt Spinx by Lydgate, Storie of Thebes, pt. i. = Lat. sphinx (gen. sphingis). = Gk. pour other sphingis). = Gk. pour other sphingis (gen. σρίγγ (gen. σρίγγος), lit. 'the strangler,' because she strangled the travellers who could not solve her riddles. Though the name is ging in pieces; from the Teutonic base SPALD (G. spalten), to cleave,

split. See Spell (4) and Split. Also Spill (1). spil-th (= A.S. spild), Timon, ii. 2. 169.

SPIN, to draw out into threads, cause to whirl rapidly. (E.) The second sense comes from the rapid motion of the spinning-wheel. The former sense is original. M. E. spinnen, strong verb, pt. t. span, pp. sponnen; P. Plowman, B. v. 216. — A. S. spinnan, pt. t. spann, pp. spunner; Matt. vi. 28. + Du. spinnen. + Iccl. and Swed. spinna. + Dan. spinde (for spinne). + G. spinnen. + Goth. spinnan (pt. t. spann). B. All from Teut. base SPAN, to draw out; extended from SPA, to draw out, as in Gk. σπάειν. See Span, a closely related word. Fick, iii. 830. Der. spinn-er; spinn-ing; spin-d-le, q. v; spin-ster, q. v.;

spi-der, q. v.

SPINACH, SPINAGE, an esculent vegetable. (Ital., - L.) Spinage is a weakened form of spinach, as it was formerly written. Spelt spinache in Levins, ed. 1570. 'Spynnage, an herbe, espinars; Palsgrave. The spelling spinach is due to the sound of Ital. spinace, where ce is pronounced as E. chai in chain. - Ital. spinace, 'the hearbe spinage; Florio. He also gives the form spinacchia. Cf. mod. F. epinard (with excrescent d), O. F. espinars, espinar (Cotgrave); Span. espinaca; Port. espinafre; G. spinat. β. All from various derivatives of Lat. spina, a thorn, a prickle; because the fruit is a small round nut, which is sometimes very prickly; Eng. Cyclopædia. The Ital. and Span. forms are due to a Lat. adj. spinaceus*, prickly, formed from spina, a thorn; the F. seems to answer to a Lat. adj. spinarius*; the G. spinat = Lat. spinatus*; and perhaps the Port espinafre = Lat. spinifer, prickly. In any case, the Ital. spinace is from Ital. spina, a thom; F. épinard, from F. épine; Span. espinaca, from Span. espina; and Port. espinafre from Port. espinho, espinha. Spine

SPINDLE, the pin or stick from which a thread is spun. (E.) The d is excrescent, as is so common in English after n; cf. soun-d. thun-d-er; and spindle stands for spin-le. 'Spinnel, a spindle; North; Halliwell. In Walter de Biblesworth (in Wright's Vocab. i. 157, Hallwell. In Walter de Biblesworth (in Wright's Vocab. 1. 157, 1. 6) we meet with M. E. spinel, where another MS. has spindele.—
A. S. spinl; 'Fusus, spinl,' Wright's Voc. i. 82, col. 1; 281, col. 2.
Formed, with suffix -l (= Aryan -ra) denoting the agent, from A. S. spinn-an, to spin: see Spin. + Du. spil, O. Du. spille (Hexham); by assimilation for spinle*. + O. H. G. spinala (E. Müller); whence G. spindel (with inserted d), as well as G. spille (by assimilation).

Medgrupood derivers con from conducting which is impossible; the ¶ Wedgwood derives spin from spindle, which is impossible; the shorter form must precede the longer. Besides, spin is a strong verb, and its base is SPAN. Der. spindle-shanks, with shanks as thin as a spindle. Spindle-tree (Euonymus), because used for spindles or thin rods, named in German spindelbaum for a like reason; from its use for making skewers it was formerly called prick-wood, i. e. skewer-wood, or prick-timber; see prickwood and spindle tree in Phillips.

SPINE, a prickle, the backbone of an animal. (F., - L.) Roses, their sharp spines being gone; Two Noble Kinsmen, first line. — O. F. espine, 'a thorn, prick, prickle;' Cot. — Lat. spina, a thorn, prickle; also, the spine, the backbone. Closely allied to Lat. spica, an ear of corn; see Spike. ¶ Observe that, in the sense of 'backbone,' the word is Latin, rather than French; from the use of Latin in medical treatises. Der. spin-ach or spin-age, q. v.; spin-al; spin-y, spin-i-ness; spin-ous; spin-ose; also spin-et, q. v.;

SPINET, a kind of musical instrument, like a harpsichord. (F., – Ital., – L.) Obsolete. It was so called because struck with a spine or pointed quill. In Phillips, ed. 1706. - O. F. espinette, 'a paire of virginals; 'Cot. = Ital. spinetta, 'a paire of virginals; also, a little tap, spigot, or gimblet, a prick, a thorne; 'Florio. Dimin. of Ital.

spina, a thorn. - Lat. spina, a thorn; see Spine.

SPINK, a finch, small bird. (Scand.) Lowland Sc. and prov. E. spink, chiefly used of the gold-finch. M.E. spink. 'Hic rostellus, Anglice, spynke;' Wright's Voc., i. 189, col. I. — Swed. dial. spink, Anglice, spynne; wrights voc., 1. 109, con. 1.

a field-fare, sparrow; gul-spink, a goldfinch (Rietz); Norweg. spikke
(by assimilation for spinke), a small bird, sparrow, finch. + Gk. σπίγγοι, a finch; cf. σπίζειν, to pipe, chirp as a small bird. β. The Aryan form is SPINGA (Fick, i. 831), corresponding to the Teutonic types SPINKA (as above), and FINKA (E. finch), the latter form being due to loss of s and the usual sound-shifting from p to f.

γ. The root is SPANG, to make a noise, hence, to chirp, pipe as a bird, as in Lithuan. spengti, to resound, make a noise, Gk. φθέγγομαι, I utter a clear loud sound. Without the nasal, we have the \(\sqrt{SPAG}, \) whence Gk. \(\sin \sin \lambda \alpha, \) \(\sin \sin \sin \sin \rangle \gamma \), \(\sin \sin \sin \rangle \gamma \), a finch or spink, \(\sin \sin \sin \sin \sin \rangle \gamma \). Since the notions of giving a spink, σπίζειν, to chirp, pipe. clear sound and of producing a bright light are closely associated, it is probable that Lithuan. spingëti, to glitter, Gk. φέγγοs, lustre, and

Der. spill-er; & Cot. Mod. F. epinaie (Littré). - Lat. spinetum, a thicket of thorns

Lat. spina, a thorn; see Spine.

SPINSTER, a woman who spins, an unmarried female. (E.)
Formerly in the sense of a woman who spins. 'She spak to spynnesteres to spynnen it oute;' P. Plowman, B. v. 216. Formed from the verb to spin (A. S. spinnan) by means of the suffix estre (mod. E. ster). This suffix (hitherto imperfectly explained) presents no real diffi-culty; it is the same as in Lat. olea-ster, Low Lat. poeta-ster (see Poet), and is due to the conjunction of the Aryan suffixes -as- and -tar, discussed in Schleicher, Compend. §§ 230, 225. [The Lat. suffix -is-ter. appearing in min-is-ter, mag-is-ter, is not quite the same thing, being compounded of the Aryan comparative suffixes -yans- and -tara: but the method of compounding such suffixes is well exhibited by these examples.]

\$\beta\$. This \(\Lambda \). S. suffix \(\delta \) es-tre was used to denote the agent, and was conventionally confined to the feminine gender only, a restriction which was gradually lost sight of, and remains only in the word spinster in mod. English. Traces of the restriction remain, however, in semp-ster-ess or sempstress, and song-ster-ess or songstress, where the F. fem. suffix -ess has been superadded to the E. fem. suffix The restriction was strictly observed in A. S., and is retained in Dutch; cf. Du. spin-ster, a spinster, zangster, a female singer (fem. of zanger), bedriegster, a female impostor (fem. of bedrieger), inwoonster, a female inhabitant (fem. of inwoner); &c. \(\gamma\). Examples in A.S. are the following: 'Textrix, webbestre,' a webster, female weaver, fem. of 'Textor, webba,' answering to Chaucer's webbe (Prol. 364), and the name Webb. 'Citharista, hearpestre,' a female harper, fem. of 'Citharedus, hearpere,' a harper; see Wright's Vocab. i. 59, 60. So also: 'Fidicen, höelere; Fidicina, fipelestre; Saltator, hleipere; Saltatrix, hleapestre;' id. p. 73. A striking example is afforded by A. S. witegestre, a prophetess, Luke, ii. 36, the word being almost always used in the masc. form witega, a prophet. See further under

SPIRACLE, a breathing-hole, minute passage for air. (F., -L.) M. E. spyrakle, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 408. - F. spiracle, 'a breathing-hole;' Cot. - Lat. spiraculum, an air-hole; formed with suffix -cu-lum (Aryan -ka-ra) from spirare, to breathe; see Spirit.

SPIRE (1), a tapering body, sprout, point, steeple. (E.) M.E. spire,

used of a blade of grass or young shoot just springing out of the ground. 'Thilke spire that in-to a tree shoulde waxe,' Test. of Love, bk. iii, in Chaucer's Works, cd. 1561, fol. 314, col. 1. 'Or as an ook comth of a litel spire; Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1335; spelt spir, P. Plowman, B. xiii. 180. – A. S. spir (rare); 'hreodes spir,' a spike (or stalk) of a reed, A. S. Leechdoms, ii. 266, l. 10. + Icel. spira, a spar, a stilt. + Dan. spire, a germ, sprout. + Swed. spira, a sceptre, a pistil. +G. spiere, a spar. β. Perhaps allied to Spear and Spar; but I would rather connect it with Spike and Spine. Der. spire, verb, to germinate, spring up, Spenser, F. Q. iii. 5. 52, spelt spyer in Palsgrave; spir-y, spelt spirie in Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 592. ¶ Not connected with spire (2).

SPIRE (2), a coil, wreath. (F., - L.) 'Amidst his circling spires;' Milton, P. L. ix. 502. [Perhaps directly from Lat. spira.] - F. spire, 'a rundle, round, or circle, a turning or winding compasse;' F. spire, 'a rundle, round, or circle, a turning or winding compasse;
Cot. = Lat. spira, a coil, twist, wreath. + Gk. σπεῖρα, a coil, wreath. + Gk. σπεῖρα, to wind or twine round; whence also Gk. σπυρίε, Lat. sporta, a woven basket, Lithuan. spartas, a band. Fick, i. 832.
Der. spire, verb, to spring up, Spenser, F. Q. iii. 5. 52; spir-al, from F. spiral, 'circling,' Cot., Lat. spiralis; spir-al-ly; spir-y, Dryden, tr. of Virgil, Georgic i. 1. 334.
SDTDTM breath: the soul a chost enthysican liveliness a

SPIRIT, breath; the soul, a ghost, enthusiasm, liveliness, a spirituous liquor. (F., - L.) The lit. sense is 'breath,' but the word is hardly to be found with this sense in English. M. E. spirit, Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, l. 203; pl. spirites, Chaucer, C. T. 1371.—O. F. espirit (Littré), later esprit, 'the spirit, soul,' Cot.—Lat. spiritum, acc. of spiritus, breath, spirit.—Lat. spiritere, to breath. Root uncertain. Der. spirited, Hen. V, iii. 5. 21; spirited-ly, ness; spirit-less, 2 Hen. IV, i. 1. 70; spirit-stirring, Oth. iii. 3. 352; spiritu-d, Gower, C. A. ii. 191, l. 15, from F. spirituel, 'spiritual!,' Cot., from Lat. spiritu-alis, formed with suffix -alis from spiritu-, cred form of spiritus; spiritu-al-ly spiritual-it to M. F. spiritualte. P. Plower. form of spiritus; spiritu-al-ly, spiritu-al-i ty, M. E. spiritualte, P. Plowman, B. v. 148; spiritu-al-ise, spiritu-al-ism, spiritu-al-ist; spiritu-ous. Also (from Lat. spirare) a-spire, con-spire, ex-pire (for ex-spire), in-

spire, per-spire, re-in-spire, re-spire, su-spire, ex-pire (for ex-spire), in-spire, per-spire, re-in-spire, re-spire, su-spire, tran-spire; also di-spirit; and see spir-a-cle, spright-ly. Doublet, sprite.

SPIRT, the same as Spurt, q. v.

SPIRT (1), a pointed piece of wood, skewer, iron prong on which meat is roasted. (E.) M. E. spite, spyte. 'And yspyted hym thoru-out myd an yrene spyte;' Rob. of Glouc. p. 207, l. 3; where it rimes with that (hits) so that the seems to have been onig long. See also byte (bite), so that the i seems to have been orig. long. See also SPINNEY, a kind of thicket. (F., -L.) 'Or shelter'd in Yorkshire spinneys;' Hood, Miss Kilmansegg, Her Accident, st. 3. -O. F. A. S. spitu or spitu; 'Veru, spitu;' Wright's Voc. i. 27, 82; later espinoye, a thicket, grove, or ground full of thorns, a thorny plot;' spite, id. i. 93. +Du. spit. +Dan. spid. + Swed. spett. +M. H. G. spiz. byte (bite), so that the i seems to have been orig. long. See also Octovian Imperator, l. 122. in Weber, Met. Romances, vol. iii. — A.S. spitu or spitu; 'Veru, spitu;' Wright's Voc. i. 27, 82; later β. We also find Icel. spyta, a spit, spiot, a spear, lance, Dan. spyd, a Pawlet, in Underwoods, no. 100, 1. 32. — F. splendeur, 'splendor, spear, Swed. spiut, a spear, G. spiess, O. H. G. spioz; these answer to a Teut. type SPEUTA, Fick, iii. 355. Root uncertain; but it would seem reasonable to connect spit with spike, spine, and spire (1); all of these words contain the notion of 'sharp point;' cf. W. pid, a tapering resist. The splendidus, shining, bright; splendidus, shining, bright; splendidus, shining, bright; splendidus, shining, bright; splendidus, shining, bright; splendidus, shining, bright; splendidus, shining, bright; splendidus, shining, bright; splendidus, shining, bright; splendidus, shining, bright; splendidus, shining, bright; splendidus, shining, bright; splendidus, shining, bright; splendidus, shining, bright; splendidus, shining, bright; splendidus, shining, bright; splendidus, shining, bright; splendidus, shining, bright; splendidus, shining, bright; splendidus, shining, bright; splendidus, shining, bright; splendidus, shining, bright; splendidus, shining, bright; splendidus, shining, bright; splendidus, shining, bright; splendidus, shining, bright; splendidus, shining, bright; splendidus, shining, bright; splendidus, shining, bright; splendidus, shining, bright; splendidus, shining, bright; splendidus, shining, bright; splendidus, shining, bright; splendidus, shining, bright; splendidus, shining, bright; splendidus, shining, bright; splendidus, shining, bright; splendidus, shining, bright; splendidus, shining, bright; splendidus, shining, bright; splendidus, shining, bright; splendidus, shining, bright; splendidus, shining, bright; splendidus, shining, bright; splendidus, shining, bright; splendidus, shining, splendidus, shining, splendidus, shining, splendidus, shining, splendidus, shining, splendidus, shining, splendidus, shining, splendidus, shining, splendidus, splendidus, shining, splendidus, shining, splendidus, splendidus, splendidus, splendidus, splendidus, splendidus, splendidus, point. Der. spit, verb, M. E. spiten, spyten, as in Rob. of Glouc., cited above. Hence also prov. E. spit, the depth a spade goes in digging, about a foot (Halliwell), with reference to the point, i. e. blade of the spade; cf. Du. spitten, to dig (lit. to spit); quite distinct

SPIT (2), to throw out from the mouth. (E.) Spelt spet in Baret (1580). M. E. spitten, P. Plowman, B. x. 40; pt. t. spette, Wyclif, John, ix. 6. — A. S. spittan, Matt. xxvii. 30 (Rushworth MS.); akin to spetan, with the same sense, pt. t. spette, Mark, xv. 19, John, ix. 6. + Icel. spyta. + Dan. spytte, to spit, to sputter. + Swed. spotta. + G. sputzen; with which cf. G. spucken in the same sense. All from the Tout here Spyta. the Teut. base SPUT, extension of \(\sqrt{SPU} \); see Spew. spitt-le, formerly spettle (Baret), also spattle, spelt spatyll in Palsgrave, spotil in Wyclif, John, ix. 6; A. S. spitt, John, ix. 6; spitt-oon, not in Todd's Johnson, an ill-coined word.

¶ Note that spat is not the orig. past tense of spit, but is due to A.S. spattle above, used with the

same sense as the true pt. t. spit (Meas. for Meas. ii. 1. 86).

SPITE, vexation, grudge, ill-will. (F., - L.) M. E. spyt; 'but spyt more' = without further injury, Gawayn and Grene Knight, 1444. It is merely a contraction of M. E. despit, mod. E. despite. This is best shears he the phases in still of formed him in despite. This is best shewn by the phrase in spite of, formerly in despite of, as in Shak. Merry Wives, v. 5. 132, Much Ado, ii. 1. 398, iii. 2. 68, iii. 4. 89, &c. So also we have sport for disport, spend for dispend, M. E. spenser for dispenser. And observe M. E. spitous, Rom. of the Rose, 979, as a form of despitous, Chaucer, C. T. 6343. See further under Despito.

form of despitous, Chaucer, C. T. 6343. See turtner under Despite.

Der. spite, verb, Much Ado, v. 2. 70; spite-ful, Macb. iii. 5. 12, short for despiteful, As You Like It, v. 2. 86; spite-ful-ly, -ness.

SPITTLE (1), saliva. (E.) See Spit (2).

SPITTLE (2), a hospital. (F., - L.) 'A spittle, hospitall, or lazarhouse;' Baret, 1580. M. E. spitel. Spitel-vuel = hospital evil, i. c. leprosy; Ancren Riwle, p. 148, l. 8. - O. F. ospital (Burguy), the same as O. F. hospital, a hospital: see Hospital.

The loss of initial o must have been due to an E. accent on the i. Doublet, hospital.

STAN 45814 to desp about water or mud. to bespetter. (Scand.)

SPLASH, to dash about water or mud, to bespatter. (Scand.) To splash, to dash any liquid upon; Splashy, wet, watry; Bailey's Dict., vol. i. ed. 1731. Coined by prefixing s (O. F. es. = Lat. es, used for emphasis, as in squench (Richardson) for quench), to plash, in the same sense. 'Plashy waies, wet under foot; to plash in the dirt; all plash'd, made wet and dirty; to plash a traveller, to dash or strike up the dirt upon him; 'MS. Lansd. 1033, by Bp. White Kennett, died A. D. 1728. Stanyhurst (1582) has plash for 'a splashing noise; 'tr. of Virgil (Æn. i. 115), ed. Arber, p. 21, l. 17. — Swed. plaska, to splash; short for platska, as shown under Plash (1), q.v. + Dan. pladske, to splash. Cf. Swed. dial. plattsa, to strike gently, pat, tap

pladske, to splash. Ct. Swed. dial. piatisa, to strike gently, pat, tap with the fingers; extended from plitta, to tap, pat (Rietz). From Teut. base PLAT, to strike; see Pat. Der. splash, sb.; splash-y; splash-board, a board (in a vehicle) to keep off splashes.

SPLAY, to slope or slant (in architecture); to dislocate a shoulder-bone. (F., - L.) A contraction of display; cf. sport for disport, spite for despite, spend for dispend, &c. The sense to dislocate is due to the fact that display formerly meant to carve or cut the a crane or other bird, by disjointing it and so displaying it upon up a crane or other bird, by disjointing it and so displaying it upon the dish in several pieces. 'Dysplaye that crane;' 'splaye that the dish in several pieces. "Dysplaye that crane; 'splaye that breme;' The Boke of Keruynge, pr. in 1513, repr. in 1867; see The Babees Boke, ed. Furnivall, p. 265. In architecture, to display is to open, out, hence to slope the side of a window, &c. 'And for to splay out hir leves in brede;' Lydgate, Complaint of Black Knight, 1. 33. See further under Display. Der. splay-foot-ed, in Minsheu, and in Ford, The Broken Heart, Act v. sc. 1 (R.), i.e. with the foot displayed or turned outward, as if dislocated at the knee-joint; short-oned to a figuration, as in testagrafice, they was 'Ruley Huddings, as in testagrafice, they are the splayer of the ened to splay-foot, as in 'splay-foot rhymes,' Butler, Hudibras, pt. i. c. 3. 1. 192; splay-mouth, a mouth opened wide in scorn, a grimace, Dryden, tr. of Persius, sat. 1, 1, 116.

SPLEEN, a spongy gland above the kidney, supposed by the ancients to be the seat of anger and ill-humoured melancholy. (L., - Gk.) M. E. splen, Gower, C. A. iii. 99, l. 23; iii. 100, l. 9. Lat. splen. - Gk. σπλήν, the spleen. + Skt. plihan, plihan, the spleen (with loss of initial s). The true Lat. word is lien (with loss of initial sp). The Russ. selezenka, spleen, is also related. The Aryan form is supposed to have been SPARGHAN, later SPLEGHAN, Files, the splead of the Der. splen-et-ic, from Lat. spleneticus; splen-et-ic-al, splen-etie-al-ly; splen-ic, from Lat. splenicus; spleen-it-ive, Hamlet, v. 1. 285; spleen-ful, 2 Hen. VI, iii. 2. 128; spleen-y, Hen. VIII, iii. 2. 99. SPLENDOR, SPLENDOUR, magnificence, brilliance. (L.;

or F., - L.) Spelt splendor in Minsheu, ed. 1627. According to from Lat. acc. spoliationem; spoliatie (rare), from pp. spoliaties. Richardson, it is spelt splendour in Ben Jonson, Elegy on Lady Jane of The M.E. spillen, to dest oy, being now retained only in the

ii. 252, directly from Lat. splendidus, shining, bright; splend-id-ly. Also splend-ent, spelt splendant in Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, b. viii. st. 84. 1. 3, but from Lat. splendent-, stem of pres. part. of splendere. And

see re-splendent.
SPLENT, the same as Splint, q.v.
SPLEUCHAN, a tobacco-pouch (Gael.) In Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook, st. 14. - Gael. spliuchan, a tobacco-pouch; Irish

spliuchan, a bladder, pouch, purse.

SPLICE, to join two rope-ends by interweaving the strands. (Du.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. Like many sea-terms, borrowed from Dutch. - O. Du. splissen, to wreathe or lace two ends together, as of a roape; Hexham. So named from the splitting of the rope-ends into separate strands before the splicing is begun; from Du. splitsen, to splice (which is really the older form). Formed by the addition of s to the base of Du spliten, to split, O. Du. spliten, spleten, or splitten (Hexham). See Split. + Dan. splidse, spledse, to splice (weakened form of splitse); from splitte, to split. Cf. Swed. splissa, to splice; G. splissen, to splice, spliss, a cleft, spleissen, to split. splice, sh., Phillips, ed. 1706.

SPLINT, SPLENT, a thin piece of split wood. (Scand.) Formerly usually splent. 'A little splent to staie a broken finger;' Baret (1580). 'Splent for an house, laite;' Palsgrave. It also meant a thin steel plate, for armour. 'Splent, harnesse for the arme, garde de bras; Palsgrave. M. E. splent, Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 2061.-Swed. splint, a kind of spike; esp. (in nautical language) a forelock, i. e. a flat piece of iron driven through the end of a bolt, to secure it. -Swed. splinta, to splint, splinter, or split; nasalised form of Swed. dial. splitta, to separate, split (Rietz). So also Dan. splint, a splinter; from splitte, to splitt. +Low G. splitte, a forelock; from spleten, splitten, to split. +G. splitt, a thin piece of iron or steel, a forelock, perhaps borrowed. See Split. Der. splitter, Beaum. and Fletcher, Maid in the Mill, Act i. sc. 3 (Ismenia), to split into shivers, a frequentative form (with the usual frequentative suffix -er) from Swed. splinta, to split, shiver; we actually find the frequentative form in Dan. splintre, to splinter, Du. splinteren, to splinter. Hence splint-er. sb., a shiver, small piece or chip, Cor. iv. 5. 115, with which cf. Du. splinter, a

splinter, splinterig, full of splinters; splinter-y, adj.

SPLIT, to cleave lengthwise, to tear asunder, rend apart.
(Scand.) Spelt split in Minsheu, ed. 1627. [Palsgrave has: 'I splette a fysshe a-sonder, Je owners;' but this is rather M. E. splatten, to lay open, lay flat, as in Palladius on Husbandry, b. ii. l. 123.] Dan. splitte, to split; Swed. dial. splitta, to disentangle or separate yarn (Rietz). + Du. splijten, to split. + G. spleissen. We also find Dan. split, Du. spleet, a slit, split, rent, Swed. split, discord (a sense not unknown to English), G. spleisse, a splinter, a shiver, O. Du. splete, 'a split or a cleft' (Hexham).

B. The O. Du. splete, Du. splete, Du. spleet, a spleet, as spleet, shew that the orig. vowel was a (as remarked in Schmidt, Vocalismus, i. 57), so that the form of the base is SPALT, a mere variant of SPALD, to split, cleave, treated of under Spell (4) and Spill (2). Compare also prov. E. sprit, to split, Swed. spricka, to split, and Teut. base SPRAK, to burst; see Spark (1).

Der. split, sb.; also splint, q. v., splice, q. v., spelt, q. v.

SPLUTTER, to speak hastily and confusedly. (Scand.) Added

by Todd to Johnson; and see Halliwell. By the common substitution of l for r, it stands for sprutter; cf. prov. E. sprutted, sprittled, sprinkled over, Leicestersh. (Halliwell, Evans). It is the frequentative, with the usual suffix -er, of spout, to talk fluently, orig. to squirt out, a word which has lost an r and stands for sprout, as shewn in its due place; see **Spout**. In the sense 'to talk,' the latter word occurs in Beaum, and Fletcher, The Coxcomb, Act iv. sc. 4: 'Pray, spout some French, son.' To splutter is to talk so fast as to be unintelligible. The old Leicest. word spirtle, to sprinkle, used by Drayton (Evans) is merely another form of the same word, formed as the frequentative of Spurt. Cf. Low G. sprutten, to spout, spurt, sprinkle. And

see Sputter.

SPOIL, to plunder, pillage. (F., - L.) M. E. spoilen, Wyclif, Mark, iii. 27. [The sb. spoile occurs even earlier, in King Alisaunder, 986.] - F. spoiler, 'to spoile, despoile;' Cot. - Lat. spoilare, to strip of spoil, despoil. - Lat. spoilium, spoil, booty; the skin or hide of an animal stripped off, and hence the dress of a slain warrior stripped from him. Poot uncertainty perhaps allied to Che arithms. from him. Root uncertain; perhaps allied to Gk. σκῦλον, spoil; Curtius, i. 107, ii. 358.

¶ It is probable that spoil has been to or Spoylyn, Spolic; Prompt. Parv. Der. spoil, sb., M. E. spoile, as above; spoil-er; spoil-at-ion, from F. spoilation, 'a spoiling,' Cot.,

has been transferred to spoil; see Spill (2).

SPOKE, one of the bars of a wheel, from the nave to the rim. (E.) M. E. spoke, Chaucer, C. T. 7839, 7840. — A. S. spáca, pl. spácan; Radii, spácan, Wright's Vocab. i. 284, col. 2. [The change from á to long o is perfectly regular; cf. stán, a stone, bán, a bone.] + Du. spaak, a lever, roller; speek, a spoke. + G. speiche, O. H. G. speichi; prov. G. spache (Flügel).

B. All from a type SPAIKA, a strengthened form of SPIK, the base of spike; see Spike. Accordingly, the word is formed rather on a Latin than on a Teutonic base.

SPOKESMAN, one who speaks in behalf of others. (E.) In Shak. Two Gent. ii. 1. 152; and in Exod. iv. 16. (A. V.) The form of the word is hardly explicable; we should rather have expected to meet with speak-s-man, formed by analogy with hunt-s-man, or else with speech-man. As it is, the pp. spoke (for spoken) has been substituted for the infin. speak; see Speak and Man.

SPOLIATION, (F., -L.) See under Spoil.

SPONDEE, in classical poetry, a foot containing two long syllables. (L., -Gk.) Called spondeus in Puttenham, Art of Eng. Poesie, ed. 1589, pt. ii. c. 3. Ben Jonson has: 'The steadie spondæs' to translate 'Spondæos stabiles' in his tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry, l. 256. Englished from Lat. spondæus or spondeus. - Gk. σπονδείοs, in metre, a spondee, so called because slow solemn melodies, chiefly in this metre, were used at σπονδαί. - Gk. σπονδαί, a solemn treaty or truce; pl. of σπονδή, a drink-offering, libation to the gods (such as were made at a treaty). - Gk. σπένδειν, to pour out, make a libation. Root uncertain. Der. spond-a-ic, Lat. spondaicus, Gk. σπονδειακός.

SPONGE, the porous framework of an animal, remarkable for sucking up water. (F., - L., - Gk.) M. E. sponge, Ancren Riwle, p. 262, l. 2. - O. F. esponge, 'a spunge, 'Cot. Mod. F. éponge. - Lat. spongia. - Gk. σπογγιά, a sponge; another form of σπόγγος (Attic σφόγγος), a sponge. + Lat. fungus, a fungus, from its spongy nature (unless this Lat. word is merely borrowed from Gk. σπόγγως). Supposed to be allied to Gk. σομφός, spongy, and to E. swamp; see Swamp. Cf. Goth. swamms, a sponge, G. schwamm, a sponge, fungus. Also A. S. sponge, Matt. xxvii. 48, directly from Latin. fungus.

Der. sponge, verb; spong-y, spong-i-ness; also sponge-cake; spunk, q. v. SPONSOR, a surety, godfather or godmother. (L.) In Phillips, d. 1706. — Lat. sponsor, a surety, one who promises for another. — Lat. spons-us, pp. of spondere, to promise. Probably allied to Gk. σπονδαί, a treaty, truce, and σπένδειν, to pour a libation, as when making a solemn treaty; see Spondee. Der. sponsor-i-al, sponsormaking a solemn treaty; see Spondee. Der. sponsor-i-al, sponsor-ship. And see spouse. Also (from Lat. spondere) de-spond, re-spond,

SPONTANEOUS, voluntary, acting on one's own impulse. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Englished from Lat. spontaneus, willing; by change of -us into -ous, as in arduous, strenuous, &c. Formed with suffix -aneus from spont-, appearing in the gen. spontis and abl. sponte of a lost sb. spons*. Sponte is used to mean of one's own accord; and spontis occurs in the phrase suce spontis esse, to be at one's own disposal, to be one's own master. Perhaps allied to Skt. chhand, to please; whence chhanda, flattering, sva-chhanda, sponta-

Endand, to please; whence channad, nattering, sva-channad, spontaneous. Der. spontaneous-ly; spontane-i-ty, a coined word.

SPOOL, a reel for winding yarn on. (O. Low G.) M. E. spole, Prompt. Parv. p. 470. Imported from the Netherlands, with the Flemish weavers. — O. Du. spoele (Hexham); Du. spoel, a spool, quill; Low G. spole (Bremen Wörterbuch). + Swed. spole, a spool, spoke. + Dan. spole. + G. spule, a spool, bobbin, quill; O. H. G. spuolo, spuold. Root uncertain; perhaps allied to Icel. spölr, a rail, a bar; and possibly to E. spore, here

space. Not all the spar, a bar.

SPOOM, to run before the wind. (L.) An old sea-term; see examples in Nares. Lit 'to throw up foam' by running through the water. As Nares remarks, it means to sail steadily rather than swiftly.

From spume, foam; see Spume.

SPOON, an instrument for supping liquids. (E.) The orig. sense was simply 'a chip,' then a thin slice of wood, lastly a spoon (at first wooden). M. E. spon (with long o), Chaucer, C. T. 10916. – A. S. spón, a chip, a splinter of wood; see examples in Bosworth. In Wright's Vocab. i. 30, col. 1, the Lat. fomes, a chip for firewood, is glossed by 'geswæled spoon, vel tynder,' i. e. a kindled chip, or tinder. +Du. spaan, a chip, splint. +Icel. spánn, spónn, a chip, shaving, spoon. +Dan. spaan, a chip, +Swed. spán, a chip, splint. +G. span, O. H. G. spán, a very thin board, chip, splint, shaving. is SPÂNI, a chip, Fick, iii. 352. Root uncertain. β. The Teut. type Der. spoon-bill, a bird; spoon-ful, spelt spoonefull in Minsheu, ed. 1627, sponeful in Sir T. More, Works, p. 617 (R.); spoon-meal, Com. of Errors, iv. 3. 61. SPOOR, a trail. (Du.) Modern; not in Todd's Johnson. Introduced from the Cape of Good Hope. - Du. spoor, a spur; also a trace, track, trail. Cognate with E. Spur, q. v. Doublet, spur. SPORADIC, scattered here and there. (Gk.) 'Sporadici Morbi, diseases that are rife in many places;' Phillips, ed. 1705. It thus

particular sense of 'to shed liquids,' the sense of 'destroy' or 'waste' arose as a medical term. The Late Lat. sporadicus is merely borrowed from Gk. σποραδικύε, scattered. – Gk. σποραδ-, stem of σποράε, scattered. – Gk. σπείρειν, to sow, to scatter abroad. See Sperm.

SPORE, a minute grain which serves as a seed in fems, &c. (Gk.) Modern and botanical. – Gk. σπόρος, seed-time; also, a seed. – Gk.

oneipew, to sow. See Sperm.
SPORRAN, a leathern pouch, worn with the kilt. (Gael.) In Scott's Rob Roy, c. xxxiv. - Gael. sporan, a purse. + Irish sparan, a

purse, a pouch.

SPORT, play, mirth, merriment, jest. (F., -L.) 'Sporte, myrthe;'
Palsgrave. Merely a contracted form of disport, desport, by loss of di- or de-; just as we have splay for display, spend for dispend. Stratmann cites sport as occurring in the Coventry Plays, ed. Halliwell. p. 185. Disport is in Chaucer C. T. 77; see further under **Disport**. Der. sport, verb, spelt sporte (also disporte) in Palsgrave; sport-ing; sport-ful, Tw. Nt. v. 373; sport-ful-ly, sport-ful-ness; sport ive, All's Well, iii. 2. 109. sport-ive-ly, -ness; sport-s-man (coined like hunt-s-

sport-s-man-ship.

SPOT, a blot, mark made by wet, a discoloured place, small space, stain. (E.) M. E. spot, Prompt. Parv.; pl. spottes, P. Plowman, B. xiii. 315. [I suspect that spat in Ancren Riwle, p. 104. note e, is a misprint for swat.] Lowland Sc. spat (Jamieson). From a base spat- occurring in A. S. spatt, spittle, John, ix. 6, which Wyclis writes as spotil; and see spatyll, spittle, in Palsgrave, spattle in Halliwell. as spotil; and see spatyll, spittle, in Palsgrave, spattle in Halliwell, Cf. also A. S. spatan, to spit, pt. t. spattle (= mod. E. spat), Matt. xvii. 67. From the notion of spitting; a spot is lit. 'a thing spat out,' hence a wet blot, &c. 'To bespette one all ouer, Conspuo;' Baret (1580). See Spit. + Du. spat, a speck, spot; spatten, to spatter, to bedash (Sewel). + Swed. spott, spittle, slaver; spotta, to spit. + Dan. spatte, a spot, speckle. Cf. E. Speck, formed in a similar way, with the same orig. sense. ¶ The Icel. and Swed. spott, mockery, derision (G. spott, Dan. spot), is prob. the same word, in a metaphorical sense, but this is not quite certain. Der spot, verb. metaphorical sense; but this is not quite certain. Der. spot, verb, chiefly in the pp. spott-ed, as in Spenser, F. Q. i. 6. 26. Wyclif, Gen. xxx. 35; spott-y, spott-i-ness; spot-less, Rich. II, i. 1. 178, spot-less-ly, spot-less-ness. And see spatt-er.

SPOUSE, a husband or wife. (F., -L.) One of the oldest words in the language of F. origin. M.E. spuse, fem. sb., O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, ii. 13, l. 5; the comp. sb. spushád, spousehood, also occurs in the 11th century, O.Eng. Hom. i. 143, l. 24, having already acquired an E. suffix. The form is rather fem. than masc. - O. F. espous (Burguy), later espoux (époux), 'a spouse, bridegroome,' Cot.; fem. form espouse (épouse), 'a spouse, a wife;' id. The former answers to Lat. sponsum, acc. of sponsus, a betrothed, a bridegroom; the latter to sponsam, acc. of sponsus, a betroffied, a bridegroom; the latter to sponsar, fem., a betroffhed woman. — Lat. sponsus, promised, pp. of spondere, to promise; see Sponsor. Der. espouse, verb, q.v.; also spous-al, M. E. spousaile, Gower, C. A. i. 181, l. 12, a doublet of espousal, M. E. espousaile, Gower, C. A. ii. 322, l. 9; see under

SPOUT, to throw out a liquid violently, to rush out violently as a liquid from a pipe. (Scand.) This word has certainly lost an r, and stands for *sprout*, just as *speak* stands for *spreak*. The r appears in the related form spurt and in prov. E. spruttled, sprinkled over, Leicestersh. (Halliwell); and is represented by l in E. splutter; see Splutter. M. E. spouten, Chaucer, C. T. 4907. — Swed. sputa, noted by Widegren as an occasional form of spruta, which he explains by 'to squirt, to syringe, to spout.' There is also the sb. spruta, a squirt, a syringe, a pipe through which any liquor is squirted, a fire-engine.+ Dan. sprude (also sprutte), to spout, spurt; spröite, to squirt. + Du. spuiten, to spout, syringe, squirt; also spuit, sb. a spout, squirt, syringe, fire-engine (here the r is dropped as in English, but the identity of these words with the Swedish ones is obvious from the peculiar senses in which they are used). + G. spritzen (also sprützen, E. Müller), sprudeln, to spout, squirt. We may also note that the Low G. has both forms, viz. sprutten, to spout (in which the r is retained), and the frequentative sputtern, with the same sense (in which β. From the Teut. base SPRUT, appearing in the r is dropped). A. S. spruton, pl. of the pt. t. of the strong verb spreedan, to sprout, to germinate; see Sprout, Spurt. Thus spout (= sprout), to spurt, is a secondary Scand, form of sprout in the sense to germinate, by a transference from the shooting out of a bud to the shooting out of water.

Y. We find also Irish and Gael sput, to spout, squirt; but these words are prob. borrowed from English. (If real Celtic words, they are prob. allied to Lat. sputars, to spit, rather than to E. spout.) There can be little doubt that the loss of r in the present word has been caused by the influence of the word spit, with which it has no real connection, as shewn by the difference of vowel; see Spit.

Der. spout, sb., M. E. spoute, spelt spowte in Prompt. Parv., from Swed. spruta, as above. And see splutter, sputter. SPRACK, SPRAG, quick, lively. (Scand.) See Spark (2).

SPRAIN, to overstrain the muscles of a joint. (F., -L.) A late

word. Phillips, ed. 1706, gives it as a sb. The older word with SPREE, a merry frolic. (C.) Modern and colloquial. - Irish spre, much the same sense is strain; and sprain is formed from O. F. espreindre just as strain is from O. F. estreindre. - O. F. espreindre, 'to press, wring, strain, squeeze out, thrust together; Cot. Mod. F. epreindre. - Lat. exprimere, to press out; whence espreindre is formed (as if for espreimre*) by change of m to n, with an excrescent d. Lat. ex, out; and premere, to press; see Ex- and Press. And cf.

Express. Der. sprain, sb., answering to O. F. espreinte, 'a pressing, straining,' Cot., from the pp. espreint.

SPRAT, a small sea-fish. (Du.) M. E. sprot or sprotte. 'Hec epimera, a sprott,' in a list of fishes; Wright's Voc. i. 222, col. 2. Borrowed from Du. - Du. sprot, 'a sprat, a fish;' Hexham. He also gives 'sprot, a sprout, or a sprigg of a tree, or the younge of every thing;' which is the same word. 'Sprat, a small fish, considered as the fry of the herring;' Wedgwood. Cf. prov. E. sprats, small wood (Halliwell); lit. sprouts. See Sprout.

SPRAWL, to toss about the limbs, stretch the body carelessly when lying. (Scand.) M.E. spraulen, Gower, C. A. ii. 5, l. 11; Havelok, 475. Sprawl stands for sprattle, by loss of t; the same word as North E. sprottle, to struggle (Halliwell). — Swed. sprautla, to sprawl; of which the dialectal forms are spralla and sprata, by loss of t (Rietz). — Dan. sprættle, to sprawl, flounder, toss the legs about; whence the frequentative forms sprælle, sprælde, to sprawl, flounder, toss the body about. Cf. Icel. spradka, to sprawl. + Du. spartelen, to flutter, leap, wrestle; whence spartelbeenen, to wag one's legs. The Du. spartelen also means to sparkle. β. All formed, with frequentative suffix -la, from the Teut base SPART, to toss the with frequentative suffix-la, from the Teut base SPART, to toss the limbs about (Icel. sprita, to sprawl), a parallel form to SPARK, with the same sense, appearing in Dan. sparke, Swed. sparka, to kick (Icel. sprökla, sprikla, to sprawl). Both forms are extensions from SPAR, to quiver, well preserved in E. spar, to box, O. F. separer, to kick; see Spar (3). Thus sprawl is, practically, the frequentative of spar, to kick, to box; and signifies 'to keep on sparring,' to be continually tossing the limbs about. We may also compare Spark (1), Spark (2), Sprack, Speak, all from the same ultimate root. Der. strawler.

SPRAY (1), foam tossed with the wind. (E.?) 'Common written spry. "Winds raise some of the salt with the spray; written spry. "Winds raise some of the salt with the spray;" Arbuthnot;' Johnson's Dict. But no example of the spelling spry it given, and it is not easy to find one. It is remarkable that the word does not appear in any early author; yet it would appear to be English. Perhaps (says E. Müller) from A.S. spregan, to pour; which only occurs in the comp. geondspregan, to pour out, Life of S. Guthlac, cap. 7.1.6. Perhaps allied to Icel. sprana, a jet or spring of water, sprana, to jet, spurt out; Norweg. spran, a jet of water (Aasen). The base SPRAG is perhaps a weak form of SPARK, as

appearing in M. E. sfarkelen, to sprinkle; see Sprinkle.

SPRAY (2), a sprig or small shoot of a tree. (Scand.) The same as prov. E. sprag, a sprig (Webster). M. E. spray, Chaucer, C. T. 13700; Floriz and Blancheflur, ed. Lumby, 275. - Dan. sprag, a sprig, spray (Molbech); Swed. dial. spragge, spragg, a spray (Rietz).

Hence spray from sprag, by the usual change of g to y, as in may from A. S. mag-an, day from A. S. dag.

β. Allied to Icel. sprek, a stick (whence smi-sprek, small sticks, twigs, sprays); A. S. spree, a spray (an unauthorised word cited by Somner). All from a Teut. base SPRAK appearing in Icel. spraka, Dan. sprage (for sprake *), to crackle; the orig. sense being to crackle, split, burst, hence to bud, burgeon, produce shoots, as clearly shewn by other cognate words from the Aryan & SPARG, to crackle or burst with a noise. Cf., e. g., Lithuan. sprogti, to crackle, split, sprout or bud as a tree; whence sproga, a rift, a sprig or spray of a tree, spurgas, a knot or eye in a tree. Also Gk. doπάραγος, asparagus, of which the orig. sense was perhaps merely 'sprout' or shoot. Fick gives the Aryan form as SPARGA, i. 253, cf. ii. 281; from

SPARG, to crackle, burst with a noise, whence also E. speak and spark; see Speak, Spark (1). Sprig. Doublet, sprig (and perhaps asparagus).

SPREAD, to scatter abroad, stretch, extend, overlay, emit, dif-HREIAD, to scatter abroad, stretch, extend, overlay, emit, diffuse. (E.) M. E. spreden, pt. t. spradde, spredde, pp. sprad, spred, P. Plowman, B. iii. 308; pt. t. spradde, Gower, C. A. i. 182, l. 24. — A. S. spreddan, to spread out, extend, a rare word. It occurs as gespraed, imper. sing. — extend thou, stretch out, in the Northumb. version of Matt. xii. 13; and the comp. ofer-spreddan, to spread over, in the (unprinted) Rule of St. Bennet (Bosworth). — Du. spreiden, to spread, scatter, strew. + Low G. spreden, spreen, spreien. + G. spreiten.

B. All from a Teut. base SPRAID, evidently an unoriginal, and probably a causal form, from the older base SPRID, to become extended, spread out, as in Swed. sprida, to spread; cf. Dan. sprede, to spread, scatter, disperse. We find also Swed. dial. sprita, to spread (Rietz); from a parallel base SPRIT. Clearly allied to Icel. sprita, to sprawl, and from the same ultimate root as sprawl, viz.

SPAR, to quiver.

See Sprawl, Sprout, Sprit. Der spread, sb.

· . .

a spark, flash of fire, animation, spirit. Cf. Irish sprac, a spark, life, motion, spraic, strength, vigour, sprightliness, Gael. spraic, vigour, exertion

SPRIG, a spray, twig, small shoot of a tree. (E.) M.E. sprigge, a rod for beating children, stick; P. Plowman, C. vi. 139 (footnote).

— A. S. spree, a spray, twig; an unauthorised word, given by Somner. + Icel. spreek, a stick. + Low G. sprikk, a sprig, twig, esp. a small dry twig or stick. Allied to Dan. sprag, a spray (Molbech); see (uthor under Sman (2))

see further under Spray (2).
SPRIGHTLY, SPRITELY, lively. (F., -L.; with E. suffix.) The common spelling sprightly is wholly wrong; gh is a purely E. combination, whereas the present word is French. The mistake was due to the very common false spelling spright, put for sprite, a spirit; see Sprite. The suffix-ly is from A.S.-lic, like; see Like.

Der. spright-li-ness.

SPRING, to bound, leap, jump up, start up or forth, issue. (E.) M. E. springen, strong verb, pt. t. sprang, pp. sprungen, sprongen; Chaucer, C. T. 13090. — A. S. springan, sprincan; pt. t. sprang, sprane, pp. sprungen. The spelling springan is the usual one, Matt. ix. 26. But we find sprince = springs, Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, cap. xxv (lib. iii met 2). And in Matt. ix 26 where the A. S. wereign heat the iii. met. 2). And in Matt. ix. 26, where the A.S. version has 'bes hlisa sprang ofer eall paet land '= this rumour spread abroad over all the land, the Northumbrian version has spranc. + Du. springen, pt. t. sprong, pp. gesprongen. + Icel. springa, to burst, split. + Swed. springa. **spring, pp. gesprongen. There is pringen. And cf. Lithuan. springer, to spring away, escape; allied to Lithuan. sprogti, to crack, split; also Russ. pringate, to spring, jump, skip.

B. All from the Teut. base SPRANG, a weakened form of SPRANK, as shewn by the A.S. forms. And this is the nasalised form of Teut. SPRAK = Aryan

✓ SPARG, to crack, split, crackle; see Spark (1), Speak. The word to spring is frequently applied in M.E. poetry to the leaping forth of a spark from a blazing log of wood. 'He sprang als any sparke one [read of] glede' = he leapt forward like a spark out of a live coal, Sir Isumbras, ed. Halliwell, p. 107; and see my note to Chaucer, C. T. Group B, 2094. We still say of a cricket-bat that is cracked or split, that it is sprung; and cf. prov. E. (Eastern) sprinke, a crack or flaw (Halliwell), where we even find the original E. final k; also Essex sprunk, to crack, split, from the base of the A.S. pp. spruncon. Besides, the sense 'to split, burst' is that of Icel. springa. Besides, the sense to split, burst is that of Icel, springa. Der. spring, sb., a lcap, also the time when young shoots spring or rise out of the ground, also a source of water that wells up, a crack in a mast, &c.; spring-y; spring-halt (in horses), Hen. VIII, i. 3. 13; spring-time, As You Like It, v. 3. 20; spring-flood, M. E. spring-flood, Chaucer, C. T. 11382; spring-tide; day-spring, off-spring, well-spring. Also springe, a snare that is provided with a flexible rod, called a strainer is M. E. spring-Playman, B. v. And society. Playman B. v. And society and springer. springe in M. E., as in P. Plowman, B. v. 41. And see sprink-le. To spring a mine is to cause it to burst; cf. Swed. spranga, to cause to burst, causal of springa, to burst.

SPRINKLE, to scatter in small drops. (E.) In Spenser, F. Q. iii. 12.13. A better form is sprenkle, written sprenkyll by Palsgrave, and sprenkelyn in the Prompt. Parv. Sprenkle is the frequentative form of M. E. sprengen, to scatter, cast abroad, sprinkle. 'Sprenged' ou mid hali water' = sprinkle yourselves with holy water, Ancren Riwle, p. 16, l. 9. = A.S. sprengan, sprencan, to sprinkle, scatter abroad, Matt. xxv. 24, Exod. xxiv. 8; A.S. Leechdoms, ed. Cockayne, i. 264, l. 15. The lit. sense is 'to make to spring or leap abroad; it is the causal of A.S. springan, to spring, leap abroad, regularly formed by the change of a (in the pt. t. sprang) to e, as if for sprangian*. See Spring. Cf. also Icel. sprangia, to make to burst, causal of springa, to burst (spring); Swed. spranga, to spring a mine, causal of springa, to spring, burst; Dan. sprange, causal of springe; G. sprengen, causal of springen. + Du. sprenkelen, to sprinkle, frequentative of sprengen, the causal of springen. + G. sprenkeln, to speckle, spot, be-spot, frequent. of sprengen. Under the word speckle, spot, be-spot, frequent. of sprengen. Under the word prick, I have referred to sprinkle, and regarded sprinkle as if nasalised from a form sprickle*, which I refer to a SPARK, to sprinkle, appearing in Lat. spargere (for sparcere*) and Skt. spriq, to touch, to sprinkle. The history of the word shews this to be wrong as regards sprinkle, which belongs rather to \(\sqrt{SPARG} \), to burst. Still, it is probable that the roots SPARK and SPARG were orig. but one; the notion of 'bursting' leads to that of 'scattering,' as in the bursting of a seed-pod. Der. sprinkle, sb., a holy-water sprinkler,

see Spenser, F. Q. iii. 12. 13; sprinkl-er.

SPRIT, a spar set diagonally to extend a fore and aft sail. The older sense is merely a pole or long rod, and an older spelling is found in M. E. spret. 'A spret or an ore' - a sprit or an oar; Will. of Palerne, 2754; spelt spreot, King Alisaunder, 858. - A. S. spreot, a pole. 'Contus, spreot;' Wright's Vocab. i. 33, col. 2. 'Trudes, spreotas,' in a list of things belonging to a ship; id. 48, col. I. The orig. sense is 'a sprout,' or shoot, hence a branch, pole, &c. Formed

Spelt sprite in Spenser, F. Q. i. I. 40, 43; but spright, id. i. 2. 2. 3.

'Legions of sprights,' id. i. 1. 38. M. E. sprit, sprite, spryte; 'the holy spryte,' Rich. Coer de Lion, 394. — F. esprit, 'the spirit,' Cot. — Lat. spiritum, acc. of spiritus. It is, of course, a doublet of Spritt,

q. v. Der. spright-ly or sprites! r is, of course, a doublet of spirit, q. v. Der. spright-ly or sprite-ly; spright-ed, haunted, Cymb. ii. 3. 144; spright-ful or sprite-ful, K. John, iv. 2. 177; spright-ful-ly, Rich. II, i. 3. 3; spright-ing, Temp. i. 2. 298. Doublet, sprit.

SPROUT, to shoot out germs, burgeon, bud. (O. Low G.) Spelt sprut in Fitzherbert, Husbandry, § 13, l. 38. (E. D. S.) M.E. spruten, Cursor Mundi, 11216; O. Eng. Homilies, ii. 217, l. 23. [Not from A. S. stratum & A. S. Cursor Mundi, 11216; O. Eng. Homilies, ii. 217, l. 23. [Not from A. S. spreotan, as A. S. eo does not pass into Mod. E. ou (as in out). Nor from A. S. sprotan, as A. S. long y passes into E. long pp. spruten, to sprout (Richtofen); Low G. spruten, sprotten, to sprout. + Du. spruiten. + G. spriessen, to sprout, pt. t. spross, pp. gesprossen. And cf. the A. S. strong verb spreotan, occurring in the comp. áspreótan (Grein), pt. t. spreát, pp. sproten. The cognate Swed. spruta is only used in the sense to spout or squirt out water, and is the word whence E. spout is derived, by loss of r; see Spout, Spurt (1). β . All from a Teut. type SPREUTAN, Fick, iii. 256, from a base SPRUT. And doubtless allied to the strong verb appearing in Icel. spretta, to spurt or spout out water, to start or spring, to sprout or grow, pt. t. spratt, pl. spruttu, pp. spruttun. The base of this verb is SPRANT, since the pt. t. spratt stands for sprant*, and spretta is for spranta*; cf. M. H. G. sprenzen, to spout; see Fick, as v. This base SPRANT is a nasalised form of SPRAT, to burst, appearing in prov. G. spratzen, to crack, crackle, said of things that burst with heat (Flügel); and the formation of SPRANT from SPRAT is just parallel to that of SPRANG, to spring, orig. to burst, from SPRAK, to crack, crackle, burst with a noise. It is obvious that the Teut. bases SPRAT and SPRAK, with the same sense, are mere variants, and the form with the guttural is the older. The ultimate root is Aryan \(\sigma\) SPARG, to crack, split; see \(\mathbf{Spark}\) (1), \(\mathbf{Speak}\), \(\mathbf{Spring}\). \(\mathbf{Speak}\) We may also notice that \(\mathbf{E}\). \(\mathbf{Sprout}\) as a sh. is related to Du. spruit, Icel. sproti, G. spross, a sprout; and that E. sprit, q. v., is a doublet of the same word. So also spray (2) and sprig, with just the same sense as sprout, are due to the allied base SPRAK above mentioned. Der. sprout, sh. And see sprit, sprat, Der. sprout, sh. And see sprit, sprat,

spurt, splutter, sputter. Doublet, spout, q. v. SPRUCE, fine, smart, gaily dressed. (F., -G.) In Shak. L. L. L. v. 1. 14; and in Minsheu, ed. 1627. 'It was the custom of our ancestors, on special occasions, to dress after the manner of particular countries. The gentlemen who adopted that of Prussia or Spruce seem, from the description of it, to have been arrayed in a style, to which the epithet spruce, according to our modern usage, might have been applied with perfect propriety. Prussian leather (corium Pruscianum) is called in Baret by the familiar name of spruce;' Richardson; see Baret, art. 781. He then quotes from Hall's Chron. Hen. VIII, an. I, as follows: 'And after them came syr Edward Hayward, than Admyral, and wyth hym Syr Thomas Parre, in doblettes of crimosin veluet, voyded lowe on the backe, and before to the cannell-bone, lased on the breastes with chaynes of siluer, and ouer that shorte clokes of crimosyn satyne, and on their heades hattes after dauncers fashion, with feasauntes fethers in theim: They were appareyled after the fashion of Prussia or Spruce.' There may have been special reference to the leather worn; the name of spruce was certainly given to the leather because it came from Prussia. Levins has: 'Corium pumicatum, Spruce;' col. 182, l. 14. 'Spruce leather, corruptly so called for Prussia leather;' Phillips, ed. 1706. 'Spruce leather, graauw leer, Pruysch leer,' i.e. gray leather, or Prussian leather; Sewel's Eng.-Du. Dict., 1749. [E. Müller objects that it is difficult to see why Prussia should always be called Spruce, not Pruce, in this particular instance; but the name, once associated with the leather, would easily remain the same, especially as the etymology may not have been very obvious to all. It is a greater difficulty to know why the s should ever have been prefixed, but it may be attributed to the English fondness for initial s; thus we often say squash for quash, splash for plash (the older word), and so on.] It is sufficient to make sure that Spruce really did mean Prussia, and really was used instead of Pruce. Of this we have positive proof as early as the 14th century. 'And yf ich sente ouer see my seruaunt to brugges, Oper in-to prus my prentys' = and if I sent my servant over the sea to Bruges, or sent my apprentice to Prussia; P. Plowman, C.

from the A.S. strong verb spreotan, to sprout, cognate with G. spriessen; see further under Sprout. + Du. spriet, a sprit. + Dan.
essen; see further under Sprout. + Du. spriet, a sprit. + Dan.
sprid. Der. sprit-sail, bow-sprit.

Doublet, sprout.

BPRITE, SPRIGHT, a sprit. (F., - L.) The false spelling
spright is common, and is still in use in the derived adj. sprightly,
Spelt sprite in Spenser F. O. i. 1. 62. but could be springed.

Spelt sprite in Spenser F. O. i. 1. 62. but could be springed.

As a spring sprin derived from O. F. Pruce, mod. F. Prusse, Prussia. - G. Prussen, Prussia (or from an older form of the same). Der. spruce-ly, spruce-And see below.

SPRUCE-BEER, a kind of beer. (G.; confused with F. and E.) 'Spruce-beer, a kind of physical drink, good for inward bruises;' Phillips, ed. 1706. 'Essence of spruce is obtained from the young shoots of the black spruce fir. . . . Spruce beer is brewed from this essence. . . . The black beer of Dantzig is similarly made from the young shoots of another variety of fir; 'Eng. Cycl. Supp. to Arts and Sciences. 'A decoction of the young shoots of spruce and silver fir was much in use on the shores of the Baltic as a remedy in scorbutic, gouty, and rheumatic complaints. The sprouts from which it was made were called sprossen in German and jopen in Dutch, and the decoction itself sprossen-bier [in German] or jopenbier [in Dutch]. From the first of these is spruce-beer. See Beke in N. and Q. Aug. 3, 1860. And doubtless the spruce-fir, G. sprossenfichte, takes its name as the fir of which the sprouts are chiefly used for the foregoing purpose, and not from being brought from Prussia, as commonly supposed; Wedgwood. **3**. The above explanation may be admitted; but with the addition that the reason why the G. word sprossen-bier was turned into spruce-beer in English is precisely because it was commonly known that it came from Prussia; and since sprossen-bier had no sense in English and was not translated into sprouts-beer, it was natural to call it Spruce-beer, i. e. Prussian beer. The facts, that Spruce meant Prussia as early as the 14th century, and that spruce or spruce-leather was already in use to signify Prussian leather, have been proved in the article above; see Spruce. Thus spruce-beer for sprossen-bier was no mere corruption, but a deliberate substitution. Accordingly, we find in Evelyn's Sylva, ch. 22, the remark: 'For masts, &c., those [firs] of Prussia which we call *Spruce*. Y. With this understanding, we may now admit that *spruce-beer* is one of the very few words in English which are derived immediately from German. — G. sprossenbier, spruce-beer, lit. 'sprouts-beer; G. sprossenfichte, spruce-fir; sprossenessenz, sprucewine. - G. sprossen, pl. of sprosse, a sprout, cognate with E. sprout; and bier, cognate with E. beer; see Sprout and Beer. Note also Du. joopenbier, 'spruce-beer;' Sewel's Du. Dict. ed. 1754. The word spruce = Prussia, is French, from G. Preussen, as shewn above.

SPRY, active, nimble, lively. (Scand.) Added by Todd to Johnson. Given by Halliwell as a Somersetsh, word, but more general. -Swed. dial. sprygg, very lively, skittish (as a horse), Rietz; allied to Swed. dial. sprug, spruk, or spruker, spirited, mettlesome. In fact, spry is a weakened form of prov. E. sprag (Halliwell), which again is a weakened form of sprack, active, a Wiltshire word. Sprack, Spark (2). Doublet, sprack.

SPUE, the same as Spew, q. v.

SPUME, foam. (L.) Not common. M.E. spume, Gower, C. A. i. 265, l. 12. — Lat. spuma, foam. β. It would seem simplest to ii. 265, l. 12. - Lat. spuma, foam. derive this from Lat. spuere, to spit forth; see Spew. But Fick gives the Aryan form as SPAINA or SPAIMA, whence also Skt. thena, foam, Russ. piena, foam, A.S. fam; see Foam. And he gives the root as SPA, to swell, as if the sense were 'surge;' cf. Skt. sphay, to swell, to which verb Benfey refers Skt. phena; see Span. Der. spoom, verb, q.v.; pum-ice, q.v.; pounce (2), q.v. Doublet.

SPUNK, tinder; hence, a match, spark, spirit, mettle. (C., - L., - Gk.) Also sponk; see examples in Jamieson and Halliwell. 'In spunck or tinder;' Stanyhurst, tr. of Virg. Æn. i. 175; ed. Arber, p. 23. The orig. sense is tinder or touchwood. - Irish and Gael. spone, sponge, tinder, touchwood; applied to touchwood from its spongey nature. - Lat. spongia, a sponge; hence pumice-stone, or other porous material. - Ck. σπογγία, σπόγγος, a sponge; see Sponge.

SPUR, an instrument on a horseman's heels, for goading on a horse, a small goad. (E.) M. E. spure, spore, Chaucer, C. T. 475; P. Plowman, B. xviii. 12. — A.S. spura, spora. 'Calcar, spura;' Wright's Voc. i. 84, 1. 3. Cf. hand-spora, a hand-spur, Beowulf, 986 (Grein). + Du. spoor, a spur; also a track; see Spoor. + Icel. spori. + Dan. spore. + Swed. sporre. + O. H. G. sporo; M. H. G. spor; G. sporn. β. All from a Teut. type SPORA, a spur. From the SPAR, to quiver, to jerk, which appears in G. sich sperren, to struggle against; one sense of this root is to kick, jerk out the feet, as in Lithuan. spirti, to resist, to kick out as a horse; cf. Skt. sphur, sphar, to throb, to struggle. Hence the sense of spur is 'kicker.' Y. A closely allied word occurs in A. S. spor, a foot-trace, Du. spoor, Iccl. spor, G. spur (see Spoor); whence was formed the verb. appearing as A. S. spyrian, Iccl. spyrja, G. spuren, to trace a footvii. 270; where two MSS. read spruce for prus, and one MS. has pruss-lond = Prussian land, the land of Prussia. In the corresponding appearing as A. S. spyrian, Icel. spyrja, G. spuren, to trace a footpassage of P. Plowman, B. xiii. 393, three MSS. have pruslonde, track, to investigate, enquire into, represented by Lowland Sc. speir,

Layamon, 21354, Romance of Partenay, 4214. Also spur-wheel;

586

and see spoor, speir, spurn.

SPURGE, a class of acrid plants. (F., - L.) 'Spurge, a plant, the juice of which is so hot and corroding that it is called Devil's the juice of which is so not and corroding that it is called Devil's Milk, which being dropped upon warts eats them away; Bailey's Dict., vol. i. ed. 1735. And hence the name. M. E. sporge, Prompt. Parv.; spowrge, Wright's Voc. i. 191, col. 2. — O. F. spurge, a form given in Wright's Voc. i. 140, col. 1; more commonly espurge, 'garden spurge;' Cot.—O. F. spurger, 'to purge, cleer, cleanse, rid of; also, to prune, or pick off the noysome knobs or buds of trees;' Cot.—Leans to determ when the transparent of expurgers. Cot. Hence, to destroy warts. - Lat. expurgare, to expurgate, purge

Cot. Hence, to destroy warts, = Lat. expurgare, to expurgate, purge thoroughly, = Lat. ex, out, thoroughly; and purgare, to purge; see Ex- and Purge.

SPURIOUS, not genuine. (L.) In Milton, Samson, 391. Englished from Lat. spurius, false, spurious, by the common change of -us to -ous, as in arduous, &c. The orig, sense is 'of illegitimate birth;' perhaps allied to Gk. σπορά, seed, offspring, σπείρευν, to sow; see Sporm.

Dor. spurious-ly, -ness.

SPURN to reject with displain (K.) Properly 'to kick against.'

SPURN, to reject with disdain. (E.) Properly to kick against, hence to kick away, reject disdainfully. M. E. spurnen, to kick against, stumble over, Ancren Riwle, p. 188, l. 2. 'Spornyng, or Spurnyng, Calcitracio;' Prompt. Parv. — A. S. specrnan, gespornan, to kick against, Grein; cf. also &t-specrnan, Matt. iii. 6, John, xi. 9. A strong verb; pt. t. spearn, pl. spurnon, pp. spornen. + Icel. sperna, pt. t. sparn, to spurn, kick with the feet. + Lat. spernere, to spurn, despise (a cognate form, not one from which the E. word is borrowed, for the E. verb is a strong one). β. All from the Aryan base SPARN, to kick against, an extension from SPAR, to quiver, jerk, also to kick against; see Spur and Spar (3). See Fick, i. 252. Der. spurn, sb., Timon, i. 2. 146, Chevy Chase (oldest version), near the end.

SPURRY, the name of a herb. (F., -G.) In Cotgrave. - O. F. spurrie, 'spurry or frank, a Dutch herb, and an excellent fodder for cattle;' Cot. By 'Dutch' he prob. means 'German;' we find Du. spurrie, 'the herb spurge,' in Hexham; but this can hardly be other than the F. word borrowed. The etymology of the F. word is doubtful, but it may be German, as Cotgrave seems to suggest. We find in German the forms spark, spergel, sporgel, all meaning spurry. β. But the difficulty is to account for these forms, from the second of which the late Lat. spergula, spurry, is plainly taken. The G. spargel means 'asparagus,' and is a corrupted form of that word; on the other hand, the Du. spurrie means 'spurge.' It would seem that spurry was named from some fancied resemblance either to asparagus or to spurge, or was in some way confused with one or other of those plants.

SPURT (1), SPIRT, to spout, jet out, as water. (E.) 'With toonge three-forcked furth spirts fyre;' Stanyhurst, tr. of Virgil, Æn. ii. ed. Arber, p. 59. The older meaning is to sprout or germinate, to grow fast; as in Hen. V. iii. 5. 8. We even find the sb. spurt, a sprout; 'These nuts . . . haue in their mids a little chit or spirt; Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xv. c. 22. Cf. 'from Troy blud spirted;' Stanyhurst, tr. of Virgil, A.n. i. ed. Arber, p. 35. By the common metathesis of r (as M. E. brid for bird) spurt stands for sprut, the E. form corresponding to the Low G. form sprout. M. E. sprutten; ' be widi pet sprutted ut' = the willow that sprouts or shoots out. -A. S. spryttan, spritten; 'spritte seó eoroe growende gærs' = let the earth shoot out growing grass; Gen. i. 11. A weak verb, allied to the A. S. strong verb sprevian, to sprout; see Sprout. And see Spout. **SPURT** (2), a violent exertion. (Scand.) Used by Stanyhurst in the sense of 'space of time;' as, 'lleere for a spirt linger,' tr. of Virgil, Æn. iii. 453. Not the same word as the above, though often confused with it, no doubt. - Icel. sprettr, a spurt, spring, bound, run; from the strong verb spretta (pt. t. spratt), to start, to spring; also to spout out water; also to spout. Cf. Swed. spritta, to start, startle. The relationship of this verb (of which the base is SPRANT) to Sprout (of which the base is SPRUT), is explained ¶ Spurt (2) and spurt (1) are both allied to under **Sprout**, q. v. sprout, and therefore to one another; but they were differently formed. The orig. n of the base SPRANT is remarkably preserved in prov. E. sprunt, a convulsive struggle, Warwickshire (Halliwell).

SPUTTER, to keep spouting or jerking out liquid, to speak rapidly and indistinctly. (Scand.) 'And lick'd their hissing jaws, that sputter'd flame;' Dryden, tr. of Æneid, ii. 279 (ii. 211, Lat. text). The frequentative of Spout, q. v.; so that the sense is 'to keep on spouting.' B. Under Spout, it is shewn that spout has lost an r, and stands for sprout; hence the true frequentative should be sprutter, which is actually preserved in E. splutter; so that sputter and splutter are really but one word; see Splutter. In Low German, spruttern and sputtern are used alike, in the sense to sprinkle.

Cf. spirtte, to sprinkle, used by Drayton (Halliwell), sprittle, to parched, to be dirty. Cf. Gk. κηλιδοῦν, to sully, from κηλιδ-, stem

to enquire, ask, search out. Der. spur, verb, M. E. spurien, sporien, porien, porien, a Leicest. word (Evans); these are mere variants of sputter or splutter. ¶ Not to be confused with spatter, which is quite a different word, and allied to spot and spit.

SPY, to see, discover. (F., - O. H. G.) Short for espy. M. E. spien, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 40, l. 14. [The M. E. spie, sb., a spy, occurs in Floriz and Blancheflur, ed. Lumby, l. 332.] The son, a spy, occurs in Fortz and Danchemit, ed. Lumby, 1. 332.] The same word as M. E. espien, Chaucer, C. T. 4744; Layamon, vol. ii. p. 204. = O. F. espier, to espy. = O. H. G. spehön, M. H. G. spehön (mod. G. spähen), to watch, observe closely. + Lat. specere, to look. + Gk. σκέπτομαι, I look. + Skt. pag, spag, to spy; used to form some tenses of drie, to see. = √SPAK, to see; Fick, i. 251, 830. Der. spy, sb., as above; spy-glass; also (from espy) espi-on-age, espi-al. From Lat. specere we have spec-i-es, spec-i-al, espec-i-al, spec-i-men, spec-i-fy, spec-ious, spec-u-late; au-spice, con-spic-u-ous, de-spic-able, fronti-spice, perspic-u-ous, su-spic-i-ous; de-spise, de-spite; a-spect, circum-spect, ex-pect, in-spect, intro-spect-ton, per-spect-tive, pro-spect, re-spect, dis-re-spect, ir-re-spect-tive, retro-spect, su-spect, spect-a-cle, spect-a-for, spect-re, spectrum; also spite. From Gk. σκέπτομαι we have scept-ic; and see scope,

epi-scop-al, bishop.

SQUAB, 1. to fall plump; 2. a sofa; a young bird. (Scand.)

'Squab, an unfledged bird, the young of an animal before the pair appears (South); a long seat, a sofa; also, to squeeze, beat (Devon); Halliwell. Halliwell also cites from Coles: 'A squob to sit on, pulvinus mollicellus; 'this is not in the edition of 1684. Squab, a sofa, is in Pope, Imitation of Earl of Dorset, l. 10. Johnson also explains squab as 'unseathered; fat, thick and stout;' and gives squab, adv., 'with a heavy, sudden fall, plump and flat,' with a quotation from Lestrange's Fables: 'The eagle took the tortoise up into the air, and dropt him down, squab, upon a rock; also squab, verb, to fall down plump or flat; cf. prov. E squap, to strike. In all senses, the word is of Scand. origin. 1. The Swed. dial. squapp, a word imitative of a splash (Rietz), explains Lestrange's squab and the verb 'to fall plump,' hence to knock, beat; cf. G. schwapp, a slap, E. swap, to strike; see Swap and Squabble. 2. The senses 'fat,' 'unfledged,' and 'soft' (as a sofa) are best explained by Swed. dial. squabb, loose or fat flesh, squabba, a fat woman, squabbig, flabby; from the verb appearing in Norweg. squapa, to tremble, shake (hence, to be flabby). appearing in Norweg. syappa, to tremble, snake (hence, to be nabby). This can hardly be connected with Swed. dial. syappp, but is rather to be compared with Norweg. kveppa (pt. t. kvapp), to slip suddenly, shake, shudder, and the M. E. quappen, to throb, mentioned under Quaver, q. v. And note Icel. kvap, jelly, jelly-like things, SQUABBLE, to dispute noisily, wrangle. (Scand.) In Shak. Oth. ii. 3. 281. — Swed. dial. skubbel, a dispute, a squabble (cornected in the state of the stat

responding to a verb skvabbla*, not given); Rietz. The verb skvab-bla* is the frequentative of Swed. dial. skvappa, to chide, scold slightly, lit. make a splashing; from the sb. skvapp, a splash, an imitative word from the sound of dabbling in water; Rietz. Cf. Icel. skvampa, to paddle in water. Thus the base is SKWAP, a word intended to imitate a dashing or splashing sound; prov. E. synap, a blow. We find also the parallel bases SKWAK and SKWAD; from the former is the Swed dial. skvakka, to chide, scold slightly (cf. E. quack, squeak), Icel. skvakka, to give a sound as of water shaken in a bottle, prov. E. swack, a blow or fall, prov. E. squacket (Sussex), to make a disagreeable noise with the mouth (Ilalliwell): whilst from the latter is O. Du. swadderen, to dabble in water as a duck, stir up the mud, make a noise, mutter (Hexham), and prov. E. squad, sloppy dirt. (Lincolnsh.) We may also further compare Norweg. svabba, to dabble in water (Aasen), prov. E. swap, a blow, the noise of a fall, to strike swiftly, swab, to splash over, swabble, to squabble, swobble, to swagger in a low manner (East). 'Swablynge, swabbyng, or swaggynge;' Prompt. Parv. Also G. schwabbeln, to shake fluids about. See Swap. ¶ The interchange

of initial squ and sw is common; Levins writes squayne for swain.

Der. squabble, sb., squabbler.

SQUAD, a small troop. (F., - Ital., - L.) We speak of 'an awkward squad.' - O. F. esquadre, escadre, 'a squadron of footmen;' Cot. - Ital. squadra, 'a squadron;' Florio. See further under Square.

Der. squad-r-on

SQUADRON, a troop of soldiers, a body of cavalry, number of ships. (F., - Ital., - L.) In Oth. i. 1. 22; Spenser, F. Q. ii. 8. 2. -O.F. esquadron, 'a squadron, a troope of souldiers ranged into a square body or battalion,' Cot. - Ital. squadrone, 'a squadrone, a troupe or band of men; Florio. The augmentative form (with suffix -one = Lat. acc. -onem) of Ital. squadra, 'a squadron, also a square, squire, or carpenter's ruler, also a certain part of a company of souldiers of 20 or 25 [25 is a square number], whose chiefe is a corporal; id. Doubtless so called, at first, from a formation into

of knais, a stain, spot. from squal-ere.

SQUALL, to cry out violently. (Scand.) 'The raven croaks, the carrion-crow doth squall; Drayton, Noah's Flood (R.) — Icel. skvala, to squeal, bawl out; skval, a squalling. + Swed. squala, to stream, gush out violently; squal, an impetuous running of water; squal-regu, a violent shower of rain (whence E. squall, sb., a burst of rain). + Dan. squaldre, to clamour, bluster; squalder, clamour, noisy talk. Cf. Swed. dial. skvala, skvåla, to gush out with a violent noise, to prattle, chatter; Gael. sgal, a loud cry, sound of high wind, sgal, β. From a base SKWAL, expressive of the outburst of water; allied to Teut. base SKAL, to resound, as in G. schallen, Icel. skella (pt. t. skall); Fick, iii. 334. Cf. SKWAP, the base of Squabble, q. v. Der. squall, sb., as above; squall-y. Doublet,

squeal.
SQUANDER, to dissipate, waste. (Scand.) Now used only of profuse expenditure, but the orig. sense was to scatter or disperse simply, as still used in prov. E. 'His family are all grown up, and squandered [dispersed] about the country, Warwicksh. (Halliwell). 'Squandered [scattered] abroad;' Merch. of Ven. i. 3. 22. 'Spaine ... hath many colonies to supply, which lye squandered up and down;' Howell, Foreign Travel, sect. ix. ed. Arber, p. 45. 'All along the sea They drive and squander the huge Belgian fleet;' Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 67. Mr. Wedgwood's solution of this curious word is plainly the right one, viz. that it is a nasalised form (as if for squanter*) of Lowland Sc. squatter, to splash water about, to scatter, dissipate, or squander, to act with profusion (Jamieson). This is the same as prov. E. swatter, to throw water about, as geese do in drinking, also, to scatter, waste (Halliwell); also as prov. E. swattle, to drink as ducks do water, to waste away (id.). These are frequentatives from Dan. squatte, to splash, spurt; figuratively, to dissipate, squander; cf. squat, sb., a splash. So also Swed. squattra, to squander, lavish one's money (Widegren); frequentative of squatta, to squirt (id.); Swed. dial. skwatta, a strong verb (pt. t. skwatt, supine skwatta), to squirt. Note also Icel. skvetta, to squirt out water, properly of the sound of water thrown out of a jug, skvettr, a gush of water poured out. The d appears in O. Du. swadderen, 'to dabble in the water as a goose or duck,' Hexham; and in Swed. dial. skvadra, verb, used of the noise of water gushing violently out of a hole (Rietz). The word is now used metaphorically, but the orig. sense was merely to splash water about somewhat noisily; and the base is a form SKWAT, expressive of the noise of splashing water about; cf. prov. E. swat, to throw down forcibly (North); swash, a torrent of water. See Squabble and Squall, words of similar formation. The particular form SKWAT of the base may have been suggested by SKAT, the base of Scatter, q.v. Der. squander-er. And see Squirt.

SQUARE, having four equal sides and angles. (F., -L.) M. E. square (dissyllabic), Chaucer, C. T. 1078. - O. F. esquarré, 'square, or squared,' Cot.; esquarre, sb., a square, or squareness. The sb. is the same as Ital. squadra, 'a squadron, also a square, squire, or car-penter's ruler; cf. Ital. squadrare, 'to square,' id. All formed from a Low Lat. verb exquadrare*, not found, but a mere intensive of Lat. quadrare, to square, make four-cornered, by prefixing the prep. ex.
The verb quadrare is from quadrus, four-cornered, put for quater-us*, from quatur, four, cognate with E. four. See Ex., Quarry, Quadrant, and Four. Der. square, sb., square, verb, square-ly,

-ness. Also squire (2), q. v., squad, squadr-on. SQUASH, to crush, to squeeze flat. (F., - L.) No doubt commonly regarded as an intensive form of quash; the prefix s- answering to O.F. es- = Lat. ex-. But it was originally quite an independent word, and even now there is a difference in sense; to quash never means to squeeze flat. M. F. squachen, Barlaam and Josaphat, l. 663, pr. in Altenglische Legenden, ed. Horstmann, p. 224. - O. F. esquacher, to crush (Roquefort, who gives a quotation); also spelt escacher, to squash, beat, batter, or crush flat; Cot. Mod. F. écacher. This answers to Span. acachar, agachar, only used reflexively, in the sense to squat, to cower (Diez). Also the F. cacher answers to Sardinian cattare, to press flat (id.), Diez further shews that this F. cacher (Sard. cattare) answers to Lat. coactare, to constrain, force, hence to press. The prefix es- = Lat. ex-, extremely; hence es-cacher is 'to press extremely, crush flat, squash, - Lat. ex.; and coact-us, pp. of cogere (= co-agere), lit. to drive together; see Ex., Cogent; also Con- and Agent. And see Squat, a closely allied word. squa-h, sb., a soft, unripe peascod, Tw. Nt. i. 5. 166.

SQUAT, to cower, sit down upon the hams. (F., -L.) 'To squatte as a hare doth;' Minsheu, ed. 1627. Here squat is to lie flat, as if pressed tightly down; and the old sense of squat is, not uncommonly, to press down, crush, much like the sense of Squash, which

Der. squalid-ly, -ness. Also squal-or (rare), & Stanyhurst, tr. of Virgil, Æn. i. 200. M.E. squalten, to press or crush flat. 'The foundementis of hillis ben togidir smyten and squat' = the foundations of the hills are smitten together and crushed; Wyclif, 2 Kings, xxii. 8. 'Squat sal he hevedes' = he shall crush the heads (Lat. conquassabit capita), Early Eng. Psalter, ed. Stevenson, Ps. cviii. (or cix.) 6. This explains prov. E. squat, to make flat, and squat, adj., flat. It is important also to note that quat is used in the same sense as squat; indeed, in the Glossary to the Exmoor Scolding, the word squat is explained by 'to quat down;' which shows that the s- in squat is a prefix. — O. F. esquatir, to flatten, crush (Roquefort). - O. F. es - = Lat. ex-, extremely; and quatir, to press down, hence, reflexively, to press oneself down, to squat, cower. 'Ele se quatist deles lun de pilers' = she squatted down beside one of the pillars; Bartsch, Chrestomathie Française, col. 282, l. 16. The corresponding word is Span. acachar, agachar, whence acacharse, 'to responding word is span: actual, against, whence accurates, to crouch, lie squat' (Meadows), agacharse, to stoop, couch, squat, cower' (id.). Minsheu's O. Span. Dict. has: 'agachar, to squat as a hare or conie.' Without the prefix, we find Span. cacho, gacho, bent, bent downward, lit. pressed down; Ital. quatto, 'squatte, husht, close, still, lurking' (Florio), quattare, 'to squat, to husht, to lye close' (id.). Diez shews that O. F. quatir and Ital. quatto are due to Lat. coactus, pressed close together (whence also F. se cacher, to squat, cacher, to hide). Thus the etymology of squat is from Lat. ex., co- for cum, together, and actus, pp. of agere, to drive. See Ex., Con., and Agent; and see Squash. Der. squatt-er. out of the question; the E. word related to Dan. squatte is Squander, q.v.

SQUAW, a female, woman. (W. Indian.) 'Squaw, a female, woman, in the language of the Indian tribes of the Algonkin family. - Massachusetts squa, eshqua; Narragansett squaws; Delaware ochqueu and khqueu; used also in compound words (as the names of

animals) in the sense of female; 'Webster.

SQUEAK, to utter a shrill sharp cry. (Scand.) In Hamlet, i. r. 116. 'The squeaking, or screeking of a rat;' Baret (1580). Swed. squäka, to croak; cf. Norweg. skvaka, to cackle (Aasen); Icel. skvakka, to give a sound, as of water shaken in a bottle, skak, a noise. And cf. Swed. squala, to squeal. Allied to Squeal, Quack, Cackle; expressive of the sound made. So also G. quaken, to quack; quiken, quieken, to squeak. Der. squeak, sb. SQUEAL, to utter a shrill prolonged sound. (Scand.) In Jul.

Cas. ii. 2. 24. M. E. squelen, Cursor Mundi, I. 1344. - Swed. squala, to squeal; Norweg. skvella, to squeal (Aasen). Used (in place of squeakle*) as a frequentative of squeak; the sense is 'to keep on squeaking; see Squeak. ¶ Notwithstanding the close similarity, squall is not quite the same word, though the words are now con-

squart is not dute the same word, inough the words are now confused. Both, however, are expressive of continuous sounds. See Squall. Der. squeal, sb.
SQUEAMISH, scrupulously fastidious, over-nice. (Scand.; with F. suffix.) 'To be squamish, or nice, Delicias facere;' Baret (1580). This is one of the cases in which initial squ is put for sw; cf. squaine, a swain (Levins); squalteryn, to swelter (Prompt. Parv.). M. E. sweymous. 'Sweymous, or skeymouse, Abhominativus;' Prompt. Parv., sweymous. 'Sweymous, of skeymouse, Abnominativus;' Prompt. Parv., p. 48; also written queymows, p. 419. Squaimous, in Chaucer, 3337, means fastidious, sparing, infrequent, retentive, with occasional violent exceptions; see l. 3805. In a version of the Te Deum from a 14th-century primer given by Maskell (Mon. Rit. ii. 12) we have 'Thou wert not skoymus of the maidens wombe;' see Notes and Queries, 4 S. iii. 181. The word is formed (with the suffix -ous = O. F. -eus = Lat. -osum) from the M. E. sweem, in the sense of 'vertigo' or dizziness, or what we now call a 'swimming' in the head. 'Sweam, or swaim, subita ægrotatio,' Gouldman; cited by Way to illustrate 'Sweem, of mornynge [mourning], Tristicia, molestia, meror' in Prompt. Parv. Sweem, a swoon, trance, occurs in The Crowned King, 4, 29, pr. in App. to P. Plowman, Text C. 'Soche a sweme hys harte can swalme' = such a dizziness overpowered his heart, Le Bone Florence, 1. 770, in Ritson, Met. Romances, vol. iii. Swem, a sore grief, Gen. and Exodus, ed. Morris, 1. 391. The word is from a Scand. source, so that the putting of squ (a Scand. combination) for sw is the less remarkable. For further illustrations, see 'Swaimish, Swaimous, hesitating, diffident' in the Cleveland Glossary; sweamen, to grieve, vex, displease, in the Ancren Riwle, pp. 312, 330, 398, 404. The orig, sense is dizzy, as if from a swimming in the head, hence overcome with disgust or distaste, faint, expressing distaste at, and so over-nice, fastidious, squeamish. - Icel. sveimr. a bustle, a stir (the sense 'a soaring' is out of place, as there is no real connection with swimma); Norweg. sweim, a hovering about, a sickness that comes upon one, esp. a contagious disease, a slight intoxication (Aasen). More common as Icel. swimi, a swimming in is a closely related word. [This is well exemplified in Spanish; see the head, Swed. svimning, a swoon, swooning, Dan. svimnel, giddibelow.] 'His grief deepe squatting,' where the Lat. text has premit; pass, dizziness, svime, a fainting-fit, A.S. swima, a swoon (Grein).

Du. zwijm, a swoon; cf. also Low G. sweimen, swemen, to hover or SQUINANCY, the old spelling of Quinsy, q.v. β. The totter, to swoon, A.S. aswaman, to wander (Grein). simple verb appears in Icel. svima (frequent. svimra), to be giddy; O. Swed. swima, to be dizzy (Ihre), mod. Swed. swimna, to faint, Dan. svime, besvime, to faint. All from the base SWIM, as seen in E. swim, to be dizzy. Fick supposes this to be a different word from the usual E. swim, to float; and it is just as well to keep these verbs That squeamish was confused with apart. See Swim (2). qualmish is very probable; it seems to have affected the meaning of the word qualm, which was properly 'destruction,' from the verb to quell. That the words have no real connection, is clear from the utter difference between the verbs swim and quell. Der. squeamish-ly,

SQUEEZE, to crush or press tightly, to crowd. (E.) 'To squise, or thrust together;' Baret (1580). The initial s is prefixed for emphasis, being due to the O.F. es- = Lat. ex-, an intensive prefix; to squeeze = to queeze out. M. E. queisen; 'queise out the jus' = squeeze out the juice, Reliq. Antiquae, i. 302 (Stratmann). - A.S. cwisan, to squeeze, crush; generally written cwysan, and used in the compound tocwysan, to crush to pieces, squeeze to death, Ælfric's Homilics, i. 60, 512; ii. 26, 166, 294, 510. Also ewesan; in Luke, xii. 18, where the earlier version has tocwyst (short for to-ewyse's), the the spelling cwissan, but adduce no authority; in the quotations given by Leo, it is not really so spelt in the MSS. They wish to force a connection with A. S. cwioan, to lament (Grein); as if cwissan were its causal.

y. It seems more likely to be related to Goth.
kwistjan, to destroy.

Cf. Swed. quisa, to squeeze, bruise, wound; G.
quetschen, to squash, bruise. From the Teut. base KWIS, to destroy,
Fick, iii. 55; where is further compared Lithuan, gaiszti, to destroy. (Nesselmann, p. 245), Skt. ji, to overpower; perhaps from \checkmark GI, to overpower; Fick. iii. 570. Der. squeeze, sb. **SQUIB**, (1) a paper tube, filled with combustibles, like a small

rocket; also (2) a lampoon. (Scand.) 1. 'Can he tie squibs i' their tails, and fire the truth out?' Beaum. and Fletcher, The Chances, v. 2. 6. 'A souibbe, a ball or darte of fire;' Minsheu, ed. 1627. Spenser has it in the curious sense of 'paltry fellow,' as a term of disdain; Mother Hubbard's Tale, 371. Squibs were sometimes fastened Mother Hubbard's 1ale, 371. Squibs were sometimes lastened slightly to a rope, so as to run along it like a rocket; 'The squib's run to the end of the line, and now for the cracker [explosion]; Dryden, Kind Keeper, Act v. sc. 1. 'Hung up by the heels like meteors, with squibs in their tails;' Ben Jonson, News from the New World (2nd Herald). β. Squib is a weakened form of squip, and this again is a Northern form of swip, a word significant of swift smooth motion; a squib was so named from its swift darting or flashing along. [A squib fastened to a ring on a string, or laid on very smooth ground, will run swiftly along backwards.] M. E. squippen, swippen, to move swiftly, fly, sweep, dash; 'the squyppand water's the dashing or sweeping water, Anturs of Arthur (in Three Met. Romances), st. v. 'When the saul fra the body swippes,' i. e. flies; Prick of Conscience, l. 2196. 'Tharfor pai swippe [dart] purgh purgatory, Als a foul [bird] that flyes smertly;' id. l. 3322. 'Iswipt foro' = hurried away, snatched away, Ancren Riwle, p. 228, l. 4. — Icel. svipa, to flash, dart, of a sudden but noiseless motion; svipr, a swift movement, twinkling, glimpse; Norweg, svipa, to run swiftly (Aasen). The Teut. base SWIP was also used to express the swift or sweeping motion of a whip; so that we also find A.S. swipe, a whip (John, ii. 15), Du. zweep, a whip, G. schwippe, a whip-lash, a switch. Note also Dan. swippe, to crack a whip, swip, an instant, moment, i et svip, in a trice, Swed. dial. svipa, swepa, to sweep, swing, lash with a whip.

y. All from Tcut. base SWIP, to move with a turning motion, move swiftly, sweep along (Fick, iii. 365); see further under Sweep, Swoop, Swift. Thus a squib is 'that which moves swiftly,' that which sweeps along;' cf. 'swypyr, agilis' in Prompt. Parv.

2. A squib also means a political lampoon; but it was formerly applied to the further with the twictor of it. The world. plied, not to the lampoon itself, but to the writer of it. 'The squibs are those who, in the common phrase of the world, are call'd libellers, lampooners, and pamphleteers; their fireworks are made up in paper; Tatler, no. 88; Nov. 1, 1709. It has been noted above that Spenser uses squib as a term of derision; it was equivalent to calling

great narm.

3. The sense of child's squirt is due to its resemblance to a squib; it squirts water instead of spouting fire.

SQUIILL, a genus of bulbous plants allied to the onion. (F., - L., - Gk.) M. E. squille. 'Squylle, herba, Cepa maris, bulbus;' Prompt. Parv. - F. squille, 'the squill, sea-onion; also, a prawn, and the squille, sea-onion; also, a prawn, and the squilles as sea-onion; also, a prawn, and the squilles as sea-onion; also, a prawn, and the squilles as sea-onion; also, a prawn, and the squilles as sea-onion; also, a prawn, and the squilles as sea-onion; also, a prawn, and the squilles as sea-onion; also, a prawn, and the squilles as sea-onion; also, a prawn, and the squilles as squilles as sea-onion; also, a prawn, and the squilles as squilles as squilles. shrimp; Cot. - Lat. squilla, also scilla, a sea-onion, sea-leek; a kind of prawn. - Gk. σκίλλα, a squill; cf. σχίνος, a squill. β. Prob. for σκίδ-λα, σχίδ-νος, from its splitting into scales; the prawn might be also named from its scaly coat; cf. σχίζειν (= σκίδ-γειν), to split, cleave; see Schism.

a man a firework, a flashy fellow, making a noise, but doing no great harm.

3. The sense of child's squirt is due to its resemblance

SQUINT, to look askew. (Scand.) The earliest quotation is the following: 'Biholdeo' o luft and asquint' = looks leftwards and askew; Ancren Riwle, p. 212, l. 3. Like most words beginning with squ, the word is prob. Scandinavian; and I suppose the initial squ to

stand for sw, as in other instances; see Squeamish. Moreover, the final t probably stands for an older k; as preserved in prov. E. (Suffolk) squink, to wink (Halliwell). Thus the oldest form would be swink. - Swed. svinka, to shrink, to flinch (whence the notion of looking aside or askance), nasalised form of svika, to balk, fail, flinch. Cf. O. Swed. swinka, to beguile. β. This Swed. svika is cognate with A. S. swican, to defraud, betray, also to escape, avoid; the orig. sense was prob. 'to start aside' or flinch; see the Teut. base SWIK

The derivation above given is the best I can suggest.

SQUIRE (1), the same as Esquire, q. v. (F., -L.) It occurs, spelt squiere, as early as in King Horn, ed. Lumby, l. 360. Doublet,

SQUIRE (2), a square, a carpenter's rule. (F., - L.) In Shak, L. L. L. v. 2. 474. M. E. squire, Floriz and Blancheflur, ed. Lumby, 325. - O. F. esquierre, 'a rule, or square;' Cot. Mod. F. équerre. Merely another form of O. F. esquarre, a square; see Square.

Doublet, square, sb.

SQUIRREL, a nimble, reddish-brown, rodent animal. (F., -L. - Gk.) M. E. squirel (with one r), Seven Sages, ed. Weber, 1, 2777. Also scurel. 'Hic scurellus, a scurelle;' Wright's Voc. i. 251; cf. p. 188. – O. F. escurel (Burguy); spelt escurieu in Cotgrave. Mod. F. écureuil. – Low Lat. scurellus (as above), also scuriolus (Ducange). Put for sciurellus *, sciuriolus *, diminutives of sciurus, a squirrel. – Gk. σκίουροs, a squirrel; lit. 'shadow-tail,' from his bushy tail. - Gk. σκι-, for σκία, a shadow, from

SKA, to cover (see Scene); and οὐρά, a

tail, for which see Curtius, i. 434.

SQUIRT, to jet, throw or jerk out water. (Scand.) 'I squyrte with a squyrte, an instrument;' Palsgrave. It is difficult to account for the r, which appears to be intrusive. It is doubtless allied to prov. E. squitter, to squirt (Somersetsh.), and squitter, a lask or looseness, diarrhœa. Thus Palsgrave has both: 'Squyrt, an instrument;' and 'Squyrte, a laxe, foire.' Cotgrave gives O. F. foire, 'squirt, a laske.' - Swed. dial. skvittür, to sprinkle all round; frequentative of skwitta (pt. t. skwatt), a strong verb, with the same sense as Swed. squätta, to squirt (Widegren), which is the causal form; see Rietz. Icel. skvetta, to squirt out, throw out, properly of the sound of water thrown out of a jug; skvettr, a gush of water poured out. Dan. sqvatte, to splash. See further under Squander. The prov. swirt, to squirt, is the same word, with sw for squ; we even find bilagged wit swirting = dirtied with squirting, in Walter de Biblesworth, Wright's Voc. i. 173, l. 1. Der. squirt, sb., in Palsgrave.

STAB, to pierce with a sharp instrument. (C.) 'I stabbe in with a dagger or any other sharpe wepyn; Palsgrave. M. E. stabbe, sb.; Stabbe, or wownde of smytynge, Stigma; Prompt. Parv. I believe this word to be of Celtic origin, and to signify, originally, the driving into the ground of a sharpened wooden stake. - Irish stobaim, I stab; Gael. stob, to thrust or fix a stake in the ground, to stab, thrust, from stob, a stake, a pointed iron or stick, a stub or stump. This Gael. stob is cognate with E. staff; see Staff, Stub. (So also Russ. stavka, a setting, also a stake; stavite, to set, put, place.) Der. stab,

sb., Temp. iii. 3. 63.

STABLE (1), a stall or building for horses. (F.,-L.) M. E. stable, King Alisaunder, 778. - O. F. estable, 'a stable; Cot. Mod. F. étable. - Lat. stabulum, a standing-place, abode, stall, stable. Formed with suffix -bu-lum from stare, to stand, cognate with E. Stand, q. v. Der. stable, verb, stabl-ing.

STABLE (2), firm, steady. (F., -L.) M. E. stable, Rob. of Glouc., p. 54, l. 9. - O. F. estable, stable (Burguy). - Lat. stabilem, acc. of stabilis, stable, standing firmly; formed with suffix -bilis from sta-re, to stand, cognate with E. Stand, q. v. Der. stabl-y; stableness, Macb. iv. 3. 92; stabili-ty, spelt stabilytye, Wyatt, tr. of Ps. 38 (R.), coined from Lat. stabilitas, firmness. Also stablish, M. E. stablisen,

Chaucer, C. T. 2997, the same word as establish, q. v.

STACK, a large pile of wood, hay, corn, &c. (Scand.) M. E. stac, stak. 'Stakke or heep, Agger;' Prompt. Parv. Stac in Havelok, 814, is prob. merely our stack. [Stacke, Chaucer, Persones Tale, De Luxuria (Tyrwhitt), is an error for stank; see Group I, 841.]—Icel. stakkr, a stack of hay; cf. Icel. stakka, a stump, as in our chimneystack, and in stack, a columnar isolated rock; Swed. stack, a rick, heap, stack; Dan. stak. The sense is 'a pile,' that which is set or stuck up; the allied E. word is Stake, q. v. Der. stack, verb, as in Swed. stacka, Dan. stakke, to stack; stack-yard, answering to Icel. stak-gardr, a stack-garth (garth being the Norse form of yard); also hav-stack, corn-stack

STAFF, a long piece of wood, stick, prop. pole, cudgel. (E.)

M. E. staf, pl. states (where u=v). 'Ylik a staf;' Chaucer, C. T. Climb by,' 'a mounter;' from A. S. stáh, pt. t. of stigan, to climb. 594. 'Two states;' P. Plowman, B. v. 28. — A. S. staf, pl. stafas, | + Du. steiger, a stair; allied to stegel, a stirrup, steg, a narrow Exod. xxi. 19, John, vii. 15. The pl. stafas also meant letters of the bridge; all from stigen, to mount. Cf. also Icel. stigi, stegi, a step, alphabet; this meaning seems to be nearly preserved in staves as a musical term. + Du. staf. + Icel. stafr, a staff, also a written letter (see Icel. Dict.). + Dan. stab, stav. + Swed. staf. + G. stab; O. H. G. stap. + Gael. stob, a stake, stump. And cf. Lat. stipes, a stock, post, log; Goth. stabs, a letter, hence, an element, rudiment, Gal. iv. 3. **B.** The word is parallel to stub, with much the same orig, sense, viz. a prop, support, a post firmly fixed in the ground; as shewn by Skt.

a prop, support, a post firmly fixed in the ground; as shewn by Skt. sthipaya, to place, set, establish, causal of sthá, to stand; from STA, to stand; see Stand. So also Gael. stob, to fix in the ground as a stake, Irish stobaim, I stab. And see Stub, Stab. Der. distaff (for dis-staff), q. v. Doublet, stave, sb. STAG, a male deer. (Scand.) The word was also applied to the male of other animals. 'Stagge, ceruus;' Levins. 'Steggander [= steg-gander. male gander], anser;' id. Lowland Sc. stag, a young horse; prov. E. stag, a gander, a wren, a cock-turkey.—Icel. steggr, steggi, a he-hird a drake a tomecat. Allied to Swed steg a stem. steggi, a he-bird, a drake, a tom-cat. Allied to Swed. steg, a step, a round of a ladder (lit. something to mount by). The sense is 'mounter;' from Icel. stiga, to mount. See Stair. Der. stag-

STAGE, a platform, theatre; place of rest on a journey, the distance between two such resting-places. (F., - L.) M. E. stage, Floriz and Blancheflur, ed. Lumby, 255; King Alisaunder, 7684. – O. F. estage, 'a story, stage, loft, or height of a house; also a lodging, dwelling-house; 'Cot. Mod. F. étage; Ital, staggio, a prop; Prov. estatge, a dwelling-place (Bartsch). Formed as if from a Lat. type staticum * (not found), a dwelling-place; due to Lat. stat-um, supine of stare, to stand, with suffix -icus, -icum. See Stable (1), Stand. Der. stage-coach, a coach that runs from stage to stage; stage-player;

stag-ing, a scaffolding.

STAGGER, to reel from side to side, vacillate; also, to cause to reel, to cause to hesitate. (Scand.) 'I staggar, I stande not sted-fast;' Palsgrave. Stagger is a weakened form of stacker, M. E. stukeren. 'She rist her up, and stakereth heer and ther;' Chaucer, Legend of Good Women, I. 37 from end.—Icel. statra, to push, to stagger; frequentative of staka, to punt, to push. We also find stjaka, to punt, push with a pole, derived from stjaki, a punt-pole, a stake; similarly staka must be derived from an old form (staki?) of stjati, which is cognate with E. Stake, q.v. So also Dan. stage, to punt with a pole, from stage, a pole, a stake. Thus the orig. sense was 'to keep pushing about,' to cause to vacillate or reel; the intransitive sense, to recl, is later. + O. Du. staggeren, to stagger as a drunken man (Hexham); frequent. of staken, staecken, to stop or dam up (with stakes), to set stakes, also 'to leave or give over worke,' id. In this latter view, to stagger might mean 'to be always coming to a stop,' or 'often to stick fast.' Either way, the etymology is the same. Der. staggers, s. pl., vertigo, Cymb. v. 5. 234.

STAGNATE, to cease to flow. (L.) A late word; stagnate and stagnant are in Phillips, ed. 1706.—Lat. stagnatus, pp. of stagnare, to be still, cease to flow, to form a still pool. - Lat. stagnum, a pool, a stank. See Stank. Der. stagnat-ion; also stagnant, from Lat.

stagnant, stem of pres. part. of stagnare. Also stanch, q.v. **STAID**, steady, grave, sober. (F., -O. Du.) It may be observed that the resemblance to steady is accidental, though both words are ultimately from the same root, and so have a similar sense. Staid stands for stay'd, pp. of stay, to make steady; and the actual spelling stay'd is by no means uncommon. 'The strongest man o'th' empire, Nay, the most stay'd... The most true;' Beaum and Fletcher, Valentinian, v. 6. 11. 'The fruits of his stay'd faith;' Draytou, Polyolbion, song 24 (R.) Spenser even makes the word dissyllabic; 'Held on his course with stayed stedfastnesse,' F. Q. ii. 12. 29. See

Stay. Der. staid-ly, staid-ness.

STAIN, to tinge, dye, colour, sully. (F., -L.) An abbreviation

An abbreviation distance distance distance. M. E. steinen, of distain, like sport for disport, spend for dispend. M. E. steinen, Gower, C. A. i. 225, l. 19; short for disteinen, Chaucer, Legend of Good Women, 255.—O. F. desteindre, 'to distain, to dead or take away the colour of;' Cot. 'I stayne a thynge, le destayns,' Palsgrave. Thus the orig. sense was 'to spoil the colour of,' or dim; as used by Chaucer. - Lat. dis-, away; and tingere, to dye. See Disand Tinge. Der. stain, sb.; stain-less, Tw. Nt. i. 5. 278.

and Tinge. Der. stain, sb.; stain-less, Tw. Nt. i. 5, 278.

STAIR, a step for ascending by. (E.) Usually in the plural. [The phrase 'a pair of stairs' = a set of stairs; the old sense of pair being a set of equal things; see Pair.] M. E. steir, steire, steyer. 'Ne steyers to steye [mount] on; 'Test, of Love, b. i; near the beginning. 'Heih is be steire' = high is the stair; Ancren Riwle, p. 284, l. 8; the pl. steiren occurs in the line above. — A. S. steger, a stair, step; 'Ascensorium, steger,' Wright's Voc. i. 26, col. 2, l. 3. [The g passes into y as usual, and just as A. S. dag became day, so A. S. steger became stayer steper telep.] The lit sense is a sten is a sten.

ladder (whence prov. E. stee, a ladder), stigr, a path, foot-way (orig, an uphill path); from stiga, to mount. + Swed. steg, a round of a an upfill path); from stiga, to mount. + Swen, sieg, a ladar, stege, a ladder, stege, a ladder; from stige, to mount. + Dan. stige, a ladder, sti, a path; from stige, to mount. + G. steg, a path; from steigen, to mount.

β. All from Teut. base STIG, to climb, mount (Fick, iii. 347), answering to Aryan \$\sqrt{STIGH}\$, to climb, ascend, whence also Skt. stigh, to ascend, Gk. στείχειν, to ascend, march, go, Goth steigan, to ascend; also E. stile, q. v., stirrup, q. v. Der. stair-case; stair-work, Wint. Tale, iii. 3. 75.

STAITHE, a landing-place. (E.) A provincial word; also spelt staith, stathe (Halliwell). - A. S. stæð. a bank, shore (Grein); also A.S. steb, Thorpe, Diplomatarium Ævi Saxonici, p. 147, l. 5. Cf. Icel. stöd, a harbour, road-stead. Allied to Stead, q. v.

STAKE, a post, strong stick, pale. (E.) M. E. stake, Chaucer, C. T. 2620 (dissyllabic). — A. S. staca, a stake, Ælfred, tr. of Orosius, b. v. cap. 5; also a sharply pointed pin, Thorpe, Diplomatarium, p. 230, l. 14. The latter sense is important, as pointing to the etymology. From the Teut. base STAK, to pierce; appearing in G. stach, pt. t. of the strong verb stechen, to pierce, stick into. See Stick (1). Thus, the orig sense is 'a piercer,' the suffix a marking the agent, as in A. S. hunt-a, a hunter; hence a pin, a sharply pointed stick + O. Du. stake, stack, 'a stake or a pale, a pile driven into water, a stake for which one playeth;' Hexham (Du. staak). Cf. steken, to stab, put, stick, prick, sting; id. + Icel. stjaki, a stake. punt-pole. + Dan. stage, a stake. + Swed. stake, a stake, a candle-stick. And cf. G. stake, a stake, pole (perhaps borrowed); stachel, a prick, sting, goad. B. The sense of a sum of money to be played for may be borrowed from Dutch, being found in O. Dutch, as above. It occurs in Wint. Tale, i. 2. 248; and the phr. at stake or at the stake occurs five times in Shak. (Schmidt). In this sense, a stake is that which is 'put' or pledged; cf. O. Du. hemselven in schuldt steken, 'to runne himself into debt;' Hexham. ¶ A closely allied word is stack, a pile, a thing stuck up; see Stack.

STALACTITE, an inverted cone of carbonate of lime, hanging like an icicle in some caverns. (Gk.) Modern. So called because formed by the dripping of water. Formed, with suffix -ite (Gk. -ιτης), from σταλακτώς, trickling; cf. σταλακτίς (base σταλακτίδ-), that which drops. - Gk. σταλάζειν (= σταλάγ-γειν), to drop, drip; lengthened form of σταλάειν, to drip. We also find στάκτος, trickling, lengthened form of $\sigma \tau a \lambda \dot{\alpha} \epsilon \nu$, to drip. We also find $\sigma \tau \dot{\alpha} \tau \alpha \tau \sigma$, trickling, from $\sigma \tau \dot{\alpha} (\epsilon \nu) (= \sigma \tau \dot{\alpha} \gamma - \nu (\nu))$, to drip. from the base $\sigma \tau \alpha \gamma - \sigma \sigma \tau \alpha \gamma \dot{\nu} \sigma$, a drop, $\sigma \tau \dot{\alpha} \gamma \mu \alpha$, a drop. β . The notion seems to be that of becoming stagnant, as in the case of water that only drips, not flows; and both bases (σταλ- and σταγ-) may perhaps be referred to the prolific \(\subseteq STA,\) to stand, be firm. See Stank. And see

Stalagmite.
STALAGMITE, a cone of carbonate of lime on the floor of a cavern formed by dripping water. (Greek.) Modern. Formed with suffix -ite (Gk. -ιτηs), from στάλαγμ-a, a drop; from σταλάζειν

(= σταλάγ-yew), to drip. See Stalactite.

STALE (1), too long kept, tainted, vapid, trite. (Scand.) is also used as a sb., in the sense of urine. Palsgrave gives it in this sense; and see eseloy in Cotgrave. These senses are certainly connected, as shewn in O. Dutch. Hexham gives: 'Stel, stale; stelbier, stale-beere; stel-pisse, stale-pisse, or urine.' Stale, adj., is in Chaucer, C. T. 13694, as applied to ale. The word is either of Low German or Scand. origin; we may, perhaps, consider it as the latter.

- Swed. stalla, to put into a stall, to stall-feed; also to stale, as cattle; Dan. stalde, to stall, stall-feed, stalle, to stale (said of horses). -Swed. stall, a stable; Dan. stald, a stable (whence also staldmig, stable-dung). These words are cognate with E. Stall, q.v. Hence stale is that which reminds one of the stable, tainted. &c. β. In one sense, we may explain stale as ' too long exposed for sale,' as in the case of provisions left unsold; cf. O. F. estaler, 'to display, lay open wares on stalls' (Cot.), from estal, 'the stall of a shop, or booth, any place where wares are laid and shewed to be sold. But since this F. estal is merely borrowed from the Teutonic word stall, it comes to ¶ Wedgwood, following Schmeller, much the same thing. explains stale, sb., from stopping the horse to let him stale; and cites Swed. ställa en hest, to stop a horse. But, here again, the Swed. stülla is derived from Swed. stall, orig. a stopping-place; and this again brings us back to the same result. The etymology is certain, whatever may be the historical explanation. Der. stale, verb, Antony,

STALE (2), a decoy, snare. (E.) 'Still as he went, he crafty stales did lay;' Spenser, F. Q. ii. 1. 4. M. E. stale, theft; hence stealth, deceit, slyness, or a trap; it occurs in Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. [The g passes into y as usual, and just as A.S. dag became day, so 9, 1. 24. Compare the phrase cumen bi stale = to come by stealth, to A.S. stager became stayer, steyer, steir.] The lit. sense is 'a step to surprise; O. Eng. Homilies, i. 249, 1. 20. - A.S. stalu, theft, Matt. xv.19. = A.S. stelan, to steal; see Steal. Cf. A.S. stælhrán, a dccoy & all they could not remove, whilst those that were serviceable (stæl-

STALE (3), STEAL, a handle. (E.) Chiefly applied to the long handle of a rake, hoe, &c.; spelt S'eale in Halliwell. Stale also means a round of a ladder, or a stalk (id.) M. E. stale. 'A ladel... with a long stele' (2 MSS. have stale); P. Plowman, C. xxii. 279. - A. S. stæl, stel; the dat. pl. stælum (in another MS. stelum) occurs in A.S. Leechdoms, ed. Cockayne, i. 154, in the sense of 'stalks.' + Du. steel, a stalk, stem, handle. + G. stiel, M. H. G. stil, a handle, broom-stick, stalk.

β. The form stale seems put for stele; the orig. vowel appears to be i, as in M. H. G. stil. The etymology is not clear; but it may be only a weakened form of Stall; a stall might mean the handle to which a tool is made fast, or by which it is held tight; see Still. γ. Cf. further Gk. σταλίs, a stake to which nets were fastened, στελεύν, στειλεύν, στειλεύν, α handle or helve of an axe, στήλη, a column; which are certainly allied to Gk. στέλλειν, to set, place, and therefore allied also to Stall, Still. We may also compare Gk. στερεύς, firm, solid, G. starr, firm, stiff; words which spring from the same prolific & STA, to stand, and are related to the words already cited. ¶ It is not likely that A.S. stæl or stel is a mere derivative from Lat. stilus, in the sense of stem. Der. stalk (1) and (2), q. v.

STALK (1), a stem. (E.) M. E. stalke, of which one sense is the stem or side-piece of a ladder. 'To climben by the ronges [rungs] and the stalkes; 'Chaucer, C. T. 3625. A dimin. form, with suffixed -ke, of M. E. stale, stele, a handle, A. S. stæl, stel, a stalk; see Stale (3). + Icel. stilkr, a stalk; Dan. stilk; Swed. stjelk. Cf. also Gk. στέλεχος, a trunk, stem (of a tree), allied to στελεόν, a handle; also

στήλη, a column; see Curtius, i. 261. Der. stalk (2), q. v. STALK (2), to stride, walk with slow steps. (E.) M. E. stalken, to walk cautiously. 'Stalkeden ful stilly;' Will. of Palerne, 2728. 'With dredful foot [timid step] than stalketh Palamon; 'Chaucer, C. T. 1481. - A. S. stælcan, to go warily; stælcung, a stalking. These words are due to Somner, and unauthorised; but the word also occurs in Danish, and he is probably right. + Dan. stalke, to stalk. Cf. A. S. steale, lofty, high (Grein). The notion is that of walking with lifted feet, so as to go noiselessly; the word is prob. connected with Stalk (1) above. Helliugh has Stalk with Stilt, q.v., and with Stalk (1) above. Halliwell has Stalk, the leg of a bird; stalke, to go slowly with, a quotation from Gower, C. A. i. 187; also stilt, the handle of a plough, which (like stalk) is clearly an extension of Stale (3). We may explain stalk, verb, as to walk on lengthened legs or stalks, to go on tiptoe or noiselessly. Der. stalk-er; stalk-ing-horse, a horse for stalking game, explained in Dictionarium Rusticum, 1726, quoted at length in Halliwell.

STALL, a standing-place for cattle, shed, division of a stable, a table on which things are exposed for sale, a seat in a choir or theatre. (E.) All the senses are from the notion of fixed or settled place or station. Indeed, station is from the same root. M. E. stal; dat. stalle, Chaucer, C. T. 8083.—A. S. steal, a place, station, stall; Grein, ii. 480; also stæl, id. 477. + Du. stal. + Icel. stallr, a stall, pedestal, shelf; cf. stalli, an altar. + Dan. stald (for stall), a stable. + Swed. stall. + G. stall; O. H. G. stal. + Lithuan. stalas, a table. + Skt. sthala, sthila, firm ground, a spot drained and raised, a terrace. And cf. Gk. στήλη, a column; στέλλειν, to place, set. β. All with the sense of firm place or station; from ✓ STAL, extended from \checkmark STA, to stand fast. See Stand. The base STAL is the same as STAR, appearing in Gk. στερεύε, firm, G. starr, firm, Skt. sthira, firm, fixed, steady, sure; see Stare. Der. stall-age, from O. F. estallage, 'stallage,' Cot., where estal, a stall, is borrowed from Teutonic, and the suffix age answers to Lat. -aticum. Also stall, verb, Rich. III, i. 3. 206; stall-ed, fattened in a stall, Prov. xv. 17, from Swed. stalla, Dan. stalle, to stall-feed, feed in a stall. Also Also stall-i-on, q. v. From the same root are sta-tion, sta-ble, &c.

STALLION, an entire horse. (F. - O. H. G.) Spelt stalland in

Levins, with excresent d; stallant in Palsgrave, with excrescent t. M. E. stalon, Wright's Vocab. i. 187, col. 1, Gower, C. A. iii. 280, l. 24. - O. F. estalon, 'a stalion for mares;' Cot. Mod. F. étalon; cf. Ital. stallons, a stallion, also a stable-man, ostler. So called because kept in a stall and not made to work; Diez cites equus ad stallum from the Laws of the Visigoths. = O. H. G. stal, a stall, stable; cognate with E. Stall, q. v.

STALWART, sturdy, stout, brave. (E.) A corruption of M. E. stalworth, Will. of Palerne, 1950; Pricke of Conscience, 689; Havelok, 904. It is noticeable that sometimes appears after the l; as in stelewurde, O. Eng. Hom. i. 25, l. 12; stealewurde, Juliana, p. 45, l. 11; stalewurde, St. Margaret, p. 15, l. 3 from bottom. A. S. stæl-wyrde (plural), A. S. Chron. an. 896.

B. Bosworth explains this

wyrde) they brought to London. As applied to men, it is not improbable that the sense meant 'good at stealing,' clever at fetching off plunder, hence, excellent, stout, brave. The spellings statewards, stealeur de suggest a connection with A.S. stalu, theft; whilst it is certain that the A.S. stal-in composition commonly refers to the same. Thus we have stælgæst, a thievish guest (Grein); stalgang, supposed to mean a stealthy step (id.); stælhere, a predatory army, A.S. Chron. 897 (close to the passage where stalwyrde occurs). We may also note A.S. stalhrán, a decoy reindeer, Ælfred, tr. of Orosius, b. i. c. 1. § 15. If this be right, we must refer the prefix to A.S. stelan, to steal; see **Steal**. γ . On the other hand, Leo suggests 'stall-worthy,' worthy of a stall or place; if this were right (which I doubt), the prefix would be **Stall**, q. v. We might then compare it with stead-fast. [Ettmüller cites 'stealweard, adjutorium;' this would be 'stall-ward' in mod. E., and cannot be the same word, having a different suffix.] We should then expect to find an occasional M. E. stallewurde rather than stalewurde; it seems certain that M. E. stale (with one l) could not have been understood as meaning stall.
8. For the latter part of the word, see Worth, Worthy. STAMEN, one of the male organs of a flower. (L.) The lit. sense is 'thread.' A botanical term. The pl. stamina, lit. threads, fibres, is used in E. (almost as a sing. sb.) to denote firm texture, and hence strength or robustness. - Lat. stamen (pl. stamina), the warp in an upright loom, a thread. Lit. 'that which stands up;' formed with suffix -men (Aryan -man) from stare, to stand; see Stand. Cf.

Gk. lorós, a warp, from the same root. Der. stamin or tammy. STAMIN, TAMINE, TAMINY, TAMIS, TAMMY, a kind of stuff. (F., -L.) The correct form is stamin or stamine; the other forms are corruptions, with loss of initial s, as in tank (for stank). M. E. stamin, Ancren Riwle, p. 418, l. 20. — O. F. estamine, 'the stuffe tamine;' Cot. — Lat. stamineus, consisting of threads. — Lat. stamin-, base of stamen, a thread, stamen; see Stamen.

STAMMER, to stutter, to falter in speech. (E.) M. E. stameren, in Reliquiæ Antiquæ, i. 65; Arthur and Merlin, 2864 (Stratmann). Formed as a verb from A. S. stamer or stamur, adj., stammering. 'Balbus, stamer,' Wright's Voc. i. 45, col. 2; 'Balbus, stamur,' id. 75, col. 2. The suffix -er, -ur, or -or is adjectival, expressive of 'fitness or disposition for the act or state denoted by the theme; 'cf. bit-or, bitter, from bitan, to bite; March, A. S. Grammar, § 242. Thus stamer signifies 'disposed to come to a stand-still,' such being the sense of the base stam-, which is an extension of the \(\sigma\) STA, to stand; see Stumble. + Du. stameren, stamelen, to stammer. + Icel. stamr, stammering; stamma, stama, to stammer. + Dan. stamme, to stammer. +Swed. stamma (the same). + G. stammern, stammeln (the same); from O.H. G. stam, adj., stammering. + Goth. stamms, adj., stammering,

Mark, vii. 32. Der. stammer-er.

STAMP, to strike the foot firmly down, tread heavily and violently, to pound, impress, coin. (E.) M. E. stampen, Chaucer, C. T. lently, to pound, impress, coin. (E.) M. E. stampen, Chaucer, C. T. 12472. 'And stamped heom in a mortar;' King Alisauuder, 332. — A.S. stempen; A. S. Leechdoms, ed. Cockayne, i. 378, l. 18. + Du. stampen. + Icel. stappa (for stampa, by assimilation). + Swed. stampa. + Dan. stampe. + G. stampfen (whence F. estamper, étamper); cf. G. stampfe, O. H. G. stamph, a pestle for pounding. + Gk. στέμβειν, to stamp. + Skt. stambh, to make firm or immoveable, to stop, block up, make hard; cf. stamba, sb., a firm post, stambha, a post, pillar, stem. β. All from \checkmark STABH, to prop, to stem, to stop; one of the numerous extensions of \checkmark STA, to stand. See Fick, i. 821. 'The notions of propping and stamping are united in this root; Curtius, i. 262. To which we may add the notion of 'stopping;' see Stop. Der. stamp, sb., Cor. ii. 3. 11; stamp-er; also stamp-ede, q. v. STAMPEDE, a panic, sudden flight. (Span., - Teut.) 'Stamp-ede, a sudden fright seizing upon large bodies of cattle or horses, ...

leading them to run for many miles; hence, any sudden flight in consequence of a panic; Webster. The e represents the sound of Span. i.—Span. (and Port.) estampido, 'a crash, the sound of anything bursting or falling;' Neuman. Formed as if from a verb estampir*, akin to estampar, to stamp. The reference appears to be to the sound caused by the blows of a pestle upon a mortar. The

Span. estampar is of Teut. origin; see Stamp.
STANCH, STAUNCH, to stop the flowing of blood. (F., -L.) M. E. staunchen, to satisfy (hunger), Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 3, l. 1948, b. iii. met. 3, l. 1961; to quench (flame), Gower, C. A. i. 15, l. 13.—O. F. estancher, 'to stanch, stop an issue of blood, to slake or quench hunger, thirst, &c.;' Cot. Cf. Span. estancar, to stop, check.—Low Lat. stancare, to stop the flow of blood; cf. Low Lat. stanca, a dam to hem in water. The Low Lat. stancare is a variant of stagnare, also used in the same sense of to stop the flow of word as 'worth stealing,' and therefore 'worth having.' In the A.S. Chron. it is applied to ships, and means 'serviceable;' we are told that the men of London went to fetch the ships, and they broke up stanch, 'substantial, solid, good, sound;' this is derived from the verb; which Baret (1580) explains by 'to staie, or stanch blood, . . also to & sting (gen. stangar), a pole, stake; Dan. stang; Swed. stang. + Du. staie, to confirme, to make more strong; 'it was suggested by the F. stang. + G. stange. From the pt. t. of the verb sting; see Sting. pp. estanché, 'stanched, stopped, stayed' (Cot.), or (as a nautical Cf. Icel. stanga, to goad. term) by Span, stanco, water-tight, not leaky, said of a ship. Hence stanch-ly or staunch-ly; stanch-ness or staunch-ness. Also stanch-less,

Macb. iv. 3, 78; s'anch-ion, q. v. STANCHION, a support, an upright beam used as a support, a bar. (F., -L.) 'Stanchions (in a ship), certain pieces of timber which, being like pillars, support and strengthen those call'd waste-trees; Phillips, ed. 1706. — O. F. estançon, estanson, 'a prop, stay;' Cot. (Cf. O. F. estancer, 'to prop, to stay,' id. This is a doublet of estancher, 'to stanch, stop, or stay;' id. See Stanch.) However, estançon (mod. F. étançon) is not derived from this verb, but is a dimin. of O. F. estance, a situation, condition (Burguy), also used, according to Scheler, in the sense of stanchion. - Low Lat. stantia, a house, chamber (Ducange); lit. 'that which stands firm.' - Lat. stanti-, crude form of pres. part. of stare, to stand, cognate with E. Stand. The final result is much the same either way. See Stanza.

STAND, to be stationary or still, to rest, endure, remain, be firm, &c. (E.) M. E. standen, pt. t. stood, stod, pp. stonden, standen. pp. stonden is in Chaucer, C. T. 9368; and in the Earl of Tolouse, I. 322, in Ritson's Met. Romances, vol. iii. - A. S. standan, stondan, pt. t. stod (misprinted stod in Grein), pl. stodon, pp. standen; Grein, i. 475. + Icel. standa. + Goth. standan, pt. t. stoth. β. Here the base is STAND; the A.S. pt. t. stod may be explained as put for stond = stand, the long o being due to loss of n. The same base occurs in other Teut. languages, though the infinitive mood exhibits contracted forms. Thus we have Du. stond, I stood, pt. t. of staan; Dan. stod, pt. t. of stane; Swed. stod, pt. t. of std; G. stand, pt. t. of stehen. γ. In other languages, the base is STA or STA, as in Lat. stare; Gk. εστην (I stood); Russ. stoiate, to stand; Skt. sthú, to stand. All from Aryan γ STA, to stand; one of the most prolific roots, with numerous extended forms, such as STAP, causal, to make to stand, STAR, to stand fast, STAK, to stick, fix, STABH, to stop; see Fick, ii. 244, iii. 340. Der. stand, sb., Merch. Ven. v. 77; stand-er, Troil. iii. 3. 84; stand-er-by (the same as by-stand-er), Troil. iv. 5. 190; stand-ing, Wint. Tale, i. 2. 431; stand-ing-bed, Merry Wives, iv. 5. 7; standish (for stand-dish), a standing dish for pen and ink, Pope, On stands (to stand-tiss), a stand-tiss), a stand list in open and list, logic, on receiving from Lady Shirley a Standish and two Pens. Also understand, with-stand. Also stand-ard, q. v. Also (from Lat. stare) stands with-stand. ble (1), sta-ble (2), sta-bl-ish, e-sta-bl-ish, stage, staid, sta-men, con-sta-ble, stay (1); ar-re-st, contra-st, ob-sta-cle, ob-ste-tric, re-st (2); (from supine stat-um) state, stat-us, stat-ion, stat-ist, stat-ue, stat-ute, estate, armi-stice, con-stit-ute, de-stit-ute, in-stit-ute, inter-stice, pro-stit-ute, re-in-state, restit-ut-ion, sol-stice, sub-stit-ute, super-stit-ion; (from pres. part., base stant-) circum-stance, con-stant, di-stant, ex-tant (for ex-stant), in-stant, in-stant-an-e-ous, in-stant-er, stanz-a, sub-stance, sub-stant-ive. Also (from Lat. sistere, causal of stare) as-sist, con-sist, de-sist, ex-ist (for ex-sist), in-sist, per-sist, re-sist, sub-sist. Other Lat. or F. words from the same root are stagnate, stanch, stanchion, stank or tank, stolid, sterile, destine, obstinate, predestine, stop, stopple, stupid; stevedore (Spanish). Words of Gk. origin are sto-ic, stat-ics, ster-eo-scope, aposta-sy, ec-stas-y, meta-sta-sis, sy-st-em; stole, epi-stle, apo-stle, stetho-scope, &c. Besides these, we have numerous E. words from numerous bases; as (1) from base STAP, staple, step, stab (Celtic), stub, stump, staff, stave, stamp, stiff, stifle; (2) from base STAL, stall, still, stale (1), stale (3), stal-k, stil-t, stou-t (for stolt); (3) from base STAM, stem (1), stem (3), stamm-er, stum-ble; (4) from base STAD (cf. E. stand), stead, stead-fast, stead-y, stud (1), steed, stith-y, staithe. See also stare, steer (1), steer (2), stud (2), steel, stool, stow, store, story (2).

STANDARD, an ensign, flag, model, rule, standing tree. (F., -O. H. G.) M. E. standard, in early use; it occurs in the A. S. Chronicle, an. 1138, with reference to the battle of the Standard. -O. F. estandart, 'a standard, a kind of ensigne for horsemen used in old time; also the measure . . . which we call the Standard; 'Cot. In all senses, the orig. idea is 'something fixed;' the flag was a large one, on a fixed pole. Formed with suffix -art (= G. -hart, suffix the same word as hart, adj., cognate with E. hard, Brachet, Introd. § 196) from O. H. G. stand-an, to stand, now only used in the contracted form stehen. This O. H. G. standan is cognate with E. Stand, q. v.

B. This etymology is adopted by Scheler, in preference to that of Diez, who takes the O. F. estendard (also in Cotgrave) as the better form, and derives it from O. F. estendre = Lat. extendere, to extend. This is supported by the Ital. form stendardo; on the other hand, we have E. standard, Span. estandarte; and the E. standard of value and standard-tree certainly owe their senses to the verb to stand. So also O. Du. standaert, 'a standard, or a great trophie, a pillar or a column, a mill-post;' Hexham.

STANG, a pole, stake. (Scand.) Spelt stangue in Levins (with added -ue, as in tongue). M. E. stange, Gawain and Green Knight, added -ue, as in tongue). M. E. stange, Gawain and Green Knight, but not in the way of deriving 'staple' from 'stable,' which would be 1614. [Rather from Scand. than from A. S. steng (Grein).] - Icel. impossible, as the mod. F. étape at once shews.

STANK, a pool, a tank. (F., -L.) A doublet of tank, of which it is a fuller form. Once a common word; see Halliwell. M. E. stank; spelt stanc, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 1018; see Spec. of English, pt. ii. p. 162, l. 1018.—O. F. estang, 'a great pond, pool, or standing water;' Cot. Cf. Prov. estanc, Span. estanque, Port. tanque.—Lat. stagnum, a pool of stagnant or standing water. Put for stagnum *; from the base STAK, to be firm, be still; cf. Lithuan. stokas. a stake. Skt. stak, to resist; extended from \sqrt{STA} , to stand. See Stake, Stand. Fick, i. 820. Der. stagn-ate, stanch, stanch-ion. Doublet, tank.

STANNARY, relating to tin-mines. (L.) 'The Stannary courts in Devonshire and Cornwall;' Blackstone, Comment. b, iii. c. 6 (R.) 'Stannaries in Cornwall;' Minsheu, ed. 1627.—Low Lat. stannaria, a tin-mine (Ducange). - Lat. stannum, tin; also, an alloy of silver and lead, which is perhaps the older sense; Pliny, b. xxxiv. c. 16. β. Also spelt stagnum, whence stagneus, adj.; and it is thought to be merely another sense of Lat. stagnum, a pool, applied to a mass of fused metal. See Stank. Cf. Corn. stean, W. ystaen, Bret. stean, Irish stan, Gael. staoin, Manx stainney; all cognate with Lat. stannum,

or else (which is more likely) borrowed from it. And see Tin. STANZA, a division of a poem. (Ital., -L.) Used by Drayton in his Pref. to the Barons' Wars (R.) We find stanzo (mod. editt. stanza) and stanze (now stanza) in Shak. As You Like It, ii. 5. 18, L. L. L. iv. 2. 107; Minsheu has stanze, ed. 1627. 'Staffe in our vulgare poesie... the Italian called it stanza, as if we should say a resting-place;' Puttenham, Art of Eng. Poesie, ed. 1589, b. ii. c. 2. -Ital. stanza. O. Ital. stantia, 'a lodging, chamber, dwelling, also a stance or staffe of verses or songs; 'Florio. So named from the stop or halt at the end of it. - Low Lat. stantia, an abode. - Lat. stanti-, crude form of pres. part of stare, to stand, cognate with E. Stand,

q. v. And see Stanchion.

STAPLE (1), a loop of iron for holding a pin or bolt. (E.) M. E. stapel, stapil; spelt stapylle in the Prompt. Parv.; stapil, stapul in Cursor Mundi, 8288; stapel, a prop or support for a bed. Seven Sages, ed. Weber, 201. – A. S. stapul. 'Patronus, stapul;' Wright's Vocab. i. 26, col. 2. (Here patronus = a defence; the gloss occurs amongst others having reference to parts of a house.) The orig. sense is a prop, support, something that furnishes a firm hold, and it is derived from the strong verb stapan, to step, to tread firmly. - Teut. base STAP, to step, tread firmly; allied to Skt. stambh, to make firm or immoveable. See Step, Stamp. And see Staple (2). + Du. stapel, a staple, stocks, a pile; allied to stappen, to step; O. Du. stapel, 'the foot or trevet whereupon anything rests;' Hexham. + Dan. stabel, a hinge, a pile. + Swed. stapel, a pile, heap, stocks, staple or emporium; cf. stappla, to stumble (frequentative form). + G. staffel, a step of a ladder, a step; provincially, a staple or emporium; stapel, a pile, heap, staple or emporium, stocks, a stake; cf.

stapfen, stappen, to step, to strut. **STAPLE** (2), a chief commodity, principal production of a country. (F., -Low G.) 'A curious change has come over this word; we should now say, Cotton is the great staple, i. e. the established merchandise, of Manchester; our ancestors would have reversed this and said, Manchester is the great staple, or established mart, of cotton; Trench, Select Glossary. Staple signifieth this or that towne, or citie, whether [whither] the Merchants of England by common order or commandement did carrie their woolles, wool-fels, cloathes, leade, and tinne, and such like commodities of our land, for the viterance of them by the great' [wholesale]; Minsheu, ed. 1627. -O. F. estaple, later estape, 'a staple, a mart or generall market, a publique store-house,' &c.; Cot. Mod. F. étape. - Low G. stapel, a heap, esp. one arranged in order, a store-house of certain wares in a town, where they are laid in order; whence such wares were called stapel-waaren; Brem. Wörterbuch, q.v. This is the same word as Staple (1), the meanings of which are very various; it has the sense in Du., Dan., Swed., and G., though not in English; of 'heap' shewing that this particular use of the word was derived through the French. Prob. the word came into use, in the special sense, in the Netherlands, where were the great commercial cities. it clear that the F. word was of Low G., not High G., origin. word stapel, in mod. G., is clearly borrowed from Low G., the true G. form being staffel. As E. Müller well remarks, the successive senses were prop, foundation or support, stand for laying things on, heap, heaped wares, store-house. The one sense of 'firmness' or runs through all these; and it is quite conceivable that 'fixedness many Englishmen regard the word as having some connection with stable or established; such a connection does indeed, ultimately, exist,

STAR, a heavenly body, not including the sun and moon. (E.) wholly, as in stark mad. Also starck, q.v. M. E. sterre, Chaucer, C. T. 2063. - A.S. steorra; Grein, ii. 482. + Du. ster (in composition, sterre). + O. H. G. sterro. (There are also forms with final n-(-na), viz. Icel. stjarna, Swed. stjerna, Dan. stjarne, Goth. stairno, G. stern.) + Lat. stella (for ster-ula, a dimin. form; the Lat. astrum is borrowed from Gk.) + Gk. ἀστήρ, gen. ἀστέρ-os, with prosthetic a. + Corn. and Bret. steren; W. seren (for steren). + Skt. tárá (for stara); also stri.

β. The sense is 'strewer' or 'spreader,'
or disperser of light. —

STAR, to spread, strew, as in Skt. stri, Lat. ster-nere, to spread; see Stratum. 'Previous to the confusion of the Aryan tongues, the root star, to strew, was applied to the stars, as strewing about or sprinkling forth their sparkling light; Max Müller, Lect. on Lang. ii. 237 (8th ed.) Der. star, verb; star-fish, star-gaz-i., star-light; starr-ed; starr-y; day-star, lode-star. And see aster, stellar, stare (2); also straw, stratum, street, strew, structure.

592

STARBOARD, the right side of a ship, looking forward. (E.) Spelt starboord in Minsheu, ed. 1627. M. E. sterebourde, Morte Arthur, 745; stereburde, id. 3665. - A.S. steorbord, Ælfred, tr. of Orosius, b. i. c. 1, where it is opposed to bacbord, i. e. larboard; see Sweet's A. S. Reader, p. 18. There is no doubt whatever that steorbord = steer-bord, and it is certain that the steersman stood on the right side of the vessel to steer; in the first instance, he probably used a paddle, not a helm. The Icel. stjórn means steerage, and the phr. á stjórn, lit. at the helm (or steering-paddle), means on the right or starboard side. Thus the derivation is from A.S. steór, a rudder (whence also steórmann, a steersman) and bord, a board, also the side of a ship; see Steer and Board. + Du. stuurboord; from stuur, helm, and boord, board, also border, edge. + Icel. stjórnborði, starboard; from stjórn, steerage, and borð, a board, side of a ship; cf. bordi, a horder. + Dan. styrbord; from styr, steerage, and + Swed. styrbord (the same).

STARCH, a gummy substance for stiffening cloth. (E.) 'Starche for kyrcheys,' i.e. starch for kerchiefs; Prompt. Parv. So named because starch or stiff; starch being properly an adjective, and merely a weakened form of Stark, q. v. So also bench from A. S. benc, arch from F. arc, beseech for beseek, &c. Cf. G. stärke, (1) strength, (2) starch; from stark, strong. Der. starch, adj., in the sense of 'formal,' due rather to starch, sb., than to a mere change of form and sense of the adjective stark; not an early word, and rare; see an example in Todd's Johnson; hence starch-ly, formally, and starchness; also starch-y. Also starch, verb, to stiffen with starch, as in 'starched beard,' Ben Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, A. iv.

sc. 4 (Carlo).

STARE (1), to gaze fixedly. (E.) M. E. staren, Chaucer, C.T. 13627.—A. S. starian, to stare; Grein, ii. 477. A weak verb, from Teut. type STARA, adj., fixed; appearing in G. starr, stiff, inflexible, fixed, staring; cf. Skt. sthira (put for sthira), fixed, firm. This adj. is formed by adding the Aryan suffix -ra, often adjectival (Schleicher, Compend. § 220) to the \(\subseteq STA, \) to stand, be firm; see Stand. + Icel. stara, to stare; cf. Icel. stira, Swed. stirra, Dan. stirre, G. stieren, to stare. ¶ Hence to stare is also 'to be stiff,' as in 'makest . . . my hair to stare,' Jul. Cæsar, iv. 3. 280. Der. stare, sb.,

Temp. iii. 3. 95. And see sterile, stereoscope.

STARE (2), to shine, glitter. (E.) M. E. staren. 'Staryn, or schynyn, and glyderyn, Niteo, rutilo;' Prompt. Parv. 'Starynge, or schynynge, as gaye thyngys, Rutilans, rutulus;' id. We still speak of staring, i.e. very bright, colours. The same word as Stare (1). The Prompt. Parv. also has: 'Staryn withe brode eyne, Patentibus oculis respicere.' From the notion of staring with fixed eyes we pass to that of the effect of the stare on the beholder, the sensation of the staring look. In the word glare, the transference in sense runs the other way, from that of gleaning to that of staring with a piercing look. See Stare (1).

No original connection with star, of which the M. E. form was sterre, with two r's and a different

STARK, rigid, stiff; gross, absolute, entire. (E.) stark; Romeo, iv. 1. 103. M. E. stark, stiff, strong, Chaucer, C. T. 9332, 14376.—A. S. steare (for stare), strong, stiff; Grein, ii. 481. + Du. sterk. + Icel. sterkr. + Dan. stærk. + Swed. and G. stark. B. In most of these languages, the usual sense is 'strong;' but the orig. sense may very well have been rigid or stiff, as in English; cf. Goth. gastaurhnith, lit. becomes dried up, used to translate Gk. Enpairerau in Mark, ix. 18, and Lithuan. stregti, to stiffen, to freeze. notion of rigidity is further due to that of straining or stretching tightly; this appears in G. streeken, to stretch, (whence the phr. alle kräfte an etwas streeken, to strain, strive very hard, do one's utmost), Lat. stringere, to draw tight, bind firmly. The root-form is STARG, to stretch, an extension of STAR, to spread out; Fick, i. 826. Lat. stringere, to draw tight, bind firmly. The root-form is STARG, to stretch, an extension of STAR, to spread out; Fick, i. 826. See Stretch. And see Strong, which is a mere variant of stark.

Der. stark-ly, Meas. for Meas. iv. 2. 70; stark-ness. Also stark, adv., 2016.—A. S. steorfan, to die, pt. t. stearf, pp. storfen; 'stearf of

But not starks

naked, q. v. STARK-NAKED, quite naked. (E.) In Tw. Nt. iii. 4. 274. This phrase is doubtless now used as if compounded of stark, wholly, and naked, just as in the case of stark mad, Com. of Err. ii. 1. 59, v. 281; but it is remarkable that the history of the expression proves that it had a very different origin, as regards the former part of the word. It is an ingenious substitution for start-naked, lit. tail-naked, i. e. with the hinder parts exposed. Startnaked occurs in The Castell of Love, ed. Weymouth, 1. 431; also in the Ancren Riwle, pp. 148, 260, where the editor prints sterc-naked, steorc-naked, though the MS. must have stert-naked, steort-naked, since stark is never spelt steore. The same remark applies to steort-naket in St. Marharete, p. 5, l. 19, where the editor tells us (at p. 109) that the MS. may be read either way. In St. Juliana, pp. 16, 17, we have steort-naket in both MSS.

B. The former element is, in fact, the M. E. stert, a tail, Havelok, 2823, from A.S. steort, a tail, Exod. iv. 4. is still preserved in E. redstart, i. e. red tail, as the name of a bird. The Teut. type is STERTA, a tail, from \checkmark STAR, to spread out; Fick, iii. 346; see Stratum. + Du. stert, a tail. + Icel. stertr. + Dan. stiert. + Swed. stjert. + G. sterz.

The phrase was early misunderstood; see Trevisa, iii. 97, where we have streigt blynde wholly blind, with the various readings start blynde and stark blynde; here start-blynde is really nonsense. There is also stareblind, Owl and Nightingale, l. 241; but this answers to Dan. stærblind, from stær, a cataract in the eye. We may also note prov. G. sterzvoll (lit. tail-full), wholly drunk, cited by Schmeller, Bavar. Dict. col. 785,

1. 48, but apparently not understood by him.

STARLING, the name of a bird. (E.) In Shak. 1 Hen. IV, i.
3. 224. M. E. sterlyng, Wright's Voc. i. 188, col. 2; formed (with double dimin. suffix -l-ing) from M. E. stare, a starling, Chaucer, Swed. stare. + G. staar. + Lat. sturnus. See Fick, iii. 825. Perhaps

allied to Gk. ψάρ; Curtius, i. 443. Root uncertain.

START, to move suddenly, to wince, to rouse suddenly. (E.) M. E. sterten, Chaucer, C. T. 1046. We also find stert, sb., a start, quick movement, Chaucer, C. T. 1705; Havelok, 1873. The verb does not appear in A. S., but we find the pt. t. stirte, Havelok, 873; spelt sturte, storte in Layamon, 23951. We may call it an E. word. Lttmüller gives an A. S. strong verb steortan * (pt. t. steart *, pp. storten*), but it is a theoretical form; and the same seems to be the case with the cognate O. H. G. sterzan* (pt. t. starz*), to which he refers us. Stratmann cites an O. Icel. sterta, but I cannot find it; there are traces of it in Icel. stertimaor, a man who walks proudly and stiffly, and Icel. uppstertr, an upstart, both given in Egilsson. β. Allied words are Du. storten, to precipitate, plunge, spill, fall, rush; Dan. styrte, to fall, precipitate, hurl; Swed. störta, to cast down, ruin, fall dead; G. sturzen, to hurl, precipitate, ruin, overturn. Note also Swed. dial. stjärta, to run wildly about (Rietz); Low G. steerten, to flee; these latter words certainly appear to be connected with Swed. stjert, Low G. steerd, a tail. The G. stürzen is derived from the sb. sturz, a sudden fall, tumble, precipice, waterfall, but also used in the sense of stump (i.e. tail); G. sturz am Pflug = E. ploughtail, prov. E. plough-start. The O. Du. steerten, 'to flie, to run away, or to save ones selfe' (Hexham) is, doubtless, to turn tail, from O. Du. steert, 'a taile, the crupper' (id.); cf. steertbollen, 'to tumble over one's head.' \(\gamma\). I conclude that the verb is much more likely to be derived from the sb. start, a tail, than contrariwise the sb. from a strong verb steortan* which has not yet been found. If this be so, the orig. sense was to shew the tail, to tumble over suddenly, which seems to be precisely the sense to which the evidence points. On the sb. start, see under Stark-naked. If up-start can be thus explained as 'with one's tail up,' it is a very graphic expression. In the Icel. Dict. we find: 'Samr gekk mjök upp stertr = Samr stalked very haughtily, prob. from the fine dress (sterta). But why not from Icel. stertr, a tail? Cf. 'skera tagl upp i stert, to dock a horse's tail,' just two lines above. Der. start, sb., M. E. stert, as above; start-er; start-up, an upstart, Much Ado, i. 3. 69; upstart, q.v. Also start-le, the frequentative form, M. E. stertlen, to rush, Chaucer, Legend of Good Women, 1736, also to stumble along, Debate of Body and Soul, l. 120, pr. in Alteng. Sprachproben, ed. Mätzner, i. 94, and in Mapes' Poems, ed. Wright, p. 335. STARVE, to die of hunger or cold, to kill with hunger or cold.

formed the trans. verb sterfan, to kill, weak verb; appearing in astarfed, pp., Matt. xv. 13 (Rushworth gloss). The mod. E. has confused the two forms, making them both weak. + Du. sterven, pt. t. stierf, storf, pp. gestorven. + G. sterben, pt. t. starb, pp. gestorben.

B. All from Teut. base STARB, according to Fick, iii. 347; he also cites Icel. starf, labour, toil, starfa, to toil, as belonging to the same root. Der. starve-l-ing, with double dimin. suffix, expressive of contempt, I Hen. IV, ii. I. 76. Also starv-at-ion, a ridiculous hybrid word, now in common use; 'it is an old Scottish word [?], but unknown in England till used by Mr. Dundas, the first Viscount Melville, in an American debate in 1775. That it then jarred strangely on English ears is evident from the nickname Starvation Dundas, which in consequence he obtained. See Letters of H. Walpole and Mann, vol. ii. p. 396, quoted in N. and Q. no. 225; and another proof of the novelty of the word, in Pegge's Anecdotes of the Eng. Language, 1814, p. 38.'-Trench, Eng. Past and Present.

STATE, a standing, position, condition, an estate, a province, a republic, rank, dignity, pomp. (F., -L.) See Trench, Select Glossary. M. E. stat, Ancren Riwle, p. 204, l. 2. - O. F. estat, 'estate, case, nature, &c.;' Cot. - Lat. statum, acc. of status, condition.—Lat. statum, supine of stare, to stand, cognate with E. Stand, q. v.— \checkmark STA, to stand. ¶ Estate is a fuller form of the same word. Der. state, verb, quite a late word; stat-ed, stat-ed-ly; state-ment, a coined word; state-paper, state-prisoner, state-room; state-s-man, coined like hunt-s-man, sport-s-man; state-s-man-like, state-s-man-ship. Also state-ly, M. E. estatlich, Chaucer, C. T. 140, a hybrid compound; state-li-ness. And see stat-ion, stat-ist, stat-ue,

stat-ure, stat-us, stat-ute. Doublets, estate, status.

STATICS, the science which treats of the properties of bodies at startics, the science which treats of the properties of bodies at rest. (Gk.) Spelt statick in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Formed as a plural from the adj. statick. 'The statick aphorisms of Sanctorius;' Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iv. c. 7. § 2.—Gk. στατιώς, at a standstill; ἡ στατική (sc. ἐπιστήμη), statics, the science of the properties of bodies at rest.—Gk. στατ-ός, placed, standing, verbal adj. from στα-, base of ἴστημι, I place, I stand.— ✓ STA, to stand; see Stand. Der. hydro-statics.

STATION, a standing, a post, assigned place, situation, rank. (F.,-L.) M. E. station, Gower, C. A. iii, 91, l. 14.-F. station, a station; Cot.-Lat. stationem, acc. of statio, a standing still.-Lat. status, pp. of stare, to stand; see Stand, Der. station-ar-y, from F. stationnaire (Cot.), Lat. adj. stationarius. Also station-er, a bookseller, Minsheu, ed. 1627, but orig. merely one who had a station or stand in a market-place for the sale of books; see Trench, Select Glossary; hence station-er-y.

STATIST, a statesman, politician. (F., - L.; with Ck. suffix.) So in Shak, Hamlet, v. 2, 33. A hybrid word, coined from the sb. state by adding the suffix -ist (F. -iste = Lat. -ista = Gk. -107718). See State. Der. stat-ist-ic, i. e. relating to the condition of a state or

people; whence stat-ist-ic-s (like statics from static).

Sometimes statuë. **STATUE**, an upright image. (F., -L.) trisyllabic, in which case it is generally printed statua in mod. edd. of Shakespeare, as if directly from Lat. statua. But it may be observed that Cotgrave writes statuë for the F. form. However, statua certainly occurs in Bacon, Essays 27, 37, 45. M. E. statue, Chaucer, C.T. 14165.—O. F. statue, 'a statue;' Cot. Mod. F. statue. - Lat. statua, a standing image. - Lat. statu-, crude form of status, a standing, position, state; see State. Der. statu-ar-y, from F. statuaire, 'a statuary, stone-cutter, from Lat. statuarius; statu-ette, from Ital. statuetta, dimin. of statua; statue-sque, formed with suffix -esque (F. -esque = Ital. -esco = Lat. -iscus), see Brachet, Introd. § 219,

note 4.

STATURE, height. (F., - I.) Used with special reference to the upright posture of a human being. M. E. stature, Chaucer, C. T. 8133. - F. stature, 'stature;' Cot. - Lat. statura, an upright posture, height, growth. - Lat. statum, supine of stare, to stand; see State, Stand.

STATUS, condition, rank. (L.) A late word; not in Todd's Johnson. - Lat. status, condition, state. See State. Doublets,

state, estate.

STATUTE, an ordinance. (F., -L.) M. E. statute, Gower, C. A. i. 217, last line but one. - F. statut, a statute; Cot. - Lat. statutum, a statute; neut. of statutus, pp. of statuere, to set, establish. - Lat. statu-, crude form of status, position, state; see State, Stand. Der. statut-able, a coined word; statut-abl-y; statut-or-y, a coined word. Here belong also con-stitute, de-stitute, in-stitute, pro-stitute, sub-stitute, re-stitut-ion.

STAUNCH, adj. and verb; see Stanch.

STAVE, one of the pieces of a cask, a part of a piece of music, a stanza. (E.)

STEADY, firm, fixed, stable. (E.) Spelt stedys in Palsgrave.

M. E. stedi or stedy, very rare; Stratmann only cites one instance, stanze (= stave), Owl and Nightingale, 1167, and the pl. stanze; from the Ormulum, 9885, where, however, it appears as stidin.—A S.

hunger' = died of hunger, A. S. Chron. an. 1124, last line. Hence was (= staves), Wyclif, Mark, xiv. 48. Perhaps the special sense is rather Scand. than E. Cf. Icel. stafr, a staff, also a stave; Dan. stav, a staff, stave, a stave.

2. A stanza was formerly called a staff, as forming a part of a poem; prob. suggested by the older use of A. S. staf, Icel. stafr, G. buchstab, in the sense of a letter or written character. Cf. Icel. stef, a stave in a song; Goth. stabs, a letter, element, rudiment, Gal. iv. 3. 'Staffe in our vulgare poesie I know not why it should be so called, vnless it be for that we understand it for a bearer or supporter of a song or ballad; Puttenham, Art of Eng. Poesie, b. ii. c. 2. See Staff. Der. stave, verb; usually to stave in, to break into a cask, or to stave off, to ward off as with a staff; the verb readily puts v for f, as in strive from strife, live from life. Doublet, staff.

STAY (1), to remain, abide, wait, prop. delay. (F., - O. Du.)

STEADY.

"Steyyn [= stayen], stoppyn, styntyn, or cesyn of gate, Restito, obsto; Prompt. Parv. The pt. t. staid occurs in Lydgate, Minor Poems, 103 (Stratmann). — O. F. estayer, 'to prop, shore, stay, underset;' Cot. Mod. F. étayer. = O. F. estaye, sb. fem., 'a prop. stay, supporter, shore, buttresse.' This is mod. F. étai, a prop; used as a masc. sb., by confusion with the nautical term etai; see Stay (2). Thus the orig. use was to support, whence the senses to hold, retain, delay, abide, were easily deduced.

3. The O. F. estaye is of Low G. origin, and certainly from Du. or Flemish, as will appear. O. Du. stade, or staeye, 'a prop or a stay;' Hexham. He also gives staey, 'stay, or leisure;' geen staey hebben, 'to have noe time or leisure.' The O. Flem. word was also staey, a prop; Delfortrie, p. 341; at p. 340 Delfortrie also gives stad, stede, a stead, or place; which he says is not to be confounded with staden, stade, or staye, a word still in use in Antwerp in the sense of 'leisure.' He must mean that the senses are not to be confounded, for the O. Du, stade remains the same word, in all its senses of 'commodious time,' 'aide, helpe, or assistance,' 'a haven, port, or a roade,' and 'a prop, or a stay; Hexham. The origidea is that of fit or fixed place, hence a fit time. Cognate words are A.S. stede, a stead, a place (see also Staithe); Dan. stad, a town; Swed. stad, a town; G. stadt, a town, statt, a place, stead; Goth. staths, a place, stead; the mod. Du. form is stad, a town, also stade in the phr. te stade komen, to come in due time (lit, 'to the right place'). These words are closely allied to E. stead; 'to the right place'). These words are closely and are all from \checkmark STA, to stand. See **Stead**. γ. We know the word to be Du. or Flemish, because it is only thus that we can explain the loss of d between two vowels, whereby stade became staeye. This is a peculiarity of the Du. language, and occurs in many words; e.g. broer for brueder, a brother (Sewel), teer for teder or teeder, tender (id.). Der. stay, sb., spelt staye in Wyatt, tr. of Ps. 130 (R.), from O. F. estaye, as above; this is really a more orig. word in F., though perhaps later introduced into English. Also staid, q. v.; put for stay'd = stayed, pp. Also stay-s, pl., lit. supports; it is remarkable that bodice is also, properly, a plural form.

STAY (2), as a nautical term, a large rope supporting a mast. (E.)

Rare in old books. Cotgrave uses it to translate O. F. estay, which is the same word, the F. word being of Teut. origin. I find no example in M.E. = A.S. stag, a stay; in a list of the parts of a ship in Wright's Voc. i. 63, col. 2. The change from A.S. stag to E. stay is just the same as from A. S. dag to E. day. + Du. stag. + Icel., Dan., and Swed. stag. +G. stag.

\[\beta \]

B. Perhaps orig. named from its being and Swed. stag. +G. stag. B. Perhaps orig. named from its being used to climb up by, and related to A. S. stager, a stair, Swed. stage,

a ladder. See Stair, Stag. Der. stay-sail.

STEAD, a place, position, place which another person had or might have. (E.) M. E. stede, in the general sense of place. 'In twenti stedes' = in twenty places: Havelok, 1846. - A.S. stede, a place; Grein, ii. 478. Closely allied to A. S. stæn, sten, a bank, shore; see Staithe. + Du. stad, a town; O. Du. stade, opportunity, fit time (orig. place); O. Du. stede, 'a farme; Hexham. + Icel. staor, a stead, place, staoa, a place. + Dan. and Swed. stad, a town; Dan. sted, a place. + G. stadt, statt, a town, place; O. H. G. stat. + Goth. staths, a stead, place. Cf. Lat. statio, a station; Gk. στάσις; Skt. sthiti (for sthati), a standing, residence, abode, state. β. From the Teut. base STAD, extension of STA, to stand; appearing (in a nasalised form) in E. Stand, q.v. Der. stead-fast, q.v., stead-y, q.v., home-stead, q.v.; bed-stead. And see stay (1), staithe, station.

STEADFAST, STEDFAST, firm in its place, firm, constant, station.

resolute. (E.) M. E. steděfast, appearing as a trisyllable in Gower, C. A. iii. 115, l. 4; and in the Ormulum, l. 1597. — A. S. stedefæste, firm in one's place, steadfast; Battle of Maldon, 127, 249; see Sweet's A. S. Reader. [Spelt stédefast in Grein, which is surely wrong.] — A. S. stede, a place; and fæst, fast. See Stead and Fast. + O. Du. stedevast, 'steadfast,' Hexham; from O. Du. stede, a farm (orig. a place), and vast, fast. + Icel. stabfastr, from stabr, a stead,

and fastr, fast. + Dan. stadfast.

STEADY, firm, fixed, stable. (E.) Spelt stedye in Palsgrave.

starolig, steady, appearing in unstarolig, unsteady, giddy, Ælfric's A. E. steel, Chaucer, C. T. 10300. — A. S. stell or stells (the true Homilies, i. 480, last line. [Not from A. S. stedig, which means form); but only found with the spelling style, and in the compounds Homilies, i. 480, last line. [Not from A. S. stédig, which means sterile, barren, Gen. xxxi. 38; though the words are connected.] Formed, with suffix -ig (mod. E. -y), from A. S. stæb, a place, stead, shore, which is closely allied to stede, a place; see Stead, Staithe. + O. Du. stedigh, 'continuall, firme,' Hexham; from stede, a stead. + Icel. stöbugr, steady, stable; from stadr, a place. + Dan. stadig; steady; from stade, a stall, stad, a town, orig. a place. + Swed. stadig; from stade, a stall, stad, a town, orig. a place. + Swed. stadig; from stad, a place. + G. statig, continual; from statt, a place.

¶ Perhaps the spelling with d is due to Danish influence. Der. steadi-ly, -ness. Also steady, verb.

STEAK, a slice of meat, esp. beef, ready for cooking. (Scand.) M. E. steike; spelt steyke in Prompt. Parv. - Icel. steik, a steak; so called from its being roasted, which was formerly done by placing it upon a wooden peg before the fire. - Icel. steikja, to roast, esp. on a spit or peg; cf. stikna, to be roasted or scorched. In the words steikja, stikna, the 'ei and i indicate a lost strong verb.' This lost strong verb answers to E. stick, to pierce (pp. stuck); see Stick (1). And cf. Icel. stika, a stick, stika, to drive piles. A steak is a piece of meat, stuck on a stick to be roasted. + Swed. stek, roast meat; steka, to roast; cf. stick, a stab, prick, sticka, to stick, stab. + Dan. steg (for stek), a roast; ad vende sieg, to turn the spit; stege, to roast; cf. stik, a stab, stikke, to pierce; stikke, a stick. Cf. G. anstecken, to put on a spit, anstechen, to pierce. Der. beef-steak; whence F. bifteck.

STEAL, to take away by theft, to thieve. (E.) M. E. stelen, Chaucer, C. T. 564; pt. t. stal, id. 3993; pp. stolen. — A. S. stelan, pt. t. stæl, pl. stálion, pp. stolen; John, x. 10. + Du. stelen. + Icel. stela. + Dan. stiæle. + Swed. stjäla. + G. stehlen; O. H. G. stelan. + Goth. stilan. The base is STAL, as seen in the pt. t.; Fick, iii. 347. β. Curtius, i. 263, compares it with Gk. στέρομαι, I am deprived of στερέω, I deprive; it seems better to connect it (as he seems to allow that it may be connected) with Gk. στέλλειν, to get ready, which has in certain connections the notion of secretness and stratth; Curtius. Either way, the form of the root is STAR; and if we may take the form STAR which is the root of Gk. στέλλειν, we may connect steal with stall and still, words which certainly seem as if they should be related. Prob. steal meant to 'put by.' See Stall, Still. We may also note Skt. sten, to steal; stena, a thief. steal-th, M. E. stalpe, Rob. of Glouc, p. 197, l. 11, perhaps of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. stuldr, Dan. styld, Swed. stöld, theft. Hence stealth-y,

stealth-i-ly, -ness. Also state (2).

STEAM, vapour. (E.) M. E. steem, which also meant a flame or blaze. Steem, or lowe of fyre, Flamma; Steem, of hotte lycure, blaze. 'Steem, or lowe of fyre, Flamma; Steem, of hotte lycure, Vapor;' Prompt. Parv. In Havelok, 591, stem is a ray of light, described as resembling a sun-beam. 'Two stemynge eyes' = two flaming eyes; Sir T. Wiat, Sat. i. 53. - A. S. steum, a vapour, smell, smoke; Grein, ii. 480. - Du. stoom, steam. \(\beta\). The final -m is certainly a suffix (Aryan -ma), as in sea-m, glea-m. The diphthong \(\delta\) = Goth. \(au\); from orig. \(u\). Thus the base is STU, which in Teutonic means to stand upright' (cf. Gk. \(\sin\)\(\delta\)\(\text{tiu}\), to erect), and is another form of STA, to stand. Fick, iii. 342. The orig. sense was probably 'pillar,' just as in the case of beam, which meant (1) a tree, \((2\))\) a sun-beam: see Beam. The orig, steam may (2) a pillar of fire, (3) a sun-beam; see Beam. The orig. steam may have been the pillar of smoke and flame rising from an altar or fire; cf. Gk. στῦλος, a pillar, any long upright body like a pillar; Skt. sthánd, a pillar, a post.
γ. This sense of pillar exactly suits the passage in Havelok above referred to, viz. 'Of hise mouth it stod a stem Als it were a sunnebem' = out of his mouth it [a ray of light] stood like a pillar of fire, just as if it were a sun-beam. See Stud (2). Der. steam, verb, M. E. stemen, Chaucer, C. T. 202, A. S. stéman, as in be stéman, Grein, i. 94; steam-boat, -engine; steam-er, steam-v.

STEED, a horse, esp. a spirited horse. (E.) M. E. stede, Chaucer, C. T. 13831; Havelok, 1675. — A. S. stéda, masc., a studhorse, stallion, war-horse; Alfric's Homilies, i. 210, l. 14; also gestéd-hors, used as convertible with stéda in Ælfred's tr. of Beda, b. ii. c. 13, where it is also opposed to myre, a mare, as being of a different gender. Cf. A. S. stodmyre, a stud-mare, Laws of Ælfred (political), § 16, in Thorpe, Ancient Laws, i. 71. \(\beta\). By the usual vowel change from \(\delta\) to \(\epsilon\) (as in f\(\delta t\), a foot, pl. f\(\delta t\), feet, and in a great number of instances), steda is derived from stod, a stud; with the addition of the masc. suffix -a. Thus sted-a = 'studder,' i. e. studhorse or stallion, for breeding foals. See Stud (1). γ . The Irish stead, a steed, appears to be borrowed from English. More remarkable is the Gael. steud, a horse, a race, as connected with steud, to run, to race; this appears to be a mere apparent coincidence, as it expresses a different idea, and has a different vowel-sound. The word steed is certainly E., not Celtic, and is allied to G. stute, a mare, Icel. stedda, a mare, stoohestr, a stallion, stoomerr, a stud-mare or brood-

STEEL, iron combined with carbon, for tools, swords, &c. (E.) firm.

form); but only found with the spelling style, and in the compounds style-eg, steel-edged, and stylen, made of steel; Grein, ii. 490. 'The writing of & for & is common both in Early West-Saxon and Late West-Saxon; although in Late West-Saxon it generally undergoes a further change into j; Sweet's A. S. Reader, 2nd ed., p. 26. This change has certainly taken place in the above instances. + Du. staal. + Icel. stál. + Dan. staal. + Swed. stál. + G. stahl, contracted from O. H. G. stahal. β. The O. H. G. form furnishes the clue to the etymology; all the forms are due to a Teut. type STAHLA, Fick, iii. 344, formed with suffix -la (Aryan -ra) from the Teut. base STAH, answering to an Aryan base STAK, to be firm or still, appearing in Skt. stak, to resist, Lithuan. stokas, a stake, Lat. stagnum (for stacnum), standing-water. See Stank. Thus the long vowel in steel is due to loss of k before l. Der. steel, verb, from A. S. stýlan,

to steel; cf. Icel. stæla, to steel (derived from stal by the usual vowel-change), G. stæla, to steel (derived from stal by the usual vowel-change), G. stæla, to steel (derived from stal by the usual vowel-change), G. stæla, to steel (derived from stal by the usual vowel-change), G. stæla, a kind of weighing-machine. (E.) Sometimes explained as a yard or bar of steel, which may suit the appearance of the machine, but is historically wrong. It was so called because it was the machine in use in the place called the Steelyard in London, and this was so named as being a yard in which steel was sold. Next to this lane [Cosin Lane], on the east, is the Steelyard, as they term it, a place for merchants of Almayne [Germany], that use to bring hither . . steel. and other profitable merchandises; 'Stow's to bring hither . . steel, and other profitable merchandises; 'Stow's Chronicle, ed. Thoms, p. 67; see the whole passage. The Steelyard was a factory for the Hanse Merchants, and was in Dowgate ward. 'The marchauntes of the styliarde' are mentioned in Fabyan's Chron., an. 1527-8. And see Stilyard in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.

an. 1527-8. And see Stityard in Blount's Gloss, ed. 1074.

STEEP (1), precipitous. (E.) M. E. step, steep. 'Theo path...
was narwe and stepe;' King Alisaunder, 7041. — A. S. steap, steep, high, lofty; Grein, ii. 481. Cf. O. Friesic stap, high, Icel. steppor, steep, rising high.

B. The A. S. steap is commonly applied to hills; the derived verb stepan means to erect, exalt, Grein, ii. 480. The Icel steypor is allied to steypa, to overthrow, cast down, lit. to make to stoop, causal of the rare verb stupa, to stoop, which is the same word as Swed. stupa, (1) to fall, (2) to tilt. Cf. Swed. stupande, sloping, stupning, a leaning forward; whence it appears that steep is a derivative from stoop, and meant, originally, made to stoop, tilted forward, sloping down. So also Norweg. stupa, to fall, tumble headlong, stup, a steep cliff. See Stoop (1), and Stoup. Der. steep-ly,

-ness; also steep-le, q.v.; steep-y, Timon, i. 1. 74.

STEEP (2), to dip or soak in a liquid. (Scand.) M. E. stepen.

'Stepyn yn water or other licure, Infundo, illiqueo;' Prompt. Parv. Spelt stepe, Palladius, b. ii. l. 281. - Icel. steypa, to make to stoop, overturn, to pour out liquids, to cast metals; causal of stúpa, to stoop; see Stoop, and see Steep (1). So also Swed. stopa, to cast (metals), to steep, to sink; stöpa korn, to steep barley in water (Widegren); Dan. stöbe, to cast, mould (metals), to steep (corn), stöb, the steeping of grain, steeped corn. The succession of senses is perfectly clear; viz. to make to stoop or overturn, to pour out or cast metals, to pour water over grain.

STEEPLE, a pointed tower of a church or building. (E.) M.E. stepel, Rob. of Gloucester, p. 528, l. 5. — A. S. stypel, a lofty tower, Luke, xiii. 4; the Hatton MS. has stepel. So called from its 'steepness,' i.e. loftiness or height; from A. S. steap, lofty, high, mod. E. steep. The vowel-change from ea to y is quite regular; see Steep (1).

Der. steeple-chase, modern, not in Todd's Johnson.

STEER (1), a young ox. (E.) M. E. steer, Chaucer, C. T. 2151.

- A.S. steor; 'Juvencus, vel vitula, steor;' Wright's Voc. 1. 23, col. 2. + Du. and G. stier, a bull. + Icel. stjorr. + Goth. stiur. + Lat. taurus (for staurus), a bull. + Gk. ταύρος (for σταύρος). + Russ. tur'. + Ir. and Gael. tarbh, W. tarw. β. The word signifies 'full-grown' or 'strong,' and is merely an adj. used as a sb. The adj. appears in Skt. sthula, put for an older form sthura, great, powerful, coarse; which appears as a sb. in the form sthura, a man, sthurin, a pack-horse, Zend ctaora, a beast of burden (cited by Benfey, p. 1081).
γ. We even find the adj. in Teutonic, viz. A. S. stor, large, Icel. storr, Dan. and Swed. stor, large, O. H. G. stiuri, sturi, large.
8. The etymology of the Skt. word is known; it is allied to sthavara, fixed, firm, stable; and all the words cited above are from the same \sqrt{STU} , to be firm, stand fast, a by-form of the wide-spread \sqrt{STA} , to stand. See Stand. Thus a steer is a firm, full-grown animal, esp. a young bull. Fick, i. 822, iii. 342. See also Steer (2). Der. stir-k, a young bullock or heifer (Jamieson), A. S. stýric, Luke, xv. 23, formed with

dimin. suffix -ic, and consequent vowel-change from es to s. STEER (2), to direct, guide, govern. (E.) M. E. steren, P. Plowman, B. viii. 47. - A. S. steoran, styran, to direct, steer, Grein, ii. 481, 491. + Du. sturen. + Icel. stýra. + Dan. styre. + Swed. styra. + G. steuern, O. H. G. stiurjan, stiuran. + Goth. stiurjan, to establish. confirm.
β. All from the Teut. base STIURYAN, to steer (orig. to

strengthen, confirm, hence, hold fast, direct); Fick, iii. 342. This is a denominative verb, from the sb. of which the base is STIURA, a rudder (lit. that which strengthens or holds fast). This sb. is now obsolete in E., but appears in Chaucer as stere, C. T. 4868, 5253; so also Du. strur, a rudder, Icel. stýri, a rudder, Dan. styr., steerage, G. steuer, a rudder, O. H. G. stiura, a prop, a staff, a paddle or rudder.

Steuer, a rudder, O. H. G. stiura, a prop, a staff, a paddle or rudder. It is still retained in E. in the comp. star-board, i. e. steer-board rudder-side of a ship). γ. Closely allied to this sb. is Icel. staurr, a post, stake, Gk. σταυρός, an upright pole or stake; from \checkmark STU, to set upright, variant of \checkmark STA, to stand. Thus steer (2) and steer (1) are from the same root; see Steer (1). The development of sense is easy; a steer meant a firmly fixed post or prop, then a pole to punt with or a paddle to keep the ship's course right, then a rudder; whence the verb to steer, to use a stake or paddle, to use a helm. Der. steer-age, Romeo, i. 4. 112, with F. suffix; steer-s-man, Milton, P. L. ix. 513, formed like hunt-s-man, sport-s-man; also star-

board, q. v., stern, q. v.

STELLAR, belonging to the stars. (L.) 'Stellar vertue;'

Milton, P. L. iv. 671. — Lat. stellaris, starry. — Lat. stella, a star; short for ster-ul-a*, a contracted dimin. from the same source as E. star; see Star. Der. (from stella) stell-ate, stell-at-ed; stell-ul-ar, from the dimin. stellula, a little star. Also stell-i-fy, obsolete; see

Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, ii. 78.

STEM (1), the trunk or stalk of a tree or herb, a little branch. (E.) M. E. stem, a trunk of a tree, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 296, l. 8. - A. S. stæfn, stefn, stemn, (1) a stem of a tree, (2) the stem or prow of a vessel, (3) a stem or race of people, Grein, ii. 470. [The change from fn to mn is regular; so also A.S. hláfmæsse is now Lammas.] We also find a longer form stefna, stæfna, a stem or prow of a ship (Grein). Both these forms are mere extensions from A. S. staff, a staff; a stem of a tree is the staff or stock, or support of it; the stem of a vessel is the upright post in front of it. See further under Staff. + Du. stam, a trunk, stem, stock; steven, prow. + Icel. stafn, later stamn, the stem of a vessel (from stafr, a staff); also written stefni, stemni, also stofn, stomn, the stem of a tree. + Dan. stamme, the trunk of a tree; stævn, the prow of a vessel. + Swed. stam, trunk; stäf, prow; framstam, fore-stem, prow, bakstam, backstem, stern. + G. stamm, a trunk; steven or vorder steven, the stem, prow-post; cf. hinter steven, stern-post.

STEM (2), the prow of a vessel. (E.) Spelt stam in Morte Arthure, l. 1664; but this is rather the Scand. form; the pl. stemmes is in Baret (1580). It is precisely the same word as when we speak of the stem of a tree; see further under Stem (1). ¶ As the orig. signification was merely 'post,' there was no particular reason (be-yond usage) why it should have been used more of the prow-post than of the stern-post; accordingly, the Icel. stafn sometimes means 'prow,' and sometimes 'stern;' and in G. the distinction is made by saying vorder steven (fore-stem) for stem or prow-post, and hinter

steven (hind-stem) for stern or stern-post.

STEM (3), to check, stop, resist. (E.) 'Stem, verb, to oppose (a current), to press forward through; to stem the waves, 3 Hen. VI, ii. 6. 36; stemming it, Cæsar, i. 2. 109; 'Schmidt, Shak. Lexicon. The verb is a derivative of stem, sb., in the sense of a trunk of a tree; throwing a trunk of a tree into a river stems or checks its current. It was then extended to the idea of a ship's stem pressing forward through waves. The idea is not confined to E.; cf. Icel. stemma, to dam up; Dan. stemme, to stem, from stamme, a stem of a tree; G. stemmen, to fell trees, to prop, to dam up water, from stamme, a trunk. See Stem (1) and Stem (2).

STENCH, a bad smell. (E.) M. E. stench, Rob. of Glouc. p. 405, 1. 3. - A. S. stenc, a strong smell, common in the sense of sweet smell or fragrance; Grein, ii. 479.—A. S. stane, pt. t. of stinean, to smell, to stink; see Stink. [Stench from stink, like drench from drink.] + G. stank, a stench; from stinken. Cf. Icel. stækja, a stench. **STENCIL**, to paint or colour in figures by means of a stencilling-plate. (F., - L.) In Webster; he defines a stencil (as a stencilling-

plate is sometimes called) as 'a thin plate of metal, leather or other material, used in painting or marking; the pattern is cut out of the plate, which is then laid flat on the surface to be marked, and the colour brushed over it.' Various guesses have been made at the etymology of this word, all worthless. I think it probable that to stencil is from O. F. estinceller, 'to sparkle, . . . to powder, or set thick with sparkles;' Cot. It was an old term in heraldry. Littré gives a quotation of the 15th century; 'L'aurmoire estoit tute par dedans de fin or estincelee' = the box (?) was all (covered) within with fine gold scattered in stars. This peculiar kind of ornamentation (star-work) is precisely what stencilling must first have been used for, and it is used for it still. Since the pattern is cut quite through the plate, it must all be in separate pieces, so that no better device can be used than that which, to quote Cotgrave, is set thick with sparkles.

occurring in δρθογραφία, orthography), from γράφειν, to write. Der.

stenograph-er, stenograph-ic, -ic-al, -ic-al-ly.

STENTORIAN, extremely loud. (Gk.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674; he rightly explains it with reference to the voice of Stentor. -Gk. Στέντωρ, Stentor, a Greek at Troy, famous for his loud voice. Homer, Iliad, v. 785. — Gk. $\sigma\tau i\nu$ - $\epsilon i\nu$, to groun, make a noise; with suffix $\tau \tau \nu \rho$ of the agent, as in Lat ama-tor, a lover. — \sqrt{STA} . STAN, to make a noise; as in Skt. stan, to sound, to thunder. Cf.

E. stun. Stentor = stunner.
STEP, a pace, degree, round of a ladder, foot-print. (E.) M. E. steppe, in the sense of foot-step, Iwain and Gawain, 2889, in Ritson's Met. Romances, vol. i; Mandeville's Travels, ed. Halliwell, p. 81. -A. S. stape, a pace, Jos. x. 12. - A. S. stapan, to go, advance, a strong verb, pt. t. stop, pp. stapen. This verb is not quite mod. E. step, which is rather the denominative weak verb steppan (see below); but it is a strong verb now obsolete, appearing in Chaucer in the pp. stopen, advanced, C. T. 9388, 14827. The pt. t. stúp occurs frequently; see Grein, ii. 476. B. The orig. sense is 'to set the foot down firmly;' from STAP or STABH, to prop, to stem, to stop, one of the numerous extensions of STA, to stand; see further under Stamp, which is merely the nasalised form. The E. word is well illustrated by Russ. stopa, the sole of the foot, a foot-step, a step; cf. also Du. stap, G. stapfe, a footprint, footstep. Der. step, verb, A. S. steppan, Grein, ii. 480, a weak verb, formed from the strong verb stapan; foot-step; door-step; stepp-ing-stone, in Wright's Voc. i. 159, where it is misprinted seping-stone, by an obvious error.

STEPCHILD, one who stands in the relation of child through the marriage of a parent. (E.) The pl. step-childre occurs in Early Eng. Psalter, ed. Stevenson, Ps. xciii. 6. Stepmoder is in Gower, C. A. i. 104, l. 8. – A. S. steopcild, Exod. xxii. 22; John, xiv. 18, q.v. For the ctymology of cild, see Child. B. The prefix steop-occurs also in steopbearn, a stephaim, stephaild, steoppæder, stepfather, steopmoder, stepmother, steopsumu, stepson, and steoppdoktor, stepdaughter; see Wright's Voc. i. 52, col. 1, 72, col. 1.

Y. The sense of steop is 'orphaned,' or 'deprived of its parent;' so that it was first used in the compounds stepchild, stepbairn, stepson, stepdaughter, and afterwards extended, naturally enough, so as to form the compounds stepfather, stepmother, to denote the father or mother of the child who had lost one of its first parents. Thus the Lat. 'Fiant filii ejus orfani' is translated in the Early Kentish Psalter by 'sien bearn his asteapte;' Ps. cviii. 9. ed. Stevenson. 'Astépnes, orbatio,' occurs in a gloss (Bosworth).

8. The Teut. type is STIUI'A, adj., with the sense of 'orphaned' or deprived; the root is unknown; Fick, iii. 347. We only know that it is wholly unconnected with step above; it may, however, be related to Stoop (1), q.v. + Du. stiefkind; so also stiefzoon, stiefdochter, stiefvader, stiefmoeder. + Icel. stjúpbarn, a step-bairn; so also stjúpson, dóttir, -faðir, móðir. + Dan. stedbarn, a corrupt form. + Swed. styfbarn. + G. stiefkind; so also stiefsohn, -tochter, -vater, -mutter; cf. O. H. G. stiuf- = G. stief-, and O. H. G. stiufan, to deprive of parents, also to

deprive of children. See also Steep (1).

STEPPE, a large plain. (Russ.) In Webster. Perhaps in Mids.

Nt. Dream, ii. 1. 69, such being the reading of the first quarto; most edd. have steep.—Russ. stepe (with final e mute), a waste, heath,

STEREOSCOPE, an optical instrument for giving an appearance of solidity. (Gk.) Modern. First constructed in 1838. Coined from Gk. στερεό-, for στερεόs, stiff, hard, firm, solid; and σκοπ-είν, to behold. β, Gk. στερεόs is cognate with G. starr, stiff; and σκοπείν is allied to σκέπτομαι, I look round; see Stare (1) and

Scope or Scoptic. Der. stereoscop-ic, -ic-al, -ic-al-ly.

STEREOTYPE, a solid plate for printing. (Gk.) 'Stereotype was invented (not the thing, but the word) by Diddt not very long since; Trench, Eng. Past and Present, 4th ed., 1859. - Gk. στερεό-, for στερεόs, hard, stiff; and type. See Storeoscope and Type.

Der. stereotype, verb.

STERILE, unfruitful, barren. (F., -L.) Spelt steril in Levins. - O. F. sterile, 'sterile;' Cot. - Lat. sterilem, acc. of sterilis, barren. From the base STAR appearing in Gk. στερεία, στερρία, hard, stiff, firm, sterile, and in the G. starr, rigid; for which see Stare (1). Cf. also Gk. στεῖρα, a barren cow. A sterile soil is a hard, stony, unproductive one. Der. steril-i-iy, from F. sterilité, 'sterility,' Cot., from Lat. acc. sterilitatem.

STERLING, genuine, applied to money. (E.) M. E. starling, sterling, Chaucer, C. T. 12841; P. Plowman, B. xv. 342; Rob. of In short, stencil stands for stinsel, the orig. form of tinsel, which has & Glouc, p. 294, l. 8. In all these passages it is a sb., meaning 'a

sterling coin,' a coin of true weight. Thus Rob. of Glouc. speaks of & σκοπ-εῖν, to consider, examine.

'Four pousend pound of sterlynges.' Of E. origin; the M.H.G. sterling, cited by Stratmann, is borrowed from it. First applied to the E. penny, then to standard current coin in general. Wedgwood cites from Ducange a statute of Edw. I, in which we meet with 'Denarius Angliæ, qui vocatur Sterlingus;' also a Charter of Hen. III, where the stand the stand that the stand the stand that the stand that the stand that the stand that the stand that the stand that the stand that the stand that the stand that the stand that the stand that the stand that the stand that the stand that the standard we have 'In centum marcis bonorum novorum et legalium sterlingorum, tredecim solid. et 4 sterling. pro qualibet marca computetis. That is, a mark is 13s. and 4d., a sterling being a penny.

B. Wedgwood adds: 'The hypothesis most generally approved is that the coin is named from the Easterlings or North Germans, who were the first moneyers in England. Walter de Pinchbeck, a monk of Bury in the time of Edw. I, says: "sed moneta Angliæ fertur dicta fuisse a nominibus opificum, ut Floreni a nominibus Florentiorum, ita Sterlingi a nominibus Esterlingorum nomina sua contraxerunt, qui hujusmodi monetam in Anglia primitus componebant." He adds that 'the assertion merits as little credit in the case of the sterling as of the florin.' Y. But I see no reason for doubting either assertion; the florin was not exactly named from Florence itself, but because the Florentine coin bore a lily, from Ital. fiore (= Lat. acc. florem), a flower; see Diez, who remarks that the O. Port. word for florin was frolença (i. e. florença), in which the very name of the town itself was commemorated. See Florin.

8. The Esterlings were the 'merchants of Almaine,' as Stow terms them, or the Hanse Merchants, to whom, 'in the year 1259, Henry III, at the request of his brother Richard, Earl of Cornewell, king of Almaine, granted that [they]... should be maintained and upholden through the whole realm, by all should be maintained and uphoiden through the whole realm, by an such freedoms, and free usages or liberties, as by the king and his noble progenitors' time they had and enjoyed;' Stow, Survey of London, ed. Thoms, p. 87. For this charter, see Liber Albus, ed. Riley, p. 457; and see pp. 213, 417, 529. Fabyan mentions 'the marchauntes Esterlynges,' an. 1468-9. Cotgrave gives 'Esterlin, a penny sterling, our penny.' The word is English, though the orig. form was probably estenling or esternling, formed with the double suffix -l-ing from A.S. eststan, adv., from the east, or eststern, castern. It has evidently been Latinised, and perhaps Normanised, for use in charters, &c. The suffix -ling is peculiarly E.; it is also found in G., but then suffers change before introduction into E., as in the case of

chamberlain. See East.
STERN (1), severe, harsh, austere. (E.) M. E. sterne, Wyclif, Luke, xix. 21, 22; also sturne, Rob. of Glouc. p. 27, l. 1. - A.S. styrne, stern, Grein, ii. 492; where we also find styrn-mbd, of stern mood, stern-minded, styrnan, to be severe. The A.S. y often becomes M. E. u, as in A.S. wyrm, M. E. wurm, a worm; A.S. fyrs, M. E. furs or firs, furze. Certainly stern should rather be spelt sturn; it has been assimilated to the word below.

B. The suffix -ne is adjectival (Aryan -na), as in Lat. Africa-nus; with the base stur- we may compare Du. stuursch (short for stuur-isch), stern, austere, sour, Swed. stursk (short for stur-isk), refractory, and perhaps Icel. stura, gloom, despair, Goth. andstaurran, to murmur against. 7. The base appears to be STUR, prob. allied to STOR, as seen in Icel. storr, large, Lithuan. storas, large, thick, strong, heavy, deep-voiced, rough, and also to STAR, as seen in G. starr, rigid, stiff. It can no doubt be referred to the \(\sqrt{STA}, \) to stand, which appears in Teutonic in all three forms, viz. STA, STO, and STU; see Fick, iii. 340, 341, 342. The idea of sternness is closely allied to those of stiffness and rough-

ness of manner. Der. stern-ly, -ness.

STERN (2), the hinder part of a vessel. (Scand.) M. E. sterne,
P. Plowman, B. viii. 35, footnote; other MSS, have stere, stere,
stiere, meaning a rudder. Spelt steorne, a rudder, id. A. ix. 30.— Icel. stjórn, a steering, steerage; hence the phr. sitja við stjórn, to sit at the helm; whence stern became recognised as a name for the hinder part of the vessel. Extended from stjór- (occurring in stjóri, a steerer, ruler), which answers to M. E. stere, a rudder. See Steer (2). Compare Icel. stjórnborði with E. starboard (=steer-board). Thus stern is an extension of steer, in the obsolete sense of rudder. The A.S. steorn is unauthorised; the word is clearly Scandinavian. Der. stern-most; stern-sheets, where sheet has (I suppose) the nautical sense of 'rope.

STERNUTATION, sneezing. (L.) In Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iv. c. 9, l. 1. - Lat. sternutationem, acc. of sternutatio, a sneezing. - Lat. sternutatus, pp. of sternutare, to sneeze, frequent. of sternuere, to sneeze. Allied to Gk. πτάρνυσθαι, to sneeze. β. The bases star-, wrap-, seem to be variants from the
SPAR, expressive

of violent action; see Spar (3). Der. sternutat-or-y.
STERTOROUS, snoring. (L.) Modern. Coined (as if from Lat. stertorosus*) from stertere, to snore. Prob. of imitative origin. Der. stertorous-ly

σκοπ-εῖν, to consider, examine. β. The Gk. στῆθος is so named from its presenting a firm front; allied to σταθερός, standing fast, fixed, firm. And σταθ-ερόs is from a base stadh-, answering to Teut. STAD, as in E. stead; this base being extended from STA, to y. For -scope, see Scope or Sceptic.

STEVEDORE, one whose occupation it is to load and unload vessels in port. (Span.,—L.) Webster has stevedore, which is a well-known word in the mercantile world, and steve, verb, to stow, as cotton or wool in a vessel's hold. The word is Spanish, Spain being a wool-producing country and once largely engaged in sea-traffic. - Span. estivador, 'a packer of wool at shearing;' Neuman. It may also mean a stower of cargo, as will be seen. Formed with suffix -dor (= Lat. acc. -torem) from estiva-r, to stow, to lay up cargo in the hold, to compress wool. - Lat. stipare, to crowd together, press together; allied to Gk. στείβειν, to tread or stamp on, tread under foot, and to E. step, stamp. - & STAP, allied to STABH, to prop, stem, also to lean on, stop or stop up; see Step, Stamp, Stop. This is one of the numerous extensions from \sqrt{STA} , to stand. The verb appears also in Ital. stivare, to press close, Port. estivar, to trim a ship. There is also a verbal sb., viz. Ital. stiva, ballast of a ship, Span. estiva, the stowage of goods in a ship's hold, O. F. estive, 'the loading or lading of a ship,' Cot. From the same root are stip-end, stip-ul-at-ion, con-stip-ate, co-stive.

STEW, to boil slowly with little moisture. (F., -Teut.) M. E. stuwen. 'Stuwyn, or stuyn mete, Stupho; Stuwyn or bathyn, or stuyn in a stw, Balneo;' Prompt. Parv. The older sense was to bathe; and the verb was formed from the old sb. stew in the sense of bath or hot-house (as it was called), which was chiefly used in the pl. stews, with the low sense of brothel-houses. See Liber Albus, ed. Riley, p. 242. The old spelling of the pl. sb. was stues, stuwes, stewes, stives, stuyes, stywes, P. Plowman, B. vi. 72, A. vii. 65, all variously Anglicised forms of O. F. estuve, of which Cotgrave explains the pl. estuves by 'stews, also stoves or hot-houses,' Cf. Ital. stufa, Port. and Span. estufa, a stove, a hot-house; mod. F. étuve. \(\beta\). Of Teut. origin. The O.H.G. form is stupá, a hot room for a bath; the mod. G. stube merely means a room in general. The corresponding E. word is Stove, q. v. We may particularly note O. Du. stove, 'a stewe, a hot-house, or a baine' [bath], een stove om te baden, 'a stewe to bathe in;' Hexham. The stews in Southwark were chiefly filled with Flemish women, and it is not improbable that the E. word was influenced rather by the O. Du. than by the O. H. G. word. Der. stew, sb., in the sense of stewed meat; this is a merely derivative from the verb. The pl. sb. stews is treated of above; cf. 'The bathes and the stewes bothe,' Gower, C. A. iii. 291.

and the stewes bothe,' Gower, C. A. iii. 291.

STEWARD, one who superintends another's estate or farm. (E.)

M. E. stiward, Havelok, 666; Ancren Riwle, p. 386, l. 5 from bottom.

—A. S. stiward (probably); but spelt stiward, A. S. Chron. an. 1093, and an. 1120. 'Economus, stiward;' Wright's Voc. i. 28, l. 13; also in Thorpe, Diplomatarium, p. 570, l. 12. The full form of the word would be stigweard* lit. a sty-ward; from A. S. stigo, a sty, and sugged a grayeling water before the professors was supersoned by the stigment of the stigment and weard, a guardian, warden, keeper. The orig. sense was one who looked after the domestic animals, and gave them their food; hence, one who provides for his master's table, and generally, one who superintends household affairs for another. See Sty and Ward. β. For the change of sound, cf. the name Seward, formerly Siward, Mach iii. 6. 31. The Icel. stivarbr, gen. assigned as the origin of E. steward, occurs but rarely; the Icel. Dict. gives but one reference, and adds the remark that it is 'from the English.' It seems to be rather a late word, being somewhat rare in A. S. also; but it is found in Layamon, l. 1475, and is tolerably common after A.D. 1200. y. Grein (ii. 484) draws especial attention to the parallel form stigwita, also stiwita, in the same sense of steward, the suffix being the A.S. wita, a wise man, one who is skilled. Der. steward-ship, Luke, xvi. 2; steward-ess, with F. suffix.

STICK (1), to stab, pierce, thrust in, to fasten by piercing; to adhere. (E.) The orig, sense is to stab or pierce (cf. sting), hence to fasten into a thing by thrusting it in; hence, the intransitive use, to be thrust into a thing and there remain, to cling or adhere, to be set fast, stop, hesitate, &c. Two verbs are confused in mod. E., viz.

(1) stick, to pierce, and (2) stick, to be fixed in.

1. STRONG FORM. M. E. steken, strong verb, to pierce, fix, pt. t. stak, Rom. of the Rose, 358; pp. steken, stiken, stoken (see Stratmann), also stoke, Gower, C.A. i. 60, l. 4, which = mod. E. stuck. - A.S. stecan*, pt. t. stæc*, pp. stecen * or stocen*, a strong verb, which does not appear, though it must once have existed, to produce the M. E. verb above cited; moreover, it appears in O. Saxon, where we find the pt. t. stak, Heliand, 5707. To which we may add that the E. strong verb to sting is nothing but the nasalised form of it; see Sting. Cognate words are Low G. steken, to pierce, stick, pt. t. stak, pp. steken; and G. STETHOSCOPE, the tube used in auscultation, as applied to the chest. (Gk.) Added by Todd to Johnson. Modern; lit. 'chest-examiner.' Coined from Gk. στήθο-, for στήθοs, the chest; and σ stechen, to sting, pierce, stick, stab, pt. t. stack, pp. gestochen. Cf. STICK.

also Goth. staks, a mark, stigma; stiks, a point, a moment of time.

8. The base is properly STAK, answering to an Aryan \checkmark STAG, but we only find the latter in the sense 'pierce,' in the weaker \checkmark STIG, to pierce (Fick, i. 823, iii. 343); whence Gk. στίζειν (= στίγ-γειν), to prick, Lat. instigare, to instigate, prick on, Skt. tij, to be sharp, tejaya, to sharpen; see Stigma, Instigate, Sting.

2. WEAK VERB. M. E. stikien, to be infixed, to stick into, cling to, adhere; a weak verb; also used in a trans. sense. 'And anoon he styked faste' = he stuck fast. Seven Sages. ed. Wright, 1246; pp. vetiked. a weak verb; also used in a trans. sense. 'And anoon he stykede faste' = he stuck fast, Seven Sages, ed. Wright, 1246; pp. ystiked, Chaucer, C. T. 1565. — A. S. stician, pt. t. sticode, both trans. and intrans., Grein, ii. 482. Cognate words are Du. steken, to stick, Icel. stika, to drive piles, Dan. stikke, to stab, Swed. stikka, to stab, sting, stitch, prick, G. stecken, to stick, set, plant, fix at, also, to stick fast, remain. Thus the sense of 'stick fast' appears in G. as well as in E., but G. restricts the strong form stechen to the orig. sense, whilst stecken has both senses. Der. stick (2), q.v.; stick-y, spelt stickie in Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 583, stick-i-ness; stick-le-back, q.v.; stitch, q.v.; and see sting, stang, stagger, stack, stake, steak, stock, stoker. From the same root are di-sting-uish, di-stinct, ex-ting-uish, ex-tinct, in-stinct, pre-stige, in-stig-ate, sti-mu-late, style, stig-ma.

STICK (2), a staff, small branch of a tree. (E.) Chaucer, C. T. 16733.—A. S. stieca, a stick, also a peg or nail, Judges, iv. 21, 22. So called from its piercing or sticking into anything; the orig. sense was 'peg,' then any small bit of a branch of a tree. 'Se teldsticca sticode purh his heafod'=the tent-peg stuck through his heafo, Judges, iv. 22.+lcel. stika, a stick. See Stick (1), Steak, and Stake. Der. stick-le-back. And see stitch. Also single-stick; see under quarterstaff.

STICKLEBACK, a small fish. (E.) So called from the stickles or prickles on its back; cf. thornback. M. E. stykylbak, Reliq. Antiques, is a Correctly stickless Welton's Angles, p. i. c. (1), and

quæ, i. 85. Corruptly sticklebag, Walton's Angler, p. i. c. 5 (R.); and still more corruptly tittlebat (Halliwell). In the Prompt. Parv., and in Wright's Voc. i. 222, there is mention of a fish called a s'ikling. The sb. stikel or stickle is from A. S. sticel, a prickle, sting, used of the sting of a gnat in Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, b. ii. pr. 6, cap. xvi. § 2. -A. S. stician, to stick; just as prickle is from prician, to prick. See Stick (1) and Stitch. The suffix -el (= Aryan -ra) denotes the instrument; it is not (in this case) a diminutive, as is often imagined; see March, A. S. Grammar, § 228. For back, see Back. Cf. O. Du. stickel, 'a prick or a sting;' Hexham.

STICKLER, one who parts combatants or settles disputes be-

tween two men fighting. (E.) Nearly obsolcte; once common; see Halliwell, Nares, and Trench, Select Glossary. Now only used in the sense of a man who insists on etiquette or persists in an opinion. See Troil. v. 8. 18. The verb to stickle meant to part combatants, act as umpire. 'I styckyll betwene wrastellers, or any folkes that prove mastries [try conclusions] to se that none do other wronge, or I parte folkes that be redy to fyght; Palsgrave. It is common to explain this word (with profound contempt for the *l* in it) by saying that the umpire must have parted combatants by means of *sticks*, or else that the umpire arbitrated between men who fought with singlesticks. Both assertions are mere inventions; and a stickle is not a stick at all, but a prickle. If this were the etymology, the word would mean 'one who uses prickles!' would mean 'one who uses prickles!' B. I have no doubt at all that stickle represents the once common M. E. stightlen or stightlen, to dispose, order, arrange, govern, subdue, &c. It was commonly used of a steward, who disposed of and arranged everything, and acted as a master of the ceremonies; see Will. of Palerne, 1199, 2899, 3281, 3841, 5379; Destruction of Troy, 117, 1997, 2193, 13282; Gawayn and Grene Knight, 2137; &c. 'When pay com to be courte, keppte wern pay fayre, Stystled with be steward, stad in be halle;' Allit. Poems, B. 90. 'To stystle the peple' = to keep order among the people; P. Plowm. Crede, 315; and cf. P. Plowman, C. xvi. 40. This M. E. stiztlen is the frequentative of A. S. stihtan, stihtian. Y. This M. E. stitten is the requentative of the vibration ruled and governed 'William ruled and governed with the Engleland' = William ruled and governed to the theld despotic England, A. S. Chron. an. 1087 (Thorpe renders it by 'held despotic sway'). It is probable that stihan stands for stiftan*, as would appear from the cognate forms. + O. Du. stichten, 'to build, edefie, bound, breed or make (a contention), impose or make (a lawe), Hexham; mod. Du. stichten, to found, institute, establish, excite, edify. This may stand for stiften *, just as Du. lucht, air, stands for luft. + Dan. stifte, to found, institute, establish; stifte forlig = to reconcile, stifte fred = to make peace (just exactly to stickle). + Swed. stifta, also stitta, similarly used. +G. stiften, to found, institute, cause, excite; Freundschaft stiften = to make friendship.

8. Taking the Teut. base to be STAF, this gives us an Aryan base STAP; cf. Skt. sthapaya, to establish, to found (which exactly agrees in sense), causal of stha, to stand. - VSTA, to stand. And see Stop. . I conclude that a stickler was one who stopped a quarrel, or settled matters;

stiffe. M. E. stif, Chaucer, C. T. 7849; the superl. is spelt stynest, stenest, steffest, P. Plowman, C. vii. 43. – A.S. stif, stiff (Somner); this form is verified by the derivative astifian. 'Heora hand astifedon' = their hands became stiff; Ælfric's Homilies, i. 598, 1. 11. + Du. stijf, stiff, hard, rigid, firm. + Dan. stiv. + Swed. styf.

[The G. steif is supposed to be borrowed from Dutch.] β. Allied to Lithuan. stiprus, strong, stipti, to be stiff, Lat. stipes, a stem, trunk of a tree. And further to E. staff and Skt. sthapaya, to establish, make firm, causal of sthu, to stand. - & STA, to stand; see Stand,

Staff. Der. stiff-le, -ness, stiff-en (Swed. stifna, Dan. stivne), Hen. V, iii. 1. 7, stiff-neck-ed, Acts, vii. 51; stif-le.

STIFILE, to suffocate. (Scand.; confused with F., - L.) 'Stifile, suffocate;' Levins. 'Smored [smothered] and stifled;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 68 f. – Icel. stiffa, to dam up, prop. used of water; hence, to block up, choke. Norweg. stivia, to stop, hem in, check, lit. 'to stiffen;' cf. stivra, to stiffen; both are frequent. forms of stiva (Dan. stive), to stiffen. [Cf. also M. E. stiven, to stiffen, Will, of Palerne, 3033; Swed. styfva, Du. stijven, G. steifen, to stiffen.] All these words are derived from the adj. appearing as A. S. stif. stiff; the vowel of which was once long, and is still so in prov. E. Halliwell gives 'Stive, strong, muscular, North;' which is nothing but M. E. styue, an occasional spelling of stiff; see Stiff. The loss of the adj. 'stiff' in Icel. is remarkable, as it is preserved in Swed., Dan., and Norwegian; the O. Icel. form was stif, cited by E. Müller. ¶ We cannot derive stifte from the verb stive, to pack close, the change from v to f being clean contrary to rule; but it is very probable that stifle has been frequently confused with stive, which, though it properly means to pack close, easily comes to have much the same sense, as in prov. E. stiving, close, stifling (Worcestershire). Stive is a F. word, from O. F. estiver = Lat. stipare, to compress, pack tight, as explained under Stevedore. Any further connection with stew or stuff (with quite different vowels) is out of the question. We may, however, note that E. stiff and Lat. stipare are closely related words, from the same root.

STIGMATISE, to brand with infamy, defame publicly. (F., -Gk.) 'Stigmatised with a hot iron;' Burton, Anat. of Melancholy, p. 470 (R.) [Shak. has stigmatic, naturally deformed, 2 Hen. VI. v. 1. 215; stigmatical, Com. Errors, iv. 2. 22.] - F. stigmatiser, in Cotgrave stigmatizer, 'to brand, burn, or mark with a red hot iron, to defame publicly.' - Gk. στιγματίζειν, to mark or brand. - Gk. στιγματ-, base of στίγμα, a prick, mark, brand. - ✓ STIG, to prick, as in στίζειν (= στίγ-yeιν), to prick; whence also E. stick; see Stick (1). Der. (from Gk. στιγματ-) stigmat-ic, stigmat-ic-al. We also use now stigma, sb., from Gk. στίγμα.

STILE (1), a step or set of steps for climbing over a fence or hedge. (E.) M. E. stile, style, Chaucer, C. T. 10420, 12626. – A. S. stigel, a stile; Thorpe, Diplomatarium, p. 146, l. 6. Formed with suffix -el, denoting the means or instrument (Aryan -ra), from stig-, base of pp. of A. S. stigan, to climb, mount. See Sty (1). The A. S. stigel first became stizel, and then stile; so also A. S. tigul= mod. E. tile. + O. H. G. stigila, a stile (obsolete); from O. H. G. stigan, to climb. And cf. Shetland stiggy, a stile (Edmonston); from the same root.

STILE (2), the correct spelling of Style, q. v. STILETTO, a small dagger. (ltal., - L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. - Ital. stiletto, 'a little poyniard;' Florio. Dimin. of stilo, O. Ital. stillo, now a gnomon, formerly a dagger (Florio). - Lat. stilum, acc. of stilus, a style; see Style.

STILL (1), motionless, calm, silent. (E.) M. E. stille, Chaucer, C. T. 11782.—A. S. stille, still, Grein, ii. 484. Allied to A. S. stillan, verb, to rest, be still, id.; lit. 'to remain in a stall or place; 'a sense well shewn by the adv. still = continually.—A. S. steal, stal, a place, totally see Stall. The still still stilles to be still stallan. station, stall; see Stall. + Du. stil, still; stillen, to be still; stellen, to place; from stal, a stall. + Dan. stille, still, hushed; stille, to still, also, to set, post, station, put in place; from stall (formerly stall), a stall. + Swed. stilla, stilla, to quiet; from stall. + G. still, still; stillen, to still; stellen, to place; from stall.

B. Fick explains the G. verb stillen as standing for a Teut. type STELLYA, to make still, put into a place, from STALLA, a stall. There is, undoubtedly, a connection between G. stillen and G. stellen, and the latter is regularly formed from stall. The sense of still is brought to a stall he probably often had to use something more persuasive than a stick. or resting-place.' Der. still, adv., M. E. stille, silently, Havelok, or resting this, I found that Wedgwood has already said that \$\pi 2997\$, from A.S. stille (Grein); this adverb has preserved the sense of 'continually' or 'abidingly,' and has come to mean always, ever, & well). And skinch is merely a weaker form of skink, to deal out as in the strange compound still-vexed = always vexed, Temp. i. 2. portions, a word fully explained under Nuncheon. Der. stingi-ly, 229. Also still, verb, A. S. stillan; stil-ly, adj., M. E. stillich (= stilllike), Layamon, 2374; stil-ly, adv.; still-ness; still-born, 2 Hen. IV, i. 3. 64; still-stand, 2 Hen. IV, ii. 3. 64; stand-still.

STILL (2), to distil, to trickle down. (L.; or F., -L.) In a few

598

eases, still represents Lat. stillars, to fall in drops; as, e.g., in Spenser, F. Q. iv. 7. 35. But it is more often a mere contraction for distil, just as sport is for disport, spend for dispend, and spite for despite. Thus Tusser writes: 'The knowledge of stilling is one pretie feat;' May's Husbandry, st. 33; where stilling plainly stands for distilling. See Distil. Der. still, sb., an apparatus for distilling, a contraction for M. E. stillatorie, in the same sense, Chaucer, C. T. 16048, as April 1975. ing to a Low Lat. stillatorium *, from stillatus, pp. of stillare. And see di-stil, in-stil.

STILT, a support of wood with a foot-rest, for lengthening the stride in walking. (Scand.) M. E. stilte. 'Stylte, calepodium, lignipodium;' Prompt. Parv. - Swed. stylta, Dan. stylte, Norweg. styltra, a stilt; cf. Dan. stylte, to walk on stilts, also to stalk, walk slowly. We also find Swed. dial. stylt, a prop (Rictz). + Du. stelt, a stilt. + G. stelze, a stilt; O. H. G. stelza, a prop, a crutch.

β. We may particularly note prov. E. stilt, the handle of a plough, which is clearly connected with Stale (3) and Stalk (1). In fact, still is a parallel form to stalk, sb., whilst the Dan. stylte, to stalk along, is parallel to stalk, verb. Both are extensions from the base STAL, as seen in E. stale, a handle, Gk. στήλη, a column, στελεόν, a handle; whilst Swed. dial. stylt, a prop, finds its parallel in Gk. στάλιξ, a prop; see Curtius, i. 261. The sense of height, as expressed by the atili or lengthened leg, is again paralleled by A. S. steale, high, lofty; and see further under Stout.

7. Indeed, there is yet a third form of extension of the base STAL, with added p; so that we have all three forms: (1) STAL-K, as in E. stalk, A. S. steale, high, and stalean, to stalk; (2) STAL-T, as in E. stilt, Dan. stolt, proud (i. e. high), and in Dan. stylte, to stalk; and (3) STAL-P, as in Icel. stolpi, Dan. stolpe, Swed. stolpe, a pillar, post, prop; with which cf. Banffshire stilper, awkward walking by lifting the feet high, commonly used of one who has long legs (Macgregor). 8. Lastly, the base STAL is an extension from STA, to stand; see Stand. The orig. sense of stilt is a high post or upright pole; hence a stilt, a crutch, or a prop, according to the use to which it is put. Note M. E. stalke, one of the uprights at the side of a ladder; Ch. C. T. Der. stilt-ed.

STIMULATE, to instigate. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. [The sb. stimulation is in Munsheu, ed. 1627.]—Lat. stimulatus, pp. of stimulare, to prick forward. - Lat. stimulus, a goad; put for stig-mulus*, formed with suffixes -mu-lu (Aryan -ma-ra) from \(\sqrt{STIG} \), to stick, to prick; see Stick (1). Der. stimulat-ion, from F. stimulation, 'a pricking forward,' Cot.; stimulative; stimulant, from Lat. stimulant, base of pres. part. of stimulare. We also now use Lat.

stimulus as an E. word.

STING, to prick severely, pain acutely. (E.) M. E. stingen, strong verb; pt. t. stang, stong; pp. stungen, stongen, Chaucer, C. T. 1081.

A. S. stingan, pt. t. stang, pp. stungen; Grein, ii. 484. + Dan. stinge. + Swed. stinga. + Icel. stinga, pt. t. stakk (for stang), pp. stunginn. Cf. Goth. us-stiggan (for us-stingan), to push out, put out, Matt. v. 29.

β. The base is STANG (Fick, iii, 344); a nasalised form of the base STAK, to prick; see Stick (1). Fick expresses some doubt, but we may notice how this result is verified by the prov. E. stang, a pole (a derivative from STANG), which is the nasalised form of stake (a derivative from STAK). See Stang, Stake. Der. sting, sb., A. S., Dan., and Swed. sting. Also sting-y,

q.v. STINGY, mean, avaricious. (E.) Pronounced stinji. 'Stingy, niggardly;' Phillips, ed. 1706. 'A stingy, narrow-hearted fellow;' L'Estrange (Todd). It is the same word as prov. E. stingy [pronounced stinji], common in Noriolk in the sense of 'nipping, unkindly,' and esp. used of a cold East wind. Forby defines it: (1) cross, ill-humoured, (2) churlish, biting, as applied to the state of the air. See *Stingy* in Ray's Glossary (E. D. S. B. 16), and my notes upon it, esp. at p. xix. It is merely the adj. formed from *sting*, sb., by the addition of -y, and means (1) stinging, keen, (2) churlish; by an easy transition of sense, which is exactly paralleled by the Swed. sticken, pettish, waspish, fretful, from sticka, to sting. sounding of g as j causes no difficulty, as it is still common in Wiltshire, where a bee's sting is called a stinge [stinj]. See Sting.

Todd's derivation, from M. E. chinche, stingy, is impossible; we might as well derive sting from chink. Wedgwood suggests that stingy stands for skingy, meaning (1) cold, nipping, as applied to the weather and (2) stingy (Halliwell reverses these meaning). But weather, and (2) stingy (Halliwell reverses these meanings). But skingy may stand for stingy, the change being due to confusion with

STINK, to smell strongly. (E.) M. E. stinken, strong verb; pt. t. stank, stonk, Chaucer, C. T. 14535; pp. stonken. — A. S. stincan, pt. t. stanc, stonc, pp. stuncen, Grein, ii. 484. This verb not only means to stink, or to be fragrant, but has the singular sense of to rise as dust or vapour. 'Dust stone to heofonum' = dust rose up to heaven. + Du. stinken. + Icel. stökkva, pt. t. stökk (for stönk), pp. stokkinn (for stonkinn), to spring up, take to flight; the pp. stokkinn means bedabbled, sprinkled. + Dan. stinke. + Swed. stinka. + G. stinkes. + Goth. stiggkwan (= stingkwan), to strike, smite, thrust; whence bistuggkws, a cause of offence, 2 Cor. vi. 3.

B. The form of the root is STAG: the original superstaint superstaint superstaint. STAG; the orig. sense is uncertain; perhaps 'to strike against.' As to the possible connection with Gk. rayyos, rancid, and Lat. tangere,

see Fick, i. 823. Der. stink, sb., stink-pot; also stench, q.v. STINT, to limit, restrain. (E.) Properly 'to shorten,' or 'curtail.' M. E. stinten, stynten, gen. in the sense to stop, cause to cease, P. Plowman, B. i. 120; also, intransitively, to pause, id. v. 585. Also spelt stenten, Chaucer, C. T. 905, 2734. — A. S. stynian, of which the traces are slight; for-stynian (= Lat. contundere), in a gloss (Bosworth). Also gestentan, to warn, perhaps to restrain, Ælfric's Homilies, i. 6, The proper sense is rather 'to make dull,' as it is a causal verb, formed (by vowel-change from u to y) from the adj. stunt, dull, obtuse, stupid, Matt. v. 22; cf. stuntscipe, folly, Mark, vii. 22. + Icel. stytta (by assimilation for stynta), to shorten; from the adj. stuttr (put for stunter), short, stunted. + Swed. dial. stynta, to shorten; from stunt, small, short (Rietz). + Norweg. stytta, stutta, to shorten, tuck up the clothes; from stutt, small, short (Aasen).

B. The E. word comes nearer to the sense of the Icel. word; the A. S. stunt is used metaphorically, in the sense of 'short of wit.' However, to stint is certainly formed from Stunt by vowel-change; see further under Stunt. Der. stint, q. v

STIPEND, a salary, settled pay. (L.) 'Yearly stipendes;' Ascham, Toxophilus, b. ii. ed. Arber, p. 130. - Lat. stipendium, a tax, impost, tribute, stipend. Put for stip-pendium or stipi-pendium, a payment of money; from stipi- or stip-, crude form or base of stips, small coin or a contribution in small coin, and -pendium, a payment, from pendere, to weigh out, to pay.

β. Stips is supposed to mean a 'pile' of small money, allied to stipare, to compress, heap together, and stipes, a post (hence probably a pillar or pile); from the \(\psi\) STAP, to make firm, extension of \(\psi\) STA, to stand. For pendere, see Pendant.

Der. stipendi-ar-y, from Lat. stipendiarius, receiving pay.
STIPPLE, to engrave by means of dots. (Du.) Added by Todd to Johnson's Dict.; he calls it a modern term in art. - Du. stippelen, to speckle, cover with dots. - Du. stippel, a speckle, dimin. of stip, a point. Hexham gives stip, stup, or stippelken, 'a point, or a small point. Fiexnam gives stip, stip, of stippetters, a point, of a small point; also stippen, 'to point, or to fixe;' stippen or sticken met de naelde, 'to stitch with the needle,' stip-naelde, 'a stitching-needle.' He also gives another sense of stippen, 'to make partitions, or hedges, to fence about.' The word is clearly allied to Stab, q. v.

STIPULATION, a contract, agreement. (F., -L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. [The verb to stipulate is prob. later, but is used by Cotgrave to translate F. stipuler.] - F. stipulation, 'a stipulation, a covenant; 'Cot. - Lat. stipulationem, acc. of stipulatio, a covenant, bargain. Lat. stipulari, to settle an agreement, bargain; lit. to make fast. —
O. Lat. stipulus, fast, firm; 'stipulum apud ueteres firmum appellabatur,' Justiniani Institutiones, iii. 15 (White). Allied to stipes, a post. — V STAP, to make firm, extension of V STA, to stand; see Stippend and Stand. Stipend and Stand. Der. (from Lat. stipulatus, pp. of stipulari) stipulate, verb. The story about stipula, a straw, noticed in Trench, Study of Words, is a needless guess; stipulate simply keeps the sense of the root. It may be noted that Lat. stipula = E. stubble. STIR, to rouse, instigate, move about. (E.) M. E. stiren, sturen (and even steren, but properly always with one r), Chaucer, C. T. 12280, 16746.—A. S. styrian, to move, to stir, Gen. vii. 21, ix. 3; Grein, ii. 491. [Various forms are given in Ettmüller, which seem to have been altered and accented in order to bring the word into connection with steer; but its true connection is rather with storm. Grein keeps styrian, to stir, and styran, stieran, to steer, quite distinct.] Allied to Icel. styrr, a stir, disturbance, Du. storen, to disturb, interrupt, vex, Swed. störa, G. stören, to disturb, O. H. G. stoeren, storen, to scatter, destroy, disturb. The last is plainly allied to Lat. sternere, to strew, to scatter. - V STAR, to spread, scatter, strew, overturn, dissipate; see Stratum and Strew; also Storm. Fick, i. 34; iii. 345. The orig. sense is well illustrated by 'wind styre's lab gewion' = the wind spreads (brings) bad weather, i.e. rouses the storms (Grein). Der. stur-geon; and see stor-m. STIRK, dimin. of Steer (1), q. v.

STIRRUP, a ring or hoop suspended from a saddle. (E.) Put skinching, narrow-minded, from skinch, to give scant measure (Halli- for sty-rope, i. e. a rope to climb by; the orig. stirrup was a looped

rope for mounting into the saddle. Spelt styrop in Palsgrave. M. E. accord with the M. E. pp. steken; by analogy with A. S. eten, to eat, stirop, Chaucer, C. T. 7247.—A.S. stirap, 'Scansile, stirap;' Wright's pt. t. at, pp. eten. But it is reasonable to suppose that a pp. stocen* stirop, Chaucer, C. T. 7247. – A.S. stirap, 'Scansile, stirap,' Wright's Voc. i. 23, col. 1; fuller form stigrap, id. p. 84, l. 1. – A.S. stig-, base of stigen, pp. of stigan, to climb, mount; and rap, a rope. See Stile (1) or Sty (1), and Rope. + O. Du. stegel-reep, or steegh-reep, 'a stirrope-leather,' Hexham. [This is really a better use of the word; that which we now call a stirrup is called in Du. stigebengel, i.e. 'the little bow' or loop whereby to mount.] Similarly formed from Du. stijgen, to mount, and reep, a rope. + Icel. stig-reip; from stiga and reip. + G. stegreif, a stirrup; from steigen and reif; cf. steigbügel, a stirrup.

STITCH, a pain in the side, a passing through stuff of a needle and thread. (E.) The sense of 'pain in the side,' lit. 'pricking sensation,' is very old. M. E. stiche. 'Styche, peyne on be syde;' Prompt. Parv. -A.S. stice, a pricking sensation; A.S. Leechdoms, i. 370. § 10. -A. S. stician, to prick, pierce; see Stick (1). So also G. stich, a prick, stitch, from stechen, to prick; also sticken, to stitch, from the same. Der. stitch, verb; also stich-wort, a herb good for the stitch,

spelt scickworte in Palsgrave; stitcher, stitch-er-y, Cor. i. 3. 75.

STITH, an anvil. (Scand.) 'Vulcan's stith; 'Hamlet, iii. 2. 89; some edd. have stithy, properly a smithy. M.E. stith, Chaucer, C. T. 2028; Havelok, 1877.—Icel. stebi, an anvil. Allied to stabr, a place, i.e. fixed stead; and so named from its firmness. Cf. A. S. stadol, a Towed. stad, an anvil.

Der. stith-y, properly a smithy, but also used with the sense of anvil. foundation, basis, statol, firm. From the same root as Stead, q. v.

STIVER, a Dutch penny. (Du.) In Evelyn's Diary, Oct. 2, 1641. - Du. stuiver, formerly stuyver, 'a stiver, a Low-Countrie peece of coine, of the value of an English penny;' Hexham. β. Allied to G. stüber, a stiver; which appears to be related to G. stieben, to start, drive, fly about, be scattered, stäuben, to dust, powder, stäubchen, an atom, staub, dust. Perhaps the orig. sense was atom or small piece.

STOAT, an animal of the weasel kind. (Scand.) stallion-horse, also, a kind of rat;' Bailey's Dict., vol. i. ed. 1735. M. E. stot; in the Coventry Mysteries, ed. Halliwell, p. 218, l. 14, a scribe says to the woman taken in adultery: 'Therfore come forthe, thou stynkynge stott;' and in l. 19: 'To save suche stottys, it xal [shall] not be.' Here the sense is probably stoat. The M. E. stot means (1) a stoat, (2) a horse or stallion, (3) a bullock; see Chaucer, C. T. 617; and my note to P. Plowman, C. xxii. 267. The reason is that the word is a general name for a male animal, and not confined to any one kind; the word stag is in the same case, meaning a hart, a gander, and a drake; see Stag. The vowel was orig. long, but has been shortened into stot in the case of the horse and bullock, though Bailey (as above) also has stoat for the former. - Icel. stútr, a bull; Swed. stut, a bull, also a hard blow with a rod; Dan. stud, a bullock; Swed dial. stut, (1) a young ox, (2) a young man; Norweg. stut, (1) a bullock, (2) an ox-horn.

B. The orig. sense is 'pusher,' hence its use in the sense of 'ox-horn' or 'hard blow,' also, a strong creature, a male. The verb appears in Du. stooten, to push, thrust, whence Du. stooter, sb., a thruster, also a stallion, stootig, adj., butting, goring; Swed. stöta, to push, Dan. stöde, G. stossen (strong verb), Goth. stautan, to strike.

Y. The Gothic is the orig. form; from the Teut. base STUT, appearing also in Stutter, q.v.

STOCCADO, STOCCATA, a thrust in fencing. (Ital., - Teut.) Stoccado, Merry Wives, ii. 1. 234. Stoccata, Romeo, iii. 1. 77. Stoccado is an accommodated form, prob. from O. F. estoccade, with the same sense, with a final o to imitate Spanish; cf. Shakespeare's barricado with E. barricade. [The true Span, form was estocada, 'a stocada or thrust with a weapon; 'Minsheu.] Stoccata is the better form.-Ital. stoccata, 'a foyne, a thrust, a stoccado given in fence;' Florio. Formed as if from a fem. pp. of a verb stoccare*, which is made from the sb. stocco, 'a truncheon, a tuck, a short sword, an arming sword;' Florio. — G. stock, a stick, staff, trunk. stump; cognate with E. Stock, q. v. And see Stoke. Cf. O. Du. stock, 'a stockrapier; Hexham.

STOCK, a post, stump, stem, &c. (E.) In all its senses, it is the same word. The sense is 'a thing stuck or fixed,' hence a post, same word. The sense is 'a tining stuck or fixed, hence a post, trunk, stem (metaphorically a race or family), a fixed store or fund, capital, cattle, trunk or butt-end of a gun; the pl. stocks signify a place where a criminal is set fast, or a frame for holding ships fast, or public capital. See Trench, Study of Words, which partly follows Horne Tooke's Diversions of Purley, pt. ii. c. 4. M. E. stock, trunk of a tree, Pricke of Conscience, 676; pl. stokkes, the stocks, P. Plowman, B. iv. 108.—A S. stock a post trunk. Deatt veryili 26.4. R. The B. iv. 108. - A. S. stocc, a post, trunk; Deut. xxviii. 36, 64. word is clearly allied to stake, and derived (like stake) from the verb to stick, with the sense of stuck fast. The A.S. strong verb steean * must once have existed, though it has not yet been found; the pt. t. must have been stee *, and the pp. is generally given as steen *, to And see Stout. Der. stolid-i-ty, coined from Lat. stoliditas.

was also once in use, as we find M. E. stoken, and still have stuck; cf. G. gestochen, pp. of stechen, and the analogy of A. S. brecan, to break, pt. t. breec, pp. brocen. We might then deduce stoce directly from this pp. stoc-en* of the strong verb stecan*, which would suit both sense and form. However this may have been, the etymology from stick, verb, is quite certain. See Stick. + Du. stok, stick, handle, stocks; O. Du. stock; whence O. Du. stockduyue, a stock-dove, stockvisch, stock-fish; stockroose, 'a rose so called beyond the sea,' i. e. stocks; Hexham. + Icel. stokkr, trank, log, stocks, stocks for ships. + Dan.
stok, a stick. + Swed. stock, a beam, log. + G. stock; O. H. G. stock;
from gestochen, pp. of steeken.

Der. stock, verb, M. E. stokken,
Chaucer, Troilus, b. iii. l. 381; stock-broker; stock-dove, Skelton, Philip Sparowe, 1. 429; stock-exchange, stock-holder, stock-jobbing; stock-fish (prob. from Du. stokwisch), Prompt. Parv., and Temp. iii. 2. 79; stock-ish, i.e. log-like, Merch. Ven. v. 81; stock-still, i.e. still as a post (cf. O. Du. stock-stille, 'stone-still, or immoveable,' Hexham); stock, a flower, called stocke-gyllofer (stock-gilliflower) in Palsgrave stock-ing, q.v., stoke, q.v. Also stocc-ado, stocc-ata; and stock-

STOCKADE, a breast-work formed of stakes stuck in the ground. (E.; with F. suffix.) A modern word; it occurs in Mason's Eng. Garden, b. ii, spelt stoccade (R.) But it is a coined word; for the F. estocade only means a stoccata, or thrust in fencing; still, it is made in imitation of it, and the F. estocade is borrowed from Ital. stoccata; see Stoccado.

STOCKING, a close covering for the foot and leg. (E.) 'A stocking, or paire of stockings;' Minsheu, ed. 1627. Formerly called stocks; 'Our knit silke stockes, and Spanish lether shoes;' Gascoigne, Stele Glas, 1. 375. 'He rose to draw on his strait stockings, and, as the deuill would, he hit vpon the letter, bare it away in the heele of his stocke, &c.; Holinshed, Chron. of Ireland, an. 1532 (R.) 'Un bas de chausses, a stocking, or nether-stock;' Cot. He also has: 'Un bas de manches, a half-sleeve;' which we may compare with 'Manche Lombarde, a stock-sleeve, or fashion of halfe sleeve;' id. β. 'The clothing of the legs and lower part of the body formerly consisted of a single garment, called hose, in F. chausses. It was afterwards cut in two at the knees, leaving two pieces of dress, viz. knee-breeches, or, as they were then called, upper-stocks, or in F. haut de chausses, and the netherstocks or stockings, in F. bas de chausses, and then simply bas. In these terms the element stock is to be understood in the sense of stump or trunk, the part of a body left when the limbs are cut off. In the same way G. strumpf, a stocking, properly signifies a stump; Wedgwood. Similarly, a stock-sleeve is a truncated sleeve, a half-sleeve.

Y. To this I may add that stock-ing is a dimin. form, the nether-stock being the smaller portion of the cut hose; it was sometimes called stock simply, but also netherstock or stock-ing (= little stock); and the last name has alone survived

STOIC, a disciple of Zeno. (L., -Gk.) From Lat. Stoicus. -Gk. Στωϊκός, a Stoic: lit. belonging to a colonnade, because Zeno taught under a colonnade at Athens, named the Pœcilé (ποικίλη). - Gk. στοά (Ionic στοιά, Attic στωά), a colonnade, place enclosed by pillars. So called from the upright position of the pillars; from Gk. στα., base of ιστημ, I set up, make to stand. -

STA, to stand; see Stand. Der. stoic-al, stoic-al-ly, stoic-ism.

STOKER, one who tends a fire. (Du.) We have now coined the verb to stoke, but only the sb. appears in Phillips, Bailey, &c. 'Stoaker, one that looks after a fire and some other concerns in a brew-house;' Phillips, ed. 1706. The word is Dutch, and came in as a term in brewing. - Du. stoker, 'a kindler, or a setter on fire; Hexham. - Du. stoken, 'to make or kindle a fire, to instigate, or to stirre up; id. This is the same word as O. F. estoquer, M. E. stoken, to stab; see Chaucer, C. T. Group A, 2546 (Six-text), altered in Tyrwhitt to stike, 1. 2548; and is derived from the same source, i.e. in the present case, from O. Du. stock, a stick, stock, also a stockrapier (stabbing rapier); no doubt from the use by the stoker of a stock (thick stick) to stir the fire with and arrange the logs; see Stoccado. The O. Du. stock (Du. stok) is cognate with E. Stock, q. v. Der. stoke, in the mod. sense (as distinct from M. E. stoken, to stab, which is from O. F. estoquer).

STOLE, a long robe, a long scarf for a priest. (L., - Gk.) In very early use. A. S. stole; 'Stola, stole;' Wright's Voc. i. 81. - Lat. stola. - Gk. στολή, equipment, a robe, a stole. - Gk. στέλλειν, to equip,

ilit. to set in order; from the same base as E. Stall, q. v. STOLID, dull, heavy, stupid. (L.) A late word. 'Stolid, foolish;' Bailey, vol. i. ed. 1735. — Lat. stolidus, firm, stock-like; hence, dull, stupid. — Lat. base STAL, to set firm, extension of STA, to stand; cf. Gk. στέλλεν, and Lat. stultus; see Stultify.

**STOMACH, the bag for food within the body. (F., = L., = Gk.) O. F. estorer, as above; stor-age, with F. suffix -age = Lat. -aticum; M. E. stomak, Prompt. Parv. [Now accommodated to the Gk. spelling.] = F. estomac, spelt estomach in Cotgrave. = Lat. stomachum, acc. | STORK, a wading bird. (E.) M. E. stork, Chaucer, Parl. of of stomachus. — Gk. στόμαχος, a mouth, opening, the gullet, the stomach; dimin. of στόμα, the mouth. Prob. connected with στένειν, to groan, sigh, Skt. stan, to sound, as meaning that which makes a noise; see Stun. The Zend word for mouth is ctaman; Fick, i. Der. stomach, verb, to resent, Antony, iii. 4. 12, from the use of stomach in the sense of anger, I Hen. VI, iv. 1. 141; stomach-er, an ornament for the breast, Wint. Tale, iv. 4. 226; stomach-ic.

STONE, a hard mass of mineral matter, piece of rock, a gem. (E.) M. E. ston, stoon, Chaucer, C. T. 7997. – A. S. stán (common); the change from á to long o is usual, as in bán, a bone, búr, a boar. + Du. steen. + Icel. steinn. + Dan. and Swed. sten. + G. stein. + Goth. stains. β. All from Teut. type STAINA, a stone; Fick, iii. 347. Cf. Russ. stiena, a wall. The base is STI, appearing in Gk. στία, a stone, pebble. Curtius, i. 264. Der. stone, verb; stone-blind, as blind as a stone; stone-bow, used for shooting stones, Tw. Nt. ii. 5. 51; stone-chat, a chattering bird; stone-cutter, K. Lear, ii. 2. 63; stone-fruit; stone-still, K. John, iv, 1. 77; stone-ware; stone's cast or stone's throw, the distribute to which a transfer of the contract of th the distance to which a stone can be cast or thrown; ston-y, A. S. stanig; ston-y-heart-ed, 1 Hen. IV, ii. 2. 28.

STOOL, a seat without a back. (E.) M. E. stool, Prompt. Parv.; dat. stole, P. Plowman, B. v. 394. – A. S. stol, a seat, a throne; Grein, ii. 485.+ Du. stoel, a chair, seat, stool.+Icel. stoll.+Dan. and Swed. stol, a chair. + Goth. stols, a seat. + G. stuhl, O. H. G. stuol, stual. + Russ stol', a table. + Lithuan. stillas, a table. | | B. All from the type STO-LA, a thing firmly set; cf. Gk. στή-λη, a pillar. And STO is

STO-LA, a thing firmly set; cf. Gk. $\sigma\tau\dot{\eta}$ - $\lambda\eta$, a pillar. And STO is put for STÅ, from \checkmark STA, to stand. The same base appears in stow and stud (1). Der. stool-ball, a game played with a ball and one or two stools, Two Noble Kinsman, v. 2; see stool-ball in Halliwell. **STOOP** (1), to bend the body, lean forward, condescend. (E.) M. E. stoupen, Wyclif, John, xx. 5. – A. S. stúpian, Ælfred, tr. of Orosius, b. vi. c. 24, § 1. + O. Du. stuypen, 'to bowe;' Hexham. + Icel. stúpa (obsolete). + Swed. stupa, to fall, to tilt; cf. stupande, sloping, stupning, a leaning forward. β. From a Teut. base STUP, apparently meaning to lean forward; hence also are steep (1) and steep (2), the latter of which is mercly the causal of stoop. γ. And steep (2), the latter of which is merely the causal of stoop. perhaps the step-in step-child is from the same root; it is not improbable that step-, meaning 'orphaned,' may be from the notion of overturning (hence destroying) implied in steep (2). Der. steep (1);

steep (2). STOOP (2), a beaker; see Stoup.

STOP, to obstruct, hinder, restrain, intercept, to cease. (L.) M.E. stoppen, Ancren Riwle, p. 72, l. 19. - A.S. stoppian, in the comp. for-stoppian, to stop up, an unauthorised word noted by Somner, but prob. genuine; it is not a form which he would have been likely to invent. So also Du. stoppen, to fill, stuff, stop; Swed. stoppa, to fill, stuff, cram, stop up; Dan. stoppe, to fill, stuff, cram, &c.; G. stopfen. Not a Teut. word, but the same as Ital. stoppare, to stop up with tow, Low Lat. stupare, to stop up with tow, also used in the general sense of cram, stop. β . All from Lat. stupa, stuppa, the coarse part of flax, hards, oakum, tow; cognate with Gk. στύπη, στύππη, with the same sense. Allied to Stub, Stupid, and Stump. Cf. Skt. stumbh, to stop, allied to stambh, to stop, orig. to make firm. The base of stupa is STUP, to make firm or hard, an extension from STU, by-form of \(\subseteq STA, to stand; see Stand. Cf. E. stump with Skt. stambha, a post, a pillar. Der. stop, sb., K. John, iv. 2. 239; stop-cock, stopp-age (with F. suffix), stopp-er; also stopp-le, M. E. stoppel, Prompt. Parv. (with E. suffix, signifying the instrument).

Doublets, estop, to impede, bar, a law term, borrowed from O. F. estoper (mod. F. étouper), from Low Lat. stupare, as above; also stuff, verb. STORAX, a resinous gum. (L., -Gk.) In Holland, tr. of Pliny,

b. xii. c. 25, heading. - Lat. storax, styrax. - Gk. στυραξ, a sweetsmelling gum produced by the tree called στύραξ; Herodotus, iii.

STORE, provision, abundance, stock. (F., -L.) M. E. stor, stoor, Chaucer, C. T. 600; Rob. of Glouc. p. 395, l. 13; the derived verb storen occurs as early as in Layamon, l. 13412, later text. 'Stoor, or purvyaunce, Staurum;' Prompt. Parv. -O. F. estor, which Roquefort explains by 'a nuptial gift;' closely allied to O. F. estoire, store, provisions. - Low Lat. staurum, the same as instaurum, store. - Lat. instaurare, to construct, build, restore, renew; Low Lat. instaurare, to provide necessaries. Cf. O. F. estorer, 'to build, make, edifie; also to store;' Cot. - Lat. in, prep. as prefix; and staurare*, to set

store-house; also re-store, q.v.; stor-y(2), q.v.

STORK, a wading bird. (E.) M. E. stork, Chaucer, Parl. of
Foules, 361. — A. S. store, Wright's Voc. i. 77, col. 1, 280, col. 2. +
Du. stork.+Icel. storkr.+Dan. and Swed. stork.+G. stork, O. H. G. storah, stork. + Icel. stork. + Dan, and Swed. stork. + C. stork, to. H. G. storah, stork.

β. Root uncertain; but almost certainly the same word as Gk. τόργος, a large bird, Fick, iii. 346; which Fick considers as allied to E. stark, as if the orig. sense were 'the strong one.' γ. Or rather, 'the tall one;' cf. A. S. steale, high, noticed under Stalk (2). Stark and stalk are prob. connected with Gk. στερεός, firm, and all are from the γSTA, to stand. Der. stork'sbill, a kind of geranium, from the shape of the fruit.

STORM, a violent commotion, tempest. (E.) M. E. storm, Chaucer, C. T. 1982. — A. S. storm, Grein, ii. 485. + Icel. stormr. + Du., Swed., Dan., storm. + G. sturm. β. All from Teut. base storma (Fick, iii. 346), meaning 'that which lays low,' or strews or destroys trees, &c.; the suffix -ma is the same as in bloo-m, doo-m. -STAR, to strew; cf. Lat. sternere, to lay low, strew, prostrate. ee Strew, Star, Stir. We also find Gael. and Irish stoirm, Bret. stourm, a storm. Der. storm, verb, A.S. styrman, with vowel-

Bret. stourm, a storm. Der. storm, verb, A.S. styrman, with vowel-change; storm-y, storm-i-ness.

STORY (1), a history, narrative. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. storie, Chaucer, C. T. 1203, 15503; Havelok, 1641; Ancren Riwle, p. 154, l. 24. - O. F. estoire, estore [and prob. estorie], Burguy; variants of O. F. historie, history. Lat. historia; see History. Der. stori-ed, i.e. painted with stories, representing tales, Milton, II. Pens. 159; cf. O. F. historie, 'beautified with story-work,' Cot. Doublet, history.

STORY (2), the height of one floor in a building, a set of rooms at one level. (F., -L.) Bacon, in his Essay 45 (On Building), speaks of 'the first story,' 'the under story,' the second story,' &c. The M. E. story in the following passage seems to be the same word: 'Hii byconne her heve tounes strengby vaste aboute. Her castles and

'Hii bygonne her heye tounes strengly vaste aboute, Her castles and storys, hat hii myghte be ynne in doute' = they began fast about to strengthen their high towns, their castles and buildings, that they might be in [them] when in fear; Rob. of Glouc. p. 181, l. 9. Here might be in [them] when in fear; Rob. of Glouc. p. 181, 1.9. Here the word is plainly used in the more gen. sense of building; and story represents O. F. estarée, a thing built.—'Estarée, built, made, erected, edified; also furnished, stored;' Cot. This is the pp. of estorer, to build, to store; see Store.

¶ Wedgwood adds: 'I cannot find that estarée was ever used in the sense of E. story.' This is prob. right; the sense in E. seems to have been at first simply a thing built, a building; the restriction of the word to one floor only is peculiar to English. Just in the same way, a floor is properly only a boarded (or other) covering of the ground, but was used, by an easy extension of meaning, as synonymous with story. There can be no doubt as to the derivation, as is best shewn by the strange attempts that have been made to fashion story out of stawrie [not found] = stagrie [not found] = stagery (!), an extension of stage; or to derive it from stair-y [not found], or, in desperation, from Gael. staidhir, a stair, flight of stairs! Der. clear-story or clere-story, Skelton, Garland of Laurel, 479, a story lighted with windows, as distinct from the blind-story, as the tri-forium was sometimes called (Lee, Gloss. of Liturgical Terms; Oxford

Glossary, p. 57).

STOT, (1) a stallion; (2) a bullock. (Scand.) See Stoat.

STOUP, STOOP, a vessel or flagon. (E.) In Hamlet, v. 1. 68.

M. E. stope. 'Hec cupa, a stope;' Wright's Voc. i. 235. — A. S.

steúp, a cup; Grein, ii. 481. [The change from eá to long o is rare, but sacura in chase (A. S. ceás). and though, miswritten for thogh (A. S. steap, a cup; Grein, ii. 481. [The change from ea to long o is rare, but occurs in chose (A. S. ceás), and though, miswritten for thogh (A. S. peáh)]. + Du. stoop, a gallon. + Icel. staup, a knobby lump, also a stoup, beaker, cup. +Swed. stop, a measure, about 3 pints. +G. stauf, a cup; O. H. G. staup, stouph. B. All from the Teut. type STAUPA, Fick, iii. 343. The orig. sense seems to have been a lump or mass, as in Icelandic; properly a mass of molten metal, as shewn by Icel. steppa (put for staup-ja*), to pour, cast, found, Dan. stöbe, to cast, mould, steep. See further under Steep (2).

STOUT. bold. strong. robust. (F. - O. Low G.) M. E. stout.

STOUT, bold, strong, robust. (F., - O. Low G.) M. E. stout, Chaucer, C. T. 547. - O. F. estout, stout, furious, also rash, stupid (Burguy). - O. Du. stolt, stout, 'stout, bolde, rash:' Hexham. Low State of the same; A.S. stolt (Bosworth), a rare word; cognate with G. stolz, proud.

β. Further cognate with Lat. stolidus, of which the orig. sense was 'firm;' from the base STAL, extension of STA, to stand. See Stolid, Stall.

Der. stout, sb., a strong kind of beer; stout-ly, -ness.

STOVE, a hot-house, an apparatus for warming a room. (Du.) also to store; Cot. — Lat. in, prep. as prefix; and staurare*, to store, and store in the comp. restaurare, to restore.

β. This form staurare* is due to a lost adj. staurus*, cognate with Gk. σταυρός, an upright pole or stake, orig. 'upright,' and Skt. sthά·vara, in the comp. restaurare, to restore.

β. This word has much narrowed its meaning; [a] bath, hot-house; was a stove once; 'Trench, Select Glossary. 'A stone, or hot-house;' Minsheu, ed. 1627. Not an old word. [The A. S. stofe, suggested by Somner, can hardly be right; or, if so, the word was, at any rate, re-introduced.] — O. Du. stove, 'a stewe, a hot-house, or a baine;' hence staurus* is formed from the ✓ STA, to stand, by help of the Aryan suffixes -wa-ra; see Stand.

Der. store, verb, M. E. storen, ψ stufa, a bathing-room with a stove, a room. + G. stube, a room;

either to Lat. stare, or (rather) to Lat. studere, to study, endeavour, desire; see Student.

STOW, to arrange, pack away. (E.) 'M. E. stowen, Allit. Poems, B. 113. Lit. 'to put in a place;' a verb made from M. E. stowe, a place, Layamon, 1174. - A. S. stów, a place, Mark, i. 45. + O. Fries. sto, a place. We also find Icel. sto, in the comp. eldsto, a fire-place, hearth. Cognate with Lithuan. stowa, the place in which one stands; from stóti, to stand. B. All from the base STO, put for STA, from ✓ STA, to stand; see Stand. See Fick, iii. 341. with F. suffix, Cymb. i. 6. 192. Also be-stow, q.v. Der. stow-age. Possibly

stove is a closely related word.
STRADDLE, to stand or walk with the legs wide apart. (E.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. Spelt striddil and stridle in Levins, ed. 1570. The frequentative of stride, used in place of striddle. See Stride.

Cf. prov. E. striddle, to straddle; Halliwell.

STRAGGLE, to stray, ramble away. (E.) Formerly stragle, with one g, Chapman, tr. of Homer, Iliad, b. x. l. 158; and in Minsheu, ed. 1627. Put for strackle; cf. prov. E. strackling, a loose wild fellow (North); strackle-brained, dissolute, thoughtless; Halliwell. It is the frequentative of M. E. straken, to go, proceed, roam; 'pey ouer lond strake' = they roam over the land; P. Plowman's Creed, l. 82; and cf. Cursor Mundi, l. 1845, Trin. MS. 'To strake about, circumire;' MS. Devonsh. Gloss., cited in Halliwell. Formed from A.S. strác, pt. t. of strican, to go, also to strike (Stratmann). See Strike, Stroke. ¶ No doubt often confused, in popular etymology, with stray, but the frequentative of stray would have taken

strainers, but the requestion of stray would have taken the form strail, and could not have had a g. Der. straggler.

STRAIGHT, direct, upright. (E.) Spelt strayght in Palsgrave.

It is identical with M. E. streist, the pp. of streechen, to stretch. Sithe thi flesch, lord, was furst perceyued And, for oure sake laidestreist in stellar. Political Religious and Love Poems and Reminde streizt in stalle; 'Political, Religious, and Love Poems, ed. Furnivall, p. 252, l. 46. — A. S. streht, pp. of streecan, to stretch; see Stretch.

2. The adverbial use is early; 'William streizt went hem to;' Will. of Palerne, l. 3328; spelt straught, Gower, C. A. iii. 36, l. 6. Der. straight-ly, straight-ness; straight-forward, -ly; straight-way = in a straight way, directly, spelt streightway, Spenser, F. Q. i. 10. 73; straight-en, verb, a late coinage. straight-en, verb, a late coinage. which is, however, from the same root.

STRAIN, to stretch tight, draw with force, overtask, constrain, filter. (F., - L.) M.E. streinen, Chaucer, C.T. 9627. - O.F. estraindre, 'to straine, wring hard;' Cot.-Lat. stringere, to draw tight; pt. t. strinxi, pp. strictus. Allied to Gk. στράγγος, twisted, στραγγίζειν, to press out, Lithuan. stregti, to become stiff, freeze into ice, A.S. streccan, to stretch. See Stretch. Der. strain, sb., strain-er; con-strain, di-strain, re-strain; and see strait, stringent.

STRAIT, strict, narrow, rigid. (F., - L.) M.E. streit, Chaucer, C. T. 174; Layamon, 22270.—O. F. estreit, later estroict, 'strait, narrow, close, contracted, strict;' Cot. Mod. F. étroit.— Lat. strictum, acc. of strictus, strict, strait. See Strict. Der. strait, sb., used to translate O. F. estroict, sb., in Cotgrave; strait-ly, -ness; strait-laced; strait-en, a coined word, Luke, xii. 50. Doublet, strict.

STRAND (1), the beach of the sea or of a lake. (E.) M. E. strand, often strond, Chaucer, C. T. 5245. - A. S. strand, Matt. xiii. 48. + Du. strand. + Icel. strönd (gen. strandar), margin, edge. + Dan., Swed., and G. strand. Root unknown; perhaps ultimately due to \sqrt{STAR} , to spread, strew; see Stratum. Der. strand, verb; cf. Du. stranden, 'to arrive on the sea-shoare,' Hexham.

STRAND (2), one of the smaller strings that compose a rope. 'Strand, in sea-language, the twist of a rope;' Phillips, ed. (Du.?) 'Strand, in sea-language, the twist of a rope;' Phillips, ed. 1706. It is most probable that the d is excrescent, as commonly in E. after n final, and that the word is Dutch. - Du. streen, 'a trivial word, a skain; 'Sewel. Sewel further identifies this form with Du. streng, 'a skain, hank; een streng gaeren, a hank of thread;' the words are prob. not identical, but only nearly related. + G. strühne, a skein, hank; prob. closely related to G. strang, a rope, cord, string, skein. See String.

STRANGE, foreign, odd. (F., - L.) M.E. strange, Rob. of Glouc. p. 16, l. 22; Chaucer, C. T. l. 13. - O. F. estrange, 'strange;' Cot. Mod. F. étrange; Span. extraño, Ital. estranio, estraneo. - Lat. extraneum, acc. of extraneus, foreign; lit. 'that which is without.' -Lat. entra, without, outside; see Extra.

601

O. H. G. stuph, a heated room.

β. Root unknown; supposed to be a Tent. word, but even this is doubtful. The Ital. stufa, Span. estufa, F. stuve, are borrowed from German.

γ. Still, the Icel. stroneous.

STRANGLE, to choke. (F., = L., = Gk.) M. E. stranglen, to strangler, to stra

Gk.) Modern and medical. - Lat. stranguria. - Gk. στραγγουρία, creation of the urine, when it falls by drops. — Gk. στραγγουρία, retention of the urine, when it falls by drops. — Gk. στραγγ, base of στραγγ, that which oozes out, a drop; and ουρ-ον, urine. The Gk. στραγγ is allied to στραγγώς, twisted, compressed. See Strangle and Urine.

STRAP, a narrow strip of leather. (L.) Frequently called a strop in prov. E., and this is the better form. M. E. strope, a noose, loop; 'a rydynge-knotte or a strope,' Caxton, tr. of Reynard the Fox, ed. Arber, p. 33. 'A thonge, . . a strope, or a loupe, Elyot, 1559; cited in Halliwell. — A. S. stropp. 'Struppus, stropp, vel ar-widde;' Wright's Voc. i. 56, col. 2. — Lat. struppus, a strap, thong, fillet. Allied to Gk. στρόφοs, a twisted band or cord; from στρέφειν, to twist. See Strophe. From the same Lat. word are borrowed Du. strop, a halter, F. étrope, &c. Doublet, strop. And see *strappad*o

STRAPPADO, a species of torture. (Ital., - Teut.) In 1 Hen. IV, ii. 4. 262. The word has been turned into a Spanish-looking form, but it is rather Italian. In exactly the same way, the Ital. stoccata also appears as stoccado; see Stoccado. - Ital. strappata, a pulling, wringing; the strappado. — Ital. strappado, a pulling, wringing; the strappado. — Ital. strappare, to pull, wring. — High-German (Swiss) strapfen, to pull tight, allied to G. straff, tight (Diez). Perhaps G. straff is not a real Teut. word, but due to Lat. struppus, a strap, twisted cord; see Strap.

STRATACEM, an artifice, esp. in war. (F., — L., — Gk.)
Spelt stratageme, Sir P. Sidney, Apology for Poetry, ed. Arber, p. 37.

- O. F. stratageme, 'a stratagem'; Cot. - Lat. strategema. - Gk. στρατήγημα, the device or act of a general. - Gk. στρατηγός, a general, leader of an army. - Gk. στρατ-όs, an army; and dy-ων, to β. The Gk. στρατός means properly an encamped army, from its being spread out over ground, and is allied to Gk. στόρνυμι, I spread out, and Lat. sternere; see Stratum. The Gk. άγειν is cognate with Lat. agere; see Agent. Curtius, i. 265. Der. strateg-y, from Gk. στρατηγία, generalship, from στρατηγ-όs, a general; strateg-ic, Gk. στρατηγικός; strateg-ic-al, -ly; strateg-ist. STRATUM, a layer, esp. of earth or rock. (L.) In Thomson, Autumn, 745. - Lat. stratum, that which is laid flat or spread out, ncut. of stratus, pp. of sternere. Allied to Gk. στόρνυμι, I spread out. -

STAR, to scatter, spread out; see Star. Der. strati-fieat-ion, strat-i-fy, coined words. And see street, con-ster-nat-ion, prostrate, strat-agem; also strew, straw.

STRAW, a stalk of corn when thrashed. (E.) M. E. straw, Chaucer, C. T. 11007; also stre, stree, id. 2920. — A. S. streaw, streew, streå; it occurs in streå-berige, a strawberry, Wright's Voc. i. 31, col. 2, and in the derivative streow-ian, to strew, as below. + Du. stroo. + Icel. strá. + Dan. straa. + Swed. strå. + G. stroh, O. H. G. strou, strao. Cf. Lat. stra-men, straw, litter, stru-ere, to heap up; Goth. straujan, to strew. β. From the base STRU, to scatter, allied to STRA (as in Lat. stra-men, stra-tum); variants of \checkmark STAR, to spread out, scatter; see **Star**. **Der**. straw-y; strew, verb, q. v.; straw-berry, A. S. straw-berge, as above, from the resemblance of its runners or suckers to straws.

STRAY, to wander, rove, err. (F., -L.) M. E. straien: the derivative a-straied, pp., is in Gower, C. A. ii. 132, l. 11; and see the Prompt. Parv. - O. F. estraier, to stray; Burguy. β. A consonant has been lost, as usual in O. F., between a and er, and this consonant is, doubtless, d. See Diez, who compares Prov. estradier, one who roves about the streets or ways, one who strays, from Prov. estrada, a street; also O. F. estree, a street. This is confirmed by O. Ital. stradiotto, 'a wandrer, gadder, traueller, earth-planet, a highwaie-keeper, Florio, from Ital. strada, a street. Y. Thus the lit. sense is 'one who roves the streets. All from Lat. strata, a street; see Street. ¶ The Low Lat. extrarius, cited by Wedgwood, would have become estraire in O. F., whereas the O. F. adj. was estraier or estrayer (see Cotgrave). The Low Lat. forms for stray, sb., given by Ducange, are estraeria, estrajeria, estraeria, which are rather borrowed from F. than true Lat. words. The explanation given by Diez is quite satisfactory. Cf. mod. F. batteur d'estrade, a loiterer (Hamilton). Der. stray, sb., oddly spelt streyne, straye, in P. Plowm. B. prol. 94, C. i. 92, old form also estray (Blount, Nomolexicon), from O. F. estraier, to stray, as above.

Der. strange-ly, -ness; & STREAK, a line or long mark on a differently coloured ground.

(Scand.) M. E. streke, Prompt. Parv. [The M. E. word of A. S. origin is strike, Chaucer, on the Astrolabe, pt. i, § 7, 1. 6; from A. S. stratum, Start.

strica, a line, formed from strice, base of pp. of strican, to go. proceed, also to strike.] — Swed. streke, a dash, stroke, line; Dan. streg, a line, streak, stroke, stripe. Allied to Swed. stryka, to stroke, rub, strike; Dan. stryge. + Goth. strike, a stroke with the pen. See Strike is 3. 19. — Lat. strictus, pp. of stringere; see Stringent. Der. strike and Stroke.

¶ It may be noted that M. E. striken sometimes means to go or come forward to proceed advance. sometimes means to go or come forward, to proceed, advance; see Gloss, to Spec. of Eng., ed. Morris and Skeat, and P. Plowman, B. prol. 183. Cf. also Du. streek, a line, stroke, course. A streak is properly a forward course, a stroke made by sweeping anything along. Der. streak, verb, Mids. Nt. Dr. ii. 1. 257;

602

STREAM, a current or flow. (E.) M. E. streem, Chaucer, C. T. 466, 3893. — A. S. stream, Grein, ii. 488. + Du. stroom. + Icel. straumr. + Swed. and Dan. ström. + G. strom; O. H. G. straum. stroum. β . All from the Teut. base STRAU-MA, where -ma is the Aryan suffix -ma; the word means 'that which flows,' from the Teut. base STRU, to flow. The orig. root is \(\sqrt{SRU}, \) to flow; cf. Skt. sru, to flow, Gk. \(\rho \) (put for \(\sigma \rho \) few, Irish sroth, a stream, Lithuan. srowe, a stream. The t seems to have been inserted, for greater ease of pronunciation, not only in Teutonic, but in Slavonic; cf. Russ. struia, a stream. See Curtius, i. 439; Fick, i. 837, iii. 349. The putting of sr for str occurs, contrariwise, in Irish sraid, a street, from the Lat. strata; see Street. From the same root we have rheum, rhythm, ruminate, catarrh. Der. stream, verb, M. E. stremn, streamen, Ancren Riwle, p. 188, note e; stream-er. Hen. V, iii. chor. 6; stream-l-et, a double diminutive; stream-y, STREET, a paved way, a road in a town. (L.) M. E. strete, Wyclif, Matt. xii. 19. — A. S. stræt, Grein, ii. 487. — Lat. strata, put

for strata uia, a paved way; strata is fem. of stratus, pp. of sternere, to strew, scatter, pave. — \sqrt{STAR} , to spread out; see Stratum and

Star. ¶ The G. stross is likewise borrowed from Latin; so also Ital. strada, &c. Der. stray, q. v. STRENGTH, might. (E.) M. E. strengthe, Chaucer, C. T. 84. — A. S. strengou, Grein, ii. 487. — A. S. strang, strong; see Strong. Der. strength-en

STRENUOUS, vigorous, active, zealous. (L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. Englished from Lat. strenuus, vigorous, active. Allied to Gk. στρηνής, strong, στηρίζειν, to make firm, στερεύς, firm; see Storeo-

SCOPS. Der. strenuous-ly, -ness.
STRESS, strain, force, pressure. (F., -L.)

1. Used in the sense of distress, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 321, last line. 'Stresse, or wed take [pledge taken] by strengthe and vyolence, Vadimonium;' Prompt. Parv. Here stresse is obviously short for M. E. destresse, in the sense 'distress for rent;' and stress may sometimes be taken as a short form of distress; see Distress.

2. 'Stresse, or streytynge, Constrictio; Prompt. Parv. 'I stresse, I strayght one of his liberty or thrust his body to-guyther, Ie estroysse; Palsgrave. This is from O. F. estrecir (also spelt estroissir), 'to straiten, pinch, contract, bring into a narrow compass,' Cot. This answers to a Low Lat. form strictiare*, not found, a derivative of strictus, drawn together; see Strict. We may regard stress as due, in general, to this verb, but it comes to much the same thing.

The loss of the initial dioccurs also in sport, splay, spend, &c.; and is therefore merely what we should expect.

STRETCH, to draw out, extend. (E.) M. E. streechen, Chaucer, C. T. 15937; pt. t. straughte, id. 2918; pp. straught or streight, whence mod. E. straight.—A.S. streecan, John, xxi. 18; pt. t. strehte, Matt. xxi. 8; pp. streht. Formed as a causal verb from A.S. stræc, stree, strong, violent, of which the pl. streee occurs in Matt. xi. 12, and the derivative anstrac, resolute, in Gregory's Past. Care, c. xlii, ed. Sweet, p. 305, l. 18. This A. S. stræc is a mere variant of stearc. stark, strong; see Stark. The sense of stretch is, accordingly, to make stiff or hard, as in tightening a cord, or straining it. Or we may regard streecan as a secondary verb due to Teut. base STARK, to draw tight = \$\sqrt{STARG}\$, an extension of \$\sqrt{STAR}\$, to spread out. Either way, the root is the same, and it makes but little difference. + Du. strekken. + Dan. strække, to stretch; stræk, a stretch. + Swed. sträcka. +G. strecken; from strack, adj., straight; cf. stracks, straightstracka. +G. strecken; from strack, a(1), straight; ct. stracks, straightway, immediately. Cf. also Lat. stringere, to draw tight, which is closely related; Gk. στραγγόs, twisted tight. Other nearly related words are string and strong; also strain, strait, stringent, strangle, strict. Der. stretch, sb., stretch-er, straight.

STREW, STRAW, to spread, scatter loosely. (E.) Spelt straw, Matt. xxi. 8. M. E. strawen, strewen, Chaucer, C. T. 10927. – A. S. streen, streen, Strawen, streen, stre

streowian, Matt. xxi. 8; Mark, xi. 8. - A.S. streaw, straw; see Straw. + Du. strooijen, to scatter; from stroo, straw. β. The E. and Du. verbs are mere derivatives from the sb., but Icel. strá, Swed. strö, Dan. ströe, and (perhaps) G. streuen, to strew, are more orig. forms, and related to Lat. stru-ere, to heap up, sternere (pt. t. stra-ui, pp. o strain, di-strain, re-strain, stress, di-stress.

STRICT, strait, exact, severe, accurate. (L.) In Meas. for Meas. i. 3. 19. — Lat. strictus, pp. of stringere; see Stringent. Der. strictus, -ness; strict-ure, from Lat. strictura, orig. fem. of fut. part. of stringere. Der. stress. Doublet, strait, adj.

STRIDE, to walk with long steps. (E.) M. E. striden, Cursor Mundi, 10235; Layamon, 17982; pt. t. strade, Iwain and Gawin, 3193, in Ritson's Met. Rom. vol. i; cf. bestrode, bestrood, in Chaucer, C. T. 13831.—A. S. stridan, to strive, also to stride; an unauthorised word but a strong verb and a true form: I we gives bestriden to be word, but a strong verb, and a true form; Lye gives bestridan, to be-stride, as a derivative. The pt. t. would have been strid, and the pp. striden, as shewn by mod. E. strode, and the derivative striddle, cited under Straddle. Cf. O. Sax. and O. Fries. strid, strife; O. Sax. stridian, O. Fries. strida, to strive.

B. That the word should B. That the word should have meant both to strive and to stride is curious; but is certified by the cognate Low G. striden (pt. t. streed, pp. streden), meaning (1) to strive, (2) to stride; with the still more remarkable derivative bestriden, also meaning (1) to combat, (2) to bestride, as in dat Peerd bestriden, to bestride the horse; Bremen Wörterbuch, pp. 1063, 1064. [Precisely the same double meaning reappears in Low G. streven, 1) to strive, (2) to stride, and the sb. streve, (1) a striving, (2) a stride. Hexham notes O. Du. streven, 'to force or to strive, to walke together;' which points to the meaning of stride as originating from the contention of two men who, in walking side by side, strive to outpace one another, and so take long steps.] Y. Other cognate words are Du. strijden (pt. t. streed, pp. gestreden), G. streiten (pt. t. striit, pp. gestritten), Dan. stride (pt. t. streed), only in the sense to strive, to contend; cf. also the weak verbs, Icel. strioa, Swed. strida, to strive. See further under Strife. strive. See further under Strife, Strive. Der. stradd-le, q. v.;

stride, sb.; a-stride, adv., King Alisaunder, 4447; be-stride.

STRIFE, contention, dispute, contest. (F., - Scand.) In early use; Layamon, 29466, later text; Ancren Riwle, p. 200, last line but one. - O. F. estrif, 'strife, debate;' Cot. - Icel. strif, strife, contention; by the common change of th to f, as in Shakespeare's fillhorse for thill-horse. + O. Sax, and O. Fries, strid, strife. + Du. strid. + Dan. and Swed. strid. + G. streit; O. H. G. strit. See Stride. B. Further cognate with O. Lat. stlis (gen. stlit-is), strife, later Lat. lis; see Litigate. Root unknown. Der. strive, q.v.

STRIKE, to hit, dash, stamp, coin, give a blow to. (E.) M. E. striken, orig. to proceed, advance, esp. with a smooth motion, to flow; hence used of smooth swift motion, to strike with a rod or sword. 'Ase strem bat strike b stille' = like a stream that flows gently; Spec. of Eng., ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 48, l. 21. 'Strek into a stude's fell into a study; Will. of Palerne, 40,38. 'A mous... Stroke forth sternly' = a mouse advanced boldly; P. Plowman, prol. 183. Strong verb, pt. 1. strak, strek, strok, mod. E. struck; pp. striken, later stricken, mod. E. struck. The phr. 'stricken in years' = advanced in years; Luke, i. 7.—A. S. strican, to go, proceed, advance, pt. t. strác, pp. stricen. Rodor striceo ymbutan—the firmament goes round, i. e. revolves; Grein, ii. 489. + Du. strijken, to smooth, rub, stroke, spread, strike. + G. streichen, pt. t. strich, pp. gestrichen, to stroke, rub, smooth, spread, strike.

B. All from Teut. base STRIK; cf. Goth. striks, a stroke, dash with a pen, cognate with Lat. striga, a row, a furrow. We also find Icel. strjúka, pt. 1. strauk, pp. strokinn, to stroke, rub, wipe, to strike, flog; Swed. stryka, to stroke, wipe, strike, rove; Dan. stryge, the same; from a related base STRUK; Fick, iii. 349.

7. The Aryan base is STRIG, appearing in Lat. stringere, which is precisely equivalent to A.S. strican, when used in the sense to graze, or touch slightly with a swift motion. See Stringent. Der. strik-er, strik-ing; also stroke, q. v.; streak, q. v. Also strike, sb., the name of a measure, orig. an instrument with a

straight edge for levelling (striking off) a measure of grain.

STRING, thin cord. (E.) M. E. string, streng, Chaucer, C. T.
7649. – A.S. strenge, John, ii. 15. From its being strongly or tightly twisted. – A.S. strang, strong, violent. + Du. streng; from streng, adj., severe, rigid. + Icel. strengr; from strangr. + Dan. stræng; from streng. + Swed. sträng, sb.; from sträng, adj. + G. strang. Cf. Gk. στραγγάλη, a halter; from στραγγός, hard twisted. See Strong. Der. string, verb, properly a weak verb, being formed from the sb., but the pp. strung also occurs, L. L. L. iv. 3. 343, formed by analogy with flung from fling, and sung from sing. Also string-ed, the correct form; string-y; bow-string; heart-string.

STRINGENT, urgent, strict. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706.—Lat.

stringent-, stem of pres. part. of stringere, to draw tight, compress, urge, &c.; pp. strictus. From the base STRIG, weakened form of STRAG, from \(\sqrt{STARG}, \) to stretch, twist, extension of \(\sqrt{STAR}, \) to spread. Fick, i. 827. See Stark, Strong. Der. stringent-ly, stringenc-y; and see strict, strait, a-stringent, a-striction, strain, con-

STRIP, to tear off, skin, render bare, deprive, plunder. (E.) STROP, a piece of leather, &c. for sharpening razors.

M. E. stripen, strepen, Chaucer, C. T. 1008, 8739; pt. t. strepte, spelt Merely the old form of strap; from Lat. struppus; see Strap. M. E. stripen, strepen, Chaucer, C. T. 1008, 8739; pt. t. strepte, spelt strupte, Juliana, p. 63, l. 16; pp. strept, spelt i-struped, Ancren Riwle, p. 148, note g. — A. S. strypan, in comp. bestrypan, to plunder, A. S. Chron. an. 1065. + Du. stroopen, to plunder, strip; cl. strippen, to whip, to strip off leaves; strepen, to stripe. + O. H. G. stroufen, cited by Stratmann.

B. The base is STRUP, to strip off; cf. O. Du. stroopen, 'to flea [flay], to skin, or to pill,' Hexham. Perhaps related to the base STRUK, to stroke, rub, wipe, as seen in Icel. strjuka; see under Strike. The equivalence of these bases appears in E. stripe as compared with stroke and streak; so also G. streifen, to graze, has just the sense of Lat. stringere, which is related to E. strike. Der.

strip, sb., a piece stripped off. And see stripe, strip-ling.

STRIPE, a streak, a blow with a whip. (Du.) Not a very old word, and apparently borrowed from Dutch; prob. because connected with the trade of weaving. M. E. stripe, Prompt. Parv. -O. Du. strijpe, as in strijp-kleedt, 'a parti-coloured sute.' Hexham; cf. Du. streep, a stripe, streak. Low G. stripe, a stripe, stripe, to stripe; striped Tug, striped cloth. + G. streif, a stripe, streak, strip. From the notion of flaying; the O. Du. stroopen meant 'to flay,' as shewn under Strip. Hence, a strip, the mark of a lash, a stripe. T Similarly E. streak is connected with E. stroke; from the mark of

a blow. Der. stripe, verb.

STRIPLING, a youth, lad. (E.) In Shak. Tam. Shrew, i. 2. 144. 'He is but a yongling, A stalworthy strypting;' Skelton, Why Come Ye Nat to Courte, 345. A double dimin. from strip; the sense is 'one as thin as a strip,' a growing lad not yet filled out. Cf. 'you tailor's yard, you sheath, you bow-case;' I Hen. IV, ii. 4. 273. Similarly a strippet is a very narrow stream; 'a little brooke or strippet;' Holinshed's Descr. of Scotland, c. 10. § 2.

or strippet; Holinshed & Descr. of Scotland, c. 10. § 2.

STRIVE, to struggle, contend. (F., — Scand.) M. E. striuen, a weak verb, pt.t. striued, Will. of Palerne, 4099. Made into a strong verb, with pt. t. strof, Chaucer, C. T. 1040; mod. E. strove, pp. striven; by analogy with drive (drove, driven). — O. F. estriver, 'to strive,' Cot.—O. F. estrif, strife. See Strife.

STROKE (1), a blow. (E.) M. E. strok, strook, Chaucer, C. T.

1709. - A.S. strac, pt. t. of strican, to strike; with the usual change of a to long o. See Strike. So also G. streich, a stroke, from G. streichen, to stroke, to whip.

STROKE (2), to rub gently. (E.) M. E. stroken, Chaucer, C. T. 10479. - A. S. strácian, to stroke; Ælfred, tr. of Gregory's Past. Care, ed. Sweet, p. 303, l. 10. A causal verb; from strác, pt. t. of A.S strican, to go, pass swiftly over, mod. E. strike. See Strike. So also G. streichelu, to stroke, from streichen, to rub,

STROLL, to rove, wander. (Scand.?) A late word. 'When stroulers durst presume to pick your purse;' Dryden, 5th prol. to Univ. of Oxford, l. 33. 'Knowing that rest, quiet, and sleep, with lesser meat, will sooner feed any creature than your meat with liberty to run and stroyle about; 'Blith's Husbandry, 1652; cited by Wedgwood. The spellings stroyle, stroul, shew that a consonant has been lost; the forms are contracted as if from strugle*, or strukle*. The verb is clearly the frequentative of Dan. stryge, to stroll, as in stryge Landet om or stryge omkring i Landet, to stroll about the country; Swed. stryka, to stroke, also, to stroll about, to ramble. The lappears in Swed. dial. strykel, one who strolls about, also used in the form stryker (Rietz). The verb appears in Du. strukelen, to stumble, with a variation in the sense; so also G. straucheln.

3. All these are from the base STRUK, which, as explained under Strike, occurs in Teutonic as a variant of STRUK strike. occurs in Teutonic as a variant of STRIK, to strike. The corresponding E. word from the latter base would be strikle* or strackle*; of these, the former is only represented by the simple verb appearing in M.E. striken, to flow, to advance, and G. streichen, with its deri-Straggle, q.v. γ . I conclude that, as regards the sense, stroll is a mere doublet of straggle, the difference of vowel being due to a difference in the vowel of the base; whilst, as regards the form, stroll answers to M. E. stroglen, to struggle; see Struggle. See further under Strike. I suppose the Swiss strolchen, to rove about, cited by Wedgwood, to be equivalent to G. straucheln. Der. stroll, sb.;

STRONG, forcible, vigorous, energetic. (E.) M. E. strong, Chaucer, C. T. 2137, &c. 'Strong and stark;' Havelok, 608. — A. S. strang, strong; Grein, ii. 485. + Du. streng. + Icel. strangr. + Dan. streng. + Swed. sträng. +G. streng, strict. β. All from Teut. type STRANGA, adj., strong, which is merely a nasalised form of Startle at The people also appears in Ch. generation a halter Stark, q.v. The nasal also appears in Gk. στραγγάλη, a halter (E. string), and in Lat. stringers; hence the identity in meaning between Lat. strictus and G. streng. Fick, iii. 827. Der. strong-ly, strong-hold; string, q. v.; streng-th, q. v.; strength-en. Related words are stringent, strain, strict, strait, stretch, straight, strangle, &c.

STROPHE, part of a song, poem, or dance. (Gk.) Formerly used also as a rhetorical term; 'Strophes, wilely deceits, subtilties in arguing, conversions, or turnings;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. — Gk. στροφή, a turning, twist, trick; esp. the turning of the chorus, dancing to one side of the orchestra; hence, the strain sung during this evolution; the strophé, to which the antistrophe answers. - Gk. στρέφειν, to turn. Perhaps related to strap. Der. anti-strophe, apostrophe, cata-strophe, epi-strophe.

STROW, the same as Strew, vb., q. v.

STRUCTURE, a building, construction, arrangement. (F., -L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1027. - F. structure, 'a structure; Cot. - Lat. structura, a building; orig. fem. of fut. part. of strucre (pp structus), to build, orig. to heap together, arrange. From the base STRU, allied to Goth. straujan, G. streuen, to strew, lay; from \sqrt{STAR} , to spread out. Cf. Lat. stra-tum, from ster-nere. Fick, i. 824. See Star. Der. (from struere) con-strue, con-struct, de-stroy, de-struction, in-struct, in-stru-ment, mis-con-strue, ob-struct, super-structure.

STRUGGLE, to make great bodily efforts. (Scand.) M.E. strogelen, Chaucer, C. T. 10248. Palsgrave not only gives: 'I strogell with my bodye,' but also: 'I strogell, I murmure with wordes secretly, je grommelle.' The latter, however, is merely a metaphorical sense, i. e. to oppose with words instead of deeds. The M. E. strogelen is a weakened form of strokelen*, which is, practically, the frequentative of *strike*, but formed from the Scand. base STRUK instead of the E. base STRIK, as explained under **Strike**. The sense is to keep on striking, to use violent exertion; cf. Icel. strokkr, a hand-churn, with an upright shaft which is worked up and down, strokka, to churn, from strjúka (pp. strokinn), to stroke, also to strike, to beat, flog. So also the M. E. strogelen is derived from strok-, base of strok-inn, the pp. of the above strong verb. We may also note Swed. straka, to ripple (strip) flax, stryk, sb., a beating, from stryka, to stroke, strike; Swed. dial. strok, a stroke, blow (Rietz); Dan. stryg, a beating, from stryge, to strike, stroke. weakening of k to g is common in Danish. B. We also find cognate words in Du, struikelen, G. straucheln, to stumble, lit. 'to keep on striking one's feet.' frequentative verbs formed from strike, viz. (1) straggle, 'to keep on going about;' (2) struggle, 'to keep on beating or striking;' and (3) the contracted form stroll, with much the same sense as straggle, but in form nearer to struggle. The difference in sense between the first and second is due to the various senses of M. E. striken. See

Stroke, Strike. Der. struggle, sb.

STRUM, to thrum on a piano. (Scand.) 'The strum-strum [a musical instrument] is made like a cittern;' Dampier's Voyages, an. 1684 [R.] The word is imitative, and stands for sthrum; it is made from thrum by prefixing the letter s, which, from its occurrence in several words as representing O. F. es- (= Lat. ex-), has acquired a fictitious augmentative force. So also s-plash for plash. See Thrum, STRUMPET, a prostitute. (F., - L.) M. E. strompet, P. Plowman, B. xv. 42. The m in this word can only be accounted for on the

supposition that it is an E. addition, and that the word is a strengthened form of stropet* or strupet*. The -et is a F. dimin. suffix; and the derivation is from O. F. strupe, noted by Roquesort as a variant of O. F. stupre, concubinage. — Lat. stuprum, dishonour, violation. β . The curious position of the r causes no diffi-Root uncertain. culty, as there must have been a Low Lat. form strupare *, used convertibly with Lat. stuprare. This is clear from Ital. strupare, variant of stuprare, Span. estrupar, variant of estuprar, to ravish, and from the O. F. strupe quoted above. Perhaps the E. word was formed directly from Low Lat. strupata * = stuprata, fem. of the pp. of stuprare. The verb stuprare is from the sb. stuprum. Y. We find also Irish and Gael. striopach, a strumpet; this is rather to be referred to the same Low Lat. strupare * than to be taken as the orig. of the E. word. 8. The prob. root is STUP, to push, strike against; cf. Gk. στυφελίζειν, to maltreat; Fick, i. 826.

STRUT (1), to walk about pompously. (Scand.) M. E. strouten, to spread out, swell out. 'His here hair] strouted as a fanne large and brode; 'Chaucer, C. T. 3315. 'Stroutyn, or bocyn owt to boss out, swell out], Turgere; 'Prompt. Parv. In Havelok, 1779, to stroute is to make a disturbance or to brag - Dan. strutte, strude, to strut, Swed. dial. strutta, to walk with a jolting step (Rietz). The Norweg, strut means a spout that sticks out, a nozzle; the Icel. strutr is a sort of hood sticking out like a hom; the Swed. strut is a cone-shaped piece of paper, such as grocers put sugar in. The orig. notion of strut seems to be 'to stick out stiffly.' Note further Low G. strutt, rigid, stiff, G. strauss, a tuft, bunch, strotzen, to be puffed up, to strut. The prov. E. strunt, (1) a bird's tail, (2) to strut (Halliwell), is a nasalised form of strut. Der. strut, sb.

STRUT (2), a support for a rafter, &c. (Scand.) 'Strut, with

carpenters, the brace which is framed into the ring-piece and principal and cognate with Gk. onough, eagerness, zeal. It is probable that rafters; Bailey, vol. ii. ed. 1731. The orig. sense is a stiff piece of wood; cf. Low G. strutt, rigid. It is, accordingly, closely linked see Speed. Der. study, verb, M. E. studien, Chaucer, C. T. 184;

STRYCHNINE, a violent poison. (Gk.) Modern. Formed with suffix -ine (F. -ine, Lat. -ina, -inus) from Gk. στρύχνος, nightshade.

STUB, the stump of a tree left after it is cut down. (E.) 'Old stockes and stubs of trees;' Spenser, F. O. i. o. 34. M. E. stubbe, stockes and stubs of trees; Spenser, F. Q. i. 9. 34. M. E. stubbe, Chaucer, C. T. 1980.—A. S. styb, a stub; Styrps, styb, Wright's Voc. i. 80, col. 1; also spelt steb, id. 17, col. 1, 1, 7. + Du. stobbe. + Icel. stubbi, stubbr. + Dan. stub. + Swed. stubbe.

STIP to make firm set fast στύπος, a stub, stump; from the base STUP, to make firm, set fast, extension of STU, by-form of \square STA, to stand. Also allied to Gael. stob, a stake, a stub, Lithuan. stebas, an upright pillar, mast of of a ship, Lat. stipes, Skt. stamba, a post, Skt. stambh, to make firm, set fast. Fick, i. 821. Der. stub, verb, to root out stubs; stubb-y, stubb-ed, stubb-ed-ness; and see stubb-le, stubb-orn, stump, stip-ul-ate.

STUBBLE, the stubs of cut corn. (F., -O.H. G.) M. E. stobil, Wyclif, Job, xiii. 25; Chaucer has stoble-goos, C. T. 4351. -O. F. estouble, 'stubble,' Cot.; also estuble (Littre, s. v. éteule). -O. H. G.

stupfild, G. stoppel, stubble. + Du. stoppel, stubble. + Lat. stipula, dimin. of stipes. See Stub.

STUBBORN, obstinate, persistent. (E.) M. E. stoburn, also stiborn. 'Styburne, or stoburne, Austerus, ferox,' Prompt. Parv.; stiborn, Chaucer, C. T. 6038 (Group D, 456). Cf. styburnesse, sb., Prompt. Parv. As the A.S. y is represented in later English both by i and u (as in A.S. cyssan = E. kiss, A.S. fyrs = E. furze) we at once refer stibborn or stubborn to A.S. styb, a stub, with the sense of stub-like, hence immoveable, stiff, steady, &c.

β. The suffix -orn is to be regarded as adjectival, and stands for -or, the -n being merely added afterwards, as in mod. E. bitter-n from M. E. bitoure; -or being the same adj. suffix as in A. S. bit-or, E. bitt-er (of course unconnected with M. E. bitoure, a word of F. origin). We should thus have, from A.S. styb, an adj. stybor *= stub-like, stubborn, and the sb. stybornes *, stubbornness; and the form stibor-n doubtless arose from misdividing stybor-nes as styborn-(n)es. γ . This is verified by the forms in Palsgrave; he gives he adj. as stoburne and stubburne, but the sb. as stubbernesse and stubblenesse, the latter of which could only have arisen from an A.S. form stybol*, with suffix -ol as in wac-ol, vigilant. The suffix -ern in north-ern admits of a different explanation. Der. stubborn-ly, -ness.

STUCCO, a kind of plaster. (Ital., - O. H. G.) In Pope, Imit. of Horace, ii. 192. - Ital. stucco, 'glutted, gorged, . . dride, stiffe, or hardned; also, a kind of stuffe or matter to build statue or imagework with, made of paper, sand, and lyme, with other mixtures; the imagerie-work at Nonesuch in England in the inner court is built of such; Florio. - O. H. G. stucchi, a crust; Graff, vi. 631 (Diez), the same as G. stück, a piece (hence, a patch). Allied to Stock.

STUD (1), a collection of breeding-horses and mares. (E.) M. E. stood, Gower, C. A. iii. 204, l. 19, 280, l. 25; cf. stod-mere, a stud-mare, Ancren Riwle, p. 316, l. 15. — A. S. stód, a stud; spelt stood, Wright's Voc. i. 23, l. 10; stod, Thorpe, Diplomatarium, p. 574, l. 20. +lcel. stod. +Dan. stod. +G. gestüt; O. H. G. stuot, stuat. Cf. Russ. stado, a herd or drove.

B. All from Teut. type STODI, a stud; the orig. sense is 'an establishment,' as we should call it; from Teut. base STO, to stand, from \(\sqrt{STA}, to stand. Cf. Lithuan. \(stoti, \) to stand; stodas, a drove of horses. So also E. stall, from the same root. Fick, iii. 341. Der. stud horse; also steed, q. v.

STUD (2), a nail with a large head, large rivet, double-headed button. (E.) A stud is also a stout post; the upright in a lath and plaster wall, 'Halliwell. It is closely allied to stub and stump, with the similar sense of stiff projection; hence it is a boss, &c. M. E. stode; Lat. bulla is glossed 'a stode,' also 'nodus in cingulo,' Wright's Voc. i. 175, l. 11. The Lat. membratas (ferro) is glossed by ystodyd = studded, id. 123, l. 1. — A. S. studu, a post, Ælfred, tr. of Beda, I. iii. c. 10; written stupu in one MS. + Dan. stöd, in the sense of stub, stump. + Swed. stöd, a prop. post. + Icel. stod. a post; whence stoda, stydja, to prop. β. The Teut. type is STUDA, a prop; Fick, iii. 342. - ✓ STU, by-form of ✓ STA, to stand; see Stand. Cf. Skt. stháná, a post. Der. stud, verb; studd-ed, Shak. Venus, 37.

STUDENT, a scholar, learner. (L.) In Shak. Merry Wives, iii.

1. 38. — Lat. student-, stem. of pres. part. of studere, to be eager about, to study.

38. It is extremely probable that studere stands for spudere, and is cognate with the almost synonymous Gk. σπεύδειν, to hasten to be eager about. The senses of Lat. studium and Gk. σπουδή are curiously similar; see Curtius, ii. 360. See

see Spood. Der. study, verh, M.E. studien, Chaucer, C. T. 184; studied; studious, from F. studieux, studious, from Lat. studiosus; studi-ous-ly, -ness. Also studio, Ital. studio, study, also a school, from Lat. studium.

STUFF, materials, household furniture. (F., -L.) 1. See Luke, xvii. 31 (A.V.) 'The sayd treasoure and stuffe; 'Fabyan's Chron. c. 123, § 2. — O. F. estoffe, 'stuffe, matter;' Cot. Mod. F. étoffe; Ital. stoffa; Span. estofa, quilted stuff. Derived from Lat. stupa, stuppa, the coarse part of flax, hards, oakum, tow (used as material for stuffing things or for stopping them up); but, instead of being derived directly, the pronunciation of the Lat. word was Germanised before it passed into French. See Diez. Hence also G. stoff, stuff; but English retains the Lat. p in the verb to stop; see Stop.

2. The sense of the Lat. word is better shewn by the verb to stuff, i. e. to cram. Skelton has the pp. stuffed, Bowge of Court, 180. estoffer, 'to stuffe, to make with stuffe, to furnish or store with all necessaries; 'Cot. This answers to G. stopfen, to fill, to stuff, to quilt (note the Span estofa, quilted stuff, above), which is a Germanthat the span estoja, quincu stun, above), which is a Germanised pronunciation of Low Lat. stupare, stuppare, to stop up with tow, to cram, to stop; see Stop. 8. We also use E. stuff-y in the sense of 'close, stifling;' this sense is due to O.F. estouffer, to stifle, smother, choake, stop the breath,' Cot. Mod. F. etouffer. The etymology of this last word is disputed; Diez derives it from O. F. es- (= Lat. ex-) prefix, and Gk. τῦφος, smoke, mist, cloud, which certainly appears in Span. tufo, warm vapour from the earth. Scheler disputes this view, and supposes O. F. estouffer to be all one with O. F. estoffer; which seems reasonable. In E., we talk of 'stopping the breath' with the notion of suffocating. Littre says that the spelling étouffer is in Diez's favour, because the F. word for stop is étouper, with p, not f; but this is invalidated by his own derivation of F. étoffe from Lat. stupa, as to which no French etymologist has any doubt. In E., we certainly regard all the senses of stuff as belonging to but one word; 'I stuff' one up, I stoppe his breathe; 'Palsgrave. **STULTIFY**, to cause to seem foolish. (L.) A mod. word;

coined (as if with F. suffix -ify, F.-ifier) from a Lat. form stultificare*, to make foolish. — Lat. stulti-, for stulto-, crude form of
stultus, foolish; and -ficare, for facere, to make.

B. The Lat. stultus
is closely allied to stolidus, with the like sense of fixed, immoveable,
hence studied [1]. See Stallide [1]. hence, stupid, dull, foolish. See Stolid. Der. stultific-at-ion, also

a coined word.

STUMBLE, to strike the feet against obstacles, to trip in walking. (Scand.) M. E. stumblen, Wright's Voc. i. 143, l. 20; stomblen, Chaucer, C. T. 2615. The b is excrescent, as usual after m, and the better form is stomelen, or stumlen. In the Prompt. Parv. pp. 476, 481, we have stomelyn, stummelyn, with the shs. stomelare or stumlere, and stomelynge or stumlynge. The form stomeren also occurs, in the same sense, in Reliquiæ Antiquæ, ii. 211 (Stratmann).

B. The forms stomelen, stomeren (stumlen, stumren), are frequentatives from a base stum-, which is a duller (less clearly sounded) form of the base stam-, as seen in Goth. stamms, stammering, and E. stammer. The word is of Scand. origin. - Icel. stumra, to stumble; Norweg. stumra, the same (Aasen); Swed. dial. stambla, stammla, stomla, stammra, to stumble, to falter, go with uncertain steps (Rietz). Y. Thus the word is, practically, a doublet of stammer, with reference to hesitation of the step instead of the speech; cf. E. falter, which expresses both. The base STAM is significant of coming to a stand-still, and is an extension of \(\sqrt{STA}, \) to stand. Thus 'to stumble' is to keep on being brought to a stand. See Stammer. The G. stümmeln, to mutilate, is not the same thing, though it is an allied word; it means to reduce to a stump, from G. stummel, a stump, dimin. of a word not now found in G., but represented by Norweg stumms, a stump, allied to G. stamm, a stock, trunk; we are thus led back to the base of stem and staff, and to the same \checkmark STA. Der. stumble, sb., stumbl-er, stumbl-ing-block, I Cor. i. 23.

STUMP, the stock of a tree, after it is cut down, a stub. (Scand.) M. E. stumpe, Prompt. Parv.; stompe, Joseph of Arimathea, 681. Not found in A.S. — Icel. stumpr, Swed. and Dan. stump, a stump, end, bit. +O. Du. stompe, Du. stomp.+G. stumpf. Cf. Skt. stambha, a post, pillar, stem; Icel. stúfr, a stump. Closely allied to stub, of which it is a nasalised form. See Stub. Der. stump, verb, to put

down one's stumps, in cricket.
STUN, to make a loud din, to amaze with a blow. (E.) stonien, Romance of Partenay, 2940; stownien, Gawayn and Grene Knight, 301. – A. S. stunian, to make a din, resound. Grein, ii. 490. - A. S. stun (written gestun, the prefix ge- making no difference), a STUDY, application to a subject, careful attention, with the wish to learn. (F., - L.) M. E. studie, Will. of Palerne, 2981, 4038, 4056. - O. F. estudie, later estude, mod. F. étude, study (Littré). - Lat. studium, cagerness, zeal, application, study. Prob. for spudium*, groan. Further allied to Lithuan. stenëti, Russ. stenate, Gk. oréveup. to groan, Skt. stan, to sound, to thunder. - & STA, STAN, to make Teut. base is STUT, as shewn in Goth. stantan. From & STUD, to a din; see Stentorian. Fick, i. 824. Der. a-stony, a-stound, q. v.; and see a-ston-ish.

STUNTED, hindered in growth. (E.) 'Like stunted hide-bound trees;' Pope, Misc. Poems, Macer, l. 11. Made from the A. S. adj. stunt, dull, obtuse, stupid; hence, metaphorically, useless, not well grown. The proper form of the verb is stint, made from stunt by vowel-change; see Stint. Cf. Icel. stuttr (put for stuntr by assimilation), short, stunted; O. Swed. stunt, cut short (Ihre); shewing that the peculiar sense is rather Scand. than E.

STUPEFY, to deaden the perception, deprive of sensibility. (F., - L.) Less correctly stupify. Spenser has stupefide, F. Q. v. 3. 17. - F. stupefier, to stupefy, found in the 16th cent., but omitted by Cotgrave (Littre). This verb is due to the F. pp. stupefait, formed from Lat. stupefactus, stupefied; there being no such Lat. word as stupefacere, but only stupefacere, and even the latter is rarely found except in the pp. and in the pass form. - Lat. stupe-, stem of stupere, to be amazed; and facere (pp. factus), to make. See Stupendous Der. stupefact-ion, from F. stupefaction, from Lat. acc. stupefactionem; also stupefact-ive.

STUPENDOUS, amazing. (I..) In Milton, P. L. x. 351. Englished from Lat. stupendus, amazing, to be wondered at, fut. pass. part. of stupere, to be amazed, to be struck still with amazement. β. Formed from a base STUP, due to \checkmark STAP, to make firm, to fix, extension of \checkmark STA, to stand. Cf. Skt. sthipaya, to set, place, causal of sthå, to stand. γ. Similarly Gk. ἐταφον. I was astonished, and Skt. stambh, to make immoveable, to stupefy, are from \STABH, to make firm, a similar extension of \STA, to stand; see Stand. Note also Skt. stubh, stumbh, to stupefy. Fick, i. 821, Curtius, i. 270. Der. stupendous-ly, -ness; also stup-or, sb., Phillips, ed. 1706, from Lat. stupor, sb., amazement; and see stup-id, stupe-fact-ion.

STUPID, insensible, senseless, dull. (F., - L.) In Wint. Tale, iv. 4. 409. - F. stupide, 'stupid;' Cot. - Lat. stupidus, senseless. - Lat. stupere, to be amazed; see Stupendous. Der. stupid-ly, stupid-ness; also stupid-i-ty, from F. stupidité, 'stupidity,' Cot., from Lat. acc. stupiditatem.

STURDÝ, resolute, stout, firm. (F., - L.?) word has suffered considerable change; it seems to have been influenced by some notion of relationship with stout, with which it is not connected. The true sense is rash or reckless. M.E. sturdi, inconsiderate, Chaucer, C. T. 8573; stordy, Rob. of Glouc. p. 157, l. 7; stourdy, p. 186, l. 2, p. 212, l. 20. — O. F. estourdi, 'dulled, amazed, astonished . . heedless, inconsiderate, unadvised, . . rash, retchless, or careless; 'Cot. Pp. of estourdir, 'to astonish, amaze;' id. Mod. F. étourdir, Span. aturdir, Ital. stordire, to stun, amaze, surprise. β. Of doubtful origin; Diez explains it from Lat. torpidus, torpid, dull, whence might easily have been formed a Low Lat. extorpidire *, to numb, and this might have been contracted to extordire * in accordance with known laws, by the loss of p as in F. tiède from Lat. tepidus. The Lat. extorpescere is 'to grow numb,' and extorpidire * would be the causal form.

Y. Another suggestion, also in Diez, but afterwards given up by him, is to derive it from Lat. turdus, a thrush, because the Span. proverb tener cabezo de tordo = to have a thrush's head, to be easily stupefied. In the latter case, the prefix es- = Lat. ex-, can hardly be explained, See Torpid.

sturding, -ness.

STURGEON, a large fish. (F., -Low Lat., -O. H. G.) M. E. sturgiun, Havelok, 753. - O. F. esturgeon, later estourgeon, 'a sturgeon;' Cot. -Low Lat. sturionem, acc. of sturio, a sturgeon. β. Of Teut. origin; the lit. sense is 'stirrer,' from its habits. 'From the quality of floundering at the bottom it has received its name; which comes from the G. verb stören, signifying to wallow in the mud; Buffon, tr. pub. at London, 1792. — O. H. G. sturo, sturjo, M. H. G. stür, G. stör, a sturgeon. — O. H. G. storen, stæren, to spread, stir, G. stören, to trouble, disturb, rake, rummage, poke about. So also Swed. and Dan. stör, a sturgeon, from Swed. störa, to stir; Icel. styrja. If there be any doubt as to the etymology, it is quite set at rest by the A.S. form of the word, viz. styria, a sturgeon, also spelt stiriga, Wright's Voc. i. 55, col. 2, 65, col. 2. This word means 'stirrer,' from A.S. styrian, to stir, agitate; see Stir.

STUTTER, to stammer. (Scand.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. It is the frequentative of stut, which was once commonly used in the same sense. 'Her felow did stammer and stut;' Elynour Rummyng, l. 339. 'I stutte, I can nat speake my wordes redyly; Palsgrave. M. E. stoten; the F. s'yl ne bue is glossed 'bote he stote' = unless he stutter; Wright's Voc. i. 173, l. 6.—Icel. stauta, to beat, strike; also, to read stutteringly; Swed. stöta, to strike, push, hit against; Dan. stöde, to push, jolt, jog, trip against, stumble on. + G. stossen, to strike.

+ Goth. stautan, to strike.

B. Thus the orig. sense of stut is to

strike; whence also Lat. tundere, to beat (pt. t. tu-tud-i), Skt. tud, to strike, the initial s being lost in Skt. and Lat. See Benfey; Fick, i. 826. Der. stutter-er, stutter-ing. From the same root are con-tuse,

ob-tuse, pierce; also stoat, q. v., stot. STY (1), an enclosure for swine. (E.) M. E. stie, stye, Chaucer, STY (1), an enclosure for swine. (E.) M. E. site, stye, Chaucer, C. T. 7411; sti, Ancren Riwle, p. 128, l. 1. – A. S. stigo, a sty. In a glossary printed in Wright's Voc. i. 286, col. 2, we find: 'Incipit de suibus,' followed by: 'Vistrina, stigo;' where a sty is doubtless meant. Somner gives the form stige, without a reference. In Thorpe's Diplomatarium, p. 612, we have: 'gif cnih binnan stig sitte' = if a servant sit within the recess; where it appears to mean a place set apart for men of rank, perhaps with a raised step. + Icel. stia, sti, a sty, a kennel; svinsti, a swine-sty; stia, to pen. + Dan. sti, a path; also, a sty, pen. + Swed. stia, 'a sty, cabbin to keep hogs or geese in; whence gasstia (a goose-pen), suinstia (a swinesty), Widegren; O. Swed. stia, stiga (Ihre); Swed. dial. sti, steg, a pen for swine, goats, or sheep (Rietz). Rietz also cites Du. svijn-stige. + G. steige, a stair, steps, stile, stair-case; also a hen-roost, chicken-coop; O. H. G. stiga, a pen for small cattle, also a sow's litter (whilst lying in the sty).

6. All from Teut type STIGA a pen for cattle, Fick, i. 348. Inter notes that the word was used to mean a pen for any kind of domestic animal; and its application to pigs is probleter than its other uses. The reason for the name is not clear, though it must have been from the notion of rows or layers rising above the ground or one another, or from the use of a row of stakes; cf. Gk. oroixos below. Just as Ettmüller derives A.S. stigo from stigan, to climb, so Rietz derives Swed. stia from stiga, to climb, and Fick (iii. 348) derives G. steige from G. steigen, to climb. verb to sty, M. E. stizen, to climb, was once common in E., but is now obsolete; the forms of it are A.S. stigan, Du. stijen, Icel. stiga, Swed. stiga, Dan. stige, G. steigen, Goth. steigan, and it is a strong verb. Further cognate with Gk. στείχειν, to climb, to go; whence the sb. στοίχος, a row, a file of soldiers, also (in Xenophon) a row of poles with hunting-nets into which the game was driven (i.e. a pen or sty). -✓ STIGII, to climb; Fick, i. 826. Der. (from same root) sty (2), stile (1), stirrup, stair, acro-stic, di-stich, ve-stige.

STY (2), a small inflamed tumour on the edge of the eye-lid. (E.) The A.S. name was stigend. This is shewn by the entry 'Ordeolus, stigend' in Wright's Voc. i. p. 20, l. 12; where ordeolus = Lat. hordeolus, a sty in the eye. This stigend is merely the pres. part. of stigen, to climb, rise, and signifies 'rising,' i. e. swelling up. For the verb stigen, see Sty (1). β . As stigend is properly a pres. part., it was really a short way of saying stigend eage = a rising eye, which have been used in full since we meet with it again. phrase must also have been used in full, since we meet with it again in later English in the slightly corrupted form styany, where the whole phrase is run into one word. This word was readily misunderstood as meaning sty on eye, and, as on eye seemed unnecessary, the simple form sty soon resulted. We meet with 'styanye, or a perle in the eye, Prompt. Parv.; 'the styonie, sycosis,' Levins, ed. 1570 (which is a very late example); also 'Styony, disease growyng within the eyeliddes, sycosis, Huloet (cited in Wheatley's ed. of Levins). Y. Cognate words are Low G. stieg, stige, a sty in the eye, from stigen, to rise; Norweg. stig, sti, stigje, sty, also called stigköyna (where köyna = a pustule, from Icel. kaun, a sore), from the verb stiga,

STYLE (1), a pointed tool for engraving or writing, mode of writing, manner of expression, way, mode. (F., -L.) M. E. stile, Chaucer, C. T. 10419, where it rimes with stile in the sense of way over a hedge. - F. stile, style, 'a stile, form or manner of indicting. the pin of a pair of writing-tables;' Cot. - Lat. stilus, an iron-pointed peg used for writing on wax tablets; also, a manner of writing. The orig. sense is 'that which pricks or punctures;' sti-lus stands for stig-lus*, just as sti-mulus is for stig-mulus*.

The spelling style is false; it ought to be stile. The mistake is due to the common error of writing the Lat, word as stylus. This error was due to some late writers who, imagining that the Gk. στῦλος, a pillar, must be the original of Lat. stilus, took upon themselves to use the Gk. στύλος with the sense of the Lat. word. As a fact, the Gk. $\sigma\tau\hat{\nu}\lambda$ os, a pillar, post, has a distinctly different sense as well as a different form, and comes from a different root, viz. STU, by-form of \checkmark STA, to stand, just as Gk. στήλη, a pillar, comes from the \checkmark STA itself. β. But note, that β. But note, that when the E. style is used, as it sometimes is, in botany or dialling, it Der. style, verb. then represents the Gk. στῦλος; see Style (2).

styl-ish, -ly, -ness.

STYLE (2), in botany, the middle part of a pistil of a flower.

(Gk.) 1. 'Style, or stylus, among herbalists, that middle bunching push, jolt, jog, trip against, stumble on. + G. stossen, to strike. out part of the flower of a plant, which sticks to the fruit or seed; + Goth. stautan, to strike.

β. Thus the orig. sense of stut is to Phillips, ed. 1706. - Gk. στολος, a pillar, a long upright body like a strike, strike against, trip; and stutter - to keep on tripping up. The φ pillar; see further under Style (1). Not connected with Lat. stitus,

as is often imagined. 2. Another sense may be noted; 'in dialling, under. - Lat. sub, under; and iacēre, to lie. Iacēre is due to iacēre style is a line whose shadow on the plane of the dial shews the true hour-line, and it is the upper edge of the gnomon, cock, or needle; Phillips, ed. 1706. Here style orig. meant the gnomon itself, and answers rather to Gk. στῦλος than to Lat. stilus. Some difficulty has resulted from the needless confusion of these two unrelated words. Der. styl-ar, pertaining to the pin of a dial. STYPTIC, astringent, that stops bleeding. (F., - L., - Gk.)

Spelt styptick in Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxiv. c. 13, and in Cotgrave. - F. styptique, 'styptick,' Cot. - Lat. stypticus. - Gk. στυπτικός, astringent. - Gk. στύφειν, to contract, draw together, also, to be astringent; orig. to make hard or firm; allied to στύπος, a stump, stem, block, so called because firmly set. Gk. στύπος is allied to

E. Stub, q. v. And see Stop.

SUASION, advice, (F.,-L.) In Sir T. More's Works, p. 157,

1. 5. - F. suasion, 'persuasion,' Cot. - Lat. suasionem, acc. of suasio,

constant of suader to persuade. - Lat. suadus. persuasion. - Lat. suasus, pp. of suadere, to persuade. - Lat. suadus, persuasive; orig. 'pleasant;' allied to Lat. suauis (put for suad-vis*), sweet. See Suave. Der. suas-ive, a coined word; suas-ive-ly, suavish-ness; see also dis-suade, per-suade.

SUAVE, pleasant, agreeable. (F., - L.) Not common; the derived word suavity is in earlier use, in Cotgrave. - F. suave, 'sweet, pleasant, Cot. - Lat suauis, sweet; put for suad-vis*, and allied to E. Sweet, q. v. Der. suav-ity, from F. suavité, 'suavity,' Cot., from

Lat. acc. suauitatem.

SUB-, a common prefix. (L.; or F..-L.) Lat. sub-, prefix (whence F. sub-); Lat. sub, prep., under. The Lat. sup-er, above, is certainly a comparative form from sub (orig. sup*), and corresponds, in some measure, to Skt. upari, above. As to the connection of super with upari there can be no doubt, but the prefixed s in Lat. s-uper has not been explained. [Perhaps the s corresponds to Goth. us, out, so that s-ub means 'from under;' or we may suppose (with Benfey) that s-ub = sa ub, where sa is simply the def. article, corresponding to Skt. sa, demonst. pronoun.] Certainly Lat. super is allied to E. over; and Lat. sub to E. up. See further under Over and Up.

3. 'Sub, it is true, means generally below, under; but, like the Gk. hypó (bnó), it is used in the sense of 'from below,' and thus may seem to have two meanings diametrically opposed to each other, below and upward. Submittere means to place below, to lay down, to submit; sublevare, to lift from below, to raise up. Summus, a superl. of sub, hypatos (υπατοε), a superl. of hypo (ὑπό), do not mean the lowest, but the highest; 'Max Müller, Lectures, ii. 310, ed. 1875. And see Hypo-. 7. Sub-, prefix, becomes suc- before c following, suf- before f, sug- before g, sum- before m, sup- before p (though sup is rather the orig. form), sur- before r. And see Sus. Der sub-ter-, prefix; sup-er-, prefix; sup-ra-, prefix; sur-, prefix (French); and see sum, supreme, soprano, sovereign, sup-ine. Doublet, hypo-, prefix.

SUBACID, somewhat acid. (L.) Richardson gives an example from Arbuthnot, Of Aliments, c. 3. — Lat. subacidus, somewhat acid, lit. 'under acid.' See Sub- and Acid.

SUBALTERN, subordinate, inferior to another. (F., -L.) 'Subaltern magistrates and officers of the crown; Sidney, Arcadia, b. iii (R.) 'Subalterne, vnder another;' Minsheu, ed. 1627. - F. subalterne, adj., 'subalterne, secondary;' Cot. - Lat. subalternus, subordinate. -Lat. sub, under, and alter, another; with adj. suffix -nus (Aryan -na). See Sub- and Alter. Der. subaltern, sb., a subordinate; put for

subaltern officer.
SUBAQUEOUS, under water. (L.) In Pennant's Brit. Zoology, on swallows (R.) A coined word; from Lat. sub, under, and agua, water; see Sub- and Aquatic. The true Lat. word is subaquaneus. SUBDIVIDE, to divide again into smaller parts. (L.) 'Sub-divided into verses;' Fuller's Worthies, Kent (R.) - Lat. subdividere, lit. to divide under. See Sub- and Divide. Der. subdivis-ion.

SUBDUE, to reduce, conquer, tame, soften. (F., -L.) In Pals-Subdue, to reduce, conquer, tame, soften. (F., -L.) In Pals-in Sir T More. Works. p. 962, l. 4. The M.E. form was grave; and in Sir T. More, Works, p. 962, 1.4. The M.E. form was soduen, and this was afterwards altered to subduen for the greater clearness, by analogy with the numerous words beginning with sub-. We find 'schal be sodued' in Trevisa, iii. 123, l. 7, where two other MSS. have soduwed, sudewide, but Caxton's (later) edition has subdued.

O. F. souduire, 'to seduce,' Cot.; but the older sense must rather have been to subdue. Roquefort gives the pres. part. souduians (plural), seductive, with a quotation. — Lat. subducere, to draw away, withdraw, remove; hence to carry off, and so to overpower. [Formed like F. reduire from Lat. reducere, seduire from seducere.] — Lat. sub, from below, hence away; and duere, to lead, carry; see Sub- and Duke. ¶ The true Lat. words for the sense of 'subdue' are rather subdere and subicere, but subdue is clearly not derived from either of these. Der. subdu-er, subdu-al, subdu-able. SUB-EDITOR; from Sub- and Editor.

SUBJACENT, lying beneath. (L.) In Boyle's Works, vol. i.

to cast, throw. See Sub- and Jet (1); and see Subject.

SUBJECT, laid or situate under, under the power of another, liable, disposed, subservient. (F., - L.) The spelling has been brought nearer to Latin, but the word was taken from French. O. F. word was also, at one time, re-spelt, to bring it nearer to Latin. M. E. suget, adj., Wyclif, Rom. xiii. 1; sugget, subget, sb., Chaucer, C.T. 8358. — O.F. suiet, suiect, later subiect, 'a subject, vassall;' Cot. Mod. F. sujet. — Lat. subjectus, subject; pp. of subjecte, to place under, put under, subject. - Lat. sub, under; and iacere, to cast, throw, put. See Sub- and Jet (1). Der. subject, sb., M. E. subget, as above; subject, verb, spelt subiecte in Palsgrave; subject-ion, M. E. subiectioun, Chaucer, C. T. 14384, from O. F. subjection, 'subjection,' Cot., from Lat. acc. subiectionem; subject-ive, from Lat. subiectiuus; subject-ive-ly, subjective-ness; subject-iv-i-ty, a late coinage.

SUBJOIN, to join on at the end, annex, affix. (F., -L.) In Cotgrave. - O. F. subioindre, 'to subjoin;' Cot. - Lat. subiungere, to sub-

join. See Sub- and Join. And see subjunct-ive.

SUBJUGATE, to being under the yoke. (L.) Lat. subiugatus, pp. of subiugare, to bring under the yoke. - Lat. sub-, under; and iugum, a yoke, cognate with E. yoke; see Sub- and Yoke. Der. subjugat-or, from Lat. subjugator; subjugat-ion, from F. subjugation, 'a subduing,' Cot., from Lat. acc. subjugationem*, not

SUBJUNCTIVE, denoting that mood of a verb which expresses contingency. (L.) Spelt subiunctive, Minsheu, ed. 1627. - Lat. subiunctiuus, subjunctive, lit. joining on at the end, from its use in dependent clauses. - Lat. subiunct-us, pp. of subiungere, to subjoin; see Subjoin

SUBLEASE, an under-lease. (F., -L.; with L. prefix.) From

Sub- and Lease.

SUBLET, to let, as a tenant, to another. (Hybrid; L. and E.)

From Sub- and Let (1).

SUBLIME, lofty, majestic. (F., -L.) In Spenser, F. Q. v. 8. 30. As a term of alchemy, the verb to sublime is much older; Chaucer has subliming, C. T. 10238; also sublimatorie, id. 16261; these are rather taken directly from Lat. sublimare and sublimatorium than through the F., as it was usual to write on alchemy in Latin.]-F. sublime, 'sublime,' Cot.-Lat. sublimis, lofty, raised on high.

β. A difficult word; prob. it means passing under the lintel or cross-piece of a door, hence reaching up to the lintel, tall, high; if so, the part -limis is connected with limus, transverse, limes, a boundary, limen, a threshold. See Sub- and Limit. Der. sublime-ly; sublim-i-ty, from F. sublimité, 'sublimity,' Cot., from Lat. acc. sublimitatem. Also sublime, verb, in alchemy = Lat. sublimare, lit. to elevate; sublim-ate, verb and sb., sublim-at-ion, sublim-at-or-y.

SUBLUNAR, under the moon, earthly. (L.) In Milton, P. L. iv. 777. Coined from Sub- and Lunar. Der. sublunar-y, Howell,

Instructions for Foreign Travel (1642), sect. vi. parag. 7. **SUBMARINE**, under or in the sea. (Hybrid; L. and F., -L.) Rich. gives a quotation from Boyle's Works, vol. iii. p. 342. It occurs in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, where it is said to have been used by Bacon. Coined from Sub- and Marine.

BUBMERGE, to plunge under water, overflow with water. (F., -L.) In Shak. Antony, ii. 5. 94. - F. submerger, 'to submerge;' Cot. - Lat. submergere (pp. submersus); see Sub- and Merge. Der. submerg-ence; submers-ion, from L. submersion, 'a submersion,' Cot., from Lat. acc. submersionem; also submerse, from the pp. submersus;

SUBMIT, to refer to the judgment of another, yield, surrender.

(L.) 'I submyt myselfe, Ie me submets;' Palsgrave. 'Ye been submitted;' Chaucer, C. T. 4455. It may have been taken from F. in the first instance, but, if so, was early conformed to the Lat. spelling - Lat. submittere, to let down, submit, bow to - Lat. sub-, under, down; and mittere, to send (pp. missus); see Sub- and Missile. Der. submission, from O. F. soubmission, 'submission,' Cot., from Lat. acc. submissionem; submiss-ive, -ly, -ness; submiss, Spenser, F. Q. iv. 10. 51, from Lat. pp. submissus.

SUBORDINATE, lower in order or rank. (L.) 'Inferior and subordinate sorts;' Cowley, Essay 6, Of Greatness (R.) 'His next subordinate; 'Milton, P. L. v. 671. Coined as if from Lat. subordinatus*, not used, but formed (with pp. suffix) from sub ordinam, under the order or rank. Ordinam is the acc. of ordo, order, rank. See Sub- and Order. Der. subordinate, as sb., subordinate-ly; subordination, Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel (1642), sect. vi. parag. 8;

whence in-subordinat-ion.

SUBORN, to procure privately, instigate secretly, to cause to commit perjury. (F., -L.) In Spenser, F. Q. i. 12. 34. Sir T. More has subornacion, Works, p. 211 h. - F. suborner, 'to suborn,' Cot. -Lat. subornare, to furnish or supply in an underhand way or secretly. p. 177 (R.) - Lat. subiacent, stem of pres. part. of subiacere, to lie - Lat. sub, under, secretly; and ornare, to furnish, adorn. See Sub-

SUBPCENA, a writ commanding a person to attend in court under a penalty. (L.) Explained in Minsheu, ed. 1627; and much older. - Lat. sub pæná, under a penalty. - Lat. sub, under; and pæná, abl. of pana, a pain or penalty. See Sub- and Pain. Der. sub-

SUBSCRIBE, to write underneath, to sign one's name to. (L.) And subscribed their names vndre them; Sir T. More, Works, p. 3 h. -Lat. subscribere, to write under, sign one's name to. - Lat. sub, under; and scribere, to write. See Sub- and Scribe. Der. subscrib-er; subscript, from the pp. subscriptus; subscript-ion, from O. F. soubscription, 'a subscription or subscribing,' Cot., from Lat. acc. subscriptionem.

SUBSECTION, an under-section, subdivision of a subject. (Hybrid; L. and F., -L.) From Sub- and Section.

SUBSEQUENT, following after. (L.) In Troil. i. 3. 334, and Milton, Samson, 325. - Lat. subsequent-, stem of pres. part. of subsequi, to follow close after. - Lat. sub, under, close after; and sequi, to follow. See Sub- and Sequel. Der. subsequent-ly.

SUBSERVE, to serve subordinately. (L.) In Milton, Samson, 57. Englished from Lat. subservire, to serve under a person. - Lat. sub, under; and servire; see Sub- and Serve. Der. subservi-ent. from Lat. subservient-, stem of pres. part. of subserviere; subservient-ly, subservience.

SUBSIDE, to settle down. (L.) Phillips, ed. 1706, has subside, subsidence. — Lat. subsidere, to settle down. — Lat. sub, under; and sidere, to settle, allied to sedere, to sit, which latter is cognate with E. sit. See Sub- and Sit. Der. subsid-ence, from Lat. subsidentia, a

settling down. And see subsidy.

SUBSIDY, assistance, aid in money. (F., - L.) In Shak.

2 Hen. VI, iv. 7. 25, iv. 8. 45. M. E. subsidie, The Crowned King,

1. 36, pr. in App. to P. Plowman, C-text, p. 525; the date of the poem is about A. D. 1415. I have little doubt that it is derived from an old Norman-French subsidie*, though the usual F. form is subside, as in Cotgrave and Palsgrave.—Lat. subsidium, a body of troops in reserve, aid, assistance. The lit. sense is 'that which sits behind or in reserve;' from Lat. sub, under, behind, and sedère, to sit, cognate with E. sit; see Sub- and Sit; and see Subside. Cf. Lat. præsidium, ob-sidium, from the same verb. Der. subsidi-ar-y, from Lat.

subsidiarius, belonging to a reserve; subsid-ise, a coined verb.

SUBSIST, to live, continue. (F., -L.) In Shak. Cor. v. 6. 73.

-F. subsister, 'to subsist, abide;' Cot. - Lat. subsistere, to stand still, stay, abide. - Lat. sub, under, but here used with very slight force; and sistere, orig. to set, make to stand, but also used in the sense to stand. Sistere is the causal of stare, to stand; prob. a reduplicated form, put for sti-stere*; and stare is from \sqrt{STA} , to stand; see Sub- and Stand. Der. subsist-ence, from F. subsistence, 'subsistence, continuance,' Cot., from Lat. subsistentia; subsist-ent, from the stem

of the pres. part. of subsistere. SUBSOIL, the under-soil. (Hybrid; L. and F.,-L.)

Sub- and Soil.

SUBSTANCE, essential part, matter, body. (F., -L.) M. E. substance, substance, Chaucer, C. T. 14809. - F. substance, 'substance,' substance,' Cot. - Lat. substantia, essence, material, substance. - Lat. substanti-, crude form of pres. part. of substure, to be present, exist, lit. to stand beneath.—Lat. sub, beneath; and stare, to stand, from \checkmark STA, to stand. See Sub- and Stand. Der. substanti-al, M. E. substancial, Gower, C. A. iii. 92, l. 10, from F. substantiel, from Lat. adj. substantialis; substanti-al-ly; substanti-ate, a coined word. Also substant-ive, M. E. substantif, P. Plowman, C. iv. 345, from F. substantif (Littré), from Lat. substantiuus, self-existent, that which denotes existence, used of the 'substantive' verb esse, and afterwards extended, as a grammatical term, to nouns substantive as distinct from nouns adjective.

SUBSTITUTE, one person put in place of another (F.-L.) Orig. used as a pp. 'This pope may be deposed, and another substitute in his rome;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 1427 f. Hence used as a verb. 'They did also substytute other;' id. p. 831 d. - F. substitute, 'a what it that 'Cat' and the substitute of the property of substitute of the property of substitute of the property of substitute of the property of substitute of the property of substitute of the property of the propert substitute; Cot. - Lat. substitutus, one substituted; pp. of substituere, to lay under, put in stead of. - Lat. sub, under, in place of; and statuere, to place, pp. statutus; see Sub- and Statute. Der. substitute, verb, as above; substitut-ion, Gower, C.A. iii. 178, l. 29, F. substitution

(Cot.), from Lat. acc. substitutionem.

SUBSTRATUM, an under stratum. (L.) Lat. substratum, neut. of substratus, pp. of substerners, to spread under. See Sub- and Stratum.

SUBTEND, to extend under or be opposite to. (L.) Phillips, ed. 1706, gives subtended and subtense as mathematical terms; subtense is in Blount, ed. 1674. - Lat. subtendere (pp. subtensus), to stretch beneath. - Lat. sub, under; and tendere, to stretch; see Sub- and Tend. Der. subtense, from pp. subtensus. And see hypotenuse.

and Ornament. Der. suborn-er; subornat-ion, from F. subornation, SUBTER-, under, secretly. (L.) Formed from Lat. sub, under, 'a subornation,' Cot.

by help of the suffix -ter, which is properly a comparative suffix, as

607

by help of the sum: -ter, which is properly a comparative sums, as in in-ter; see Inter., Other.

SUBTERFUGE, an evasion, artifice to escape censure. (F., -L.)
In Bacon, Life of Henry VII, ed. Lumby, p. 182, l. 18. -F. subterfuge, a subterfuge, a shift; Cot. - Low Lat. subterfugium, a subterfuge (Ducange). - Lat. subterfuge, to escape secretly. - Lat. subter, secretly; and fugere, to fice; see Subtor- and Fugitive. SUBTERRANEAN, SUBTERRANEOUS, underground.

(L.) Both forms are in Phillips, ed. 1706. Blount, ed. 1674, has subterrany and subterraneous. Both are formed from Lat, subterraneus, underground; the former by adding -an (= Lat. -anus) after e, the latter by changing -us to -ous. - Lat. sub, under; and terr-a, the earth;

with suffix -an-eus. See Sub- and Terrace.

SUPTILE, fine, rare, insinuating, sly, artful. (F., - L.) Pronounced [sut-1]. The word was formerly spelt without b, but this was sometimes inserted to bring it nearer to the Lat. form. We also meet with the spellings subtil, subtile. M. E. soiil, sotel, Chaucer, C. T. 1056; subtil, id. 2051; the Six-text edition has the spellings sotil, sotyl, subtil, subtile, sotel, soutil, Group A, 1054, 2049. - O.F. sutil, soutil (Burguy), later subtil, 'subtill,' Cot. - Lat. subtilis, fine, thin, slender, precise, accurate, subtle. B. It is gen. thought that the orig, sense of subtilis is 'finely woven,' from sub, beneath (= closely?), orig. sense of subtitis is 'nnely woven, from sub, beneath (= closely t), and tela, a web. Tēla stands for texla*, from texere, to weave. See Sub- and Text. Der. subtil-y (sometimes subtile-less); also subtile-ty or subtil-ty, M. E. soteltee, sotelte, P. Plowman, B. xv. 76, from O. F. sotilleté (Littré), also subtilité, from Lat. acc. subtilitatem.

¶ Note that the pronunciation without b agrees with the orig. M. E. form.

SUBTRACT, to take away a part from the whole. (L.) Minsheu, ed. 1627. - Lat. subtract-us, pp. of subtrahere, to draw away underneath, to subtract. - Lat. sub, under; and trahere (pp. tractus), to draw. See Sub- and Trace. Der. subtract-ion (as if from F. subtraction *, not used), from Lat. acc. subtractionem; subtract-ive; also subtrahend, in Minsheu, a number to be subtracted, from Lat.

subtrahend-us, fut. pass. part. of subtrahere.

SUBURB, SUBURBS, the confines of a city. (L.) Commonly used in the pl. form. 'The suburbes of the towne;' Fabyan's Chron. c. 219. - Lat. suburbium, the suburb of a town. - Lat. sub, under (here near); and urbi-, crude form of urbs, a town, city; see Sub- and Urban. Der. suburb-an, from Lat. suburbanus.

SUBVERT, to overthrow, ruin, corrupt. (F., -L.; or L.) M. E. subuerten, Wyclif, Titus, iii. 11. - F. subvertir, 'to subvert.'- Lat. subuertere (pp. subuersus), to turn upside down, overthrow, lit. to turn from beneath. - Lat. sub, from under; and uertere, to turn. See Sub- and Verse. Der. subversion, F. subversion, 'a subversion,

Cot., from Lat. acc. subversionem; subversive.

SUCCEED, to follow next in order, take the place of, to prosper. (F., -L.) Better spelt succede. M.E. succeden, Chaucer, C. T. 8508. - F. succeder, 'to succeded,' Cot. - Lat. succedere (pp. successus), to go beneath or under, follow after. - Lat. suc- (for sub before c), under; and cedere, to go; see Sub- and Cede. Der. success, an issue or result, whether good or bad (now chiefly only of a good result), as in 'good or ill successe,' Ascham, Schoolmaster, pt. i, ed. Arber, p. 35, from O. F. succes, 'success,' Cot., from Lat. successum, acc. of successus, result, event; success-ful, success-ful-ly. Also success-or, M. E. successour, Rob. of Glouc. p. 507, l. 9, F. successeur, from Lat. acc. successorem, one who succeeds; success-ion, F. succession, 'succession,' Cot., from Lat. acc. successionem; success-ion-al; success-ive, F. successif, 'successive,' from Lat. successiuus; success-ive-ly. Also succed-an-e-ous, explained by Phillips, ed. 1706. as 'succeding, or coming in the room of another,' from Lat. succedaneus, that which supplies the place of another; succed-an-e-um, sb., neut. of succedaneus.

SUCCINCT, concise. (L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. - Lat. succintus, prepared, short, small, contracted; pp. of succingers, to gird below, tuck up, gird up, furnish. - Lat suc- (for sub before c). under, below; and cingere, to gird; see Sub- and Cincture. Der. succinct-ly, succinct-ness

SUCCORY, chicory. (F., -L., -Gk.) Of cykory or succory Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Helth, b. ii. c. 8. Minsheu gives succory 'Of cykory or succory,' cichory, and chicory. Succory is a corruption of cichory, now usually called chicory; see Chicory.

SUCCOUR, to assist, relieve. (F., - L.) M. E. socouren, Will. of Paleme, 1186. - O. F. sucurre, soscorre (Burguy), later secourir, as in Cotgrave; the change to e is no improvement. - Lat. subcurrere. succurrere, to run under, run up to, run to the aid of, aid, succour. Lat. sub, under, up to; and currere, to run; see Sub- and Current. Der. succour-er. Also succour, sb., M. E. sucurs, Ancren Riwle, p. 244, l. 9, from O. F. socors, later secours, as in Cotgrave, from Lat. subcursus, succursus, pp. of succurrere.

succulent, 'succulent;' Cot. - Lat. succulentus, suculentus, full of juice; formed with suffix -lentus from succu-s, sucu-s, juice (the gen. is succi, but there is a collateral form with u-stem, found in the gen. pl. sucuum). B. Sucus is prob. cognate with Gk. δπόs, juice, sap; perhaps with E. sap; see Opium and Sap. The root of Lat. sucus is SUK, appearing in sugere (pp. suc-tus), to suck, which is cognate with E. Suck, q. v. SUCCUMB, to yield. (L.) In Butler, Hudibras, pt. i. c. 3, l. 459.—Lat. sucumbers, to lie or fall under, yield.—Lat. suc (for sub before c), under; and cumbere, to lie, a nasalised form allied to cubare, to lie. See Sub- and Incubus, Incumbent.

608

SUCH, of a like kind. (E.) M.E. swile, swile, swileh, swich, such (with numerous other forms, for which see Stratmann). We find swulc, swile in Layamon, 31585, 1375; swilch, Reliquiæ Antiquæ, i. 131; swich, such, Chaucer, C. T. 3 (see Six-text). It will thus be seen that the orig. I was lost, and the final c weakened to ch. The forms swulc, swilc are from A.S. swylc, swilc, swelc, such, Grein, ii. 513. xorms swuie, swile are trom A.S. swyle, swile, suele, such, Grein, ii. 513. + O. Sax. sulie. + O. Fries, selie, selk, sullik, sulch, suk. + Du. zulk. + Icel. slikr. + Dan. slig. + Swed. slik; O. Swed. salik (Ihre). + G. solch; O. H. G. solch. + Goth. swaletiks. β. The Goth. swaletiks is simply compounded of swa, so, and leiks, like; and all the Teut. forms admit of a similar explanation. Thus such is for so-like, of which it is a corruption. See So and Like; and cf. Which.

SUCK, to draw in with the mouth, imbibe, esp. milk. (E.) M. E. souken, Chaucer, C. T. 8326; once a strong verb, with pt. t. sek or sec, Ancren Riwle, p. 330, l. 6, pp. i-soke (for i-soken), Trevisa, iii. 267, l. 12.—A. S. sican, strong verb, pt. t. seic, pp. socen; Grein, ii. 492, Matt. xxi. 16, Luke, xi. 27. There is also a form sigan, and there is a double form of the Teut. base, viz. SUK and SUG. Of the former, we find examples in A. S. súcan, E. suck, cognate with Lat. sugere. Of the latter, we have examples in A. S. súgan, Icel. sjúga, suga (pt. t. saug, pp. sokinn), Dan. suge, Swed. suga, G. saugen, O. H. G. sugan; which is the prevailing type. We find also W. sugno, to suck, sug, juice; Irish sughaim, I suck in, sugh, juice; Gael. sug, to suck, sugh, juice; cf. Lat. sucus, sucus, juice, **B**. The root has a double form, SUK and SUG, Fick, i. 801; and this is best accounted for by supposing them to be both extensions from the \sqrt{SU} , to generate, also to express somajuice, as seen in Skt. su (with these senses) and in the Skt. sb. so-ma, juice, nectar. This root appears in E. Son, q. v. The words succulent, opium, sap, are all related. Der. suck, verb, suck-er, sb.; suck-le, Cor. i. 3. 44, a frequentative form, with the usual suffix -le; suck-l-ing, M. E. sokling or sokeling, spelt sokelynge in Prompt. Parv., formed with dimin suffix -ing from the form sokel = one who sucks, where the -el is the suffix of the agent (so that it is not a parallel form to duck-l-ing, which is merely a double dimin. from duck).

Also honey-suckle, q.v.; suc-t-ion, q.v. SUCTION, the act or power of sucking. (F., -L.) In Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 191. - F. suction, 'a sucking;' Cot. Formed, as if from

L. suctio*, from suctus, pp. of sugere, to suck; see Suck.
SUDATORY, a sweating bath. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., cd. 1674. Rare. Rich. gives an example from Holyday, Juvenal, p. 224. - Lat. sudatorium, a sweating-bath; neut. of sudatorius, serving for sweating.

-Lat. sudatori-, crude form of sudator, a sweater. -Lat. sudare, to sweat, allied to E. Sweat, q. v.; with suffix -tor of the agent. See sudorific

SUDDEN, unexpected, abrupt, hasty. (F., - L.) M. E. sodain, sodein, soden, Chaucer, C. T. 4841; sodeynliche, suddenly, King Alice Co. saunder, 3568. - O. F. sodain, sudain, mod. F. soudain, sudden. Cf. Prov. soptament, suddenly (Bartsch); Ital. subitano (also subitaneo). - Low Lat. subitanus*, for Lat. subitaneus, sudden; extended from subitus, sudden, lit. 'that which has come stealthily,' orig. pp. of subire, to go or come stealthily. - Lat. sub, under, stealthily; and ire, to go,

from ϕ I, to go. See Sub- and Itinerant. Der. sudden-ly, -ness.

SUDORIFIC, causing sweat. (F., -L.) 'Sudorifick herbs;'

Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 706. - F. sudorifique, causing sweat, Cot. - Lat.

sudorificus, the same. - Lat. sudori, crude form of sudor, sweat; and -ficus, making, from facere, to make. See Sweat and Fact. Der. sudorific, sb.; and see sudatory.

SUDS, boiling water mixed with soap. (E.) 'Sprinkled With suds and dish-water; Beaum. and Fletcher, Wit without Money, A. iii. sc. 1. Suds means 'things sodden;' and is formed as a pl. from sud, derived from the base of sodden, pp. of Seethe, q.v. from sud, derived from the base of sodden, pp. of Seethe, q.v. Hence Gascoigne uses suddes metaphorically, in the sense of 'worth-less things;' see Gascoigne's Works, ed. Hazlit, ii. 310, l. 9. In the suds = in the middle of a wash, is a proverbial expression for being in a sulky temper; cf. prov. E. sudded, flooded. Cf. O. Du. zode, a seething, boiling, Hexham; Icel. sod, water in which meat has been sodden; and see Sod.

SUE, to prosecute at law. (F., = L.) The orig. sense is merely to follow; it was technically used as a law-term. Spelt sewe in Palssuds = in the middle of a wash, is a proverbial expression for being in a sulky temper; cf. prov. E. sudded, flooded. Cf. O. Du. zode, a

SUCCULENT, juicy. (F., - L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. - F. Pgrave. M. E. suen, Wyclif, Matt. viii. 19, 22; also sewen, suwen, P. Plowman, B. xi. 21; suwen, Ancren Riwle, p. 208, l. 5. - O. F. seure, suir, sivir (with several other forms, Burguy), mod. F. suivre, to follow. Cf. Prov. segre, seguir (Bartsch), Ital. seguire, to follow.— Low Lat. sequere, to follow, substituted for Lat. sequi, to follow; see. the changes traced in Brachet. See Sequence. Der. en-sue, q. v., pur-sue; suit, suite, q. v.

SUET, the fat of an animal about the kidneys. (F., -L.) suet. 'Swëte [where w=uu], suet (due sillabe), of flesche or fysche or oper lyke, Liquamen, sumen;' Prompt. Parv. Formed with dimin. suffix-et from O. F. seu, suis (also suif, as in mod. F.), suet, fat; see Littré. Cf. Span. sebo; Ital. sevo, 'tallow, fat, sewet,' Florio. - Lat. sebum, also seuum, tallow, suet, grease. Prob. allied to Lat. sapo,

soap; see Soap.

SUFFER, to undergo, endure, permit. (F., = L.) M. E. soffren, suffren, in early use; Chaucer, C. T. 11080; Layamon, 24854 (later text). = O. F. soffrir, suffrir, mod. F. souffrir. = Lat. sufferre, to undergo, endure. = Lat. suf. (for sub before f), under; and ferre, to bear, cognate with E. bear. See Sub- and Bear (1). Der. suffer-er, suffer-ing; suffer-able; also suffer-ance or suff-rance, M. E. suffrance, Chaucer, C. T. 11100, O. F. soffrance, later souffrance, 'sufferance,' Cot., from Low Lat. sufferentia (Durange) Cot., from Low Lat. sufferentia (Ducange).

SUFFICE, to be enough. (F., -L.) M. E. suffisen, Chaucer, C. T. 9908. - F. suffis-, occurring in suffis-ant, stem of pres. part. of suffire, to suffice; cf. M. E. suffisance, sufficiency, Chaucer, C. T. 492, from F. suffisance, sufficiency. - Lat. sufficere, lit. to make or put under, hence to substitute, provide, supply, suffice — Lat. suf- (for sub before f), and facere, to make; see Sub- and Fact. Der. sufficient, Merch. Ven. i. 3. 17, from Lat. sufficient-, stem of pres. part. of sufficiere; sufficient-ly; sufficienc-y, Meas. for Meas. i. 1. 8.

SUFFIX, a letter or syllable added to a word. (L.) Modern;

used in philology. - Lat. suffixus, pp. of suffigere, to fasten on beneath. - Lat. suf- (for sub before f), and figere, to fix; see Sub- and Fix.

Der. suffix, verb.
SUFFOCATE, to smother. (L.) Orig. used as a pp. 'May he be suffocate, 2 Hen. VI, i. 1.124.—Lat. suffocatus, pp. of suffocate, to choke. Lit. to put something under the gullet, to throttle.'—Lat. suf- (for sub- before p), and faue-, stem of fauces, s. pl., the gullet, throat. [The same change from au to ō occurs in focale, a neck-cloth.] Perhaps allied to Skt. bhikú, a hole, the head of a fountain. Der. suffocat-ion, from F. suffocation, 'suffocation,' Cot., from Lat.

acc. suffocationem SUFFRACE, a vote, united prayer. (F.,-L.) In Shak. Cor. ii. 2. 142.-F. suffrage, 'a suffrage, voice;' Cot.-Lat. suffragium, a vote, voice, suffrage. Suffragium has been ingeniously explained as a broken piece such as a pot-sherd, &c., whereby the ancients recorded their votes (Vanicek). If this be right, suf- is the usual prefix (=sub), and frāgium is connected with frangere, to break, cognate with E. Break. Cf. Lat. nau-frăgium, a ship-wreck. Der. suffrag-an, M. E. suffragan, Trevisa, ii. 115, l. 9, from F. suffragant, 'a suffragant, or suffragan, a bishop's deputy,' Cot., from Lat. suffragantstem of pres. part. of suffragari, to vote for, support, assist; but suffragan may also represent the Low Lat. suffraganeus, a suffragan

SUFFUSE, to overspread or cover, as with a fluid. (L.) 'Her suffused eyes; 'Spenser, F. Q. iii. 7. 10. - Lat. suffusus, pp. of suffundbefore f), and fundere, to pour; see Sub- and Fuse. Der. suffusion, from F. suffusion, or powring upon, Cot., from Lat.

acc. suffusionem.

SUGAR, a sweet substance, esp. that obtained from a kind of cane. (F., - Span., - Arab., - Pers., - Skt.) M.E. sugre, Chaucer, C.T. 10028; in P. Plowman, B. v. 122, two MSS, read sucre, of which sugre is a weakened form. — F. sucre, 'sugar;' Cot. — Span. azwear, sugar. — Arab. sakkar, sokkar, sugar; Palmer's Pers. Dict., col. 357, Freytag's Arab. Dict. ii. 334 a; whence, by prefixing the article al, the form assokkar, accounting for the prefixed a in the Span. form. – Pers. shakar, sugar; Palmer's Pers. Dict., col. 385. - Skt. carkará, gravel, a soil abounding in stony fragments, clayed or candied sugar; Benfey, p. 936. Prob. allied to Skt. karkara, hard; cf. Lat. calculus, a pebble. See Calx. β. From the Pers. shakar are derived Gk. σάκχαρ, σάκχαρον, and Lat. saccharum. It is quite a mistake to derive F. sucre (as Brachet does) from Lat. saccharum directly. See Sac-

SUIT. SULTRY. 609

The word was really coined in England, but on a F. model. See note & also called soleyne, as explained on the same page. at the end of the article. In Blackstone's Commentaries, b. iv. c. 14 | a soleyne,' i. e. a lonely person; P. Plowman, B. (R.); in the latter sense. Rich. gives a quotation for it, in the former sense, from a tr. of Montesquieu, The Spirit of Laws, b. xiv. c. 12; the first E. translation appeared in 1749, immediately after its appearance in France. Littré says that suicide is in Richelet's Dict. in 1750, and is said to have been first used in French by Desfontaines not much earlier (1738). As remarked under Homicide, the same form has two senses, and two sources.

1. F. suicide, a coined word, from Lat. sui, of oneself, gen. case of se, self; and eidium, a slaying (as in homi-eidium), from cædere, to slay.

2. F. suicide, coined from Lat. sui, of oneself, and eida, a slayer (as in komi-eida), from eædere, to slay.

B. The Lat. sui, se is connected with Skt. sa, Gk. o, he, and with E. She; from the pronominal base SA, he. The Lat, cædere is from & SKID, to cut; see Schism. Der. suicid-al, ¶ Trench, in his English Past and Present, observes that Phillips notices the word, as a monstrous formation, in 1671, long before its appearance in French; and it is given by Blount, ed. 1674. It seems to have been suggested by the queer words suist, a selfish man, and suicism, selfishness, which had been coined at an earlier date, and were used by Whitlock in an essay entitled The Grand Schismatic, or Suist Anatomised, in his Zootomia, 1654. The word is clumsy enough, and by no means creditable to us, but we may rightly claim it. Littre's objection, that the form of the word is plainly French, is of no force. We had the words homi-cide, patricide, matri-cide, fratri-cide, already in use; and sui-cide was coined by analogy with these, which accounts for the whole matter simply enough. It may be added that, though the translator of Montesquieu uses the word, the original has only l'homicide de soi-même.

SUIT, an action at law, a petition, a set, as of clothes. (F., - L.) M. E. suite, Chaucer, C. T. 2875, 3242. - F. suite (also suitte in Cotgrave), 'a chase, pursuit, suit against, also the train, attendants, or followers of a great person;' Cot. — Lat. secta, a following, a sect (whence the sense of suite or train); in Low Lat. extended to mean a suit at law, a series, order, set, a suit of clothes, &c.; see Ducange. From the base of sequ-i, to follow, as noted under Sect, q. v. Der. suit, verb, to clothe, As You Like It, i. 3. 118, also to fit, adapt, agree, accord, id. ii. 7. 81, Mach. ii. 1. 60; 'to suit is to agree together, as things made on a common plan,' Wedgwood. Also suit-or, L. L. L. ii. 34; suit-able, Timon, iii. 6. 92, suit-abl-y, suit-able-ness.

Doublet, suite, q. v.

SUITE, a train of followers. (F., -L.) 'With fifty in their suite to his defence; 'Sidney (in Todd's Johnson; no reference). - F. suite; see further under Suit.

SULCATED, furrowed, grooved. (L.) 'Sulcate, to cast up in furrows, to till;' Blount, ed. 1674. Chiefly scientific. - Lat. sulcatus, pp. of sulcare, to furrow. - Lat. sulcus, a furrow.

SULKY, obstinate, silently sullen. (E.) The word is rare in old books, and the Dictionaries omit it, till we come to Todd's Johnson, where 'the sulkiness of my disposition' is quoted from a Letter of Gray to Dr. Clarke, A.D. 1760. It is an incorrect form, and should rather be sulken; it arose from misdividing the sb. sulken-ness as sulkenness, by analogy with happi-ness from happy, &c. The sb. appears as a-swolkenesse, i. e. sloth, O. Eng. Hom. i. 83, l. 25; and is not uncommon in A. S., which also has the true old form of the adj. — A. S. solcen, orig. slothful, remiss; in the comp. dsolcen, slothful, remiss, lazy, Ælfric's Homilies, ed. Thorpe, vol. i. p. 306, l. 11, p. 340, last line; also ii. 220, l. 23, where it means 'disgusted.' The sb. dsolcennes is quite a common word; see Ælf. Hom. i. 602, l. 8, ii. 46, l. 11, iii. ii. 218, l. 22, ii. 220, l. 21; Thorpe, Diplomatarium, p. 240, l. 12; the sense comes very near to that of mod. E. sulkiness. 'Accidiosus, vel tediosus, ásolcen; 'Wright's Vocab. i. 60. Another trace of A. S solcen occurs in the comp. besolcen, used as a pp., with the sense of 'stupefied;' Ælfred, tr. of Gregory's Past. Care, c. 35, ed. Sweet, B. We further know that solven was the pp. of a strong verb seolean (pt. t. seale, pp. soleen), appearing in the comp. áseolean (pt. t. áseale, pp. ásoleen), for which Leo refers to Ælf. Hom. ii. 592, the reference, unluckily, being wrong. We find the verb again, spelt ásealcan, in Cædmon, ed. Grein, 2167; see Grein, i. 41. y. There is even a cognate O. High G. word, viz. the verb arselhan, Graff, vi. 216, where the prefix ar = A. S. d. Thus the Teut. base is SALK, answering to an Aryan base SARG.

8. It is remarkable that the Skt. srij means 'to let loose, abandon,' and the pp. sriskta is 'abandoned,' which comes very near the sense of A.S. solcen. Der. sulki-ness, really put for sulken-ness, as explained above. Ettmüller, p.

By hym-self as a soleyne, i. e. a lonely person; P. Plowman, B. xii. 205. In the Rom. of the Rose, 3897, solein means 'sullen,' but in Chaucer, Book of the Duchess, 982, and Parl, of Foules, 607, it means 'solitary' or 'lonely.' - O. F. solain, lonely, solitary, of which the only trace I find is in Roquefort, where solain is explained as 'a portion served out to a religious person,' a pittance, doubtless a portion for one. E. Müller and Mahn cite Prov. solan, solitary. These Romance forms presuppose a Low Lat. solanus*, solitary, but it does not occur; however, it is a mere extension from Lat. solus, sole, alone; see Sole. Cf. O. F. soliain, solitary (Burguy), which answers, similarly, to a Low Lat. solitanus*. Der. sullen-ly, -ness.

SULLY, to tarnish, spot, make dirty. (E.) M. E. sulien: whence

sulieh = sullieth, Owl and Nightingale, 1240; pp. ysuled = sullied, P. Plowman, Creed, 752, Ancren Riwle, p. 396, l. 1. = A. S. sylian, to sully, defile with dirt or mud. 'Sio sugu hi wile sylian on hire sole after from be hio abwegen bib' = the sow will wallow [lit. sully herself] in her mire after she is washed; Ælfred, tr. of Gregory's Past. Care, ed. Sweet, c. liv. p. 419, l. 27. The lit. sense is to bemire, to cover with mud; a causal verb, formed (by regular vowel-change of o to y) from A. S. sol, mire, mud, for which see the quotation above. Cf. A. S. hyrnet, a hornet, from horn, a horn. + Swed. söla, to bemire; Dan. söle, to bemire, from söl, mire. + Goth. bisauljan, to sully, render impure. + G. sühlen, to sully, sich herum sühlen, to wallow; from suhle, slough, mire, M. H. G. sol, söl, mire. β . It thus appears that the verb is a denominative from a Teut. sb. sol, signifying 'mire.' This resembles Lat. solum, the ground, but the connection is by no means certain, since solum seems rather to mean 'basis' or 'foundation' than mud. The A.S. sol is quite as likely to be related to Skt. sara, a pond, lake, and Lat. sal, salt; see Salt. It is now the case that the verbs to sully and to soil are almost convertible; but it is quite certain they are entirely unconnected. The final -y in sull-y is worth noting, as representing the causal ending seen in Goth. bisaul-j-an, A. S. syl-i-an.
SULPHUR, brimstone. (L. – Skt.?) M. E. sulphur, Chaucer, Ho.

of Fame, iii. 418. Introduced, as a term in alchemy, directly from Lat. sulphur, also spelt sulfur. β . Perhaps the Lat. word was borrowed from Skt. α sulphur; the spelling with α (from orig. k) shews that they cannot be cognate words. Der. sulphur-e-ous, from Lat. sulfhureus or sulfureus, adj.; sulphur-ous, from F. sulfhureus, 'sulphurous,' Cot., from Lat. adj. sulphurosus or sulfurosus; also the coined words sulphur-ic, sulphur-et, sulphur-ett-ed, and sulph-ate (used

for sulphur-ate).

SULTAN, an Eastern ruler, head of the Ottoman empire. (F., -Arab.) In Shak Merch. Ven. ii. 1. 26. - F. sultan, 'a sultan or souldan,' Cot. - Arab. sultan, victorious, also a ruler, prince; cf. sultat, dominion; Rich. Dict. pp. 843, 844.

B. The word occurs early, in the M. E. form soudan, Chaucer, C. T. 4597; this is from O. F. soudan, souldan, both in Cotgrave, which are corruptions of the same Arab. word. It makes no difference to the etymology. sultan-ess, with F. suffix; sultan-a, from Ital. sultana, fem. of sultano,

a sultan, from Arab. sultán.

SULTRY, SWELTRY, very hot and oppressive. (E.) Sultry and sweltry, both in Phillips, ed. 1706, are the same word; the latter being the fuller and older form. Shak. has sultry, Hamlet, v. 2. 101; also swelter'd = caused to exude by heat, Macb. iv. 1. 8. The we has passed into u, a lesser change than in so from A. S. swá, or in mod. E. sword, where the w is entirely lost. The -y (=A.S.-ig) is an adjectival suffix, and sweltr-y is short for swelter-y, formed from the verb to swelter. 'Sweltrynge or swalterynge, or swonynge, Sincopa,' Prompt. Parv.; where the sense is 'a swooning with heat. 'Swalteryn for hete, or febylnesse, or other cawsys, or swownyn, Exalo, sincopizo. id. p. 481. B. Again, sweller is a frequent form (with the usual suffix -er) from M. E. swellen, to die, also to swoon away or faint. Swowe or swelte' = swoon or faint, P. Plowman, B. v. 154. - A.S. sweltan, to die, Grein, ii. 505. + Icel. swelta, to die, starve (pt. t. swelt, pl. sultu, pp. soltan). + Dan. sulte. + Swed. swilta. + Goth. swiltan, to die.

β. All from Teut. base SWALT, to die; Fick, iii.
363. This Fick considers as an extension of the base SWAL, to swell; which is supported by the singular fact that the M.H. G. swellen, O. H. G. suellan, not only means to swell up, but also to swell with disease, and to pine away or starve, which is the usual sense of Icel. svelta. See Swell.

Y. At the same time, there y. At the same time, there seems to have been some confusion with the Teut. base SWAL, to glow, be hot, from which the E, word has undoubtedly received its really put for sulken-ness, as explained above.

753, gives a form disvoleen, but the MS. has disoleen, Liber Scint. § 16, 16 b; also disoleenysse, id. § 24, fol. 45 b.

SULLEIN, gloomily angry, morose. (F., -L.) M. E. solein, solain, swalen, prov. E. sweal, to waste away under the action of fire. A. S. swalen, prov. E, sweal, to waste away under the action of fire. A. S. swalen, prov. E, sweal, to waste away under the action of fire. A. S. swalen, prov. E, sweal, to waste away under the action of fire. A. S. swalen, prov. E, sweal, to waste away under the action of fire. A. S. swalen, prov. E, sweal, to waste away under the action of fire. A. S. swalen, prov. E, sweal, to waste away under the action of fire. A. S. swalen, prov. E, sweal, to waste away under the action of fire. A. S. swalen, prov. E, sweal, to waste away under the action of fire. A. S. swalen, prov. E, sweal, to waste away under the action of fire. A. S. swalen, prov. E, sweal, to waste away under the action of fire. A. S. swalen, prov. E, sweal, to waste away under the action of fire. A. S. of swalen, prov. E, sweal, to waste away under the action of fire. A. S. swalen, prov. E, sweal, to waste away under the action of fire. A. S. of swalen, prov. E, sweal, to waste away under the action of fire. A. S. of swalen, prov. E, sweal, to waste away under the action of fire. A. S. of swalen, prov. E, sweal, to waste away under the action of fire. A. S. of swalen, prov. E, sweal, to waste away under the action of fire. A. S. of swalen, prov. E, sweal, to waste away under the action of fire. A. S. of swalen, prov. E, sweal, to waste away under the action of fire. A. S. of swalen, prov. E, sweal, to burn slowly, schwül, sultry, with the extended forms of the fire of swalen, prov. E, sweal, to burn slowly, schwül, sultry, with the extended forms of swalen, prov. E, sweal, to burn slowly, schwül, sultry, with the extended forms of swalen, prov. E, sweal, to burn slowly, schwül, sultry, with the extended forms of swalen, prov. E, sweal, to burn slowly, sch

comparative form of sup*, orig. form of sub; see Sub. Orig. a loca. SUPERHUMAN, more than human. (L.; and F., -L.) Spelt tive case of superus, adj., upper; whence Superior. + Gk. ὑπέρ, above; orig. a locative case of ὑπερος, upper, comparative from ὑπό (E. ἐγρο-); see Hyper-, Hypo-. + Skt. upari, above; locative of Vedic networks compare of very near slope to whom the super superus of very near slope to whom the superus of very near slope to whom the superus of very near slope to whom the superus of very near slope to whom the superus of very near slope to whom the superus of very near slope to whom the superus of very near slope to whom the superus of very near slope to whom the superus of very near slope to whom the superus of very near slope to whom the superus of very near slope to whom the superus of very near slope to whom the superus of very near slope to whom the superus of very near slope to whom the superus of very near slope to whom the superus of very near slope to whom the superus of very near slope to whom the superus of very near slope to whom the superus of very near slope to whom the superus of very near slope to whom the superus of very near slope to whom the superus of very near slope to whom the superus of very near slope to whom the superus of very near slope to whom the superus of very near slope to whom the superus of very near slope to whom the superus of very near slope to whom the superus of very near slope to whom the slope to whom the superus of very near slope to whom the superus of very near slope to whom the slope to whom the slope to whom the slope to whom the slope to whom the slope to whom the slope to whom the slope to whom the slope to whom the slope to whom the slope to whom the slope to whom the slope to whom the slope to whom the slope to whom the slope to whom the slope to whom the slope to whom the slope to whom the slope to whom the slope to whom the slope to whom the slope to whom the slope to whom the slope to whom the slope to whom the slope to whom the slope to who Vedic upara, compar. of upa, near, close to, under. See Up, Of. Der. super-ior, supreme, in-super-able; super-b, super-n-al. Doublet,

hyper, prefix. And see supra- prefix.

SUPERABOUND, to be more than enough. (F., = L.) In Cotgrave; and Howell, Famil Letters, b. iv. let. 39, § 3. = F. superabonder, to superabound, Cot. - Lat. superabundare, to be very abundant. - Lat. super and abundare; see Super- and Abound. Der. superabundance, from F. superabundance, 'superabundance,' Cot., Lat. superabundantia; also superabundant, adj., from the stem of the

Lat. pres. part.; superabundant-ty.

SUPERADD, to add over and above. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706; and earlier, see Richardson. - Lat. superaddere; see Super-

and Add. Der. superaddit-ion (not in Cotgrave).

SUPERANNUATE, to be disabled by length of years. (L.) Bacon has superannate = to live beyond the year, used of annual plants; Nat. Hist. § 448. This is cited by Richardson, who misspells it. Howell has 'superannuated virgin;' Famil. Letters, vol. i. let. 12; A. D. 1619. Blount, ed. 1674, has both superannate and superannuate. An ill-coined word, prob. suggested by annu-al, annu-ity; Bacon's superannate is countenanced by Low Lat. superannatus, that has lived beyond a year; hence F. suranner, to passe or exceed the compass of a year; also, to wax very old; Cot. Thus superannuate is put for superannate; coined from super, above, and annus, a year. See Super- and Annual. Der. superannteat-ion.

SUPERB, proud, magnificent. (F., -L.) Quite a late word; in Prior, Alma, c. i. l. 383. - F. superbe, 'proud;' Cot. - Lat. superbus, proud. β. Lit. one who thinks nimsell above offices, from super, above, with suffix -bus as in acer-bus from acer. See

SUPERCARGO, an officer in a merchant-ship. (Lat.; and Span.,—C.) 'Supercargo, a person employed by the owners of a ship to go a voyage, to oversee the cargo, &c.; Phillips, ed. 1706. Partially translated from Span. sobrecargo, a supercargo, by substituting Lat. super for Span. sobre, which is the Span. form of the same word. See Super- and Cargo.

SUPERCILIOUS, disdainful. (L.) 'Supercilious air;' Ben Jonson, Underwoods, xxxii (Epistle to a Friend, Master Colby), I. 19. Coined with suffix -ous (F. -eux, Lat. -osus) from Lat. supercilium, (1) an eyebrow, (2) pride, haughtiness, as expressed by raising the eyebrows. - Lat. super. above; and cilium. an cyclid, lit. 'covering' of the eye, from KAL, to hide. Cf. Lat. celare, to hide, cella, a cell. See Super- and Cell or Hell. Der. supercilious-ly,

SUPEREMINENT, excellent above others. (L.) In Chapman, tr. of Homer, Odys. b. vi. l. 305. - Lat. supereminent-, stem of pres. part. of supereminere, to be eminent above others. See Superand Eminent. Der. supereminence, from F. supereminence, 'super-

eminence,' Cot., from Lat. supereminentia.

**SUPEREROGATION, doing more than duty requires. (L.)

*Works of supererogation; Articles of Religion, Art. 14 (1562).

From Low Lat. supererogatio, that which is done beyond what is due.—Lat. supererogatio, that which is done beyond what is expected.—Lat. super, above, beyond; e, out; and rogare, to ask. The Lat. erogare—to lay out, expend money (lit. to ask out, require). See Super., E., and Rogation.

SUPEREXCELLIENT, very excellent. (L.; and F., — L.)

Used by Spenser in a postscript to a letter to G. Harvey (R.) — Lat. super, above; and O. F. excellent; see Super- and Excellent.

SUPERFICIES, the surface of a thing. (L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627; and in Cotgrave, to translate F. superficie and surface. — Lat. superficies, upper face, surface, - Lat. super-, above; and facies, a face; see Super- and Face. Der. superfici-al, from F. superficiel, 'superficiall,' Cot., from Lat. superficialis; superfici-al-ly, -ness; also superfici-al-i-ty, spelt superficialite in Palsgrave, from O. F. superficialité, recorded by Palsgrave. Doublet surface.

recorded by Palsgrave. Doublet, surface.

SUPERFINE, extremely fine. (L.; and F., - L.) 'Many inventions are so superfine;' Gascoigne, Works, ed. Hazlitt, i. 50; also in Steel Glas, &c., ed. Arber, p. 31. Coined from super and

fine; see Super- and Fine (1).

BUPERFLUOUS, excessive. (L.) 'Superfluous eating of bankettyng meates;' Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 18. [Palsgrave gives superflue as an E. word, from F. superflu, superfluous.] Englished from Lat. superfluus, overflowing. — Lat. superfluous-ly; superflui-i-ty, M. E. superfluite, Gower, C. A. ii. 201, l. 21, from F. superfluite, 'superfluity,' Cot., from Lat. acc. superfluitester.

DUCE; see Super- and Impose, Incumbent, Induce. SUPERINTENDENT, an overseer. (F., - L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. - F. superintendant, 'a superintendent,' Cot. - Lat. superintendent, stem of pres. part. of superintendent, Cot. — Lat. superintendent, cot. — tat. superintendent. — Lat. Superintendent. — tat. — tat. Superintendent. — tat. Superintendent. — tat. — tat. Superintendence, 'a superintendence,' Cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. — tat. Superintendent, cot. —

intendency,' Cot.

SUPERIOR, higher in rank, &c. (F., -L.) Now spelt so as to resemble Latin; spelt superjour in Palsgrave. = F. superiour, 'superiour,' Cot. = Lat. superjourem, acc. of superior, higher, comp. of superus, high, which is itself an old comp. form from sub (sup*). Hence sup-er-ior is a double comparative; see Super- and Sub-. Der. superior-i-ty, from F. superiorité, 'superiority,' Cot., from Low

Lat. acc. superiorilatem.

SUPERLATIVE, superior, extreme, supreme. (F.,-L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. — F. superlatif, 'superlative,' Cot. — Lat. superlativus, superlative, as a gram. term. — Lat. superlativus, excessive; with suffix -iuus; lit. 'carried beyond,' exaggerated. — Lat. super, beyond; and latus, carried, or borne. Latus = tlatus*; see Super- and

Tolerate. Der, superlative-ly.

SUPERNAL, placed above, heavenly. (F., - L.) 'Supernal judge;' K. John, ii. 112. - F. supernal, 'supernal,' Cot. As if from Low Lat. supernalis *, not in use; formed by suffix -alis from supern-us, upper, extended by help of suffix -nus from super, above; see Super-

SUPERNATURAL, miraculous. (F.,-L.) In Macb. i. 3. 30; and in Palsgrave. - F. supernaturel, 'supernaturall;' Cot. See

Super- and Natural. Der. supernatural-ly. SUPERNUMERARY, above the necessary number. (F., - L.) In Cotgrave. - F. supernumeraire, 'supernumerary,' Cot. - Lat. supernumerarius, excessive in number. - Lat. super, beyond; and numer-us, number; see Super- and Number.

SUPERSCRIPTION, something written above or without. (F., -L.) M. E. superscriptioun, Henrysoun, Complaint of Creseide, last stanza but one. - F. superscription, 'a superscription;' Cot. - Low Lat. superscriptionem, acc. of superscriptio, a writing above, Luke, xxiii. 38 (Vulg.) - Lat. superscriptus, pp. of superscribere, to write above. - Lat. super, above; and scribere, to write; see Super- and Scribe. The verb superscribe is coined directly from Lat. superscribere.

SUPERSEDE, to displace by something else, to come in place of something else. (F., - L.) The word has much changed its meaning, both in Lat. and E. Supersede in old authors means to desist, forbear, stay proceedings, &c. Thus Rich quotes from the State Trials, 19 Hen. VIII, an. 1528: 'He [Hen. VIII] desired the bishop of Paris to certify Francis, that if the Pope would supersede from executing his sentence, until he had indifferent [impartial] judges sent who might hear the business, he would also supersede from the executing of what he was deliberated to do in withdrawing his obedience from the Roman see. 'Supersede, to suspend, demurr, put off or stop an affair or proceeding, to countermand;' Phillips. Thus, the sense was to stay a proceeding, whence, by an easy transition, to substitute some other proceeding for it. A writ of supersedeas is, in some cases, a writ to stay proceedings, and is mentioned in P. Plowman, C. iii. 187, on which see my note. = O. F. superseder, superceder (mod. F. superseder), 'to surcease, leave off, give over;' Cot. = Lat. supersedere, pp. supersessus, lit. to sit upon, also to preside over, to forbear, refrain, desist from. = Lat. super, and Sit. above; and sedere, cognate with E. sit. See Super- and Sit. Der. supersession, from O. F. supersession, 'a surceasing, giving over, the suspension of an accompt upon the accomptant's humble suit; Cot. - Lat. supersessionem*, acc. of supersessio*, not used, but regularly formed from supersessus, pp. of supersedere. Doublet, sur-

cease, q. v.
SUPERSTITION, excessiveness in religious worship or belief. (F., -L.) Skelton has supersticyons, s. pl., Philip Sparowe, l. 1350; the adj. superstitious occurs in Acts, xvii. 22, in the Bible of 1551 and in the A.V.; also, spelt supersticious, in Lydgate, Storie of Thebes, pt. iii, How the bishop Amphiorax, &c. – F. superstition, 'superstition;' Cot. – Lat. superstitionem, acc. of superstitio, a standing still over or near a thing, amazement, wonder, dread, religious scruple. -Lat. superstiti-, crude form of superstes, one who stands near, a witness. - Lat. super, near, above; and statum, supine of sistere, causal of stare, to stand, which is cognate with E. stand. See Super- and Stand. Der. superstiti-ous, as above, from F. superstitieux, 'superstitious,' Cot., from Lat. adj. superstitiosus; superstiti-ous-ly.

'In som places, as in Amsterdam, the foundation costs more than the superstructure;' Howell, Famil. Letters, vol. i. sect. 2. let. 15, May 1, 1622. From Super- and Structure.

SUPERVENE, to occur or happen in consequence of, to occur, happen. (L.) 'Supervening follies;' Bp. Taylor, vol. iii. ser. 4 (R.) - Lat. superuenire, to come upon or over, to come upon, to follow; pp. supernentus. — Lat. super, over, upon, near; and uenire, to come. cognate with E. come. See Super- and Venture or Come. Der. supervent-ion, regularly formed from the o. superuentus.

BUPERVISE, to inspect, oversee. (L.) In Shak. L. L. L. iv. 2. 135. - Lat. super, above; and uisere, to survey, formed from uis-um, supine of uidere, to see. See Super- and Visit or Vision. Der.

supervise, sb., Hamlet, v. 2. 23; supervise, Oth. iii. 3. 395 (First Quarto); supervise, ibid. (Folio editions); superviseal. **BUPINE**, lying on one's back, lazy. (L.) Sir T. Browne has supinity, Vulg. Errors, b. i. c. 5, § 3. 'Supine felicity;' Dryden, Astrea, 10? — Lat. supinus, backward, lying on one's back; extended, with suffix -inus, from sup*, orig. form of sub, under, below; hence, downward. Cf. sup-er, from the same source. So also Gk. υπτιος, bent backwards, backward, lying on one's back, from ὑπό, under. See Sub-. Der. supine, sb., as a grammatical term, Lat. supinum, of which the applied sense is not very obvious; supine-ly, supine-ness; also supin-i-ty, as above, prob. obsolete.

SUPPER, a meal at the close of a day. (F., = O. Low G.) M. E. soper, super; spelt super, Havelok, 1762.—O. F. soper, super, later souper, 'a supper;' Cot. It is the infin. mood used as a substantive, exactly as in the case of dinner.—O. F. soper, super, later souper, to sup, to eat a meal of bread sopped in gravy, &c. Cf. O. F. sope, supe, later soupe, 'a sop, a piece of bread in broth, also pot-Low G. supen, to sup or sip up; Icel. supa, Swed. supa, to sup; cognate with E. Sup, q. v.

SUPPLANT, to take the place of, displace, undermine. (F., - L.) M. E. supplanten, Gower, C. A. i. 239, l. 11. - F. supplanter, 'to supplant, root or trip up;' Cot. - Lat. supplantare, to put something under the sole of the foot, to trip up the heels, overthrow.—I.at. sup-(sub); and planta, the sole of the foot, also a plant. See Suband Plant. Der. supplant-er, spelt supplantor in Gower, C. A. i.

SUPPLE, pliant, lithe, fawning. (F., -L.) M. E. souple, Chaucer, C. T. 203; Rob. of Glouc. p. 223, l. 15. -F. souple, spelt soupple in Cotgrave, who explains it by 'supple. limber, tender, pliant.'

-Lat. supplicem, acc. of supplex, in the old orig. sense of 'bending under,' hence submissive, which is the usual sense in Latin. The O. F. soplier also kept the orig. sense, though the classical Lat. supplicare only means to besech; hence Cotgrave has 'sousplie', bent or bowed underneath, subject unto.'

B. The formation of souple from supplicem is precisely like that of E. double from duplicem, treble is from sup- (sub) and the base plee-, as seen in plee-t-ere, to fold, which is from PLAK, to plait, fold. See Sub- and Ply; also Supplicate. Der. supple-ness.

SUPPLEMENT, that which supplies, an addition. (F., -L.) In Skelton, Garl. of Laurell, 415. - F. supplement, 'a supplement;' Cot.—Lat. supplementum, a supplement, filling up.—Lat. supplement, filling up.—Lat. supplementum, in supplement, filling up.—Lat. supplement, to fill up; with suffix—men-tum.—Lat. sup-(sub), up; and plere, to fill; see Supply. Der. supplement-al, supplement-ar-y.

SUPPLIANT, entreating earnestly. (F.,—L.) In Rich. II, v.

3.75. - F. suppliant, 'suppliant;' Cot.; pres. pt. of supplier, 'humbly to pray, id.—Lat. supplicare, to supplicate; see Supplicate.

Doublet, supplicant.

SUPPLICATE, to entreat. (L.) In Blount, ed. 1674; it seems to be quite a late word, though supplication, spelt supplication, is in Gower, C. A. iii. 348, l. 12, and supplicant in Shak. Complaint, 276. -Lat. supplicat-us, pp. of supplicare, to supplicate. - Lat. supplic-stem of supplex, bending under or down, hence beseeching, suppliant; see Supple. Der. supplicant, from the stem of the pres. pt. of supplicare; supplicat-or-y; supplication (as above), from F. supplication, 'a supplication,' Cot., from Lat. acc. supplicationem. Also

supplicate, q. v.

SUPPLY, to fill up a deficiency. (F.,-L.) In Shak. Tw. Nt.

i. i. 38. Levins (1570) spells it supploy, and Huloet has supploye. F. supplier, 'to supply;' Cot. Lat. supplier, to fill up. Lat. supplier.

Der supplier to fill see Suith and Planawa Der supplier. (sub), up; and plere, to fill; see Sub- and Plenary. Der. supply,

sb., Hamlet, ii. 2. 24; and see supple-ment.

SUPPORT, to endure, sustain. (F.,-L.) M. E. supporten, Wyclif, 2 Cor. xi. 1.-F. supporter, 'to support;' Cot.-Lat. supporter, to carry, bring, or convey to a place; in Low Lat., to endure,

SUPERSTRUCTURE, the upper part of a building. (L.) Port (1). Der. support, sb., M. E. support, Gower, C. A. iii. 193, In som places, as in Amsterdam, the foundation costs more than | l. 11, from F. support, 'a support, Cot.; support-er, support-able, support-abl-v

SUPPOSE, to assume as true, imagine. (F., -L., and Gk.) M.E. supposen, Chaucer, C.T. 6368. - F. supposer, 'to suppone, to put, lay, or set under, to suborn, forge; also to suppose, imagine;' Cot. - F. sup-, prefix = Lat. sup- (sub), prefix, under; and F. poser, to place, put. Thus the orig. sense is 'to lay under, put under,' hence to substitute, forge, counterfeit; all of which are senses of Lat. sup-B. The F. poser is not from Lat. ponere, but from Gk., though it (with all its compounds) took up the senses of Lat. ponere: See further under Pose; and note Cotgrave's use of the verb to suppone, now obsolete. Der. suppos-er, suppos-able; but not sup-

position, q. v.
SUPPOSITION, an assumption, thing supposed. (F., -L.) In Shak. Merch. Ven. i. 3, 18. - F. supposition, omitted by Cotgrave, but in use in the 14th cent. (Littré). - Lat. suppositionem, acc. of suppositio, properly 'a substitution,' but extended in meaning according to the extension of meaning of the verb supponere (pp. suppositus) from which it is derived.—Lat. sup- (sub), under, near; and ponere, to place; see Sub- and Position. Der. supposit-it-i-ous, spurious, substituted, from Lat. suppositicius, formed with suffix -ic-i-us from supposit-, stem of pp. of supponere, of which one sense was 'to substitute. Also supposit-or-y, as in suppositoryes are used where the pacyent is weake. Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. iii. c. 5, from Lat.

suppositorius, that which is placed underneath.

SUPPRESS, to crush, keep in, retain, conceal. (L.) instance of suppressed, cited by Rich. from Lydgate, Storie of Thebes, pt. ii, The Answer of Ethiocles, is not to the point; it is clearly an error for surprised. For the verb suppress, see Palsgrave. - Lat. suppressus, pp. of supprimere, to press under, suppress. Lat. sup- (sub), under; and premere, to press; see Sub- and Press. Der. suppressor, Lat. suppressor; suppress-ion, printed supression in Sir T. More, p. 250 f, from F. suppression, 'suppression,' Cot., from Lat. acc. suppressionem. Also suppress-ive, a coined word.

SUPPURATE, to gather pus or matter underneath. (L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. - Lat. suppuratus, pp. of suppurare, to gather pus underneath. - Lat. sup- (sub), beneath; and pur, stem of pus, matter; see Sub- and Pus. Der. suppuration, from F. suppuration, 'a suppuration,' Cot., from Lat. acc. suppurationem; suppurat-ive, adj., from

SUPRA-, prefix, above. (L.) Lat. supra-, prefix; from supra, adv. and prep., short for supera, the orig. form, Lucretius, iv. 674; orig. abl. fem. of superus, adj., above. - Lat. super, above; see Super-, Sub-.

SUPRAMUNDANE, situate above the world. (L.) 'Supramundane deities;' Waterland, Works, i. 86 (R.); and in Blount, ed. 1674. A coined word; from Supra- and Mundane. larly formed is supralapsarian, antecedent to the fall, from supra, above, and laps-um, acc. of laps-us, a fall; with suffix -arian; see Lapse.

SUPREME, greatest, most excellent. (F.,-L.) supreme, Cor. iii. 1. 110; usually supreme, K. John, iii. 1. 155. - F. supreme, omitted by Cotgrave, but in use in the 16th cent. (Littré); now written suprême. - Lat. suprēmus, supreme, highest. Put for supra-imus *, formed with superl. suffix -i-mus (Aryan -ya-mans) from supra, short for supera (supara*), a form cognate with Skt. upara, E. upper, a comparative form from supa *= Skt. upa, represented in Lat. by sub-, under, though the orig sense is up. Thus supremus answers to an Aryan type s-upa-ra-ya-mans*, with both; also suprenant affixes. See Sub- and Up. Der. supreme-ly; also suprema-cy, K. John, iii. 1. 156, from suprématie (Littré, not in Cotgrave), a word arbitrarily formed on the model of primacy (Low Lat. primatia) from primate.

SUR-(1), prefix. (L.) Put for sub- before r following; see Sub-.

Only in sur-reptitious and sur-rogate.

SUR- (2), prefix. (F., -L.) F. sur, prep., contr. from Lat. super,

upon, above. Exx. sur-cease, sur-charge, sur-face, &c.

SURCEASE, to cease, to cause to cease. (F., -L.) It is obvious, from the usual spelling, that this word is popularly supposed to be allied to cease, with which it has no etymological connection. It is a monstrous corruption of sursis or sursise, and is etymologically allied to supersede. It was very likely misunderstood from the first, yet Fabyan spells the word with s for c, correctly. 'By whiche reason the kyngdome of Mercia surseased, that had contynued from their first kynge; Fabyan, Chron. c. 171, § 5. But the verb is really due to the sb. surcease, a delay, cessation, which was in use as a law-term, and prob. of some antiquity in this use, though I do not know where to find an early example. It occurs in Shak. Macb. i. 7. 4, and (according to Richardson) in Bacon, Of Church Governsustain. - Lat. sup- (sub), near; and portare, to carry; see Sub- and ments; Nares cites an example from Danett's tr. of Comines (pub-

lished in 1506 and 1600). - F. sursis, masc., sursise, fem., 'surceased, & rising of billow upon billow, or the interchanged swelling of severall intermitted;' Cot. The word was also used as a sb. (prob. in Law F.); Littré explains it by 'delay,' and says it was a law-term; he also quotes 'pendant ce sursis' = during this delay, from Ségur, Hist. de Nap. x. 2. Sursis is the pp. of surseoir, 'to surcease, pawse, intermit, leave off, give over, delay or stay for a time,' Cot. - Lat. supersedere, to preside over, also to forbear, refrain, desist from, omit; see Supersede. The word also appears in F. as superseder, spelt also superceder in Cotgrave, and explained by to surcease, leave off, give over.' This shews that, not only was surcease in E. connected in the popular mind with cease, but that, even in F., supersider was similarly connected with Lat. cedere, from which cease is derived. Der. surcease, sb., really the older word, as shewn above.

SURCHARGE, an over-load. (F.,-L.) 'A surcharge, or greater charge;' Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 228.—F. surcharge, 'a surcharge, or a new charge;' Cot.—F. sur, from Lat. super, over; and charge, a load; see Sur-(2) and Charge. Der. surcharge, vb., from F. surcharger, 'to surcharge;' Cot.

SURD, inexpressible by a rational number or having no rational root. (L.) Cotgrave translates nombre sourd by 'a surd number.' A term in mathematics, equivalent to irrational, in the math. sense. -Lat. surdus, deaf; hence, deaf to reason, irrational. The word is frequently applied to colours, when it means dim, indistinct, dull; thus surdus color = a dim colour, Pliny, Nat. Hist. b. xxxiii. c. 5. So likewise Lat. sordere = to be dirty; allied to E. swart and swarthy;

see Swart. Der. surd, adj., irrational; absurd, q.v.
SURE, certain, secure. (F., -L.) See Trench, Select Glossary. M. E. sur, Will. of Palerne, 973; seur, Seven Sages, ed. Weber, 2033.—O. F. sur, seür, oldest form segur (Burguy); mod. F. sür.—Lat. securus, secure, sure; see Secure. Der. sure, adv., sure-ly; sure-ty, M. E. seurte, Will. of Palerne, 1493, also suretee, Chaucer, C. T. 4663, from O. F. seürte, segurtet, from Lat. acc. securitatem.

Hence sure-ti-ship, Prov. xi. 15.

SURF, the foam made by the rush of waves on the shore. (E.) This is an extremely difficult word, being disguised by a false spelling; the r is unoriginal, just as in the word hoarse, which is similarly disguised. The spelling surf is in Defoe, Robinson Crusoc, ed. 1719, pt. i, in the description of the making of the raft. 'My Raft was now strong enough ... my next care was ... how to preserve what I laid upon it from the Surf of the Sea.' But the earlier spelling is suffe, with the sense of 'rush,' in a remarkable passage in Hackluyt's Voyages, ed. 1598, vol. ii. pt. i. p. 227, where we are told that certain small rafts are carried to the shore by the force of the in-rushing wave; 'the Suffe of the Sea setteth her [the raft's] lading dry on land.' β. This suffe is, I believe, a phonetic spelling of the word usually spelt sough, i. e. 'rush' or 'rushing noise;' see sough o' the sea in Jamieson, who also spells it souf and souch. [We may here note that Halliwell gives sough, a drain, with the remark that it is pronounced suff; this is a different word, but exemplifies the change of pronunciation.) The word sough is properly Northumbrian, and has lost a w after the s; the Middle-English spelling is swough or swow, in the sense of 'rush,' or 'rushing sound.' 'For swoughe of his dynttes' = for the rushing sound of his blows; Morte Arthure, 1127. But it was particularly used of the swaying or rushing of the sea; 'with the swoghe of the see '= with the swaying motion [surf] of the sea; id. 759. Halliwell notes prov. E. swowe, 'to make a noise, as water does in rushing down a precipice; also, to foam or boil up,' &c. Cf. 'swowynge of watyre,' rushing of water, accompanied by noise; Morte Arthure, 931.

7. The M.E. verb swowen or swozen answers to A.S. swogan, to make a rushing noise, &c., treated of under **Swoon**, q.v. The derived sb. in A.S. took the form swog (with vowel-change from 6 to ϵ), and this word answers in force, though not in form, to E. sough. Even the verb has a secondary form swegan, with much the same sense as the primary verb swogan. In Luke, xxi. 25, we might almost translate sweg by surf; 'for gedretednesse sees sweges and ypa'=for confusion of the sound [surf] of the sea and waves; Lat. præ confusione sonitus maris. In Ælfric's Hom. i. 566, l. 7, we have: 'com seó sá fárlice swégende,' which Thorpe translates by 'the sea came suddenly sounding;' means rushing in, as appears by the context. In Ælfric's Hom. i. 562, 1. 14, we read that a spring or well of water 'swegde 'u',' i.e. rushed out, or gushed forth, rather than 'sounded out,' as Thorpe translates it. 5. There is thus plenty of authority for the use of M.E. sough with the sense of 'rush' or 'noisy gush,' which will well explain both Hackluyt's suffe and mod. E. surf. I believe this will be found to be the right explanation.

6. We may connect surf with Norweg. sog in some of its senses, viz. (1) a noise, tumult, rushing sound; and (2) a current in a river, the inclination of a river-bed, where the stream is swift, i.e. a rapid. [This is distinct from Norweg. sog in the sense of 'sucking.']

The usual explanation of surf from E. surflot [= Lat. super-fluctus], 'the use of M.E. sough with the sense of 'sucking.']

Sheph. Kal. July, 185-203. Ital. signoregg-iare, to have the mastery, to domineer; signoreggevole, magisterial, haughty, stately, surly; Altieri. Faire du grobis, to be proud or surly, to take much state upon him; Cotgrave:—Wedgwood. I give the quotation from Cotgrave slightly altered to the form in which it stands in ed. 1660. As to the spelling, it is remarkable that while distinct from Norweg. sog in the sense of 'sucking.']

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waves, as in Cotgrave, is unlikely; for (1) it interprets f as equivalent to a whole word, viz. F. flot, and (2) it is contradicted by the form suffs, which involves no r at all.

SURFACE, the upper face of anything. (F.,-L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627.-F. surface, 'the surface, the superficies;' Cot. Not directly derived from Lat. superficies, but compounded of F. sur (from Lat. super, above), and face (from Lat. faciem, acc. of facies, the face); see Sur- (2) and Face. However, it exactly corresponds to Lat, superficies, which is compounded in like manner of super and facies. Hence the words are doublets. Doublet, superficies.

SURFEIT, excess in eating and drinking. (F.,-L.) M.E.

surfet, P. Plowman, A. vii. 252; surfait, id. B. vi. 267. - O. F. sorfait, excess (Burguy); orig. pp. of sorfaire, later surfaire, 'to overprise, to hold at an overdeer rate;' Cot. - O. F. sur, F. sur, from Lat. super, above; and F. fait (pp. of faire), from Lat. factus (pp. of facere), to make, hence, to hold, deem. See Sur- (2) and Fact. Der. surfeit.

werb, spelt surfet in Palsgrave; surfeit-ing, sb.

SURGE, the swell of waves, a billow. (L.) The orig. sense was 'a rising' or rise, or source. 'All great ryuers are gurged and assemblede of diuers surges and springes of water;' Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. i. c. 1 (R.) 'Thus with a surge of teares bedewde;' Turbervile, The Louer to his carefull Bed (R.) 'Surge of the see, uague; Palsgrave. Coined directly from Lat. surgere, to rise; prob. suggested by O. F. sourgeon, 'the spring of a fountain, or the rising, boyling, or sprouting out of water in a spring,' Cot., which is likewise derived from the same Lat. verb. The proper F. sb. is source, E. source; see Source.

B. The Lat. surgere makes pt. t. surrexi, shewing at once that it is contracted from surrigere*; from Lat. sur- (for sus- or sub before r), and regere, to rule, direct; thus the orig. sense was 'to direct or take one's way from under, hence to rise up. See Sub- and Regent. Der. surge, verb, surgey. Also (from surgere) in-surg-ent, re-surrect-ion, source, re-source, sortie.

SURGEON, a chirurgeon, one who cures diseases by operating

upon the patient. (F., -L., -Gk.) A very early corruption of chirurgeon. M. E. surgien, P. Plowman, B. xx. 308; surgeyn, surgen, id. C. xxiii. 310, 313; spelt cirurgian, Rob. of Glouc. p. 566, last line. - O. F. cirurgien, serurgien, a surgeon; see Littré, s. v. chirurgien. - O. F. cirurgie, later chirurgie, surgery; with suffix -en = Lat.

anns. See further under Surgery,
SURGERY, the art practised by a surgeon, operation on a patient. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. surgerie, Chaucer, C. T. 415. A singular corruption of O. F. cirurgie, sirurgie, later form chirurgie, We have, in fact, turned cirurgy or sirurgy into surgery. -Low Lat. chirurgia. - Gk. χειρουργία, a working with the hands, handicraft, skill with the hands. – Gk. χειρο-, from χείρ, the hand; and εργειν, to work, allied to E. work; see Chirurgeon, Chirography, and Work. Der. surgeon, short for cirurgien, old form of The corruption was helped out by the contraction of O. F. cirurgien to M. E. surgien. There is no evidence to shew that surgery is short for surgeon-ry; it seems to have been rather, as above said, entirely a corruption of O. F. cirurgie, and due to no other form. Der. surgi-e-al, short for chirurgical, formed with suffix -al (F. -el, Lat. -alis) from Low Lat. chirugie-us, an extended form of Low Lat. chirurgus = Gk. χειρουργός, working with the hand, skilful;

hence surgi-e-al-ly.

SURLOIN, the upper part of a loin of beef. (F., -L.) quently spelt sirloin, owing to a fable that the loin of beef was knighted by one of our kings in a fit of good humour; see Johnson. was naturally imagined to be the merry monarch The 'king' was naturally imagined to be the merry monators. Charles II, though Richardson says (on no authority) that it was 'so entitled by King James the First.' Both stories are discredited by the use of the orig. F. word surlonge in the fourteenth century; see Littre. Indeed, Wedgwood actually cites 'A surloya beeff, vii.d.' from an account of expenses of the Ironmonger's Company, temp.

Linear VI: with a reference to the Athengum. Dec. 28, 1867.—F. Henry VI; with a reference to the Athenaum, Dec. 28, 1867.—F. surlonge, 'a sirloin,' Hamilton; see Littré for its use in the 14th cent.—F. sur, from Lat. super, above, upon; and longe, a loin; see Super- and Loin.

SURLY, morose, uncivil. (Hybrid; F., -L.; with E. suffix.) In Shak. K. John, iii. 3, 42; &c. 'The orig. meaning seems to have been sir-like, magisterial, arrogant. "For shepherds, said he, there doen leade As Lordes done other where . . . Sike syrlye shepheards

cilleus, . . . surly, or proud of countenance; with other examples. Levins (1570) has: 'Serly, imperiosus;' col. 100, l. 30. It is thus clear that surly is a misspelling for sirly = sir-like, compounded of Sir and Like, q.v. The change of sense from proud, stately, imperious, to that of rude, uncivil, is but slight; and the sense of the word being once somewhat changed for the worse, it has never the word being once somewhat changed for the worse, it has been recovered its orig. force. ¶ A suggested derivation from M. E. sur, sour, is unlikely; sur is quite an early spelling, and soon became sour, whilst sourly in the 16th century was an adverb, as now, with quite a different vowel-sound from that in surly or sirly. On the other hand, the words homely, lovely, manly, are similarly formed, being likewise adjectives, not adverbs. Der. surli-ly, surli-ness.

614

SURMISE, an imagination, suspicion, guess. (F., -L.) Levins has surmise both as sb. and vb.; so has Barct (1580). Halliwell gives the obs. verb surmit, with an example. - O. F. surmise, an accusation (Roquefort); properly fem. of surmis, pp. of surmettre, to charge, accuse, lit. 'to put upon,' hence to lay to one's charge, make one to be suspected of. = F. sur, from Lat. super, upon, above; and F. mettre, to put, from Lat. nuttere, to send; see Super- and Mission. Der. surmise, verb; surmis-al, Milton (R.)

SURMOUNT, to surpass. (F., -L.) M. E. surmounten, spelt sourmounten, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 8, l. 2223. - F. surmounter, 'to surmount;' Cot. From Sur- (2) and Mount (2). Der. surmount-able, in-surmount-able.

SURNAME, a name added to the Christian name. (Hybrid; F., -L.; and E.) In Trevisa, iii. 265, l. 10. See Trench, Study of Words. A partial translation of M.E. surnom, spelt sournoun in Chron. of Eng. 982 (in Ritson, Met. Romances, ii. 311), from F. surnom, 'a surname; 'Cot. - F. sur, from Lat. super, over, above; and E. name. See Super- and Name; and see Noun. So also

Span. softenombre, Ital. softenomome. Der. surname, verb.

SURPASS, to go beyond, excel. (F.,-L.) In Spenser, F. Q. i.

10. 58.-F. surpasser, 'to surpasse,' Cot. From Sur-(2) and Pass.

Der. surpass-ing, surpass-able, un-surpass-able. SURPLICE, a white garment worn by the clergy. (F.,-L.) Spelt surplise, surplys, in Chaucer, C. T. 3323. - F. surplis, 'a surplis; Cot. - Low Lat. superpelliceum, a surplice. - Lat. super, above; and pelliceum, neut. of pelliceus, pellicius, made of skins; see Superand Pelisse. Cf. 'surplyce, superpellicium;' Prompt. Parv. So also Span, sobrepelliz.

SURPLUS, overplus, excess of what is required. (F., -L.) M. E. surplus, Gower, C. A. iii. 24, 1. 18. - F. surplus, 'a surplusage, overplus; Cot. - Lat. super, above; and plus, more; see Super- and Plural. Der. surplus-age, Spenser, F. Q. ii. 7. 18; Lydgate, Storie

of Thebes, pt. iii. Of a tame tiger, &c.; see Richardson. SURPRISE, a taking unawares. (F., -L.) In Shak. Mer. Wives, v. 5. 131. The verb (though from the sb. in F.) occurs earlier, Rom. of the Rose, 3225. - O.F. sorprise, surprise (Burguy), also spelt surprinse, 'a surprisall, or sudden taking;' Cot. Properly fem. of surprise, surpris (surprins in Cot.), pp. of sorprendre, surprinse, to take napping, Cot.—F. sur, from Lat. super, above, upon; and prendre, from Lat. prehendere, to take; see Super- and Prehensile. Cf. Ital. sorprendere, to surprise. Der. surprise, verb, surpris-al (in Cotgrave, as above), surpris-ing, -ing-ly.

SURREBUTTER; see Surrejoinder.

SURREJOINDER, a rejoinder upon, or in answer to, a rejoinder. (F.,-L.) The plaintiff may answer the rejoinder by a surrejoinder; upon which the defendant may rebut; and the plaintiff answer him by a surrebuter; Blackstone, Comment, b. iii. c. 20 (R.) And in Blount's Gloss., cd. 1674. The prefix is F. sur, upon,

hence, in answer to; see Sur- (2) and Rejoin. And see Rebut.
SURRENDER, to render up, resign, yield. (F., -L.) 'I surrender, ie surrends;' Palsgrave. -O. F. surrendre, to deliver up into the hands of justice, Roquefort, Palsgrave; not in Cotgrave. -F. sur, upon, up; and rendre, to render; see Sur- (2) and Render. Der.

surrender, sb., Hamlet, i. 2. 23.

SURREPTITIOUS, done by stealth or fraud. (L.) 'A soden surrepticious delyte;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 1278 (miscalled 1276) g. -Lat. surreptitius, better surrepticius, stolen, done stealthily.-Lat. surrept-um, supine of surrepere, to creep under, steal upon. - Lat. sur-(for sub before r), under; and repere, to creep; see Sur- (1) and Reptile. Der. surreptitious-ly.

SURROGATE, a substitute, deputy of an ecclesiastical judge. (L.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674.—Lat. surrogatus, pp. of surrogare, to substitute, elect in place of another.—Lat. sur- (for sub before r), under, in place of; and rogare, to ask, elect. See Sur- (1) and Rogation.

SURROUND, to encompass. (F., -L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. An E. coined word; from Sur- (2) and Round. [There is no F. surronder.]

a supposed connection with F. sur, above. Cotgrave also has: 'Sour
silleum, . . . surly, or proud of countenance;' with other examples.

Levins (1570) has: 'Serly, imperiosus;' col. 100, l. 30. It is thus

F. sur tout, over all.—Lat. super totum, over the whole; see Superand Total

> SURVEILLANCE, inspection. (F.,-L.) Modern; not in Todd's Johnson. - F. surveillance, superintendence; Hamilton. - F. surveillant, pres. part. of surveiller, to superintend. - F. sur, from Lat. super, over; and veiller, from Lat. uigilare, to watch; see

> SURVEY, to look over, inspect. (F.,-L.) 'To survey, or ouersee;' Minsheu, ed. 1627. The obs. sb. surveonce is in Chaucer, C. T. 12029 .- F. sur, over; and O.F. veer, later veoir, 'to see,' Cot. -Lat. super, over; and uidere, to see; see Super- and Vision. And see Supervise. Der. survey, sb., All's Well, v. 3. 16; survey-

> or, survey-or-ship.
>
> SURVIVE, to overlive, outlive. (F.,-L.) Spelt survyve in Palsgrave. - F. survivre, 'to survive;' Cot. - Lat. supervivere, to outlive. - Lat. super, above; and uiuere, to live; see Super- and Victual. Der. surviv-al, a coined word, Chapman, tr. of Homer, Odys. b. i. 638; surviv-or, Hamlet, i. 2. 90; surviv-or-ship.

> SUB-, prefix. (L.) Lat. sus-, prefix; put for sub-s*, an extended form of sub, under; so also Gk. ύψ-ι, aloit, ύψ-οs, height, from ὑπ-ό; see Sub-. Der. sus-ceptible, sus-pend, sus-pect, sus-tain.

SUSCEPTIBLE, readily receiving anything, impressible. (F.,-In Cotgrave. - F. susceptible, 'susceptible, capable;' Cot. -Lat. susceptibilis, ready to undertake. - Lat. suscepti-, for suscepto-, crude form of susceptus, pp. of suscipere, to undertake; with suffix -bilis. - Lat. sus-, for subs-, extension of sub, under; and capere, to take; see Sus- and Captive. Der. susceptibili-ty, a coined word; susceptive, from Lat. susceptiuus, capable of receiving or admitting.

SUSPECT, to mistrust, conjecture. (F., -L.) See Trench, Select Glossary. The word was orig. a pp., as in Chaucer, where it is used adjectivally, with the sense of 'suspicious,' C. T. 8317, 8318. -F. suspect, 'suspected, mistrusted;' Cot. - Lat. suspectus, pp. of suspicere, to look under, look up to, admire, also to mistrust. - Lat. su-, for sus-, subs-, extension of sub, under; and specere, to look; see Sub- and Spy. Der. suspic-i-on, M.E. suspecion, K. Alisaunder, 453, O. F. suspezion (Burguy), later souspeçon, 'suspition,' Cot. (mod. F. suspexion) from I at the southern of the southern o F. soupçon), from Lat. suspicionem, acc. of suspicio, suspicion; hence suspic-i-ous, M. E. suspecious, Chaucer, C. T. 8316; suspic-i-ously, -ness. (3) Observe that the old spellings suspecion, suspecious, have been modified to accord more with the Lat. originals.

SUSPEND, to hang beneath or from to make to depend on, delay. (F., -L.) M. E. suspenden, Rob. of Glouc., p. 563, l. 7. - F. suspendere, 'to suspend;' Cot.—Lat. suspendere (pp. suspensus), to hang up, suspend,—Lat. sus., for subs., extension of sub, under; and pendere, to hang; see Sus. and Pendant. Der. suspender. Also suspense, properly an adj. or pp., as in Spenser, F. Q. iv. 6. 34, from F. suspens, 'doubtful, uncertain,' Cot., from Lat. pp. suspensus, suspended, wavering, hesitating; suspension, from F. suspension, a suspension or suspending, 'Cot., from Lat. acc. suspensionem; suspens-or-y, from F. suspensoire, 'hanging, suspensory, in suspence,' Cot.; suspensor-y, sb., a hanging bandage, &c.
SUSPICION; see under Suspect.

SUSTAIN, to hold up, bear, support. (F., -L.) M.E. susteinen, susteynen, Rob. of Glouc., p. 111, l. 14. - O. F. sustein; sostenir, spelt soustenir in Cot.; mod. F. soutenir. - Lat. sustinere, to uphold. - Lat. sus-, for subs-, extension of sub, up; and tenere, to hold; see Susand Tenable. Der. sustain-er, sustain-able; also sustenance, M. E. sustenaunce, Rob. of Glouc., p. 41, l. 23, from O. F. sustenance, spelt soustenance in Cotgrave, from Lat. sustinentia; also sustent-at-ion, Bacon, Essay 58, from Lat. acc. sustentationem, maintenance, from sustentare, frequent. form of sustinere (pp. sustentus).

SUTLER, one who sells provisions in a camp. (Du.) Hen. V, ii. 1. 116.-Du. soetelaar (Sewel), usually zoetelaar; in Hexham zoetelaer, 'a scullion, or he that doth the druggerie in a house, a sutler, or a victualler.' Formed with suffix -aar of the agent (cf. Lat. -arius) from zoetelen, 'to sullie, to suttle, or to victuall;' Hexham. β. This frequent verb is cognate with Low G. suddeln, to sully, whence suddeler, a dirty fellow, scullion, and sometimes a sutler (Brem. Wort.); Dan. sudle, besudle, to sully, G. sudeln, to sully, daub. All these are frequent, forms, with the usual frequent, suffix -el-; the simple form appears in Swed. sudda, to daub, stain, soil; whence Swed. dial. sudda, sb., a dirty woman (Rietz). These are obviously connected with Icel. suddi, steam from cooking, drizzling rain, suddaligr, wet and dank, a derivative of soo, broth in which meat has been sodden, from sjoba, to seethe. Also with E. suds, a derivative of seethe; with which cf. G. sud, a seething, brewing, sudel, a puddle, sudeln, to daub, dabble, sully, sudelkock, a sluttish cook. Y. Every one of these words is a derivative from the Teut. base SUTH, to seethe; see Seethe. The orig. th is represented,

abnormally, by t in Du. zoetelaar, and regularly by t in Du. zieden, secondary form, modified from the A.S. strong verb swelgan, to swalto seethe, G. sieden, sud, sudel, sudeln.

SUTURE, a seam. (F., - L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1647. - F. suture, 'a suture or seam; 'Cot. - Lat. sutura, a suture. - Lat. sutus, pp. of

suere, to sow; cognate with E. Sew.
SUTTEE, a widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile of her husband; also the sacrifice of burning a widow. (Skt.) The E. u represents Skt. short a, which is pronounced like u in mud. The word is properly an epithet of the widow herself, who is reckoned as 'true' or 'virtuous' if she thus immolates herself. - Skt. sati, a virthuous wife (Benfey, p. 63, col. 2); put for santi, fem. of sant, being, existing, true, right, virtuous. Sant is short for as-ant*, pres. part. of as, to be. — AS, to be; see Sooth and Is.

SUZERAIN, a feudal lord. (F.,—L.) Not in Johnson; hardly an E. word. — F. suzerain, 'sovereign, yet subaltern, superior, supe

supreme; Cot. A coined word; made from F. sus, Lat. susum or sursum, above, in the same way as sovereign is made from Lat. super; it corresponds to a Low Lat. type suseranus*, for surseranus*. β. The Lat. sursum is contracted from su-uorsum, where su- is for sub, up, and uorsum (E. -ward) means 'turned,' from Lat. uertere, to turn; see Sub- and -Ward, suffix. Der. suzerain-ty, from F. suzeraineté,

'soveraigne, but subaltern, jurisdiction,' Cot.

SWAB, to clean the deck of a vessel. (Du.) Shak. has swabber, Temp. ii. 2. 48; whence the verb to swab has been evolved. The sb. is borrowed directly from Du. zwabber, 'a swabber, the drudge of a ship; Sewel. Cf. Du. zwabberen, to swab, do dirty work. + Swedser, soab, a fire-brush, svabla, to swab; Dan. svabre, to swab; G. schwabber, a swabber, schwabber-stock, a mop-stick; schwabbern, to swab. Cf. also Norw. svabba, to splash about, G. schwabbeln, to shake to and fro. Allied to Swap, Swoop. Der. swabb-er. Der. swabb-er.

SWADDLE, to swathe an infant. (E.) 'I swadell a chylde;' Palsgrave. Also spelt swadil, swadle in Levins. Swadel stands for swathel, and means to wrap in a swathel or swaddling-band. M. E. swepelband, a swaddling-band; spelt suepelband, suadiling-band, swapeling-bonde in Cursor Mundi, 1343; whence the verb suedeld, swetheled = swaddled, id. 11236. = A. S. swevel, swevil, a swaddling-band; in a gloss (Bosworth). The sense is 'that which swathes;' formed by suffix -el, -il (Aryan -ra), representing the agent, from the verb to swathe; see Swathe. Der. swaddl-ing-band; swaddl-ing-

clothes, Luke, ii. 7.

SWAGGER, to hector, to be boisterous. (Scand.) In Shaks. Mids. Nt. Dr. iii. 1. 79. 'To swagger in gait is to walk in an affected manner, swaying from one side to the other;' Wedgwood. It is the frequentative of swag, now almost disused. 'I swagge, as a fatte persons belly swaggeth as he goth; Palsgrave. 'Swag, to hang loose and heavy, to sag, to swing about; Halliwell. - Norweg. svaga, to sway; Aasen. The base is SWAG, of which the nasalised form appears in E. swing, and in the G. verb schwanken, to stagger, reel, totter, falter. See Swing and Sway. With the sense 'to sag' of Swad aring to give way band wag sage the bodies. It of the stage of Swad aring to give way band wag sage he bedies to sign. cf. Swed. sviga, to give way, bend, svag, weak, bending, Icel. sveigja,

to give way. Der. swagger-er.

SWAIN, a young man, peasant. (Scand.) M. E. swain, Chaucer, C. T. 4025; swein, Havelok, 273. The form is Scand., not E.; the A. S. form was swán, Grein, ii. 500, which would have given a mod. E. swone, like stone from stán. We do, indeed, find swein in the A. S. Chron. an. 1128, but this is borrowed from Scand. - Icel. sveinn, a boy, lad, servant; Dan. svend, a swain, journeyman, servant; Swed. sven, a young man, a page. + Low G. sween, a swineherd, Hannover (Brem. Wört.)+O. H. G. sween, servant. Not connected with swine; the sense, swineherd, of Low G. sween, is accidental. B. The Teut. type is SWAINA, Fick, iii. 365. The sense is becoming strong' or 'growing up,' just as maiden is connected with the notion of attaining full growth. Allied to Goth. swinths, A.S. swif, Icel. svinnr, strong, swift, G. geschwind, quick, swift; of which the Teut. type is SWINTHA (Fick). These forms SWAINA, SWINTHA, are from a common base SWIN, to be quick (?); see Fick, i. 843;

are from a common base SWIN, to be quick (?); see Fick, 1.843; and see Swim (2). Der. boat-swain, cox-swain.

SWALLOW (1), a migratory bird. (E.) M. E. swalowe, Prompt. Parv.; Chaucer, C.T. 3258. — A. S. swalewe, a swallow; Wright's Voc. i. 7?.+Du. zwaluw.+Icel. svala, put for svalva*; gen. svölu.+Dan. svale.+Swed. svala.+G. schwalbe; O.H. G. svalawá. B. The Teut. type is SWALWA; Fick, iii. 364. The prob. sense is 'tosser about,' or 'mover to and fro;' allied to Gk. saketen, to shake, to move to and fro, to toss like a ship at sea; σάλος, the tossing rolling swell of the sea. See Swell. Fick, i. 842. Cf. O. Du. swalpen, 'to flote, to tosse, beate against with waves,' swalpe, a tossing, swalcke, a

swallow; Hexham.

SWALLOW (2), to absorb, ingulf, receive into the stomach.

(E.) M. E. swolowen, swolwen, Chaucer, C. T. 16985; also swolken, (E.) M. E. swolwen, Swolwen, Chaucer, C. T. 16985; also swolken, has swarth, Titus, ii. 3. 72; swarthy, Two Gent. ii. 6. 26; swarty, Juliana, p. 74, l. 4; swolyhen, Ormulum, 10224 (written swollyhenn in the MS.). Thus the final w stands for an older guttural. It is a Rob. of Glouc. p. 490, l. 6. — A. S. sweart, black; Grein, ii. 507. +

sectionary of the strength of

ground sel. q. v.

SWAMP, wet spongy land, boggy ground. (Scand.) Not found in old books. 'Swamp, Swamp, a bog or marshy place, in Virginia or New England; 'Phillips, ed. 1706. This points to its being a control of the property of the pro prov. E. word. According to Rich., it occurs in Dampier's Voyages, an. 1685. The p is excrescent, as is not uncommon after m, and this particular form is Scand. - Dan. and Swed. svamp, a sponge, fungus (hence applied to spongy ground, which seems to be exclusively an E. use); cf. Swed. svampig, spongy. + M. H. G. swam, swamp, G. schwamm, a sponge, fungus. + Du. zwam, a fungus; O. Du. swam, a schwamm, a sponge, fungus. + Du. zwam, a rungus; O. Du. swamm, sponge. + Goth. swamms, a sponge. + Low G. swamm, but more commonly swamp, a fungus. + A.S. swam; 'Fungus, vel tuber, metterswam,' Wright's Voc. i. 31, col. 2. β. Connected on the one hand with Gk. συφός, spongy, damp, and on the other with Gk. σπόγγος, 'Δτείς σπόγγος, whence Lat. fungus is borrowed). The a sponge (Attic σφόγγος, whence Lat. fungus is borrowed). The common root of all these words is SWAM, to swim; for which see Swim. See Curtius, i. 476. This root at once gives Goth. swamms, a sponge, swumsl, a swamp; Gk. σομφός, spongy; Icel. svöppr, a sponge, of which the base is svapp, put for svamp- by assimilation. By change of initial sw to sp (not unlike the curious change of initial sw to squ as seen in squete, an occasional form of swete, sweet) we should get a Gk. form σπομπός*, and this easily became σπογγός in the same way that we have E. hunch in the same sense as hump, &c. Other derivatives from the same root are Dan. and Swed. sump, G. sumpf, a swamp, which are mere duplicate forms of the Dan. and Swed. swamp, due to the common change of va to u. It is remarkable that the E. word has kept the form of Scand. svamp with the sense of Scand. sump. γ . We should also note, as far too curious to be passed over, the prov. E. swang, swank, a swamp, bog, and swanky, boggy (Halliwell); for this is the very change above noted as taking place in Gk. And we have the proportion: as E. swamp: Gk. place in Gr. And we have the proportion: as E. swamp: Gr. σουρός:: prov. E. swank: Gr. σπογγός.

8. We may conclude that swamp, sponge, and fungus are all related words, and are all from the root of Swim. Der. swamp, vb., swamp-y, swamp-i-ness.

SWAN, a large bird. (E.) M. E. swan, Chaucer, C. T. 206. —

A. S. swan, Grein, ii. 500. + Du. zwan. + Icel. swanr. + Dan. swane. + Chapter of the swant.

Swed. svan.+G. schwan; O. H. G. swan, swana. B. The Teut. type

Swed. svan.+G. schwan; O. H. G. swan, svana.

B. The Teut. type is SWANA, Fick, iii, 361. Root uncertain.

SWAP, to strike. (E.) M. E. swappen; 'Swap of his hed' = strike off his head; Chaucer, C. T. 15834. 'Beofs to him swappe' = Beofs went swiftly to him; Layamon, 26775 (later text). The orig. sense is to sweep or swoop, to strike with a sweeping stroke or to sweep along. Closely allied to Sweep, q. v. Cf. Icel. sweipja, to sweep, swoop; G. schwappen, to swap, schweben, to hover, drive, soar; and cf. E. syuabble, q. v. And see Swab.

SWARD, green turf. grassy surface of land. (E.) It formerly

SWARD, green turf, grassy surface of land. (E.) It formerly meant also skin or covering; the green-sward is the turfy surface of the land; the prov. E. sward-pork is bacon cured in large flitches or flakes (Halliwell, Forby). 'Swarde, or sworde of flesch, Coriana; Swarde of erbe, turf-flag, or sward of erth, Cespes; Prompt. Parv. pp. 482, 506. - A. S. sweard, the skin of bacon, in a gloss (Bosworth). + Du. zwoord, skin of bacon. + Icel. svordr, skin, hide of the walrus, sward or surface of the earth; jardar-svördr, earth-sward, grassvördr, grass-sward. + Dan. flesksvær, flesh sward, skin of bacon; grönsværd, green sward. + G. schwarte, rind, bark, skin, outside-plank. B. The Teut. type is SWARDA, with the sense of 'rind;' Fick, iii.

363. Root unknown, Der. sward-ed, green-sward.
SWARM, a cluster of bees or insects. (E.) M. E. swarm, Chaucer, C. T. 15398.—A. S. swearm (Bosworth). + Du. zwerm. + Iccl. svarmr. + Dan. sværm. + Swed. svärm. + G. schwarm; M. II. G. swarm. B. All from Teut. type SWARMA, where -ma is a noun-suffix, as in bloo-m, doo-m. The sense is 'that which hums,' from the buzzing made by a swarm of bees. Cf. Lithuan. surma, a pipe or fife, from the sound it makes; Russ. suiriele, a pipe, G. schwirren, to buzz, whiz, sweren, to hum, buzz. — SWAR, to hum, buzz; whence Skt. swi, to sound, swara, a sound, voice; Lat. susurrus, a hum, whisper. See Swear and Siren. Der. swarm, verb, A. S. swirman, A.S.

Leechdoms, i. 384, l. 21. And see swear, swerve, siren. SWART, SWARTHY, black, tawny. (E.) The proper form is swart; thence a less correct form swarth was made, occurring in Chapman, tr. of Homer, Odyss. b. xix. l. 343; and hence swarth-y (= swart-y) by the help of suffix -y (A.S. -ig) occasionally added to adjectives (as in murk-y), with the same force as the suffix -ish. Shak.

Du. zwart. + Icel. svartr. + Dan. sort. + Swed. svart. + G. schwarz; & weak; Du. zwaai, a turn, zwaaijen, to swing, turn, sway, brandish; O. H. G. swarz, suarz. + Goth. swarts. \(\beta \). The Teut. type is SWARTA, Fick, iii. 362; allied to Lat. sordes, dirt, sordidus, dirty, and prob. to Lat. surdus, dim-coloured. The form of the root is certainly SWAR, with the sense 'to be dirty;' and this may easily be identified with \(\sqrt{SWAR}\), to shine, glow, from the sense of scorching or blackening by intense heat; Fick, i. 257. This is made certain by the occurrence of G. schwelen, to burn by a slow fire, and other forms discussed under Sultry. The Norse god Surtr, i. e. Swart, is the god of fire. Der. swarth-y or swart-y, as above; swarth-i-ty, swarth-i-res. And see serene, solar.

SWEAL, to sfirm to be true, to swing, turn, sway, brandish; to bend or give way.

B. All from the Teut. base SWAG, to sway, swing, reel, stagger (Aasen). The nasalised form of the base is SWANG, to swing; see Swing. And see Swell, \(\xi \), \(\text{Der.} \) Der. sway, sb., Jul. Cæsar, i. 3. 3, M. E. sweigh, Chaucer, C. T. 4716.

SWEAL, to sfirm to be true, to affirm with an oath, to use oaths freely. (E.) M. E. sweren, strong verb, pt. t. swor, swoor, Rob. of Glouc. p. 33, l. 10; pp. sworen, sworn, Hayelok, 430. = A. S. sweigh.

SWASH, to strike with force. (Scand.) 'Thy swashing blow,' Romeo, i. 1. 70. Swashing is also swaggering, and a swasher is a swaggerer, a bully; As You Like It, i. 3. 122, Hen. V, iii. 2. 30.—Swed. dial. svasska, to make a 'squashing' or 'swashing' noise, as when one walks with water in the shoes (Rietz); Swed. svassa, to β . By the interchange of ks and sk (as in speak or write bombast. prove E. axe = to ask), svasska stands for svak-sa or svag-sa, an extension from a base SWAK or SWAG. Norweg. svakka, to make a noise like water under the feet; Aasen. Cf. prov. E. swack, a blow or fall, swacking, crushing, huge, swag, the noise of a heavy fall (Halliwell). The base appears to be partly imitative of the noise of a blow or fall, and partly connected with Norweg. swaga, to sway or swag, as in prov. E. swag, to swing about. See Sway, Swing, Swagger.

SWATH, a row of mown grass. (E.) M. E. swathe. 'A mede
... In swathes sweppene downe' = a meadow, mown (lit. swept) down
in swaths; Allit. Morte Arthure, 2508. 'Cam him no fieres swade
ner' = no track (or trace) of fire came near him; Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 3786. - A.S. swadu, a track, foot-track, trace, Grein, ii. 500. + Du. zwand, a swathe; also zwad, zwade, 'a swath, a row of grass mowed down,' Sewel. + G. schwad, a row of mown grass, B. The sense 'row of mown grass' is the orig. one, whence that of track or foot track easily follows. This appears by comparing Low G. swad, a swath, with swade, a scythe; see Brem. Worterbuch, pt. iv. 1107, where the E. Friesic swade, swae, swah, a scythe, is also v. The lccl, such means a slippery place, a slide, whence is formed the verb suchja, to slide or glance off, particularly used of a sword glancing off a bone or hard substance; as, 'sverbit such a stalbürbum hjálmi' = the sword slides off the steel-hard helm. Hence Icel. svedja, sb., may be explained as a knife that slices, and the Low G. swade as a blade that slides or glances over the ground, i. e. a scythe; and the E. swath may be explained as 'a slice' or 'shred, thus bringing it into close connection with E. swathe, a shred of cloth, bandage for an infant, and swathe, verb, to bind up an infant in swaddling-bands. And as a piece of mown grass lies in rows, so any cut corn is easily formed into bundles; this explains Cotgrave's 'Jacel', swathed, or made into sheaves,' as well as prov. E. swatch, in all its senses, viz. (1) to bind with a shred, to swaddle; (2) a pattern, sample, piece, or shred cut off from anything; (3) to separate, cut off, i. e. slice off; and (4) a row of barley. We may also note Icel. svida, a kind of halberd.

5. All the evidence points to a Teut. base SWATH, to shred or slice off, appearing in Norweg. svada, vb. act. and neut., to strip off, flake off, as in: 'Han hadde sleget seg, so Kjötet svadde fraa Beinet' = he had struck himself so that the flesh was sliced off from the bone; with which cf. the adj. svad, smooth,

slippery; see Aasen. Der. swathe, q. v.

SWATHE, to bind in swaddling-cloths, to bandage. (E.) Shak. has swath, that which the mower cuts down with one sweep of the scythe, Troil. v. 5. 25; also a swaddling-cloth, Timon, iv. 3. 252; also swathing-clothes, I Hen. IV, iii. 2. 112; swathing-clouts, Haml. ii. 2. 401; enswathed, Complaint, 49. M. E. swathen, pt. t. swathed, Cursor Mundi, 11236. - A. S. swedian, in comp. beswedian, to enwrap, John, xix. 40 (Lindisfarne MS.); A.S. Leechdoms, ii, 18, 1, 8, -A.S. swadu, orig. a shred; hence (1) as much grass as is mown at once, (2) a shred of cloth used as a bandage; see further under Swath. Der. swadd-le (for swath-le).

SWAY, to swing, incline to one side, influence, rule over. (Scand.) M. E. sweyen, Gawain and Green Knight, 1429; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, C. 151. It also means to go, walk, come, Allit. Poems, B. 788, C. 429; spelt sweze, id. C. 72, 236. Prov. E. swag, to swing about (see Swag). - Icel. sveigja, to bow, bend as one does a switch, to bend a bow, to swing a distaff, to strike a harp; sveigjask, switch, to bend a bow, to swing a distant, to strike a map; sveiglass, refl. to be swayed, to swerve; sveggja, to make to sway or swag. A causal form from a lost verb sviga*, pt. t. sveig*, pp. svigin*, whence also the sb. svig, a bend, curve, circuit, svigi, a switch, svigna, to bend, give way. Cf. also Swed. dial. sveg-ryggad (sway-ridged), saddle-backed, sveg, a switch, from the strong verb sviga, to bend (pt.t. sveg, sup. svigi), Rietz; Swed. sviga, to bend, yield, svaja, to example, cf. beef-eater, where jetk, svag, weak; Dan. svaie, to swing to and fro, to sway, svag. is too simple for most people.

Glouc. p. 33, l. 10; pp. sworen, sworn, Havelok, 439. — A. S. swerian, pt. t. swor, pp. sworen, to swear, Grein, ii. 506. We also find A. S. swerian, with the simple sense of speak or declare, conjugated as a weak werb, particularly in the comp. and swerian, to declare in return, to answer. The orig. sense was simply to speak aloud, declare. + Du. zweren, pt. t. zwoor, pp. gezworen. + Icel. sverja, pt. t. sór, pp. svarinn. + Dan. sværge. + Swed. svärja. + G. schwören. And cf. Goth. swaran, Icel. svara, Dan. svare, Swed. svara, to answer, reply. β. All from ✓ SWAR, to hum, buzz, make a sound; whence also Skt. svri, to sound, to praise, svara, sound, a voice, tone, accent, Lat. susurrus, a humming, and E. swarm; see Swarm. Der. swear-ing, for-sworn;

SWEAT, moisture from the skin. (E.) M. E. swote (Tyrwhitt prints swete), Chaucer, C. T. 16046; whence the verb sweten, id. 16047. — A. S. swát, Grein, ii. 501. (By the usual change from & to long o, A. S. swát became M. E. swoot, and should have been swote in mod. E.; but the vowel has been modified to make the sb. accord with the verb, viz. A.S. swátan, M. E. sweten, mod. E. sweat, with the ea shortened to the sound of e in let (= M. E. leten=A. S. letan). The spelling swet would, consequently, be better than sweat, and would also be phonetic.) + Du. zweet. + Icel. sveiti. + Dan. sved. + Swed. svett. +G. schweiss; O. H. G. sweiz. β. The Teut. type is SWAITA, sweat, cognate with Skt. sveda, sweat; from Teut. base SWIT, to sweat, of which we find traces in Icel. switi, sweat, G. schwitzen. This answers to Aryan \(\sqrt{SWID}, \) to sweat, whence Skt. swid, to sweat, Lat. swdor (for swidor), sweat, Gk. \(\delta \cdot \text{pos}, \) sweat. Der. sweat, verb, A. S. swetan, as above; sweat-y, sweat-i-ness; and see sud-at-or-y, sud-or-i-fi-

SWEEP, to brush, strike with a long stroke, pass rapidly over. (E.) M. E. swepen, Chaucer, C. T. 16404; pp. sweped, Pricke of Conscience, 4947. This is a weak secondary verb answering to an A. S. form sweipian* = sweipan*, not found, but regularly formed from swipan, to sweep, a strong verb with pt. t. sweep, Grein, ii. 500. Cf. 'Pronuba, hid-sweep;' Wright's Voc. i. 288. This A. S. swipan is represented in mod. E. by the verb to Swoop, q.v. Der. sweep, sb., Timon, i. 2. 137; sweep-er, chimney-sweep-er (often used in the forms sweep, chimney-sweep, cf. A. S. kunta, M. E. hunte, a hunter); sweep-ings; sweep-stake, the same as swoop-stake, sweeping off all the stakes at once, Hamlet, iv. 5. 142, whence sweep-stakes, sb., the whole money staked at a horse-race that can be won or swept up at once.

SWEET, pleasing to the senses, esp. to the taste. (E.) M. E. swete, Chaucer, C. T. 3206; with the by-forms swote, sote, id. 3205.

— A. S. swéte, Grein, ii. 506.+O. Sax. swóti.+ Du. zoet.+ Icel. sœtr, sætr.+ Dan. söd.+ Swed. söt.+ G. süsz; O. H. G. suazi, swozi.

β. The A. S. é is a modified é; cf. the oe in Du. zoet, and the ö in Dan. söd, Swed. söt. All are from a Teut. type SWÔTYA, sweet, to which Goth. sutis, sweet, is nearly related. The base is SWAT, answering to Aryan
SWAD, to please, to taste nice, whence also Skt. svad, svád, to taste, to eat, to please, svádu, sweet, Gk. hous, sweet, Lat. suāuis (for suaduis*), pleasant, suādere, to persuade. Der. sweet-ly, sweet-ness; sweet-bread, the pancreas of an animal, so called because sweet and resembling bread; sweet-briar, Milton, L'Allegro, 47; sweets, pl. sb., Cor. iii. 1. 157; sweet-ish, sweet-ish-ness; sweet-en, to make sweet, Rich. II, ii. 3. 13; sweet-en-er, sweet-en-ing; sweet-ing, formed with a dimin. suffix -ing, a term of endearment, Oth. ii. 3. 252, also a kind of sweet apple, Komeo, ii. 4. 83; sweet-pea, sweet-potato; sweet-william (from the name William). Also sweet-meat, lit. sweet food, chiefly in the pl., M. E. swete meates, Henrysoun, Complaint of Creseide, l. 14; see Meat. And see sweet-heart, below.

SWEETHEART, a lover or mistress. (E.) Used as a term of

endearment. The derivation is simply from sweet and heart; it is not an absurd hybrid word with the F. suffix -ard (= O. H. G. -hart), as has been supposed. Crescide calls Troilus her 'dere herte' and her 'swete herte' both; Chaucer, Troil. iii. 1181-1183. Again, he calls her my swete herte' dere, id. iii. 1210; and in the last line of bk. iii we read: 'Is with Creseide his owen herte swete.' Further examples are needless, but may easily be found in the same poem. ¶ No ingenuity can explain herte in herte swete as a F. suffix. For a similar example, cf. beef-eater, where the simple derivation from beef and eat

out. (E.) M. E. swellen, strong verb, pt. t. swal, Chaucer, C. T. 6549, pp. swollen, id. 8826. — A. S. swellan, pt. t. sweall, pp. swollen, Exod. ix. 10; Grein, ii. 505.+Du. zwellen, pt. t. zwoll, pp. gezwollen.+Icel. svella, pt. t. sval, pp. sollinn.+Swed. svälla.+G. schwellen. B. All from Teut. base SWAL, to swell, Fick, iii. 363; cf. Swed. svall, the swell of the sea, an agitation, which (according to Curtius, i. 465) is cognate with Gk. σάλος, σάλη, tossing, restless motion, Lat. salum, the open, tossing sea. Allied words are also Gk. σαλεύειν, to toss, wave, σάλαξ, a sieve (from its being shaken), σόλος, a quoit (as being shaken), σόλος a tossed). γ. The ultimate root is probably γ SU or SWA, to drive, as seen in Skt. sú, to cast, send, incite, impel, Gk. σεύειν, to drive, throw, hurl, Gk. $\sigma\epsilon i\epsilon \nu$ (= $\sigma F\epsilon \nu \epsilon \nu$), to shake, toss, agitate. From this ultimate \sqrt{SWA} , to drive, toss, we can form not only SWAL, to toss, agitate, boil up (hence, to swell), but also the forms SWAP, to swoop, sweep, drive swiftly over a surface, SWAG, to sway, SWANG, to swing, SWAM, to swim. See Swoop, Sway, Swing, Swim. Der. swell, sb., Antony, iii. 2. 49; swell-ing. Also swallow (1), q.v.; sill, q.v., ground-sill.

SWELTER, to be faint with heat, also, to cause to exude by excess of heat. (E.) See further under Sultry.

SWERVE, to depart from a right line, turn aside. (E.) M. E. sweruen (swerven), Gower, C. A. iii, 7, 1. 8; iii. 92, 1. 16. Once a strong verb, with pt. t. swarf, swerf (Stratmann). — A. S. sweorfan, to rub, to file, to polish, pt. t. swearf, pp. sworfen, Grein, ii. 509; whence the sb. geswearf, geswyrf, filings, A. S. Leechdoms, i. 336, note 15. + Du. zwerven, to swerve, wander, rove, riot, revel. + O. Sax. swerban, pt. t. swarf, to wipe. + O. Fries. swerva, to creep. + Icel. sverfa, to file; pt. t. svarf, pp. sorfinn. + Goth. bi-swairban, to wipe.

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\beta. \]

B. The range of meanings is remarkable; the orig. sense seems to have been to wipe or rub, then to file, to move backwards and forwards, to wander, to turn aside. In motion over a rough surface, there is a tendency to swerve aside. The Goth form is plainly from a base SWIR, which Wedgwood well illustrates from Dan. dial. svirre, to move to and fro; slæden svirrer, the sledge swerves, turns to one side.' So also Dan. svirre, to whirl round, svire, to revel, riot, sviir, a revel, svarre, svarbe, to turn in a lathe, of which the latter answers in form to E. swerve. So also Swed. svirra, to murmur, to hum (Widegren), svarfva, to turn in a lathe. γ . In fact all the various senses can be explained by the \checkmark SWAR, weakened form SWIR, to hum, buzz, whirr, orig. used of noises made by rapid motion, whether of whirling or of moving swiftly to and fro; hence the Teut. base SWARB, to rub rapidly, to file with a grating noise, and finally, with a loss of the sense of the root, to go to and fro, wander, rove. See further under Swarm, which is from the same root. 8. The close connection between swarm and swerve is well shewn by the use of both prov. E. swarm and prov. E. swarve in the same sense of 'to climb a tree devoid of side-boughs,' by creeping and scraping

one's way up it; cf. O. Fries. swerva, to creep, cited above.

SWIFT, extremely rapid. (E.) M. E. swift, Chaucer, C. T. 190.

A. S. swift, Grein, ii. 513. Put for swipt; cf. Icel. swipta, to pull quickly. It answers to a Teut. form SWIFTA = SWIPTA, Fick, iii. 366; from Teut. base SWIP, to move swiftly or suddenly, as seen in Icel. svipa, to swoop, flash, also to whip, lash; svipall, shifty, changeable, suipligr, unstable, sudden, swift, svipstund, the twinkling of an eye. So also A.S. swipe, a whip, G. schwippe, a whip, schwippen, to whip, also to heave, undulate. Allied words appear in A.S. swifan, to move quickly, as in 'swifeo swift untiorig' = [it] revolves swifty and article of the swifeo swift untiorig'. and untiringly, Grein, ii. 513; Icel. svifa, to turn, rove, ramble, G. schweisen, to sweep or move along, rove, ramble.

B. This base SWIP, to move swiftly, is closely allied to Teut. SWAP, to sweep; see further under Swoop. Der. swift, sb., swift-ly, -ness. And see

SWILL, to wash dishes; to drink greedily. (E.) The proper sense is to wash dishes. M. E. swilien, swilen; 'dishes swilen'= wash dishes, Havelok, 919.—A. S. swilian, to wash, in the Lambeth Psalter, Ps. vi. 6 (Bosworth). β. It is to be suspected that the oldest form was from a base SKWAL, as seen in Swed. sqvala, to gush, stream, sqval, a gush of water, sqvalor, washings, swill. 'Regnet' (Regnet) squalade på gatorna, the streets were streaming with rain, Widegren; lit, the rain swilled the streets. Hence we can explain also M.E. squyler, a swiller of dishes; see Scullery. By loss of w, we get Icel. skyla, Dan. skylle, to swill, rinse, wash; skylleregn (= Swed. squalregn), a heavy shower of rain; skyllevand, dish-water. By change of kw (qu) to p, common in the Aryan languages, we get G. spillen, to swill, wash, rinse. The comparison of all these forms renders the base SKWAL, to wash, tolerably certain; Fick does not notice Der. swill, hog's-wash, whence swill-ing-tub, Skelton, Elinor Rummyng, 173. Hence the verb to swill, to drink like a pig, as in 'the boar that . . . swills your warm blood like wash,' Rich. III, in 'the boar that... swills your warm blood like wash,' Rich. III. Also swingle-tree, q. v. v. 2.9; there is no reasonable pretence for connecting swill with SWINGLETREE, the bar that swings at the heels of the

SWELL, to grow larger, expand, rise into waves, heave, bulge a swallow, as is sometimes needlessly done. Hence swill-er; and see scull-er-

SWIM (1), to move to and fro on or in water, to float. (E.) M.E. swimmen, Chaucer, C. T. 3577. — A.S. swimmen, pt. t. swamm, swomm, Grein, ii. 515. + Du. zwemmen. + Icel. svimma, pt. t. svamm, pp. summit. + Dan. svomme. + Swed. simma. + G. schwimmen, pt. t. pp. summit. + Dail. summit. Toward. summit. To summit. 1362.

Perhaps an extension from SWAM, to impel; cf. Skt. sú, to impel; and see Swell.

Der. swim, sb., swimm-er, swimm-ing.

swimm-ing-ly.

SWIM (2), to be dizzy. (E.) 'My head swims' = my head is dizzy. The verb is from the M. E. swime, sb., dizziness, vertigo, a swoon; spelt swyme, suime, Cursor Mundi, 14201; swyme, Allit. Morte Arthure, 4246.—A. S. swima, a swoon, swimming in the head, Grein, ii. 515; whence dswaman, verb, to fail, be quenched, and awaman, verb, to wander, id. i. 43, 44. + Icel. svimi, a swimming in the head; whence sveima, verb, to wander about; cf. Dan. svimle, to be giddy, svimmel, giddiness, besvime, to swoon; Swed. svimma, to be dizzy, svindel, dizziness. 6. The A.S. swima probably stands for swimaa*; the present word is distinct from the word above, and the orig. base is rather SWIN than SWIM, as appears by the Swed. svindel. dizziness, G. schwindel, dizziness, schwinden, to disappear, dwindle, decay, fail, schwindsucht, consumption. Fick cites an O.H.G. swinan, to be quick, which is a more orig. form; note also Swed. försvinna, to disappear, Icel. svina, to subside (said of a swelling). Der.

swin-dler, q.v.

SWINDLER, a cheat. (G.) 'The dignity of the British merchant is sunk in the scandalous appellation of the swindler; Knox, Essay 8 (first appeared in 1778); cited in R. One of our few loan-words from High-German. - G. schwindler, an extravagant projector, a swindler. - G. schwindeln, to be dizzy, to act thoughtlessly, to cheat. - G. schwindel, dizziness. - G. schwinden, to decay, sink, vanish, fail; cognate with A.S. swindan (pt. t. swand), to languish. See Swim (2). Der. swindle, verb and sb., evolved from

the sb. swindler rather than borrowed from G.

SWINE, a sow, pig; pigs. (E.) M. E. swin, with long i, pl. swin (unchanged). 'He slepte as a swin' (riming with win, wine); Chaucer, C. T. 5165. 'A flocke of many swyne;' Wyclif, Matt. viii. 30. — A. S. swin, pl. swin, Grein, ii. 515. The A. S. swin is a neuter sb., and therefore unchanged in the plural, by rule. + Du. zwijn, a swine, hog. + Icel. svin, pl. svin, neuter sb. + Dan. sviin, neut., pl. sviin. + Swed. svin, neut. + G. schwein, O. H. G. swin. + Goth. swein, neut. Cf. Russ. svineya, a swine, dimin. svinka, a pig, svinoi, adi, belonging to swine, svinina, pork.

β. The Teut. base is SWÎNA, a swine; Fick, iii. 324. Fick conjectures that the form was orig. adjectival, like that of Lat. suinus, belonging to swine, an adj. not given in White's Dict., but noted by Varro (Vanicek, p. 1048); this adj. is regularly formed from sui-, crude form of sus, a sow. can be no doubt that swine is, in some way, an extended form from Sow, q.v. Der. swin-ish, -ly, -ness; swine-herd, M. E. swyyne-herd, Prompt. Parv.; swine-cote, M. E. swyyne-kote, id.; swine-sty, M. E. swinysty, id., spelt swynsty, Pricke of Conscience, 9002.

SWING, to sway or move to and fro. (E.) M. E. swingen,

strong verb, pt. t. swang, swing, pp. swingen; Allit, Poems, ed. Morris, A. 1058 (or 1059), Havelok, 226. — A. S. swingan, pt. t. swang, pp. swingen, to scourge, also, to fly, flutter, flap with the wings; Grein, ii. 515. + Swed. svinga, to swing, to whirl. + Dan. svinge, to swing, whirl. + G. schwingen, to swing, soar, brandish; also, to swingle or beat flax; pt. t. schwang.

B. All from Teut. base SWANG, appearing in the pt. t. of the above strong verbs. This is a nasalised form of SWAG, to sway; see Sway.

Der. swing, sb.;

swinge, q. v.; swingle, q. v.

SWINGE, to beat, whip. (E.) In Shak. Two Gent. ii. 1. 88, &c. M. E. swengen, to beat; see Prompt. Parv. - A. S. swengan, to shake, M. E. swengen, to beat; see Prompt. l'arv.—A. S. swengan, to snake, toss; cf. sweng, a stroke, blow; see Bosworth. A. S. swengan is the causal form of swingan, to swing, to beat; and swinge (pt. t. swinged) is the causal form of swing (pt. t. swang); just as fell is from fall, and set from sit. See Swing.

SWINGLE, a staff for beating flax. (E.) 'To swingle, to beat, a term among flax-dressers;' Phillips. The verb is M. E. swinglen, Reliquiæ Antiquæ, ii. 197; formed from the sb. swingle. In Wright's Voc. i 156 pear the bottom we find swingle sh. swingles.

Wright's Voc. i. 156, near the bottom, we find swingle, sb., swingle-stok, sb., and the phrase to swingle thi flax.' — A. S. swingele, a scourging; Laws of Ine, § 48, in Thorpe, Anc. Laws, i. 132. But the M. E. swingle answers rather to an A.S. form swingel*, not found, lit. 'a beater,' formed by suffix -el (Aryan -ra) of the agent from A. S. swing-an, to beat, to swing. Thus a swingle is 'a swinger,' a beater; and swingle, verb, is 'to use a swingle.' Cf. Du. zwingelen, to swingle flax, G. schwinge, a swingle. See Swing. Der. swingle, verb.

spelt swyngletre in Fitzherbert, On Husbandry, § 15 (E. D.S.) The word tree here means a piece of timber, as in axle-tree. The word swingle means 'a swing-er,' a thing that swings; so named from the swinging motion, which all must have observed who have sat behind horses drawing a coach. See Swingle, Swing.

SWINK, to toil; obsolete. (E.) Once an extremely common word; Milton has 'swink'd hedger' = hedger overcome with toil, Comus, 203. M. E. swinken, pt. t. swank, Havelok, 788; pp. swinken, Ormulum, 6103. — A. S. swincan, pt. t. swanc, pp. swincen, to toil, labour, work hard. This form, running parallel with A. S. swingan, pt. t. swang, pp. swungen, is clearly a mere variant of the same verb; the base is SWANK, nasalised form of SWAK, which is a by-form of SWAG, the root of sway; see Swing, Sway. Cf. G. schwanken, to totter, stagger, falter, which is clearly allied to swagger and sway. The sense of 'toil' is due to that of constant movement; from the

swinging of the labourer's arms and tools. And see Switch. SWIRL, to whirl in an eddy. (Scand.) 'Swirl, a whirling wavy motion, East; 'Halliwell. A prov. E. word, now used by good writers, as C. Kingsley, E. B. Browning, &c.; see Webster and Worcester. — Norweg. svirla, to wave round, swing, whirl (Aasen), frequent. of sverra (Dan. svirre), to whirl, turn round, orig. to make a humming noise. Formed from the base SWIR, to hum, just as whir-l is from whir; see further under Swerve, Swarm.

SWITCH, a small flexible twig. (Du.) In Romeo, ii. 4. 73; Dr. Schmidt notes that old editions have swits for the pl. switches. Not found in M. E., and merely borrowed from Du. in the 16th cent. Switch or swich is a weakened form of swick. - O. Du. swick, 'a scourge, a swich, or a whip; 'Hexham. The same word as swick, 'a brandishing, or a shaking,' id.; Hexham notes that swanck is used with the same sense. He also gives swicken, 'to totter or to waggle.'
Thus a switch is a 'shaking' or a pliant rod, one that sways about.

B. The base is SWIK, weakened form of SWAK, to bend, appearing (nasalised) in Du. zwanken, to bend, G. schwanken to totter, and in O. Du. swanck, a switch, as above. This base SWAK, to bend, is a by-form of SWAG, to bend, treated of under Sway. From the latter base we have, in like manner, Swed, sueg, a switch, green bough, sviga, to yield, svigt, vibration, svigta, to totter; so also Norweg. svige, sveg, a switch, sviga, to bend; Icel. sveigr, svigi, a switch. See further under Sway, Swink. Note the proportion; as O. Du. swick: Norw. svige: : E. swink: E. swing.

Der. switch,

SWIVEL, a ring or link that turns round on a pin or neck. (E.) Spelt swivell in Minsheu, ed. 1627. Not found in M.E.; it corresponds to an A.S. form swifel*, not found, but regularly formed, with the suffix -el of the agent, from swifan, to move quickly, revolve; for which see Swift. Related words are Icel. sveifla, to swing or spin in a circle, like a top, svif, a swinging round, from svifa, to ramble, to turn. The base is SWIP, to move quickly; cf. also Icel. svipall, shifty, changeable, svipa, to swoop; see Swoop. The sense is that which readily revolves.

SWOON, to faint. (E.) M. E. swounen, Chaucer, C. T. 5478; also swoghenen, King Alisaunder, 5857; also swowenen (Stratmann). A comparison of the forms shew, as Stratmann points out, that the standard M. E. form is swojnien*, the 3 being represented either by gh, w, or u; and this is a mere extension of a form swozien *, with the same sense. The n is the same formative element as is seen in Goth. verbs ending in -nan; cf. E. awaken from awake, &c. β. The form swojien* appears, slightly degraded, as swowen (with w for 3), to swoon, P. Plowman, B. v. 154, xiv. 326; also as swughen, soghen, to sigh deeply, Romans of Partenay, 1944, 2890. This is a weak verb, closely allied to the strong verb success to a like it is a weak verb, closely allied to the strong verb swozen, to make a loud or deep sound, to sigh deeply, droop, swoon, pt. t. swe3, pp. iswo3en or iswowen. sound, to sigh deeply, droop, swoon, pl. t. swe3, pp. iswo3en or iswowen. 'Sykande ho swe3e doun' = sighing, she drooped down; Gawain and Green Knight, 1796. 'Adun he feol iswo3e' = down she fell in a swoon, King Horn, ed. Lumby, 428. = A. S. swo3gan, to move or sweep along noisily, to sough, to sigh, orig. used esp. of the wind. 'Swo3gan' windas' = the winds sough, Grein, ii. 516; cf. diswo3gen, pp. choked, Ælfred, tr. of Gregory's Past. Care, § 52, ed. Sweet, p. 411, l. 17. Mr. Cockayne points out that the form geswosung, a swooning, occurs in A. S. Leechdoms, ii. 176, l. 13; and that in Ælfric's Hom. ii. 336, we find: 'Se læg. geswo3gen betwux vam ofslegenum' = he lay in a swoon amongst the slain. Here A. S. geswo3gen = M. E. iswo3en, as cited above. This A. S. swo3gan is represented by mod. E. Sough, G. v. Y. It will thus be seen that the final n is a mere formative cited above. This A.S. swogan is represented by mod. E. Sough, q.v. γ . It will thus be seen that the final n is a mere formative element, and unoriginal; hence it is quite out of the question to esicomoure in Wyclif, Luke, xix. 4. - Lat. sycomorus. - Gk. συκόμορος,

horses when drawing a harrow, &c. (E.) See Halliwell. Also compare swoon, as is often done, with the A. S. swindan, to fail, applied to the swinging bar to which traces are fastened when a horse draws a coach. Corruptly called single-tree, whence the term double-tree has arisen, to keep it company. 'A single-tree is fixed upon each end of another cross-piece called the double-tree, when 2 horses draw abreast,' Haldeman (in Webster). M. E. swingle-tree, when 2 horses draw abreast,' Haldeman (in Webster). M. E. swingle-tree, when 2 horses draw abreast,' Haldeman (in Webster). M. E. swingle-tree, when 2 horses draw abreast,' Haldeman (in Webster). M. E. swingle-tree, when 2 horses draw abreast,' Haldeman (in Webster). M. E. swingle-tree, when 2 horses draw abreast,' Haldeman (in Webster). M. E. swingle-tree, when 2 horses draw abreast,' Haldeman (in Webster). M. E. swingle-tree, when 2 horses draw abreast,' Haldeman (in Webster). M. E. swingle-tree, when 2 horses draw abreast,' Haldeman (in Webster). M. E. swingle-tree, when 2 horses draw abreast,' Haldeman (in Webster). M. E. swingle-tree, when 2 horses draw abreast,' Haldeman (in Webster). M. E. swingle-tree, when 2 horses draw abreast,' Haldeman (in Webster). M. E. swingle-tree, when 2 horses draw abreast,' Haldeman (in Webster). M. E. swingle-tree, when 2 horses draw abreast,' Haldeman (in Webster). M. E. swingle-tree, when 2 horses draw abreast,' Haldeman (in Webster). M. E. swingle-tree, when 2 horses draw abreast,' Haldeman (in Webster). M. E. swingle-tree, when 2 horses draw abreast,' Haldeman (in Webster). M. E. swingle-tree, when 2 horses draw abreast,' Haldeman (in Webster). M. E. swingle-tree, when 2 horses draw abreast,' Haldeman (in Webster). M. E. swingle-tree, when 2 horses draw abreast,' Haldeman (in Webster). M. E. swingle-tree, when 2 horses draw abreast,' Haldeman (in Webster). M. E. swingle-tree, when 2 horses draw abreast,' Haldeman (in Webster). M. E. swingle-tree, when 2 horses draw abreast,' Haldeman (in Webster). authorised, and due to Somner; the A.S. aswanian, to languish, appears as aswamian in Grein, and is a doubtful and difficult word. The mod. E. swoon, not being rightly understood, seems to have led editors astray. The descent of swoon from A.S. swogan is certain; for further examples and details, see Stratmann. And cf. Low G. swögen, to sigh, swugten, to sigh, also to swoon; Brem. Wört. Der. swoon, sb.

SWOOP, to sweep along, to descend with a swift motion, like a bird of prey. (E.) Shak has swoop, sb., Mach. iv. 3, 219. M. E. swopen, almost always in the sense to sweep. In Chaucer, C. T. 16404, where Tyrwhitt prints swepe, the Corpus MS. has swope (Group G, 1, 936); two lines lower, in place of ysweped, the Lichfield MS. has yswopen. It is usual to look on swoop as a derived form from sweep; but the truth lies the other way. Sweep is a weak verb, formed from swoop by vowel-change (cf. heal from whole); and verb, formed from swoop by vower-change (cf. Medi from whole); and swoop was orig. a strong verb, with pt. t. swep, and pp. yswopen, as above. — A. S. swápan, to sweep along, rush; also, to sweep; a strong verb, pt. t. sweóp, pp. swápen; Grein, ii. 500. 'Swápendum windum' = with swooping (rushing) winds; Ælfred, tr. of Beda, iii. 16, ed. Smith, p. 542, l. 37. 'Swift wind swápeð' = a swift wind swoops; Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, met. vii (b. ii. met. 4). + Icel. sweipa, to sweep swoop: also grain at t. of en checleta strong were verb wife. to sweep, swoop; also sveip, pt. t. of an obsolete strong verb svipa; sveipinn, pp. of the same. Also Icel. sopa, weak verb, to sweep. And cf. G. schweifen, to rove, ramble; A. S. swifan, to move quickly; Goth. sweipains, in the comp. midja-sweipains, a deluge, Luke, xvii. 27. β. The A. S. swapan answers to a Teut. swaipan*, from the base SWIP, to move quickly; for which see Swift. Fick, iii. 366, remarks that SWIP is a weakened form of ✓ SWAP, to move forcibly, cast, throw, strew (Fick, i. 841). This root appears in Gk. σοβείν, to shake, beat, scare birds; Lat. swapare, to throw about, to scatter (whence Lat. dissipare and E. dissipate); Lithuan. supti, to swiper toss rock a cradle swapalas a (swiperior) plummer. to swing, toss, rock a cradle, swambalas, a (swinging) plummet, swambaloti, to sway, swing; &c. γ. And lastly, this root SWAP, to move forcibly, is probably an extension from the SWA or SU, to impel, appearing in Skt. sú, to impel, drive, Gk. $\sigma\epsilon i\epsilon i\nu (=\sigma F \dot{\epsilon} \cdot y \epsilon i\nu)$, to shake, σεύειν, to drive. From the same root we have other extensions in swa-y, swi-ng, &c., all from the primary sense of 'impel.' See Sway, Swing. Der. swoop, sb.; also sweep, q.v.; and see See Sway, Swing.

Sword, Sword, an offensive weapon with a long blade. (E.) M. E. swerd, Chaucer, C. T. 1700. – A. S. sweord, Matt. xxvi. 47. + Du. zwaard. + Icel. sverθ. + Dan. sværd. + Swed. svärd. + G. schwert; M. H. G. swerte.

β. The Tcut. type is SWERDA, Fick, iii. 366. The prob. sense is 'the wounder,' or that which wounds; cf. M. H. G. swerde, O. H. G. suerado, pain, O. H. G. sueran, to pain; G. schwer, painful. —

SWAR, to hurt, wound; cf. Skt. svri, to hurt, kill, svri, to be pained; Zend qara, a wound; Fick, i. 842. We also find Skt. svaru, Indra's thunder-bolt, or an arrow.

Der. sword-cane, -fish, -stick; sword-s-man, formed like hunt-s-man, sport-s-man; sword-sman-shit

SYBARITE, an effeminate person. (L., - Gk.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674; he also has the adj. Sybaritical, dainty, effeminate. - Lat. Sybarites. - Gk. Συβαρίτης, a Sybarite, an inhabitant of Sybaris, a luxuriant liver, voluptuary; because the inhabitants of this town were noted for voluptuousness. The town was named from the river Sybaris (Gk. Σύβαρις), on which it was situated. This river flows through the district of Lower Italy formerly called

Lucania. Der. Sybarit-ic, Sybarit-ic-al.

SYCAMINE, the name of a tree. (L., – Gk., – Heb.?) In Luke, xvii. 6 (A. V.) – Lat. sycaminus. – Gk. συκάμινος; Luke, xvii. 6. It is gen. believed to be the mulberry-tree, and distinct from the control of sycamore; Thomson, in The Land and the Book, pt. i. c. 1, thinks the trees were one and the same. β . That the word has been confused with sycamore is obvious, but the suffix -ine (-wos) is difficult to explain. Thomson's explanation is worth notice; he supposes it to be nothing more than a Gk. adaptation of a Heb. plural. The Heb. name for the sycamore is shiqmah, with the plural forms shiqmoth and skigmim; from the latter of these the Gk. συκάμυνος may easily have been formed, by partial confusion with Gk. συκόμυρος, a sycamore; see Sycamore.

SYCAMORE, the name of a tree. (L., - Gk.) The trees so called in Europe and America are different from the Oriental sycamore (Ficus sycomorus). The spelling should rather be sycomore; Cotgrave gives sycomore both as an E. and a F. spelling. Spelt

i.e. the fig-mulberry tree. = Gk. συκο-, crude form of σῦκον, a fig; and μόρον, a mulberry, blackberry. The derivation of σῦκον is doubtful; for Gk. μόρον, see Mulberry. (See sycamine.)

SYCOPHANT, a servile flatterer. (L., = Gk.) See Trench, Select Glossary; he shews that it was formerly also used to mean an informer. That sicophants are counted iolly guests; Gascoige, Steel Glas, 207. Cotgrave gives the F. form as sycophantin.

Lat. sycophanta, an informer, tale-bearer, flatterer, sycophant.—

Gk. συκοφάντης, lit. a fig-shewer, perhaps one who informs against Beautie. II. 00 and 02.—F. symmetrie. 1627.—F. symmetrie, 'simmetry,' Cot.—Lat. symmetria.—Gk. συμμετρία, due proportion,—Gk. σύμμετρία, measure with. — Gk. συμμετρία, due proportion,—Gk. σύμμετρία, measure with. — Gk. συμμετρία, due proportion,—Gk. σύμμετρία, measure with. — Gk. συμμετρία, due proportion,—Gk. σύμμετρία, due proportion,—Gk. σύμμετρία, measure with. — Gk. συμμετρία, due proportion,—Gk. σύμμετρία, due pro Gk. συκοφάντης, lit. a fig-shewer, perhaps one who informs against persons exporting figs from Attica, or plundering sacred fig trees; hence, a common informer, slanderer, also, a false adviser. 'The lit. signification is not found in any ancient writer, and is perhaps altogether an invention;' Liddell and Scott. That is, the early history of the word is lost, but this does not affect its obvious etymology; it only affects the reason for it. - Gk. σῦκο-, crude form of σῦκον, a fig; and -φαντης, lit. a shewer (appearing also in lερο-φάντης, one who shews or teaches religious rites), from φαίνειν, to shew. See Sycamore and Phantom. Der. sycophant-ic, -ic-al,

-ism; scyophanc-y.

SYLLABLE, part of a word, uttered by a single effort of voice.

(F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. sillable, Chaucer, C. T. 10415. -O. F. sillabe (Littré), later syllabe and syllable, with an inserted unoriginal l. -Lat. syllaba. - Gk. συλλαβή, lit. ' that which holds together,' hence a syllable, so much of a word as forms a single sound. - Gk. συλ-(for συν before following λ), together; and λαβ-, base of λαμβάνειν, to take, seize (aorist infin. λαβείν), from A RABII, to seize. See Syn- and Cataloptic. Der. syllab-ic, from Gk. συλλαβικόs, adj.; syllab-ie-al, syllab-i-fy. Also syllabus, a compendium, from late Lat. syllabus, a list, syllabus (White), from late Gk. σύλλαβος, allied to

συλλαβή

SYLLOGISM, a reasoning from premises, a process in formal logic. (F., -L., -Gk.) M.E. silogime, Gower, C. A. iii. 366, l. 12. - O. F. silogime (Littré), later sillogisme, spelt syllogisme in Cotgrave. -Lat. syllogismum, acc. of syllogismus. - Gk. συλλογισμός, a reckoning all together, reckoning up, reasoning, syllogism. - Gk. συλλογίζομαι, I reckon together, sum up, reason. - Gk. συλ- (for συν before λ following), together; and λογίζομαι, I reckon, from λόγ-os, a word, reason, reasoning. See Syn- and Logic. Der. syllogise, from συλλογίζ-ομαι; syllogis-t-ic, from Lat. syllogisticus = Gk. συλλογ-

ιστικός; syllogis-t-ic-al, -ly.

SYLPH, an imaginary being inhabiting the air. (F., -Gk.) 'Ye sylphs and sylphids;' Pope, Rape of the Lock, ii. 73; and see Pope's Introduction to that poem (A.D. 1712). Pope tells us that he took the account of the Rosicrucian philosophy and theory of spirits from a French book called Le Comte de Gabalis. - F. sylphe, the name given to one of the pretended genii of the air. - Gk. σίλφη, used by Aristotle, Hist. Anim. 8. 17. 8, to signify a kind of beetle or grub. β. It is usually supposed that this word suggested the name sylph, which is used by Paracelsus. The other names of genii are gnomes, which is used by latacessus. The other names of gent are growns, salamanders, and nymphs, dwelling in the earth, fire, and water respectively; and, as all these names are Greek, we may be sure that sylph was meant to be Greek also. The spelling with y causes no difficulty, and is, indeed, an additional sign that the word is Greek. It is not uncommon to find y (called in F. y Grec) used in words derived from Gk., not only where it represents Gk. v, but even (mistakenly) where it represents Gk. 1; thus syphon occurs instead of siphon both in F. and E.; and we constantly write syren for siren. y. Littré accounts for the word quite differently. He says that F. sylphe is a Gaulish (Celtic) word signifying genius, and that it is found in various inscriptions as sulfi, sylfi, sylphi, or, in the feminine, as sulevæ, suleviæ (which are, of course, Latinised and plural forms); he cites 'Sulfis suis qui nostram curam agunt,' Orel. Helvet. 117. This I believe to be entirely beside the question; Paracelsus knew nothing of Gaulish, yet he is (by Littre's own admission) the first modern author who uses the word. Scheler, on the contrary, has no doubt that the word is Greek, Der. sylph-id, from F. sylphide, a false form, but only explicable on the supposition that the word sylph was thought to be Gk, and declined as if the nom. was $\sigma i\lambda \phi is$

(stem σίλφιδ-).

SYLVAN, a common mis-spelling of Silvan, q. v.

SYMBOL, a sign, emblem, figurative representation. (F., - L., -Gk.) See Trench, Select Glossary. In Shak. Oth. ii. 3. 350. -F. symbole, 'a token,' &c.; Cot. - Lat. symbolum. - Gk. συμβολον, a token, pledge, a sign by which one infers a thing. - Gk. συμβάλλειν (aor. infin. συμβαλείν), to throw together, bring together, compare, infer. - Gk. συμ- (for συν before β), together; and βάλλειν, to throw. See Syn- and Baluster. Der. symbol-ic, from Gk. συμβολικός, adj.; symbol-ic-al, -ly; symbol-ise, from F. symboliser, spelt symbolizer in Cot., and explained by 'to symbolize;' symbol-is-er; symbol-is-m,

SYMPATHY, a feeling with another, like feeling. (F., - L., - Gk.) Spenser has sympathic and sympathize, Hymn in Honour of Beautie, ll. 99 and 92. - F. sympathie, 'sympathy;' Cot. - Lat. sympathia. – Gk. συμπάθεια, like feeling, fellow-feeling. – Gk. συμπάθεις, adj., of like feelings. – Gk. συμ before π), together; and παθ-, base of παθ-είν, aor. infin. of πάσχειν, to suffer, experience, feel. See Syn- and Pathos. Der. sympath-et-ic, a coined word, suggested by pathetic; sympath-et-ic-al, -ly; sympath-ise, from F. sympathiser, 'to sympathize,' Cot.; sympath-is-er.

SYMPHONY, concert, unison, harmony of sound. (F., - L., -Gk.) There was a musical instrument called a symphony, M.E. simphonie or symphonye; see my note to Chaucer, C. T. Group B, 1. 2005. And see Wyclif, Luke, xv. 25. — Lat. symphonia, Luke, xv. 25 (Vulgate). — Gk. συμφωνία, music, Luke, xv. 25. — Gk. σύμφωνος, agreeing is sound, harmonious. — Gk. συμ- (for σύν before φ), together; and φωνεῦν, to sound, φωνή, sound. See Syn- and Phonetic. Der.

symphoni-ous; symphon-ist, a chorister, Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674.

SYMPOSIUM, a merry feast. (L., = Gk.) Blount, Gloss, ed.

1674. has symposiast, 'a feast-master,' and symposiaques, 'books treating of feasts.' The simple sb. seems to be of later use. - Lat. symposium. - Gk. συμπόσιον, a drinking-party, banquet. - Gk. συμ-(for σύν before π), together; and the base πο, to drink, appearing in pt. t. πέ-πω-κα, I drank, aor. ἐ-πύ-θην, I drank, and in the sb. πύ-σις, This base is from \(PA, \) to drink; see Syn- and Potable, drink. Potation.

SYMPTOM, an indication of disease, an indication. (F., -L., -Gk.) Properly a medical term. In Cotgrave, to translate F. symptoms. ome. - Lat. symptoma. - Gk. σύμπτωμα, anything that has befallen one, a casualty, usu. in a bad sense. - Gk. συμπίπτειν, pt. t. συμπέπτωκα, to fall together, to fall in with, meet with. - Gk. σύμ- (for σύν before π), together, with; and πίπτειν, to fall, from γ PAT, to fall. See Synand Asympote. Der. symptomat-ic, Gk. συμπτωματικόs, adj., from

συμπτωματ-, stem of σύμπτωμα; symptomat-ic-al, -ly.

SYN, prefix, together. (L., = Gk.; or F., = L., = Gk.) A Latin-ised spelling of Gk. σύν, together, of which an older spelling is ξύν.

The simplest explanation of this difficult word is that by Curtius (ii. 161), who supposes ξύν to represent a still older form κύν*; cf. ξυνόs as a form of κοινόs. We can then consider κύν* as cognate with Lat. cum, with; whilst at the same time κοινός (from κυν*) is brought into relation with Lat. communis, of which the first syllable is derived from Lat. cum, with. Remoter origin unknown. We may, in any case, be sure that Gk. σύν and Lat. cum are cognate words. β. The prefix σύν becomes συλ-(syl-) before l, συμ-(sym-)

before b, m, p, and ph, and σu - (sy-) before s or z; as in syllogism, symbol, symmetry. sympathy, symphony, system, syzygy.

SYNÆRESIS, the taking of two vowels together, whereby they coalesce into a diphthong. $(L_n - Gk_n)$ A grammat. term. Spelt sineresis in Minsheu. Lat. synæresis. - Gk_n ovvalpeois, lit, a taking together. - Gk. σύν, together; and αίρεσις, a taking, from αίρειν, to

take. See Syn- and Heresy. Cf. Diseresis.

SYNAGOGUE, a congregation of Jews. (F., - L., - Gk.) M. E. synagoge, Wyclif, Matt. iv. 23. - F. synagogue, 'a synagogue;' Cot. – Lat. synagoga. – Gk. συναγωγή, a bringing together, assembly, congregation. – Gk. σύν, together; and άγωγή, a bringing, from

SYNALCEPHA, a coalescence of two syllables into one. (L., – Gk.) A grammat. term; in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. – Lat. synalcepha. – Gk. συναλοιφή, lit. a melting together. – Gk. σύν, together. gether; and ἀλείφειν, to anoint with oil, to daub, blot out, efface, whence ἀλοιφή, fat. The Gk. ἀλείφειν is allied to λίπ-os, fat, from

RIP, to besmear; cf. Skt. lip, to besmear, anoint.

SYNCHRONISM, concurrence in time. (Gk.) Blount, ed. 1674, says the word is used by Sir W. Raleigh. - Gk. συγχρονισμός, agreement of time. - Gk. σύγχρον-ος, contemporaneous; with suffix -σμος. - Gk. σύγ- (written for σύν before χ), together; and χρόνος, time. See Syn- and Chronicle. Der. synchronous, adapted from

Gk. σύγχρονος, adj.

SYNCOPATE, to contract a word. (L., – Gk.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. – Lat. syncopatus, pp. of syncopare, of which the usual sense is 'to swoon.' – Lat. syncope, syncopa, a swooning; also usual sense is 'to swoon.' – Lat. syncope in conting short syncope in syncope, as a gram. term. - Gk. συγκοπή, a cutting short, syncope in grammar, a loss of strength, a swoon. — Gk. συγ- (written for σύν before *), together; and κοπ-, base of κόπτειν, to cut, from SKAP, to cut. See Syn- and Apocope or Capon. Der. syncopation, SYMMETRY, due proportion, harmony. (F., - L., - Gk.) a musical term, which Blount says is in Playford's Introd. to Music,

syncope = Gk. συγκοπή, as above.

SYNDIC, a government official, one who assists in the transaction of business. (F., - L., - Gk.) Spelt sindick in Minsheu, ed. 1627. - F. syndic, 'a syndick, censor, controller of manners;' Cot. - Lat. syndicus. - Gk. σύνδικος, adj., helping in a court of justice; as sb., a syndic. - Gk. σύν, with; and δίκη, justice. The orig. sense of $\delta i \kappa - \eta$ is a shewing, hence a course, custom, use, justice; from \checkmark DIK, to shew. See Syn- and Diction. Der. syndic-ate, a coined word

SYNECDOCHE, a figure of speech whereby a part is put for the whole. (L., -Gk.) Spelt sinecdoche in Minsheu, ed. 1627. - Lat. synecdoche. -Gk. συνεκδοχή, lit. a receiving together. -Gk. συνεκδέχομαι, I join in receiving. - Gk. σύν, together; and ἐκδέχομαι, I receive, compounded of &k, out, and &exoma, I receive, from \(\sqrt{DAK}, to See Syn-, Ex-, and Digit.

take. See Syn., Ex., and Digit.

SYNOD, a meeting, ecclesiastical council. (F., -L., -Gk.)

Synodes and counsayles; Sir T. More, Works, p. 406 h. -F. synode,
'a synod;' Cot. - Lat. synodum, acc. of synodus. - Gk. σύνοδοs, a
meeting, lit. a coming together. - Gk. σύν, together; and δδόs, a
way, here a coming, from SAD, to go. Der. synod-ic, from Gk.
συνοδικόs, adj.; synod-ic-al, synod-ic-al-ly.

SYNONYM, a word having the same sense with another.
(F., -L., -Gk.) The form is French; in old books it was usual to
write synonima. which, by a curious blunder, was taken to be a fem.

write synonima, which, by a curious blunder, was taken to be a fem. sing. instead of a neut. pl., doubtless because the Lat. synonyma was only used in the plural; and, indeed, the sing, is seldom required, since we can only speak of synonyms when we are considering more words than one. Synonima is used as a sing. by Cotgrave and Blount. - F. synonime, 'a synonima, a word having the same signification which another hath. - Lat. synonyma, neut. pl., synonyms; from the adj. synonymus, synonymous. - Gk. συνώνυμος, of like meaning or like name. — Gk. σύν, with; and ὄνομα, a name, cognate with E. name; see Syn- and Name. Der. synonymous, Englished from Lat. adj. synonymus, as above; synonymous-ly; synonym-y, Lat. synonymia, from Gk. συνωνυμία, likeness of name.

SYNOPSIS, a general view of a subject. (L., - Gk.) Spelt sinopsis in Minsheu, ed. 1627. - Lat. synopsis. - Gk. σύνοψις, a seeing all together. - Gk. σύν, together; and ύψις, a seeing, sight, from ύψ-ομαι, fut. from base oπ-, to see. See Syn- and Optics. Der. synopt-ic,

from Gk. adj. συνοπτικόs, seeing all together; synopt-ic-al, -ly.

SYNTAX, the arrangement of words in sentences. (L., - Gk.)
In Ben Jonson, Eng. Grammar, b. ii. c. 1; spelt sintaxis in Minsheu, ed. 1627. - Lat. syntaxis. - Gk. σύνταξις, an arrangement, arranging. - Gk. σύν, together; and τάξις, order, from τάσσειν (= τάκ-γειν), to arrange. See Syn- and Tactics. Der. syntact-ic-al, due to Gk. overactos, adj., put in order; syntact-ic-al-ly.

SYNTHESIS, composition, combination. (L., - Gk.) In

Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, s. v. Synthetical. - Lat. synthesis. σύνθεσιs, a putting together. – Gk. σύν, together; and θέσιs, a putting; see Syn- and Thesis. Der. synthet-ic-al, due to Gk. putting; see Syn- and Thesis. Der. synthet-ic-al, due to Gk. adj. συνθετικόs, skilled in putting together, from συνθέτης, a putter together, where $\theta \epsilon$ is the base = to put, and $-\tau \eta s$ is the suffix denoting the agent (Aryan -ta); synthet-ic-al-ly.

SYPHON, SYREN, inferior spellings of Siphon, Siren, q.v. Cot. has the F. spelling syphon; also siphon.

SYRINGE, a tube with a piston, for ejecting fluids.

(F., -L., beyond.

The g was prob. once hard, not as j. Cot., however, already has siringe. = F. syringue, 'a siringe, a squirt;' Cot. = Lat. syringem, acc. of syrinx, a reed, pipe, tube. = Gk. σύριγε, a reed, pipe, tube, shepherd's pipe, whistle. From the Gk. base συρ, to make a noise, whistle; with suffix -ιγε as in φόρμ-ιγε, πλάστ-ιγε (prob. = Aryan -αn-εα). = SWAR, to sound, resound; see Swarm. (prob. = Aryan -an-ga). - \SWAR, to sound, resound; see Swarm.

Der. syring-a, a flowering shrub so named because the stems were used for the manufacture of Turkish pipes; see Eng. Cycl., s. v. Syringa.

SYRUP, SIRUP, a kind of sweetened drink. (F., -Span.,
Arab.) 'Spicery, sawces, and siropes;' Fryth's Works, p. 99, col. 1.

- F. syrop, 'sirrop;' Cot. Mod. F. sirop; O. F. ysserop (Littré).
Span. xarope, a medicinal drink; the O. F. ysserop is due to a Span.

form axarope, where a represents al, the Arab. article. - Arab. sharáb, shuráb, wine or any beverage, syrup; lit. a beverage; Rich. Dict. p. 886, col. 1.—Arab. root shariba, he drank; id. p. 887. See Sherbet.

SYSTEM, method. (L., — Gk.) It is not an old word in F., and seems to have been borrowed from Latin directly. Spelt systeme

in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - Lat. systema. - Gk. σύστημα, a complex whole, put together; a system. - Gk. συ- (put for σύν before σ), together; and the base στη-, to stand; with suffix -μα (Aryan -ma). The base στη- occurs in στήναι, to stand; from \STA, to stand; see Stand. Der. system-at-ic, from Gk. adj. συστηματικόs, adj., formed from συστηματ-, stem of σύστημα; system-at-ic-al, -ly; system-at-ise, a coined word; system-at-is-er.

p. 28. Also syncope, as a grammat. term, also a swoon, from Lat. SYSTOLE, contraction of the heart, shortening of a syllable. (Gk.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Englished (with y for v) from Gk. συστολή, a contracting, drawing together. — Gk. συστέλλειν, to draw together, contract. — Gk. συ- (for συν before σ), together; and στέλλειν, to equip, set in order. See Syn- and Stole.

SYZYGY, conjunction. (Gk.) A modern term in astronomy. — Gk. συζυγία, union, conjunction. — Gk. συζυγός, conjoined. — Gk. συ-(for σύν before ζ), together; and ζυγ-, base of ζεύγνυμι, I join (cf. ζύγον, a yoke), from the base YUG, extension of √YU, to join. See Syn- and Yoke; and compare Conjunction.

TA-TE.

TABARD, a sleeveless coat, formerly worn by ploughmen, noblemen, and heralds, now by heralds only. (F., - L., - Gk.?) M.E. tabard, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 280, l. 2; Chaucer, C. T. 543. - O. F. tabart, tabard; see a quotation in Roquefort with the spelling tabart; mod. F. tabard (Hamilton, omitted in Littré). Cf. Span. and Port. tabardo; Ital. tabarro. The last form (like F. tabarre in Cotgrave) has lost a final d or t. The W. tabar is borrowed from English. We also find a M. H. G. tapfart, taphart; and even a mod. Gk. ταμπάριον. β. Etym. unknown; Diez suggests Lat. tapet-, stem of tapete, hangings, painted cloths; see Tapestry. γ. This is almost confirmed by our use of tippet; Tapestry. see Tippet.

TABBY, a kind of waved silk. (F., -Span., -Arab.) Chiefly retained in the expression 'a tabby cat,' i. e. a cat brindled or diversified in colour, like the markings on tabby. Tabby, a kind of waved silk; Phillips, ed. 1706. — F. tabis, in use in the 15th century (Littre). — Span. tabi, a silken stuff; Low Lat. (or rather O. Span.) attabi, where at was supposed (but wrongly) to represent the Arab. article al, and so came to be dropped. — Arab. 'utābi, a kind of rich undulated silk; Rich. Dict. p. 992. See De Vic, who calls it an Arab. word (Rich. marks it Pers.). He adds that it was the name of a quarter of Bagdad where this silk was made (Defrémery, Fournal Asiatique, Jan. 1862, p. 94); and that this quarter took its name from prince. Attab. great grandson of Omercia (Porce, Glossen) from prince Attab, great-grandson of Omeyya (Dozy, Gloss. p. 343.) ¶ Hence perhaps tabi-net, spelt tabbinet in Webster, and explained as 'a more delicate kind of tabby;' but Trench, Eng. Past and Present, tells us that it was named from M. Tabinet, a French Protestant refugee, who introduced the making of tabinet in Dublin; for which statement he adduces no reference or authority.

TABERNACLE, a tent used as a temple, a tent. (F.,-L.) M. E. tabernacle, Rob. of Glouc. p. 20. - F. tabernacle, 'a tabernacle, Cot. - Lat. tabernaculum, double dimin. of taberna, a hut, shed; see

Tavern

TABID, wasted by disease. (L.) Rare; in Phillips, ed. 1706. -Lat. tabidus, wasting away, decaying, languishing. - Lat. tabes, a wasting away; whence also Lat. tabere, to waste away, languish. Allied to Gk. τήκειν, in the same sense, Lithuan. tekêti, to run, flow. — TAK, to flow; cf. Skt. tak, to start. Fick, i. 587. See **Thaw**. Der. tabe-fy, to cause to melt, Blount's Gloss., from F. tabifier, to waste (Cot.),

due to Lat. tabefacere, to cause to melt.

TABLE, a smooth board, usually supported on legs. (F., - L.)

M. E. table, Chaucer, C. T. 355. - F. table. - Lat. tabula, a plank, flat board, table. - \(\sqrt{TA}, TAN, \) to stretch, spread out; so that the nat poard, table. — \(\forall TA, TAN, \text{ to stretch, spread out; so that the lit. sense is 'extended;' cf. Skt. \(tata, \text{ pp. of } tan, \text{ to stretch. See Thin.} \)

Der. \(table-s, \text{ pl. sb., a kind of game like backgammon, played on flat boards, Rob. of Glouc. p. 192, l. 3; \(table, \text{ verb, Cymb. i. 4. 6; } table-book, \text{ Hamlet, ii. 2. 136; } table-talk, \text{ Merch. Ven. iii. 5. 93; } \(table-land, \text{ land flat like a table; } table-ta, \text{ Cymb. v. 4. 109, from F. } tablette, 'a little table,' \text{ Cot., dimin. of F. } table. \text{ Also } table-au, \text{ borrowed from F. } tableau, \text{ dimin. of } table. \text{ Also } tafle-eau, \text{ borrowed from F. } tableau, \text{ dimin. of } table. \text{ Also } taffe-el. \text{ o. v.} \text{ } \end{array} dimin. of table. Also taffer-el, q. v.

TABOO, TABU, to forbid approach to, forbid the use of.

(Polynesian.) 'Taboo, a political prohibition and religious consecration interdict, formerly of great force among the inhabitants of the islands of the Pacific; hence, a total prohibition of intercourse with, or approach to anything; Webster. It seems to be the same as the Tahitian custom of te pi, described in Max Müller, Lect. on Lan-

guage, vol. ii. lect. I

TABOUR, TABOR, a small drum. (F., - Span., - Arab., - Pers.?) M. E. tabour, Havelok, 2339. - F. tabour, 'a drum, a tabor;' Cot. Mod. F. tambour; Littré gives the spellings tabur, 11th cent.; tabour, 13th to 16th century. Cf. Prov. tabor, tanbor (cited by Littré); Span. tambor, O. Span. atambor (Minsheu); Ital. tamburo. The F. word was most likely borrowed from Span. tambor,

al, shewing that the word was borrowed from the Moors. - Arab. tambur, 'a kind of lute or guitar with a long neck, and six brass strings; also, a drum; 'Rich. Dict., p. 976. He gives it also as a Pers. word, and Devic seems to think that the word was borrowed from Persian. The initial letter is the 19th of the Pers. alphabet, sometimes written th, not the ordinary t. On the same page of Rich. Dict. we also find Pers. tumbut, a trumpet, clarion, bagpipe, tambal, a small drum; also Arab. tabl, a drum, a tambourin, Pers. tablak, a small drum, p. 964. Also Pers. tabir (with the ordinary t), a drum, kettle-drum, a large pipe, flute, or hautboy, p. 365; taburák, a drum, tabour, tambourin, a drum beaten to scare away birds, p. 364. See the account in Devic, who considers the form tambúr as derived from Pers. tabir; and the form taburák to be dimin. of Pers. tabur*, a form B. It will be observed that the sense comprises various instruments that make a din, and we may note Port. atabale, a kettledrum, clearly derived from a for al, the Arab. article, and Pers. tambal, a drum. All the above words contain a base tab, which we may regard, with Mr. Wedgwood, as being of imitative origin, like the English dub-a-dub and tap. This is rendered likely by the occurrence of Arab. tabtabat, the sound made by the dashing of waterfalls; Rich. Dict. 963; cf. Arab. tabbál, a drummer, ibid. Der. tabor-er. Temp. iii. 2. 160; tabour-ine, Antony, iv. 8. 37, from F. tabourin, 'a little drum,' Cot.; tabour-et, Bp. Hall, Sat. iv. 1. 78, a dimin. form; shortened to tabret, Gen. xxxi. 27. And see tambourine.

TABULAR, TABULATÉ; see Table.

TACHE (1), a fastening. (C.) In Exod. xxvi. 6. 'A tache, a buckle, a claspe, a bracelet, Spinter;' Baret, s. v. Claspe. A weakened form of tack, just as beseech is for beseek, church is for kirk, &c.; cf. the derived words att-ach, de-tack. Minsheu, ed. 1627, actually gives:

To tacke, or tacke.' See Tack.

TACHE (2), a blot, blemish; see Tetchy.

TACIT, silent. (L.) In Milton, Samson, 430. No doubt directly from Lat., though Cot. gives F. tacite, 'silent.' - Lat. tacitus, silent. - Lat. tacere, to be silent. Cognate with Goth. thahan, to be silent, Icel. pegja, Swed, tiga, to be silent. All from a base TAK, with the sense 'to be silent.' Der. tacit-urn, from F. taciturne, 'silent,' Cot.; tacit-urn-i-ty, Troilus, iv. 2. 75, from F. taciturnité, 'taciturnity,' Cot. from Lat. acc. taciturnitatem.

TACK, a small nail, a fastening; to fasten (C.) M.E. takke. Takke, or botun, Fibula, Prompt. Parv.; where we also find: 'Takkyn, or festyn to-gedur, or some-what sowyn to-gedur.' The sb. is spelt tak, Legends of Holy Rood, ed. Morris, p. 145, l. 419. Celtic origin. - Irish taca, a peg, pin, nail, fastening; Gael. tacaid, a tack, peg, stab; Breton tach, a nail, tacha, to fasten with a nail. An initial s appears to have been lost, which appears in Irish stang, a peg, pin. Gael. staing, a peg, cloak pin, allied to E. stake. From STAG, to strike, to touch, take hold of; Fick, i. 823. See Stake, Take, and Attach.

2. The nautical use of tack is from STAG, 10 SIIRE, 10 LOUIS Stake, Take, and Attach. the same source. 'In nautical language a tack is the rope which draws forward the lower corner of a square sail, and fastens it to the windward side of the ship in sailing transversely to the wind, the ship being on the starboard or larboard tack according as it presents its right or left side to the wind; the ship is said to tack when it turns towards the wind, and changes the tack on which it is sailing; Wedgwood. Cf. to tack, to sew slightly, fasten slightly. Der. tache,

q. v.; and sec tack-le. Also tack-et, a small nail (Levins).

TACKLE, equipment, implements, gear, tools. (Scand.) M. E. takel, Chaucer, C. T. 106; Gen. and Exodus, ed. Morris, 883; takil, the tackle of a ship, Gowen, C. A. iii. 291. — Swed, and O. Swed, tackle, tackle of a ship (Ihre), whence tackla, to rig; Dan. takkel, tackle, whence takle, to rig. Cf. Du. takel, a pulley, tackle, whence takelen, to rig.

3. The suffix el (for -la = Aryan -ra) is used to form understative form the said. form substantives from verbs, as in E. sett-le, sb., a thing to sit on, from sit, stopp-le from stop, shov-el from shove, shutt-le from shoot, gird-le from gird, and denotes the implement. Tack-le is that which takes or grasps, holding the masts, &c. firmly in their places; from Icel. taka, O. Swed. taka (mod. Swed. taga), to take, seize, grasp, hold, which had a much stronger sense than the mod. E. take; cf. Icel. tak, a grasp in wrestling, taka, a seizing, capture; and observe the wide application of tackle in the sense of implements or gear.

y. Often derived from W. tacl, an instrument, tool, tackle; but the W. word may have been borrowed from E., or they may be cognate. The E. take (of Scand. origin) may be related to E. tack

(of Celtic origin), because an initial s appears to have been lost; see **Tack**, **Take**. Der. tackl-ing, Rich. III, iv. 4. 233. **TACT**, peculiar skill, delicate handling. (L.) Modern; Webster gives examples from Macaulay. Todd says: 'Tact, touch, an old word, long disused, but of late revived in the secondary senses of touch, as a masterly or eminent effort, and the power of exciting Rich. Coer de Lion, 1. 1868.

the affections.' He then cites a passage containing sense of tact, or TAIL (2), the term applied to an estate which is limited to

also called atambor, where the prefix a-stands for the Arab. def. art. i. e. touch, from Ross, Arcana Microcosmi (1652), p. 66. - Lat. tactus, touch. - Lat. tactus, pp. of tangere, to touch; see Tangent.

Der. tact-able, that may be touched, Massinger, Parl. of Love, ii. 1. 8, a coined word, made to rime with tractable; tact-ile,

TACTICS, the art of arranging or manocuvring forces. (Gk.) And teaches all the tactics; Ben Jonson, Staple of News, iv. I (Lickfinger). — Gk. тактися, sb. pl., military tactics. — Gk. тактися, adj., fit for arranging, belonging to tactics. = Gk. τακτός, ordered, arranged; verbal adj. from τάσσειν (= τάκ-yειν), to arrange, order. Of uncertain origin; Curtius, ii. 328. The base is certainly TAK; Fick, i. 588. Der. tactic, adj., from Gk. τακτικός; tactic-i-an, a coined word

TADPOLE, a young frog in its first stage, having a tail. (Hybrid; E. and C.) 'Young frogs, . . . whiles they be tadpoles and have little wriggling tailes;' Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxxii. c. 70. Called bullhead in Cotgrave; he has: 'Chabot, the little fish called a gull, bull-head, or miller's thumbe; also the little water-vermine called a bull-head. Also: 'Testard, the pollard, or chevin fish, also the little black water-vermine called a bull-head.' Observe that F. chabot is from Lat. caput, a head (cf. Lat. capito, a fish with a large head); that testard is from O. F. teste, a head; that chevin is from F. chef, a head; and that bull-head contains the E. head; the striking feature about the tadpole is that it appears nearly all head, with a little tail attached which is body and tail in one. See Wedgwood, who adduces also E. dial. poll-head, Lowl. Sc. pow-head, a tadpole (which merely repeat the notion of head), E. dial. polwiggle, pollywig, a tadpole, with which we may compare wiggle or waggle, to wag the tail. β . Hence tad-pole = toad-poll, the toad that seems all poll; see Toad and Poll. The former part of the word is E.,

the latter (ultimately) of Celtic origin. **TAFFEREL, TAFFRAIL,** the upper part of the stern of a ship. (Du., - L.) 'Tafferel, the uppermost part, frame, or rail of a ship behind, over the poop; 'Phillips, ed. 1706, - Du. tafereel, a pannel, a picture; Hexham explains it by 'a painter's table or board,' and adds the dimin. tafereelken, 'a tablet, or a small board.' The taffrail is so called because it is flat like a table on the top, and sometimes ornamented with carved work; cf. G. täfelei, boarded work, slooring, wainscoting.

B. The Du. tafer-eel stands for tafel-eel*, a dimin. from Du. tafel, a table; just as G. täfelei is from G. tafel, a table. The Du. and G. tafel are not to be considered as Teut. words; the M. H. G. form is tavele, O. H. G. tavelá, borrowed from Lat. tabula, a table, just as O. II. G. taverná, a tavern, is from Lat. taberna. See Table. The spelling taffrail is prob. due to confusion with E. rail.

TAFFETY, a thin glossy silk stuff, with a wavy lustre. (F., — Ital., — Pers.) 'Tafata, a maner of sylke, taffetas;' Palsgrave. M. E. taffata, Chaucer, C. T. 442.—F. taffetas, 'taffata;' Palsgrave. M. E. tajjata, Gnaucci, G. 1. 44. (1997). Cot. – Ital. taffetà, 'taffeta; 'Florio. – Pers. táftah, 'twisted, woven, a kind of silken cloth, taffeta; 'Rich. Dict. p. 356. – Pers. táftan, to twist, to spin, curl, &c.; also to burn, glow, shine; ibid. It is difficult to see how it can be the same word in all the senses. \(\beta \). In the sense 'to glow, burn,' it is clearly cognate with Skt. tap, to warm, to shine; see **Tepid**. Fick (i. 329) notes Zend tap, to burn, tafta, enraged, passionate.

TAG, a point of metal at the end of a lace, anything tacked on at the end of a thing. (Scand.) 'An aglet or tag of a poynt;' Baret, ed. 1580. 'Are all thy points so voide of Reasons taggs?' Gascoigne, Fruites of War, st. 61. A 'point' was a tagged lace; cf. 'Tag of a poynt, I'erretum; Levins.—Swed. tagg, a prickle, point, tooth. + Low G. takk, a point, tooth. β. The Low G. takk is the same word as E. tack, a small nail, and G. zacke, a tooth, tine, orong. Perhaps all these words are of Celtic origin. See Tack, Tache. Der. tag, verb; tag-rag, used by Stanyhurst (tr. of Virgil, ed. Arber, p. 21) to mean 'to small pieces,' but usual in the sense of 'every appendage and shred,' a shortened form of tag and rag, as in they all came in, both tagge and ragge, Spenser. State of Ireland, Globe ed., p. 662, col. 2. So also tag and rag, Whitgift's Works, i. 315 (Parker Soc.) So also tag-rag-and-bobtail, where bobtail = short or bunchy tail, from bob, a bunch; see note to Bob.

TAIL (1), the end of the back-bone of an animal, a hairy appendage, appendage. (E.) M. E. tail, tayl, Chaucer, C. T. 3876.—
A. S. tagl, tagel, a tail, Grein, ii. 523. + Icel. tagl. + Swed. tagel, hair of the tail or mane. + Goth. tagl, hair, Mark, i. 6. + G. zagel, β. Root uncertain; it has been compared with Skt. daçá, the skirt of a garment, from Skt. daç, dame, to bite, allied to Goth. tahjan, to tear. Perhaps the orig, sense was a shred, hence shaggy rough hair, &c. Fick, iii. 116. Der. tail-piece, a piece or small drawing at the tail or end of a chapter or book. Also tail-ed.

TAILOR, one who cuts out and makes cloth garments. (F., -L.) Properly 'a cutter.' M. E. tailor, taylor, Rob. of Glouc. p. 313, 1. 5. -O. F. tailleor, later tailleur, 'a cutter;' Cot. - F. tailler, to cut. -F. taille, an incision, a slitting. - Lat. talea, a thin rod, stick; also a cutting, slip, layer; an agricultural word. See Diez, who cites from Nonius, 4. 473; 'taleas scissiones lignorum vel præsegmina Varro dicit de re rust. lib. I.; nam etiam nunc rustica voce intertaleare dicitur dividere vel exscindere ramum.' This verb intertaleare is preserved in the Span. entretallar, to slash. Root unknown. Der.

tailor-ing. And see tally, de-tail, en-tail, re-tail.

TAINT, a tinge, dye, stain, blemish. (F.,-L.) In Shak. Macb. iv. 3. 124. – F. teint, spelt teinet, 'a tincture, die, stain; 'Cot. – F. teint, pp. of teindre, 'to stain,' id. – Lat. tingere; see Tinge. Der. taint, vb., Romeo, i. 4. 76.

¶ Perhaps confused with attaint,

from tangere.

TAKE, to lay hold of, seize, grasp, get. (Scand.) M. E. taken, pt. t. tok, pp. taken, Chaucer, C. T. 572; pp. take, id. 2649. Not a true A. S. word, but borrowed from Norse. — Icel. taka, pt. t. tók, pp. tekinn, to lay hold of, seize, grasp (a very common word); Swed. taka; Dan. take. + Goth. tekan, pt. t. taitok, pp. tekans, to touch.

B. The Goth. tekan is certainly cognate with Lat. tangers (pt. t. to-tig-i, pp. tac-tus = tag-tus), to touch; and the identity of the initial sounds shews that an initial s has been lost; see Curtius, i. 269. Hence the root is \checkmark STAG, to touch, grasp, thrust, sting, stick or pierce; whence also Gk. τε-ταγ-άν, having taken, Skt. tij, to be sharp, and A.S. stician, to sting. See Stake and Stick (1). Der. tak-ing, tak-ing-ly. Allied words are stake, stick (1); also tack, tache, tag, tack-le, attach, at-tack, de-tach; tact, tang-ent, con-tact, in-tact, &c.; see under tangent.

TALC, a mineral occurring in thin flakes. (F., - Span., - Arab.) Oil of tale; Ben Jonson, Epigram to the Small-pox; Underwoods, lii. 11. And see Nares. - F. tale (Cot.) - Span. talco. - Arab. talq,

'talc, mica;' Rich. Dict. p. 974.

TALE, a number, reckoning, narrative. (E.) M. E. tale; see Chaucer, Cant. Tales. - A. S. talu, a number, a narrative; Grein, ii. 521. + Du. taal, language, tongue, speech. + Icel. tal, talk, a tale; tala, a number, a speech. + Dan. tale, speech. + Swed. tal, speech, number. + G. zahl, number; O. H. G. zala. [3. All from Teut. type TALA, a tale, number; Fick, iii. 120. It is probable that Goth. untals, uninstructed, talzjan, to instruct, are related words. The orig. sense was prob. 'order,' whence (1) number, (2) orderly arrangement of speech, narrative. The prob. root is

DAR, to see, consider; cf. Skt. dri, to consider, respect, ádara, regard, concern, care. Fick, i. 617. Perhaps E. till is related; see Till (2). Der. tale-bear-ing, tale-bear-er, tell-tale (Sherwood's Index to Cotgrave has 'a tale-bearer or tell-tale'); tale-tell-er, P. Plowman, B. xx. 207.

Also tell, q. v. ¶ But not talk.

TALENT, a weight or sum of money, natural gift or ability, inclination. (F., -L., -Gk.) See Trench, Study of Words, and Select Glossary. We derive the sense of ability from the parable in Matt. xxv, our talents being gifts of God. The M. E. talent occurs in the sense of will or inclination, from the figure of the inclination or tilting of a balance. M. E. talent; whence mal-talent, ill-will, Rom. of the Rose, 274, 340; and see Wyclif, Matt. xxv. 15; King Alisaunder, 1280. – F. talent, 'a talent in mony; also will, desire, an earnest humour unto; Cot. - Lat. talentum. - Gk. τάλαντον, a balance; a weight, weight or sum of money, talent. Named from the notion of lifting and bearing; allied to τάλαs (stem ταλαντ-), bearing, enduring, suffering, ε-τλην, I endured, Lat. tol-erare, to endure, toll-ere, to lift, sustain, Skt. tul, to lift, weigh, tulana, lifting, tulá, a balance, weight. All from \(\sqrt{TAL} \) (for TAR), to lift; Fick Der. talent-ed, endued with talent, added i. 601. See Tolerate. by Todd to Johnson, with the remark that the word is old; he gives a quotation from Archbp. Abbot, in Rushworth's Collections, p. 449; which book first appeared between 1659 and 1701, and treats of matters from 1618-1648; see an excellent note on talented in Modern English, by F. Hall, p. 70.

TALISMAN, a spell. (Span., - Arab., - Gk.) 'In magic, talisman, and cabal;' Butler, Hudibras, pt. i. c. 1. l. 530. The F. is also talisman, but is a late word; both F. and E. words were prob. taken directly from Spanish. - Span. talisman, a magical character; also a doctor of the Mohammedan law, in which sense Littré notes its use in French also. - Arab. tilsam, or tilism, 'a talisman or magical image, upon which, under a certain horoscope, are engraved mystical characters, as charms against enchantment; Rich. Dict. p. 974. [Diez thinks that the Span. talisman was derived rather

certain heirs. (F., =L.) Better spelt taille. 'This limitation, or bable enough.]=Gk. τέλεσμα, a payment; used in late Gk. to mean taille, is either general or special;' Cowel, in Todd's Johnson; see initiation or mystery (Devic); cf. τελεσμάς, an accomplishment or the whole article.=F. taille, 'a cutting,' &c.; Cot. The same word as taille, a tailly; see Tailly, Tailor, Entail.

TAILOR. one who cuts out and makes that the same word also, to pay.=Gk. τέλος, end, completion.= ✓ TAR, to pass over: also, to pay. - Gk. τέλος, end, completion. - TAR, to pass over; cf. Skt. tri, to pass over, accomplish, fulfil, conquer. It is remarkable that, from the same root, we have Skt. tara, a passage, also a spell for banishing demons (Benfey); so also Gk. τέλος means initiation into a mystery, whence the sense of the derived sb. τέλεσμα. Der. talisman-ic.

TALK, to discourse. (Scand., - Lithuan.) M. E. talken, Wyclif, Luke, xxiv. 15; and much earlier, in St. Marharete, p. 13, Ancren Riwle, p. 422.—Swed. tolka, Dan. tolke, to interpret, explain; Icel. túlka, to interpret, plead one's case. It is quite clear that the vowel a in the E. word is due to confusion with M. E. talien, talen, to tell tales; indeed, Tyrwhitt actually prints talken in Chaucer, C. T. 774, where the Six-text, A. 772, has talen in all the MSS. It is, however, a curious fact, that talk is not a Teutonic word at all, as will appear. β. The Icel. túlka is from túlkr, sb., an interpreter, spelt tolk in Dan. and Swed., also in Dutch, and in M. H. G.; the word even passed into E., and we find M. E. tulk in the vague sense of 'man;' Gawayn and the Grene Knight, l. 3. The irregularity seen in the identity of form in Swed. and M. H. G. is due to the fact that the word is non-Teutonic. - Lithuan. tulkas, an interpreter; whence tulkanti, tulkóti, to interpret. And perhaps we may further connect this with Skt. tark, to suppose, utter one's supposition, reflect, speak, tarka, sb., reasoning. ¶ This remarkable word points to a time when some communications were carried on, through an interpreter, between the Scandinavians and Lithuanians. The communication was prob. of a religious nature, since the Lithuan. per tulkas kalbëti means 'to preach by means of an interpreter.' It is the only Lithuanian word in English. Der. talk-er; talk-at-ive, a strangely coined word, spelt talcatife in The Craft of Lovers, st. 4, pr. in Chaucer's

Works, ed. 1561, fol. 341. Hence talk-at-ive-ly, -ness.

TALL, high in stature, lofty. (E. or C.?) See Trench, Select Glossary. M. E. tal. 'Tal, or semely, Decens, elegans;' Prompt. Parv. 'So humble and tall;' Chaucer, Compl. of Mars. 1. 38, Whenly the sense appears to be 'obedient or docile, or obsequious.' In old plays it means 'valiant, fine, bold, great;' Halliwell. In the Plowman's Tale, st. 3, untall seems to mean 'poorly clad.' B. The curious sense of 'docile' is our guide to its etymology; this clearly links it to Goth. tals, only used in the comp. un-tals, indocile, disobedient, uninstructed, which is allied to gatils, convenient, suitable, gatilon, to obtain. Hence, just as small corresponds to A. S. smæl, we have tall corresponding to an A. S. tæl. This word is very rare, but it occurs in the comp. adj. leóf-tæl, friendly, Grein, ii. 176. Still more important are the forms un-tala, un-tale, bad, used to gloss mali in the Northumb. Gospels, Matt. xxvii. 23. Another allied word is the adj. til, fit, good, excellent, in common use (Grein, ii. 532); and cf. tela, teala, well, excellently, id. 524. The orig. sense may have been fit, docile, suitable; from whence it is no great step to the notion of 'comely,' which is the sense suitable to its use in plays. Lye gives also A.S. ungetal, bad, inconvenient, which presupposes the adj. tal or ge-tal, good, convenient; and Somner gives ungetælnes, unprofitableness, as if from tal, profitable. These traces of the word seem sufficient. See further under Till (1).

y. Perhaps, in the sense of 'lofty,' the word may be Celtic. We find tal, tall, high, both in W. and Cornish; Williams instances tal carn, the high rock, in St. Allen. It is remarkable that the Irish talla means 'meet, fit, proper, just.' Further light is desired as to this difficult word. Der. tall-ness. **TALLOW**, fat of animals melted. (O. Low G.) M. E. talgh.

Reliquiæ Antiq. i. 53; talw3, Eng. Gilds, p. 359, l. 11; talwgh, Rich. Coer de Lion, 1552.—O. Du. talgh, talch, tallow, Hexham; mod. Du. talk, Low G. talg; Dan. and Swed. talg. + Icel. tolgr, also tolg, talk.

B. There is an A. S. telg, talg, a stain, dye, but its connection with tallow is your doubtful. connection with tallow is very doubtful; the sense is very different; see Grein, ii. 524. It is more to the purpose to observe that the G. word is also talg, tallow, suet; whence talgen, to tallow, besmear. This G. word must either have been borrowed from Low G. (since it begins with t instead of z); or an initial s has been lost; or the word is non-Teutonic. Origin uncertain. Perhaps we may further compare the Bavarian verdalken, to besmear; Schmeller, i. Some imagine a Slavonic origin.

TALLY, a stick cut or notched so as to match another stick, used for keeping accounts; an exact match. (F.,-L.) M. E. taille, Chaucer, C.T. 572; whence taillen, verb, to score on a tally, P. Plowman, B. v. 429. - F. taille, 'a notch, nick, incision, notching, nicking; ... also, a tally, or score kept on a piece of wood; Cot.— Lat. talea, a slip of wood; see Tailor. It is probable that the final y in tall-y is due to the frequent use of the F. pp. taillé, 'cut,

p. 974. [Diez thinks that the Span. talisman was derived rather nicked, notched,' as applied to the piece of wood scored, in place from the Arab. pl. tilsamin than from the sing. form; which is pro-vof the sb. taille. The final -y in lev-y, jur-y, pun-y is likewise due to

the F. pp. suffix. Der. tally, verb; tally-shop. And see en-tail, blength. = Lat. tam, so, so far; and suffix -dem, allied to -dam in de-tail, tail-or.

TALMUD, the body of Hebrew laws, with comments. (Chaldee.) See Talmud in Index to Parker Society. Spelt talmud, thalmud in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674; talmud in Minsheu, ed. 1627; thalmud in Cotgrave.—Chaldee talmud, instruction, doctrine; cf. Heb. talmid, a disciple, scholar, from limad, to learn, limmad, to teach.

TALON, the claw of a bird of prey. (F., -L.) Spelt talant in Palsgrave (with excrescent t after n). He gives: 'Talant of a byrde, the hynder clawe, talon.' Thus the talon was particularly used of the bird's spur or heel. M. E. talon, Allit. Romance of Allit. Allit. Allit. Allit. Allit. Special of English Alexander, 5454; taloun, Mandeville's Travels, in Spec. of English, p. 174, l. 130. F. talon, 'a heel;' Cot. Low Lat. talonem, acc. of talo, a heel. Lat. talus, heel. Root uncertain.

TAMARIND, the fruit of an E. Indian tree. (F., - Span., - Arab. and Pers.) Spelt tamarinde in Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. iii. c. 5.—F. tamarind, 'a small, soft, and dark-red Indian date;' Cot. Also tamarinde, 'the Indian date-tree;' id.—Span. tamarindo. (Cf. Ital. tamarindo; Florio gives the Ital. pl. tamarindi, and Minsheu the Span pl. tamarindo without meriting of the direct form. the Span. pl. tamarindos, without mention of the sing. form.) - Arab. tamr, a ripe date, a dry or preserved date; and Hind, India; whence tamr'ul Hind, a tamarind, lit. date of India; Rich. Dict. pp. 446, 1691. The Arab. tamr is allied to Heb. támár, a palm-tree, occurring in the Bible as Tamar, a proper name. The word Hind is borrowed from Persian (which turns s into h), and is derived from Skt. sindhu, the river Indus; see Indigo.

TAMARISK, the name of a tree. (L.) Spelt tamariske in Minsheu, ed. 1627. Cf. F. tamaris, 'tamarisk,' in Cot.; but the E. word keeps the k.—Lat. tamariscus, also tamaris, tamarice, tamaris. cum, a tamarisk. (The Gk. name is μυρίκη.) + Skt. tamálaka, tamálaka, tamala, a tree with a dark bark; allied to tamas, darkness;

from tam, to choke (be dark); Fick, i. 593. See Dim.

TAMBOUR, a small drum-like circular frame, for embroidering. (F., -Span., -Arab., -Pers.?) In Todd's Johnson. -F. tambour a drum, a tambour; broder au tambour, to do tambour-work; Hamilton. See further under Tabour. Der. tambour-ine, spelt tamburin in Spenser, Shep. Kalendar, June, l. 60, from F. tambourin, a tabor (Hamilton), dimin. of F. tambour.

TAME, subdued, made gentle, domesticated. (E.) M. E. tame, Wyclif, Mark, v. 4. - A. S. tam, Matt. xxi. 5; whence tamian, vb., to tame, spelt temian in Ælfric's Colloquy (section on the Fowler), in Wright's Voc. i. 7. + Du. tam. + Icel. tamr. + Swed. and Dan. tam. + G. zahm. Cf. Goth. gatamjan, to tame; a causal verb. β. All from Teut. type TAMA, tame; Fick, iii. 117. - Δ DAM, to tame; as seen in Skt. dam, to be tame, also to tame, Gk. δαμάειν, Lat. domare, to tame; Curtius, i. 287. Der. tame, vb., as above; tame-ly, -ness; tam-er, tam-able; also (from same root) daunt, q. v., in-dom-it-able. And see teem (2).

TAMMY, the same as Stamin, q.v. See Tamine in Nares.

TAMPER, to meddle, practise upon, play with. (F., -L.) 'You have been tampering, any time these three days Thus to disgrace me;' Beaum. and Fletcher, The Captain, iv. 2 (Jacomo). The same word as temper, but used in a bad sense; to temper is to medarate allay by influence but is here made to mean to is to moderate, allay by influence, but is here made to mean to interfere with, to influence in a bad way. See Temper. Doublet,

TAMPION, a kind of plug. (F., - Du. or Low G.) for a gon [gun], tampon; Palsgrave. - F. tampon, 'a bung or stopple; Cot. A nasalised form of tapon, 'a bung or stopple;' id. Formed with suffix -on (Lat, -onem) from F. taper (or tapper), 'to bung, or stop with a bung,' id.; marked as a Picard word, and borrowed, accordingly, from Du. or Low German. - Du. tap, 'a bunge or a stopple,' Hexham; Low G. tappe, a tap, bung. See Tap (2).

TAN, oak-bark or other bark used for converting hides into eather. (F., - Bret.) The sb. is, etymologically, the orig. word, leather. (F., - Bret.) but is rarely seen in books: Levins has only tan as a verb. Rich, quotes 'skinnes in tan-tubs' from Hackluyt's Voyages, vol. iii. p. 104. The M. E. tannen, verb, to tan, occurs in Eng. Gilds, p. 358, l. 16, and the sb. tanner is common, as in P. Plowman, C. i. 223, &c. – F. tan, 'the bark of a young oak, wherewith leather is tanned;' Cot. – Bret. tann, an oak, occasionally used (but rarely) with the sense of tan; Legonidec. The G. tanne, a fir-tree, is prob. the same word, and, if so, a Celtic word; the names of oak and fir seem to have been confused; see Max Müller, Lect. vol. ii, App. to Lect. v. Der. tan, verb, as above; tann-er; tann-er-y, from F. tannerie, 'tanning, also a tan-house, Cot. Also tann-ic, a coined word; tann-in, F. tanin (Hamilton), a coined word; tan-ling, one scorched by the sun, Cymb. iv. 4. 29. Also tawn-y, q. v.

TANDEM, applied to two horses harnessed one before the other

instead of side by side. (L.) So called because harnessed at length, time, French; the Irish tancard must have been borrowed from E., by a pun upon the word in university slang Latin. - Lat. tandem, at 2 and does not help us. Y. Origin unknown; the best suggestion

623

TANG (1), a strong or offensive taste, esp. of something extraneous. (Du.) It is said of the best oil that it hath no tast, that raneous, but the natural gust of the less of that it had no tast, that is, no tang, but the natural gust of oil therein; 'Fuller, Worthies, England (R.) M. E. tongge, 'scharpnesse of lycure in tastynge;' Prompt. Parv. Suggested by O. Du. tanger, 'sharpe, or tart upon the tongue; tangere kass, tart or byting cheese;' Hexham. The lit. sense of tanger is 'pinching.' = Du. tang, a pair of tongs, pincers, nippers; cognate with E. tongs; see Tongs, and Tang (3). Cf. M. H. G. zanger, sharp, sharp-tasted.

TANG (2), to make a shrill sound. (E.) Shak, has it both as sb. and verb. 'A tongue with a tang,' i. e. with a shrill sound, Temp. ii. 2. 52. 'Let thy tongue tang,' i. e. ring out; Tw. Nt. ii. 5. 163, iii. 4. 78. An imitative word, allied to ting, whence the frequentative tingle; also to tink, whence the frequent. tinkle. Cf. Prov. ting-tang, the saints-bell; tingle-tangle, a small bell, which occurs in ting-tang, the saints-bell; tingle-tangle, a small bell, which occurs in Randolph's Amintas (1640); Halliwell. So also O. Du. tinge-tangen, to tinkle; Hexham. Cf. F. tantan (= tang-tang), 'the bell that hangs about the neck of a cow;' Cot. See Tingle, Tinker, Twang.

TANG (3), the part of a knife which goes into the haft, the tongue of a buckle, the prong of a fork. (Scand.) See Halliwell; who cites: 'A tange of a knyle, piramus,' from a MS. Dict. abt. 1500.

It also means a bee's sting. 'Pugio, a tange;' Wright's Voc. p. 221.
'Tongge of a bee, Aculeus; Tongge of a knyfe, Pirasmus;' Prompt. Parv. - Icel. tangi, a spit or projection of land; the pointed end by which the blade of a knife is driven into the handle, allied to tong (gen. tangar), a smith's tongs; tengja, to fasten. So called because it is the part nipped and held fast by the handle; so the tongue of a buckle (corrupted from tang of a buckle) nips and holds fast the strap; the bee's sting nips or stings. The form tong in the Prompt. Parv. answers to the sing. of E. tongs. See Tongs.

TANG (4), sea-weed; see Tangle.
TANGENT, a line which meets a circle, and, being produced, does not cut it. (L.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. - Lat. tangent, touching, stem of pres. part. of tangere (base tag-), to touch; pp. tactus. + Gk. base ταγ-, to touch, seen in τεταγών, having taken. + Goth. tekan, to touch. + Icel. taka, to take; see Take. Der. tangent-i-al, in the direction of the tangent, Tatler, no. 43; tangenc-y; also (from pp. tactus) tact. And see tang-ible, tack, take, taste.

TANGIBLE, perceptible by the touch, that can be realised.

In Cotgrave. - F. tangible, 'tangible;' Cot. - Lat. tangi-(F., -L.)bilis, touchable; formed with suffix -bilis from tangere, to touch; see

Tangent. Der. tangibl-y, tangibili-ty.

TANGLE, to interweave, knot together confusedly, ensuare. (Scand.) 'I tangell thynges so togyther that they can nat well be parted asonder, Jembrouille;' Palsgrave. Levins has the comp. entangle. To tangle is 'to keep twisting together like sea-weed;' a frequentative verb from tang, sb., sea.weed, a Northern word. - Dan. tang, Swed. tang, Icel. pang, kelp or bladder-wrack, a kind of seaweed; whence the idea of confused heap. We also find the dimin. Icel. pöngull, sea-weed. Cf. Norman dialect tangon (a Norse word), explained by Métivier as Fucus flagelliformis. (The G. tang, seaweed, was borrowed from Scand.; for it begins with t, not d.)
The orig, form was THANGA, Fick, iii. 129; allied to Thong, β. We also find tangle in the sense of sea weed (Halliwell); and the verb to tangle may have been made directly from it. It makes no great difference; cf. Icel. bongull, as above. Der. tangle, sb., which seems to be a later word than the verb, Milton, P. L. ix.

632; en-tangle, q. v.

TANIST, a presumptive heir to a prince. (Irish.) Spelt tanistik

Clobe ed. p. 611. - Irish tanaiste, the in Spenser, View of Ireland, Globe ed., p. 611. - Irish tanaiste, the second person in rank, the presumptive or apparent heir to a prince, a lord. Cf. tanas, dominion, lordship. Perhaps from Irish tan, a country, region, territory. Der. tanist-ry, a coined word, to signify

the custom of electing a tanist; also in Spenser, as above. **TANK**, a large cistern. (Port., -L.) In Sir T. Herbert, Travels, ed. 1665, p. 66; and at p. 43 in another edition (Todd). Also in Dryden, Don Sebastian, ii. 2. The same word as Stank, q.v. The form tank is Portuguese, which is the only Romance language that drops the initial s.— Port. tanque, a tank, pond; the same word as Span. estanque, O. F. estanc, F. étang, Prov. estanc, stanc, Ital. stagno.

— Lat. stagnum, a pool; see Stank, Stagnant.

TANKARD, a large vessel for holding drink. (F., -L., -Gk.?)

TANKARD, a large vessel for holding drink. (F.,-L., M. E. tankard, used to translate Lat. amphora, Wright's Voc. i. 178, l. 18; and in Prompt. Parv. - O. F. tanquard, 'a tankard, in Rabelais;' Cot. Cf. O. Du. tanckaert, 'a wodden [wooden] tankard,'

Hexham; a word prob. borrowed from the O.F.

B. The suffix and is common in O.F., shewing that the word was really, at some y. Origin unknown; the best suggestion is that in Mahn, that it may have been coined, by metathesis, out of Chancer, C. T. 241, A.S. tappestre, Ælfric's Grammar, ed. Zupitza, Lat. cantharus, a tankard, large pot; which is from Gk. κάνθαρος, p. 36, l. 13, a fem. form of A. S. tappere, a tapper, as above; for the same. ¶ The suggestion in E. Müller, that it is connected with tank, is completely disproved by chronology; the word tankard

TAPE, a narrow band or fillet of woven work, used for strings, &c.

TAPE, a narrow band or fillet of woven work, used for strings, &c. is older than tank, in English at least, by two centuries and more; besides which, tank is a corrupt form of stank, as shewn.

TANSY, a tall plant, with small yellow flowers. (F., -Low Lat., -Gk.) M. E. tansaye; 'Hoc tansetum, tansaye,' Wright's Voc. i. 226, col. 2. 'Tansey, an herbe, tanasie,' Palsgrave. - O. F. tanasie, as in Palsgrave, later tanasie, 'the herb tansie;' Cot. Other forms are Ital. and Span. tanaceto; O. F. athanasie, Cot.; O. Ital. atanasia, 'the herb tansie, Florio; Port. atanasia, athanasia; also Late Lat. β. Of these, the late Lat. tanacetum (spelt tansetum tanacetum. above) is nothing but the Ital. form Latinised, and it means properly 'a bed of tansy,' as remarked in Prior, Popular Names of British Plants. The O.F. athanasie, O. Ital. atanasia, and Port. atanasia, athanasia, answer to a Lat. form athanasia *, which is only the Gk. doarasla, immortality, in Latin spelling. Prior says that atkanasia was 'the name under which it was sold in the shops in Lyte's time.' The plant is bitter and aromatic, and was (and is) used in medicine, whence, probably, the name. Prior thinks there is a reference to Lucian's Dialogues of the Gods, no. iv, where Jupiter, speaking of Ganymede, says to Mercury, ἄπαγε αὐτὸν, ἀ Ἑρμη, καὶ πίοντα της άθανασίας άγε οΙνοχοήσαντα ημίν, take him away, and when he has drunk of immortality, bring him back as cupbearer to us: the ἀθανασία here has been misunderstood, like ἀμβροσία in other passages, for some special plant.' Cf, O. Ital. atanato, 'the rose campion,' Florio; lit. 'the immortal.' γ. The Gk. αθανασία is allied to αθάνατος, immortal; from a, negative prefix, and θανείν, 2 aor. of θνήσκειν, to die.

TANTALISE, to tease or torment, by offering something that is ust out of reach and is kept so. (Gk.) What greater plague can just out of reach and is kept so. (Gk.) 'What greater plague can hell itself devise, Than to be willing thus to tantalize?' Answer to Ben Jonson's Ode (Come leave the loathed Stage), by T. Randolph, st. 2; printed in Jonson's Works, after the play of The New Inn. Formed with the suffix -ise (F. -iser, Lat. -izare, Gk. -isev) from the proper name Tantalus, Gk. Τάνταλος, in allusion to his story. fable was that he was placed up to his chin in water, which fled from his lips whenever he desired to drink. This myth relates to the sun, which evaporates water, but remains, as it were, unsated. The name Τάν-ταλ-os may be explained as 'enduring,' from the TAL, to endure; see Tolerate, Talent. Der. tantal-ism (with F. suffix -isme = Lat. -isma = Gk. -isma), Beaum. and Fletcher, Wit at Several Weapons, act ii, l. 10 from end.

TANTAMOUNT, amounting to as much, equal. (F.,-L.) Rich. points out, by 2 quotations from Bp. Taylor, Episcopy Asserted, §§ 9 and 31, that it was first used as a verb; which agrees with the fact that amount was properly at first a verb. It meant to amount to as much.' - F. tant, so much, as much; and E. Amount, β . The F. tant = Lat. tantum, neut. of tantus, so great; formed from pronominal base TA, he, the, so as to answer to quantus, from the base KA, who. See The.

TAP (1), to strike or knock gently. (F., - Teut.) to tap; the imperative appears as tep (for tap), Ancren Riwle, p. 296, 1. 4; cf. tappe, sb., a tap, Gawain and the Grene Knight, 2357.— F. taper, tapper, 'to tap, strike, hit, bob, clap;' Cot. Of Teut, origin; Low G. and G. tappen, to grope, to fumble, tappe, tapper, the fist or paw, a blow, a kick. So also Icel. tapsa, to tap. Prob. of imitative origin; cf. Russ. topate, to stamp with the foot; Malay tabah, to beat out corn, tapuk, to slap, pat, dab (Marsden's Dict. pp. 69, 77); Arab. tabl, a drum; E. dub-a-dub, noise of a drum, E. dab, a pat. Der. tap, sb. And see tip (2).

TAP (2), a short pipe through which liquor is drawn from a cask, a plug to stop a hole in a cask. (E.) M. E. tappe, Chaucer, C. T. a plug to stop a hole in a cask. (E.) M. E. tappe, Chaucer, C. 1. 3890. Somner gives A. S. tæppe, a tap, and tæppan, to tap; but they are not found; we do, however, find the sb. tæppere, one who taps casks; 'Caupo, tabernarius, tæppere,' Wright's Gloss., p. 28, l. 10. + Du. tap, sb.; whence tappen, verb. + Icel. tappi, sb.; tappa, vb. + Dan. tap, sb.; tappe, vb. + Swed. tapp, a tap, handful, wisp; whence tappa, vb. + G. zapfen, sb. and vb.; O. H. G. zapho, sb. (Fick).

B. All from Teut. base TAPAN, a tap; Fick, iii. 117.
The Swed. tabb means a wisp, handful, and G. zapfen is bung, The Swed. tapp means a wisp, handful, and G. zapfen is bung, stopple. Prob. the orig. idea (as Wedgwood suggests) was a bunch of some material to stop a hole with, a tuft of something. We may connect it, as Fick does, with E. top, G. zopf; the G. zopf means a top of a tree, a weft or tuft of hair, a 'pig-tail;' and the Icel. topp means, first of all, a tuft or lock of hair. We even find Gael. tap, tow wreathed on a distaff, a forelock. Certainly tap, top, tuft are related words; see Top, Tuft. Der. tap, vb., Merry Wives, i. 3. 11; tap-room; tap-root, a root like a tap, i. e. conical, cf. G. zapfen, a 11; tap-room; tap-root, a root like a tap, i. e. conical, cf. G. zapfen, a Der. tarr-y; also tar-pauling, q. v. tap, cone of a fir, zapfenwurzel, a tap-root. Also tapster, M. E. tapstere, TARAXACUM, the dandelion. (Arab.) Taraxacum or Tarax-

(L., -Gk.) M. E. tape, Chaucer, C. T. 3241; also tappe. 'Hectenea, tappe;' in a list of ornaments, Wright, Voc. i. 196, col. 2. -A.S. tappe, a tape, fillet. 'Tenia, tappan vel dol-smeltas,' where tappan is a pl. form; Wright, Voc. i. 16, l. 4 from end. The orig, sense must have been 'a covering' or 'a strip of stuff;' it is closely allied to A.S. tappet, a tippet, and the use of the pl. tappan is suggestive of strips of stuff or cloth. Not an E. word, but borrowed from L. tapete, cloth, hangings, tapestry, a word borrowed from Greek. See Tapestry, Tippet. In like manner we find O. H. G. tepih, teppi (mod. G. teppich) tapestry, with the same sense as O. H. G. tepit, from the same Lat. word. Der. tape-worm.

TAPER (1), a small wax-candle. (C.?) M. E. taper, Rob. of Glouc., p. 456, l. 5.—A. S. tapor, taper, a taper; Wright, Voc. i. 81, col. 1; 284, col. 1. Perhaps not E., but Celtic; cf. Irish tapar, a taper; W. tampr, a taper, torch. In the latter case, we may compare it with Skt. tapas, fire, tap, to shine, to glow; and the orig. sense may have been 'glowing torch.' See **Tepid**.

TAPER (2), long and slender. (C.?)
Dryden, tr. of Ovid, Metam. bk. i. 1. 676. 'Her taper fingers;' Here the fingers are likened to tapers or small wax-candles; and the word is nothing but a substitution for taper-like. This appears more clearly from the use of taper-wise, i.e. in the form of a taper, in Holland's tr. of Pliny, b. xvi. c. 16: 'the French box [box-tree] . . . groweth taperwise, sharp pointed in the top, and runneth vp to more than ordinarie height.' As wax tapers were sometimes made smaller towards the top, the word taper meant growing smaller towards the top, not truly cylindrical; whence the adj. tapering with the sense of taper-like, and finally the verb to taper. We find A. S. taper-ax, a tapering axe, A. S. Chron. an. 1031; also 'tapering top' in Pitt, tr. of Virgil, Æn. bk. v. 1. 489 of Lat. text. Der. taper-ing, taper, vb.

TAPESTRY, a kind of carpet-work, with wrought figures, esp. used for decorating walls. (F., -L., -Gk.) 'A faire and pleasaunt lodgeyng, hanged with riche arasse or tapestrye;' Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. iii. c. 2 (fol. 144). Tapestrye is a corruption of tapisserye; Palsgrave gives: 'Tapysserye worke, tapisserie,' - F. tapisserie, tapistry;' Cot. - F. tapisser, 'to furnish with tapistry;' id. - F. tapis, 'tapistry hangings;' id. (Cf. Span. tapiz, tapestry, tapete, small floor-carpet; Ital. tappeto, a carpet, tappezzare, to hang with tapestry; tappezzeria, tapestry.) - Low Lat. tapecius, tapestry, A.D. 1010. - Lat. tapete, cloth, hangings. - Gk. ταπητ-, stem of τάπηs, a carpet, woollen rug. Cf. Pers. tabastah, a fringed carpet or cushion, Rich. Dict., p. 362. See also Tape, Tippet, Tabard. Der. We say on the tapis; from F. tapis, carpet.

TAPIOCA, the glutinous and granular substance obtained from the roots of the Cassava plant of Brazil. (Brazilian.) Not in Todd's Johnson. 'The fecula or flour [of the cassava]. is termed mouchaco in Brazil.... When it is prepared by drying on hot plates, it becomes granular, and is called tapioca; Eng. Cyclopædia, art. Tapioca. — Brazilian tipioka, 'the Tupi-Guarani [Brazilian] name of the poisonous juice which issues from the root of the manioc [cassava] when pressed; Littré. He refers to Burton, ii. 39, who follows The Voyage to Brazil of the Prince de Wied-Neuwied, i. 116.

TAPIR, an animal with a short proboscis, found in S. America. (Brazilian.) Called the tapir or anta in a tr. of Buffon's Nat. Hist., London, 1792, i. 250; where the animal is said to be a native of Brazil, Paraguay, and Guiana. - Brazilian tapy'ra, a tapir (Mahn, in

Webster's Dictionary).

TAR, a resinous substance of a dark colour, obtained from pinetrees. (E.) M. E. terre, Prompt. Parv.; spelt tarre, P. Plowman, C. x. 262. - A. S. teoru, tar; the dat. teorue occurs in A. S. Leechdoms. ii. 132, l. 5; also spelt teru in a gloss (Bosworth); also tyrwa, Gen. vi. 14; Exod. ii. 3. + Du. teer. + Icel. tjara. + Dan. tiære. + Swed. tjära. And cf. G. theer, prob. borrowed from Low G. tär or Du. teer. We find also Irish tearr, prob. borrowed from E., as the word is certainly Teutonic.

B. We also find Icel. tyri, tyrfi, a resinous firtree; whence týrutré, tyrviðr, tyrviðré, all with the sense of 'tarwood.' Proved to be Teutonic by the cognate Lithuan. darwa, derwa, resinous wood, particularly the resinous parts of the fir-tree that easily burn (Nesselmann); and this is allied to Russ. drevo, a tree, derevo, a tree, wood, timber, W. derw, an oak-tree, and E. Tree, q. v. See Fick, iii. 118; Curtius, i. 295.

7. Thus the orig. sense was simply 'tree' or 'wood,' esp. resinous wood, as most in request for firing; hence the resin or tar itself.

2. Tar is also a sailor. as being supposed to be daubed with tar, though the word is really short for tarpaulin, used in the sense of sailor; see Tarpauling

wild endive; Rich. Dict. p. 967; but Devic says he can only find, in Razi, the statement that the taraskaquq is like succory, but more efficacious,' where he thinks we evidently ought to read tarashaqun, and to explain it by dandelion or wild succory. In Gerard of Cremons he finds Arab. tarasacon, explained as a kind of succory; and a

chapter on taraxacon in a Latin edition of Avicenna, Basle, 1563, p. 312.

TARDY, slow, sluggish, late. (F., -L.) In Shak. As You Like
It, iv. 1. 51. - F. tardif, 'tardy,' Cot. Cf. Ital. tardivo, tardy. These
forms correspond to Low Lat. tardiuus*, formed with suffix -iuus from Lat. tardus, slow. β. Tardus is allied to terere, to rub, to wear away, waste, as in the common phrase terere tempus, to waste time; hence tardus, wasteful of time. - \(\tau \) TAR, to rub; see **Trite**.

Der. tardi-ly, -ness; (from Lat. tardus) re-tard.

TARE (1), a plant like the vetch. (E.) M.E. tare, Chaucer, C.T. 3998; pl. taris, Wyclif, Matt. xiii. 25. Palsgrave has: 'taare, a come like a pease, lupins;' also: 'tarefytche [= tare-vetch], a come, lupins.' Halliwell gives prov. E. tare, eager, brisk (Hereford); which Halliwell gives prov. E. tare, eager, brisk (Hereford); which we may compare with prov. E. tear, to go fast, which is only a peculiar use of the verb tear, to rend. The word is peculiarly E., and may mean 'quick-growing' or 'destructive' plant; in any case, it may safely be referred to A. S. teran, to tear. Cf. also tearing, great, rough, noisy, blustering (Halliwell). See Tear (1).

TARE (2), an allowance made for the weight of the package in which goods are contained, or for other detriment. (F., - Span., Arab.) A mercantile term; explained in Phillips, ed. 1706. - F. tare, 'losse, diminution, . . waste in merchandise by the exchange or use thereof;' Cot. - Span. tara, tare, allowance in weight. (Cf. Ital. and Port. tara, the same.) - Arab. tarha (given by Devic); from tarh, throwing, casting, flinging. Richardson, Pers. Dict. p. 967, gives Arab. tirh, turrah, thrown away, from tarh. The orig. sense is that which is thrown away, hence loss, detriment. From the Arab.

root taraha, he threw prostrate; Rich., as above.

TARGET, a small shield, buckler, a mark to fire at. (E.; with F. suffix.) The mark to fire at is named from its resemblance to a round shield. It is remarkable that the g is hard; indeed, the pl. is spelt targattes in Ascham, Toxophilus, bk. i. ed. Arber, p. 69, l. 28; and we find targat in Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, bk. i. c. 18, § 2. This may be accounted for by considering the word as mainly of E. origin; though we also had targe as a F. word as in Rob. of Glouc., p. 361; and see Chaucer, C. T. 473. The dimin. suffix -et is the usual F. dimin. so common in E. — A. S. targe, a targe, shield, pl. targan, in a will dated 970; Thorpe, Diplomatarium, p. 516. Icel. targa (perhaps a foreign word), a target, small round shield. + O. H. G. zarga, a frame, side of a vessel, wall; G. zarge, a frame, case, side, border.

B. We find also F. targe, 'a kind of target or shield,' Cot.; Port. tarja, an escutcheon on a target, a border; Span. tarja, a shield; Ital. targa, a buckler; words which Diez explains to Hearly, a sincered, Atal. tair ga, a buckler, words which theze explains to be of Teut, origin.

Y. Again, the G. tartsche and O. Du. tartsche (Hexham), are borrowed back from F. targe. And we even find Irish and Gael. targaid, a target, shield, which must have been taken from M. E. targat; cf. Rhys, Lect. ii.

TAPCA explorers bear bears a significant transfer. as TARGA, enclosure, border, hence rim, shield; iii. 119. He compares the Lithuan. darżas, a garden, enclosure, border or halo round the moon; and supposes the Teut, base to be TARG, to hold fast, corresponding to Skt. darh, to hold fast; i. 619.

¶ Among the words of Teut. origin Diez includes the Port. and Span. adarga; the Port. adarga is a short square target, and the Span. adarga is explained by Minsheu to be 'a short and light target or buckler, which the Africans and Spaniards doe vse.' But this word is plainly Moorish, the a being for al, the Arab. article, and the etymology is from Arab. darkat, darakat, 'a shield or buckler of solid leather;' Rich. Dict., p. 664. It is remarkable that Cotgrave explains F. targe as 'a kind of target or shield, almost square, and much in use along the Spanish coast, lying over against Africk, from whence it seems the fashion of it came.' He is, of course, thinking only of the Moorish square shield; but the O. F. targe occurs as early as the 11th cent., and the A. S. targe can hardly be of Moorish origin. Still, the resemblance is remarkable.

TARGUM, a Chaldee paraphrase of the Old Testament. (Chaldee.) See Targums in Index to Parker Society. In Phillips, ed. 1706. 'The Thargum or paraphrase of Jonathan;' Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. i. c. I. § 4.—Chaldee targum, an interpretation; from targem, to interpret (Webster). Cf. Arab. tarjumán, an interpreter; for which see Dragoman.

TARIFF, a list or table of duties upon merchandise. (F., -Span., is from the notion of biting. - A. S. tær, pt. t. of teran, to tear; see -Arab.) 'Tariff, a table made to shew . . . any multiple or product . . . a proportional table . . . a book of rates agreed upon for TART (2), a small pie. (F., - L.) M. E. tarte; pl. tartes, Rom.

acon, the herb dandelion or sow-thistle; Phillips, ed. 1706. The duties, &c.; Phillips, ed. 1706. — F. tariffe, 'arithmetick, or the common dandelion is Leostodon taraxacum. The etymology of this casting of accompts; Cot. — Span. tarifa, a list of prices, book strange word is given by Devic, Supp. to Littré. He shews that it is not Greek, but Arabic or Persian. We find Pers. tarkhashqún, wild endive; Rich. Dict. p. 416. — Arab. 'arf, knowing, knowledge; from Arab. Toot 'arafa, he knew; Rich. Dict. p. 1003. See further in Devic, Supp. to Littré.

TART.

625

TARN, a small lake, a pool. (Scand.) In Levins. M. E. terne, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 1041. - Icel. ijörn (gen. ijarnar), a tarn, pool; Swed. dial. ijärn, tärn, a tarn, pool without inlet or outlet (Rietz); Norweg. tjörn, tjönn, kjönn, tjödn, kjödn, a tarn (Aasen). B. Perhaps allied to M. H. G. trinnen (pt. t. trann), to separate oneself; cf. G. trennen, to sever, disjoin. It may thus have meant a pool

lying asunder from any other water.

TARNISH, to soil, diminish the lustre of, to dim. (F., O. H. G.) Also to grow dim, as in Dryden, Absalom and Achieved phel, 249; this appears to be the orig. sense in E. - F. terniss-, stem of pres. part. of se ternir, 'to wax pale, wan, discoloured, to lose its former luster;' Cot. Cf. terni, pp. 'wan, discoloured, whose luster is lost;' id. — M. H. G. ternen, O. H. G. tarnan, tarnjan, to obscure, darken; cf. tarnhut, tarnkappe, a hat or cap which rendered the wearer invisible. + A.S. dernan, dyrnan, to hide, Gen. xlv. 1; causal verb from derne, dyrne, hidden, secret, Grein, i. 214; and this adj. is cognate with O. Sax. derni, O. Fries. dern, hidden, secret. Cf. Gk. θάλαμος, a secret chamber, lurking-place, den, hole, darkest part of a ship. - \(\text{DIIAR}, to hold, secure; cf. Skt. \(dhri, to maintain, \)

TARPAULING, TARPAULIN, a cover of coarse canvas, tarred to keep out wet. (Hybrid; E. and L.) In Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 148. It was once oddly used to denote also a sailor, whence our modern tar, in the same sense, rather than from an extension of tar to mean a man daubed with tar; though it makes little ultimate difference. Tarpawling, or Tarpaulin, a piece of convass tar'd all over, to lay upon the deck of a ship, to keep the rain from soaking through; also a general name for a common seaman, because usually cloathed in such canvass; Blount's Gloss., cd. 1674; Phillips, cd. 1706. And see Trench, Select Gloss., who gives two quotations for tarpaulin = sailor, viz. from Smollett, Rod. Random, vol. i. c. 3, and Turkish Spy, letter 2. Compounded of tar and palling. B. A palling is a covering, from pall, verb, to cover, which from pall, sb., Lat. palla; see Pall. 'Come, thick night, And pall thee in the dunnest smoke of hell;' Macb. i. 5. 52. 'Pauling, a covering for a cart or waggon, Lincolnshire;' Halliwell.

TARRAGON, the name of a plant. (Span., - Pers., - Gk.) 'Tarragon, a certaine hearbe, good to be eaten in sallads with lettuce;' Baret (1580); Tarragon in Levins. - Span. taragontia; Minsheu also gives the form taragoneia, which he explains by an herbe called dragons. [Hence also F. targon, 'the herb tarragon;' Cot.] — Pers. tarkhún, dragon-wort;' Rich. Dict. p. 389. — Gk. δρακών, a dragon; see **Dragon**. Thus the strange form tarragon is nothing but dragon in a form changed by passing through an Oriental language, and decked in Spanish with a Low Latin suffix (viz. -tia). The botanical name is Artemisia dracunculus, where dracunculus is a double

dimin. from Lat. acc. draconem.

TARRY, to linger, loiter, delay. (E.; confused with F., - L.) The present form is due to confusion of M. E. tarien, to irritate, with M. E. targen, to delay. The sense goes with the latter form.

1. M. E. targen, to delay, tarry. 'That time thought the king to targe no lenger; 'Alexander, fragment A, l. 211, pr. with Will. of Palerne. - O. F. targer, to tarry, delay; allied to tarder, with the same sense; Cot. - Low Lat. tardicare *, an extension of Lat. tardare (=F. tarder), to delay. - Lat. tardus, slow; see Tardy. 2. M. E. tarien, terien, to irritate, vex, provoke, tire. 'I wol nat tarien you, for it is prime;' Chaucer, C. T. 10387, where it might almost be explained by 'delay.' In the Prompt. Parv. we have: 'teryyn, or longe abydyn, Moror, pigritor; but also 'teryyn, or ertyn, Irrito.' — A.S. tergan, to vex; a tare word. 'Tredao pec and tergao and heora tom wrecao' = they will tread on thee and vex thee and wreak their anger; Gúthlác, l. 259. Closely allied to tirian, to tire; see Tire, Tear (1). We also find O. F. tarier, to vex (Burguy); this is the same word, borrowed from O. Du. tergen, 'to vexe' (Hexham), which is cognate with A.S. tergan. So also G. zergen, Dan. tærge, to irritate; all from \(\square DAR, to tear. \)

TART (1), acrid, sour, sharp, severe. (E.) 'Very tarte vinegar;' Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. iii. c. 22. § 15. Spelt tarte also in Palsgrave. 'Poudre-marchant tart' = a sharp (tart) kind of flavouring powder; Chaucer, C. T. 381 (or 383). [Not a tart, as in Stratmann.] = A. S. teart, tart, sharp, severe; Alfric's Hom. ii. 344, 1.4 from bottom; ii. 590, 1.4 from bottom. Lit. 'tearing,' just as bitter is from the notion of biting. = A. S. tær, pt. t. of teran, to tear; see

of Rose, 7043. = O. F. tarte, 'a tart;' Cot. So called from the paste TASTE, to handle, to try, to try or perceive by the touch of the being twisted together; it is the same word as F. tourte, a tart, which tongue or palate, to eat a little of, to experience. (F., = L.) The sense must once have been spelt torte, as shewn by the dimin. forms tortel, a cake (Roquefort), torteau, a pancake (Cotgrave). So also Ital. tartera, 'a tarte,' Florio, torta, a pie, tart, Span. torta, a round cake; Du. taart, Dan. tærte, G. torte, not Teutonic words.—Lat. torta, fem. of tortus, twisted, pp. of torquere, to twist; see Torture, Torsion. Der. tart-let, from F. tartelette, 'a little tart;' Cot.
TARTAN, a woollen stuff, chequered, much worn in the High-

lands of Scotland. (F., -Span., -L.?) In Jamieson; borrowed, like many Scottish words, from French. - F. tiretaine, 'linsie-wolsie, or a kind thereof, worn ordinarily by the French peasants; 'Cot. - Span. tiritana, a thin woollen cloth, sort of thin silk; so named from its flimziness. — Span. tiritar, to shiver, shake with cold. So also Port. tiritano, a very light silk; from tiritar, to shake. Prob. from a lost Latin verb, allied to Gk. ταρταρίζειν, to shake with cold; see

Tartar (3)

TARTAR (1), an acid salt which forms on the sides of casks containing wine; a concretion which forms on the teeth. (F., -Low Lat., -Arab.) This is one of the terms due to the alchemists. Called sal tartre in Chaucer, C. T. 16278; and simply tartre, id. 16281. - F. tartre, 'tartar, or argall, the lees or dregs that stick to the sides of wine-vessels, hard and dry like a crust; 'Cot. - Low Lat. tartarum (whence the mod. E. spelling tartar). - Arab. durd, 'dregs, sediment, the tartar of wine, the mother of oil;' Rich. Dict. p. 662; where it is marked as a Pers. word, though, according to Devic, of Arab. origin. Rich. also gives Pers. durdi, Arab. durdiy, 'sediment, p. 663. Also Arab. darad, a shedding of the teeth, darda, a toothless woman; which Devic explains with reference to the tartar on teeth. Der. tartar-ic, tartar-ous.

TARTAR (2), a native of Tartary. (Pers.) Chiefly used in the phr. 'to catch a *Tartary*,' to be caught in one's own trap. 'The phrase is prob. owing to some particular story;' Todd's Johnson, with the following quotation. 'In this defeat they lost about 5000 men, besides those that were taken prisoners:-so that, instead of catching the Tartar, they were catched themselves;' Life of the Duke of Tyrconnel, 1689. Tartar, a native of Tartary, . . . the people of which are of a savage disposition: whence the proverbial expression to catch a Tartar, i.e. to meet with one's match, to be disappointed, balked, or cowed; 'Phillips, ed. 1706. Shak. has 'the Tartar's bow,' Mids. Nt. Dr. iii. 2.101. Sir J. Mandeville professed to have travelled in Tartarye; see prol. to his Travels. See Trench, Eng. Past and Present, where he explains that the true spelling is Tatar, but the spelling Tartar was adopted from a false etymology, because their multitudes were supposed to have proceeded out of *Tartarus* or hell. - Pers. *Tátár*, 'a Tartar, or Scythian;'

TARTAR (3), Tartarus, hell. (L, -Gk.) 'To the gates of Tartar;' Tw. Nt. ii. 5. 225. - Lat. Tartarus, -Gk. Táprapos, Tartarus, -Gk. Táprapos, Tartarus, -Gk. Táprapos, Tartarus, -Gk. Táprapos, Tartarus, -Gk. Táprapos, Tartarus, -Gk. Táprapos, Tartarus, -Gk. Táprapos, Tartarus, -Gk. Táprapos, Tartarus, -Gk. Táprapos, Tartarus, -Gk. Táprapos, Tartarus, -Gk. Táprapos, Tartarus, -Gk. Táprapos, Tartarus, -Gk. Táprapos, Tartarus, -Gk. Táprapos, Tartarus, -Gk. Táprapos, Tartarus, -Gk. Táprapos, Tartarus, -Gk. Táprapos, Tartarus, -Gk. Táprapos, Tartarus, -Gk. Táprapos, Tartarus, -Gk. Táprapos, Tartarus, -Gk. Táprapos, Tartarus, -Gk. Táprapos, Tartarus, -Gk. Táprapos, Tartarus, -Gk. Táprapos, Tartarus, -Gk. Táprapos, Tartarus, -Gk. Táprapos, Tartarus, -Gk. Táprapos, Tartarus, -Gk. Táprapos, Tartarus, -Gk. Táprapos, Tartarus, -Gk. Táprapos, Tartarus, -Gk. Táprapos, Tartarus, -Gk. Táprapos, Tartarus, -Gk. Táprapos, Tartarus, -Gk. Táprapos, Tartarus, -Gk. Táprapos, Tartarus, -Gk. Táprapos, Tartarus, -Gk. Táprapos, Tartarus, -Gk. Táprapos, Tartarus, -Gk. Táprapos, -Gk. the infernal regions; apparently conceived to be a place of extreme cold. Cf. Gk. raprapiζew, to shiver with cold. Der. tartar-e-ous, 'the black tartareous cold;' Milton, P.L. vii. 238; tartar-e-an, id. ii. 69.

TASK, a set amount of work imposed upon any one, work. (F., -L.) Lit. a tax. M. E. task, taske, Cursor Mundi, 8872.—O. F. tasque (Burguy), also tasche, 'a task;' Cot. Mod. F. tache.—Low Lat. tasca, a tax; the same word as Low Lat. taxa, a tax. (For a similar metathesis cf. E. ask with prov. E. ax.) - Lat. taxare, to rate, value; see Tax. Der. task, vb., task-er, sb.; 'to task the tasker,' L. L. L. ii. 20, task-master, Milton, Sonnet ii. 14. Doublet, tax.

TASSEL (1), a hanging ornament consisting of a bunch of silk or other material. (F.,-L.) M. E. tassel, a fastening of a mantle, consisting of a cord ending in a tassel, Cursor Mundi, 4389. Cf. 'a Mantle of Estate, . . . with strings dependant, and tasselled;' Guillim, Display of Heraldry (1664), p. 271; a wood-cut on p. 272 shews the tassel, ornamented with strings and dots, that divide it into squares like the ace on a die. — O.F. tassel, a fastening, clasp; mod. F. tasseu, only in the sense of bracket. We also find Low Lat. tassellus, used in the Prompt. Parv. as equivalent to E. tassel. The O.F. tassel also meant a piece of square stuff, used by ladies as an ornament; see Burguy and Roquefort. Cf. Ital. tassello, a collar of a cloak, a square. - Lat. taxillum, acc. of taxillus, a small die; dimin. of talus, a knuckle-bone, also a die orig. made of the knuckle-bone of an animal. We may conclude that the tassel was a sort of button made of a piece of squared bone, and afterwards of other materials. B. The curious form taxillus shews that talus is a contraction for taxlus*, from \(\text{TAK}, also extended to TAKS, to prepare, to fit; Cf. Gk. rés-rew, a carpenter, Skt. taksh, to hew, prepare, make. Cf. Curtius, i. 271. Hence talus is a thing fitted, a joint, a squared die. Der. tassell-ed, M. E. tasseled, Chaucer, C. T. 3251.

TASSEL (2), the male of the goshawk. In Shak. Romeo, ii. 2.

160. The same as Tercel, q. v.

tongue or palate, to eat a little of, to experience. (F., = L.) The sense of feel or handle is obsolete, but the M. E. tasten meant both to feel of feel or handle is obsolete, but the M. E. tasten meant both to feel and to taste. 'I rede thee let thin hond upon it falle, And taste it wel, and ston thou shalt it finde;' Chaucer, C. T. 15970. 'Every thyng Himseolf schewith in tastyng;' King Alisaunder, 4042.—F. taster, to taste or take an assay of; also, to handle, feele, touch;' Cot. Mod. F. tâter; Ital. tastare, 'to taste, to assaie, to feele, to grope, to trye, to proofe, to touch;' Florio. We find also Low Lat. taxta, a tent or probe for wounds; whence Ital. tasta, a tent that is put into a sore or wound also a taste, a proofe a traill a feeling. into a sore or wound, also a taste, a proofe, a tryall, a feeling, a touch; Florio. B. The Low Lat. tasta is short for tasta *, and points clearly, as Diez says, to a Low Lat: verb tastare *, not found, but a mere iterative of Lat. taxare, to feel, to handle (Gellius). This taxare (=tactare*) is an intensive form of tangere (pp. tactus), to touch; see Tact, Tangent. Hence the orig, sense of taste was to keep on touching, to feel carefully. Der. taste, sb., M. E. taste, Gower, C. A. iii. 32, l. 21; tast-er, tast-able, taste-ful, taste-ful-ly; taste-ful-ness, taste-less, -less-ly, -less-ness; tast-y, tast-i-ly.

TATTER, a shred, loose hanging rag. (Scand.) 'Tear a passion

to tatters;' Hamlet, iii. 2. 11; spelt totters in quarto edd. So also totters in Ford, Sun's Darling, i. 1, 2nd Song; and see tottered in Nares. It is remarkable that the derived word tattered occurs earlier, spelt tatered, P. Plowman's Crede, 753, where it means 'jagged;' tatird, ragged, Pricke of Conscience. 1827.—Tool Education earlier, spelt tatered, P. Plowman's Creue, 753, where it means 'jagged;' tatird, ragged, Pricke of Conscience, 1537.—Icel. tõturr, pl. töttrar, better spelt tötturr, pl. töttrar; the pl. signifies tatters, rags; Norweg, totra, pl. totror, tottrur, also taitra, tultre, pl. taltrar, tultrer, tatters, rags. + Low G. taltern, tatters, rags; to taltren riten, to tear to tatters; taltrig, tattered. • β. It will be seen that an l has been lost; and this is why the Icel. word should be spelt with double t, for tötturr=tölturr, by assimilation. Hence tatter stands for talter*; the assimilation of it to tt being due to Scand. influence. I suppose tatter to be closely allied to totter = to wag, vacillate, shake about; and that tatter meant orig. a shaking rag, a fluttering strip. At any rate, totter is in the like case as regards letter-change,

since it stands for tolter. See Totter. Der. tatter-ed, as above. TATTLE, to talk idly, prattle. (E.) In Shak. Much Ado, ii. 1.11. 'Every tattling fable;' Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale, 724. M. E. totelen, variant of tateren, to tattle, Prompt. Parv.; pp. 498, 487. We may consider it E.; it is closely allied to tittle, to tell tales, talk idly, which is equivalent to M. E. titeren, whence titerere (also titelere), a tatler, teller of tales, P. Plowman, B. xx. 297. The verbs tatt-le, titt-le, and M. E. tat-eren, tit-eren, are all frequentatives, from a base TAT, expressive of the sound of talking or repeating the syllables ta ta ta (Wedgwood). Allied words are Du. tateren, to stammer, O. Du. tateren, 'to speake with a shrill noise, or to sound taratantara with a trumpet,' Hexham; Low G. tateln, to gabble as a goose, to tattle; titetateln, to tittle-tattle, täteler, a gabble as a goose, to tattle; titetatein, to tittle-tattle, tatter, a tattler; taat-goos, a gabbling goose, chatterer; täterletät, an interjection, the noise of a child's trumpet; and even Ital. tattamella, chat, prattle, tattamellare, to prattle, which clearly shew the imitative origin of the word. Allied to Titter, q.v. Der. tattle, sb.; tittle-tattle, sb. and vb., see Wint. Tale, iv. 4. 248; tiddle-taddle (Fluellen's pronunciation), Hen. V, iv. 1. 71. And see twadd-le (formerly

TATTOO (1), the beat of drum recalling soldiers to their quarters. (Du. or Low G.) 'Tattoo, Taptoo (also Taptow), the beat of drum at night for all soldiers to repair to their tents in a field, or to their quarters; also called The Retreat; Phillips, ed. neid, or to their quarters, also cancer the Retreut, Tamings, cu. 1706. 'To beat the taptow, de Aftogt slaan;' Sewel, Eng.-Du. Dict., 1754. 'The taptow is used in garrisons and quarters by the beat of the drum;' Silas Taylor, On Gavelkind, ed. 1663, p. 74. The word, though omitted by Sewel, must be Du. or Low G.—Du. taptos, tattoo (Tauchnitz Du. Dict.) - Du. tap, a tap; and tos, put to, shut, closed. The sense is 'the tap is closed;' cf. Du. Is de deur toe = is the door closed? doe het book toe = shut the book; haal't venster toe = shut the window (Sewel). The tattoo was thus the signal for closing the taps of the public-houses. at first, more like a bad jest than a sound etymology; but it is confirmed by the remarkable words for tattoo in other languages, viz. G. zapfenstreich, the tattoo (lit. tap-stroke), where zapfen is a tap of a cask; and Low G. tappenslag, the tattoo (lit. a tap-shutting). Cf. Low G. tappen to slaan = to close a tap, an expression used proverbially in the phrase Wi wilt den Tappen to slaan = we will shut the tap, put the tap to, i. e. we will talk no more of this matter. This last expression clearly shews that 'a tap-to' was a conclusion, a time for shutting-up. ¶ I do not think that Span. tapatan, the sound of a drum, has anything to do with the present matter. It is remarkable that the word should appear so early in English, and should be omitted in Sewel's Du. Dictionary

TATTOO (2), to mark the skin with figures, by pricking in

tattoo-marks on the human skin; derived from ta, a mark, design; see Littré, who refers us to Berchon, Recherches sur le Tatouage.

TAUNT, to scoff, mock, tease. (F.,-L.) 'I taunte one, I check hym, Je farde;' Palsgrave. 'Smaceo, ... a check or tant in woord or deede;' Florio. The old sense had less of mockery in it, and sometimes meant merely to tease. 'For a proper wit had she, ... sometime taunting without displesure and not without disport;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 57 b. 'Which liberall taunte that most gentill emperour toke in so good part; Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. ii. c. 5. § 19. A variant of M. E. tenten, to tempt, try; the pp. itented occurs in Ancren Riwle, p. 228, l. 7.—O.F. tanter (Burguy), occasional form of tenter, to tempt, to prove, try, sound, essay, attempt; also to suggest, provoke, or move unto evill; 'Cot.-Lat. tentare, to try, prove, test, attack, assail, agitate, disquiet, &c. As used by Cicero, the sense of tentare comes very near to that of taunt; cf. "ut exsul potius tentare, quam consul uexare rem publicam posses; C. Cat. i. 10. 27. See Tempt. β. We may note that taun C. Cat. i. 10. 27. See Tempt. B. We may note that taunt has taken up something of the sense of F. tancer (formerly also tencer), 'to chide, rebuke, check, taunt, reprove;' Cot. But this F. tancer answers to a Low Lat. tentiare * (formed from tentum, pp. of tenere), which is a merc by form of tentare, going back to precisely the same original; so that confusion between the senses of tenter and tancer was easy enough. Of course we cannot derive taunt from tancer itself. Der. taunt, sb.; taunt-er, taunt-ing-ly. Doublet, tempt.

TAURUS, the bull; the 2nd zodiacal sign. (L.) In Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, pt. i. § 8, l. 2. - Lat. taurus, a bull. + Gk. ταῦρος, a bull. + A. S. steor, a young ox, a steer; see Steer (1). Der. taur-ine, from Lat. taurinus, adj., belonging to bulls.

TAUT, a variant of Tight, q. v.

TAUTOLOGY, needless repetition, in the same words. (L., -Gk.) 'With ungratefull tautologies;' Fuller's Worthies, Kent (R.)

-Lat. tautologia (White). - Gk. ταυτολογία, a saying over again of the same thing.—Gk. ταὐτολόγος, repeating what has been said.—Gk. ταὐτό, contracted from τὸ αὐτό, οτ τὸ αὐτόν, the same; and -λογος, speaking, allied to λέγειν, to speak, for which see Legend. The Gk. τό is allied to E. the; and αὐτός, he, same (=σα-υ-τός), is compounded of the pronom. bases SA and TA; see She and The. Der. tautolog-ic, tautolog-ic-al, -ly; tautolog-ise.

TAVERN, an inn, house for accommodating travellers and sell-

ing liquors. (F., -L.) M.E. tauerne (with u=v), Rob. of Gloup. 195, l. 6. - F. taverne, 'a tavern;' Cot. - Lat. taberna, a hut, orig. a hut made of boards, a shed, booth, tavern. β. To be divided as ta-ber-na, where the suffixes answer to -wa-ra-na; from \checkmark TA, TAN, to stretch, spread out. See Tent, and cf. Table, from the same root. So called because at first made of planks, i. e. of wood

that spreads out.

TAW, TEW, to prepare skins, so as to dress them into leather, to curry, to toil. (E.) Spelt tawe and tewe; Levins. M. E. tewen, to prepare leather, Prompt. Parv.; tawen, Ormulum, 15908. - A. S. tawian, to prepare, dress, get ready, also, to scourge. 'Sco deoful eów tawode,'=the devil scourged you; Ælfric's Hom. ii. 486, l. 4 from bottom. 'Tó yrmöe getawode'=reduced to poverty; S. Veronica, p. 34, l. 18. Cf. getawe, implements, Grein, i. 462. Here aw = Goth. au. + Du. touwen, to curry leather. + O. H. G. zawjan, zonjan, to make, prepare. + Goth. tanjan, to do, cause, bring out. β. From the ✓ DU, to move about; see Tool. Der. taw-yer, M. E. tawier, B. From tawer, Wyclif, Deeds, ix. 43, early version, where the later version has curiour, i.e. currier; cf. bow-yer, law-yer. And see tea-m. tee-m.

TAWDRY, showy, but without taste, gaudy. (E.) 'A taudrie lace;' Spenser, Shep. Kal., April, 135; 'a taudry lace,' Wint. Tale, iv. 4. 253; 'taudry-lace,' Beaum. and Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, Act iv. sc. 1 (Amarillis). Thus it was first used in the phr. taudry lace = a rustic necklace; explained in Skinner (following Dr. Nillan) as being a problem bound of the Analysis (is held in the latest and the late Hickes) as being a necklace bought at St. Awdry's fair, held in the Isle of Ely (and elsewhere) on St. Awdry's day, Oct. 17. Wedgwood doubts the ancient celebrity of this fair (which I do not), and accepts in preserence the alternative account in Nares, that St. Audry 'died of a swelling in the throat, which she considered as a particular judgment, for having been in her youth much addicted to wearing fine necklaces; see Nich. Harpsfield, Hist. Eccl. Anglicana, Sxc. Sept. p. 86; Brady, Clavis Calendaria, Oct. 17. β . In any case, we are quite sure that *Tawdry* is a corruption of *St. Audry*; and we are equally sure (as any one living near Ely must be) that Audry is a corruption of Etheldrida, the famous saint who founded Ely Cathedral.

Y. Again, Etheldrida is the Latinised form of the

colouring matter. (Tahitian.) 'They have a custom... which they to The name is spelt Epeldryht in the earliest MS. of the A.S. Chron. call tattowing. They prick the skin so as just not to fetch blood, &c.; an. 673; and Eveldrip in the Laud MS. It means 'noble troop,'—Cook, First Voyage, b. i. c. 17; id. ib. b. iii. c. 9 (R.) Cook is speaking of the inhabitants of Tahiti.—Tahitian tatau, signifying Icel. drott, a body-guard, is also used as a female name); cf. dryhtwer,

a man, dryhtscipe, dominion, dryhtsele, royal hall, palace.

TAWNY, a yellowish brown. (F., -C.) Merely another spelling of tanny, i. e. resembling that which is tanned by the sun, sun-burnt. By heraldic writers it is spelt tenny or tenné. 'Tawny . . in blazon, is known by the name of tenne; 'Guillim, Display of Heraldry, sect. i. cap. 3. M. E. tanny. 'Tanny colowre, or tawny;' Prompt. Parv. - F. tanné, 'tawny;' Cot. It is the pp. of F. tanner, taner, to tan. -F. tan, tan; see Tan. Der. tawni-ness. Doublet, tenné or tenny. TAX, a rate imposed on property, anything imposed, a task, (F., - L.) M. E. tax, Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 151, l. 4 (temp. Edw. II). - F. taxe, 'a taxation;' Cot. - F. taxer, 'to tax, rate, assess;' Cot. - Lat. taxare, to handle; also to rate, value, appraise; Cot. - Lat. taxare, to handle; also to rate, value, appraise; whence Low Lat. taxa, a rating, a taxation. Put for tactare*; from tactum, supine of tangere, to touch; see Tangent, Tact. Der. tax, verb. F. taxer; tax-able, tax-abl-y; tax-at-ion, from F. taxation, 'a taxation,' from Lat. acc. taxationem. Doublet, task.

TAXIDERMY, the art of preparing and stuffing the skins of animals. (Gk.) Modern; coined from Gk. τάξι-, crude form of τάξις, order, arrangement; and δερμα, a skin. β. Τάξις (= τακ-yις) is from τάσσειν (= τακ-yειν), to arrange, from Λ ΤΑΚ, to hew, to fit; see Technical. Gk. 860µa, a skin, is that which is torn or flayed off; formed with suffix -μα from δέρ-ειν, to flay, cognate with E. tear; see

Tear (1). Der. taxiderm-ist.

TEA, an infusion made from the dried leaves of the tea-tree, a shrub found in China and Japan. (Chinese.) Formerly pronounced tay [tai], just as sea was called say; it rimes with obey, Pope, Rape of the Lock, iii. 8, and with away, id. i. 62. 'I did send for a cup of tee (a China drink) of which I never had drank before; Pepys, Diary, Sept. 28, 1660. Oddly spelt cha in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, with a reference to Hist. of China. fol. 19; also chau, Dampier's Voyages. an. 1687 (R.) Prof. Douglas writes: 'The E. word tea is derived from the Amoy pronunciation of the name of the plant, which is te. In the other parts of the empire it is called $\epsilon k'a$, $\epsilon k'a$, $\epsilon k'c$, see Williams, Chinese Dict., p. 5. Cf. $\epsilon \ell$, tea; Chinese Dict. of the Amoy Vernacular, by Rev. C. Douglas, 1873, p. 481. This accounts for the old spelling ϵka , and for the Ital. ϵia , tea. Cf. F. $\epsilon k \ell$, G. $\epsilon k c$, property in the second of the interval of the interv nounced as tea was in Pope's time. So also Malay teh, tea; Marsden, Malay Dict., p. 97.

TEACH, to impart knowledge, shew how to do. (E.) M. E. techen, weak verb, pt. t. taughte (properly dissyllabic), Chaucer, C. T. 99; pp. taught. - A. S. tácan, tácean, to shew, teach, pt. t. táhte, pp. táht; Grein, ii. 522. Closely allied to A. S. tácen, tácen, a token. From DIK, to shew; cf. G. zeigen, to shew; see further under Token. Der. teach-able, teach-able-ness, teach-er.

TEAK, an E. Indian and African tree, with very hard wood. (Malayálam.) Modern; not in Todd's Johnson. – Malayálam tékka, the teak tree; Tamil tékku; H. H. Wilson, Gloss. of Indian Terms, p. 516. The best teak is from the mountains of the Malabar Ghauts;

also found on the Coromandel coast; Eng. Cycl. **TEAL**, a web-footed water-fowl. (E.) Teale; Levins. M. E. tele, Prompt. Parv.; Squire of Low Degree, 1. 320, in Ritson, Met. Rom. vol. iii. p. 158; used to translate O. F. cercele in Walter de Biblesworth, pr. in Wright's Voc. i. 151, l. 12; i. 165, l. 15. takes us back to the close of the 13th cent., and the word is prob. E.; certainly Low German, in any case. + Du. teling, a generation, production, also, teal; derived from telen, to breed, produce. It thus appears that teal meant, originally, no more than 'a brood' or 'a flock;' it is quite accidental that it has come to be used as a specific name; we still use teal as a plural form. The Du. telg, a plant, offset, issue, with its pl. telgen, off-spring, is clearly a related word. Cf. Low G. teling, a progeny, telen, to breed, telge, a branch. We find also A. S. telga, a branch, telgian. to bud, germinate, Grein, ii. 524; telgor, a small branch, prov. E. tiller, a sapling (Halliwell). Closely connected with the verb to till; see Till (1).

TEAM, a family; a set; a number of animals harnessed in a row. (E.) M. E. tem, teem, team; 'a teme [of] foure gret oxen,' P. Plowman, B. xix. 257; tem = a family, Rob. of Glouc. p. 261, l. 4. = A. S. team, a family, Gen. v. 31; offspring, Grein, ii. 526. + Du. toom, the rein of a bridle; the same word; from the notion of reducing to order. + Icel. taumr, a rein. + Low G. toom, a progeny, team; also, a rein. + Dan. tömme, Swed. töm, a rein. + G. zaum, a bridle, M. H. G. zoum; allied to M. H. G. zoujan, O. H. G. zaujan, to make, cause, β. All from Teut. type TAU-MA, a prepare, which = E. taw. preparing, setting in order; hence, a family, row, set; or otherwise, a line, rein, bridle; formed with the common substantival suffix -ma Cathedral. 7. Again, Etheldrida is the Latinised form of the (as in E. doo-m, bloo-m, sea-m) from the Teut. base TAU, seen in E. A. S. name Epeldryo; Elfred, tr. of Beda, lib. iv. c. 19, which see. 2 taw, to curry leather, and in Goth. tanjan, to cause, make, bring about; see Taw. Fick, iii. 115. team-ster (Webster, not in Johnson), with suffix -ster; for which see

Spinster.

628

TEAR (1), to rend, lacerate. (E.) M. E. teren, strong verb, pt. t. tar, Seven Sages, ed. Weber, l. 472, pp. toren, id. 782. — A. S. teran, pt. t. tar, pp. toren, Grein, ii. 525. + Goth. ga-tairan, to break, destroy, pt. t. ga-tar. + Lithuan. dirti, to flay. + Gk. δίρειν, to flay. + Russ. drate, to tear; cf. dira, a rend, a hole. + Zend dar, to cut. + Skt. wrs, to purst, purst open, tear asunder. β. All from \(\subseteq DAR\), to burst, split open; Curtius, i. 290; Fick, iii. 118. The G. zehren.

Low G. teren Load to the control of the c Low G. teren, Icel. tæra, to consume, are weak verbs, from the same root; so also E. tire and tarry, as well as obsolete E. tarre, to provoke, tease. Der. tear, sb. (Goth. gataura), Chevy Chase, l. 134, in Spec. of Eng. ed. Skeat, p. 75. Also tar-t (1), tire (1), q. v., tarr-y, q. v.; and (from same root) epi-derm-is, taxi-der-my. The E. dar-n, from W. darn, a piece, fragment, is clearly also from the same root. TEAR (2), a drop of the fluid from the eyes. (E.) M. E. tere, Chaucer, C. T. 8960. — A. S. teár, tár, Grein, ii. 526. + Icel. tár. + Dan. taar, taare. + Swed. tår. + Goth. tagr. + O. H. G. zahar, M. H. G. zaher, contracted form zár; whence G. zähre, made out of the M. H. G. pl. form zahere.

B. All from a Teut. type TAGRA M. H. G. pl. form zahere. β. All from a Teut. type TAGRA (= TAH-RA), a tear; Fick, iii. 115. Further allied to O. Lat. dacrima, usually lacrima, lacruma (whence F. larme), a tear; Gk. δάκρυ, δάκρυνο, δάκρυμα, a tear; W. dagr, a tear; from an Aryan type DAK-RA, DAK-RU, a tear.
γ. All from ✓ DAK, to bite; a notion still kept up in the common phr. bitter tears, i. e. biting tears; tear, is from the AK, to bite. In a similar way the Skt. agru, a tear, is from the AK, to be sharp, Curtius, i. 163; Fick, i. 611.

Der. tear-ful, 3 Hen. VI, v. 4.8; tear-ful-ly, tear-ful-ness; tear-less. And see train-oil.

TEASE, to comb or card wool, scratch or raise the nap of cloth; to vex, plague. (E.) M. E. taisen, of which the pp. taysed is in Gawain and the Grene Knight, 1169. But the more common form is tosen or toosen. 'They toose and pulle;' Gower, C. A. i. 17, l. 8. 'Tosyn, or tose wul' [tense wool]; Prompt. Parv. We also find to-tosen, to tease or pull to pieces, Owl and Nightingale, 1. 70. - A. S. tásan, to pluck, pull, Alfric's Grammar, ed. Zupitza, p. 170, l. 13. The M. E. tosen would answer to a by-form tásan *, not recorded. + O. Du. teesen, to pluck; wolle teesen, 'to pluck wooll,' Hexham. + Dan. tæse, tæsse, to tease wool, Eshanilar, han in 1888. Schmeller; he also cites M.H.G. zeisen, to tease, a strong verb, with pt. t. zies, pp. gezeisen.

B. The form of the base appears to be TIS; perhaps allied to G. zausen, to touse, pull, drag, of which the apparent base is TUS. Der. teas-el, q. v.

TEASEL, a plant with large heads covered with crooked awns which are used for teasing cloth. (E.) M. E. tesel, Wright's Voc. i.
141, col. I; also tasel, P. Plowman, B. xv. 446. — A.S. tésel, tésel, a teasel, A.S. Leechdoms, i. 282, note 26. Formed with suffix -1 (Aryan -ra) from tas-an, to tease; the sense is 'an instrument to tease with.' See **Tease**.

TEAT, the nipple of the female breast. (E.) Also called tit. M. E. tete, Chaucer, C. T. 3704; also tette, Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 2621; also titte, Ancren Riwle, p. 330, l. 5. — A.S. tit, Wright's Voc. i. 44, col. 1; pl. tittas, id. 65, l. 7; 283, l. 29.+O. Du. titte, a teat; Hexham.+G. zitze. Cf. also F. tette (tete in Cotgrave), Span. teta, Ital. tetta, words of Teut. origin; Icel. titia; W. did, did, a teat. These words have much the appearance of being reduplicated from a base TI (Aryan DI).

B. Besides these, there is a second set if the same that the such that the such that the such that the Gk. τίτθη, τιτθός; of these the Gk. τίτθη, τιτθός, have been explained from Δ DHA, to suck; cf. Skt. dhe, to suck, Goth. daddjan, to suckle. But it would seem impossible to derive teat from the same root; see Tit.

TEAZLE, the same as Teasel, q. v.

TECHNICAL, artificial, pertaining to the arts. (Gk.; with L. suffix.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Formed with suffix -al (= Lat. -alis), from Gk. τεχνικόs, belonging to the arts. = Gk. τέχνη, art; allied to τέκτων, a carpenter. = √ TAK, to prepare, get ready; cf. Russ. tkate, to weave, Skt. taksh, to prepare, form, cut wood. takshan, a carpenter; see Text. Curtius, i. 271. Der. technical-ly, technical-ity; techno-logy, with suffix = Gk. -λογία, from λέγειν, to speak. Also (from the same source) archi-tect, pyro-technic, text, text-ure. TECHY, the same as Tetchy, q. v.

TED, to spread new-mown grass. (Scand.) 'I teede hey, I tourne it afore it is made in cockes; Palsgrave. 'To tedde and make hay;' Fitzherbert, Book of Husbandry, § 25. — Icel. tebja, to spread manure; from tab, manure. Cf. Icel. taba, hay grown in a well-manured field, a home-field; tsbu-verk, making hay in the infield. Also Norw. tedja, to spread manure; from tad, manure; Aasen. So also Swed. dial. tada, vb., from tad. + Bavarian zetten. to strew, to let fall in a scattered way, Schmeller, p. 1159; cf. G. verzetteln, to scatter, spill, disperse. Cf. also M. H. G. zetten, to scatter, derived p.

Der. teem, verb, q. v. Also from O. H. G. zatá, zotá (mod. G. zotte, a rag), cited by Fick, iii.
th suffix -ster; for which see | 113. β. All these words can be derived from a sb. of which the Teut. type is TADA, that which is spread, a rag, manure; Fick, as above. From a Teut. base TA = Aryan Δ DA, to divide, Fick, i. 608; whence also Skt. dá, to cut, Gk. δατέομαι, I divide, distribute, portion out. If this be right, the suggested etymology from W. tedu, to stretch, distend, is entirely out of the question. Besides, 'to distend' and 'to scatter' are not quite the same thing.

TEDIOUS, tiresome, from length or slowness, irksome. (L.)

Spelt tedyouse in Palsgrave. Coined immediately from Lat. tædiosus, irksome. – Lat. tædium, irksomeness. – Lat. tædet, it irks one. Root uncertain. Der. tedious-ly, -ness. We also use tedium, Der. tedious-ly, -ness.

TEEM (1), to bring forth, bear, or be fruitful; be pregnant, full, or prolific. (E.) 'Hyndre [her] of teming;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 644 g. M. E. temen, to produce, Ancren Riwle, p. 220, l. 16. Obviously from M. E. teme, a team, a progeny; see Team. The A. S. verb is tyman, to teem, Gen. xxx. 9; formed (by the usual vowel-change from sá to ý) from A. S. teám, a team, a progeny. **TEEM** (2), to think fit. (E.) Rare, and obsolete; but Shak. has

the comp. beteem, to be explained presently. 'I coulde teeme it [think fit] to rend thee in pieces;' Gifford's Dialogue of Witches, A.D. 1603. 'Alas, man, I coulde teeme it to go;' id. See both quotations in full, in Halliwell, s. v. Teem. The word is hardly to be traced in E., but we find the related A.S. suffix -teme, -tyme, with the notion of fitting or suitable, as in luf-teme, pleasant, acceptable (lit. love-befitting), in Bosworth; spelt luftýme (explained as 'grateful' by Thorpe), Ælfric's Homilies, ii. 126, l. 26. Cf. wider-tyme, troublesome (lit. unbefitting); Bosworth. This suffix is from the same source as the common E. adj. tame, domesticated, lit. rendered fit or suitable. β. Related words are easily found, viz. in Goth. gatemiba, fitly, from the strong verb gatiman (pt. t. gatam), to suit, agree with: Luke, v. 36.+Du. tamen, to be comely, convenient, or seemely, Hexham; tamelick, or tamigh, 'comely, convenient,' id.; whence het betaemt, 'it is convenient, requisite, meete, or fitting,'id.; mod. Du. betamen, to beseem. + G. ziemen, to be fit; ziemlich, passable, lit. suitable; O. H. G. zeman, to fit, closely related to zeman, zamjan, to tame. + Low G. tamen, tümen, or temen, to fit, also to allow, as in He tamet sik een good Glas Wien = he allows himself a good glass of wine; betamen, to befit; closely allied to tümen, to tame. Cf. Skt. dam, which signifies not only to tame, but also to be tame. All from \(\square\) DAM, to tame, subdue; see 2. We can now explain beteem in Shak. Mids. Nt. Dr. i. 1. 131; Hamlet, i. 2. 141. It means to make or consider as fitting, hence to permit, allow; a slightly forced use of the word. In Golding's translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses, A.D. 1587, we have 'could he not beteeme' = he did not think fit, would not deign; the Lat. text has dignatur, Metam. x. 157. Spenser uses it still more loosely: 'So woulde I... Beteeme to you this sword' = permit, grant, allow you the use of this sword; F.Q. ii. 8. 19. connection between teem and tame, see Fick, iii. 117; Ettmüller's A. S. Dict. 525; Bremen Wörterbuch, v. 16, 17; &c.

TEEM (3), to empty, pour out. (Scand.) See Halliwell. - Icel. tama, to empty, from tomr, empty; Dan. tömme, to empty, from tom,

mpty; Swed. tömma, from tom; see Toom.

TEEN, vexation, grief. (E.) In Shak. Temp. i. 2. 64; &c. M. E. tene, Chaucer, C. T. 3108. — A.S. teóna, accusation, injury, vexation, Grein, ii. 528. — A.S. teón, contracted from tihan, to accuse; see Grein, ii. 532, s. v. tihan. [To be distinguished from teon (= teohan), to draw.] + Goth. gateihan, to tell, announce, make known to, point out (as distinct from gatiuhan, to lead). + G. zeihen, to accuse (as distinct from ziehen, to draw). + Lat. dicare, to make known. - DIK, to shew. See Token, Toe.
¶ The successive senses of teen are making known, public accusation, reproach, injury, vexation. We have indication and inditement from the same root. See Ettmüller, A. S. Dict., pp. 534, 537; Leo's Glossar, p. 303. The word teen also occurs as Old Saxon tiono, injury; Icel. tjón, loss.

TEETOTALLER, a total abstainer. (F., - L.; with E. prefix and suffix.) A teetotaller is one who professes total abstinence from all spirituous liquors; the orig. name was total abstainer. The adj. teetotal is an emphasized form of total, made on the principle of reduplication, just as we have Lat. te-tigi as the perfect of tangere. The word 'originated with Richard Turner, an artisan of Preston, who, contending for the principle at a temperance meeting about 1833, asserted that "nothing but te-te-total will do." The word was immediately adopted. He died 27 Oct., 1846. These facts are taken from the Staunch Teetotaller, edited by Joseph Livesey, of Preston (an originator of the movement in August, 1832), Jan. 1867; Haydn, Dict. of Dates. And see Teetotum. ¶ Teetotal may have been suggested by teetotun

TEETOTUM, TOTUM, a spinning toy. (L.) Not in Todd's

marked P (Put down), N (Nothing), H (Half), T (Take all). These were very common, and the letters decided whether one was to put into the pool or to take the stakes. I suppose that these letters took the place of others with Latin explanations, such as P (Pone), N (Nil), D (Dimidium), T (Totum). The toy was named, accordingly, from the most interesting mark upon it; and was called either a totum or a T-totum. Ash's Dict., ed. 1775, has: 'Totum, from the Latin, a kind of die that turns round, so called because the appearance of one lucky side [that marked T] entitles the player that turned it to the whole stake.' 'Totum, a whirl-bone, a kind of die that is turned about;' Phillips, ed. 1706. Teetotums are now made with the thickest part polygonal, not square, which entirely destroys the original notion of them; and they are marked with numbers instead of letters, - Lat. totum, the whole (stake); neut. of totus; see

TEGUMENT, a covering. (L.) Rare; commoner in deriv. in-tegument. In Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 6. § 5. - Lat. tegumentum (also tegimentum, tegmentum), a covering. - Lat. tegere (for stegere*), to cover. + Gk. στέγειν, to cover. -

STAG, to cover; whence also Skt. sthag, to cover, Lithuan. stëgti, to thatch. And see Thatch. Der. in-tegument; also (from tectus, pp. of

tegere). de-tect, pro-tect; and see tile, toga.
TEIL-TREE, a linden tree. (F., = L.; and E.) 'A teil-tree;'
Isaiah, vi. 13 (A. V.) = O. F. teil, the bark of a lime-tree (Roquesort); cf. mod. F. tille, bast. [The added word tree is E.] - Lat. tilia, a

lime-tree; also, the inner bark of a lime-tree. Root unknown.

TELEGRAPH, an apparatus for giving signals at a distance, or conveying information rapidly. (Gk.) Modern; in Richardson's Dict. M. Chappe's telegraph was first used in France in 1793; see Haydn, Dict. of Dates. Coined from Gk. τῆλε, afar off; and γράφειν, to write. The Gk. τῆλε, τηλοῦ, afar, are from an adj. form τριλοι *, not in use; prob. from Δ ΤΑ, to stretch, extend. GR. γράφειν is cognate with Grave (1). Der. telegraph-ist. Also tele-gram, a short coined expression for 'telegraphic message,' from γράμμα, a letter of the alphabet, a written character

TELESCOPE, an optical instrument for viewing objects at a distance. (Gk.) Galileo's telescopes were first made in 1609. Milton alludes to the telescope, P. R. iv. 42. Coined from Gk. τῆλε, afar; and σκοπείν, to behold; see Telegraph and Scope. Der. tele-

scop-ic. **TELL**, to count, narrate, discern, inform. (E.) M. E. tellen, pt. t. tolde, pp. told; often in the sense 'to count,' as in P. Plowman, B. prol. 92. 'Shall tellen tales tway;' Chaucer, C. T. 794. – A. S. tellan, to count, narrate; pt. t. tealde, pp. teald; Grein, ii. 524. A weak verb, formed from the sb. talu, a tale, number; so that tellan = talian*. See Tale. + Du. tellen, from tal, sb. + Icel. telja, from tala, sb. +

See Tale. + Du. tellen, from tal, sb. + Icel. telja, from tala, sb. + Dan. tælle, from tal. + Swed. tälja, from tal. + G. zählen, from zahl. Der. tell-er; tell-tale, Merch. Ven. v. 123.

TELLURIC, belonging to the earth. (L.) Rare, and scientific. Coined with suffix -ε (Lat. -cus), from Lat. telluri-, crude form of tellus, earth. From √TAL, to sustain; cf. Gk. τηλία, a flat board, a stand. Der. telluri-um, a rare metal, discovered in 1782 (Haydn).

TEMERITY, rashness. (F., - L.) Spelt temeritie in Minsheu, ed. 1623. - F. temerité, 'temerity; 'Cot. - Lat. temeritatem, acc. of temerities rashness. — Lat temerity; 'Cot. - Lat. temeritatem, acc. of temerities rashness. — Lat temerity; 'Cot. - Luc. 'cule form of temerus*. temeritas, rashness. - Lat. temeri- for temero-, crude form of temerus*, rash, only used in the adv. temere, rashly. The orig. sense of temere is in the dark, hence blindly, rashly; cf. Skt. tamas, dimness, dark-

ness, gloom, allied to E. Dim, q. v.

TEMPER, to moderate, modify, control, qualify, bring to a proper degree of hardness. (F., - L.) M. E. temprien, tempren, Rob. of Glouc., p. 72, l. 7; Gower, C. A. i. 266, l. 14. [Somner gives an A. S. temprian, but it is doubtful; if a true word, it is borrowed from Latin.] - F. temperer, 'to temper;' Cot. - Lat. temperare, to apportune moderate regulate qualify: allied to temper; or tempori, adv., tion, moderate, regulate, qualify; allied to temperi or tempori, adv., seasonably, and to tempus, fit season, time. See Temporal. Der. temper, sb., Oth. v. 2. 253, Merch. Ven. i. 2. 20 (see Trench, Study of Words, and cf. Lat. temperies, a tempering, right admixture); temper-ance, M. E. temperaunce, Wyclif, Col. iii. 12, from F. temperance = Lat. temperantia; temper-ate, Wyclif, I Tim. iii. 3, from Lat. temperatus, pp. of temperare; temper-ate-ly, temperate-ate-ness; temper-at-ure, from F. temperature, 'a temper, temperature,' Cot., from Lat. temperatura, due to temperare; temper-a-ment, in Trench, Select Glossary, from Lat. temperamentum. Also dis-temper, q. v., at-temper. Doublet, tamper

TEMPEST, bad weather, violent storm, great commotion. (F., -L.) M. E. tempest, Rob. of Glouc. p. 50, 1, 7, p. 243, 1, 9. - O. F. tempeste, 'a tempest, storm, bluster;' Cot. Mod. F. tempet. - Low Lat. tempesta*, not found (though tempestus, adj, and tempesture, tenir, to hold. — Lat. tenere, to hold, keep, retain, reach, orig. to verb, both appear), put for Lat. tempestas, season, fit time, weather, stretch or extend, a sense retained in per-tinere, to extend through to.

I had a testotum (about A.D. 1840) with four sides only, agood weather; also bad weather, storm; allied to tempus, season, time; see Temporal. Der. tempest, verb, Milton, P. L. vii. 412, from F. tempester, 'to storm;' Cot. Also tempest-u-ous, I Hen. VI, time; see Temporal. v. 5. 5, from F. tempestueux, 'tempestuous,' Cot., from Lat. tempes-

TEMPLE (1), a fane, edifice in honour of a deity or for religious worship. (L.) M. E. temple, Chaucer, C. T. 10167, 10169. A. S. templ, tempel (common), John, ii. 20. — Lat. templum, a temple. Formed (with excrescent p after m) from an older temulum*; cf. speculum (Vanicek). + Gk. τέμενος, a sacred enclosure, piece of ground cut off and set apart for religious purposes. — ΥΤΑΜ, to cut; whence Gk. τέμ-ν-ειν (fut. τεμῶ), to cut, Curtius, i. 273. Der. templ-ar, one of a religious order for the protection of the temple and Holy Sepulchre, founded in 1118, suppressed in 1312 (Haydn), M.E. templere, P. Plowman, B. xv. 509, from Low Lat. templarius (Du-Also con-templ-ate, q. v.

cange). Also con-templ-ate, q.v.

TEMPLE (2), the flat portion of either side of the head above the cheek-bone. (F., -L.) Gen. used in the plural. M. E. templys, pl., Wright's Voc. i. 179, l. 4. - O. F. temples, 'the temples;' Cot. Mod. F. tempe, sing. Formed, with the common change from r to l, from Lat. tempora, pl., the temples. The sing tempus sometimes occurs, with the sense temple, head, or face. It is supposed to be the same word as tempus, season, time; see Temporal. Der. tempor-al, adj., from F. temporal, 'of or in the temples,' Cot., from Lat. temporal's (1) temporal (2) belonging to the temples

TEMPORAL (1), pertaining to this world only, worldly, secular. (F.,-L.) M. E. temporal, Wyclif, Matt. xiii. 21. — O. F. temporal, usually temporal, 'temporal'; 'Cot.—Lat. temporalis, temporal.—Lat. tempor-, crude form of tempus, season, time, opportunity; also, a TAN, to stretch, spread; whence the senses of 'space of time' and 'flat space on the forehead.' Hardly from ✓ TAM, to cut. Der. temporal-ly; temporal-i-ty, spelt temporalitie, Sir T. More, Works, p. 232 e, from Low Lat. temporalities, revenues of the church (Ducange). Also tempor-ar-y, Meas. for Meas. v. 145 (where it scems to mean respecting things not spiritual), from Lat. temporarius, lasting for a time; tempor-ar-i-ly, tempor-ar-i-ness. Also tempor-ise, Much Ado, i. 1. 276, from F. temporiser, 'to temporise it, to observe the time,' Cot.; tempor-is-er, Wint. Tale, i. 2. 302. Also con-temporan-e-ous, con-tempor-ar-y, ex-tempore. And sec temper, tempest, tense (1). **TEMPORAL** (2); for which see **Temple** (2).

TEMPT, to put to trial, test, entice to evil. (F., -L.) M. E. tempten, Ancren Riwle, p. 178. — O. F. tempter, later tenter, 'to tempt, prove, try, sound, provoke unto evill;' Cot. — Lat. temptare, occasional spelling of tentare, to handle, touch, feel, try the strength of, excell tempt assail, tempt. Frequentative of tenere, to hold (pp. tentus); see Tentative, Tenable. Der. tempt-er, Wyclif, Matt. iv. 3; temptress, Ford, The Broken Heart, v. I, from F. tenteresse, 'a tempteresse, ress, Ford, I ne Broken Heart, v. I, Irom F. tenteresse, a templeresse, a woman that tempts,' Cot.; tempt-ing, tempt-ing-ly; tempt-at-ion, M. E. temptacionn, Wyclif, Matt. xxvi. 41, from O. F. temptation, usually tentation, 'a temptation,' Cot., from Lat. acc. tentationem. Also at-tempt. Doublets, tent (2), vb., taunt.

TEN, twice five. (E.) M. E. ten, Wyclif, Matt. xxv. I. = A. S. tin, Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, c. xxxviii. § I; lib. iv. met. 3. Usually tin. Matt. xxv. I. = Doublets, tent ting a decade + Dan tin.

Matt. xxv. I. + Du. tien. + Icel. tiu, ten; tigr, a decade. + Dan. ti. + Swed. tio. + Goth. taihun. + G. zehn, O. H. G. zehan. + Lat. decem (whence F. dix, Ital. dieci, Span. diez). + Gk. δέκα. + Lithuan. dészintis. + Russ. desiate. + W. deg; Irish and Gael. deich. + Pers. dah (Palmer's Dict. col. 278). + Skt. daçan.

\(\beta \). All from Aryan dan (Palmer's Dict. col. 278). + Skt. daçan. B. All from Aryan DAKAN (Teutonic TEHAN), ten. Origin unknown. Der. ten-fuld, O. Eng. Homilies, ii. 135, l. 19 (see Fold); ten-th, M. E. tenpe, Will. of Palerne, 4715, also teonpe, O. Eng. Homilies, i. 219, l. 17, also tende, Ormulum, 2715; due to a confusion of A. S. teoba, tenth, with Icel. tiundi, tenth; the true E. word is tithe, q. v. Hence tenth-ty. From the same base we have decim-al, decim-ate, due-decim-all decim-all d al, deca-de, deca-gon, deca-hedron, deca-logue, deca-syllabic, decem-vir, dec-ennial, do-deca-gon, do-deca-hadron, dime; perhaps dism-al. The suffix -teen, M. E. -tenë (dissyllabic) = A. S. -téne, more commonly -týne, as in eahta-týne, eighteen, Judg. iii. 14; formed by adding the pl. suffix -e to tén or týn, ten. Hence thir-teen (A. S. preótýne); fourteen (A. S. fedwer tyne); fif-teen (A. S. fif-tyne); six-teen (A. S. six-tyne); seven-teen (A. S. seofon-tyne); eigh-teen, miswritten for eight-teen (A. S. eahta-tyne); nine-teen (A. S. nigon-tyne). The suffix -ty, M. E. -ty = A. S. -tig, as in twen-ty (A. S. twén-tig), &c. This suffix entry experience servitive servitive servitive servitive servitive servitive. suffix appears also in Icel. sex-tigr, sex-tigr, sex-tigr, sixty, and in Goth. saiks-tigjus, G. sech-zig, sixty, &c.; all from a Teut. base TEGU, ten, a modified form of TEHAN, ten; Fick, iii. 124.

TENABLE, that can be held, kept, or defended. (F.,-L.) In Hamlet, i. 2. 248. - F. tenable, 'holdable;' Cot. Coined from F. tenir, to hold. - Lat. tenere, to hold, keep, retain, reach, orig. to

Der. (from Lat. tenere) abs-tain, abs-tin-ence, ap-per-tain, appur-ten-ance, con-tain, con-tent, con-tin-ent, con-tin-ue, coun-ten-ance, de-tain, de-tent-ion, dis-con-tin-ue, dis-con-tent, dis-coun-ten-ance, entertain, im-per-tin-ent, in-con-tin-ent, lieu-ten-ant, main-tain, main-ten-ance, mal-con-tent, ob-tain, per-tain, per-tin-ac-i-ous, per-tin-ent, pur-ten-ance re-tain, re-tent-ion, re-tin-ue, sus-tain, sus-ten-ance, sus-tent-at-ion; and see ten-ac-i-ous, ten-ac-i-ty, ten-ant, tend (with its derivatives), tend-er, tend-on, ten-dril, ten-e-ment, ten-et, ten-on, ten-or, ten-u-ity, ex-ten-u-ate, ten-ure, tempt, taunt, tent-acle, tent-at-ive. And see tone.

TENACIOUS, holding fast, stubborn. (L.) 'So tenacious of his bite; Howell, Famil. Letters, b. ii. let. 2, July 3, 1635. Coined as if from Lat. tenaciosus*, from tenaci-, crude form of tenax, holding fast.—Lat. tenace, to hold. See Tenable. Der. tenacious-ly, -ness.

TENACITY, the quality of sticking fast to. (F., -L.) Spelt tenacitie in Minsheu, ed. 1627.—F. tenacité, 'tenacity;' Cot.—Lat. tenacitatem, acc. of tenacitas.—Lat. tenaci-, crude form of tenax; see

Tenacious.

630

TENANT, one who holds land under another. (F., -L.) M. E. tenant, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtost, p. 19, l. 10. - F. tenant, holding; pres. part. of tenir, to hold; see Tenable. Der. tenanc-y, Bp. Hall, Satires, b. iv. sat. 2, l. 25 from end; tenant-able, tenant-less, tenant-ry (a coined word). Also lieu-tenant, q. v. And see tenement.

TENCH, a fish of the carp kind. (F., -L.) M. E. tenche, Prompt.

Parv. - F. tenche, 'a tench;' Cot. Mod. F. tanche. - Lat. tinca, a tench. Probably 'the nibbler;' cf. tinea, a moth; from
TAM, to cut; cf. Gk. τέμνειν, to cut, τένδειν, to nibble.

TEND (1), to aim at, or move towards, to incline, bend, to contribute to a purpose. (F., -L.) In Hamlet, iii. 1. 170. -F. tendre, to tend, bend; Cot. - Lat. tendere, to stretch, extend, direct, tender. Allied to tenere, to hold; see Tenable. From TAN, to stretch; see Thin. Der. tend-enc-y, formed by adding -y to obsolete sb. tendence, signifying 'inclination,' for which see Richardson; and the sb. tendence was coined from Lat. tendent, stem of the pres. part. of tendere. Also tense (2); tend-er (2). Also (from Lat. tendere, pp. tensus and tentus), at-tend, tend (2), at-tent-ion, co-ex-tend, con-tend, dis-tend, ex-tend, ex-tens-ion, ex-tent, in-tend, in-tense, in-tent, ob-tend, os-tens-ible, os-tent-at-ion, por-tend, pre-tend, pro-tend, sub-tend, super-in-tend; and sec tense (2), tens-ile, tend-on, tent (1), tent-er, toise. Doublet, tender (2).

TEND (2), to attend, take care of. (F., -L.) In Hamlet, i. 3. 83, Much Ado, i. 3. 17. Coined by dropping the initial a of O. F. atendre, to wait, attend. It is, in fact, short for Attend, q. v. Der. tend-ing, sb. (for attending), Mach. i. 5. 36; tend-ance (for attendance),

Timon, i. 1. 57. And see tender (3).

TENDER (1), soft, delicate, fragile, weak, feeble, compassionate. (F., -L.) M.E. tendre, Ancren Riwle, p. 112, l. 11. - F. tendre, 'tender;' Cot. Formed (with excrescent d after n) from Lat. tenerum, acc. of tener, tender; orig. thin, fine, allied to tenuis, thin.

- TAN, to stretch; see Thin. Der. tender-ly, -ness; tender-heart-ed, Rich. II, iii. 3. 160; tender-heft-ed, K. Lear, ii. 4. 176 (Folio edd.), where heft = haft, a handle; so that tender-hefted = tender-handled, tender-hilted, gentle to the touch, impressible; see Haft. Also tender, vb., to regard fondly, cherish, Rich. II, i. 1. 32; a word which seems to be more or less confused with tender (2), q.v. Hence tender, sb., regard, care, K. Lear, i. 4. 230. And see tendr-il.

TENDER (2), to offer, proffer for acceptance, shew. (F.,-L.) In Shak. Temp. iv. 5.—F. tendre, 'to tend, bend, ... spread, or display .. also, to tender or offer unto;' Cot.—Lat. tendere, to stretch, &c.. See Tend (1), of which tender is a later form, retaining the r of the F. infinitive; cf. attainder = F. attaindre. Der. tender, sb., an offer, proposal. Doublet, tend (1).

TENDER (3), a small vessel that attends a larger one with stores; a carriage carrying coals, attached to a locomotive engine. (F., -L.) 'A fireship and three tenders;' Dampier's Voyages, an. 1685 (R.) Merely short for attender = attendant or subsidiary vessel; see **Tend** (2).

TENDON, a hard strong cord by which a muscle is attached to a bone. (F., -L.) In Cotgrave. -F. tendon, 'a tendon, or taile of a muscle;' Cot. Cf. Span. tendon, Port. tendon, Ital tendine, a tendon, From an imaginary Low Lat. type tendo*, with gen. case both tendonis and tendinis; formed from Lat. tendere, to stretch, from its contractile force. See Tend (1). Der. tendin-ous (R.), from F. tendineux, 'of a tendon;' Cot.

TENDRIL, the slender clasper of a plant, whereby it clings to a support. (F., -L.) Spelt tendrell in Minsheu, ed. 1627. In Milton, P. L. iv. 307. Shortened from F. tendrillons, s. pl. 'tendrells, little gristles;' Cot. Or from an O. F. tendrille* or tendrelle*, not re-

- ✓ TAN, to stretch, extend; see Thin. Curtius, i. 268; Fick, i. these forms are from F. tendre, tender; see Tender (1). So also Ital. tenerume, a tendril, from tenero, tender. Not from tenere,

to hold, nor from tendere, to stretch; yet allied to both.

TENEBROUS, TENEBRIOUS, gloomy, dark. (F.,-L.)

Tenebrous is in Cotgrave, and in Hawes, History of Grand Amour (1555), ch. 3 (Todd). 'Tenebrious light' is in Young, Night Thoughts, Night o, l. 966. The latter is a false form. - F. tenebreux, 'tene-brous;' Cot. - Lat. tenebrosus, gloomy. - Lat. tenebræ, s. pl., darkness. Put for temebræ*; allied to Skt. tamas, darkness, and E. dim .-

TAM, to choke; see Dim.

TENEMENT, a holding, a dwelling inhabited by a tenant.

(F.,-L.) M. E. tenement, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 34, last line.—F. tenement, a tenement, inheritance, &c.; Cot.—Low Lat. tenementum, a holding, fief; Ducange. - Lat. tenere, to hold; see

Tenable and Tenant. Der tenement-al, adj.

TENET, a principle which a person holds or maintains. (L.)

'The tenet must be this;' Hooker, Eccl. Polity, b. viii (R.)—Lat. tenet, he holds; 3 p. s. pres. tense of tenere, to hold; see Tenable.

Cf. audit, habitat, exit, and other similar formations.

TENNIS, a game in which a ball is driven against a wall (or over a string) by rackets, and kept continually in motion. (Origin unknown.) First mentioned in Gower's Balade to King Henry IV, st. 63; printed in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1532, fol. 377. col. 2, ed. 1561, fol. 332, col. 1, where it is spelt tennes; but this is not the oldest spelling. The usual old spelling is teneis or tenyse. Teneys, pley, Teniludus, manupilatus, tenisia. Teneys-pleyer, Teniludius; Prompt. Parv. Spelt tenyse, Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. i. c. 27, § 6. 'Tenyse-ball, pelote: Tennys-play, jeu de la paulme; Palsgrave. Turbervile has a poem 'to his friend P., Of Courting, Trauailing, and Tenys.' It was no doubt at first played with the hands; hence the For full information as to the game, see The Book of Tennis, by Julian Marshall.

B. The O. Du. kaetse, 'a chase,' Hexham, is not a Du. word, but simply borrowed (like E. catch) from the Picard cachier, a variant of F. chasser, and is, accordingly, at once the equivalent of E. catch and of F. chasse or E. chase; see Catch, Chase. Hence was formed O. Du. kaets-ball, 'a tennis-ball, or a hand-ball,' Hexham, and kaets-spel. 'tennis-court play;' words which rather represent chase-ball and chase-play than catch-ball and catch-play. Hence, when we find James I (in Basilikon Doron, Lond. 1603, b. iii. p. 120) speaking of playing at the cattche or tennise, we must either suppose these to be different games, or must explain caitche as meaning chase. Y. The line in Gower, as printed in 1561, runs thus: 'At the tennes to winne or lese [lose] a chace;' on which we must observe two things; (1) the use of the later spelling with two n's in place of the earlier one with but one n (according to the usual rule in English, of which there are literally thousands of examples); and (2) the fact that teneis or tenesse was accented on the latter syllable. This puts out of consideration the extraordinary supposition that tennis = tens, the plural of ten. Of course tens was an intelligible word to Englishmen, and could no more have been turned into tenise than fives could have been turned into fivise. 8. Putting all together, we have the orig. form as teneis or tenise or tenyse, accented on the latter syllable, and expressed in Low Latin by tenisia and teniludium. e. I suspect a derivation from O.F. tenies, plural of tenie, 'a fillet, head-band, or hair-lace; also a kind of brow or juttying on a pillar; an old word; Cot. This O. F. tenie = Lat. tania (Gk. ταινία), a band, ribbon, fillet, the fillet which separates the Doric frieze from the architrave, a streak in paper (White). We might imagine tænia to be used either for the band or string over which the balls are played, or for the streak on the wall as in rackets; and we could thus explain teniludium as teniludium or 'string play,' the use of e for æ being very common in the 15th century. Tenisia is nothing but E. tenise with a Latin suffix. But it seems best to leave the word as 'unknown.' ¶ Of other etymologies, the most usual is to suppose that teneis represents F. tenez, i. e. take this, imagined as a cry ejaculated by the player in serving; where tenez is the imperative plural (2nd person) of tenir = Lat. tenere. Der. tennis-court.

TENON, the end of a piece of wood inserted into the socket or mortice of another, to hold the two together. (F.,-L.) In Levins. M. E. tenown, tenon; Prompt. Parv. - F. tenon, 'a tenon; the end of a rafter put into a morteise; tenons, pl. the vice-nailes wherewith the barrel of a piece is fastened unto the stock; also the (leathern) handles of a target;' Cot. All these senses involve the notion of holding fast. Formed, with suffix -on (Lat. acc. -onem), from ten-ir, to hold. - Lat. tenere; see Tenable.

TENOR, the general course of a thought or saying, purport; the highest kind of adult male voice. (F., -L.) M. E. tenour. 'Tenour, Tenor;' Prompt. Parv. 'Many.. ordenauncis were made, whereof corded. Cot. also gives F. tendron, 'a tender fellow, a cartilage, or Tenor;' Prompt. Parv. 'Many.. ordenauncis were made, whereof gristle; also a tendrell, or the tender branch or sprig of a plant.' All the tenoure is sette out in the ende of this boke;' Fabyan's Chron.

Palsgrave. = F. teneur, 'the tenor part in musick; the tenor, content, stuffe, or substance of a matter;' Cot. = Lat. tenorem, acc. of tenor, a holding on, uninterrupted course, tenor, sense or tenor of a law, tone, accent.—Lat. tenere, to hold; see Tenable. ¶ The old (and proper etymological) spelling is tenour, like konour, colour, &c. The tenor in music is due to the notion of holding or continuing the dominant note (Scheler).

TENSE (1), the form of a verb used to indicate the time and on the Verb. In Chaucer, C. T. 16343 (Group G, 875), the expression 'that future temps' ought to be explained rather as 'that future tense' than 'that future time;' see my note on the line. — F. temps, time, season; O. F. tens (Burguy). - Lat. tempus, time; also a

tense of a verb; see Temporal.

TENSE (2), tightly strained, rigid. (L.) A medical word, in rather late use (R.) - Lat. tensus, stretched, pp. of tendere; see Tend (1). Der. tense-ly, -ness; tens-ion, in Phillips, ed. 1706, from Lat. tensionem, acc. of tensio, a stretching; tensor, in Phillips, used as a short form of extensor; tens-ile, in Blount, ed. 1674, a coined word; tens-i-ty, a coined word. Also in-tense, toise.

TENT (1), a pavilion, a portable shelter of canvas stretched out with ropes. (F.,-L.) M. E. tente, Rob. of Glouc., p. 203, l. 8.— F. tente, 'a tent or pavillion;' Cot.—Low Lat. tenta, a tent; Ducange. Properly fem. of tentus, pp. of tendere, to stretch; see Tend (1). Obviously suggested by Lat. tentorium, a tent, a derivative from the same verb. Der. tent-ed, Oth. i. 3. 85.

TENT (2), a roll of lint used to dilate a wound. (F., -L.) See

Nares. Properly a probe; the verb to tent is used for to probe, Hamlet, ii. 2. 626. M. E. tente. 'Tente of a wownde or a soore, Tenta;' Prompt. Parv. - F. tente, 'a tent for a wound;' Cot. Due Hamlet, 11. 2. 020. M. E. tente, Tente of a mount of a soon, Tenta;' Prompt. Parv. = F. tente, 'a tent for a wound;' Cot. Due to the Lat. verb tentare, to handle, touch, feel, test; cf. F. tenter, 'to tempt, to prove, try, sound, essay;' Cot. See Tempt. Cf. Span. tienta, a probe, tiento, a touch. Der. tent, verb, as above. TENT (3), a kind of wine. (Span., -L.) 'Tent, or Tent-wine, is a kind of Alicant, . . and is a general name for all wines in Spain wine timbo. i.e. a deep red wine:'

except white; from the Span. vino tinto, i.e. a deep red wine; Blount, ed. 1674. - Span. vino tinto, red wine; tinto, deep-coloured, said of wine. - Lat. tinctus, pp. of tingere, to dye; see Tinge.

TENT (4), care, heed. (F., -L.) 'Took tent;' Burns, Death

and Doctor Hornbook, st. 3. Short for attent or attention; see

Attend. Der. tent, verb.

TENTACLE, a feeler of an insect. (L.) Modern. Englished from late Lat. tentaculum*, which is also a coined word, formed from tentare, to feel; see Tempt. Cf. Lat. spiraculum, from spirare. Der. tentacul-ar.

TENTATIVE, experimental. (L.) 'Falsehood, though it be but tentative; 'Bp. Hall, Contemplations, b. xx. cont. 3. § 21. - Lat. tentatiuus, trying, tentative. - Lat. tentatus, pp. of tentare, to try;

TENTER, a frame for stretching cloth by means of hooks. (F., -L.) Properly tenture; but a verb tent was coined, and from it a sb. tenter, which took the place of tenture. The verb occurs in P. Plowman, B. xv. 446; or rather the pp. yiented, suggested by Lat. tentus. M. E. tenture. 'Tenture, Tentowre, for clothe, Tensorium, extensorium, tentura;' Prompt. Parv. 'Tentar for clothe, tend, tende; Tenterhoke, houet; Palsgrave. - F. tenture, 'a stretching, spreading, extending; 'Cot. - Lat. tentura, a stretching. - Lat. tentus, pp. of tendere, to stretch; see Tend (1). Der. tenter-hook, a hook orig. used for stretching cloth.

TENUITY, slenderness, thinness, rarity. (F.,-L.) Spelt tenuitie in Minsheu, ed. 1627. - F. tenuité, 'tenuity, thinness; 'Cot.-Lat. tenuitatem, acc. of tenuitas, thinness. - Lat. tenuis, thin. - & TAN, to stretch; see Thin. Der. (from Lat. tenuis) ex-tenu-ate.

TENURE, a holding of a tenement. (F., -L.) In Hamlet, v. 1. 108. - F. tenure, 'a tenure, a hold or estate in land;' Cot. - Low Lat. tenura (in common use); Ducange. - Lat. tenere, to hold; see Tenable.

TEPID, moderately warm. (L.) In Milton, P. L. vii. 417. Lat. tepidus, warm. - Lat. tepere, to be warm. - 4 TAP, to be warm, to glow; whence Skt. tap, to be warm, to warm, to shine, tapas, fire; Russ. topite, to heat. Der. tepid-i-ty, from F. tepidité, 'luke-

warmnesse, Cot., as if from Lat. acc. tepiditatem *; tepid-ness.

TERAPHIM, idols, images, or household gods, consulted as oracles. (Heb.) See Judges, xvii. 5, xviii. 14; Hosea, iii. 4 (A.V.)

—Heb. teraphim, s. pl., images connected with magical rites. Root

an. 1257, ed. Ellis, p. 343. 'Tenour, a parte in pricke-songe, teneur; 'B Fowls, 393. Also tercelet, a dimin. form; Chaucer, C. T. 10818. - O. F. tiercelet [tiercel is not found], 'the tassell, or male of any kind of hawk, so tearmed because he is, commonly, a third part lesse then the female; Cot. Cf. Ital. terzolo (now spelt terzwolo), 'a tassell-gentle of a hauke; 'Florio. Derived (with dimin. suffixes -el-et) from O.F. tiers, tierce, third; just as Ital. terzolo is from Ital. terzo. third .- Lat. tertius, third; see Tierce and Three. gives a different reason, viz. that, in popular opinion, every third bird hatched was a male; he refers to Raynouard's Provençal Dict., v.

hatched was a male; he refers to Raynouard's Provençal Dict., v. 412. Either way, the etymology is the same.

TEREBINTH, the turpentine-tree. (L., -Gk.) In Spenser, Shep. Kal., July, 86.—Lat. terebinthus.—Gk. τερέβινθος, the turpentine-tree. Der. turpent-ine.

TERGIVERSATION, a subterfuge, fickleness of conduct. (F., -L.) In Cotgrave.—F. tergiversation, 'tergiversation, a flinching, withdrawing;' Cot. Lit. a turning of one's back.—Lat. tergiversationers are of tergiversation. giversationem, acc. of tergiversatio, a subterfuge. - Lat. tergiversatus, pp. of tergiuersari, to turn one's back, decline, refuse, shuffle, shift.

Lat. tergi-tergo-, crude form of tergum, the back; and uersari, to

Lat. tergi-tergo, crude form of tergum, the back; and uersari, to turn oneself about, pass. of uersare, to turn about, frequentative of uertere (pp. uersus), to turn; see Verse.

TERM, a limited period, a word or expression. (F.,-L.) M. E. terme, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 316, l. 21.-F. terme, 'a term, time, or day; also, a tearm, word, speech;' Cot.-Lat. terminum, acc. of terminus, a boundary-line, bound, limit (whence also Ital. termine, termino, Span. termino). Cf. O. Lat. termen, with the same sense; Gk. τέρμα, a limit. - TAR, to pass over, cross, fulfil; cf. Skt. trt, to pass over, cross, fulfil; cf. skt. trt, to pass over, cross, fulfil; cf. skt. trt, to pass over, cross, fulfil. Der. terminus). v. 15; and see termination. Also (from Lat. terminus) termin-al, adj., from Lat. terminalis; con-termin-ous, de-termine, ex-termin-ate,

pre-de-termine. And (from the same root) en-ter; thrum (1).

TERMAGANT, a boisterous, noisy woman. (F.,-Ital.,-L.) M. E. Termagant, Termagaunt, Chaucer, C. T. 13741 (Group B, 2000). Termagant was one of the idols whom (in the mediaval romances) the Saracens are supposed to worship; see King of Tars, in Ritson's Metrical Romances, ii. 174-182; Lybeaus Disconus, in the same, ii. 55. See Nares, who explains that the personage of Termagant was introduced into the old moralities, and represented as of a violent character. In Ram Alley, we have the expression: 'that swears, God bless us, Like a very termagant; ' Dodsley's Old Plays, ed. Hazlitt, x. 322; and see Hamlet, iii. 2. 15. So also: 'this hot termagant Scot;' 1 Hen. IV, v. 4. 114. It has now subsided into the signification of a scolding woman. The name is a corruption of Signification of a scotting woman. The name is a corruption of O. F. Tervagant, Tervagan, or Tarvagan; spelt Tervagan in the Chanson de Roland, clxxxiii (Littré), where it likewise signifies a Saracen idol.—Ital. Trivigante, the same, Ariosto, xii. 59 (see Nares, s. v. Trivigant); more correctly, Trivagante. It has been suggested that Trivagante or Tervagante is the moon, wandering under the three names of Selene (or Luna) in heaven, Artemis (or Diana) in earth, and Persephone (Proserpine) in the lower world. Cf. dea trivia as an epithet of Diana. - Lat. ter, thrice, or tri-, thrice; and uagant, stem of pres. part. of uagare, to wander. See Tornary and Triform, and Vagabond. See also my note to the line in Chaucer, and Tyrwhitt's note; Ritson, Met. Rom. iii. 260; Quarterly Review, xxi. 515; Wheeler, Noted Names of Fiction; Trench, Select Glossary; &c.

TERMINATION, end, limit, result. (F., -L.) In Much

Ado, ii. 1. 256, where it is used with the sense of term, i. e. word or expression. - F. termination, 'a determining, limiting;' Cot. - Lat. terminationem, acc. of terminatio, a bounding, fixing, determining. -Lat. terminatus, pp. of terminare, to limit - Lat. terminus, a bound, limit; see Term. Der. termination-al. Also (from Lat. terminare) termin-ate, termin-able, termin-at-ive, terminat-ive-ly. We also use

Lat. terminus, sb., as an E. word.

TERN, an aquatic fowl. (Scand.) Not in the old dictionaries. I find it in a translation of Buffon's Nat. Hist., London, 1792; and it was, doubtless, in much earlier use. - Dan. terne, tærne, a tern; Swed. tärna; Icel. perna, a tern, occurring in the local name perney (tern-island), near Rejkjavík in Iceland. Widegren's Swed. Dict. β. It is remarkable that Dan. (ed. 1788) has tarna, 'tem.' terne, Swed. tärna, Icel. perna, also menn a hand-maid, maid-servant; cf. G. dirne. The Icel. Dict. says there is no connection between the words, but gives no reason. ¶ I suppose that the scientific Lat. name Sterna is a mere coinage, and of no authority as shewing the orig, form of the word. There was, however, a small bird called in E. a stern. 'The field is Azure, a Cheuron betweene three unknown.

TERCE, the same as Tieroe, q.v.

TERCEL, the male of any kind of hawk. (F., = L.) Corruptly spelt tassel, Romeo, ii. 2. 160; rightly tercel, Troilus, iii. 2. 56. See Tassel in Nares. M. E. tercel; 'the tercel egle,' Chaucer, Assembly of TERNARY, proceeding by, or consisting of threes. (L.) 'A

See Three. Der. (from Lat. terni), tern-ate, arranged in threes, a coined word.

TERRACE, a raised level bank of earth, elevated flat space.

(F., -Ital, -L.) Frequently spelt tarras, as in Spenser, F. Q. v. 9, 21; here ar is put for er, as in parson for person, Clark for clerk; &c. -F. terrace, terrasse, 'a plat, platform, hillock of earth, a terrace, or high and open gallery; 'Cot. - Ital. terraccia, terrazza, 'a terrace; Florio. Formed with suffix -accia, usually with an augmentation of the suffix accided to tive force, from Ital. terra, earth. - Lat. terra, earth. terra stands for an older form tersa*, and signifies dry ground or land, as opposed to sea. Allied to Gk. ταρσός (Attic ταρρός), a stand or frame for drying things upon, any broad flat surface; τέρσεσθαι, to become dry, dry up. Also to Irish tir, land, tirmen, main land, tirim, dry; W. tir, land; Gael. tir, land (whence ceanntire, headland, land's end, Cantire). Cf. also Lat. torrere, to parch. - 4 TARS, to be dry; whence Skt. trish, to thirst, Goth. thaursus, dry, G. dürr, dry. See Thirst and Torrid. Fick, i. 600. Der. terra-cotta, baked earth, from Ital. terra, earth, and cotta, baked = Lat. cocta, fem. of pp. of coquere, to cook, bake; see Cook. Also terr-aqueous, consisting of land and water; see Aqueous. And see terr-een, terr-ene, terr-estri-al, terr-i-er, terr-it-or-y. Also fumi-tory, in-ter, medi-terr-an-e-an, tur-merio

TERREEN, TUREEN, a large dish or vessel, esp. for soup. (F.,-L.) Both spellings are poor; it should rather be terrine; treeen is the commonest, and the worst, spelling. So called because orig. made of earthenware. Spelt tureen, Goldsmith, The Haunch of Venison; terrine in Phillips, ed. 1706.—F. terrine, 'an earthen pan; 'Cot. Formed, as if from a Lat. adj. terrinus*, earthen, from terra, earth; see Torrace.

TERRENE, earthly. (L.) In Shak. Antony, iii. 13. 153. - Lat.

terrenus, earthly. - Lat. terra, earth; see Terrace.
TERRESTRIAL, earthly. (L.) Spelt terestryal, Skelton, Of the Death of Edw. IV, l. 15. Coincd by adding -al (Lat. -alis) to Lat. terrestri-, crude form of terrestris, earthly. β. Terrestris is thought to stand for terr-ens-tris *, formed with suffixes -ens- (as in prat-ens-is, belonging to a meadow) and -tris (for Aryan -tara) from terra, earth; see Torrace.

TERRIBLE, awful, dreadful. (F., - L.) Spelt terryble in Palsgrave. - F. terrible, 'terrible;' Cot. - Lat. terribilis, causing terror. - Lat. terrere, to terrify; with suffix -bilis. Allied to Lat. terror,

terror; see Terror. Der. terribl-y, terrible-ness.

TERRIER, a kind of dog; also a register of landed property. (F., - L.) In both senses, the word has the same etymology.

1. M. E. terrere, terryare, hownde, Terrarius; Prompt. Parv. The dog was so called because it pursues rabbits, &c., into their burrows. Terrier is short for terrier dog, i. e. burrow-dog, - F. terrier, 'the hole, berry, or earth of a conny or fox, also, a little hillock;' Cot. -Low Lat. terrarium, a little hillock; hence, a mound thrown up in making a burrow, a burrow. Formed with neut. suffix -arium from terr-a, land, earth; see Terrace. 2. A legal term; spelt terrar in Blount's Nomolexicon. - F. papier terrier, 'the court-roll or catalogue of all the names of a lord's tenants,' &c.; Cot. - Low Lat. terrarius, as in terrarius liber, a book in which landed property is described. Formed with suffix -arius from Lat. terra, as above.

TERRIFIC, terrible, inspiring dread. (L.) Spelt terrifick, Milton, P.L. vii. 497. - Lat. terrificus, causing terror. - Lat. terri-, appearing in terri-tus, pp. of terrere, to frighten; and -ficus, causing, from facere, to make; see Terror and Fact. Der terrific-ly. Also terrify, formed as if from a F. terrifier * (given in Littre as a new

coinage), from Lat. terrificare, to terrify.

TERRITORY, domain, extent of land round a city. (F., - L.) In As You Like It, iii. 1.8. - O. F. territorie*, later territoire, 'a territory;' Cot. - Lat. territorium, a domain, the land round a town. Formed from Lat. terra, land; as if from a sb. with crude form territori-, which may be explained as possessor of land. See Ter-

TERROR, dread, great fear. (F., - L.) Formerly written terrour, All's Well, ii. 3. 4 (first folio); but also terror, Meas. for Meas. i. 1. 10; ii. 1. 4 (id.) Certainly from F., not directly from Latin. - F. terreur, 'terror; Cot. - Lat. terrorem, acc. of terror, dread. - Allied to terrere, to dread, be greatly afraid, orig. to tremble. β. Terrere stands for tersere (like terra for tersa); cognate with Skt. tras, to tremble, be afraid, whence trasa, terror. — \sqrt{TARS} , to tremble, be afraid; whence also Lithuan. triszēti, to tremble, Russ.

senary, and a ternary; 'Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 652 (R.)—Lat. & Used also in the sense of smooth: 'many stones also, . . although ternarius, consisting of threes.—Lat. terni, pl., by threes. Allied to ters, thrice, and to tres, three; the latter being cognate with E. three. tersus, wiped off, clean, neat, pure, nice, tersus is pp. of tergere, also tergere, to wipe, rub off, wipe dry, polish a stone (whence Sir T. Browne's use of terse). Root uncertain. Der. terse-ly,

> TERTIAN, occurring every third day. (F.,-L.) Chiefly in the phr. tertian fever or tertian ague. 'A feuer tertiane;' Chaucer, C.T. 14965.—F. tertiane, 'a tertian ague;' Cot.—Lat. tertiana, a tertian fever; fem. of tertianus, tertian, belonging to the third.—Lat. tertius, third.—Lat. tres, three, cognate with E. Three, q. v. And see Tierce.

> TERTIARY, of the third formation. (L.) Modern. - Lat. tertiarius, properly containing a third part; but accepted to mean belonging to the third. - Lat. terti-us, third; with suffix -arius; see Tertian.

> TESSELATE, to form into squares or lay with checker-work. (L.) Chiefly used in the pp. tesselated, which is given in Bailey's Dict. vol. ii. ed. 1731. 'Tesseled worke;' Knolles, Hist. of the Turks, 1603 (Nares). - Lat. tessellatus, furnished with small square stones, checkered. - Lat. tessella, a small squared piece of stone, a little cube, dimin. of tessera, a squared piece, squared block, most commonly in the sense of a die for playing with. β . Root uncertain; frequently referred to Gk. réssapes, four, from its square shape; but such a borrowing is very unlikely, and a tessera was cubical, having six sides. It has been suggested that tessera = tensera*, a thing shaken; cf. Vedic Skt. tañs, to shake. The word is Latin, not Greek.

> TEST, a pot in which metals are tried, a critical examination, trial, proof. (F., - L.) The test was a vessel used in alchemy, and also in testing gold. 'Test, is a broad instrument made of maribone ashes, hooped about with iron, on which refiners do fine, refine, and part silver and gold from other metals, or as we use to say, put them to the test or trial; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. M.E. test or teste, Chaucer, C.T. 16286; Group G, 818. - O. F. test, mod. F. têt, a test, in chemistry and metallurgy (Hamilton). Cf. O. F. teste, sometimes used in the sense of skull, from its likeness to a potsherd; mod. F. tête. It is probable that O. F. test and teste were sometimes confused; they merely differ in gender; otherwise, they are the same word. Test answers to a Low Lat. testum*, not found; whilst teste answers to a Low Lat. testa, used to denote a certain vessel in treatises on alchemy; a vessel called a testa is figured in Theatrum Chemicum, iii. 326. In Italian we find the same words, viz. testo, the test of silver or gold, a kind of melting-pot that goldsmiths vee, 'Florio; also testa, 'a head, pate, . . a test, an earthen pot or gallie-cup, burnt tile or brick, a piece of a broken bone, a shard of a pot or tile.'
>
> 3. All the above words are due to Lat. testa, a brick. a piece of baked earthenware, pitcher, also a potsherd, piece of bone, shell of a fish, skull. Testa is doubtless an abbreviation of tersta*, i. e. dried or baked, with reference to clay or earthenware; allied to terra (= tersa), dry ground. — \(\times TARS \), to be dry; see Terrace and Torrid; also Thirst. Der. test, verb; cf. 'tested' gold, Meas. for Meas. ii. 2. 149. Also test-ac-e-ous, test-er, test-y, q.v. TESTACEOUS, having a hard shell. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Englished from Lat. testaceus, consisting of tiles, having a shell, testaceous. - Lat. testa, a piece of dried clay, tile, brick, See Test.

> TESTAMENT, a solemn declaration in writing, a will, part of the bible. (F., - L.) M. E. testament, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 20, l. 9; Ancren Riwle, p. 388. - F. testament, 'a testament or will;' Cot. - Lat. testamentum, a thing declared, last will. - Lat. testa-ri, to be a witness, depose to, testify; with suffix -mentum. -Lat. testis, a witness. Root uncertain. Der. testament-ar-y; in-testate, q. v.; test-at-or, Heb. ix. 16, from Lat. testator, one who makes a will; testatr-ix, Lat. testatrix, fem. form of testator. And see testify. (From Lat. testis) at-test, con-test, de-test, pro-test.

TESTER, a sixpence; a flat canopy over a bed or pulpit. (F., L.) 1. The sense 'sixpence' is obsolete, except as corrupted to tizzy; see Shak. 2 Henry IV, iii. 2. 296. The tester was so called from the head upon it; it is a short form of testern, as in Latimer's Sermons, 1584, fol. 94 (Todd). Again, testern is, apparently, a corruption of teston (sometimes testoon), which was 'a brass coin covered with silver, first struck in the reign of Hen. VIII. The name was given to shillings and sixpences, and Latimer got into trouble by referring to the newly coined shilling or teston; see Latimer, Seven Sermons, ed. Arber, p. 85, where it is spelt testyon. In 1560 the teston of 6d. was reduced to 4½d. The name teston was given to the new coins of Louis XII. of France because they bore the head of that triasti, triastie, to shake, shiver. Fick, i. 600. Der. terror-ism.

And (from same root) terri-ble, terri-fic, de-ter.

TERSE, concise, compact, neat. (L.) 'So terse and elegant were his conceipts and expressions;' Fuller, Worthics, Devonshire (R.) change of the sovereign; H. B. Wheatley, note to Ben Jonson, Every

Man in his Humour, iv. 2. 104, where teston occurs. — F. teston, 'a & žõpov, from žõpa, a base, which from žõ-, cognate with E. sit. testoon, a piece of silver coin worth xviijd. sterling; Cot. — O. F. teste, | Tetragon; and see Four and Sit. Der. tetrahedr-al. adj. testoon, a piece of silver coin worth xviijd. sterling; 'Cot. - O. F. teste, a head; mod. F. tête. - Lat. testa, of which one sense was 'skull;' see further under Test. 2. 'Testar for a bedde;' Palsgrave. The same word as M. E. testere, a head-piece, helmet, Chaucer, C. T. 2501. Cf. 'Teester of a bed;' Prompt. Parv. — O. F. testiere, 'any kind of head-piece;' Cot.—O. F. teste, a head; as above. slang E. tizzy, a six-pence, is clearly a corruption of tester.

TESTICLE, a gland in males, secreting seminal fluid. (F., -L.) In Cotgrave. - F. testicule, 'a testicle;' Cot. - Lat. testiculum. acc. of testiculus, dimin. of testis, a testicle. Prob. considered as a witness of manhood, and the same word as testis, a witness; see Testament.

TESTIFY, to bear witness, protest or declare. (F., -L.) M. E. testifien, P. Plowman, C. xiii. 172. - F. testifier, 'to testify;' Cot. -Lat. testificari, to bear witness. - Lat. testi-, crude form of testis, a witness; and -fic-, for facere, to make; see Testament and Fact. Der. testifi-er

TESTIMONY, evidence, witness. (L.) In K. Lear, i. 2. 88, Englished from Lat. testimonium, evidence. — Lat. testi-, crude form of testis, a witness; see Testament. The suffix -monium = Aryan The F. word is temoin, O. F. tesmoing. moni-al, in Minsheu, from F. testimonial, 'a testimoniall,' Cot.; from Lat. testimonialis, adj.

TESTY, heady, fretful. (F., - L.) In Palsgrave; and in Jul. Cæs. iv. 3. 46. - F. testu, 'testy, heady, headstrong;' Cot. - O. F. teste, the head; mod. F. tête. See Test. Der. testi-ly; testi-ness,

Cymb. iv. 1. 23.

TETCHY, TECHY, touchy, fretful, peevish. (F., - C.) In Rich. III, iv. 4. 168; Troil. i. 1. 99; Rom. i. 3. 22. The sense of tetchy (better techy) is full of tetches or teches, i. e. bad habits, freaks, whims, vices. The adj. is formed from M. E. tecche or tache, a habit, esp. a bad habit, vice, freak, caprice, behaviour. 'Tetche, tecche, teche, or maner of condycyone, Mos, condicio; Prompt. Parv. chyldis tatches in playe, mores pueri inter ludendum; Horman, Vulgaria; cited by Way. 'Offritiæ, crafty and deceytfull taches;' Elyot's Dict. 'Of the maners, tacches, and condyciouns of houndes;' MS. Sloane 3501, c. xi; cited by Way. 'pe sires tacches' = the father's habits; P. Plowman, B. ix. 146. Techches, vices; Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 62, l. 15. — O. F. tache, 'a spot, staine, blemish; also, a reproach, disgrace, blot unto a man's good name;' Cot. Also spelt taiche, teche, teque, tek, a natural quality, disposition, esp. a bad disposition, vice, ill habit, defect, stain (Burguy). Mod. F. tache, only in the sense of stain, mark. Cf. Ital. tacca, a notch, cut, defect, stain, Port. and Span. tacha, a defect, flaw, crack, small nail or tack. Prob. of Celtic origin; from Bret. tach, a nail, a tack; whence the sense appears to have been transferred to that of a mark made by a nail, a dent, scratch, notch, &c. See Tache and Tack. Cf. at-tach and de-tach, from the same source. We even find the E. form tack, a spot, stain; Whitgift's Works, ii. 84 (l'arker Soc.) rupted to touch.y, from the notion of being sensitive to the touch. This is certainly a mere adaptation, not an original expression; see

TETHER, a rope or chain for tying up a beast. (C.) Formerly written tedder. 'Live within thy tedder,' i. e. within your income's bounds; Tusser, Husbandry, sect. 10, st. 9 (sidenote). 'Teddered cattle,' id. sect. 16, st. 33 (E. D. S. p. 42). M. E. tedir; 'Hoc ligatorium, a tedyre;' Wright's Voc. i. 234, col. 2. Not found earlier than the 15th century. Of Celtic origin. — Gael. teadkar, a tether; tend a helter having a chair scale a teddere distal helter. taod, a halter, a hair rope, a chain, cable; taodan, a little halter, cord; Irish tead, ted, teud, a cord, rope, teidin, a small rope, cord; W. tid, a chain, tidmwy, a tether, tie. Wedgwood also cites Manx tead, teid, a rope. Cf. also W. tant, a stretch, spasm, also a chord, string, W. tanu, tedu, to stretch; Skt. tantu, a thread, from tan, to stretch. Rhys gives Irish teud, O. Irish tet, as equivalent forms to W. tant; Lectures, p. 56. β. The root is perhaps TA, to stretch; and the orig, sense may have been 'stretched cord.' γ. We also find the orig. sense may have been 'stretched cord.' γ . We also find Icel. tjoor, a tether, Low G. tider, tier, a tether, Norw. tjoder (Aasen), Swed. tjuder, Dan. toir, N. Friesic tjudder (Outsen); but all these

are probably of Celtic origin. Der. tether, verb.

TETRAGON, a figure with four angles. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) 'Tetragonal, that is, four-square, as a tetragon or quadrangle; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - F. tetragone, adj., of four corners; Cot. - Lat. tetragonus. - Gk. τετράγων-os, four-angled, rectangular, square. - Gk. τέτρα-, put for τεταρα-, prefix allied to τέτταρες, Attic form of τέσqapes, four, which is cognate with E. Four, q.v.; and γονία, an angle, corner, from Gk. γόνυ, a knee, cognate with E. Knee. Cf. Lat. prefix quadri-, similarly related to quatuor, four. Der. tetra-

TETRARCH, a governor of a fourth part of a province. (L., — Gk.) M. E. tetrark (ill spelt tetrak), Wyclif, Luke, ix. 7. — Lat. tetrarcha, Luke, ix. 7. — Gk. τετράρχης, a tetrarch. — Gk. τετρ., prefix allied to τέσσαρες, four; and άρχ-ειν, to be first. Cf. Skt. ark, to be worthy. See Tetragon; also Four and Arch. Der. tetrarch-ate;

tetrarch-y, Gk. τετραρχία.
TETRASYLLABLE, a word of four syllables. (F., -L., -Gk.) A coined word; from F. tetrasyllabe, 'of four syllables;' Cot. - Late Lat. tetrasyllabus (not in Ducange). - Gk. τετρασύλλαβος, of four syllables. - Gk. τέτρα-, prefix allied to τέσσαρεε, four; and συλλαβή, a syllable. See Tetragon; also Four and Syllable. tetrasyllab-ic.

TETTER, a cutaneous disease. (E.) In Hamlet, i. 5. 71; and in Baret (1580). M. E. teter, Trevisa, ii. 61. 'Hec serpedo, a tetere;' Wright's Voc. i. 267. — A. S. teter. 'Inpetigo [=impetigo], teter;' Wright's Voc. i. 260, l. 2; 'Briensis, teter;' id. l. 288, l. 5. Cf. G. zittermal, a tetter, ring-worm, serpigo. E. Müller also cites O. H. G. citarock with the same sense, which Stratmann gives as zitarock. β. Diez, in discussing F. dartre, explained as 'a tettar or ringworme' in Cotgrave, derives dartre from a Celtic source, as seen in Bret. darvoéden or darouéden, W. tarwden, taroden, a tetter, which he compares with Skt. dardru, with the same sense; and he supposes tetter to be a cognate word with these. Y. Tetter seems certainly connected with Icel. titra, to shiver, twinkle, G. zittern, to tremble; with the notion of rapid motion, hence, itching.

TEUTONIC, pertaining to the Teutons or ancient Germans. (L., - Gothic.) Spelt Teutonick in Blount, ed. 1674. - Lat. Teutonicus, adj., formed from Teutons or Teutones, the Teutons, a people of Germany. The word Teutones means no more than 'men of the nation,' being formed with Lat. suffix -ones (pl.) from Goth. thiuda, a people, nation, or from a dialectal variant of this word. See further under

Dutch

TEXT, the original words of an author; a passage of scripture. (F., -L.) M. E. texte, Chaucer, C. T. 17185. - F. texte, 'a text, the originall words or subject of a book;' Cot. - Lat. textum, that which is woven, a fabric, also the style of an author; hence, a text. Orig. neut. of textus, pp. of texere, to weave. + Skt. taksh, to cut wood, prepare, form.

B. Both from a base TAKS, extension of wood, prepare, form.

\$\int \text{TAK}\$, to prepare. See Curtius, i. 271, who gives the three main meanings of the root as 'generate,' 'hit,' and 'prepare,' and adds: 'The root is one of the oldest applied to any kind of occupation, without any clearly defined distinction, so that we must not be astonished if we meet the weaver [Lat. tex-tor] in company with the carpenter [Skt. taksh-an, Gk. τέκ-των] and the marksman' [Gk. τόξον, a bow]. Der. text-book; text-hand, a large hand in writing, suitable for the text of a book as distinct from the notes; text-u-al, M. E. textuel, Chaucer, C.T. 17184, from F. textuel, 'of, or in, a text,' Cot., coined as if from a Low Lat. textualis *, adj.; textu-al-ly, textu-al-ist. And see text-ile, text-ure below. From the same root are tech-nic-al.

TEXTILE, woven, that can be woven. (L.) 'The warp and the woofe of textiles;' Bacon, Nat. Historie, § 846.—Lat. textilis, woven, textile. - Lat. textus, woven, pp. of texere; see Text. See

also texture, tissue.

TEXTURE, anything woven, a web, disposition of the parts. (F., -L.) In Cotgrave. - F. texture, 'a texture, contexture, web; Cot. - Lat. textura, a web. - Lat. textus, pp. of texere, to weave; see Text. And see textile above.

TH.

TH. This is a distinct letter from t, and ought to have a distinct Formerly, we find A.S. p and 8 used (indiscriminately) to denote both the sounds now represented by th; in Middle-English, 5 soon went out of use (it occurs in Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris), whilst b and th were both used by the scribes. The letter b was assimilated in shape to y, till at last both were written alike; hence ye, ye (really the, that) are not unfrequently pronounced by modern Englishmen like ye and yat; it is needless to remark that ye man was never pronounced as ye man in the middle ages.

For greater distinctness, the symbol o will be used for A.S. words (and th for M. E. words) corresponding to mod. E. words with the 'voiced' th, as in thou; and the symbol p for A. S. and M. E. words corresponding to mod. E. words with the 'voiceless' th, as in thin. It is useful to note these three facts following.

1. When th is gon-al, adj., as above.

TETRAHEDRON, a pyramid, a solid figure contained by four equilateral triangles. (Gk.) Spelt tetraedron and tetrahedron in Phillips, ed. 1700. — Gk. τέτρα-, prefix allied to τέσσαρες, four; and ginitial, it is always voiceless, except in two sets of words, (a) words final, it is almost always 'voiced' when the letter e follows, and not otherwise; cf. breathe with breath. A remarkable exception occurs in smooth. 3. No word beginning with the (except thurible, the base of which is Greek) is of Latin origin; most of them are E., but some (easily known) are Greek; thummim is Hebrew.

634

THAN, a conjunction placed, after the comparative of an adjective or adverb, between things compared. (E.) Frequently written then in old books; extremely common in Shakespeare (1st folio). M. E. thanne, thonne, thenne; also than, thon, then. - A.S. Sonne, than; betera Sonne Sæt reaf' = better than the garment; Matt. vi. 25. Closely allied to (perhaps once identical with) A. S. Sone, acc. masc. of the demonst. pronoun; see That. See March, A. S. Grammar, § 252. + Du. dan, than, then, + Goth. than, then, when; allied to thana, acc. masc. of demonst. pron. with neut. thata. + G. dann, then; denn, for, then, than; allied to den, acc. masc. of der. + Lat. tum, then (=Skt. tam, acc. masc. of tad, that). ¶ The same word as then;

but differentiated by usage. THANE, a dignitary among the English. (E.) In Macb. i. 2. 45. M. E. pein, Havelok, 2466. — A. S. pegen, pegn, often pen (by contraction), a thane; Grein, ii. 578. The lit. sense is 'mature' or grown up; and the etymology is from pigen, pp. of pihan, to grow up, be strong, avail, a verb which is commoner in the by-form peon, with pp. bogen. Leo gives 'gebogen, maturus,' from a gloss. See further under Theo (2). + Icel. begn, a thane (the verb cognate to bikan does not appear). + G. degen, a warrior; orig. one who is mature; from gedigen, pp. of M. H. G. dikan, O. H. G. dikan (mod. G. gedeiken), to grow up, become mature. Not connected with G. dienen, to serve, which is from quite a different base, and connected with Goth. thins, a servant; Fick, iii. 135, 136. Fick picks them (A. S. begn. G. degen) as immediately identical with considers thane (A. S. pegen, G. degen) as immediately identical with Gk. Térvov, a child, often applied to grown up people. This is even a simpler solution, and does not disturb the relationship with the verb

a simpler solution, and does not disturb the relationship with the verb to thee, which is allied to Gk. έτεκον. See Fick, iii. 129; Curtius, i. 271; also Fick, i. 588. From Λ TAK, to generate.

THANK, an expression of good will; commonly used in the pl. thanks. (E.) Chaucer uses it in the sing number. 'And have a pank;' C. T. 614. So also Gower: 'Although I may no pank deserve;' C. A. i. 66, last line. — A. S. pane, often also pone, thought, grace or favour, content, thanks. The primary sense of 'thought' shews that it is closely allied to Think, q.v. The verb paneian, to thank (Mark, viii, 6), is a derivative from the sh. — Du. dank, sb. thank (Mark, viii. 6), is a derivative from the sb. + Du. dank, sb.; whence danken, vb. + Icel. pükk (= pūnk), gen. pakkar; whence pakka, vb. + Dan. tak, sb.; whence takke, vb.; cf. tanke, a thought, idea. + Swed. tack, sb.; whence tacka, vb. + Goth. thagks (for thanks), thank, Luke, xvii. 9; where the s is the usual suffix of the nom. sing.; cf. thagkjan, to think. + G. dank, sb., whence danken, verb. thank, verb, as above: thank-ful. A. S. pan-ful, spelt Soneful and glossed 'gratiosus,' Wright's Voc. i. 61, col. 2; thank-ful-iy, thank-ful-ness; thank-less, Cor. iv. 5. 76, thank-less-ly, thank-less-ness, thankoffer-ing, thank-worthy, 1 let. ii. 19. Also thanks-giving, i.e. a giving of thanks, L. L. L. ii. 193; thanks-giver.

THAT, demonst. and rel. pronoun and conjunction. (E.) M. F. that.—A.S. & the conjunction of the def. article, which is merely a peculiar use of the demonst. pronoun. [The masc. se, and sem. seo, are from a different base; see She.] Very rarely we meet with a corresponding masc. base; see She.] Very rarely we meet with a corresponding masc. form 5e, as in '5e hearpere' = the harper, Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, c. xxxv. § 6, lib. iii. met. 12, where the Cotton MS. has 'se hearpere.' Also with a corresponding fem. form 800, as in 'Và 800 sawul hæbban sceal' = which the soul is to have; Adrianus and Ritheus, in Ettmüller's A. S. Selections, p. 40, l. 43. This gives us masc. &, fem. &eo, neut. &et, all from the same pronominal base THA = Aryan TA, meaning 'he' or 'that:' Fick, iii. 127, i. 586. The suffix -t in that is merely the mark of the neut. gender, as in what from who, i-t (formerly hi-t) from he; it answers to Lat. -d as seen in is-tu-d, qui-d, β. This Aryan TA appears in Skt. tat, it, that, and in numerous cases, such as tam, him (acc. masc.), tam, her (acc. fem.), te, they, &c. Also in Gk. τό, neut. of def. art., and in the gen. του, τῆs, dat. τῷ, τῆ, acc. τόν, τἡν, τό, &c. Also in the latter part of Lat. is-te, is-ta, is-tud. So also Lithuan. tas, masc., ta, fem., that; Russ. tote, masc., ta, fem., to, neut., that; Du. de, masc. and fem., the; dat, conj., that; Icel. pat, neut., the; Dan. den, masc. and fem., det, neut., the; Swed. den, masc. and fem., det, neut., this; G. der, masc., die, fem., das, neut., the; das, conj., that; Goth. thata, neut. of def. article.

For the purposes of E. etymology it is necessary to give the A.S. def. art. in full. It is as follows, if we put se and seo (the usual forms) in place of ve, ved. Sing. nom. se, sed, vat; gen. væs, være, thrive, vg (for all genders). Plur. nom. and acc. vá; gen. vára; dat. vám. vthrive.

etymologically connected with that; and (b) words etymologically there are doublets, connected with thou.

2. When th is in the middle of a word or is both being the pl. of this; see This.

2. When th is in the middle of a word or is both being the pl. of this; see This.

3. Der. (from dat. sing.) there final, it is almost always 'voiced' when the letter e follows, and not (2); (from acc. sing.) than, then; (from instrumental sing.) the (2); (from nom. pl.) they; (from gen. pl.) their; (from dat. pl.) them; see each of these words. And see the (1), thence, there (1), this, thus, those. From same base, tant-amount.

THATCH, a covering for a roof. (E.) A weakened form of thak, due to the use of the dat. thakke and pl. thakkes. Cf. prov. E. thack, a thatch, thacker, a thatcher. M. E. pak, Prompt. Parv. - A. S. pæ, thatch, thacker, a thatcher. M. E. pak, Prompt. Parv.—A. S. pæe, thatch; Grein, ii. 564; whence peccan (for pæc-ian*), to thatch, cover, Grein, ii. 577. + Du. dak, sb., whence dekken, verb (whence E. deck is borrowed). + Icel. pak, sb., pekja, v. + Dan. tag, sb., tække, v. + Swed. tak, sb., täkke, v. + G. dach, s., decken, v. \(\beta\). All from Teut. base THAKA, a thatch; Fick, iii. 127; from Teut. base THAKA, to cover. This base has lost an initial S, and stands for STHAK = Aryan \(\sigma\) STAG, to cover; as is well shewn by Gk. report, taken the form that the same rest we have Six taken. variant of στέγος, a roof. From the same root we have Skt. sthag, to cover, Gk. στέγειν, to cover, Lat. tegere (for stegere*), to cover, Lithuan. stögti, to cover, Irish teagh, a house, Gael. teach, tigh, a house, Gael. a stigh, within (i. e. under cover), W. ty, a house, to, to thatch; &c. Der. thatch, vb., as above; thatch-er; spelt thacker, Pilkington's Works, p. 381 (Parker Soc.). Also (from Lat. tegere)

teg-u-ment, tile. Also (from Du. decken) deck; and see tight.

THAW, to melt, as ice, to grow warm after frost. (E.) M.E. pawen, in comp. of pawed, pp. thawed away, Chaucer, House of Fame, iii. 53. Spelt powyn, Prompt. Parv. - A. S. pawian, or pawan; 'se wind to-wyrp's and pawa's - the [south] wind disperses and thaws: Popular Treatises on Science, ed. Wright, p. 17, last line. A weak verb, from a lost sb.+Du. dooijen, to thaw, from dooi, thaw. Hear tel, henry it on haw; from hú, a thaw, thawed ground; cf. henr, thaw. thaw. + Dan. tõe, to thaw; tõ, a thaw. + Swed, tõa, to thaw; tõ, a thaw. Cf. M. H. G. douwen, G. verdauen, to concoct, digest. β. Fick gives the Teut. base as THAWYA, to melt, from a base THU (Aryan TU), to swell, to become strong; see Tumid. Cf. Skt. toya, water, tu, to become strong, to swell, tiv, to become fat; perhaps the orig. sense was to become strong, overpower, said of the sun and south wind; Fick, i. 602. γ. But, Curtius, i. 269, connects thaw with Gk. τήκειν, to melt, Lat. tabes, moisture, Russ. taiate, to thaw; from \(\sqrt{TAK}, \to run, flow. \) Der. thaw, sb. way connected with dew.

THE (1), def. article. (E.) M. E. the. A. S. &e, very rarely used as the nom. masc. of the def. article; we find, however, be hearpere = the harper; see quotation under **That**. The real use of A. S. Se was as an indeclinable relative pronoun, in extremely common use for all genders and cases; see several hundred examples in Grein, ii. 573-577. β. Just as A.S. se answers to Goth. sa, so A.S. δe answers to an earlier form δa, which is the exact equivalent of Aryan TA, a pronom. base signifying 'that man' or 'he;' see further under

THE (2), in what degree, in that degree. (E.) When we say 'the more, the merrier' we mean 'in what degree they are more numerous, in that degree are they merrier. This is not the usual def. article, but the instrumental case of it. M. E. the; as in 'neuer the bet'none the better, Chaucer, C. T. 7533.—A. S. 5%, 8%, as in 8% bet = the better; see numerous examples in Grein, ii. 568. This is the instrumental case of the def. article, and means 'on that account' or 'on what account,' or 'in that degree' or 'in what degree.' Common in what account, or in that degree or in what degree. Common in the phrase for by, on that account; cf. for hwy, on what account. See That; and see Why. + Goth. the, instrumental case of def. article. + Icel. hvi, bi, dat. (or inst.) case of pat. Cf. Skt. tena, instr. case of tad, sometimes used with the sense of 'therefore;' Benfey, p. 349, s. v. tad, sect. iv.

THEATRE, a place for dramatic representations. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. theatre, Chaucer, C. T. 1887; spelt teatre, Wyclif, Deeds [Acts], xix. 31. - F. theatre, 'a theatre;' Cot. - Lat. theatrum. - Gk. θέατρον, a place for seeing shows, &c.; formed with suffix -τρον (Aryan-tar), from θεά-ομαι, I see. Cf. θέα, a view, sight, spectacle. β. Allied to Skt. dhyai, to contemplate, meditate on; dhyana, religious meditation; dhyátri, one who meditates; according to Fick, i. 635. But see Curtius, i. 314, where the word is allied to Russ. divo, a wonder, &c.; cf. Gk. θαθμα, a wonder. Der. theatr-ic-al, adj., theatric-al-ly; theatr-ic-al-s, s. pl.; amphi-theatre. And see theo-dolite, theo-ry. THEE (1), acc. of Thou, pers. pron., which see.

THEE (2), to prosper, flourish, thrive. (E.) Obsolete; M. E. beon, usually be or bee, Chaucer, C. T. 7788; 'Theen, or thryvyn, Vigeo;' Prompt. Parv.—A.S. beon, bion, to be strong, thrive; a strong verb, pt. t. peak, pp. pogen, Grein, ii. 588; closely allied to pihan, to increase, thrive, be strong, pt. t. pah, pp. pigen, Grein, ii. 501. + Goth. theihan, to thrive, increase, advance. + Du. gedijen, to thrive, prosper, succeed. + G. gedeihen, O. H. G. dihan, to increase, thrive.

B. From Teut. base THIH, to thrive (Fick, iii. 134),

answering to Aryan TIK, appearing in Lithuan. tikti, to be worth, Δ-κρατεια (as in δημο-κρατία, δημο-κράτεια), i.e. government, power, to suffice: ni tikti (=G. nicht gedeihen), to be unprofitable; tikkyti, to | from κρατύς, strong, allied to E. hard. See Theism and Hard; aim; taikyti, to fit; tekti (pres. t. tenkù), to fall to the lot of .-/ TAK, to generate, fit, &c.; see Curtius, i. 271; Fick, i. 588. Cf. √ TAK, to generate, nt, αc.; see Calling, Gk. τόκος, birth, also interest, increase, product.

THEFT, the act of thieving, stealing. (E.) M. E. beste, Chaucer, C. T. 4393 (or 4395). Theft is put for thefth, as being easier to pronounce. — A. S. piefoe, pefoe, pyfoe (with f sounded as v, and o voiced), theft; Laws of Ine. §§ 7 and 46; Thorpe, Ancient Laws, i. 106, 130. Formed with suffix of (Aryan -ta) from A.S. peof, pief, or pef, a thief, or from peofian, to steal; see Thief. + O. Fries. thiufthe, thest; from thiaf, a thief. + Icel. pyfd, sometimes pyft; from pjofr, a

THEIR, belonging to them. (Scand.) The word their belongs to the Northern dialect rather than the Southern, and is rather a Scand. than an A. S. form. Chaucer uses hire or here in this sense (= A. S. hira, of them); C. T. 32. M. E. thair, Pricke of Conscience, 52, 1862, &c.; thar, Barbour, Bruce, i. 22, 23; pezzre, Ormulum, 127. The word was orig. not a possess, pron., but a gen. plural; more-over, it was not orig. the gen. pl. of he (he), but of the def. article.— Icel. peirra, O. Icel. peira, of them; used as gen. pl. of hann, hon, hat (he, she, it), by confusion; it was really the gen. pl. of the def. article, as shewn by the A.S. forms. (The use of that for it is a Scand. peculiarity, very common in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambs.) + A.S. & ra, also & ra, gen. pl. of def. art.; see Grein, ii. 565.+G. der, gen. pl. of def. art. + Goth. thize, fem. thizo, gen. pl. of sa, so, thata. See further under They and That. Der. their-s, Temp. i. 1. 58; spelt þe33ress, Ormulum, 2506; cf. Dan. deres, Swed. deras, theirs; formed by analogy with our-s, your-s.

THEISM, belief in the existence of a God. (Gk.) 'All religion and theism; Pref. to Cudworth, Intellectual System (R.) Coined, with suffix -ism (Gk. -ισμος), from Gk. θε-ός, a god, on which difficult sense. It is rather connected with θεσσάσθαι, to pray; cf. θέσ-φατος, spoken by a god, decreed; and even related (perhaps) to Gk. τίθημ, I place, set. Der. the-ist (from Gk. θεύs); the-ist-ic, the-ist-ic-al; a-the-ist, q.v.; apo-the-os-is, q.v. And see theo-crac-y, theo-gon-y,

theo-log-y, the urg y.

THEM, objective case of They, q.v. Der. them-selves.

THEME, a subject for discussion. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. teme,
P. Plowman, B. iii. 95, v. 61, vi. 23. At a later period spelt theme,
Mids. Nt. Dr. v. 434. -O. F. teme, F. theme, 'a theam,' Cot. - Lat.
thema. -Gk. θέμα, that which is laid down, the subject of an argument. – Gk. base θε., to place; τίθημι, I place. – Δ DHA, to place, put; whence Skt. dhá, to put; &c. See **Thesis**. **THEN**, at that time, afterward, therefore. (E.) Frequently

spelt than in old books, as in Shak. Merch. Ven. ii. 2. 200 (First folio); it rimes with began, Lucrece, 1440. Orig. the same word as than, but afterwards differentiated. M. E. thenne, P. Plowman, A. i. 56; thanne, B. i. 58. - A. S. Vænne; also Banne, Bonne, then, than;

Grein, ii. 562, 563. See Than.

THENCE, from that place or time. (E.) M. E. thennës (dissyllabic), Chaucer, C. T. 4930; whence (by contraction) thens, written thence in order to represent that the final s was voiceless, and not sounded as z. Older forms thenne, thanne, Owl and Nightingale, 132, 508, 1726; also thanene, Rob. of Glouc., p. 377, l. 16. Here thanne is a shorter form of thanene (or thanen) by the loss of n - A. S. Nanan, Sanon, thence; also Sananne, Sanonne, thence. Grein, ii. 560, 561. It thus appears that the fullest form was dananne, which became successively thanene, thanne, thenne, and (by addition of s) thennes, thens, thence. S was added because -es was a favourite M. E. adverbial suffix, orig. due to the genitive suffix of sbs. Again, &a-nan, &a-nan-ne, is from the Teut. base THA = Aryan TA. he, that; see That. March (A.S. Grammar, § 252) explains -nan, -nanne, as an oblique case of the (repeated) adj. suffix -na, with the orig. sense of 'belonging to;' cf. Lat. super-no-, belonging (super) above, whence the ablative adverb super-ne, from above. He remarks that belonging to and coming from are near akin, but the lost caseending inclines the sense to from. 'The Goth. in-nana, within, ut-ana, without, hind-ana, behind, do not have the plain sense from. Pott suggests comparison with a preposition (Lettish no, from). Here belong east-an, from the east; aft-an, aft; feorr-an, from far; &c.' Compare also Hence, Whence. + G. dannen, O. H. G. dannán, thence; from G. base da--Aryan ta. Der. thence-forth, thence-forward, not in early use.

THEOCRACY, the government of a state immediately by God; the state so governed. (Gk.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. – Gk. θεοκρατία, the rule of God; Josephus, Against Apion, ii. 16 (Trench, Study of Words). Formed (by analogy with demo-cracy, aristoracy, &c.), from Gk. θεο-, crude form of θεόs, a god; and -κράτια, φ dat. δάτε, see further under That. We may also note that there in

635

and see Democracy. Der. theocrat-ic, theocrat-ic-al.

THEODOLITE, an instrument used in surveying for observing angles and distances. (Gk.) In Blount, ed. 1674. Certainly of Gk. origin; and a clumsy compound. The origin is not recorded and can only be guessed at. Perhaps from Gk. θεω-μαι = θεάομαι, I see; obos, a way; and lites, smooth, even, plain. It would thus mean 'an instrument for seeing a smooth way, or a direct course.' It is no particular objection to say that this is an illcontrived formation, for it was probably composed by some one ignorant of Greek, just as at the present day we have 'sine-manubrium hair-brushes,' although sine governs an ablative case. β. Another suggestion is to derive it from θεῶ-μαι, I see, and δολιχός, long, which is rather worse. The former part of the word we may be tolerably sure of. See Theatre.

THEOGONY, the part of mythology which taught of the origin of the gods. (L. -Gk.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. 'The theogony in Hesiod;' Selden, Illustrations to Drayton's Polyolbion, song II (R.) Englished from Lat. theogonia.—Gk. Θεογονία, the origin of the gods; the title of a poem by Hesiod.—Gk. Θεο-, crude form of θe6s, a god; and -γονια, origin, from Gk. base γεν-, to beget, from Aryan & GAN, to beget. Cf. Gk. γένου, race, έγενόμην, I become. See Theism and Genus or Kin. Der. theogon-ist, a

writer on theogony.

THEOLOGY, the science which treats of the relations between God and man. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. theologie, Chaucer, Persones Tale, 3rd pt. of Penitence (Group I, 1043). - F. theologie, 'theology,' Cot.—Lat. theologia.—Gk. θεολογία, a speaking about God.—Gk. θεολόγος, adj., speaking about God.—Gk. θεο-, crude form of θεός, a god; and λέγειν, to speak. See Theism and Logic. Der. theologi-c, theologi-c-al, theologi-c-al-ly; theolog-ise, -ist; theologi-an.
THEORBO, a kind of lute. (F., - Ital.) F. théorbe, teorbe

(Littré). - Ital. tiorba (Florio). Remoter origin unknown.

THEOREM, a proposition to be proved. (L., - Gk.) In Phillips, ed. 1706.—Lat. theorema,—Gk. θεώρημα, a spectacle; hence, a subject for contemplation, principle, theorem. Formed with suffix -μα (-ματ-) from θεωρεῖν, to look at, behold, view.—Gk. θεωρός, a spectator.—Gk. θεῶ-μαι, θ εἰο-μαι, 1 see; with suffix -ρος (Aryan -ra). See Theatre. And see Theory.

THEORY, an exposition, speculation. (F., -L., -Gk.) Spelt theorie in Minsheu. [The M. E. word was theorike, as in Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, prol. 59; Gower, C. A. iii. 86, l. 17. This is F. theorique, sb. fem.—Lat. theorica, adj. fem., the sb. ars, art, being understood. See Nares.]—F. theorie, 'theory;' Cot.—Lat. theoria.—Gk. θεωρία, a beholding, contemplation, speculation.—Gk. θεωρός, a spectator; see Theorem. Der. theor-ise, theor-ist; also theor-et-ic,

Gk. θεωρητικόs, adj.; theorest-ic-al, -ly.

THERAPEUTIC, pertaining to the healing art. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) Spelt therapeutick, Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674; and see Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iv. c. 13. § 26.—F. therapeutique, 'curing, healing;' Cot. — Lat. therapeutica, fem. sing. of adj. therapeuticus, healing; the sb. ars, art, being understood.—Gk. θεραπευτικόs, inclined to take care of, tending. - Gk. θεραπευτήs, one who waits on a great man, one who attends to anything. - Gk. θεραπεύειν, to wait on, attend, serve. – Gk. $\theta \epsilon \rho a \pi$ -, stem of $\theta \epsilon \rho a \psi$, a rare sb., for which the more usual form $\theta \epsilon \rho a \pi \sigma \nu$, a servant, is used. The stem $\theta \epsilon \rho - a \pi$ - means, literally, one who supports or assists; from base $\theta \epsilon \rho$ = Aryan DHAR, to support; cf. Skt. dhri, to bear, maintain, support; and see

Firm. Der. therapeutic-s, s. pl. THERE (1), in that place. (E.) THERE (1), in that place. (E.) M. E. ther, Chaucer, C. T. 43; written thar in Barbour's Bruce. - A. S. vær, ver, Grein, ii. 564;

and Where

THERE-(2), only as a prefix. (E.) In there-fore, there-by, &c. It will suffice to explain there-fore. This is M. E. therfore, with final -e, as in Ormulum, 2431, where we find: 'therfore seggie 3ho biss word.' Compounded of A. S. oere, dat. fem. of def. art., and the prep. fore (dissyllabic), before, for the sake of, because of; hence vare-fore = fore vare = because of the thing or reason, where some fem. sb. is understood. We might supply sace, dat. case of sacu, strife, process at law, cause; so that therefore fore dere sace = for that cause. For the prep. fore (allied to, yet distinct from for), see Grein, ii. 320.

B. It thus appears that the final e in therefore

composition is not quite the same as the adv. there. compounds are there-about or (with added adverbial suffix -s) thereabout-s, there-after, there-at, there-by, there-from, there-in, there-of, there-on, there-through, there-to, there-unto, there-upon, there-with. As to these, the A. S. prepositions after (after), at (at), be (by), fram (from), in (in), of (of), on (on), to (to), with (with), are all found with the dat. case; the forms there-about, there-through, are not early, and prob. due to analogy. The construction with order(e) before its preposition occurs even in A.S. 'When a thing is referred to, bar is generally substituted for hit with a prep., the prep being joined on to the very e.g. on hit becomes veron; Curfon hie ver of beorhtum stane, gesetton hie veron sigora Wealdend = they cut it [the tomb] out of the bright rock, they placed in it the Lord of victories; weet, A.S. Grammar, and ed. p. xci. We can easily see how & dreon, & drein; and this may account for the loss of the final e of there in M. E. therfore.

THERMOMETER, an instrument for measuring the variations of temperature. (Gk.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. First invented about 1597 (Haydn). Coined from Gk. θερμο, crude form of θερμόs, hot, warm; and μέτρον, a measure, a measurer, for which see Metre. β. The Gk. θερμόs is supposed by Curtius (ii. 99) to be cognate with E. warm; but there are difficulties as to this; see Warm. Rather, θερμός is almost certainly related to Skt. gharma, heat, and therefore to E. glow. The root is GHAR, to shine, glow; see Glow. Der. thermometr-ic, -ic-al, -ic-al-ly; and see iso-therm-al.

THESAURUS, a treasury of knowledge, esp. a dictionary.

(L.,-Gk.) A doublet of **Treasure**, q.v. **THESE**, pl. of **This**, q.v. **Doublet**, those. **THESIS**, a statement laid down to be argued about, an essay on a theme. (L.,-Gk.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627.—Lat. thesis.—Gk. θέσις, a proposition, statement, thing laid down. Put for θε-τι-ς *, allied to $\theta \epsilon - \tau \delta$, placed, verbal adj. from the base $\theta \epsilon = \sqrt{DHA}$, to put, place. See Thomo. Der. anti-thesis, apo-thesis, epen-thesis, hypo-thesis, meta-thesis, para-thesis, para-thesis, pros-thesis, pro-thesis, syn-thesis. From same root are apo-the-c-ar-y, ana-the-ma, epi-the-t, the-me, the-s-au-rus, treasure.

THEURGY, supernatural agency. (L., - Gk.) Rare. A name applied to a kind of magic said to be performed by the operation of gods and demons. Rich gives an example from Hallywell's Melampronvea (1682), p. 51. Englished from Lat. theurgia, Latinised form of Gk. θεουργία, divine work, magic.—Gk. θεο, crude form of θeos, a god; and έργον, work, cognate with E. work. The diphthong ov is due to coalescence of o and ε. See Theism and Work. Der. theurgi-c, theurgi-c-al.

THEWS, pl. sb., sinews, strength, habits, manners. (E.) 'Thews and limbs'. In Core iii They for the strength of

and limbs; Jul. Caes. iii. 1. 81; cf. Haml. i. 3. 12. M.E. pewës, i. e. habits, manners, Chaucer, C. T. 9416. 'Alle gode peaws,' all good virtues; Ancren Riwle, p. 240, l. 16. The sing. peauwe (dat. case) occurs in Layamon, l. 6361, with the sense of sinew or strength; on which Sir F. Madden remarks: 'This is the only instance in the poem of the word being applied to bodily qualities. Cf. Scotch thowles, feeble.' In other passages it occurs in the pl. peauwes, pewes, ll. 2147, 6899, 7161, with the usual sense of mental qualities. Of strength' is the orig. one, and that of 'mental excellence' is secondary.—A.S. beiw, habit, custom, behaviour; the pl. bedwas signifies manners; Grein, ii. 584. The word does not happen to occur with the orig. sense of strength, but the derived verb bywan exhibits it. 'Exeo, minando boves ad campum' is glossed by 'ic gá út, pywende oxon to felda' = I go out, driving oxen to the fields, i.e. exercising my strength to compel them; Ælfric's Colloquy (Arator). + O. Sax. than, custom, habit. + O. H. G. dou, dau (cited by E. Müller).

β. The base is than-, evidently from Tent. base THU, to be strong, to swell, as noted by Fick, iii. 135. - ✓ TU, to be strong, to swell; cf. Skt. tu, to be strong, to increase, tiv, to become fat, tuvi- (prefix), greatly, much; Lithuan. tukti, to grow fat. Russ. tuchnite, to fatten, fat, Russ. tuchnite, to fatten.

y. It will thus be seen that the sense of bulk, strength, comes straight from the root, and is the true one; it survives in Scotch thowless, thewless, thieveless, for which Jamieson gives a wrong etymology, from A.S. beów, a servant, a word which, however, is from the same root. The remarks in Trench, Select Glossary, are due to a misapprehension of the facts.

Theren, select Glossary, are due to a misapprenension of the lacts.

Quite distinct from thigh, but the root is the same.

There, used as pl. of he, she, it. (Scand.) The word they is chiefly found in the Northern dialect; Barbour uses nom. thai, gen. thair, dat. and acc. thaim or tham, where Chaucer uses nom. they, C. T. 18, gen. here, hire, hir, id. 588, dat. and acc. hem, id. 18. The

γ. Similar Again, here and hem (A.S. hira or heora, heom or him) are the true forms, properly used as the pl. of he, from the same base; whilst they, their, them are really cases of the pl. of the def. article. β . The use is Scand., not E.; the A.S. usage confines these forms to the def. article, but Icelandic usage allows them to be used for the personal pronoun. - Icel. peir, nom.; peirra, gen.; peim, dat.; used to mean they, their, them, as the pl. of hann, hon, he, she. The extension of the use of dat. them to its use as an accusative is precisely parallel to that of him, properly a dat. form only. The Icel. acc. is bá, but Danish and Swedish confuse dat. and acc. together. Cf. Dan. pa, our Danish and Swedish confuse dat. and acc. together. Cf. Dan. and Swed. de, they; dem (dat. and acc.), them. Also Dan. deres, their, theirs; Swed. deras, their, theirs. + A. S. þá, nom.; þára, þára, gen.; þám, þám, dat.; Grein, ii. 568. [The A. S. acc. was þá, like the nom.; cf. prov. E. 'I saw they horses,' i. e. those horses.] These forms þá, þára, þám, are cases of the plural of the def. art.; from Teut. THA = Aryan TA, pronom. base of the 3rd person. See That.

This explains they, their, them; their was orig. only the den plural like our your. Theirs occurs as harvese in the Osmulum gen. pl., just like our, your. Their-s occurs as pezzress, in the Ormulum, 2506, and may be compared with Dan. deres, Swed. deras, theirs.

THICK, dense, compact, closely set. (E.) M. E. pikke, Chaucer, THICK, dense, compact, closely set. (E.) M. E. pikke, Chaucer, C. T. 1058.—A. S. picce, thick, Grein, ii. 590. + O. Sax. thikki. + Du. dik. + Icel. pykkr; O. Icel. pjökkr, pjokkr. + Dan. tyk. + Swed. tjok, tjock. + G. dick, O. H. G. dicchi.

B. The Teut. base is THIKYA, Fick, iii. 133. Perhaps further allied to Gael. and Irish tiugh, thick, fat, dense, W. tew, thick, plump. Frequently referred to E. thee, to prosper, see Thee (2); but this very doubtful and unsertisfication. unsatisfactory. Y. Fick also suggests (i. 87) a connection between thick and Lithuan. tankus, thick; and compares both with Skt. tanch, to contract. Der. thick-ly, thick-ness, A.S. picnes, Mark, iv. 5; thick-ish; thick-en, Mach. iii. 2. 50, properly intransitive, like Goth. verbs in -nan, formed by analogy with other verbs in -en, or borrowed from Icel. pykkna, to become thick (cf. A. S. piccian, to make thick, Ælfric's Gram. ed. Zupitza, p. 220); thick-et, L. L. L. iv. 2. 60, A. S. piccet, of which the pl. piccetu occurs in Ps. xxviii. (xxix.) 8 to translate Lat. condensa; thick-head-ed; thick-skin, sb., Mids. Nt.

Dr. iii. 2.13.

THIEF, one who steals. (E.) Pl. thieves. M. E. peef, Wyclif, Matt. xxvi. 55; pl. peues, id. Mark, xv. 27.—A. S. peef, pl. peefas, Grein, ii. 588. + Du. dief. + Icel. peefr. + Dan. tyv. + Swed. tjuf. + G. dieb, O. H. G. diup. + Goth. thiubs. β. All from Teut. base THEUBA (or THIUBA), a thief; Fick, iii. 133. Root unknown; perhaps related to Lithuan. tupëti, to squat or crouch down. Der. theft, q. v.; thieve, A. S. ge-peofian, Laws of Inc, § 48, in Thorpe, Ancient Laws, i. 133; thiev-ish, Romeo, iv. 1. 79; thiev-er-y, Timon, iv. 3. 438, a coined word (with F. suffix -erie).

THIGH, the thick upper part of the leg. (E.) M. E. pih, Layamon, 26071; peis, Trevisa, iv. 185; but the guttural is usually described and the common form in the charge of the leg.

dropped, and the common form is by or by, Prompt. Parv., or be, Havelok, 1950. – A. S. beóh, or beó, Grein, ii. 588. + Du. dij. + Icel. bjó, thigh, rump. + M. H. G. diech, die, O. H. G. deoh, theoh. β. The Teut. type is THEUHA, thigh, Fick, iii. 135. The orig. sense is 'the fat, thick, plump part;' cf. Icel. bjø, the rump. Closely allied to Lithuan. taukas, fat of animals, tùkti, to become fat, tùkinti, to fatten; Russ. tuke, fat of animals, tuchnite, to fatten. From a base TUK, extension of \(\square\) TU, to increase, be strong, swell; see Tumid;

and see Thew.

THILL, the shaft of a cart. (E.) 'Thill, the beam or draughttree of a cart or waggon, upon which the yoke hangs; Thiller or Thill-horse, the horse that is put under the thill; Phillips, ed. 1706. Hence fill-horse, put for thill-horse, Merch. Ven. ii. 2. 100; fill for thill, Troil. iii. 2. 48. M. E. pille. 'Thylle, of a carte, Temo; Thylle-horse, Veredus; 'Prompt. Parv.—A. S. pille, glossed by tabu-Thylle-horse, Veredus; 'Prompt. Parv.—A. S. pille, glossed by tabulamen, Wright's Voc. i. 290, col. 2, where the sense seems to be 'board' or 'trencher;' pille meant a thin slip of wood, whether used for a thill or for a wooden platter; cf. Wright's Voc. i. 168, 202, 234. We also find: 'Tabulatorium, wáh-pyling,' id. i. 38, l. 15; also: 'Area, breda piling, vel flor on to perseenne,' i. e. a thilling of boards, or floor to thrash on, id. 37. + Icel. pilja, a plank, planking, esp. in a ship, a bench for rowers, deck. + M. H. G. dille, O. H. G. dilla, thili, G. diele, a board, plank.

B. These Fick combines under the Teut. type THELVA, a plank; there is another closely allied type THELA, under which may be ranged A. S. pel, a plank (occurring in pell-fæsten, that which is compacted of planks, a ship, Grein, ii. 570, and in other compounds, noted by Grein, s. v. pel), Grein, ii. 579, and in other compounds, noted by Grein, s. v. þel), Icel. þili, a wainscot, plank, O. H. G. dil, dilo, a plank. Root unknown; Fick suggests comparison with Skt. tala, a surface. ¶ Many dictionaries render the Icel. and G. words by deal, with reference to a deal-board; but the connection of deal with thill is very doubtful. Ormulum has be33, they, be33re, their, of them, be33m, dat. and acc., No doubt the Du. deel, meaning a plank, board, is the same as them. Of these forms, hem survives only in the mod. prov. E. 'em, as in 'I saw 'em go;' whilst the gen. here is (perhaps) entirely lost. But we may just as well connect Du. deel, a plank, with Du. deel, a No doubt the Du. deel, meaning a plank, board, is the same as E. deal, and prob. gave rise to that particular use of the E. word.

Though now worn on the finger, similar protections were once worn on the thumb, and the name was given accordingly. M. E. pimbil. 'Thymbyl, Theca;' Prompt. Parv. Formed (with excrescent b, as in thumb itself) from A.S. bymel, a thumb-stall; A.S. Leechdoms, ii. 150, l. 6. Formed with suffix -l, indicative of the agent, or in this case of the protector, from A.S. púma, a thumb; see Thumb.

Thimble = thumber; formed by vowel-change.

THIN, extended, slender, lean, fine. (E.) M. E. binne, Chaucer, C. T. 9556; Junne, Ancren Riwle, p. 144, l. 13. – A. S. Dynne, Grein, ii. 613. + Du. dun. + Icel. Dunnr. + Dan. tynd (for tynn*). + Swed. tunn. + G. dünn; O. H. G. dunni. + W. teneu; Gael. and Irish tana. + Russ. tonkii. + Lat. tenuis. + Gk. ravaós, slim. + Skt. tanu. β. All from Aryan TANU, thin, slender, orig. outstretched, as in Gk. ταναόs; in the Teut. words, the vowel a has changed to o by the influence of following u, and then to u or y; see Fisch, i. 592, iii. 130. From \checkmark TAN, to stretch; cf. Skt. tan, to stretch, Goth. uf-thanjan, A. S. apenian, to stretch out, Lat. ten-d-ere. Der. thin-ly, thin-ness; thinn-ish; thin, verb. From same root are ten-uity, at-ten-uate, ex-ten-uate; tena-ble, q. v.; tend (1), q. v.

THINE, THY, poss, pron. belonging to thee. (E.) M. E. thin, with long i, and without final e; gen thines, dat thine, nom. and acc. pl. thine; by loss of n, we also have M. E. thi=mod. E. thy. The n was commonly retained before a vowel; 'This was thin oth, and min also certain;' Chaucer, C. T. 1141; 'To me, that am thy cosin and thy brother,' id. 1133.—A. S. Sin, poss. pron., declined like an adjective; derived from Sin, gen. case of Su, thou; see Thou. + Icel. pinn, pin, pitt, poss. pron.; from pin, gen. of pu. + Dan. and Swed. din, poss. pron. + G. dein; from deiner, gen. of du.

+ Goth. theins; from theina, gen. of thu.

THING, an inanimate object. (E.) M. E. ping, Chaucer, C. T.

13865.-A.S. ping, a thing; also, a cause, sake, office, reason, council; also written pineg, pine, Grein, ii. 592. + Du. ding. + Icel. ping, a thing; also, an assembly, meeting, council. + Dan. and Swed. ting. a thing; also, an assize. + G. ding. O. H. G. dine. β. From Teut. type THINGA, Fick, iii. 134; prob. allied to Lithuan. tèkti (pres. t. tenkū), to fall to one's share, to suffice; thkti (pres. t. tinkū). to suit, fit; tinkas, it happens, tikras, fit, right, proper. If so, it is from TAK, to fit, prepare; on which root see Curtius, i. 271. The sense would thus appear to be 'that which is fit,' 'that which happens,' an event; or 'that which is prepared,' a thing made, object. Y. From the same root is A.S. pein, to thrive, as shewn under **Thee** (2); which is certainly related to the curious verb pingan, to prow, only found in pt. t. subj. punge (Grein, ii. 593) and pp. ge-pungen (id. i. 471). ¶ Only very remotely related to think. Der. anything, M. E. any bing; no-thing, M. E. no thing; also hus-tings, q. v. THINK, to exercise the mind, judge, consider, suppose, purpose, opine. (E.) M. E. benken, to think, suppose, also benchen, as in Chaucer, C. T. 3254. Orig. distinct from the impers. verb binken, explained under Methinks; but confusion between the two was easy and common. Thus, in P. Plowman, A. vi. 90, we have I benke, written I binke in the parallel passage, B. v. 609. The pt. t. of both verbs often appears as boughte, pp. bought. Strictly, the pt. t. of think should have become thoght, and of me-thinks should have become ma-thught but the spellings of and ugh are confused in modern think should have become thoght, and of me-thinks should have become me-thinght, but the spellings ogh and ugh are confused in modern E. under the form ough.—A. S. pencan, pencean, to think, pt. t. pohte; Grein, ii. 579. A weak verb, allied to panc, sb., (1) a thought, (2) a thank; see Thank. + Icel. pekkja, old pt. t. pátti, to perceive, know. + Dan. tænke. + Swed. tänka. + G. denken, pt. t. dachte. + Goth. thagkjan (= thankjan), pt. t. thahta.

B. All from a Teut. base THANK or THAK, to think, suppose; Fick, iii. 128. This is allied to the crious O. Lat tougere to think to know a Presented. is allied to the curious O. Lat. tongere, to think, to know, a Prænestine word preserved by Festus (see White); also to Lithuan. tikëti, to believe. The last word may be connected with the Lithuan. words mentioned in the last article. The root is TAG, weakened

Thing. Der. thought, sb., q.v. Allied to thank, and (very remotely) to thing. THIRD, the ordinal of the number three. (E.) Put for thrid. M. E. pridde, Chaucer, C. T. 12770; spelt pirde, Seven Sages, ed. Wright, l. 49.—A. S. pridda, third; Grein, ii. 499.—A. S. preó, pri, three; see Three. + Du. derde. + Icel. pridi. + Dan. tredie; Swed. tredje. + G. dritte. + Goth. thridja. + W. tryde, trydedd; Gael. and Irish trian. + Russ. tretii. + Lithuan. trēczias. + Lat. tertius. + Gk. τρίτοs. + Skt. tritija. β. All from a form TERTA, TERTIA, or TARTIA, as variants of TRITA; Fick, i. 605. Der. third-ly; and see riding.

from

TAK, to fit; see Fick, i. 588, Curtius, i. 271.
γ. The word thing is from the same root, but in a much closer connection; see

THIRL, to pierce. (E.) See Thrill.

division, share; and then E. deal remains the same word in all its THIRST, dryness, eager desire for drink, eager desire. (E.) senses. Der. thill-horse, as above.

THIMBLE, a metal cover for the finger, used in sewing. (E.) prist, prest. — A. S. purst, Grein, ii. 611; also pyrst, pirst, id. 613; whence byrstan, verb, id. 614. + Du. dorst; whence dorsten, verb. + Icel. borsti; whence pyrsta, vb. + Dan. törst; whence törste, vb. + Swed. törst; whence törsta, vb. + G. durst; whence dürsten. + Goth. paurstei, sb.

\$\beta\$. All from Teut. base THORSTA, thirst, Fick, iii. 133; where -ta is a noun-suffix; the orig. sense is dryness. From Teut. base THARS, to be dry, appearing in the Goth, strong vb. thairsan (in comp. gathairsan), pt. t. thars, pp. thaursans. — ✓ TARS, to be dry, to thirst; cf. Skt. tarsha, thirst, trish, to thirst, Irish tart, thirst, drought, Gk. τέρσ-εσθαι, to become dry, τερσ-αίνειν, to dry up, wipe up, Lat. torrere (for torsere *), to parch, terra (for tersa*), dry ground. Der. thirst, vb., as above; thirst-y, A.S. purstig, Grein, ii. 611; thirst-i-ly, thirst-i-ness. And (from the same root) terr-ace, torr-id, test, toast, tur-een.

THIRTEEN, three and ten. (E.) M. E. prettene, P. Plowman, B. v. 214.—A. S. preoténe, preoténe, Grein, ii. 599.—A. S. preot hiene; and tên, týn, ten; with pl. suffix -e. See Three and Ten. + Du. dertien. + Icel. prettán. + Dan. tretten. + Swed. tretton. + G. dreizehn. All similar compounds. Der. thirteen-th, A. S. preoteoða (Grein), Icel. prettándi, where the n, dropped in A. S., has been

restored.

THIRTY, three times ten. (E.) M. E. pritti, Wyclif, Luke, iii. 23; pretty, pirty, Prompt. Parv., p. 492.—A. S. pritig, prittig, Grein,
ii. 601; the change of long i to short i caused the doubling of the t.
A. S. pri, variant of preh, three; and -tig, suffix denoting 'ten;' see further under Three and Ten. + Du. dertig. + Icel. priditu. + Dan. tredive. + Swed. trettio. + G. dreizig. All similar compounds.

Der. thirti-eth, A.S. pritigoda.

THIS, demonst. pron. denoting a thing near at hand. (E.) 1. SIN-GULAR FURM. M. E. this, Chaucer, C. T. 1574; older form thes, Ancren Riwle, p. 170, l. 12.—A.S. Ses, masc.; Seós, fem.; Sis, neuter; see Grein, ii. 581. + Du. deze. + Icel. pessi, masc. and fem.; petta, neuter. + G. dieser; M. H. G. diser; O. H. G. deser. The O. Sax. form is supposed to have been thesa, but it does not appear in the nom. masculine. B. This is most likely an emphatic form, due to joining the two pronominal bases THA and SA. For the discussion of these, see That and She. See March, A.S. Grammar, being only used as the plural of that. This distinction is unoriginal; both these and those are varying forms of the plural of this, as will at once appear by observing the numerous examples supplied by Stratmann. β . The M. E. word for 'those' was the or theo, due to mann. β . The M.E. word for 'those' was tho or thoo, due to A.S. δd , nom. pl. of the def. article; in accordance with this idiom, we still have the common prov. E. 'they horses' = those horses; it will be easily seen that the restriction of the form those (with o) to its modern use was due to the influence of this older word tho. For its modern use was due to the influence of this older word the. For examples of the = those, see Wyclif, Matt. iii. 1, xiii. 17. γ. It remains to give examples of the M. E. pl. forms of this. Layamon has pas, pas, pas, pes, pleos, ll. 476, 1038, 2219, 3816; alle pos = all these, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 10, l. 17; pos word = these words, Owl and Nightingale, 139; pass wordes = these words, P. Plowman, B. prol. 184; puse wordes = these words, id. C. i. 198. = A. S. δάs, δέs, these, 1916 for this Grain ii. 82. Of these forms δίκ honomethes while pl. of des, this, Grein, ii. 581. Of these forms, das became those, while

THISTLE, a prickly plant. (E.) M. E. pistil, spelt thystylle in Prompt. Parv.; where we also find southystylle = sow-thistle. – A. S. pistel; 'Carduus, pistel,' Wright's Voc. i. 31, col. 2. + Du. distel. + Icel. pistill. + Dan. tidsel. + Swed. tistel. + G. distel; O. H. G. distil, distula.

B. The Teut. type is THISTILA, Fick, iii. 134. The loss of n before s being not uncommon, there can be little doubt that Fick is right in regarding THISTILA as standing for THINSTILA is either tearers; from the base THINS to pull appearing TILA, i. e. 'the tearer;' from the base THINS, to pull, appearing in Goth. at-thinsan, to pull towards one, M. H. G. dinsen, O. H. G.

in Coth. at-tansan, to pull towards one, M. H. G. atnsen, O. H. G. thinsan, to pull forcibly, to tear. Cf. Lithuan testi (put for tensti), to stretch, pull, tasyti (for tansyti), to pull forcibly, tear, from a base TANS which is clearly an extension from the common ✓TAN, to stretch; see Thin. Der. thistl-y.

THITHER, to that place. (E.) M. E. thider (cf. M. E. fader, moder for mod. E. father, mother); Chaucer, C. T. 1265. — A. S. bider, byder, thither; Grein, ii. 590. + Icel. pabra, there. + Goth. thathro, thence. B. The Teut. type is THATHRA, Fick, iii. 127; cf. Skt. tatra, there thither. Kormed from Teut. THA — Arvan TA. Skt. tatra, there, thither. Formed from Teut. THA = Aryan TA, demonst. pronom. base, for which see That; with a suffix (Aryan -tra) supposed to be the instrumental case of a comparative in -ta-ra;

See March, A.S. Grammar, § 252. Compare Hither and Whither. Der. thither-ward, A.S. piderweard, Grein, ii. 591.

THOLE (1), THOWL, a pin or peg in the side of a boat to keep the oars in place. (E.) Commonly called a thole-pin, though the addition of pin is needless. M. E. thol, tol. 'Tholle, carte-pynne,

elm-tree; also a wooden peg, the thole of a row-boat. Cf. Icel. poll (gen. hallar), a young fir-tree. + Dan. tol. a stopple, stopper, thole, pin. + Swed. tall. a pine-tree; Swed. dial. tdll, the same (kietz). And cf. Norweg. tall., toll, a fir-tree, esp. a young fir-tree; toll, a thole (Aasen).

B. Just as E. tree came to be a general term for a piece of wood, as in anle-tree, swingle-tree, boot-tree, and or its property of the same of the sam like, it is easy to see that thole had once the sense of 'stem' or 'tree,' and, being esp. applied to young trees, came to mean the thole of a boat, as being made of a slip from a young tree or stem. Sometimes connected with thill; there is no clear link between the words, esp. as to form. Der. thole-pin

the words, esp. as to form. Der. thole-pin

THOLE (2), to endure, suffer. (E.) In Levins. Obsolete in
books, but a good word; it still occurs in prov. E. 'He that has a
good crop may thole some thistles;' North-Country Proverb, in
Brockett. M. E. polien, polen, Chaucer, C. T. 7128.—A. S. p. lian, to
suffer, endure, tolerate; Grein, ii. 594.+Icel. pola, the same. + Dan.
taale. + Swed. tâla. + M. H. G. dolen, doln; O. H. G. dolen, tholón;
whence M. H. G. duld, G. geduld, patience. + Goth. thulan. B. All
from a base THOL, from earlier THAL, answering to TOL from
Arvan J. TAL. to bear. tolerare; see Aryan & TAL. to bear; tol- appears in Lat. tollere, tolerare; see

further under Tolerate.

THONG, a strip or strap of leather. (E.) Spelt thwangue in Levins. Put for thwong; the w is now lost. M. E. pwong, Wyclif, John, i. 27; we also find pong, Rob. of Glouc. p. 116, 1. 5. — A. S. pwang; in sced-pwang = shoe-thong, John, i. 27. The change from a to o before n is common, as song = A. S. sang, strong = A. S. strang. +Icel. pvengr, a thong, latchet; esp. of a shoe. β. The lit. sense is 'a twist,' or 'that which is forcibly twisted,' and it is properly applied to a twisted string rather than as now, to a strip. The plied to a twisted string rather than, as now, to a strip. verb from which it is derived will be found under Twinge, q. v.

THORAX, the chest of the body. (L., - Gk.) A medical term. In Phillips, ed. 1706; Blount gives the adj. thorachique. - Lat. thorax (gen. thoracis), the breast, chest, a breast-plate. - Gk. θώραξ (gen. θωρακος), a breast-plate; also, the part of the body covered by the breast-plate. β. The orig sense is 'protector' or 'defender;' the Gk. θωρακ- answers to Skt. dháraka, a trunk or box for keeping clothes, lit. a protector or preserver, from dhri, to bear, maintain, support, keep, &c. — Δ DIIAR, to bear, hold; see Firm. Der. thoraci-c, from the crude form thoraci-.

THORN, a spine, sharp woody spine on the stem of a plant, a spiny plant. (E.) M.E. porn, Wyclif, Matt. xxvii. 29. - A. S. porn, Matt. xxvii. 29. + Du. doorn. + Icel. porn. + Dan. tiörn. + Swed. törne. + G. dorn. + Goth. thaurnus. And cf. Russ. terne, the black-thorn, ternie, thorns; Polish tarn, a thorn.

B. The Teut. type is THORNA, Fick, iii. 131; from the base THAR = Aryan TAR, to bore, pierce, so that the sense is 'piercer;' the suffix -na being used to form the sb. from the root. See further under Trite.

Der. to form the sb. from the root. See further under Trite. Der. thorn-y, cf. A.S. porniht, thorny, Wright's Vocab. i. 33, col. 2; thorn-less. Also thorn-hash the name of the color of the col thorn-less. Also thorn-back, the name of a fish which has spines on its back, M E. pornebake, Havelok, 759.

back, M. E. porubake, Havelok, 759.

THOROUGH, going through and through, complete, entire.
(E.) It is merely a later form of the prep. through, which was spelt poru as early as in Havelok, 631, and puruk in the Ancren Riwle, p. 92, l. 17. Shak, has thorough as a prep., Merry Wives, iv. 5. 52, Mids. Nt. Dr. ii. 1. 3 (where the folios and 2nd quarto have through); also as an adv., 'it pierced me thorough,' Pericles, iv. 3. 35; and even as an adj., L. L. L. ii. 235. The use of it as an adj. probably arose from the use of throughly or thoroughly as an adv. in place of the adverbial use of through or thorough. Cf. 'the feast was throughly ended;' Spenser, F. Q. iv. 12.18. We find thorough as a sb., in the sense of 'passage,' J. Bradford's Works, i. 303 (Parker Society). The old sense of through is still preserved in thorough-fare, e. through-fare. See Through. Der. thorough-ly, thorough-bass, thorough-bred, thorough-going, thorough-paced. Also thorough-bass,

i.e. through-fare. See Through. Der. thorough-ly, thorough-ness; thorough-bred, thorough-going, thorough-paeed. Also thorough-bass, which prob. means through-bass, the bass being marked throughout by figures placed before the notes; and thorough-fare, i. e. through-fare, Cymb. i. 2. 11, Milton, P. L. x. 393.

THORP, THORPE, a village. (E.) Best spelt thorp. In Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, b. xii. st. 32. M. E. porp, Chaucer, C. T. 8075.

A. S. porp, as a place-name, A. S. Chron. an. 963. It means a village. + Du. dorp, a village. + Icel. porp. + Dan. torp, a hamlet; Swed. torp, a little farm, cottage. + G. dorf. + Goth. paurp, a field, Nehem. v. 16.

β. The Teut. type is THORPA, Fick, iii. 138. Allied to Lithuan. troba, a building, house. Perhaps also to Irish Allied to Lithuan. troba, a building, house. Perhaps also to Irish

or tol-pyn, Cavilla; 'Prompt. Parv. 'Tholle, a cartpynne; 'PalsGael. forms can be explained from the Irish treabhaim, I plough, till,
grave. — A.S. bol; 'Scalmus, thol,' Wright's Voc. ii. 120. (8th
cent.) + Du. dol, 'a thowl;' Sewel. + Icel. bollr, a fir-tree,
a young fir, also a tree in general, as ask-bollr, ash-tree, dlm-bollr,
also a tree in general, as ask-bollr, ash-tree, dlm-bollr,
also a tree in general, as ask-bollr, ash-tree, dlm-bollr,
also a tree in general, as ask-bollr, ash-tree, dlm-bollr,
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also a tree in general, as ask-bollr, ash-tree, dlm-bollr,
ash-tree, also a tree in general, as ask-bollr, ash-tree, dlm-bollr,
ash-tree, also a tree in general, as ask-bollr, ash-tree, dlm-bollr,
ash-tree, also a tree in general, as ask-bollr, ash-tree, dlm-bollr, ash-tree, dlm-bollr, ash-tree, also a tree in general, as ask-bollr, ash-tree, dlm-bollr, ash-tree, dlm-bollr, ash-tree, also a tree in general, as ask-bollr, ash-tree, dlm-bollr, asha crowd; but the connection seems to me by no means sure, neither does it lead to anything satisfactory.

THOSE, now used as the pl. of that, but etymologically one of the forms of the pl. of this. (E.) See This.

THOU, the second pers. pronoun. (E.) M. E. thou. – A. S. &ú.+ Icel. pú.+ Goth. pu. + Dan., Swed., and G. du; (lost in Dutch.)+ Irish and Gael. tu; W. ti.+ Russ. tui.+ Lat. tu.+ Gk. σύ, τυ.+ Pers. tú; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 152.+ Skt. tvam (nom. case). All from an Aryan base TU, thou. Fick, i. 602. Der. thine, q. v., often shortened to thy.

THOUGH, on that condition, even if, notwithstanding. (E.) It would be better to spell it thogh, in closer accordance with the pronunciation; but it seems to have become a fashion in E. always to write ough for ogh, and not to suffer ogh to appear; one of the curious results of our spelling by the eye only. M. E. thogh, Chaucer, C. T. 727 (or 729); the Ellesmere MS. has thogh, the Camb. MS. has thow, and the Petworth MS. has poo; the rest, though, thoughe. Older spellings, given by Stratmann, are hah, haih, heah, hah, ha, has, has, has, has, hau, hei, hei3, hei3h. — A. S. Seáh, Séh, Grein, ii. 582; the later M. E. thogh answers to Seáh, with change of á to ó, as in bán = bone. + Du. doch, yet, but.+Icel. pó.+Dan. dog.+Swed. dock. + G. dock, O. II. G. dok.+Goth. thauh. β. All from the Teut. type THAUH, which is explained, from Gothic, as being composed of THA and Ull. Here, THA is a demonst. pron. = Aryan TA; see further under That. Also UH is Goth. uh, sometimes used as a conj., but, and; but also a demonstrative suffix, used like the Lat. -ce, as in sah, put for sa-uh, this here; and sometimes added, with a definite force, as in hwaz-uh, each, every, from hwas, who, any one. Perhaps we may explain though, in accordance with this, as signifying with reference to that in particular.' Der. al-though, q.v.

THOUGHT, the act or result of thinking, an idea, opinion, notion. (E.) Better spelt thoght; there is no meaning in the introduction of u into this word; see remarks upon **Though** above. M. E. poght, pouzt; the pl. pouztis is in Wyclif, 1 Cor. iii. 20. - A. S. M. E. poght, pougi; the pl. poughts is in Wychi, i Cor. iii. 20.—A. S. poht, also gepoht, as in Luke, ii. 35; also peaht, gepeaht, Grein, ii. 582. Lit. 'a thing thought of, or thought upon;' from A.S. gepoht or poht, pp. of pencan, to think; Grein, ii. 579. See Think. + Iccl. potti, pottr, thought; from the verb pekkja, to know, pt. t. pátti, the pp. not being used. + G. dachte, gedacht; from gedacht, pp. of denken, to think.

Der. thought-ful, M. E. pohtful, Ornulum, 3423; thought-ful, the post thought-ful, and the general sections of the control of the

ful-ly, thought-ful-ness; thought-less, -less-ly, -less-ness.

THOUSAND, ten hundred. (E.) M. E. pusand, Chaucer, C. T. 1956. - A. S. pusend, Grein, ii. 611. + Du. duizend. + Icel. pusund; also pushund, pushundrad. + Dan. tusind. + Swed. tusen (for tusend). + G. tausend. + Goth. thusundi. We also find Lithuan. tukstantis, a thousand; Russ. tuisiacha, a thousand. β. The word is doubtless much corrupted, as all numbers are; still the Icel. form tells us that the latter element is the Icel. and A. S. hund, a hundred, cognate with Lat. centum, and answering to Aryan KANTA, clipped form of DAKANTA, lit. tenth decade; see this explained under Hundred. We might refer Icel. pus- to Teut. base THU = Aryan TU, to swell, whence Skt. tuvi- (for tui-), much, very; which would give the sense 'many hundred;' but this does not account for the s; neither are the Lithuanian and Slavonic forms at all easy to account for. Der. thousand-th, a late word, formed by analogy with four-th, &c.; thousandfold, M. E. pusendfald, St. Katherine, 2323.

fold, M. E. pusenajata, St. Katherine, 2523.

THOWL, the same as Thole (1), q.v.

THRALL, a slave. (Scand.) M. E. pral, Chaucer, C. T. 12123.

O. Northumb. Trkl, Mark, x. 44; not an A. S. word, but borrowed from Norse. - Icel. præll, a thrall, serf, slave; Dan. træl; Swed. träl. Prob. cognate with O. H. G. drigil, dregil, trigil, trikil, a slave; cited by Fick and E. Müller. Formed from the Teut. base THRAG, to run, represented by Goth. thragjan, A.S. pragian, to run; so that Icel. bræll and O. H. G. drigil may both be referred to a Teut. type THRAGILA, a runner, hence one who runs on errands, a servant. This will explain the long æ in Icel. and Danish. See Fick, iii. 138; and cf. A. S. prag, prah, a running, course, cognate with Gk. τροχίς, a course, just as Goth. thragjan answers to Gk. τρέχειν.

β. We should not overlook the curious Gk. τροχίλος (from τρέχειν), used to denote a small bird supposed to be attendant on crocodiles. The form of the root is TARGH, TRAGH, to run. the A. S. version of Exod. xxi. 26 has ' birlie his eare mid anum æle' = drill his ear with an awl, it has been suggested (see Richardson's Dict. and Trench, Study of Words) that the word thrall is derived from A. S. pyrlian, to drill. It is sufficient to remark that pyrlian is tradh, 'a farmed village [meaning, I suppose, a village round a from A. S. byrlian, to drill. It is sufficient to remark that byrlian is farm], a tribe, family, clan; 'Gael. treabhair, s. pl. (used collectively), and A. S. byrlian, to drill. It is sufficient to remark that byrlian is farm], a tribe, family, clan; 'Gael. treabhair, s. pl. (used collectively), and A. S. byrlian, to drill. It is sufficient to remark that byrlian is farm], a tribe, family, clan; 'Gael. treabhair, s. pl. (used collectively), and A. S. byrlian, to drill. It is sufficient to remark that byrlian is farmed village [meaning, I suppose, a village round a from A. S. byrlian, to drill. It is sufficient to remark that byrlian is farmed village [meaning, I suppose, a village round a from A. S. byrlian, to drill. It is sufficient to remark that byrlian is farmed village [meaning, I suppose, a village round a from A. S. byrlian, to drill. It is sufficient to remark that byrlian is farmed village [meaning, I suppose, a village round a from A. S. byrlian, to drill. It is sufficient to remark that byrlian is farmed village [meaning, I suppose, a village round a from A. S. byrlian, to drill. It is sufficient to remark that byrlian is farmed village [meaning, I suppose, a village round a from A. S. byrlian, to drill. It is sufficient to remark that byrlian is farmed village [meaning, I suppose [meaning may be added that an Icel. & could not come out of an A.S. y. The threat, predn, to afflict (Grein, ii. 596, 597), G. drohen, a threat, from statement is a pure invention, and (fortunately) is disproved by the shorter base THRU = Aryan TRU; Fick, iii. 140. See Throe, phonetic laws. It may, in any case, be utterly dismissed. Der. threat, verb, K. John, iii. 1. 347, M. E. preten (as above), A.S. thral-dom, M.E. praddom, Layamon, 29156; from Icel. præddom, the layamon, 29156; from Icel. præddom, the layamon and the layamon thraldom; the Icel. suffix -domr being the same as the A.S. suffix

THRASH, THRESH, to beat out grain from the straw. (E.) The spelling with e is the older. M. E. preschen, preshen, Chaucer, C. T. 538. Put for perschen, by metathesis of r. - A. S. perscan, pirscan, Grein, ii. 581. A strong verb, pt. t. pærsc, pp. porscen; though it would be difficult to give authority for these forms. The pp. proschen occurs in the Ormulum, l. 1530; and irrosschen in the Ancren Riwle, p. 186, l. 18. + O. Du. derschen (Hexham); Du. dorschen. + Icel. preshja. + Dan. tærske. + Swed. tröska. + G. dreschen. +Goth. thriskan, pt. t. thrask, pp. thruskans. β. All from Teut. base THRASK, to beat, Fick, iii. 140. Allied to Lithuan. tarszkëti, to rattle, clap; traszkěti, to rattle, make a cracking noise; Russ. treskate, to burst, crack, crackle, tresk, a crash; cf. Russ. tresnite, to burst, crack, strike, hit, beat, thrash, treshchate, to crackle, rattle. Evidently from a base TARSK, to crack, burst, crackle; then to strike, thrash. Fick cites O. Slavonic troska, a stroke of lightning; so that tarsk was prob. particularly used at first of the rattling of thunder, and then of the noise of the flail. Dor. thrash-er or thresh-er, M. E. preschare, Prompt. Parv.; thrash-ing or thresh-ing; thrashing-

floor or thresh-ing floor, Ruth, iii. 2. Also thresh-old, q. v.

THRASONICAL, vain-glorious. (L., — Gk.) In Shak. L. L.
L. v. 1. 14; As You Like It, v. 2. 34. A coined word, as if with
suffix -al (Lat. -alis) from a Lat. adj. Thrasonicus*; but the adj. really
in use was Thrasonianus, whence F. Thrasonien, 'boasting, Thrasolike; Cot. Formed, with suffix -cus (or -anus), from Thrasoni-, crude form of Thraso, the name of a bragging soldier in Terence's Eunuchus. Evidently coined from Gk. θρασ-bs, bold, spirited. – *DHARS, to be bold; cf. Skt. dharsha, arrogance, dhrish, to be

bold; see Dare (1).

THRAVE, a number of sheaves of wheat. (Scand.) See Nares. Generally 12 or 24 sheaves. The pl. threaves = clusters or handfuls of rushes, is in Chapman, Gent. Usher, ii. 1 (Bassiolo). M.E. praue, preue, P. Plowman, B. xvi. 55. [The A. S. preaf or praf is unauthorised.] – Icel. prefi, a thrave, number of sheaves; Dan. trave, a score of sheaves; Swed. trafve, a pile of wood. Cf. Swed. dial. trave, a thrave. Orig. a handful. – Icel. prifa, to grasp (pt. t. preif); prifa,

THREAD, a thin twisted line or cord, filament. (E.) M.E. preed, pred, Chaucer, C. T. 14393. The e was once long; the Ellesmere and Hengwrt MSS. have the spelling threed (Group B, 3665). -A.S. prád, a thread; Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, c. xxix. § 1 (b. iii. pr. 5). Lit. 'that which is twisted.' -A.S. práwan, to twist, also to throw; see **Throw.** + Du. draad, thread; from draaijen, to twist, turn. + Icel. práôr. + Dan. traad. + Swed. trad. + G. draht, drath, wire, thread; from O. H. G. drájan, G. drehen, to twist.

Der. thread, verb, Rich. II, v. 5. 17; thread-y, i. e. thread-like. Also thread-bare, so bare that the component threads of the garment can be traced, M. E. predbare (preedbare in the Hengwrt MS.), Chaucer, C. T. 260

or 262. Doublet, thrid.

THREAT, a menace. (E.) M. E. pret; the dat. prete occurs in The Owl and Nightingale, 1. 58; hence the verb preten, Chaucer, Legend of Good Women, 754; also the verb pretenen, Wyclif, Mark, i. 25. [The latter is mod. E. threaten.] — A. S. preút, (1) a crowd, crush, or throng of people, which is the usual meaning, Grein, ii. 598; also (2) a great pressure, calamity, trouble, and hence, a threat, rebuke, Grein, ii. 598, l. 1. The orig, sense was a push as of a crowd, hence pressure put upon any one. - A. S. breat, pt. t. of the strong verb breotan, appearing only in the impersonal comp. apreotan, to afflict, vex, lit. to press extremely, urge. + Icel. brjóta, pt. t. braut, pp. brotinn, to fail, lack, come short; used impersonally. (The orig. sense was perhaps to urge, trouble, whence the sb. praut, a hard task, struggle.) + Goth. thriutan, only in the comp. usthriutan, to use despitefully, trouble, vex greatly. + O. H. G. driozan, in the comp. ardriozan, M. H. G. erdriezen, impers. verb, to tire, vex; also appearing in G. verdriessen (pt. t. verdross), to vex, trouble. β . All from the Teut. base THRUT, to press upon, urge, vex, trouble; this answers to Lat. trudere, to push, shove, crowd, urge, press upon (cf. trudis, a pole to push with); also to Russ. trudite, to make a man work, to trouble, disturb, vex. γ. This Aryan base TRUD is an extension from the base TRU, to vex, as seen in Gk. τρύ-ειν, to harass, afflict, vex, and in Gk. $\tau \rho a \hat{v} - \mu a$, a wound, $\tau \rho \hat{v} - \mu \eta$, a hole (a thing made by boring), $\tau \rho \hat{v} - \sigma is$, distress. 8. Lastly, TRU is a derivative from \(\sqrt{TAR},\) to rub, bore; see Trite. We see clearly the successive senses of rub or bore, harass, urge, crowd, put pressure upon any one, threaten. Cf. our phrase to bore any one. The deri-

above); threat-en-ing, threat-en-ing-ly. From the same base, abs-truse, de-trude, ex-trude, in-trude, ob-trude, pro-trude.
THREE, two and one. (E.) M. E. pre, Wyclif, Matt. xviii. 20.

-A.S. preo, Matt. xviii. 20; other forms prio, pri, pry, Grein, ii. 599. +Du. drie. + Icel. prtr (fem. prjar, neut. priu). + Dan. tre. + Swed. tre. +Goth. threis. +G. drei. +Irish, Gael., and W. tri. +Russ. tri. + tre. +Coun. tares. +C. area. +Irish, Gael., and W. tri. +Russ. tri. +Lat. tres, neut. tria. +Gk. τρεŝ, neut. τρία. +Lithuan. trys (stem tri.). +Skt. tri. β. All from Aryan TRI, three (masc. TRAYAS, neut. TRIA); Fick, i. 604. Origin unknown; some have suggested the sense 'that which goes beyond,' as coming after two. Cf. Skt. tri, to pass over, cross, go beyond, fulfil, complete. Perhaps it was regarded as a 'perfect' number, in favour of which much might be said. Der. three-fold, A. S. prifeald, priefeald, Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, c. xxxiii. § 4 (b. iii., met. 9); three-score, Much Ado, i. 1. 201; also thrice, q. v.; and see thir-d, thir-teen, thir-ty. From the same source are tri-ad, tri-angle, tri-nity, tri-pos, &c. See Tri-. Also tierce, terc-el, ter-t-ian, ter-t-i-ar-y.

THRENODY, a lament, song of lamentation. (Gk.) Shak. even ventures upon threne, Phœnix, l. 49. Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, has both threne and threnody. Englished from Gk. θρηνφδία, a lamenting. — Gk. θρῆν-os, a wailing, lamenting, sound of wailing, funeral dirge (cf. θρέ-ομαι, I cry aloud); and φδή, an ode, from ἀείδειν, to sing. See Drone and Ode.

THRESH, the same as Thrash, q. v.

THRESHOLD, a piece of wood or stone under the door or at the entrance of a house. (E.) The word is to be divided threshold, where old stands for wold. The loss of w is not uncommon before of Shak. has old = wold, K. Lear, iii. 4. 125. M. E. preshwold, preswold, Chaucer, C. T. 3482; presshewold, P. Plowman, B. v. 357; perswald, Wright's Voc. i. 170, l. 16. - A. S. perscold, Deut. vi. 9 (where the w is already dropped); fuller form perscwald, as in 'Limen, perscwald,' Wright's Voc. i. 290, l. 16. Lit. 'the piece of wood which is beaten' by the feet of those who enter the house, the thrash-wood. - A. S. bersc-an, to thresh, thrash; and wald, weald, a wood, hence a piece of wood. See Thrash and Weald or Wold. So also Icel. presk-

jöldr, a threshold; from preskj-a, to thrash, beat, and völlr, wood.

THRICE, three times. (E.) The final -ce is put for s; at is a mere device for shewing that the final sound is hard, i. e. sounded as s and not as z. So also the pl. of mous(e) is written mice; &c. Thrice stands for thris, contracted form of M. E. pries or pryes, a word which was formerly dissyllabic: 'And pries with their speres clatering,' Chaucer, C. T. 2956. B. Again, pries was formed (with adverbial suffix s, orig. the suffix of the gen. case) from an older form prië, also dissyllabic; the words on-ce, twi-ce originating in the same manner. The form prie is in Layamon, 17432, earlier text; and pries in the same, 26066, later text. — A. S. priwa, thrice, Exod. xxiii. 14: Grein, ii. 601. — A. S. pri, three. See Three.

THRID, a thread. (E.) In Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 278. The same as Thread, q.v. Der. thrid, verb, Dryden, Palamon and

Arcite, l. 494.

THRIFT, frugality. (Scand.) M. E. brift, Chaucer, C. T. 16893. - Icel. prift, thrift, where the t is added to the stem; we also find prif, thriving condition, prosperity. — Icel. prif-inn, pp. of prifa, only used in the reflex. prifask, to thrive: see Thrive. prif-t is for prif-\delta; cf. thef-t for thef-th; the suffix = Aryan -ta, used to form a sb. from a verb.

THRILL, THIRL, to pierce. (E.) Spenser uses thrill in the unmetaphorical sense, to pierce with an arrow; F. Q. iii. 5. 20, iv. 7. unmetaphorical sense, to pierce with an arrow; F. Q. in. 5. 20, iv. 7. 31; hence the metaphorical use, as in F. Q. iv. 1. 49. Thirl is an older spelling of the same word. 'Thyrlyn, thryllyn, or peercyn, Penctro, terebro, perforo;' Prompt. Parv. M. E. pirlen, Chaucer, C. T. 2712; purlen, Ancren Riwle, p. 392, l. 24. — A. S. pyrlian, to pierce through, spelt pirlian, Exod. xxi. 6, Levit. xxv. 10. Again, pyrlian is a shorter form for pyrelian; we find the sb. pyrel-ung, a piercing in Affect tr. of Gregory's Part Care C. xxi. ed. Sweet. p. piercing, in Ælfred, tr. of Gregory's Past. Care, c. xxi, ed. Sweet, p. 152, last line, and the verb ourh-byrelian, to pierce through (throughthirl), two lines further on. The verb pyrelian is a causal verb, from the sb. byrel, a hole (caused by boring), Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, c. the so. pyrel, a nole (caused by boring), Alitred, it. of Boethius, c. xxiv. § 11 (b. iii. pr. 11). B. Lastly, byrel is also found as an adj., with the sense of bored or pierced. 'Gif monnes þeóh bið byrel' (various reading byrl) = if a man's thigh be pierced; Laws of Ælfred, § 62, in Thorpe, Ancient Laws, i. 96. This is exactly equivalent to the cognate M. H. G. durchel, O. H. G. durchil, pierced, an adj. derived from durch, prep., through; similarly, A. S. byrel stands for byrhel*, derived (by the usual vowel-change from u to y) from A. S. burh, through. The suffix el (or l) = Aryan -ra, as in mick-le, litt-le, &c.: see March. A. S. Grammar. § 228. Schleicher. Compend. § 220. vation is verified by the A. S. Pred, a throe, an affliction, vexation, & cc.; see March, A. S. Grammar, § 228, Schleicher, Compend. § 229.

passes over one step in the descent from the root to through, and from through to byrel, without any explanation. From following this lead, I have made the same mistake in explaining Drill, q.v. The Du. drillen is from dril (O.Du. drille), a hole; and O.Du. drille must have been a derivative from the old form of Du. door, through; cf. O. Saxon thurk, through. Der. thrill, sb., a late word; thrill-ing, pres.

O.Saxon thurk, through. Der. thrill, sb., a late word; thrill-ing, pres. part. as adj. Also nos-tril, q.v. Doublet, drill (from Dutch). THRIVE, to prosper, flourish, be successful. (Scand.) M. E. priuen (with u=v), Chaucer, C. T. 3677; Havelok, 280; Ormulum, 10868. A strong verb; pt. t. praf. Ormulum, 3182, prof. Rob. of Glouc. p. 11, l. 5; pp. priuen. — Icel. prfa, to clutch, grasp, grip, seize; hence prifask (with suffixed -sk = sik, self), lit. to seize for oneself, to thrive. [It is suggested in the Icel. Dict. that prifask is not connected with prifa, but the transition from 'seizing to oneself' to 'thriving' is easy, and, as both are strong verbs, conjugated alike, it is hardly possible to separate them. Cf. Norw. triva, to seize, trivast, to thrive.] The pt. t. is preif, and the pp. conjugated alike, it is hardly possible to separate them. Cf. Norw. triva, to seize, trivast, to thrive.] The pt. t. is preif, and the pp. prifinn; hence the sh. prif, prosperity, and E. thrif-t. + Dan. trives, reflex. verb, to thrive; whence trivelse, prosperity. + Swed. trifvas, reflex. verb, to thrive; whence trefnad, prosperity. Der. thriv-ing-ly; thrif-t, q. v.; thrif-ty, M. E. prifty, Chaucer, C. T. 12905; thrift-i-ly, thrift-i-ness; thrift-less-ly, -ness. Also thrave, q.v.

THROAT, the fore-part of the neck with the gullet and wind-pipe, the gullet. (E.) M. E. prote, Ancren Riwle, p. 216, 1. 4. - A. S. prote, throat, Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, c. xxii, § 3 (bk. iii. pr. 1); also protu, prota; 'Guttur, protu', Wright's Voc. i. 43, col. 2; 'Guttur, prota,' id. 70, last line. + O.H.G. drozza, M.H.G. drozze, the throat; whence G. drossel, throat, throttle.

B. Referred in Ettmiller to

whence G. drossel, throat, throttle. β. Referred in Ettmüller to A.S. prectan (pp. proten), to press; a verb treated of s. v. Threat. But it is more likely that an initial s has been lost, and that A. S. prote stands for strote. This s is preserved in Du. strot, the throat, O. Du. stroot, strot, 'the throat or the gullet,' Hexham, stroote, 'the wesen [weasand] or the wind-pipe, id. So also O. Fries. strotbolla = Wesen [wessent] of the wind-pipe, id. 30 inso O. Fries, strootal in A. S. protoolla, the gullet or windpipe; and cf. Ital. strooza, the gullet, a word of Teut. origin. We must therefore refer it to a base STRUT.

γ. Again, the Swed. strupe, Dan. strube, the throat, are clearly related; and are allied to Icel. strjúpi, the spurting or bleeding trunk, when the head is cut off, Norweg. strupe, the throat, a small opening, strope, strope, water flowing out of lumps of ice or snow. These lead us to a base STRUP.

8. We actually possess derivatives of both bases in the equivalent dimin. forms throttle and thropple (see Thropple); and it is easy to see that both sets of words are from the common base STRU, to flow, stream, whence E. Stream, q.v. - 4 SRU, to flow. The orig. sense was clearly that of 'pipe' or of an opening whence water flows; easily transferred to the sense of that whereinto things flow. Der. thrott-le, the wind-pipe, dimin. of throat; thrott-le, verb, to press on the windpipe, M. E. brotlen, Destruction of Troy, 12752. Also thropple, q, v.

THROB, to beat forcibly, as the heart. (E.) M. E. probben, rare.

With probbant herte' = with throbbing heart; P. Plowman, A. xii.

48. The word must be either E. or Scand., as it begins with p; but it appears neither in A.S. nor in the Scand. languages. We must call B. Allied to Russ. trepete, palpitation, throbbing, trembling, fear; trepetate, to throb, palpitate with joy; and prob. to trepate, to beat hemp, also to knock softly. Also to Lat. trepidus; see Trepi-Der. throb, sh., Spenser, Shep. Kal. May, 208.

THROE, pang, pain, agony. (E.) It might be spelt throw, but is probably spelt three to distinguish it from the verb to throw. M. E. prowe. Throwe, Erumpna; Prompt. Parv. And see prowes, pl., pangs, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, ii. 181, l. 2. — A. S. pred (short for predw), a rebuke, affliction, threat, evil, pain: 'polia's we nu pred on helle' – now we suffer a three in hell, Cædmon, ed. Grein, l. 389; see Grein, ii. 596. - A. S. preciw, pt. t. of strong verb preciwan (pp. prowen), to afflict severely; a verb of which the traces are slight. Lye has: brown, agonizare, Cot. 140, 194, but his reference is not clear; we also find the pp. d-prowen in an obscure passage; see Grein, i. 46. The clearest traces of prown are in the derivatives of the pp. prowen; these are numerous and common, such as prowere, a martyr, prowian, to suffer, esp. to suffer great pain, prowing, martyrdom, &c.; see Grein, ii. 601, 602. +Icel. prd, a throe, hard struggle; prd, to pant after; preyja, to endure. + O. H. G. thrawa, drowa, dróa, M. H. G. drowne, drowe, dró, a threat; whence G. drohen, to threaten. B. All from Teut. base THRU = Aryan TRU, to bore, hence, to vex; cf. Russ. trytite, to nip, pinch, gall. From
TAR, to bore; see Trite, and see Threat.

THRONE, a royal seat, chair of state. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) Now

y. We thus see that A. S. byrl = through-el; whence the verb was O. F. trone (13th cent.), spelt throne in Cot.; mod. F. trône. = Lat. formed. See Through.

The ultimate root is
TAR, to pierce; thronum, acc. of thronus, Matt. v. 34. = Gk. θρόνοs, a seat, chair; lit. a support. =
THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE ULTIMATE OF THE the earth.

THRONG, a great crowd of people. (E.) M. E. prong, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 135; prang, Pricke of Conscience, 4704.—A. S. ge-prang, a throng, Grein, i. 473; where the common prefix gemakes no difference.—A. S. prang, pt. t. of the strong vb. pringan, to crowd, to press (pp. prungen), Mark, v. 24. + Du. drang, a crowd; from dringen, to crowd. +Icel. prong, a throng.+G. drang, a throng; from drang, pt. t. of dringen (pp. drungen), to crowd, press. Cf. Dan. trang, Swed. trang, adj., pressed close, tight, prov. E. throng, adj., busy. (And cf. Goth. threihan (pp. thraihans), to throng, press round, from the

TARK.)

β. All from Teut. base THRANG (for THRANH); Fick, iii. 139. Allied to Lithuan. trenkti, to jolt, to push, tranksmas. a tumult. Thus the Aryan base is TRANK, nasalised form of TARK, to twist, press, squeeze; see Throw, and see Torture.

Der. throng, verb, M.E. prongen, Morte Arthure, ed.

Brock, 3755.

THROPPLE, THRAPPLE, the wind-pipe. (E.) Spelt thrapple by Johnson, who gives it as a Lowland Sc. word; better thropple, see Halliwell and Jamieson. Halliwell gives also thropple, to throttle; a derived sense. A dimin. form of throp*, a variant of strop*, the throat, as appearing in Norweg. and Swed strupe, Dan. strube, the throat. Thropple is, in fact, a mere variant of throttle. See further under Throat.

¶ This seems to me the simplest explanation; it is usually said to be a corruption of A. S. protbolla, the gullet, which requires very violent treatment to reduce it to the required form, besides having a different sense. The A. S. protbolla survived for a long time; Palsgrave gives: 'Throtegole or throtebole, neu de la gorge, gosier.' It means throat-bole rather than throat-ball, as Halliwell renders it; see Bole.

THROSTLE, the song-thrush. (E.) M.E. prostel, Chaucer, C.T. 13703. 'Mauis' is glossed by 'a throstel-kok' in Walter de Biblesworth; Wright's Voc. i. 164, l. 1. — A. S. prostle; 'Merula, prostle,' Wr. Voc. i. 62, col. 2; spelt prostle (by loss of t), id. i. 29, col. 2. + M. H. G. trostel; of which a varying form is troschel or droschel (G. drossel); the latter answers to O. H. G. throscela, dimin, of droscal (G. drossel); the latter answers to O. H. G. throscela, dimin, of droscal (G. drossel); the latter answers to O. H. G. throscela, dimin, of droscal (G. drossel); the latter answers to O. H. G. throscela, dimin, of droscal (G. drossel); the latter answers to O. H. G. throscela, dimin, of droscal (G. drossel); the latter answers to O. H. G. throscela, dimin, of droscal (G. drossel); the latter answers to O. H. G. throscela, dimin, of droscal (G. drossel); the latter answers to O. H. G. throscela, dimin, of droscal (G. drossel); the latter answers to O. H. G. throscela, dimin, of droscal (G. drossel); the latter answers to O. H. G. throscela, dimin, of droscal (G. drossel); the latter answers to O. H. G. throscela, dimin, of droscal (G. drossel); the latter answers to O. H. G. throscela, dimin, of droscal (G. drossel); the latter answers to O. H. G. throscela, dimin, of droscal (G. drossel); the latter answers to O. H. G. throscela, dimin, of droscal (G. drossel); the latter answers to O. H. G. throscela, dimin, of droscal (G. drossel); the latter answers to O. H. G. throscela, dimin, of droscal (G. drossel); the latter answers to O. H. G. throscela, dimin, of droscal (G. drossel); the latter answers to O. H. G. throscela, dimin, of droscal (G. drossel); the latter answers to O. H. G. throscela, dimin, of droscal (G. drossel); the latter answers to O. H. G. throscela, dimin, of droscal (G. drossel); the latter answers to O. H. G. throscela, dimin, of droscal (G. drossel); the latter answers to O. H. G. throscela, dimin, of the droscal (G. drossel); the latter answers to O. H. G. throscela, dimin, of the droscal (for throsca), a thrush. B. Throstle is a variant of throshel*, a dimin. of thrush; we actually find the form thrushill as well as thrustylle in

the Prompt Parv. See Thrush (1).
THROTTLE, the wind-pipe. (E.) See Throat.

THROUGH, from beginning to end, from one side to the other, from end to end. (E.) For the form thorough, see Thorough. M. E. purh, puruh, Ancren Riwle, p. 92, ll. 11, 17. Other forms are pur, puruh, puruh, purgh, poruh, poruh, poru, &c.; see Stratmann. Also pruh, Reliquiæ Antiquæ, i. 102, by metathesis of r; and hence mod. E. through. - A. S. purh, prep. and adv., through, Grein, ii. 607, 610; O. Northumb. perk, Matt. xxvii. 18 (Lindisfarne MS.) + Du. door. + G. durch, O. H. G. durch, duruh. + Goth. thairh, through. β. The Goth. thairko, a hole, is doubtless connected with thairh; and the A.S. byrel, a hole, is a derivative from burh, through; as shewn under Thrill. The fundamental notion is that of boring or piercing; and we may refer through to the \(\sqrt{TAR}, \) to bore. Y. This is made more probable by comparing through with Irish tar, beyond, over, through, tri, through, tair, beyond; Lat. tr-ans, across; Skt. trias, through, over, from tri, to pass over, a verb which is allied to Lat. terere; see Trite.

Der. through-ly, thoroughly (see Thorough); through-out, M. E. puruhut, Ancren Riwle, p. 212, l. 23, with which cf. G. durchaus, a similar compound, THROW, to cast, to hurl. (E.) One sense of the word was

to twist or wind silk or thread; hence throwster, a silk-winder; 'Throwstar, devideresse de soye;' Palsgrave. The orig sense was to turn, twist, whirl; hence a turner's lathe is still called a throw (Halliwell). M.E. prowen, pt. t. prew, P. Plowman, B. xx. 163; pp. prowen, Wyclif, Matt. xiv. 24 (earlier version), now contracted to thrown. - A. S. práwan, to twist, whirl, hurl; pt. t. preiw, pp. práwen; a verb which, strangely enough, is rare. 'Contorqueo, ic samod prawe, i. e. I twist together, occurs in Ælfric's Grammar, ed. Zupitza, p. 155, l. 16. The pt. t. preow = turned itself, occurs in Ælfric's Homilies, ii. 510, l. 8. Leo quotes, from various glossaries: 'ge-prawan, torquere: â-prawan, crispare; ed-prawan, to twist double; prawing-spinl, a throwing (or winding) spindle.' The orig. sense is still preserved in the derived word thread = that which is twisted.

B. It is difficult to make out the exact form of the base; perhaps we may take it to be THRIW, standing for THRIHW, from THARH, corresponding to Lat. torquere, to twist. At any rate, the Lat. torquere is certainly a cognate word, with precisely the same senses, viz. to twist, to wind, to whirl, conformed to the Gk. spelling. M. E. trone, Wyclif, Matt. v. 34. - to fling; see further under Torture. Y. Other allied words, from the same \checkmark TARK, to turn, twist violently (Fick, i. 597), are Goth. thumb of a glove. β . All from the Teut. type THU-MAN, a threihan, to throng round, press upon, G. drehen, O. H. G. drajan, to turn, whirl, Du. draaijen, to turn, twist, whirl; also Skt. tarhu, a \checkmark TU, to swell, grow large; see Turnid. Cf. Tuber. Der. spindle, tarkuta, spinning. The A.S. pringan, whence E. throng, is a nasalised form from the same root; see Throng. Der. throw, sb., throw-er; and see threa-d, throng.

THRUM (1), the tusted end of a weaver's thread; coarse yarn. (Scand.) See Thrum in Nares. In Shak. Mids. Nt. Dr. v. 201. M. E. prum. 'Thrumm, of a clothe, Filamen;' Prompt. Parv. 'Hoc licium, a throm;' Wright's Voc. i. 235. - Icel. promr (gen. pramar), the edge, verge, brim of a thing (hence the rough edge of a web); Norweg. tröm, tram, trumm, edge, brim (Aasen); Swed. dial. tromm, trumm, tröm, a stump, the end of a log (Rietz). + O. Du. drom, or drom-garen [thrum-yarn], 'thred on the shittle of a weaver;' Hexham. + G. trumm, end, thrum, stump of a tree.

3. All from Teut. ham. + G. trumm, end, thrum, stump of a tree. β. All from Teut. type THRAMA, an end, thrum; Fick, iii. 131. Here THRAMA = THAR-MA, the suffix -ma being substantival. Allied to Gk. τέρ-μα, end. Lat. ter-minus and limits. end, Lat. ter-minus, end, limit; see Torm. Der. thrumm-ed, Merry

THRUM (2), to strum, play noisy music. (Scand.) 'This single thrumming of a fiddle;' Beaum. and Fletcher, Woman's Prize, i. I (Jaques). — Icel. pruma, to rattle, to thunder; cf. prymr, an alarm, a noise; Dan. tromme, a drum; Swed. trumma, to beat, to drum. See

Trumpet and Drum.

THINDET and Drum.

THRUSH (1), a small singing-bird. (E.) M. E. prusch. 'Bope be prusche and be prusche'= both the thrush and throstle, Will. of Palerne, 820.—A.S. prysce, spelt pryssce in Wright's Voc. i. 63, l. 2; prisce, id. 281, l. 21. + O. H. G. drosca, a thrush; whence G. drossel. B. These answer to a Teut. type THRASKA, but the more usual type is THRASTA; Fick, iii. 140. The latter appears in Icel. pröstr (gen. prastar), a thrush: Norweg. trast, trost (Aasen); Swed. trast; and in the dimin. A. S. prost-le, M. H. G. trost-el, a throstle; cf. Russ. drozd', a thrush (perhaps a borrowed word). forms in the latter set correspond to Lat. turdus, turda, a thrush, Lithuan. strazdas, strazda, a thrush; and the last of these shews that an initial s has been lost. The orig. form appears to have been STAR-DA. Cf. Vedic tarda, a kind of bird (cited by Fick); perhaps Skt. társka, a kind of bird, may also be related. The orig, sense was prob. 'chirper' or 'twitterer;' cf. Gk. στρίζειν, τρίζειν, to twitter, Lat. strix, a screech-owl, stur-nus, a starling, and E. star-ling. Der. throst-le, q.v.

THRUSH(2), a disease marked by small ulcerations in the mouth. (Scand.) 'Thrush, a disease in the mouth, esp. of young children;' Phillips, ed. 1706. The form of the word shews that the word is English or Scandinavian; it appears to be the latter. It occurs again in the Dan. tröske, the thrush on the tongue, Swed. torsk, Swed. dial. trósk (Rietz). These words are clearly allied to Dan. tör, Swed. torr, dry, Icel. burr. dry, A. S. byrr, dry (a rare word), and to Dan. törke, Swed. törka, Icel. burka, drought; also to M. E. thrust, thirst. The Swed. torsk = torr-isk; similarly thrush (= thur-sh) is formed from Icel. purr, dry, by adding the E. suffix -sh = ish. See Thirst. **THRUST**, to push forcibly. (Scand.) M. E. prusten, but more

commonly pristen, as in Havelok, 2019, and sometimes presten, as in Chaucer, C. T. 2614 (or 2612). The form presten may have been due to A. S. prestan, to oppress, afflict, cf. gepræstan in Grein, i. 473; this is related to Thread and Throw, which see. But thrust is properly of Scand. origin.—Icel. prýsta, to thrust, compress, press, force, compel. . β. The base THRUST is doubtless from an earlier form THRUT, answering to Aryan TRUD, as seen in Lat. truders, to thrust, push, which has precisely the same sense. The base THRUT is treated of under Threaten, q.v. Perhaps we may refer hither Swed. trut, the snout of an animal, as being that which is thrust into the ground. Y. TRUD is an extension from TRU, to vex; from Aryan A TAR, to rub, bore; see Threaten and Trite. Der. thrust, sb., Oth. v. 1. 24.

THUD, a dull sound resulting from a blow. (E.) In Burns, Battle of Sheriffmuir, l. 8. Also used by G. Douglas and others (Jamieson); and see Notes and Queries, 4S. i. 34, 115, 163, 231, 275. It seems to be connected with A. S. bóden, a whirlwind, violent wind, in Ælfred, tr. of Gregory's Past. Care, c. xviii.; ed. Sweet, p. 128, l. 17. 'Turbo, bóden;' Ælfric's Grammar, ed. Zupitza, p. 37, l. 10. It belongs to the same family as Thump, q.v.; and see Type.

THUG, an assassin. (Hindustani.) Modern.—Hind. thag, thug with cerebral (b), a cheat knave impostors a robber who strangler.

(with cerebral th), a cheat, knave, impostor, a robber who strangles travellers; Maráthi thak, thag, the same; H. H. Wilson, Gloss. of

Indian Terms; p. 517.

THUMB, the short, thick finger of the hand. (E.) M. E. bombe, Chaucer, C. T. 565 (or 563); formed with excrescent b (after m) from the earlier pume, Ancren Riwle, p. 18, l. 14.—A.S. pume or puma, the thumb; 'Pollex, puma,' Wright's Voc. i. 283, col. 1. + Du. duim. + Swed. tumme. + O. H. G. dumo, G. daumen. Cf. Icel. pumal, the process. That. + O. Fries. and O. Sax. thus, thus. + Du. dus. THWACK, WHACK, to beat severely. (E.) In Levins, and in Shak. Cor. iv. 5, 189. 'If it be a thwack' [blow]; Beaum. and thumber the severely. The second severely. The second severely. The second secon

thumb-kin, a dimin. of thumb, but used as equivalent to thumb-screw,

an instrument of torture for compressing the thumb (Webster); thumb-ring, I Hen. IV, ii. 4, 365; also thimb-le, q.v.

THUMMIM, perfection. (Heb.) We have urim and thummim, Exod. xxviii. 30, Ezra, ii. 63, &c. The literal sense of these difficult words is, probably, 'fires (or lights) and perfections,' but the Heb. pl. need not be exactly kept to in English; 'light and perfection' would probably be the best E. equivalent; Smith, Dict. of the Bible.

Heb tummim pl. of time perfection truth. Heb poot timem to

would probably be the perfection, truth.—Heb. root tamam, to be perfect. See Urim.

THUMP, to beat heavily. (E.) In Rich. III, v. 3. 334; and in Spenser, F.Q. vi. 2. 10. I know of no earlier example. By the confusion between th and d sometimes seen in Low G. languages (cf. E. father with A. S. fader), we meet with the word also in the form dump; as in Icel. dumpa, to thump, Swed. dial. dompa, to thump, dumpa, to make a noise. β . As E. th = Gk. τ (initially) and a final p is not unfrequently unchanged in comparing Gk. with E., I see no reason why we may not connect E. thump with Gk. τύμπανον, a drum, and rumreer, to strike. See Tympanum and Type; and see

Dump. Der. thump, sb., thump-er.

THUNDER, the loud noise accompanying lightning. (E.) For thuner; the d after n is excrescent. M. E. poner, Iwain and Gawain, 1. 370, in Ritson, Met. Romances, i. 16; more commonly ponder or punder, Chaucer, C. T. 494, 6314. — A. S. punor, thunder, Grein, ii. 606. Allied to A. S. punian, (1) to become thin, be stretched out, (2) to rattle, thunder; Grein, ii. 606. Cf. A.S. ge pun, a loud noise, in a gloss (Bosworth). + Du. donder. + Icel. porr (for ponr), Thor, the god of thunder; with which cf. Dan. torden, Swed. tordon, thunder. + G. donner, O. H. G. thonar, thunder.

\$\beta\$. All from Teut. base THAN, to thunder (Fick, iii. 130) = Aryan TAN. Consequently, we have further allied words in Lat. tonare, to thunder, tonitru, thunder, Skt. tan, to sound. y. Instead of indentifying this base TAN, to sound, with the common & TAN, to stretch (see Max Müller, Lectures, 8th ed. ii. 101), it seems better to separate them; esp. as we may consider TAN as a by-form of
STAN, to thunder, make a noise, appearing in Skt. stan, to sound, sigh, thunder, stanita, thunder, stanana, sound, groaning, Gk. στέν-ειν, to groan, Lithuan. stenëti, to groan, Russ. stenate, stonate, to groan, moan; Fick, i. 249; see Stun. This accounts for the fact that we actually also find A.S. tonian, to thunder. 'Tono, ie tonige;' Ælfric's Grammar, ed. Zupitza, p. 138, l. 3. Der. thunder, verb, A.S. punrian, Grein; thunder-bolt, Temp. ii. 2. 38 (see Bolt); thunder-stone, J. Cæs. i. 3. 49; thunder-stroke, Temp. ii. 1. 204; thunder-struck, Milton, P. L. vi. 858; thunder-ous, id. P. L. x. 702; thunder-er, id. P. L. vi. 491.

Also Thurs-day, q.v..
THURIBLE, a censer for burning frankincense. (L., = Gk.) 'A pot of manna, or thurible; Bp. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, b. ii. c. 2 (R.) Phillips, ed. 1706, has only the Lat. form thuribulum. Englished from Lat. thuribulum, also spelt turibulum, a vessel for holding frankincense. - Lat. thuri-, turi-, crude form of thus or tus, frankincense; with suffix -bulum, as in fundi-bulum (from fundere). This Lat. sb. is not a true Lat. word, but borrowed from Gk. θυ-ός, incense. = Gk. θύ-ειν, to offer part of a meal to the gods, by burning it, to sacrifice. Cf. Skt. dhúma, smoke; Lat. fumus, smoke, which is the native Lat. word from the same root as Gk. 8ws. = \(\psi \) DHU, to shake, blow, fan a flame. See Fume. Der. (from Lat. thuri-), thuri-fer, one who carries incense; where the suffix \(\frac{fer}{e} = \text{bearing}, \) from ferre, to bear. From the same root are thyme and fume.

THURSDAY, the fifth day of the week. (E.; confused with Scand.) The day of the god of thunder, the Scand. Thor. Thur is a corruption of thuner (=thunder), due to confusion with Thor, which had the same sense. M. E. purs-dei, Ancren Riwle, p. 40, l. 7; porsday, poresday, pursday, P. Plowman, B. xvi. 140, and footnotes; spelt punres-dai, Layamon, 13929.—A. S. punres dag, rubric to Matt. xv. 21; where punres is the gen. of punor, thunder, and dag = day; see Thunder and Day. + Icel. pors-dagr, Thursday; from pors, gen. case of porr, Thor, thunder; dagr, a day. So also are compounded Du. Donderdag, Swed. and Dan. Torsdag, G. Donnerstag.

THUS, in this manner. (E.) M. E. thus, Chaucer, C. T. 1880.—A. S. Sus, thus, so, Grein, ii. 611. Certainly allied to the word this, but it is hardly receible to determine what case and gender it represents

but it is hardly possible to determine what case and gender it represents. It most resembles A.S. bys, instrumental case (masc. and neut.) of des; so also the O. Sax. thus, thus, may be compared with O. Sax. thius, neut. of instrumental case of thesa, this, See This,

THWART, transversely, transverse. (Scand.) Properly an adv., as used by Spenser: 'Yet whether thwart or flatly it did lyte' [light, alight]; F. Q. vi. 6. 30. He also has it as a prep.: 'thwart her horse' = across her horse, F. Q. iii. 7. 43. The M. E. use shews clearly that the word was used adverbially, esp. in certain phrases, and then as an adj.; the verbal use was the latest of all. M. E. hwert, hwart. 'Andelong, nouth ouer-hwert' = endlong, not across; Havelok, 2822. 'Ouerthwart and endelong' = across and endlong, Chaucer, C. T. 1993; pwertouer, Ancren Riwle, p. 82, l. 12; pwert ouer pe ilond, Trevisa, v. 225; 'His herte on wurd owert' = his heart then became perverse, Genesis and Exodus, 3099. The word is of Scand. origin, as it is only thus that the final -t can be explained. The A.S. for 'perverse' is bweerh, Grein, ii. 612, cognate with which is Icel. pverr, masc., the neut. being pvert. The sense of pverr is across, transverse, whence um | wert = across, athwart; taka | wert, to take athwart, to deny flatly; storm mikinn ok veor pvert = a great storm and adverse winds. + Dan. tvar, adj., transverse; tvart, adv., across; Swed. tvar, adj., cross, unfriendly, tvart, adv., rudely. + Du. dwars, adj. and adv., cross, crossly. + A. S. bweork, perverse, transverse, as above. + M. H. G. dwerch, twerch, G. zwerch, adv., across, awry, askance, obliquely. + Goth. thwairhs, cross, angry.

B. All from Teut. type THWERHA, transverse, also cross, angry, Fick, iii. 142. β. All from The base THWARH sufficiently resembles that of Lat. torquere, to twist; and this relationship is well established by the occurrence of M. H. G. dwer(e)n, O. H. G. tweran, to twist, turn round, twirl, allied to Gk. τρύ-μη, a hole, and Lat. terere, to bore. The ultimate root is \(\square\) TAR, to bore, rub; see Torture and Trite. sense of perverse, cross, or angry is easily deducible from that of transverse, which again is from that of twisting; from the entangled and irritating condition of threads twisted into confusion; all from the notion of twirling or turning round and round. Der. thwart,

verb, M. E. buerten, Genesis and Exodus, 1324; also a-thwart, q. v. THWITE, to cut. (E.) See Whittle.

THY, shorter form of Thine, q. v. (E.) Der. thy-self, A. S. pin self, where both pin and self are declined, the gen. being pines selfes;

see Grein, ii. 427, s. v. self.

THYME, a fragrant plant. (F., -L., -Gk.) The th is pronounced as t, because the word was borrowed from F. at an early period. M. E. tyme, Prompt. Parv., p. 494. - F. thym, 'the herb time;' Cot. -Lat. thymum, acc. of thymus, thyme. - Gk. θύμος, θύμον, thyme; from its sweet smell; cf. Gk. 600s, incense, and Lat. fumus, smoke. Sce Thurible. Der. thym-y, Gay, Fable 22, l. 11.

TI-TY.

TIARA, a round wreathed ornament for the head. (L., -Gk., -Pers.?) In Dryden, tr. of Virgil, vii. 337; and see Index to Parker Soc. publications. [The form tiar in Milton, P. L. iii. 625, is from F. tiare, given in Cotgrave.]—Lat. tiara, Virg. Æn. vii. 247.—Gk. τιάρα, τιάρας, the Persian head-dress, esp. on great occasions; see Herodotus, i. 132, vii. 61, viii. 120; Xenophon, Anab. ii. 5. 23. And see Smith's Dict. of Antiquities. β. Clearly not a Gk. word, and β. Clearly not a Gk. word, and presumably of Persian origin. I suggest a possible connection with Pers. tajwar, wearing a crown, crowned. The proper word is simply Pers. taj, 'a crown, a diadem, a crest;' see Rich. Pers. Dict. p. 351,

where the tiara is described; and see p. 352.

TIBIA, the large bone of the leg. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. A medical term.—Lat. tibia, the shin-bone. Der. tibi-al.

TIC, a convulsive motion of certain muscles, esp. of the face, a twitching. (F., Teut.) Borrowed from F. iie, a twitching; and chiefly used of the tic doloureum, painful twitching, the name of a nervous disease; where doloureum = Lat. dolorosus, painful, from dolor, pain. The F. lie was formerly esp, ased with respect to a twitching of the muscles of horses (see Littré), and is the same word as F. lieg, or tiquet, 'a disease which, on a sudden stopping a horses breath, makes him to stop and stand still;' Cot. Cf. prés du tiquet de la mort, 'near his last gasp;' id. The F. tie also means a vicious habit; cf. Ital. ticchio, a ridiculous habit, whim, caprice. β. Of Teutonic origin; guided by the etymology of caprice, Diez suggests a prob. origin from O. H. G. ziki, a kid, dimin. of O. H. G. zigá, G. ziege, a goat, cognate with A.S. ticeen, a goat, Gen. xxxviii. 19. \(\gamma\). Scheler arrival of vessels with the tide, to secure paymethinks the word may be allied to G. zucken, to twitch, shrug; with way; tid-al, adj., tide-less; and see tid-ings, tidy.

the F. tique being merely borrowed. + O. Du. teke, 'a tike, or a doggs-lowse;' Hexham; Low G. teke, täke. + G. zäcke, zecke, a tick doggs-lowse; 'Hexham; Low G. teke, take. + G. zuche, zeche, g. (whence Ital. zecca). β. From the Teut. base TAK, to seize, touch, appearing in Icel. taka, to seize, Goth. tekan, to touch; this base, as has been explained (s. v. Take), has lost initial s, and stands for STAK, to stick, pierce; from \$\sqrt{STAG}\$, to seize. The meaning of the word is either 'seizer,' i. e. biter, or 'piercer,' with the same sense; and it is closely allied to Tickle, q. v.

TICK (2), the cover into which feathers are put, to serve for a bed. (L., -Gk.) Quilts, ticks, and mattrasses; Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xix. c. 1. § 2. 'And of fetherbeddes rypped the tekys & helde theym in the wynde, that the fethers myght be blowyn away; Fabyan's Chron., an. 1305-6, fol. lxxx; ed. Ellis, p. 414. Spelt ticke in Palsgrave. The spelling teke used by Fabyan is Englished from Lat. theca, a case, which became Low Lat. techa, a linen case, a tick (Ducange); also teca, as in Prompt. Parv., s. v. teye; 'The teke of a bed, Teca culcitaria,' Levins; the Lat. th being sounded as t. From the same Lat. theca was derived the F. taie, spelt taye in Cotgrave, and explained as 'any filme or thin skin,' whence une taye d'oreiller, 'a pillowbeer,' i.e. a pillow-case. - Gk. θήκη, a case to put anything into; derived from the base $\theta\eta$ - as seen in $\tau i \cdot \theta \eta - \mu$, I place, put. - DHA, to put; see Thome. \P The Du. tijk, a tick, is likewise from Lat. theca. Der. tick-ing.

TICK (3), to make a slight recurring noise, to beat as a watch. (E.) Todd cites from Ray, Remains, p. 324, 'the leisurely and constant tick of the death-watch.' The word is prob. imitative, to express the clicking sound, cf. click; yet it may have been suggested

by Tick (4), q.v. Cf. G. ticktak, pit-a-pat.

TICK (4), to touch lightly. (E.) There is a game called tig, in which children endeavour to touch each other; see Halliwell. was formerly called tick. 'At hood-wink, barley-break, at tick, or prison-base;' Drayton, Polyolbion, song 30. M.E. tek, a light touch. 'Tek, or lytylle towche, Tactulus;' Prompt. Parv. Not found earlier, except in the frequentative form tikelen; see Tickle. + Du. tik, a touch, pat, tick; tikken, to pat, to tick. + Low G. tikk, a light touch with the tip of the finger; metaphorically, a moment of time. 'Ik quam up den Tikk daar, I came there just in the nick of time;' Bremen Wörterbuch.

\$\begin{align*} \beta \text{ weakened form of the Teut. base TAK, to touch,} \end{align*} just as tip (in tip and run) is a weakened form of tap, made by the substitution of a lighter vowel. See Take. Der. tick-le, q.v.

TICK (5), credit; see Ticket.
TICKET, a bill stuck up, a marked card, a token. (F., -G.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627, and in Cotgrave. - O. F. etiquet, 'a little note, breviate, bill or ticket; especially such a one as is stuck up on the gate of a court, &c., signifying the seisure, &c. of an inheritance by order of justice; Cot. This is the masc. form of étiquette (formerly estiquete, Littré), a ticket.—G. sticken, to stick, put, set. fix; cognate with E. Stick, q.v. And see Etiquette. Der. tick-et, vb. Also tick, credit, by contraction for ticket; 'taking things to be put into a bill, was taking them on ticket, since corrupted into tick,' Nares; he gives examples, shewing that tick occurs as early as 1668, and that

the phrases upon ticket and on ticket were in use.

TICK LE, to touch slightly so as to cause to laugh. (E.) M. E. tikelen, tiklen, Chaucer, C. T. 6053. Not found earlier, but the frequentative from the base tik., to touch lightly, weakened from the Teut. base TAK, to touch; see Tick (4), and Take, Tangent. We also find M. E. tikel, adj., unstable, ticklish, easily moved by a touch, Chaucer, C. T. 3428; from the same source. Der. tickl-er; tickl-isk, Troil. iv. 5.61, formed by adding -isk to M. E. tikel above; tickl-isk-ly, -ness.

TIDE, season, time, hour; flux or reflux of the sea. (E.) M. E. tikel Chaucer, C. T. 4030; the usual sense is 'season,' or hour; hence tide, Chaucer, C.T. 4930; the usual sense is 'season' or hour; hence the time between flux and reflux of the sea, and, finally, the flux or reflux itself. = A. S. tid, time, hour, Mark, xiii. 33. + Du. tijd. + Icel. tib. + Dan. and Swed. tid. + G. zeit; O. H. G. zti.

B. All from Teut. type TI-DI, time, division of time, portion of time; from DA. I, as appearing in Skt. day, to allot, Gk. δαί-νομι, I allot, assign. — Δ DA, to divide, distribute; as in Skt. da, to cut, pp. dita, cut off, Gk. δαί-σασθαι, to divide. From the same root is E. Time, Der. tide, vb., to happen, Mids. Nt. Dr. v. 205, M. E. tiden, Chaucer, C.T. 4757, A.S. ge-tidan, to happen, John, v. 14; hence be-tide, q.v. Also morning-tide, morrow-tide, even-tide, harvest-tide, &c.; tide-mill, tide-table; tide-waiter, an officer who waits for the arrival of vessels with the tide, to secure payment of duties; tide-

TIDINGS, things that happen; usually, information respecting Φp. 473. Allied to Skt. tigma, sharp, tigmaga, flying swiftly, from tij, things that happen. (Scand.) Not an E. word, but adapted from Norse. M. E. tidinde, Layamon, 2052, altered in the later text to idinge; spelt tipennde (for tipende), Ormulum, dedication, 1. 158. — Stigma and Stick (1). Der. tigr-ess, tiger-ish. things that happen. (Scand.) Not an E. word, but adapted from Norse. M. E. tidinde, Layamon, 2052, altered in the later text to tidinge; spelt tipennde (for tipende), Ormulum, dedication, l. 158. -Icel. tidindi, neut. pl., tidings, news; also spelt tidenda. The word must have originated from a pres. part. tidandi * of a verb tida*, to happen, with the same sense as A.S. tidan; and this verb is from Icel. tid, sb., tide, time, cognate with A.S. tid; see Tide. The final s is an E. addition, to shew that the word is a pl. form; the M. E. tiding

is an E. addition, to shew that the word is a pl. form; the M. E. stiding or stitking (without s) is not uncommon; see Chaucer, C. T. 5140, 5147. Cf. Dan. stidende, tidings, news; Du. tijding; G. zeitung.

TIDY, seasonable, hence, appropriate, neat. (E.) M. E. tidy.

'Tidy men;' P. Plowman, B. ix. 104; 'pe tidy child;' Will. of Palerne, 160. Formed with suffix -y (= A. S. -ig) from M. E. tid (A. S. tid), time; see Tide. + Du. tijdig, timely; from tijd. + Dan. and Swed. tidig, timely; from tid. + G. zeitig. Der. tidi-ness.

TIE, a fastening, band; to fasten, bind. (E.) 1. M. E. tizen, verb, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, A. 464; tyen, P. Plowman, B. 1. 96; teizen, teyen, id. A. 94. The M. E. forms tizen, tyen answer to A. S. tizgan, to tie, fasten, spelt tigan, Matt. xxi. 2. The forms teizen, teyen answer to a form tégan* or tégian*, not found. 2. The verb is an unoriginal form, due to the sb. teze. 'And teien heom to-gadere mid guldene tezen' = and tie them together with golden ties; Layamon, guldene tesen' = and tie them together with golden ties; Layamon, 20997, 20998. The corresponding A. S. word is teag, a rope (Grein, ii. 526), or rather teak (stem teag-); we find: 'Sceda, teah,' in Wright's Voc. i. 289, col. 1, where seeda means 'a scroll;' but it is prob. the same word, from the sense of enclosing or containing; cf. Laws of Cnut, § 77, in Thorpe, Ancient Laws, i. 419, where the dat. read: habbao langue tige to geleasan trimminge' = they have a long-lasting tie for the establishment of the saith; Ælsric, Of the New Test., ed. De L'Isle, p. 27, last line; here tige=tige=tige. Cf. Icel. taug, a tie, string; tygill, a string.

B. The common base of the stable string is the saith; Ælsric, or the saith; All string is the saith; All string is the saith saith. teak and tyge is tug-, as seen in tugon, pt. pl. of techan, to tow, pull, draw, drag; so that a tie means that which tugs or draws things tightly together. For the strong verb techan or tech (pt. t. teah, pl. tugon, pp. togen), see Grein, ii. 527. It exactly corresponds to Goth tiuhan (pt. t. tauh, pp. tauhaus), to tow, tug, pull, and to G. ziehen. See further under **Tow** (1). \(\gamma\). Thus tie, vb., is from tie, sb.; and the latter is from Teut. base TUH = Aryan DUK, as in Lat. ducere, ¶ No connection with Gk. δίδημι, I bind; for which see to draw. Diadem.

TIER, a rank, row. (F., - Teut.) The spelling tier is not a good one; it should rather be tire. 'Tire (or teer of ordnance, as the seamen pronounce it), a set of great guns on both sides of a ship, lying in a rank, &c.; Phillips, ed. 1706. Spelt tire, with the same sense of 'row of guns,' in Milton, P. L. vi. 605. Also 'tyre of ordinance,' Florio, s. v. tiro. — F. tire, 'a draught, pull, . . stretch, retch [reach]; also, a tire; a stroke, hit, . . a reach, gate, course, or length and continuance of course; Cot. [Cf. Port. and Span. tira, a long strip of cloth; Span. de una tirada, in one stretch; tiro, a set of mules; Ital. tiro, 'a shoot, . . a shot, a tire, a reach, a distance... a shoote out of a bow or of a caliuer, a stones caste, a caste at dice, a tyre of ordinance' [ordnance]; Florio.] - F. tirer, 'to draw, drag, ... stretch, retch, dart, wrest, yerk, winse, fling;' Cot. The orig. sense seems to have been to tear away, snatch violently. Of Teut. origin; from the verb appearing as Goth. tairan, A. S. teran, to tear; see Tear (1). See Diez. ¶ The spelling tier seems to have been a mere adaptation to preserve the sound of F. i, and to prevent confusion with the tire of a wheel. I cannot see that we have clear evidence for connecting it with O. F. tiere, a row, rank, notwithstanding the similarity of sense; see Tire (2). Still less is there evidence to connect it with the alleged A.S. tier, a very doubtful word, occurring but once (Grein, ii. 535). Todd gives a quotation for 'a tier of ordnance.' Der. tir-ade, re-tire. Doublet, tire (5).

TIERCE, TERCE, one of the canonical hours, a cask holding

a third of a pipe; a sequence of three cards of a colour; a thrust in

TIGHT, close, compact, not leaky. (Scand.) It should rather be thight; the change from the to t is common in Scandinavian, since ranger; the change from the total secondarian in Scandinavian, since neither Danish nor Swedish admits of initial th, which is only preserved in Icelandic. The th still exists in prov. E. thite, 'tight, close, compact, East;' Halliwell. M. E. tist; whence tistli, closely, Will. of Palerne, 66; also pist, spelt think in the Prompt. Parv., which has: 'Thinking or make their Integro consolide.' Hence prov. E. that. 'Thyhtyn, or make thyht, Integro, consolido.' Hence prov. E. theat, firm, close, staunch, spoken of barrels when they do not run (Halliwell). So also: 'as some tight vessel that holds against wind and water;' Bp. Hall, Contemplations, Ruth; bk. xi. cont. 3. § 11. It is spelt tith four times in Beaum. and Fletcher; see Nares. [The nautical word taut is the same word, borrowed by sailors from the Dan. tat.] - Icel. hettr, tight, esp. not leaking, water-tight, whence bétta, to make tight; Swed. tät, close, tight, solid, thick, hard, compact, whence tata, to make tight, tatna, to become tight (E. tighten used intransitively); Dan. tat, tight, close, dense, compact, taut, water-tight, used as a naut. term in tat til Vinden, close to the wind; tatte, to tighten.

B. The substitution of M.E. is for Icel. é is curious; the E. has preserved the old guttural, which in the Icelandic is no longer apparent. Fick, iii. 128, well compares bettr with the cognate G. dicht, tight, compact, Du. digt, tight, compact (where the guttural is also preserved), and infers the Teut. type THEH-TA, i. e. thatched, hence rain-proof, water-tight, exactly answering to Lat. tectus, covered, and to Gk. στέκτος as seen in d-στέκτος, without a roof, houseless, also not taut, used metaphorically of a loquacious person. - Teut. base THAK (Aryan \sqrt{STAG}), to thatch; see Thatch. ¶ Thus tight is, practically, merely a variant of Der. tight-ly, tight-ness; also tight-en, properly intransithatched. tive like Swed. tätna, but used, by analogy, in the sense 'to make tight. Doublet, taut.
TIKE, a dog; contemptuously, a low fellow. (Scand.) M.E.

tike, tyke; P. Plowman, B. xix. 37; Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 3642. - Icel. tik, Swed. tik, a bitch.

TILE, a piece of baked clay for covering roofs, &c. (L.) M. E. tile, Chaucer, C. T. 7687. A contracted form of tigel, the long i being due to loss of g. Spelt tigel, Genesis and Exodus, 2552; tezele, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 167, l. 13. - A. S. tigele; pl. tygelan, Gen. xi. 3; hence tigel-wyrhta, a tile-wright, a potter, Matt. xxvii. 7.

- Lat. tegula, a tile, lit. 'that which covers;' formed with suffix -la (Aryan -ra), from tegere, to cover. - 4/STAG, to cover; see Togument.

Der. tile, verb, til-er, til-ing; also til-er-y, imitated from

The titlerie, which is from F. tuile, Lat. tegula, a tile.

TILL (1), to cultivate. (E.) M. E. tillen, Rob. of Glouc. p. 21, l. 9. — A. S. tillan, teolian, to labour, endeavour, strive after, to till land, Grein, ii. 533. The orig. sense is to strive after or aim at excellence. — A. S. till, good, excellent, profitable, Grein, ii. 532; cf. til, sb., goodness. Closely allied to till, preposition; see Till (2). Du. telen, to breed, raise, till, cultivate. + G. zielen, to aim at; from ziel, O. H. G. zil, an aim, mark. Der. till-er, till-age; also til-th, Temp. ii. 1. 152, from A. S. til-ö, cultivation, crop, A. S. Chron. an. Also teal, q. v.

TILL (2), to the time of, to the time when. (Scand.) A Norse word; orig. used as a preposition, then as a conjunction. M. E. til, prep., to, occurring (rarely) even in Chaucer, where it seems to be put for to because it is accented and comes before a vowel. 'Hoom til Athénes whan the play is doon;' C. T. 2964 (or 2966). As a rule, it is a distinguishing mark of works in the Northumbrian dialect, such as Barbour's Bruce, where til occurs for to throughout. Somner cites 'cweð til him hælend' = the Saviour said to them, without a reference; but he really found 'cue'd til him de hælend,' Matt. xxvi. 31, in the O. Northumb. (not the A.S.) version. - Icel. til, till, to, a third of a pipe; a sequence of three cards of a colour; a thrust in fencing. (F., - L.) In all its senses, it meant orig. 'third;' as the third hour, third of a pipe, third card, third sort of thrust. M.E. tieres; 'At howre of tyerse,' Myrour of Our Lady, ed. Blunt, p. 13. 12; spelt tierce, Wyclif's Works, ed. Matthew, p. 41. - F. tiers, masc., tierce, fem., 'third;' tiers, m., 'a tierce, third, third part;' cot. - Lat. tertius, masc., tertia, fem., third; the ordinal corresponding to tres, three, which is cognate with E. Three, q. v.

TIGER, a fierce animal. (F., - L., - Gk., - Pers.) M.E. tigre, Chaucer, C. T. 1657. - F. tigre, 'a tiger;' Cot. - Lat. tigrem, acc. of tigris. - Gk. τίγριs.

β. Said to be of Pers. origin; according to Littré, named from its 'swiftness,' the tiger being compared to an arrow. - Zend. (O. Pers.) tighri, an arrow; from tighra, sharp, pointed; words cited by Fick, i. 333. Hence mod. Pers. tir, 'an arrow, also the river Tigris, so named from its rapidity;' Rich. Dict. prep. governing the genitive; Dan. til; Swed. till; in very common use; it even answers to E. too in phrases such as til ungr, too young;

where till-er is just parallel to drawer. Cotgrave explains F. layette by 'a till or drawer;' also, 'a box with tills or drawers.' Palsgrave has: 'Tyll of an almery, Lyette' [sic]; an almery being a kind of cupboard or cabinet. Thus the word is by no means modern; and, just as drawer is from the verb to draw, so till is from M. E. tillen, to draw, pull, allure, now obsolete, but once not uncommon. 'To the scole him for to tille' = to draw (or allure) him to school, Cursor Mundi, 12175. 'The world . . . tyl him drawes And tilles' = the world draws and allures to itself, Pricke of Conscience, 1183; and see Seven Sages, ed. Wright, 1763, and esp. Rob. of Glouc. p. 115, last line, where it occurs in a literal, not a metaphorical sense. Spelt also tullen; the pt. t. tulde = drew, is in Ancren Riwle, p. 320, l. 13. Origin obscure; perhaps the same as A.S. tyllan, appearing only once in the comp. for-tyllan, with the apparent sense of draw aside, lead astray, Grein, i. 332. +Du. tillen, 'to heave or lift up;' Hexham. +Low G. tillen, to lift, move from its place; whence tillbare Göder, moveable goods. + Swed. dial. tille; whence tille på sig. to take upon oneself, lay hold of (Rietz). Root uncertain. See Tiller. TILLER, the handle or lever for turning a rudder. (E.) Cf. prov. E. tiller, the stalk of a cross-bow, the handle of any implement (Helliugh). Phillips has it in the upon learner.

(Halliwell). Phillips has it in the usual sense. 'Tiller, in a boat, is the same as helme in a ship;' Coles, ed. 1684. The word means 'pull-er' or handle; from M. E. tillen, to pull, draw; see further under Till (3). Cf. Low G. tillbaar, moveable.

TILT (1), the canvas covering of a cart or waggon. (E.) M. E. teld, a covering, tent, Layamon, 31384; a later form was telt. *Telte or tente; Prompt. Parv.; hence our tilt. -A. S. teld; whence geteld, a tent, Gen. xviii. 1; the prefix ge-making no difference. + O. Du. telde, a tent; Hexham. + Icel. tjald. + Dan. telt; Swed. tält. +G. zelt. β. It thus appears that the form till (with final t for d) may have been due to Danish influence. The Teut. type is TEL-DA, Fick, iii. 120. Perhaps the orig. sense was 'hide' of an animal, from Teut. TAL = Aryan DAL, to tear, strip = \(\sqrt{DAR}, \) to tear. Cf. Gk. \(\textit{b\'e}\) pos, a skin, Skt. \(\textit{dara}, \) a cave, a shell. See Tear (1). \(\textit{TILT}(2), \) to ride in a tourney, thrust with a lance; to cause to heel

over. (E.) In 1 Hen. IV, ii. 3. 95. But the verb was orig. intransitive, meaning 'to totter, toss about unsteadily;' whence the active use of 'cause to totter, upset,' was evolved. The intrans. sense occurs at least as late as Milton, and is still in use when we say 'that table will tilt over.' 'The floating vessel .. Rode tilting o'er the waves;' Milton, P. L. xi. 747. M. E. tilten, to totter, fall; 'pis ilk toun schal tylte to grounde,' Allit. Poems, C. 361.

B. The lit. sense is 'to be unsteady, formed from A.S. tealt, adj., unsteady, tottering, unstable: see Sweet's A.S. Reader, § xv. 74. Hence the verb tyltan*, stable; see Sweet's A. S. Reader, § xv. 74. Hence the verb *tyltan**, to totter, would be regularly formed, with the usual vowel-change from ea to y. + Icel. tolta, to amble as a horse; cf. Milton's use of tilting above. + Swed. tulta, to waddle. + G. zelt, an ambling pace;

tilling above. + Swed. tuita, to waddle. + G. zeit, an ambling pace; zeiter, a palfrey.

7. All from Teut. base TALT, to totter; root unknown.

Der. tilt, sb., tilt-ing; tilt-hammer, a hammer which, being tilted up, falls by its own weight. Also tott-er, q. v.

TILTH, sb. (E.) See Till (1).

TIMBER, wood for building. (E.) The b is excrescent, as usual after m, but occurs very early. M. E. timber, Chaucer, C. T. 3666. — A. S. timber, stuff or material to build with; Grein, ii. 534. + Du. timmer, 'timber or structure;' Hexham. + Icel. timbr. + Dan. tömmer.

L. Swed timmer + G. zimmer, a room: also timber. Cf. also Goth. + Swed. timmer. +G. zimmer, a room; also timber. Cf. also Goth. timerjan, to build, timerja, a builder. β . All from Teut type TEMRA (i.e. TAM-IRA), timber, Fick, iii. 117; formed with agential suffix -ra from Teut. base TAM = \sqrt{DAM} , to build, as seen in Gk. $\delta \ell \mu - \epsilon \nu \nu$, to build; see Dome. Der. (from same root) dome,

dom-icile, dom-estic, major-domo.

TIMBREL, a kind of tambourine. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Spenser, F. Q. i. 12.7. Dimin., with suffix -l (= -el), from M. E. timbre, used in the same sense as in Gower, C.A. iii. 63, l. 14. - F. timbre, 'the bell of a little clock; 'Cot.; O. F. tymbre, a timbrel, as shewn by a quotation in Diez. - Lat. tympanum, a drum. - Gk. τύμπανον, a kettle-drum; see Tympanum. Cf. 'Hoc timpanum, a tymbyre;' Cf. 'Hoc timpanum, a tymbyre; Wright's Voc. i. 240.

TIME, season, period, duration of life, &c. (E.) M.E. time, Chaucer, C. T. 35. 44. — A. S. tima, time, Grein, ii. 534. + Icel. timi. + Dan. time. + Swed. timme, an hour.

β. The Teut. type is T1-MA, Fick, iii. 114, closely allied to T1-DI, tide, time, from which it only differs in the suffix. See Tide.

Der. time, verb, cf. M. E. timen, to happen, A. S. getimian; time-ly, adj., Mach. iii. 3. 7; time-ly, adv., Mach. ii. 3. 51; time-li-ness; time-honoured, -keeper, -piece, -server, -table, -worn.

TIMID, afraid, fearful. (F., - L.) 'The timid friend;' Pope, Prol. to Satires, 343. [The sb. timidity is earlier, occurring in Cotgrave.] - F. timide, 'timorous;' Cot. - Lat. timidus, full of fear. -Lat. timor, fear; timere, to fear; see Timorous.

out. Dryden uses tiller in this sense, tr. of Juvenal, Sat. vi. 384, &-ness; timid-i-ty, from F. timidité, 'timidity,' Cot., from Lat. acc.

TIMOROUS, full of fear. (L.) The Court of Love begins: With timerous herte; but this is quite a late poem. Fabyan has tymerousnesse, Chron. cap. 175; Sir T. Elyot has tymerositie, The Governour, b.i. c. xxi. § 6. [There is no F. timoreux.] Coined, as if from Lat. adj. timorosus*, fearful, a word not used.—Lat. timor, fear. β. Prob. allied to Skt. tamas, darkness; whence tamo-bhúta, dark, involved in darkness, foolish, tamo-maya, involved in darkness, (blind) wrath. The Skt. tamas was one of the three qualities incident to creation, viz. darkness, whence proceed folly, ignorance, stupidity, &c. (Benfey, p. 355); or the Lat. timor may be directly referred to the root of tamas, viz. Skt. tam, to become breathless, to be distressed, to become staring, immoveable (all signs of fear). - ~ TAM, to choke; Vedic tam, to choke. Der. timorous-ly, timorous-ness; (from same root) tim-id, in-tim-id-ate; ten-e-br-ous.

TIN, a silvery-white metal. (E.) M. E. tin, Chaucer, C. T. 16296. -A. S. tin; 'stagnum, tin,' Ælfric's Gram. (ed. Zupitza), p. 15, l. 11; whence 'stagneus, tinen' as an adj., ibid. + Du. tin. + Icel. tin. + Dan. tin. + Swed. tenn. + G. zinn.

β. All from Teut. type TINA, tin; Fick, iii. 121. Possibly connected with Teut. TAINA, a rod, for which see Mistletoe; cf. G. zain, an ingot, a bar of metal.

y. Quite distinct from Lat. stagnum, stannum, tin, whence W. ystaen, Com. stean, Bret. stean, Irish stan, F. étain, are all borrowed; see Rhys, Lectures on Welsh, Appendix C. Der. tin-foil, spelt tynfoyle in Levins, i. e. tin-leaf; see Foil (2).

TINCTURE, a shade of colour, a solution. (L.) In Shak. Two Gent. iv. 4. 160. Englished from Lat. tinctura, a dyeing .- Lat. tinctus, pp. of tingere, to tinge; see Tinge. Der. tincture, verb. Shak. also

has tinet, sb., a dye, Hamlet, iii. 4. 91, from pp. tinetus.

TIND, to light or kindle. (E.) Also spelt tine. Now obsolete, except in prov. E. Spelt tinde in Minsheu, ed. 1627. M. E. tenden, Wyclif, Luke, xi. 33. – A. S. tendan, to kindle; chiefly in comp. on-tendan, Exod. xxii. 6. + Dan. tænde. + Swed. tünda. + Goth. tandjan. β. These are verbs of the weak kind, from the base of a lost strong verb making tand * in the pt. t., and tundans * (to adopt the Goth. spelling) in the pp. y. From the pp. of the same strong verb was formed E. tinder, q. v.

TINDER, anything used for kindling fires from a spark. (E.) M. E. tinder, Layamon, 29267; more often tunder, tondre, P. Plowman, B. xvii. 245. — A. S. tyndre, Wright's Voc. i. 284 (De Igne). — A. S. tunden*, pp. of a lost strong verb tindan*, to kindle, whence the weak verb tendan, to kindle; see **Tind**. + Icel. tunder, tinder; cf. tendra, to light a fire, tandri, fire. + Dan. tünder. + Swed. tunder. +

G. zunder; cf. anzünden, to kindle.

TINE, the tooth or spike of a fork or harrow. (E.) Formerly tind; cf. wood-bine for wood-bind. M. E. tind, spelt tynde, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, A. 78; 'tyndis of harowis,' Allit. Romance of Alexander, 3908, 3925. — A. S. tind, pl. tindas, Salomon and Saturn, ed. Kemble, p. 150, l. 25.+Icel. tindr, a spike, tooth of a rake or harrow. + Swed. tinne, the tooth of a rake. β . The same word as Dan. tinde, G. zinne, a pinnacle, battlement. All from Teut. base TENDA, a tine, Fick, iii. 114. Allied to Tooth, q. v. Cf. Skt. danta, a tooth; hastin-danta, a peg to hang clothes on. Der. tin-ed. TINGE, to colour, dye. (L.) 'Tinged with saffron;' Holinshed, Desc. of Scotland, c. 7. The pp. form tinet is in Spenser, Shep. Kal. November, 107. – Lat. tingere (pp. tinetus), to dye, stain. + Gk. τέγγειν, to wet, moisten, dye, stain. Supposed to be allied to Vedic Skt. tuo, to sprinkle. See Towel. Der. tinge, sh., tinct-ure, q.v.; also taint, tent (3), tint, stain, mezzo-tinto.

TINGLE, to thrill, feel a thrilling sensation. (E.) Spelt tingil in Levins. M. E. tinglen. In Wyclif, I Cor. xiii. I, we have: 'a cymbal tynkynge,' where other readings are tynclynge and tinglinge. Tingle is merely a weakened form of tinkle, being the frequentative of ting, a weakened form of tink. 'Cupide the king tinging a siluer bel;' Test. of Creseide, st. 21. 'To ting, tinnire; to tingil, tinnire; Levins. Cf. ting-tang, the saint's-bell (Halliwell); 'Sonner, to sound, . . to ting, as a bell,' Cot. To make one's ears tinkle or tingle is to make them seem to ring; hence, to tingle, to vibrate, to feel a sense of vibration as when a bell is rung. Hence 'bothe his eeris shulen tynclen;' Wyclif, I Sam. iii. 11. See Tinkle,

Tinker.

TINKER, a mender of kettles and pans. (E.) M. E. tinkere, P. Plowman, A. v. 160; B. v. 317. So called because he makes a tinking sound; from M. E. tinken, to ring or tinkle. 'A cymbal tynkynge;' Wyclif, I Cor. xiii, 1. Of imitative origin; cf. O. Du. tinge-tangen, to tingle (Hexham); also O. Du. tintelen, 'to ring, tingle, or make a noise like brasse' (id.), where mod. Du. has tintelen only in the sense to tingle or sparkle. + Lat. tinnire, to tinkle, ring, full of fear. | tintinnum, a tinkling; cf. F. tinter, 'to ting, ring, tinkle,' Cot., whence Der. timid-ly, gles oreilles me tintent, 'mine eares tingle or glow,' id.; F. tintin, tinton,

TINSEL, gaudy ornament, showy lustre. (F.,-L.) 'Tinsill clothe, Baret, ed. 1580; cf. Much Ado, iii. 4. 22. 'Under a duke, no man to wear cloth of gold tinsel;' Literary Remains of K. Edw. VI, an. 1551-2; cited in Trench, Select Glossary, q. v. 'Tinsell (dictum a Gall. estincelle, i. scintella, a sparke). It signifiest with vs. a stuffe or cloth made partly of silke, and partly of gold or siluer, so called because it glistereth or sparkleth like starres; Minsheu, ed. 1627. [Minsheu's etymology is correct; the F. estincelle or étincelle lost its initial sound just as did the F. estiquet or étiquet, which became ticket in English.]—F. estincelle, étincelle, 'a sparke or sparckle of fire, a twinkle, a flash;' Cot.—Lat. scintilla, a spark; which seems to have been mispronounced as stincilla; cf. F. brebis from Lat. ueruecem. Scintilla is dimin. from a form scinta *, a spark, not used. Allied to Gk. σπινθήρ (= σπινθήρ), a spark. And perhaps allied to A.S. scinan, to shine; see Shine. Der. tinsel, adj., i.e. tinsel-like; tinsel-slippered, Milton, Comus, 677. And see

TINT, a slight tinge of colour. (L.) Put for tinct, which was the older form of the word; Hamlet, iii. 4. 91. 'The first scent of a vessel lasts, and the tinet the wool first receives;' Ben Jonson, Discoveries, Practipiendi Modi. 'A rosy-tineted feature is heav'n's gold;' Drayton, K. John to Matilda, l. 57. Cf. tinet edyed; Spenser, Shep. Kal. Nov. 107. - Lat. tinctus, pp. of tingere, to tinge; see

Tinge. Der. tint, verb. TINY, very small. (E.) In Shak. Tw. Nt. v. 398, 2 Hen. IV, v. 1. 29, v. 3. 60, K. Lear, iii. 2. 74, where it is always preceded by tittle; the old editions have tine or tyne. He speaks of 'a little tiny boy' (twice), 'my little tiny thief,' and 'pretty little tiny kickshaws.' The word is certainly E.; and is clearly an adj. formed with suffix -y from a sb., like ston-y, spin-y, and the like. As there is no sb. tine except the tine of a harrow, my explanation is that it must be formed from the sb. teen. The word is often called teeny; Halliwell gives 'teeny, (1) tiny, very small, North; and (2) fretful, peevish, fractious, Lanc.' In the latter sense, the adj. is clearly from the old sb. teen, anger, peevishness; and I suppose the word to remain the same in all its senses. 'A little teeny boy' would, in this view, mean at first 'a little fractious boy,' and might afterwards be used in the sense of 'little' only, and even as a term of endearment. B. We have a very similar change of sense, though in the opposite direction, in the case of pet, a dear child, spoilt child, whence pettish, peevish.

Y. If this be right, the sb. teen is to be identified with M. E. tene, used in the stronger sense of vexation or grief, as ¶ Other suggestions are has been already explained; see Teen. hardly worth mention; teeny can hardly be from Dan. tynd, thin, since thin is a well-known E. word; nor from F. tigne, a moth.

since thin is a well-known E. word; nor from F. tigne, a moth. Nor can I believe it to be of purely imitative origin.

TIP (1), the extreme top, the end. (E.?) 'The tippe of a staffe;' Levins. M. E. typ, Prompt. Parv. 'Uort be nede tippe' = until the extremity of need, i. e. until [there be] extreme need, Ancren Riwle, p. 338, l. 19. Prob. E., though not found in A. S. + Du. tip, tip, end, point. + Low G. tipp, tip, point; up den Tipp van der Tied, in the very nick of time; Brem. Wört. + Dan. tip, tip. + Swed. tip, end, point, extremity. + G. zipfel, a dimin. form. A weakened form of Top. q. v. We also find Icel. type a tip, typen to tip, formed of Top, q.v. We also find Icel. typpi, a tip, typpa, to tip, formed from toppr, top, by vowel-change. Der. tip, verb, to place on the tip of, chiefly in the pp. tipped, as in Chaucer, C. T. 14909. Hence the sb. tipped-staf, i. e. spiked or piked staff, Chaucer, C. T. 7319; and hence (just as piked-staff became pike-staff) tip-staff, a term afterwards applied to 'certain officers that wait on the judge bearing a rod tipt with silver,' Phillips; also to other officers who took men into custody. Also tip-toe; cf. on tiptoon = on tip-toes, Chaucer, C. T.

15313.
TIP (2), to tilt, cause to slant or lean over. (Scand.) Gen. in the phr. to tip up = to tilt up, or tip over = to overturn. It is a weakened form of tap, as in tip (i.e. tap) and run, a game. Thus tip up is to tilt up by giving a slight tap, or by the exercise of a slight force; cf. tip for tap (blow for blow). Bullinger's Works, i. 283, now tit for tat. From the sense of slight movement we can explain the phrase to tip the wink = to make a slight movement of the eye-lid, sufficient to warn a person; it occurs in Dryden, tr. of Juvenal, Sat. vi. 202. Johnson gives: 'tip, to strike lightly, to tap;' with an illustration from Swift: 'he tip's me by the elbow.' Palsgrave has: 'I type ouer, I ouerthrowe or ouerwhelme, Je renuerse.' 'Tip, a fall;' Bradford's Works, ii. 104 (Parker Soc.). As the word tap is of F. origin (borrowed from Teutonic) it is most probable that tip was borrowed directly from Scandinavian though propagation and in Swedish. directly from Scandinavian, though now only appearing in Swedish. ziart, M. H. G. ziere, G. zier, ornament; cf. G. zieren, to adorn.

'the ting of a bell,' id. Perhaps allied to Tone, q.v. ¶ Grimm's & Swed. tippa, 'to tap, to tip, to strike gently, to touch lightly; see law does not necessarily apply to words so directly imitative as this.

TINKLE, to jingle. (E.) M. E. tinklen, whence 'a cymbal synclynge,' in some MSS. of Wyclif, I Cor. xiii. I. See further under Tinker and Tingle.

TINSEL, gaudy ornament, showy lustre. (F,-L.) 'Tinsill' clothe,' Baret, ed. 1580; cf. Much Ado, iii. 4. 22. 'Under a duke, no man to wear cloth of gold tinsel;' Literary Remains of K. Edw.

VI, an. 1551-2; cited in Trench, Select Glossary, q. v. 'Tinsell' clicture a Gall. estimeelle. i. scintella. a sparke). It signifiest with vs. nom. plural. Not E. words, but borrowed.—Lat. tapete, cloth, hangings.—Gk. ταπητ., stem of τάπης, a carpet, woollen rug. See

nangings.—GK. Tampt., stem of Tamps, a carpet, woollen rug. See Tape, Tabard, Tapestry.

TIPPLE, to drink in small quantities, and habitually. (Scand.) Shak. has tippling, Antony, i. 4. 19. 'To tipple, potitare;' Levins, ed. 1570. The frequentative of tip, verb, to cause to slant, incline; thus it means to be continually inclining the drinking-glass, to be always tipping wine or beer down the throat. Cf. prov. E. tipple, to tumble, to turn over, as is done in tumbling (Halliwell). A Scand.

word; still preserved in Norweg, tipla, to drink little and often, to tipple (Aasen). See Tip (2), Tipsy. Der. tippl-er, tippl-ing.
TIPSY, intoxicated. (Scand.) In Shak. Mid. Nt. Dr. v. 48.
The formation of the word is difficult to explain, but it is clearly related to Tipple and Tip(2), q.v. It means fond of tipping, where tip is used in the sense of tipple. Cf. prov. E. tip, a draught of liquor, tipe, to empty liquor from one vessel into another (Halliwell); top off, to tipple (Nares). The s appears to be a verbal suffix, as in clean-se from clean: cf. Swed. dial. tippsä, to pat hands (in a children's game). Cf. trick-sy, and other words with suffix sy, in F. Hall, Modern English, p. 272.

B. Wedgwood cites Swiss tips, a fuddling with drink, tipseln, to fuddle oneself, betipst, tipsy. These words present a remarkable likeness, especially as the E. and Swiss words can only be cognate, and neither language can easily have borrowed from the other. Der. tipsi-ly, -ness.

TTRADE, a strain of censure or reproof. (F., - Ital., - Teut.) Modern. - F. tirade, 'a draught, pull, . . a shooting;' Cot. Hamilton explains F. tirade by 'a passage, a tirade or long speech (in a play).' The lit. sense is a drawing out, a lengthening out. - Ital. tirata a drawing, a pulling. - Ital. tirare, to pull, draw, pluck, snatch. Of

Teut. origin, like F. tirer; see further under Tier.

TIRE (1), to exhaust, weary, fatigue, become exhausted. (E.) M. E. tiren, teorian, not a very common word. Stratmann refers us to the Towneley Mysteries, p. 126; and to p. 5 of a Fragment printed by Sir Thos. Phillips, where occur the words him teoreh his miht = his might is exhausted. It occurs also in the compound atteren, as: 'gief mihte be ne attered' = if might (or power) fail thee not, i.e. be not tired out; O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, p. 29, 1. 25.—A. S. teorian, (1) to be tired, be weary, (2) to tire, fatigue; Grein, ii. 529.

B. It is remarkable that the dictionaries requently refer tire (in the sense to be weary) to A. S. tirgan, which is not quite the same thing; see **Tire** (4). That teorian is its real equivalent, may be seen by examining the uses of teorian, geteorian, and ateorian. One example may suffice. 'Teorode hwæpre . strong . . werig bæs weorces' = nevertheless the strong one tired, being weary of the work; Exeter Book, ed. Thorpe, p. 436, Riddle lv, 1. 16. Confusion between teorian and tirigan is easy, because both are more derivatives from the strong verb teran, to tear; indeed, Leo considers them as identical. The orig. sense was to tear, then to wear out, exhaust, or to become exhausted.— \(\sqrt{DAR} \), to tear; see Tear. ¶ Grein connects tire with Skt. das (a Vedic word), to be exhausted. Der. tir-ed, tir-ed-ness, tire-some, tire-some-ness.

TIRE (2), a head-dress; as a verb, to adorn or dress the head. (F., - Teut.) The examples shew that this is an abbreviation for Attire. See esp. Prompt. Parv. p. 494: 'Tyre, or a-tyre of wemmene, Mundum muliebris.' Again, in Will. of Palerne, 1174, we have atir, but in 1. 1725 we have tir; cf. 'in no gay tyr,' Alexander and Dindimus, 883; 'tidi a-tir,' id. 599. B. We have also the verb to tire, 2 Kings, ix. 30; cf. 'Attouté, tired, dressed, attired, decked, Cot. The M.E. we have attired the proposition of Palerne. Cot. The M.E. verb was atiren, whence atired, pp., Will. of Palerne, 1228. However, the sb. appears earlier than the verb, being spelt atyr, with the sense 'apparel;' Layamon, 3275, later text. would suffice to refer the reader to the article on Attire, if it were not that some corrections are needed of the account there given; my chief fault is in the derivation of O.F. atirier. The M.E. verb attiren is from O. F. attirer, better atirier, to adjust, decorate, adorn, dispose; see Roquefort, and the quotation s.v. Attire. - O.F. a tire, in order; in the phr. tire a tire, in order, one after the other; see examples in Roquesort. - O. F. a (= Lat. ad), to; and tire, another form of tiere, tieire, a row, rank, order; see Burguy and Roquesort. Cf. Prov. tiera, teira, a row (Bartsch); which sometimes had the sense of adornment or attire (Diez). This sb. is from O. H. G. answers best to A.S. tier, said to mean 'row;' but as this is a very doubtful word, and Grein's identification of it with mod. E. tier is probably wrong, this cannot be depended on. Fick (iii. 121) proposes to connect it with A.S. tir, Icel. tirr, glory; but this also is doubtful. ¶ The correction of the etymology of O. F. atirier is due to Mr. H. Nicol; and see Diez, s.v. tiere. Quite distinct from tiara, and (probably) from tier.

646

TIRE (3), a hoop of iron that binds the fellies of wheels together. (F., = Teut.?) 'Tire, the ornament or dress of womens heads; also, the iron band of a cart-wheel;' Phillips, ed. 1706. 'The mettall [a kind of iron] is brittle and short . . such as will not serue one whit for stroke and nail to bind cart-wheels withall, which tire indeed would [should] be made of the other that is gentle and pliable; 'Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxxiv. c. 14. [Here stroke = strake, rim of a wheel; see Halliwell.]

3. The history stroke = strake, rim of a wheel; see Halliwell.]

β. The history of the word is obscure; it seems to me that the word may be identical with Tire (2), the wheel-band being likened to a woman's tire. Tire meant to dress or arrange; 'I tyer an egge, le accoustre; I tyer with garmentes,' &c.; Palsgrave. ¶ I have no belief in Richardson's jest-like suggestion, that a tire is a ti-er, because it ties the wheel together. The M. E. tesere or tyere nowhere occurs in this sense.

together. The M. E. tesere or tyere nowhere occurs in this sense.

TIRE (4), to tear a prey, as is done by predatory birds. (E.)
In Shak. Venus, 56; I Hen. VI, i. 1. 269. M. E. tiren, to tear a prey, only used of vultures, &c.; see Chaucer, Troilus, i. 708; tr. of Boethius, b. iii. met. 12, l. 3055.—A.S. tirigan, to provoke, vex, irritate, Deut. xxxii. 21. 'Lacesso, ic tyrige;' Ælfric's Grammar, ed. Zupitza, p. 165, l. 12. Merely a derivative from the strong verb teran, to tear; and closely allied to Tire (1), q.v. See Tire in Nares; he derives it from F. tirer, which only means to pull, not to tear, though it makes but little ultimate difference; see Tier.

TIRE (5), a trail (F., - Teut.) Only in Spenser, F. Q. i. 4. 35. Doubless coined from F. tirer, to draw; see Tirade. Practically the same word as Tier, q. v. Doublet, tier.

TIRO, TYRO, a novice. (L.) Always grossly misspelt tyro.

⁴ Tyro, a new fresh-water soldier, a novice, apprentice; Phillips, ed. 1706. In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, it appears as tyrone, evidently from a F. form tiron*, answering to Lat. acc. tironem. - Lat. tiro, a recruit, novice, tiro. Root uncertain; perhaps allied to Gk. τέρ-ην, tender, soft, delicate, which is usually connected with τέρειν, to rub; see Trite. Der. tiro-cinium, a first campaign, school,

apprenticeship; the title of a poem by Cowper.

TISIC, phthisis. (L., -Gk.) See Phthisis.

TISSUE, cloth interwoven with gold or silver. (F., -L.) M. E. tissue, a ribband, Chaucer, Troil. ii. 639.—F. tissu, 'a bawdrick, ribbon, fillet, or head-band of woven stuffe;' Cot. Also tissu, m., tissue, f., 'woven, plaited, interlaced;' id. Tissu was the old_pp. of tistre (mod. F. tisser), to weave. - Lat. texere, to weave; see Text.

TIT, a small horse or child. (Scand.) 'The tits are little worth;'
Dryden, tr. of Ovid, Metam. ix. 14; where tit means 'a little girl.' A little tit, a small horse; Holinshed, Desc. of Ireland, c. ii (R.) - Icel. tittr, a tit, bird (now obsolete); the dimin. titlingr, a sparrow, is still in use; Norweg. tita, a little bird (Aasen). The orig. sense is merely something small; cf. prov. E. titty, small; tiddy-wren, a wren (Halliwell). Perhaps orig. a term of endearment; cf. Teat. Der. tit-ling, a sparrow, from Icel. titlingr, as above, with double dimin. suffix -l-ing. Also tit-lark, q. v., tit-mouse, q. v.

TIT FOR TAT, blow for blow. (Scand.) A corruption of tip

for tap, where tip is a slight tap; Bullinger's Works, i. 283 (Parker

See Tip (2).

TITAN, the sun-god. (L., - Gk.) In Shak. Rom. ii. 3. 4; &c. -Lat. Titan, Titanus; whence Titani, descendants of Titan, giants. -Gk. Tiráv, the sun-god, brother of Helios. + Skt. tithá, fire; in the dict. by Böhtlingk and Roth, iii. 327.- V TITH, to burn. Der.

titan-ic, i. e. gigantic.

TITHE, a tenth part, the tenth of the produce as offered to the clergy. (E.) M. E. tithe, Chaucer, C. T. 541. The proper sense is 'tenth;' hence tenth part. Another spelling is tethe, as in 'the tethe hest' = the tenth commandment, Will. of Shoreham, p. 101, l. 1.

— A. S. teo88 at tenth, Grein, ii. 526. Hence teothung, a tith-ing, a tithe; 'he sealde him pa teodunge of callum dam pingum '= he gave him the tithe of all the possessions, Gen. xiv. 20. The A. S. teoda stands for teon a, formed with suffix - a from teon, ten; see Ten. The loss of n before of occurs again in tooth, other, &c. have ten-th, in which n is retained; so that tenth and tithe are doublets, Cf. Icel. tiund, tenth, tithe; see Decimal. Der. tithe, verb, M. E. tithen, tethen, P. Plowman, C. xiv. 73, A.S. teobian, Matt.

8. The source of O. H. G. ziari can hardly be assigned; in form it & The sb. is in Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 766. - F. titillation, a tickling; Cot. - Lat. titillationem, acc. of titillatio, a tickling. - Lat. titillatus

pp. of titillare, to tickle.
TITLARK, a kind of lark. (Scand. and E.) Lit. 'small lark;'

see Tit and Lark.

TITLE, an inscription set over or at the beginning of a book, a name of distinction. (F., = L.) M.E. title, Chaucer, C. T. 14329; Wyclif, John, xix. 19. = O. F. title; mod. F, titre, by change from I to r. = Lat. titulum, acc. of titulus, a superscription on a tomb, altar, &c.; an honourable designation. Prob. connected with Gk. τι-μή, honour. Der. title, verb; title-d, All's Well, iv. 2. 2; title-deed; title-page, Per. ii. 3. 4; titul-ar, from F. titulaire, 'titular, having a title,' Cot., as if from Lat. titulairs*, from Lat. titulare, verb, to give a title to. Hence titular-ly, titular-y.

TITLING, a small bird. (Scand.) See Tit.

TITMOUSE, a kind of small bird. (Scand. and E.) Not consected with most the true of should be titular and titular is

nected with mouse; the true pl. should be titmouses, yet titmice is usual, owing to confusion with mouse. In Spenser, Shep. Kal., Nov. 26, it is spelt titmose. M. E. titmose; spelt tytemose, Prompt. Parv.; titmase, Wright's Voc. i. 188, col. 2; titemose, id. i. 165, l. 3. Compounded of tit, small, or a small bird, Icel. tittr (see Tit); and A. S. máse, a name for several kinds of small birds. mase occurs in: 'Sigatula, free-mase; Parrula, swic-mase,' all names of birds; see Wright's Voc. i. 62, col. 2. The a is long, as shewn by the M. E. -mose. + Du. mees, a titmouse. + G. meise, a titmouse; O. H. G. meisch.

y. Perhaps the orig. sense of A. S. mase was also 'small; 'cf. Lithuan. masgas, little, small; Nesselmann remarks that Lith. maz or mas, small, is a base occurring in a large number of words, amongst which we may note mażukas, small and pretty, mažukas strazdas, the name of a kind of thrush, Turdus iliacus. Perhaps from MA or MI, to diminish; see Minor.

TITTER, to giggle, laugh restrainedly. (E.) Cf. twitter. In Pope, Dunciad, iv. 276. The same as M. E. titeren, to chatter, prattle, tell idle tales, whence titerere, a teller of tales, P. Plowman, B. xx. 297. A frequentative from a base TIT, expressive of repeating the sound ti ti ti, just as tattle expresses the repetition of ta ta ta. See further under Tattle. Cf. Twitter. Der. titter, sb. TITTLE, a jot, small particle. (F., - L.) M. E. titel, titil, used

by Wyclif to translate Lat. apex; Matt. v. 18; Luke, xvi. 17. [Really a doublet of title.] = O. F. title, a title; (F. titre, a title); also tiltre, titre, a tittle, a small line drawn over an abridged word, to supply letters wanting; also a title,' &c.; Cot. - Lat. titulum, acc. of titulus, a title, used by Petronius in the sense of sign or token. B. In late Lat. titulus must have meant a mark over a word in writing, as this sense appears again in Span. tilde, Port. til, a stroke over a letter such as the mark over Span. \tilde{u} ; also in the Catalan *titlla*, Wallachian *title*, a mark of an accent, cited by Diez, s.v. *titde*. The latter forms are

unmistakeably Latin. See **Title**. ¶ Not allied to *tit*. **TITTLE-TATTLE**, prattle. (E.) See Wint. Tale, iv. 4. 248. A reduplicated form of *tattle*. Note the use of *titlere*, also spelt titerere, a prattler, P. Plowman, B. xx. 297. See Tattle and

Twaddle.

TO, in the direction of, as far as. (E.) M. E. to, Chaucer, C. T. 16; and, as sign of the gerund, 13, 17; it is now considered as the sign of the infin. mood, the gerundial use being lost.—A. S. to, prep.; also as sign of the gerund as distinct from the infin. mood; Grein, ii. 536-542. + Du. toe. + G. zu; M. H. G. zuo, ze; O. H. G. za, ze, zi, zuo. + Goth. du (where the occurrence of d for t is exceptional).+Russ. do, to, up to. Supposed to be further related to Lat. -do as appearing in O. Lat. endo, indu (see in in White); also to Gk. -δε, towards, as in οἶκόν-δε, homewards; see Curtius, i. 289. Perhaps also to O. Irish do, to; O. Welsh di (mod. W. i), to; W. dy- as a prefix; see Rhys, Lectures on W. Philology. Doublet, too, q.v. And see to- (2), to-ward, to-day, to-night.

TO-, prefix, in twain, asunder, to pieces. (E.) Retained in the phr. all to-brake = utterly broke asunder, Judges, ix. 53. With regard to the dispute as to whether it should be printed all to-brake or all-to brake, it is quite certain that only the former is etymologically correct, though it may be admitted that the phrase was already so ill understood in the Tudor period that such a mistaken use as all-to brake was possible, though it is charitable to give our translators the benefit of the doubt. It is purely a question of chronology. At first the prefix to- was used without all; later, all was often added as well, not only before the prefix to-, but before the prefixes for- and bi- also; next, all was considered as in some way belonging to to. as if all-to were short for altogether (which it is not), and consequently all-to appeared as a sort of adverb, and was considered as xxiii. 23; tith-ex. Chaucer, C. T. 6894; tith-ing, M. E. tething, a district containing ten families, Rob. of Glouc. p. 267, l. 3.

TITILLATION, a tickling, (F., - L.) [The verb titillate is in much later use; cf. titillating dust, Pope, Rape of the Lock, v. 84.] the above statements, it would be easy to fill several pages with much later use; cf. titillating dust, Pope, Rape of the Lock, v. 84.] the above statements, it would be easy to fill several pages with much later use; cf. titillating dust, Pope, Rape of the Lock, v. 84.]

in nearly fifty other verbs, for which see Grein, ii. 542-549. We may particularly note 'heora setlu he to-bræc' = he brake in pieces their seats, Matt. xxi. 12. 2. M. E. to-, prefix; appearing in tobeatan, to beat in pieces, tobiten, to bite in pieces, tobreken, to break in pieces; and in nearly a hundred other verbs; for which see Stratmann's Dict., 3rd. ed., pp. 565-568. We may particularly note 'al his bondes he to-brak for ioye' = all his bonds he brake in twain for joy; Will. of Palerne, 3236. It should also be observed that most verbal prefixes (such as for-, be-) were usually written apart from the verb in old MSS.; ignorance of this fact has misled many. Good examples of the addition of al as an intensive, meaning 'wholly,' are the following. '[He] al to-tare his a-tir pat he to-tere mist;' Will. of Palerne, 3884; 'al for-waked' = entirely worn out with lying awake, id. 785; 'al bi-weped for wo' = all covered with tears for wo. id. 661; 'al is to-brosten thilk regioun,' Chaucer, C. T. 2759; 'he suld be soyne to-fruschit al' = he would soon be dashed in pieces, Barbour, Bruce, x. 597. The last instance is particularly instructive, as al follows the pp., instead of preceding.

3. All-to or al-to, when (perhaps) misunderstood. 'To-day redy ripe, to-morowe all-to-shaken;' Surrey, Sonnet 9, last line. 'We be fallen into the dirt, and be all-to-dirtied; Latimer, Remains, p. 397 (Parker Soc.) 'Smiling speakers . . love and all-to love him; Latimer, Sermons, p. 289. The last instance is a clear one. Spenser has all to-torne, F.Q. v. 9. 10, and all to-worne in the same stanza; all to-rent, F.Q. iv. 7.8. Milton has all-to-ruffled, Comus, 380; this is a very late example. B. Etymologically, the A.S. to- is cognate with O. Fries. to-, te-; O. H. G. zar-, zer-, za-, ze-, zi-; mod. G. zer-, as in zerbrechen, to break in pieces, pt. t. zerbrach (=to-brake). The Goth. form is dis- (by the same exceptional occurrence of d for t as is seen in Goth. du =E. to), as seen in dis-tairan, to tear asunder, burst, Mark, ii. 22, Luke, v. 37. The Lat. form is also dis- (by the regular soundshifting), standing for an older form dvis, from dvo, to; so also Gk. $\delta \iota$ -, only used in the sense of 'double.' Thus the prefix ι - is connected with E. two, and had the orig sense of 'into two parts,' or 'in twain;' hence, 'in pieces' or 'asunder.' See Dis., Di., and Two; and see note to All.

TO-(2), prefix, to. (E.) Besides the prefix to- (= in twain) discussed above, we also have the prep. to in composition in some verbs, &c. Of these compounds, we still use to-ward, q.v. Others are obsolete; the chief are the sbs. tocume, advent, toflight, a refuge, tohope, hope, toname, a nick-name; and the verb toneshen, to ap-

TOAD, an amphibious reptile. (E.) M. E. tode; spelt toode, Prompt. Parv., p. 495; tade, Pricke of Conscience, 6900. — A. S. tádige; 'Buffo, tádige,' Wright's Vocab. i. 24. Also tádie, id. i. 78. Root unknown. The Dan. tudse, Swed. tassa, a toad, must be from a different root. Der. tad-pole, q. v.; also toad-stool, spelt todestoole, Spenser, Shep. Kal., Dec. 69; toad-flax; toad-eater, formerly an assistant to a mountebank (see Wedgwood, and N. and Q. 3rd S. i. 128, 176, 236, 276, v. 142), now shortened to toady; toad-stone, Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 13, § 3.

TOAST (1), bread scorched before the fire (F., -L.) M. E.

tost, toost, whence the verb tosten, to toast; see Prompt. Parv. p. 497.

O. F. tostée, 'a toast of bread;' marked as a Picard word in Cotgrave. - Lat. tosta, fem. of tostus, pp. of torrere, to parch; see Torrid. Cf. Span. tostar, torrar, to toast, tostada, a toast, slice of toasted bread; Port. tostado, toasted, tostar, torrar, to toast. toast, verb; toast-er, toast-ing-iron, K. John, iv. 3. 99.

TOAST (2). a person whose health is drunk. (F., - L.) It was

formerly usual to put toasted bread in liquor; see Shak. Merry Wives, iii. 5. 33. The story of the origin of the present use of the word is given in the Tatler, no. 24, June 4, 1709. 'Many wits of the word is given in the Tatler, no. 24, June 4, 1709. 'Many wits of the last age will assert that the word, in its present sense, was known among them in their youth, and had its rise from an accident at the town of Bath, in the reign of king Charles the Second. It happened that, on a public day, a celebrated beauty of those times was in the Cross Bath, and one of the crowd of her admirers took a glass of the water in which the fair one stood, and drank her health to the company. There was in the place a gay fellow half fuddled, who offered to jump in, and swore, though he liked not the liquor, he would have the toast. He was opposed in his resolution; yet this whim gave foundation to the present honour which is done to the lady we mention in our liquors, who has ever since been called a toast.' Whether the story be true or not, it may be seen that a toast, i. e. a health, easily took its name from being the usual accompaniment to liquor, esp. in loving-cups, &c. Der. toast, vb.; toast-master, the announcer

in to-beran, to bear apart, remove; to-berstan, to burst asunder; Wheatley's Introduction to Ben Jonson, Every Man in his Humour. to-blawan, to blow asunder, dissipate; to-brecan, to break asunder; and Harrison fixes on 1573 as the date when the smoking of tobacco be-Harrison fixes on 1573 as the date when the smoking of tobacco became general in England. Cotgrave mentions tobacco, s. v. Nicotiane.—Span. tabaco, tobacco. Mahn (in Webster) derives this from the [West] Indian tabaco, the tube or pipe in which the Indians or Caribbees smoked the plant, transferred by the Spaniards to the herb itself. Clavigero, in his Conquest of Mexico (E. transl. i. 430), says: 'tabaco is a word taken from the Haitine language,' i. e. the language spoken in the island of Hayti or St. Domingo.

Der. tobacco-n-ist, spoken in the island of Hayti or St. Domingo. Der. tobacco-n-ist, a coined word, orig. used, not of the seller (as now), but of the smoker of tobacco; see examples in Trench, Select Glossary;

tobacco-pipe.

TOCSIN, an alarm-bell, or the sound of it. (F., - Teut. and L.) Added by Todd to Johnson. He quotes: 'The priests went up into the steeple, and rang the bells backward, which they call tocksaine, the steeple, and rang the bens backward, which they can substant, whereupon the people . flocked together; Fulke, Answer to P. Frarine (1580), p. 52.—O. F. toguesing, 'an allarum bell, or the ringing thereof;' Cot. Mod. F. toesin (see Littré).—F. toquer, 'to clap, knock, hit,' Cot.; and O. F. sing, 'a sign, mark, . . also a bell or the sound of a bell, whence toesing, an alarum bell; id. Thus it means 'a striking of the signal-bell.

B. The F. toquer is another means a striking of the signal-bell. β. The F. toquer is another form of toucher, to touch; see Touch. The O. F. sing, mod. F. signe, is from Lat. signum, a mark, hence a signal, signal-bell; see Thus toc-sin = touch-sign. See Tucket.

Sign. Thus toc-sin = touch-sign. See 1 1000.

TOD, a bush; a certain measure of wool; a fox. (Scand.) 'An Concer Shep Kal. March, 67. 'Wulle yuie todde,' an ivy-bush; Spenser, Shep. Kal., March, 67. is bought by the sacke, by the tod, by the stone; Arnold's Chron. ed. 1811, p. 191. Palsgrave has 'Todde of woll' = tod of wool; and 'tode of chese' = tod of cheese. See Nares. Tod, a fox, occurs in Ben Jonson, Pan's Anniversary, hymn 4; and see Jamieson's Sc. Dict. The fox is supposed to be so named from his bushy tail. — Icel. toddi (nearly obsolete), a tod of wool; a bit, a piece. +G. zotte, zote, a tust of hair hanging together, a rag, anything shaggy. Origin uncertain; cf. Fick, iii. 113.

TODAY, this day. (E.) Compounded of to, prep., and day. The etymology is obscured by the disuse of the prep. to in the old sense of 'for;' thus to day = for the day; to night = for the night; &c. Stratmann cites me ches him to kings = people chose him for king, Rob. of Glouc. p. 302; yeuen to wive = to give to wife, Chaucer, C. T. 1862. See particularly the article on A.S. to in Grein, p. 540: he gives examples of to dæge, for the day, today; to dæge dissum, for this day, today; to midre nihte, to or at midnight; to morgene = for the morn, to-morrow. Hence our to-day, to-morrow, to-night, and prov. E. to year, i. e. for the present year, this year. ¶ To explain to as a corruption of the is a gross error.

TODDLE, to walk unsteadily, as a child. (E.) Given as a Northern word by Todd. in his additions to Johnson. The same as Northern word by Todd, in his additions to Johnson. Lowl. Sc. tottle, to walk with short steps; Jamieson. Further, tottle is the same as totter, the frequentative suffixes -le and -er being equivalent; see Totter. + Swed. tulta, to toddle; the spelling with I is duly explained s.v. totter. And cf. G. zotteln, to toddle, though probably formed in another way.

probably formed in another way.

TODDY, a mixture of spirits. (Hindustani.) 'The toddy-tree is not unlike the date or palm;' Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 29 (R.)—Hindustani tári, tádi, 'vulgarly toddy, the juice or sap of the palmyratree and of the cocoa-nut [which] when allowed to stand . . becomes a fiery and highly intoxicating spirit;' H. H. Wilson, Glossary of Indian Terms, p. 510.—Hind. tár, 'a palm-tree, . most appropriate to the Palmyra, from the stem of which the juice is extracted which becomes toddy;' id. Cf. Pers. tár, 'a species of palm-tree from which an intoxicating liquor, toddy, is extracted;' Rich. Dict. p. 353. The r in the Hind. word has a peculiar sound, which has come to be The r in the Hind, word has a peculiar sound, which has come to be represented by d in English.

TOE, one of the five small members at the end of the foot. (E.) M. E. too, pl. toon, Chaucer, C. T. 14868. - A. S. tá, pl. tán or taan, Laws of Æthelbirht, §§ 70, 71, 72, in Thorpe, Ancient Laws, i. 20. This is a contracted form, standing for táhe. + Du. teen. + Icel. tá, pl. teer. + Dan. taa, pl. taaer. + Swed. tå. + G. zehe; O. H. G. zehá, a toe, also a finger.

B. All from Teut. type TAIHA, Fick, iii. 121; crig. used of the forces from Teut. toe, also a finger. B. All from Teut. type TAIHA, Fick, iii. 121; orig. used of the finger; from Teut. base TIH (Aryan DIK). — DAK, perhaps 'to take,' rather than 'to shew;' see note to Digit, which is a cognate word.

Distinct from toe in mistletoe. Der. to-ed, having toes.

TOFT, a form of Tuft (2), q. v.

TOGA, the mantle of a Roman citizen. (L.) Whether toge = toga really occurs in Shakespeare is doubtful. Phillips gives it in his Dict. - Lat. toga, a kind of mantle, lit. a covering. - Lat. tegere, to cover ; see Tegument.

of toasts at a public dinner.

TOBACCO, a narcotic plant. (Span., = Hayti.) Formerly spelt togedere, to-gedere, a father, moder, a mother. — A. S. to-gadere, to-gadre; together, Grein, ii. 544. — A. S. to, to; and gador, together, Grein, i. 491; see further under Gather. Der. al-together.

TOIL (1), labour, fatigue; as a verb, to labour. (F., -Teut.?) M. E. toil; the dat. toile, in Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 1802, means a tussle or struggle. 'And whan these com on ther was so grete toile and rumour of noyse that wonder it was to heere, and therwith aroos so grete a duste; Merlin, ed. Wheatley, p. 393, l. 1. Thus the old sense was rather turmoil or disturbance than labour; the sense of labour may have been imported by confusion with M. E. tulien, a form of tilien, to till (P. Plowman, B. vii. 2). β . As to the verb toilen, its meaning was also different from that of mod. E. toil. We find: reuliche toyled to and fro = ruefully pulled or tugged to and fro, Debate between Body and Soul, 1. 368, in Mätzner, Sprachproben, i. 100. Also: 'tore and toyled' = torn and pulled about or spoilt, Legends of the Holy Rood, ed. Morris, p. 143, l. 372. It may have its present meaning in P. Plowman's Crede, 742, where it is joined with tylyen, to till. We may also note Lowland Sc. tuill, toil (Jamieson); and perhaps Sc. tuilzie, tuilzie, a quarrel, broil, struggle, is closely related, as well as tulze, to harass, occurring in Barbour's Bruce, iv. 152, where the Edinb. MS. has the pp. toilzit.

y. The origin seems to be found in O. F. touiller, 'filthily to mix or mingle, confound or shuffle together; to intangle, trouble, or pester by scurvy medling, also to bedirt, begrime, besmear, smeech, beray;' Cot. The origin of this F. word is very obscure; if we may take the senses of the M. E. word as a guide, perhaps we may derive it from an unrecorded frequentative form of O. H. G. zucchen (G. zucken), to twitch, pull quickly, or from closely related forms such as zocchon, to pull, tear, snatch away, zogin, to tear, pull, pluck; all of these are derivatives from O. H. G. ziahan, zihan (G. ziehen), to pull. These words are related to E. **Tow** (1), q.v. 8. If this be right, the orig. sense of toil was to keep on pulling about, to harass; which is precisely the sense found. [Burguy connects O. F. touiller with toaille, a towel; but it does not seem likely that it would then mean 'to Towel.] The usual etymology of toil is from O. Du. tuylen, 'to till, or to manure lands,' Hexham; cf. tuyl, sb., 'tilling or manuring of lands,' id.; but it seems impossible to explain the senses of M. E. toilen from this source only. Der. toil-some, Spenser, F. Q. ii. 12. 29; toil-some-ness.

TOIL (2), a net or snare. (F., -L.) In Hamlet, iii. 2. 362. The pl. toyles is in Spenser, Astrophel, 97. - F. toile, 'cloth, linen cloth, also, a staulking-horse of cloth; toile de araigne, a cob-web; pl. toiles, toils, or a hay to inclose or intangle wild beasts in; 'Cot. -Lat. tëla, a web, thing woven; put for tex-la*. Lat. texere, to weave; see Toxt. Der. toil-et (below).

TOILET, TOILETTE, a small cloth on a dressing-table; hence, a dressing-table, or the operation of dressing. (F., - L.) 'Toilet, a kind of table-cloth, . . made of fine linnen, &c. spread upon a table . . . where persons of quality dress themselves; a dressing-cloth; Phillips, ed. 1706. Spelt toylet in Cotgrave. - F. toilette, 'a toylet, the stuff which drapers lap about their cloths, also a bag to put nightgowns in; Cot. Dimin. of toile, cloth; see Toil (2).

TOFT, a clearing. (Scand.) See Toom.

TOISE, a French measure of length. (F., -L.) It contains 6 feet, and a little over 4½ inches. - F. toise, 'a fadome, a measure containing six feet in length;' Cot. Cf. Ital. tesa, a stretching. - Lat. tensa, fem. of pp. of tendere, to stretch. See Tense (2).

TOKAY, a white wine. (Hungary.) Mentioned in Townson's Travels in Hungary; see quotation in Todd's Johnson. So named from Tokay, a town in Hungary, at some distance E.N.E. from

TOKEN, a mark, sign, memorial, coin. (E.) M. E. token. Chaucer, C. T. 13289. The o answers to A.S. á, as usual. - A.S. tácen, tácn, a very common word; Grein, ii. 520. - A.S. teáh (for táh), pt. t. of tihan, usually teón, to accuse, criminate, the orig. sense being to indicate, point out (hence point out as guilty); Grein, ii. 532. + Du. teeken, a sign, mark, token, miracle. + Icel. tákn, teikn. + Dan, tegn. + Swed. tecken. + G. zeichen. + Goth. taikns. B. All from Teut. base TIH (Aryan DIK); from \(DIK, \) to shew, whence also Lat. in-dic-are, to point out, A. S. tihan, Goth. gateihan, to shew, G. zeigen, to shew, zeihen, to accuse. See Teach and Diction. Der. be-token. From the same root are ad-dict, in-dic-ate, in-dex, &c.; see under diction.

TOLERATE, to bear, endure, put up with. (L.) 'To tollerate those thinges;' Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. iii. c. 14, § 4.—Lat. toleratus, pp. of tolerare, to endure; allied to tollere, to lift, bear.—

√TAR, TAL, to lift, bear; cf. Skt. tul, to lift, Gk. τληναι, to suffer, A. S. polian, to endure, L. latus, pp. (for tlatus*). See Thole (2). Shak. Cymb. i. 6. 122. Der. tolera-ble, from F. tolerable, 'tollerable,' Cot., from Lat. toler- & tom-cat, tom-tit, tom-fool.

Ancren Riwle, p. 320, l. 25. For the spelling with d, cf. M. E. fader, a bills, that can be endured; toler-able-ness; toler-able-ness; toler-at-ion, from F. toleration, omitted by Cotgrave, but in use in the 16th cent. (Littré), from Lat. acc. tolerationem, endurance; toler-ance, from F. tolerance, tolleration, sufferance,' Cot., from Lat. tolerantia, suffrance; toler-ant, from the stem of the pres, part. of tolerare. From the same root are a-tlas, tal-ent, ex-tol; e-late, col-late, di-late, ob-late, pre-late, pro-

are a-lias, tal-ent, ex-tot; e-late, cot-late, at-late, or-late, pre-late, pro-late, trans-late, legis-late, ab-lat-ive, super-lat-ive.

TOLL (1), a tax for the privilege to use a road or sell goods in a market. (E.) M. E. tol, tribute, Wyclif, Rom. xiii. 7. — A. S. toll, Matt. xvii. 25. + Du. tol. + Icel. tollr. + Dan. told (for toll). + Swed. tull. + G. zoll.

B. All from Teut. type TOLA (or perhaps tol-la = TOL-NA), a toll; Fick, iii. 120. Probably allied to tale, in the old sense of number, numeration; from the telling or counting of the tribute: see Tale. Cf. A. S. talian, to reckon esteem. counting of the tribute; see Tale. Cf. A.S. talian, to reckon esteem. y. If the word be Teutonic, as it seems to be, this is a satisfactory solution; much more so than that which supposes toll to be a violent corruption of Low Lat. teloneum, Lat. telonium, from Gk. τελώνιον, a toll-house. The A. S. has tolsett, i.e. toll-settle, as the equivalent of Low Lat. teloneum, in a gloss; Wright's Voc. i. 60, col. 2, shewing that toll and teloneum are not quite the same thing.

The Gk. Teldwior is from Telos, a tax, toll, allied to Lat. tollere, to take, and Gk. τάλαντον (see Talent); a distinct word from τέλος, with the sense of end (see Term). Der. toll, verb, M. E. tollen, Chaucer, C. T. 564; toll-er, M. E. tollere, P. Plowman, B. prol. 220; tol-booth,

M. E. tolbothe, Wyclif, Matt. ix. 9; toll-bar, -gate, -house.

TOLL (2), to pull a large bell; to sound as a bell. (E.) We now say 'a bell tolls,' i. e. sounds, but the old usage was 'to toll a bell,' i.e. to pull it, set it ringing, as in Minsheu, Skinner, and Phillips.
The latter explains to toll a bell by 'to ring a bell after a particular manner.' It is remarkable that the sense of 'sound' occurs as early as in Shakespeare, who has, 'the clocks do toll;' Hen. V, chorus to act iv. l. 15. Yet we may be satisfied that the present word, which has given some trouble to etymologists, is rightly explained by Nares, Todd, and Wedgwood, who take toll to be the M. E. tollen, to pull, entice, draw, and Wedgwood adds: 'To toll the bells is when they ring slowly to invite the people into church.' The double sense of toll is remarkably shewn by two quotations given by Richardson from Dryden, Duke of Guise, Act iv: 'Some crowd the spires, but most the hallow'd bells And softly toll for souls departing knells: and again: 'When hollow murmurs of the evening-bells Dismiss the sleepy swains, and toll them [invite them] to their cells.' Minsheu has: 'To toll a bell,' and 'to tolle, draw on or entice.' See examples in Nares and Todd. β. M. E. tollen. 'Tollyn, or mevyn, or steryn to doon, Incito, provoco, excito;' Prompt. Parv. 'Tollare, or styrare to do goode or badde, Excitator, instigator;' id. '[He] tollyd [drew] hys oune wyf away;' Seven Sages, ed. Wright, 3052. 'This tolleth him touward thee' = this draws him towards you; Ancren Riwle, p. 290, l. 5. There is a long note on this curious word, with numerous examples, in St. Marharete, ed. Cockayne, p. 110; the oldest sense seems to be to coax or fondle, entice, ayne, p. 110; the oldest sense seems to be to coax or fondle, entice, draw towards one.

Y. All is clear so far; but the origin of M. E. tollen is obscure; Mr. Cockayne supposes it to answer to Icel. pukla, to grope for, feel, touch, handle. We may rather suppose it to be nearly related to A. S. fortyllan, to allure, Grein, i. 332; cf. M. E. tullen, to entice, lure, Chaucer, C. T. 4132. See Till (3).

TOLU, a kind of resin. (S. America.) Also called Tolu balsam or

balsam of Tolu. Said to be named from Tolu, a place on the N.W.

coast of New Granada, in S. America.

TOM, a pet name for Thomas. (L., - Gk., - Heb.) Spelt Thomms, P. Plowman, B. v. 28. - Lat. Thomas. - Gk. Θωμάς, Matt. x. 3. From the Heb. thoma, a twin; Smith's Dict. of the Bible. This is why Thomas was also called Didymus; from Gk. δίδυμος, a twin.

tom-boy, tom-cat, tom-tit.

TOMAHAWK, a light war-hatchet of the N. American Indians.
(W. Indian.) Modern. From the Algonkin tomehagen, Mohegan tumnahegan, Delaware tamoihecan, a war-hatchet (Webster).

TOMATO, a kind of fruit, a love-apple. (Span., - Mexican?) Modern. From Span. (and Port.) tomate, a tomato; we probably used final o for e because o is so common an ending in Spanish. Borrowed from some American language; according to Littré, from Mexican tomatl. It is a native of South America.

TOMB, a grave, vault for the dead. (F., - L., - Gk.) M.E. toumbe, tombe, Chaucer, C. T. 10832; tumbe, Layamon, 6080, later text. - O. F. tumbe; F. tombe, 'a tombe;' Cot. - Lat. tumba, a tomb (White). = Gk. τύμβα*, put for the common form τύμβοs, a tomb, sepulchre; properly a burial-mound. Prob. allied to Lat. tumulus (Curtius, ii. 139); see Tumulus. Der. tomb-less, Hen. V, i. 2.

220; tomb-stone; en-tomb.

TOMBOY, a rude girl. (L., -Gk., -Heb.; and O. Low G.) In
Shak. Cymb. i. 6. 122. From Tom and Boy.

¶ So also

TOME, a volume of a book. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Blount's Gloss., Preason for the name is not obvious. Tonsilla is the dimin. of tonsa, ed. 1674; and in Cotgrave. - F. tome, 'a tome, or volume;' Cot. -Lat. tomum, acc. of tomus, a volume. - Gk. τόμος, a section; hence, a volume. From the stem of Gk. τέμ-νειν, to cut. - ΤΑΜ or TAN, to cut (Fick, i. 594); whence Lat. tondere, to shear; see Tonsure. Der. (from same root) ana-tom-y, a-tom, en-tom-o-logy, epi-tom-e, litho-tom-y, phlebo-tom-y, zoo-tom-y.

TOMORROW, on the morrow, on the morn succeeding this one. (E.) M.E. to morwe, P. Plowman, B. ii. 43. From to, prep., with the sense of 'for' or 'on'; and morwe, morrow. So also A.S. to merigen, Ælfric's Grammar, ed. Zupitza, p. 246, l. 12. See Today and

TOMTIT, a small bird. (L.,-Gk.,-Heb.; and Scand.) In the Tatler, no. 112; Dec. 27, 1709. From Tom and Tit, q.v. TON, TUN, a large barrel; 4 hogsheads; 20 hundredweight. (L.) We use ton for a weight; and tun for a cask; but the word is all one. Properly a large barrel, hence, the contents of a large barrel; and hence, a heavy weight. M. E. tonne, Chaucer, C. T. 3892.—A. S. tunne, a barrel; 'Cupa, tunne,' Wright's Voc. i. 24, col. 2; the pl. tunnan is in the A. S. Chron, an. 852. We find also Du. ton, a tun; Icel. and Swed. tunna, Dan. tonde, a tun, cask; G. tonne, a cask, also a heavy weight; Low Lat. tunna, tonna, whence F. tonneau, 'a tun,' Cot. Also Irish and Gael. tunna, Irish tonna, W. tynell, a tun, barrel.

B. The common form is TUNNA or tynell, a tun, barrel. β. The common form is TUNNA or TONNA; and the word is not Teutonic, the G. form being tonne (not zonne); neither is it Celtic, being so widely spread; moreover, the orig. sense is 'cask.' All the forms appear to be from the Low Lat. tunna, a cask; we find it written tunne, and considered as a Latin word, in the Cassel Glossary of the oth century; see Bartsch, Chrest. Franc. col. 2, l. 15. It is generally supposed to be related to Lat. tina, tinia, or tinum, a wine-vessel, cask; see Diez. Root unknown. Der. tonn-age, a coined word; tunn-el, q. v. Doublet,

TONE, the sound emitted by a stretched string, the character of Spelt toone in Levins. a sound, quality of voice. (F., -L., -Gk.) Spelt toone in Levins. In Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 112. - F. ton, 'a tune or sound;' Cot. - Lat. tonum, acc. of tonus, a sound. - Gk. τόνος, a thing stretched, a rope, sinew, tone, note; from the sound of a stretched string. - TAN, to stretch; Skt. tan, to stretch, Gk. reiveir, to stretch; see Tend (1). Der. tone, vb.; ton-ed; ton-ic, increasing the tone or giving vigour, a late word, from Gk. TOVINOS, relating to stretching. Also a-ton-ic, bary-tone, mono-tone, oxy-tone, semi-tone. Doublet, tune, q. v.

TONGS, an instrument consisting of two jointed bars of metal. used for holding and lifting. (E.) In Spenser, F. Q. iv. 5. 44. But earlier, the singular form tonge or tange is usual. M. E. tange, tonge. 'Thu twengst parmid so dop a tonge' = thou twingest therewith as doth a tong; Owl and Nightingale, 156. — A. S. tange; 'Forceps, tange,' Wright's Voc. i. 86, l. 20. Also spelt tang, Ælfric's Grammar, ed. Zupitza, p. 67, 1. 3. + Du. tang, a pair of tongs or pincers. + Icel. tong (pl. tangir). + Dan. tang. + Swed. tang. + G. zange.

B. All from Teut. type TANGA, with the sense 'a biter' or 'nipper;' cf.

E. nippers, pincers (Fick, iii. 116). From the base TANG, nasalised form of TAH (Aryan DAK), to bite. - & DAK, to bite; cf. Gk. dam-vev, to bite, Skt. dame, dag, to bite, samdashta, pressed together, tight, dame, a tooth, dameaka, a crab (a pincher). In particular, cf. O. H. G. zanga, a pair of tongs, with O. H. G. zanger, biting, pinching. See Tang (1).

TONGUE, the fleshy organ in the mouth, used in tasting, swallowing, and speech. (E.) The spelling with final -ue looks like a

parody upon F. langue; a far better spelling is tong, as in Spenser, F. Q., introd. to b. i. st. 2. M. E. tunge, tonge, Chaucer, C. T. 267 (or 265).—A. S. tunge, a tongue, Luke, i. 64. + Du. tong. + Icel. and Swed. tunga. + Dan. tunge. + G. zunge. O. H. G. zunga. + Goth. tunggo (=tungo).

B. All from Teut. type TONGA, Fick, iii. 123. Further related to O. Lat. dingua, Lat. lingua (whence F. langue), the tongue; Irish and Gael. tenga, the tongue, a language, put for an older form denga*, the initial letter being hardened; whence the European forms DANGHWA, DANGHŪ are inferred; Fick, i. 613. It is further supposed that Skt. jihwá, Vedic juhuí, the tongue, are related, since jihvá might stand for dihvá or dahvá; and that the form of the root is DAGH, the meaning being uncertain. tongue, vb., Cymb. v. 4. 148; tongue-d; tongue-less, Rich. II, i. 1. 105; tongue-tied, Mids. Nt. Dr. v. 104. From the same root are lingu-al,

ling-0, language.

Ing-0, language.

TONIC, strengthening. (Gk.) See Tone.

TONIGHT, this night. (E.) See Today.

TONIGHT, this night. (E.) See Today.

Tonsils or almonds in the mouth; 'Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxiv. c.

7. § 1. = F. tonsille; tonsilles, pl., 'certain kernels at the root of the tongue;' Cot. = Lat. tonsilla, a sharp pointed pole stuck in the ground to fasten vessels to the shore; pl. tonsilla, the tonsils. The Du. top.+Icel. toppr, a tuft, lock of hair, crest, top.+Dan. top, a tuft, lock of hair, crest, top.+Dan. top. a tuft, lock of hair, crest, top.+Dan. top. a tuft, lock of hair, crest, top.+Dan. top. a tuft, lock of hair, crest, top.+Dan. top. a tuft, lock of hair, crest, top.+Dan. top. a tuft, lock of hair, crest, top.+Dan. top. a tuft, lock of hair, crest, top.+Dan. top. a tuft, lock of hair, crest, top.+Dan. top. a tuft, lock of hair, crest, top.+Dan. top. a tuft, lock of hair, crest, top.+Dan. top. a tuft, lock of hair, crest, top.+Dan. top. a tuft, lock of hair, crest, top.+Dan. top. a tuft, lock of hair, crest, top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Dan. top.+Da

TONSURE, a clipping of the hair, esp. the corona of hair worn by Romish priests. (F., - L.) M. E. tonsure, Gower, C. A. iii. 291, l. 20. - F. tonsure, 'a sheering, clipping, the shaven crown of the shaven c 1. 20. — Γ. tonsus, a succing, cupping, the shaves down of priest; Cot.—Lat. tonsus, a clipping.—Lat. tonsus, pp. of tondere (pp. tonsus), to shear, clip. Cf. Gk. τένδειν, to gnaw.— √TAM or TAN, to cut; whence also Gk. τέμνειν, to cut; see Tome.

TONTINE, a certain financial scheme, the gain of which falls to the company of the compa

the longest liver. (F., - Ital.) See Haydn's Dict. of Dates, and Littré. First started at Paris, about A.D. 1653. — F. tontine, a tontine. Named from Laurence Tonti, a Neapolitan, who originated

TOO, more than enough, likewise. (E.) The same word as to, prep. M. E. to; 'to badde' = too bad; Will. of Palerne, 5024. = A.S. to, too; Grein, ii. 542, q. v. The same word as to, prep., but

differently used. See To.

TOOL, an instrument used by workmen. (E.) M.E. tol, tool; pl. toles, tooles, P. Plowman, A. xi. 133; B. x. 177. - A. S. tol, a tool; Ælfric's Hom. ii. 162, l. 12; spelt tool, Wright's Voc. i. 21, col. 2; tohl, id. ii. 49. + Icel. tol, neut. pl., tools.

B. Doubtless a contracted form for TAU-I-LA, an implement for making things. Fick, iii. 115; from the verb which appears as Goth. taujan, to make, cause, and in E. taw, tew, to work hard, to dress leather; see Taw. The Teut. base is TU, answering to Aryan DU; from the \(\sqrt{DU}, \) to work. Y. 'This root is not recognised by Skt. grammarians, but it has to be admitted by comparative philologists. There is the verb duvasyati in the Veda, meaning to worship, a denominative verb derived from dúvas. Dúvas meant, originally, any opus operatum, and presupposes a root du or du, in the sense of actively or sedulously working. It exists in Zend as du, to do. With it we may connect Goth. taujan, the G. zauen (Grimm, Gram. i. 1041), Goth. tawi, work, &c. See my remarks on this root and its derivatives in the Veda in my Translation of the Rig-Veda, i. 63, 191; Max Müller, letter to The Aca-

demy, July, 1874.

TOOM, empty. (Scand.) Common in Lowland Scotch; 'toom dish' = empty dish; Burns, Hallowe'en, I. 12 from end. M. E. tom, toom. 'Toom, or voyde, Vacuus; 'Prompt. Parv. Not an A.S. word, though the adv. tome occurs once (Grein).—Icel. tomr, empty; Swed. and Dan. tom. Fick cites also O. H.G. zomi, empty, free from, iii. 124. The Teut. type is TOMA, empty. Root unknown. Der. teem (3), q. v. Also toft, in the sense of clearing, from Icel. topt (pronounced toft), tupt, toft, tuft, a clearing or space marked out for a house or building, also spelt tomt, and probably from tomr, empty, though the o is now short; see further under Tuft (2).

TOOT (1), to peep about, spy. (E.) A form of Tout, q.v.
TOOT (2), to blow a horn. (O. Low G.) 'To tute in a horn, cornucinere;' Levins. Not an A. S. form, which would have given theet; but borrowed from a dialect which sounded th as t. = O. Du. tuyten, 'to sound or winde a cornet,' Hexham; cf. Du. toethoren, a bugle-horn. + Swed. tjuta, to howl; Dan. tude, to howl, blow a horn. + Icel. bjóta, strong verb, pt. t. baut, to whistle as wind, sough, resound; also, to blow a horn. + A. S. beótan, to howl, make a noise; Grein, ii. 589. + M. H. G. diezen, O. H. G. diozan, to make a loud noise. + Goth. thut-haurn, a trumpet. β. All from Teut. base THUT, to make a noise, resound (due to the sound of a blow) = Aryan

TUD, to strike; Fick, iii. 137. See Thump and Type.
TOOTH, one of the small bones in the jaws, used in eating, a prong. (E.) M. E. toth, tooth; pl. teth, teeth, spelt teo, Ancren Riwle, p. 288, l. 3 from bottom. - A. S. too, pl. teo and too as, Grein, ii. 543. Here the o is long, to compensate for loss of n before th following; too stands for tano; cf. O. Sax. tand. + Du. tand. + Icel. tonn, orig. tannr (=tandr).+Dan. tand; Swed. tand.+G. zahn; M. H. G. zan, O. H. G. zand.+Goth. tunthus. B. All from Teut. type TANTHU or TAN-THI, Fick, iii. 113; cognate with Lat. dens (stem dent-), W. dant, Gk. δδούs (stem δδόντ-), Łithuan. dantis, Skt. danta, a tooth. And cf. Pers. dandán, a tooth. γ. The Aryan base is either DANT or ADANT, pres. participial form from \(\sqrt{DA}, \) to divide, or from \(\sqrt{AD}, \) to eat; roots which are probably related. All turns upon the question whether, in Gk. obovs, the initial o is unoriginal or original. See arguments in favour of the latter view in Curtius, i. 303. The orig. sense was either 'dividing,' i.e. cutting, or 'eating;' the forms The orig. being taken as present participles. Der. tooth, verb, spelt tothe, Fitzherbert, Husbandry, § 24, l. 7; tooth-ed; tooth-ache, Much Ado, iii. 2. 21; tooth-less, Prompt. Parv.; tooth-drawer, Prompt. Parv.; tooth-pick, All's Well, i. 1, 171; tooth-some, i.e. dainty, nice, not an only much the second participation.

G. zapfen, a peg, tap, also a fir-cone; Norweg. topp, a top, a bung (Aasen). Root unknown; we also find Gael. topach, having a tuit or crest (but no sb. top); W. top, a top, also a stopple, topic, to top, to crest, also to stop up, topyno, to form a top; and perhaps W. topic to gore with the horns, may be related; see remarks on Toper. Der. top, verb, Mach. iv. 3. 57; top-dressing; top-gallant-mast, for which Shak, has top-gallant, Romeo, ii. 4. 202; top-full, K. John, iii. 4. 180; top-less, Troil. i. 3. 152; top-mast, Temp. i. 1. 37; top-sail, Temp. i. 1. 7; top-m-ost, really a double superl. form, see Aftermost; topp-le, to tumble, be top-heavy, and so fall headlong, Macb.

TOP (2), a child's toy, (E.) In Shak. Merry Wives, v. 1. 27. M. E. top, a child's toy, King Alisaunder, 1727. As Dr. Schmidt observes, a top is an 'inverted conoid which children play with by setting it to turn on the point; 'so called because sharpened to a top or point, and really the same word as the above. Cf. O. Du. top, a top, in both senses (Hexham); whence the G. topf is borrowed, the true G. form zopf being only used in the same sense as

TOPAZ, a precious stone. (F., - L., - Gk.) M.E. topas, whence Chaucer's Sir Topas; spelt tupace, O. Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 98, 1. 172. – F. topase, 'topase, a stone;' Cot. – Lat. topazus, topazon, topazion, a topaz. – Gk. τόπαζος, τοπάζου, the yellow or oriental β. According to Pliny, b. xxxvii. c. 8, named from an island

in the Red Sea called *Topazas*; which is very doubtful. Perhaps from its brightness, from \(\frac{1}{2} TAP, \) to shine, warm; see **Tepid**. Cf. Skt. tapa, illuminating, tapas, heat, tapishnu, burning. **TOPER**, a great drinker. (F. or Ital.) 'Tops, to drink briskly or lustily;' Phillips, ed. 1706. 'The jolly members of a toping club;' Butler, Epigram on a Club of Sots, l. 1. Certainly connected, as Wedgwood shews, with F. tôper, to cover a stake, a term used in playing at dice; whence tôpe! interj. (short for je tôpe, lit. I accept your offer), used in the sense of good! agreed! well done! It came to be used as a term in drinking, though this only appears in Italian. According to Florio [not in ed. 1598] the same exclamation was used for the acceptance of a pledge in drinking. [He gives]: topa, a word among dicers, as much as to say, I hold it, done, throw! also by good fellows when they are drinking; I'll pledge you; Wedgwood. **3.** Apparently from the same base as E. tap, to strike; from the striking of hands in making a bargain. Diez derives Span. topar, to butt, strike against, meet, accept a bet, Ital. intoppare, to meet or strike against an obstacle, from the Teut. base appearing in E. top, as if to strike with the head. Perhaps both explanations come to much the same thing; and tap and top (as well as tup) are formed from an imitative word meaning to tap or to butt. See

Top (1).
TOPIC, a subject of discourse or argument. (F., - L., - Gk.) Properly an adj.; Milton has 'a topic folio' = a common-place book; Areopagitica, ed. Hales, p. 40, l. 28, on which see the note. 'Topicks (topica), books that speak of places of invention, or that part of logick which treats of the invention of arguments; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Spelt topickes in Minsheu, ed. 1627. – F. topiques, 'topicks, books or places of logicall invention;' Cot. – Lat. topica, s. pl., the title of a work of Aristotle, of which a compendium is given by Cicero (White). - Gk. τοπικός, adj., local; also concerning τόποι or common-places. Aristotle wrote a treatise on the subject (τὰ τοπικά).

Common-places. Aristotle wrote a treatise on the subject (τα τοπικά).

— Gk. τόπος, a place. Root uncertain. Der. topic-al (Blount), topic-al-ly; and see topo-graphy.

TOPOGRAPHY, the art of describing places. (F., – L., – Gk.) Spelt topographie in Minsheu, ed. 1627. – F. topographie, 'the description of a place;' Cot. – Lat. tofographia. – Gk. τοπογραφία, a description of a place; Strabo. – Gk. τοπο-, crude form of τόπος, a place; and γράφειν, to describe. See Topic and Grave.

Der. topographies formed with F. suffix at from Gk. ποποιαλίσει α topographic are a topographic and topographic are formed with F. suffix at from Gk. ποποιαλίσει α topographic are a topographic and topographic are a topographic and topographic are a topographic are a topography.

place; and prographer, formed with E. suffix er from Gk. τοπογραφους, a topographer, describer of places; topographeic, topographeic-al, ely.

TOPPLE, to fall over. (E.) See Top (1).

TOPSTURVY, upside down. (E.) There is no doubt that sy stands for side, as the word is sometimes so written, and we have a similar use of side in the corresponding phrase upside-down. In Stanyhurst's tr. of Virgil, ed. Arber, we have top-turuye, p. 33, l. 13; topeu-turuye. D. 62, l. 25; and top-syd-turuye, p. 50, l. 23. Topside-controller printed in ISO. a similar use of side in the corresponding phrase upside-down. In Stanyhurst's tr. of Virgil, ed. Arber, we have top-turuye, p. 33, 1. 13; topsy-turuye, p. 63, 1. 25; and top-syd-turuye, p. 59, 1. 23. Topside-turve, occurs twice (at least) in the play of Cornelia, printed in 1594, in Act i, and Act v; see Dodsley's Old Plays, ed. Hazlitt, vol. v. p. 186, l. 1, p. 250, l. 15. Much earlier, we find 'He tourneth all thynge topsy tervy;' Roy, Rede Me and Be Not Wroth, ed. Arber, p. 51, l. 25 (printed in 1528). β. In Trench, Eng. Past and Present, we are told that topsy turvy is a corruption from topside the other way; to which the author adds: 'There is no doubt of the fact; see Stani- word. In Johnson. - F. torsion, 'a winding, wresting;' Cot.

crest, top. + Swed. topp, a summit. + G. zopf, a tust of hair, pig-bhurst's Ireland, p. 33, in Holinshed's Chronicles.' After searching tail, top of a tree; O. H. G. zoph. B. All from Teut. type TOPA, a peak, top; a lead to E. zopf, a spike for a cask; Fick, iii. 117. Cf. that Stanihurst has the equivalent expression topside the other waie: that Stanihurst has the equivalent expression topside the other wais; to which may be added that Richardson quotes topside tother way from Search's Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. ii. c. 23.

y. But this hardly proves the point; it only proves that such was a current explanation of the phrase in the time of Stanihurst and later; but Stanihurst may easily have erred in interpreting a phrase which already occurs as early as 1528. For myself, I can hardly believe in a corruption so violent, so uncalled for, and so clumsy. I would rather suppose that it means what it says, viz. that the topside is to be turfy or placed upon the ground; for, though this may seem unlikely at first, it must be remembered that, in old authors, the plural of turf is turves, and the adjective might very well appear occasionally in the form turvy, just as we have leavy for leafy (Macb. v. 6. 1, first folio), and scurvy for scurfy. Cf. 'turvare, glebarius,' Prompt. Parv. (I prefer this to making turvy = turf-way.) 8. If this be not admitted, we must accept the other explanation.

TORCH, a light formed of twisted tow dipped in pitch, a large

candle. (F., -L.) M. E. torche, Floriz and Blancheflur, 1. 238. - F. torche, 'a link; also, the wreathed clout, wisp, or wad of straw, layed by wenches between their heads and the things which they carry on them;' Cot. Cf. Ital. torcia, a torch, torciare, to twist; Span. entorchar, to twist, antorcha, a torch. - Low Lat. tortia, tortica, a torch; also tortisius, occurring A.D. 1287; also tortius, &cc. All various derivatives from Lat. tort-us, pp. of torquere, to twist; see
Torture. A torch is simply 'a twist.' Der. torch-light. And see

TORMENT, anguish, great pain. (F., -L.) M. E. torment, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 148, l. 6, where it means 'a tempest; also tourment, K. Alisaunder, 5869. — O. F. torment, 'torment;' Cot Mod. F. tourment. - Lat. tormentum, an instrument for hurling stones, an an instrument of torture, torture. Formed with suffix -men-tum from tor- (for torc-), base of torquere, to twist, hurl, throw; see Torture. Der. torment, verb, M. E. tormenten, Rob. of Glouc. p. 240, l. 14; torment-ing-ly; torment-or, M. E. tormentour, Chaucer, C. T. 15995; also torment-er. And see tormentil.

TORMENTIL, the name of a herb. (F., - L.) In Levins. - F. tormentille, 'tormentile;' Cot. Cf. Ital. tormentilla, 'tormentill,' Florio. Said to be so called because it relieved tooth-ache, an idea which is at least as old as the 16th century; see Littré. - O. F.

torment, great pain, an ache; see Torment.

TORNADO, a violent hurricane. (Span., -L.) 'Tornado (Span. tornada, i.e. return, or turning about) is a sudden, violent, and forsible storm. forcible storm . . . at sea, so termed by the marriners; Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. It is a sailor's word, and coined after the Span. fashion; there is no such word (in the same sense) either in Spanish or Portuguese. - Span. tornada, a return; from tornar, to return. Perhaps confused with Span. torneado, turned round, from tornear, to turn round, whirl round. But both words are from Lat. tornare, to

TORPEDO, the cramp-fish; a kind of eel that produces numb-ness by communicating an electric shock. (L.) 'Like one whom a torpedo stupefies;' Drummond, sonnet 53. — Lat. torpedo, numbness; also, a torpedo, cramp-fish. - Lat. torpere, to be numb; see

Torpid.

TORPID, sluggish, lit. numb. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - Lat. torpidus, benumbed, torpid. - Lat. torpere, to be numb, to be Eat. to plate, beliating the best to grow fat and sluggish; cf. Lithuan. tarpti, to thrive, grow fast, Gk. τρέφειν, to feed, τέρπειν, to fill full, satisfy, content. — ✓ TARP, to satiate; cf. Skt. trip, to be sated, to enjoy, tarpaya, to satisfy; Fick, i. 599. Der. torpid-ly, torpid-ness, torpid-i-ty; torp-or, Lat. torpor, numbness, inactivity; also torp-esc-ent, from the stem of pres. part. of torpescere, to grow torpid, inceptive form of torpere; torp-esc-ence. From the same root is

TORRENT, a boiling, rushing stream. (F., - L.) In Shak. J. Cess. i. 2. 107. - F. torrent, 'a torrent, land-flood.' - Lat. torrentem, acc. of torrens, hot, boiling, raging, impetuous; and as a sb. a torrent, raging stream. Orig. pres. part. of torrers, to parch, dry up; see Torrid.

Der. torrent-yne, a trout: Babees Book. p. 172 Der. torrent-yne, a trout; Babees Book, p. 173,

- Lat. torsionem, acc. of torsio, a wringing. - Lat. torquere (pt. t. & wheel) to go aside, st. 164; where tolter is an adverb. The suffix -er torsi), to twist; see Torture.

TORSO, the trunk of a statue. (Ital., -L., -Gk.) A late word; not in Todd's Johnson. — Ital. torso, a stump, stalk, core, trunk. — Lat. thyrsum, acc. of thyrsus, a stalk, stem of a plant; a thyrsus. — Gk. θύρσος, any light straight stem, stalk, rod, the thyrsus. Root

TORTOISE, a reptile. (F., -L.) M. E. tortuce, Prompt. Parv.; tortoise, in Temp. i. 2. 316. We also find M. E. tortu, Knight de la Tour, ch. xi. l. 2. 1. The latter form is immediately from F. tortue, a tortoise (now tortue); with which cf. Span. tortuga, a tortoise; both from Low Lat. tortuca, tartuca, a tortoise, for which Diez gives a reference. So also O. Ital. tartuga (Florio); now corrupted to tartaruga.

2. The E. tortoise answers to an O. F. form, not recorded, but cognate with Prov. tortesa, a tortoise (Diez). In all these instances, the animal is named from its crooked or twisted feet, which are very remarkable; cf. O. F. tortis (fem. tortisse), 'crooked;' Cot. Both Low Lat. tortuga and Prov. tortesa are formed from Lat. tort-us,

pp. of torquere, to twist; see Torture.
TORTUOUS, crooked. (F., - L.) M. E. tortuos, Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, pt. ii. c. 28, l. 19. - F. tortuëux, 'full of crookedness or crookings; 'Cot - Lat. tortuosus, twisting about, crooked. - Lat. tort-us,

pp. of torquere, to twist; see Torture. Der. tortuous-ly, -ness.

TORTURE, a wringing pain, torment, anguish. (F., - L.) In
Shak. All's Well, ii. 1. 77, &c. - F. torture, 'torture;' Cot. - Lat. tortura, torture. - Lat. tortus, pp. of torquere, to twist, whirl. - \(\sqrt{TARK}, \)
to twist; see Throw, Throng. Der. (from Lat. torquere) torch, tor-ment, tor-s-ion, tort-oise, tort-u-ous; con-tort, de-tort, dis-tort, extort, re-tort; also tart (2). From the same root are throe, throw, throng; also trave, trav-ail, trav-el, trepan (1), trepidation, trope, trophy, trousers, trousseau, truss; perhaps trouba-dour, trover.

TORY, a Conservative in English politics. (Irish.) 'Tory, an Irish robber, or bog-trotter; also a nick-name given to the stanch Royalists, or High-flyers, in the times of King Charles II. and James II.; Phillips, ed. 1706. As to the use of the name, see Trench, Select Glossary, and Todd's Johnson. First used about 1680. Dryden even reduplicates the word into tory-rory. 'Before George, I grew tory-rory, as they say,' Kind Keeper, i. 1; 'Your tory-rory jades,' id. iv. 1. By this adj. he appears to mean 'wild.' 'Tories was a name properly belonging to the Irish bogtrotters, who during our Civil War robbed and plundered, professing to be in arms for the royal cause; and from them transferred, about 1680, to those who sought to maintain the extreme prerogatives of the Crown; Trench, Select Glossary. Trench cites 'the increase of tories and other lawless persons' from the Irish State Papers, Jan. 24, 1656. In Irish the word means 'pursuer;' hence, I suppose, it was easily transferred to bogtrotters and plunderers. — Irish toiridhe, also tor, toraigheoir, toruighe, a pursuer; cf. torachd, pursuit, search, toir, a pursuit, diligent search, also pursuers; toireacht, pursuit, search; toirighim, I fancy, I think, I pursue, follow closely. Cf. Gael. toir, a pursuit, diligent search, also pursuers; torackd, a pursuit with hostile intention, strict search. ¶ Sometimes derived from Irish toir, corruption of tabkair, give thou; with the explanation that it meant 'give me your money;' this is very forced, and the explanation

appears to be a mere invention, and unauthorised. Der. Tory-ism. TOSE, to pull, or pluck; see Tease, Touse.

TOSE, to jerk, throw violently, agitate, move up and down violently. (W.?) 'I tosse a balle;' Palsgrave.—W. tosio, to jerk, toss; tos, a quick jerk, a toss.

β. This is certainly right, if tosio be a true Celtic word, and not borrowed from E. The Norweg. tossa means only to sprinkle, strew, spread out; and cannot be related if the word be Celtic. Der. toss, sb.: toss-tot, Tw. Nt. v. 412.

the word be Celtic. Der. toss, sb.; toss-pot, Tw. Nt. v. 412.

TOTAL, complete, undivided. (F., -L.) 'Thei toteth [look] on her summe totall;' Plowman's Tale, pt. i. st. 46. We still use sum total for total sum, putting the adj. after the sb., according to the F. idiom. - F. total, 'the totall, or whole sum;' Cot. - Low Lat. totalis, extended from Lat. totus, entire. A reduplicated form from to increase, be large; thus to-tus would mean 'great-great' or 'very great.' See Tumid. Der. total-i-ty, from F. totalite, 'a totality;' Cot. Also sur-tout.

TOTTER, to be unsteady, stagger. (E.) Put for tolter, by assimilation; it is the frequentative of tilt (M. E. tulten, tilten); and means to be always tilting over, to be ready to fall at any minute. Where home the cart-horse tolters with the wain; 'Clare, Village Minstrel. Cf. prov. E. tolter, to struggle, flounder about (Halliwell). Trevisa, ii. 387, has: 'men totrede peron and meued hider and pider; here the *l* is dropped. The form tolter occurs twice in the King's Quhair, by James I of Scotland; but not as a verb, as Jamieson wrongly says. 'On her tolter quhele' = on her [Fortune's] tottering wheel, st. 9; where tolter is an adj. 'So tolter quhilum did sche it to wrye' = so totteringly (unsteadily) did She (fortune) cause it (her stick round to check a flow of blood. (F., - L.) Properly the stick

is here adjectival, meaning 'ready to tilt.' Precisely the same loss of *l* occurs in *tatter* (also spelt *totter*), a rag; see **Tatter**. β. Again, *tolter* is a frequent of *tulten*, to totter or tilt over; 'Feole temples ber-inne tulten to be corbe' = many temples therein tottered (fell) to the earth; Joseph of Arithmathie, ed. Skeat, 100. Tulten is another form of titten; see Tilt (2). But it is important to remark that the word totter itself is exactly represented by A. S. tealtrian, to totter, vacillate, Grein, ii. 526; formed from the adj. tealt, tottery, unstable; id. This fully proves the etymology above given. Add, that we have the cognate O. Du. touteren, 'to tremble,' Hexham; put for tolteren, like Du. goud for gold. Hence Du. touter, a swing; like the Norfolk tester-cum-tauter, a see-saw. Der. totter-er. Note also

tott-y (i.e. tolty, tilty), unsteady, Chaucer, C.T. 4251. And see toddle.

TOUCAN, a large-beaked tropical bird. (F., - Brazilian.) Littré
gives a quotation of the 16th century. 'Il a veu aux terres neufves un oiseau que les sauvages appellent en leur gergon [jargon] toucan, &c.; Paré, Monstr. app. 22. The form toucan is F., as above. The word is Brazilian; according to Burton, Highlands of Brazil, i. 40, the bird is named from its cry. Buffon says the word means 'feather' (Littre). TOUCH, to perceive by feeling, handle, move influence. (F., - Teut.) M. E. touchen, King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 1195. - F. toucher, to touch. Cf. Ital. toccare, Span., Port., and Prov. tocar, to touch; also F. toquer, 'to clap, knock, or hit against;' Cot. To touch a lyre is to strike the strings, or rather to twitch them; so also Ital. toccare il liuto, to twang the lute; Florio gives 'to strike, also Ital. toccare it liuto, to twang the lute; Florio gives to strike, to smite, to hit,' as senses of toccare.—O. H. G. zucchen, mod. G. zucken, to draw with a quick motion, to twitch; cf. O. Du. tocken, tucken, to touch (Hexham). This is a secondary verb, from O. H. G. ziohan, G. ziehen, cognate with Goth. tiuhan, to draw, and therefore cognate with Lat. ducere, to draw; see Tuck (1), Tow (1), and Duke. Der. touch, sb., As You Like It, iii. 4. 15; touch-ing, i. e. relating to, orig. pres. part. of the verb touchen, Chaucer, C. T. 7872, well touchends (which is a pres. part. form) in Gower C. A. p. 70. spelt touchende (which is a pres. part. form) in Gower, C. A. p. 79, 1. 31 of Chalmers' edition, but spelt touchings in Pauli's edition, i. 307, 1. 22; touch-ing, adj., touch-ing-ly, touch-stone, a stone for testing gold, Palsgrave; touch-hole, Beaum. and Fletcher, Custom of the Country,

iii. 3.8. Also toe-sin, q. v., tuck-et.

TOUCH-WOOD, wood used (like tinder) for taking fire from a spark. (Low G.?) We find 'Peace, Touchwood!' in Beaum. and Fletcher, Little French Lawyer, Act ii (Cleremont). Here wood is superfluous; touch is a corruption of M.E. tache, spelt also tach, tasche, tasshe, tacche, and used in the sense of tinder for receiving sparks struck from a flint, P. Plowman, C. xx. 211; B. xvii. 245; in the latter passage it is equivalent to tow. **B.** Thus much is clear and Perhaps it is from Low G. takk, which not only means a point, tooth, but also a twig; so also Du. tak, a bough, branch. In this case taches are twigs, dried sticks. The allied Swed. tagg means a point, tag; see Tag, Tack, Tache. Hence touch-wood = stick-wood, the

sense being tautological, as is so commonly the case.

TOUCHY, apt to take offence. (F., - C.) 'You're touchy without all cause;' Beaum. and Fletcher, Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2 (Melantius). Doubtless often used as if derived from touch; but really a corruption of Tetchy, q. v.

TOUGH, firm, not easily broken, stiff, tenacious. (E.) tough, Chaucer, Book of the Duchesse, 531. - A.S. toh, tough; Wright's Voc. ii. 112. + Du. taai, flexible, pliant, tough, viscous, clammy. + Low G. taa, tage, tau, tough. + G. zähe, zäh, tough, tenacious, viscous, M. H. G. zæhe, O. H. G. záhe, zách. β. An obscure word; perhaps related to Goth. tahjan, to rend (orig. to bite), as being that which stands biting. Cf. Skt. dame, dae, to bite; see Tongs. Der. tough-ly, tough-ness, tough-ish; also tough-en formed like height-en, &c.

TOUR, a going round, circuit, ramble. (F., - L.) 'Tour, a travel or journey about a country;' Phillips, ed. 1706. - F. tour, 'a turn, round, compasse, . . a bout or walk;' Cot. Cf. Prov. tors, also torns, a turn; Bartsch, Chrest. Provençale. Tour is a verbal sb. from tourner, to turn; it is a short form of tourn (as the Prov. form shews), in the sense of 'a turn;' the final n being lost. See Turn. Der. tour ist.

TOURNAMENT, TOURNEY, a mock fight. (F., - L.) So named from the swift turning of the horses in the combat. Cotgrave has F. tournay, 'a tourney;' Chaucer has tourneyinge, sb., C. T. 2559. M.E. turnement, Ancren Riwle, p. 390, l. 5 from bottom.

O. F. tornoiement, a tournament (Burguy). Formed with suffix

itself. 'Tourniquet, a turn-still (sio); also the gripe-stick us'd by Gadverbs hiderweard, hitherward, gurdy, of which the F. name was vielle. Tourni-qu-et is formed, with dimin. suffixes, from tourner, to turn; see Turn.

TOUSE, to pull about, tear or rend. (E.) In Shak. Meas. v. 313; much the same word as toaze, Wint. Tale. iv. 4. 760. Spenser has touse in the sense to worry, to tease; F. Q. ii. 11. 33. M. E. tosen, properly to tease wool, Prompt. Parv. 'And what sheep, that is full of wulle Upon his backe, they toose and pulle;' Gower, C. A. i. 17, l. 7. See Tease. Cf. Low G. tuseln, G. zausen, to touse. Der. tous-er; spelt also Touzer, as a dog's name.

TOUT, to look about, solicit custom. (E.) 'A touter is one who looks out for custom;' Wedgwood. We often shorten the sb. to tout. But tout is properly a verb, the same as M. E. toten, to peep, look about, P. Plowman's Crede, 142, 168, 339, 425. 'Totehylle, Specula;' Prompt. Parv.; whence Tothill, a look-out hill. Also toot, to look, search, pry; Index to Parker Soc. publications. - A.S. totian, to project, stick out; hence, to peep out; 'bá heafdu tótodun tit' = the heads projected out; Ælfred, tr. of Gregory's Past. Care, c. xvi, ed. Sweet, p. 104, 1. 5. Allied to Icel. tota, the peak of a shoe, túta, a peak, prominence; Dan. tude, a spout; Swed. tut, a point, muzzle; Du. tuit, a pipe, pike, felly of a wheel; O. Du. tuit, tote, a teat, tuyt-pot, 'a pot or a canne with eares,' Hexham. The orig. sense was 'to project;' hence, to put out one's head, peep about, look all round; and finally, to tout for custom. Der. tout-er. Tout and touter are found in no dictionaries but those of very recent date; yet these words were in use before 1754. See S. Richardson, Correspondence, &c., vol. iii. p. 316; 'F. Hall, Mod. English, p. 134. Nares has tooters, s. v. Toot. In no way connected with toot, verb, to blow a horn.

TOW (1), to tug or pull a vessel along. (E.) M. E. towen, tozen; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, iii. 100; Layamon, 7536 (later text). The verb does not appear in A. S., but we find the sb. toh-line, a tow-line, tow-rope, Wright's Voc. i. 57, l. 5. + O. Fries. toga, to pull about.+ tcel. toga, to draw, pull; tog, a cord, a tow-rope, + M. H. G. zogen, to tear, pluck, pull. β. Derived from A. S. tog-, stem of togen, pp. of the strong verb techan, techn, to pull, draw, which is cognate with G. ziehen, O. H. G. ziehen, Goth. tiuhan, to draw. All from Teas. base TUH, to draw (Fick, iii. 122), answering to Aryan & DUK, as seen in Lat. ducere, to draw; Fick, i. 624. ¶ F. touer, to tow, is of Teut. origin. Der. tow-boat, -line, -rope; tow-age, Blount's Nomo-

lexicon, 1691. And see tie, tug.

TOW (2), the coarse part of flax or hemp. (E.) M. E. tow or towe, P. Plowman, B. xvii. 245; Tyrwhitt prints tawe in Chaucer, C.T. 3772. - A. S. tow; it occurs in tow-lie, tow-like, fit for spinning. 'Textrinum opus, towlie weore;' Wright's Voc. i. 26, col. 1; the next entries being 'Colus, distaff,' and 'Fusus, spini,' i. e. distaff and spindle. Again, we find: 'tow-hús of wulle' = a tow-house or spinning-house of wool, id. 59, l. 11; see the foot-note. Tow was, in feet oright the weeking or experimental the spining the weeking or experimental the spining the weeking or experimental the spining the weeking or experimental the spining the weeking or experimental the spining the weeking or experimental the spining the weeking or experimental the spining the weeking or experimental the spining the weeking or experimental the spining the weeking or experimental the spining the weeking or experimental the spining that the spining the weeking or experimental the spining that the spining the weeking or experimental the spining that the spining the spining that the spining that the spining that the spining that the spining that the spining the spining that t fact, orig. the working or spinning itself, the operation of spinning; whence it came to be applied to the material wrought upon. Hence we find getawa, implements (Grein); and the word is brought into close connection with E. taw and tew. See further under Tool, Taw. The root is \(DU, \text{ to work; and the words tow, verb, and } \) tow, sb., are from different roots. [The facts that tow is used for ropes, and that ropes are used for towing, are wholly independent of each other in every way.]+O. Du. town, or werck, 'towe;' Hexham; touwe, 'the instrument of a weaver,' touwen, 'to tanne leather,' i. e. to taw; id. + Icel. to, a tuft of wool for spinning; vinna to, to dress wool. (Quite distinct from Icel. tog, goat's hair.) Cf. Low G. tou, touw, implements; Dan. tave, fibre; also Goth. taui, a work, a thing made, taujan, to make. Similarly G. werg or werk, tow, is merely the same word as werk, a work.

TOWARD, TOWARDS, in the direction of. (E.) As in other cases, towards is a later form, due to adding the adverbial suffix -es (orig, the mark of a gen. case) to the shorter toward. In Layamon, 566, we have 'toward Brutun' = toward Brutus; in 1. 515, we have 'him towardes com '-he came towards him. The A. S. toweard is used as an adj. with the sense of 'future,' as in: 'on toweardre worulde'=in the future world, in the life to come; Mark, x. 30. Hence was formed toweardes, towards, used as a prep. with a dat. case, and commonly occurring after its case, as 'eow toweardes' = towards you, Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, c. xxix. § 1 (b. iv, met. 4).

B. Compounded of to, to (see To); and weard in the sense of 'becoming' or 'tending to.' Weard only occurs as the latter element of several adjectives, such as afweard (lit. off-ward), absent; æfterweard, afterward; andweard, present; foreweard, foreward, in front; innanweard, inward; niderweard, netherward; ufanweard, upweard,

also with Goth. wairths, as in andwairths, present, 1 Cor. vii. 26; also allied to Lat. uersus, towards, which is often used after its case.

8. And just as Lat. uersus is from uertere, to turn, so A.S. weard is from the cognate verb weorpan (pt. t. weard), to become. See further under Worth (2), verb. •. We may note that ward can be separated from to, as in to you-ward = toward you, 2 Cor. xiii. 12; see Ward in The Bible Word-book, ed. Eastwood and Wright. Also that toward is properly an adj. in A.S., and commonly so used in later E., as opposed to froward; it is common in Shakespeare. Der. toward-ly, Timon, iii. 1. 37; towardness, toward-li-ness. And (with the suffix -ward) after-ward, backward, east-ward, for-ward, fro-ward, home-ward, hither-ward, in-ward, nether-ward, north-ward, out-ward, south-ward, to-ward (as above), thither-ward, up-ward, west-ward, whither-ward.

TOY.

TOWEL, a cloth for wiping the skin after washing. (F.,—O. H. G.) M. E. towaille, Floriz and Blancheflur, 563; towail, Chaucer, C. T. 14663.—F. touaille, 'a towel;' Cot. O. F. toaille, toeille; Low Lat. toacula; Span. toalla; Ital. towaglia. All of Teut. origin. -O. H. G. twahilla, dwahilla, M. H. G. dwahele, G. zwehle, a towel. -O. H. G. twahilla, M. H. G. dwahen, to wash. + Icel. pvd (pp. pveginn), to wash; Dan. toe. + A. S. pweán (contr. for pwahan), to wash. + Goth. thwahan, to wash. And cf. Du. dwaal, a towel, dweil, a clout; whence prov. E. dwile, a clout, coarse rag B. All from Teut, base THWAH, to wash; Fick,

TOWER, a lofty building, fort, or part of a fort. (F.,-L.) Spelt tur in the A.S. Chron. an. 1097.—O.F. tur, later tour, 'a rower; Cot.—Lat. turren, acc. of turris, a tower. + Gk. rópois, róppis, a tower, bastion. We also find Gael. torr, a hill or mountain of an abrupt or conical form, a losty hill, eminence, mound, tower, castle; Irish tor, a castle; W. tur, a tower; cf. prov. E. (Devon.) tor, a conical hill, a word of Celtic origin; whence A.S. torr. 'Scopulum, torr,' Wright's Voc. i. 38, col. 1. If the Gael torr be not borrowed from the Latin, it is interesting as seeming to take us back to a more primitive use of the word, viz. a hill suitable for

defence. Der. tower, verb; tower-ed, tower-ing, tower-y.

TOWN, a large village. (E.) The old sense is simply 'enclosure;' it was often applied (like Lowland Sc. toon) to a single farm-house with its outbuildings, &c. M. E. toun, Wyclif, Matt. xxii. 5.—A.S. tún, Matt. xxii. 5; where the Lat. text has uillam. The orig. sense is 'fence;' whence the derived verb týnan, to enclose. + Du. tuin, a fence, hedge. + Icel. tún, an enclosure, a homestead, a dwelling-house. + G. zaun, O. H. G. zun, a hedge. from Teut. type TUNA, a hedge, enclosure; Fick, iii. 122. Cognate words appear in Irish and Gael. dun, a fortress, W. din, a hill-fort (whence dinas, a town); this Celtic word is conspicuous in many old place-names, such as Augusto-dunum, Camalo-dunum, &c. Perhaps allied to Irish dur, firm, strong, and Lat. durus, hard, lasting; see Dure. Der. town-clerk, -crier, -hall, -house, -ship, -talk; also towns-man (= town's man), towns-folk (= town's-folk). Also town-ish, Sir T. Wyat, Sat. i. 4.
TOXICOLOGY, the science which investigates poisons. (Gk.)

Modern; not in Johnson. Coined from Gk. τοξικό-ν, poison for smearing arrows with; and -λογία, from λόγος, a discourse, λέγειν, to say (see Logic). Τοξικόν is neut. of τοξικός, adj., belonging to arrows or archery; from τόξον, a bow, lit. a piece of shaped wood.—

TAKS, extended from TAK, to cut, hew, shape; cf. Skt. taksh, to cut. See Technical. Der. texicologic-cal, texicologists.

TOY, a plaything; also, as a verb, to triffe, dally. (Du.) 'Any silk, any thread, any toys for your head; Wint. Tale, iv. 2. 326. 'On my head no toy But was her pattern;' Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 3. This is only a special sense. It seems to correspond to Du. tooi, attire, but this is a mod. Du. word, which may be taken from the E. toy itself. The true Du. word is tuig, as will appear. Palsgrave has: 'Toy, a tryfell;' also, 'I toye, or tryfell with one, I deale nat substancyally with hym; I toye, I playe with one; He doth but toye with you, Il ne fait que se jouer auerques vous. Not in M. E. - Du. with you, It no fait que se jouer auecques vous. Not in M. E. = Du. tuig, tools, utensils, implements, stuff, refuse, trash; which answers to Palsgrave's definition as 'a trifle.' The sense of plaything occurs in the comp. speeliug, playthings, child's toys; lit. 'stuff to play with.' Sewel gives: 'Speeliug, play-tools, toys;' also: 'Op de tuy houden, to amuse,' lit. to hold in trifling, toy with one; also: 'een tuyg op zy, silver chains with a knife, cissars, pincushion, &c. as women wear,' which explains the Shakespearian usage. + Low G. tig, used in all the senses of G. zeug. + Icel. tygi, gear. + Dan. töi, stuff, things, gear. dumt töi, stuff and nonsense, trash; whence legethi, upward; utanweard, outward; wiferweard, contrary; and in the a plaything, a toy, from lege (= prov. E. laik), to play. + Swed. tyg.

deduced from Teut. base TUH (Aryan DUK, as in Lat. ducere), to draw, used in the special sense of stripping off clothes. Cf. G. die Haut über die Ohren ziehen, to flay, to skin, Icel. toga af, to draw shoes and stockings off a person. In any case, the form of the word shews the base clearly enough; see **Tow** (1), **Tug**. ¶ The M. E. the base clearly enough; see **Tow** (1), **Tug.** ¶ The M. E. toggen is certainly to tug, as far as the form is concerned; it may not be wrong to translate toggen by 'toy' in St. Marharete, ed. Cockayne, p. 110; but this is rather a pun than an etymology, and must not be pressed; it leads back, however, to the same root. The pronunciation of oy in toy is an attempt at imitating the pronunciation of Du. tuig, just as hoy, a sloop, answers to the Flemish hui; see Hoy (1). Der. toy-ish.

TRACE (1), a track left by drawing anything along, a mark left, a footprint. (F., -L.) M. E. trace, King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 7771; Pricke of Conscience, 4349.—F. trace, 'a trace, footing, print of the foot; also, a path or tract;' Cot. Cf. Ital. traceia, a trace, track; Span. traza, a first sketch, outline. A verbal sb., from F. tracer, verb, 'to trace, follow, pursue;' of which another form was trasser, 'to delineate, score, trace out;' Cot. Cf. Ital. traceiare, to trace, devise; Span. trazar, to plan, sketch. These verbs are all formed (as if from a Low Lat tractions.) from tracters. Pro. of formed (as if from a Low Lat. tractiare*) from tract-us, pp. of trahere, to draw, orig. to drag with violence. Supposed to be related to Gk. θράσσειν (τραχ-yειν), to trouble, θραγ-μός, a crackling or crashing. — TARGH, to tear or pull; Fick, i. 598. ¶ Not related to E. draw. Der. trace, verb, M.E. tracen, Chaucer, Parl. of Foules, 54 (less common than the sb.), directly from F. tracer, to trace, as above; trac-er, trace-able, trac-ing; trac-er-y, a coined word, in rather late use. Also (from Lat. trahere) trace (2), tract (1), tract (2), tract-able, tract-ile, tract-ion, tract-ate, train, trait, treat, treat-ise, treat-y; also abs-tract, at-tract, con-tract, de-tract, dis-tract, ex-tract, pro-tract, re-tract, sub-tract; mal-treat, por-trait, por-tray or pour-tray, re-treat.

TRACE (2), one of the straps by which a vehicle is drawn. (F.,-L.) 'Trace, horse harnesse, trays;' Palsgrave. M. E. traice: 'Trayce, horsys harneys, Tenda, traxus, restis, trahale;' Prompt. Parv. Evidently from the O. F. trays, cited by Palsgrave, which is probably a pl. form and equivalent to F. traits, pl. of trait. At any rate, Cotgrave gives as one sense of trait (which he spells traict) that of 'a teame-trace or trait, the cord or chain that runs between the

by a teamerate of rant, the cond of chain that this between the horses, also the draught-tree of a caroch.' I suppose that trace = F. traits, and that traces is a double plural. See **Trait**. **TRACHEA**, the wind-pipe. (L., - Gk.) In Phillips, ed. 1607. – Lat. trachēa; also trachia. The latter form is given in White. – Gk. τραχεία, lit. 'the rough,' from the rings of gristle of which it is composed; τραχεία is merely the fem. of τραχύς, rough, rugged, harsh. Allied to τέ-τρηχ-a, perf. tense of θράσσειν, to disturb. See Trace(1). Der. trache-al.

TRACK, a path, course. (F., - Teut.) Confused with tract in old authors; also with trace both in old and modern authors. Minsheu has: 'A trace, or tracke;' Cotgrave explains F. trac by 'a track, tract, or trace.' In Shak. Rich. II, iii. 3. 66, Rich. III, v. 3. 20, the folios have tract for track; and in Timon, i. 1. 50, the word tract is used in the sense of trace. These words require peculiar care, because trace and tract are really connected, but track is not of Lat. origin at all, and therefore quite distinct from the other two words. -F. trac, 'a track, tract, or trace, a beaten way or path, a trade or course.' The sense of 'beaten track' is the right one; we still use that very phrase. Of Teut. origin. - O. Du. treck, Du. trek, a draught; from trekken, to draw, pull, tow, travel, march, &c., O. Du. trecken, 'to drawe, pull, or hale,' Hexham; also M. H. G. trecken, to draw, a secondary verb formed from the strong O.H.G. verb trechen, trehhan, to scrape, shove, draw. As the last is a strong verb, we see that track is quite independent of the Lat. trahere. Der. track, verb; track-less, Cowley, The Muse, 1. 25.

TRACT (1), continued duration, a region. (L.) Often confused both with trace and track; it is related to the former only; see Trace. 'This in tracte of tyme made hym welthy:' Fabyan, Chron. c. 56. - Lat. tractus, a drawing out; the course of a river, a tract or region. - Lat. tractus, pp. of trahere, to draw; see Trace (1). And see Tractable.

TRACT (2), a short treatise. (L.) An abbreviation for tractate, which is now little used. 'Tractate, a treatise;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - Lat. tractatum, acc. of tractatus, a handling, also a treatise, tractate, or tract. See Tractable. Der. tract-ar-i-an, one who holds opinions such as were propounded in 'Tracts for the Times,' of which 90 numbers were published, A.D. 1833-1841; see Haydn, Dict.

gear, stuff, trash. + G. zeug, stuff, matter, materials, lumber, trash; & TRACTABLE, easily managed, docile. (I..) In Shak. Henwhence spielzeug, toys; M. H. G. ziuc, stuff, materials.

B. The orig. sense was probably 'spoil;' hence materials for one's own use, as well as stuff, gear, and trash. The various forms can all be Trace (I). Der. tractable, tractableness, tractability. Also (from Trace (I). Der. tractabl-y, tractable-ness, tractabili-ty. Also (from Lat. pp. tractus) tract-ile, that may be drawn out; tract-ion, from F. traction, 'a draught or extraction,' Cot.; tract-ive, drawing or pulling; tract-or (see Webster). Also tract-ate, for which see Tract (2).
TRADE, way of life, occupation, commerce. (E.) 'Prop

that path which we tread, and thus the ever recurring habit and manner of our life; Trench, Select Glossary. It once meant, literally, a path: 'A common trade, to passe through Priams house;' Surrey, tr. of Virgil, Æn. ii. 593. Not an old form; the M. E. words are tred and trod, both in the sense of footmark, Ancren Riwle, p. 380, note g. All from A. S. tredan, to tread; see Tread. Der. tradesman, i.e. trade's-man, one who follows a trade; trades-woman; tradesunion (= either trade's union or trades' union). Also trade, vb., trad-ed, K. John, iv. 3. 109; trad-er, I Hen. IV, i. 2. 141. Also trade-wind, a wind blowing in a constant direction, formed from the phr. to blow trade = to blow always in the same course; 'the wind blowing trade,' Hackluyt's Voyages, iii. 849 (R.); the word trade-wind is in Dryden. Annus Mirabilis, last line but one. ¶ I see no reason for confusing

Trade with F. traite (Cotgrave), Span. trato, traffic; see Tret.

TRADITION, the handing down to posterity of unwritten practices or opinions. (L.) M. E. tradicioun, Wyclif, Col. ii. 8. Formed directly from Lat. traditio, a surrender, delivery, tradition (Col. ii. 8). [The F. form of the word gave us our word treason.] -Lat. tradit-us, pp. of tradere, to deliver; see Traitor. Der. tradition-al. Doublet, treason.

TRADUCE, to defame. (L.) In Shak. All's Well, ii. 1. 175. In the Prologue to the Golden Boke, traduce occurs in the sense of translate, and traduction is translation. - Lat. traducere, to lead across, transfer, derive; also, to divulge, convict, prove guilty (whence our use to defame). - Lat. tra-, put for trans, across; and ducere, to lead; see Trans- and Duke. Der. traduc-er.
TRAFFIC, to trade, exchange, barter. (F.,-L.) In Shak.

Timon, i. 1. 158; Macb. iii. 5. 4; we have also the sb. traffic, spelt traffick in Spenser, F. Q. vi. 11. 9. - F. traffiquer, 'to traffick, trade;' Cot. We find also F. traffique, sb. 'traffick;' id. Cf. Ital. trafficare, to traffic, manage (trafficare in Florio); Span. trafficare, trafagar; Port. traficar, trafeguear, to traffic, to cheat. Also Ital. traffico (trafico in Florio), Span. trafico, trafago, traffic, careful management; Port. trafico, trafego, traffic. β. Origin uncertain; but almost surely Latin. Diez compares Port. trasfegar, to decant, to pour out from one vessel to another, trasfego, a pouring out or decanting, and remarks that the O. Port. trasfegar also had the sense of traffic, and that the Catalan trafag, traffic, also meant a decanting. If the two are identical, the accent must have been upon the preposition, which is exceptional. He explains O. Port. trasfegar, to decant (corrupted to transegar in Spanish by change of f to h and subsequent loss) from Lat. tra- (trans), across, and a supposed Low Lat. vicare*, to exchange, from Lat. uicis, change; this verb actually appears in the Span. vegada, a time, a turn (= Low Lat. vicata*); and the change from Lat. u to F. f appears in F. fois, certainly derived from uicis. This seems the best solution; the sense 'to change across' suits both 'traffic' and 'decant;' see Trans- and Vicar. γ . Scheler suggests Lat. tra-(=trans), and the common suffix -ficare, due to facere, to make. But traficare would rather produce a F. form trafier, and it is hardly an

intelligible word. Der. traffic, sb.; traffick-er, Merch. Ven. i. 1. 12. TRAGEDY, a species of drama of a lofty and mournful cast. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. tragédie; see Chaucer's definition of it, C.T. 13979. -F. tragedie. 'a tragedy;' Cot. - Lat. tragedia. -Gk. τραγφόία, a tragedy. 'There is no question that tragedy is the song of the goat; but why the song of the goat, whether because a goat was the prize for the best performance of that song in which the germs of the future tragedy lay, or because the first actors were dressed, like satyrs, in goat-skins, is a question which has stirred abundant discussion, and will remain unsettled to the end;' Trench, Study of Words, lect. v. A third theory (yet more probable) is that a goat was sacrificed at the singing of the song; a goat, as being the spoiler of vines, was a fitting sacrifice at the feasts of Dionysus. In any case, the etymology is certain. — Gk. τραγφδόs, lit. a goat-singer, a tragic poet and singer. — Gk. τράγ-οs, a he-goat; and φδοs, a singer, contracted from doιδόs; see Ode. The Gk. τράγ-οs means 'a nibbler; 'cf. τράγειν, to gnaw, nibble; see Trout. Der. tragedian, All's Well, iv. 3. 299, apparently a coined word, not borrowed from French. Also trag-ic, 2 Hen. IV, i. 1. 61, from F. tragique, 'tragicall, tragick,' Cot., Lat. tragicus, Gk. τραγικόs, goatish, tragic, from τραγ-όs, a goat. Hence tragic-al, -al-ly, -al-ness.

TRAIL, to draw along the ground, to hunt by tracking. (F., -L.)

M. E. trailen. In Wyclif, Esther, xv. 7, later version, we find: 'but the tother of the seruauntessis suede the ladi, and bar vp the have trailinge, and the earlier version has flowende = flowing. Cf. Braunchis do traile; Palladius, iii. 289, p. 71. 'Traylyn as clopys, Segmento;' Prompt. Parv. We have also M. E. traile, sb. 'Trayle, or trayne of a clothe;' Prompt. Parv. So also: 'Trayle, sledde [sledge], traha; to *Trayle*, trahere, Levins, ed. 1570. John de Garlande, in the 13th cent., gives a list of 'instrumenta mulieribus convenientia;' one of these is *trahale*, of which he says: '*Trahale* dicitur a traho, Gallice traail; 'Wright's Voc. i. 134. Palsgrave has: 'I trayle, lyke as a gowne dothe behynde on the grounde;' also 'I trayle, as one trayleth an other behynde or at a horse-tayle.' - F. trailler, 'to wind a yarn; also, to traile a deer, or hunt him upon a cold sent; Cot. - O. F. tracil, in John de Garlande, as above; it clearly means a reel to wind yarn on, as it is mentioned with other implements for spinning. — Low Lat. trakale, a reel, as above; it no doubt also meant a sledge, as shewn by E. trayle in Levins. Cf. Lat. traka, a sledge; tragula, a sledge (White); Low Lat. traga, a harrow, trakare, to harrow. We may also note Low Lat. trakinare, answering to F. trainer, E. train. It is clear that trail and train are both derivatives from Lat. trahere, to draw or drag along; see **Trace, Train**. ¶ The mod. F. traille is a ferry-boat dragged across a river by help of a rope; it seems much better to connect this with E. trail than to suppose it to stand for tiraille, from the verb tirailler, 'to rend or tear in pieces,' as Cotgrave explains it. However this may be, the E. trail is certainly independent of tirailler and tirer. Cf. Du. treylen, 'to drawe, or dragge a boate with a cord,' Hexham; borrowed (like Du. treyn, a train) from French.

TRAILBASTON, a law-term. (F., -L.) See Blount's Nomolexicon, ed. 1691, and Spelman. There were justices of traylbaston, appointed by Edw. I. 'The common people in those days called them tray-baston, quod sonat trahe baculum;' Blount. Roquefort divides the word as tray-le-baston. It would seem that the usual derivation from trail is wrong, and that the word is compounded of O. F. tray (= Lat. trahe, deliver up, take away); le, del. art.; and O. F. baston, a wand of office, for which see Baton. The object was O. F. baston, a wand of office, for which see Baston. to remedy injustice by depriving unjust officers of their offices; 'many their offices by greuous fines;' Fabyan, were accused and redemyd their offences by greuous fines; 'Fabyan, Chron. an. 1300. (Trail-baton explains nothing.) For O.F. traire, to take away, see Bartsch, Chrest. Française, col. 249, l. 7.

TRAIN, the hinder part of a trailing dress, a retinue, series, line of gun-powder, line of carriages; as a verb, to trail, to allure, educate, discipline. (F., - L.) M. E. train, sb., spelt trayn, with the sense of plot, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 295, l. 22; trayne, id. p. 263, l. 23; 'treson and trayne,' Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 4192; M. E. traynen, verb, to entice, id. 1683. — F. train, m., 'a great man's retinue, the train or hinder part of a beast; .. work, dealing, trade, practise; 'Cot. Also traine, f., 'a sled, a drag or dray without wheels, a drag-net,' id. Also trainer, verb, 'to traile, drag, draw; 'id. O.F. trahin, train, a train of men; trahiner, trainer, verb. Low Lat. trahinare, to drag; occurring A.D. 1268. Evidently extended from Lat. trahere, to draw; see Trace, Trail. Der. train-er; train-band, i.e. train'd band, a band of trained men, Cowper, John Gilpin, st. 1, and used by Dryden and Clarendon (Todd);

train-bear-er.
But not train-oil.

TRAIN-OIL, oil procured from the blubber or fat of whales by boiling. (Hybrid; Du.; and F., -L., -Gk.) Spelt trane-oyle, Hackluyt's Voyages, i. 477, last line; trayne oyle, Arnold's Chron. p. 236. In Hexham's Du. Dict., ed. 1658, we find: 'Traen, trayne-oile made of the fat of whales.' Also: 'traen, a tear; liquor pressed out by the fire.' Cf. mod. Du. traan, a tear; traan, train-oil. We thus see that the lit. sense of train is 'tear,' then, a drop of liquor forced out by fire; and lastly, we have train-oil, or oil forced out by boiling. Cf. Dan. and Swed. tran, train-oil, blubber, G. thran, all borrowed from Dutch; cf. G. thrüne, a tear, also a drop exuding from a vine when cut. So also Low G. traan, train-oil; trane, a tear; very well explained in the Bremen Wörterbuch. Similarly, we use E. tear in the sense of 'a drop' of some balsams and resins, &c. β . The Du. traan is closely allied to E. tear, and is the only form used in Dutch; the G. thräne is really a pl. form, due to M. H. G. trähene, pl. of trahen, a tear, closely allied to M. H. G. zaher (put for taher), a tear; see Tear (2). ¶ It thus appears that train-oil is a tautological expression; accordingly, we find trans, train-oil, in Ash's Dict., ed.

TRAIT, a feature. (F., -L.) Given in Johnson, with the remark scarcely English.' - F. trait, 'a draught, line, streak, stroak,' Cot. He also gives the spelling traict. - F. trait, formerly also traict, pp. of traire, to draw. - Lat. trakere, to draw; see Trace.

TRAITOR, one who betrays, a deceiver. (F., - L.) M. E. traitour, spelt traitoure. Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 61, l. 12;

clothis fletings down in-to the erthe; where, for fletings, some MSS. Ftradit-us, pp. of traders, to hand over, deliver, betray. - Lat. tra-, for trans, across, over; and dere, put for dare, to give; (hence tra-didi, pt. t., corresponds to dedi, I gave). See Trans- and Date. Der. traitor-ous, 1 Hen. VI, iv. 1. 173; traitor-ous-ly; traitr-ess, All's Well,

i. 1. 184. From the same source are tradition, treason, oe-tray.

TRAJECTORY, the curve which a body describes when projected. (F., -L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. Suggested by F. trajectoire, 'casting, thrusting, sending, transporting;' Cot. Formed as if from a Lat. traiectorius*, belonging to projection; formed from traiectus, pp. of traicere (trajicere), to throw, cast, or fling over or across.— Lat. tra-, for trans, across; and tacere, to cast. See Trans- and Jet. Der. traject, which is certainly the right reading for tranect in Merch, of Ven. iii. 4. 53; from F. traject, 'a ferry, a passage over,' Cot., which from Lat. traiectus, a passage over. Shakespeare would have written traiect, which was made into tranect, a word that

belongs to no language whatever.

TRAM, a coal-waggon, a carriage for passengers running on iron rails. (Scand.) There have been frequent enquiries about this word; see Notes and Queries, 2 Ser. v. 128, xii. 229, 276, 358; 4 Ser. xii. 299, 420; 6 Ser. ii. 225, 356. A tram is an old Northern word for a coal-waggon, esp. such a one as ran upon rails. In N. and Q., 2 Ser. xii. 276, J. N. quoted an Act of Parliament for the year 1794, for the construction of 'an iron dram-road, tram-road, or railway' between Cardiff and Merthyr Tydvil; and in N. and Q., 6 S. ii. 356, A. Wallis stated that 'tramways were in use in Derbyshire before 1790; one of planks and log-sleepers was laid between Shipley coalpit and the wharf near Newmansleys, a distance of 11 miles, and was discontinued in the above year.' About A. D. 1800, a Mr. Benjamin Outram made certain improvements in connection with railways for common vehicles, which gave rise to the silly fiction (ever since industriously circulated) that tram-road is short for Outram road, in ignorance of the fact that the accent alone is sufficient to shew that butram, if shortened to one syllable, must become Out rather than ram or tram. Besides which, Mr. Outram was not a coal-waggon; yet Brockett's Glossary (3rd ed. 1846) explains that a tram is the Northern word for 'a small carriage on four wheels, so distinguished from a sledge. It is used in coal-mines to bring the coals from the hewers to the crane.' The word is clearly the same as Lowland Scotch tram, '(1) the shaft of a cart or carriage of any kind, (2) a beam or bar,' Jamieson. Cf. prov. E. tram. a small milk bench beam or bar, Jamieson. Cf. prov. E. tram, a small milk bench (Halliwell); which was orig, a block of wood. It was prob. used first of the shaft of a small carriage, and then applied to the small carriage itself, esp. such a one as was pushed or drawn by men or boys in coal-pits. This notion is borne out by the cognate Low G. traam, a word particularly used of the handles of a wheel-barrow or the handles by which a kind of sledge was pushed; Bremen Wörterbuch, ed. 1771. In N. and Q., 6 S. ii. 498, J. H. Clark notes that 'the amendinge of the higheway or tram from the Weste ende of Bridgegait, in Barnard Castle' occurs in a will dated 1555; see Surtees Soc. Publications, vol. xxxviii. p. 37. Here a tram prob. means a log-road. The word is Scandinavian. - Swed. dial. tromm, a log, stock of a tree; also a summer-sledge (sommarsläde); also trömm, trumm (Rietz); O. Swed. trām, trum, a piece of a large tree, cut up into logs. The orig. sense is clearly a beam or bit of cut wood, hence a shaft of a sledge or cart, or even the sledge itself. Cf. Low G. traam, a balk, beam, esp. one of the handles of a wheelbarrow, as above; also O. Du. drom, a beam (obsolete); Hexham. Also O. H. G. dram, tram, a beam, once a common word; see Grimm's Dict. ii. 1331, 1332. The last form may account for the variation dram-road, in the Act of Parliament cited above; and it has been already observed that a dramroad or tramroad might also be β. The comparison of Swed. tromm explained as a log-road. with Du. drom shews that the original Low G. initial letter must have been th; which is proved by the Icel. pram-valr, lit. 'a beam-hawk,' a poet. word for a ship.

7. The Swed. dial. trumm (above) further resembles G. trumm, lump, stump, end, thrum, fragment, and suggests a connection with Thrum (1). If so, the orig, sense was 'end,' then fragment, bit, lump, log, &c. Der tram-road, -way. TRAMMEL, a net, shackle, anything that confines or restrains. (F.,-L.) M. E. tramayle, 'grete nette for fyschynge;' Prompt. Parv. Spenser has tramels, nets for the hair, F. Q. ii. 2. 15. - F. tramail, 'a tramell, or a net for partridges;' Cot. Cf. F. tramau (answering to an older form tramel*), 'a kind of drag-net for fish, a trammell net for fowle;' this comes still nearer to Spenser's tramel. Cf. Ital. tramaglio, a drag-net, trammel; Port. trasmalho, Span. trasmallo, a trammel or net; mod. F. tramail, trémail. - Low Lat. tramacula, tramagula, a trammel, occurring in the Lex Salica, ed. Hessels and Kern, xxvii. 20, col. 154; cf. coll. 158, 161. The word has numerous other forms, such as tremacle, tremale, trimacle, &c., in treitur, O. Eng. Homilies, i. 279, l. 22. - O. F. traitor, traiteur, a other texts of the Lex Salica. Kern remarks: 'tremacle, &c. is a traitor. - Lat. traditorem, acc. of traditor, one who betrays. - Lat. diminutive, more or less Latinised. The Frankish word must have differed but slightly, if at all, from the Drenthian (N. Saxon) treemke (for tremike, tramike), a trammel. Both the English and Drenthian word point to a simplex trami or tramia; col. 501. This assumes the word to be Teutonic, yet brings us back to no intelligible Teut. base; nor does it account for the Ital. form, which requires the longer Low Lat. tramacula or tremacula. Diez takes it to be Latin, and explains tremacula from Lat. tri-, thrice, three times, and macula, a mesh or net, as if it meant treble-mesh or treble-net. He remarks that a similar explanation applies to Trellis, q.v. [This account is accepted, without question, by Scheler and Littré.] It is to be further noted that, according to Diez, the Piedmontese trimaj is explained by Zalli to mean a fish-net or bird-net made of three layers of net of different-sized meshes; and that Cherubini and Patriarchi make similar remarks concerning the Milanese tremagg and Venetian tramagio. These forms are surely something more than mere diminutives.

y. As to Lat. tri-, see Three; as to Lat. macula, see Mail (1). The Span. trasmallo is an altered form, as if from trans maculam, across the net, which gives but little sense.

TRAMONTANE, foreign. (F., – Ital., – L.) The word is properly Italian, and only intelligible from an Italian point of view; it was applied to men who lived beyond the mountains, i. e. in France, Switzerland, Spain, &c. It came to us through the French, and was at first spelt tramountain. 'The Italians account all tramountain doctors but apothecaries in comparison of themselves;' Fuller, Worthies, Hertfordshire (R.) – F. tramontain, 'northerly;' Cot. – Ital. tramontano, pl. tramontani, 'those folkes that dwell beyond the mountaines;' Florio. – Lat. transmontanus, beyond the mountains. – Lat. trans, beyond; and mont-, base of mons, a mountain; see Trans- and Mountain.

TRAMP, to tread, stamp. (E.) M. E. trampen. 'Trampelyn, trampyn, Tero;' Prompt. Parv. 'He trampith with the feet;' Wyclif, Prov. vi. 13. Not in A. S., but prob. E., being found in G. and Low G. as well as in Scand. Cf. Low G. and G. trampen, trampeln, to stamp; Dan. trampe. Swed. trampa, to tread, trample on. From the Teut. base TRAMP, to tread, occurring in the Goth. strong verb anatrimpan. 'Managei anatramp ina' = the multitude pressed upon him, lit. trampled on him, Luke, v. 1. B. This is a masalised form of the Teut. base TRAP, to tread, occurring in Du. trappen, to tread upon, to trample, Low G. trappen, to tread, Swed. trappa, a pair of stairs, G. treppe, a flight of steps; also in E. Trip, q. v. This base appears in the same form TRAP even in Gk. Trampen, to tread grapes, Homer, Odyss. vii. 125; and in Littuan. trépti, trypti, to stamp; see Fick, i. 604. These words may, I think, safely be considered as cognate with the G. forms, as the letter p presents numerous exceptions to Grimm's law, and often remains unchanged.

y. We may also note a probable connection with the Teut. base TRAD, to tread; see Tread. Der. tramp, sb., a journey on foot; tramp-er, a vagrant (see Johnson); also tramp, a shortened familiar form of tramper, both forms being given in Grose's Dict. of the Vulgar Tongue, 1700. And see tramb-le.

Dict. of the Vulgar Tongue, 1790. And see tramp-le.

TRAMPLE, to tread under foot. (E.) M. E. trampelen;
Prompt. Parv. The frequentative of Tramp, q. v. The sense is, accordingly, 'to keep on treading upon.' Cf. Low G. trampeln, G. trampeln, to trample, stamp; from Low G. and G. trampen, to tramp

or stamp.
TRAM-ROAD, TRAM-WAY; see Tram.

TRANCE, catalepsy, ecstasy, loss of self-consciousness. (F., -L.) M. E. trance, Chaucer, C. T. 1572. - F. transe, 'extreme fear, dread, ... a trance or swoon;' Cot. A verbal sb. from the O. F. transir, of which Cot. gives the pp. transi, 'fallen into a trance or sown, astonied, amazed, half dead.' - Lat. transire, to go or pass over; whence Ital. transire, 'to goe foorth, passe ouer; .. also to fall in a swoune, to dye or gaspe the last;' Florio. [This shews that transire came to have the sense of 'die' or 'swoon;' similarly the O. F. trespasser (our trespass) commonly means 'to die.'] - Lat. transicacross; and ire, to go; see Transit. B. This explanation is Scheler's; it seems more likely than that of Diez, that transe was formed directly from Lat. transitus; however, it comes at last to much the same thing. Der. en-trance (2). Also tranc-ed, K. Lcar, v. 2.218.

TRANQUIL, quiet, peaceful. (F., - L.) In Shak. Oth. iii. 3. 348. [The sb. tranquillity is in much earlier use; we find M. E. tranquillite. (Chaucer. tr. of Boethius, b. ii. pr. 4, l. 1115.] - F. tranquille. 'calm;' Cot. - Lat. tranquillus, calm, quiet, still. - Lat. tran, for trans, beyond, hence surpassingly; and the base qui- or ci- (ki), to rest, so that -quillus means 'resting' or lying down. This base is from *\forall KI, to lie, as in Gk. κείμαι, I lie down, Skt. φl, to lie down. See Trans- and Quiet or Cemetery. Der. tranquil-ly; tranquilli-i-ty, from F. tranquillité, 'tranquillity,' Cot., from Lat. acc. tranquillitatem. Also tranquill-ise, Thomson, Castle of Indolence, c. ii. st. 19.

TRANS-, beyond, across, over. (L.) Lat. trans-, prefix; also as prep. trans, beyond. Trans is the pres. part. of a verb trare*, to cross, go beyond, only occurring in in-trare, ex-trare, pene-trare. — \(\sum_{TAR} \), to cross; cf. Skt. tri, to pass over, cross, fulfil, causal taraya, to bring over. \(\beta \). The comp. suffix -ter (in Latin) is prob. from the same root; cf. pra-ter, sub-ter, in-ter-ior, &c. In composition, transbecomes tran- in tran-quil, tran-seend, tran-seribe, tran-sept, tran-spire, tran-substantiate; and tra- in tra-dition, tra-duce, tra-jectory, tramontane (though the last is only an Ital., not a Latin spelling); also in tra-verse, tra-vesty.

TRANSACTION, the management of an affair. (F., -L.) In Cotgrave. - F. transaction, 'a transaction, accord, agreement;' Cot. - Lat. transactionm, acc. of transactio, a completion, an agreement. - Lat. transactus, pp. of transigere, to drive or thrust through, also to settle a matter, complete a business - Lat. trans. across, through; and agere, to drive; see Trans- and Act. Der. transact-or, in Cot. to translate F. transacteur, but perhaps directly from Lat. transactor, a manager. Hence was evolved the verb transact, Milton, P. L. vi. 386

TRANS-ALPINE, beyond the Alps. (F., - L.) 'Transalpine parts;' Beaum. and Fletcher, The Coxcomb, i. 1. - F. transalpin, 'forraign;' Cot. - Lat. transalpinus, beyond the Alps. - Lat. trans. beyond; and Alp., stem of Alps., the Alps; with suffix inus. See Trans- and Alp.

¶ So also trans-atlantic, a coined word, 'used by Sir W. Jones in 1782; see Memoirs, &c., p. 217;' F. Hall, Mod. English p. 275

English, p. 275
TRANSCEND, to surmount, surpass. (L.) In Gawain Douglas, Palace of Honour, pt. ii. st. 18. — Lat. transcendere, to climb over, surpass. — Lat. trans, beyond; and scandere, to climb. See Transand Scan. Der. transcend-ent, used by Cot. to translate F. transcendant; transcend-ent-ly, transcendence, All's Well, ii. 3. 40, from Lat. sb. transcendentia; transcend-ent-al, given as a math. term in

Phillips, ed. 1706; transcend-ent-al-ly, -ism, -ist.

TRANSCRIBE, to copy out. (L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627; and in Cot., to translate F. transcrire.—Lat. transcribere (pp. transcriptus), to transfer in writing, copy from one book into another.— Lat. trans, across, over; and scribere, to write; see Trans- and Scribe. Der. transcrib-er; transcript, in Minsheu, from Lat. transcriptus; transcript-ion.

TRANSEPT, the part of a church at right angles to the nave. (L.) Lit. 'a cross-enclosure.' Not an old word; and coined. Oddly spelt transcept in Wood's Fasti Oxonienses, vol. ii. (R.); of which the first edition appeared in 1691-2. — Lat. tran-, put for trans, across; and septum, an enclosure. Septum is from septus, pp. of sepire or sæpire, to enclose; which is from sæpes, a hedge. β. Sæpes is cognate with Gk. σηκός, a pen, fold, enclosure, which is allied to σάττειν (fut. σάξω), to pack, to fill full. See Trans- and Sumpter.

TRANSFER, to transport, convey to another place. (L.) In Shak. Sonnet 137. Cot. gives F. pp. transfere, 'transferred;' but the E. word was prob. directly from Lat. transferre, to transport, transfer. — Lat. trans, across; and ferre, to carry, cognate with E. bear. See Trans- and Bear (1). Der. transfer-able, also spelt transferrible (quite needless): transfer-nece. transfer-ee.

(quite needless); transfer-ence, transfer-ee.

TRANSFIGURE, to change the appearance of. (F., - L.)

M. E. transfiguren, Chaucer, C. T. 1107. - F. transfigurer, 'to transfigure;' Cot. - Lat. transfigurare, to change the figure of. - Lat. trans, across (hence implying change); and figura, figure, outward appearance. See Trans- and Figure. Der. transfiguration, from F. transfiguration, 'a transfiguration,' Cot., from Lat. acc. transfigurationem.

TRANSFIX, to fix by piercing through. (L.) 'Quite through transfixed with a deadly dart;' Spenser, F. Q. iii. 12. 21. — Lat. transfixee, pp. of transfigere, to thrust through. See Trans- and Fix. TRANSFORM, to change the form of. (F., — L.) M. E. transformen, Wyclif, 2 Cor. iii. 18. — F. transformer, 'to transform;' Cot. — Lat. transformare, to change the form of. — Lat. trans, across (implying change); and forma, form. See Trans- and Form. Der. transformation, from F. transformation, 'a transformation,' Cot., from Lat. acc. transformationem.

TRANSFUSE, to cause to pass from one person or part into another, to make to imbibe. (L.) In Milton, P. L. iii. 389, vi. 704. — Lat. transfusus, pp. of transfundere, to pour out of one vessel into another, to decant, transfuse. — Lat. trans, across; and fundere, to pour; see Trans- and Fuse. Der. transfus-ion.

TRANSGRESSION, violation of a law, sin. (F...—L.) 'For

TRANSGRESSION, violation of a law, sin. (F.. - L.) 'For the rage of my transgression;' Lydgate, Storie of Thebes, pt. iii (How the Child was slain by a serpent). - F. transgression, 'a transgression, trespasse;' Cot. - Lat. transgressionem, acc. of transgression, a passing over, transposition, also a transgression of the law. - Lat. transgression. The transgression of the law. - Lat. transgression.

across; and gradi, to step, walk; see Trans- and Grade. transgress-or, formerly transgressour, Fabyan, Chron. an. 1180, ed. Ellis, p. 299, from F. transgresseur, 'a transgressor,' Cot., from Lat. acc. transgressorem. Hence was made transgress, verb, used by Tyndall, Works, p. 224, col. 1, l. 3 from bottom.

a similar formation to trans-gress.

TRANSIENT, passing away, not lasting. (L.) In Milton, P. L. xii. 554. Suggested by Lat. transiens, of which the true stem is transeunt-, not transient-. [Cf. ambient, from ambire, which is conjugated regularly.] Transiens is the pres. part. of transire, to go across, to pass away. — Lat. trans, across; and ire, to go, from

I, to go.

See Trans- and Itinerant. Der. transient-ly, -ness. Also (from pp. transitus) transit, in Phillips, ed. 1706, shortened from Lat. transitus, a passing over; transit-ion, Phillips, from Lat. acc. transitionem, a passing over, a transition; transit-ion-al; transit-ive, from Lat. transitious, a term applied to a transitive or active verb; transit-ive-ly, -ness; transit-or-y, Minsheu, ed. 1627, suggested by F. transitoire, 'transitory,' Cot., from Lat. transitorius, liable to pass away, passing away; transit-or-i-ly, -ness. And see trance.

TRANSLATE, to transfer, move to another place, to render into another language. (F., - L.) M. E. translaten, to remove, Gower, C. A. i. 261, l. 26. - F. translater, 'to translate, . . reduce, or remove; Cot. - Low Lat. translature, to translate, in use in the 12th century. - Lat. translatus, transferred; used as the pp. of transferre, but really from a different root. - Lat. trans, across; and latus, carried, borne, put for tlatus*, from 4 TAL, to lift, bear, whence Lat. tollers, to lift. See Trans- and Tolerate. Der. translation, Chaucer, C. T. 15493, from F. translation, 'a translation,' Cot., from Lat. translationem, acc. of translatio, a transference, transferring.

TRANSLUCENT, clear, allowing light to pass through. (L.) In Milton, Comus, 861. - Lat. translucent-, stem of pres. part. of translucere, to shine through. - Lat. trans, through; and lucere, to shine; see Trans- and Lucid. Der. translucent-ly, trans-

TRANSMARINE, beyond the sea. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - Lat. transmarinus, beyond sea. - Lat. trans, beyond; and

mare, sea; with suffix -inus. See Trans- and Marine.
TRANSMIGRATION, the passing into another country or state of existence. (F., - L.) Spelt transmygracioun, Trevisa, i. 33, 1. 20. - F. transmigration, 'a transmigration, a flitting or shifting of aboad;' Cot. - Lat. transmigrationem, acc. of transmigratio, a removing from one country to another. - Lat. transmigratus, pp. of transmigrare, to migrate across, from one place to another. Trans- and Migrate. Der. (from Lat. pp. transmigratus) trans-

migrate, Antony, ii. 7.51; transmigrat-or, transmigrat-or-y.

TRANSMIT, to cause or suffer to pass through, to deliver.

(L.) In Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 576 (R.) — Lat. transmittere, to cause to go across, send over, dispatch, transmit. — Lat. trans, across; and mittere, to send; see Trans- and Mission.

Der. transmitt-al, transmitt-er; transmiss-ion, Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 2, from Lat. acc. transmissionem; transmiss-ible, from F. transmissible, 'trans-

mittable,' Cot.; transmiss-ibil-i-ty.

TRANSMUTE, to change to another form or substance. (L.) [He] transmutyd the sentence of deth vnto perpetuyte of pryson; Fabyan, Chron. c. 159. [The M. E. form was transmuen, or transmuen, Chaucer, C. T. 8261, from F. transmuer, 'to change or alter over, Cot., from Lat. transmutare.] - Lat. transmutare, to change into another form. - Lat. trans, across (implying change); and mutare, to change; see Trans- and Mutable. Der. transmut-able; transmut-at-ion, Chaucer, C. T. 2841, from F. transmutation, 'a transmuchange; see Trans- and Mutable. tation, alteration,' Cot., from Lat. acc. transmutationem.

TRANSOM, a thwart-piece across a double window; the lintel over a door; in ships, a beam across the stern-post to strengthen the after-part. (L.) 'Transome, or lintell ouer a dore;' Baret, ed. 1580. 'The transome of a bed, trabula;' Levins. 'Meneau de fenestre, the transome, or cross-bar of a window;' Cot. 'Beames, prickeposts, groundsels, summers or dormants, transoms, and such principals; Harrison, Desc. of England, b. ii. c. 12, ed. Furnivall, p. 233. Halliwell notes the spelling transumpt, but this is a corrupt form; the real meaning of transumpt is a copy of a record; see Transumpt in Cot. Webster says it is sometimes spelt transummer, but I can nowhere find it, and such a spelling is obviously due to confusion with summer, a beam, as used in the above quotation from Harrison. etymology of this word has caused much trouble; and both the usual explanations are merely absurd. These are (1) from Lat. transenna, a rope, noose in a cord, which cannot possibly have anything to do with it; and (2) from Lat. trans, across, and sumere (pp. sumptus), to take, which gives no intelligible sense in this connexion, but rightly accounts for the word transumpt in Cotgrave, which is another word altogether.

y. Wedgwood assumes transommer as the orig. form, which gives a real sense; since trans may mean

Der & across; and Cot. gives Sommier, a piece of timber called a lo, ed. | summer; see Sumpter. There is a fatal objection to this explanation, in the fact (if it be so) that transom is the old word, and transommer a corruption due to confusion with summer. 8. I think the word is obviously a corruption of Lat. transtrum, used as an architectural and nautical term. It means precisely a transom, in all its senses. 'Transtra et tabulæ nauium dicuntur et tigna, quæ ex pariete in parietem porriguntur; Festus (White). The corruption was inevitable, it being hardly possible for an English workman to pronounce transtrum in any other way. 'Transoms est vox Architectonica et transcrus trabes notat, Vitruvio transtra;' Skinner, 1671. I believe that Skinner, for once, is right. e. The Lat. transtrum is derived from Lat. trans, across; -trum is a mere suffix, denoting the agent (Aryan -tar), as in ara-trum, that which ploughs. Hence trans-trum = that which is across.

TRANSPARENT, clear, allowing objects to be seen through. (F., -L.) In Shak. L. L. L. iv. 3. 31. -F. transparent, 'transparent, clear-shining;' Cot. -Lat. trans, through; and parent-, stem of pres. part. of parere, to appear; see Trans- and Appear. Der. trans-

parent-ly, -ness; transparenc-y.

TRANSPICUOUS, transparent, translucent. (L.) In Milton, P. L. viii. 141. Coined, as if from Lat. transpicuus*, from Lat. transpicere, to see or look through; see Conspicuous. - Lat.

trans, through; and specere, to look; see Trans- and Spy.
TRANSPIERCE, to pierce through. (F., - L.) Used by
Drayton (R.) - F. transpercer, 'to pierce through;' Cot. See

Trans and Pierce.

TRANSPIRE, to pass through the pores of the skin, to become public, or ooze out. (L.) In Milton, P. L. v. 438.—Lat. tran., for trans, through; and spirare, to breathe, respire. See Trans. and Spirit. Der. transpir-at-ion, from F. transpiration, 'a transpiration, evaporation,' Cot. This sb. prob. really suggested Milton's verb.

evaporation, Cot. This sb. prob. really suggested Milton's verb.

TRANSPLANT, to plant in a new place. (F., - L.) In Cotgrave. - F. transplanter, 'to transplant;' Cot. - Lat. transplantare.
Lat. trans, across, implying change; and plantare, to plant. See Trans- and Plant. Der. transplant-at-ion, from F. transplantation,

'a transplantation,' Cot.

TRANSPORT, to carry to another place, carry away by passion Beauty, l. 18. – F. transporter, 'to transport, transfer;' Cot. – Lat. transportare, to carry across. – Lat. trans, across; and portare, to carry. See Trans- and Port (1). Der. transport, sb., Pope, Window Forest Court (2). Windsor Forest, 90; transport-able; transport-ance, Troil. iii. 2. 12; transport-at-ion.

TRANSPOSE, to change the position of, change the order of. (F., -L. and Gk.) M. E. transposen, Gower, C. A. ii. 90, 1. 26. - F. transposer, 'to transpose, translate, remove;' Cot. See Trans- and

Pose. Der. transpos-al.

TRANSPOSITION, a change in the order of words, &c. (F., -L.) In Cotgrave. - F. transposition, 'a transposition, removall out of one place into another;' Cot. See Trans- and Position. Not ultimately connected with transpose, which is from a different source.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, the doctrine that the bread and wine in the Eucharist are changed into Christ's body and blood. while in the Euchards are changed into Christ's body and blood. (F., - L.) In Tyndall, Works, p. 447, col. 2: he also has transubstantiated, id. p. 445, col. 2. - F. transubstantiation; Cot. - Late Lat. transubstantiationem, acc. of transubstantiatio; see Hildebert, Bp. of Tours, Sermon 93. Hildebert died in 1134 (Trench, Study of Words). - Late Lat. transubstantiatus, pp. of transubstantiare, coined from trans, across (implying change), and substantia, substance. See Trans- and Substance.

TRANSVERSE, lying across or cross-wise. (L.) things tost and turned by transverse,' Spenser, F. Q. vii. 7. 56; where by transverse = in a confused manner, or reversedly. - Lat. transversus, turned across; hence, athwart. Orig. pp. of transuertere, to turn across. See Trans- and Verse. And see Traverse.

transverse-ly.

TRAP (1), an instrument or device for ensnaring animals. (E.) M. E. trappe, Chaucer, C. T. 145. - A. S. treppe, a trap; Ælfric's Colloquy (Fowler). But the pronunciation has perhaps been affected by F. trappe, a trap, a word of Teut. origin. + O. Du. trappe, 'a trap to catch mice in;' Hexham. + O. H. G. trapo, a snare, trap (Graff); whence Low Lat. trappa, Ital. trappa, F. trappe, Span. trampa, a trap (Diez).

B. The etymology is obviously from Tent here TPAP to transfer on for which see TPAP. trampa, a trap (Diez). B. The etymology is obviously from Teut. base TRAP, to tread on, for which see **Tramp**. The trap is that on which an animal steps, or puts its foot, or trips, and is so caught. Cf. Du. trappen, to tread, trap, a stair, step, kick, G. treppe, a flight of steps, Swed. trappa, a stair. The nasalised form tramp appears in Span. trampa, a trap. Der. trap, verb, spelt trappe in Palsgrave; trap-door, a door falling and shutting with a catch; also

en-trap, q.v. Also trap-ball or trap-bat, a game played with a ball, & must also note that O. Ital. tranaglio meant a pen for cattle, or 'oxe-bat, and a trap which, when lightly tapped, throws the ball into | stall,' as Florio explains it; whilst F. travail meant a trave for the air. And see trap (3).

TRAP (2), to adorn, or ornament with gay dress or clothing. (F., = Teut.) The pp. trapped occurs in Chaucer: Upon a stede bay, trapped in stele, C. T. 2159; and see l. 2892. This is formed from a sb. trappe, meaning the trappings or ornaments of a horse. 'Mony trappe, meaning the trappings or ornaments of a horse.
'Mony trappe, mony croper'= many a trapping, many a crupper;
King Alisaunder, 3421. 'Upon a stede whyt so milke; His trappys wer off tuely sylke;' Rich. Cuer de Lion, 1515; where tuely means 'scarlet.' From an O. F. trap*, not recorded, but the same word as mod. F. drap, cloth. The spelling with t occurs in Span. and Port. trapo, a cloth, clout, rag, Low Lat. trapus, a cloth.

B. As Diezersales the varieties in the histical text to the content of the property o remarks, the variation in the initial letter tells us that the word is of Teut. origin, since the O. H. G. t would have a corresponding initial Low German d. This adds considerable weight to the suggestion already made under Drab (2), viz. that the word is derived from the Teut. base DRAP, to strike, noted under Drub. Cf. F. draper, 'to dress, or to full cloath; to beat, or thicken, as cloath, in the fulling; also . . . to mock, flowt, deride, jeast at; Cot. This is parallel to Swed. drap, murder, drap-ord, an abusive word, drabba, to hit = G. treffen. Der. trapp-ings, s. pl., ornaments for a horse, Shak. Venus, 286, hence, any ornaments, Hamlet, i. 2. 86. Also rattle-traps, q. v. TBAP (3), a kind of igneous rock. (Scand.) Modern. So called because such rocks often appear in large tabular masses, rising above each other like steps (Webster). - Swed. trappa, a stair, or flight of stairs, trapp, trap (rock); Dan. trappe, a stair, trap, trap. + Du. trap, a stair, step. + G. treppe, a stair.

B. All from Teut. base TRAP, a stair, step. + G. treppe, a stair. B. All from Teut. base TRAP, to tread; see Trap (1) and Tramp.

TRAPAN, the same as Trepan (2), q.v.

TRAPEZIUM, a plane four-sided figure with unequal sides.

(L., - Gk) In Phillips, ed. 1706. - Lat. trapezium. - Gk. τραπέζιον, a small table or counter; a trapezium, because four-sided, like such a table. Dimin. of τράπεζα, a table, esp. a dining-table; a shortened form for τετρα-πέζα*, i. e. a four-footed bench or table. Cf. ἀργυρόπεζα, i. e. silver-footed, as an epithet of Thetis. - Gk. τετρα-, prefix signifying 'four,' as in τετρά-γωνος, four-cornered, from τέτταρες, Attic for τέσσαρες, four; and πέζα, a foot, put for πέδ-ya, an allied word to mobs (stem mod-), a foot, which is cognate with E. foot. Tetragon and Foot. Der. trapezo-id, lit. 'trapezium-like,' from τράπεζο-, put for τράπεζα, and είδ-os, form; trapezo-id-al. Also trapeze, from F. trapeze, the name of a kind of swing for athletic exercise, so called from being sometimes made in the shape of a trapezium, as thus: Δ . The F. trapeze is from Lat. trapezium.

TRASH, refuse, worthless stuff. (Scand.) In Shak. Temp. iv. 223; Oth. iii. 3. 157; hence used of a worthless person, Oth. ii. 1. 312, v. 1. 85. The orig. sense is clippings of trees, as stated by Wedgwood, or (yet more exactly) the bits of broken sticks found under trees in a wood, and collected for fire-wood. Wedgwood quotes from Evelyn as follows, with a reference to Notes and Queries, June 11, 1853: Faggots to be every stick of three foot in lengththis to prevent the abuse of filling the middle part and ends with trash and short sticks.' Hence it came to mean refuse generally; Cotgrave explains menuailles by 'small ware, small trash, small offals.' Of Scand. origin.—Icel. tros, rubbish, leaves and twigs from a tree picked up and used for fuel, whence trosna, to become worn out, to split up as a seam does; cf. trassi, a slovenly fellow, trassa, to be slovenly. Norweg. tros, fallen twigs, half-rotten branches easily broken, allied to trysja, to break into small pieces, to crackle. Swed. trasa, a rag, a tatter; Swed. dial. trase, a rag; tras, a heap of sticks, a worthless fellow (which is one sense of Cleveland trash), old useless bits of fencing.

B. Rietz points out the true origin; he adduces Swed. dial. sla i tras, to break in pieces, which is obviously the same phrase as Swed. stå i kras, to break in pieces; the substitution of ir for kr being a Scan. peculiarity, of which we have an undoubted example in Icel. trani, Swed. trana, Dan. trane, all corruptions of the word which we spell crane; see Crane. Hence the etym. is from Swed. krasa, Dan. krase, to crash, as a thing does when broken; see Crash. The Icel. form tros answers to Swed. krossa, to bruise, crush, crash, a collateral form of krasa; cf. Orkney truss, refuse, also prov. E. trous, the trimmings of a hedge (Halliwell). γ . We now see that trask means 'crashings,' i. e. bits cracked off, pieces that break off short with a snap or crash, dry twigs; hence also a bit of torn stuff, a rag, &c.

This throws no light on trash, as in Shak.

TEMP. i. 2. 81; which has prob. a different origin. Der. trash-y.
TRAVAIL, toil, labour in child-birth. (F., -I.) M. E. trauail TRAVAIL, toil, labour in child-birth. (F., =1.) M. E. trauau.

(with u for v), Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 130, l. 32. = F. travail, 'travell, toile, labour, business, pains-taking;' Cot. Cf. Ital. travaglio, Span. trabajo, Port. trabalko, Prov. trabalks (Bartsch), toil, labour; orig. an tray, and platters; Rich. Cuer de Lion, l. 1490. = A. S. treg, a tray, and platters; Rich. Cuer de Lion, l. 1490. = A. S. treg, a tray, This word is not in the Dictionaries, but I have little doubt that if U u

horses; see below.

B. There can be little doubt that, as Diez says, the sb. was derived from a Low Lat. verb travare*, to make or build with beams, to pen, shackle, put an obstacle in one's way, and so to cause embarrassment and trouble. [Our word to embarrass is formed, in just the same way, from bar, a beam, clog, impediment.] Traces of this Low Lat. verb abound; we find Low Lat. travata (F. travée), 'a bay of building, the space between the main beams of a room,' Cot.; O. Span. travar, 'to knit, to joine, to crosse or clinch one within another' (Minsheu), certainly spoken of joining beams, as he also gives trava de pared, 'the joints of a wall,' travas de bestia, 'shackles for a horse,' travazon, 'the joining of timber-work in walls;' Span. trabar, to join, to fetter, des-trabar, to unfetter; Port. travar. to twine or twist one with another, trava, a transom or beam going overthwart a house; Ital. trauata, 'any compact made of beames or timber, a houell [hovel] of timber' (Florio), trauaglio, 'an oxe-stall,' as above; F. en-traver, 'to shackle or fetter the legs,' Cot., entraves, 'shackles, fetters, pasterns for the legs of unruly horses,' id., travel, a trave. See Trave.

Y. All these are derivatives from Lat. trabem, acc. of trabs, trabes, a beam, hence anything built of timber, such as a ship or wooden roof; this is clearly shewn by O. F. traf Port. trave, a beam, piece of timber, O. Ital. trave, 'any kinde of beame, transome, rafter, or great peece of timber;' Florio. 8. Trabs is allied to Gk. τράπης, τράφης, a beam to turn anything with; cf. τρέπειν, to turn. — ΤΑΚΚ, to turn; see Torture.

¶ The W. trafael, travail, appears to be borrowed from English.

Der. travail, verb, M.E. travaillen, King Alisaunder, 1612, Old Eng. Miscellany, p. 34, l. 3, from F. travailler, 'to travell, toile, also to

TRAVE, a beam, a shackle. (F., -L.) 'Trave, a frame into which farriers put unruly horses;' Halliwell. 'Trave, Travise, a place enclosed with rails for shooing an unruly horse;' Bailey, vol. i. ed. 1735. 'Trave, a trevise or little room made purposely to shoo unbroken horses in; 'Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. 'Trave, to shoe a wylde horse in, travayl a cheval;' Palsgrave. M. E. trave (with u for v); 'And she sprong as a colt doth in the trave;' Chaucer, C. T. 3282. — O. F. traf, a beam, given in the Supp. to Roquefort; later tref, 'the beam of a house;' Cot. Whence also travail, 'the frame whereinto farriers put unruly horses, Cot. — Lat. trabem, acc. of trabes or trabs, a beam; see Travail. Der. trav-el, trav-el;

archi-trave.

TRAVEL, to journey, walk. (F., -L.) Merely the same word as travail; the two forms are used indiscriminately in old editions of Shakespeare (Schmidt). The word forcibly recals the toil of travel in former days. See Travail. Der. travel, verb; travell-er, L.L.L.

iv. 3. 308. Doublet, travail.

TRAVERSE, laid across; as sb., a cross, obstruction, a thing built across; as a verb, to cross, obstruct, deny an argument, also to pass over a country. (F., - L.) Trees.. hewen downe, and laid trauers, one ouer another; Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. ii. c. 186 (R.) Gower has trauers as a sb., meaning 'cross' or impediments, in the last line but 14 of his Conf. Amantis. — F. travers, m., traverse, f., 'crosse-wise, overthwart;' Cot. Hence the sb. traverse, 'a crossway, also . . a thwart, . . let, bar, hinderance;' id.; also the verb traverser, 'to thwart or go overthwart, to crosse or passe over,' id. -Lat. transuersus, turned across, laid athwart; pp. of transuertere, to turn across; see Transverse. Der. traverse, verb, from F. traverser, as above; travers-er.

TRAVESTY, a parody. (F.,-L.) 'Scarronides, or Virgile Travestie, being the first book of Virgils Æneis in English Burlesque; London, 1664;' by Charles Cotton. Probably travestie is here used in the lit. sense of 'disguised,' or as we should now say, travestied. It is properly a pp., being borrowed from F. travesti, pp. of se travestir, to disguise or shift his apparell, to play the counterfeit; Cot. - F. tra- (- Lat. trans), prefix, lit. across, but implying change; and vestir, to clothe, apparel, from Lat. uestire, to clothe. uestire is from the sb. uestis, clothing. See Trans- and Vest. Der. travesty, verb.

TRAWL, to fish with a drag-net. (F., -Teut.) 'Trawler-men, a sort of fishermen that us'd unlawful arts and engines, to destroy the fish upon the river Thames; among whom some were styl'd hebber-men, others tinckermen, Petermen, &c.;' Phillips, ed. 1706. — O. F. trauler, to go hither and thither (Roquefort); also spelt troller, mod. F. trôler, to drag about; Hamilton. See Troll. ¶ Quite distinct from trail, as shewn by the vowel-sound.

colum, treg' occurs in a set of glosses about things relating to the table, in company with hand-lind, a napkin; see Wright's Voc. i. 290, col. 2. Here alucolum is clearly a misprint for alucolum, i. e. a tray. Prob. related to A.S. trig, a trough, A.S. Leechdoms, ii. 340, l. 5; and to A.S. trok, a trough. See Trough.

TREACHERY, faithlessness, trickery of a gross kind. (F.,-Teut.) M. E. trecherie, spelt treccherye, P. Plowman, B. i. 196; older spelling tricherie, id. A. i. 172, Ancren Riwle, p. 202, l. 18.-F. tricherie, 'whence, as it seems, our trechery, cousenage, deceit, a cheating, a beguilling; Cot. = F. tricher, 'to cousen, cheat, beguille, deceive;' id. O. F. trichier, trecher; cf. Ital. treccare, to cheat; Prov. tricharia, treachery, trichaire, a traitor, trics or trigs, a trick (Bartsch).

B. Of Teut. origin, as pointed out by Diez; from M. H. G. trecken, to push, also to draw, pull (hence, to entice); cf. Du. trekken, to draw, pull, tow, and Du. trek, a draught, and also a trick. Treachery and trickery are variants of the same word, although treachery has obtained the stronger sense. See further under Trick, Track. Der. treacher-ous, Spenser, F. Q. i. 6. 41, spelt trecherous, Pricke of Conscience, 4232, coined by adding the suffix -ous to the old word trecher, a traitor, spelt trychor in Rob. of Glouc. p. 455, l. 4, trecchour in Wyclif's Works, ed. Matthew, p. 239, l. 6; treacher-

TREACLE, the syrup drained from sugar in making it. (F., L., = Gk.) M. E. triacle, a sovereign remedy (very common), P. Plowman, C. ii. 147, B. i. 146; see my note on it, explaining the matter. It had some resemblance to the treacle which has inherited its name. - F. triacle, 'treacle,' Cot. The l is unoriginal; triacle is only another spelling of F. theriaque, 'treacle;' Cot. - Lat. theriaca, an antidote against the bite of serpents, or against poison; also spelt theriace. – Gk. θηριακός, belonging to wild or venomous beasts; hence θηριακά φάρμακα, antidotes against the bite of venomous animals; and (no doubt) $\theta\eta\rho\iota\alpha\kappa\dot{\eta}$, sb. sing. fem., in the same sense, whence Lat. theriace. — Gk. $\theta\eta\rho\dot{\iota}\sigma\nu$, a wild animal, poisonous animal;

dimin. of $\theta \eta \rho$, a wild beast, cognate with E. Deer, q. v. **TREAD**, to set down the foot, tramp, walk. (E.) M.E. treden; pt. t. trad, Ormulum, 2561; pp. troden, treden, Chaucer, C. T. 12646. - A. S. tredan, pt. t. træd, pp. treden, Grein, ii. 550. + Du. treden. + G. treten, pt. t. trat, pp. getreten. We find also Icel. troba, pt. t. trad, pp. trodinn; which accounts for our pp. trodden; Dan. trade; Swed. trdda; Goth. trudan, to tread, pt. t. trath. Teut. base TRAD, to tread; Fick, iii. 125. Cf. Teut. TRAP, to tread; for which see Tramp. The comparison of these bases points back to an older base TRA, cognate with Aryan

DRA, to run; cf. Gk. δι-δρά-σκειν, δράναι, to run, Skt. dru, drú, to run, dram, to run, Gk. δραμ-είν; see Dromedary. Der. tread-le or tredd-le, the same as M. E. tredyl, a step, A.S. tredel; 'Bases, tredelas vel stapas,' Wright's Voc. i. 21, col. 2. Also tread-mill; trade, q. v.

TREASON, a betrayal of the government, or an attempt to overthrow it. (F., - L.) M. E. traison, treison; spelt trayson, Havelok, 444; treisun, Ancren Riwle, p. 56, l. 17. - O. F. traïson, mod. F. trakison, treason, betrayal; answering to Lat. acc. traditionem. - O. F. trair, mod. F. trahir, to betray. - Lat. tradere, to deliver, betray; see

Traitor. Der. treason-able, treason-abl-y.

TREASURE, wealth stored up, a hoard. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) M.E. tresor, occurring very early, in the A.S. Chron. an. 1137. - O.F. tresor, mod. F. tresor, treasure. Cf. Ital. tesoro, Span. tesoro, Port. thesouro, spelt without r after t. - Lat. thesaurum, acc. of thesaurus, a treasure. - Gk. θησαυρός, a treasure, a store, hoard; formed (it is not very clear with what suffixes from the base $\theta\eta$ -, to lay up, as seen in $\tau\theta\eta\mu$, I place, lay up. $-\phi$ DHA, to place. See Theme, Thesis. Der. treasure, verb, Shak. Sonnet 6; treasurer, from F. tresorier, spelt theories in Cot., and explained by a threasurer; treasur-y, M. H. Theories treasurer Post School of Clear of a threasurer; treasur-y, M. E. tresorie, tresorye, Rob. of Glouc. p. 274, l. I, contracted from O.F. tresorerie, spelt thresorerie in Cotgrave, so that treasury is short for treasurery. Also treasure-trove, i. e. treasure found; see Trover. Doublet, thesaurus.

TREAT, to handle in a particular manner, to entertain, manage by applying remedies, discourse of. (F., -L.) In Wyclif, Mark, ix. 32; Chaucer, C. T. 12464. - F. traiter, to treat. - Lat. tractare to handle; frequent. form of trahere (pp. tractus), to draw; see Trace. Der. treat-ment, from F. traitement; treat-ise, M. E. tretis, Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, prol. 1. 8, from O. F. tretis, traitis (see traitis in Roquefort), meaning (a thing) well handled or nicely made, attractive, admirable, an adj. which was even applied by Chaucer to the Prioress's nose C. T. Lee, and enswering to a Low Let. for the Prioress's nose, C. T. 152, and answering to a Low Lat. form tractitius*. Also treat-y, M. E. tretee, Chaucer, C. T. 1290, from F. traité (traité in Cotgrave), 'a treaty,' properly the pp. of traiter, to treat, and therefore 'a thing treated of.'

is our modern tray, as shewn by the M. E. spelling. The entry 'alu-\$\phi\$so, and the word, in that sense, is the same word as when it means triple. Indeed, we find triple used by Fairfax in the musical sense of treble. 'The humane voices sung a triple hie;' Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, b. xviii. st. 24. Palsgrave has: 'Treble of a song, le dessus; Treble-stryng of an instrument, chanterells. M. E. treble, threefold, Gower, C. A. iii. 159, l. 14.—O. F. treble, treible, triple (Burguy).—Lat. triplum, acc. of triplus, triple. See Triple. For the change from p to b, cf. E. double, due to Lat. duplus. Der. treble, verb, Temp. iii. 1. 221; trebl-y. Doublet, triple.

TREDDLE, the same as Treadle; see Tread.

TREE, a woody plant, of a large size. (E.) M. E. tree, tre; also used in the sense of timber. 'Not oneli vessels of gold and of silver, but also of tree and of erthe;' Wyclif, I Tim. ii. 20. - A. S. tree, but also of tree and of erthe; Wyclit, I Tim. ii. 20.—A. S. treo, treow, a tree, also dead wood or timber; Grein, ii. 551. + Icel. tré. + Dan. træ. + Swed. trä, timber; träd, a tree, a corruption of träet, lit. 'the wood, with the post-positive article. + Goth. triu (gen. triwis), a tree, piece of wood.

β. All from Teut type TREWA, a tree, Fick, iii. 118; further allied to Russ. drevo, a tree, W. derw, an oak, Irish darag, darog, an oak, Gk. δρῶς, an oak, δόρυ, a spearshaft, Skt. dru, wood, dúru, wood, a species of pine. γ. Benfey connects Skt. dru and dáru with the verb dri, to tear, burst, from ✓ DAR, to tear, whence E. tear; see Tear(1); so also Fick, i. 615, 616. The explanation is that it meant a piece of peeled wood; cf. Gk. δέρειν, to flay; but this is very far-fetched. Curtius points out that the orig. sense of Aryan DRU seems to have been 'tree' rather than a piece of wood; and adds, 'on account of this meaning, preserved in so many languages, I cannot accept the derivation [above] suggested by Kuhn and others.' Der. tre-ën, adj., made of wood, or belonging to a tree, Spenser, F. Q. i. 7. 26, Cursor Mundi, 12392; with suffix -en as in gold-en, wood-en. Also tree-nail, a peg, a pin or nail made of wood, a naut. term. And see rhododen-dron, dryad.

TREFOIL, a three-leaved plant such as the white and red clover. (F., -L.) Given by Cot. as the tr. of F. treffle. -O. F. trifoil; in a Vocabulary pr. in Wright's Voc. i. 140, l. 14, we find F. trifoil answering to Lat. trifolium and E. wite clovere [white clover] .- Lat. trifolium, a three-leaved plant, as above. - Lat. tri-, prefix allied to

tres, three; and folium, a leaf; see Tri- and Foil.

TRELLIS, a structure of lattice-work. (F., - L.) M. E. trelis.
Trelys, of a wyndow or other lyke, Cancellus; Prompt. Parv. - F. treillis, 'a trellis;' Cot. - F. treiller, 'to grate or lattice, to support or underset by, or hold in with, crossed bars or latticed frames; 'Cot. -F. treille, 'an arbor or walk set on both sides with vines, &c. twining about a latticed frame; 'id. - Lat. trichila, triclia, triclea, tricla, a bower, arbour, or summer-house. Origin doubtful. 🚱 Quite distinct from F. treillis, O. F. trelis, a kind of calico (from Lat. trilicem, acc. of trilix, triple-twilled; which from tri-, three times, and licium, a thread). Der. trellis-ed.

TREMBLE, to shiver, shake, quiver. (F., -L.) M. E. tremblen, P. Plowman, B. ii. 235. - F. trembler, 'to tremble;' Cot. The b is excrescent, as is common after m. - Low Lat. tremulare, to hesitate, lit. to tremble. - Lat. tremulus, trembling. - Lat. trem-ere, to tremble, with adj. suffix -ul-us. + Lithuan trim-ti, to tremble. + Gk. τρέμ-ειν, to tremble. -

TRAM, to tremble; Fick, i. 604.

Der. trembl-er, trembl-ing-ly. From Lat. tremere are also trem-or, in Phillips, borrowed from Lat. tremor, a trembling; trem-end-ous, also in Phillips, from Lat. tremendus, that ought to be feared, fut. pass. part. of tremere; trem-end-ous-ly; trem-ul-ous, Englished from Lat. tremulus,

as above; trem-ul-ous-ly, -ness.

TRENCH, a kind of ditch or furrow. (F., -L.?) M. E. trenche, Chaucer, C. T. 10706. Shortened from F. trenchée, 'a trench,' Cot., lit. a thing cut. - F. trencher (now spelt trancher), 'to cut, carve, slice, hack, hew;' Cot. Cf. Span. trinchea, a trench, trinchar, to carve, trincar, to chop; Port. trinchar, to carve, trincar, to crack asunder, break; Ital. trincea, a trench, trinciare, to cut, carve. β. There is no satisfactory solution of this word; see Littre, Scheler, and Diez. Prob. Latin; the solutions truncare, transecare, and internecare have been proposed. We may notice, in Florio, Ital. trincare, to trim or smug up, 'trinei, 'gardings, fringings, lacings, laggings, also cuts, lags, or snips in garments,' trine, 'cuts, lags, snips, pinckt worke in garments.' Also Minsheu has O. Span. trenchea, a trench, trenchear, to part the hair of the head. The word still awaits solution. Der. trench, verb, Macb. iii. 4. 27, from trencher, to cut; trench-ant, cutting, Timon, iv. 3. 115, from F. trenchant, pres. part. of trencher; trencher, a wooden plate for cutting things on, M.E. trenchere, Wright's Voc. i. 178, l. 17, from F. trencheoir, 'a trencher,' Cot.

TREND, to turn or bend away, said of direction or course. (E.) See Nares. 'The shoare trended to the southwestward;' Hackluyt, traité (traité in Cotgrave), 'a treaty,' properly the pp. of traiter, to treat, and therefore 'a thing treated of.'

TREBLE, threefold; the highest part in music. (F., -L.) Why the highest part in music is called treble is not clear; still the fact is volume and trenden, '&c.; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. met. 11, 1,

2835. The word is E., being formed from the same source as A. S. TRESSURE, a kind of border, in heraldry. (F., - Gk.) In trendel, a circle, a ring, esp. a ring seen round the sun, A. S. Chron. an. 806. Allied words are Dan. trind, adj. round, trindt, adv. around, trindes, to grow round; Swed. trind, round, cylindrical; O. Friesic trind, trund, round; see Trundle. Cf. trendil, a hoop, mill-wheel, trendle, to trundle, in Levins, ed. 1570; trindals, rolls of wax, Cran-

mer's Works, ii. 155, 503 (Parker Soc.).

TRENTAL, a set of thirty masses for the dead. (F.,-L.) the poem of St. Gregory's Trental, in Polit. Relig. and Love Poems, ed. Furnivall, p. 83, and my note on P. Plowman, C. x. 320. See Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale, 453; and see Nares. — O. F. trentel, trental, a trental, set of thirty masses; Roquefort. Cf. Low Lat. trentale, a trental .- F. trente, thirty. - Lat. triginta, thirty. - Lat. tri-, thrice, allied to tres, three; and ginta. i. e. cinta, short for decinta = decenta, tenth, from decem, ten. See Three and Ten.

TREPAN (1), a small cylindrical saw used in removing a piece

of a fractured skull. (F., - L., - Gk.) Spelt trepane in Cot. - F. trepan, 'a trepane, an instrument having a round and indented edge, &c.; Cot. - Low Lat. trepanum (put for trypanum *). - Gk. τρύπανον, a carpenter's tool, a borer, augur; also a surgical instrument, a trepan (Galen). - Gk. τρυπάν, to bore. - Gk. τρῦπα, τρύπη, a hole. -Gk. Triver, to turn (hence to bore). - TARK, to twist, turn round; see Torture.

TREPAN (2), TRAPAN, to ensnare. (F., - Teut.) In Butler, Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 3. l. 617. Usually spelt trepan, as in Phillips, by a ridiculous confusion with the word above. Rightly spelt trapan in South's Sarmons and trace of the spelt trapan in South's Sermons, vol. v. ser. 3 (R.), and in Anson's Voyages, b. i. c. 9 (R.) 'Forthwith alights the innocent trapann'd;' Cotton, Wonders of the Peak, 1681, p. 38 (Todd). Not an old word. - O. F. trappan, a snare or trap for animals (Roquefort); he also gives trapant, trapen, a kind of trap-door. These are prob. rather dialectal words than O. F. Trappan or trapant perhaps stands for trappant, pres. part. of trapper, a verb formed from F. trappe, a trap; in any case the word is obviously an extension from F. trappe, a trap. — O. H. G. trapo, a trap; cognate with E. Trap, q. v.

The E. word is now only used as a verb, but it must have come in as a sb. in the first instance, sa it is used by South: 'It is indeed a real trapan,' i. e. stratagem, Serm. ii. 377; 'Nothing but gins, and snares, and trapans for souls,' Serm. iii. 166 (Todd). The last quotation puts the matter in a very Serm. iii. 166 (Todd). The last quotation puts the matter in a very clear light. Cotgrave has the verb attrapper, and the sbs. trape, trapelle, attrapoire

TREPIDATION, terror, trembling, fright. (F., -L.) In Milton, P. L. iii. 483, where it is used in an astronomical sense. 'A continual trepidation, i.e. trembling motion, Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 137. - F. trepidation, 'trembling, terrour;' Cot. - Lat. trepidationem, acc. of trepidatio, alarm, a trembling. - Lat. trepidatus, pp. of trepidare, to tremble. - Lat. trepidus, agitated, disturbed, alarmed. - O. Lat. trepere*, to turn round, only found in the 3 p. sing. trepit, explained by Festus, p. 367 (White), as meaning uertit; to which Festus adds, unde trepidus et trepidatio, quia turbatione meus uertitur.' That is, trepidus means in a state of disturbance, as if the mind is being continually turned about or agitated. This O. Lat. trepere* is obviously cognate with Gk. Trémeir, to turn, allied also to Lat. torquere. TARK, to twist, turn about; see Torture. Der. (from Lat.

trepidus) in-trepid.

TRESPASS, a passing over a boundary, the act of entering another man's land unlawfully, a crime, sin, offence, injury. (F., - L.) M. E. trespas, Rob. of Glouc. p. 505, l. 18, where it means 'sin.' --O. F. trespas, a crime (Burguy); also 'a decease, departure out of this world, also a passage; 'Cot. The lit. sense is 'a step beyond or across, so that it has direct reference to the mod. use of trespass in the sense of intrusion on another man's land. Cf. Span. trespaso, a conveyance across, also a trespass; Ital. trapasso, a passage, digression. — Lat. trans, across; and passus, a step; see Trans- and Pass. — Der. trespass, verb, M. E. trespassen, Wyclif, Acts, i. 25, from F. trespasser, 'to passe over,' Cot., also to trespass (Burguy); TRESS, a curl or lock of hair, a ringlet. (F., -Gk.) M. E. tresses. Chaucer, C. T. 1051; the pp. tressed, adorned with tresses, is in King Alisaunder, 1. 5409. -F. tresse, 'a tresse or lock of haire;' Cot. He also gives tresses, 'to plait, weave, or make into tresses.' Cf. Ital. treccia, a braid, knot, curl; pl. treccie, 'plaites, tresses, tramels, or roules of womens haires; Span. trenza, a braid of hair, plaited silk. B. The orig. sense is 'a plait;' and the etymology is (through Low Lat. tricia, variant of trica, a plait) from Gk. $\tau \rho i \chi \alpha$, in three parts, threefold (Diez); from the usual method of plaiting the hair in three folds. - Gk. rpi-a, neut. of rpeis, three, cognate with E. Three, γ. This is borne out by the Ital. trina, a lace, loop, allied to trino, threefold, from Lat. trinus, threefold; and perhaps Spantrenado, made of network, is also from the Lat. trinus. Der. tress-ed, as above. Also tress-ure, q. v.

Phillips, ed. 1706, and in works on heraldry. — F. tressure, a heraldic F. word (not in the dictt.) meaning 'border.' — F. tresser, 'to plait, weave;' Cot. — F. tresse, a tress or plait of hair; see Tress. I find 'Hoc tricatorium, Anglice, tressure,' Wright's Voc. i. 196. Here tricatorium is merely a Latinised form of the F. word, the F. tresser being Latinised as tricare.

659

TRESTLE, TRESSEL, a moveable support for a table, frame for supporting. (F., -L.) 'Trestyll for a table, tresteau;' Palsgrave. 'Hic tristellus, Anglice, treste;' Wright's Voc. i. 197, col. 2, l. 3. 'Hic tristellus, a trestylle;' id. 232, col. 2, l. 1. The pl. trestelys, i. e. trestles, occurs in Bury Wills, ed. Tymms, p. 23, l. 6, in a will be a compared to the control of the co dated 1463. — O. F. trestel, spelt tresteau, treteau in Cot, and explained a tresle for a table, &c., also a kind of rack, or stretching torture.' Mod. F. treteau (see Littré).

B. The etymology is disputed, and the word presents difficulties on all sides. Littre derives it from the Bret. treustel, treusteul, a trestle, as to which Legonidec remarks that, though at first sight it looks as if borrowed from French, it may fairly be considered as a dimin. of Bret. treust, a beam, transom. Cf. W. trestyl, a trestle, which looks as if borrowed from E.; but we also find W. trawst, a transom, rafter, trostan, trosten, a long slender pole. Y. At the same time, I suspect that Bret. treast, W. trawst, are nothing but forms of Lat. transtrum; and that tre-tle (in all its forms) is nothing but Lat. transtillum, the regular dimin, of transtrum; this is an etymology which Diez recognizes as possible. 8. Diez suggests that trestle (appearing in French, by the way, in the 13th century) is borrowed from Du. driestal, explained by Sewel as 'a three-footed stool or trestle,' but I doubt whether this is good Dutch; for Hexham does not notice it, and only explains stal as 'a settle, a seate, or a chaire,' and it is absurd to suppose that driestal means 'a three-settle.' It is by no means unlikely that driestal was suggested by the F. or E. word. Blount explains E. trestle as 'a three-footed stoole;' here again I suspect this to be a late sense, due to confusion with tripod and trivet; the true sense of trestle is a support for a table, and to be of any practical use, it should certainly have four legs, and is generally made with two diverging legs at each end. The chief object of a trestle is to go across under the table; and I feel inclined to hold fast by the derivation from Lat. transtillum, a little cross-beam, Vitruvius, v. 12 (White). must by no means neglect Lowland Sc. traist, trast, a trestle, trast, a beam, North. E. tress, a trestle (Brockett), Lanc. trest, a strong large stool (Halliwell), and M. E. treste, a trestle, above. These are from O. F. traste, a cross beam (Roquefort), the same word as O. Ital. trasto, a bench of a gallie, a transome or beame going cross a house, which is obviously from Lat. transtrum. See **Transom**. Scheler takes the same view, proposing (as I should do) a Low Lat. trans-tellum*, as a parallel form to transtillum, in order to give the exact O. F. form. Cotgrave's explanation of the word as meaning a rack is much to the point; a rack requires two cross-beams (transtilla) to work it, these beams being turned round with levers, thus pulling the victim by means of ropes wound round the beams.

TRET, an allowance to purchasers on consideration of waste. (F., - L.) 'Tret, an allowance made for the waste, . . which is always 4 in every 104 pounds; 'Phillips, ed. 1706. Also in Blount's Nomolexicon, ed. 1691. It appears much earlier. 'For the tret of the same peper,' i.e. pepper; Arnold's Chron. (1502), repr. 1811, p. 128. Mahn derives it from 'a Norman F. trett,' as to which he tells us nothing; it is prob. from some word closely related to F. traite, 'a draught, . . also, a transportation, vent outward, shipping over, and an imposition upon commodities; 'Cot. Perhaps it meant an allowance for loss in transport. This F. traite answers to Lat. tracta, fem. of tractus, pp. of trahere, to draw; see Trace. In any case, it is almost certainly due to Lat. tractus; cf. Span. trato, trade; O. Ital. tratta, 'leaue to transport merchandise, also a trade or trading;' Florio.

TREY, three, at cards or dice. (F., -L.) 'Two treys;' L. L. L. v. 2. 232. And in Chaucer, C. T. 12587. — O. F. trei, treis (mod. F. trois), three. - Lat. tres, three; see Three.

TRI-, relating to three, threefold. (L. or Gk.; or F., - L. or Gk.) F. and L. tri-, three times, prefix related to Lat. tri-a, neut. of tres, three, cognate with E. Three, q. v. So also Gk. rpi-, allied to rpi-a, neut. of tpeis, three.

TRIAD, the union of three. (F., - L., - Gk.) 'This is the famous Platonical triad;' More, Song of the Soul (1647), preface (Todd). - F. triade, 'three;' Cot. - Lat. triad-, stem of trias, a triad. - Gk. τρι-ά, related to τρεῖs, three; see Tri-

TRIAL, a test; see Try.

TRIANGLE, a plane, three-sided figure. (F.,-L.) 'Tryangle, triangle;' Palsgrave. - F. triangle, 'a triangle;' Cot. - Lat. trigangulum, a triangle; neut. of triangulus, adj., having three angles. - U u 2 Der. triangl-ed; triangul-ar, used by Spenser (Todd), from F. triangulaire, 'triangular,' Cot, from Lat. triangularis; triangul-ate, a

coined word; triangul-at-ion.

TRIBE, a race, family, kindred. (F., -L.) Gower, C. A. iii. 230, l. 12, has the pl. tribus. This is the pl. of F. tribu, 'a tribe,' Cot. - Lat. tribus, a tribe. β. A tribus is supposed to have been, in the first instance, one of the three families of people in Rome, their names being the Ramnes, Tities, and Luceres. The etymology is thought to be from Lat. tri- (akin to tres, three), and -bus, family, from \checkmark BHU, to be: cf. Gk. $\phi v - \lambda \dot{\eta}$, a tribe, family, from the same root. See Tri- and Be. Der. trib-une, q.v.; trib-ute, q.v.

TRIBRACH, a metrical foot consisting of three short syllables. (L., - Gk.) Written tribrachus or tribrachys in Phillips, ed. 1706; and tribrachus in Puttenham, Art of Poetry, b. ii. c. 3. - Lat. tribrachys. - Gk. τρίβραχυς, a tribrach. - Gk. τρι-. akin to τρείς, three; and Bpaxus, short, cognate with Lat. breuis, short. See Tri- and

TRIBULATION, great affliction, distress. (F.,-L.) M. E. tribulacioun, spelt tribulaciun, Ancren Riwle, p. 402, l. 24. - F. tribulation, 'tribulation;' Cot. - Lat. tribulationem, acc. of tribulatio, tribulation, affliction; lit a rubbing out of corn by a sledge. - Lat. tribulatus, pp. of tribulare, to rub out corn, to oppress, afflict. - Lat. tribulum, a sledge for rubbing out corn, consisting of a wooden platform studded underneath with sharp flints or iron teeth. - Lat. tri-, base of tri-ui, tri-tum, pt. t. and pp. of terere, to rub; with suffix -bulum denoting the agent (as in uerti-bulum, that which turns about, a joint). See further under Trite.

TRIBUNE, a Roman magistrate elected by the plebeians. (F., - L.) M. E. tribun; pl. tribunes, Wyclif, Mark, vi. 21. - Lat. tribunus, a tribune, properly the chief of (or elected by) a tribe; also

a chiestain, Mark, vi. 21. - Lat. tribu-, crude form of tribus, a tribe; with suffix -nus (Aryan -na). See Tribe. Der. tribune-ship. Also tribun-al, Antony, iii. 6. 3, from Lat. tribunal, a raised platform on

which the seats of tribunes, or magistrates, were placed.

TRIBUTE, homage, contribution paid to secure protection. (F., -L.) M. E. tribut, Wyclif, Luke, xxiii. 2; Gower, C. A. ii. 74, 1. 7. -F. tribut, 'tribute;' Cot. - Lat. tributum, tribute; lit. a thing contributed or paid; neut. of tributus, pp. of tribuere, to assign, impart, allot, bestow, pay; orig. to allot or assign to a tribe. — Lat. tribu, crude form of tribus, a tribe; see Tribe. Der. tribut-ar-y, M. E. tributaire, Chaucer, C. T. 14594, from O. F. tributarie *, later tributaire, 'tributary,' Cot., from Lat. tributarius, paying tribute.

Also at-tribute, con-tribute, dis-tribute, re-tribut-ion.

TRICE (1), a short space of time. (Span.) In the phrases in a trice, Twelfth Nt. iv. 2. 133: on a trice, Temp. v. 238; in this trice of time, K. Lear, i. 1. 219. 'And wasteth with a trice;' Turbervile, To his Friend, &c., st. 5. Now only in the phr. in a trice, i. e. suddenly. 'Subitement, swiftly, quickly, speedily, in a trice, out of hand;' Cot. The whole phrase is borrowed from Spanish. - Span. tris, noise made by the breaking of glass; also, a trice, a short time, an instant; venir en un tris, to come in an instant; estar en un tris, to be on the verge of (Neuman). So also Port. triz, a word to express the sound of glass when it cracks; estar por hum triz, to be within a hair's breadth, to have a narrow escape; en hum triz, in a trice. The word tris is imitative. Not to be confused with M. E. treis, which is of quite another origin. Gower has: 'Al sodeinlich, as who saith treis,' C. A. i. 142, l. 7. This means, quite suddenly, like one who counts three; from O. F. treis, three; see **Trey**. There is no doubt about this, as Gower's treis rimes with paleis, shewing that the diphthong really was ei; and of course Gower did not borrow from Spanish. Besides, 'as who seith' is different from 'in a;' there is, in fact, no connection whatever. But Wedgwood well compares the Lowland Scotch in a crack (Jamieson) with the Span. phrase.

TRICE (2), TRISE, to haul up or hoist. (Scand.) 'Trise (sea-

word), to hale up anything into the ship by hand with a dead rope, word, to haze up anything into the sing by hand with a dead tope, or one that does not run in a block or pulley; Phillips, ed. 1706.

M. E. trisen, to pull, haul; Chaucer, C. T. 14443. 'They trisen vpe thaire saillez,' Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 832. A nautical term; of Scand. origin; and the sense noted by Phillips is unoriginal, as it must once have meant to haul by help of a pulley, not only without it. Cf. M. E. tryys, (and, with excrescent t) tryyste, 'troclea,' Prompt. Parv. - Swed. trissa, a sheave, pulley, truckle, triss, a spritsail-brace; Part.—Swed. trissa, a sneave, puney, truckle, triss, a spritsan-brace; Dan. tridse, a pulley, whence tridse, verb, to haul by means of a pulley, to trice; Norweg. triss, trissel, a pulley, or sheave in a block; Swed. dial. trissa, a roller, also a shoemaker's implement, a little round wheel with teeth on it. \(\beta \). As the Dan. form shews, the orig. form was trid-sa, and the orig. sense was a little wheel; so named from its turning round and round, and allied to Swed. trind, round; see Trend, Trundle. The final sa is the same as in E. clean-se.

Lat. tri-, three; and angulus, an angle; see Tri- and Angle & Wörterbuch; where also are cited O. G. tryssen, to wind, and Hamburg drysen, up drysen, to wind up, dryse-blok, the block of a pulley, like Dan, tridseblok

TRICENTENARY, a space of 300 years. (L.) Modern,

From Tri- and Centenary.

TRICK (1), a stratagem, clever contrivance, fraud, parcel of cards won at once. (Du.) Not an old word, though common in Shake-speare. 'A trick, facinus;' Levins, ed. 1570. 'It were but a schoole-trick,' Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale, 512. It does not seem to be much older than about 1550; and it cannot well have been directly descended from M. E. trichen, to deceive, cozen, trick, occurring early in the 14th century, Polit. Songs, p. 69, l. 7. This M. E. trichen is from O. F. tricher, trecher, explained under Treachery; a verb which is due to Du. trek, as there shewn. Our word trick was certainly re-imported directly from Dutch, as was clearly the case with **Trick** (3), q.v. [Hence Shakespeare has trick in the sense of lineament, K. John, i. 85; this is precisely the Du. trek. 'De trekken van't gelaat, the lineaments of the face; 'Sewel.]-Du. trek, a trick; 'een slimme trek, a cunning trick; Iemand eenen trek speelen, to play one a trick; de kap trekken, to play tricks, play the fool; Sewel. [The change from e to i was easy, and may have been helped out by confusion with F. tricker, to trick, itself derived from Du. trek.] The Du. trek, a trick, is the same word as trek, a pull, draught, tug; from the verb trekken, to draw, pull. find also O. Fries. trekka or tregga, North Fries. trecke, tracke (Outzen), Low G. trekken, Dan. trække, M. H. G. trecken, to draw, drag, pull. The M. H. G. trecken is a causal form, from the strong verb found as M. H. G. trechen, O. H. G. trehhan, to push, shove, also y. Further, the fact that the Du. and H. G. forms both to pull. begin with t points to a loss of initial s; cf. Du. streek, a trick, a prank, G. streich, a stroke, also a thek, see STRIK, to stroke; see Fick, iii. 349. Der. trick-er, trick-ster; trick-er-y (doublet of treachery, q. v.); trick-ish, trick-ish-ly, trick-ishness; also tricks-y, full of tricks (formed by adding -y to the pl. tricks), Temp. v. 226. And see trigger, trick (2), trick (3). prank, G. streich, a stroke, also a trick; see Stroke. - Teut. base

TRICK (2), to dress out, adorn. (Du.) Which they trick up with new-tuned oaths; Hen. V, iii. 6. 80. 'To trick, or trim, Concinnare;' Levins, ed. 1570. Minsheu also has the word, but it is not a little strange that Blount, Phillips, Coles, and Kersey ignore trick, in whatever sense. [It is remarkable that the word appears early as an adjective, synonymous with neat or trim. 'The same reason I finde true in two bowes that I haue, wherof the one is quicke of caste, tricke, and trimme both for pleasure and profyte; Ascham, Toxophilus, ed. Arber, p. 28. So also in Levins.] The verb is a derivative from the sb. trick, above, which obtained many meanings, for which see Schmidt's Shak. Lexicon. For example, a trick meant a knack, neat contrivance, custom, particular habit, peculiarity, a trait of character or feature, a prank, also a toy or trifle, as in 'a knack, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap, Tam. Shrew, iv. 3. 67. Hence to trick, to use a neat contrivance, to exhibit a trait of character, to have a habit in dress. B. There is absolutely no other assignable origin; any connection with W. tree, an implement, harness, gear, as suggested in Webster, is merely futile and explains nothing. Besides which see Trick (3), below. Der. trick-ing, ornament, Merry

Wives, iv. 4. 79.

TRICK (3), to delineate arms, to blazon; an heraldic term. (Du.) This is the true sense in Hamlet, ii. 2. 479. It is much clearer in the following. 'There they are trick'd, they and their pedigrees; they need no other heralds;' Ben Jonson, The Poetaster, i. I (Tucca).— Du. trekken, formerly trecken, 'to delineate, to make a draught or modell, to purtray;' Hexham. Tricking is a kind of sketching. This is only a particular use of Du. trekken, to pull or draw; cf. our

double use of draw. See Trick (1).

TRICKLE, to flow in drops or in a small stream. (E.) triklen. In Chaucer, C. T. 13603 (Group B, 1864), two MSS. have trikled, two have striked or stryked, and one has strikled; Tyrwhitt prints trilled. 'With teris trikland on hir chekes;' Ywain and Gawain, 1558; in Ritson, Met. Romances, i. 66. 'The teeris trikelin dowun;' Polit., Religious, and Love Poems, ed. Furnivall, p. 207, 1. 47. In all these passages the word is preceded by the sb. teres, pronounced as a dissyllable, and such must often have been the case; this caused a corruption of strikelen by the loss of initial's; the phrases the teres strikelen and the teres trikelen being confused by the hearer. Trickle is clearly a corruption of strikelen, to flow frequently or to keep on flowing, the frequent. of M. E. striken, to flow. 'Ase strem that striken stille' - as a stream that flows quietly; Specimens of English, ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 44, l. 21.—A.S. strican, to move or sweep along, to hold one's course, Grein, ii. 489. This is the same word as A.S. strican, to strike; see Strike. Cf. mod. E. streak; to trickle or strickle is to flow in a course, leaving a streak Cf. also Low G. trisel, a whirling round, dizziness, giddiness, Bremen behind; G. streichen, to move onward, rove, sweep on. The loss of s was facilitated by confusion with trill (Dan. trille), to roll. This & Formed like tetra-hedron; with tri-, three, in place of tetra-, four, simple solution, suggested by the various readings in Chaucer, ex- | See Tri- and Tetrahedron. Der trihedr-al.

simple solution, suggested by the various readings in Chaucer, explains a very difficult word. For the loss of s, see trick (1).

TRICOLOR, the national flag of France, having three colours, red, white, and blue. (F., -L.) The flag dates from 1789. -F. tricolore, short for drapeau tricolore, the three-coloured flag. - F. tricolor, the three-coloured amaranth (Hamilton). - Lat. tri-, prefix, three; and colorem, acc. of color, colour. See Tri- and Colour. Der. tri-colour-ed.

TRIDENT, a three-pronged spear. (F., -L.) In Temp. i. 2. 106. - F. trident, 'Neptune's three-forked mace;' Cot. - Lat. tridentem, acc. of tridens, an implement with three teeth, esp. the threepronged spear of Neptune. - Lat. tri-, three; and dens, a tooth, prong. See Tri- and Tooth.

TRIENNIAL, happening every third year, lasting for three years. (L.) A coined word, made by adding -al (Lat. -alis) to Lat. trienni-um, a period of three years. It supplanted the older word triennal, of F. origin, which occurs early, in P. Plowman, B. vii. 179; this is from F. triennal, 'triennal,' Cot., formed by adding -al to Lat. adj. triennis, lasting for three years. β. Both triennium and triennis are from Lat. tri-, three; and annus, a year; see Tri- and Annual. Der. triennial-ly.

TRIFLE, anything of small value. (F., -L.) The spelling with i is remarkable, as the usual M. E. spelling was truffe. Spelt truste, Rob. of Glouc. p. 417, l. 4; truste (one MS. has treste), P. Plowman, B. xii. 140; also id. B. xviii. 147 (other MSS. have trystile, trusste); also id. C. xv. 83 (other MSS. treste, triste). Spelt troste (also treste), P. Plowman's Crede, 352. There is the same variation of spelling in the verb; the proper M. E. form is trusten, spelt trusty, Axenbite of Luxus, p. 214. Let traste. Morte Arthure and Brooth Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 214, l. 24, troffe, Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 2932, trifelyn, Prompt. Parv. The sb. is the more orig. word; we find 'peos ant ore truftes pet he bitrufter monie men mide' = these and other delusions that he beguiles many men with, Ancren Riwle, p. 106, l. 7. The old sense was a delusion or trick, a sense still partly apparent in the phr. 'to trifle with.' - O. F. trufle, truffle, mockery, raillery (Burguy; who refers us to Rutebuef, i. 93); dimin. of truffe, 'a gibe, mock, flout jeast, gullery; also, a most dainty kind of round and russet root, which grows in forrests or dry and sandy grounds, &c.; Cot. He refers to a truffle. That truffle and trifle are the same word, or rather that both senses of F. truffe arose from one form, is admitted by Burguy, Diez, and Littre. It is supposed that a truffle became a name for a small or worthless object, or a subject for jesting. Similarly, in English, the phrases not worth a straw, not worth a bean, not worth a cress (now turned into curse) were proverbial; so also 'a fice for the phrase,' or 'a fig for it.' See further under **Truffle**. ¶ It is possible that the change from u to i may have been due to some influence of A.S. trifelian, to pound or bruise small, since this verb may be traced in prov. E. trifled corn, corn that has fallen down in single ears mixed with standing corn (Halliwell); this is not an E. word, but merely borrowed from Lat. tribulare, to bruise com; see Tribulation. Dor. trifle, verb, M. E. truften, as above; trift-er, trift-ing, trift-ing-ly.

TRIFOLIATE, three-leaved. (L.) Modern. - Lat. tri-, three;

TRIFOLIATE, three-leaved. (L.) Modern. - I and foliatus, leaved, from folium, a leaf; see Trefoil.

TRIFORM, having a triple form. (L.) In Milton, P.L. iii. 730.—Lat. triformis; often applied to the moon or Diana.—Lat.

tri-, three; and form-a, form; see Tri- and Form.

TRIGGER, a catch which, when pulled, lets fall the hammer or cock of a gun. (Du.) A weakened form of tricker. In Butler, Hudibras, pt. i. c. 3, 1. 528, Bell's edition, we find: 'The trigger of his pistol draw.' Here the editor, without any hint and free from any conscience in the matter, has put trigger in the place of tricker; see the quotation as it stands in Richardson and Todd's Johnson. Todd also gives 'Pulling aside the tricker' from Boyle, without any reference. - Du. trekker, a trigger; formerly trecker, 'a drawer, a haler, or a puller, Hexham. - Du. trekken, to pull, draw; see Trick (1). Der. trig, vb., to skid a wheel (Phillips).

TRIGLYPH, a three-grooved tablet. (L., -Gk.) A term in Doric architecture. In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - Lat. triglyphus; Vitruvius, iv. 2 (White). – Gk. τρίγλυφος, thrice-cloven; also, a triglyph, three-growed tablet. – Gk. τρι-, three; and γλύφειν, to carve, hollow out, groove, which is allied to γλάφειν, to hew, and γράφειν, to grave; see Tri- and Grave, verb. Der. triglyph-ic.

TRIGONOMETRY, the measurement of triangles. (Gk.) Shak. has trigon, i.e. triangle, 2 Hen. IV, ii. 4, 288. In Phillips, ed. 1706. Coined from Gk. τρίγωνο-, crude form of τρίγωνον, a triangle; and -μετρια, measurement (as in geo-metry, &c.), from μέτρον, a measure. β. Τρίγωνον is properly neut. of τρίγωνος, three-cornered; from τρι-, three, and γων-ία, an angle, akin to γόνυ, a knee. See Tri-, Knee, and Metre. Der. trigonometri-c-al. -ly.

TRILATERAL, having three sides. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. Coined with suffix -al (Lat. -alis) from Lat. trilaterus, three-In Phillips, ed. sided. - Lat. tri-, three; and later-, stem of latus, a side; see Triand Lateral.

TRILINGUAL, consisting of three languages. (L.) Coined with suffix -al (Lat. -alis) from Lat. trilinguis, triple-tongued, speaking three languages. - Lat. tri-, three; and lingua, a tongue. See Tri- and Lingual.

TRILITERAL, consisting of three letters. (L.)

applied to Hebrew roots. From Tri- and Literal.

TRILL (1), to shake, to quaver. (Ital.) 'The sober-suited songstress trills her lay;' Thomson, Summer, 746. 'His trills and quavers;' Tatler, no. 222, Sept. 9, 1710. Phillips, ed. 1706, gives: 'Trill, a quavering in musick,' and rightly notes that it is an Ital. word, like many other musical terms.—Ital. trillare, to trill, shake, overtext. Trillo the attill shake. A word of imitating article. word, like many other intisted terms.—Intervelope the state, to trill, shake, quaver; trillo, ab., a trill, shake. A word of imitative origin, meaning to say trill. Cf. Span. trinar, to trill. Hence are derived E. trill, Du. trillen, G. trillern, &c. Dex. trill, sb.

TRILL (2), to turn round and round. (Scand.) Perhaps obsolete, but once common. 'As fortune trills the ball;' Gascoigne, Fruits of War, st. 67. 'To tril, circumvertere;' Levins. 'I tryll a whirlygig rounde aboute, Je pirouette; Palsgrave. M. E. trillen, Chaucer, C. T. 10630.—Swed. trilla, to roll, whence trilla, a roller; Dan. trille, to roll, trundle, whence trille, a disc, trillebor, a wheel-barrow. The same word as Icel. byrla, to whirl, and E. thrill, thirl, or drill. The orig. initial letter was th, answering to Icel. b, Swed. and Dan. t, G. d, Du. d or i; hence we also find G. drillen, to turn, bore, also to drill soldiers, and Du. drillen or trillen, to wheele, to whirle, or to reele about, to exercise a company of soldiers, to pierce or boare in turning about,' Hexham, See Thrill. Doublets, thrill, drill.

TRILL (3), to trickle, to roll. (Scand.) In Spenser, F. Q. ii. 12. 78; K. Lear, iv. 3. 13. This is merely a particular use of Trill (2). If I doubt whether trilled occurs in Chaucer in this sense; it appears in Tyrubittle addition. in Tyrwhitt's edition, C.T. 13603, but the 6 MSS. have trikled. striked, stryked, strikled, and the Harl. MS. has striken; see further under Trickle.

TRILLION, a million raised to the third power. (F.,-L) coined word, said in Todd's Johnson to have been invented by Locke. Composed of tr-, put for tri-, three; and -illion, the latter part of the word million. See Tri- and Million; and see Billion.

TRIM, to put in due order, to adjust, to deck, dress, arrange. (E.) 'I trymme, as a man doth his heare [hair];' Palsgrave. M.E. trumen, trimen, a rare word. 'Ich iseo godd seolf mid his eadi engles butrumen be abuten'=1 see God Himself with His blessed angels be-trim [surround] thee about; St. Marharete, p. 23, 1.3. hundes habbed bitrumet me' = hounds of hell have surrounded me; id. p. 6, 1. 4 from bottom. - A.S. trymian, trymman, to make firm, strengthen (a common word), Grein, ii. 554; also, to set in order, array, prepare, Blickling Homilies, p. 91, l. 31; p. 201, l. 35. The orig sense is preserved in our phrase 'to trim a boat,' i.e. to make it steady, hence to put it in perfect order. Formed, by the regular vowel-change from u to y, from A. S. trum, adj., firm, strong, Grein, vower-change from u to y, from A. S. trim, adj., firm., account, it. 553. + Low G. trim; only in the derivative betrimmed, betrimmed, decked, trimmed, adorned; trimmed, an affected or over-dressed person. Root uncertain. **Der.** trim, sb., Cor. i. 9. 62; trim, adj. (with the vowel i of the derived verb), Much Ado, iv. 1. 323; trim-ly, trim-ness; trimm-er, trimm-ing; also be-trim, verb, Temp. iv. 65.

TRIMETER, a division of a verse consisting of three measures. (L., -Gk.) In Ben Jonson, tr. of Horace, Art of Poetry. - Lat. trimetrus, Horace, Art of Poetry, ll. 252, 259. - Gk. τρίμετρος, consisting of three measures. - Gk. Tpi-, three; and µέτρον, a measure, See Tri- and Metre. metre.

TRINE, a certain aspect of the planets. (L.) In Milton, P. L. x. 659. 'Trine, belonging to the number three; as, a trine aspect, which is when 2 planets are distant from each other [by] a third part of the circle, i. e. 120 degrees. It is noted thus Δ , and accounted by astrologers an aspect of amity and friendship; Phillips. Lat. trinus, more common in pl. trini, three by three - Lat. tri-, three; with suffix -nus (Aryan -na). See Tri- and Three. Der.

TRIEST WILL SUIDA - AUS (ALYMI - AUS).

TRINITY, the union of Three in One Godhead. (F., -L.)

M. E. trinites, Chaucer, C. T. 10904; Ancren Riwle, p. 26, 1, 10.
O. F. trinite, later trinité. - Lat. trinitatem, acc. of trinitas, a triad.
D. Trinite, Sunday: Trinitatem. Lat. trinus, threefold; see Trine. Der. Trinity-Sunday; Trinit-ari-an, Trinit-ar-i-an-ism.

TRINKET (1), a small ornament. (F.,-L.?) three, and youria, an angle, akin to yoru, a knee. See Tri-, Knee. dictionary gives a sufficient account of this word; nor has its history and Metre. Der. trigonometri-c-al. -ly.

TRIHEDRON, a figure having three equal bases or sides. (Gk.) maker's knife, Prompt. Parv. 'Trenket, an instrument for a cord-

knyfe; Galla, idem est, trynket; also, under pertinentia rustico, occur: Sarculum, a wede-hoke; Sarpa, idem est, trynket. This shews that a trynket was a general name for a sort of knife, whether for shoemaking or weeding. Palsgrave gives the spelling trynket as well as trenket. Now I think we may fairly assume that trinket was also used to denote a toy-knife, such as could be worn about the person, and that for three reasons. These are: (1) the sense of something worn about the person still clings to trinket at this day; (2) trinket, as used by old authors, means sometimes a tool or implement, perhaps a knife; and (3) toy-knives were very commonly given as presents to ladies, and were doubtless of an ornamental character, and worn on the As early as Chaucer's time, the friar had his tippet 'farsed [stuffed] ful of kniues And pinnes, for to given faire wives.' A few examples of the use of the word may be added. 'The poorer sort of common souldiers haue euery man his leather bag or sachell well sowen together, wherin he packs up all his trinkets; 'Hackluyt's Voyages, i. 62. Todd's Johnson cites from Tusser: 'What husbandlie husbands, except they be fooles, But handsom have store-house for trinkets and tooles?' And from Arbuthnot; 'She was not Aung about with toys and trinkets, tweezer-cases, pocket-glasses.

More extracts would probably make this matter clearer. β. The More extracts would probably make this matter clearer. 3. The etymology of trinket, formerly trenket, in the sense of 'knife,' is certically of 'knife,' is certically of 'knife,' is certically of 'knife,' is certically of 'knife,' is certically of 'knife,' is certically of 'knife,' is certically of 'knife,' is certically of 'kni tainly from some O. F. form closely allied to O. F. trencher, since Cot. gives trencher de cordouannier in the precise sense of 'a shoe-makers cutting-knyfe;' cf. Span. trinchete, a shoemaker's paringknife, tranchete, a broad curvated knife, used for pruning, a shoe-maker's heel-knife. Thus the word is to be connected with F. trancher, formerly trencher, to cut, and Span. trinchar, to cut. Still, the occurrence of k for ch is remarkable, and points back to an O. F. form trenquer*, to cut, not recorded. See further under Trench. 7. It is not improbable that the extension of the use of the word may have been due to some confusion with O. F. triquenisques, 'trash, trifles, nifles, paltry stuff, things of no value,' Cot. This would have sounded in English like tricknicks, and, if confused with the pl. of trinket, may account for the fact that we often find 8. Perhaps trinkets used in the plural number in later instances. I ought also to note O. Ital. trincare, 'to trim or smug up,' whence trincato, 'fine, neat, trim,' Florio. This seems allied to trinci, 'fringings, lacings, cuts, or snips in garments,' id.; and to trinciare, to cut, allied to Span. trinchar, as above.

TRINKET (2), TRINQUET, the highest sail of a ship.

(F., Span., Du.?) Spelt trinkette in Minsheu, ed. 1627. 'Trinquet, is properly the top or top-gallant on any mast, the highest sail of a ship; 'Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. — F. trinquet, 'the top or top-gallant,' &c. (as in Blount); Cot. Prob. borrowed from Span. trinquete, a trinket. [Cf. also Ital. trinchetta, trinchetto, a trinket.] Doubtless connected with Span. trincer, to keep close to the wind; cf. trincar los cabos, to fasten the rope-ends. - Span. trinca, a cord, rope for lashing or making fast. Minsheu mentions the phr. poner la wela a la trinca, 'to put a ship that the edges of the sailes may be to the wind.'

B. The etymology of trinca is difficult; Diez suggests a connection with Span. trinca, a union of three things, a trinity. This word is not in Minsheu, and I can see no connection, except trinca be supposed to be a three-stranded rope. In that case, the word is of Lat. origin; see Trine. γ But I offer the guess that the seaterm was borrowed from O. Du. stricken, 'to tye running knots;' Hexham. The loss of initial s was easy. This verb stricken is from O. Du. strick, mod. Du. strik, a knot, snare, allied to E. Stroke. The Du. strik might account for the sb. trinca, and the verb stricken for trincare.

TRINOMIAL, in mathematics, an expression consisting of three terms. (L.) Not a good form; it should rather have been trinominal. Coined, in imitation of binomial, from tri-, three; and nomi-, put for nomini-, crude form of nomen, a name. See Tri- and Nominal; and Binomial.

TRIO, in music, a piece for three performers. (Ital., - L.) Modern; added by Todd to Johnson. - Ital. trio, a trio, three parts together. - Lat. tri-a, three, neut. of tres, three; see Tri- and

TRIP, to move with short, light steps, to stumble, err; also, to cause to stumble. (E.) M. E. trippen; 'This hors anon gan for to trippe and daunce;' Chaucer, C. T. 10626. The word is prob. English, being a lighter form of the base TRAP, to tread, which appears in Tramp, q.v. + Du. trippen or trappen, to tread under foot; trippelen, 'to trip or to daunce; 'Hexham. Cf. Low G. trippelen, to trip. + Swed. trippe, to trip; Dan. trippe, to trip, trip, a short step. Cf. Icel. trippi, a young colt (from its tripping gait); also O. F. triper, 'to tread or stamp on,' Cot., a word of Teut. origin. Der. trip, sb., Tw. Nt. v. 170; tripp-ing-ly, Hamlet, iii. 2. 2.

wayner, batton a torner [soulies]; Palsgrave. Way, in his note to TRIPARTITE, divided into three parts, having three cor-Prompt. Parv., says: 'In a Nominale by Nich. de Minshull, Harl. responding parts, existing in three copies. (L.) In Shak. 1 Hen. IV, MS. 1002, under pertinentia allutarii, occur:—Anserium, a schavyng-iii. 1. 80. 'Indentures trypartyte indented;' Bury Wills, ed. Tymms, p. 57, in a will dated 1480. - Lat. tri-, three; and partit-us, pp. of partier, to part, divide, from parti-, crude form of pars, a part. See Tri- and Part.

TRIPE, the stomach of ruminating animals, prepared for food. (C.?) M. E. tripe, Prompt. Parv.; King Alisaunder, 1. 1578. Perhaps Celtic, in common with several homely words. — Irish triopas, naps cente, in common with several nomery words. — Itself riopa, s. pl., tripes, entrails; W. tripa, the intestines; Bret. stripen, tripe, more commonly used in the pl. stripenou, stripou, the intestines. We find also F. tripe, Span. and Port. tripa, Ital. trippa, tripe; words which may easily have been of Celtic origin.

B. As the word is

certainly not Teutonic, the Celtic origin is the more probable.

TRIPHTHONG, three letters sounded as one. (Gk.) Little used; coined in imitation of diphthong, with prefix tri- (Gk. τρι-), three, instead of di- (Gk. δι-), double. See Tri- and Diphthong.

Der. triphthong-al.

TRIPLE, threefold, three times repeated. (F., - L.) In Shak. Mid. Nt. Dr. v. 391. [Rich. refers us to Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iv. met. 7, 1. 4266, but the reading there is treble, a much older form.] - F. triple, 'triple, threefold;' Cot. - Lat. triplus, triple. -Lat. tri-, three; and -plus, related to Lat. plenus, full, from the PAR, to fill. See Tri- and Double. Der. tripl-y; tripl-et, formed in imitation of doubl-et. Doublet, treble.

TRIPLICATE, threefold. (L.) In mathematics, a triplicate ratio

is not the ratio of 3 to 1, but the ratio of two cubical numbers, just as the duplicate ratio is a ratio of squares. In Phillips, ed. 1700. Lat. triplicatus, pp. of triplicare, to treble. — Lat. tri-, three; and plic-are, to fold, weave, from & PLAK, to weave. See Tri- and Ply. Der. triplication, from Lat. acc. triplicationem. Also triplex, from Lat. triplex, threefold, Tw. Nt. v. 41; triplic-i-ty, Spenser, F. Q.

TRIPOD, anything supported on three feet, as a stool. (L., - Gk.; or Gk.) In Chapman, tr. of Homer, Iliad, b. vii. l. 127; where it was taken directly from Gk. Also in Holland, tr. of Plutarch, 1102, where we find 'tripode or three-footed table' (R.) - Lat. tripod-, stem of tripus. — Gk. τρίπους (stem τριποδ-), three-footed; or, as sb., a tripod, a three-footed brass kettle, a three-legged table. — Gk. τρι-, three; and πούs (stem ποδ-), a foot, cognate with E. foot; see Triand Foot. Der. tripos (from nom. tripus, Gk. τρίπους), an honour examination at Cambridge, so called at present because the successful candidates are arranged in three classes; but we must not forget that a tripos sometimes meant an oracle (see Johnson), and that there was formerly a certain scholar who went by the name of tripos, being otherwise called prevaricator at Cambridge or terræ filius at Oxford; he was a master of arts chosen at a commencement to make an ingenious satirical speech reflecting on the mis-demeanours of members of the university, a practice which no doubt gave rise to the so-called tripos-verses, i.e. facetious Latin verses printed on the back of the tripos-lists. See Phillips, ed. 1706. Doublet, trivet.

TRIREME, a galley with three ranks of oars. (L.) 'Thucydides writeth that Aminocles the Corinthian built the first trireme with thre rowes of ores to a side; 'Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. vii. c. 56. - Lat. rowes of ores to a side; 'Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. vii. c. 50. — Lat. triremis, a trireme. — Lat. triremis, having three banks of oars. — Lat. tri-, three; and remus, an oar. β. The Lat. triremis corresponds to Gk. τρηρής, a trireme; Thucydides, i. 13. γ. The Lat. rēmus = O. Lat. resmos, put for an older eretmos* = Gk. ἐρετμός, a rudder, orig. a paddle. The Gk. ἐρετμός, like -ηρ-ης in τριήρης, is derived from A AR, to row. See Row (1).

TRISE, the same as Trice (2); q. v.

TRISECT. to divide into three coupl parts (L.). Coined (in

TRISECT, to divide into three equal parts. (L.) Coined (in imitation of bi-sect) from Lat. tri-, three; and sect-um, supine of secare, to cut. See Tri- and Section; also Bisect.

TRIST, the same as Tryst, q. v.

TRIST, the same as 11,50, q. v.

TRISYLLABLE, a word of three syllables. (F., - L., - Gk.)

From Tri- and Syllable; see Dissyllable. Cotgrave gives From Tri- and Syllable; see Dissyllable. F. trisyllabe, adj., of three syllables. Dor. trisyllab-ic, trisyllab-

TRITE, worn out by use, hackneyed. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. — Lat. tritus, worn, pp. of terere, to rub, to wear. + Russ. terete, to rub. + Lithuan. triti, trinti, to rub. — TAR, to rub; an European root which is prob. identical with Skt. root TAR, to cross over, &c.; Fick, i. 595. Der. trite-ly, -ness. Also trit-ur-ate, tri-bulat-ion, q.v. And see try. From the same root, con-trite, de-tri-ment, dia-tri-be, tar-dy, trow-el.

TRITON, a marine demi-god. (L., = Gk.) In Shak. Cor. iii. 1. 89. = Lat. Triton. = Gk. Τρίτων, a Triton. Prob. connected with Gk. τρίτος, third, and τρεῖς, three. Cf. Skt. trita, the name of a

deity; perhaps connected with tritaya, tritva, a triad. The exact & suffix is obscure; can it be for troll-about? Phillips gives troll about, connection between rpiror and rpiror is hardly known.

TRITURATE, to rub or grind to powder. (L.) Blount, ed. 1674, has triturable and trituration. Perhaps the sb. trituration was first introduced from the F. sb. trituration, 'a crumming, crumbling,' nrst introduced from the F. SD. trituration, 'a crumming, crumbling,' Cot. = Lat. trituratus, pp. of triturare, to thrash, hence to grind. = Lat. tritura, a rubbing, chasing; orig. fem. of fut. part. of terere, to rub; see Trite. Der. trituration, triturable.

TRIUMPH, joy for success, rejoicing for victory. (F., = L.) M. E. triumphe, Chaucer, C. T. 14369. = O. F. triumphe, later triomphe, 'a triumph;' Cot. = Lat. triumphum, acc. of triumphus, a triumph, or public rejoicing for a victory. L. Ch. Asianga a huma to Deather.

public rejoicing for a victory. + Gk. θρίαμβος, a hynn to Bacchus, sung in festal processions to his honour; also used as a name for Der. triumph, verb, L. L. iv. 3. 35; Bacchus. Root unknown. triumph-er, Titus Andron. i. 170; triumph-ant, Rich. III, iii. 2. 84, from the stem of the pres. part. of Lat. triumphars, to triumph; triumph-ant-ly; also triumph-al, from Lat. triumphalis, belonging to a triumph. Doublet, trump (2).

TRIUMVIR, one of three men in the same office or government.

(L.) Shak, has triumvirate, Antony, iii. 6. 28; and even triumviry, L. L. L. iv. 3. 53. — Lat. triumuir, one of three men associated in an office. A curious form, evolved from the pl. triumuir, three men, which again was evolved from the gen. pl. trium uirorum, so that trium is the gen. pl. of tres, three; whilst uir, a man, is a nom. sing. See Three and Virile. Der. triumvir-ate, from Lat. triumuiratus, the office of a triumvir.

TRIUNE, the being Three in One. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. Coined from Lat. tri-, three; and unus, one, cognate with E. one. See Tri- and One.

TRIVET, TREVET, a three-legged support. (F., - L.) 'A triuette, tripes;' Levins. In the Bury Wills, ed. Tymms, p. 82, we the date 1504. — F. tripied, also trepied, 'a trevet;' Cot. — Lat. tripedem, acc. of tripes, having three feet. — Lat. tri-, three; and pes, a foot, cognate with E. foot. Doublet, tripod, which is a Greek form.

TRIVIAL, common, slight, of small worth. (F., - L.) In Shak. All's Well, v. 3. 61. It also meant trite or well known; see Trench, Select Glossary. - F. trivial, 'triviall, common;' Cot. - Lat. trivialis, that which belongs to the cross-roads, that which may be picked up anywhere, ordinary, common-place. - Lat. triuia, a place where three roads meet. - Lat. tri-, three; and uia, a way; see Triand Voyage. Der. trivial-ly, -ness.

TROCHEE, a metrical foot of two syllables, a long one followed by a short one. (L., - Gk.) Spelt trocheus in Puttenham, Art of Poetry, b. ii. c. 3; now shortened to trochee. - Lat. trochæus. - Gk. τροχαίοs, running; also a trochee, from its tripping measure. - Gk. τρόχος, a running. - Gk. τρέχειν, to run. The form of the root is

TARGH. Der trocha-ic, from Gk. τροχαϊκόs. And see truck (2).

TROGLODYTE, a dweller in a cave. (F., - Gk.) 'These savages . . . flew away at last into their caves, for they were troglodites; Howell, Foreign Travel, sect. x; ed. Arber, p. 51. - F. troglodyte, used by Montesquieu, and doubtless somewhat older than his time. - Gk. τρωγλοδύτηs, one who creeps into holes, a cave-dweller; Herod. iv. 183. - Gk. τρωγλο- put for τρώγλη, a hole, a cave; and δύ-ειν, to enter, creep into; with suffix -της, of the agent. β. Τρώγλη is from Gk. τρώγ-ειν, to gnaw, to bite, hence to gnaw a hole; the root of τρώγειν is TARG, to bite, extension of ΛTAR, to bore; see Trite. The Gk. δύειν is from / DU, to go, advance; cf. Skt. du, to go, move,

TROLL, to roll, to sing a catch, to fish for pike with a rod of which the line runs on a reel. (F., — Teut.) M. E. trollen, to roll; Prompt. Parv. To troll the bowl, to send it round, circulate it; see Troul in Nares. To troll a catch is, probably, to sing it irregularly (see below); to troll, in fishing, is prob. rather to draw the line hither and thither than to use a reel; see Trawl. - O. F. troller, which Cot. explains by 'hounds to trowle, raunge, or hunt out of order;' to which he subjoins the sb. trollerie, 'a trowling or disordered ranging, a hunting out of order; 'this shews it was a term of the chase. Roquefort gives O. F. trauler, troller, to run hither and thither; cf. mod. F. tröler, to lead, drag about, also to stroll about, to ramble. — G. trollen, to roll, to troll; cognate with O. Du. about, to ramble. — G. trollen, to roll, to troll; cognate with O. Lu. drollen, 'to troole,' Hexham; Low G. drulen, to roll, troll, Bremen Wörterbuch. B. Cf. also W. trol, a cylinder, roll, trollo, to roll, to trundle, trolyn, a roller. Also perhaps W. troelli, to whirl, troell, a whirl, wheel, reel, pulley, windlass, screw; troawl, turning, revolving, tro, a turn. The W. words may be Celtic, and not borrowed from E., if the Aryan form of the root be TAR. The Teut. words may be from the Teut. base THWAR, to turn, to whirl; the Teut. th becoming d in Dutch, as usual. Cf. Thrill, Trill (2). Der.

to ramble up and down in a careless or sluttish dress; also trollop, 'an idle, nasty slut.' And see trull.

TROMBONE, a deep-toned bass instrument of music. (Ital., -L.?) Not in Todd's Johnson. - Ital. trombone, a trombone, trumpet, sackbut; augmentative form of tromba, a trumpet; see Trump (1).

TRON, a weighing-machine. (F., = L.) See Riley, tr. of Liber

Albus, pp. 124, 199, 548; hence tronage, pp. 199, 215. The tron was gen. used for weighing wool. The Tron Church in Edinburgh is so called from being situate near the site of the old weighing-machine. We read of 'Tronage and Poundage' in Arnold's Chronicle, ed. 1811, p. 100; where we also find: 'To tronage perteinen thoos things that shal be weyen by the trone of the kynge." - O. F. trone, a weighing-machine; sufficiently authorised by being Latinised as Low Lat. trona (in Ducange). - Lat. truting, a pair of scales. Cf. Gk. τρυτάνη, a tongue of a balance, a pair of scales. Der. tron-age; with F. suffix -age = Lat. -aticum.

TROOP, a company, especially of soldiers, a crew. (F., -L.?) In Shak. Temp. i. 2. 220. - F. troupe, 'a troop, crue;' Cot. O. F. trops, in use in the 13th cent. Littré; cf. Span. tropa, O. Ital. troppa, 'a troupe,' Florio, mod. Ital. truppa. — Low Lat. tropus, perhaps truppus *, a troop. β. Origin doubtful, but most likely due to Lat. turba, a crowd of men; whence (as Diez suggests) a Low Lat. form turpa * or trupa * might have been formed, with a subsequent change of gender to truppus*. See Trouble. Der. troop, verb, Romeo, 5. 50; hence troop-er, moss-troop-er.

TROPE, a figure of speech. (L., - Gk.) In Levins; and in Sir T. More, Works, p. 1340 (R.) - Lat. tropus, a figure of speech, a trope, - Gk. τρόπος, a turning, a turn, a turn or figure of speech. - Gk. τρόποιν, to turn. - ΥTARK, to turn; cf. Lat. torquere, to twist. See Torture and Throw. Der. trop-ic, q. v. Also trop-ic-al, i.e. figurative; tropo-log-ic-al, expressed in tropes, Tyndall, Works, p. 166, col. 1 (see Logio). Also helio-trope. And see trophy.

TROPHY, a memorial of the defeat of an enemy, something

taken from an enemy, (F., - L., - Gk.) Formerly spelt trophes, as in Cotgrave, and in Spenser, F. Q. vii. 7. 56. - F. trophes, 'a trophes, a sign or mark of victory; 'Cot.-Lat. tropæum, a sign of victory.-Gk. τρόπαιον, τροπαΐον, a trophy, a monument of an enemy's defeat, consisting of shields, &c., displayed on a frame. Neut. of τροπαίοs, adj., belonging to a defeat. - Gk. τροπή, a return, a putting to flight of an enemy by causing them to turn. - Gk. rpenew, to turn; see Der. trophi-ed.

TROPIC, one of the two small circles on the celestial sphere, TROPIC, one of the two small circles on the celestial sphere, where the sun appears to turn, after reaching its greatest declination north or south; also one of two corresponding circles on the terrestrial sphere. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. tropik, Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, pt. i. c. 17, l. 8. - F. tropique, 'a tropick;' Cot. - Lat. tropicum, acc. of tropicus, tropical. - Gk. τροπικόs, belonging to a turn; δ τροπικόs κύκλος, the tropic circle. - Gk. τρόπος, a turn; see Trope. Der. tropic, adj.; tropic-al, tropic-al-ly.

TROT, to move or walk fast, run as a horse when not going at full pace. (F., - L.) M. E. trotten, Chaucer, C. T. 9412; P. Plowman, B. ii. 164. - F. trotter, 'to trot;' Cot. O. F. troter, 13th cent.; Littré. We also find O. F. trotier, a trotter, messenger, Low Lat. trotarius; and this answers so nearly to Lat. tolutarius, going at a trot, that it is usual to suppose that O. F. troter = Low Lat. tolutare *, to trot, by the common change of l into r, and loss of o. tarius is derived from tolutim, adv., at a trot, used of horses. lit. sense is 'by a lifting up of the feet.' — Lat. tollere, to lift. — TAL, to lift; see Tolerate.

Y. This etymology is accepted by Diez, Scheler, and Littré; and it is most likely that words like W. trotio, O. Du. tratten (Hexham), &c., are merely borrowed from E. or F. The H. G. treten, to tread, is cognate with E. tread, from Teut. base TRAD, and is quite a different word. Der. trot. sb.,

TROTH, truth, fidelity. (E.) In Shak. Mids. Nt. Dr. ii. 2. 36.
Merely a variant of Truth, q. v.

Der. troth-ed, Much Ado, iii. 1. 38; troth-plight, a plighting of troth, Wint. Tale, i. 2. 278; troth-plight = troth-plighted, Wint. Tale, v. 3. 151. Also be-troth, q.v. Doublet, truth

TROUBADOUR, a Provençal poet. (Prov., - L., - Gk.) See Warton. Hist. of Eng. Poetry, sect. iii. And see Littré, Roquefort, and Raynouard. Troubadour does not seem to be the right Prov. word, but a F. modification of it. The Prov. word is trobador (Littré), or (very commonly) trobaire; see Bartsch, Chrest. Provençale. The form trobaire furnishes the clue to this difficult word; it answers to a Low Lat. troparius*, regularly formed from Lat. tropus, which was used by Venantius Fortunatus (about A. D. 600) with the sense of th becoming d in Dutch, as usual. Cf. Thrill, Trill (2). Der. 'a kind of singing, a song,' White; and see Ducange. This is only troll-er; also troll-op, a stroller, slattern, loitering person, where the a peculiar use of Lat. tropus, which usually means a trope; see

Trope.

B. Diez connects the word with Lat. turbare, but the these seem to be nothing but the E. trouses, which was a difficult sense of disturb is far removed. We should rather suppose a Low | word for Gael or Irishman to spell. So also we find Gael. trus, Lat. tropare*, which would have the exact sense to make or write, or sing a song' which is so conspicuous in O. F. trover (F. trouver), Prov. trobar, Port. and Span. trovar, Ital. trovare; for, though the mod. F. trouver means 'to find' in a general sense, this is merely generalised from the particular sense of 'to find out' or 'devise poetry; cf. Port. trova, a rime, trovar, to make rimes, trovador, a rimer; Span. trova, verse, trovar, to versify, also to find; trovador, a versifier, finder; trovista, a poet; Ital. trovare, 'to finde, to deuise, to inuent, to imagine, get, obtain, procure, seeke out,' Florio. y. Corresponding to a supposed Low Lat. tropare* we should have a sb. tropator*, of which the acc. case tropatorem* would at once give Ital. trovatore, Span. and Port. trovator, Port. trobador; or we might form a sb. troparius*, answering to Prov. trobaire, F. trouvère. It may be added that, even in Gk., τρόπος was used with reference to music, to signify a particular mode, such as τρόπος Λύδιος, the Lydian mode, &c.

8. As regards the letter changes, a Lat. p rightly gives Ital. v and Prov. b, as in Ital. arrivare = Prov. arribar = Lat. adripare (see Arrive), whereas we should expect a Lat. b (as in turbare) to become v in Provençal, as in Ital. provare = Prov. provar (or proar) = Lat. probare. c. The above derivation of troubadour, if correct, gives us also the derivation of the difficult F. tronver, to find; and, as a consequence, accounts for E. trover and con-trive.

TROUBLE, to agitate, disturb, confuse, vex. (F., - L.) M. E. troublen, Wyclif, Mark, ix. 19; trublen, Ancren Riwle, p. 268, l. 20. - O. F. trubler, trobler, later troubler, 'to trouble, disturb;' Cot. Formed as if from a Low Lat. turbulare*, a verb made from Lat. turbula, a disorderly group, a little crowd of people (White), dimin. of turba, a crowd. From the Lat. turba we have also the verb turbare, to disturb, with much the same sense as F. troubler.] B. The Lat. turba, a crowd, confused mass of people, is cognate with Gk. τύρβη, also written σύρβη, disorder, throng, bustle; whence τυρβάζειν, to disturb. Allied to Skt. tvar, tur, to hasten, be swift. Der. trouble, sb., spelt torble, turble in Prompt. Parv., from O. F. troble, truble, later trouble, 'trouble,' Cot.; trouble-some, Mer. Wives, i. 1. 325; trouble-ous, 2 Hen. VI, i. 2. 22. Also turb-id, turb-ul-ent, q. v. Also (from Lat. turbare) dis-turb, per-turb. Perhaps troop

TROUGH, a long hollow vessel for water. (E.) M. E. trogh, trough, Chaucer, C. T. 3627. — A.S. troh or trog (gen. troges), a trough or hollow vessel; used by Alfred in the sense of a little boat, trough of hollow vessel, used by Arhired in the sense of a little boat, tr. of Orosius, b. ii. c. 5, 5, 7, last line. 'Littoraria, troh-scip,' i. e. a little boat, Wright's Voc. i. 48, l. 2; 'Canthero, trog,' id. ii. 14. + Du. trog. + Icel. trog. + Dan. trug. + Swed. trdg. + G. trog, M. H. G. troc. We find also G. truhe, O. II. G. truhe, a chest or trunk. Root uncertain Bachena elliod to true. certain. Perhaps allied to tray.

TROUNCE, to beat, castigate. (F., - L.) But the Lord trounsed Sisara and all his charettes; Bible, 1551, Judges, iv. 15.-'But the Lord O. F. tronche, 'a great piece of timber,' Cot., allied to F. tronc, a trunk; cf. also F. tronson, mod. F. tronson, 'a truncheon or little trunk, a thick slice,' id. The meaning plainly is, to beat with a large stick or cudgel. See Truncheon and Trunk. Cf. also F. troncir, 'to cut or break off in two,' Cot.; Span. tronzar, to shatter

TROUSERS, TROWSERS, a garment worn by males on the lower limbs. (F., - L.) The form trousers does not seem to be old; Richardson quotes 'by laced stockings and trowzers' from Wiseman's Surgery, b. i. c. 18; Wiseman died about 1766. In older books the word appears without the latter r, in the forms troozes, trouses, &c., and even trooze; cf. Lowland Sc. trews. We find, however, the curious and corrupt form strossers in Shak. Hen. V, iii. 7. 57, where most mod editions have trossers, though the same form occurs also in Dekker and Middleton; see Dyce's Glossary to Shakespeare.

B. The word was particularly used of the nether garments of the Irish; Nares cites, from Ware's Antiquities of Ireland, 'their little coats, and strait breeches called trouses.' 'Their breeches, like the Irish trooze, have hose and stockings sewed together; Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 297 (Todd); or p. 313, ed. 1665. Herbert also has the spelling troozes, p. 325, ed. 1665. 'The poor trowz'd Irish there;' Drayton, Polyolbion, song 22. Cf. also: 'And leaving me to stalk here in my trowses,' Ben Jonson, Staple of News, i. 1 (Pennyboy junior). 'Four wild Irish in trowses;' Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 2; stage direction. — F. trousses, s. pl., trunk-hose, breeches (Hamilton; see also Littre). Trousses is the pl. of trousse, a bundle, formerly also a case, such as 'a quiver for arrows;' Cot. Hence trousses became a jocular term, used esp. of the breeches of a page (Littré), and was so applied by the English to the Irish garments. -F. trousser, 'to trusse, pack, tuck, bind or girt in, pluck or twitch up; Cot. These senses help to explain the sb. See further under derived sb. trewandise occurs as early as in the Ancren Riwle, p. 330, Truss. Wedgwood suggests that the word is Celtic; we do indeed find Gael. triubhas, Irish trudhais, trius, triusan, trousers, but prascall; Cot. He also gives the adj. truand, 'beggarly, rascally,

word for Gael or Irishman to spell. So also we find Gael. trus, Irish trusaim, I truss up, clearly borrowed from E. truss; and it is remarkable that Spenser, in his View of the State of Ireland, after describing various Irish garments, adds: 'all these that I have rehearsed unto be not Irish garments, but English; for the quilted leather Jacke is old English, &c.; Globe edition, p. 630, col. I. I conclude that the word is French, and merely imported into Ireland and Scotland. The word has no Celtic root. Der. trousseau, q. v. TROUSSEAU, a package; esp. the lighter articles of a bride's outfit. (F., - L.) Modern; yet it is not a little remarkable that

trusseaus, i. e. packages, occurs in the Ancren Riwle, p. 168, l. 1.-F. trousseau, 'a little trusse or bundle;' Cot. = O. F. troussel, dimin.

of F. trousse, a truss, bundle; see Truss.

TROUT, a fresh-water fish. (L., -Gk.) M. E. troute, spelt trowte in the Prompt. Parv. - A. S. truht: 'Tructa, truht,' Wright's Voc. i. 55. - Lat. tructa (whence also F. truite); also tructus. - Gk. τρώκτης, a gnawer, lover of dainties; also a sea-fish with sharp teeth. - Gk. τρώγ-ειν, to gnaw; with suffix -της of the agent. As the sense is 'gnawer' or 'nibbler,' it was easily applied to fish of various kinds.

- A TARG, to gnaw, extension of A TAR, to bore, for which see

Trite. From the same root are Gk. τράγος, a goat, and E. trag-e-dy, trog-lo-dyte. β. Fick (i. 597) cites Skt. troti, a kind of fish, from trut, to tear asunder, which he explains as from a base TRUK, to burst, extension of TRU, a variant of \(\sqrt{TAR}\), as above. It comes to the same sense, and brings us back to the same root; he appears to think that Lat. tructus was not borrowed from Gk.

TROVER, the gaining possession of goods, by finding or otherwise. (F., = L., = Gk.) 'Trover is the name of an action, which a man hath against one who, having found any of his goods, refuseth to deliver them upon demand; 'Blount's Nomolexicon, ed. 1691. In Butler, Hudibras, pt. iii. c. 3, 1.650. An old law-term, in early use, as shewn by the spelling. - O. F. trover, later trouver, to find. It appears to answer to a Low Lat. tropare*, orig. used in the sense to find out poetry, to invent, devise, which was a sense of O. F. trover, and prob. the orig. one. See further under Troubadour. Hence treasure-trove, treasure found, where trove is now barbarously pronounced as a monosyllable, though it stands for O. F. trove (trové),

pp. of trover, to find; see Blackstone, Commentaries, b. i. c. 8.

TROW, to believe, think, suppose to be true. (E.) In Luke, xvii.
9 (A. V.) M. E. trowen, Chaucer, C. T. 693. — A. S. treowian, trywian, occurring as ge-treowan, ge-treowian, ge-trywian in Grein, i. 465, 466; the prefixed ge- making no difference; the sense is 'to have Also treówan, Grein, ii. 552. A weak verb, from A.S. treowa, trúwa, trust, Mark, xi. 52. – A. S. treowe, true; see True. + Du. trouwen, only in the sense 'to marry;' from trouw, sb., trust, trouw, adj., true. + Icel. trúa, to trow; from trúr, true. + Dan. troe, to believe; from tro, sb., truth, tro, adj., true. + Swed. tro, to trow,

believe. + G. trauen, to trust, marry; from treue, fidelity, treu, true. **TROWEL**, a tool used in spreading mortar and in gardening. (F.,-L.) M. E. truel; 'a truel of [a] masoun; 'Wyclif, Amos, vii. 7, earlier version; the later version has trulle. 'Hec trolla, a trouylle;' Wright's Voc. i. 235, col. I. Spelt trowell in Palsgrave.— F. truelle, a trowel, spelt truele in the 13th cent. (Littré). - Low Lat. truella, a trowel, in use A. D. 1163 (Ducange); variant of Lat. trulla, a small ladle, scoop, fire-pan, trowel. Both are dimin. forms of Lat. trua, a stirring-spoon, skimmer, ladle.

β. Allied to Gk. τορίνη, a stirring-spoon, ladle; cf. τορένς, a borer, τόρος, a borer. — ΤΑΚ, to turn round and round, also to bore; see Trite.

TROWSERS the same as Transaction.

TROWSERS, the same as Trousers, q. v.

TROY-WEIGHT, the weight used by goldsmiths. (F.; and E.) Spelt troie-weight in Minsheu, ed. 1627. 'The received opinion is that it took its name from a weight used at the fair of Troyes; this is likely enough; we have the pound of Cologne, of Toulouse, and perhaps also of Troyes. That there was a very old English pound of 120z. is a well-determined fact, and also that this pound existed long before the name Troy was given to it, [is] another . . The troy-pound was mentioned as a known weight in 2 Hen. V. cap. 4 (1414), and 2 Hen. VI. cap. 13 (1423), &c.; Eng. Cyclopædia. And see Haydn, Dict. of Dates. This explanation is verified by the expression 'a Paris pecc of syluer weyng bee the weyght off troye viji. vuncis;' Arnold's Chronicle, ed. 1811, p. 108; at p. 191, it appears simply as 'troy weyght.' Troyes is a town in France, to the S.E. of Paris. Cotgrave, s. v. livre, mentions the pounds of Spain, Florence, Lyons, and Milan; and explains la livre des apothecaries as belonging to 'Troy weight.'

TRUANT, an idler, a boy who absents himself from school with-

out leave. (F., - C.) M. E. truant, Gower, C. A. ii. 13, l. 6. The derived sb. trewandise occurs as early as in the Ancren Riwle, p. 330.

Of Celtic origin. - W. tru, truan, wretched, truan, a wretch; cf. truedd, wretchedness, trueni, pity, trugar, compassionate, truenus, piteous. Corn. tru, interj. alas! woe! troc, wretched. Breton truez, truhez, pity, trueza, to pity; truent, a vagabond, beggar, of which Legonidec says that, though this particular form is borrowed from French, it is none the less of Celtic origin, and that, in the dialect of Vannes, a beggar is called truek. Irish trogha, miserable, unhappy; troighe, prief; tru, lean, piteous; truadh, a poor, miserable creature; truagh, pity, also poor, lean, meagre; &c. Gael. truaghan, a poor, distressed creature; truaghanta, lamentable; from truagh, wretched; cf. truas, pity, trocair, mercy. β . Thus the F. truand is formed, with excrescent d, from the sb. which appears as W. truan, Gael. truaghan, a wretched creature; which sb. was orig. an adj. extended from the shorter form seen in W. tru, Irish trogha, Gael. truagh, wretched.

TRUCE, a temporary cessation of hostilities, temporary agreement. (E.) The etymology is much obscured by the curious modern received in the current should be spell trews, i. e. pledges, pl. of trew, a pledge of truth, derived from the adj. true. This comes out clearly in tracing the M. E. forms. M. E. triwes, Rob. of Glouc. p. 488, l. 18; treowes, K. Alisaunder, 2808; trewes, Rich. Coer de Lion, 3207. Truwys, truys, or truce of pees; Prompt. Parv. All these are pl. forms; the sing. trewe, a truce, pledge of reconciliation, occurs in P. Plowman, B. vi. 332, Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 879. - A.S. treówa, usually written trúwa, used in the sense of compact in Gen. xvii. 19; it also means faith, Mark,

xi. 22 - A. S. treowe, true; see True.

TRUCK (1), to barter, exchange. (F., - Span., - Gk.?) 'All goods, wares, and marchandises so trucked, bought, or otherwise dispended; 'Hackluyt's Voyages, i. 228. Just above, on the same page, we have: 'by way of marchandise, trucke, or any other respect.' M. E. trukken, Prompt. Parv.; and even in Ancren Riwle, p. 408, l. 15. — F. troquer, 'to truck, chop, swab, scorce, barter;' Cot. — Span. (and Port.) trocar, to barter. β. Origin unknown. Diez gives two conjectures: (1) from a supposed Low Lat. tropicare*, to change, due to Lat. tropica, neut. pl., changes, a word of Gk. origin (see **Trope**): (2) from a supposed Low Lat. travicare *, to traffic, which might have been shortened to traucare * (see Traffic). Langensiepen supposes a transposition of a verb torquare *, due to torquere, to twist, hence to turn; which is not satisfactory. Scheler notes that the F. word was borrowed from Spanish. Florio, ed. 1598, gives Ital. truccare, 'to truck, barter,' also 'to skud away;' which suggests Gk. τροχόs, a course; see Truck (2). Der truck, sb., as above, from F. troq, 'a truck, or trucking,' Cot.; cf. Span. trueco, trueque, barter, Port. troco, the change of a piece of gold or silver, troca, barter. Also truck-age.

TRUCK (2), a small wheel, a low-wheeled vehicle for heavy articles. (L., - Gk.) 'In gunnery, trucks are entire round pieces of wood like wheels fixed on the axle-trees of the carriages, to move the ordinaunce at sea; Phillips, ed. 1706. He also gives: 'trochus, a wheel, a top for children to play with.' Truck is an English adaptation of Lat. trochus, now disused in its Lat. form. — Gk. τροχός, a runner, a wheel, disc. = Gk. τρέχειν, to run; see Trochee. Der. truck-le, a little wheel, answering to Lat. trochlea; Phillips gives: 'trochlea, a truckle or pulley, ... which is one of the six mechanical powers or principles;' shewing that the Lat. form trochlea was once in use. Cotgrave explains F. jabot by 'a truckle or pully; and the word occurs rather early, as shewn under **Truckle**, verb. Hence *truckle-bed*, a bed that runs on small wheels and can be pushed under another bed, Romeo, ii. 1. 39; see Nares. And see

truckle below.

TRUCKLE, to submit servilely to another. (L., -Gk.) 'Truckle, to submit, to yield or buckle to;' Phillips, ed. 1706. Not an old word; Todd's Johnson has: 'Shall our nation be in bondage thus Unto a nation that truckles under us?' Cleaveland (no reference). Also: 'For which so many a legal cuckold Has been run down in courts and truckled;' Butler's Hudibras (no reference). To truckle under is a phrase having reference to the old truckle-bed, which could be pushed under another larger one; and the force of the phrase is in the fact that a pupil or scholar slept under his tutor on a truckle-bed. See Hall's Satires, b. ii. sat. 6, where he intentionally reverses the order of things, saying that a complaisant tutor would submit to lie upon the truckle-bed, Whiles his young maister lieth o'er his head.' Warton, in his Hist. of Eng. Poetry, ed. 1840, iii. 149, has a note upon this passage in which he proves that such was the usual practice both at Oxford and Cambridge, citing: 'When I was in Cambridge, and slept in a trundle-bed under my tutor,' Return from Parnassus (1606), Act ii. sc. 6 (Amoretto). He quotes from the statutes of Magdalen College, Oxford, 1459, the statute: 'Sint duo lesti existing the statute of th statutes of Magdalen College, Oxford, 1459, the statute: 'Sint duo lecti principales, et duo lecti rotales, trookyll-beddys vulgariter nuncupati;' cap. xlv. He adds: 'And in the statutes of Trinity Col-Othese words are derived, by the insertion of r and m, from Lat. tuba,

roguish.' We find also Span. truhan, Port. truhao, a buffoon, jester. Dlege, Oxford, given [in] 1556, troccle-bed, the old spelling, ascertains the etymology from trocked, a wheel. In fact, this shews how the words truckle and truck (2) came to be taken immediately from the Latin; they originated at the universities.

No connection with A. S. trucian, to fail, which does not in any way explain the word or

TRUCULENT, fierce, barbarous, cruel. (F., - L.) In Cot-grave. - F. truculent, 'truculent, cruell;' Cot. - Lat. truculentum, acc. of truculentus, cruel; extended from trux (gen. truc-is), fierce, wild. Perhaps the orig. sense was 'threatening;' cf. G. drohen, M. H. G. drowwen, O. H. G. drauwen, to threaten, A. S. preagan, preagean, to

Der. truculent-ly, truculence.

TRUDGE, to travel on foot slowly, march heavily. (Scand.?) In Shak. it means to run heavily, trot along or away; Merry Wives, in Sake, it means to the nearly, too land of away; Merry Wives, i. 3. 91; iii. 3. 13; Romeo, i. 2. 34; i. 3. 34. 'May from the prison trudge; Turbervile, That Lovers must not despair, st. 6. 'And let them trudge hence apace;' Bale, Apologie, fol. 6 (R.) [There is no doubt that the word is associated in the mod. E. mind with the werb to trend, but there is no possible connection; the vowel is different and the spelling with d delusive, since dge answers to an older gge, as in E. drudge from M. E. druggen.] I believe the word to be Scand., and to mean 'to walk in snow-shoes,' hence to trudge along with a heavy step. - Swed. dial. truga, a snow-shoe, also spelt trioga, trudja, tröger (Rietz); Norw. truga, true, tryge, trjug, a snow-shoe (Aasen), whence the verb trygja, trjuga, to provide with snow shoes; Icel. priga, a snow-shoe, a large flat frame worn by men to prevent them from sinking in the snow. This is only given as a probability. ¶ The Swed. träg, Icel. tregr, slow, going with difficulty, does not correspond in the vowel-sound. Florio has Ital. truccare, 'to trudge, to skud, or pack away; see Truck (1).

TRUE, firm, established, certain, honest, faithful. (E.) M.E. trewe (properly dissyllabic), P. Plowman, B. i. 88. - A. S. treowe, true, also spelt trywe, Grein, ii 552. Cf. A. S. tredw, tryw, truth, preservation of a compact. + Du. trouw, true, faithful; trouw, fidelity. + Icel. tryggr, trúr, true. + Dan. tro, true; tro, truth. + Swed. trogen, true; tro, fidelity. + G. treu. O. H. G. triuwi, true; treue, O. H. G. triuwa, fidelity. + Goth. triggws, true; triggwa, a covenant; cf. trauan, to trow, trust, be persuaded.

B. The Teut. type is TREWA, true, Fick, iii. 124; from a base TRAU, to believe. Fick cites O. Prussian druwis, druwi, belief, druwit, to believe. Root unknown. Der. tru-ly, tru-ism (a coined word); also tru-th, M.E. trewthe, trouthe, Chaucer, C. T. 10877, from A.S. trewwou, Exod. xix. 5, cognate with Icel. tryggo; hence truth-ful, -ly, -ness. Also

troth (doublet of truth), trow, tru-st.

TRUFFLE, a round underground edible fungus. (F., - L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. — F. trufte, another spelling of trufte, 'a most dainty kind of round and russet root;' Cot. Cf. Span. trufta, a truftle; also a cheat (see Trifte). We also find F. tartoufte in the same sense; Ital. tartufo, a truffle; tartuf bianchi, white esculent roots, i. e. potatoes. B. The F. truffe, Span. trufa, is supposed to be derived from Lat. tuber, a tuber, esculent root, a truffle (Juv. v. 116); the neut. pl. tubera would give a nom. fem. tufre (whence trufe by shifting of r) as in other instances; e. g. the Lat. fem. sing. antiphona = Gk. neut. pl. αντίφωνα. γ. That this is the right explanation (for which see Diez and Scheler) is rendered almost certain by the Ital. form tartufo (also tartufola), where tar- stands for Lat. terræ (of the earth), and tartufola = terræ tuber. Florio gives Ital. tartuffo, tartuffola, 'a kinde of meate, fruite, or roote of the nature of potatoes called traffles [truffles?]; also, a kind of artichock. 6. From the Ital. tartufola is derived (by dissimilation of the double t) the curious G. kartoffel, a potato. See further under Tuber. Doublet,

trifle, q.v.

TRULL, a drab, worthless woman. (G.) In Shak. Antony, iii.
6. 95; and in Levins. 'The Governour [of Brill, in Holland] was all bedewed with drinke, His truls and he were all layde downe to sleepe; Gascoigne, Voyage into Holland, A.D. 1572; Works, ed. Hazlitt, i. 391. We should expect to find it a Du word, but it is German, imported, perhaps, by way of Holland, though not in Hexham or Sewel's dictionaries. – G. trolle, trulle, a trull. It answers to O. Du. drol, 'a pleasant or a merrie man, or a gester,' Hexham, and to Dan. trold, Swed. and Icel. troll, a merry elf; see Droll. The orig. sense was merely a merry or droll companion.

TRUMP (1), a trumpet, kind of wind instrument. (F., = L.?) M. E. trumpe, trompe, Chaucer, C. T. 676 (or 674); Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 30, l. 13. = F. trompe, 'a trump, or trumpet;' Cot. Cf. Span., Port., and Prov. trompa, Ital. tromba.

3. The Span. and Port. trompa, as well as Ital. tromba, also mean an elephant's trunk, and Ital. tromba even means a pump; the F. trompe had once

r after t is also found, according to Diez. See Tube. γ. But truba may have been a true (vulgar) Latin form, since Russ. truba means both 'tube' and 'trumpet,' and Lith. truba means a hom. Cf. Gk. τρῦπα, a hole; from TARK, to turn round; see Trope. Der. trump-et, M. E. trompet, Gower, C. A. iii. 217, l. 28, from F. trompette, 'a trumpet,' Cot., dimin. of F. trompe; trump-et-er, from F. trompeteur, 'a trumpeter,' Cot. Also trumpet-fish; trumpet-tongued, Macb. i. 7. 19. And see trumpery.

TRUMP (2), one of the suit of cards that takes any other suit. (F., -L.) Well-known to be a corruption of triumph; see Latimer's Sermons (Parker Society), i. 1, 8, 13, and Foxe's remarks on them, id. vol. ii. p. xi. Triumph in Shak. Antony, iv. 14. 20, prob. means a trump-card; see Nares. — F. triomphe, 'the card-game called ruffe, or trump; also the ruffe or trump at it;' Cot. See Triumph.

Der. trump, verb; trump-eard.
TRUMPERY, falsehood, idle talk, trash. (F.,-L.) In Temp. iv. 186; and in Levins. The proper sense is deceit, or something deceptive, hence imposture, &c. = F. tromperie, 'a craft, wile, fraud;' Cot. = F. tromper, 'to cousen, deceive,' id.

B. Littré says that the orig. sense was to play on the trump or trumpet; thence arose the phrase se tromper de quelqu'um, to play with any one, to amuse oneself at his expense; hence the sense to beguile, cheat. This seems to be the right and simple solution; and Littre also quotes, s. v. trompette (1), the phrase me joues tu de la trompete, are you playing the

TRUMPET, the dimin. of Trump (1), q. v.

TRUNCATE, to cut off short. (L.) Phillips has 'truncated pyramid or cone.' — Lat. truncatus, pp. of truncare, to cut off, reduce to a trunk. - Lat. truncus, a trunk, stock; see Trunk. truncation, from F. troncation, 'a truncation, trunking, mutilation, cutting off,' Cot., from Lat. acc. truncationem.

TRUNCHEON, a cudgel, short staff. (F., - L.) M. E. tronchoun, Chaucer, C. T. 2617 (or 2615), where it means the shaft of a broken spear; so also tronchon, King Alisaunder, 3745. – F. tronson, 'a truncheon, or little trunk, a thick slice, luncheon, or piece cut off;' Cot. Also spelt tronchon in O. F., whence our spelling; mod. F. troncon. Dimin. of F. tronc, 'trunck, stock, stemme;' Cot.;

see Trunk. Der. truncheon-er, Hen. VIII, v. 4. 54.
TRUNDLE, a wheel, anything round; to roll. (E.) Now chiefly used only as a verb, to roll round; the sb. occurs in trundlebed, a bed running on wheels, trundle-tail, a round tail of a dog, and was formerly spelt trindle, trindel, trendel. 'Trendyll, sb., tournwas formerly spent transes, transes, transes, ouer; Palsgrave, 'I tryndell, as a boule or a stone dothe, Je roulle;' id. M. E. trendil, sb., trendelen, verb. 'Trendyl, troclea;' 'Trendelyn a rownd thynge, Trocleo, volvo,' Prompt. Parv.; from A. S. trendel, a circle; see further under **Trend**. β . The change of vowel is curious; we find O. Friesic trund, round, as well as trind, round; the form trundle answers to A.S. tryndel, a circle (Bosworth), whose only reference for it is to the gloss: 'Circumtectum, tryndyled reif' in Wright's Gloss., i. 40, col. 1, where Wright prints twyndyled. However, I also find 'Ancile, win-tryndel, lytel scyld;' Wright's Voc. i. 35. Here win = battle, and win-tryndel is a little round shield; this establishes A. S. tryndel, rightly corresponding to E. trundle, γ . We find also Swed. and Dan. trind, round; and it is supposed that there may have been a lost A. S. strong verb trindan*, to roll (pt. t. trand *, pp. trunden *), whence the causal verb trendan *, to cause to roll, make to bend (cf. E. trend), would be regularly formed. This seems highly probable, as it would account for trend, trendle (from trendan*); for trindle (from trindan*); and for trundle (from pp. trunden*), as well as for O. Friesic trund. 8. If this be so, the Teut. base is TRAND, to turn, roll; quite independent of E. turn. Der. trundle-bed, see quotation s. v. truckle; trundle bedstead occurs in Bury Wills, ed. Tymms, p. 220, l. 11, in a will dated 1649; trundletail, a cur, Beaum. and Fletcher, Love's Cure, iii. 3. 16, according to Richardson, but Darley's ed. has trindle-tail; see, however, K. Lear,

TRUNK, the stem of a tree, proboscis of an elephant, shaft of a column, chest for clothes. (F., - L.) 'A cheste, or *trunke* of clene syluer;' Fabyan, Chron. cap. 131, fol. lxvii, ed. Ellis, p. 113. - F. syluer; Fabyan, Chron. cap. 131, fol. lxvii, ed. Ellis, p. 113. - F. trone, 'the truncke, stock, stemme, or body of a tree; also a trunk, or headlesse body; also, the poor man's box in churches' [whence E. trunk = box]; Cot. = Lat. truncum, acc. of truncus, a trunk, stem, trunk of the body, piece cut off. Spelt troncus in Lucretius, i. 354. -Lat. truncus, adj., maimed, mutilated. β. Prob. from torquere, to twist, wrench, wrest (hence twist off, wrench off); cf. torculum, a press, which is certainly from torquere. See Torture. The

a tube, a trumpet. The insertion of m before b is common; that of Nares), short wide breeches, reaching a little above or sometimes below the knee, and striped, meaning (I suppose) trunked hose, i. e. cut short (cf. trunked = truncated, Spenser, F. Q. ii. 5. 4). Also

trunc-ate, q. v., trunch-eon, q. v., trunn-ion, q. v., trounce, q. v.
TRUNNION, one of the stumps or round projections on each side of a cannon, on which it rests in the carriage. (F., - L.) Phillips, ed. 1706. - F. trognon, 'the stock, stump, or trunk of a branchless tree;' Cot. Dimin. of tron, 'a piece of anything, a trunk, stem,' &c.; Cot. This is a shortened form of trone, due perhaps (as Diez suggests) to misdividing the derived word tronçon as tron-pon; in any case tron and troncone, from the same thing, as Cot-grave tells us. Cf. Ital. troncone, from tronco. See Trunk.

TRUSS, to pack, bind up, fasten as in a package or in bundles. F., -L.) M. E. trussen, P. Plowman, B. ii. 218; Ancren Riwle, p. (F., -L.) M. E. trussen, P. Plowman, B. ii. 218; Ancreu Aiwie, P. 322, 1. 6. [The sb. trusse, a package, is in the Prompt. Parv., p. 504.] - O. F. trusser, trosser (also torser), later trousser, 'to trusse, pack, bind or girt in;' Cot. The oldest spelling torser answers to a Low Lat. form tortiare* (not found), to twist together, formed from tortus, pp. of torquere, to twist. Cf. Low Lat. tortia, a torch, orig. a piece of twisted rope; and see Torch and Torture. Cf. Ital. torciare, to twist, wrap, tie fast; torcia, a torch. Der. truss, sb., M. E. trusse,

as above. Also trous-ers, q. v., trouss-eau, q. v.

TRUST, confidence, belief, credit, ground of confidence. (Scand.) M. E. trust, Ancren Riwle, p. 202, l. 7. Not E., but Scand. — Icel. traust, trust, protection, firmness, confidence; Dan. and Swed. tröst, comfort, consolation. + G. trost, consolation, help, protection. + Goth. trausti, a covenant; Eph. ii. 12. B. The Teut. type is TRAUSTA, Fick, iii. 125; formed with suffix -sta from the Teut. base TRAU, to believe; see True, Trow. Der. trust, verb, M. E. trusten, O. Eng. Homilies, i. 213, l. 7; trust-er; trust-ee, one who is trusted, a coined word, with the suffix -ee = F. é (Lat. -atus); trust-ful, I Hen. IV, ii. 4. 434, trust-ful-ly, trust-ful-ness; trust-less, Shak. Lucrece, 2; trust-y, M. E. trusti, Ancren Riwle, p. 334, l. 21; trust-i-ly, trust-i-ness; trust-worthy (not in Todd's Johnson), trust-worthi-ly, trust-worthi-ness. Also mis-trust, q. v., tryst, q. v.

TRUTH, sb.; see True. Doublet, troth.

TRY, to test, sift, select, examine judicially, examine experimentally; also, to endeavour. (F., -L.) The old sense is usually to sift, select, pick out. M. E. trien, tryen, P. Plowman, B. i. 205. Tryin, tryyn, Eligo, preeligo, discerno; Prompt. Parv. -F. trier, 'to pick, chuse, cull out from among others;' Cot. Cf. Prov. triar, to choose, tria, choice (Bartsch). - Low Lat. tritare, to triturate; cf. Ital. tritare, 'to bruze, to weare, . . . also to grinde or thresh corne,' Florio. - Lat. tritus, pp. of terere, to rub, to thresh corn; see Trite. B. Diez explains it thus: Lat. terere granum is to thresh corn; the Prov. triar lo gra de la palha is to separate the corn from the stalk; to which he adds other arguments. It would appear that the meaning passed over from the threshing of corn to the separation of the grain from the straw, and thence to the notion of selecting, culling, purifying. To try gold is to purify it; cf. 'tried gold,' Merch. Ven. ii. 7. 53; 'the fire seven times tried this;' id. ii. 9. 63. Der. try, sb., Timon, v. 1. 11. Also try-ing; try-sail, a small sail tried when the wind is very high. Also tri-al, a coined word, spelt triall in Frith's Works, p. 81, col. 1.

TRYST, TRIST, an appointment to meet, an appointed meeting. (Scand.) See Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary. Properly a pledge. M. E. trist, tryst, a variant of trust. 'Lady, in you is all my tryste; Erl of Tolous, 550, in Ritson, Met. Romances, vol. iii. Cf. Icel. treysta,

to confirm, rely on; from traust, trust, protection. See **Trust**. **TUB**, a kind of vessel, a small cask. (O. Low G.) M. E. t M. E. tubbe, Chaucer, C. T. 3621. Not improbably a term introduced by Flemish Grander, C. 13011. Not imploantly a term introduced by Fernish
brewers.—O. Du. tobbe, 'a tubbe;' Hexham; mod. Du. tobbe; Low
G. tubbe, a tub, esp. a tub in which orange-trees are planted. Root
unknown.

¶ The G. zuber, cognate with Low G. töver, means
a two handled-vessel, and is the same as O. H. G. zupar, zubar; this is derived from zwi, later zwei, two, and the suffix -bar (as in fruchtbar, fruit-bearing) from O. H. G. beran, peran, to bear. Thus G. zu-ber =Low G. to-ver (=two-bearing), i. e. a vessel borne or carried by two handles. But this throws no light on tub, since tubbe and tover are a long way apart. Der. tubb-y, tub-like.

TUBE, a pipe, long hollow cylinder. (F., -L.) In Milton, P. L. iii. 590. - F. tube, 'a conduit-pipe;' Cot. - Lat. tubum, acc. of tubus, a pipe, tube; akin to tuba, a trumpet. Root uncertain. Der. tub-ing, a length of tube; tubul-ar, from Lat. tubul-us, dimin. of tubus; tubulat-ed, from Lat. tubulatus, formed like a pipe. And see trump (1).

TUBER, a knob on a root, a rounded root. (L.) 'Tuber, a truffle, a knot in a tree,' &c.; Phillips, ed. 1617.—Lat. tuber, a bump, swelling, tumour, knob on plants, a truffle. To be divided as elephant's trunk is named from its thickness, resembling a tree-stem; tu-b-er (cf. Lat. plu-u-ia, rain, with plu-it, it rains); allied to tu-m-ere, it occurs in Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. viii. c. 7. Der. trunk-ed, having a trunk; trunk-line (of a railway); trunk-hose, trunk-breeches (see tuber-cle, from F. tuber-cle, 'the small rising or swelling of a pimple,' Cot., from Lat. tuber-cu-lum, double dimin. of tuber; whence tuber-&pears as A.S. teón, G. ziehen, Goth. tiuhan, to draw, whence a great cul-ar, tubercul-ous = F. tuberculeux, 'swelling,' Cot. Also tuber-ous (Phillips), from F. tubereux, 'swelling, bunchy,' Cot., from Lat.

(Phillips), from F. tubereux, 'swelling, puncny,' Cot., from Lat. tuberosus, full of swellings; also tuber-ose (Phillips), directly from Lat. tuberosus. Also truffle, q. v.; trifle, q. v.; pro-tuber-ant.

TUCK (1), to draw close together, fold or gather in a dress.
(O.Low G.) M.E. tukken. 'Tukkyn vp, or stykkyn vp, trukkyn vp or stakkyn vp, Suffarcino;' Prompt. Parv. Chaucer has tukked, i.e. with the frock drawn up under the girdle, C. T. 623; also y-tukked, 7319. Not an E. word, but borrowed from abroad. - Low G. tukken, tokken, to pull up, draw up, tuck up; also to entice; allied to Low G. tuken, to ruck up, lie in folds, as a badly made garment. The same word as O. Du. tocken, 'to entise,' Hexham. + G. zucken, to draw or twitch up, to shrug.

B. This is a secondary verb, formed (like twitch up, to shrug. β . This is a secondary verb, formed (like tug) from the pp. of the strong verb appearing as Goth. tiuhan, A.S. teon, G. ziehen, to draw. It is a mere variant of Tug, q.v.; and a doublet of Tug and Touch. The verb means to draw up with a tug or twitch, to hitch up. Der. tuck, sb., a fold; tuck-er, a piece of cloth tucked in over the bosom. Doublets, tug, touch, q.v. M. E. trukken, in Prompt. Parv. as above, is a Scand. word;

Swed. trycka, Dan. trykke, to press, squeeze; cf. G. drücken.

TUCK (2), a rapier. (F., - Ital., -G.) 'Dismount thy tuck;'

Tw. Nt. iii. 4. 244. A fencing term, and, like other such terms, an Ital. word, but borrowed through French. Just as E. ticket is from F. estiquet or etiquet, so tuck is a corruption of F. estoc (perhaps sometimes étoc). - F. estoc, 'the stock of a tree; ... also a rapier, or tuck; also a thrust;' Cot. - Ital. stocco, 'a truncheon, a tuck, a short sword; Florio. - G. stock, a stump, stock, stick, staff; cognate with

E. Stock, q. v.
TUCKET, a flourish on a trumpet. (Ital., - Teut.) iv. 2. 35. - Ital. toccata, a prelude to a piece of music; Florio only gives toccata, 'a touch, a touching;' but he notes tocco di campana, (lit. a touch of the bell), 'a knock, a stroke, a knell or peale, or toule upon the bells.' Toccata is properly the fem. of the pp. of toccare, to touch; of Teut. origin. See Touch. And compare

TUESDAY, the third day of the week. (E.) M. E. Tewesday; spelt Tewisday in Wyclif's Select Works, ed. Arnold, ii. 75, l. 14. A.S. Tiwes dæg, Mark, xiv. 1, rubric. Lit. the day of Tiw, of which Tiwes is the gen. case. + Icel. Tys dagr, the day of Tyr; where Tys is the gen. of Tyr, the god of war. + Dan. Tirsdag. + Swed. Tisdag. + G. Dienstag, M. H. G. Zistag, O. H. G. Zies tac, the day of Ziu, god of war.

B. The A. S. Tiw, Icel. Tyr, O. H. G. Ziu, answers to the Lat. Mars as far as the sense goes; but the name itself answers to Lat. Ju- in Ju-piter, Gk. Zevs, Skt. Dyaus, and means 'the shining one.' — DIW, to shine; see Jovial.

TUFT (1), a small cluster or knot, crest. (F., — Teut.) 'With a knoppe, othir-wyse callyd a tuff;' Bury Wills, ed. Tymms, p. 36, in

a will dated 1463. 'A tuft (or toft) of heres' = a tuft of hairs; Chaucer, C. T. 557 (or 555). The proper form should rather be tuff, as in prov. E. tuff, a lock of hair (Halliwell), Lowland Sc. tuff, a tuft of feathers (Jamieson). The final t was due to confusion with Tuft (2), q.v.; or it may have been excrescent; I do not find a sup-Putt (2), q. v.; or it may have been excrescent; I do not find a supposed F. dimin. form touffet. = F. touffe; 'touffe de cheveux, a tuft or lock of curled hair;' Cot. [He also gives touffe de bois, 'a hoult, a tuft of trees growing near a house;' which was easily confused with tuft (2) below.] Of Teut. origin; cf. G. zopf, a weft of hair, tuft, pigtail; O. Du. top, 'a tuft of haire, a top,' Ilexham; Icel. toppr, a top, tuft or lock of hair, a horse's crest. See Top. In this sense, tuft is really a derivative of top.

Note W. tuff; a tuff, prob. borrowed from Middle English, and shewing the correct E. form.

TUFT(2), TOFT, a plantation, a green knoll. (Scand.) Halliwell gives M. E. tuft, a plantation; it is difficult to be quite sure whether this belongs to the present word or the word above. M. E. toft, a knoll. 'A toure on a toft' = a tower on a knoll; P. Plowman, B. prol. 14. Icel. topt (pronounced toft), also tupt, toft, tuft, tomt, a green tuft or knoll, a toft, a space marked out for a building. So also dial. Swed. toft, Swed. tomt, a toft, piece of ground; Norweg. tuft, also tomt, a clearing, piece of ground for a house or near a house. (The accent over o in the Swed. dial. toft denotes that the o has the open sound). The Icel. and Swed. tomt point to the orig. sense as being simply 'a clearing,' a space on which to build a house, which would often be a green knoll. From Icel. tomt, Swed. tomt, neut. of Icel. tomr, Swed. tom, empty, void (Möbius); see Toom.

TUG, to pull, drag along. (O. Low G.) M. E. toggen, Prompt. Parv.; Ancren Riwle, p. 424, last line but one, where it means to sport or dally. It is a mere doublet of tuck (1) and of touch. — O. Du. tocken, tucken, 'to touch, to play, to sport, to allure, entise,' Hexham. The sense of 'allure' is due to an older sense 'to draw,' which is still the chief characteristic sense of the verb. It is a | ii. 4. 30; tune-ful, Spens secondary verb, formed from the pp. of the strong verb which ap. eless, Spenser, Sonnet 44.

number of derivatives have arisen. One of these derivatives, to tow, comes very near to tug in sense. See Tow (1), Tuck (1), Touch. Comes very near to tug in sense. See Tow (1), Tuck (1), Touch. Cf. the sbs. following, viz. O. Du. toge, 'a draught of beere,' Hexham; G. zug, a pull, tug, draught, Icel. tog, a tow-rope; also Icel. töggla, to tug. Der. tug, sb. Doublets, tuck (1), touch.

TUITION, care and instruction of the young. (F., -L.) 'Tuicyon

and gouernaunce; Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. i. c. 6, § 4. - F. tuition, 'tuition, protection;' Cot. - Lat. tuitionem, acc. of tuitio, protection. - Lat. tuit-us, pp. of tueri, to watch, protect. The base is TU, to see, watch, observe; occurring in Latin only. Der. in-tuition;

and see tu-tel-age, tu-tor.

TULIP, the name of a flower. (F., -Ital., -Turk., -Pers., -Hindustani). In Ben Jonson, Pan's Anniversary (Shei herd). -F. tulippe, also tulipan, 'the delicate flower called a tulipa, or tulipie, or Dalmetian Cap;' Cot. So called from its likeness to a turban.—Ital. tulipa, tulipano, a tulip.—Turk. tulbend, vulgar pronunciation of dulbend, a turban; Zenker's Turk. Dict. p. 433.—Pers. dulband, a turban; a word of Hindustani origin. See Turban. Doublet, turban.

TUMBLE, to fall over, fall suddenly, roll over. (E.) M. E.

tumblen, Wyclif, Matt. xiv. 6, in one MS. of the later version; tom-blen, King Alisaunder, 2465. Frequentative form (with the usual -l-for -el-) of tumben or tomben; in Trevisa, iv. 365, we have be wenche bat tombede (various reading tomblede); Stratmann.—A.S. tumbian, to tumble, turn heels over head, Matt. xiv. 6; in some old pictures of this scene, Herodias' daughter is represented as standing on her head. + Du. tuimelen, to tumble; O. Du. tumelen (Hexham), also tommelen, tummelen, id. + G. taumeln, tummeln, to reel, to stagger; O. H. G. túmón, to turn round and round, whence túmári, a tumbler, acrobat. + Dan. tumle, Swed. tumla, to tumble, toss about. The F. tomber is of Teut. origin. β. It will be observed that, contrary to Grimm's law, the word begins with t both in German and English; this points to loss of initial s, and identifies the word with Stumble, q. v. Der tumble, sb.; tumbler, an acrobat, L. L. L. iii. 190, which took the place of A. S. tumbere; 'Saltator, tumbere,' Wright's Voc. i. 39, col. 2; cf. 'Saltator, a tumbler,' in a Nominale of the 15th century, id. 218, col. 1; also tumbl-er, a kind of drinking-glass, orig. without a foot, so that it could not be set down except upon its side when empty. Also tumb-r-el (see Nares), spelt tumrell-cart in Palsgrave, (for which he gives tumbreau as the F. equivalent), from O. F. tumbrel, tumberel, later tumbereau, 'a tumbrell,' Cot., also spelt tomberel, tombereau (Cot.), lit. a tumble-cart, or two-wheeled cart which could be tumbled over or upturned to deposit the manure with which it was usually laden; derived from F. tomber, to fall, a word of Teut. origin, as above.

TUMEFY, to cause to swell, also to swell. (F.,-L.) Spelt tumify in Phillips, who also has the sb. tumefaction. - F. tumefier, 'to make to swelle, or puffe up; Cot. - Low Lat. tumeficare*, put for Lat. tumefacere, to tumefy, make to swell. - Lat. tume, for tumere, to swell; and facere, to make; see Tumid and Faot. Der. tumefaction, as if from Lat. tumefactio * (not used), from tumefactus, pp. of

tumefacere

TUMID, inflated, bombastic. (L.) In Milton, P. L. vii. 288. Lat. tumidus, swelling. - Lat. tumere, to swell. - 4 TU, to swell, increase; whence also Gk. τύ-λη, τύ-λος, a swelling. Cf. Skt. tu, to be powerful, to increase. Der. tumid-ly, -ness. Also (from tumere) tu-m-our, a swelling, Milton, Samson, 185, from F. tumeur, 'a tumor, swelling Cot., from Lat. acc. tumorem. And see tum-ult, tum-ul-us. From the same root are tu-ber, pro-tuber-ant, truffle, trifle, to-tal, thumb

TUMULT, excitement, uproar, agitation. (F., -L.) In K. John, iv. 2. 247; tumulte in Levins. - F. tumulte, 'a tumult, uprore;' Lat. tumultum, acc. of tumultus, a restless swelling or surging up, a tumult.—Lat. tumere, to swell; cf. tumultus, of which tumultus seems to be an extended form. See Tumulus, Tumid. Der. tumult, verb, Milton, tr. of Ps. ii. 1; tumultu-ar-y, from F. tumultuser, tumultuser, from F. t. tumultuser, tumultuser, from F. tumultuser, tumultuser, from F. tumultuser, tumultuser, from F. tumultuser, tumultuser, from F. tumultuser, f 'tumultuary,' Cot., from Lat. tumultuarius, hurried. Also tumultuous, Rich. II, iv. 140, from F. tumultueux, 'tumultuous,' Cot., from Lat. tumultuosus, full of tumult, which from tumultu-, crude form of tumultus, with suffix -osus; tumultuous-ly, -ness.

TUMULUS, a mound of earth over a grave. (L.) A late word; not in Todd's Johnson. - Lat. tumulus, a mound; lit. a swelling. -

Lat. tum-ere, to swell; see Tumid. And see tomb.

TUN, a large cask; see Ton.
TUNE, tone, sound, melody, a melodious air. (F.,-L.,-Gk.) 'With many a tune and many a note;' Gower, C. A. iii. 303, l. 8.—
F. ton, 'a tune, or sound;' Cot.—Lat. tonum, acc. of tonus, a sound.
—Gk. τόνοs, a tone; see Tone.

The old word tune was afterwards modified to tone, which is a later form. Der. tune, verb, Two Gent. iv. 2. 25; tune-able, Mids. Nt. Dr. i. 1. 184; tune-r, Romeo, ii. 4. 30; tune-ful, Spenser, Tears of the Muses, 27; tune-ful-ly; tuneTUNGSTEN, a very heavy metal. (Swedish.) Also called wolfram, and scheelium (from the discoverer): 'From tungstate of lead, Scheele in 1781 obtained tungstic acid, whence the brothers De Luyart in 1786 obtained the metal; Haydn, Dict. of Dates. 'The name indicates heavy stone, in consequence of the high specific gravity of its Swedish ore; Engl. Cycl. The word is Swedish. Swed. tungsten, compounded of tung, heavy; and sten, a stone. Ferrall and Repp's Dan. Dict. gives the very word tungsteen, tungsten, from similar Danish elements, viz. tung, heavy, and steen. β. Swed. sten, Dan. steen, are cognate with E. Stone. Swed. and Dan. tung are the same as Icel. pungr, heavy; whence pungi, a load, punga, to load. Perhaps from \(\sqrt{TU}, \) to swell, be strong; cf. Lithuan. tunku, I become fat, infin. takti; see Tumid and Thumb.

TUNIC, an under-garment, loose frock. (L.) Introduced directly from the Latin, before the Norman conquest. A. S. tunicæ, tunicæ, 'Tunica, tunicæ;' also 'Tonica, tunicæ;' Wright's Voc. i. 39, col. 2; 284, col. 2.—Lat. tunica, an under-garment of the Romans, worn by both sexes: whence also F. tunique (Cot.). Root unknown. Der. tunic-le, P. Plowman, B. xv. 163, from O. F. tunic-le (Roquefort) = Lat. tunicula, dimin. of tunica. Also tunic-at-ed, a botanical term, from Lat. tunicatus, provided with a coating; from tunica in the sense of

coating, membrane, or husk.

TUNNEL, a hollow vessel for conveying liquors into bottles, a funnel, a passage cut through a hill. (F., - L.) Formerly, when a chimney meant a fireplace, a tunnel often meant a chimney, or flue. commey meant a preplace, a tunnel often meant a chimney, or nue. 'Tonnell to fyll wyne with, antonnoyr;' Palsgrave. 'Tonnell of a chymney, tuyau;' id. Hence the sense of flue, shaft, railway-tunnel.

—O. F. tonnel (Burguy), later tonneau, 'a tun, or (generally) any great vessel, or piece of cask for wine, &c., as a tun, hogshead, &c., also a tunnell for partridges;' Cot. The tunnel for partridges was a long tunnel or covered passage made of light wire, strengthened with hoops, into which partridges were decoyed, and from which they could not afterwards escape. Cf. prov. E. tunnel, a funnel, an arched drain. The word evidently once meant a sort of cask, then a hooped pipe or funnel, then a flue, shaft, &c. In the Bury Wills, ed. Tymms, p. 20, we find (in 1463) 'my newe hous with the iij. tunnys of chemeneyis;' Mr. Tymms remarks (p. 241): 'The passage of the chimney was called shaft is still called a tun.'

B. F. tonneau is the dimin. of F. tonne, 'a tun;' Cot. Ultimately of Lat. origin; see Ton. Der. tunnel, verb; modern.

TUNNY, the name of a fish. (F., -L., -Gk.) 'A tuny fish, thunnus;' Levins. Palsgrave gives 'Tonny, fysh,' without any F. equivalent. The final -y is an E. addition. - F. thon, 'a tunny fish,' Cot. - Lat. thunnum, acc. of thunnus, a tunny; also spelt thynnus. -Gk. θύννος, a tunny; also spelt θυνος. Lit. 'the darter,' the fish that

GK. θυννος, a tunny; also spelt θυνος. Lit. 'the darter,' the fish that darts about (cf. E. dart). – Gk. θύνειν, allied to θύειν, to rush along. – Δ DHU, to shake, blow, rush; see **Dust**. **TURBAN**, a head-covering worn in the East. (F., – Ital., – Turkish, – l'ers., – Hindustáni). Spelt turbant, Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, b. xvii. st. 10 (R.); turribant, Spenser, F. Q. iv. 11. 28; turband, Cymb. iii. 3. 6. 'Nash, in his Lenten Stuffe (1598) has turbanto;' F. Hall, Mod. English, p. XV. Tradd zenesle, the it is nearly F. Hall, Mod. English, p. 112. [Todd remarks that it is spelt tulibant in Puttenham, Art of Poesie (1589), and tulipant repeatedly in Sir T. Herbert's Travels. As a fact, Puttenham has tolibant, Art of Poesie, b. iii. c. 24; ed. Arber, p. 291. These forms with l are really more correct, as will be seen, and answer to the occasional F. form tolopan, given in Cotgrave as equivalent to turbant.]-F. turbant (given by Cotgrave, s. v. tolopan), but usually turban, 'a turbant, a Turkish hat;' Cot.—Ital. turbante, 'a turbant,' &c.; Florio.— Turkish tulbend, vulgar pronunciation of Turkish dulbend, a turban; a word borrowed from Persian; Zenker's Dict., p. 433, col. 3. - Pers. dulband, a turban; Rich. Dict. p. 681. Villers, in his Etym. Pers. Dict. i. 893, col. 2, says that dulband seems to be of Hindustáni origin.—Hind. dulband, a turban; Shakespeare, Hind. Dict. p. 1059. See tulip

TURBID, disordered, muddy. (L.) 'Lees do make the liquour turbide; Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 306. - Lat. turbidus, disturbed. - Lat. turbare, to disturb. - Lat. turba, a crowd, confused mass of people;

TURBOT, a flat, round fish. (F.,-L.) M. E. turbut, Prompt. Parv.; Havelok, 754; spelt turbote, Wright's Voc. i. 189.—F. turbot, 'the turbot-fish;' Cot. According to Diez, formed with suffix of from Lat. turb-o, a whipping-top, a spindle, a reel; from its rhomboidal shape. This is verified by two facts: (1) the Lat. rhombus, a circle, a turbot, is merely borrowed from Gk. $ho\mu hos$, a top, wheel, spindle, having, in fact, just the same senses as Lat. turbo: and (2) the Low Lat. turbo was used to mean a turbot; thus we have: *Turbut, turtur, turbo,' Prompt. Parv. We also find Irish turbit, a turbot, a rhomboid, Gael. turbaid, W. torbut; but it does not appear to be a Celtic word. Nor is it Dutch.

Also called a TURBULENT, disorderly, restless as a crowd, producing commotion. (F., -L.) In Hamlet, iii. 1. 4.-F. turbulent, 'turbulent, blustering', Cot. - Lat. turbulentus, full of commotion or disturbance. Lat. turbare, to disturb.—Lat. turba, a crowd of people; see Trouble. Der. turbulent-ly; turbulence, Troil. v. 3. 11, from F. turbulence (which Cotgrave omits, but see Littre), which from Lat. turbulentia; also turbulencey, from Lat. turbulentia.

TUREEN, the same as Terreen, q. v.

TURF, the surface of land matted with roots of grass, &c., sward,

sod, peat. (E.) M. E. turf, sometimes torf; pl. turues (= turves), Havelok, 939; Chaucer, C. T. 10109.—A. S. turf (dat. tyrf), turf, A. S. Chron. an. 189 (Laud MS.). So also: 'Gleba, turf,' Wright's Voc. i. 37, col. 1; pl. tyrf, id. ii. 40, col. 1. + Du. turf, peat. + Icel. torf, a turf, sod, peat. + Dan. törv. + Swed. torf, + O. H. G. zurba, turf (cited by Fick and Stratmann; the mod. G. torf being borrowed from Low German). β. All from Teut. base TORBA, turf, Fick, iii. 119. Prob. cognate with Skt. darbha, a kind of grass, Benfey, p. 388; so called from its being twined or matted together, from Skt. dribh, to string, to bind. — DARBH, to wind, twine, knit together, Fick, i. 107; cf. Lithuan. dribii, to hang on to anything, cleave to it,

drobë, very fine linen. Der. turf-y, Temp. iv. 62.

TURGID, swollen, pompous, hombastic. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - Lat. turgidus, swollen, extended. - Lat. turgere, to swell out. Root uncertain. Der. turgid-ly, -ness, turgid-i-ty. Also turg-esc-ence, Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 7, part 5, formed as if from Lat. turgescentia*, swelling up, from turgescere, inceptive form of turgere.

TURKEY, the name of a bird. (F., - Pers.) 'Turky-cocke, or cocke
of India, auis ita dicta, quod ex Africa, et, ut nonnulli volunt alii, ex India vel Arabia ad nos illata sit; Belg. Indische haen, Teut. Indianisch hun, Calchuttisch hun, i.e. Gallina Indica seu Calecuttensis, Ital. gallo, o gallina d'India, Hispan. pauon de las Indias, Gall. poulle d'Inde, &c.; Minsheu, ed. 1627. A turkie, or Ginnie henne, Belg. Indisch hinne, Teut. Indianisch henn, Ital. gallina d' India, Hispan. gallina Morisca, Rec.; id. Turkey in Shak. means (1) the bird, I Hen. IV, ii. I. 29; (2) adj. Turkish, Tam. Shrew, ii. 355; hence he also says turkey-cock, Tw. Nt. ii. 5. 36. 'Meliagrides, Birdes that we call hennes of Ginnie or Turkey hennes;' Cooper's Thesaurus, ed. 1565. Turkeys were 'unknown in Europe until introduced from the New World;' see Trench, Study of Words. The date of their introduction seems to be about 1530. As they were strange birds, they were hastily called Turkey-cocks and Turkey-hens, by which it was merely meant that they were foreign; it must be remembered that Turkey was at that time a vague term, and often meant Tartary. 'Turkie, Tartaria;' Levins. Similarly, the French called the bird poule d' Inde, whence mod. F. dinde, a turkey; Cotgrave gives: 'Dindar, Indar, a turky-cock.' Minsheu, in his Span Dict., gives gallina Morisca, a hen of Guynie, gallina de India, a Turkie hen; whilst in his Eng. Dict. (as quoted above) he calls gallina Morisca, the turkey-hen; shewing that he was not in the least particular. The German Calecutische hahn, a turkey-cock, means 'a cock of Calcutta, from Calecut, Calcutta; a name extremely wide of the mark. B. The E. Turkey, though here used as an adj. (since turkey is short for turkey-cock or turkey-hen) was also used as a sb., to denote the name of the country. — F. Turquie, 'Turkie,' Cot. — F. Turc, m., Turque, f., 'Turkish,' id. [The word is not Turkish, but Persian; the Turkish word for Turk is 'osmanli.]—Pers. Turk, 'a Turk, compressions of Turkish word for Turk is 'osmanli.] hending likewise those numerous nations of Tartars . . . who claim descent from Turk, the son of Japhet. . . Also, a Scythian, barbarian, robber, plunderer, villain, vagabond; Richardson's Dict., p. 392. Hence Pers. Turki, 'Turkish, Turk-like;' id. p. 393. ¶ So also maize was called Turkey wheat, F. bled de Turquie; Wedgwood.

Der. turq-woise, q. v.

TURMERIC, the root of an E. Indian plant, used as a yellow dye, and in curry-powder. (F.,-L.) Spelt turmerick in Philips, ed. 1706; also in Ben Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2 (Perfumer). A gross corruption of the F. name. – F. terre-mérite, turmeric; not given in Littre under terre, but under Curcuma he says that the root is called in commerce 'safran des Indes, et curcuma, dite terre-mérite. quand elle est réduite en poudre.'-Lat. terra merita; turmeric 'is likewise called by the French terra merita; Curcuma, hac Gallis terra merita male dicitur,' see Royle, Antiquity of Hindoo Medicine, pp. 87; Eng. Cycl. Division Arts and Sciences. I suppose it means 'excellent earth.'—Lat. terra, earth; and merita, fem. of meritus, pp. of mereri, to deserve. But terra merita is prob. a barbarous corruption; perhaps of Arab karkam, kurkum, saffron or curcuma;

Rich. Dict. p. 1181.

TURMOIL, excessive labour, tumult, bustle; as a verb, to harass. (F.?-L.?) 'The turmoyle of his mind being refrained;' Udal, on St. John, c. 11 (R.) The pp. turmoild occurs in Spanser, F. Q. iv. 9. 39; and in Shak. 2 Hen. VI, iv. 10. 18. The origin is somewhat doubtful; the form is prob. corrupt, the latter part of the word being assimilated to E. moil, q. v., and the former part to turn. Small tower; Cot. Dimin. of F. tour (O. F. tor, tur), a tower; see β. It has been suggested that it may have something to do with O. F. tremoville, the hoper of a mill, id., also called tremie, and prob.

TURTLE (1), a turtle-dove, kind of pigeon. (L.) M. E. turtle, turtle, from pigeon in the contraction of the contract so called from being in continual movement, from Lat. tremere, to tremble, shake. This is rendered more probable by observing that Cotgrave also gives the same word with the spelling trameul, which is sufficiently near to the E. form. It is also spelt tremoie (Burguy), tremuye (Roquefort); and Roquefort also gives the verb tremuer, to disquiet, and the sb. tremuet, agitation, also from Lat. tremere. Cf. Prov. E. tremmle, to tremble. See Tremble.

TURN, to cause to revolve, transfer, convert, whirl round, change. (F.,-L.) M. E. tournen, tornen, turnen; Ormulum, 169. - F. tourner, O. F. torner, turner, to turn. - Lat. tornare, to turn in a lathe, to turn. - Lat. tornus, a lathe, turner's wheel. β. The Lat. tornus is cognate with (rather than borrowed from) Gk. τόρνος, a carpenter's tool to draw circles with, compasses, whence τορνεύειν, to turn, work with a lathe. Allied to Gk. τορός, adj. piercing, τείρειν, to pierce, Lat. terere, to rub. - & TAR, to rub, hence to bore a hole; see Trite. Der. turn, sb., turn-er; turn-er-y, from F. tournerie, 'a turning, turner's work; turn-ing, turn-ing-point; turn-coat, Much Ado, i. 1. 125; turn-key, one who turns a prison-key, a warder; turn-pike, q.v.; turn-stit, one who turns a spit; turn-stile, a stile that turns, Butler's Hudibras, pt. i. c. 3, l. 23; turn-table, a table that turns.

Also (from tornare) tour, tour-na-ment, tour-ni-quet.

TURNIP, TURNEP, a plant with a round root, used for food. (F.,-L.; and L.) The pl. turneps is in Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xviii. c. 13; spelt turneppes in Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. b. XVIII. C. 13; spelt turneppes in Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, D. II. c. 9. 1. The latter part of the word is nep or nepe. We find 'wild nepe, Cucurbita, brionia' in Prompt. Parv. p. 528. 'Hoc bacar, nepe;' Wright's Voc. i. 191, col. 2. 'As a nepe white' = as white as a turnip; Destruction of Troy, 3076. This is from A. S. ndp, a turnip, borrowed from Lat. ndpus, a kind of turnip. 'Napus, ndp; Rapa, ndp;' Wright's Voc. i. 31, col. 2. Hence the etymological spelling thould rether be turnet than turnia and we know that the latter part. should rather be turnep than turnip, and we know that the latter part of the word is pure Latin. Cf. Irish and Gael. neip, a turnip, W. meipen (prob. for neipen).

2. The former part of the word is less obvious; but it is most likely F. tour in the sense of 'wheel,' to eignify its round shape, as if it had been 'turned.' Cotgrave gives, among the senses of tour, these: 'also a spinning-wheel, a turn, or turner's wheel.' Or it might be the E. turn, used in a like sense; Cotgrave also gives: 'Tournoir, a turn, turning-wheel, or turners wheel, called a lathe or lare.' It makes but little difference, since F. tour is the verbal sb. of tourner, to turn; see Tour, Turn. Cf. Ital. torno, 'a turne, a turners or spinners wheele, Florio; W. turn, a turn, also round.

TURNPIKE, a gate set across a road to stop those liable to toll. (Hybrid; F., -L.; and C.) The name was given to the toll-gate, because it took the place of the old-fashioned turnstile, which was made with four horizontal pikes or arms revolving on the top of a post. The word occurs in this sense as early as in Cotgrave, who translates F. tour by 'a turn, . . . also, a turn-pike or turning-stile.' So also: 'I move upon my axle like a turnpike;' Ben Jonson, Staple of News, iii. I (Picklock); see Nares. The word turn-pike was also used in the sense of chevaux de Frise, as in Phillips, ed. 1706. From Turn and Pike. Der. turn-pike-gate, turn-pike-road.

TURPENTINE, the resinous juice of the terebinth tree, &c. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Levins, ed. 1570. - F. turbentine, 'turpentine; Cot. - Lat. terebinthinus, made from the terebinth-tree. - Gk. Tepe-

βίνθινος, made from the tree called τερέβινθος; see Terebinth. TURPITUDE, baseness, depravity. (F., -L.) In Shak. Troil. v. 2. 112. - F. turpitude, 'turpitude;' Cot. - Lat. turpitudo, baseness. -Lat. turpi-, crude form of turpis, base; with suffix -tudo. B. The Lat. turpis is 'shameful,' that from which one turns away on account of shame, or one who turns away because he is ashamed; cf. Skt. trap, to be embarrassed, be ashamed, causal trapaya; to make ashamed; when used with the prep. apa, Skt. trap means to turn away on account of shame. The Skt. trap is cognate with Gk. τρέπειν, to turn; see Trope.— ΤΑΚΚ, to turn.
TURQUOISE, TURQUOIS, TURKOISE, TURKIS, a

precious stone. (F., = Ital., = Pers.) In Cotgrave; also Palsgrave has: 'Tourques, a precious stone, tourqueis.' Turcas, a turquoise, Bale's Works, p. 607 (Parker Soc.). = F. turquoise, 'a turquois, or Turkish stone;' Cot. [Turquoise is the fem. of Turquois, 'Turkish,' id.] = Ital. Turchesa, 'a blue precious stone called a Turkoise;' Florio. The sense is Turkish; the F. turquoise, Ital. turchesa, answer to a Low Lat. turchesia, fem. of turchesius; and turchesius is found with the sense of turquoise in A.D. 1347 (Ducange). It is an adj. form, from Low Lat. Turcus, a Turk, which is from Pers. turk, a Turk; see Turkey.

Tower. Der. turret-ed.

TURTLE (1), a turtle-dove, kind of pigeon. (L.) M. E. turtle, Chaucer, C. T. 10013. A. S. turtle. 'Turtur, turtle;' Wright's Voc. i. 29, col. 2. - Lat. turtur, a turtle; with the common change from r to 1. Hence also G. turtel-taube, a turtle-dove; Ital. tortora, tortola, a turtle. **B.** The Lat. tur-tur is of imitative origin; due to a repetition of tur, imitative of the coo of a pigeon. Cf. Du. kirren, to coo. **TURTLE** (2), the sea-tortoise. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706.

This word is absolutely the same as the word above. It occurs, according to Richardson, in Dampier's Voyages, an. 1687. The English sailors having a difficulty with the Portuguese tartaruga, a tortoise or turtle, and the Span. tortuga, tortoise, turtle, overcame that difficulty by substituting the E. turtle, with a grand disregard of the difference between the two creatures. The Span. and Port. names did not readily suggest the E. tortoise; whereas tartaruga could easily

become tortaluga*, and then tortal* for short.

TUSH, an exclamation of impatience. (E.) Common in Shak. Much. Ado, iii. 1. 130; &c. Holinshed (or Stanihurst) gives the form twish. 'There is a . . disdainfull interiection vsed in Irish called boagh, which is as much in English as twish; 'Holinshed, Desc. of TUSK, a long pointed tooth. (E.) Shak. uses the pl. form tushes, Venus, 617, 624. M. E. tusk, tusch, tosch; spelt tosche, Prompt. Parv.; we even find the pl. tuses in K. Alisaunder, 6547.—A. S. tusc, almost always spelt tux, esp. in the pl. tuxas, just as A. S. fiss; soften spelt fix; here x=es, by metathesis of sc. Spelt tux, translated 'grinder' by Thorpe, Ancient Laws, i. 95, § 49. 'Canini, vel colomelli, mannes tuxas;' Wright's Voc. i. 43, col. r. + O. Fries. tusk, tosch. B. Perhaps A. S. tuse stands for twise* (like tush for twish, see Tush), with the notion of double tooth, or very strong tooth, from A.S. twis, double, with adj. suffix -e (Aryan -ka). 'Twegen ge-twisan' = two twins, occurs in Gen. xxxviii. 27; and twis is connected with twa, two, just as Lat. bis (put for duis) is with Lat. duo. γ . This is rendered highly probable by the occurrence of M. H. G. zuisc, O. H. G. zuiski, double (whence mod. G. zwischen, between is derived). This is from the old form of G. zwei, two; and exactly answers to an A.S. twisc *. See Two. Der. tusk-ed, tusk-y.

The same as tousle, to disorder, fre-TUSSLE, to scuffle. (E.)

quent. of Touse, q. v.

quent. of Touse, q.v.

TUT, an exclamation of impatience. (E.) Common in Shak.

Merry Wives, i. I. 117; &c. 'And that he said . Tut, tut, tut;'

State Trials, Hen. VIII, an. 1536; Q. Anne Boleyn. (R.) Cf. F. trut,
'an interjection importing indignation, tush, tut, fy man;' Cot. 'Ptrot,
skornefulle word, or trut;' Prompt. Parv., p. 415. And cf. Tush.

TUTELAGE, guardianship. (L.; with F. suffix.) 'The tutelage
whereof,' &c.; Drayton, Polyolbion, song 3. Coined with F. suffix

Tute officers) from Let tutelage protection, see Tutelage

rage (= Lat. -aticum) from Lat. tutela, protection; see Tutelar.
TUTELAR, protecting, having in charge. (L.) 'Tutelar god of the place;' Ben Jonson, Love's Triumph through Callipolis, In-

of the place; 'Ben Jonson, Love's Triumph through Calippois, introduction.—Lat. tutelaris, tutelar.—Lat. tutela, protection; allied to tutor, a protector; see Tutor. Der. tutelar-y, from F. tutelaire, 'tutelary, garding;' Cot.

TUTOR, an instructor, teacher, guardian. (F.,—L.) Put for tutour, the older form. M. E. tutour, P. Plowman, B. i. 56.—F. tuteur, 'a tutor;' Cot.—Lat. tutorm, acc. of tutor, a guardian.—Lat. tut-us

'a tutor;' Cot. - Lat. tutorem, acc. of tutor, a guardian. - Lat. tut-us (short for tuitus), pp. of tueri, to look after, guard; see Tuition. Der. tutor. verb, L. L. L. iv. 2. 77; tutor-ship, tutor-age, tutor-i-al.

TWADDLE, to tattle, talk unmeaningly. (E.) Formerly twattle.
'No gloasing fable I twattle;' Stanyhurst, tr. of Virgil, Æn. ii; ed. Arber, p. 40. 'Vaynelye toe twattle,' id. Æn. iv; p. 101. A collateral form of Tattle, q. v. So also twittle-twattle. sb., used by L'Estrange (Todd's Johnson) as equivalent to tittle-tattle. Cf. 'such fables twitted, such untrue reports twattled;' Stanihurst, Desc. of Ireland ed. 1808 p. 48. Der twatdle sb. twatdlers. Ireland, ed. 1808, p. 48. Der. twaddle, sb., twaddl-er.

TWAIN, two; see under Two.

TWANG, to sound with a sharp noise. (E.) 'Sharply twanged off; Tw. Nt. iii, 4. 108. 'To Twangue, resonare;' Levins. 'To twang, as the string of an instrument;' Minsheu. A collateral form of tang, used with the same sense; see Tang (2), Tingle. It

represents the ringing sound of a tense string. Der. twang, sb.

TWEAK, to twitch, pull sharply, pinch. (E.) In Hamlet, ii. 2.

601. A better form is twick; cf. prov. E. twick, a sudden jerk (Halliwell). M.E. twikken, Prompt. Parv. p. 505. This should correspond to an A.S. twiccan*, but both this form and that of twiccian (given by Somner) are unauthorised; still, it is certainly an E. word, and not borrowed, as is shewn by the derivative twinkle, A.S. twinclian. See Twinkle. Besides which, we find A.S. angel-twicea = a hook-twitcher, the name of a worm used as bait for TURRET, a small tower. (F.,-L.) M.E. touret, Chaucer, fishing; Wright's Voc. i. 24. col. 2; i. 78, col. 1. Twitch is a C.T. 1909 (or 1911); toret, Prompt. Parv. - F. tourette, 'a turret or weakened form of it; see Twitch. + Low G. twikken, to tweak nip. + G. zwicken, to pinch, nip; whence zwick, a pinch, zwick bei der A. S. twegen, twain, and the suffix -tig, cognate with Goth. tigjus, Nase, tweak by the nose; also G. zwacken, to pinch, to twitch. Cf. | from a Teut base TEGU, ten, a modified form of TEHAN, ten. See Nase, tweak by the nose; also G. zwacken, to pinch, to twitch. Cf. Twinge. Der. tweak, sb.

670

TWEEZERS, nippers, small pincers for pulling out hairs. (F., – Teut.; with E. suffix.) The history of this word is most remarkable; it exhibits an unusual development. A tweez-er or twees-er is, properly, an instrument contained in a tweese, or small case for instruments. And as the tweese contained tweesers, it was also called a tweeser-case; hence it is that we find tweese and tweeser-case used as synonymous terms. 'Tweezers, nippers or pincers, to pull hair up by the roots;' Phillips, ed. 1706. 'Then his tweezer-cases are incomparable; you shall have one not much bigger than your finger, with seventeen several instruments in it, all necessary every hour of the day;' Tatler, no. 142; March 7, 1709-10. This shews that a tweezercase was a case containing a great number of small instruments, of which what are now specifically called tweezers was but one. See another quotation under **Trinket** (1).

B. Next, we observe that the proper name for such a case was a tweese, or a pair of tweeses; probably a pair of tweeses means that the case was made double, folding up like a book, as some instrument cases are made still. 'Drawing a little penknife out of a pair of tweezes I then chanced to have about me;' Boyle, Works, ii. 419 (R.) 'I have sent you by Vacandary the post, the French bever [hat] and tweeses you writ for; Howell, Familiar Letters, vol. i. let. 17; May 1, 1620. 'A Surgeon's tweese, or box of instruments, pannard de chirurgien;' Sherwood, index to Cotgrave. C. Lastly, the word tweese is certainly a corruption of O. F. estuy (mod. F. étui). 'Estuy, a sheath, case, or box to put things in, and more particularly, a case of little instruments, or sizzers, bodkin, penknife, &c., now commonly tearmed an ettwee; Cot. And again: 'Pennarol de Chirurgien, a chirurgian's case or ettuy; the box wherein he carries his instruments;' id. Here we see that the F. estuy was pronounced et-wee; then the initial . (for es) was dropped, just as in the case of Ticket and Tuck (2); then twee became twees or tweese, probably because the case was double; then it was called a pair of tweeses, and a particular implement in it was called a tweezer or tweezers, prob. from some confusion with the obsolete twick, tweezers; see additions to Nares, by Halliwell and Wright. The most remarkable point is the double addition of the pl. form, so that twee-s-es is from twee; this can be explained by the common use of the plural for certain implements, such as shears, scissors, pliers, snuffers, tongs, scales, nippers, pincers, &c. So far, the history of the word is quite clear, and fully known. D. The etymology of O. F. estuy or estui is difficult; it is the same as Span. estuche, a scissors-case, also scissors (note this change of sense), l'ort. estojo, a case, a tweezer-case, Low Lat. estugium, a case, box, occurring A.D. 1231 (Ducange). We also find O. Ital. stuccio, stucchio, 'a little pocket-cace with cisors, pen-knives, and such trifles in them, Florio; whence (with prefix a-= Lat. ad) Ital. astuccio, a small box, case, sheath. The form stucchio does not seem to have been observed before; I think it makes the etymology proposed by Diez the more certain, viz. that all the above words are of Teut. origin, from M. H. G. stúche, O. H. G. stúchá, a cuff, a muff (prov. G. stauch, a short and narrow muff). Thus the orig. case for small instruments was a muff, or a cuff, or a part of the sleeve; which we can hardly Another proposed etymology of F. étui is from Lat. doubt. studium, with the supposed sense of 'place for objects of study;' see This does not explain the Ital. form.

TWELVE, two and ten. (E.) M. E. twelf; whence also twelf-e, twel-ue (-twel-ve), a pl. form and dissyllabic. It was not uncommon to use numerals in the pl. form of adjectives; cf. E. five (=fi-ve), from A. S. fif. 'Twelve winter' = twelve years, P. Plowman, B. v. 196, where two MSS. have twelf. We have, in the Ormulum, the form twellf, 11069; but also twellfe (dissyllabic), 537. - A.S. twelf, also twelfe, Grein, ii. 556. + O. Fris. twelef, twilfe, twelf, tolef. + Du. twelf. + Icel. tolf. + Dan. tolv. + Swed. tolf. + G. zwölf; O. H. G. zwelf. + Goth. twalf.

B. All from the Teut. base TWALIF, Fick, iii. 126. Here TWA is two; see Two. The suffix -lif stands for $ligh^*$, by the common substitution of f for the guttural; and $ligh^*$ or $likh^*$ is the Teut. equivalent (with sound-shifting from k to kh or gh) to the Lithuan. lika occurring in dwy-lika, twelve. Again, the Lithuan. lika = Lat. decem, Gk. deka, ten; by the change from d to l as in O. Lat. dingua = Lat. lingua; so that Lat. lingua: E. tongue:: Lith. lika: E. ten. That is, lif is but a corrupted form of ten (Goth. taihun). See Eleven; and see Ten. Der. twelf-th, used instead of twelft (M. E. twelfte, A. S. twelfta, Grein, ii. 556) by analogy with seven-th, eigh-th, nin-th, &c.; hence twelfth-day, twelfth-night (often called twelfday, twelfnight, as in Shakespeare's play of "Twelfe Night"); twelve-month, M. E. twelfmonthe, P. Plowman, C.

TWENTY, twice ten. (E.) M. E. twenty, Chaucer, C. T. 17118.

-A.S. twentig, Grein, ii. 557. Prob. for twen-tig = twegen-tig; from

Two and Ten. + Du. twintig. + Icel. tuttugu. + Goth. twaitigius, Luke, xiv. 21. + G. zwanzig, M. H. G. zwanzic, O. H. G. zwanzig. All similarly formed.

B. So also Lat. ui-ginti, twenty; from ui-(put for dui *, twice, related to duo, two), and ginti (put for -centi *, short for decenti*, tenth, from decem, ten); whence F. vingt, twenty, &c.

Der. twenti-eth, A. S. twentigeda, twentogoda, Exod. xii. 18.

TWIBILL, TWYBILL, a two-edged bill or mattock. (E.)

Still in use provincially; see Halliwell. In Becon's Works, ii. 449.

Parker Society. M. E. twibil; spelt twybyl, Prompt. Parv. — A. S. twbille or twibill. 'Bipennis, twibille, vel stdn-æx [stone-axe]; Falcastrum, bill;' Wright's Voc. i. 34, col. 2.—A. S. twi-, double; and bill, a bill. See Twice and Bill.

TWICE two times (E.) Put for M. E. twiii or tweig formally.

TWICE, two times. (E.) Put for M. E. twies or twyes, formerly dissyllabic; the word has been reduced to a single syllable, and the final -ce is a mere orthographical device for representing the fact that the final s was voiceless or 'hard,' and not sounded as z. 'He twies wan Jerusalem the citee;' Chaucer, C. T. 14153.—A. S. twiges, A.S. Chron. an. 1120 (Laud MS.). This is a genitive form, genitives being often used adverbially; the more common A.S. word is towa, Luke, xviii. 12, older form twiwa, twice, Ælfred, tr. of Orosius, b. v. c. 2. § 7. Both twi-ges and twi-wa are from the base twi-, double, only used as a prefix, answering to Icel. tvi-, Lat. bi- (for dui), Gk. di-, Skt. dvi, and allied to twá, two; see Two. Cf. prov. E. twi-bill, a mattock (above), twi-fallow, to till ground a second time; and see Twilight.

TWIG (1), a thin branch, small shoot of a tree. (E.) M.E. twig, spelt tuyg in Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 22, l. 5; pl. twigges, Chaucer, Persones Tale, De Superbia (1st sentence). — A. S. twig, pl. twigu, Iohn, xv. 5. + Du. twig. + G. zweig.

B. From the A. S. base John, xv. 5. + Du. twijg. + G. zweig. β . From the A. S. base twi-, double, because orig applied to the fork of a branch, or the place where a small shoot branches off from a larger one. A similar explanation applies to M. E. twist, often used in the sense of twig or spray, as in Chaucer, C. T. 10223. Cf. G. zwiesel, a forked branch; and see Twilight, Twice, Twist, Two.
TWIG (2), to comprehend. (C.) Modern slang.—Irish tuigim,

I understand, discern; Gael. tuig, to understand.

TWILIGHT, the faint light after sunset or before sunrise. (E.) M. E. twilight, spelt twyelyghte in Prompt. Parv. The A. S. twi, prefix, means 'double,' like Icel. tvi-, Du. twee-, G. zwie-; but it is here used rather in the sense of 'doubtful' or 'half.' The ideas of double and half are liable to confusion; cf. A. S. tweén, doubt, from the hovering between two opinions; see Doubt and Between. β. Precisely the same confusion appears in German; we there find zwiefach, double, zwielicht, twilight, zwiesel, a branch dividing into The prefix is related to Two; cf. Twice, Twig. The way of further illustration, I find O. Du. tweelicht, twylicht, 'twilight,' Hexham; cf. Du. twee, two, tweedubbel, twice double, &c. ¶ Bosworth gives an A. S. tweonleicht, twylicht, 'twilight,' Hexham; cf. Du. twee, two, tweedubbel, twice double, &c. ¶ Bosworth gives an A. S. tweonleicht, twilight, but it is unauthorised. It would only give a mod. E. form tweenlight, and does not account for twilight.

TWILL, an appearance of diagonal lines in textile fabrics produced by causing the weft-threads to pass over one and under two warp-threads, instead of over one and under one. (Low G.) Added by Todd to Johnson; Lowland Sc. tweel, tweil, tweal (Jamieson). The word is Low German, and has reference to the peculiar method of doubling the warp-threads, or taking two of them together; it was prob. introduced by Platt-deutsch workmen into the weaving-trade, which connected us so much with the Low Countries. - Low G. twillen, to make double, also to fork into two branches as a tree; twill, twille, twehl, sb., a forked branch, any forked thing; a tree that forked into three shoots was oddly called een dre-twille, i.e. a three-twill; Bremen Wörterbuch. Allied words appear in Du. tweeling, Swed. and Dan. tvilling, a twin, Swed. dial. tvilla, to produce twins (said of sheep); G. zwilling, a twin. Note particularly G. zwillich, ticking, zwillichweber, a ticking-weaver, as connecting it with the weaving-trade. Obviously formed, like twig, twine, twist, from the Teut. base TWI, double, appearing in A. S. twi., Du. twee, G. zwie, all allied to Two, q.v. We find: 'Trilicis, brylen hrægel,' i. e. a garment woren with three threads, corresponding to an E. form thrill; Wright's Voc. i. 40. And see Twilight, Twice. Dor. twill, verb. Twilled in Temp. iv. 64, is yet unexplained. Ray tells us that North E. twill means a spool, and he asserts that it is a core ruption of quill. I doubt it; for Swed. dial. tvill is to turn round like a spindle, to become entangled, as thread (Rietz); Norweg. tvilla is to stir milk round and round, also to twist into knots, as a thread; tvilla, sb., is a twist or knot in a thread. Twist, twill, twine appear to be closely related words.

TWIN, one of two born at a birth. (E.) M.E. twin, adj., doubles

raiment, 'changes of raiment,' cf. Gen. xlv. 22. 'biss twinne seollbe' - this double blessing, Ormulum, 8769. - A. S. getwinne, twins, in a gloss (Bosworth); also in Ælfric's Grammar, ed. Zupitza, p. 13, l. 14. + Icel. tvinnr, tvennr, two and two, twin, in pairs; cf. tvinna, to twine, twist two together. We also find Dan tvilling, Swed. tvilling, a twin, perhaps put for twinling *, by assimilation; cf. M. E. twinling. Allied to Icel. tweir, two; see Two. + Lithuan. dwini, twins, sing. dwynis; from dwi, two. The n seems to give a distributive force, as in Goth. tweihnai, two apiece, Luke, ix. 3; Lat. bini, two apiece, two at a time. Hence twin, by two at a time, orig. an adj., as above. Der. twin, verb, Wint. Tale, i. 2. 67.

TWINE, to double or twist together; as sb., a twisted thread. (E.) M. E. twinen, to twine; pp. twyned, P. Plowman, B. xvii. 204. In Layamon, 14220, the later text has 'a twined pred,' where the earlier text has 'a twines breed' = a thread of twine. The supposed A.S. twinan is unauthorised, but the verb was early coined from the sb. twin, a twisted thread, curiously used to translate Lat. bysso in Luke, xvi. 19. It is a mere derivative of A.S. twi-, prefix, double, discussed under **Twice**, **Twilight**, &c.; and see **Twin**. The orig. sense was merely double; hence a doubled thread. + Du. twijn, twine, twist; whence twijnen, to twine + Icel. tvinni, twine; whence tvinna, to twine; cf. tvinnr, twin. + Dan. tvinde (for tvinne), to twine. + Swed. tvinntrad, twine-thread; tvinna, to twine.

TWINGE, to affect with a sudden, sharp pain, to nip. (E.) M. E. twingen, orig. a strong verb, to pain, afflict. Whil pat twinges me the foe while the foe afflicts me; E. Eng. Psalter, ed. Stevenson, Ps. xli. 10. 'I am twinged,' where another MS. has 'I am meked and twungen smert, id. Ps. xxxvii. 9. Not found in A. S.; the A.S. form would have been pwingan*; we have, however, the derived word **Thong**. For change of thw- to tw-, cf. twirl below, q. v. It is preserved in O. Friesic. — O. Fries. thwinga, also twinga, dwinga, to constrain, pt. t. twang, twong, pp. twongen. + O. Sax. thwingan, in the pp. bithwungan, oppressed. + Dan. tvinge, to force, compel, constrain; Swed. tvinga, to force, bridle, restrain, compel. The Icel. form is puinga, to oppress. + Du. dwingen, to constrain; pt. t. dwong, pp. gedwongen. + G. zwingen, pt. t. zwang, pp. gezwungen.

3. All from the Teut. base THWANG, to constrain, compel; whence also the secondary verbs appearing in G. zwängen, to press tightly, constrain, and M. E. twengen, to press tightly, tweak, or twinge; the latter occurs in the Life of St. Dunstan, l. 81: 'he tuengde and schok hir bi be nose = he twinged and shook her by the nose, Spec of English, ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 22. And, in fact, the mod. E. twinge answers rather to this secondary or causal form than to the strong verb; just as in the case of swinge, due to the strong verb swing. See Fick, iii. 142.

Y. This Teut. base THWANG answers to Aryan TANK, from the

TAK, to draw tightly together, contract; Fick, i. 87. Cf. Skt. tanch, to contract; Lithuan. tankus, thick, twenkti, to dam up. From the same root we have E. tweak, twitch, twinkle. Der. twinge, sb. Also thong, q. v.

TWINKLE, to shine with a quivering light. M. E. twinklen, Chaucer, C. T. 269 (or 267). - A.S. twinclian, to twinkle, shine faintly, Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, c. xxxv. § 3; b. iii. pr. 12. Twinkle is a frequentative from a form twink, appearing in M. E. twinken, to blink, wink; Prompt. Parv., p. 505. And again, twink is a nasalised form of A. S. twiccan, to twitch; see Tweak, Twitch. The sense is to keep on twitching or quivering, hence to twinkle. Der. twinkle, sb.; twinkl-er. Also twinkl-ing, sb., a twitch or wink with the eye, M. E. twinkeling; 'And in the twinkeling of a loke' [look, glance]. Gower, C. A. i. 144; this is from M. E. twinkelen in the sense to wink, as: 'he twincle) with the eyen' = he winks with the eyes, Wyclif, Prov. vi. 13 (earlier version); see twink, sb., a twinkling, in

Shak. Temp. iv. 43

TWIRL, to whirl, turn round rapidly. (E.) Twirl stands for thwirl, as twings (q. v.) for thwings. Leave twirling of your hat; Beaum. and Fletcher, Act ii. sc. 3 (Altea). Twir-1 is a frequentative form, from A.S. pwer-an, to agitate, turn; it means to keep on turning,' and is used of rather violent motion. The A.S. bweran only occurs in the unauthorised compound apweran, to shake or agitate (Somner), and in the pp. gepuren (put for gepworen), with uncertain sense; Grein, i. 474. We have, however, the derived sb. pwiril, sense; Grein, i. 474. We have, however, the derived sb. bwiril, supposed to mean the handle of a churn, which was rapidly turned round. We find: 'Lac, meolc [milk]; Lac coagolatum, molcen [curdled milk]; Verberaturium, bwiril; Caseum, cyse [cheese],' &c.; Wright's Voc. i. 290, col. I. Slight as these traces are, they are made quite certain by the cognate words; it may be necessary to observe that, in A. S. pwir-il, the final -il denotes the implement, and is an agential suffix, quite distinct from the frequentative -l in twirl. + Du.

'Iosep gaf ilc here twinne scrud' = Joseph gave each of them double dweran, tweran, strong verb, to turn round swiftly, to whirl, cognate with Lat. terers, to rub, bore. — TAR, to rub, bore: see Thwart and Trite. Hence the Teut, base THWAR, to whirl; Fick, iii. 142.

TWIST, to twine together, wreathe, turn forcibly. (E.) M. E. twisten, Chaucer, C. T. 10880; O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, ii. 213, 1. 4. Not found in A.S., but regularly formed from a sb. twist, a rope, occurring in the comp. mest-twist, a stay, a rope used to stay a mast. 'Parastates, mest-twist,' Wright's Voc. i. 56, col. 2; one sense of Gk. παραστάτης is a stay. Again, twi-st is formed, with suffix -st, from A.S. twi-, double, discussed under Twilight, Twice, The suffix -st is not uncommon, as in bla-st from blow, la-st (a burden) from lade. We should also notice M.E. twist, a twig, i.e. forked branch, branch dividing into two; see under **Twig.** + Du. twisten, to quarrel; from twi.t, a quarrel. This is the same form, but used in quite a different sense, from the notion of two persons contending; cf. Du. tweespalt, discord, tweedragt, discord, tweestrijd, a duel. + Dan. twiste, to strive, from twist, strife; the Dan. twist also means a twist. + Swed. twista, to strive; from twist, strife. + G. means a twist. + Swed. trista, to stilve, moin trist, stille. To zwist, a twist, also discord; whence zwistig, discordant. And cf. Icel. tristr, the two or 'deuce' in card-playing, where the orig. sense is remarkably preserved.

Der. twist, sb. (really an older word, as appears above); twist-er. Also obsol. twiss-el, a double fruit (Nares), put for twist-le, dimin. of twist, a twig.

TWIT, to remind of a fault, reproach. (E.) Put for twite; the i was certainly once long, which accounts for the extraordinary form twight (miswritten for twite, like delight for delite) in Spenser, F. Q. v. 6. 12, where it rimes with *light* and *plight*. Palsgrave has the queer spelling *twhyte*, prob. a misprint for *twyte*, as it occurs immediately before *twyne* and under the heading 'T before W: I tunyte one, I caste hym in the tethe or in the nose, Je luy reproche; this terme is also northren.' The orig. length of the vowel leaves no doubt that twite is due to M. E. atwiten, to twit, reproach, by loss of initial a; this verb is used in much the same way as the mod. E. word, and was once common; Stratmann gives more than 12 examples. Spelt attuyte, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 198, l. 16; whence atuytinges, twittings, reproaches, id. p. 194, l. 6. 'Pat atuytede hym' = that twitted him, Rob. of Glouc. p. 33, l. 16. - A. S. atwitan, to twit, reproach; see Sweet, A. S. Reader, and Grein. [We also find A. S. ed-witan with the same sense, but the prefix differs.] - A. S. et. at, prep. often used as a prefix; and witan, to blame, the more orig. sense being to behold, observe, hence to observe what is wrong, take notice of what is amiss; Grein, ii. 724. For the prefix, see At. The A.S. witan is cognate with Goth. weitjan, occurring in idweitjan, to reproach (= A. S. edwitan), and in fairweitjan, to observe intently. A. S. witan, Goth. weitjan, are derivatives from A. S. and Goth. witan, to know. - \(\sqrt{WID}, to see; see \) Wit and \(\sqrt{Vision}. \)
TWITCH, to pluck, snatch, move suddenly. (E.) M. E. twicchen,

a weakened form of twikken, to tweak. 'Twikkyn, twychyn, or sumwhat drawyn, Tractulo;' Prompt. Parv. We find also the comp. verb to-twicchen, to pull to pieces, O. Eng. Homilies, i. 53, l. 4; with the pt. t. to-twiste, spelt to-twist, Will. of Palerne, 2097. Similarly the simple verb twicchen makes the pt. t. twizte, and pp. twizt. This explains twight = twitched, pulled, Chaucer, C. T. 7145. Twitch is but a weaker form of Tweak, q. v. Der. twitch sb.; twitch-er.

TWITTER, to chirp as a bird, to feel a slight trembling of the

nerves. (E.) M. E. twiteren; whence 'pilke brid'. twitrip' = that bird twitters, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. met. 2, 1. 1875. Twitter is a frequentative from a base twit, and means 'to keep on saying twit;' and twit is a lighter or weakened form of twat, appearing in the old word twatt-le, now twaddle; see Twaddle. Again, twaddle is related to tattle; and as twitter: twattle:: titter: tattle. All these words are of imitative origin. +G. zwitschern, to twitter. And cf. Du. kwetteren, to twitter, warble, chatter; Dan. quiddre, Swed. quittra, to chirp, twitter. Der. twitter, sb. The sense of trembling may follow from that of tremulous sound; but a twitter of the nerves is prob. due rather to the influence of twitch, and stands for twicker *. See Twinkle.

TWO, TWAIN, one and one. (E.) The difference between two and twain is one of gender only, as appears from the A.S. forms. Twain is masc., whilst two is fem. and neuter; but this distinction was early disregarded. M. E. tweien, tweize, twein, tweie, twei, twey, &c.; also twa, two, in which the w was pronounced; the pronunciation of two as too being of rather late date. 'Us tweine' = us twain, us two, Chaucer, C. T. 1135. 'Sustren two' = sisters two, id. 1021. Our poets seem to use twain and two indifferently. — A. S. twegen, masc. nom. and acc.; twai, fem. nom. and acc.; twai, tw, neut. nom, and acc.; twagen, gen. (all genders); twam, dat. (all genders). The neut. tw already shews an occasional loss of w; and even in A. S. twa was used instead of twegen when nouns of different genders were conjudined, and claim; is the Dir twee A lost tweir confidence. dwarlen, to whirl; whence dwarlwind, a whirlwind (the Du. d=A. S. b). That the l is frequentative, appears at once from the Low G. twa was used instead of twegen when nouns of different genders were dweerwind, a whirlwind, as well as from M. H. G. dwer(s)n, O. H. G. conjoined; see Grein, ii. 556.+Du. twee.+Icel. tveir, acc. tva, tvo.+

Dan. to; also tvende. + Swed. tvd, tu. + Goth. twai, masc., twos, fem., twa, neut.; gen. twaddje, dat. twaim; acc. twans, twos, twa. + G. zwei; also zween, only in the masc. gender; also zwoe, fem. (rare); O. H. G. zwene, zwa, zwo, zwei. + Irish da; Gael. da, do; W. daw, dwy. + Russ. dva. + Lithuan. dwi; also dw. + Lat. dwo (whence F. deux, Ital. dwe, Span. dos, Port. dous, E. deuce). + Gk. 860. + Skt. dva, dwa.

B. All from the Aryan base DUA or DWA, two. Root uncertain; see Fick, i. 111. y. In composition, we find, as a prefix, A. S. twi- (E. twi- in twi-ce, twi-light), Icel tvi-, Du. twee-, Dan. and Swed. tve-, G. zwie-, Lat. bi- (for dui-), Gk. di- (for dfi-), Skt. dvi-, Der. two-edged; two-fold, a modern substitution for M. E. twifold, Early Eng. Psalter, ed. Stevenson, Ps. cviii. 20, A. S. twifeald, spelt twigfeald in Gen. xliii. 15, so that two-fold should rather be two-fold. Also a-two, M.E. a two, Chaucer, C. T. 3571 (or 3569), A.S. for the Asso a-two, M.E. a two, Chaucer, C. T. 3571 (or 3509), A.S. on the Grein, ii. 556, so that the prefix a = on; see A-(2). Also twain (as above), twe-lve, twen-ty, twi-bill, twi-ce, twi-light, twill, twig, twin, twine, twist; bi-, prefix; bis-, prefix, in bis-sextile; di-, prefix, dia-, prefix, dis-, prefix. Also deuce (1).

TYMPANUM, the hollow part of the ear, &c. (L., - Gk.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. [He also gives: 'Tympan, the drum of the ear, a frame belowing the printing was covered with party for the ear, a

frame belonging to a printing-press covered with parchment, . . . pannel of a door, &c.; this is from F. tympan, 'a timpan, or timbrell, also a taber; . . also, a printer's timpane, '&c.; Cot.] — Lat. tympanum, a drum; area of a pediment (in architecture); panel of a door. - Gk. τύμπανον, a drum, roller, area of a pediment, panel of a door. Formed with excrescent μ from the rarer τύπανον, a drum. -Gk. τυπ-, base of τύπτειν, to strike, beat, beat a drum; see Type. And see Timbrel. Der. tympan-y, a flatulent distension of the belly, Dryden, Mac-Flecknoe, 194, from Gk. τυμπανίαs, a kind of dropsy in which the belly is stretched tight like a drum; the F. form

tympanie is given in Sherwood's index to Cotgrave.

TYPE, a mark or figure, emblem, model, a raised letter in printing. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Shak. Rich. III, iv. 4. 244; and in Spenser, F. Q. Introd. to b. i. st. 4. - F. type, a type; in Sherwood's index to Cotgrave. - Lat. typum, acc. of typus, a figure, image, type. - Gk. τύπος, a blow, the mark of a blow, stamp, impress, mark, mould, outline, sketch, figure, type, character of a disease. - Gk. TUT-, base of τύπτειν, to strike, beat. Allied to Skt. tup, tump, to hurt. also find Skt. tud, Lat. tundere (pt. t. tu-tud-i), to strike. These are from parallel bases TU-P, TU-D, to strike; and it is prob. that the orig. forms of these bases were STUP and STUD respectively; cf. Gk. στυφελίζειν, to strike, smite, Goth. stautan, to strike; Fick, i. 826. Der. typ-ic. from Gk. τυπικός, typical, figurative; typ-ic-al, typ-ic-al-ly; typi-fy, a coined word, Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 5, § 1; type-founder, type-metal; also type-graphy, orig. in the sense of 'figurative description,' Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. i. c. 8. typo-graph-ic-al, -ly; typo-graph-er. And see tympanum, thump, toot (2). § 15, where the suffix is from Gk. γράφειν, to write; typo-graph-ic,

TYPHOON, a violent whirlwind or hurricane in the Chinese seas. (Chinese.) The word typhoon, as at present used, is really Chinese, as will appear hereafter. [But it has been confused with typhon, a word of different origin, but with almost identically the ryphon, a word of dinterent origin, but with almost identically the same sense, affording an instance of accidental similarity, like that between Gk. 8\(\delta \) os and E. \(\text{whole.} \) Typhoon is quite modern; and when Thomson (Summer, 984) speaks of 'the circling \(\frac{ty}{2} \) phon,' he means the Gk. word, as we learn in a note. We find also \(\frac{ty}{2} \) hon in Phillips, ed. 1706, and in Sir T. Herbert, Travels, ed. 1665, p. 42. It first occurs (I believe) in Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. ii. c. 48, to represent the total origin Pliny: clearly shewing that it is merely Englished from the typhon in Pliny; clearly shewing that it is merely Englished from the Latin form of the Gk. τυφῶν (better τυφῶν), a whirlwind. The word, in this form, is properly τρόλου, as in Thomson.] β. Το pass on to in this form, is properly typhon, as in Thomson.] β. To pass on to typhoon, I find that, in an article on Wind in the Eng. Cyclopædia, Arts, vol. iii. col. 938, the writer first gives the wrong etymology, and then proceeds to give the right one. After first stating the astounding notion that it has been supposed that the Chinese designation for a cyclone, tyfoon, was . . originally derived from the Greek' (!), he adds: 'but Mr. Piddington has shewn, after the celebrated sinologist, Dr. Morrison, that it is indubitably a Chinese word. The latter [Dr. Morrison] relates that there are in China temples dedicated to the Tyfoon, the god [or goddess] of which they call Ken woo, the tyfoon-mother, in allusion to its producing a gale from every point of the compass, and this mother-gale, with her numerous offspring, or a union of gales from the four quarters of heaven, make conjointly a taefung or tyfoon.' [Piddington's work is entitled 'The Sailor's Horn-book for the Law of Storms,' London, 1st ed. 1848, 2nd ed. 1851; it was in the first edit. of this work that the word cyclone was proposed, 'from the Gk. kuklos, a circle;' Cycle.] γ. When once the word is known to be Chinese, the etymology is simple. The word merely means 'great wind.' = Chinese
ta, great; and făng (in Canton fung), the wind, a gust, a gale.

UHLAN, ULAN, a lancer. (G., = Polish, = Turkish?) Modern.

Hence ta fang [or ta fung] a gale, a high wind; a typon, a word derived from the Cantonese sound of this phrase; Williams, Chinese Dict., p. 155, col. 1, and p. 839, col. 2. It would be much better to write typon (with f); and to reserve the spelling typhon for the Greek word, which is now obsolete.

TYPHUS, a kind of continued fever. (L., - Gk.) Added by Todd to Johnson. Todd says it is one of the modern names given to low fever.' - Lat. typhus; merely a Latinised form from the Gk. -Gk. τῦφος, smoke, cloud, mist, stupor, esp. stupor arising from fever; so that 'typhus fever' = stupor-fever, = Gk. τύφειν, to raise a smoke, to smoke. Cognate with Skt. dhúp, to fumigate; whence dhúpa, smoke. From the base DHUP, to smoke, extended from / DHU, to blow, fan a flame, shake; see Fume, Dust. Der. typhous, adj.; typho-id, resembling typhus, from Gk. τῦφο-, crude form of τῦφοs,

and eld-os, resemblance, from eldouas, I seem; see Idol.

TYRANT, a despotic ruler, oppressive master. (F., -L., -Gk.) The word was not originally used in a bad sense; see Trench, Study of Words. The spelling with y is modern, and due to our knowledge of Gk.; the word was really derived from French, and might as well have i. M. E. tirant, but spelt tyrant in Rob. of Glouc. p. 374, l. 13; tiraunt in Chaucer, prol. to Legend of Good Women, 1.374. - O. F. tiran, often spelt tirant, with excrescent t after n; also spelt tyran, tyrant; see Littré. Cotgrave gives: 'Tyran, a tirant.'-Lat. tyrannum, acc. of tyrannus. — Gk. τύραννος, a lord, master, an absolute sovereign; later, a tyrant, usurper. Prob. orig. an adj. signifying kingly, lordly; as in the tragedians. Root uncertain. Der. tyrann-y, M. E. tyrannie or tirannye, Chaucer, C. T. 943 (or 941), from F. tyrannie, 'tyranny,' Cot., Lat. tyrannia, Gk. τυραννία, sovereign sway; also tyrann-ic, F. tyrannique, Lat. tyrannicus, Gk, τυραννικός; tyrann-ic-al, Cor. iii. 3. 2; tyrann-ic-al-ly; tyrann-ous, Meas. for Meas. iv. 2. 87, a coined word; tyrann-ous-ly; tyrann-ise, K. John, v. 7. 47, from F. tyrannizer, 'to tyrannize, to play the tirant,' Cot., as if from Lat. tyrannizare * = Gk. τυραννίζειν, to take the part of a tyrant (hence to act as one).

TYRO, a gross misspelling of Tiro, q. v.

U.

UBIQUITY, omnipresence. (F., -L.) In Becon's Works, iii. 450, 524 (Parker Soc.); and in Cotgrave. - F. ubiquité, 'an ubiquity;' Cot. It answers to Lat. ubiquitatem acc of ubiquitate. It answers to Lat. ubiquitatem, acc. of ubiquitas, a coined word, not in White's Dict.; coined to signify 'a being everywhere,' i. e. omnipresence. - Lat. ubique, wherever, also, everywhere. - Lat. ubi, where; with suffix -que, answering to Gk. τè, and allied to Lat. quis, Gk. τίs, and E. who. β. Ubi is short for cubi *, appearing in ali-cubi, anywhere, ne-cubi, nowhere; and cubi * certainly stands for quo-bi *, where -bi is a suffix as in i-bi, there, due to an old case-ending. It is remarkable that both u-bi (= quo-bi) and the suffix -que are from the same Aryan base KA. See Who. Der. ubiquit-ous, -ous-ly.

UDDER, the breast of a female mammal. (E.) M. E. vddir (=uddir); 'Iddyr, or vddyr of a beeste;' Prompt. Parv. - A. S. úder, in a Gloss. to Prov. vii. (Bosworth): cf. Lat. uberibus in Prov. vii. 18 (Vulgate).+O. Du. uder, uyder (Hexham); Du. uijer.+Icel. júgr (an abnormal form; put for júdr*); Swed. jufver, jur; Dan. yver; cf. North E. yure, a Scand. form. + G. euter, O.H.G. úter (cited by Fick).
β. All from Teut. type UDRA, an udder, Fick, iii. 33. Further cognate with Gael and Irish uth, Lat. uber (put for udher*), Gk. obtap (gen. obtaros), Skt. údhar, údhan, an udder. The Aryan type is UDHAR. Root unknown. Der. (from Lat. uber) ex-uber-ant.

UGLY, frightful, hateful. (Scand.) M. E. ugly, Chaucer, C. T. 8549; spelt uglike, Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 2805. We also find ugsom, frightful, Destruction of Troy, 877. — Icel. uggligr, fearful, dreadful, to be feared. — Icel. ugg-r, fear; with suffix -ligr = A.S.-lie = E.-like, -ly. Cf. Icel. ugga, to fear. We find also 'ggligr', terrible, 'gr', fierce; and oask, to dread, fear, a reflexive form standing for an older form $\delta ga - sk$, where -sk = sik, self; also δgn , terror, δgna , to threaten. These words are allied to Goth δgn , to fear, $\delta gian$, to terrify. β . All from a Teut. verb OGAN, to fear, Fick, iii. 12; which is a secondary verb from the Teut. base AG, to fear, appearing in Goth. agis, terror, Icel. agi, E. awe. From AGH, to choke. See Awe. E. awe is rather Scand. than E.; it answers to Icel. agi, not to A.S. oga, which is, however, a related word. This correction of the account given under Awe should be observed. Der. ugli-ness, spelt uglynes, Pricke of Conscience, 917, where it is used to translate Lat.

G. whlan, a lancer. - Pol. ulan, an uhlan: which, according to Scheler & ULTRAMUNDANE, beyond the limits of our solar system, and Littre, is from Polish ula, a lance (?).

B. But, according to Mahn (in Webster) an uhlan is one of a kind of light cavalry of Tataric origin, first introduced into European armies in Poland; the word is not (he thinks) of Polish origin, the Polish ulan, a lancer, being only borrowed from Turkish oglán, a youth, lad. seems right; I find no Polish ula, but only ul, a bee-hive; and the Polish for 'lance' is wlocznia.

UKASE, an edict of the Czar. (F.,—Russ.) Modern.—F. ukase.
—Russ. ykaz', an ordinance, edict; cf. ykazuivate, ykazate, to indicate, shew, order, prescribe.—Russ. y-, prefix; kazate, to shew.

ULCER, a dangerous sore. (F.,—L.) In Hamlet.iv. 7. 124.—F. ulcere (Cot.), mod. F. ulcere, 'an ulcer, a raw scab.'—Lat. ulcer-, stem of ulcus, a sore; cf. Span. and Ital. ulcera, an ulcer.+Gk. ελκος, a wound, sore, abscess. β. The orig sense is prob. 'a laceration;' the Gk. έλκ-, Lat. ulc-, can only come from a common base WALK, meaning 'to tear,' whence Lith. wilkas, a wolf, Skt. vrika, E. wolf. -WARK, to tear; cf. Skt. vracch, to tear, cut, wound, Lat. lacerare, to lacerate, Gk. Nanis, a rent. See Wolf and Lacerate. Der. ulceration, from F. ulceration, 'an ulceration,' Cot., from Lat. acc. ulcerationem; ulcer-ate, from Lat. ulceratus, pp. of ulcerare, to make sore; ulcer-ous, Hamlet, iii. 4. 147, from Lat. adj. ulcerosus, full

ULLAGE, the unfilled part of a cask. (F., -L.?) 'Ullage of a Cask, is what a cask wants of being full;' Phillips, ed. 1706.—O. F. eullage, a filling up, the act of filling up that which is not quite full (Roquesort).—O. F. eullier, to fill a cask up to the bung; id. I suppose it to be allied to O. F. eur, eure, ore, the border, brim of a thing, from Lat. ora, the brim. [F. eu is due to Lat. accented o; Brachet.] Cf. Span. and Ital. orla, a border, margin, Span. orilla, a border, margin, orillar, to leave a selvedge or border on cloth. \beta. The Lat.

ora is allied to os (gen. or-is), the mouth; see Oral. ULTERIOR, further, more remote. (L.) A late word; added by Todd to Johnson. - Lat. ulterior, further; comp. of ulter, beyond, on that side, an old adj. only occurring in the abl. ultra (= ultra parte) and ultro, which are used as adverbs with the sense of beyond; ultra is also used as a preposition. B. Ul-ter is also a comparative form (ul-ter-ior being a double comparative, like ex-ter-ior from ex); cf. O. Lat. uls, ouls, beyond, which are allied to O. Lat. ollus, that, olle (= ille), he. Hence ul-ter = more that way, more in that direction. γ . Prob. allied to inter- and interior; cf. Skt. antara, interior. It is supposed that inter-, interior, intimate are allied to ulter-, ulterior, ultimate, from a common pronom. base ANA, that, he, this; cf. Skt. ana, this. Der. ultra-, prefix, q. v.; ultim-ate, q. v. Also outrage. utterance (2).

ULTIMATE, furthest, last. (L.) 'The ultimate end of his presence; 'Bp. Taylor, Of the Real Presence, s. 1. (R.) - Lat. ultimatus, pp. of ultimare, to come to an end, to be at the last. - Lat. definus, last. Ul-ti-mus is a superl. form (like op-ti-mus, in-ti-mus), formed with Aryan suffix -ta-ma from the base ul- appearing in ul-ter, ul-ter-ior; see Ulterior. Der. ultimate-ly; also ultimat-um, from Lat. ultimatum, neut. of ultimatus. Der. pen-ultimate, ante-penultimate.

ULTRA-, beyond. (L.) Lat. ultra-, prefix. - Lat. ultra, beyond, adv. and prep., orig. abl. fem. of O. Lat. ulter, adj.; see Ulterior. ¶ The F. form is outre, Ital. oltra, Span. ultra.

'Ultramarine, that comes or is brought from beyond sea; also, the

ULTRAMARINE, beyond sea; as sb., sky-blue. (Span., - L.)

finest sort of blew colour used in painting; Phillips, ed. 1706. And used by Dryden, On Painting, § 354 (R.), who talks of 'ultramarine or azure.' The word is Spanish, the prefix ultra- becoming oltra in Ital. and outre in F.; besides which, only Spanish has the peculiar sense of 'sky-blue.' - Span. ultramarino, beyond sea, foreign; also as sb. 'ultramarine, the finest blue colour, produced by calcination from lapis lazuli;' Neuman. — Lat. ultra, beyond; mar-e, sea; and suffix -inus. See Ultra- and Marine. So called because lapis lazuli was a foreign production; see Azure; and see Umber.
ULTRAMONTANE, beyond the Alps. (F., - Ital., - L.)
Ultramontanes, a name given by the Italians to all people living on the hither side of the Alps, who, with respect to their country, are beyond those mountains; Phillips, ed. 1706. 'He is an ultramontane;' Bacon, Observations on a Libel (R.) - F. ultramontain, applied by the French to the Italians themselves, as being beyond the Alps from the French side, and in use as early as the 14th cent. (Littré). This is also the E. view of the word, which is used with reference to the Italians, esp. to those who hold extreme views as to the Pope's supremacy. - Ital. oltramontano, beyond the mountains; Low Lat. ultramontanus, coined in imitation of classical Lat. tramontanus. — Lat. ultra, beyond; and mont., stem of mons, a mountain; with suffix -anus. See Ultra- and Mountain. And see two others. (F.,-L.) Tramontane. Der. ultramontan-ist, -ism.

beyond the world. (L.) 'Imaginary ultramundane spaces;' Boyle's Works, vol. v, p. 140 (R.) And in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. – Lat. ultramundanus, beyond the world. — Lat. ultra, beyond; and mundanus worldly. See Ultra- and Mundane.

UMBEL, a form of flower in which a number of stalks, each bearing a flower, radiate from a centre. (L.) Phillips, ed. 1706, gives it in the form umbella; it has since been shortened to umbel. So called from its likeness in form to an umbrella. — Lat. umbella, So called from its fixeness in form to an unforcine. — Lat. unforcine, a parasol; Juvenal, ix. 50. Dimin. of umbra, a shade. See Umbrella. Der. umbelli-fer-ous, bearing umbels (Phillips), coined with suffix -fer-ous, as in cruci-ferous, from Lat. suffix -fer, bearing, and E. -ons (F. enx. Lat. -osus). Doublet, umbrella.

ons (F. enx, Lat. osus). Doublet, umbretta.

UMBER, a species of brown ochre. (F., = Ital., = L.) In Shak.
As You Like It, i. 3. 114. = F. ombre, used shortly for terre d'ombre,
'beyond-sea azur an earth found in silver mines, and used by painters
for shadowings;' Cot. [As 'beyond-sea azur' is certainly ultramarine, it must be a different preparation from the same material,
viz. lapis laudi; see Ultramarine.] = Ital. ombra, used shortly for terra d'ombra, umber (see Meadows, in the Ital.-Eng. part). Wedgwood cites from a late edition of Florio: 'terra d'ombra, a kind of earth found in silver-mines used by painters for shadowings.' Lit. 'earth of shadow,' i. e. earth used for shadowing; cf. Ital. ombreggiare, to shadow. The Ital. ombra is from Lat. umbra, shadow; see
Umbrage.

¶ See Wedgwood (p. 746), who notes that 'the
fable of the pigment taking its name from Umbria [which is only a guess by Malone] is completely disproved by the Span name sombra (shade); sombra di Venecia, Venetian umber; sombra de hueso, boneumber.' Some paintings of the Venetian school in the Fizwilliam Museum are remarkable for their umbered or sombre appearance. Cf. also F. ombré, 'umbered or shadowed,' Cot.; and see Sombre.

UMBILICAL, pertaining to the navel. (F., -L.) In Cotgrave. -F. umbilical, 'umbilicall, belonging to the navell;' Cot. -F. umbilic, 'the navell or middle of;' id. -L at. umbilicum, acc. of umbilicus, the navel, middle, centre. Allied to Gk. $\delta\mu\phi\alpha\lambda\delta \delta$, the navel; umbilieus being really an adjectival form, from a sb. umbilus * = $\delta\mu$ - ϕ a λ 6s. Cf. Lat. umbo, a boss. β . While we are brought, for Greek and Latin, to a root AMBH [nasalised form of ABH], the corresponding words in the other languages come from a root NABH, which should probably be regarded as the older form; Curtius, i. 367. Cf. Skt. nābhi, the navel; and see Navel, Nave (1). Thus Lat. umbilicus stands for numbilicus, and ὁμφαλός for νομφαλός, by the common loss of initial n.

UMBRAGE, a shade or screen of trees, suspicion of injury, offence. (F., - L.) The proper sense is 'shadow,' as in Hamlet, v. 2.125; thence it came to mean a shadow of suspicion cast upon a person, suspicion of injury, &c. 'It is also evident that St. Peter did not carry himself so as to give the least overture or umbrage to make any one suspect he had any such preeminence; Bp. Taylor, A Dissuasive from Popery, p. i. § 8 (R.) — F. ombrage (also umbrage), 'an umbrage, shade, shadow; also jelousie, suspition, an incling of; whence donner ombrage à, to discontent, make jealous of;' Cot.—F. ombre, a shadow; with suffix -age (= Lat. -aticum); cf. Lat. umbraticus, belonging to shade. — Lat. umbra, a shadow. Root unknown. Der. umbrage-ous, shadowy, from F. ombrageux, 'shady, . . . umbragious,' Cot.; umbrageous-ly, -ness. And see umb-el, umbr-ella,

UMBRELLA, a screen carried in the hand to protect from sunshine or rain. (Ital., - L.) Now used to protect from rain, in contradistinction to a parasol; but formerly used to protect from sunshine, and rather an old word. Cotgrave translates F. ombraire by an umbrello, or shadow,' and F. ombrelle by 'an umbrello.' 'Now you have got a shadow, an umbrella, To keep the scorching would's opinion From your fair credit; Beaum. and Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 1. 2.— Ital. umbrella (see below); better spelt ombrella, 'a fan, a canopie, . . also a kind of round fan or shadowing that they vse to ride with in sommer in Italy, a little shade: 'Florio. Dimin. of ltal. ombra, a shade. - Lat. umbra, a shade; see Umbrage. The true classical Lat. form is umbella; umbrella is an Ital. diminutive, regularly formed from ombra; the spelling with u is found even in Italian. Florio has umbella, umbrella, 'a little shadow, a little round thing that women bare in their hands to shadow them; also, a broad brimd hat to keepe off heate and rayne; also, a kind of round thing like a round skreene that gentlemen vse in Italie in time This account of the word, in the edition of Florio of 1598, clearly implies that the word umbrella was not, in that year, much used in English; for he does not employ the word. Doublet,

UMPIRE, a third person called in to decide a dispute between This curious word has lost initial n, and e stands for numpire, once a common form. See remarks under the

vii. 388; noumpere, id. A. v. 181. In Wyclif, Prologue to Romans, ed. Forshall and Madden, p. 302, l. 24, we have noumpere, where six MSS. read umpere. It also occurs, spelt nompere, in the Testament of Love, pr. in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. 287. Tyrwhitt shews (in his Glossary to Chaucer) that the Lat. impar was sometimes used in the sense of arbitrator, and rightly suggests a connection with mod. F. nonpair, odd.

B. The M.E. nompere exactly represents the O.F. form nomper, as it would have been spelt in the 14th century. Later, it occurs in Cotgrave as nompair, peerless, also odde; and an earlier spelling nonper is given by Roquesort, with the sense of peerless. It is simply a compound of F. non, not, and O.F. per, a peer, an equal; from Lat. non, not, and par, equal; see Non- and Peer (1).

Y. The O.F. not, and par, equal; see Non- and Peer (1). γ . The O. F. nonper became nomper as a matter of course, since n before p regularly becomes m, as in hamper = hamper; see Hamper (2). It may also be noted that it is not the only M. E. word in which the same F. prefix occurs, since we also have M. E. nonpower, i. e. lack of power, in P. Plowman, C. xx. 292, spelt nounpower, noumpower, and even unpower. The last form suggests that the loss of initial n was due to some confusion between the F. non and E. un-, with much the same negative sense. Hence a numpire or an umpire was a non-peer or an un-peer, orig. the former. sense is curious; but the use of Lat. impar, lit. odd, in the sense of arbitrator or umpire sufficiently explains it; the umpire is the odd man, the third man, called in to settle a dispute between two others. It may also be noted that pair and peer are doublets, as already shewn. UN. (1), negative prefix. (E.) Prefixed to substantives, adjectives, and adverbs; distinct from the verbal prefix un-below. M. E. un-. - A. S. un-; very common as a neg. prefix. + Du. on-. + Icel. \vec{u} - or \vec{v} - (for un-, the long u being due to loss of n). + Dan. u-. +Swed. o- + Goth. un- + G. un- + W. an- (cf. Gael. neo-). + Lat. in- + Gk. dν-, ά-; orig. dνα-; see Curtius, i. 381. + Zend. ana- (Curtius); cf. Pers. nú-. + Skt. an-. β. All from Aryan AN-, negative prefix, of which the oldest form was prob. ANA (Curtius); see Fick, i. 484. Y. If ANA is really the true origi form, it is possible that Skt. na, not, is the same word; cf. Lat. ne, not, Gk. νη-, neg. prefix, Goth. ni, not, Russ. ne-, neg. prefix, Gael. neo-, neg. prefix, Lithuan. ne, no.

B. It is unnecessary to give all the words in which this prefix occurs; it is used before words of various origin, both English and French. The following may be noted in particular. 1. It occurs in words purely English, and appears in many of these in Angle-Saxon; Grein gives A. S. words, for example, answering to un-clean, un-even, un-fair, un-whole, un-smooth, un-soft, un-still, un-wise. Some compounds are now disused, or nearly so; such as un-bold, un-blith, un-little, un-right, un-sad, un-slow (all in Grein). In the case of past participles, the prefix is ambiguous; thus un-bound may either mean 'not bound,' like A.S. unbunden; or it may mean 'opened,' being taken as the pp. of unbind, verb. 2. Un- is frequently prefixed to words of F. origin; examples such as unfeyned (unfeigned) and un-stable occur in Chaucer; we even find un-famous in House of Fame, iii. 56, where we should now say not famous. Palsgrave has un-able, un-certayne, un-cortoyse (uncourteous), un-gentyll, un-gracyous, un-honest, un-maryed, un-parfyte (imperfect), un-profytable, un-raysonable (unreasonable).

3. In some cases, un profytable, un-raysonable (unreasonable). such as un-couth, the simple word (without the prefix) is obsolete;

such cases are discussed below.

UN-(2), verbal prefix, expressing the reversal of an action. (E.) In the verb to un-lock, we have an example of this; it expresses the reversal of the action expressed by lock; i.e. it means to open again that which was closed by locking. This is quite distinct from the mere negative prefix, with which many, no doubt, confound it. M.E. un-, A. S. un-; only used as a prefix in verbs. + Du. ont-; as in ontladen, to unload, from laden, to load. + G. ent-, as in ent-laden, to unload; O. H. G. ant-, as in ant-luhhan, to unlock. + Goth. and-, as in and-bindan, to unbind. β . It is precisely the same prefix as that which appears as an- in E. an-swer, and as and- in A. S. andswarian; and it is cognate with Gk. dwri-, used only in the not very different sense of in opposition to; thus, whilst E. un-say is to reverse what is said, to deny it, the Gk. dwri-heyew is to with-say or gain-say, to deny what is said by others. See Answer and Anti-. B. It is unnecessary to give all the words with this prefix; I may note that Grein gives the A.S. verb corresponding to E. un-do, viz. undón; also un-týnan to unfasten, open, now obsolete; Bosworth gives unbindan, to unbind, unfealdan, to unfold, unlúcan, to unlock, and a few others, but verbs with this prefix are not very numerous in A.S. β . However, it was so freely employed + Sw. before verbs of French origin, that we have now many such words in α untar.

letter N. Spelt umpire in L. L. L. i. 1. 170. M. E. nompere of &use; Palsgrave has un-arm, un-bend, un-bind, un-boukell (unbuckle), noumpere, 'No)wmpere, or ownpere, Arbiter;' Prompt. Parv. Spelt un-bridle, un-clasp, &c., with others that are obsolete, such as un-noumpere, nounpere, nounpere, nounpere, P. Plowman, B. v. 327; nompeyr, id. C. custume, to dissues a custom.

Y. The most common and remarkable of the mod E. remains a common and remarkable of the mod E. remains a custom. custume, to disuse a custom.

Y. The most common and remarkable of the mod. E. verbs with this prefix are: un-bar, -band, -bind, -bolt, -bosom, -brace, -buckle, -burden, -button, -case, -chain, -clasp, -close, -clothe, -coil, -couple, -cover, -curl, -deceive, -do, -dress, -earth, -fasteu, felter, -fix, -fold, -furl, -gird, -hand, -harness, -hinge, -hook, -horse, -house, -kennel, -knit, -knot, -lace, -lade, -learn, -limber, -load, -lock, -loose, -make, -man, -mask, -moor, -muffle, -muzzle, -nerve, -pack, -people, -ravel, -rig, -robe. -roll, -roof, -root, -saddle, -say, -screw, -seal, -eat, -settle, -sex, -shackle, -ship, -stop, -string, -thread, -tie, -tune, -twine, -twist, -warp, -weave, -wind, -wrap, -yoke. See further under ¶ Note the ambiguity in the case of past the simple words. participles; for which see under Un- (1).

UN- (3), prefix. (O. Low G.) See Unto, Until. UNANIMOUS, of one mind. (L.) 'The universall and unanimous belief;' Camden, Hist. of Q. Elizabeth, an. 1588 (R.) Englished (by change of -us to -ous, as in arduous, &c.), from Lat. unanimus, of one mind. - Lat. un-us, one; and animus, mind; see Unit and Animosity. Der. unanimous-ly; also unanim-i-ty, spelt unanimitee in The Libell of Englishe Policye (A.D. 1436), l. 1068, (quoted in Hackluyt's Voyages, i. 206), from F. unanimité, omitted by Cotgrave, but in use in the 14th century (Littre), from Lat. acc. animitatem, due to the adj. unanimis, by-form of unanimus.

UNANELED, without having received extreme unction. (E.; partly L., -Gk.) In Hamlet, i. 5. 77. Lit. 'not on oiled.' -A.S. un., not; on, upon, on; and elan, to oil, an unauthorised verb regularly formed from ele, sb., oil. The A. S. ele is prob. not a Teut. word, but borrowed from Lat. oleum, oil, Gk. έλαιον. See Un-(1),

On, and Oil; and see note to Anneal.

UNCIAL, pertaining to a certain style of writing. (L.) 'Uncial, belonging to an ounce or inch; Blount, ed. 1674. Applied to a particular form of letters in MSS. from the 4th to the 10th centuries. The letters are of large size, and the name was prob. applied at first to large initial letters, as the word signifies of the size of an inch.' Phillips gives uncial only in its other sense, viz. 'belonging to an ounce.' Cotgrave gives F. oncial, 'weighing as much as an ounce;' but he also gives lettres onciales, 'huge letters. great letters.' -Lat. uncialis, belonging to an inch, or to an ounce. -Lat. uncia, an inch, an ounce. See Inch and Ounce (1).

UNCLE, the brother of one's father or mother. (F., -L.) M.E. uncle, uncle; Rob. of Glouc. p. 58, 1. 5. - F. oncle, 'an uncle;' Cot. -Lat. auunculum, acc. of auunculus, a mother's brother; auunculum was contracted to aunculum, whence F. oncle. The lit. sense is 'little grandfather; 'it is a double dimin. (with suffixes -cu-lu-) from auus, grandfather. Orig. an expression of affectionate relationship, allied to Lat. auere, to be fortunate, used as a word of greeting; cf. Skt. av, to be pleased. See Ave. The G. onkel is also from Latin. The E. nuncle, K. Lear, i. 4. 117, is due to the phr. my nuncle, corrupted from mine uncle.

UNCOMEATABLE, unapproachable. (E.; with F. suffix.) In the Tatler, no. 12. A strange compound, with prefix un- (1) and

suffix -able, from Come and At.

UNCOUTH, unfamiliar, odd, awkward, strange. (E.) The lit. sense is simply 'unknown;' hence strange, &c. M.E. uncouth, strange, Chaucer, C. T. 10598. A common word; see Stratmann.— A. S. uncuo, unknown, strange (common); Grein, ii. 616.—A. S. unnot; and cuo, known, pp. of cunnan, to know, but used as an adj.; Grein, i. 172. See further under Can (1); and see Un- (1). The Lowland Sc. unco' is the same word; and, again, the prov. E. unked or unkid (spelt unkard in Halliwell), strange, unusual, odd, also lonely, solitary, is the same word, but confused in form with M. E. unkid, not made known, where kid (= A. S. cyoed) is the pp. of the causal verb cyoan, to make known, a derivative from cuo by vowel-change from ú to ý; Grein, i. 181.

UNCTION, an anointing, a salve; also, warmth of address, sanctifying grace. (F., -L.) In Shak. Hamlet, iii. 4. 145, iv. 7. 142. 'His inwarde unccion wyl worke with our diligence;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 763 (R.) M. E. uncioun; spelt unccioun, Trevisa, i. 113. - F. onction, 'unction, an anointing;' Cot. - Lat. unctionem, acc. of unctio, an anointing.—Lat. unclus, pp. of ungere, to anoint; see Unguent. Der. unctu-ous, Holinshed, Desc. of Britain, c. 24 (R.), also spelt unctious, Timon of Athens, iv. 3. 195 (first folio), and even vncteous; Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxxiv. c. 12, p. 510, from F. onctueux, 'oily, fatty,' Cot., from Low Lat. unctuosus (Ducange); due to Lat. unctu-, stem of unctus (gen. unctus), an anointing. Hence unctu-os-i-ty, from F. onctuosité, 'unctuositie;' Cot.
UNDER, beneath, below. (E.) M. E. under, under, Chaucer,

UNDER, beneath, below. (E.) M.E. under, under, Chaucer, C.T. 1697. – A.S. under; Grein, ii. 617. + Du. onder. + Icel. undir. + Swed. and Dan. under. + Goth. under. + G. unter; O. H. G. unter.

B. Further allied to Lat. inter (Oscan anter), within; Skt. antara, interior; see Inter-. Curtius, i. 384. (iii. 38) connects it with Lat. inferus. See Under- below. Der.

under-n, q.v.
UNDER-, prefix, beneath. (E.) The same word as the above.
Very common; the chief words with this prefix are under-bred,
-current, -done, -gird (Acts, xxvii. 17), under-go (A.S. undergán, Bosworth), under-graduate, i. e. a student who is under a graduate, one who has not taken his degree, under-ground, -growth, under-hand, adv., secretly, Spenser, F. Q. iv. 11. 34, also as adj., As You Like It, i. 1. 146, under-lay (A.S. underleegan, Ælfric's Grammar, ed. Zupitza, p. 190, l. 5), under-lie (A. S. underliegan, Bosworth), under-line. Also under-ling, Gower, C. A. iii. 80, 1. 10, Layamon, 19116, with double dimin. suffix -l-ing. Also under-mine, Wyclif, Matt. vi. 20, early version; under-m-ost, with double superl. suffix, as explained under Aftermost; under-neath, M. E. undirneh, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 5, l. 2074, compounded like Beneath, q.v. Also under-plot, sb., prop. vb., -rate, -sell; -set, Ancren Riwle, p. 254, l. 5; under-sign; under-stand, q.v.; under-state; under-take, q.v.; undertone, -value, -wood (Ben Jonson), -write, -writer.

UNDERN, a certain period of the day. (E.) The time denoted by undern differed at different periods. In Chaucer, C. T. 15228, it denotes some hour of the fore-noon, perhaps about 11 o'clock. 'At undren and at midday.' O. Eng. Miscellany, p. 33; with reference to the parable of the Labourers in the Vineyard. 'Abuten undern deies' = about the undern tide of the day, Ancren Riwle, p. 24; where perhaps an earlier hour is meant, about 9 A.M. - A.S. undern; whence under-tid, undern-tide, Matt. xx. 3; here it means the third hour, i.e. 9 A.M. + Icel. undorn, mid-afternoon; also mid-forenoon. + M. H. G. undern, O. H. G. untarn, a time of the day. + Goth. undaurni; only in the compound undaurni-mats, a morning-meal, β. The true sense is merely 'intervening period,' Luke, xiv. 12. which accounts for its vagueness; the G. unter preserves the sense of amidst or between, though it is the same word as E. under; cf. also Lat. inter, between. The Teut. type is UNDURNI. Fick, iii. 34; extended from UNDAR, under; see Under.

The word is by no means obsolete, but appears in various forms in prov. E., such as aandorn, aunder, orndorns, doundrins, dondinner, all in Ray, aunder, in Halliwell, &c. (Here Nares is wrong.)

UNDERSTAND, to comprehend. (E.) M. E. understanden, understanden, a strong verb; the pp. appears as understanden, Pricke of Conscience, l. 168t. The weak pp. understanded occurs in the Prayer-book. - A. S. understandan, lit to stand under or among, hence to comprehend (cf. Lat. intel-ligere); Allfred, tr. of Boethius, b. iv. pr. 6, c. xxxix. § 8. — A. S. under, under; and standan, to stand; see Under and Stand. Der. understanding, spelt onderstondinge,

Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 24, l. 8.
UNDERTAKE, to take upon oneself, attempt. (Hybrid: E. and Scand.) M. E. undertaken, strong verb; pt. t. undertok, see Havelok, 377. It first appears in the Ormulum, l. 10314. The latter part of the word is of Scand. origin; see Under and Take. B. The word is a sort of translation of (and was suggested by) the A. S. underniman, to understand, receive, Matt. xix. 12, and A.S. underfon, to receive, Matt. x. 41, John, xviii. 3. Neither of these words have precisely the same sense, but both niman and fon have the exact sense of E. take (Icel. taka). The real A. S. word, with the same prefix and the exact sense, is undergitan (lit. to underget), John, viii. 27, xii. 16. Der. undertak-ing, Haml. ii. 1. 104; undertak-er, orig. one who takes a business in hand, Oth. iv. 1. 224, Tw. Nt. iii. 4. 349.
UNDULATE, to wave, move in waves. (L.) In Thomson,

Summer, 982. Phillips, ed. 1706, has undulate only as a pp. Blount, ed. 1674, gives undulated and undulation. - Lat. undulatus, undulated, wavy. – Lat. undula*, a little wave; not used, but a regular dimin. of unda, a wave, properly 'water.' + A.S. yo. + Icel. unnr. β. Unda is a nasalised form allied to Gk. έδωρ, water, and to E. water. It is cognate with Skt. uda, water, Russ. voda, water; T. Skt. und, to wet, Lithuan. wandu, water. — WAD, to wet; see Water. Der. undulat-ion (Phillips); undulat-or-y. Also (from unda) ab-ound,

ab-und-ant, in-und-ate, red-ound, red-und-ant, super-ab-ound.

UNEATH, scarcely, with difficulty. (E.) Obsolete; in Spenser,
F. Q. i. 9. 38; misused, with the sense 'almost,' id. i. 12. 4. M. E.
unepe, Gawain and the Grene Knight, 134.—A.S. unedoe, with difficulty, Gen. xxvii. 30; adv. from adj. uneabe, difficult, Grein, ii. 620. -A. S. un-, not; and eab, or eabe, easy, commonly used in the adv. A. S. un., not; and eab, or eabe, easy, commonly used in the active form edδe, easily, Grein, i. 254; we also find eδe, yδe, easy, id. i. 230, ii. 767. + O. Sax. eδi, easy. + O. H. G. edi, desert, empty, also easy; G. ede, deserted, desolate. + Icel. autor, empty. + Goth. auths, authis, desert, waste.

β. All from Teut. type AUTHA, desert, waste; hence easy to occupy, free, easy; Fick, iii. 5. Cf. Lat. olium, leisure; Skt. av, to be pleased. Prob. from ✓ AW, to be satisfied UNGAINLY, awkward. (Hybrid; E. and Scand.) M. E. un-

But Fick & geinliche, used as an adv., awkwardly, horribly, St. Marharete, ed. clow. Der. | Cockayne, p. 9, l. 14. Formed by adding -liche (-ly) to the adj. ungein, inconvenient, spelt ungayne in Le Bone Florence, l. 1421, in Ritson, Met. Romances, iii. 60. - A. S. un-, not, see Un-(1); and Icel. gegn, ready, serviccable, convenient, allied to gegna, to meet, to suit, gegn, against, and E. again; see Again. Cf. Icel. ogegn (ungain), ungainly, ungentle. Der. ungainli-ness.

UNGUENT, ointment. (L.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674.—Lat.

unguentum, ointment. — Lat. unguent., stem of pres. part. of unguere, ungere, to anoint. + Skt. aūj, to anoint, smear. — AG, ANG, to anoint; Fick, i. 479. Der. (from ungere, pp. unctus) unct-ion, q. v.;

also oint-ment, an-oint.

UNICORN, a fabulous animal with one horn. (F., -L.) M. E. unicorne, Ancren Riwle, p. 120, l. 9. - F. unicorne, 'an unicorn;' Cot. - Lat. unicornem, acc. of unicornis, adj., one-horned. - Lat. uni- = uno-, crude form of unus, one; and corn-u, a horn, cognate with E. horn. See Unity and Horn.

UNIFORM, consistent, having throughout the same form or character. (F., -L.) Spelt uniforme in Minsheu, ed. 1627; uniform in Cotgrave. - F. uniforme, 'uniform,' Cot. - Lat. uniformem, acc. of uniformis, having one form. - Lat. uni-, for uno-, crude form of unus, one; and form-a, a form; see Unity and Form. Der. uniform, sb., a like dress for persons who belong to the same body; uniform-ly; uniform-i-ty, from F. uniformite, 'uniformity,' Cot., from Lat. acc. uniformitatem.

UNILITERAL, consisting of one letter. (L.) The only such words in E. are a, I, and O. Coined from Lat. unit, for unor, crude form of unus, one; and liter-a, a letter; with suffix -al; cf. bi-literal,

UNION (1), concord, harmony, confederation in one. (F.,-L.) Spelt wayon, Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. ii. c. 233 (R.) - F. union, 'an union;' Cot. - Lat. unionem, acc. of unio, oneness. - Lat. un-us,

one, cognate with E. One, q.v. And see Unity.
UNION (2), a large pearl. (F., - L.) In Hamlet, v. 2. 283.
Really the same word as the above; the Lat. unio means (1) oneness, (2) a single pearl of a large size. Onion is also the same word. See

above; and see Onion. Doublet, onion.

UNIQUE, single, without a like. (F., -L.) Modern; added by Todd to Johnson. - F. unique, 'single,' Cot. - Lat. unicum, acc. of unicus, single. - Lat. uni-, for uno-, crude form of unus, one; with

suffix -cus (Aryan -ka). See Unity.

UNISON, concord, harmony. (F., - L.) 'In concordes, discordes, notes and cliffes in tunes of vnisonne; Gascoigne, Grene Knight's Farewell to Fansie, st. 7; Works, i. 413. — F. unisson, 'an unison;' Cot. [The spelling with ss is remarkable, as it is not etymological.] - Lat. unisonum, acc. of unisonus, having the same sound as something else. - Lat. uni-, for uno-, crude form of unus, one; and sonus, a sound. See Unity and Sound (3). Der. unison-ous; uni-son-ant (from sonant-, stem of pres. part. of sonare, to sound); uni-son-ance.

UNIT, a single thing, person, or number. (F., -L.) Not derived from Lat. unitum, which would mean 'united,' but a purely E. formation, made by dropping the final letter of unit-y. Unit, Unite, or Unity, in arithmetic, the first significant figure or number 1; in Notation, if a number consist of 4 or 5 places, that which is outermost towards the right hand is called the Place of Unites;' Phillips, ed.

1706. The number 1 is still called unity. See Unity.
UNITE, to make one, join. (L.) 'I unyte, I bringe diverse UNITE, to make one, join. (L.) 'I unyte, I bringe diverse thynges togyther in one; 'Palsgrave. — Lat. unit-us, pp. of unite, to unite. — Lat. un-us, one; see Unity.

UNITY, oneness, union in one, concord. (F., -L.) M. E. vnitee, vnite, unite, Gower, C. A. iii. 181; P. Plowman, C. vi. 10. -F. unité, an unity; Cot. - Lat. unitatem, acc. of unitas, oneness. - Lat. unifor uno-, crude form of unus, one; with suffix -tas. The Lat. unus is cognate with E. One, q.v. Der. unit-ari an, a coined word, added by Todd to Johnson; hence unit-ari-an-ism. Doublet, unit, q.v. We also have (from Lat. un-us) un-ite, un-ion, uni-que, uni-son, uni-vers-al, uni-corn, uni-form, uni-literal, uni-vocal; also un-animous, dis-un-ite, dis-un-ion, re-un-ite, re-un-ion, tri-une. Also null, q. v.;

universal, q.v. UNIVERSAL, comprehending the whole, extending to the whole. (F., -L.) M. E. universal; spelt universal, Gower, C. A. iii. 91, l. 25. - F. universel (sometimes universal in the 14th century), 'vniversall,' Cot. - Lat. universalis, belonging to the whole. - Lat. universum, the whole; neut. of universus, turned into one, combined into a whole. - Lat. uni-, for uno-, crude form of unus, one; and uersus, pp. of uertere, to turn; see Unity and Verse. Der. universal-ly, universal-ism. Also (from F. univers = Lat. universum) universe, Henry V, iv. chor. 3; also universe ity, a school for universal knowledge, M. E. universite, used in the sense of 'world' in Wyclif, James, iii. 6, from F. université, 'university, also an university,' Cot., from Lat. acc. universitatem.

Now little used; it is the antithesis of equi-vocal, i.e. having a variable meaning. In Bp. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, b. ii. c. 3 (R.) Cf. F. univoque, of one onely sence; Cot. - Lat. univoc-us, univocal; with suffix -alis. - Lat. uni-, for uno-, crude form of unus, one; and unc-, stem of unx, voice, sound. See Unity and Voice.

UNKEMPT, not combed. (E.) In Spenser, F. Q. iii. 10. 29; and Shep. Kal. November, 50; in both places in the metaphorical sense of rough or rude. A contr. form of unkembed. From un-, not; and M. E. kembed, kempt, combed, Chaucer, C. T. 2145 (or 2143). Kembed is the pp. of kemben, to comb, P. Plowman, B. x. 18. — A. S. cemban, to comb; Ælfric's Grammar, ed. Zupitza, p. 108, l. 6; formed (by vowel-change of a to e) from A. S. camb, a comb; see Comb.

UNLESS, if not, except. (E.) Formerly written onless, onlesse, with o; Horne Tooke remarks: 'I believe that William Tyndall ... was one of the first who wrote this word with a u;' and he cites: 'The scripture was geven, that we may applye the medicine of the scripture, every man to his own sores, unlesse then we entend to be idle disputers; Tyndal, Prol. to the 5 books of Moses. Home Tooke gives to quotations with the spellings onles and onlesse; the earliest appears to be: 'It was not possible for them to make whole Cristes cote without seme, onlesse certeyn grete men were brought out of the way; 'Trial of Sir John Oldcastle, an, 1413. We may also note: 'Charitie is not perfect onles that it be burninge,' T. Lupset, Treatise of Charitie, p. 8. [But Horne Tooke's own explanation of the phrase is utterly wrong.] Palsgrave, in his list of conjunctions, gives onlesse β. The full phrase was, as above, on lesse that, and onlesse that. but that was soon dropped and seldom retained. Here on is the ordinary preposition; and lesse is mod. E. less; see On and Less. The sense is 'in less than,' or 'on a less supposition.' Thus, if charity be (fully) burning, it is perfect; in a less case, it is imperfect. The use of on in the sense of in is extremely common in M. E., as in on liue = in life (see Alive), on sleep = in sleep (see Asleep); and see numerous examples in Stratmann. On less or in less is similar to at least, at most. Mätzner, and Mahn (in Webster) wrongly explain un- in unless as a negative prefix; this is contrary to all the evidence, and makes nonsense of the phrase. Morris (Hist. Outlines of Eng. Accidence, p. 332) rightly gives on lesse as the orig. form, but does not explain it. Chambers, Etym. Dict., correctly gives: 'unless, lit. on less, at or for less.'

UNRULY, disregarding restraint. (Hybrid; E. and F., - L.; with E. suffix.) In James, iii. 8, where Wyclif has unpesible; here the E. version translates the Gk. ἀκατάσχετον, i. e. that cannot be ruled. Thus unruly is for unrule-ly; it does not seem to be a very old word, though going back nearly to A. D. 1500. 'Ye ... unrulilye haue ruled;' Sir J. Cheke, Hurt of Sedition (R.) From Un- and Rule; with It is remarkable that the M. E. unro, unrest, might have produced a somewhat similar adj., viz. unroly, unrouly, restless. But Stratmann gives no example of the word, and the vowel-sound does not quite accord; so that any idea of such a connection may be rejected. This M. E. unro is from A. S. un-, not, and row, rest (Grein, ii. 384), cognate with Icel. ro, G. ruhe, rest, from the same root as Rest; Fick, iii. 246. We must also note that unruled occurs as equivalent to unruly, as in 'theyse unrulyd company,' Fabyan, Chron. an. 1380-1. Der. unruli-ly, -ness.

UNTIL, till, to. (O. Low G. and Scand.) M. E. until, P. Plowman, B. prol. 227; Pricke of Conscience, 555; spelt ontil, Havelok, 761. A substituted form of unto, by the use of til for to; the two latter words being equivalent in sense. M. E. til (E. till) is of Scand. origin, as distinguished from to (=A.S. to). See Till, and see

further under Unto. UNTO, even to, to. (O. Low G.) Not found in A. S. M. E. unto, Chaucer, C. T. 490 (or 488); earlier in Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 1, 1. 7. It stands for und-to; where to is the usual E. prep. (A. S. to), and und is the O. Fries. und (also ont), unto, O. Sax. und, unto (whence unt, shortened for und-te, unto, where te = A.S. tó, as well as unto, untuo, unto, shortened for und-to, und-tuo). Forun folk untd = folk went unto him; Heliand, 2814. So also Goth. und, unto, until, as far as, up to; 'und Bethlahaim' = unto Bethlehem, Luke ii. 15; whence unte (= und te), until. It is remarkable that the word is common in A. S. in a different form, viz. 65; this form is due to loss of n, so that A.S. of: Goth. und:: A.S. too: Goth. tunthus (tooth). β. The origin of Goth. und is obscure; perhaps it is only another form of Goth. and, prefix, cognate with Gk. anti, in which case un in

win-to is allied to the verbal prefix wn; see Un-(2). And see Until.
UP, towards a higher place, aloft. (E.) M.E. up, up; common.

-A. S. up, upp, up, adv.; Grein, ii. 630.+Du. op.+Icel. upp.+Dan.
op.+Swed. upp.+Goth. iup.+G. auf; O. H. G. uf. B. All from the Teut. type UP, up; closely allied to Teut. UF, as seen in Goth. uf, under, uf-ar, over (comparative form), and in E. over; further +G. aufruhr, allied to Lat. sub, under, Gk. &#d, under, Skt. upa, near, on, under rühren, to stir.

UNIVOCAL, having one voice, having but one meaning. (L.) See the full account under Over. Der. upp-er, M. E. upper, King Alisaunder, 5691; Chaucer uses over in the same sense, as in our lippe = upper lip, C. T. 133. Hence upper-most (not an old form), as in 'euen vpon the upper-moste pinnacle of the temple,' Udall, On St. Luke, c. 4; this is not a correct form, but made on the model of Aftermost, q.v. Also up-most, Jul. Cæs. ii. 1. 24, which appears to be simply a contraction for uppermost, though really a better form. And see Up- below, and Upon; also Open.

UP-, prefix. (E.) The same word as the above. The chief words in which it occurs are: up-bear, up-bind, up-braid, q.v.; up-heave, Shak. Venus, 482; up-hill; up-hoard, Hamlet, i. I. 136; up-hold, up-Snak. Venus, 483; up-hill; up-hoard, Flamiet, 1. 1. 130; up-hold, up-holsterer, q. v.; up-land, up-land-ish = M. E. vplondysche in Prompt. Parv.; up-lift, Temp. iii. 3. 68; up-right, A. S. upriht, uppriht, Gren, ii. 632; up-ris-ing, L. L. L. iv. 1. 2, with which cf. M. E. vprysynge, resurrection, Rob. of Glouc. p. 379, 1. 17; up-roar, q. v.; up-root, Dryden, St. Cecilia's Day, 49; up-set = set up, Gower, C. A. i. 53, 1. 15, also to overset, id. iii. 283, 1. 18; up-shot, Hamlet, v. 2. 395; up-side; up-sidedown q. v. up-total q. v. up-ward A. S. utsuagraf Green; in the sidedown q. v. up-total q. v. up-ward. up-side-down, q.v.; up-start, q.v.; up-ward, A. S. upweard, Grein, ii.

632; up-ward-s, A. S. upweardes, adv., ibid.
UPAS, the poison-tree of Java. (Malay.) Not in Todd's Johnson; the deadly effects of the tree have been grossly exaggerated. -Malay upas, 'a milky juice extracted from certain vegetables, operating, when mixed with the blood, as a most deadly poison, concerning the effects of which many exaggerated stories have been related; see Hist. of Sumatra, ed. 3, p. 110. Púhn úpas, the poisontree, arbor toxicaria Macassariensis; Marsden, Malay Dict. p. 24.

The Malay púhn means 'tree;' id. p. 239.

UPBRAID, to reproach. (E.) M. E. upbreiden, to upbraid; we also find upbreid, sb., a reproach. 'The deuyls ranne to me with grete scornes and upbraydys;' and again, 'wykyd angelles of the deuyle upbreydyn me;' Monk of Evesham, c. 27; ed. Arber, p. 67. Up-breiding, sb., a reproach, occurs in Layamon, 19117; also upbreid, upbræid, sb., id. 26036. — A.S. upp, up; and bregdan, bredan, to braid, weave, also to lay hold of, pull, draw, used (like Icel. bregda) in a variety of senses; so that up-braid is simply compounded of Up and Braid, q. v. The orig. sense of upbraid was prob. to lay hands on, lay hold of, hence to attack, lay to one's charge. Cf. Bregded sóna feónd be dám feaxe' = he shall soon seize the fiend by the hair, Sola teond be oath tease = ne shan soon setze the initial by the last, Salomon and Saturn, ed. Grein, 99; and see breedan in Grein, 138. Cf. Dan. bebreide, to upbraid, which only differs in the prefix (Dan. be- = E. be-). Der. upbraid-ing, sb., as above.

A. S. uppgebredan (Somner) is unauthorised.

UPHOLSTERER, one who supplies beds and furniture. (E.) Formerly called an upholder. An equivalent form was upholdster, used by Caxton (see Prompt. Parv., p. 512, note 2), with suffix -ster for -er; see -ster. Hence, by a needless addition of -er (as in toult-er-er), was made upholdster-er, whence the corrupt form upholsterer, by loss of d after l. * Upholdster or upholsterer, a tradesman that deals in all sorts of chamber-furniture; Phillips, ed. 1706. M. E. vpholder, a broker. a tradesman, P. Plowman, B. v. 325; C. xiii. 218. At the latter reference we read: *Vpholders on the hul shullen haue hit to selle - upholders on the hill [Cornhill] shall have it to sell. It is clear from this and from my note to P. Plowman, C. vii. 377, that the upholder was a broker or auctioneer; so that the name may have arisen from his holding up wares for inspection while trying to sell them. The derivation is from Up and Hold. Cf. 'Vp-holdere, pat sellythe smal thyngys;' Prompt. Parv. Der. upholster-y, a coined word, from the form upholster.

UPON, on, on the top of. (E.) M. E. upon, upon, prep., Chaucer,

C. T. 111. - A. S. uppon, upon, Gen. xxii. 2; also uppan, Matt. xxi. 44.—A. S. upp, up, above, adv.; and on, an, on. See Up and On. +Icel. up \(\delta\), upon; where up=A. S. up, and \(\delta\) (for an)=A. S. on.+Swed. pd, upon, clearly a shortened form of upp \(\delta\), where \(\delta = \text{E}\).

on: Dan paa, upon.
UPROAR, a tumult, clamour, disturbance. (Du.) In Acts, xvii. 5, xix. 40, xx. 1, xxi. 31, 38; in Shak. Lucrece, 427, we have: 'his eye . . . Unto a greater uproar tempts his veins;' where there is no notion of noise, but only of excitement or disturbance. 'To have all. the worlde in an uprore, and unquieted with warres;' Udall, on St. Mark, preface (R.) Spelt uprore in Levins. It is a corrupt form, due to confusion with E. roar, with which it has no real connection; it is not an E. word at all, but borrowed from Dutch. — Du. oproer. 'uprore, tumult, commotion, mutiny, or sedition; oproer maken, to make an vprore; oproerigh, seditious, or tumultuous; Hexham. -Du. op, up; and rosren, to stir, move, touch; so that uproer = a stirring up, commotion, excitement. [Formerly also spelt rusren (Hexham); the Du. os is pronounced as E. oo; Du. boer = E. boor.] + Swed. uppror, revolt, sedition; allied to upp, up, and rora, to stir. + Dan. oprör, revolt ; opröre, to stir up ; from op, up ; and röre, to stir. +G. aufruhr, tumult, aufrühren, to stir up; from G. auf, up, and β. The verb appears as Du. roeren, Swed, röra,

Dan. röre, Icel. kræra, G. rükren, A. S. kréran, to stir; and is the \$\&\)+Goth. uns, unsis, dat. and acc. pl. same word as rear- or rere- in E. rearmouse, reremouse, a bat; see

Reremouse. γ. The A. S. kréran, to stir, agitate, is from krór, motion, allied to krór, adj., active (by the usual change from δ to δ); the Swed. uppror preserves the orig. unmodified o.

Der. uproar-i-ous, an ill-coined word; uproar-i-ous-ly, ness.

UPSIDE-DOWN, topsyturvy. (E.) 'Turn'd upside-down to me;' Beaum. and Fletcher, Wit at Several Weapons, v. 1 (Gregory).

From up, side, and down. But it is remarkable that this expression took the place of M. E. up so down, once a common physics as in Low Lat user, to use, put for works.

took the place of M. E. up so down, once a common phrase, as in Wyclif, Matt. xxi. 12, Luke, xv. 8; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. ii. pr. 5. l. 1274, b. v. pr. 3. l. 4501; this is composed of up, so, and down, where so has (as often) the force of as, or as it were, i.e.

up as it were down.

UPSTART, one who has suddenly started up from low life to wealth or honour. (E.) In Shak. 1 Hen. VI, v. 7. 87. A sb. coined from the verb upstart, to start up; the pt. t. upstart is in Spenser, F. Q. i. 1. 16. From Up and Start; see note to Start, § y.

UPWARD, UPWARDS; see Up and -ward, suffix. URBANE, pertaining to a city, refined, courteous. (L.) Spelt wrbane in Levins, ed. 1570. - Lat. urbanus, belonging to a city. - Lat. urb-s, a city. Root doubtful. Der. urban, belonging to a city (which is only another spelling of the same word); sub-urban, q. v. And see below

URBANITY, courteousness. (F., - L.) Spelt vrbanitie in Levins, ed. 1570. - F. vrbanité, 'urbanity, civility;' Cot. - Lat. urbanitatem, acc. of urbanitas, city-manners, refinement. - Lat. urbani-,

from urbanus, urbane; with suffix -tas; see Urbane.

URCHIN, a hedgehog; a goblin, imp, a small child. (F., -L.) In Shak, it means (1) a hedgehog, Temp. i. 2. 326, Titus, ii. 3. 101; (2) a goblin, Merry Wives, iv. 4. 49. Spelt urchone in Palsgrave. M. E. urchon, urchone, Prompt. Parv., see the note; also spelt irchon, Early E. Psalter, Ps. ciii. v. 18 (1. 42); see Specimens of English, ed. Morris and Skeat (Glossary). — O. F. ireçon, a hedgehog; also spelt hericon, ericon (Burguy); mod. F. herisson. Formed, with dimin. suffix -on (as if from a Lat. acc. erici-onem*), from Lat. ericius, a hedge-hog. β. Ericius is a lengthened form from er (gen. eris), a hedge-hog; put for her, and cognate with Gk. χήρ, a hedge-hog. The Gk. χήρ is allied to χέρους, Attic χέρος, hard, dry, stiff; and Lat. ēr is allied to horrere, to be bristly, hirsutus, bristly. -✓GHARS, to be rough; whence also Skt. hrish, to bristle; see Horror. Hence urchin = the little bristly animal.

URE, practice, use. (F., - L.) Obsolete, except in the derivative in-ure; and cf. man-ure. The real sense is work, practice; and, as it often has the sense of use, Richardson and others confuse it with use or usage; but it has no connection with those words. It was once a common word; see examples in Nares. 'To put in vre, in usum trahere; Levins, 193. 17. 'I wre one, I accustume hym to a thyng; 'Palsgrave. M. E. vre; 'Moche like thyng I hauc had in work, Remedie of Loue, st. 23, pr. in Chancer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. 323. [Distinct from M. E. vre-good luck.] - O. F. eure, uevre, ovre, work, action, operation. - Lat. opera, work. See further under Inure,

Manure, and Operate. Doublet, opera.

URGE, to press earnestly, drive, provoke. (L.) Levins, ed. 1570 has both urge and urgent. - Lat. urgere, to urge, drive. to Gk. eipyew, to repress, constrain, Lithuan. wargas, need, Skt. vrij, to exclude, Goth. wrikan, to persecute. — WARG, to compel; see Wreak. Fick, i. 773, 774. Der. urg-ent, from Lat. urgent-, stem

of pres. part. of urgere; urgent-ly, urgency.

URIM, lit lights. (Heb.) Only in the phr. urim and thummim; see Thummim. The lit. sense is 'lights,' though the word may be used in the sing. sense 'light.'—Heb. úrím, lights, pl. of úr, light.

- Heb. root úr, to shine.

URINE, the water separated by the kidneys from the blood. (F., - L.) In Macb. ii. 3. 32; and in Chaucer, C. T. 5703. - F. urine, 'urine;' Cot. - Lat. urina, urine; where -ina is a suffix. +Gk. urine, 'urine;' Cot. — Lat. urina, urine; where ina is a suffix. + Gk. οδρον, urine. + Skt. νάτι, water; νάτ, water. + Zend. νάτα, rain (Fick, i. 772). + Icel. úτ, drizzling rain; ver, the sea. + A. S. wer, the sea. β. From the Aryan WARA, water; Fick, as above. Der. urin-al, M. E. urinal, Chaucer, C. T. 12239, Layamon, 17725, from F. urinal (Cot.); urin-ar-y, from F. urinaire (Cot.).

URN, a vase for ashes of the dead. (F., — L.) M. E. vrne, urne, Chaucer, Troil. v. 311. — F. vrne, urne, 'a narrow necked pot, or pitcher of earth;' Cot. — Lat. urna, an urn. β. As the urn weed for containing the ashes of the dead. a probable derivation is

pitcher of earth; Cot. – Lat. urna, an urn. β. As the urn was used for containing the ashes of the dead, a probable derivation is from urners to have the dead. from ur-ere, to burn; from \(\sqrt{US}, \) to burn; see Combustion. Others connect urna with Skt. vári, water, as if the orig. sense were

water-pot; see Urine.

US, the objective case of we. (E.) M. F., vs, ous, us; used both as acc. and dat. = A. S. ús, dat.; ús, úsic, ussic, acc. pl., us (Grein). + utilis, useful; with suffix -tas. - La:
Du. ons. + Icel. oss, dat. and acc. pl. + Swed. oss. + Dan. os. + G. uns. Qutilit-ar-i-an, a modern coined word.

B. All from a Teut. type

UNS or UNSIS, us; Fick, iii. 33. See Our.

USE, sb., employment, custom. (F., -L.) M. E. use; properly us, as in Ancren Riwle, p. 16, l. 7; the word being monoperly us, as in Anteria Nivie, p. 10, 1. 7; the word being monospilabic. - O. F. (and F.) us, use, usage (Burguy); spelt uz in Cotgrave. - Lat. usum, acc. of usus, use. - Lat. usus, pp. of uti, to use. Cf. Skt. úta, pp. of av, to please, orig. to be pleased or satisfied. Prob. from AM, to be satisfied with; see Audience. Der. use, vb., M. E. usen, usen, Layamon, 24293, from F. user, to use, from Low Lat. usare, to use, put for usari*, frequentative form of uti, Also us-able, from the verb to use; us-age, M. E. vsage, usage, King Alisaunder, 1. 1286, from F. usage, 'usage,' Cot. Also use-ful, use-ful-ly, use-ful-ness; use-less, use-less-ly, use-less-ness; all from the sb. use. Also us-u-al, Hamlet, ii. 1. 22, from Lat. usualis (White), from usur, crude form of usus; us-u-al-ly. And see usurp, usury, utensil, utility. Also ab-use, dis-use, mis-use, ill-use, per-use.

USHER, a door-keeper, one who introduced strangers. (F., -L.)
M. E. vschere; 'Vschere, Hostiarius' [i. e. ostiarius]; Prompt. Parv.
'That dorë can noon uscher shette' [shut]; Gower, C. A. i. 231.— O. F. ussier, uissier (Burguy); also huissier, 'an usher, or door-keeper of a court, or of a chamber in court; 'Cot. - Lat. ostiarium, acc. of ostiarius, belonging to a door, or (as sb.) a door-keeper. - Lat. ostium, a door, an entrance; extended from os, a mouth; see Oral. Der. usher, verb, L. L. L. v. 2. 328; usher-ship.

USQUEBAUGH, whiskey. (Irish.) In Ben Jonson, The Irish Masque; Beaum. and Fletcher, Sconful Lady, ii. 3 (Savil); Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 3.—Irish uisge beatha, usquebaugh, whiskey, lit. 'water of life;' cf. Lat. aqua uitæ, F. eau-de-vie.—Irish uisge, water, whiskey (see Whiskey); and beatha, life, allied to Gk. βlos, Lat. uita, life, and E. quick (see Quick). Curtius, ii. 78.

LISTIEP to seize to one's own use take possession of forcibly.

USURP, to seize to one's own use, take possession of forcibly. (F., - L.) Spelt usurpe in Palsgrave. - F. usurper, 'to usurpe,' Cot. - Lat. usurpare, to employ, acquire; and, in a bad sense, to assume, β. Supposed by some to be a corruption from usurapere, to seize to one's own use; see Use and Rapacious. But this is not quite satisfactory.

Y. Or from usum ru(m)pere, 'to break a user, hence assert a right to; so Key, in Phil. Soc. Transactions, 1855, p. 96;' Roby. Der. usurp-er; usurp-at-ion, from F. usurpation, 'a usurpation,' Cot., from Lat. acc. usurpationem.

USURY, large interest for the use of money. (F., -L.) 'Userer, usurier; Usery, usure:' Palsorave. M. R. muse of which

usurier; Usery, usure; Palsgrave. M. E. v ure, of which vsury was another form. 'Ocur, or vsure of gowle, Usura;' Prompt. Parv., p. 362; vsurye, id. p. 513. Spelt vsurie, P. Plowman, B. v. 240; vserie, id. C. vii. 239. Here vsurie seems to be a by-form of vsure. - F. usure, 'the occupation of a thing, usury;' Cot. - Lat. usura, use, enjoyment; also, interest, usury. - Lat. usur-us, fut. part of uti, to use; see Uso. Der. usur-er, M. E. vsurere, Prompt. Parv., F. usurier, from Lat. usurarius.

UT, the first note of the musical scale. (L.) In Shak. L. L. L. iv. 2. 102. See Solfa.

UTAS, the octave of a feast. (F., -L.) Also utis, 2 Hen. IV, ii. 4. 22; where it means the time between a festival and the eighth day after it, merriment; Schmidt. 'Utas of a feest, octaves;' Palsgrave. Utas is from a Norman-French word corresponding to O.F. oitauves (Burguy), oitieves (Roquefort), the pl. of oitauve, octave, or eighth (day). Utas occurs in the statute concerning General Days in . the Bench, 51 Hen. III, i.e. A.D. 1266-7 (Minsheu). 'El dyemanche des oitieves de la Resurrection' = on the Sunday of the octaves of the resurrection; Miracles de S. Louis, c. 39 (Roquefort). The F. oitauve = Lat. octava (dies), eighth day; cf. O. F. oit, oyt, uit (mod. F. huit), from Lat. octo, eight. Thus utas is, as it were, a pl. of octave; see Octave.

UTENSIL, an instrument or vessel in common use. (F.,-L.) 'All myn hostilmentis, vtensiles,' &c.; Bury Wills, cd. Tymms, p. 94; in a will dated 1504.—F. utensile, 'an utensile;' Cot.—Lat. utensilis, adj., fit for use; whence utensilia, neut. pl., utensils.

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\[\text{Lat.} \] utensilis is for utent-tilis *, formed with suffix -tilis (as in fer-tilis, fic-tilis) from utent-, stem of pres. part. of uti, to use: see Uso.

UTERINE, born of the same mother by a different father. (F.,-

L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—F. uterin, 'of the womb, born of one mother or damme;' Cot.—Lat. uterinus, born of the same mother.—Lat. uterus, the womb. Root uncertain.

UTILISE, to put to good use. (F.,—L.) Not in Todd's Johnson; quite modern.—F. utiliser, to utilise; a modern word (Litré). Coined, with suffix—iser (= Lat.—izare = Gk.—i\(\xi\)ev), from

utile, useful. = Lat. utilis, useful; see Utility.

UTILITY, usefulness. (F., = L.) M.E. utilite, Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, pt. ii. § 26. l. 15. = F. utilité, 'utility,' Cot. = Lat. utilitatem, acc. of utilitas, usefulness .- Lat. utili-, crude form of utilis, useful; with suffix -tas. - Lat. uti, to use; see Use. Der. change from \dot{u} to \dot{y} ; and is therefore a double of outmost; see Out.

On this double suffix, see Aftermost; utmest became utmost by confusion with most. We also find utt-er-most; see Utter (1).

UTOPIAN, imaginary, chimerical. (Gk.) An adj. due to Sir T. More's description of Utopia, an imaginary island situate nowhere, as the name implies. Coined (by Sir T. More, A.D. 1516) from Gk.

ού, not; and τόπ-os, a place; see Topic.

UTTER (1), outer, further out. (E.) M. E. viter, utter; whence was formed a superlative viter-est, used in the def. form vitereste by Chaucer, C. T. 8663. - A. S. útor, uttor, outer, utter; Grein, ii. 635. Comp. of út, adv., out; see Out. Thus utter is a doublet of outer. utter-ly; utter-most (see Utmost). And see utter (2)

UTTER (2), to put forth, send out, circulate. (E.) M. E. uttren, Chaucer. C. T. 16302, in Tyrwhitt's edition, but every one of the MSS. in the Six-text edition has outen, Group G, 1. 834; so also the Harl. MS. Hence there is really no authority for supposing that Chaucer used the word. The verb outen, which he really uses, is to put out, to 'out with,' as we say.

B. The verb outre, to utter, speak, occurs frequently in the Romance of Partenay, Il. 1024, 1437, 1563, 2816, 3156, &c. It is a regular frequentative form of M. E. outen, as above; and means to keep on putting out.' The M.E. outen = A.S. útian, to put out, eject, Laws of the Northumb. Priests, § 22, in Thorpe's Ancient Laws, ii. 294. - A. S. w, out; see Out. Der. utter-able; utter-ance, Hamiet, iii. 2. 378.

UTTERANCE (1), from Utter; as above.

UTTERANCE (2), extremity. (F.,-L.) Only in the phrases to the utterance, Macb. iii. 1. 72; at utterance, Cymb. iii. 1. 73. - F. outrance, spelt oultrance, 'extremity;' Cot. 'Combatre à oultrance, to fight it out, or to the uttermost; 'id. - F. outre (oultre in Cotgrave), beyond; with suffix -ance. - Lat. ultra, beyond; see Outrage.

UVULA, the fleshy conical body suspended from the soft palate. (L.) In Cotgrave, to translate F. uvule. - Late Lat. uvula, dimin. of uua, a cluster, grape, also the uvula. Supposed to be from the

same root as Humour.

UXORIOUS, excessively fond of a wife. (L.) In Ben Jonson, Silent Woman, iv. 1 (Otter).—Lat. uxorius, belonging to a wife; also, fond of a wife. - Lat. uxori-, crude form of uxor, a wife. Allied to Skt. vaçá, a wife, fem. of vaça, willing, subdued; from vaç, to will. - \(\sqrt{WAK}, \) to will; cf. Skt. vaç, to will, Gk. ἐκών, willing. Der. uxorious-ly, -ness.

V.

 ∇ . In Middle-English, ν is commonly written u in the MSS., though many editors needlessly falsify the spellings of the originals to suit a supposed popular taste. Conversely, u sometimes appears as u, most often at the beginnings of words, especially in the words vs. vse, vp, vn-to, vnder, and vn- used as a prefix. The use of v for u, and conversely, is also found in early printed books, and occurs occasionally down to rather a late date. Cotgrave ranges all F. words beginning with v and u under the common symbol V. We may also note that a very large proportion of the words which begin with V are of French or Latin origin; only vane, vat, vinewed, vixen, are English.

VACATION, leisure, cessation from labour. (F., -L.) In Palsgrave, spelt vacacion; and prob in use much earlier. - F. vacation, a vacation, vacancy, leisure; 'Cot. - Lat. uacationem, acc. of uacatio, leisure. - Lat. uacatus, pp. of uacare, to be empty, to be free from, to be unoccupied. Root unknown. Der. vacant, in early use, in Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 110, l. 15, from F. vacant, vexant, Cot., from the stem of the pres. part. of Lat. vacare; hence vacanc-y, Hamlet, iii. 4. 117; vacate, vb., a late word, from vacatus, pp. of

vaccinate, to inoculate with the cow-pox. (L.) modern formation, from the inoculation of human beings with the variola vaccina, or cow-pox... Dr. Jenner's Inquiry was first published in 1798; Richardson. Coined, as if from the pp. of vaccinare*, to inoculate, from Lat. vaccinus, belonging to cows -

UTMOST, outmost, most distant, extreme. (E.) M. E. utemest, & wagging; Cot. — Lat. uacillationem, acc. of uacillatio, a reeling, orig. trisyllabic; spelt utemæste in Layamon, 11023; outemeste in Rich. Cuer de Lion, 2931; utmeste, Trevisa, vi. 359.—A. S. jtemest also jtmest, Grein, ii. 777. This word = jte-m-ext, formed with double superl. suffix -m-est from út, out, by means of the usual vowel-Lat. pp. uacillatus; a late word.

VACUUM, an empty space. (L.) It was supposed that nature abhorred a vacuum; see Cranmer's Works, i. 250, 330 (Parker Society). — Lat. vacuum, an empty space; neut. of vacuum, empty. — Lat. vacare, to be empty; see Vacation. Der. vacu-i-iy, in Cotgrave, from F. vacuité, 'vacuity,' Cot., from Lat. acc. vacui-

VADE, to wither. (F., - L.) In Shak. Pass. Pilgrim, 131, 170, 174, 176; Spenser, F. Q. v. 2. 40; a weakened form of Fade,

q. v. VAGABOND, adj., wandering; as sb., a wandering, idle fellow. (F., - L.) Spelt vacabonde in Palsgrave; he gives the F. form as uacabond; so also 'Vacabonds, vagabonds,' Cot. Rich. cites vagabunde from the Bible (1534), Gen. iv. 12; spelt vacabund in the edit. of 1551.—F. vagabond, 'a vagabond,' Cot. We also find F. vacabond, as above. - Lat. uagabundus, adj., strolling about. Formed, with suffix -ab-undus (a gerundive form), from uagari, to wander. - Lat.

vagus, wandering; see Vague.

VAGARY, a wild freak, a whim. (L.) In The Two Noble Kinsmen, iv. 3. 73; also figaries, pl., Ford, Fancies Chaste and Noble. iii. 3. Also vagare, sing., a trisyllabic word, in Stanyhurst, tr. of Virgil, Æn. b. ii. ed. Arber, p. 44, l. 10. Perhaps orig. a verb; see below. Apparently borrowed directly from Lat. uagari, to wander; and, in any case, due to this verb. Cf. F. vaguer, 'to wander vagary and range roam' Cot: also Ital vagare, 'to wander vagary and range roam' cot: also Ital vagare, 'to wander. der, vagary, gad, range, roam, Cot.; also Ital. vagare, 'to wander, to vagarie, or range,' Florio. We have instances of F. infinitives used as sbs. in attainder, remainder, leisure, pleasure. See Vagrant,

VAGRANT, wandering, unsettled. (L.) 'A vagarant and wilde kinde of life;' Hackluyt's Voyages, i. 490; quoted by Richardson, who alters vagarant to vagrant; but vagarant is, I think, quite right. I suppose vagarant to be formed, with the F. pres. part. suffix -ant (by analogy with other words in -ant), from the verb to vagary, as used by Cotgrave (see above), borrowed from Lat. uagari, to wander. This accounts for the r; whereas, if derived from F. vagant, it would have become vagant; cf. M. E. vagaunt, Wyclif, Gen. iv. 14.

Vagary and Vague. Der. vagrant, sb., vagranc-y.
VAGUE, unsettled, uncertain. (F., -L.) It seems to have been VAGUE, unsettled, uncertain. (F., -L.) It seems to have been first in use as a verb, parallel in use to vagary, q.v. 'Doth vague and wander;' Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 231 (R.); 'To vague and range abroad;' id. p. 630 (R.) As an adj. it is later. 'Vague and insignificant forms of speech;' Locke, Human Understanding, To the Reader (R.) - F. vaguer, 'to wander; vague, wandering;' Cot. Lat. vagari, to wander; from vagus, adj., wandering. B. Connected by Fick, iii. 761, with A. S. wancol, unsteady, Skt. vang, to go, to limp; from ✓WAG, a by-form of ✓WAK, to swerve, for which see Vacillate. Der. vague-ly, ness; and see vag-aboud, vag-ar-y, vagar-ant. From the same Lat vagari we have extra-vagant.

vag-r-ant. From the same Lat. uagari we have extra-vagant.

VAIL (1), the same as Veil, q.v.

VAIL (2), to lower. (F., -L.) In Merch. Ven. i. 1. 28, &c.; and not uncommon. A headless form of avail or avale, in the same sense. 'I avale, as the water dothe whan it goeth downewardes or ebbeth, fauale; 'Palsgrave. — F. avaler (in Cot. avaller), 'to let, put, lay, cast, fell down,' Cot. See further under Avalanche. Der. vail,

vall. (3), a gift to a servant. (F., - L.) 'Vails, profits that arise to servants, besides their salary or wages;' Phillips, ed. 1706, A headless form of avail, sb., in the sense of profit, help. 'Avayle, sb., prouffit;' Palsgrave. 'Vaile my preseres' = let my prayers avail,

Wyclif, Jer. xxxvii. 19, earlier version. See Avail.

VAIN, empty, fruitless, unreal, worthless; also, conceited. (F., -L.) M. E. vain, vein, veyn, Chaucer, C. T. 15965. - F. vain, 'vain,' Cot. - Lat. uanum, acc. of uanus, empty, vain. Root unknown; perhaps allied to uacuus, empty; if so, uā-nus is for uac-nus. See Vac-ation. Der. vain-ly, -ness; also the phr. in vain, a translation of F. en vain (Cot.) Also vain-glory, M. E. veingloire, Gower, C. A. i. 132, l. 9; vain-glori-ous, -ly, -ness. Also van-i-ly, q. v.; vaunt, q. v.;

vanish, q. v.

VAIR, a kind of fur. (F., - L.) A common term in heraldry;

Dilling ed 1706, and spelt published in 1798; Richardson. Coined, as it from the pp. of waccinare*, to inoculate, from Lat. waccinus, belonging to cows—Lat. wacca, a cow. It prob. means 'the lowing animal;' cf. Skt. warry in Blount. M. E. veir, Reliquiæ Antiquæ, i. 121; Rob. Manning, to cry, to howl, to low. — WAK, to cry, speak; see Voice.

Der. vaccinat-ion; also vaccine, from Lat. waccinus.

VACILLATION, wavering, unsteadfastness. (F., — L.) 'No remainders of doubt, no vacilation;' Bp. Hall, The Peace-maker, for the second state of the second s bed-hangings. (F., -L.) In Shak. Tam. Shrew, ii. 356; he also has a valid-i-ty, Hamlet, iii. 2. 199, from F. validité, 'validity,' Cot., from valanced = fringed, Haml. ii. 2. 442. 'Rich cloth of tissue, and vallance of black silk;' Strype, Eccles. Mem. Funeral Solemnities of Henry VIII. Cf. 'A litel kerchef of Valence;' Chaucer, Assembly of Foules, 272. Prob. named from Valence in France, not far to the of a Tub, A. ii. sc. 1 (Metaphor). - F. valise, 'a male, cloak-bag, of a Tub, A. ii. sc. 1 (Metaphor). - F. valise, 'a male, cloak-bag, of a Tub, A. ii. sc. 1 (Metaphor). - F. valise, 'a male, cloak-bag, of a Tub, A. ii. sc. 1 (Metaphor). - F. valise, 'a male, cloak-bag, of a Tub, A. ii. sc. 1 (Metaphor). - F. valise, 'a male, cloak-bag, of a Tub, A. ii. sc. 1 (Metaphor). - F. valise, 'a male, cloak-bag, of a Tub, A. ii. sc. 1 (Metaphor). - F. valise, 'a male, cloak-bag, of a Tub, A. ii. sc. 1 (Metaphor). - F. valise, 'a male, cloak-bag, of a Tub, A. ii. sc. 1 (Metaphor). - F. valise, 'a male, cloak-bag, of a Tub, A. ii. sc. 1 (Metaphor). - F. valise, 'a male, cloak-bag, of a Tub, A. ii. sc. 1 (Metaphor). - F. valise, 'a male, cloak-bag, of a Tub, A. ii. sc. 1 (Metaphor). - F. valise, 'a male, cloak-bag, of a Tub, A. ii. sc. 1 (Metaphor). - F. valise, 'a male, cloak-bag, of a Tub, A. ii. sc. 1 (Metaphor). - F. valise, 'a male, cloak-bag, of a Tub, A. ii. sc. 1 (Metaphor). - F. valise, 'a male, cloak-bag, of a Tub, A. ii. sc. 1 (Metaphor). - F. valise, 'a male, cloak-bag, of a Tub, A. ii. sc. 1 (Metaphor). - F. valise, 'a male, cloak-bag, of a Tub, A. ii. sc. 1 (Metaphor). - F. valise, 'a male, cloak-bag, of a Tub, A. ii. sc. 1 (Metaphor). - F. valise, 'a male, cloak-bag, of a Tub, A. ii. sc. 1 (Metaphor). - F. valise, 'a male, cloak-bag, of a Tub, A. ii. sc. 1 (Metaphor). - F. valise, 'a male, cloak-bag, of a Tub, A. ii. sc. 1 (Metaphor). - F. valise, 'a male, cloak-bag, of a Tub, A. ii. sc. 1 (Metaphor). - F. valise, 'a male, cloak-bag, of a Tub, A. ii. sc. 1 (Metaphor). - F. valise, 'a male, cloak-bag, of a Tu S. of Lyons, where silk is made even to this day; Lyons silks are wellknown. Sir Aymer de Valence, whose widow founded Pembroke College, Cambridge, may have taken his name from the same place. Valence = Lat. Ualentia, a name given to more towns than one, and clearly a derivative of ualers (pres. part. ualent-), to be strong; whence also the names Valens and Valentinian; see Valiant.

See Todd; Johnson derives Valence from Valencia in Spain; but, though this is a sea-port, we have yet to learn that it is, or was, famous for silk. Mahn (in Webster) derives valance (without evidence) from a supposed Norm. F. valaunt, answering to F. avalant, pres. part. of avaler, to let fall; for which see Avalanche.

VALE, a valley. (F., - I..) M. E. val, as a various reading for valeie (valley), in Legends of the Holy Rood, p. 22, l. 95. - F. val, 'a vale; 'Cot. - Lat. uallem, acc. of uallis, a vale. Perhaps allied to Gk. Los, wet, low ground; and named from its being surrounded by hills, and easily covered with water. —
WAR, to cover; cf. Skt. vri, to cover, surround, vriti, an enclosure, also val, to cover, val, an enclosure. Der. vall-ey, q. v.; also a-val-anche, vail (2).

VALEDICTION, a farewell (L.) 'He alwayes took this solemn valediction of the fellowes;' Fuller, Worthies; Shropshire (R.) Englished from a supposed Lat. valedictio*, coined from valedictus, pp. of ualedicere, to say farewell. - Lat. uale, farewell; and β. Lat. uale, lit. 'be strong, be of good health,' is mp. of ualere, to be strong. See Valiant and the 2 pers. sing, imp. of ualere, to be strong. Der. valedict-or-y.

VALENTINE, a sweetheart; also a love-letter sent on Feb. 14. (F., - L.) See Hamlet, iv. 5. 48, 51. Named from St. Valentine's day, when birds were supposed to pair; see Chaucer, Assembly of Foules, 309, 322, 682; Spenser, F. Q. vi. 7. 32. - F. Valentin. - Lat. Valentinus. - Lat. valenti-, crude form of pres. part. of valere, to be strong; see Valiant.

VALERIAN, the name of a flower. (F., - L.) 'Valeryan, an ierbe;' Palsgrave. - F. valeriane, 'garden valerian;' Cot. - Late Lat. ualeriana, valerian. β. Orig. unknown; ualeriana is the fem. of Ualerianus, which must mean either 'belonging to Valerius' or 'belonging to Valeria,' a province of Pannonia. Both names are

'belonging to Valeria,' a province of Pannonia. Both names are doubtless due to Lat. valere, to be strong, whence many names were derived; see Valance, Valentine, and Valiant.

VALET, a man-servant. (F., -C.) In Blount. 'The king made him his valett;' Fuller, Worthies, Yorkshire. Valet-de-caambre occurs in Vanbrugh, The Provoked Wife, Act v (R.) - F. valet, 'a groom, yeoman,' &c., Cot.; valet de chambre,' 'a chamberlain,' id. The same word as Varlet, q.v.

VALETUDINARY, sickly, in weak health. (F., -L.) In Sir T. Brown, Vulg. Errors, b. iv. c. 13, § 26. - F. valetudinaire, 'sickly;' Cot. - Lat. valetudinairus, sickly. - Lat. valetudinaire, sickly; with weak health, feebleness; with

health, whether good or bad, but esp. bad health, feebleness; with suffix -arius. - Lat. uale-re, to be in good health; with suffix -tudo. See Valiant. Der. valetudinari-an, adj. and sb.; as sb. in Spectator, no. 25; valetudinari-an-ism.

VALHALLA, the hall of the slain. (Scand.) In Scand. mytho-

logy, the place of immortality for the souls of heroes slain in battle. The spelling Valkalla is hardly correct; it is probably due to Bp. Percy, who translated M. Mallet's work on Northern Antiquities; see chap. v of the translation. - Icel. valhöll (gen. valhallar), lit. the hall of the slain. - Icel. valr, the slain, slaughter; and höll or hall, a hall, cognate with E. Hall. **\(\beta\)**. The Icel. valr is cognate with A. S. wal, slaughter, the slain, also a single corpse. The lit. sense is 'a choice; hence the set or number of the chosen ones, selected from the field of battle by the deities called in Icelandic Valkyriur and in A.S. Walcyrigan, lit. 'choosers of the slain' or 'choosers of the selection,' i.e. of the select ones. Thus Icel. valr (A.S. wal) is closely allied to Icel. val (G. wahl), a choice, and to Skt. vara, adj. better, best, excellent, precious, vara, sb. a selecting, from vri. to select, choose; see Weal. VALIANT, brave. (F., - L.) M. E. valiant, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 9, l. 4; p. 177, l. 3. - F. vaillant, 'valiant;' Cot. Also spelt valant in O. F., and the pres. part. of the verb valoir, 'to profit, serve, be good for;' id. - Lat. valere, to be strong, to be worth. Allied to Lithuan. wala, strength; and cf. Skt. bala, strength. Prob. from WAR, to protect; Fick, i. 777. Der. valiant-ly, -ness; and see vale-diction, Val-ent-ine, vale-tu-din-ar-y, val-id, val-our, val-ue; also a-vail, counter-vail, pre-vail, con-val-esce; equi-val-ent, pre-val-ent,

of a Tub, A. ii. sc. 1 (Metaphor). — F. valise, 'a male, cloak-bag, budget, wallet;' Cot. The same word as Span. balija, Ital. valigia (Florio), with the same sense. Corrupted in G. into felleisen (Diez). β. Etym. unknown. Diez imagines a Low Lat. form uidul-itia*, made from Lat. uidulus, a leathern travelling-trunk; which at any rate gives the right sense. Devic (Supp. to Littre) suggests Pers. walichah, 'a large sack,' or Arab. walihat, 'a corn-sack; 'Rich. Dict.

p. 1657.

VALLEY, a vale, dale. (F., - L.) M. E. vale, Assumption of St. Mary, ed. Lumby, 1. 590; ualeie, Legends of the Holy Kood, p. 22, 1. 95. — O. F. valee (F. vallée), a valley; Burguy. This is parallel to Ital. vallata, a valley, and appears to mean, literally, 'formed like a vale,' or 'vale-like.' Formed, with suffix -ee (= Lat. -ata), from F.

val, a vale; see Vale.

VALOUR, contrage, bravery. (F., - L.) Spelt valoure, King Alisaunder. 2530. - O. F. valor, value, valeur, value, worth, worthings. nesse; 'Cot. - Lat. ualorem, acc. of ualor, worth; hence, worthiness, courage. - Lat. ualere, to be strong, to be worth; see Valiant. Der. valor-ous, 2 Hen. IV, ii. 2. 236, from F. valeureux, 'valorous, valiant,' Cot.; valor-ous-ly.

VALUE, worth. (F., - L.) 'All is to him of o [one] value, Gower, C. A. iii. 346, l. 9. - F. value, fem., 'value;' Cot. Fem. of value, pp. of valoir, to be worth. - Lat. ualere, to be worth. Der. value, verb, in Palsgrave; value-less, K. John, iii. 1. 101;

valu-at-ion, a coined word.

VALVE, one of the leaves of a folding-door, a lid which opens only one way, one of the pieces of a (bivalve) shell. (F., - L.) 'Valves, folding-doors or windows;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - F. valve, 'a foulding, or two-leaved door, or window;' Cot. - Lat. ualna, sing. of ualna, the leaves of a folding-door. Allied to Lat. uoluere, to roll, turn round about; from the revolving of the leaves on their hinges. See Voluble. Der. valv-ed.

VAMP, the fore-part or upper leather of a boot or shoe. (F.,-L.) M. E. uaumpe. 'Hosen widuten uaumpez' = hose without vamps; Ancren Riwle, p. 420, l. 3. 'Vampe, or usumpe of an hoose, Pedana;' Prompt. Parv. 'Hoc antepedale, Anglice wampe' [for vampe]; Wright's Voc. i. 197, col. 1. 'Hee pedana, Anglice wampay,' id. 201, col. 2. — F. avant-pied, 'the part of the foot that's next to the toes, and consistent of five bones;' Cot. (Hence E. vampe, vamp; by loss of initial a, change of ntp to mp, and suppression of the unaccented termination.) — F. avant, before; and pied, the foot. For F. avant, see Advance or Van (1). The F. fied = Lat. fedem, acc. of pes, a foot; see Foot.

This etymology is verified by the fact, that the word also appears as vauntpe. Vauntpe of a hose, uantpie; Palsgrave (where the final d is dropped, as well as the initial a, in the F. form). So also M. E. vampa, above, and later vampay (Phillips).

Der. vamp, verb, to mend with a new vamp, Beaum. and Fletcher, Bonduca, Act i. sc. 2 (Petillius); hence vamp

wp = to patch up.

VAMPIRE, a ghost which sucks the blood of men, a bloodVAMPIRE of these beings sucker. (F., -G., -Servian.) In Todd's Johnson. 'Of these beings many imaginary stories are told in Hungary; Ricaut, in his State of the Greek and Armenian Churches (1679), gives a curious account of this superstitious persuasion, p. 278; Todd. Todd also cites: 'These are the vampires of the publick, and riflers of the kingdom;' Forman, Obs. on the Revolution in 1688 (1741), p. 11. - F. vampire. -G. vampyr (Flügel). - Servian wampir, wampira (Mahn; in Webster). Der. vampire-bat; so named by Linnæus.

VAN (1), the front of an army. (F., - L.) In Shak. Antony, iv. 6. 9. An abbreviated form of van-guard, vant-guard, or avant-garde, also spelt van-ward, vaunt-warde. 'And when our vauntgard was passed the toune;' Holinshed, Chron. Edw. III, an. 1346. 'And her vantwarde was to broke; 'Rob. of Glouc. p. 362, l. 13; the pl. vauntvantuards was to-broke; Rob. of Glouc. p. 302, l. 13; the pl. wantwards occurs, id. p. 437, l. 7. Spelt vannt-wards, vaunt-wards, auanntwards, P. Plowman, C. xxiii. 95. — O. F. avant-wards, later avantgards, 'the vanguard of an army;' Cot. Here avant = Lat. ab ants, from in front; see Advance. And see Guard, Ward.

VAN (2), a fan for winnowing, &c. (F., — L.) 'His sail-broad vans,' i. e. wings; Milton, P. L. ii. 927. — F. van, a vanne, or winnowing sieve;' Cot. — Lat. vannum, acc. of vannus, a fan; see Fan.

Der. van, v., to winnow, spelt vanne in Levins, from F. vanner, 'to

vanne; Cot. Doublet, fan.

VAN (3), a caravan or large covered wagon for goods. (F., valid.

VALID, having force, well-founded, conclusive. (F.,-L.) In Cotgrave.—F. valide, 'valid, strong, weighty;' Cot.—Lat. validus, strong.—Lat. valere, to be strong; see Valiant. Der. valid-ly; Going into Society. 'Carry me into the wan;' bid. dein, to wander; a frequentative verb cognate with E. Wander, q.v. Der. Vandal, adj.; Vandal-ic, Vandal-ism.

VANE, a weather-cock. (E.) Also spelt fane (cf. vat, vetch); it

VAIN E., a weather-cock. (E.) Also spelt fane (ct. vat. vetch); it formerly meant a small flag, pennon, or streamer; hence applied to the weather-cock, from its likeness to a small pennon. 'Fane of a stepylle;' Prompt. Parv. p. 148; and see Way's note. 'Chaungynge as a vane,' (other MSS. fane); Chaucer, C. T., Group E., 996; in the Ellesmere and Hengwrt MSS. — A. S. fana, a small flag; Grein, i. 263.+Du. vaan.+Icel. fani.+Dan. fane.+Swed. and Goth. fana.+G. fanne, M. H. G. fano. B. All from Teut. type FANA; Fick, iii. 173. Cognate with Lat. pannus, a cioin, piece of biblin in a shuttle, allied to Lat. pānus, the thread wound upon a bobbin in a shuttle, and Gk. πῆνος, the woof; see Pane. Perhaps even allied to E. Cognate with Lat. pannus, a cloth, piece of cloth; which is spin; cf. Lithuan. pinti, to weave. Der. gon-fan-on or gon-fal-on,

v. Doublet, tane.

VANGUARD; see under Van (1).

VANILLA, the name of a plant. (Span., - L.) In Todd's Johnson; Johnson says: 'the fruit of those plants is used to scent chocolate.' Misspelt for vainilla, by confusion with F. vanille, which chocolate. Misspelt for vainilla, by confusion with F. vanille, which is merely borrowed from Spanish, like the E. word. — Span. vainilla,

a small pod, husk, or capsule; which is the true sense of the word. Dimin. of vaina, a scabbard, case, pod, sheath. — Lat. uagina, a scabbard, sheath, husk, pod. Root doubtful.

VANISH, to disappear. (F., — L.) M. E. vanissen, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 4, l. 2027. The pt. t. appears as vanishide, vanysched, vansched, vansc derived from O. French, but the F. word is not recorded. The form of the word (as compared with pun-ish, pol-ish, furn-ish, &c.) clearly shews that the O. F. verb was vanir *, with pres. part. vaniss-ant *; we find the corresponding verb in Ital. vahire, pres. vanisco. - Lat. uānescere, to vanish; lit. to become empty. - Lat. uanus, empty; see Der. e-van-esc-ent.

VAII. Der. e-van-esc-ent. **VANITY**, empty pride, conceit, worthlessness. (F., -L.) M.E. nanite (= uanitee), Holi Mcidenhad, p. 27, l. 25, -F. vanité, 'vanité', 'va Cot. - Lat. uanitatem, acc. of uanitas, emptiness, worthlessness. -

Lat. uanus, vain; see Vain.

VANQUISH, to conquer, defeat. (F., - L.) M. E. venkisen, P. Plowman, C. xxi. 106; venkusen, Wyclif, I Kings, xiv. 47, earlier version; venquishen, Chaucer, C. T. 4711 (Group B. 291). — O. F. veinquir (whence the stem veinquis-), occurring in the 14th century as a collateral form of O. F. veincre (mod. F. vaincre); cf. F. vainquis, still used as the pt. t. of vaincre, and the form que je vainquisse. - Lat. uincere, to conquer; pt. t. uici, pp. uicius (stem uic-). - \(\sqrt{WIK}, to fight, strive; whence also Goth. weihan, weigan (pp. wig-ans), O. H. G. and A.S. wigan, to strive, fight, contend; Fick, iii. 783. vanquish-er; and see victor.

VANTAGE, advantage. (F., - L.) Common in Shak.; in K. John, ii. 550, &c.; spelt vauntage in Palsgrave; who also gives: 'I vauntage one, I profyte him. je vantaige; What dothe it vauntage you, quest ce quil vous vantage, or advantage? — F. avantage, 'an advantage; avantage, to advantage; 'Cot. See Advantage. Thus vantage is a headless form of F. avantage; and it is clear from Palsgrave (as above) that the loss of initial a occurred in F. as

VAPID, spiritless, flat, insipid. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Prob. directly from Lat. uapidus, vapid, spoiled, flat, rather than from F. vapide, 'that sends up an ill fume,' marked by Cotgrave as a scarce or old word. — Lat. uappa, wine that has emitted its vapour, vapid or palled wine; closely allied to Lat. uap-or, vapour. β. The Lat. uapor stands for cuapor* (= cwapor), as is rendered almost certain by comparison with Gk. καπνός, smoke, καπύειν, to breathe forth; Lithuan. kwipas, breath, fragrance, evaporation, kwepti, breathe forth; Linuan, swapas, breath, nagranice, evaponation, swapas, to breathe, smell, kwepalas, perfume; Russ. kopote, fine soot, koptite, to smoke-dry; Curtius, i. 174. — VKWAP, to reck, breathe out; Fick, i. 542. Der. vapid-ly, -ness. And see vapour, fade.

VAPOUR, water in the atmosphere, steam, tume, fine mist, gas.

(F.,=L.) M. E. vapour, Chaucer, C. T. 10707. - F. vapeur, 'a vapor, imme;' Cot. - Lat. uaporem, acc. of uapor, vapour; see Vapid. Der. vapour, verb; vapor-ous, Macb. iii. 5. 24; vapour-y; vapor-ise, a

coined word; vapor-is-at-ion.

VARICOSE, permanently dilated, as a vein. (L.) A late word. [Phillips, ed. 1706, has: 'Varix, a crooked vein.'] - Lat. uaricosus, varicose. - Lat. uaric-, stem of uaria, a dilated vein; named from its crooked appearance. - Lat. uar-us, bent, stretched outwards, straddling; cf. uaricus, straddling. Prob. allied to G. quer, Low G. queer, transverse; see Queer. Der. (from Lat. uaricus), pre-varic ate;

VANDAL, a barbarian. (L., -G.) See Vandalick and Vandalism & Moral Essays, ii. 41. - Lat. uariegatus, pp. of uariegare, to make of in Todd's Johnson. - Lat. Uandalus, a Vandal, one of the tribe of various colours. - Lat. uarie, adv., with divers colours; and -g., due to the Uandali, whose name means, literally, the wanderers. - G. wanpressive of an object (see Agent.) = Lat. uarius, adj., various; see Various. Der. variegat-ion, in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.
VARIETY, difference, diversification, change, diversity. (F., =

L.) In Shak. Antony, ii. 2. 241. - F. varieté, 'variety;' Cot. - Lat. uarietatem, acc. of uarietas, variety. - Lat. uarie, adv., variously; with

varieusem, acc. of uarieus, varieus, e. Lat. uaries, acv., variously; with suffix fas. — Lat. uaries, various; see Various.

VARIOUS, different, several. (L.) 'A man so various; 'Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel, 545. Englished from Lat. uaries, variegated, diverse, manifold. Root uncertain. Der. various-ly; variegated, diverse, manifold.

gated, diverse, manifold. Root uncertain. Der. various-iy; varieyate, varie-iy; also, vary, q.v.

VARLET, a groom, footman, low fellow, scoundrel. (F., - C.)
In Spenser, F. Q. ii. 4, 40. 'Not sparying maisters nor varlettie;'
Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. i. c. 16 (R.) - O. F. varlet, 'a groom;
also, a yonker, stripling, youth;' Cot. He notes that 'in old time
it was a more honourable title; for all young gentlemen, untill they
come to be 18 years of age, were tearmed so.' \(\theta\). An older spelling was vaslet (Burguy), which became varlet, vallet, valet. We also find the spelling vadlet in the Liber Albus, ed. Riley, p. 40, where d stands for an older s, as in medlar, medley; which again proves that vaslet was the orig. form.

7. Vaslet is for vassalet*, the regular diminutive of O. F. vassal, a vassal; so that a varlet was orig. a young vassal, a youth, stripling; hence, a servant, &c.; and finally a valet, and a varlet as a term of reproach. See Vassal. Doublet, valet.

VARNISH, a kind of size or glaze, a liquid employed to give a glossy surface. (F., -L.) M. E. vernisch. 'Vernysche, Vernicium;' Prompt. Parv. In P. Plowman, A. v. 70, the Vernon MS. wrongly reads vernisch for vergeous (verjuice); still, this shews that the word was already known before A.D. 1400. - F. vernis, 'varnish, made of linseed oyle and the gumme of the juniper-tree; Cot. Hence the verb vernisser, 'to slecke or glaze over with varnish; Cot. Cf. Span. berniz, barniz, varnish, lacquer; barnizar, to varnish, lacquer; Ital. vernice, varnish; vernicare, verniciare, to varnish.

\(\beta \). The simplest vernice, varnish; vernicare, verniciare, to varnish. form appears in O. F. vernir, pp. verni, whence the adj. vernis, as in 'l'escu d'or vernis,' the polished shield of gold, cited by Diez. This O. F. vernir corresponds to a Low Lat, form vitrinire *, to glaze, from Low Lat. vitrinus, glassy, occurring A. D. 1376 (Ducange); to which Diez adds that Low Lat. vitrinus accounts for the Prov. veirin, glassy. Cf. F. verre = Lat. uitrum. Scheler remarks that in O. F. poetry the epithets verni and vernis are often applied to a shield, the former being the pp. of vernir, whilst the latter is equivalent to a Low Lat. adj. vernicius * \(\beta \). Hence F. vernis is allied to verni, pp. of vernir = Low Lat. vitrinire*; from Low Lat. uitrinus, formed from Lat. uitrum, glass. See Vitreous. Der. varnish, verb; Palsgrave has: 'I vernysshe a spurre, or any yron with vernysshe, je vernis; ' which exemplifies the O. F. verb vernir. plifies the O. F. verb vernir. The above etymology, proposed by Menage, is approved by Diez and Scheler. Wedgwood says: 'It seems to me more probable that it is from Gk. βερονίκη, βερνίκη, amber, applied by Agapias to sandarach, a gum rosin similar in appearance to amber, of which varnish was made; Gk. Βερνικιάζειν, to varnish; Ducange, Greek Glossary. Cf. mod. Gk. Βερνίκι, varnish. The connection may be real; but I suggest that the derivation runs the other way; the Gk. Bepving looks very like the Ital. vernice,

Greek word. VARY, to alter, change. (F., -L.) M. E. varien, Prompt. Parv.; pres. part. variande, Pricke of Conscience, 1447. - F. varier, 'to vary,' Cot. - Lat. uariare, to diversify, vary. - Lat. uarius, various; see Various. Der. vari-able, spelt varyable in Palsgrave, from F. variable, 'variable,' Cot., frem Lat. uariables; variable-ness, vari-abil-i-ty; vari-at-ion, M. E. variatioun, Chaucer, C. T. 2590 (or 2588), from F. variation, 'a variation,' from Lat. acc. uariationem; vari-ance, Chaucer, T. 8583, as if from Lat. uariantia *. And see vair, mine-ver.

varnish (also sandarach), written in Gk. letters. It is clearly not a

VASCULAR, consisting of vessels, as arteries, veins, &c. (L.) In Todd's Johnson. Formed, with suffix -ar = Lat. -aris. = Lat. uasculum, a small vessel; formed with the double dimin. suffix -cu-lu-,

from uas, a vessel; see Vase. Der. vascular-i-ty.

VASE, a vessel, particularly an ornamented one. (F., -L.) In Pope, Rape of the Lock, i. 122. - F. vase, 'a vessel;' Cot. - Lat. vasum, a vase, vessel; a collateral form of vas (gen. vas-is), a vessel; the pl. uasa is common, though the sing. uasum is hardly used. B. Lat. uasum is cognate with Skt. vásana, a receptacle, box, basket, waterjar; also, an envelope, cover, cloth; the orig sense being 'case' or protecting cover. Curtius, i. 471. — WAS, to protect by a cover; cf. Skt. vas, to wear clothes. See Vest and Wear. Der. vas-cu-lar; vessel.

VASSAL, a dependent. (F., - C.) In Spenser, Daphnaida, 181. VARIEGATE, to diversify. (L.) 'Variegated tulips;' Pope, Certainly in early use; the M. E. vassal, however, is extremely rare,

where it means 'good service' or prowess in arms; it has the same sense in Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 86, l. 21, and in Gower (as cited in Richardson). [The word vassayl, cited by Richardson from Rob. of Glouc., means wassail.] = F. vassai, 'a vassail, subject, tenant; 'Cot. (Cotgrave well explains the word.) The orig. sense is 'servant; 'and the word is of Celtic origin, Latinised (in Low Latin) as vassallus, in which form it is extremely common. We also Latin) as vassallus, in which form it is extremely common. We also find the shorter form wassus or wasus, a servant; which occurs in the Lex Salica, ed. Hessels and Kern, coll. 55, 56.—Bret. gwaz, a servant, vassal; W. and Corn. gwaz, a youth, servant. Cf. Bret. gwaz, a man, a male. β. The orig. sense was prob. 'a growing youth' (just as E. maid is connected with Goth. magus, a growing lad, and the Teut. base MAG, to have power). Cf. Irish fas, growing, growth, increase, and E. wax, to grow; see Wax (1). (On W. gw = Irish f = E. w, see Rhys.) Der. vassal-age; also varlet, valet.

VAST. great, of great extent. (F., = L.) We possess this word in two forms, viz. vast and waste, both being from French; the latter being much the older. They are generally used with different senses.

being much the older. They are generally used with different senses, but in the Owl and Nightingale, l. 17, we have: 'in ore waste pikke hegge' = in a vast thick hedge, in a great thick hedge. We may, however, consider vast as belonging to the 16th century; it does not seem to be much older than the latter part of that century. 'That mightie and vaste sea;' Hackluyt's Voyages, vol. iii. p. 822 (R.) – F. vaste, 'vast;' Cot. - Lat. uastum, acc. of uastus, vast, of large extent. See further under Waste. Der. vast, sb., Temp. i. 2. 327, Wint. Der. vast, sb., Temp. i. 2. 327, Wint. Tale, i. 1. 33; vast-ly, vast-ness; also vast-y, adj., Merch. Ven. ii. 7. 41.

Also de-vast-ate.

VAT, a large vessel for liquors. (E.) M. E. fat. 'Fate, vesselle;' Prompt. Parv. Palsgrave has fatte; and the A. V. of the Bible has fats (Joel, ii. 24) and wine-fat (Mark, xii. 1). The difference between the words fat and vat is one of dialect; vat is Southern English, prob. Kentish. The use of v for f is common in Devonshire, Somersetshire, and in old Kentish; the connection of the word with Kent is obvious, viz. through the brewing trade; cf. vane, vetch. — A. S. feet (pl. fatu), a vessel, cask; Mark, iv. 27. + Du. vat. + Icel. fat. + Dan. fad. + Swed. fat. + G. fass; M. H. G. vaz.

β. All from the Teut. type FATA, a vat, barrel; Fick, iii. 171. From the Teut. base FAT, to catch, take, seize, comprehend, contain; cf. Du. vatten, to catch, take, contain, G. fassen, to seize, also to contain; so that the sense is 'that which contains.' Cognate with Lithuan. phas, a pot.—

PAD, to go; also to seize; see Fetch, and Fit (1). Per. wine-fat or wine-vat.

VAUDEVILLE, VAUDEVIL, a lively satirical song; a kind of drama. (F.) Spelt vaudevil in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - F. naudeville, 'a country ballade, or song; so tearmed of Vaudevire, a Norman town, wherein Olivier Bassel [or Basselin], the first inventor of them, lived; 'Cot. Olivier de Basselin was a Norman poet of the 15th century, and his songs were called after his native valley, the Vau (or Val, i. e. valley) de Vire; see Vale. Vire is a town in

Normandy, to the S. of Bayeux.

VAULT (1), an arched roof, a chamber with an arched roof, esp. one underground, a cellar. (F., -L.) The spelling with l is comparatively modern; it has been inserted, precisely as in fault, from pedantic and ignorant notions concerning 'etymological' spelling. The M. E. form is voute, also vowte; in King Alisaunder, 7210, it is spelt vawte. 'Vout under the ground, uoute;' Palsgrave. 'Vowte, lacunar; Vowtyd, arculatus; Vowtyn, or make a vowte, arcuo;' Prompt. Parv. - F. voute (also voute, with inserted l as in English), 'a vault, or arch, also, a vaulted or enbowed roof; 'Cot. O. F. volte, voute, vaute, a vault, cavern; Burguy (mod. F. voûte); where volte is a fem. form, from O.F. volt, vaulted, lit. bent or bowed. Volte is the same word as Ital. volta, 'a time, a turn or course; a circuit, or a compasse; also, a vault, celler, an arche, bow; 'Florio. β. The O. F. volt answers to Lat. uol'tus, and the O. F. volte, Ital. volta, to Lat. uol'ta; these are abbreviated forms of uolutus (fem. woluta), pp. of wolvere, to roll, turn round; whence the later sense of bend round, bow, or arch. Similarly we have volute, in the sense of a spiral scroll. Y. Thus a vault means an arch, an arched roof; hence, a chamber with an arched roof, and finally a cellar, because it often has an arched roof, for the sake of strength. See Voluble. Der. vault, verb, to overarch, M. E. vouten, as above; vault-ed, Cymb. i. 6. 33; vault-y, concave, Romeo, iii. 5. 22; vault-age, a vaulted room, Hen. V, ii. 4. 124.

VAULT (2), to bound, leap. (F., — Ital., — L.) 'Vaulting ambition;' Macb. i. 7. 27. — F. volter, 'to vault;' Cot. — F. volte, 'a

round or turn; and thence, the bounding turn which cunning riders

though the derivative vasselage (vasselage) is in Chaucer, C. T. 3056, & VAUNT, to boast. (F., -L.) 'I vaunte, I boste, or crake, Ie me vante; Palsgrave. It is remarkable that the M. E. form was avanuten or avanuten, with a prefixed (unoriginal) a, not found (I think) in French, and perhaps due to confusion with F. avant. before, and avancer, to advance. This M. E. auaunten occurs in Chaucer, and avancer, to advance. This M. E. avanuer occurs in Chaucer, C. T. 5985, and at least twice in Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. i. met. 1, 1.26, b. 1, pr. 4, 1. 426; and hence the sb. avanue, avanue, avanue, in Chaucer, C. T. 227, which Dr. Stratmann enters under vant, apparently under the impression that it is a misprint (six times addition. However the prefix is to be repeated) in the Six-text edition. However, the prefix is to be neglected. Cf. vauntour, a vaunter, Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 724. — F. vanter; 'se vanter, to vaunt, brag, boast, glory, crack;' Cot. — Low Lat. vanitare, to speak vanity, flatter (Ducange); so that se vanier = to speak vainly of oneself. Diez remarks that vanitare, to boast, occurs in S. Augustine, Opp. i. 437, 761. This verb is a frequentative, formed from Lat. vanus, vain. See Vain; and cf. Lat. vanitas, vanity. Der. vaunt, sb., M. E. auaunte; vaunt-er, formerly avaunter, Court of Love, 1219.

VAWARD, another spelling of vanward or vanguard. (F., - L.

and G.) In Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. i. c. 209; and in Drayton, Battle of Agincourt (R.) See Van (1).

VEAL, the flesh of a calf. (F., - L.) M. E. veel, Chaucer, C. T. 9294. - O. F. veël, later, veau, 'a calfe, or veale; 'Cot. - L. uitellum, acc. of vitellus, a little calf, allied to vitulus, a calf. + Gk. Irands, the same (little used). Allied to Skt. vatsa, a calf, vatsatara, a steer, vatsalá, a cow anxious for her calf, vatsala, affectionate.

B. All from a base WAT-AS, WET-AS, a year; cf. Skt. vatsa, which also means 'a year,' Gk. 470s, a year. Hence the sense of Skt. vatsa was really (1) a year, (2) a yearling calf; and the same sense of 'yearling was the orig. one of Lat. uirulus. Y. From the same sense of 'year,' differently applied, we have Lat. uetus, old in years, aged, uetulus, a little old man. See Veteran. Der. vell-um, q.v.

VEDA, knowledge; one of the ancient sacred books written in Skt. (Skt.) Skt. veda, 'knowledge; the generic name for the sacred writings of the Hindus, esp. the 4 collections called rig-veda, yajur-veda, sāma-veda, and atharva-veda;' Benfey, p. 900. Formed (by regular vowel-change from i to e) from vid, to know, cognate

with L. Wit, q. v.

VEDETTE, VIDETTE, a cavalry sentinel. (F., - Ital., - L.)

Libron - F. wedette. 'a sentry; any high Modern; not in Todd's Johnson. - F. vedette, 'a sentry; any high place from which one may see afar off;' Cot. - Ital. vedetta, a horsesentry; also a sentry-box; formerly a watch-tower (Florio). An Ital. corruption of veletta, a sentry-box, formerly a watch-tower (Florio); due to confusion with vedere, to see (pp. veduto), from which vedetta cannot possibly be derived. Veletta is a dimin. of veglia, a watch, watching, vigil; just as Span. veleta, a weather-cock (lit. a watcher), is a dimin. of Span. vela, a watching, vigil (Diez).

Lat. uigilia; see Vigil.

VEER, to turn round, change direction, swerve. (F., -L.) 'Vere the main shete; 'Spenser, F. Q. i. 12. I; 'and vereth his main sheat, id. v. 12. 18. [The spelling with e or ee is hard to explain; but it proves a confusion between the sound of ee in Elizabeth's time and that of F. i. Sir P. Sidney writes vire; see Nares.] - F. virer, 'to veer, turne round, wheele or whirle about;' Cot.

B. The F. virer is the same word as Span. virar, birar, to wind, twist, tack, or veer, Port. virar, to turn, change, Prov. virar, to turn, to change (Bartsch). Allied words are Port. viravolta, a circular motion, Ital. virolars, 'to scrue,' i.e. twist round (Florio); &c. The orig. sense is to turn round, and it appears as Low Lat. virars, which is rather an old word (Diez); it appears also in F. envir-on, round about, in a circle (whence E. environs), in F. vir-ole (whence E. ferrule), and in F. vir-ol-et, 'a boy's windmill,' Cot.

Y. The key to this and in F. vir-ol-et, 'a boy's windmill,' Cot.

\[\gamma\]. The key to this difficult word lies in the sense of 'ring' or 'circle' as appearing in environ and ferrule; the Low Lat. virola, a ring to bind anything, answers to Lat. uiriola, a bracelet, dimin. of uiria, an armlet, large ring, gen. used in the pl. form wiria. - WI, to twist, wind round; see Ferrule, Withy. ¶ The Du. vieren, to veer, is merely borrowed (like our own word) from F. virer. The old derivation of wirer from Lat. gyrare cannot possibly be sustained. Der. (from Lat. uir-ia), en-vir-on, ferr-ule.

VEGETABLE, a plant for the table. (F., - L.) Properly an

adj., as used by Milton, P. L. iv. 220. [Instead of vegetables, Shak. has vegetives, Pericles, iii. 2. 36; and Ben Jonson has vegetals, Alchemist, i. 1. 40.] = F. vegetable, 'vegetable, iit or able to live;' Cot. — Lat. uegetabile, animating; hence, full of life. Formed, with suffix -bilis, from Lat. uegeta-re, to enliven, quicken. - Lat. uegetus, lively. - Lat. uegere, to excite, quicken, arouse; allied to uig-il, teach their horses; also a tumbler's gamboll; id.—Ital. volta, 'the turn that cunning riders teach their horses; 'Florio. The same word as Ital. volta, a vault; both from the orig. sense of 'turn; 'see further under Vault (1). Der. vault, sb.; vault-ing-horse.

(from uegetare) veget-ate; veget-at-ion, from F. vegetation, 'a giving veget-ar-i-an, a modern coined word, to denote a vegetable-arian, or

one who lives on vegetables; veget-ar-i-an-ism.

VEHEMENT, passionate, very eager. (F., -L.) In Palsgrave. F. vehement, 'vehement;' Cot. — Lat. uehementem, acc, of uehemens, passionate, eager, vehement. Lit. 'carried out of one's mind,' viz. by passion; cf. E. de-ment-ed; obviously compounded of uehe- and mens, the mind (for which see Mental).

B. Uehe- has been explained as meaning 'out of the way,' hence out of, beyond, equivavalent to some case of Skt. vaka, a way, which is derived from vak, to carry. In any case, it is allied to Lat. uehere, to carry, cognate with Skt. vah; see Vehicle. Der. vehement-ly; vehemence (Levins), from F. vehemence, 'vehemence,' from Lat. uehementia.

VEHICLE, a carriage, conveyance. (L.) 'Alms are but the vehicles of prayer;' Dryden, Hind and Panther, l. 1400. Englished from Lat. uehiculum, a carriage.—Lat. ueh-ere, to carry; with double dimin. suffix -cu-lum. — WAGH, to carry; whence also Skt. vah. to carry, Gk. 5x-os, a chariot. Fick, i. 764. Der. vehicul-ar, from Lat. uehicularis, adj. And see vag-ab-ond, vague, vehe-ment, veil, con-

vex, in-veigh, vex, con-vex, via-duct, voy-age, way.

VEIL, a curtain, covering, cover for the face, disguise. (F.,-L.) M. E. veile, Ancren Riwle, p. 420. — O. F. veile (Burguy), later voile, 'a vayle;' Cot. — Lat. vēlum, a sail; also, a cloth, covering. The orig. sense was sail or propeller' of a ship; Curtius, i. 237. — Lat. veitere, to carry, bear along; see Vehicle. Der. veil, verb.

VEIN, a tube conveying blood to the heart, a small rib on a leaf.

(F., =L.) M.E. veine, Gower, C. A. jii. 92, l. 29; Chaucer has veine-blood, C. T. 2749. – F. veine, 'a vein;' Cot. – Lat. uena, a vein. Derived (like ue-lum, see Veil) from Lat. ueh-ere, to carry; a vein being the 'conveyer' of blood. - WAGH, to carry; see Vehicle. Der. vein ed.

VELLUM, prepared skin of calves, &c., for writing on. (F., -L.) M. E. velim; spelt velyme in Prompt. Parv., and velym in Palsgrave. - F. velin, 'vellam;' Cot. Mod. F. velin. (For the change of final n to m, compare venom.) - Low Lat. vitulinium, or pellis vitulina, vellum, prepared calf-skin. — Lat. uitulinus, adj., belonging to a calf. — Lat. ui'ulus, a calf; see Veal.

VELOCIPEDE, a light carriage for one person, propelled by the

feet. (L.) Modern; coined from Lat. ueloci-, crude form of uelox, swift; and ped-, stem of pes, the foot, cognate with E. Foot. the sense is 'swift-foot,' or 'swift-footed.' See Velocity.

VELOCITY, great speed. (F., -L.) In Cotgrave. - F. velocity, 'velocity;' Cot. - Lat. acc. velocitatem, acc. of velocitas, swiftness, speed. - Lat. veloci-, crude form of velox, swift; with suffix -tas. The lit. sense of velox is 'flying;' allied to veloar, to fly; see Volatile.

lit. sense of uelow is 'tiying;' aliied to uni-are, to ny; see Voluble.

VELVET, a cloth made from silk, with a close, shaggy pile; also made from cotton. (Ital., — L.) 'Velvet, or velwet, Velvetus;'

Prompt. Parv. Chaucer has the pl. velouitites (four syllables), C. T. 10958; whilst Spenser has vellet, Shep. Kal., May, 185.

B. Again, the form vellure occurs in Holinshed, Descr. of England, b. iii. c. 1 (R.); which is borrowed from F. velours, 'velvet,' Cot. velvet, velwet, velouet, vellet are various corruptions of O. Ital. veluto, 'veluet,' Florio; mod. Ital. velluto. The word is interesting as being almost the only Ital. word (in E.) of so early a date; it may have been imported directly from Italy. The Ital. velluto answers to a Low Lat. form villutus*, shaggy, allied to Lat. villosus, shaggy; whilst F. velours (O. F. velous, the r being unoriginal) answers to Lat. villosus directly. — Lat. willus, shaggy hair, a tuft of hair; so that velvet means' woolly' or shaggy stuff, from its nap. Allied to uellus, a fleece; orig. 'a covering or 'protection.' — WAR, to cover, protect; cf. Skt. wrna, wool, lit. a covering, from wri, to cover; and see

Wool. Der. velvet-y, velvet-ing.

VENAL, that can be bought, mcrcenary. (F., - L.) In Pope,
Epistle to Jervas, l. 2. - F. venal, 'vendible, saleable;' Cot. - Lat. uenalis, saleable, for sale. - Lat. uen-us, or uen-um, sale. Put for uesnus*, ues-num*, whence the long e; allied to Gk. wwos, price, and Skt. vasna, price, wages, wealth, vasu, wealth. The orig. sense seems to be 'means of existence;' from & WAS, to dwell, exist; Fick, i. 780, and Benfey. Der. venal-i-ty, from F. venalité, 'venality,' Cot.; from Lat, acc. uenalitatem.

VEND, to sell. (F., - L.) 'Twenty thousand pounds worth of this coarse commodity is yearly . . vended in the vicinage;' Fuller, Worthies, Yorkshire. - F. vendre, 'to sell;' Cot. - Lat. uendere, to sell; contracted from uenundare, to sell, which again stands for uenum dare, to offer for sale, a phrase which occurs in Claudian, &c. - Lat. uenum, sale; and dare, to give, offer; see Venal and Date (1).
Der. vend-er or vend-or; vend-ible, Merch. Ven. i. 1. 112, from F. vendible, 'vendible,' Cot., from Lat. uendibilis, saleable; we also find vend-able, a spelling due to F. vendable (Cot.), formed from the F. verb vendre; vend-ibl-y, vend-ible-ness.

of life, Cot.; veget-at-ive (Palsgrave), from F. vegetatif, 'vegetative, & VENEER, to overlay or face with a thin slice of wood. (G., -F., - lively, Cot.; veget-al (as above), from F. vegetal, 'vegetall,' Cot.; O. H. G.) This curious word, after being borrowed by French from O. H. G.) This curious word, after being borrowed by French from old German, was again borrowed back from French, as if it had been foreign to the G. language. It is not old in E., and the sense has changed. It was orig. used with reference to marquetry-work. 'Venering, a kind of inlaid work;' Phillips, ed. 1706. Johnson (quoting from Bailey) describes to veneer as signifying 'to make a kind of marquetry or inlaid work, whereby several thin slices of fine wood of different sorts are fastened or glued on a ground of some common wood. The E. verb (older than the sb.) is borrowed from G. furniren, to inlay, to veneer, lit. 'to furnish' or provide small pieces of wood; from the careful arrangement of the pieces. - F. fournir, 'to furnish, supply, minister, find provide of [i.e. with], accommodate with;'
Cot. A word of O. H. G. origin; see Furnish. Der. veneer, sb., Doublet, furnish. veneer-ing.

VENERABLE, worthy of reverence. (F., - L.) In Shak. As You Like It, ii. 7. 167. - F. venerable, 'venerable;' Cot. - Lat. uenerabilis, to be reverenced. - Lat. uenerari, to reverence, worship, adore. Allied to Lat. uenus, love, and Skt. van, to serve, to honour. — WAN, to love, to win; Fick, i. 768; Benfey, p. 812. See Venereal, and Win. Der. venerabl-y, venerable-ness; also (from pp. ueneratus) venerate, Geo. Herbert, The Church Porch, st. 44; veneration. from F. veneration, 'veneration,' Cot., from Lat. acc. uenerationem.

VENEREAL, pertaining to sexual intercourse. (L.) Spelt veneriall in Levins. Coined, with suffix -al, from Lat. Uenereus (also Uenerius), belonging to Venus. [The F. word is venerien (Cotgrave), whence venerean in Chaucer, C. T. 6191.] - Lat. Ueneri-, crude form of Uenus, Venus, love. Allied to Skt. van, to love. - WAN, to love, win; see Venerable and Win. Der. venery, sb., spelt venerie in Levins, from Lat. Uenerius.

VENERY, hunting, the sport of the chase. (F., - L.) M. E. venerie, Chaucer. C. T. 166. - F. venerie, 'a hunt, or hunting;' Cot.

venere, Chancer C. 1. 100. — r. venere, 'a hunt, or hunting; Cot. — O. F. vener, 'to hunt;' id.—Lat. uenari, to hunt; see Venison.

VENESECTION, blood-letting, (L.; and F.,—L.) According to Richardson, it is spelt venæsection in Wiseman's Surgery, b. i. c. 3. — Lat. uenæ, gen. case of uena, a vein; and Section. See Vein.

VENEW, VENUE, VENEY, a thrust received at playing with weapons; a turn or bout at fencing. (F., -L.) In Merry Wives, i. 1. 296; L. L. L. v. 1. 62. - F. venuë, 'a coming, arrivall, also a venny in fencing, a turn, trick;' Cot. The sense is 'an arrival,' hence a thrust that attains the person aimed at, one that reaches home. Venue is the fem. of venu, pp. of venir, to come. - Lat. venire,

to come, cognate with E. Come, q. v. Doublet, venue.

VENGEANCE, retribution, vindictive punishment. (F., - L.) WEINGERANCE, retribution, vindictive punishment. (F., - L.)
M. E. vengeance, vengeance; but spelt vengaunce, King Alisaunder,
4194. — F. vengeance, 'vengeance;' Cot. — F. venger, 'to avenge,' id.;
with suffix -ance (= Lat.-antia). Cf. Span. vengar, Ital. vengiare. —
Lat. uendicare, uindicare, to lay claim to, also to avenge; cf. F.
manger = Lat. manducare. See Vindicate. Der. a-venge, re-venge
(from F. venger); also venge-ful, i.e. avenge-ful, Tit. Andron. v. 2.

51; venge-ful-ly.

VENIAL, excusable, that may be pardoned. (F., - L.) M.E. uenial (= venial), Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 16, l. 9; P. Plowman, B. xiv. 92. — O. F. venial. — Lat. uenialis, pardonable. — Lat. uenia, grace, favour, kindness; also, pardon. Allied to Skt. van, to love. — WAN, to love, win; see Venerable and Win. Der. venial-ly, venial-ness or venial-i-ty. . I do not find O. F. venial; but Roquefort gives the adv. veniaument, and it must have existed.

VENISON, the flesh of animals taken in hunting, esp. flesh of deer. (F., - L.) M. E. veneison; spelt ueneysun, Havelok, 1726, veneson, Rob. of Glouc. p. 243, l. 15. - O. F. veneisun (Burguy), later venuison, 'venison, the flesh of (edible) beasts of chase, as the deer, wild boar,' &c., Cot. - Lat. uenationem, acc. of uenatio, the chase; also, that which is hunted, game. - Lat. uenatus, pp. of uenari, to hunt.

Root uncertain. Der. (from Lat. uenari) venery, q.v.

VENOM, poison. (F., - L.) M. E. venim; spelt venyme, King
Alisaunder, 2860; venym, Rob. of Glouc, p. 43, l. 14. - O. F. venim,
'venome,' Cot. We also find O. F. velin; mod. F. venin. - Lat.
uenenum, poison. [For change of n to m, cf. vellum.] Origin doubtful; perhaps ue-nec-num*, from ue-, prefix, and nec-are, to kill. Der. venom-ous, M. E. venimous, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 203, l. 17, from F. venimeux, 'venomous,' Cot., from Lat. uenenosus, poisonous; venom-

ous-ly, -ness.

VENOUS, contained in a vein. (L.) Modern; not in Todd's Johnson. Englished from Lat. uenosus, belonging to a vein. - Lat. uena, a vein; see Vein.

VENT (1), an opening for air or smoke, an air-hole, flue. (F., -L.) 'A vent, meatus, porus; To vent, aperire. euacuare;' Levins. Halliwell gives Somerset vent-hole, a button-hole in a wristband. It re is most likely that the word has been connected in popular etymology

with F. vent, the wind, as if it were a hole to let wind or air in ; & tricle of the heart. A double dimin. (with suffix -cu-lu) from uentri-, but the senses of aperture and wind are widely different. The crude form of uenter, the belly; see Ventral. Der ventricul ar. older spelling was fent or fente, used in the sense of slit in a garment, whence the notion of button-hole. The Prompt. Parv. gives: 'Fente of a clothe, fibulatorium,' on which Way notes that 'the fent or vent, in the 13th cent., appears at the collar of the robe, . . being a short slit closed by a brooch, which served for greater convenience in putting on a dress so fashioned as to fit closely round the throat; see the whole note. 'The coller and the vente;' Assemblee of Ladies, st. 76. 'Fent of a gowne, fente;' Palsgrave. The sense was easily extended to slits and apertures of all kinds, esp. as the F. original was unrestricted. - F. fente, 'a cleft, rift, chinke, slit, cranny; A participial sb. from the verb fendre, to cleave. - Lat. findere, to cleave; see Fissure. Der. vent, verb, to emit from an orifice, as in 'can he vent [emit] Trinculos?' Temp. ii. 2. 111; but it is tolerably certain that the use of this verb was influenced by F. vent, wind;

see Vent (3). And see Vent (2).

VENT (2), sale, utterance of commodities, and hence, generally, publication. (F., -L.) 'The merchant-advenutterance, outlet, publication. (F.,-L.) 'The merchant-adventurers likewise... did hold out bravely; taking off the commodities . though they lay dead upon their hands for want of vent; Bacon, Life of Henry VII, ed. Lumby, p. 146, l. 6. 'Vent of utterance of the same,' viz. of 'spices, drugges, and other commodities;' Hackluyt's Voyages, i. 347. 'Find the meanes to have a vent to make sales;' id. i. 356. = F. vente, 'a sale, or selling, an alienation, or passing away for money,' &c.; Cot. Vente is a participial sb. from the F. vendre, 'to sell,' Cot. = Lat. vendere, to sell; see Vend. Der. vent, to utter, as in: 'when he found ill money had been put into his hands, he would never suffer it to be vented again, Burnet, Life of Hale (R.); but it is tolerably certain that the use of vent as a verb has been largely influenced by confusion with Vent (1) and Vent (3), and it is extremely difficult to determine its complete

history without very numerous examples of its use.

VENT (3), to snuff up air, breathe, or puff out, to expose to air. (F.,-L.) 'See howe he [a bullock] venteth into the wynd; 'Spenser, Sheph. Kal. Feb. 75. Explained by 'snuffeth in the wind in the Glosse, but it more likely means to puff out or exhale. In Spenser, F. Q. iii. 1. 42, we are told that Britomart 'vented up her umbriere, And so did let her goodly visage to appear.' Here the poet was probably thinking of F. vent, the wind, and of the part of the helmet called the ventail or aventail, which was the lower half of the moveable front of a helmet as distinct from the upper half or visor, with which it is often confused; see my note on auentaile in Chaucer, C.T. Group E, 1204. If we had a large collection of quotations illustrative of the use of vent as a verb, I suspect it would appear that the connection with the F. vent, wind, was due solely to a misunderstanding and misuse of the word, and that it is etymologically due to Vent (1) or Vent (2), or to confusion of both; and, in particular, to inability to account for Vent (1), shewn above to be used in place of M. E. fente. That writers used the word with reference to air is certain; we have: 'there's none [air] so wholesome as that you vent;' Cymb.
i. 2. 5; also: 'which have poisoned the very air of our church wherein they were vented; Bp. Hall, Ser. Eccl. iii. 4 (R.); and hence the sbs. ventage, venting-hole (see below). - F. venter, '(the wind) to blow or puffe, Cot. - F. vent, the wind. - Lat. uentum, acc. of uentus, wind, cognate with E. Wind, q.v. Der. vent-age, the air-hole of a flute (app. a coined word), Hamlet, iii. 2. 373; vent-ing-hole, an outlet for vapour, Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxxi. c. 3. And see ventail, vent-il-ate.

VENTAIL, the lower half of the moveable part of the front of a helmet. (F.,-L.) In Spenser, F.Q. iii. 2. 24, iv. 6. 19. M.E. auentaile, Chaucer, C.T. 9080; which is the same word with the F. prefix a- (= Lat. ad-). - F. ventaille, the breathing-part of a helmet. F. venter, to blow or puffe, Cot.; with suffix -aile = Lat. -a-cu-lum. F. vent, wind. - Lat. uentum, acc. of uentus, wind; see Vent (3),

Ventilate, and Wind.

VENTILATE, to fan with wind, to open to air, expose to air or to the public view. (L.) Spelt ventylate in Palsgrave. Ventilate is used as a pp. by Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. i. c. 25, § 4.— Lat. uentilatus, pp. of uentilare, to blow, winnow, ventilate. From an adj. uentilus * (not used), from uentus, wind, cognate with E. Wind. Der. ventilat-or, from Lat. uentilator, a winnower; ventilat-ion, 'a ventilation, breathing,' Cot., from Lat. acc. uentilationem.

VENTRAL, belonging to the belly. (L.) Added by Todd to Johnson. - Lat. uentralis, belonging to the belly. - Lat. uentr., stem of uenter, the belly; perhaps allied to Gk. γαστήρ; see Gastric.

Der. ventri-cle. q.v.; ventri-loquist, q.v.

VENTRICLE, the stomach; a part of the heart. (F.,-L.) In
Cotgrave. - F. ventricule, 'the ventricle, the place wherein the meat

683

VENTRILOQUIST, one who speaks so that the voice seems to come from a distance or from some one else. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674; but Phillips has ventriloques, 'a person that speaks inwardly;' this is the true Lat. word, whence ventriloqu-ist has since been formed, by adding the suffix -ist (Lat. -ista, Gk. -107715). - Lat." entriloquus, a ventriloquist, lit. one who speaks from (or in) the belly. - Lat. uentri-, crude form of uenter, the belly; and loque, to speak: see Ventral and Loquacious. Der. ventriloquism.

VENTURE, chance, luck, hazard. (F., -L.) Common in Shak. both as sb. and vb.; as sb., Merch. Ven. i. 3. 92; as a verb, id. iii. 2. 10. It is a headless form of M. E. aventure or auenture, which also took the form Adventure, q.v. Der. ventur-ous, Mids. Nt. Dr. iv. 1. 39, short for M. E. auenturous, later adventurous; ventur-ous-ly,

1. 39, short for M. L. auenturous, later auventurous; ventur-ous-19, -ness. Also venture-some, in Strype, Eccles. Mem. Henry VIII, an. 1546, where the suffix -some is English.

VENUE, the same as Venew, q. v. (F., -L.) As a law-term, it is the place where the jury are summoned to come; from F. venue, 'a coming, arrival, approach, a passage, accesse, Cotgrave; which is merely another sense of venew, as above.

\$\begin{align*} \beta \text{Blackstone has: 'a} \end{align*} \] merely another sense of venew, as above.

B. Blackstone has: 'a change of the venue, or visne (that is, the vicinia or neighbourhood in which the injury is declared to be done;' Comment. b. iii. c. 20. His interpretation of visne as being = Lat. uicinia is probably right; but that has nothing to do with the etymology of venue, which is, of course, a different word. Der. a-venue.

VENUS, the goddess of love. (L.) Lat. Uenus; see Venereal. In Chaucer, C. T. 1538. -

VERACIOUS, truthful. (L.) A late word; Phillips, ed. 1706, has only the sb. veracity. Coined from Lat. ueraci-, crude form of uerax, truthful; with suffix -ous. - Lat. uer-us, true. β. The orig. sense is 'credible;' see Very. Der. verac-i-ty, Englished from at. ueracitas, truthfulness.

VERANDA, VERANDAH, a kind of covered balcony.
Port., - Pers.) Modern; added by Todd to Johnson; it should be (Port., - Pers.) Modern; added by Todd to Johnson; it should be spelt varanda. - Port. varanda, a balcony. Marsden, in his Malay Dict., 1812, p. 39, has: 'barandah (Portuguese), a varanda, balcony, or open gallery to a house;' but the Malay word, like the Portuguese, is borrowed from Persian (not, as Marsden supposed, from Portuguese, for it has the right initial letter). — Pers. bar-imadah, 'a porch, a terrace, a balcony;' Rich. Dict. p. 255. So called from its projecting or 'coming forward.'—Pers. bar-amadan, 'to ascend, arise, come forth, appear, emerge, grow out; ibid. - Pers. bar. up, id. p. 253; and ámadan, to come, arrive; id. p. 166. suppose that the Skt. varanda, a portico, is adapted from the Persian. Otherwise, the E. verandah is from this Skt. word, which can be explained as being from vri, to cover.

VERB, the word; in grammar, the chief word of a sentence. (F., -L.) Palsgrave gives a 'Table of Verbes.' - F. verbe, 'a verbe;' Cot. - Lat. uerbum, a word, a verb. β. Here the Lat. b represents an Aryan dh (=Teut. d); and uerbum is cognate with E. Word, q. v. -

WAR, to speak; cf. Gk. είρ-ειν (= Γέρ-γειν), to speak; Fick, i. 772. Der. verb-al (Palsgrave), from F. verbal, 'verball,' Cot., from Lat. uerbalis, belonging to a word; verbal-ly; verbal-ise, to turn into a verb, a coined word; verbal-ism; verb-i-age, wordiness, not in Johnson's Dict., but used by him on April 9, 1778 (Boswell), from F. verbiage, a late F. word, coined (according to Littré) from O. F. verboier, to talk; verb-ose, wordy (Phillips), from Lat. uerbosus; verb-ose-ly, verb-ose-ness, verb-os-i-ty.

See Vervain.

VERBENA, vervain. (L.) See Vervai VERDANT, green, flourishing. (F.,-L.) In Spenser, F. Q. i. green; Cot. F. verdant, used as a pres. part. of verdir, 'to flourish, to wax green;' Cot. F. verd, green.—Lat. uiridem, acc. of uiridis, green. Root uncertain. Der. verdant-ly, verdanc-y; also verd-ure, Temp. i. 2. 87, from F. verdure, 'verdure,' Cot.; also verdur-ous (Nares). And

see farthingale, wardigris, verjuice.

VERDICT, the decision of a jury, decision. (F., -L.) Lit. 'a true saying.' The true word is verdit, pedantically altered to the mongrel form verdict, to bring the latter half of it nearer to the Lat. spelling. M. E. verdit, Chaucer, C. T. 787 (or 789).—O. F. verdit, a verdict; see verdict in Littré, the mod. F. form being borrowed again from English. - Lat. uere dictum, truly said, which passed into Low Lat. veredictum, with the sense of true saying or verdict, occurring A.D. 1287 (Ducange). Formed similarly to bene diction, male-diction. -Lat. uere, truly, adv., from uerus, true; and dictum, a saying, orig. neut. of pp. of dicere, to say; see Very and Diction.
VERDIGRIS, the rust of bronze, copper, or brass. (F.,-L.?)

VENTRICLE, the stomach; a part of the heart. (F.,-L.) In Cotgrave. - F. ventricule, 'the ventricle, the place wherein the meat sent from the stomack is digested, some call so the stomack itselfe;' Cot.-Lat. ventriculum, acc. of ventriculus, the stomach, also a ven-g supposes it to be possibly a corruption of vert aigret, green produced

of vinegar, Cot. This is very forced; verte grez is lit. green grit, a substitution (as I think) for O. F. verderis, verdigrease, Cotgrave. -Low Lat. uiride æris, verdigris, the usual term in alchemy; see my note to Ch. Chan. Yeom. Tale, 790. Lit. green of brass. — Lat. uiride, neut. of uiridis, green; aris, gen. of as, brass. See Verdant and Ore. VERGE (1), a wand of office, extent of jurisdiction, edge, brink. (F.,-L.) In the sense of edge or brink it is quite a different word from verge, to incline (see below), though some late writers may have confused the words, as indeed is done in Johnson's Dict. The sense of 'edge' follows at once from the use of verge as a law-term, to mean a limit or circuit, hence a circle, Rich. II, ii. 1. 102; cf. i. 1. 93. In the sense of 'wand,' it is best known by the derivative verger, a wand-bearer. M. E. verge. 'Verge, in a wrytys [wright's] werke, Virgata;' Prompt. Parv. Here it must mean a yard (in length). [Verge in the Rom. of the Rose, 3224, is clearly an error for vergere, a garden; see ll. 3618, 3831; this is F. vergier (Cot.), from Lat. uiridarium, a garden.] - F. verge, 'a rod, wand, stick; also, a sergeant's verge or mace; also, a yard; ... a plaine hoope, or gimmal, ring; also, a rood of land; 'Cot. - Lat. uirga, a twig, rod, wand. Of doubtful origin; perhaps allied to uergere, for which see Verge (2). Der. verg-er, a wand-bearer, 'that bereth a rodde in the churche' (Palsgrave), from F. verger, one that beares a verge before a magis-

trate, a verger, Cot., from Low Lat. uirgarius, an apparitor, occurring A.D. 1370 (Ducange).

VERGE (2), to tend towards, tend, slope, border on. (L.)

Verging more and more westward; Fuller, Worthies, Somerstehire (R.)—Lat. usergare to bend turn incline verge towards incline shire (R.) - Lat. uergere, to bend, turn, incline, verge towards, incline. Allied to ualgus, bent, wry, Skt. vrijana, crooked, vrij, to exclude (of which the orig. sense seems to be to bend, Benfey). — WARG, to bend, turn, force; Fick, i. 772. ¶ The phrase 'to be on the verge of' is prob. closely connected with this verb by many writers; but verge, as a sb., is properly a different word; see Verge (1). Der.

con-verge, di verge.

*VERIFY, to shew to be true, confirm by evidence. (F., -L.)

*I verifie,]e verifie; Palsgrave. - F. verifier, 'to verifie; Cot. Lat. verificare, to make true. - Lat. veri-, for vero-, crude form of uerus, true; and -ficare, for facere, to make; see Very and Fact. Der. verifi-er, verifi-able, verific-at-ion, from F. verification, 'a verifica-

verifying, 'Cot.

VERILY, adv.; see Very.

VERISIMILITUDE, likelihood. (F., -L.) In Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 845 (R.) - F. verisimilitude, 'likelihood;' Cot. - Lat. uerisimilitude, likelihood. - Lat. ueri similis, likely, like the truth. Lat. ueri, gen. of uerum, the truth, orig. neut. of uerus, true; and similis, like; see Very and Similar.

similis, like; see Very and Similar.

VERITY, truth, a true assertion. (F., -L.) Spelt verytie in Levins, -F. verité, 'a verity;' Cot. - Lat. ueritatem, acc. of ueritas. truth. - Lat. uerus, true; see Very. Der. verit-able, spelt verytable in Palsgrave, from F. veritable, 'true,' Cot., a coined word.

VERJUICE, a kind of vinegar. (F., -L.) M. E. vergeous, verious. P. Plowman, A. v. 70 (footnote). -F. verjus, 'verjuice, esp. that which is made of sowre, and unripe grapes;' Cot. Lit. 'green wise.' - F. verget verd in Cotternol processes and in juice, see

juice.' - F. vert (spelt Verdant and Juice. - F. vert (spelt verd in Cotgrave), green; and jus, juice; see

VERMICELLI, dough of wheat flour formed into thin wormlike rolls. (Ital., - L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. - Ital. vermicelli, lit. 'little worms;' from the shape. It is the pl. of vermicello, a little worm, which is the dimin. of verme, a worm. - Lat. uermem, acc. of uermis, a worm, cognate with E. Worm.

VERMICULAR, pertaining to a worm. (L.) Phillips, ed. 1706, has: Vermiculares, certain muscles, &c.; Vermicularis, wormgrass, lesser house-leek; Vermiculated, inlaid, wrought with checkerwork; Vermiculation, worm-eating; &c. All are derivatives from Lat. uermiculus, a little worm, double dimin. of uermis, a worm; see Der. So also vermi-form, worm-shaped; from uermi-, Worm. crude form of uermis, and form; also vermi-fuge, a remedy that expels a worm, from Lat. fugus, putting to flight, from fugure, to put to flight; see Fugitive. And see vermilion, vermine, vermicelli.

VERMILION, a scarlet colouring substance obtained from cochineal, &c. (F., - L.) 'Vermylyone, minium;' Prompt. Parv.; spelt vermyloun, Wyclif, Exod. xxxix. 1 (later version). - F. vermillon, 'vermillion; . . also, a little worm; 'Cot. - F. vermeil, 'vermillion;' id. - Lat. vermiculus, a little worm; double dimin. of vermis, a worm; see Vermicular and Worm.
see Crimson and Cochineal; but vermilion is now generally made of red lead, or various mineral substances, and must have been so made at an early date; it was perhaps named merely from its

by aigre, i.e. acid (see Eager, Vinegar); cf. Syrop aigret, syrop b little beasts ingendred of corruption and filth, as lice, fleas, ticks,

mice, rats; Cot. As if from a Lat. adj. uerminus*, formed from uermi-, crude form of uermis, a worm; see Vermicular and Worm. VERNACULAR, native. (L.) 'In the vernacular dialect;' Fuller, Worthies, General (R.); and in Phillips, ed. 1706. Blount has vernaculous. Formed with suffix -ar (Lat. -aris) from Lat. uernaculous to home-horn elaves deposite ratios in internace. cul-us, belonging to home-born slaves, domestic, native, indigenous; double dimin. of Lat. uerna, a home-born slave.

β. Uerna is for ues.na*, dwelling in one's house, from WAS, to dwell, live, be; see Was. Der. vernacular-ly.

VERNAL, belonging to spring. (L.) Spelt vernall in Minsheu, ed. 1627. - Lat. vernalis, vernal; extended from Lat. vernus, belonging to spring. — Lat. uer, the spring. + Gk. έσρ, the spring. + Irish earrach, the spring. +Russ. vesna, the spring. +Lithuan. wásarà, summer. +Icel. vár, vor; Dan. vaar; Swed. vår. β. All from an Aryan type WASRA, spring, the time of increasing brightness. — WAS, to brighten, daw; cf. Skt. vasanta, spring, ush, to burn, Lat. aurora, dawn, &c.; Fick, i. 780.

VERNIER, a short scale made to slide along a graduated instrument for measuring intervals between its divisions. (F.) So named from its inventor. 'Peter Vernier, of Franche Comté; inventor of scale, born 1580, died Sept. 14, 1637; Hole, Brief Biographical

Dictionary

VERSATILE, turning easily from one thing to another. (F., -L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. - F. versatil, 'quickly turning;' Cot. -Lat. uersatilis, that turns round, moveable, versatile. - Lat. uersatus, pp. of uersare, to turn often, frequentative of uertere, to turn (pp. uersus); see Verse. Des. versatil-i-ty.

VERSE, a line of poetry, poetry, a stanza, short portion of the Bible or of a hymn. (L.) In very early use, and borrowed from Latin directly, not through the F. vers. 'Veerce, verse, Versus;' Prompt. Parv. Spelt fers in the Ornulum, 11943.—A. S. fers, a verse, a line of poetry; 'hú man tódúlő þá fers on rædinge' — how one divides the verse in reading; Ælfric's Grammar, ed. Zupitza, p. 291, l. 2. — Lat. uersus (late Lat. versus), a turning, a line, row; so named from the turning to begin a new line. [Vanicek separates uersus, a furrow, which he connects with uerrere, to sweep.] — Lat. nersus, pp. of nertere, to turn. - WART, to turn; whence also E. worth, verb, to become; see Worth (1). Der. vers-ed, Milton. P. R. iv. 327, only in the phr. versed in = conversant with, and used (instead of versate) as a translation of Lat. uersatus, pp. of uersari, to keep turning oneself about, passive form of the frequentative of uertere; and see vers-i-fy, vers-ion, &c. Also (from uertere), ad-vert, ad-verse, ad-vert-ise, anim-ad-vert, anni-vers-ary, a-vert, a-verse, controvert, con-vert, con-verse, di-vert, di-vers, di-verse, di-vers-i-fy, di-vorce, e-vert, in-ad-vert-ent, intro-vert, in-vert, in-verse, mal-vers-at-ion, obverse, per-vert, per-verse, re-vert, re-verse, sub-vert, sub-vers-ion, tergivers-al-ion, trans-verse, tra-verse, uni-verse, vers-at-ile, vert-ebra, vert-ex, vert-ig-o, vort-ex.

VERSIFY, to make verses. (F., = L.) M. E. versifien, P. Plowman, B. xv. 367. = F. versifier, 'to versifie,' Cot. = Lat. versificare, to versify. - Lat. uersi-, for uersu-, crude form of uersus, a verse; and -ficare, for facere, to make; see Vorse and Fact. Der. versific-ation, in Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 977 (R.), from F. versification (omitted by Cotgrave), from Lat. acc. versificationem; versifier,

Sidney, Apology for Poetrie, ed. Arber, p. 49.

VERSION, a translation, statement. (F., - L.) Formerly used in the sense of turning or change; Bacon's Essays, Ess. 58 (Of Vicissitude). - F. version, a version, translation (not given in Cotgrave). - Low Lat. uersionem, acc. of uersio, regularly formed from uers-us, pp.

VERST, a Russian measure of length. (Russ.) In Hackluyt's Voyages, i. 388, l. 30. - Russ. versta, a verst, 3500 Eng. feet, a verst-

post; also equality; cf. verstate, to compare, to range.

VERT, green, in heraldry. (F., -L.) In Blount, ed. 1674. From

F. vert, green; formerly verd, Cot. - Lat. uiridem, acc. of uiridis, green; see Verdant.

VERTEBRA, one of the small bones of the spine. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. - Lat. uertebra, a joint, a vertebra. - Lat. uert-ere, to turn; see Verse. Der. vertebr-al, a coined word; vertebr-ate,

vertebr-at-ed, from Lat. uertebratus, jointed. VERTEX, the top, summit. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706; the adj. vertical is in Cotgrave. - Lat. uertex, the top, properly the turningpoint, esp. the pole of the sky (which is the turning-point of the stars), but afterwards applied to the zenith. - Lat. uertere, to turn; see Verse. Der. vertic-al, from F. vertical, 'verticall,' Cot., from Lat. vertic-alis, vertical, from vertic-, stem of vertex. Hence vertical-ly.

Doublet, vortex. VERTIGO, giddiness. (L.) In Phillips. ed. 1706. — Lat. vertigo WELLIN, any small obnoxious insect or animal. (F., = L.) (gen. uertigin-is), a turning or whirling round, giddiness. = Lat. uertigo. M. E. vermine, Chaucer, C. T. 8971. = F. vermine, 'vermine; also ere, to turn; see Verse.

VERVAIN, a plant of the genus verbena. (F.,-L.) M. E. ver-& VESTMENT, a garment, long robe. (F.,-L.) M. E. vestiment; veine, Gower, C. A. ii. 262, l. 19. - F. verveine, 'verveine;' Cot. - Lat. | pl. vestimenz, Ancren Riwle, p. 418. This form occurs as late and veine, Gower, C. A. ii. 262, l. 19.—F. verveine, 'verveine;' Cot.—Lat. nervena, used in pl. nervena, sacred boughs, usually of olive, laurel, or myrtle. Allied to nerver, a rod, properly a twig, shoot. The radical sense is perhaps 'a shoot,' a growing twig or branch; from WARDH, to grow.

VERY, true, real, actual. (F.,—L.) M. E. verrai, verrei; 'verrey charite', true charity P. Plouveen P. mill of the charity of the charit

charite' = true charity, P. Plowman, B. xvii. 289; 'verrei man' = true man, id. C. xxii. 153. It first occurs (I think) as verray in An Old. Eng. Miscellany, p. 27, l. 26, in the O. Kentish Sermons (about A. D. 1240). - O. F. verai, later vrai (in Cotgrave vray), true. Cf. Prov. verai, true. It answers to a Low Lat. type veracus *, not found; similarly, Scheler notes the Prov. ybriai, drunken, due to a Low Latin ebriacus*, derivative of ebrius; and compares F. Cambrai, Douai from Lat. Cameracum, Duacum. This verucus* is a by-form of Lat. uerax (stem uerāc-), truthful, extended from uerus, true (represented in O. F. were, voir, true). B. The orig. sense of verus is 'credible.' — WAR, to believe, prob. identical with WAR, to choose. Cf. Zend var, to believe (Fick, i. 211). Russ. viera, faith, belief, vierite, to believe, G. wahr, true; also Lat. nelle, to will, choose, G. wahl, choice. Der. very, adv., as in 'very wel,' i. e. truly well, Sir T. More, Works, p. 108 (R.); veri-ly, adv., M. E. verraily, veraily, Chaucer, C. T. 13590. Also (from Lat. uerus) veri-fy, veri-similar, veri-ty, ver-acions; ver-dict; a-ver.

VESICLE, a small tumour, bladder-like cell. (L.) Phillips, ed. 1706, has: 'Vesicula, a vesicle, or little bladder.' Englished from Lat. uesicula, a little bladder; dimin. of uesica, a bladder. Allied to Skt. vasti, the bladder. Der. vesicul-ar, adj.; also vesic-at-ion, the

raising of blisters on the skin.

VESPER, the evening star; the evening; pl. vespers, even-song. (L.) In the ecclesiastical sense, the word does not seem to be old, as the E. name for the service was eve-song or even-song. Vesper's occurs in Bp. Taylor, vol. ii. ser. 7 (R.); and see the Index to Parker Soc. Publications. But we already find vesper, in the sense of evening-star, in Gower, C. A. ii. 109, l. 13. — Lat. uesper, the evening-star, the evening; cf. uespera, even-tide. Hence O. F. vespre (F. vepre). 'the evening, 'Cot., and vespres, 'even-song,' id. + Gk. ἔσπερος, adj. and sb., evening, ἔσπερος ἀστήρ, the evening-star; ἐσπέρα, even-tide. + Lithuan. udkaras, evening. + Russ. vecher', evening.

β. All from an Aryan form was-karas (Curtius, i. 471); allied to Skt. vasati, night; perhaps from Ψ WAS, to dwell; see West.

VESSEL, a utensil for holding liquids &c. a ship (F.—1) as the E. name for the service was eve-song or even-song. Vespers

WESSEL, a utensil for holding liquids, &c., a ship. (F., -L.) M. E. vessel, Chaucer, C. T. 5682. - O. F. vaissel, veissel, vessel, a vessel, a ship (Burguy); later vaisseau, 'a vessel, of what kind soever;' Cot. - Lat. unscellum, a small vase or um; dimin. of uas, a vase,

whence also the dimin, uasculum; see Vascular, Vase.
VEST, a garment, waistcoat. (L.) In Milton, P. L. xi. 241.— Lat. uestis, a garment; lit. a cloth or covering. Formed (with Aryan suffix -ta) from √WAS, to cover over, clothe, protect; cf. Skt. vas, to put on (clothes), Gk. ἔν-νυμι (= Fέσ-νυμι), I clothe, ἐσ-θής, clothing, Goth. gawasjan, to clothe, wasti, clothes; Curtius, i. 470. Der. vest, vb., formerly used in such phrases as to vest one with supreme power, and (less properly) to vest supreme power in one; see Phillips, ed. 1706; hence vest-ed, fully possessed. And see vest-ment,

Philips, ed. 1705; hence vest-ed, tilly possessed. And see vest-ment, vest-ry, vest-ure. Also di-vest, in-vest, tra-vest-y.

VESTAL, chaste, pure. (F.,-L.) As adj. in Shak. Romeo, iii.

3. 38; as sb., a Vestal virgin, priestess of Vesta, Antony, iii. 12. 31.

-F. vestal, a Vestal virgin; see Cotgrave. -Lat. Uestalis, belonging to a Vestal, also (for Uestalis uirgo), a priestess of Vesta. -Lat. Uesta, a Roman goddess; goddess of fire and of purity (from the purifying effects of fire). +Gk. 'Eoria, daughter of Chronos and Rhea, goddess of the domestic hearth. -VWAS, to shine, burn; cf. Skt. vásara, day, ush, to shine; see East. Curtius, i. 496.

VESTIBULE, a porch. (L.) In Swinburne. Travels in Spain.

VESTIBULE, a porch. (L.) In Swinburne, Travels in Spain, p. 216. Phillips has only the Lat. form vestibulum. Englished from Lat. vestibulum, a fore-court, entrance-court, entrance. Lit. 'that which is separated from the abode.' - Lat. ue-, separated from, apart from; and stabulum, an abode (which becomes -stibulum in composition, as in naustibulum, lit. a place for a ship, but applied to denote a vessel shaped like a ship).

β. The Lat. ue is prob. connected with duo, two; as the Skt. vi-, apart, certainly is with Skt. dvi, two. For stabulum, see Stable.

VESTICE, a foot-print, a trace. (F.,-L.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674.—F. vestige, 'a step, foot-step, track, trace;' Cot.—Lat. uestigium, a foot-step, track.

3. The most likely explanation of this difficult word is perhaps 'a separate stepping,' with reference to the double track left from the pair of feet, each mark being regularly separated from the other. This would derive it from ue-, apart; and -stigium *, a going, marching, walk, from a base stig- allied to Gk. στείχειν, to go, march, from the
✓ STIGH, to climb, stride. See

Vestibule and Stile (1).

pl. vestimenz, Ancren Riwle, p. 418. This form occurs as late as in Spenser, F.Q. iii. 12. 29; whilst the Prompt. Parv. has both vestment and vestymente.— O. F. vestiment*, vestement, 'a vestment,' Cot. (Mod. F. vôtement). - Lat. uestimentum, a garment. - Lat. uesti-re, to clothe - Lat. uesti-, crude form of uestis; see Vest.

VESTRY, a place for keeping vestments. (F.,-L.) M.E. vestrye, Prompt. Parv. Slightly altered from O.F. vestiaire, 'the vestry in a church;' Cot.-Lat. uestiarium, a wardrobe; orig. neut. of uestiarius, adj., belonging to a vest.—Lat. uesti-, crude form of uestis; see Vest.

westis; see Vest.

VESTURE, dress, a robe. (F.,-L.) In P. Plowman, B. i. 23.

O. F. vesture, 'a clothing, arraying;' Cot.-Low Lat. vestitura, clothing,-Lat. vestitus, pp. of vestire, to clothe.-Lat. vestitura, crude form of vestis; see Vest. Cf. E. in-vestiture.

VETCH, a genus of plants. (F.,-L.) The same as fitch; pl. fitches, Isaiah xxviii. 25. Ezck. iv. 9 (A.V.). In the earlier of Wyclif's versions of Isaiah xxviii. 25, the word is written ficche, and in the later fetchis. Baret (Alvearie) gives: 'Fitches, Vicia... Plin. Bixvov; A vinciendo, vt Varroni placet;' Bible Word-book, ed. Eastwood and Wright. For the variation of the initial letter. Cf. fane and vane, fat Wright. For the variation of the initial letter, cf. fane and vane, fat and vat, E. verse with A. S. fers; the variation is dialectal, and in the present case the right form is that with initial v. The correct M. E. spelling would be veche; we actually find 'Hec uicia, Anglice feche' in Wright's Gloss. i. 201, col. 2, in a vocabulary strongly marked by Northern forms; feche being the Northern form corresponding to the Southern veche. - O. F. veche, vesse, later vesce; of these forms, the older ones are given by Palsgrave, who has: 'Fetche, a lytell pease, uesse, ueche, lentille; whilst Cotgrave has: 'Vesce, the pulse called fitch or vitch.' = Lat. uicia, a vetch.

Varro's derivation is to be accepted; viz. from the base WIK, to hind as appropriate to the state of the s fitch or vitch.'-Lat. uicia, a vetch. vario's derivation is to be accepted; viz. from the base wirk, to bind, as appearing in uincire, to bind, uinca, a plant (orig. a climbing one); and still more clearly in wwi, to wind, whence Lat. ui-iis, a vine, ui-men, a pliant twig. See Withy.

VETERAN, experienced, long exercised in military life. (L.)
In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. — Lat. uietranus, old, veteran, experienced; as sb., a veteran.—Lat. uietr-, stem of netus, old, aged; it 'advanced in years'.

R From the base WAT-AS WET-AS

it. 'advanced in years.' B. From the base WAT-AS, WET-AS, a year; cf. Gk. *tros (= fér-os), a year, Skt. vatsa, a year; also Lithuan. *wétuszas, old, Russ. *vetkhie, old, *vetshate, to grow old. Fick, i. 765. See Veal. Der. *veteran, sb. From the same base

are veter-in-ar-y, in-veter-ate, veal, wether.
VETERINARY, pertaining to the art of treating diseases of domestic animals. (L.) 'Veterinarian, he that lets horses or mules to hire, a hackney-man, also a horse-leech or farrier; Gloss., ed. 1674. Sir T. Browne has veterinarian as a sb., Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 2, § 1. - Lat. ueterinarius, of or belonging to beasts of burden; as sb., a cattle-doctor. - Lat. ueterinus, belonging to beasts of burden; pl. ueterinæ (sc. bestiæ), beasts of burden. Lat. ueterina probably meant, originally, an animal at least a year old, one that had passed its first year, from the same base (WETAS, a year) as occurs in uetus (gen. ueter-is), old; see Veteran and

Veal. And see Wether. Der veterinarian, as above.

VETO, a prohibition. (L.) Not in Todd's Johnson.—Lat. ueto,
I forbid; hence the saying of 'I forbid,' i.e. a prohibition. β. The
orig. sense of uetare is 'to leave in the old state,' hence to vote against change; allied to uetus, old; cf. E. inveterate. Der. veto, verb. **VEX**, to harass, torment, irritate. (F., -L.) M. E. vexen, Prompt. Parv. -F. vexer, 'to vex;' Cot. -Lat. uexare, to vex, lit. to keep on carrying or moving a thing about; an intensive form of uehere, to carry (pt. t. nex-i). See Vehicle. Der. vex-at-ion, from F. vexation, 'vexation,' Cot., from Lat. acc. uexationen; vex-at-i-ous, vex-at-i-

ous-ly. -ness

VIADUCT, a road or railway carried across a valley or river. (L.) Not in Todd's Johnson. Englished from Lat. uia ducta, a way conducted across; from Lat. uia, a way, and ducta, fem. of ductus, pp. of ducere, to lead, conduct; see Duct, Duke.

\$\beta\$. Lat. uia pp. of ducere, to lead, conduct; see Duct, Duke. β. Lat. uia was formerly written uea, and is most likely put for ueha*, answering to Skt. unit. ing to Skt. vaha, a road, a way, from vah, to carry = Lat. uehere. It is also cognate with E. Way; Fick, iii. 282. - WAGH, to carry; see Vehicle. 1 It is remarkable that Fick should also give (i. 782) an unsatisfactory etymology connecting uia with Skt. vi, to go. Der. uiaticum, a doublet of voyage, q.v.; also con-vey, con-voy, de-vi-ate, de-vi-ous, en-voy, im-per-vi-ous, in-voice, ob-vi-ate, ob-vi-ous, per-vi-ous, pre-vi-ous, tri-vi-al.

VIAL, PHIAL, a small glass vessel or bottle. (F., -L., -Gk.) Phial is a pedantic spelling; the spelling vial is historically more correct, as we took the word from French; a still better spelling would be viol. 'Vyole, a glasse, fiolle, viole; 'Palsgrave. M. E. viole; pl. violis, Wyclif, Rev. v. 8, where the A.V. has vials.—O. F. viole, fiele, fielle (for which forms see Palsgrave above), later phiole,

altered). - Gk. φιάλη, a shallow cup or bowl. Root unknown.

VIAND, food, provision. (F., -L.) Usually in pl. viands. (F., -L.) 'Deintie viande;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 6 (R.) - F. viande, 'meat, food, substance;' Cot. The same as Ital. vivanda, victuals, food, eatables. - Lat. viuenda, neut pl., things to live on, provisions; considered as a fem. sing., by a change common in Low Latin. Lat. uiuendus, fut. pass. of uiuere, to live; see Victuals.

VIBRATE, to swing, move backwards and forwards. (L.) Phillips, ed. 1706, has vibration; the verb is perhaps a little later.— Lat. uibratus, pp. of uibrare, to shake, swing, brandish. - WIP, to shake, agitate; cf. Skt. vip, to throw, Icel. veifa, to vibrate, wave.

See Waive. Der. vibrat-ion, vibrat-or-y.

VICAR, lit. a deputy; the incumbent of a benefice. (F.,-L.) M. E. vicar, a deputy, Chaucer, Parl. of Foules, 379; also vicary, a vicar, id. C. T. 17333. - F. vicaire, 'a vicar, or vice-gerent, also the tenant or incumbent who, in the right of a corporation or church, is to pay duties, or do services, unto the lord of the land;' Cot. - Lat. uicarium, acc. of uicarius, a substitute. deputy; orig. an adj., substituted, deputed, said of one who supplies the turn or place of another. - Lat. uic-, stem of uicis (gen.), a turn, change. succession. -WIK, to yield, give way; hence to succeed in another's tum; cf. Gk. elk-elv, to yield, G. wech-sel, a tum. Fick, i. 784. Der. vicar-age, spelt vycrage in Palsgrave (prob. a misprint for vycarage); vicar-i-al; vicar-i-ate, sb., from F. vicariat, 'a vicarship,' Cot. Also vicar-i-ous, Englished from Lat. uicarius, substituted, delegated, vicarious (as

above): vicar-i-ous-ly. And see vice-gerent, vic-iss-i-tude.

VICE (1), a blemish, fault, depravity. (F.,-L.) M.E. vice, vyce, Rob. of Glouc., p. 195, l. 7.-F. vice, 'a vice, fault; 'Cot.-Lat. vitium, a vice, fault. Root uncertain. Der. vici-ous, from F. viceux, 'vicious,' Cot., from Lat. uitiosus, faulty; vici-ous-ly; vici-ous-ness, spelt vyciousnesse in Palsgrave: viti-ate, spelt viciate in Cot. (to translate F. vicier), from Lat. uitiatus. pp. of uitiare, to injure; viti-at-ion.

VICE (2), an instrument, tightened by a screw, for holding anything firmly. (F., - L.) M. E. vice, vyce, in Wyclif, 3 Kings, vi. 8, where it means 'a winding-stair,' (see the A.V.), the orig. sense being 'a screw.' A vice is so called because tightened by a screw. - F. vis, the vice, or spindle of a presse, also a winding-staire; Cot. O.F. viz; Burguy. - Lat. uitis, a vine, bryony, the lit. sense being 'that which winds or twines;' hence the O.F. viz (= vits), where the suffixed s represents the termination -is of the Lat. nom. - WI, to wind, bind, or twine about; cf. E. withe, withy, Lat.ui-men, a pliant

twig, &c. Cf. Ital. vite, 'the vine, also a vice or a scrue,' Florio. VICE-GERENT, having delegated authority, acting in place of another. (F., -L.) In Shak. L. L. L. i. 1. 222. - F. vicegerent, 'a vicegerent, or deputy;' Cot. - Lat. uice, in place of; and gerent-, stem of pres. part. of gerere, to carry on, perform, conduct, act, rule. Here wice is the abl. from the gen wicis, a turn, change, stead (the nom not being used); see Vicar. For gerere, see Gesture. ¶ With the same prefix vice- (F. vice, Lat. vice, in place of) we have vice-admiral, vice-chancellor; also vice-roy, Temp. iii. 2. 116, where roy = F. roi, Lat.

regem, acc. of rex, a king; vice-regal; and see vis-count.
VICINAGE, neighbourhood. (F., -L.) Vicinage is a pedantic spelling of voisinage, due to an attempt to reduce the F. word to a Lat. spelling; both forms are given in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Bp. Taylor has the spelling voisinage more than once, in Episcopacy Asserted, § 21 (R.), and Rule of Conscience, b. i. c. 4 (R.) = F. voisinage, 'neighbourhood;' Cot. - F. voisin, 'neighbouring,' id. - Lat. wicinum, acc. of wicinus, neighbouring, near, lit. belonging to the same street. - Lat. uic-us, a village, street (whence the A. S. wic, E. wick, a town, is borrowed). + Gk. oikos, a house, dwelling-place. + Russ. vese, a village. +Skt. veça, a house, entrance. - WIK, to come to, enter, enter into; Skt. vie, to enter. Der. vicin-i-ty, from F. vicinité, 'vicinity,' Cot., from Lat. acc. vicinitatem, neighbourhood. Der. (from

GK. olnos), par-ish, par-och-i-al.
VICISSITUDE, change. (L.) In Bacon, Essay On Vicissitude

of Things. — Lat. uicissitudo, change. Allied to uicissi-m, by turns; where the suffix sim may be compared with pas-sim, reces-sim, &c. — Lat. uicis (gen.), a change; see Vicar.

VICTIM, a living being offered as a sacrifice, one who is persecuted. (F., — L.) In Dryden. tr. of Virgil, Æn. xii. l. 319.— F. victime (not in Cotgrave). - Lat. wictima, a victim. Root uncertain and disputed. Der. victim-ise, a coined word.

VICTOR, a conqueror. (L.) In K. John, ii. 324. - Lat. uictor, a

conqueror; see below.

VICTORY, success in a contest. (F.,-L.) M. E. victorie. In King Alisaunder, 7663. — O. F. victorie (Burguy), later victoire, 'victory, Cot. - Lat. victoria, conquest. - Lat. victor, a conquest. - Lat. vict-us, pp. of vincere, to conquer (pt. t. vic-i). - \(\sqrt{WIK}, \) to fight; whence also Goth. weigan, weihan (pp. wigans), to strive, contend ; and bunches of grapes. - F. vignette, 'a little vine; vignettes, vignetes,

*a violl, a small glass bottle; Cot. Mod. F. fiole. Lat. phiala, a A. S. wig, war. Fick, i. 783. Der. victori-ous (Palsgrave), from F. saucer, a shallow drinking-vessel (the form of which must have been altered). —Gk. oidan, a shallow cup or bowl. Root unknown.

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e-vict, in-vinc-ible, pro-vince.

VICTUALS, provisions, meat. (F., - L.) The sing. victual is little used now, but occurs in Exod. xii. 39 (A. V.), and in Much Ado, i. 1. 50. The word is grossly misspelt, by a blind pedantry which ignores the F. origin; yet the true orthography is fairly represented by the pronunciation as vittle, still commonly used by the best speakers. M. E. vitaille, Chaucer, C. T. 248. - O. F. vitaille (Burguy), later victuaille (with inserted c, due to pedantry); Cot. gives 'victuailles, victualls,' but Palsgrave has 'Vytaile, uitaille, uiures; Vytaylles, mete and drinke, toute maniere de uitailles.' - Lat. uictualia, neut. pl., provisions, victuals. - Lat. uictualis, belonging to nourishment. - Lat. uictu-, crude form of uictus, food, nourishment; with suffix -alis. - Lat, uiet-us, pp. of uinere, to live; allied to uinus, living. - √GIW, to live; cf. Skt. jiv, to live, Gk. βi-os, life. Russ. jite. to live; and see Quick. Fick, i. 571. Der. victual, verb. As You Like It, v. 4. 198; victuall-er, spelt vytailer in Palsgrave. Also (from the same root) vi-and, vi-tal, viv-ac-i-ous, viv-id, viv-i-fy, vivi-par-ous, vivi-section; con-viv-i-al, re-vive, sur-vive; also bio-graphy, bio-logy;

quick; viper, wyvern.
VIDELICET, namely. (L.) In Mids. Nt. Dr. v. 330. MSS. and books, the abbreviation for Lat. -et (final) closely resembled a z. Hence the abbreviation viz. = viet., short for videlicet. -Lat. uidelicet, put for uidere licet (like scilicet = scire licet), it is easy to see, it is manifest, hence plainly, to wit, namely. - Lat. nidere, to see; and licet, it is allowable, hence, it is easy. See Vision and

License.

VIDETTE, another spelling of Vedette, q. v.

VIE, to contend, strive for superiority. (F., - L.) M. E. vien, a contracted form of M. E. envien, due to the loss of the initial syllable, as in story for history, fence for defence, &c. In Chaucer, Death of Blaunche, l. 173, we have: 'To vye who might slepe best,' ed. Thynne (1532), and so also in the Tanner MS. 346; but MS. Fairfax 16 has: 'To envye who myght slepe best,' where To envye = Tenvye in pronunciation, just as Chaucer has tabiden = to abiden, &c. B. This M.E. envien is quite a different word from envien, to envy; it is really a doublet of invite, and is a term formerly used in gambling. — O. F. envier (an ieu), to vie; 'Cot. - Lat. inuitare, to invite; see Invite. y. This is proved by the Span. and Ital. forms; cf. Span. envidar, 'among gamesters, to invite or to open the game by staking a certain sum,' Neuman; Ital. inuitare (al giuoco), 'to vie or to reuie at any game, to drop vie; inuito, a vie at play, a vie at any game; also, an inviting, proffer, or bidding; Florio. See plentiful examples of vie, to wager, and vie, sb., a wager, in Nares; and remember that the true sense of with is against, as in with-stand, fight with, &c., so that to vie with = to stake against, wager against, which fully explains the word. Much more might be added; Scheler's excellent explanation of F. à *l'envi* is strictly to the point; so also Wedgwood's remarks on E. vie. In particular, the latter shews that the O. F. envier also meant 'to invite," and he adds: 'From the verb was formed the adv. expression à l'envi. E. a-vie, as if for a wager: "They that write of these toads strive a-vie who shal write most wonders of them," Holland, tr. of Pliny; [b.

xxxii. c. 5.]' Doublet, invite.
VIEW, a sight, reach of the sight, a scene, mental survey. (F., -Very common in Shak.; see Mids. Nt. Dr. iii. 1. 144, iii. 2. 377, &c. Levins has the verb to vewe. - F. veue, 'the sense, act, or instrument of seeing, the eyes, a glance, a view, look, sight, &c.; Cot. Properly the fem. of veu, 'viewed, seen,' pp. of veoir (mod. F. voir), 'to view, see;' id. - Lat. uidere, to see; see Vision. Der. view, verb; view-ër; re-view; view-less, invisible, Meas. for Meas. iii. 1. 124.

VIGIL, the eve before a feast or fast-day. (F., - L.) Lit. 'a vatching;' so named because orig. kept by watching through the watching;' so named because orig. kept by watching through the night. M. E. uigile, Ancren Riwle, p. 412, l. 23; Chaucer, C. T. 379, — F. vigile, 'a vigile, the eve of a holy or solemn day;' Cot. — Lat. uigilia, a watch, watching. - Lat. uigil, awake, lively, vigilant, watchful. - Lat. uigere, to be lively or vigorous, flourish, thrive. - WAG, to be strong, to wake; see Vegetable. Der. vigil-ant, 1 Hen. IV, iv. 2. 64, from F. vigilant, 'vigilant,' Cot., from Lat. uigilant-, stem of pres. part. of uigilare, to watch; vigil-ance, Temp. iii. 3. 16, from F. vigilance, 'vigilancy,' Cot., from Lat. vigilantia. From the same root are veg-etable, vig-our, in-vig-or-ate, ved-ette (for vel-ette),

re-weille, sur-weil-nee; also wake, watch, wait; eke, wax, &c.

VIGNETTE, a small engraving with ornamented borders. (F.,

L.) So called because orig. applied to ornamented borders in which vine-leaves and tendrils were freely introduced. In the edition of Cotgrave's Dict. published in 1660, the English Index (by Sherwood) has a title-page with such a border, in which two pillars are represented on each side, wreathed with vines bearing leaves, tendrils,

branches, or branchlike borders or flourishes, in painting or in 5 The fact is therefore that the Indo Germans had indeed a common

gravery; 'Cot. Dimin, of F. vigne, a vine; see Vine.
VIGOUR, vital strength, force, energy. (F., -L.) M. E. vigour; spelt vigor, King Alisaunder, l. 1431. — O. F. vigur, vigor, later vigueur, 'vigor;' Cot. — Lat. vigorem, acc. of vigor, liveliness, activity, force. — Lat. vigere, to be lively or vigorous; see Vigilant. Der. vigor-ous, spelt vygorouse in Palsgrave, from F. vigoureux, 'vigorous.' Cot.; vigor-ous-ly, vigor-ons-ness.

VIKING, a Northern pirate. (Scand.) The form wicing occurs in A. S., but the word is borrowed from Scandinavian. — Icel. vikingr. a freebooter, rover, pirate, used in the Icel. Sagas esp. of the bands of Scand. warriors who, during the 9th and 10th centuries, harried the British Isles and Normandy, The lit. sense is a creek-dweller, one of the men who haunted the bays, creeks, and fjords. — Icel. vik, a creek, inlet, bay; with suffix -ingr (A. S. -ing) in the sense of 'son of' or belonging to. So also Swed. vik, Dan. vig, a creek. cove. The orig. sense of vik is 'a bend' or 'recess.' - Icel. vikja (strong verb, pt. t. veyk, veik), to turn, veer, trend, recede; Swed. vika, to give way, recede; Dan. vige. See Weak.

VILE, abject, base, worthless, wicked. (F., -L.) M. E. vil, Rob. of Glouc. p. 488, l. 16. - F. vil (fem. vile), 'vile, abject, base, low, meane, . good cheape, of small price;' Cot. - Lat. vilem, acc. of uilis, of small price, cheap, worthless, base, vile. Root uncertain. Der. vile-ly, vile-ness; vil-i-fy, a coined word, to account vile, defame, properly to make vile, as in Milton, P. L. xi. 516; vil-i-fi-er, vil-i-

fication.

VIII.A, a country residence or seat, a house. (L.) In Dryden, tr. of Lucretius, b. iii. 1. 283. - Lat. willa, a farm-house; lit. 'a small vil-Dimin. of uicus, a village; whence uic-ula = uic-la = uilla. See Vicinage. Der. vill-age, Chaucer, C. T. 12621, from F. village, 'a village,' Cot., from Lat. adj. uillaticus, belonging to a villa; villag-er, Jul. Cæsar, i. 2. 172; villag-er-y, a collection of villages, Mids. Nt. Dr.

ii. 1. 35. And see vill-ain.

VILLAIN, a clownish or depraved person, a scoundrel. (F., -I.) M. E. vilein, vileyn, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 18, l. 7. 'For vilanie maketh vileine;' Rom. of the Rose, 2181.—O. F. vilein, 'servile, base, vile;' Cot. He also gives vilain, 'a villaine, slave, bondman, servile tenant.' - Low Lat. uillanus, a farm-servant, serf; the degradation by which it passed into a term of reproach is well stated by Cotgrave, who further explains vilain as meaning 'a farmer, yeoman, churle, carle, boore, clown, knave, rascall, variet, filthie fellow.'-Lat. uilla, a farm; see Villa. Der. villain-ous, Merry Wives, ii. 2. 308; villain-ous-ly; also villain-y, M. E. vilanie, Chaucer, C. T. 70, Ancren Riwle, p. 216, from O. F. vilenie (or vilanie), 'villainy,' Cot.

VINCIBLE, that can be conquered. (L.) Rare. In Bp. Taylor, Of Repentance, c. 3. § 3 (R.) - Lat. uincibilis, easily overcome. - Lat. nincere, to conquer; see Victor. Der. vincibil-i-ty; in-vincible. VINCULUM, a link. (L.) Modern; chiefly used as a math. term. - Lat. uinculum, a bond, fetter, link. - Lat. uincire, to bind, fetter. A nasalised form from the base WIK, to bind, extension of WI, to bind, twine; see Vine, Withy.
VINDICATE, to lay claim to, defend, maintain by force. (L.)

In Milton, P. R. ii. 47. - Lat. uindicatus, pp. of uindicare, to lay legal claim to, arrogate, avenge. - Lat. uindic-, stem of uindex, a claimant, maintainer. Orig. one who expresses a desire' or states a claim. Lat. uin-, i. e. a desire or wish, allied to uen-ia, favour, permission, from \(\sqrt{WAN} \), to wish (see Venerate); and the base DIK, to shew, appearing in dic-are, to appoint, dicere, to say, and in the suffix-dex as seen in in-dex (see Indicate). Der. vindicator, vindicable, vindic-at-ion; vindic-at-ive, i.e. vindictive, Troil, iv. 5. 107; vindic-at-or-y; and see vindic-tive, vengeance.

VINDICTIVE, revengeful. (F.,-L.) Vindictive is merely a shortened form of vindicative, obviously due to confusion with the related Lat. uindicta, revenge. Bp. Taylor, in his Rule of Conscience, b. iii. c. 3, speaks of 'vindicative justice,' but in the same work, b. ii. c. 2, of 'vindictive justice;' if Richardson's quotations be correct. Shak, has vindicative = vindictive, Troil. iv. 5. 107. - F. vindicatif, 'vindicative, revenging,' Cot. Formed with suffix -if (= Lat. -iuus) from uindicat-us, pp. of uindicare, (1) to claim, (2) to avenge; see Vindicate. Der. vindictive-ly, -ness.

VINE, the plant from which wine is made. (F., -L.) M.E. vine, vyne; Wyclif, John, xv. I. - F. vigne, 'a vine; 'Cot. - Lat. uinea, a vineyard, which in late Lat. seems to have taken the sense of for which the true Lat. word is uitis. Uinea is properly the fem. of adj. uineus, of or belonging to wine. - Lat. uinum, wine. + Gk. olvos, wine; allied to οίνη, the vine, olvás, the vine, grape, wine. Cf. Lat. uitis, the vine. — WI, to twine; as seen in Lat. uiere, to twist together, ui-men, a pliant twig, ui-tis, the vine, &c., Fick, i. 782. And see Curtius, i. 487, who notes that the Gk. words were used 'by

root for the idea of winding, twining, and hence derived the names of various pliant twining plants, but that it is only among the Græco-Italians that we find a common name for the grape and its piece. The Northern names (Goth. wein, &c.) are undoubtedly to be regarded (with Jac. Grimm, Gramm, iii. 466) as borrowed. See the whole passage. To which we may add that the Lat. winum also means 'grapes,' and the E. wine-yard = A.S. win-geard = wine-yard, which identified wine with the vine itself. Dor. vine-dress-r; vin-er-y, occurring in 'the vynery of Ramer,' in Fabyan's Chronicle, John of France, an. 8 (ed. Ellis, p. 511), a word coined on the model of butt-er-y, pant-ry. brew-er-y; vine yard, A. S. win-geard, Matt. xx. 1; vin-ous, a late word, from Lat. uinosus, belonging to wine. Also vin-egar, vin-t-age, vin-t-ner, which see below. From the same root are withe or withy, wine, ferrule, periwinkle (1), veer, vinculum.

VINEGAR, an acid liquor made from fermented liquors. (F., -L.) M. E. vinegre, vynegre, Wyclif, Mark, xv. 36. Lit. 'sour wine.' – F. vinaigre, 'vineger;' Cot. – F. vin, wine; and aigre, sharp, sour; see Vine or Wine, and Eager.

VINEWED, mouldy. (E.) In mod. edd. of Shak. Troil. ii. 1.
15, we generally find vinewed'st, where the folios have whinid'st.

Minsheu, ed. 1627, has finewed, as equivalent to 'mustie;' and also the sb. vinewedness; and see vinewed, finewed, fenowed in Nares. Cf. prov. E. vinewed (West), Halliwell. The form finewed answers to the pp. of A. S. finegian, fynegian, to become mouldy or musty, occurring in the Canons of Ælfric, § 36; in Thorpe, Ancient Laws, ii. 360, l. 7. It is a verb formed from an adj. finig or fynig, mouldy, occurring in the same passage. We also find the pl. finie (for finige) in Josh. ix. 5, where it is used of mouldy loaves. Ettmüller refers it to the form fýnig, as if allied to Icel. fúi, rottenness, which does not account for the n. The right form seems to be fenig or finig (as in Leo), answering to M. E. fenny, used in the sense of dirty, vile, in Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 1113; so also fenny, i.e. musty, dirty, in Sandys' Travels, ed. 1632, p. 160, l. 4. This is nothing but the adj. from Travels, ed. 1632, p. 160, l. 4. This is nothing but the adj. from A. S. fenn, mire, John. ix. 6, which is the same as mod. E. Fen, q. v. Cf. A. S. fenlic, muddy, Ælfric's Homilies, ii. 242, l. 30. form vinewed can only be made from the pp. of the verb, not from the adj., as Nares wrongly imagined.

VINTAGE, the gathering or produce of grapes, time of grape-athering. (F.,-L.) Tyll they had inned [gathered in] all there gathering. (F., -L.) 'Tyll they had inned [gathered in] all their come and vyntage;' Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. ii. c. 22 (R.) Vintage is a corruption of M. E. vindage, Wyclif, Levit. xxv. 5, or vendage, P. Plowman, B. xviii. 367, which was also pronounced as ventage, as shewn by the various readings in P. Plowman, C. xxi. 414. And again, M. E. vendage is for vendange, the unfamiliar ending -ange being turned into the common suffix -age; it is clear that the word was confused with vint-ner, vint-ry; see Vintner.—F. vendange (also vendenge in Cotgrave), 'a vintage;' Cot.—Lat. uintemia, a vintage. - Lat. uin-um, (1) wine, (2) grapes; and demere, to take away; so that uin-demia = a taking away of grapes, grape-gathering. B. For Lat. uinum, see Vine, Wine. The Lat. denere is for de-imere, to take away; from de, prep., off, away, and emere, to take; see De- and Redeem.

VINTNER, a wine-dealer, tavern-keeper. (F., -L.) 'Vynte-nere, Vinarius;' Prompt. Parv. Thus vintner is short for vintener; and again, vintener is an altered form of vineter or viniter, which is the older form. It occurs, spelt viniter, in Rob. of Glouc., p. 542, in a passage where we also find viniterie, now shortened to vintry, and occurring as the name of a house in London (Stow, Survey of London, ed. Thoms, p. 90). - F. vinetier, 'a vintner, taverner, wine-seller;' Cot. - Low Lat. vinetarius, a wine-seller (occurring A.D. 1226). Really derived from Lat. uinetum, a vineyard, but used with the sense of Lat. uinarius, a wineseller. - Lat. uinum, wine; see Vine or \mathbf{W} ine.

VIOL, a kind of fiddle, a musical instrument. (F., -L.) In Shak. Rich. II, i. 3. 162. F. viole (also violle), 'a (musical) violl, or violin; Cot. Cf. Ital., Span., and Port. viola, Prov. viola. viula (Diez). Diez takes the Prov. viula (a trisyllabic word) to be the oldest form, derived from Low Lat. vitula, vidula, a viol, which was first transposed into the form viutla*, viudla*, cf. Prov. veuza from Lat. uidua, teune from Lat. tenuis), and then became viulla *, viula, viola. 'Vidulatores dicuntur a vidula, Gallice viele; John de Garlande, in Wright's Voc. i. 137, l. 4 from bottom. Diez also remarks that it was sometimes called uitula iocosa, the merry viol; and he derives it from Lat. uitulari, to celebrate a festival, keep holiday. Lat. uitulari prob. meant orig. to sacrifice a calf; it is plainly formed from Lat. uitulus, a calf; see Veal.

y. The A.S. fiel, O.H.G. idula, E. fiddle appear to be borrowed from Low Lat. uitula; see Fiddle, which is thus seen to be a doublet. Der. viol-in, Spenser,

vilo. Also bass-viol, Comedy of Errors, iv. 3. 23. Doublet, fiddle. VIOLATE, to injure, abuse, profane, ravish. (L.) In Shak. L. L. L. i. 1. 21 .- Lat. uiolatus, pp. of uiolare, to violate. Orig. 'to treat with force; formed as if from an adj. uiolus*, due to ui-, crude form of uis, force. β. Perhaps allied to Gk. βία, force. If so, both Lat. uis and Gk. βία are due to a base GWI, from \checkmark GI, to overpower, win; cf. Skt. ji, to overpower, win; Fick, i. 570. Y. But Curtius (i. 486) connects Lat. uis with Gk. is, strength; in which case the form of the root is WI, to bind. wind. Der. violator, from Lat. utolator; violatole, from Lat. utolatoris, ivolator. violation, 'a violation,' Cot., from Lat. acc. violationem. Also viol-ent,

VIOLATE.

q.v.; (from the same root) per-vi-cac-i-ous.

VIOLENT, vehement, outrageous, very forcible. (F., -L.) In Chaucer, C. T. 12801. - F. violent, 'violent,' Cot. - Lat. violentus, violent, full of might. Formed with suffix -entus from an adjectival form uiolus*, due to ui-, crude form of uis, strength. Der. violent-ly; violence, Chaucer, C. T. 16376, from F. violence, 'violence,' Cot..

from Lat. sb. uiolentia.

VIOLET, a flower; a light purple colour. (F., -L.) M. E. violet, vyolet, Prompt. Parv.; Trevisa, i. 261. - F. violet, m., also violette, fem., 'a violet; also, violet-colour;' Cot. Dimin. of F. viole, 'a gilliflower,' Cot.; it must also have meant a violet. - Lat. uiola, a violet. Formed with dimin. suffix -la from a base uio-, cognate with Gk. To-, base of Tov (put for Flov), a violet. Der. violet, adj., violet-coloured.

VIOLIN, VIOLONCELLO; see under Viol.

VIPER, a poisonous snake. (F.,-L.) In Levins, ed. 1570. - F. vipere, 'the serpent called a viper;' Cot. - Lat. uipera, a viper. Lit. the serpent 'that produces living young:' Buffon says that the viper differs from most other scrpents in being much slower, as also in excluding its young completely formed, and bringing them forth alive. Thus uipera is short for ninipara, fem. of niniparus, producing live young; see Viviparous. Der. viper-one, Cor. iii. 1. 287;

viber-ine, Blount, from Lat. uiperinus, adj. Doublet, wyvern.

VIRAGO, a bold, impudent, manlike woman. (L.) In Stany-hurst, tr. of Virgil, An. b. i, ed. Arber, p. 34, l. 2. 'This [woman] schal be clepid virago,' Wyclif, Gen. ii. 23. — Lat. uirago, a manlike maiden, female warrior; extended from uira, a woman, fem. of uir, a

man. See Virile.

VIRGIN, a maiden. (F., - L.) In early use; the pl. virgines occurs in St. Katharine, 1. 2342. O. F. virgine (Burguy). Lat. uirginem, acc. of uirgo, a virgin. Root uncertain (not allied to uir, a man, or uirere, to flourish, as the base is uirg-, not uir-). Der. virgin-i-ty, M.E. uirginitee, Chaucer, C.T. 5657, from F. virginité, virginity, Cot., from Lat. acc. virginitatem. Also virgin-al, spelt virginall in Levins, ed. 1570; an old musical instrument, so called because played upon by virgins (Blount, Nares), from F. virginal, belonging to a virgin, Cot., from Lat. adj. wirginalis. Also Virgo (Lat. wirgo), the Virgin, a zodiacal sign.

VIRIDITY, greenness. (L.) Little used; in Blount's Gloss,, ed. 1674, and added to Johnson's Dict. by Todd, who gives an example from Evelyn. Englished from Lat. uiriditas, greenness. - Lat. uiridis, green. See Verdant.

VIRILE, male, masculine, manly. (F.,-L.) In Cotgrave. - F. wiril, 'virile, manly;' Cot - Lat. wirils, manly. - Lat. wir, a man, a hero. + Gk. πρωε (for Fήρως), a hero. + Skt. vira, sb., a hero; adj., strong, heroic. + Zend vira, a hero (Fick, i. 786). + Lithuan. wyra, a man. + Irish fear, a man. + Goth. wair, a man. + A.S. wer. + β. All from the Aryan type WIRA, a man, hero.

Der. viril-i-ty (Blount), from F. virilité, 'virility,' O. H.G. wer. Root unknown. Cot., from Lat. acc. uirilitatem, manhood. Also vir-ago, q.v., vir-tue, ; decem-vir, trium-vir. And see hero.

VIRTUE, excellence, worth, efficacy. (F., - L.) M. E. vertu, Ancren Riwle, p. 340, l. 9. - F. vertu, 'vertue, goodnesse;' Cot. - Lat. uirtutem, acc. of uirtus, manly excellence. - Lat. uir, a man; see The spelling has been changed from vertu to virtue to Virile. Der. virtu-ous, M. E. vertuous, Chaucer, bring it nearer to Latin. C. T. 251, from F. vertueux, 'vertuous,' Cot., from Low Lat. uirtuosus, full of virtue (Ducange); virtu-ous-ly; virtu-al, having effect, in Bp. Taylor, Dissuasive from Popery, § 3 (R.), from F. virtuel (Littré), as if from a Lat. form uirtualis*; virtu-al-ly. Also virtu, a love of the fine arts, a late word, borrowed from Ital. virtù (also vertù), shortened form of virtute, virtue, excellence, used in the particular sense of learning or excellence in a love of the fine arts, from Lat. acc. uirtutem; whence virtu-os-o, Evelyn's Diary, Feb. 27, 1644, from Ital. virtuoso, lit. virtuous, learned, esp. a person skilled in the fine arts.

VIRULENT, very active in injuring, spiteful, bitter in animosity. (F.,-L.) Lit. poisonous. 'The seed of dragon is hot and biting, and besides of a virulent and stinking smell;' Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxiv. c. 16. = F. virulent, omitted by Cotgrave, but in use in the cother form being veduto. = Lat. videre, to see; see Vision.

Ital. violoncello, dimin. of violone, a bass-viol, augmentative form of & 16th century (Littré). - Lat. uirulentus, poisonous, virulent. - Lat. niru-, for uiro-, crude form of uirus, slime, poison; with suffix -lentus, + Gk. lós (for Fισόs), poison. + Skt. viska, poison. β. From the Aryan type WISA. poison; Fick, i. 786. Der. virulent-ly; virulence, from F. virulence, 'stench, ranknesse, poison,' Cot., from Lat. uirulentia. The sb. virus, borrowed immediately from Latin, is now also in use. VISAGE, the face, mien, look. (F., - L.) M.E. visage, King Alisaunder, 5652. - F. visage, 'the visage, face, look;' Cot. Formed with suffix -age (- Lat. -aticum) from F. vis, 'the visage, face,' Cot. - Lat. uisum, acc. of uisus, the vision, sight; whence the sense was transferred to that of 'look' or mien, and finally to that of 'face;' perhaps (as Scheler suggests) under the influence of G. gesicht, the face, lit. the sight. - Lat. uisus, pp. of uidere, to see; see Vision. Der. visag-ed, as in tripe-visaged, 2 Hen. IV, v. 4. 9.

VISARD, the same as Visor, q.v. VISCERA, the entrails. (L.) A medical term. - Lat. uiscera, neut. pl., the entrails; from nom. sing. uiscus. The orig. sense is that which is sticky or clammy; it is allied to uiscum, mistletoe, birdlime;

see Viscid. Der. viscer-ul (Blount), e-viscer-ale.
VISCID, sticky, clammy. (F., -L.) 'Viscid, or Viscons, clammy, Fisher of the street of the st clammy; visc-os-i-ty, from F. viscosité, 'viscositie,' Cot.

VISCOUNT, a title; an officer who formerly supplied the place of a count or earl. $(F_n - L_n)$ The s (in the E. word) was not pronounced; so that the usual E. spelling was formerly vicounte (pronounced with i as in F_n , whence the mod. E. vicount, pronounced with i as in modern E.); spelt vicounte in Fabyan, Chron. c. 245. - F. vicomte, 'a vicount, was at the first the deputy or lieutenant of an earle,' &c.; Cot. In the 12th century the word was spelt visconte (Littré), a traditional spelling which we still retain, though the s was early lost in F., and was probably never sounded in E. The prefix was also written vice, as in F. vice-admirall, 'a viceadmirall, conte, 'a vicount,' Cot.; Roquesort notes the O.F. vis-admiral, a viceadmiral. See Vicegerent and Count. Der. viscount-ess, from

O.F. vis-, prefix, vice-, and Countess.

VISIBLE, that can be seen. (F. - L.) Spelt vysyble in Palsgrave.

F. visible, 'visible;' Cot. - Lat. visibilis, that may be seen. - Lat. visus, pp. of videre, to see. See Vision.

VISIER, the same as Vizier, q.v.

VISION, sight, a sight, dream. (F., -L.) M. E. visioun, viviun, Cursor Mundi, 4454. - F. vision, 'a vision, sight;' Cot. - Lat. uisionem, acc. of uisio, sight. - Lat uisus, pp. of uidere, to see. + Gk. lδ εῖν (for Fiδεῖν), to see, infin. of εἶδον, I saw, a 2nd aorist form; whence perf. t. olda (I have seen), I know (= E. wot). + Skt. vid. to know. + Goth. witan, to know; A.S. witan. β. All from WID, to see, know; see Wit, verb. Der. vision-ar-y, adj., Dryden, Tyrannick Love, Act i. sc. 1 (R.), a coined word; also vision-ar-y, sb., one who sees visions, or forms impracticable schemes. Also (from Lat. uisus) vis-age, q.v., vis-ible, q.v., vis-or, q.v., vis-it, q.v., vis-ta, q.v., vis-u-al, q.v.; also ad-vice, ad-vise, pre-vis-ion, pro-vis-ion, pro-vis-o, pro-visor, re-vise, super-vise. Also (from Lat. videre), en vy, e-vid-ence, in-vid-i-ous, jurispr-ud-ence, pro-vide, pro-vid-ent, pr-ud-ent, pur-vey, re-view, sur-vey, vide-licet, view, vitreous, vitrify, vitriol.

VISIT, to go to see or inspect, call upon. (F.,-L.) M.E. visiten, Ancren Riwle, p. 154, 1 8. - F. visiter, 'to visit, or go to see;' Cot. - Lat. uisitare, to go to see, visit; frequentative of uisare, to behold, survey, intensive form of uidere (pp. uisus), to see; see Vision. Der. visit, sb.; visit-at-ion, from F. visitation, 'a visitation, visiting. Cot., from Lat. acc. uisitationem; visit-ant, Milton, P. L. xi. 225, from Lat. uisitant-, stem of pres. part. of uisitare; visit-or, Timon, i. 1. 42

(put for visitour), from F. visiteur, 'a visitor, searcher, overseer,' Cot., the true Lat. word being visitator; visit-or-i-al.

VISOR, VIZOR, VISARD, VIZARD, a mask, part of a helmet. (F., -L.) In the forms visard, vizard, the final d is excrescent and unoriginal. It is variously spelt in Shak. Romeo, i. 4. 30, L. L. L. v. 2. 242, Mach. iii. 2. 34, &c. M. E. visere; 'Vysere, larva,' Prompt. Parv. - F. visiere, 'the viser, or sight of a helmet;' Cot. Formed from F. vis, the face; and so called from its protecting the face. In the same way, the vizard was named from its covering the lace; cf. faux visage, 'a maske, or vizard,' Cot.; lit. a false face.— Lat. uisum, acc. of uisus, the sight; see further under Vision. Der. visor-ed: spelt vizard-ed, Merry Wives, iv. 6. 40.

VISTA, a view or prospect, seen as through an avenue of trees. (Ital., - L.) In Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 93.—Ital. vista, 'the sence of sight, seeing, a looke, a prospect, a view;' Florio. — Ital. vista, fem. of visto, seen, one of the forms of the pp. of vedere, to see; the

VISUAL, used in sight or for seeing. (F., -L.) 'Visual, belonging & VIZIER, VISIER, an oriental minister or councillor of state. to, or carried by the sight; extending as far as the eye can carry it; Blount's Gloss, ed. 1074. – F. visual, 'visuall,' Cot. – Lat. uisualis, belonging to the sight. – Lat. uisu., crude form of uisus, the sight; with suffix -alis. - Lat. uisus, pp. of uidere, to see; see Vision.

VITAL, containing life, essential. (F., -L.) M. E. vital, Chancer, C. T. 2804. -F. vital, 'vitall;' Cot. - Lat. uitalis, belonging to life. -Lat. wita, life. Apparently short for wivita*; allied to wivere, to life; cf. \$\beta(0.5)\text{slos}, life. -\sqrt{GIW}, to live; see Viotual. Der. vital-ly; vital-i-ty, in Blount, Englished from Lat. vitalitas, vital force; vitalise, to give life to, a coined word. Also wital s, parts essential to life, coined in imitation of Lat. witalia, parts essential to life, neut. pl. of witalis.

VITIATE, see under Vice.

VITREOUS, pertaining to glass, glasslike. (L.) In Ray, O1 the Creation, pt. ii. § 11, where he speaks of 'the vitreous hun or' of the eye (R.) Englished (by change of -us to -ous, as in arduous, &c.) eye (R.) Engished (by change of us to ous, as in ardnois, &c.) from Lat. uitres (also uitrius), glassy. — Lat. uitres (or uitri), for uitro-, crude form of uitrum, glass.

B. The i of uitrum is short in Horace (Odes, iii. 13. 1), but was orig. long, as in Propertius, v. 8. 37; and ui-trum stands for uid-trum, i.e. an instrument or material for seeing with. — Lat. uidre, to see; see Vision. Der. (from Lat. uitrum), vitri-fy, from F. vitrifier, 'to turn or make into glasse,' formed as if from a Lat. verb uitrificare's; hence also vitrificated, Becon New Allantic ed 1621 p. 24. vitrificate for Signature Signature.

Bacon, New Atlantis, ed. 1631, p. 34; vitrification, Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 5, pt. 2; vitrifi-able; also vitri-ol, q.v. VITRIOL, the popular name of sulphuric acid. (F., -L.) M.E. vitriole, Chaucer, C. T. 16270. - F. vitriol, 'vitrioll, copperose;' Cot. Cf. O. Ital. vitriolo, 'vitrioll or coperasse,' Florio. Said to be so called from its transparent glassy colour. - Low Lat. vitrious, answering to Let. vitrage, classy made of class - Let. vitrage. answering to Lat. uitreolus, glassy colour. — Low Lat. uitreolus, glassy, made of glass. — Lat. uitreus, glassy. ee Vitreous. — ¶ It is not improbable that vitriol was supposed to be made from glass; from the popular belief that glass was poisonous; see Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c., 5. — Der. vitriol-ic.

VITUPERATION, blame, censure, abuse. (F., — L.) Spelt vitriorgous in The Roke of Tulla of Old Are c. 8 (Carton), outed

vituperacyon in The Boke of Tulle of Old Age, c. 8 (Caxton); cited in the Appendix to Richardson's Dict. Also in Cotgrave. - F. wtu-peration, 'a vituperation, or dispraising;' Cot. - Lat. uituperatus, pp. of uituperare, to censure, abuse. The orig, sense is 'to get ready a blemish,' i.e. to find fault.—Lat. uitu., for uiti-, base of uitium, a vice, fault. blemish; and parare, to get ready, furnish, provide. See

vice and Parade. Der. vituperate, from Lat. pp. uituperatus, used by Cot. to translate F. vituperer; vituperative, -ly.

VIVACITY, liveliness. (F., - L.) In Cotgrave. -F. vivacité, 'vivacity, liveliness;' Cot. - Lat. uiuacitatem, acc. of uiuacitas, natural vigour. - Lat. uiuaci-, crude form of uiuax, tenacious of life, vigorous. - Lat. uiuus, lively; see Vivid. Der. (from Lat. uiuaci-), vivaci-

ous, -ly, -ness.

VIVID, life-like, having the appearance of life, very clear to the imagination. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—Lat. uiuidus, animated, true to life, lively. - Lat. uiuus, living; allied to uiuere, to live;

see Victuals, and Quick. Der. vivid-ly, -ness.

VIVIFY, to quicken, endue with life. (F., - L.) Bacon has vivifie and vivification, Nat. Hist. § 696. - F. vivifier, 'to quicken;'
Cot. - Lat. uiuficare, to vivify, make alive. - Lat. uiui-, for uiuo-, crude form of uiuus, living; and -ficare, for facere, to make; see Vivid and

Fact. Der. vivific-at-ion.

VIVIPAROUS, producing young alive. (L.) In Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 21, part 2. Englished from Lat. uiuiparus, producing living young.—Lat. uiui-, for uiuo-, crude form of uiuus, alive; and parere, to produce, bring forth. See Vivid or Victuals, and

Parent. Der. viper, wyvern.

VIVISECTION, dissection of a living animal. (L.) Modern.

From vivi-, as seen in Viviparous; and Section.

VIXEN, a she-fox, an ill-tempered woman. (E.) Vixen is the same as fixen, occurring as a proper name (spelt Fixen) in the Clergy List, 1873. Spelt vixen, Mids. Nt. Dr. iii. 2. 324. Not found in M. E., nor in A. S. The alleged A. S. fixen, given by Somner, is not a correct form, and is unauthorised. It is the fem. form of fox; and by the ordinary laws of vowel-change, the fem. form is fyx-en, made by changing the vowel from o to y, and adding the fem. suffix -en, precisely as in A.S. gyd-en, a goddess, from god, a god. The A.S. fyxen would become M. E. fixen, by the usual change from A.S. y to M. E. i, as in M. E. biggen (to buy) from A. S. bycgan, and in scores of other instances. [Verstegan's form foxin is a sheer invention, and only shews his ignorance.] The use of vox for fox is common, as in Ancren Riwle, p. 128, 1. 5; so also vane for fane, and vat for fat. +G. füchsin, fem. of fuchs, a fox; similarly formed. The fem. suffix occurs again in G. königinn, a queen, &c. Cf. Lat. reg-ina, Faust-ina, &c. VIZ., an abbreviation for Videlicet, q. v.

VIZARD, a mask; see Vizor.

(Arab.) 'The Gran Visiar;' Howell, Foreign Travel, Appendix; ed. Arber, p. 85.—Arab. wazir, 'a vazir, counsellor of state, minister, a vicegerent, or lieutenant of a king; also, a porter;' Rich. Dict. p. 1642. The sense of 'porter' is the orig. one; hence it meant, the bearer of the burden of state affairs. — Arab. root wazara, to bear a burden, support, sustain; id. p. 1641. Doublet, al-guazil, q. v. VOCABLE, a term, word. (F., — L.) 'This worde angell is a wordle or worde signifying a ministre;' Udall, on Horews, c. I (R.)

**E meable or word a tearm.' Cot. — Let acceptation are appelled.

-F. vocable, 'a word, a tearm;' Cot. - Lat. wocabulum, an appellation, designation, name. — Lat. woea-re, to call. — Lat. woe-, stem of wox, voice; see Voice.

Der. vocabular-y, from F. vocabulaire, 'a vocabulary, dictionary, world of words,' Cot., from Low Lat. cubularium.

VOCAL, belonging to the voice, uttering sound. (F., - L.) 'They'll sing like Memnon's statue, and be vocal; Ben Jonson, Staple of News, Act iii. sc. 1 (Lickfinger). - F. vocal, 'vocall; Cot. -Lat. uocalis, sonorous, vocal. - Lat. uoc-, stem of uox, the voice; see Voice. Der: vocal-ise, from F. vocaliser; Cotgrave has vocalize, vowelled, made a vowel; vocal-is-at-ion, vocal-ist.

VOCATION, a calling, occupation. (F., - L.) In Levins, ed.

70. - F. vocation, 'a vocation,' Cot. - Lat. uocationem, acc. of uocatio, a bidding, invitation. - Lat. nocatus, pp. of nocare, to call, bid. - Lat. noc-, stem of now, voice; see Voice. Der. nocative, Merry Wives, iv. 1. 53, lit. the calling case, from Lat. nocativus, the voc. case, from

Lat. pp. uocatus.

VOCIFERATION, a loud calling, noisy outcry. (F., = L.)
'Of Vociferacyon;' Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 35 (misprinted 25 in ed. 1561). - F. vociferation, 'vociferation;' Cot. - Lat. uociferationem, acc. of uociferatio, a loud outcry. - Lat. uociferatus, pp. of uociferare, commonly uociferari, to lift up the voice; lit. 'to bear the voice afar.' - Lat. uoci-, crude form of uon, the voice; and fer-re, to bear, cognate with E. Bear. See Voice. Der. vociferate, from

VOGUE, mode, fashion, practice. (F., -Ital., - Teut.) We now say to be in vogue, i. e. in fashion. Formerly vogue meant sway, currency, prevalent use, power, or authority. 'The predominant constellations, which have the vogue;' Howell, Foreign Travel, sect. 6, ed. Arber, p. 34. Considering these sermons bore so great a vogue among the papists; Strype, Eccl. Mem. 1 Mary, an. 1553. – F. vogue, among the papers; Strype, bect. Meint: Mary, an: 1553.—1. wogne, 'vogue, sway, swindge, authority, power; a cleer passage, as of a ship in a broad sea; 'Cot. \(\beta\). The orig, sense is 'the swaying motion of a ship,' hence its sway, swing, drift, or course; or else the sway or stroke of an oar. It is the verbal sb. of F. voguer, 'to saile forth, set saile; 'Cot.—Ital. voga, 'the stroke of an oare in the water when one roweth,' Florio; verbal sb. of vogare, 'to rowe in a gallie or any bote,' id. (So also Span. boga, the act of rowing; estar en boga, to be in vogue.) Of Teut. origin. - G. wogen, to fluctuate, be in motion; O. H. G. wagón. - O. H. G. waga, a wave. See Wag. Thus the idea of vogue goes back to that of wagging, as exhibited in the swaying of the sea.

VOICE, sound from the mouth, utterance, language. (F., - L.) The spelling with ce (for s) is adopted to keep the hard sound of s. M. E. vois, voys, King Alisaunder, 3864. - O. F. vois (Burguy), later voix, 'a voice, sound;' Cot. - Lat. uocem, acc. of uox, a voice. - WAK, to resound, speak; cf. Skt. vach, to speak, whence vachas, speech, Der. voice, verb, Timon. iv. 3. 81; cognate with Gk. Emos, a word. voice-less. From. Lat. uox (stem uoc-) we also have voc-al, voc-able, voc-at-ion, voci-fer-at-ion, ad-voc-ate, a-voc-at-ion, ad-vow-son, a-vouch, con-voc-at-ion, con-voke, equi-voc-al, e-voke, in-voc-ate, in-voke, ir-re-vocable, pro-voke, re-voke, uni-voc-al, vouch, vouch-safe, vow-el. And see

ep-ic, ech-o.
VOID, empty, unoccupied, unsubstantial. (F., -L.) M. E. voide, VOID, empty, unoccupied, unsubstantial. (F., -L.) M. E. voide, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. ii. pr. 5. l. 1316. — O. F. voide (Burguy), later vuide, 'void, empty,' Cot. Mod. F. vide. — Lat. uiduum, acc. of uiduus, deprived, bereft; hence waste, empty. Allied to Skt. vidhavá, a widow, and E widow; see Widow. Der. void, verb, M. E. voiden, to empty, King Alisaunder, 373, from O. F. voider, later vuider, 'to void,' Cot. Also void-able, void-ance (cf. F. vuidange, 'a voidnesse,' Cot.); void-ness; a-void.

VOLANT, flying, nimble. (F., - L.) Rare. 'In manner of a star volant in the air;' Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 525 (R.) — F. volant, pres. part. of voler, 'to flye,' Cot.—Lat. volare, to fly. Formed from the adj. volus, flying, occurring only in vali-volus, flying on sails. Allied to Skt. val, to hasten, move to and fro.

Allied to Skt. val, to hasten, move to and fro. Der. vol-ai-ile, Ben Jonson, Alchemist, Act ii. sc. 1 (R.), from F. volatil, 'flying,' Cot., from Lat. volatilis, flying, from volatus, flight, which from volatus, pp. of volare. Hence volatile-ness, volatil-i-ty, volatil-ise, volatil-is-at-ion.

Also volley, q. v.; velocity, q. v.

VOLCANO, a burning mountain. (Ital., -L.) 'A vulcano or

volcano;' Skinner, ed. 1691. Borrowed from Italian, because the

chief burning mountain known to sailors was that of Ætna. — Ital. & vomit often. — Lat. womitus, pp. of womere, to vomit. + Gk. &µeîv, to volcano, 'a hill that continually burneth;' Florio. — Lat. Volcanum, vomit. + Skt. vam, to vomit. spit out. + Lithuan. wemti. — WMM, vomit. + Skt. vam, to vomit. spit out. + Lithuan. wemti. — WMM, to spit out; Fick, i. 769. Der. vomit, vb.; vomit-or-y, causing to vomit. And see em-et-ic. Vulcanum, acc. of Volcanus or Vulcanus, Vinican, the good of the, thence fire. β. The true form is Volcanus (with o), and the stem is uolk = ualk (not uulk). Allied to Skt. ulká (for valká*), a firebrand, fire falling from heaven, a meteor. γ. The base is WAL (rather than jval, as in Benfey), from WAR, to be warm; with Aryan suffixes -ka and -na. See Fick, i. 772; and see Warm. Cf. G. wallen, to boil. Der. volcan-ie; and see vulcan-ies.

VOLITION, the exercise of the will. (F., - L.) 'Consequent to the mere internal volition;' Bp. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, b. iv. c. 1. - F. volition (Littré), which must be rather an old word, though Littré gives no early example; we find cognate terms in Span. voli-cion, Ital. volizione, volition. All these answer to a Low Lat. volitionem, acc. of uolitio *, volition; a word not recorded by Ducange, but prob. a term of the schools. It is a pure coinage, from Lat. uol-o, I wish; of which the infinitive is uelle; see Voluntary.

VOLLEY, a flight of shot, the discharge of many fire-arms at once. (F., - L.) In Hamlet, v. 2. 363. - F. volée, 'a flight, or flying, also a whole flight of birds;' Cot. Cf. Ital, volata, a flight, volley. - Lat. uolata, orig. fem. of uolatus, pp. of uolare, to fly; see

Volant. See Nares.

VOLT, a bound; the same as Vault (2), q.v.
VOLTAIC, originated by Volta. (Ital.) Applied to Voltaic electricity, or galvanism; the Voltaic pile or battery, first set up about 1800, was discovered by Alessandro Volta, of Como, an experimental philosopher, born 1745, died March 6, 1826; see Haydn, Dict. of Dates, and Hole, Brief Biograph. Dict.

VOLUBLE, flowing smoothly, fluent in speech. (F., - L.) Shak. Comedy of Errors, ii. 1. 92. - F. voluble, 'voluble, easily rolled, turned, or tumbled; hence, fickle, . . glib;' Cot. - Lat. volubilem, acc. of volubilis, easily turned about; formed with suffix -bilis from uolu-, as seen in uolutus, pp. of uoluere, to roll, turn about. + Goth. walwjan, to roll.+Gk. ελύειν, to roll. β. 'The final letter present in Gk. in. Lat. uolu-, Goth. walw-, is, as Buttmann saw, a shortened reduplication; Curtius, i. 448. That is, the base WALW is short for WAL-WAL, to keep on turning, and so to roll round and round. y. The shorter base WAL occurs in Lithuan. welti, to roll, Russ. valite, to roll, Skt. val, to move to and fro; further, the older r (for l) occurs in Skt. vara, a circle (cited by Curtius), which may be compared with Skt. valaya, a circle. — WAL = WAR, to turn round; Fick, i. 776.

Der. volubl-y, volubil-i-ty; also (from Lat. uoluere), vault (2), vol-ume, vol-ute, circum-volve, con-volv-ul-us, convol-ut-ion, de-volve, e-volve, e-volu-t-ion, in-volve, in-volu-t-ion, in-vol-ute, re-volt, re-volu-t-ion, re-volve. From the same root are valve, gall-op,

goal, wale, pot-wall-op-er, helix, halo.

VOLUME, a roll, a book, tome. (F., - L.) M. E. volume, Chaucer, C. T. 6263. - F. volume, 'a volume, tome, book;' Cot. -Lat. uolumen, a roll, scroll; hence, a book written on a parchment roll. - Lat. uolu-, as seen in uolu-tus, pp. of uoluere, to roll. See Voluble. Der. volum-ed; volumin-ous, Milton, P. R. iv. 384, from Lat. uoluminosus, full of rolls or folds, from uolumin-, stem of uolumen;

volumin-ous-ly.

VOLUNTARY, willing, acting by choice. (F.-L.) Spelt voluntaris in Levins, ed. 1570. - F. voluntairs, also spelt volontairs, 'voluntairs,' tary, willing, free, of his owne accorde; Cot. - Lat. uoluntarius, voluntary. - Lat. uoluntas, free will. Formed, with suffix -tas, from a present participial form uoluns*, a variant of volens, willing, from uolo, I will, infin. uelle. + Gk. βούλομαι (= βόλ-γομαι), I will. + Skt. vri, to select, choose. - ✓ WAR, to believe, choose, will (Fick, iii. 771); orig. the same as WAR, to guard, take care (id. 770). See Will, Wary. Der. voluntari-ly, voluntari-ness; also volunteer, Drayton, Miseries of Qu. Margaret, st. 177, from F. voluntaire (used as a sb.), a voluntary, one that serves without pay or compulsion, Cot.; hence volunteer, verb. And see vol-up-tu-ous, vol-it-ion; bene-

VOLUPTUOUS, sensual, given up to pleasure. (F., -L.) M.E. voluptuous, Chaucer, Troil. iv. 1573. [Gower has voluptuosite, sb., C. A. iii. 280. l. 20.] - F. voluptueux, 'voluptuous,' Cot. - Lat. uoluptuosus, full of pleasure. - Lat. uoluptu-, akin to uoluptas, pleasure. -Lat. uolup, uolupe, adv., agreeably. -Lat. uol-o, I wish; uelle, to wish; see Voluntary. Der. voluptuous-ly, -ness (Palsgrave); voluptu-ar-y, from Lat. uoluptuarius, uoluptarius, devoted to pleasure.

VOLUTE, a spiral scroll on a capital. (F., -L.) Spelt voluta in Phillips, which is the Lat. form. - F. volute, 'the rolling shell of a snail; also, the writhen circle that hangs over the chapter of a pillar; Cot. - Lat. uoluta, a volute (Vitruvius). Orig. fem. of uolutus,

pp. of soluere, to roll; see Voluble. Der. voluted.

VOMIT, matter rejected by, and thrown up from the stomach.

(L.) M. E. vomite, vomyte, sb.; Prompt. Parv. Palsgrave has

VORACITY, eagerness to devour. (F.,-L.) In Cotgrave.-F. voracite, 'voracity;' Cot. - Lat. uoracitatem, acc. of uoracitas, hungriness. - Lat. uoraci-, crude form of uoras, greedy to devour. -Lat. uor-are, to devour. - Lat. uorus, adj., devouring; only in compounds, such as carni-uorous, flesh-devouring.

B. The Lat. uorus stands for guorus*, from an older garus*, as shewn by the allied Skt. -gara, devouring, as seen in aja-gara, a boa constrictor, lit. goat-devouring, from aja, a goat, and gri, to devour. Cf. also Gk. βορός, gluttonous, βορά, meat, βιβρώσκειν, to devour. — «GAR, to swallow down; Fick, i. 562. Der. voraci-ous, from Lat. uoraci-crude form of uorax, greedy to devour; voraci-ous-ly. From the same root are gargle, gorge, gullet, gules, gully, gurgle. Also gramini-vorous, carni-vorous, omni-vorous, &c., also de-vour.

VORTEX, a whirlpool, whirlwind. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706.

-Lat. uortex (also uertex), a whirlpool, whirl, eddy. - Lat. uertere, to turn, whirl; see Verse. The pl. is vortices, as in Latin.

VOTE, an ardent wish, the expression of a decided wish or opinion, expressed decision. (L.) In Selden, Table talk, Bishops in the Parliament, § 4. - Lat. wotum, a wish; orig. a vow. - Lat. wotum, neut. of uotus, pp. of wowere, to vow; see Vow. Der. vot-ive, from Lat. uotiuus, promised by a vow; votive-ly. Also vot-ar-y, a coined word, L.L. L. ii. 37; vot-ar-ess, Pericles, iv. prol. 4; vot-ress, Mids. Nt. Dr. ii. 1. 123; vot-ar-ist, Timon, iv. 3. 27.

VOUCH, to warrant, attest, affirm strongly. (F.,-L) wonchen, Gower, C.A. ii. 24, l. 6.—O.F. voucher, 'to vouch, cite, pray in aid or call unto aid, in a suit,' Cot. Marked by Cotgrave as a Norman word.—Lat. uocare, to call, call upon, summon.—Lat. uoc-, stem of uox, the voice; see Voice. Der. vouch er; vouch-

VOUCHSAFE, to vouch or warrant safe, sanction or allow without danger, condescend to grant. (F., -L.) Merely due to the phr. vouch safe, i. e. vouch or warrant as safe, guarantee, grant. The two words were run together into one. M. E. vouchen safe, or saue. 'The kyng vouches it saue;' Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 260. 'Vouche sauf hat his sone hire wedde;' Will. of Palerne, 1449; 'sauf wol I fouche,' id. 4152. See Vouch and Safe.

VOW, a solemn promise. (F., -L.) M. E. vow, vou; pl. vowes, P. Plowman, B. prol. 69. [The M. E. avow is commoner; it is a compound word, with prefix a- (=Lat. ad), but is frequently misprinted a vow; Tyrwhitt rightly has 'min avow,' Chaucer, C. T. 2230; 'this avow,' id. 2416.]—O. F. vou, vo, veu (mod. F. vou), a vow.—Lat. uotum, a vow, lit. 'a thing vowed; 'neut. of uotus, pp. of uouere, to promise, to vow. Root uncertain. Der. vow, verb, M.E. vowen, Prompt. Parv.; a-vow, q.v. Also (from Lat. uotum), vote. **VOWEL**, a simple vocal sound; the letter representing it. (F.,

L.) Spelt vowell in Levins, ed. 1570; and in Palsgrave, b. i. c. 2. -F. voyelle, 'a vowell;' Cot. - Lat. vocalem, acc. of vocalis (sc. litera), a vowel. Fem. of vocalis, adj. sounding, vocal. - Lat. voc., stem of

uox. a voice: see Voice.

VOYAGE, a journey, passage by water. (F., -L.) M.E. viage, Chaucer, C. T. 4679, 4720; veage, Rob. of Glouc. p. 200, l. 16. The later form voyage answers to the 16th cent. spelling of the F. word. -O. F. veiage (Burguy), later voyage, 'voyage;' Cot. - Lat. viaticum, provisions for a journey, money or other requisites for a journey; whence also Ital. viaggio, Span. viage, Prov. viaige; see Ducange. — Lat. viaiticus, belonging to a journey.—Lat. via, a way, journey, cognate with E. way; see Viaduct and Way. Der. voyage, verb, from E. sengage. from F. voyager, 'to travell, goe a voyage,' Cot.; voyager. Also (from Lat. wia), via-duct, and related words given under Viaduct.

VULCANISE, to combine caoutchouc with sulphur, by heat.

(L.; with F. suffix.) Modern. Formed with suffix -ise (F. -iser, from Gk. - ((ew) from Vulcan, god of fire, hence fire; see Volcano.

Der. vulcan-ite, vulcanised caoutchouc.

VUI.GAR, used by the common people, native, common, mean, rude. (F., -L.) In Cor. i. i. 219. -F. vulgaire, 'vulgar, common;' Cot. -Lat. vulgaris, vulgar. -Lat. vulgus, the common people; also spelt volgus. The lit. sense is 'a throng, a crowd;' allied to Skt. warga, a troop, vraja, a flock, herd, multitude, from vrij, to exclude.—

WARG, to press; Fick, i. 773. Allied to Verge (2) and Urge.

Der. vulgar, sb., L. L. L. i. 2. 51, from F. vulgaire, sb., Cot.; vulgarly, vulgar-iey, vulgar-iey, vulgar-iey, Also vulg-ate, the E. name for the Latin version of the Bible known as the Editio unlgata (see

publications of the Parker Society, &c.); where unigata is the fem. of unigatus, pp. of unigare, to make public, to publish.

VULNERABLE, liable to injury. (L.) In Macb. v. 8. II. —
Lat. uninerabilis, wounding, likely to injure; but also (taken in the womyt, verb. - Lat. uomitus, a vomiting, vomit; whence womitare, to pass. sense) vulnerable (in late Latin). - Lat. uulnerare, to wound. -

Lat. nulner-, stem of nulnus, a wound. Allied to nellers (pt. t. nul-si), & 'wadan ofer wealdas,' to trudge over the wolds, Genesis, ed. Grein, to pluck, pull, tear. + Skt. vrana, a wound, fracture. - WAR, to tear, break; Fick, i. 772; whence, by extension, Skt. varda, to cut, also Gk. ρηγ-νυμ, I break. Der. vulner-ar-y, from F. vulneraire, 'vulnerary, healing wounds,' Cot., from Lat. uulnerarius, suitable for And see vul-ture.

VULPINE, fox-like, cunning. (F.,-L.) 'The slyness of a vulpine craft;' Feltham, pt. i. Res. 2 (R.) Blount, ed. 1674, has: 'Vulpinate, to play the fox.'-F. vulpin, 'fox-like.' Cot.-Lat. sulpinus, fox-like. - Lat. uulpi-, crude form of uulpes, a fox; with suffix -nus. Root unknown; we cannot fairly compare it with E. wolf, for that word is represented in Latin by lupus; nor is it certainly the same as Gk. αλώπης, a lox; see Curtius, i. 466. Perhaps allied to

wilture, q.v.

VULTURE, a large bird of prey. (L.) In Macb. iv. 3. 74.

M. E. vultur, Wyclif, Job, xxviii. 7, later version. = Lat. vultur, a vulture; lit. 'a plucker' or 'tearer.' = Lat. vul-, as seen in vul-si, a vulture; lit. 'a plucker' or 'tearer.' = Lat. vul-, as seen in vul-si, vulture; lit. ''... to plucker' with suffix tur (= Arvan -tar) denoting pt. t. of uellere, to pluck; with suffix -tur (= Aryan -tar) denoting the agent. See Vulnerable. Der. vultur-ine, from Lat. uulturinus,

WA-WE

WABBLE, WOBBLE, to reel, move unsteadily. (E.) 'Wabble, to vacillate, reel, waver; Brockett. A weakened form of wapple, equivalent to prov. E. wapper, 'to move tremulously, Someres';' Halliwell. Both wabble and wapper are frequentatives of wap in the sense 'to flutter, beat the wings' (Halliwell), whence also wappeng, quaking, used by Batman, 1582 (id.) There are several verbs which take the form wap, but the one now under consideration is properly whap, a by-form of M.E. quappen, to palpitate; see Quaver. Cf. quable, a bog, quagmire (Halliwell). So also Low G. wabbeln or quabbeln, to wabble. See Whap.

WACKE, a kind of soft rock. (G.) Modern; geological.—G.

wacke, 'a sort of stone, consisting of quartz, sand, and mica;' Flügel.

M H.G. wacke, a large stone.

WAD, a small bundle of stuff, a little mass of tow, &c. (Scand.) Nares cites 'a wadde of hay,' a bundle of hay, from the poet Taylor's Works, 1630. 'Make it [lupines] into wads or bottles; 'Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xvii. c. 9; cf. the phrase 'a bottle of hay.' - Swed. vadd, wadding; O. Swed. wad, clothing, cloth, stuff (Ihre); Icel. vaðr, stuff, only in the comp. vadmál, a plain woollen stuff, wadmal; Dan. vat, wadding. + G. watte, wadding, wad, a large fishing-net; cf. watten to dress cloth, to wad; also wat, cloth (Flugel).

B. The watten, to dress cloth, to wad; also wat, cloth (Flügel). stuff called wadmal was formerly well known in England; in Arnold's Chronicle (repr. 1811), p. 236, we find, among imports, notice of 'Rollys of wadmoll' and 'curse [coarse] wadmoll.' Halliwell gives: 'Wadnal, a very thick coarse kind of woollen cloth; coarse tow used by doctors for cattle is also so called.' It is highly probable that our wad is nothing but a shortened form of wadmal in the sense of coarse tow, or coarse stuff, instead of being borrowed from the O. Swed. wad. It brings us, however, ultimately, to the same result. The Icel. vabr properly means 'a fishing-line,' much as the G. watte means a fishing net. The Icel. vadmal is certainly allied to Icel. vad, υόλ, νολ, a piece of stuff, cloth as it leaves the loom, which is again allied to E. weed, a garment, as used in the phr. 'a widow's weeds. y. Thus, whilst it is obviously impossible to derive wad from A.S. wkd, a garment (which became E. weed), it is certain that we may refer both wad and E. weed to the same root, viz. the Teut. base WAD, to bind, wind together (Fick, iii. 284). This base accounts for the various senses, viz. wad, stuff wound together, Icel. vab, stuff bound or woven together, G. watte, a fishing-net (because twined together), and Icel. vaor, a fishing-line (because twisted together). See further under Weed(2).

8. The Russ. vata, F. ouate, wadding, Span. huata, Ital. ovata, are all of Teut. origin, the last form being due to an attempt to give it a sense from Ital. ovo, an egg. It is quite unnecessary to suppose (as Diez, not very confidently, suggests) that the whole set of words allied to wad are derived from the Lat. ouum, an egg. His difficulty was due to the difficulty of connecting Ital. ovata with O.H.G. wat, a weed, or garment, from which it appears (at first sight) to differ widely in sense. But the solution is, to derive ovata from G. watte, not from wat itself. Der. wadd-ing; wad-mal, as above. And see wallet and wattle.

WADDLE, to walk with short steps and unwieldy gait. (E.) In Shak. Romeo, i. 3. 37. The frequentative of Wade, qv. The A.S. weedlien, to beg (Luke, xvi. 3), is the same word; the orig. sense

286; see Grein, ii. 636. + Du. waden, to wade, ford. + Icel. waden, strong verb, pt. t. vdo, to wade, to rush through; whence vao, sb., a ford. + Dan. vade. + Swed. vada. + O H. G. watan, pt. t. wuot; the mod. G. waten is only a weak verb, derived from the sb. wat, a ford; Fick, iii. 285.

B. All from the Teut. base WAD, to go, press Fick, iii. 285.

\$\beta\$. All from the Teut. base WAD, to go, press through, make one's way; Fick (as above). As the Teut, verbs are strong, we are quite sure they are not merely borrowed from Lat. uadere, to go; neither is Icel. vad, G. wat, a ford, merely borrowed from Lat. uadum.

y. At the same time, the Lat. uadure is clearly an allied word, where d prob. stands for an orig. dk. 'Since the Lat. d can . . be the representative of a dh = Gk. θ , and since, moreover. uddum corresponds in sound to the Skt. gadham of precisely equivalent meaning, which in the St. Petersburg Dict. is derived from the valent meaning, which in the St. Petersburg Dict, is derived from the root gddh, to stand fast, get a firm footing, it will be better to regard it as one of the numerous dh expansions of the root ga, to go. This is also Corssen's opinion (Beiträge, 59); Curtius, ii. 74. Cf. Skt. gddka, adj. shallew, prop. wherein one may get a footing; sb. the bottom; Benfey. 8. If this be right, the base is GADH (whence GWADH, WADH), an extension of GA, to go. See Come, from the base GAM (whence GWAM), extended from the same root. Der waddle a viewader: and compare ffrom the Der. wadd-le, q.v.; wad-er; and compare (from Lat. same root. uadere) e-vade, in-vade, per-vade.

WAFER, a thin small cake, usually round, a thin leaf of paste. (F., -O. Low G.) M.E. wafre, pl. wafres, Chaucer C. T. 3379: P. Plowman, B. xiii. 271. We find Low Lat. gafras. glossed by wafurs, in John de Garlande; Wright's Voc. i. 126, l. 14.—O.F. wanfre, mod. F. gaufre, a wafer. The form wanfre occurs in a quotation, mod. F. gaupre, a water. The form waupre occurs in a quotation, dated 1433, given by Roquefort in his Supplement, s.v. Audier. The more usual O. F. form was gaupre, or goffre, in which g is substituted for the orig. w. In this quotation we have mention of un fer a waupres, an iron on which to bake wafers.

B. The word is of Low G. origin; Hexham gives O. Du. waeffel, 'a wafer; 'waeffel-yser, 'a wafer-yron to bake wafers in,' of which fer a waupres is a translation; med. Du waeff a wafer was fel-water a was fel-year. translation; mod. Du. wafel, a waser, wafel-ijzer, a waser-iron. So also Low G. wafeln, pl. wasers; wafel-isern, a waser-iron. Webster's Dict. actually gives waffle and waffle iron as E. words; they are obviously borrowed from Dutch immediately; no authority for them is offered. Cf. also G. waffel, a wafer, wafel-eisen, a wafer-iron, honey-comb-cockle or checkered Venus-shell (Flügel); Dan. vaffel, Swed. vaffla.

y. The wafer (often, I believe, flavoured with honey) was named from its resemblance to a piece of honey-comb or cake of wax in a bee-hive; from a Low G. form cognate with G. wabe, a honey-comb, cake of wax, a derivative from the Teut. base WAB, to weave, Fick, iii. 289; the comb constructed by the bees being, as it were, woven together. The f appears in Icel. vaf, a weft, Swed. väf, a web, A.S. wefan, to weave; see Weave. This accounts for the spelling with as (in Hexham) of the O. Du. word; the form waeffel is a dimin. (with the usual suffix -el, and with a modified vowel) from an older form waffe* or wafe*, cognate with G. wabe. Der. wafer, verb; wafer-er, a wafer-seller, Chaucer, C. T. 12413;

Der. wafer, verb; wafer-er, a wafer-seller, Chaucer, C. T. 12413; M.E. wafr-setre, a female wafer-seller, P. Plowman, B. v. 641.

WAFT, to bear along through air or water. (E.) 'Neither was it thought that they should get any passage at all, till the ships at Middleborough were returned, . . . by the force wherof they might be the more strongly wafted ouer;' Hackluyt's Voyages, i. 175. Shak. has it in several senses; (1) to beckon, as by a wave of the hand, Merch. Ven. v. 11; Timon, i. 1. 70; (2) to turn quickly, Wint. Tale, i. 2. 372; (3) to carry or send over the sea, K. John, ii. 73, 2 Hen. VI, iv. 1. 114, 116; 3 Hen. VI, iii. 3. 253; v. 7. 41. He also has waftage, passage by water, Com. Errors, iv. 1. 95; wafture (old edd. wafter), the waving of the hand, a gesture, Jul. Cæs. ii. 1. 246. We must also note, that Shak. has waft both for the pt. t. and pp.; see Merch. Ven. v. 11; K. John, ii. 73. [Rich. cites waft as a pt. t., Merch. Ven. v. 11; K. John, ii. 73. [Rich. cites waft as a pt. t., occurring in Gamelyn, 785, but the best MSS. have fast; so that this is nothing to the point.]

B. The word waft is not old, and does not occur in M. E.; it seems to be nothing but a variant of wave, used as a verb, formed by taking the pt. t. waved (corrupted to waft by rapid pronunciation), as the infinitive mood of a new verb. This by rapid pronunciation), as the infinitive mood of a new verb. This is by no means an isolated case; by precisely the same process we have mod. E. hoist, due to hoised, pt. t. of Tudor Eng. hoise, and mod. E. graft, due to graffed, pt. t. of Tudor Eng. graft; while Spenser actually writes waift and weft instead of Waif, q.v. By way of proof, we should notice the exact equivalence of waved and waft in the following passages. 'Yet towardes night a great sort [number of people] came degree to the water ideand waved us on shows of people] came doune to the water-side, and waved us on shoare [beckoned us ashore] with a white flag; Hackluyt's Voyages, vol. Shak. Romeo, i. 3: 37. The frequentative of Wade, d.v. The A.S. waddian, to beg (Luke, xvi. 3), is the same word; the orig. sense being to rove about, to go on the tramp. Der. waddl-er.

WADE, to walk slowly, esp. through water. (E.) M. E. waden, Chaucer, C. T. 9558.—A.S. wadan, pt. t. wod, to wade, trudge, go; a sb., a hasty motion, the act of waving, a signal made by waving Y y 2

(Jamieson); this is merely the Northern form of wave. In Gawain Douglas's translation of Virgil (Eneid, i. 319), we have, in the edition of 1839, 'With wynd waving hir haris lowsit of tres,' where another edition (cited by Wedgwood) has waffing. So also, in Barbour's Bruce, ix. 245, xi. 193, 513, we have the forms vafand, vafund, wavand, all meaning 'waving,' with reference to banners waving in the wind.

7. We thus see that waft is due to waft or waveled of the latter to swing without and way way. WAIF anything found extens without a common of the company of the latter to swing without and the way.

WAIF anything found extens without a common of the company waved, pt. t. of waff or wave; cf. Icel. vdfa, to swing, vibrate, and see further under Wave. ¶ This is the right explanation; the reference to Swed. vefta, which only means to fan, to winnow, is unnecessary, though this word is certainly allied, being a secondary formation from the base vaf-, to wave, as seen in Icel. váfa (above), and in vafra, vafta, to waver. Der. waft-age, waft-ure, as above; waft, sb., waft-er.

WAG, to move from side to side, shake to and fro. (Scand.) M. E. waggen, introduced (probably) as a Northern word in Chaucer, C.T. 4037; but also in P. Plowman, B. viii. 31, xvi. 41. Earlier, in Havelok, 89. — O. Swed. wagga, to wag, fluctuate; whence wagga, a cradle, wagga, to rock a cradle (lhre); Swed. vagga, a cradle, or as verb, to rock a cradle. Cf. Iccl. vagga, a cradle; Dan. vngge, a cradle, also, to rock a cradle. Closely allied to A.S. wagian, to move, vacillate, rock (Grein, ii. 637), which became M.E. wawen, and could not have given the mod. form wag. In Wyelif, Luke, vii. 25, the later version has 'waggid with the wynd,' where the earlier version has wawid. β. The A.S. wagian is a secondary weak werb, from the strong verb wegan (pt. t. wæg, pp. wagen), to bear, move, carry (weigh) Grein, ii. 655; and similarly the O. Swed. wagga is from the Teut. base WAG (Aryan WAGH), to carry; see Weigh, Waggon. Der. wag, sb., a droll fellow, L. L. L. v. 2. 108, as to which Wedgwood plausibly suggests that it is an abbreviation for wag-halter, once a common term for a rogue or gallowsbird, one who is likely to wag in a halter; see Nares; and cf. 'little young wags... these are lackies;' Holinshed, Descr. of Ireland, ed. 1808, p. 68. Hence wagg-ish, wagg-ish-ly, wagg-er-y (formed like knav-er-y). Also wagg-le, q.v.; wag-tail, q.v.; wag-moire, a quag-mire, Spenser, Shep. Kal. Sept. 130. And see wedge, wing.

WAGE, a gage, pledge, stake, pay for service; pl. Wages, pay for service. (F., - Teut.) M. E. wage, usually in the sense of pay, Rob. of Brunne, p. 310, l. 17; for which the pl. wages occurs only two lines above. 'Wage, or hyre, Stipendium, salarium;' Prompt Parv. We now usually employ the word in the plural.—O. F. wage, also gage, a gage, pledge, guarantee (Burguy); hence it came to mean a stipulated payment. The change from initial w to gu (and even, as here, to g), is not uncommon in O.F. A verbal sb. from O.F. wager, gager, gagier, to pledge.—Low Lat. wadiare, to pledge.—Low Lat. wadius, or uadium, a pledge.—Goth. wadi, a pledge; whence gawadjon, to pledge.

B. The Low Lat. uadium may be almost equally well derived from Lat. uas (gen. uadis), a pledge; but the O.F. w answers rather to Teut. w than to Lat. u, which usually became v. Y. However, it makes no ultimate difference, since the Lat. uas (crude form uadi-) and Goth. wadi are cognate words; neither being borrowed from the other. The similarity of spelling is due to the fact that the Lat. d, in the middle of a word, often stands for dh, and the true crude form of uas is uadhi-; see Curtius, i. 309. And see Wed. Der. wage, verb, M. E. wagen, to engage or go bail, P. Plowman, B. iv. 97, from O. F. wager, verb, as above. Also wageer, q.v.; en-gage, q.v. Doublet, gage (1).
To wage war was formerly to declare war, engage in it, not merely to carry it on, as now; cf. the phr. 'wager of battle;' see Wedgwood.

Wagwood.

WAGER, a pledge, bet, something staked upon a chance. (F., — Teut.) M. E. wager, Assembly of Ladies, st. 55, pr. in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. 259; spelt wajour, Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 219, l. 19, in a song dated 1308.—O. F. wageure, orig. form of O. F. gageure, 'a wager,' Cot. — Low Lat. wadiatura, sb. formed from the pp. of wadiare, to pledge, also to wager (as shewn by Wedgwood); see Wage. Der. wager, verb, Haml. iv. 7. 135;

WAGGLE, to wag frequently. (Scand) Shak. has waggling, Much Ado, ii. 1. 119. The frequentative of Wag, q.v. Another frequentative form (with -er instead of -el or -le) appears in M. E. wageren, to tremble, in Wyclif, Eccles. xii. 3, early version; the later version has tremble.

WAGON, WAGGON, a wain, a vehicle for goods. (Du.) The spelling with double g merely serves to shew that the vowel a is short. We find the spelling waggon in Romeo, i. 4. 50 (ed. 1623); wagon, Spenser, F.Q. i. 5. 28. The word is not very old, and not E., being borrowed from Dutch. (The E. form is wain.) The earliest quotation is probably the following: 'they trussed all their harnes in waganes; Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. i. c. 62 (R.) - Du. wagen, 'a

from wag and Yall. Cl. Swed. uppsyers, a wagstart or wagtan; from vippa, to wag.

WAIF, anything found astray without an owner. (F., - Scand.)

M. E. waif, weif; the pl. is waynes or weynes (with u=v), P. Plowman, B. prol. 94; C. i. 92. A Norman-French law-term. - O. F. waif, later gaif, pl. waives, gaives. Roquefort gives gaif, a thing lost and not claimed; choses gaives, things lost and not claimed; also want which is not a true form but evolved from a pl form wayve, a waif, which is not a true form, but evolved from a pl. form wayves, of which the sing would be wayf or waif. Cotgrave has: 'Choses gayves, weifes, things forsaken, miscarried, or lost,' &c. Waif is an old Norman-French term, and of Norse origin. - Icel. veif. anything flapping about, applied, e.g. to the fin of a seal; veifan, a moving about uncertainly, whence veifanar-ord, 'a word of wasting,' a rumour; veifa, to vibrate, move about, whence veifi-skati, a spendthrift, lit. one who squanders coin. β . It is quite clear that the O. Icel. v was sounded as E. w, and the Icel. v is the source of E. waive, or whether, conversely, waive was formed (at second-hand) from waif instead of from Icel. veifa directly. It makes little ultimate difference. y. It would appear, however, that the Icel. veifa had once a more extended use than is recorded in Cleasby and Vigfusson's Dictionary; Egilsson assigns to it the senses of uttering or scattering words, and of publishing or making poems public. The orig, sense seems to have been merely to vibrate or toss about; thence it seems to have acquired a sense of free movement or loose tossing; cf. Norw. veiva, to swing about. A vaif is a thing tossed loosely abroad, and then abandoned. See further under Waive.

8. We may also note that Spenser writes waift, F. Q. iv. 12. 31; weft, id. v. 3. 27, where the t is unoriginal (just as in waft), and due to the pp. waived. ¶ The E. west (from weave) is a different word. So also is wave, though constantly confused with waive, when used as a verb.

WAIL, to lament. (Scand.) M. E. weilen, wailen, Chaucer, C. T. 1297; Wyclif, Matt. xxiv. 30.—Icel. væla (formerly wæla), to wail; also spelt vála, mod. Icel. vola. Orig. 'to cry woe;' from væ, vei, woe! used as an interjection; cf. the curious M. E. waymenten, to lament, Prompt. Parv., formed from the same interjection with the F. suffix -ment, and apparently imitated from Lat. lamentare. + Ital. guajolare, guaire, to wail, cry woe: from guai, woe! a word of Teut. origin; cf. Goth. wai, woe! See Wo. Der. wail-ing.
WAIN, a waggon, vehicle for goods. (E.) M. E. wain; written

wayn, Rob. of Glouc. p. 416, l. o. - A. S. wagn, a wain; also used in the contracted form wan, Grein, ii. 644. + Du. wagen (whence E. wagon was borrowed in the 15th or 16th century); O. Sax. wagan. + Icel. vagn. + Dan. vogn. + Swed. vagn. + G. wagen, O. H. G. wagan. β. The A.S. wægn soon passed into the form wæn by the loss of g, p. The A.S. wagn soon passed into the form wan by the loss of g, just as A.S. regn became rén, mod. E. rain; cf. hail, nail, tail, in which g similarly disappears; so also E. day from A.S. dag, &c. Hence it is quite impossible to consider wagon as a true E. word. γ. All the above forms are from Teut. WAG-NA, a wain, carriage; Fick, iii. 283; from Teut. base WAG, to carry = Aryan WAGH, to carry, whence E. vehicle. From the same root we have Lat. ueh-iculum, Skt. vah-a, Gk. by-os, a car, Russ. voz', a load. See

Vehicle. Doublet, wagon or waggon.

WAINSCOT, panelled boards on the walls of rooms. (Du.) In Shak. As You Like It, iii. 3. 88. Applied to any kind of panelled work. I find: 'a tabyll of waynskott with to [two] joynyd trestellis;' Bury Wills, ed. Tymms, p. 115, in a will dated 1522; also 'a rownde tabyll of waynskott with lok and key,' id., p. 116; also 'a brode cheste of wayneskott,' id. p. 117. Still earlier, I find waynskot in what appears to be a list of imports; Arnold's Chron. (1502), ed. 1811, p. 236, l. 4. Hackluyt even retains something of the Du. spelling, where he speaks of 'boords [boards] called waghenscot;' Voyages, i. 173. – Du. wagen-schot, 'wainscot;' Hexham. Low G. wagenschot, the best kind of oak-wood, well-grained and without knots. Cf. Low G. bökenschot, the best kind of beech-wood, without knots (in which the former part of the word is Low G. böken, beechen, adj. formed from book, a beech. (We must here remark that E. wainscot, in the building trade, is applied to the best kind of oak-timber only, used for panelling because it would not 'cast' or warp; see Wainscot in Trench, Select Glossary.) β. We must. before proceeding, keep clear of the notion, so often insisted on, that the word is connected with A. S. wah, a wall. The use of wainscot was not, originally, for walls, as may easily appear on investigation; and, phonetically, the A.S. with became works or wows in M.E., in which the resemblance to wainsent does not extend wagon, or a waine, Hexham. 🛊 A.S. wegn, a wain; see Wain. 🖒 beyond the letter w. Besides, the word is Dutch, in which language

ginning with wagen, in which wagen = E. wain; so also Low G. wage means 'a wain' or waggon. The Du. schot (like E. shot) has numerous senses, of which one is 'a closure of boards,' Hexham. It also meant 'a short, a cast, or a throwe, the flowre of meale, revenue or rent, gaine or money, a shot or score to pay for any things,' id. Sewel also explains schot by 'a wainscot, partition, a stop put to anything, the pace (of a ship), a hogs-sty.' We may also remember that Du. wagen means a carriage or coach as well as a waggon. 8. The orig. sense would appear to be wood used for a board or partition in a coach or waggon, which seems to have been selected of the best quality; thence it came to mean boards for panel-work, and lastly, panelling for walls, esp. oak-panelling, once so much in vogue. . As to the etymology, there can be no doubt; the Du. wagen is cognate with E. wain; and the Du. schot is cognate with E. shot, used in many senses. Thus wain-scot is exactly composed of the Du. equivalents of E. wain and E. shot. See Wain and Shot. ¶ Sewel does indeed explain Du. weeg by 'wainscot,' but this is an equivalent meaning, not an etymology; he also explains weeg by 'houte wand,' i. e. wooden wall, without meaning that weeg is the same word as wand. The O. Friesic word for 'wall' is wach (Richtofen). Der. wainscot, verb.

WAIST, the middle part of the human body, or of a ship. (E Spelt wast in Palsgrave. M. E. wast, called waste of a mannys myddel or wast of the medyl in Prompt. Parv. The dat. waste is in Gower, C. A. ii. 373, l. 13. The right sense is 'growth,' hence the thick part or middle of the body, where the size of a man is developed; we find the spelling wacste (dat. case) with the sense of 'strength, O. Eng. Homilies, i. 77, l. 3. It answers to a A.S. form west * or west *, not found, though the nearly related westm, growth, also fruit, produce, is a very common word; see Grein, ii. 650. Indeed, the A.S. wæsim became wastme, westme in later English, and it is by no means improbable that the mod. E. waist is really the same word, with loss of the latter syllable, which may have been mistaken for a mere inflection. In Genesis and Exodus, 1910. Joseph is described as being 'brictest of waspene,' certainly miswritten (in the MS.) for 'brictest of wasteme,' i.e. fairest of form or shape, 'well-waisted.'-A. S. weaxan, to grow, to wax; whence A. S. wæst * like E. bla-st from A.S. blawan, to blow, and A.S. wæstma like bli-stma (E. blossom) from bliwan, to flourish. See Wax (1). So also Goth. wahstus, growth, increase, stature, from wahsjan, to grow; Icel. vöxtr, stature, also shape, from vaxa, to grow; Dan. væxt, Swed. vaxt, rowth, size. Der. waist-band; waist-coat, spelt wast-coate in Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 5, l. 106 from the end.

WAIT, to watch, stay in expectation, abide, lie in ambush. (F., - O. H. G.) M. E. waiten, P. Plowman, B. v. 202; Havelok, 512. -O. F. waiter, waitier (Roquefort, with a quotation), also gaiter, gaitier (Burguy), later guetter, 'to watch, warde, mark, heed, note, dog, stalk after, lie in wait for;' Cot. A denominative verb. -O.F. waite, gaite (Burguy', a guard, sentinel, watchman or spy; later guet, 'watch, ward, heed, also the watch, or company appointed to watch; Cot. - O. H. G. wahta, M. H. G. wahte, G. wacht, a guard, watch; whence was formed G. wächter, a watchman. (The lcel. wakta. to watch, is merely borrowed from G., not a true Scand. word.)
β. The sb. wak-ta is lit. 'a watching,' or 'a being awake;' formed with suffix -ta, as in O.H.G. and Goth. ras-ta, rest. = O.H.G. wahhen, G. wachen, to be brisk, to be awake; cognate with A.S. wacian, weak verb, to watch, and closely allied to A. S. wacan, to wake; see Watch and Wake. Der. wait-er, M. E. waitere, a watchman, Wyclif, 4 Kings. ix. 17 (one MS. of later version). Also wait, sb., chiefly in the phr. 'to lie in wait,' Acts, xxiii. 21; the M. E. waits properly signifies a watchman or spy, as in Cursor Mundi, 11541, from O.F. waite, as above, and is really an older word than the verb, as above shewn; it only remains to us in the phrase 'the Christmas waits,' where a wait is 'one who is awake,' for the purpose of playing music at night; cf. 'Wayte, a spye; Wayte, waker, Vigil;' Prompt. Parv. 'Assint etiam excubie vigiles [glossed by O. F. veytes veliables], cornibus suis strepitum et clangorem et sonitum facientes;' Wright's Voc. i. 166, l. 1. Also wait-ing, wait-ing-woman, K. Lear, iv. 1. 65. WAIVE, to relinquish, abandon a claim. (F., - Scand.) Chiefly

in the phr. 'to waive a claim,' as in Cotgrave (see below). wainen, weiuen (with u=v), a difficult and rather vague word, chiefly in the sense 'to set aside' or 'shun,' also 'to remove' or 'push aside; see P. Plowman, B. v. 611 (where the MS. may be read wayne); id. B. xx. 167; Chaucer, C. T. 4728, 9357, 10298, 17127, 17344, Troil. ii. 284; Gower, C. A. i. 276, l. 5.—O. F. waiver*, not recorded, though it must have been common in old statutes; later guesser, 'to waive, refuse, abandon, give over, surrender, resigne;' &c.; but this is just contrary to the usage, not only in M. E. and Cot. The O. F. waif, sb., is given by Roquefort in the form wayve, though he probably really met with it in the pl. form wayves; since win Grimm's Grammar, ed. 1837, iv. 23, where he shews that Goth.

the old equivalent of A. S. wdh was O. Du. weegh (E. Müller). The also records the form gaif, pl. gaives, where g stands for an older Y. A glance at Hexham's Du. Dict. will shew 24 compounds bew. Ducange gives Low Lat. waviare, to waive, abandon, wayvium, a waif, or a beast without an owner, vayous, adj., abandoned as a waif, which are merely Latinised forms of the F. words; and he remarks that these words are of common occurrence. B. It is not quite clear whether waif is from waive, or waive from waif, but they are closely allied, and of Norman, i.e. Norse origin. - Icel. veifa, to vibrate, swing about, move to and fro in a loose way; Norw. veiva, to swing about. Hence the sense 'to go loose;' much as in the mod. E. slang phrase to hang about, and in E. hover. + O. H. G. weibon, M. H. G. weibon, to fluctuate, swing about.

Teut. type is WAIBYAN, to fluctuate, hover (Fick, iii, 305); from the Teut. WIB, to vibrate, answering to Aryan & WIP, to vibrate, swing about; see Vibrate. And see Walf. @ Distinct from wave, despite some similarity in the sense; but the words have been confused. wake, pp. waked, Havelok, 2999. Corresponding to these verbs, we should now say 'he woke,' and 'he was waked.' [They are both distinct from M. E. waken, to waken, two wakers, which see under Weller are both distinct from M. E. waken, to waken; which see under Weller are some to life the best and the was waked.' Waken.] - A. S. wacan, to arise, come to life, be born, pt. t. wde, pp. wacen; also wacian, to wake, watch, pt. t. wacode, wacede; Grein, ii. 635. + Goth. wakan, pt. t. wok, pp. wakans, to wake, watch; whence wakjan, weak verb, only in comp. uswakjan, to wake from sleep. + Du. waken (weak verb). + Icel. vaka (weak). + Dan. vaage. β. All from Teut. base WAK, to be +Swed. vaka.+G. wachen. brisk, be awake, answering to Aryan WAG, to be vigorous, whence Vigil, Vegetable, q.v. Fick, iii. 280; i. 762. Der. wake (weak verb), to rouse, answering to A.S. wacian, as above; wake, sb., a vigil, M.E. wake, Ancren Riwle, p. 314, l. 2 from bottom, from A.S. waen, occurring in the comp. nihi-waen, a night-wake, Grein, ii. 286, l. 5. Also wake-ful, Spenser, F. Q. iii. 9. 7, substituted for A. S. wacol or wacul (the exact cognate of Lat. uigil), Wright's Voc. i. 46, I. 2; hence wake-ful-ly, wake-ful-ness. Also wak-en, q.v., watch, q.v. WAKE (2), the track of a ship. (Scand.) 'In the wake of the ship (as 'tis called), or the smoothness which the ship's passing has made on the sea; Dampier's Voyages, an. 1699 (R) * Wake, (among seamen) is taken for that smooth water which a ship leaves astern when under sail, and is also called the ship's way;' Phillips, ed. 1706. 'In Norfolk, when the broads [large tarns] are mostly frozen over, the spaces of open water are called wakes;' Wedgwood. Like many other E. Anglian words, wake is of Scand. origin. It was originally applied to an open space in half-frozen water, and esp. to the passage cut for a ship in a frozen lake or sea; thence it was easily transferred to denote the smooth watery track left behind a ship that had made its way through ice, and at last (by a complete forgetfulness of its true use) was applied to the smooth track left behind a vessel when there is no ice at all. And even, in prov. E., rows of green damp grass are called wakes (Halliwell). - Icel. vök (stem vak-, gen. sing. and nom. pl. vakar), a hole, opening in ice; draga peir skipit milli vakanna = to drag their ship between [or along] wakes (Vigfusson); Swed. vak, an opening in ice; Norw. vok, the same, whence vekkja, to cut a hole in ice, especially to hew out a passage for ships in frozen water' (Aasen); Dan. waage, the same. The mod. Du. wak (like E. wake) is merely borrowed from Scandinavian. The orig. sense is a 'moist' or wet place; and it is allied to Icel. vökr, moist, vökva, to moisten, to water, vökva, moisture, juice, whence Lowland Sc. wak, moist, watery; so also Du. wak, moist. — Teut. base WAK, to wet, answering to Aryan root WAG, to wet, whence Gk. $\dot{v}\gamma$ - $\rho\dot{o}s$, Lat. \ddot{u} -midus, wet; see further under **Humid**. β . The F. ouaiche,

> is from Span. aguage, a current of water, answering to Low Lat. aquagium, from Lat. aqua, water! The Span. word for wake is not aguage, but estela. γ. The connection between wake, a wet track through ice, and prov. E. wake, a row of damp grass, is now sufficiently clear. Cf. Homer's ὑγρὰ κέλευθα, Od. iii. γ1.
>
> WAKEN, to awake. (E.) This verb is of considerable grammatical importance, and should be carefully studied, being one of a class not water water and should be carefully studied, being one of a class not very common in mod. E., and peculiarly liable to be mis-understood. The point is, that it was orig. intransitive, whereas in Shak. it is transitive only, 3 Hen. VI, iv. 3. 19, Romeo, iii. 1. 28, iv. 4. 24, Oth. ii. 1. 188; &c. In mod. English, verbs in -m, by a singular change, are mostly transitive, such as strengthen, embolden,

> formerly also ouage, now usually houache, the wake of a ship, is

clearly borrowed from English, as Littre says, though he strangely mistakes the sense of the E. word when he derives it from the verb wake, to arouse from sleep! We cannot admit, with Diez and Scheler,

that the E. word is borrowed from French (1), and that the F. word

is from Span. aguage, a current of water, answering to Low Lat.

auk-a, I eke, or increase, answers to Gk. aυξάνω, whereas aukna (= 1& for 'bag-full' some MS. have watel-ful and others have watel-ful. In eke-n) answers to Gk. aυξάνομαι, in the middle voice; and there was | the latter passage we have the solution of the word; the M. E. walet even in Gothic a third form aukada = Gk. aυξάνομαι in the passive | being a corruption of watel. In precisely the same way, wallets, used woice. See note on Awaken, where a similar account is rendered.
β. The M.E. form is wakenen or wakenen, intransitive. 'So hat he bigan to wakene' = so that he began to waken (or be aroused from sleep), Havelok, 2164. - A.S. wæenan, to arise, be aroused, be born; Grein, ii. 642. Allied to A.S. wacan, to wake; see Wake. + Icel. vakna, to become awake; allied to vaka, to wake. + Swed. vakna, allied to vaka. + Dan. vaagne, allied to vaage. + Goth. gawaknan, allied to wakan; whence pres. part. pl. gawaknandans = becoming awake, Luke, ix. 32. Der. a-waken.

WALE, WEAL, the mark of a stroke of a rod or whip upon

the flesh, a streak, a ridge, a plank along a ship's side. (E.) Sometimes spelt wheal, but a wheal is properly a blister; see Wheal (1). 'The wales, marks, scars, and cicatrices;' Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 459 (R.) 'The wales or marks of stripes and lashes;' id. p. 547 (R.) M. E. wale. 'Wale, or strype,' Prompt. Parv. 'Wyghtly on the wale [gunwale] thay wye vp thair ankers;' Morte Arthure, 740. -A. S. walu (pl. wala), a weal, mark of a blow, occurring 4 times in glos-es (Leo). Leo accents it walu, which cannot be right, as it would then have become wole in mod. E., just as A.S. mal became mole; see Mole (1). We also find A.S. wyrt-wale, properly the spreading out or stump of a root, as when the root of a tree projects from the ground, hence used for 'root' simply; cf. 'ŏú plantudest wyrttruman hys' = thou plantedst his roots, Ps. lxxix. 10, cd. Spelman, where the Trinity MS, has 'ŏú wyrtwalodes (sic) wirtwaloda,' the last word being corruptly written for wyrtwala. The orig, sense was 'rod,' hence the rounded half-buried side-shoot of a root (as above), or the raised stripe or ridge caused by the blow of a rod or whip. Hence also the sense of ridge or plank along the edge of a ship, as in the comp. gun-wale, q. v. + O. Fries. walu, a rod, wand; only in the comp. walubera, walebera, a rod-bearer, a pilgrim; North Friesic waal, a staff (Outzen). + Icel. völr (gen. valar), a round stick, a staff. + Swed. dial. val, a round stick, cudgel, flail-handle (Rietz). + Goth. walus, a staff; Luke, ix. 3.

B. All from the Teut. type WALU, a round stick, so named from its roundness; the sense of 'rounded ridge' still lingers in mod. E. wale; cf. Russ. val', a cylinder, valiate, to roll. - Teut. base WAL, to turn round, hence to make round; see Walk. Der. gun-wals. Doublet, goal, q.v

WALK, to move along on foot without running. (E.) M.E. walken, formerly a strong verb, pt. t. welk, pp. walken. welk occurs in the Pricke of Conscience, ll. 4448, 4390; the pp. is spelt walke, King Horn, cd. Lumby. 953. - A.S. wealcan, pt. weólc, pp. wealess, to roll, to toss oneself about, rove about, Grein, ii. 659.
Thus the orig. sense was 'to roll,' much as in the proverb 'a rolling [moving] stone gathers no moss.' Hence the M. E. walker, Wyclif, Mark, ix. 2 (earlier version), lit. a roller, a term applied to a fuller of cloth (from his stamping on or pressing it); A. S. wealcere = Lat. fullo, Wright's Voc. ii. 38, col. 1; still common as a proper name. + Du. walken, to work or make a hat. O. Du. walchen, 'to presse, to squeeze, or to straine; ' walcker, 'a fuller;' Hexham. + Icel. válka, volka, to roll, to stamp, to roll oneself, to wallow; válk, a tossing about. + Swed. valka, to roll, to full, to work. + Dan. valke, to full, to mill. + G. walken, to full, O. H. G. walchan, to full, also to roll or turn oneself round, to move about; hence G. walker, a fuller.

B. All from Teut. base WALK, to roll about, answering to Aryan WALG, WARG, to bend round, whence Lat. ualgus, bent, uergere, to bend, turn, incline, Skt. (Vedic) viij, to bend, viijana, crooked, curled; Fick, iii. 298. This VWARG is an extension from ✓ WAR, to turn round, roll round, whence Skt. val, to move to and fro, Russ. valiate, to roll, as well as the extended base WALW, as seen in Lat. uoluere, to roll. See Voluble. Der. walk, sb., Tw. Nt. i. 3. 138; walk-ing-staff, Rich. II, iii. 3. 151; walk-ing-stick. Also walk-er, a fuller, P. Plowman, C. i. 222. And see wallow.

WALL, a stone fence, a fence of stone or brick, a rampart. (L.) M. E. wal, appearing as walle, Chaucer, C. T. 8923. - A. S weal, weall, a rampart of earth, a wall of stone; Grein, ii. 671. Not by any means a Teut. word, but borrowed from the famous Lat. uallum, a rampart, whence also W. gwal, a rampart, as well as Du. wal, Swed. vall, G. wall, &c. B. The Lat. wallum is a collective sb., signifying a row or line of stakes. - Lat. wallus, a stake, pale, palisade; lit. a protection. + Gk. ήλος, a nail, knob. - - WAR, to protect; cf. Skt. vri, to screen, cover, surround, avarana, a protection, a lock, val, to cover; M. E. wowe, P. Plowman, B. iii. 61 (obsolete). Der. wall, verb, M. E. wallen, Rob. of Glouc. p. 51, l. 3; wall-flower, wall-fruit; also wall-newt, K. Lear, iii. 4. 135. To No connection with wall-eyed.

WALLET, a bag for carrying necessaries, a budget. (E.) M.E.

by Shakespeare for bags of flesh upon the neck (Temp. iii. 3. 46), is the same word as wattles, 'teat-like excrescences that hang from the cheeks of swine,' Brockett. [For want of perceiving this fact, no one has ever been able to give the etymology of wallet; Mahn, in Webster, actually makes it the dimin. of mail (as seen in mail-bag, as if initial w and m were all one l] That wattle should turn into wallet is not very surprising, for l is near akin to r, and a similar shifting of ris a common phenomenon in English, as in A. S. irnan = rinnan, to run, M. E. brid = a bird, M. E. burd = a bride, &c.; so also neeld, a needle, mould = model. At any rate, the very special use of wallets = wattles = fleshy bags, proves the matter beyond question, as well as the equivalent use of walet and watel in the MSS. of P. Plowman. β. The E. wattle commonly means 'hurdle,' but the orig. sense was merely 'something wound or woven together,' so that it might just as well mean a piece of cloth, and hence a bag. All doubt is removed by observing the use of the simple word wat (without the suffix -el or -le) in other languages; thus we have O. Du. waetsack, or waedsack [= wat-sack], 'a bugget [budget] or a mallet,' Hexham; where mallet is the identical diminutive form of mail (F. malle) which Mahn imagines could have been turned into wallet. So also G. wat. cloth (Flügel), whence watsack, also wadsack, 'a wallet,' id. \(\gamma\). But again, this G. wat, cloth, is allied to O. Swed. wad, cloth, whence E. wad, a piece of stuff, a bundle, was borrowed; so that wattle is equivalent to the dimin. of wad, and naturally took up the sense of 'bundle' in which wad was not uncommonly used. 8. This can be proved by yet another test; for of course the natural dimin, form of wad would be waddle; and accordingly, Halliwell gives: 'waddle, the wattle of a hog; also, to fold up, to entwine;' not to mention wadling, 'a wattled fence, West;' id. See further under Wattle, which is a pure E. word; and see Wad.

4. It is perhaps worth which is a pure E. word; and see Wad.

e. It is perhaps worth while to add that we find, in Wright's Voc. i. 197, col. I, the entry 'Hic pero, wolyng,' which Mr. Wright explains as 'a leathern sack.'
This M.E. wolyng, having no obvious etymology, is prob. a contraction of wateling (the dimin. of watel), by loss of t.

WALL-EYED, with glaring eyes, diseased eyes. (Scand.) In Shak. K. John, iv. 3. 49, Titus, v. 1. 44. Spenser has whally eyes, F. Q. i. 4. 24. 'Glauciolus, An horse with a waule eye;' Cooper's F. Q.i. 4. 24. 'Glauciolus, An horse with a wante eye;' Cooper's Thesaurus, ed. 1565. Nares writes it whally, and explains it from Inesaurus, ed. 1505. Nares writes it whally, and explains it from whaule or whall, the disease of the eyes called glaucoma; and cites: 'Glaucoma, a disease in the eye; some think it to be a whal eie;' A. Fleming's Nomenclator, p. 428. Cotgrave has: 'Oeil de chevre, a whall, or over-white eye; an eie full of white spots, or whose apple seems divided by a streak of white.' But the spelling with h is wrong. — Icel. vald-eygbr, a corrupted form of vagl-eygr, wall-eyed, said of a horse. — Icel. vagl, a beam, also a beam in the eye, a disease of the eye (as in vagl à auga, a wall in the eye); and eygr, eyed, an adi formed from anga the eye which is correct. eygôr, eyed, an adj. formed from auga, the eye, which is cognate with E. Eye. β. The Icel. vagl is the same as Swed. vagel, a roost, a perch, also a sty in the eye; vagel rd ögal, 'a tumor on the eyelid, a stye on the eyelid,' Widegren. Cf. Norweg. vagl, a hen-roost, Aasen. The lit. sense is 'a perch,' or 'a small support;' closely allied to Icel. vagn, a wain. - WAGH, to carry, as in Skt. vak, Lat. uehere ; see Wain.

WALLOP, to boil; see Potwalloper and Gallop.
WALLOW, to roll oneself about, as in mire. (E.) M. E. walwen,
Chaucer, C. T. 6684. — A. S. wealwian, to roll round, Ælfred, tr. of
Boethius, c. 6 (b. i. met. 7). + Goth. walwian, to roll, in comp. atwalwjan, afwalwjan, faurwalwjan.+Lat. uoluere, to roll. β. All from a base WALW (short for reduplicated form WAL-WAL), extended from WAL, to roll, as in Russ. valiate, to roll. - WAR, to turn about; see Walk and Voluble.

WALNUT, lit. a foreign nut. (E.) M. E. walnote, spelt walnot, P. Plowman, B. xi. 251. We may call the word E., because its component parts are E., but it was not improbably borrowed from O. Du. I find no trace of it earlier than the 14th century; the alleged A.S. walknut was doubtless coined by Somner (who is the only authority for it), as we see by his misspelling; it ought, of course, to be wealhhant or wealhaut. - A. S. wealh, foreign; and haut, a nut. The pl. Wealas means 'strangers,' i. e. the Welsh; but in mod. E. it has become Wales. + Du. walnoot, O. Du. walnote (Hexham). + Icel. valinot. +Dan. valnöd. +Swed. valnöt. +G. wallnus; also Wölsche nusz, i.e. foreign nut. β. For the latter element, see Nut. The former element is A.S. wealh, foreign, O. H. G. walah, a foreigner, such as a Frenchman or Italian, answering to a Teut. type WALHA, a stranger, a name given by Teutonic tribes to their Celtic and Roman neighbours; Fick, iii. 299.

WALRUS, a kind of large seal. (Du., -Scand.) In Ash's Dict.

wales (with one I), Chaucer, C.T. 683; P. Plowman, C. xi. 269, where ed. 1775. - Du. walrus, 'a kind of great fish with tusks;' Sewel, ed.

word ross (for Aurse) is no longer in use in Swedish and Danish, which languages now employ käst, hest in its stead; but we find the word, in an inverted form, in Icel. Aross-Avalr, a walrus, lit. a horse-whale; the name being given (it is suggested) from the noise made by the animal, somewhat resembling a neigh. β . At any rate, there is no doubt about the sense, whatever may have been the reason for it; the notion referred to by E. Müller, that the word was orig. Norwegian, and meant 'Russian whale,' is disproved at once by the Icelandic word; and to make it doubly sure, we have the A.S. horshwel, a horse-whale, a walrus, in Ælfred's translation of Orosius; see Sweet, A. S. Reader. y. The Swed. vall, Dan. hval, Icel. hvalr, are cognate with E. Whale. The Swed. ross, Dan. ros, Icel. hross or hors, are cognate with A. S. hors (the r in which has shifted); see Horse.

The name morse, q. v., is Russian.

WALTZ, the name of a dance. (G.) Introduced in 1813; Haydn, Dict. of Dates. A shortened form of G. walzer (with z sounded as ts, whence the E spelling), 'a jig, a waltz;' Flügel. - G. walzen, 'to roll, revolve, dance round about, waltz;' id. + A. S. wealtan, to roll, twist; see further under Welter. Der. waltz, verb.

WAMPUM, small beads, used as money. (N. American Indian.) Wampum, small beads made of shells, used by the N. American Indians as money, and also wrought into belts, &c. as an ornament; Webster. Modern; not in Todd's Johnson. Indian wampum, wompam, from the Massachusetts wompi, Delaware wapi, white (Mahn).

WAN, colourless, languid, pale. (E.) M. E. wan, Chaucer, C. T. 2458.—A. S. wann, wonn, dark, black, Grein, ii. 638. It occurs as an epithet of a raven, and of night; so that the sense of the word appears to have suffered a remarkable change; the sense, however, was probably 'dead' or 'colourless,' which is applicable to black and pallid alike. There is no cognate word in other languages, and nothing to connect it clearly with A. S. wan, deficient. Hence Ettmüller derives it from A.S. wann (also wonn), the pt. t. of winnan, to strive, contend, toil (whence E. win); so that the orig. sense would have been 'worn out with toil, tired out, from which we easily pass to the sense of 'worn out' or 'pallid with sleeplessness' in the mod. E. word. The sense of the A. S. word may be accounted for by supposing that it was orig. used (as it often is) as an epithet of night, so that wan night would mean over-toiled night, just as the very word night itself signifies 'dead;' with reference to the common myth of the death of the sun. This etymology is accepted by Mahn and E. Müller; if right, the word is distinct from Wane, confusion with which has

affected its sense. See further under Win. Der. wan-ly, wan-ness.

WAND, a long slender rod. (Scand.) M. E. wand, Pricke of
Conscience, 5880; Ormulum, 16178. — Icel. vöndr (gen. vandar), a wand, a switch, whence vandahús, a wicker-house; O. Swed. wand (Ihre); Dan. vaand.+Goth. wandus, a rod, 2 Cor. xi. 25. Teut. type is WANDU, Fick, iii. 285. It is named from its pliancy and use in wicker-work, the orig. sense being a lithe twig, that could be wound into wicker-work. - O. Scand. wand, vand, pt. t. of the verb to wind; this pt. t. is still written vandt in Danish, though in Icelandic it has become vatt. The verb is O. Swed. winda, Icel. vinda, Dan.

winde, cognate with E. Wind (2), q. v.

WANDER, to ramble, rove. (E.)

M. E. wandrien, wandren, P. Plowman, B. vi. 304. — A. S. wandrian, to wander, Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, lib. iv. met. I (cap. xxxvi. § 2). The frequentative form of wend, to go; hence it means 'to keep going about.' See Wend. +Du. wandelen, 'to walke,' Hexham. +G. wandeln, to wander, travel, Der. wander-er. Also Vandal, q. v.

WANE, to decrease (as the moon), to fail. (E.) M. E. wanien, wanen, Chaucer, C.T. 2080. - A.S. wanian, wonien, to decrease, grow less; Grein, ii. 639. - A. S. wan, won, deficient, id. 638. + Icel. vana, to diminish, from vanr, lacking, wanting; also van-, in composition. +O. H. G. and M. H. G. wanón, wanén, to wane, from wan, deficient, appearing in mod. G. compounds as wahn-. So also Du. wan-, prefix, in wanhoop, despair (lit. lacking hope); Dan. van- in vanvid, insanity (want of wits); Swed. van- in vanvett, the same. + Goth. wans, lacking. β. All from Teut. WA-NA, adj., deficient, Fick, iii. 279. From WA, to fail; only found in the derived adj., which appears not only as above, but also in the Gk. evers, bereaved, Skt. una, wanting, lessened, inferior. Der. want, wan-ton; and prob. wan-i-on, q. v

WANION, in the phrase with a wanion. (E.) In Shak. Per. ii. 1.17; the phr. with a wanion means 'with a curse on you,' or 'with bad luck to you,' or 'to him,' as the case may be. The word has never been explained, but the connection with the verb to wane is obvious, and has been pointed out by Nares. I have little doubt (1) that it stands for waniand, and (2) that waniand was taken to be a sb., instead of a pres. part. Rich. quotes from Sir T. More: 'He would of lykelyhood bynde them to cartes and beat them, and make

1754. Not a Du. word, but borrowed from Scand. — Swed. vallross, the would flog them at the cart's tail (a common expression), and a morse, walrus; Dan. Avalros. The name is very old, since the make them marry in the waning moon, i.e. at an unlucky time. make them marry in the waning moon, i.e. at an unlucky time. Halliwell gives 'waniand, the wane of the moon,' without any authority; still, it is doubtless right. B. Waniand is the Northern form of the pres. part. of M. E. wanien, to wane, also used actively in the sense to lessen deprive (see below). The confusion of the pres. part. with the sb. in -ing is so common in English that many people cannot parse a word ending in ing. Thus in the waniand came to mean 'in the waning,' and with a wanion means with a diminution, detriment, ill luck. On 'the fatal influence of the waning moon, . . . general in Scotland,' see Brand's Popular Antiquities, chapter on The Moon. The Icel. vana, to wane, is commonly transitive, with the senses 'to make to wane, disable, spoil, destroy,' which may have influenced the superstition in the North, though it is doubtless widely spread. Cf. wurred uppe chirches, oder wanied hire rihtes, oder letted' = war upon churches, or lessen their rights, or hinder them;

O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, ii. 177, l. 6. See Wane. WANT, lack, deficiency, indigence, need. (Scand.) first in the Ormulum, 14398, where it is spelt wannt, and has the adj. sense of 'deficient;' spelt wonte, and used as a sb., Ancren Riwle, p. 284, l. 2. — Icel. want, neuter of wanr, adj., lacking, deficient. This neuter form was used with a gen. case following; as, var beim vettugis vant = there was lacking to them of nothing, i. e. they wanted nothing. [The Icel. sb. for want is vansi.]

8. Thus the final t nothing. [The Icel. sb. for want is vansi.] was orig. merely the termination of the neut. gender (as in E. i-t. tha-t, thwar-t, tof-t); but the word vant was in common use, and even the verb vanta, to want, to lack, was formed from it, which is the origin of E. want as a verb. γ . The Icel. vanr, adj., is explained under Wane, q.v. Der. want, verb, M. E. wanten, spelt wonten in Ancren Riwle, p. 344, l. 14; from Icel. vanta, verb, as above. Also want-ing, pres. part., sometimes used as adj.

WANTON, playful, sportive, unrestrained. (E.) The true sense is unrestrained, uneducated, not taken in hand by a master; hence, licentious. M. E. wantoun, contracted form of wantown; spelt wantoun, Chaucer, C. T. 208; spelt wantowen, wantowne, wanton, P. Plowman, C. iv. 143, where it is applied to women. Compounded of wan-, prefix, and towen, pp. B. The prefix wan-signifies lacking, wanting, and is explained under Wane. In composition it has sometimes the force of un- (to which it is not related), but also gives y. The pp. towen stands for an ill sense, almost like Gk. 8us-. A. S. togen is cognate with G. gezogen, so that E. wanton, ill-bred, corresponds very nearly to G. ungezogen, 'ill-bred, unmannerly, rude, uncivil,' Flügel. For an account of A. S. tom, see Tug. Mr. Wedg-wedding. wood well cites wel i-towene, well educated, modest, Ancren Riwle, p. 204, l. 17; vntowune, licentious, id. p. 342, l. 26. Examples abound. Der. wanton-ly; wanton-ness, M. E. wantounesse, Chaucer, C. T. 266. Also wanton, sb.

WAPENTAKE, an old name for a hundred or district. (Scand.)
'Fraunchises, hundredis, wapentakes;' Arnold's Chron. (1502), ed.
1811, p. 181. 'Candred . is a contray pat conteyape an hundred townes, and is also in Englische i-called wepentake; Trevisa, ii. 87; spelt wapentake, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 145, l. 16. The word occurs in the A.S. Laws, but was merely borrowed from Norse; the A.S. técan does not mean 'to touch,' but 'to teach,' and is altogether removed from the word under discussion. It is remarkable that various explanations of this word have been given, secing that all the while the Laws of Edward the Confessor fully explain the orig. sense. - A.S. wapengetace, dat. case, a district, wapentake, Secular Laws of Edgar, § vi, in Thorpe, Ancient Laws, vol. i. p. 272; we also find wapentake (so accented in the MS.), dat. case, id. p. 292. The nom. is wapengetac or wapentuc, Latinised as wapentac or wapentagium, Laws of Edw. Conf. § xxx, in Thorpe, i. 455, where we also read: 'Quod alii vocant hundredum, supradicti comitatus vocant wapentagium, et hoc non sine causa; cum enim aliquis accipiebat presecturam wapentagii, die constituto, conveniebant omnes majores contra eum in loco ubi soliti erant congregari, et, descendente eo de equo suo, omnes assurgebant contra eum, et ipse erigebat lanceam suam in altum, et omnes de lanceis suis tangebant hastam ejus, et sic confirmabant se sibi. Et de armis, qui arma vocant wappa, et taccare, quod est confirmare. To which another MS. adds: 'Anglice vero arma vocantur wapen, et taccare confirmare, quasi armorum confirmacio, vel ut magis expresse, secundum linguam Anglicam, dicamus wapentac, i.e. armorum tactus: wapen enim arma sonat, tac tactus est. Quamobrem potest cognosci quod hac de causa totus ille conventus dicitur wafentae, eo quod per tactum armorum suorum ad invicem confœderate (sie) sunt.' We may then dismiss other explanations, and accept the above explicit one, that when a new chief theym wed in the waniand,' Works, p. 306; which means, I suppose, of a wapentake was elected, he used to raise his weapon (a spear), and

his men toucked it with theirs in token of fealty. However the word where -es is a genitival suffix giving an adverbial force. (as above said) is Norse.—Icel. vápnatak, lit. a weapon-taking or weapon-touching; hence, a vote of consent so expressed, and lastly, weapon-touching; nence, a vote of consent so expressed, and lastly, a subdivision of a shire in the Danish part of England, answering to the hundred in other parts; the reason for this being as above given. — Icel. vápna, gen. pl. of vápn, a weapon, cognate with E. weapon; and tak, a taking hold, a grasp, esp. a grasp in wrestling (here used of the contact of weapons), from taka, to take, seize, grasp, also to touch. See Weapon and Take.

¶ As the Icel. taka means to touch as well as to take, it will be seen that the explanation 'weapons, are very incepting' in the Icel. Dict is in which the take the property of the Icel. Dict is in which the take the property of the Icel. Dict is in which the take the property of the Icel. Dict is in which the treats more than the grasping' in the Icel. Dict. is insufficient; it means more than that, viz. the clashing of one spear against another. 'Si placuit [sententia], frameas concutiunt; honoratissimum assensus genus est armis laudare,' Tacitus, Germania, chap. 11; &c. Cf. Lowland Sc. wapinschaw (weapon-show), an exhibition of arms made at certain times in every district; Jamieson.

696

WAR, hostility, a contest between states by force of arms. (E.) M. E. werre (dissyllabic), Chaucer, C. T. 47. It occurs in the A.S. Chron. an. 1119, where it is spelt wyrre, but a little further on, an. 1140, it is spelt unerre (-werre). But it occurs much earlier; we find 'armorum oneribus, quod Angli war-scot dicunt' in the Laws of Cnut, De Foresta, § 9: Thorpe, Anc. Laws, i. 427. Thus the word is English; though the usual A. S. word is wig; we also find kild, winn, gúo, &c. But the derivatives warrior and warraye (to make war on, Spenser, F. Q. i. 5. 48), respecting which see below, are of F. origin. Cf. O. F. werre, war (Burguy, Roquefort), whence mod. F. guerre; from O. H. G. werra, vexation, strife, confusion, broil; cf. mod. G. verwirrung, confusion, disturbance, broil, from the same root; O.H.G. werren, to bring into confusion, entangle, embroil; cf. mod. G. verwirren. + O. Du. werre, 'warre, or hostility,' Hexham; from werren, also verwerren, 'to embroile, to entangle, to bring into confusion or disorder;' id.

B. The form of the base is WARS, later form WARR; and the word is closely allied to Worse, q.v. Der. war, verb, late A. S. werrien, A. S. Chron. an. 1135, formed from the sb. werre. Also war-fare, properly 'a warlike expedition; 'he was nat in good poynt to ride a warfare, i.e. on a warlike expedition, Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron. vol. ii. c. 13 (R.); see Fare. Also war-like, K. John, v. I. 71; warr-i-or, M. E. werreour, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 166, l. 4, from O. F. werreiur*, not recorded, old spelling of O. F. guerreiur (Burguy), a warrior, one who makes were formed with suffix are from O. F. warreier* one who makes war, formed with suffix -ur from O.F. werreier* guerreier, to make war, borrowed by E. and appearing as M. E. werreien or werreyen, Chaucer, C. T. 1546, 10324, and in Spenser as warray or warrey, F. Q. i. 5. 48, ii. 10. 21; so that warrior is really a familiar form of warreyour; cf. guerroyeur, 'a martialist, or warrior,' Cot., from guerroyer, 'to warre,' id.

WARBLE, to sing as a bird, chirp, carol. (F., -M.H.G.) M.E. werblen, spelt werbelen, Gawain and the Grene Knight, 2004; the sb. werble occurs in the same, 119 .- O. F. werbler, to quaver with the voice, speak in a high tone (Burguy, Roquefort). - M. H. G. werbelen*, not given in Wackernagel, yet merely the old spelling of mod. G. wirbein, to whirl, to run round, to warble, frequentative form of M. H. G. werben, O. H. G. hwerban, to be busy, to set in movement, urge on (whence mod. G. be-werben, to sue for, er-werben, to acquire), the orig. sense being to twirl oneself about, to twirl or whirl. See Whirl, which is, practically, a doublet. Der. warble, sb., M. E.

werble, as above; warbl-er.

WARD, a guard, a watch, means of guarding, one who is under a guardian, &c. (E.) 1. M.E. ward, dat. warde, P. Plowman, B. xviii. 320; pl. wardes, guards, King Alisaunder, 1977.—A. S. weard, a guard, watchman, Grein, ii. 673. This is a masc. sb. (gen. weardes); we also find A. S. weard, fem. (gen. wearde), a guarding, watching, protection; id. Both senses are still retained. Both sbs. are formed from the Teut. base WAR, to defend; see Wary. Thus the orig. sense of the masc. sb. is 'a defender,' and of the fem. sb. is 'a defence.' + Icel. wörör, gen. varðar, (1) a warder or watchman, (2) a watch. + G. wart, a warder. + Goth. wards, masc. sb., a keeper, only in the comp. daurawards, a door-keeper. All these are extensions from the same root. 2. From this sb. was formed the verb to ward, A.S. weardian, to keep, to watch, Grein, ii. 674; cognate with which are Icel. varda, to warrant, and G. warten, M. H. G. warden, to watch, from the latter of which is derived (through the French) E. guard. Dev. ward-er, Spenser, F.Q. v. 2. 21; ward-room, ward-ship. Also ward-en, q.v., ward-robe, q.v. Also bear-ward, door-ward, hay-ward (= hedge-ward, from F. haie, a hedge); ste-ward,

q.v.; wraith, q.v. Doublet, guard, sb. and verb.
-WARD, suffix. (E.) A common suffix, expressing the direction towards which one tends. A.S. -weard, as in to-weard, toward; see Toward, where the suffix is fully explained. It occurs also as

ward, back-ward, east-ward, for-ward, fro-ward, hind-ward, hither-ward, home-ward, in-ward, nether-ward, north-ward, out-ward, south-ward, thither-ward, to-ward, up-ward, west-ward. To most of these s can be added, except to froward. See also way-ward, wool-ward, verse, rose, suzerain.

WARDEN, (1) a guardian, keeper, (2) a kind of pear. (F., - M. H. G.) Though the verb to ward is English, and so is its M. H. G.) derivative warder, the sb. warden is F., as shewn by the suffix.

1. M. E. wardein, Ancren Riwle, p. 272, 1. 4.—O.F. wardein, not given in Burguy, but necessarily the old spelling of O. F. gardein, gardain, a warden, guardian; since warder is given as the old spelling of garder. Cf. Low Lat. gardians, a guardian; shewing that O. F. wardein was formed from warden by help of the Let. that O. F. warden was formed from warder by help of the Lat. suffix -i-anus. See Ward. 2. A warden was 'a large coarse pear used for baking,' Wright's Voc. i. 229, note I, where we also find it spelt wardun, in a Nominale of the 15th century; it is spelt warden in Shak. Wint. Tale, iv. 3. 48. It meant a keeping pear; Cotgrave has 'poire de garde, a warden, or winter pear, a pear which may be kept very long;' also the adj. gardien, 'keeping, warding, guard-ing,' answering to Low Lat. gardianus (for wardianus), used as an adjective.

WARDROBE, a place to keep clothes in. (F.,-G.) M. E. warderobe; 'Jupiter hath in his warderobe bothe garmentes of ioye and of sorrow, Test. of Love, b. ii, pr. in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. 303, col. 2. - O. F. warderobe, old spelling of garderobe; this is shewn by the fact that Roquefort gives warde-cors as the old spelling of F. garde-corps. The spelling garderobe is in Palsgrave, s.v. ward roppe. Cotgrave spells it garderobbe, 'a wardrobe, also a house of office' [see wardrope in Halliwell].—O.F. warder, to ward, keep, preserve; and robe, a robe; both words being of G. origin. See

Ward and Robe.

WARE (1), merchandise. (E.) M. E. ware (dissyllabic), Chaucer, C.T. 4560. - A.S. ware, pl. waru, wares, according to Bosworth; but the reference to § 1 of the Council of Enham (Eynsham) seems to be wrong, and I wholly fail to find the word in A.S., and suspect it to have been borrowed from Scand. We find, however, A.S. waru, protection, guard, care, custody, which is tolerably common, Grein, ii. 641; according to Leo, it has also the sense of 'contract-money,' for which he refers us to a gloss printed in Haupt's Zeit-schrift, ix. 439. These words are doubtless related; the sense of wares appears to have been 'things kept,' or 'things of value;' there being also no doubt that worth is a related word, from the same root. We can explain wares as 'valuables' or 'goods;' just as Icel. warnabr means (1) protection, (2) wares. The word is much plainer in the cognate languages. + Du. waar, a ware, commodity; pl. waren, wares. Cf. O. Du. waren, 'to keepe or to garde,' Hexham. pl. waren, wares. Cf. O. Du. waren, 'to keepe or to garde,' Hexham. + Icel. vara, pl. vörur, wares. + Dan. vare, pl. varer; cf. vare, care. + Swed. vara, pl. varor; cf. vara, care. + G. waare, pl. waaren; cf. wahre, care, wahren, to guard. β. All from Teut. WARA, a commodity, valuable; allied to WERTHA, worth. - WARA, to guard; Fick, iii. 290. See Wary. Der. ware-home (Palsgrave). WARE (2), aware. (E.) 'They were ware of it,' Acts, iv. 16; so also in Romeo, i. 1. 131, ii. 2. 103, &c. See further under Wary. WARE (3), pt. t. of Wear, q.v. WARFARE, WARLIKE; see under War. WARISON. protection, reward. (F. - Teut.) M. E. warisoning.

WARISON, protection, reward. (F., - Teut.) M.E. warison, protection, Rob. of Brunne, p. 198, l. 1. This is the true sense; but it is much more common in the sense of help or 'reward;' see Will. of Palerne, 2259, 2379, Barbour, Bruce, ii. 206, x. 526, xx. 544. The usual sense of mod. F. guérison is 'recovery from illness,' which is yet a third sense of what is really the same word. Cf. M. E. warisshen, to cure, P. Plowman, B. xvi. 105. - O. F. warison, garison, surety, safety, provision, also healing. Cot. has guarison, health, curing, recovery. - O. F. warir, garir, to keep, protect, also to heal; mod. F. guérir.

6. Of Teut. origin; from the verb appearing as Goth. warjan, to bid to beware, forbid, keep off from, whence the sense 'protect;' and in O. H. G. werjan, to protect (whence G. wehren, to defend, restrain); cf. O. Du. varen, 'to keepe or garde,' Hexham. This answers to the Teut. type WARYAN, to defend, from the adj. WAR, wary; see Wary. the adj. WAR, wary; see Wary.

y. We may note that the O. F. garison just corresponds to the mod. E. garrison in form; but O. F. garrison just corresponds to the mod. E. garrison in form; but the sense of garrison is such as to link it more closely with O. F. garrison, another sb. from the same root. It makes little ultimate difference. See Garrison.

¶ Sir W. Scott, Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 24, uses warrison in the sense of 'note of assault,' as if it were a warry (warlike) sound. This is a singular blunder.

WARLOCK, a wizard. (E.) In Jamieson's Scot. Dict. 'Æneas was no avarligh, as the Scott commenced call such men who then

Icel. -ver'or, Goth. -wairths, O. H. G. -wert, -warr; and ef. Lat. uersus, was no warluck, as the Scots commonly call such men, who they towards, from the same root. We also have -wards, A. S. -weardes, & say are iron-free or lead-free; Dryden, Dedication to tr. of Virgil s.

Æneid (R.) The final ch stands for an orig. guttural sound, just as & O. F. warenne, varenne, varene (Roquefort); later garenne, 'a warren most Englishmen say lock for the Scottish lock; the suffix was prob. confused with that of hem-lock or wed-lock. M. E. warloghe, a wicked one, a name for the devil, Destruction of Troy, 4439. Spelt warlaws, a deceiver, P. Plowman's Crede, l. 783. — A. S. warloga, a traitor, deceiver, liar, truce-breaker, Grein, ii. 650. Lit. one who lies against the truth.' - A. S. wdr, truth (as in wdrleds, false, lit. 'truthless,' Grein), cognate with Lat. uerum, truth; and loga, a liar, from ledgan (pp. log-en), to lie, Grein, ii. 176, 194. See Verity and Lie (2).

WARM, moderately hot. (E.) M. E. warm, Chaucer, C. T. 7409.—A. S. wearm, Grein, ii. 675. + Du. warm. + Icel. varmr. + Dan. and Swed. varm. + G. warm. Cf. Goth. warmjan, to warm; the adj. varms does not occur.

B. The Teut. type is WAR-MA, warm fish sile sile can be seen to b WARM, moderately hot. (E.) warm, Fick, iii. 292. It is usual to connect this with Lat. formus, Gk. θερμός, hot, Skt. gharma, heat, from the GHAR, to glow, with which E. glow is connected; see Glow. See Curtius, ii. 99. γ . But this interchange of w with Skt. gh is against all rules, and constitutes a considerable objection to this theory. On this account, Fick (ii. 465) connects warm with Russ. varite, to boil, brew, scorch, burn, Lithuan. werdu, I cook, seethe, boil (infin. wirti), and hence infers a \(\sqrt{WAR}\), to cook or boil. common to Teutonic and Slavonic. 8. This seems a more likely solution; and we can also derive from the same root the Skt. ulka, a fire-brand, Lat. uulcanus, fire. See Volcano. Der. warm-ly, warm-ness; also warm, verb, A. S. wearmian, Grein, ii. 675, whence warm-er, warm-ing-pan; also warm-th, sb., M. E. wermbe, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 37, l. 33 (not found in A.S.).

WARN, to caution against, put on one's guard. (E.) M.E. warnien, warnen, Chaucer, C. T. 3535. - A.S. wearnian, warnian, (1) to take heed, which is the usual sense, Luke, xi. 35; (2) to warn, Gen. vi. 6; cf. warnung, a warning, Gen. xli. 32. Formed from the sb. wearn, a refusal, denial (Grein), an obstacle, impediment (Bosworth); the orig. sense being a guarding of oneself, a defence of a person on trial, as in Icel. vorn, a desence. - WAR, to desend, guard; see Wary. + Icel. varna, to warn off, refuse, abstain from; from vörn, a defence. + Swed. varna, to warn. + G. warnen. Der. warn-ing. And see garn-ish, garr-i-son (for garn-ison). Also fore-

warn, pre warn.

WARP, the thread stretched lengthwise in a loom, to be crossed by the woof; a rope used in towing. (E.) Lit. 'that which is thrown across.' M. E. warp; 'Warp, threde for webbynge;' Prompt. Parv. - A. S. wearp, a warp; 'Stamen, wearp,' Wright's Voc. i. 66, Part. – A.S. wearp, a warp; 'Stamen, wearp, Whight's Voc. 1. 00, col. 1. – A.S. wearp, pt. t. of weorpan, to throw, cast, a strong verb; Grein, ii. 683. + Icel. varp, a casting, throwing, also the warping of anything; from varp, pt. t. of verpa (pp. orpinn), to throw. + Dan. varp, only as a naut. term. + Swed. varp, a warp. + O. H. G. warf (mod. G. werfte); from warf, pt. t. of werfen, to throw. β. All from the Teut. base WARP, to throw, Fick, iii. 295, whence also Coth weighten to throw answering to Arvan - WARP to throw. Goth. wairpan, to throw; answering to Aryan WARP, to throw, as seen in Lithuan. werpti, to spin, Gk. μέπειν, to incline downwards, μίπ-τ-ειν, to throw. ¶ The M. E. werpen, to throw, pt. t. warp, pp. worpen, occurring in Havelok, 1061, &c., is obsolete. Der. warp, verb, to pervert, twist out of shape (cf. east in the sense of to twist timber out of shape); this is not the M. E. werpen (as above), but the derivative weak verb, and is of Scand. origin; M. E. warpen, Prompt. Parv., from Icel. varpa, to throw, cast, which from varp, sb., a casting, also a warping. Cf. Swed. varpa, Dan. varpe, to warp a ship, from Swed. varp, the draught of a net. Dan. varp, a warp; cf. Dan. varpanker, a warp-anchor or kedge. And see wrap-

WARRANT, a voucher, guarantee, commission giving authority. F., -O.H.G.) M. E. warant, Havelok, 2067, St. Marharete, ed. (F., -O.H.G.)Cockayne, p. 8, 1. 10. - O. F. warant, guarant (Burguy), later garant, 'a vouchee, warrant; also, a supporter, defender, maintainer, protector; Cot. Cotgrave also gives the spelling garent, a warrenter. In the Laws of Will. I, in Thorpe's Ancient Laws, i. 476, 477, the F. spelling is guarant, and the Low Lat. warantum and warrantum. The suffix -ant is clearly due to the Lat -ant- used as the suffix of a present participle; so that the orig. sense of O.F. war-ant was defending or protecting. - O. H. G. warjan, werjan, M. H. G. wern, weren, G. wehren, to protect, lit. 'to give heed.' = O. H. G. wara, M. H. G. war, heed, care. WAR, to heed; see Wary. Der. warrant, verb, M. E. waranten, K. Alisaunder, 2132; warranter, warrant-or, warrant-able, warrant-abl-y, warrant-able-ness. Also warrant-y, from O. F. warantie, later garantie, 'garrantie, warrantie, or warrantise,' Cot., orig. fem. of pp. of warantir, later garantir, to warrant, guarantee. Also guarantee (error for guarantee), q. v.

of connies [conies], also a certain, or limited fishing in a river; 'Cot. This shews that the sense was 'a preserve.' - Low Lat. warenna, a preserve for rabbits, hares, or fish, occurring A.D. 1186 (Ducange). Formed (with Low Lat. suffix -enna) from O. H. G. warjan, to protect, keep, preserve; see Warrant. Cf. Du. warande, a park; borrowed from O. French. Der. warren-er, contracted to warner, P. Plowman,

697

from O. French. Der. warren-er, contracted to warner, P. Flowman, B. v. 316; which explains the name-Warner.

WART, a small hard excrescence, on the skin, or on trees. (E.)

M. E. werte (dissyllabic), Chaucer, C. T. Group A, 1. 555 (Six-text edition, where one MS. has wrete); spelt wert in Tyrwhitt, 1. 557.—

A. S. wearte, pl. weartan, Cockayne's A. S. Leechdoms, i. 100, 1. 10.

'Papula, wearte;' Wright's Voc. i. 288, col. 2. + Du. wrat; O. Du. warie, wratte (Hexham). + Icel. varta. + Dan. vorte. + Swed. varta. + G. warze.

B. All from Teut. type WARTAN or WARTA, Fick, iii. 294. The orig. sense is 'growth,' hence out growth or excrescence; and it is closely allied to Wort (1), q. v. Der. wart-y. WARY, WARB, guarding against deception or danger, cautious.

(E.) The M. E. form is war; war-y is a comparatively late for-

mation, perhaps due to misreading the adv. warely as war-e-ly; or the -y was subjoined as in murk-y from M. E. mirke, merke. In Meas, for Meas. iv. 1. 38. M. E. war, Chaucer, C. T. Group A, 1. 309 (Sixtext ed.), misspelt ware in Tyrwhitt, l. 311.—A.S. war, cautious, Grein, ii. 649. + Icel. varr. + Dan. and Swed. var. + Goth. wars. Cf. O.H.G. wara, heed, caution; G. gewahr, aware. β. All from Teut. type WARA, cautious, Fick, iii. 290. — WAR, to defend, take heed; whence also Skt. vii, to screen, cover, surround, var-man, armour, Gk. οδρος, a watchman, guard, δράω, I perceive, look out for, observe, Lat. vereri, to regard, respect, esteem, dread, Russ. vrata, a door, gate (lit. defence). Der. wari-ly, wari-ness; a-ware, be-ware. And see war-d, guar-d; war-n, gar-n-ish, garr-is-on; warr-ant, guar-ant-ee; ware (1); weir; re-vere, ver-y; pan-or-a-ma,

WAS, WAST, WERE, WERT, used as parts of the verb to be. (E.) M. E. pt. t. sing. was, wast, was; pl. weren or were. - A. S. wesan, infin. to be; whence pt. t. indic. sing. wæs, wære, wæres; pl. wæran, wæron, or wærun; pt. t. subj. sing. wære (for all persons), pl. wæren or wæron (for all persons). See Grein, ii. 664.

B. As to the use of was in the 1st and 3rd persons, there is no difficulty.

As to the 2nd person, the A.S. form was where, whence M.E. were, as in thou were betraied, Chaucer, C.T. 14690. In Wyclif, Mark, xiv. 67, where 7 MSS. read were, one MS. has was, and another has wast; no doubt was-t was formed (by analogy with hast) from the dialectal was, which was prob. Northern. When you came to be used for thou, the phrase you was took the place of thou was, and is very common in writings of the 18th century. Cf. I has, Barbour, Bruce, xiii. 652; I is, ye is (Northern dialect), Chaucer, C. T. 4043; thou is, id. 4087. In the subj. mood, the true form is were; hence was formed wer-t (by analogy with wast), K. John, iii. 1. 43, ed. 1623.

5. In the first and third persons singular of the subjunctive, and in the plural, the true form is were; but the use of were in the singular is gradually becoming obsolete, except when the conjunction if precedes. The forms if I were, if he were, if I be, if he ba, if he have, exhibit the clearest surviving traces of a (grammatically marked) subj. mood in mod. English; and of these, if he have is almost gone. Some careful writers employ if he do, if it make, and the like; but it is not improbable that the subjunctive mood will disappear from the language; the particular phrase if I were will probably linger the longest. + Du. infin. wezen; indic. sing. was, waart, was; pl. waren, waart, waren; subj. sing. ware, waret, ware; pl. waren, waret, waren. + Icel. infin. vera; indic. sing. var, vart, vas, pl. várum, várut, váru; subj. sing. væra, værir, væri; pl. værim, værit, væri. + Dan. infin. være; indic. sing. and pl. var; subj. sing. and pl. være. + Swed. infin. vara; indic. sing. var; pl. voro, voren, voro; subj. sing. voro; pl. vore, voren, voro. + Goth. wisan, to be, dwell, remain; pt. t. indic. sing was, wast, was; dual, wesu, wesuts; pl. wesum, wesuth, wesun; subj. sing. wesjau, weseis, wesi; dual, weseiwa, weseits; pl. weseima, weseith, weseina. + G. pt. t. sing. war, warest or waret, war; pl. waren, waret, waren; subj. sing. ware, warest or waret, ware; pl. waren, waret, waren.

B. All from Teut base WAS, to be, orig. to dwell. - √WAS, to dwell; cf. Skt. vas, to dwell, remain, live; Gk. ag-τυ, a dwelling place, city; Lat. uer-na (for ues-na), a household slave.

Fick, iii. 300. Der. wass-ail, q. v. And see vernac-ul-ar.

WASH, to cleanse with water, overflow. (E.) Formerly a strong verb; hence un-washen, Mark, vii. 2. M. E. waschen, we chen, pt. t. wasch work by a waschen. wesch, wosch, pp. waschen. The pt. t. is wessh in Chaucer, C. T. 2285, misprinted wesshe by Tyrwhitt. - A.S. wascan, Grein, ii. 641. Just And see warr-en, war-is-on, garr-et.

WARREN, a preserved piece of ground, now only used of a place where rabbits abound, not always a preserved place. (F., - Low Lat., -O. H. G.)

M. E. wareine, P. Plowman, B. prol. 163. - wasschen. + Icel. and Swed. vaska. + Dan. vaske. + G. waschen, pt. t.

wusch, pp. gewaschen. wash, Fick, iii. 301. wash, Fick, iii. 301. Fick compares Skt. where he learnings in harvest, whence pra-which, to wipe out; this is far-fetched and unlikely. If we only remember that the Teut. sk often stands for ks, and that s (as in E. clean-se, rin-se) is used as an extension of a root, giving it an active force, we shall be disposed to take WAK-S as the form of the base, which may very well belong to the Teut. base WAK= \(\sqrt{WAG}\), to moisten; see Wake (2). Corresponding with WAKS, we have Skt. uksh, to sprinkle, to wet, which comes much nearer not only in form, but also in sense. The

which comes much nearer not only in form, but also in sense. The orig, sense was prob. 'to wet,' hence to flood with water. Der. wash, sb., as in The Wash (place-name); wash-er, wash-er-woman, wash-y.

WASP, a stinging insect. (E.) M. E. waspe, P. Plowman's Crede, l. 648. Cf. prov. E. waps, wops.—A.S. wæps. 'Vespa, wæps.'

Wright's Voc. i. 23, col. 2. In a very old A.S. glossary of the 8th century, we find: 'Vespas, uuæfsas;' Wright's Voc. ii. 123, col. 1.

+ O. H. G. wefsa, wafsa; G. wespe. + Lat. uespa. + Lithuan. wapsa, a gad-fly, horse-fly, stinging fly. + Russ. osa, a wasp. B. All from an Aryan form WAPSA, Fick, i. 769; the true E. form is wards but it has become were under the influence of the Lat wespe. waps, but it has become wasp under the influence of the Lat. uespa, which is really a modified form, for ease in pronunciation. suppose WAP-SA to mean 'weaver,' which is what Fick suggests, is surely nonsense; esp. as the root of 'weave' is not WAP, but 8. It more likely means 'stinger,' from a root WAP, WABH. to sting, now lost, unless we may adduce E. wap, to strike. cannot believe it to be connected with Gk. ophs; rather, the Gk. σφής is the same as Gael. speach, a wasp, a venomous creature, also a sting; cf. Gael. speach, a thrust, blow, speachair, one who strikes, a waspish fellow, Irish speach, a kick. Der. wasp ish, As You Like It,

iv. 3. 9; wasp-ish-ly, -ness.

WASSAIL, a festive occasion, a merry carouse. (E.) See Brande's Popular Antiquities, vol. i. p. 2, where also Verstegan's etymology (from wax hale) and Selden's (from wish-hail) and other curiosities may be found. In Mach. i. 7. 64; Hamlet, i. 4. 9, &c. M. E. wasseyl, wassayl, Rob. of Glouc. p. 117, l. 4; 118, l. 3; and see Hearne's Glossary, p. 731. The story is well known, viz. that Rowena presented a cup to Vortigern with the words was hal, and that Vortigern, who knew no English, was told to reply by saying drine hel. What ever truth there be in this, we can at any rate admit that was hall and drine hel were phrases used at a drinking-bout. The former phrase is a salutation, meaning be of good health, lit. be hale; the latter phrase is almost untranslateable, meaning literally drink, hale!' i.e. 'drink, and good luck be with you.' B. These forms are not Anglo-Saxon, but belong to another dialect, probably Northumbrian, if indeed they be not altogether Scandinavian. The A. S. (Wessex) form of salutation was wes hal, occurring in Beowulf, 1. 808 (or 1. 407, ed. Grein). It occurs in the plural in Matt. xxviii.

9; 'hále wese ge' = whole be ye, or peace be unto you.—A. S. wes, be thou, imperative sing., 2nd person, of wesan, to be; and hál, whole. See Was and Whole.

γ. The form hál is just the whole. See Was and Whole.

7. The form $h \ell \ell l$ is just the Icel. $h \ell \ell l$, mod. E. $h \ell l \ell l$, a cognate word with A. S. $h \ell i l$ (= E. whole). In the Icel. Dict. we find similar phrases, such as kom heill, welcome, hail! (lit. come, hale!); far heill, farewell! (lit. fare, hale!), sit heill, sit, hail! (lit. sit, hale!); the last of these fully explains drine hel. We may also notice Icel. heill, sb., good luck; and we even find A.S kál (but only as a sb.), good luck, Luke, xix. 9. See Hale, Hail (2).

WASTE, desert, desolate, unused. (F., -O. H. G., -L.) M. E. wast, Rob. of Glouc. p. 372, l. 10. — O. F. wast, in the phr. faire wast, to make waste (preserved in E. as lay waste), Roquefort; later form gast. He also gives waster, to waste. Burguy gives gast, guast, sb. devastation, gast, gaste, adj. waste; gaster (mod. F. gâter), to lay waste, despoil, spoil, ravage; also gastir, to ravage.—O. H. G. waste, sb., a waste; wasten, to lay waste; and there was prob. a form wastjan*, corresponding to O. F. gastir. Not a Teut. word; but simply borrowed from Lat. wastus, waste, desolate, also vast, whence the verb uastare, to waste, lay waste. Root unknown; some imagine a connection with wacuus, empty. B. It is most remarkable that we should have adopted this word from French, since we had the word already in an A. S. form as weste; but it is quite certain that we did so, since weste would have been weest in mod. E.; besides which, there are two M. E. forms, viz. wast (from F.) and weste (from A.S.), of which the latter soon died out, the latest example noted by Stratmann being from the Owl and Nightingale, l. 1528. And the result is remarkably confirmed by the M. E. wastour for waster (see C. The history of the word in G. is equally curious. There also the O. H. G. has wuosti, adj., empty, wuosti, sb., a waste, and wuostan, to waste; yet, in addition to these, we also find waste, sb., wasten, verb, borrowed from Latin, as shewn above. But in G. the native form prevailed, as shewn by mod. G. wust, waste, wuste, a waste, wüsten, to waste.

β. The Teut. type is WASKAN, to but also the purely Teutonic words following, viz. A.S. weste (Grein, ii. 668), O. Sax. wosti, O. H. G. wuosti, waste; A. S. westen, O. Sax. wostin, O. H. G. wuosti, a desert; A. S. westen, O. H. G. wuostan, to wasten, O. H. G. wuosti, a desert; A. S. westan, O. H. G. wuostan, to waste. All are from an Aryan type WÂSTA, waste, Fick, i. 781; of which the root is unknown. Der. waste, sb., M. E. waste, Gawain and the Grene Knight, 2008; waste, verb, M. E. wasten, Layamon, 22575, from O. F. waster = O. H. G. wasten, from Lat. wastare; waster, M. E. wastour, P. Plowman, B. prol. 22, vi. 29, where the suffix our is French. Also waste-ful, K. John, iv. 2. 16; waste-ful-ly, -ness; waste-ness, Ceph. i. 15. (A.V.) Doublet, vast.

WATCH, a keeping guard, observation. (E.) M. E. wacche, P. Plowman, B. ix. 17. - A.S. wacce, a watch, Grein, ii. 641. - A.S. wacian, to watch; Matt. xxvi. 40. - A. S. wacan, to wake; see Wake. Der. watch, verb, M. E. wacchen, Gower, C. A. i. 163, l. 6; watcher; watch-ful, Two Gent. i. 1. 31, watch-ful-ly, -ness; watch-case, a sentry-box, 2 Hen. IV, iii. 1. 17; watch-dog, Temp. i. 2. 383; watch-man (Palsgrave); watch-word, 2 Hen. IV, iii. 2. 231.

WATER, the fluid in seas and rivers. (E.) M. E. water, Chaucer,

O. H. G. wazar, wazzar.

β. From the Teut. type WATAN, water, appearing in Icel. vatn, Dan. vand, Swed. vatten, Goth. wato (pl. appearing in Icel. vain, Dan. vana, Swed. vatten, Goth. wato (pl. watna), water. Allied words are Russ. voda, Gk. võvp, Lat. unda, Lithuan. wandů, Skt. udan, water. All from the & WAD, to wet, perhaps orig. to well up; see Wet. Der. water, verb, A. S. wætrian, Gen. ii. 6, 10; water-ish, K. Lear, i. 1. 261; water-y, A. S. wæterig, Wright's Voc. i. 37, col. 2, l. 26. Also water-carriage, -clock, -closet; -colour, I Hen. IV, v. 1. 80; -course; -cress, M. E. water-kyrs, Wright's Voc. i. 20, col. frant. and the water-kyrs, Wright's Voc. i. 20, col. frant. and the water-kyrs, Wright's Voc. i. 20, col. frant. and the water-kyrs, Wright's Voc. i. 20, col. frant. and water-kyrs, Wright's Voc. i. 20, col. frant. and water-kyrs, Wright's Voc. i. 20, col. frant. and water-kyrs, Wright's Voc. i. 20, col. frant. and water-kyrs, Wright's Voc. i. 20, col. frant. and water-kyrs, Wright's Voc. i. 20, col. frant. and water-kyrs, Wright's Voc. i. 20, col. frant. and water-kyrs, Wright's Voc. i. 20, col. frant. and water-kyrs, Wright's Voc. i. 20, col. frant. and water-kyrs, Wright's Voc. i. 20, col. frant. and water-kyrs, Wright's Voc. i. 20, col. frant. and water-kyrs, Wright's Voc. i. 20, col. frant. and water-kyrs, Wright's Voc. i. 20, col. frant. and water-kyrs, Wright's Voc. i. 20, col. frant. and water-kyrs, Wright's Voc. i. 20, col. frant. and water-kyrs, Wright's Voc. i. 20, col. frant. and water-kyrs, Wright's Voc. i. 20, col. frant. and water-kyrs, Wright's Voc. i. 20, col. frant. and water-kyrs, Wright's Voc. i. 20, col. frant. and water-kyrs, Wright's Voc. i. 20, col. frant. and water-kyrs, Wright's Voc. i. 20, col. frant. and water-kyrs, Wright's Voc. i. 20, col. frant. and water-kyrs, Wright's Voc. i. 20, col. frant. and water-kyrs, Wright's Voc. i. 20, col. frant. and water-kyrs, Wright's Voc. i. 20, col. frant. and water-kyrs, Wright's Voc. i. 20, col. frant. and water-kyrs, Wright's Voc. i. 20, col. frant. and water-kyrs, Wright's Voc. i. 20, col. frant. and water-kyrs, Wright's Voc. i. 20, col. frant. and water-k Voc. i. 190, col. 2; -fowl; -gall, a rainbow, Shak. Lucrece, 1588; -level; -lilly, M. E. water-lylle, Wright's Voc. i. 190, col. 2; -line, -logged, -man, -mark, -mill (Palsgrave), -pipe; -poi, Chaucer, C. T. 8166; -power, -proof, -shed (modern), -spout, -tight, -wheel, -work;

WATTLE, a twig, flexible rod, usually a hurdle; the fleshy part under the throat of a cock or turkey. (E.) In all senses, it is the same word. The orig. sense is something twined or woven together; hence it came to mean a hurdle, woven with twigs, or a bag of woven stuff; hence the baggy flesh on a bird's neck. It also appears in the corrupt form wallet; see Wallet. M. E. watel, a bag, P. Plowman, C. xi. 269; see further under Wallet. Hence M. E. watelen, verb, to wattle, twist together or strengthen with hurdles, P. Plowman, B. xix. 323. — A. S. watel, a hurdle, covering; also watul. 'Teges, watul;' Ælfric's Grammar, ed. Zupitza, p. 52, l. 13. Watelas, pl., coverings of a roof, tiles, Luke, v. 19; also in the sense of twigs or hurdles, Ælfred, tr. of Beda, b. iii. c. 16. Lit. 'a thing woven or wound together; 'moreover, it is a dimin. form, with suffix -el, from a base WAT, to bind, a variant of Teut. base WAD, to bind, both being from \(\sqrt{WA}\), to bind; see Withy, Weed (2), Weave. Der. wattle, verb, M. E. watelen, as above. Doublet, wallet.

WAVE (1), to fluctuate, to move or be moved about with an undulating motion or up and down. (E.) M. E. wauen, Lidgate, Minor Poems, p. 256 (Stratmann). The pres. part. is spelt vafand, vaffand, Barbour, Bruce, ix. 245, xi. 193, 513; the scribe constantly writes v for w - A. S. wafian, only in the sense to wonder at a thing, to waver in mind; I cannot trace it in the lit. sense. Cf. Spectaculum, wafo, vel wafer-syn, vel wafung. Wright's Voc. i. 55. Grein writes wafian (ii. 630), which would have given a mod. E. wove; the accent is unnecessary. The sense comes out in the derived adj. wafre, wavering, restless, Grein, ii. 642; see Waver. + O. Icel. vafa, cited by E. Müller and Stratmann, but they do not tell us where to find it; however, the Dict. gives the derivatives vafra, vafla, to waver, vafl, hesitation (which presuppose an orig. verb vnfa); also vnfa, nection with weave; if so, the sense of 'weave' is only secondary, and due to the motion of the hand; the primary sense of the Teut. base WAB being that of movement to and fro, as in G. weben, to fluctuate. The form of the root is, however, the same as that of weave, q.v. Der. wave, sb., a late word. occurring in the Bible of 1551, James, i. 6; it is due to the verb. and took the place of M. E. wawe, a wave, Wyclif, James, i. 6, which is not the same word, but allied to E. Wag, q.v. (cf. Icel. vágr, Dan. vove, G. woge, a wave). Also waveless; wave-let, a coined word, with double dimin. suffix; wave-offering, Exod. xxix. 24; wave-worn, Temp. ii. 1. 120; wav-y. Also wav-er,

wwosti, adj., empty, wnosti, sb., a waste, an addition to these, we also find waste, om Latin, as shewn above. But in G. shewn by mod. G. wüst, waste, wūste, a bewn by mod. G. wüst, waste, wūste, a bewn by mod. G. wūst, a bewn by mod. G. wūste, a bewn by mod. G. wūste, a bewn by mod. G. wūste, a bewn by mod. G. wūste, a bewn by mod. G. wūste, a bewn by mod. G. wūste, a bewn by mod. G. wūste, a bewn by mod. G. wūste, a bewn by mod. G. wūste, a bewn by mod. G. wūste, a bewn by mod. G. wūste, a bewn by mod. G. wūste, a bewn by mod. G. wūste, a bewn by mod. G. wūste, a bewn by mod. G. wūste, a bewn by mod. G. wūste, a bewn by mod. G. wūste, a bewn by mod. G. wūste, a bewn by mod. G. wūste, a bewn by mod. G. wūste, a bewn by mod. G. wūste, a bewn by mod. G. wūste, a bewn by mod. G. wūste, a bewn by mod. G. wūste, a bewn by mod. G. wūste, a bewn by mod. G. wūste, a bewn by mod. G. wūste, a bewn by mod. G. wūste, a bewn by mod. G. wūste, a bewn by mod. G. wūste, a bewn by mod. G. wūste, a bewn by mod. G. wūste,

642. + Icel. vafra, to hover about: Norw. vavra, to flap about. Dit is a derivative from A.S. wel, well, adv., the notion of condition

β It is the frequentative form of Wave, q.v. Der. waver-er.

WAX (1), to grow, increase, become. (E.) M.E. waxen, wexen, wAA (1), to grow, increase, oecome. (L.) M. E. waxen, wexen, a strong verb, pt. t. wox, wex, pp. woxen, waxen, wexen; Wyclif, Matt. xiii. 30; Luke, ii. 40, xxiii. 5, 23; Matt. xiii. 32.—A. S. weaxan, pt. t. webs, pp. geweasen, Grein, ii. 676. + Du. wassen, pt. t. wies, pp. gewassen. +Icel. waxa, pt. t. ox, pp. vaxinn. +Dan. vaxe. +Swed. wilxa. +G. wacksen, pt. t. wucks, pp. gewacksen +Goth. waksjan, pt. t. woks, pp. waksans. B. All from Teut. base WAHS, to grow (Fick, iii. 281); spewaring to an Arvan type WAKS approximation (C.) effective. wax, Skt. vaksh, to wax, grow. This Aryan base is extended from WAG, to be strong, be lively and vigorous; cf. Skt. vaj, to strengthen, Lat. augere, to increase, uigere, to flourish, &c. When extended by the addition of s, the form wags became waks, since wags (with voiceless s) is not pronounceable. See Eke(1), Vigour, Vegetable, Augment, Auction. Der. waist. q. v.

WAX (2), a substance made by bees; other substances resembling it. (E.) M. E. wax, Chaucer, C. T. 677.—A. S. weax, Grein, ii. 676. + Du. was. + Icel. and Swed. vax. + Dan. vox. + G. wachs. + Russ. vosk'.+Lithuan. waszkas. Root unknown. Possibly related to Lat. wiscum, mistletoe, birdlime; see Viscid; but this is very uncer-Der. wax, verb; wax-cloth, wax-work; wax-en, Rich. II, i. 3.

WAY, a road, path, distance, direction, means, manner, will. (E.) M. E. wey, way, Chaucer, C. T. 34. — A. S. weg, Grein, ii. 655. + Du. weg. + Icel. vegr. + Dan. vei. + Swed. viig. + G. weg. + O. H. G. wec. + Goth. wigs. B. All from Teut. type WEGA, a way; Fick, iii. 282. Further allied to Lithuan weza, the track of a cart, from weszti, to drive, or draw, a waggon; Lat. via, a way; Skt. vaha, a road, way, from vah, to carry. All from WAGH, to carry; see Wain, Viaduct, Vehicle. Der. al-way, al-ways, q. v.; length-ways, sideways, &c.; also way-faring, i. e. faring on the way, A.S. weg-ferend, Matt. xxvii. 39, where ferend is the pres. part. of feran, to fare, travel, Grein, i. 285, a derivative of the more primitive verb faran, to go (see

Fare); way-far-er; way-lay, Tw. Night, iii. 4.176; way-mark, Jer. xxi. 21 (A.V.); way-worn. Also way-ward, q. v.

WAYWARD, perverse. (E.) M. E. weiward; 'if thin i3e be weiward [Lat. nequam], al thi bodi shal be derk,' Wyclif, Matt. vi. 23; used as an adj., but orig. a headless form of aweiward, adv., Owl and Nightingale, 376 (Stratmann), Layamon, 8878, 21464; cf. aweiwards, in a direction away from, Layamon, 22352, Will. of Palerne, 2188. Thus wayward is away-ward, i. e. turned away, perverse.

This is the simple solution of a word that has given much trouble. It is a parallel formation to fro-ward, q. v. It is now often made to mean bent on one's way. Cf. 'ouerthwartlie waiwarded' = perversely turned away, Holinshed, Descr. of Ireland, ed. 1808, p. 274. Der. wayward-ness, M. E. weiwardnesse, Wyclif, Rom. i. 29.

WE, pl. of the 1st pers. pronoun. (E.) M. E. we, Chaucer, C. T. 29. - A. S. wé, Grein, ii. 652; but Grein omits the accent; of course

it had a long vowel. +Du. wij. +Icel. vir. vær. +Dan. and Swed. vi. +G. wir. +Goth. weis. Origin unknown.

WEAK, yielding, soft, feeble. (Scand.) The Scand. form has replaced the A. S. wae, which became M. E. wook, spelt wooe in Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, l. 1874; and would have given a mod. E. woak, like oak from A. S. ác. We also find M. E. weik, waik, whence the pl. weike, for which Tyrwhitt prints weke, Chaucer, C. T. 889; but see Six-text ed., A. 887; the pl. is spelt wayke, Havelok, l. 1012. - Icel. veikr, veykr, weak; rarely vákr; Swed. vek; Dan. veg, pliant. +A. S. wac, pliant, weak, easily bent; Grein, ii. 635. + Du. week, tender, weak. + G. weich, pliant, soft.

B. All from Teut. type WAIKA, weak; Fick, iii. 303. - Teut. base WIK, to give way or yield; appearing in Icel. vikja, pt. t. veik (whence adj. veikr), pp. vikinn, to turn, turn aside, veer; A. S. wican, pt. t. wie (whence adj. veikinn, to turn, turn aside, veer; wic), pp. wicen, to give way, Grein, ii. 689; G. weichen, pt. t. wich, pp. gewichen, to give way.
γ. All from Aryan base WIG, to give way, a by-form of WIK, of which the orig. meaning seems to have been 'to separate;' hence Gk. είκειν (for Fείκειν), to yield, give way, Skt. viñch, to separate, to deprive; and prob. Lat. vitare (for vicitare*), to shun, avoid. See Curtius, i. 166. Prob. the bases WIK and WIG are extensions from & WI, to bend, twine, weave; see and WIG are extensions from \(\psi \) W1, to bend, twine, weave; see Withy. Der. weak-ly, weak-ness. Also weak-en, in which the suffix is added as in length-en, &cc.; cf. M. E. weken, Chaucer, Troil. iv. 1144, A. S. weakan, wician, Grein, ii. 641, 636, Icel. veikja-sk, to grow ill. Also weak-ly, adj., used by Ralegh (Todd's Johnson, no reference); weak-l-ing, 3 Hen. VI, v. 1. 37, with double dimin. suffix, as in gos-l-ing. And see vik-ing, wick, wick-er.

WEAL, prosperity, welfare. (E.) M. E. wele, Chaucer, C. T. 3103, 4595. – A.S. wela, weala, weola, weal, opulence, prosperity; Grein, ii. 656.+Dan. vel, weal, welfare.+Swed. väl.+O.H. G. weld, wola, wolo, G. wohl, welfare. β. The orig. sense is a 'well-being, welfare, and (like the words well-being, wel-fare, wel-come, fare-well) carry; also to consume or use up by wear, destroy, tire, efface; also,

being expressed by the nominal suffix -a. So also Dan. vel, from vel, adv.; Swed. väl, from väl, adv.; G. wohl, from wohl, adv. See Well (1). And see Wealth.

WEALD, a wooded region, an open country. (E.) The peculiar spelling of this word is not improbably due to Verstegan, who was

anxious to spell it so as to connect it at once with the A. S. form, forgetting that the diphthong ea was scarcely ever employed in the 13th and 14th centuries. Minsheu, in his Dict., ed. 1627, has: 'Weald of Kent, is the woodie part of the countrey. Verstegan saith that wald, weald, and wold signifie a wood or forrest, à Teut. Wald, i. sylua, a wood.'
This fashion, once set, has prevailed ever since.

β. It is also quite certain that two words have been confused, viz. wald and wild. Wald (now also wold) was sometimes spelt wæld, as in Layamon, 21339; hence it passed into weld or weeld. Caxton, in the preface to his Recuyell of the Histories of Troye, tells us that he was born in Kent, 'in the weeld.' In the reprint of this book by Copland, this phrase appears as 'in the wilde.' Lyly, in his Euphues and his England, says:
'I was borne in the wilde of Kent:' ed. Arber, p. 268 Shak has tomilde. was borne in the wylde of Kent; 'ed. Arber, p. 268. Shak. has 'wilde of Kent, I Hen. IV, ii. 1. 60, ed. 1623. Y. For the further explanation of M.E. wald, see Wold. For the further explanation of wild, see Wild. Both words are English. Der. weald-en, adj., belonging to the wealds of the S. of England; a term in geology. For the suffix -en, cf. gold-en. WEALTH, prosperity, riches. (E.) M. E. welthe (dissyllabic), P. Plowman, B. i. 55. Spelt welve, Genesis and Exodus, l. 796. Not in A.S. An extended form of weal (M. E. wele), by help of the suffix depends on the suffix condition on the suffix and the suffix condition of the suffix of health from health depends on the

-th, denoting condition or state; cf. heal-th from heal, dear-th from dear, &c. See Weal. + Du. weelde, luxury; from wel, adv., well. Der. wealth-y, spelt welthy in Fabyan, Chron. c. 56; wealth-i-ness,

spelt wellkines in Fabyan, in the same passage.

WEAN, to accustom a child to bread, &c., to reconcile to a new custom. (E.) The proper sense is to 'accustom to;' we also use it, less properly, in the sense of to 'disaccustom to.' These opposite senses are easily reconciled; the child who is being accustomed to bread, &c. is at the same time disaccustomed to, or weaned from, the breast. Cf. G. entwöhnen, lit. to disaccustom, also to wean; where ent- is equivalent to E. un- as a verbal prefix; so that ent-wöhnen = un-wean. M. E. wenen. 'Wene chylder fro sokynge [sucking], Ablacto, elacto,' Prompt. Parv. - A. S. wenian, to accustom, Grein, ii. 660. Hence dwenian, answering to G. entwöhnen; 'éer ponne pæt acennede bearn fram meolcum dwened si' = before the child that is born be weaned from milk; Ælfred, tr. of Beda. l. i. c. 27, ed. Wheloc, p. 88. + Du. wennen, to accustom, inure; afwennen, to wcan. + Icel. venja, to accustom. + Dan. vænne, to accustom; vænne fra Brystet, to wean. + Swed. vänja, to accustom; vänja af, to wean. +G. gewöhnen, to accustom, O. H. G. wenjan, wennan, M. H. G. wenen; whence entwöhnen, to wean.

β. All from a Teut. weak verb WANYAN, to make accustomed, accustom; from the sb. WANA, custom, use, wont, appearing in Icel. vani. O. H. G. gi-wona, custom. And this sb. is again due to an adj. WANA, wont, accustomed, used to, appearing in O. H. G. gi-won, accustomed. See further under Wont.

WEAPON, an instrument for offence or defence. (E.) M. E. wepen, Chaucer, C. T. 1591. — A. S. wappen, a weapon, shield, or sword; Grein, ii. 648. + Du. wapen. + Icel. vapn. + Dan. vaaben. + Swed. vapen. + G. wafe, O. H. G. wafan (also wappen, borrowed from Dutch or β. All from the Low G.) + Goth. wepna, neut. pl., John, xviii. 3. Teut. type WAPNA, a weapon; Fick, iii. 288. [Not allied to Gk. όπλον, an implement, weapon, which stands for σύπλον; see Curtius, ii. 58.] Fick does not assign the root. But Benfey gives Skt. vap (properly causal of vi), to sow, to procreate, which he connects with E. weapon. He is certainly right. This appears from A. S. weaponan, a man of full growth, a husband. 'Vir, wer, obte [or] weaponan;' Wright's Voc. i. 73, col. I. 'Veretrum, wepon, gecynd;' id. i. 44. Hence weaponad-man, a male; Grein, ii. 648; and see Grein's remarks on weepen, and Skt. rapana in Benfey. A weapon is so named from the warrior or grown man who wields it. The root is WAP, Skt. Der. weapon-ed, Oth. v. 2. 266; weapon-less.

WEAR (1), to carry on the body, as clothes; to consume by use, rub away. (E.) The pt. t. wore, now in use, is due to analogy with bore, rub away. (E.) The pt. t. wore, now in use, is due to analogy with bore, pt. t. of bear; the word is not really a strong one, the M. E. pt. t. being wered. We also find pt. t. ware, Luke, viii. 27. (A.V.) M. E. weren, pt. t. wered, Chaucer, C. T. 75. — A. S. werian (pt. t. werode), Exod. xxix. 29. (Quite distinct from A. S. werian, to defend; Grein.) + Icel. verja, to wear (quite distinct from verja, to defend). + O. H. G. werian. + Goth. wasjan, to clothe; pp. wasjas, Matt. xi. 8. \$ F. From the Teut. base WAS, to clothe; the r standing for s, as shewn by the Gothic form; Fick, iii. 300. — WAS, to clothe; Fick, i. 779. See Vest. Der. wear, sb., As You Like It, ii. 7. 34; wear-able; wear-er, Antony, ii. 2. 7. All the senses of wear can be deduced from the carrying of clothes on the body; it hence means to bear, to to become old by wearing, to be wasted, pass away (as time); to stormy weather; Russ vieter, vieter, wind, breeze. wear well = to bear wear and tear, hence to last out, endure. There | divided, probably, as WE-DRA, where the suffix is no connection with the sense of A.S. werian, to defend, from | mother) answers to Aryan -tar, denoting the agent; WAR.
WEAR (2), the same as Weir, q.v.

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WEAR (2), the same as Weir, q. v.

WEAR (3), in phr. 'to wear a ship;' the same as Veer, q.v.

WEARY, exhausted, tired, causing exhaustion. (E.) M. E. weri,

wery, Chaucer, C. T. 4232. (The e is long, as in mod. E.) — A. S.

werig, tired; Grein, ii. 063. + O. Sax. worig, weary; in the comp.

stō-worig, fatigued with a journey; Heliand, 660, 670, 678, 698, 2238.

+O. H. G. worag, weary; cited by E. Müller. β. The long e is (as usual) due to a mutation of long o, as shewn by the cognate O. Saxon form. It is, consequently, connected with A. S. worian, to wander, travel, Gen. iv. 14; Numb. xiv. 33; Grein, ii. 736. γ. This verb is a weak one, formed from the sb. wor, which probably meant a moor a weak one, formed from the sb. wor, which probably meant a moor or swampy place; so that worian was orig. 'to tramp over wet ground, the most likely thing to cause weariness. Hence A.S. wor-hana, explained by 'fasianus,' i. e. phasianus, in Wright's Gloss. ii. 34, col. 2; it prob. meant a moor-cock (from hana, a cock). We actually find the expression 'wery so water in wore,' of which perhaps the sense is tired as water in a pool, like the modern 'as dull as ditch-water; see Spec. of Eng. ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 44, l. 37.

8. And, considering the frequent interchange of s and r, 1 have little doubt that A.S. wor is identical with A.S. wos (also was, Wright's Voc. ii. 18, col. 2), ooze, mire, so that werig is equivalent to wossig *, lit. bedaubed with mire, 'draggled with wet;' and weary is, in fact, a doublet of oozy. This appears more clearly from Icel. vds (the same word as E. ooze), explained to mean 'wetness, toil, fatigue, from storm, sea, frost, weather, or the like,' whence the compounds vásbúð, vosbúð, toil, fatigue, vásferð, vásfor, a wet journey, &c. This at once explains O. Saxon sio-worig, lit. wet with journeying in bad weather, weary of the way. To this day E. weary is mostly applied to travel; the lit. sense is 'exhausted with wet,' because wet and rain are the most wearying conditions to the traveller. Cf. also Icel. vésa, to bustle, derived from vas, toil, which again exhibits the right vowelchange. e. By way of further illustration, we may note Icel. væstr, worn out by wet or toil, vasask, to bustle, vasla, to wade in water. The last word occurs in M. E. 'This whit waseled in the fen almost to the ancle' = this wight waded in the mire, almost up to his ancle; P. Plowman's Crede, 430. See further under Ooze. 3. Lastly, the identity of wor with wos is verified by the use of woos in the sense of sea-weed (Webster), which is plainly the same word as the Kentish waure, sea-weed (Halliwell). Der. weari-ly, -ness; weary, verb, Temp. iii. 1. 19; weari-some, Two Gent. ii. 7. 8; weari-some-ly, -ness. WEASAND, WESAND, the wind-pipe. (E.) Spelt wesand in

Spenser, F. Q. v. 2. 14; he also has weasand-pipe, id. iv. 3. 12. M.E. wesand; spelt wesande, Wright's Voc. i. 207, col. 2, l. 7; waysande, wesand; spelt wesanae, wrights voc. i. 20, id. 185, col. 2, last line. - A. S. wasend, Wright's Voc. i. 43, col. 2; weasand answers rather to a by-form wessend; whilst the A.S. wasend answers to prov. E. wosen, the wind-pipe (Halliwell). + O. Fries. wasende, wasande. Cf. prov. G. wæsling, waisel, wasel, the gullet of animals that chew the cud, cited by Leo, A.S. Glossar, col. 494, l. 40; M. H. G. weisant, D. H. G. weisant, weasand, cited by E. Müller.

3. Sassing, wases, the gullet of animals that chew the cud, cited by L. 40; M. H. G. weisant, weasand, cited by E. Müller.

4. The form is evidently that of a pres. part. Perhaps Müller. β. The form is evidently that of a pres. part. Perhaps an initial & has been lost, so that weasand is lit. 'the wheezing thing,' the wind-pipe. This suggestion is due to Wedgwood, and is adopted by A. S. Cook, in American Journal of Philology, vol. i. no. 1, Feb. 1880; and is well supported. See further under Wheeze.

WEASEL, a small slender-bodied animal. (E.) M. E. wesele, wesel, Chaucer, C. T. 3234.—A. S. wesle, Wright's Voc. i. 78, col. I. + Du. wezel. + Icel. visla (given in the comp. hreysivisla). + Dan. væsel. + Swed. vessla. + G. wiesel; O. H. G. wisala, wisela.

B. The Teut. type is. I suppose, WISALA; evidently a dimin. form. Root unknown; but, as the characteristic of the animal is its slenderness, I would propose to translate it by 'the little thin creature,' and to connect it with Wizen, q.v. Perhaps it is worth while to compare Icel. vesall, poor, destitute, veslask, to grow poor, to pine away,

vesling, a poor, puny person.

WEATHER, the condition of the air, &c. as to sunshine or rain. (E.) M.E. weder, P. Plowman, B. vi. 326; Chaucer, C. T. 10366, where Tyrwhitt prints wether, but the MSS. mostly have weder, as in all the six MSS in the Six-text edition, Group B, 1. 52. The mod. E. th for M. E. d occurs again in M. E. fader, moder, and is prob. due to Scand. influence; cf. Icel. veor, and see Wether. A.S. weder, Grein, ii. 654. + Du. weder. + Icel. vebr. + Dan. veir (a contracted form) + Swed. väder, wind, air, weather. + G. wetter; O. H. G. wetar; cf. G. gewitter, a storm.

B. All from the Teut. base WEDRA, weather, storm, wind, Fick, iii. 307; allied words appear in G. gewitter, as above, and in Icel. land-viôri, a land-wind, Acid-viori, bright weather. Further allied to Lithuan, wetra, a storm,

y. To be divided, probably, as WE-DRA, where the suffix (as in fa-ther, mo-ther) answers to Aryan -tar, denoting the agent; and the base is WI, to blow, which occurs in a strengthened form in Gothic waian, to blow, Skt. vd., to blow; from WA, to blow, whence also E. wi-nd; see Wind (1). 5. Thus weather and wind mean much the same, viz. 'that which blows,' and they are constantly associated in the E. phrase 'wind and weather.' 'Wind liget, weder bid fæger;' Phoenix, ed. Grein, l. 182. A weather-cock means a wind-cock, Der. weather, verb, Spenser, F. Q. v. 4. 42; weather-board, cf. Icel. veorboro, the windward side; weather-bound; weather-cock, M. E. wedercoc, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 180, l. 27, so called because formerly often in the shape of a cock, as some are still made (cf. Du. weerhaan = wederhaan, from haan, a cock); weather-fend, i.e. to defend from the weather, Temp. v. 10, where fend is a clipped form of defend (see Fonce); weather-gage, weather-side; weather-wise, M. E. wederwis, P. Plowman, B. xv. 350. And see weather-beaten, wither.
WEATHER-BEATEN, WEATHER-BITTEN, harassed

by the weather. (E. or Scand.) Weather-beaten, lit. beaten by the weather, or beaten upon by the weather, makes such good sense that I do not know that we can disallow it as being a genuine phrase; it occurs in I Hen. IV, iii. 1. 67, in Spenser (Todd's Johnson, no reference), and in Nich. Breton, ed. Grosart (see the Index). At the same time there can be little doubt that, at least in some cases, the right word is weather-bitten, i.e. bitten by the weather, as in Shak. Wint. Tale, v. 2. 60. The latter is a true Scand. idiom. Swed. väderbiten, lit. weather-bitten, but explained in Widegren as 'weather-beaten;' so also Norweg. vederbiten, which Aasen explains by Dan. veirbidt, also as 'tanned in the face by exposure to the weather, said of a man; he also gives the expressive Norw. vederslitten, weatherworn (lit. weather-slit).

B. In connexion with this word, we may note that when a ship is said 'to beat up against the wind,' the word beat really represents Icel. beita, to tack (said of a ship), of which beat really represents Icel. beita, to tack (said of a ship), of which the lit. sense is 'to bait;' and, as shewn under **Bait**, this is a derivative of **Bite**. Even Icel. bita, to bite, also means to sail, cruise, said of a ship. Hence, from a nautical point of view, there is a strong suspicion that beat (in such a case) is an error for bait, and

that weather-beaten should be weather-bitten.

WEAVE, to twine threads together, work into a fabric. (E.) M. E. weuen (for weven), pt. t. waf, Gower, C. A. ii. 320, l. 24, pp. wouen (=woven), spelt wouun, Wyclif, John, xix. 23.—A. S. wefan, pt. t. waf, pp. wefen; Grein, ii. 654. + Du. weven. + Icel. vefa, pt. t. vaf, pp. ofinn. + Dan. vave. + Swed. vefva. + G. weben, to weave, pt. t. wah, pp. of the second t. wob. pp. gewoben; also as a weak verb.

B. All from Teut. base WAB, to weave, Fick, iii. 289, answering to Aryan
WABH, to weave (Fick, i. 769), which further appears in Gk. ύφ-ή, ύφ-ος (for Faφ-ή, Faφ-os), a web, υφ-aίν-ειν, to weave, and Skt. urna-vabhis, a spider (lit. a wool-weaver), cited by Curtius, i. 369. is tolerably certain (Curtius, i. 76) that WABH is an extension from WA, to weave, appearing in Skt. vá, to weave, Böthlingk and Roth's Skt. Dict. vi. 878, and in Lithuan. wo-ras, a spider (lit. a spinner); cf. also Skt. ve, to weave, vap, to weave (Benfey). And see Withy, Hymn. The connection with wave, wav-er, suggested by Fick, is somewhat doubtful; see Wave. Der. weav-er,

weav-ing; also web, q.v., wef-t, q.v., woof. q.v., waf-er, q.v.
WEB, that which is woven; a film over the eye, the skin between the toes of water-birds. (E.) M. E. web, Wyclif, Job, vii. 6; also webbe, P. Plowman, B. v. 111. - A. S. webb, gen. written web, Wright's Voc. i. 59, col. 1, l. 26, col. 2, l. 3; 66, l. 9. + Du. web, webbe. + Icel. vefr (gen. vefjar). + Dan. væv. + Swed. väf. + G. ge-webe, O. H. G. weppi, wappi. β. All from the Teut. type WAB-YA, a web; from ✓ WABH, to weave; see Weave. Der. webb-ing, webb-ed, web-foot-ed. Also M. E. webbe, Chaucer, C. T. 364; A. S. webba, a weaver, Wright's Voc. i. 59, col. 2, where the suffix -a denotes the agent (obsolete, except in the name Webb); M. E. webster, Wyclif, Job, vii. 6, A. S. webbestre, a female weaver, used to translate Lat. textrix, Wright's Voc. i. 59, col. 2 (obsolete, except in the name

Webster); for the suffix -ster, see Spinster.

WED, to engage by a pledge, to marry. (E.) M. E. wedden, Chaucer, C. T. 870.—A. S. weddian, lit. to pledge, engage, Luke, xxii. 5.—A. S. wed, sb., a pledge, Grein, ii. 653. + Du. wedden, to lay a wager; from O. Du. wedde, 'a pledge, a pawne,' Hexham. + Icel. vedja, to wager; from ved, a pledge. + Dan. vedde, to wager. + Swed. vädja, to appeal; from vad, a bet, an appeal. + G. wetten, to wager, from wette, a wager. + Goth. ga-wadjon. to pledge, betroth; from wadi, a pledge.

B. All from the Teut. base WAD-YA, sb., a pledge; Fick, iii. 285. Further allied to Lithuan. wadóti, to redeem 767; cf. Lithuan. westi, pres. tense wedu, to marry, take home a bride,

wadas, a conductor, guide, leader by the hand, Russ. vesti, to lead, &cf. Lithuan. audmi, I weave. conduct, Zend vádkayéiti, he leads home, vadkrya, marriageable (cited by Fick, i. 767), Skt. vadhú, a bride. Der. wedd-ed; wedd-ing, A.S. weddung, Gospel of Nicodemus, c. 7; also wed-lock, q.v. Also see

wage, wager, gage (1), en-gage.
WEDGE, a piece of metal or wood, thick at one end and sloping we serves, a piece or metal or wood, thick at one end and sloping to a thin edge at the other. (E.) Also used to denote simply a mass of metal, as in Rich. III, i. 4. 26. M. E. wegge, Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, pt. i. § 14, l. 3.—A.S. weeg, a mass of metal; Sweet, A.S. Reader. 'Cuneus, weeg;' Wright's Voc. ii. 15, col. 2. + Du. wig, wigge, a wedge. + Icel. veggr. + Dan. vægge. + Swed. vigg. + O. H. G. wekki, weggi, M. H. G. weeke, wedge; G. weeke, a knill of loof from its shore (of prop. E. wig. a kind of classification). To Π. G. Weeki, weeki, weeki, a weeki, a weeki, a weeki, a same of loaf, from its shape (cf. prov. E. wig, a kind of cake). β. All from Teut. type WAG-YA, a wedge, Fick, iii, 283; from Teut. base WAG, to move, wag, shake, &c.; see Wag. Thus the sense seems to be 'a mover,' from its effect in splitting trees. Cf. Lithuan. wagis, a bent wooden peg for hanging things upon, also a spigot for a cask, also a wedge. Der. wedge, verb.

WEDLOCK, marriage. (E.) M. E. wedlok (with long o), written

wedloke, P. Plowman, B. ix. 113, 119; where some MSS. have wedlok. -A.S. wedlác, in the sense of pledge; 'Arrabo, wedlác,' Wright's Voc. i. 50, col. I. - A. S. wed, a pledge; and ldc, a sport, also a gift, in token of pleasure. Thus the sense is 'a gift given as a pledge, and in token of pleasure;' hence, the gift given to a bride. It was usual to make a present to the bride on the morning after marriage; cf. G. morgengabe, a nuptial (lit. morning) gift. See Wed and Lark(2). And see Knowledge, which has a like suffix.

WEDNESDAY, the fourth day of the week. (E.) M. E. wednes-

day, P. Plowman, B. xiii. 154, where one MS. has wodnesday. = A. S. Wodnes dag, rubric to Matt. v. 25. The change from o to e is the usual vowel-change, when the vowel i follows; this vowel appears in the lcel. form. Wodnes dag means 'day of Woden,' after whom it was named; see Day. Cognate words are Du. woensdag, Icel. obinsdagr, Swed. and Dan. onsdag (short for odensdag). The G. name is simply mitwoch (mid-week).

β. The A. S. Wöden is cognate with Icel. Oʻbinn, O. H. G. Wödan, Wuotan. The name signifies 'the furious,' i.e. the mighty warrior; from A. S. wöd, raging, mad (cognate with Icel. Oʻbinn, O. H. G. Wödan, Wuotan. nate with Icel. odr, Goth. wods), whence M. E. wood, mad, a word which occurs as late as in Shakespeare, Mids. Nt. Dr. ii. 1.192; see ¶ It is remarkable that the Romans, whilst looking upon Woden as the chief divinity of the Teutonic races, nevertheless identified him with Mercury; hence dies Mercurii was translated into A.S. by Wodnesdæg. Cf. 'kölluðu þeir Pál Óðin, en Barnabas þór' = they called Paul Odinn, but Barnabas Thor; Icel. Bible, Acts, xiv. 12.

WEE, small, tiny. (Scand.?) 'A little wee, a little bit, for a short space; Barbour, Bruce, vii. 182, xiii. 217. 'And behynd hir a litill we It fell' = and it fell a little way behind her; id. xvii. 677. In all three passages it occurs in the same phrase, viz. 'a little we;' and in the last case we should now say 'a little way.' And as it is a sb., I believe (as Junius did) that it is nothing but the Scand. form of E. way, derived from Dan. vei, Swed. väg, Icel. vegr, a way. The loss of the guttural is seen in Danish. See Way. ¶ That the constant association of little with we (= way) should lead to the supposition that the words little and wee are synonymous, seems natural enough; and we have the evidence of Barbour that the word is Northern. The above solution seems to me greatly preferable to the usual supposed connection with G. wenig, little, which utterly fails to explain the three passages in Barbour, and further assumes an unaccountable loss of the letter n. And further, the above solution is strongly corroborated by the fact that way-bit is still in use, in the North, in the sense of wee bit or little bit; see Halliwell.

WEED (1), any useless and troublesome plant. (E.) M. E. weed, Prompt. Parv. p. 519.—A.S. weed, wied; Grein, ii. 676. + O. Sax. wied. Allied to Low G. weden, pl. sb., the green stalks and leaves of turnips, &c.; Brem. Würterbuch. Root unknown. Der. weed, verb, M. E. weeden, Palladius on Husbandry, ii. 289; cf. Du. wieden,

Low G. weden (for wöden), to weed. Der. weed-y, Hamlet, iv. 7. 175.
WEED (2), a garment. (E.) Chiefly in the phr. 'a widow's weeds,' i.e. a widow's mourning apparel. Common in Shak. as a sing. sb., in the sense of garment, Mids. Nt. Dr. ii. 1. 256, &c. M. E. wede (dissyllabic), Havelok, l. 94. - A. S. wéde, neut., also wéd, fem., a garment; Grein, ii. 642. + O. Friesic wede, wed. + O. Sax. widi; O. Du. wade, 'a garment, a habit, or a vesture.' Hexham. + Icel. wid, a piece of stuff, cloth; also, a garment. + O. H. G. wit, wit, clothing, armour. B. All from the Teut. type WADI, a garment, lit. something which is wound or wrapped round, exactly as in 'weed wide enough to wrap a fairy in, Shak. (as above). From Teut. base WAD. to bind, wind cf. Lithuan. audmi, I weave. y. Again, the Aryan WADH, to wind round, clothe, is an extension from WA, to bind, weave; just as WABH, to weave, is from the same root; Fick, i. 200, 203.

Weave, Withy, Wind (2), Wad, Wattle.

WEEK, a period of seven days. (E.) The vowel, in M. E., is very variable; we find weke, wike, on the one hand, and wouke, woke, wake on the other. In Chaucer, Six-text, Group A, 1539, we have weke, wike, as well as wouke; Tyrwhitt, C. T. 1541, prints weke. 1. The forms weke, wike (together with mod. E. week) answer to A.S. wice or wicu, of which the gen. wican occurs in Thorpe, Ancient Laws, i. 438, l. 23 (Eccl. Institutes, § 41). 2. The forms wouke, woke, wuke, answer to A.S. wuce, wucu, Grein, ii. 744. We find the same change in A.S. widu, later form, wudu, wood. + Du. week. + Icel. vika. + Swed. vecka. + O. H.G. wecha, wehha; but the M.H.G. form is woche, which is also the mod. G. form. Cf. Dan. uge (=vuge), a week.

B. The prevalent Teut. type is WIKA, Fick, iii. 303. The Goth. wike occurs only once, in Luke, i. 8, where the Gk. &v 7f. τάξει της εφημερίας αυτού (Lat. in ordine uicis suze) appears in Gothic as in wikon kunjis seinis = in the order of his course. It is by no means clear what is the precise force of this Goth. wikó (which exactly answers in form to E. week), and some have supposed that, after all, it was merely borrowed from Lat. uicis, which is, however, equivalent in this passage to kunjis, not to wikó. best to consider week as a true Teut. word; perhaps it meant 'succession' or 'change,' and is related to Icel. wikja, to turn, return;

see Weak. Der. week-day, Icel. vikudagr; week-ly.
WEEN, to suppose, imagine, think. (E.) M. E. wenen, Chaucer, C.T. 1655. - A.S. wenan, to imagine, hope, expect; Grein, ii. 658. -A.S. wen, expectation, supposition, hope; id. + Du. wanen, to fancy; from waan, conjecture. + Icel. vána, to hope; from ván, expectation. + G. wähnen; from wahn, O. H. G. wan, sb. + Goth. wenjan, to expect, from wens, expectation.

B. From the sb. of which the Teut. type is WANI, expectation, hope; Fick, iii. 287.—Teut. base WAN, to strive after, try to get; id. 286. Hence A. S. wen meant orig.

WAN, to strive after, try to get; id. 200. Hence A. S. wen meant orig. 'a striving after,' and hence an expectation of obtaining. See Win. WEEP, to wail, lament, shed tears. (E.) M. E. wepen, orig. a strong verb, pt. t. weep, wep, Chaucer, C. T. Six-text ed., Group D, 1. 588, where only one MS. has wepte (dissyllabic), for which Tyrwhitt erroneously prints wept, C. T. 6170. – A. S. wepan, pt. t. weep; Grein, ii. 661. The lit. sense is to cry aloud, raise an outcry, largest leveller weep for external content for the print of the property lament loudly; wepan (for wopian) is regularly formed, by the usual vowel-change, from wop, a clamour, outcry, lament, Grein, ii. 732.+ O. Sax. wipian, to raise an outcry; from wop, sb. + Goth. wopjan, to cry out. + O. H. G. wuofan, to lament, weep; from wuof, wuaf, an cry out. + O. H. G. wwofan, to lament, weep; from wwof, wwwf, an outcry. + Icel. æpa, to shout, cry; from op, a shout. \$\beta\$. All from the Teut. base WOPA, an outcry, loud lament. — \WAPA, to cry aloud, as seen in Russ. wopite, to sob, lament, wail, a parallel form to \WAR, as in Skt. vac, to cry, howl; allied to WAK, to cry out; see Voice. \$\begin{align*}
\Pis A. S. wop, &c. is quite distinct from E. whoop, in which the initial w is unoriginal, but the h essential. Der. weep-er. weep-ing.

WEET, to know; the same as Wit (1), q.v.

WEEVIL, a small kind of beetle very destructive to grain. (E.) M. E. weuel, winel (with u=v), spelt wevyl, wyvel in Prompt. Parv., pp. 523, 531. - A. S. wifel, to translate Lat. scarebius (sic), Wright's Gloss. i. 281, col. 2; spelt wibil in a very early gloss of the 8th century, where it translates Lat. cantarus, i.e. cantharis, a beetle; Wright's Voc. ii. 103, col. 1. We even find the orig. form wibba; 'Scarabeus, scærn-wibba,' Wright's Voc. i. 77; where scærn means dung. + Icel. yfill, in comp. tordyfill, a dung-beetle. + O. Du. wevel, 'a little worme eating corne or beanes, or a wevill;' Hexhim. + O. H. G. wibil, M. H. G. wibel; cited by Fick and E. Müller.

B. The Teut. type is WEBILA, a beetle, Fick. iii. 289; a dimin. form of WEB-YA, i. e. A. S. wibba. From the Teut. base WAB, in the sense 'to move to and fro;' cf. G. weben, to move, wave, float. The A.S. wibba prob. meant 'wriggler;' see Wave. Y. Further allied wibba prob. meant 'wriggler;' see Wave. Y. Further allied to Lithuan. wibalas, a chafer, winged insect; in this case, we may explain it as 'flutterer.'
WEFT, the threads woven into and crossing the warp. (E.)

M. E. west, Wyclif, Exod. xxxix. 3, earlier version, where the later version has warp. — A. S. weft, wefta; 'Deponile, weft, vel wefta;' Wright's Voc. i. 59, col. 2; and again 'Deponile, wefta' in a gloss of the 8th century, id. ii. 106, col. 1. + Icel. veftr; also vipta, vifta. B. The Teut. type is WEF-TA, Fick, iii. 289, lit. 'a thing woven;'

p. Ine leut type is WEF-TA, Fick, III. 289, III. 'a thing woven;' formed with participial suffix -fa from wef-an, to weave; see Weave.

WEIGH, to balance, ponder, to have weight, be heavy. (E.)

M. E. weghen, wegen, weien, Chaucer, C. T. 456.—A. S. wegan; to carry, bear; also, intrans., to move; Grein, ii. 655. From the sense of 'carry' we pass to that of 'raise' or 'lift,' as when we say 'to weigh anchor;' so also Cowper says: 'Weigh the vessel up,' Loss of the bound Course of the sense of raising or life;' and the sense of raising or life;' and the sense of raising or life;' and the sense of raising or life;' and the sense of raising or life;' and the sense of raising or life;' and the sense of raising or life;' and the sense of raising or life;' and the sense of raising or life;' and the sense of raising or life;' and the sense of raising or life;' and the sense of raising or life;' and the sense of raising or life;' and the sense of raising or life;' and the sense of raising or life;' and the sense of raising or life;' and the sense of raising or life;' and the sense of raising or life;' and the sense of raising or life;' and the sense of raising or life;' and the sense of raising or life;' and the sense of raising or life;' and the sense of raising or life;' and the sense of raising or life;' and the sense of raising or life;' and the sense of raising or life;' and the sense of raising or life;' and the sense of raising or life;' and the sense of raising or life;' and the sense of raising or life;' and the sense of raising or life;' and the sense of raising or life;' and the sense of raising or life;' and the sense of raising or life;' and the sense of raising or life;' and the sense of raising or life;' and the sense of raising or life;' and the sense of raising or life;' and the sense of raising or life;' and the sense of raising or life;' and the sense of raising or life;' and the sense of raising or life;' and the sense of raising or life;' and the life;' and the life;' and the life;' and the life;' an round; cf. Goth, ga-widan, pt. t. gawath. Mark, x. 9, O.H. G. wetan, to bind, yoke together; Fick, iii. 284. This Teut. base answers to Aryan WADH, appearing in Zend vadh, to clothe, cited by Fick; of the Royal George, st. 7. From the sense of raising or lifting, we pass to that of weighing. + Du. wegen, to weigh. + Icel. vega, to move, carry, lift, weigh. + Dan. veie, to weigh. + Swed. väga, to weigh; võiga upp, to weigh up, to lift. + G. wegen, to move, wiegen, to weigh; võigen, to weigh; 0. H. G. wegen, to move, weigh. Cf. Goth. gawigan, to shake about.

B. The A. S. wegan is a strong verb; pt. t. wag, pp. wegen; so also is the Icel. wega; pt. t. vå, pp. vegin. All from the Teut. base WAG, to carry, move, weigh, answering to Aryan & WAGH, to carry, as in Skt. vah, Lat. wehere; see Vehicle. Der. weight. M. E. weekt. P. Plowman. It appears to be an E. word: perhans allied to Wall(2) from the potion of beil-Lat. uehere; see Vehicle. Der. weight, M. E. weght, P. Plowman, B. xiv. 292, also spelt wight. Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1385. A. S. ge-wiht, Gen. xxiii. 16, cognate with O. Du. wicht, gewicht (Hexham), Du. gewigt, G. gewicht, Icel. vætt, Dan. vægt, Swed. vigt; whence weight-y, spelt wayghty in Palsgrave; weight-i-ly, -ness. Also wag,

q.v.; wagg-on, wain, wain-scot, wey, wight, whit.

WEIR, WEAR, a dam in a river. (E.) M. E. wer; dat. were,
Chaucer, Parlament of Foules, 138.—A. S. wer, a weir, dam, Ælfred, tr. of Gregory's Past. Care, c. 38, ed. Sweet, p. 278, l. 16; the pp. gewered, dammed up, occurs in the line above. The lit. sense is defence, hence a fence, dam; closely allied to A.S. werian, to defend, protect, also (as above) to dam up, Grein, ii. 662; allied to A.S. war, wary. - WAR, to defend; see Wary. + Icel. vörr, a fenced in landing-place, ver, a fishing-station. + G. wehr, a defence; cf. wehren, to defend, also to check, constrain, control; mühl-wehr, a

mill-dam

WEIRD, fate, destiny. (E.) As an adj. in Shak. Macb. i. 3. 32; i. 5. 8; ii. 1. 20; iii. 4. 133; iv. 1. 136. where it means 'subservient to destiny.' But it is properly a sb. M. E. wirde, wyrde; 'And out of wo into wele youre wyrdes shul chaunge' = and out of woe into weal your destinies shall change; P. Plowman, C. xiii. 209. - A.S. wyrd, also wird, wurd, fate, destiny, also one of the 'Norns' or Fates, an extremely common word in poetry, Grein, ii. 760. Formed, by vowel-change from u to y (or, in the form wurd, without vowel-change), from wurd, stem of the pt. t. pl. of weordan, to be, become, take place, become, come to pass; see Worth (2). The lit. sense is that which happens or that which come to pass; the state which happens to the transfer of the sense to be the sense to b is 'that which happens,' or 'that which comes to pass;' hence fate, destiny. + Icel. urdr, fate, one of the three Norms or Fates; from urb-, stem of pt. t. pl. of verba. to become. + M. H. G. wurth, fate,

death; from wurd-, stem of pt. t. of werden, to become.

WELCOME, received gladly, causing gladness by coming. (E.; or perhaps Scand.) Now used as an adj., and derived, in popular etymology, from the pp. come of the verb to come; but, as a fact, it was orig. a sb., and derived from the infin. mood of the verb, as will appear. Again, the former part of the verb was not at first the adv. well, but related rather to will; the lit. sense was 'will-comer,' i.e. one who comes so as to please another's will. It makes no great difference as regards the etymology, but it is best to be correct. Moreover, we can explain how the word came by its new meaning, viz. through Scand. influence; see below. M. E. wilkome, welcome, Ancren Riwle, p. 394, l. 17; later welcome, P. Plowman, ii. 232. A.S. wilcuma, masc. sb., one who comes so as to please another, Grein, ii. 705. - A. S. wil-, prefix, allied to willa, will, pleasure; and cuma, a comer, one who comes, formed with suffix a of the agent, from cuman, to come; Grein, ii. 706; i. 169. See Will and Come. + G. willkommen, welcome, a less correct form of O. H.G. willicomo, from willjo, will, pleasure, and komen (G. kommen), to come. Der. welcome, vb., M. E. wilcumen, Layamon, 10957, from A.S. wilcumian, to welcome, make welcome, Matt. v. 47. The above account shews the true origin of the E. word; but the change in meaning was due to the Scand. word, which is really composed of the adv. well and the pp. come; cf. Icel. velkominn, welcome, from vel, well, and kominn, pp. of koma, to come. So also Dan. velkommen, welcome, Swed. velkommen. Perhaps it would be as well to take the Scand. word as the true source of the modern word welcome, and to sever its

word as the the south of the modern word westerne, and to sever its connection with the A. S. usage.

WELD (1), to beat metal together. (Scand.) The final d is excrescent, like d after l in alder, a tree, elder, a tree, and Shake-speare's alder-liefest for aller-liefest, 2 Hen. VI, i. 1. 28. It is only a particular use of the word well, verb, to spring up as a fountain, lit. to boil up. It meant (1) to boil, (2) to heat to a high degree, (3) to beat heated iron. We find this particular use in Wyclif, Isaiah, ii. 4; where the earlier version has 'thei shul bete togidere their swerdes into shares,' the later version has 'thei schulen welle togidere her swerdes in to scharris.' See further under Well (2). The word is certainly Scand., not E.; for (1) the Swed. välla (lit. to well) is only used in the sense 'to weld,' as in välla järn, to weld iron (Widegren); the sense 'to well' appearing in the comp. uppvälla, to boil up. (2) The excrescent d actually occurs in Danish, in which language it is not uncommon; cf. Dan. vald, a spring, valds, to well up. (3) Sweden exports large quantities of iron and steel.

The process of welding iron is named, in many languages, from the word for boil | weld, wo la (without wei or wa following), 3456. It stands for wei la ing; cf. Illyrian variti, to boil, weld iron, Lettish warit, to boil, wei or wa la wa (wo lo wo).—A.S. wa ld wi, written wald wd, alas!

be an E. word; perhaps allied to Well (2), from the notion of boiling (for dyeing). It is the G. wau, Du. wouw, Swed., Dan. vau; also Span. gualda, F. gauds (of Teut. origin).

Mahn (in Webster) identifies it with woad; I can see no connection. See Woad.

WELFARE, prosperity. (E.) Lit. a state of faring or going on well. M.E. welfare, Chaucer, C. T. 11150; compounded of wel, adv. well, and fare = A. S. faru, sb., lit. a journey, from faran, to fare, go. See Well (1) and Fare. Cf. Icel. velfero, a well-doing.

WELKIN, the sky, the region of clouds. (E.) In Shak. Merry Wives, i. 3. 101, &c. M. E. welkin, as printed in Tyrwhitt's edition of Chaucer, C. T. 9000, where the MSS have welken, welken, welkine, walkyn, Six-text, Group E. 1124. In P. Plowman, B. xvii. 160, we have welkne, wolkne, pe welkene, welken in the various MSS. It thus appears that welkne = wolkne, which is an older spelling; in Layamon, 4575, 23947, we have wolkne, which is an older spelling; in Layamon, 4575, 23947, we have wolkne, wolcne, weolcene, prob. a pl. form, and signifying 'the clouds.'—A.S. wolcnu, clouds, pl. of wolcen, a cloud, Grein, ii. 731. + O.Sax. wolkan, a cloud. + G. wolke, O.H.G. wolchan, a cloud. β. Of uncertain origin. Some have connected it with A. S. gewealc, a rolling about, as in you gewealc, the rolling of the waves, Grein, i, 477; from walcan, to roll, walk; see Walk. There is no proof of this; if it were true, wolcen would mean 'that which rolls about.'

y. But Fick, iii. 298, connects it with G. welk, which (though it now means dried) formerly meant moist, damp, soft; and these he further compares with Lithuan. wilgyit, to moisten, Russ. vlaga, moisture, vlajite (vlažite), to moisten. If this be right, then wolcen meant orig. 'a mist.' This seems the ¶ Fick also cites A.S. wlæc, tepid; more probable solution. it is uncertain whether there is any connection.

WELL (1), in a good state, excellently. (E.) M. E. wel, Chaucer, C. T. 4728. - A. S. wel, Grein, ii. 656; also spelt well. + Du. wel. + Icel. vel, sometimes val. + Dan. vel. + Swed. väl. + Goth. waila. + G. wohl, wol; O. H. G. wela, wola.

B. The Goth. waila is abnormal; the other forms answer to a Teut. type WELA or WALA, well; Fick, iii, 296. The orig. sense is 'agreeably,' or suitably to one's will or wish; from the Teut. base WAL, to wish (whence when the result has a ward, from the result has a ward, to wish (whence numerous Teut, derivatives proceed), answering to Aryan & WAR or WAL, to wish, will, choose, appearing in Lat. uol-o, I wish, uel-le, to wish, Russ. vol-ia, sb., will, Gk. βούλ-ομαι, I wish, Gk. βέλ-τερος, comp. adj., better, Skt. vara, better, vara, a wish, vii, to choose; see will. Der. well-behaved, Merry Wives, ii. 1. 59; -beloved, Jul. Cæs. iii. 2. 180; -born, -bred, -disposed; -favoured, Two Gent. ii. 1. 54; -meaning, Rich. II, ii. 1. 128; -meant, 3 Hen. VI, iii. 3. 67; -nigh; -spoken, Rich. III, i. 1. 29; -won, Merch. Ven. i. 3. 51; and numerous other compounds. And see wel-come, wel-fare; also weal, weal-th. WELL (2), a spring, fountain of water. (E.) M. E. welle (dissyllabic), Chaucer, C. T. 5689.—A.S. wella, also well, Grein, ii. 657; also spalt wells, welle, well id. 756—A.S. wellan (strong verb of the strong wells).

also spelt wylla, wylle, wyll, id. 756. - A.S. wealtan (strong verb, pt. t. webl, pp. wealten), to well up, boil, id. 672; the mod. E. verb well being derived, not from this strong verb, but from its derivative wellan or wyllan, which is a secondary or weak verb, so that the pt. t. in mod. E. is welled. + Icel. vell, ebullition; from vella, to well, boil, pt. t. vall, pp. ollinn (strong verb); whence also vella, weak verb, to make to boil. + Du. wel, a spring. + Dan. væld (for væll), a spring. +G. welle, a wave, surge; from wallen, to undulate, boil, bubble up, of which the O.H. G. pt. t. was wial; Fick, iii. 300. β. All from Teut. base WAL, to turn round, WALL, to boil up, undulate; from the Aryan WAR, to turn round, roll, as in Skt. val, to move to and fro, Russ. valiate, to roll. See further under Walk. Der. well, verb, M. E. wellen, verb, in P. Plowman, B. xix. 375, from A. S. wellan, wyllan; we find 'Ferueo, ic welle,' Ælfric's Grammar, ed. Zupitza, p. 156, l. 14, in the Royal MS. (see the footnote), though most MSS have ic wealle. Der. well-spring, M. E. wellespring, Genesis and And see weld (1). Exodus, l. 1243.

WELLAWAY, an exclamation of great sorrow. (E.) In Spenser, F. Q. ii. 8. 46. M. E. weilawey, Chaucer, C. T. 13048 (Group B. 1308); the MSS. have weylawey, weilaweie, and (corruptly) well. awaye, wele away, shewing that some scribes mistook it to mean 'weal [is] away,' i.e. prosperity is over! 'Weilawei, and wolowo'= alas! and alas! Ancren Riwie, p. 88, 1. 7; weilawei, id. p. 274, 1. 2. 'Wo is us pat we weren born! Weilawei!' Havelok, 462; cf. l. 570. Written weila wei, Layamon, 8031; wala wa. 7971; also wela, wo la (without wei or wa following), 3456. It stands for wei la

lit. 'woe! lo! woe!' Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, c. xxxix. § 1 (b. iv. met. \$98, where, however, the form printed is wenclen. But wenchel (spelt 4); we also find wálá, Mark, xv. 29, and simply wá, Mark, xiv. 21.

A. S. wá, woe; lá, lo; wá, woe. See Woe and Lo.

¶ The expression was early misunderstood; and was even turned into welladay, Merry Wives, iii. 3. 106; in which unmeaning expression, though intended as an exclamation of sorrow, we seem to have well in place of wo, and day introduced without any sense; probably alas! the day also owed its existence to this unmeaning corruption.

WELSH, pertaining to Wales. (E.) Welsh properly means 'foreign.' M. E. walsh, P. Plowman, B. v. 324; Walsh is still in use as a proper name.—A.S. walisc, welisc; 'ba welisce menn'—the foreigners, i.e. Normans, A.S. Chron. an. 1048; see Earle's edition, p. 178, l. 15; 'på walisce men,' ibid. l. 24; and see the note. Formed, with suffix -ise (= E. ish) and vowel-change, from A. S. wealk, a foreigner. See Walnut. Der. Welsk-rabbit, a Welsh dainty, i. e. not a rabbit, but toasted cheese; this is a mild joke, just as a Norfolkcapon is not a capon at all, but a red-herring (Halliwell). Those who cannot see the joke pretend that rabbit is a corruption of rare bit,

which is as pointless and stupid as it is incapable of proof.

WELT, a narrow strip of leather round a shoe. (C.) sense seems to be hem or fringe. Cotgrave explains F. orlet by 'a sense seems to be hem or iringe. Cotgrave explains r. orier by 'a little hemme, selvidge, welt, border;' and the verb orler by 'to hemme, selvidge, border, welt the edges or sides of.' 'Haue a care of the skirts, fringes, and welts of their garments,' Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. vii. c. 51. 'Welt of a garment, ourelet [F. orlet]; Welte of a shoe, oureleure;' Palsgrave. M. E. welte. 'Welte of a schoo, Incucium, vel intercucium;' Prompt. Parv. 'Hee pedana, Arblica suelles.' Wright's Voc wampay [a vamp]; Hoc intercucium, Anglice weltte; Wright's Voc. i. 201. Palsgrave also has the verb; 'I welte, as a garment is, je ourle: This kyrtell is well welted, ce corset icy est bien ourlé. In a very obscure line in P. Plowman, B. v. 199 (C. vii. 205), two MSS. have welpe, with the possible meaning of welt or hem of a garment. A Celtic word; not found in other Teut. languages.—W. gwald, a hem, welt, gwaltes, the welt of a shoe; gwaldu, to welt, hem; gwaltesio, to form a welt; Gael. balt, a welt of a shoe, a border, a belt, baltaich, a welt, belt, border; Irish balt, a belt, welt, border; baltach, welted, striped, baltadh, a welt, border, the welt of a shoe. It appears to be much the same as **Belt**, q. v. **Der**. welt, verb. ¶ I do not see how to connect it with M. E. welten, which does not mean to turn over, as seems to have been supposed, but to overturn, upset, overthrow, roll over; the E. word really connected with M. E. welten

being welter, q.v.

WELTER, to wallow, roll about. (E.) Surrey has 'waltring tongs,' i. e. rolling or lolling tongues of snakes, tr. of Virgil's and book of the Æneid, l. 267. 'I walter, I tumble, je me voystre; Hye you, your horse is walteringe yonder, hastez vous, vostre cheual se voystre la; Palsgrave. 'I welter, je verse; Thou welterest in the myer, as thou were a sowe; 'Palsgrave. Walter and welter are frequentative forms, with the usual suffix -er, from M. E. walten, to roll over. overturn, hence to totter, fall, throw, rouse, rush, &c. Destruction of Troy, 1956, 3810, 4627, 4633, 4891, pt. t. well, id. 4418, 4891, &c. We even find the sb. walter, a weltering, id. 3699. — A. S. wealtan, a strong verb, of which the pp. gewælten (for gewealten) occurs in the Lindisfarne MS., in the O. Northumb. translation of Matt. xvii. 14, where cneum gewælteno occurs as a gloss on genibus prouolutus; hence the secondary verb wyltan, to roll round, Grein, ii. 757, also the adj. unwealt, steady, lit. 'not tottering,' A.S. Chron. an. 897, ed. Earle, p. 95, l. 14, and the note.—Teut. base WALT, a parallel form to WALK, to roll about; see Walk. + Icel. veltask, to rotate, to roll over, as a horse does; causal of velta, pt. t. valt, to roll. + Dan. valte, to roll. overturn. + Swed. vältra, to roll, wallow, welter;

Dan. wælte, to roll, overturn. + Swed. waltra, to roll, wallow, welter; frequentative of välta, to roll. + G. wälzen, to roll, wallow, welter; from walzen, to roll. + Goth. us-waltjan, to subvert. See Waltz. WEN, a fleshy tumour. (E.) M. E. wenne; 'Wenne, veruca, gibbus,' Prompt. Parv. - A. S. wenn; acc. pl. wennas, A. S. Leechdoms, iii. 12, l. 22; nom. pl. wænnas, id. 46, l. 21. + Du. wen. + Low G. ween; ween-bulen [wen-boils]; prov. G. wenne, wehne, wähne, cited by E. Müller. B. The orig. sense was prob. 'pain,' or parlows weelling: it is parlows allied to Geth winner to suffer as in agricus. swelling; it is perhaps allied to Goth. winnan, to suffer, as in aglons winnen = to suffer afflictions, I Tim. v. 10; cf. wunns, affliction, suffering, 2 Tim. iii. 11. So also Icel. vinna, though cognate with E. win, means not only to work, labour, toil, but also to suffer, and vinna d is to do bodily harm to another. See Win.

WENCH, a young girl, vulgar woman. (E.) Common in prov. E. without any depreciatory intention; as, 'a fine young wench.'
Temperance was a delicate wench.' Temp. ii. 1. 43. M. E. wenche, E. without any depreciatory intention, ..., 'Temperance was a delicate wench,' Temp. ii. 1. 43. M. E. wenche, 'Temperance was a delicate wench,' Temp. ii. 1. 43. M. E. wenche, 'Delowman, B. v. 364. We also find the form wenchel, Ancren Riwle, p. 334, note k.

B. It is to be particularly noted that wenchel is the earlier form; Stratmann gives no references for wenche earlier than Will. of Palerne, l. 1901, Wyclif, ticularly noted that wenchel is the earlier form; Stratmann gives no references for wenche earlier than Will. of Palerne, l. 1901, Wyclif, 4O. Sax. wetter, Ps. xxviii. I, ed. Spelman (marginal reading), 4O. Sax. wetter, wither; Kleinere Altniederdeutsche Denkmäler, Matt. ix. 24, and Poems and Lives of the Saints, ed. Furnivall, xvi. ed. Heyne, p. 186. 4 Icel. wetr. 4 Dan. væder, væder. Swed.

nnchell) occurs in the Ormulum, 3356, where it is used of a male infant, viz. in the account of the annunciation of Christ's birth to the shepherds. The orig. sense was simply 'infant,' without respect of sex, but, as the word also implies 'weak' or 'tender,' it was naturally soon restricted to the weaker sex. The M.E. wenche resulted from wenchel by loss of l, which was doubtless thought to be a dimin. suffix; yet in this particular instance, it is not so. The sb. wenchel, an infant, is closely allied to the M. E. adj. wankel, tottery, unsteady, Reliquise Antiquee, i. 221. - A. S. wencle, a maid, a daughter (Somner); unauthorised. But we find the pl. winclo, children (of either sex), Exod. xxi. 4. Allied to wencel, wencele, weak, Grein, ii, 650; wancol, woncol, unstable, Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, c. vii. § 2 (b. ii. pr. 1). B. The lit. sense of wancol is 'tottery,' whence the senses unstable, weak, infantine, easily followed. Formed, with A. S. suffix -ol (due to Aryan suffix -ra, March, A. S. Grammar, § 228), from Teut. base WANK, to bend sideways, nod, totter, as in G. wanken, to totter, reel, stagger, waddle, flinch, shrink, M. H. G. wenken (causal form), to render unsteady. + M. H. G. wankel, O. H. G. wanchal, unstable; mod. G. (provincial) wankel, 'tottering, unsteady,' Flügel. See further under Wink.

WEND, to go, take one's way. (E.) Now little used, except in the pt. t. went, which is used in place of the pt. t. of go. When used, it is gen. in the phr. 'to wend one's way;' but Shak. twice has it is gen. in the phr. 'to wend one's way;' but Shak twice has simply wend, Com of Errors, i. 1. 158, Mids. Nt. Dr. iii. 2. 372. M. E. wenden, Chaucer, C. T. 16. - A. S. wendan, (1) trans. to turn; (2) intrans. to turn oneself, proceed, go; common in both senses, Grein, ii. 659. The pt. t. was wende, which became wente in M. E., and is now went. The lit. sense was orig. 'to make to wind,' and it is the causal of wind; formed, by vowel-change of a to e, from A.S. wand, pt. t. of windan, to wind. + Du. wenden, to turn, to tack; causal of winden. + Icel. venda, to wend, turn, change; causal of vinda. + Dan. vende,

caus. of vinde. + Swed. vända, caus. of vinda. + Goth. wandjan, caus. of windan. + G. wenden, caus. of winden. See Wind (2).

WERE, pl. of was; also as subj. sing. and pl. See Was.

WERWOLF, a man-wolf. (E.) On the subject of werwolves, i.e. men supposed to be metamorphosed into wolves, see pref. to William of Paleine, otherwise called William and the Werwolf, p. xxvi; where the etymology is discussed. Cf. Gk. λυκάνθρωπος, i.e. wolf-man. M. E. werwolf. Will. of Palerne, 80, &c. – A. S. were-wulf, a werwolf; as an epithet of the devil (meaning fierce despoiler), Laws of Cnut, § 26, in Thorpe, Ancient Laws, i. 374. Better spelt wer wulf. - A.S. wer, a man; and wulf, a wolf. + G. währwolf, a werwolf; M. H. G. werwolf (cited by E. Müller); from M. H. G. wer, a man; and wolf, a wolf. This was Latinised as garulphus or gerulphus, whence O. F. garoul (Burguy), mod. F. loup-garou, i.e. wolf-man-wolf, the word loup being prefixed because the sense of the final out had been lost.

B. For the latter syllable, see Wolf. The former syllable occurs also in Icel. verr, a man. Goth. wair, which is further related to Lat. uir, Lithuan. wyras, Irish fear, Skt. vira, Gk. Hows; see Hero and Virile

WEST, the quarter where the sun sets. (E.) M. E. west, P. Plowman, B. xviii. 113. - A. S. west, Grein, ii. 667, where it occurs as an adv., with the sense 'westward;' we also find westan, adv., from the west, id. 668; west-del, the west part, west-ende, the west end, west-mest, most in the west. + Du. west, adj. and adv. + Icel. westr, sb., the west. + Dan. and Swed. vest, sb. + G. west (whence F. ouest). β. All from Teut, type WESTA, west, orig. an adv., as in A.S.; Fick, iii. 30. Allied to Skt. vasta, a house; vasati, a dwelling-place, a house, night. The allusion is to the apparent resting-place or abiding-place of the sun at night; from WAS, to dwell, whence Skt. vas, to dwell, to pass the night. From the same root we have Icel. vist, an abode, dwelling, esp. a lodging-place, whence vista, to Icel. vist, an abode, dwelling, esp. a lodging-place, whence vista, to lodge; also Gk. άστν, a city; also Gk. ἔσπερον, Lat. uesper, evening. See Was and Vesper. Der. west-ward, A. S. west-eward, adj., Ælfred, tr. of Boetatus, c. xvi. § 4 (b. ii. met. 6); west-ern (see the suffix-ern explained under North); west-er-ly (short for west-ern-ly). WET, very moist, rainy. (E.) M. E. wet (with long e), spelt west in The Castle of Love, l. 1433 (Stratmann); whence pl. wete (dispublished). Changes C. T. zeek strains with reste pl. of ernt great expert

syllabic), Chaucer, C. T. 1282, riming with grete, pl. of gret, great. — A.S. wét, Grein, ii. 651. + Icel. vátr. + Dan. vaad. + Swed. våt. β. All from Teut. base WATA, wet, Fick. iii. 284; from the same source as Teut. WATRA, water. - VWAD, to wet, or spring up (as water). See Water. Der. wet, verb, A. S. wéstan (Grein); wet, sb., A. S. wésta (Grein); wet-ish, wet-ness; wet-shod, P. Plowman, B. xiv, 161. From the same root are ott-er, und-ul-ate, hyd-ra, hyd-raul-ia,

hyd-ro-gen, &c.

WETHER, a castrated ram. (E.) M. E. wether, Chaucer, C. T.

i. 29.

B. All from Teut, base Whith Or Washing, as the Fick, iii. 307. The orig. sense was doubtless a yearling, as the word corresponds very closely to Lat. uitulus, a calf, Skt. uatsa, a calf, allied to Skt. vatsara, Gk. £ros, a year. See Voterinary and Veal. ¶ We may note the distinction between weather and wether by observing that the former is weather (with Aryan suffix -tar), whilst the latter is weth-er (with suffix -ra), the th answering to the t

WEY, a heavy weight. (E) The weight varies considerably, from 2 cwt. to 3 cwt. M. E. weye, P. Plowman, B. v. 03. The lit. sense is merely 'weight.'—A. S. wage; 'Pondus, byroen oode wage,' i.e. burden or weight; Ælfric's Grammar, ed. Zupitza, p. 58, l. 17.— A. S. weg-, stem of pl. of pt. t. of wegan, to bear, carry, weigh. See

Weigh.

WH.

WH. This is distinct from w, just as th is from t. The mod. E. wh is represented by hw in A.S., and by hw in Icelandic; it answers

to Lat. qu, and Aryan KW or K.

WHACK, to beat; see Thwack.

WHALE, the largest of sea-animals. (E.) M. E. whal, Chaucer,
C. T. 7512; qual, Havelok, 753.—A.S. hwal. Wright's Voc. i. 55.

+ Du. walvisch, i.e. whale-fish, + Icel. hvalr. + Dan. and Swed.

hval. + G. wal, wallfisch.

B. The Tent. type is HWALA, Fick,

The name was orige applied to any large fish, including the iii. 93. The name was orig. applied to any large fish, including the walrus, grampus, porpoise, &c. Thus Ælfric explains hwel by balena, vel cete, vel pistrix; the sense is 'roller,' and it is closely allied to wheel. The rolling of porpoises must have been early noticed. Cf. also E. cylinder; see Wheel and Cylinder.

¶ Whale and Whale and balana have nothing in common but the letter I, and cannot be compared. Der. whale-bone, formerly whales bone. Spenser, F. Q. iii. I.

15, where the reference is to the ivory of the walrus' tusk, M. E.

whales bon, Layamon, 2363; whal-ing, whal-er. Also wal-rus, q.v.

WHAP, to beat, flutter. (E.) Sometimes spelt whop; and, less
corrective and Helliwell has away to heart; to flutter to heat the

correctly, wap. Halliwell has wap, 'to beat; to flutter, to beat the wings, to move in any violent manner; also wappeng (for whapping), 'quaking, used by Batman, 1582. M.E. quappen, to palpitate, Chaucer, Troil. iii. 57, Legend of Good Women, 865; Wyclif, Tobit, vi. 4. earlier version. From a base KWAP, to throb; see Quaver. Allied to Low G. quabbeln, to palpitate, with which cf. E. wabble. Note also W. chwap, a sudden stroke, chwapio, to strike, to slap.

Der wabb-le. And see whip.

WHARF (1), a place on the shore for lading and unlading goods.
(E.) Spelt warf in Fabyan's Chron. an. 1543, where we read that the major wente to the woode-warfes, and solde to the poore people billet and faggot,' because of the severe frost. It is not easy to find an earlier instance; but Palsgrave has wharfe. Blount, ed. 1694, explains wharf as meaning, not only a landing-place, but also 'a working-place for shipwrights;' see below.—A.S. hwerf, a dam or bank to keep out water; 'ba gyrnde hé bæt hé moste macian foran gén Mildrybe æker ænne hwerf wið pon wodan to werianne,' which Thorpe translates by 'then desired he that he might make a wharf over against Mildred's field as a protection against the ford,' where 'ford' is a conjectural translation of weden. Dislower trains against Mildred's need as a processor against mildred she had a processor against Mildred's Anglo-Saxonici (A.D. 1038), p. 381; and again, 'bat land and Sane wearf Sarto' = the land and the wharf thereto; id. (an. 1042), p. 361. The orig. sense seems to have been a bank of earth, used at first as a dam against a flood; the present use is prob. of Dutch or Scand. origin. The lit. sense is 'a turning,' whence it came to mean a dam, from its turning the course of water; the allied A.S. hwearf not only means 'a returning,' but also 'a change,' and even 'a space or distance,' as in the O. Northumb. tr. of Luke, xxiv. 13; also 'a crowd,' Grein, ii. 118; cf. hwearfan, to turn about. The best example is seen in the comp. mere-hwearf, the sea-shore, Grein, ii. 233.—A. S. hwearf, pt. of Ameorfan, to turn, turn about, Grein, ii. 119. + Du. werf, a wharf, yard; also a turn, time; Hexham has werf, 'a wharfe, or a workingplace for shipwrights or otherwise. + Icel. hvarf, a turning away; also, a shelter; from hwarf, pt. t. of hverfa, to turn. + Dan. værfi, a wharf, a dock-yard. + Swed. varf, a shipbuilder's yard; O. Swed. hwarf, skeps-hwarf (ship's wharf), the same (Ihre). The O. Swed. kwarf also meant a turn or time, order, stratum, or layer; Ihre, i. 945; from kwerfwa, to turn, return. B. It thus appears that, even in A. S., this difficult word, with a great range of senses, meant not only a turning, reversion, but also space, distance, turning-place, dam, or shore. Cf. prov. E. wharfstead, a ford in a river (Halliwell). In Swedish and Dutch it had a yet narrower sense, that of 'ship-builder's way of illustration, Wedgwood compares Dan. logre, to wag the tail,

wildur. + G. widder, O. H. G. widar. + Goth. withrus, a lamb, John. & yard, so called from its being situate on a shore. And from this i. 20. B. All from Teut, base WETHRU or WETHRA, a lamb, sense to that of landing-place the step is not a long one. C. The A.S. strong verb hweorfan, answering to Goth. hwairban, to turn oneself about (hence to walk), and to Icel. hverfa, is from the Teut. base HWARB, to turn, turn about, Fick, i. 93. This is an extension of HWAR=KWAR, as seen in Lat. curuus, curved; see Curve. Another form of HWAR is HWAL, as seen in Whale, Wheel. There is no reason for introducing confusion by comparing G. werfen, to throw, which is allied to E. warp, and therefore bears no resemblance to hwarf either initially or finally. Such confusion is natural in High German, where the words werft, a wharf, dock-yard, werf, a bank, a wharf, probably borrowed from Dutch and Danish, bear a striking resemblance to werfen, to throw, cast, or fing. But in E., Du., and Scand. there is no such confusion; though I regret to say I have connected Goth. hwairban with G. werfen in my Gothic Dict., by an oversight, though in another place I rightly connect G. werfen with Goth. wairpan. Der. wharf-age, Hackluyt's Voyages, i. 135; wharf-ing-er, which occurs (according to Blount, ed. 1074) anno 7 Edw. VI, cap. 7, a corruption of wharfager, just as messenger

WHARF (2), the bank of a river. (E.) In Shak. Hamlet, i. 5. 33; Antony, ii. 2. 218. I once proposed to identify this with the Herefordshire warth, a flat meadow close to a stream, from A.S. waroo, a shore, bank, Matt. xiii. 2, allied to A.S. war, Icel. ver, the sea. In this case we should suppose wharf to stand for warth. β. But the occurrence of mere-twearf, the sea shore (for which see Grein, ii. 233), justifies Shakespeare's spelling, and shews that the present word is only a peculiar sense of Wharf (1), q.v. WHAT, neuter of Who, q.v. Der. what-ever, what-so-ever;

what not, a piece of furniture for holding anything, whence the name. WHEAL (1), a pimple. (E.) Not to be confused with weal, another spelling of wale, the mark caused by a stripe; for which see Wale. A wheal is a swelling, pimple, caused by ill-health. It occurs frequently in Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxii. c. 25, where is mention of 'pushes, wheals, and blains,' and of 'pushes and angry wheeles, &c.; a push being a pustule, still in use in Cambs. M. E. whele; 'Whele, whelle, wheel, or whelke, qwelke, soore, Pustula;' Prompt. Parv. Cf. pl. whelkes, Chaucer, C. T. 634. - A S. hwele, a wheal; an unauthorised word, due to Somner. Ettmüller cites A.S. hweal, with a reference to Ælfric's Glossary; but Wright prints it pweal; 'Lotium, pweal,' Wright's Voc. i. 46, l. 7; and the word is very doubtful. There is also a verb hwelan, to wither, or pine away, respecting which all that is known is that it occurs in sect. 15 of the Liber Scintillarum (unprinted), as follows: 'Unde bonus proficit, inde inuidus contabescit, glossed by 'panon se goda frama", panon se andiga hwela". Cf. Icel. hvelja, 'the skin of a cyclopterus [suckinganulga muetao. Cr. teet. mueta, the skin of a cyclopterus sucking-fish] or whale; which is a curious definition. Also W. chuiler, a maggot, wheal, pimple. More light is desired. The M. E. whelke,

maggot, wheat, pimple. More light is desired. The M. E. whelfe, a pimple, is clearly a dimin. form; hence whelk, Hen. V, iii. 6. 108.

WHEAL (2), a mine. (C.) Still common in Cornwall.—Corn. hwel, a work, a mine; also written wheal, whel, wheyl; Williams, Corn. Dict. Williams compares it with W. chwyl, a turn, a course, a while, chwylo, to turn, revolve, run a course, bustle; cf. also W.

chwel, a course, turn. Perhaps related to E. wheel.

WHEAT, the name of a grain used for making bread. (E.) M.E. whete, Chaucer, C. T. 3986.—A.S. hwdete; Grein, ii. 117. + Du. weite, weit. + Icel. hveiti. + Dan. hvede. + Swed. hvete. + G. weizen. + Goth. hwaiteis. (The Lithuan. hvetys, wheat, is borrowed from Teutonic.) β. All from a Teut. type HWAITYA, wheat (Fick, iii. 94); lit. 'that which is white;' so named from the whiteness of the west. the meal. See White. Der. wheat-en, A.S. hwdten, John, xii. 24; wheat-fly; buck-wheat. Perhaps wheat-ear, the name of a small bird (Phillips), unless it be a corruption; Halliwell gives Linc. whitter, to complain, whitterick, a young partridge; it is just possible that wheatear is for whitty-er = whitter-er; cf. twitter, whistle; if so, the word is

will to the state origin.

WHEEDLE, to cajole, flatter. (G.?) In Butler, Hudibras, pt. iii. c. 1, 1, 760. In Dryden, Kind Keeper, Act i. sc. 1, we find: 'I must wheedle her.' Blount, ed. 1674, notes it as a new word, saying; Wheadle in the British tongue signifies a story, whence probably our late word of fancy, and signifies to draw one in by fair words or subtil insinuation, &c. He is referring to W. chwedl, a saying, sentence, fable, story, tale, chwedla, to gossip, chwedlu, to tell a fable; but this is not a satisfactory explanation, nor does it account for the long e. It seems more likely that the word should be weedle, and that it is from G. wedeln, to wag the tail, to fan; whence the notion of flattering or paying attention may have arisen. Wedeln is from the sh, wedel, a fan, tail, brush, M. H. G. wadel, O. H. G. wadel, a tail. β. The orig. sense of wedel is perhaps a winnowing-fan; it may be allied to weben, to blow, from Ψ WA, to blow; see Wind. By was of illustration. Wedgewed accordance Dec.

to fawn upon one; also Icel. flabra, to wag the tail, fawn upon one over. Thus the orig. sense of whelm was to arch over, vault, make (but the Oxford Dict. does not give the former of these senses).

Of a convex form; hence, to turn a hollow dish over, which would then present such a form; hence, to upset, overturn, which is now

WHEEL, a circular frame turning on an axle. (E.) M. E. wheel, Wyclif, James, iii. 6.—A. S. hweel, Grein, ii. 119. Hweel is a shortened form of hweewol, Ps. lxxxii. 12, ed. Spelman; it is also spelt hweekl, Elfred, tr. of Boethius, c. xxxix. § 7 (b. iv. pr. 6). + Du. wiel. + Icel. hjól. + Dan. hiul. + Swed. hjul. B. Fick collects these under a supposed Teut. type HWEHWLA (HWEHULA), related to a shorter type HWELA which appears in Icel. hvel, also meaning 'a wheel.' These Fick connects with Gk. κύκλος, a circle, wheel (i. 516); but perhaps we may connect them with ✓ KAR, to run, move round (Fick, i. 521), and its related form KAL, to drive (i. 527). Cf. Russ. koleso, a wheel; and see Calash. Der. wheel, verb; wheel-er; wheel-barrow, spelt whelebarows in Le Bone Florence, l. 2031, pr. in Ritson's Met. Romances, iii. 86; wheel-wright (see

WHEEZE, to breathe audibly and with difficulty. (E.) M. E. whisen, Towneley Mysteries, 152 (Stratmann); rare.—A. S. hwésan, to wheeze, A. S. Leechdoms, iii. 365 (glossary). The 3rd pers. pres. sing. hwést occurs in the same volume, p. 126, l. 9, according to Cockayne; but hwést is here really put for hwósteð, from hwóstan, to cough, which is perhaps a related word, but not quite the same thing. The only sure trace of the verb is in Ælfric's Homilies, i. 86, where we find the strong pt. t. hweós = wheezed (mistranslated by Thorpe, but rightly explained by Cockayne). See the same passage in Sweet, A. S. Reader, p. 92, l. 150. Sweet gives the infin. mood as hwásan, but does not give any authority. Cf. Icel. hwæsa, to hiss, Dan. hwæse, to hiss, to wheeze. And cf. E. whis-per, whis-tle. B. Fick, iii. 94, gives the base as HWAS, answering to Aryan KWAS, to sigh, pant, as seen in Skt. evas, to breathe hard, sigh, Lat. queri (pt. t. ques-tus), to complain. The A. S. hwóstan, to cough, is from KAS, to cough; cf. Skt. kás, to cough, Lithuan. kosti, G. husten, to cough. Der. (perhaps) weas-and, q.v.; and cf. whis-per, whis-tle. From the same root is quer-ul-ous.

WHELK (1), a mollusc with a spiral shell. (E.) The h is unoriginal, and due to confusion with the word below; the right (etymological) spelling is welk or wilk. Spenser has 'whelky pearles, eshelly pearls, pearls in the shell; Virgil's Gnat, I. 105. M. E. wilk; spelt wylke, Prompt. Parv.; and in Wright's Voc. i. 189.—A. S. wiloe (8th cent.), Wright's Voc. ii. 104, col. 1; later weolue, welue, id. i. 56, 65. Named from its convoluted shell; allied to A. S. weelacan, to roll, walk; see Walk. Der. Hence prob. whelk-ed, K. Lear, iv. 6. 71; spelt wealk'd, i.e. convoluted, in the first folio.

WHELK (2), a small pimple. (E.) The dimin. of **Wheal** (1),

Q.v. WHELM, to overturn, cover over by something that is turned over, overwhelm, submerge. (Scand.) 'Ocean whelm them all;' Merry Wives, ii. 2. 143. M.E. whelmen, to turn over; Chaucer, Troilus, i. 139. 'Whelmyn a vessel, Suppino,' Prompt. Parv.; on which Way cites Palsgrave: 'I whelme an holowe thyng over an other thyng, Je mels desus; Whelme a platter upon it, to save it from flyes.' He adds: 'in the E. Anglian dialect, to whelm signifes to turn a tub or other vessel upside down, whether to cover anything with it or not; see Forby.' *Whelm, to turn over, sink, depress; Halliwell; which see. The Lowland Sc. form is quhemle or whommel, also whamle, to turn upside down; ovir quhemlit = did overturn, occurs in Bellenden's Chron., prol. st. 2 (Jamiesen). Jamieson gives Sibbald's opinion (which is correct) that the Lowl. Sc. whemle is due to E. whelm, the letters being transposed to make the word easier of utterance; but he afterwards assumes the Lowl. Sc. word as the older form, in order to deduce its etymology from O. Swed. hwimla, to swarm (=G. wimneln), which he explains quite wrongly. This opinion must be dismissed, as the notion of 'swarming' is entirely alien to E. whelm. β. The word presents some difficulty; but it is obvious that whelm and overwhelm must be very closely related to M.E. wheluen (whelven) and ouerwheluen (overwhelven), which are used in almost precisely the same sense. Wheluen is also spelt hwelfen; 'He hwelfde at pare sepulchre-dure enne grete ston' = he rolled (or turned) over a great stone at the door of the sepulchre; O. Eng. Miscellany, p. 51, l. 513. 'And perchaunce the overwhelve' = and perchance overwhelm thee; Palladius on Husbandry, b. i. l. 161.

y. The only difficulty is to explain the final -m; this is due to the fact that whelm, verb, is really formed from a substantive whelm; and the sb. whel-m stands for whelf-m, which was simply unpronounceable, so that the f was perforce dropped. This appears from O. Swedish; Ihre gives the verb hwalma, to cock hay, derived from hwalm, a hay-cock; and he rightly connects hwalm with hwalfwa, to arch over, make into a rounded shape, and hwalf, an arch, a vault. The mod. Swed. words are valma, to cock hay, valm, a hay-cock (which have lost the k); hvälfva, to arch, hvalf, an arch. Cf. Dan. hvälve, to arch, vault adj.

Dover. Thus the orig. sense of whelm was to arch over, vault, make of a convex form; hence, to turn a hollow dish over, which would then present such a form; hence, to upset, overturn, which is now the prevailing idea.

6. We conclude that whelm (for whelf-m) is from the strong verb appearing only in M.H.G. welben (pt. t. walb), to distend oneself into a round form, swell out, become convex, answering to the Tcut. base HWALB, to become convex; see Fick, iii. 94. The derivatives are seen clearly enough in A. S. kwealf, adj. convex, sb. a vault (Grein, ii. 118); Iccl. kválf, kválfa, a vault, kválfa, kválfa, to 'whelve' or turn upside down, overwhelm or capsize a ship, kválfa, to arch, vault, to turn upside down, &c.; mod. G. wölben, to arch over.

e. Further, it is quite clear that the base HWALB is a by-form of HWARB, to turn about; for which see Wharf and Whirl. Der. over-whelm.

Whirl. Der. over-whelm.

WHELP, a puppy, young of the dog or lion. (E.) M.E. whelp, Chaucer, C. T. 10805.—A. S. hwelp, Matt. xv. 27. + Du. welp. + Icel. hvelpr. + Dan. hvalp. + Swed. valp; O. Swed. hwalp (lhre). + M.H.G. welf.

β. The Teut. type is HWELPA; Fick, iii. 95. Root unknown. Der. whelp, vb., J. Caesar, ii. 2. 17.

WHEN, at what time, at which time. (E.) M.E. whan, Chaucer, C.T. 5, 179; whanne, Ormulum, 133.—A.S. hwanne, hwonne; Grein, ii. 115. + O. Du. wan (Hexham). + Goth. hwan. + G. wann; O. H. G. hwanne.

β. Evidently orig. a case of the interrogative pronoun; cf. Goth. hwana, acc. masc. of hwas, who; see Who. So also Lat. quum, when, from quis, who; Gk. πότε, when, put for κότε, from the same pronom. base. Der. when-ever, when-so-ever; and see when-ce.

WHENCE, from what place. (E.) M. E. whennes (dissyllabic), Chaucer, C. T. 12269. This form whenn-es, in which the suffix imitates the adverbial -es (as in twi-es, twice, ned-es, of necessity), was substituted for the older form whanene, written wonene in Layamon, l. 16. The suffix -es was orig. a genitive case-ending, as in dæg-es, of a day. B. The form whanene is from A. S. hwanan, also hwanon, hwonan, whence, Grein, ii. 114. This is closely connected with A. S. hwanne, when; the suffix -an being used to express direction, as in A. S. súð-an, from the south. See When. + G. wannen, whence; allied to wann, when.

Compare hen-ee, similarly formed from M. E. henn-es, put for A. S. heonan, hence; see Hence. Also Thence. Der. whence-so-ever.

WHERE, at which place. (E.) M. E. wher, Chaucer, C. T. 4918.—A. S. hwar, hwær, Grein, ii. 116. + Du. waar. + Icel. hvar. + Dan. hvor. + Swed. hvar. + O.H.G. hudr, whence M.H.G. war, wa, G. wo; cf. G. war- in war-um, why, lit. about what. + Goth. hwar. B. The Teut. type is HWAR, where; Fick, iii. 91. Evidently a derivative from HWA, who; see Who. Cf. Lithuan. kur, where? Lat. cur, why? Skt. kar-ki, at what time. And see There. Der. where-about, where-about-s, where-as, where-at; whereby, M. E. whar-bi, Will. of Palerne, 2256; where-sor, M. E. hwarfore, Ancren Riwle, p. 158, note g; where-in; where-of, M. E. hwarfor, Ancren Riwle, p. 12, l. 12; where-on, M. E. whær-on, Layamon, 15502; where-so-ever; where-to, M. E. hwerto, St. Marharete, p. 16, l. 29; where-unto, Cymb. iii. 4. 109; where-with, M. E. hwerwið, Hall Meidenhad, p. 9, l. 19; where-with-al, Rich. II, v. 1. 55.

WHERRY, a shallow, light boat. (Scand) 'A whyrry, boate, ponto;' Levins, ed. 1570. The pl. is wheries in Hackluyt, Voyages, iii. 645 (R.) In use on the Thames in particular; not E., but probably of Danish origin. The word in Scandinavian dialects signifies lightly built, crank, swift, and the like. Icel. hverfr, shifty, crank (said of a ship); Norweg. kverv, crank, unsteady, also swift of motion (Aasen). — Icel. hverfa (pt. t. hvarf), to turn; see Wharf, Whirl. The lit. sense is 'turning easily.' The Scand. word would become wherrif in E., whence wherry; like jolly from M. E. jolif.

Gen. said to be a corruption of ferry, which is impossible.

WHET, to sharpen, make keen. (E.) M. E. whetten, Prompt. Parv.—A. S. hwettan, to sharpen, Grein, ii. 118.—A. S. hwet, keen, bold, brave; ibid. + Du. wetten, to sharpen; from O. Sax. hwat, sharp, keen. + Icel. hvetja, to sharpen, to encourage; from hvatr; bold, active, vigorous. + Swed, vättja, to whet. + G. wetzen, O. H. G. hwazan; from O.H. G. hwaz, sharp.

β. All from Teut. base HWAT = Aryan KWAD, to excite, whence Skt. chud, to speed, impel, push on; Fick, i. 542, iii. 91.

¶ Not allied to Lat. cos, a whet-stone, which is related to E. hone and cone. Der. whet, sb.; whet-stone, which is related to E. hone and cone.

C. 13. § 5.

WHETHER, which of two. (E.) "Whether of the twain;"
Matt. xxvii. 21. M. E. whether, Chaucer, C. T. 1858.—A. S. however,
which of two; Grein, ii. 114. + Icel. hvárr (a contracted form). +
M.H.G. weder, O.H.G. hvedar, adj., which of two, + Goth. hwathar,
adj.

β. All from Teut. type HWATHARA, which of two;

πότερος, Skt. katara. Der. whether, conj., A.S. hwæber, Grein, ii. 115.

Also neither, neuter.

WHEY, the watery part of milk, separated from the curd. (E.) Lowland Sc. whig, see Jamieson; and see Nares. M.E. whey, Prompt. Parv. A.S. hwdg; 'Serum, hwag,' Wright's Gloss., i. 27, col. 2. + Du. hui, wei. Cf. W. chwig, 'whey fermented with sour herbs;' chwig, adj. fermented, sour.

B. In the Bremen Wörterbuch, v. 161, we find various Low G. words for whey, which are not all related; the related forms are the Ditmarsh hei, heu, and perhaps Holstein waje; but the Bremen wattke, waddik, whey, seem to be allied to E. water, which is obviously from another source. Root unknown. Der. whey-ey, whey-ish; whey-face, Mach. v. 3. 17.

WHICH, a relative and interrogative pronoun. (E.) M.E. which, formerly used with relation to persons, as in Chaucer, C.T. 16482; spelt quhilk in Barbour, Bruce, i. 77. - A.S. hwile, hwele, hwyle, Grein, ii. 121. A contracted form of hwilie, lit. 'why-like.' -A. S. hwi, hwy, why, on what account, instr. case of hwd, who; and le, like. See Why, Who, and Like + O. Sax. hwilik; from hwi, instr. case of hwe, who, and lik, like. + O. Friesic hwelik, hwelk hwek. + Du. welk. + Icel. hvilikr, of what kind; from hvi, instr. of Averr, who, and likr, like. + Dan hvilk-en, masc., hvilk-et, neut. + Swed. hvilk-en, hvilk-et, + G. welcher; O.H.G. kwelih, from hwio (mod. G. wie), how, and lik, like. + Goth. hweleiks; from hwe, instr. of hwas, who, and leiks. like. Further allied to Lat. qua-lis, of what sort, lit. 'what-like.' Der. which-ever, which-so-ever; also (from Lat. qualis) quali-iy, q. v.

WHIFF, a puff of wind or smoke. (E.) In Hamlet, ii. 2. 495.

WHIFF, a pull of wind of smoke. (E.) In Hamlet, Il. 2. 495.

M. E. weffe, vapour; Prompt. Parv. An imitative word; cf. puff, pipe, fife. + W. chwiff, a whifl, puff: chwiffio, to puff; chwaff, a gust. + Dan. vift, a puff, gust. Cf. G. riff-paff, to denote a sudden explosive sound; also Icel. hwida, a puff; A. S. hwida, a breeze; Wright's Voc. i. 52. col. 2, 76, col. 2, l. 1. Der. whiff, verb, whiff-le, q.v.

WHIFFILE, to blow in gusts, veer about as the wind does. (E.)

But if the winds whiffle about to the south; Dampier, Discourse of Winds, c. 6 (R.) Whiffle is the frequentative of whiff, to puff, and was specially used of puffing in various directions (perhaps by confusion with Du. weifelen, to waver); hence it came to mean to trifle, to trick (Phillips). See Whiff. Der. whiffler, Henry V, trifle, to trick (Phillips). See Whiff. Der. uniffer, Henry V, v. chor. 12, orig. a piper or fifer, as explained by Phillips, who says that 'it is also taken for a piper that plays on a fife in a company of foot-soldiers;' hence it meant one who goes first in a procession; see Whiffler in Nares, whose account is sufficient.

WHIG, the name of a political party. (E.?) 'Wit and fool are consequents of Whig and Tory;' Dryden, Pref. to Absalom and Achitophel (1681). See the full account in Todd's Johnson and Nares. The standard recesses on the wood is it is of threet's Our

The standard passage on the word is in b. i. of Burnet's Own Times, fully cited by Johnson; it is to the effect that whig is a shortened form of whiggamor, applied to certain Scotchmen who came from the west in the summer to buy corn at Leith; and that the term was given them from a word whiggam, which was employed by those men in driving their horses. A march to Edinburgh made by the Marquis of Argyle and 6000 men was called 'the whiggamor's inroad,' and afterwards those who opposed the court came in contempt to be called whigs. [There seems no reason to doubt this account, nor does there seem to be the slightest foundation for an assertion made by Woodrow that Whigs were named from whig, sour whey, which is obviously a mere guess, and has to be bolstered up by far-fetched (and varying) explanations.] β. The Glossary to Sir W. Scott's novels has whigamore, a great whig; also whigging, jogging rudely, urging forward; Jamieson has 'whig, to go quickly; whig awa', to move at an easy and steady pace, to jog (Liddesdale); to whig awa' with a cart, remarks Sir W. Scott, signifies to drive it briskly on.' I suspect that the h is intrusive, and that these words are connected with Lowland Sc. wiggle, to wriggle (or rather to keep moving about) and with A. S. weegan, to move, agitate, also to move along (intransitive). See Wag. Der. whigg-ish, -ish-ly, -ism, -ery.

WHILE, a time, space of time. (E.) M. E. whil, while, P. Plowman, B. xvii. 46. — A. S. kwll, sb. a time, Grein, ii. 120. + Icel. kvlla,

only in the special sense of a place of rest, a bed. + Dan. hvile, rest. + Swed. hvila, rest: + G. weile, O.H.G. hvila. + Goth. hweila, a time, season.

B. The Teut. type is HWILA, a time, rest, pause, time of repose; Fick, iii. 75. Prob. allied to Lat. qui-es, rest; see Quiet. Der. while, adv., from some case of the sb., prob. from the acc. or dat. hwile; whiles, Matt. v. 25, M. E. whiles, Chaucer, C. T. 35 (in or dat. hwile; whil-ss, Matt. v. 25, M. E. whiles, Chaucer, C. T. 35 (in the Harleian MS.), where whiles is the gen. case used adverbially, as wile, the sb. being feminine]; hence while-st, Spenser. F.Q. ii. 2. 16, with added excrescent t after s (as in amongs-t, amids-t). Also while-on, whippeltree, whippeltree, whippletree, Chaucer, C. T. 2025, in a list of trees; but

Fick, iii. 91. Formed, with comparative suffix -thara (Aryan -tara), & spelt whylome in Spenser, F. Q. ii. 2. 13, from A. S. Awilum, instr. or from HWA, who; see Who. Cognate words occur in Lithuan. dat. pl. of hwil, signifying 'at times.' Also m.an-while, see Mean (3); katras, which of two, Russ. kotoruii, which, Lat. uter, Gk. utrepos, while-ere, Temp. iii. 2. 127. Also whiling-time, the 'waiting a little before dinner, Spectator, no. 448, Aug. 4, 1712; whence to while away time; prob. with some thought of confusion with wile.

WHIM, a sudden fancy, a crotchet. (Scand.) 'With a whym-wham Knyt with a trym-tram Upon her brayne-pan;' Skelton, Elinour Rummyng, 75. - Icel. hvima, to wander with the eyes, as a silly person; Norweg. kvima, to whisk or flutter about, to trifle, play the fool (Aasen); cf. Swed. dial. kvimmer-kantig, dizzy, giddy in the head; Icel. vim, giddiness, folly. β. This etymology is verified at once by the derived word whimsey, a whim, pl. whimsies, Beaum. and Fletcher, Women Pleased, iii. 2, last line; this is from the allied Norweg. kvimsa, Dan. vimse, to skip, whisk, jump from one thing to another, Swed. dial. hvimsa, to be unsteady, giddy, dizzy. Cf. W. chwimio, to be in motion, chwimlo, to move briskly.

y. All from a base HWIM, to move briskly, allied to Whip, q.v.

Der. whimwham, a reduplicated word, as above; whims ey, as above; whims-

wham, a reduplicated word, as above; wnims-ry, as accept, it-ed, whims-ic-ed-ly; whim ling (Nares). Also wim-ble (2), q.v.

WHIMPER, to cry in a low, whining voice. (E.) 'Liue in puling and whimpering and heuines of hert;' Sir T. More, p. 90 (R.)

A frequentative form, from whimpe. 'There And in Palsgrave. A frequentative form, from whimpe. shall be intractabiles, that wil whympe and whine; 'Latimer, Seven Sermons (March 22, 1549), ed. Arber, p. 77, last line. In both words, the p is excrescent, as is so common after m; whimper and whimper stand for whimmer and whim; cf. Scotch whimmer, to whimper. And further, whim is but another form of whine, so that Latimer joins the words naturally enough. See Whine. + Low G. wemern, to whim-

per.+G. wimmern. Der. whimper-er.
WHIN, gorse, furze. (C.) 'Whynnes or hethe, bruiere;' Palsgrave. 'Whynne, Saliunca; Prompt. Parv. 'With thornes. breres, and moni a quyn; Ywain and Gawain, 159; in Ritson, Met. Romances, i. 8. - W. chwyn, weeds; also, a weed; cf. Bret. chouenna

(with guttural ch), to weed,

WHINE, to utter a plaintive cry. (E.) M. E. whinen, said of a horse, Chaucer, C. T. 5908.—A. S. hwinan, to whine, Grein, ii. 122.+ Icel. hvina, to whiz, whir. +Dan. hvine, to whistle, to whine. +Swed. hvina, to whistle.

\$\beta\$. All from the Teut. base HWIN, to make a discordant noise, to make a creaking or whizzing sound; Fick, iii. 95. Cf. Skt. kvan, to buzz; also Icel. kveina, to wail; Goth. kwainon, to mourn. And see Whir, Whiz, Whisk, Whisper, Wheeze, Whimper. Der. whine, sb, whin-er, whin-ing; also whinn-y, Drayton, The Moon-calf, l. 121 from end (R.), which is a sort of

frequentative. And see whimp-er.

WHIP, to move suddenly and quickly, to flog. (E.) 'I whipt me behind the arras, Much Ado, i. 3. 6; Whips out his rapier, Hamlet, iv. 1. 10. This seems to be the orig sense, whence the notion of flogging (with a quick sudden stroke) seems to have been evolved. [The alleged A. S. hweop, a whip, and hweopian, to whip, scourge, are solely due to Somner, and unauthorised; the A.S. word for 'scourge' being swipe, John, ii. 15.] Another sense of whip is to are solely due to Somner, and unauthorised; the A.S. word for 'scourge' being swipe, John, ii. 15.] Another sense of whip is to overlay a cord by rapidly binding thin twine or silk thread round it, and this is the only sense of M. E. whippen noticed in the Prompt. Parv., which has: 'Whyppyn, or closyn threde in sylke, as sylkewomene [do], Obvolvo.' The sb. whippe, a scourge, occurs in Chaucer, 5757, 9545; it is spelt quippe in Wright's Voc. i. 154. All from the notion of rapid movement. The word is presumably English, and is preserved in the nearest cognate languages. Cf. Du. wippen, to skip, to better also to give the straupado. formerly 'to shake, to warge.' to hasten, also to give the strappado, formerly 'to shake, to wagge, Hexham; Du. wip, a moment, a swipe, the strappado, O. Du. wippe, 'a whipe or a scourge,' Hexham. + Low G. wippen, wuppen, to go up and down, as on a see-saw; wips! quickly. + Dan. vippe, to see-saw, rock, bob, vips! pop! vipstiert, a wag-tail, lit. 'whip-start,' where start = tail. + Swed. vippa, to wag, to jerk or give the strappado; vippgalge, a gibbet, lit. 'whip gallows,' vips! quick! + G. wippen, to move up and down, balance, see saw, rock, to draw up a malefactor at a gibbet, and drop him again, to give the strappado; wipp-galgen, a gibbet. β. I find no early authority for the k; it may have been added for emphasis. The root is almost certainly \(\sqrt{WIP}, \) to tremble, vibrate; see Vibrate. y. If so, the Gael. cuip, a whip, W. chwip, a quick turn, chwipio, to move briskly or nimbly, are borrowed from the English, and have taken up different senses of the E. word. And see Quip. Der. whip, sb., as above; whip-cord, -hand, -lash; whipper; whipp-er-in, one who keeps the hounds from wandering, and whips them in to the line of chase; whipp-ing. -ing-post; also whip-ster, Oth. v. 2. 244; whip-stock, i. e. whip-handle, Tw. Nt.

whether Chaucer here speaks seriously, or whether there was a spe-have Icel. hviskra, Swed. hviska, Dan. hvisks, to whisper. cial tree whence whipple-trees were made and which was named from them, we cannot certainly say. We know, however, that (like swingle-tree) the word means 'piece of swinging wood,' and is composed of tree in the sense of timber (as in axle-tree, &c.) and the verb whiple, frequentative of whip, to move about quickly, to see-saw. See Whip and Tree; and see Swingletree.

WHIR, to buzz, whirl round with a noise. (Scand.) In Shak. Pericles, iv. 1, 21. Not an old word, and prob. to some extent imitative, like whiz. — Dan. hvirre, to whirl, twirl; Swed. dial. hwirra, to whirl (Rietz). We may connect it with Whirl. And see Whia

WHIRL, to swing rapidly round, to cause to revolve rapidly, to rotate quickly. (Scand.) M. E. whirlen, Chaucer, Parl. of Foules, 1. 80. In Wyclif, Wisdom, v. 24, the earlier version has 'whirle-puff of wind,' and the later version 'whirlyng of wind.' This word is not a mere extension of whir (which is not found till a later date), but is a contraction for whirf-le, frequentative of the verb equivalent to M. E. wherfen, to turn (Stratmann); and it is of Scand. origin rather than directly from A. S. kweerfan. – Icel. kvirfla, to whirl, frequent. of kverfa (pt. t. kvarf), to turn round. – Teut. base HWARB, to turn, Fick, iii. 93; see Wharf. + Dan. kvirvle, to whirl. + Swed. kvirfla, to whirl; cf. kvarf, a turn. + O. Du. wervelen, 'to whirle,' Hexham. + G. wirbeln, to whirl; also, to warble. Der. whirl, sb.; whirl-wind, spelt whyrle-wynde, Prompt. Parv., from Icel. hvirfilvindr, a whirl-wind, Dan. hvirvelvind, Swed. hvirfvelvind; whirl-pool, spelt whirlpole in Palsgrave, and applied to a large fish, from the commotion which it makes. Also whirl i-gig, spelt whirlygiggs (to play with) in Palsgrave; see Gig. Doublet, warble.

WHISK, to sweep round rapidly, to brush, sweep quickly, move quickly. (Scand.) The proper sense is merely 'to brush or sweep,' esp, with a quick motion, then to flourish about as when using a light brush; then (as in our phrases to brush along, to sweep along) to whisk is to move quickly, esp. with a kind of flourish. The h is intrusive, and probably due to confusion with whiz, whirl, &c. It should rather be wisk, as it is, etymologically, related to wash. 'He winched [winced] still alwayes, and whisked with his taile;' Gascoigne, Complaint of the Grene Knight, Works, ed. Hazlitt, i. 403. 'The whyskynge rod;' Skelton, Why Come Ye Nat to Courte, l. 1161. 'Whisking his riding-rod;' Beaum, and Fletcher, Noble Gentleman, Act ii (Gentleman). 'As she whisked it' [her tail]; Butler, Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 3, 1. 807. Cf. prov. E. whish, to switch, beat, wish, to switch, move rapidly (Halliwell). The sk (as in many words) indicates a Scand. origin. - Dan. viske, to wipe, rub, sponge; from visk, cates a Scand. origin. — Dan. viske, to wipe, rub, sponge; from visk, sb., a wisp, a rubber; Swed. viska, to wipe, to sponge, also to wag (the tail), from viska, a whisk. Widegren's Swed. Dict. gives viska, 'a small broom, whisk;' and the example hunden viskar med swansen, 'the dog wags his tail,' which precisely shews the sense of the E. word in old authors. [The verb is, in fact, formed from the Sb., which appears further in Icel. visk, a wisp of hay or the like, lit. something to wipe or wash off with. The E. sb. whisk, a small besom or brush, is used by Boyle and Swift; see Todd's Johnson.]+ G. wischen, 'to wipe, wisk, rub, Flügel; from the sb. wisch, 'a whisk clout, wisp, malkin,' id.

B. The sb. which thus appears as Icel clout, wisp, malkin, id. 8. The sb. which thus appears as Icel. and Dan. visk, Swed. viska, G. wisch, is a weakened form, derived from the Teut. base WASK, to wash; Fick, iii. 301. See Wash. from the Teut. base WASK, to wash; Fick, iii. 301. See Wash. Der. whisk, sb. (as above, really a more orig. word). Hence whisk-er, sb., from its likeness to a small brush; 'old Nestor put aside his gray beard and brush'd her with his whiskers,' Dryden, Troilus and Cressida, Act iv. sc. 2 (R.); whisker-ed. Also whisk-y, a kind of light gig, from its being easily whisked along; it occurs in Crabbe, Tales of the Hall, b. viii (R.)

WHISKEY, WHISKY, a spirit distilled from grain, &c. (Gaelic.) In Johnson's Dict. - Gael. uisge-beatha, water of life, whisky; the equivalent of F. eau de vie. We have dropped the latter element, retaining only uisge, water. See Usquebaugh.

element, retaining only uisge, water. See Usquebaugh.

WHISPER, to speak very softly, or under the breath. (E.)

M. E. whisperen; 'Whysperyn, mussito;' Prompt. Parv. In Wyclif,
Ecclus. xii. 19, 'whispering' is expressed by whistrende or whistringe.

O. Northumbrian hwisprian; the Lat. murmurabant is glossed by
hwispredon in the Rushworth MS., and by huuestredon in the Lindisfarne MS.; Luke, xix. 7. Again, the Lat. murmur is glossed by
hwisprunge in the Rushworth MS., and by huæstrung in the Lind.

MS.; John, vii. 12. We see, then, that hwisprian and hwæstrian were
parallel forms. and hwæstrian is evidently closely allied to A.S. parallel forms, and hwastrian is evidently closely allied to A.S. hwistlian, to whistle. Whisper and whistle are allied words, both of an imitative character; further, they are frequentatives, from the

Der.

707

whisper, sb., whisper-er.

WHIST, hush, silence; a game at cards. (E.) The game at cards is named from the silence requisite to play it attentively. The cards is named from the stience requisite to play it attentively. The old verb whist, to keep silence, also to silence, has whisted for its past tense, but whist for its pp. 'So was the Titanesse put down and whist,' i. e. silenced; Spenser, F. Q. vii. 7. 59. 'All the companie must be whist,' i. e. silent; Holinshed, Descr. of Ireland, ed. 1808, p. 'They whisted all' = they all kept silence, Surrey, tr. of Virgil, ii. 1. M.E. whist, interj., be silent! Wyclif, Judges, xviii. 19 (earlier version), where the later version has Be thou stille, and the Vulgate has tace. It is thus seen to have been orig an interjection, commanding silence. See Hist and Hush. Cf. Lat. st! hist! G. st! bst! pst! hist, hush, stop! 'The orig intention of the utterance is to represent a slight sound, such as that of something stirring, or the breathing or whispering of some one approaching. Something stirs; listen; be still; Wedgwood. By way of further illustration may be quoted: 'I. made a contenaunce [gesture] with my hande in maner to been huishte, i. e. to enjoin silence; Test. of Love, b. ii, in Chaucer's Workes, ed. 1561, fol. 301, col. 2.

WHISTLE, to make a shrill sound by forcing the breath through the contracted lips. (E.) M. E. whistlen, P. Plowman, B. xv. 467. A. S. hwistlan, or hwistlian, to whistle, only found in derivatives; we find hwistlere, a whistler, piper, Matt. ix. 23; 'Sibilatio, hwistlung,' Wright's Voc. i. p. 46, col. 1; 'Fistula, wistle, id. ii. 37, col. 1. A frequentative verb, from a base HWIS, meant to imitate the hissing sound of whistling, and allied to the Teut. base HWAS, to breathe hard; see Wheeze. And see Whisper.+Icel. hvisla, to whisper; from hviss, when I to imitate the sound of whistling. + Dan. hvisle, to whistle, also to hiss. + Swed. hvissla, to whistle. Der. whistle, sb.;

whistl-er, A.S. hwistlere, as above

WHIT, a thing, a particle, a bit. (E.) The h is in the wrong place; whit stands for wiht = wight, and is the same word as wight, a place; whit stands for with = wight, and is the same word as wight, a person. M. E. wight, a person; also a thing, a bit. 'For she was falle aslepe a little wight' = for she had fallen asleep a little whit; Chaucer, C. T. 4281. 'A lutewhit' = a little bit, for a short time, Ancren Riwle, p. 72, l. 24.—A.S. wiht, (1) a wight, person, (2) a whit, bit; see abundant examples in Grein, ii. 704. The latter sense is particularly conspicuous in dwiht = aught, i.e. a whit, and ndwiht = naught, i.e. no whit. See further under Wight (1). Der. aught,

WHITE, of the colour of snow, very pale. (E.) M. E. whit (with long i), whyt; pl. white, Chaucer, C. T. 90. - A. S. hwit; Grein, ii. 122. + Du. wit. + Icel. hvitr. + Dan. hvid. + Swed. hvit. + Goth. hweits. + G. weiss; O. H. G. hviz.

B. All from Teut. base hweits. + G. weiss; O. H. G. hwiz.

B. All from Teut. base HWîTA, white, shining; further allied to Skt. cveta, white, from cvit, to be white, to shine.

The Teut. words are from KWID, to shine (Fick, i. 555); the Skt. cveta is from KWIT, to shine, whence also buse must him light bright critical to shine circulation. whence also Russ. svietluii, light, bright, svietite, to shine, give light, O. Lithuan. szweitu, later form szweicziu, I make white, I cleanse. Both are from an earlier KWI, to shine, not found. Cf. SKI, to shine, whence E. shine. Der. white-ly; white-ness, spelt whytnesse in Prompt. Parv. Also white, verb, M. E. hwiten, used intransitively, to become white, Ancren Riwle, p. 150, l. 7; whit-en, M. E. whitenen, to make white, Early Eng. Psalter, Ps. l. 9, but properly intransitive, from Icel. hvitna, to become white (see note on Waken). Also white-hair, a fish with delicate white flesh, spelt whytynge in Prompt. Parv.; it also means ground chalk. Also whit-ish, whit-ish-ness; white-bait, a fish; white-faced, K. John, ii. 23; white-heat, white-lead, spelt white led in Prompt. Parv.; white-limed, spelt whitlymed, P. Plowman, B. xv. 111; white-livered, i.e. cowardly, Hen. V. iii. 2. 34; white-wash. And see wheat, whit-ster, Whit-sunday, whitt-le (3).

WHITHER, to what place. (E.) M. E. whider; spelt whidir, Wyclif, Mark, xiv. 12, whidur, id. xiv. 14. (Cf. M. E. fader for father, moder for mother.) — A. S. hwider, hwyder, Grein, ii. 120. + Goth. hwadre, whither, John, vii. 35. Closely allied to Whether, and formed from the Teut. base HWA, who, with a compar. suffix answering to Aryan -tar; see Whether. And see Hither, a more widely spread word; prob. whither was coined to accompany it. Der. whither-ward, M. E. whiderward, Chaucer, C. T. 11814; whither-

WHITLOW, a painful swelling on the fingers. (Scand.) Nothing but a careful tracing of the history of the word will explain it; it is an extraordinary corruption of quick-flaw, i.e. a flaw or flaking off of the skin in the neighbourhood of the quick, or sensitive part of the finger round the nail. The word is properly Northern, and of Scand. bases whish- and whist- respectively; and these are extended from an imitative Teut. base HWIS, allied to the Teut. base HWAS, to breathe hard; see Wheere. O. Du. wisperen, wispelen, to whisper; (and very common) Northern form of quick, in the sense of 'alive' Hexham. + G. wispeln. So also (from the base whish or hwish) we and 'quick' part of the finger. This is why the sore was called

the nail.] And this is also why horses were subject to whitlows; in farriery, it is a disease of the feet, of an inflammatory kind, occurring round the hoof, where an acrid matter is collected (Webster); the hoof of the horse answering to the nail of a man. 'Cf. 'Quick-seab, hoof of the horse answering to the nail of a man. a distemper in horses, Bailey, vol. i. (1735).

B. The only real difficulty is with the former syllable; that the latter syllable is properly flaw, is easily established. Cotgrave explains poil de chat by 'whitlow;' but Palsgrave has: 'Whitflowe in ones jyngre, poil de chat.' chat.' The spelling whitflaw is commoner still; it occurs repeatedly in Holland's tr. of Pliny (see the index), and is once spelt white-flaw, shewing that the former syllable was already confused with the adjustite. 'Whitflawes about the root of the nails,' Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxiii. c. 4. § 1; &c., &c., 'Paronychia . . by the vulgar people amongst us it is generally called a whitflaw;' Wiseman, Surgery, b. i. c. 11 (R.) Both parts of the word are properly Scandinavian. Icel. kvika, 'the quick under the nail or under a horse's hoof;' otherwise kvikva, 'the flesh under the nails, and in animals under the white knike, the ness the reach, and a maintain and hoofs; and Swed. flaga, a flaw, crack, breach, also a flake, Icel. flagaa, 'to flake off, as skin or slough.' See Quick and Flaw. Which easily turned to whit, which was naturally interpreted as white (from the words whit-tawer, whitster), the more so as the swelling is often of a white colour; the true sense of the word was thus lost, and a whitlow was applied to any similar sore on the finger, whether near the quick or not.

WHITSUNDAY, the seventh Sunday after Easter, commemorating the day of Pentecost. (E.) Lit. white Sunday, as will appear. The word is old. In the Ancren Riwle, p. 412, l. 13, we have mention of hwitesunedei immediately after a mention of holi bursdei. Again, we find: 'be holi goste, bet bu on hwite sune dei sendest' = the Holy Ghost, whom thou didst send on Whit-sunday; O. Eng. Homilies, i. 209, l. 16. [In Layamon, l. 31524, we already have mention of white sume tide, i.e. Whitsun-tide, which in the later version appears in the form Witsontime, shewing that even at that early period the word White was beginning to be confused with wit; hence the spelling witsondai in Wycliffe's Works, ed. Arnold, ii. 158, 159, &c., is not at all surprising. In the same, p. 161, we already find witson-weke, i.e. Whitsun week.] = A. S. hwita Sunnan-dæg; only in the dat. case hwitan sunnan dæg, A. S. Chron. an. 1067. However, the A. S. name is certified, beyond all question, by the fact that it was early transplanted into the Icelandic language, and appears there as hvitasunnin-dagr. In Icelandic we also find hwita-daga, lit. 'white days,' as a name for Whitsun week, which was also called hvitadaga-vika = whitedays-week, and hvitasunnudags-vika = Whitβ. All these names are unmistakeable, and it is sunday's week. also tolerably certain that the E. name White Sunday is not older than the Norman conquest; for, before that time, the name was always Pentecoste (see Pentecost). We are therefore quite sure that, for some reason or other, the name Pentecost was then exchanged for that of White Sunday, which came into common use, and was early corrupted into Whit-Sunday, proving that white was soon misunderstood, and was wrongly supposed to refer to the wit or wisdom conferred by the Holy Ghost on the day of Pentecost, on which theme it was easy for the preacher (to whom etymology was no object) to expatiate. Nevertheless, the truer spelling has been preserved to this day, not only in English and in modern Icelandic, but in the very plainly marked modern Norwegian dialects, wherein it is called Kvitsunndag, whilst Whitsun-week is called Kvitsunn-vika, obviously from *kvit*, white, and from nothing else (Aasen). See, therefore, **White** and **Sunday**. **B**. But when we come to B. But when we come to consider why this name was given to the day, room is at last opened for conjecture. Perhaps the best explanation is Mr. Vigfusson's, in the Icel. Dict., who very pertinently remarks that even Bingham gives no reference whatever to Icelandic writers, though, from the nature of the case, they know most about it, the word having been borrowed by Icelandic whilst it was still but new to English. He says: 'The great festivals, Yule, Easter, and Pentecost, but esp. the two latter, were the great seasons for christening: in the Roman Catholic church especially Easter, whence in Roman usage the Sunday after Easter was called Dominica in Albis; but in the Northern churches, perhaps owing to the cold weather at Easter-time, Pentecost, as the birth-day of the church, seems to have been esp. apcost, as the birth-day of the church, seems to have been esp. appointed for christening and for ordination; hence the following week was called the Holy Week (Helga Vika). Hence, Pentecost derived its name from the white garments, &c. See the whole passage, and the authorities cited.

¶ It is not likely that this account will be accepted by such as prefer their own guess-work, made without investigation, to any evidence, however clear. It deserves to be recorded, as a specimen of English popular etymology, that many

paronychia. Paronychia, a preternatural swelling or sore, under the consider A.S. hwita sunnan (occurring in the A.S. root of the nail, in one's finger, a felon or whitlow; Phillips, ed. 1706. | Chronicle) as a corruption of the mod. G. pfingsten (which is according to the consider A.S. hwita sunnan (occurring in the A.S. root of the nail, in one's finger, a felon or whitlow; Phillips, ed. 1706. | Chronicle) as a corruption of the mod. G. pfingsten (which is according to the form the Gk. πεντηκοστή). Seeing that pfingsten (howledged to be from the Gk. πεντηκοστή). is a modern form, and is an old dative case turned into a nominative. the M. H. G. word being *pfingeste*, we are asked to believe that *pfingeste* became *kwita su*, and that *nnan* was afterwards luckily added! This involves the change of *pf* (really a *p*) into *hw*, and of *ste* into tasu, together with a simultaneous loss of nge. Comment is needless. Der. Whitsun-week, a shortened form for Whitsunday's week (as shewn by Icel. hvitasunnudags-vika); and similarly, Whitsun tide. Also Whit-Monday, Whit-Tuesday, names coined to match Whit-Sunday; formerly called Monday in Whitsun-week, &c.; Wycliffe, Works, ii. 161. WHITTLE (1), to pare or cut with a knife. (E.) In Johnson's Dict. A mere derivative from the sb. whittle, a knife, Timon, v. 1. 183. Again, whittle is the same as M. E. pwitel, thwitel, a knife, Chaucer, C. T. 3931. Lit. 'a cutter;' formed, with suffix -el of the agent (Aryan -ra), from A.S. buitan, to thwite, to cut, to pare; whence the verb which is spelt by Palsgrave both thuyte and whyte. See Rom. of the Rose, 1, 933. ¶ The alleged A.S. hwitel, a knife, is a Rom. of the Rose, l. 933. ¶ mere myth; see Whittle (3).

WHITTLE (2), to sharpen. (E.) Used as a slang term; 'well whittled and thoroughly drunk;' Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 387 (R.) 'Throughly whiled' = thoroughly drunk; Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xiv. c. 22. The lit. sense is, sharpened like a whittle or knife; see Whittle (1). It has obviously been confused with whet, the frequentative of which, however, could only have been whettle,

and does not occur.

WHITTLE (3), a blanket. (E.) M. E. whitel, P. Plowman, C. xvii. 76.—A. S. hwitel, a blanket, Gen. ix. 23. Lit. 'a small white thing,'—A. S. hwit, white. See White. + Icel. hvitill, a whittle; from hvitr, white; Norweg. kvitel, from kvit, white (Aasen). Cf. E. blank-et, from F. blanc, white. ¶ Somner, not understanding this, gave 'knife' as one sense of A. S. hwitel; he was clearly thinking of whittle, which happens to be a corruption of thwitel; see Whittle (1). His mistake has been carefully preserved in many dictionaries, **WHIZ**, to make a hissing sound. (E.) 'The woods do whiz;' Surrey, tr. of Æneid, b. ii, l. 536. An imitative word, allied to Whistle, q.v. Cf. Icel. hvissa, to hiss, to run with a hissing sound,

said, e.g., of a stream; and cf. E. wheeze.

WHO, an interrogative and relative pronoun. (E.) Formerly who, what, which, were not relative, but interrogative pronouns; which, whose, whom occur as relatives [misprinted interrogatives] as early as the end of the twelfth century, but who not until the 14th century, and was not in common use before the 16th century;' Morris, Hist. Outlines of E. Accidence, § 188. - A. S. hwá, who (interrogatively), masc. and fem.; hwat, neuter; gen. hwas, for all genders; dat. hwam [not hwam], also hwam, for all genders; acc. masc. hwone, fem. hwone, neut. hwæt; instrumental hwi, hwý (mod. E. why); Grein, ii. 113; Sweet, A.S. Reader. We now have who = A.S. hwa; what = hwæt; whose = hwæs, with a lengthening of the vowel, to agree with the vowel of other cases (seldom used in the neuter, though there is nothing against it); whom = dat. hwam, but also used for the accusative, the old acc. hwone being lost; why = inst. hwai; see Why. + Du. wie, who; wat, what; wiens, whose; wien, whom (dat. and acc.) + Icel. kverr, kver, who; kvat, what; kvers, whose; kverjum (masc.), whom; pl. kverir, &c. + Dan. kvo, who; kvad, what; kvis, whose; kvem, whom (dat. and acc.) + Swed. kvem, who, whom (nom. dat. and acc.); hvad, what; hvems, hvars, whose. + G. wer, who; was, what; wessen, wess, whose; wem, to whom; wen, whom (acc.). + Goth. nom. hwas, hwo, hwa (or hwata); gen. hwis, hwizos, hwis; dat. hwamma, hwizai, hwamma; acc. hwana, hwo, hwa (or hwata); instr. hwe; pl. hwai, &cc. + Irish and Gael. co. + W. pwy. + Lat. quis, quæ, quid. + Russ. hto, chto, who, what. + Lithuan. has, who. + Skt. kas, who (masc.), kim, what; kam, whom (acc.) β. All from the interrogative base KA (Teut. HWA), who? The neuter has the characteristic neut. suffix -d (Lat. qui-d), Teut. -t (E: wha-t, Goth. kwa-ta), as in the words i-t, tha-t. Der. who-ever, whoso, who-so-ever. Also whe-n, whe-re, whe-ther, whi-ch, whi-ther, why. Also quidd-i-ty, qua-li-ty, qua-nti-ty.

WHOLE, hale, sound, entire, complete. (E.) The orig. sense is hale,' or in sound health; hence the senses entire, complete, &c., have been deduced. The spelling with initial w is curious, and points back to a period when a w-sound was initially prefixed in some dialect and afterwards became general; this pronunciation is now again lost. We have other examples in whot = hot, Spenser, F. Q. ii. 1. 58, 9. 29, &c.; in whore = hore; in whoop = M. E. houpen, where the w is still sounded; and in mod. E. wun as the pronunciation of one, where the w is never written. I believe the spelling with w is not older than about A.D. 1500; Palsgrave, in 1530, still writes hole.
'A wholle man;' Golden Booke, c. 29; first printed in 1534.
Richardson cites the adv. wholly from Gower; but of course Pauli's

edition (vol.-ii. p. 4, 1: 21) has holy (for holly). M. E. hol, hool, & implements, Wright's Voc. i. 281; this is clearly an allied word, but Wyclif, John, v. 6.—A. S. hál, whole; whence M. E. hool by the usual | without the suffix -el, and the etymology is from the strong verb wyciii, Joini, v. t. = A. S. Ada, whole; wheate M. E. Abou by the usual change from A. S. d to M. E. long o, as in A. S. stán = M. E. stone, a stone; Grein, ii. 6. + Du. heel. + Icel. heill (whence E. hale, q.v.) + Dan. heel. + Swed. hel. + G. heil. + Goth. hails. β. All from Teut. type HAILA, hale, whole, Fick. iii. 57. Further allied to Gk. readós, excellent, good, hale, and to Skt. halya, healthy, hale. The Skt. halya is allied to halyaná, prosperous, blessed, where the lingual a proves that the orig, form was haryana (Benfey). Consequently, the root is Δ KAR but whether in the sense to make whether whether in the sense to make whether whether in the sense to make whether whether in the sense to make whether whether in the sense to make whether whether in the sense to make whether whether in the sense to make whether whether in the sense to make whether whether in the sense to make whether whether in the sense to make whether whether whether whethe the root is KAR, but whether in the sense 'to make,' whence whole would be 'well-made,' or in the sense 'to sound, call, praise,' whence whole would be 'praiseworthy,' is uncertain. Fick, i. 520, 529, 530. Der. whol-ly, M. E. holly, holy, in Gower, as above, Chaucer, C. T. 601; whole-ness (modern). Also whole-some, M. E. holsum, holsom, Chaucer, Troilus, i. 947, spelt halsumm in the Ormulum, 2915, not in A.S., but suggested by Icel. heilsamr, salutary, formed from heill, whole, with suffix -samr corresponding to E. -some; hence whole-somely, whole-some-ness. Also whole-sale, used by Addison (Todd), from the phr. 'by whole sale,' as opposed to retail. Also heal, q.v.; hol-y, q.v. Doublet, hale. heal, q.v.; hol-y, q.v. Doublet, hale. • If we write whole for hole, we ought to write wholy for holy: 'For their wholy conversacion;' Roy, Rede Me and be not Wroth, ed. Arber, p. 75, l. 24. • WHOOP, to shout clearly and loudly. (F., -Teut.) Here, as in

the case of whole, whol for hol (Spenser), and a few other words, the initial w is unoriginal, and the spelling should rather be hoop. The initial w is unoriginal, and the spelling should rather be \$\text{Aop.}\$. The spelling with w dates from about \$A.D. 1500. Palsgrave, in 1530, has: '1 whoope, I call, je huppe;' yet Shakespeare (ed. 1623) has \$\text{hooping}\$, As You Like It, iii. 2. 203. [Oddly enough, the derivative whoobub is, conversely, now spelt hubbub; see Hubbub.] M. E. houpen, to call, shout, P. Plowman, B. vi. 174; Chaucer, C. T. 15406.

— F. houper, 'to hoop unto, or call afar off;' Cot. Of Teut. origin; cf. Goth. hwopjan, to boast, Romans, xi. 8. Der. whoop, sb.; whooping-cough or hoop-ing-cough; hubb-ub. Doublet, hoop (2), which is a more veriation of spelling and exactly the same word.

mere variation of spelling, and exactly the same word.

WHORE, a harlot. (Scand.) As in the case of whole, q.v., the

initial w is not older than about A.D. 1500. Palsgrave, in 1530, still has hore. In Bale's Kynge Johan, ed Collier, p. 26, l. 21, we find horson, but on p. 76, l. 12, it is whoreson. [It is remarkable that the word hoar, white, as applied to hair, also occurs with initial w at about the same period. 'The heere of his hedd was whore' = the hair of his head was hoar; Monk of Evesham, c. 12; ed. Arber, p. 33.] M. E. hore, King Alisaunder, l. 1000; P. Plowman, B. iv. 166. The word is certainly not A. S., as Somner would have us believe, but Scandinavian. [The A. S. word was miltestre, Matt. xxi. 31, founded on the verb to melt.] In the Laws of Canute (Secular), § 4, we find hor-cuen, an adulteress, where the Danish word has the A. S. cwin (a quean) added to it, by way of explanation; Thorpe, Ancient Laws, i. 378.—Icel. hôra, an adulteress, fem. of hôrr, an adulterer (we also find hôr, neut. sb., adultery); Dan. hore; Swed. hora. + Du. hoer. + G. hure, O.H.G. huora. + Goth. hors, masc., an adulterer, Luke, xviii. 11. B. The Teut. type is HÔRA, orig. an adulterer, a masc. sb.; Fick, iii. 80. Allied to Church-Slavonic kuruva, an adulteress (cited by Fick), Polish kurwa, in Schmidt, Polish Dict. B. This difficult word is traced further by Fick (ii. 315); he associates it with Lat cārus, dear, orig. 'loving;' Irish caraim, I love, Skt. cháru, agreeable, beautiful, &c.; all from & KA, to love (i. 34), whence also Skt. kan, to love, to be satisfied, kam, to love, kima, love, desire, kámin, desiring, having sexual intercourse, a lover, kámaga, a lascivious woman, &c. Y. If this be right, the word prob. meant at first no more than 'lover,' and afterwards descended in the scale, as so often happens; this would account for its use in Gothic and Icelandic with reference to the male sex. case, we can tell, by phonetic laws, that it is not derived from, nor in any way connected with, the verb to hire, as is usually asserted by a specious but impossible guess. Der. whore-dom, M. E. hordom, Ancren Riwle, p. 204, l. 20, from Icel. hôrdômr, Swed. hordom, whor-ish, Troil. iv. 1. 63, whor-ish-ly, -ness; -master, K. Lear, i. 2. 137, spelt hore-mer in Palagrave; -monger, Meas. for Meas. iii. 2. 37; -son, in Bale, Kynge Johan (as above).

WHORL, a number of leaves disposed in a circle round the stem

of a plant. (E.) It is the same word as wharl, which is the name for a piece of wood or bone placed on a spindle to twist it by. This is also called a wharrow, a picture of which will be found in Guillim, Display of Heraldry, 1664, p. 289; 'The round ball [disc] at the lower end serveth to the fast twisting of the thread and is called a wharrow.' The likeness between a wharl on a spindle and a whorl of leaves is sufficiently close. Palsgrave has: 'Wharle for a spyndell, pason.' Wharl, whorl are contr. forms for wharvel, whorled, 'Whorled the statement where of a sympthy Wartelman' Property Party where wyl, whorwhil, whorle of a spyndyl, Vertebrum, Prompt. Parv.; where whorlwyl is clearly an error for whorwyl (= whorvil). The A.S. name

without the suffix -el, and the etymology is from the strong verb kweorfan, to turn; see Whirl and Wharf.

3. The particular β. The particular form whorl may have been borrowed from O. Du., and introduced by the Flemish weavers; cf. O. Du. worvel, 'a spinning-whirle,' Hexham; also worvelen, 'to turne, to reele, to twine,' id.; these words are from the same root, and help to account for the vowel o.

WHORTLE-BERRY, a bilberry. (E.) 'Airelles, whurtle-berries;' Cot. From A.S. wyrtil, a small shrub, dimin. of wyrt, a wort; see Wort (1). 'Biscop-wyrtil;' Wright's Voc. i. 31. ¶ Not

from heori-berige = hart-berry, as Lye carelessly asserts.

WHY, on what account. (E.) Why is properly the instrumental case of who, and was, accordingly, frequently preceded by the prep. for, which (in A. S.) sometimes governed that case. M. E. whi, why, Wyelif, Matt. xxi. 26; for whi = on which account, because, id. viii. 9. -A.S. hwi, hwy, hwig, instr. case of hwa, who; for hwig, why; Grein, ii. 113. See Who. + Icel. hvi, why; allied to hverr, who, hvat, what. + Dan. hvi. + Swed. hvi. + O.H.G. hwiu, wiu, hiu, instr. case of hwer (G. wer), who. + Goth. hve, instr. case of hvas, who, \(\beta\). The word how is either a variation of why, or at the least very closely related; March identifies them, considering A.S. hú as an outcome of A.S. hui. See How.

WI-WY.

WICK (1), the cluster of threads of cotton in a lamp or candle. (E.) Spelt weeke, in Spenser, F.Q. ii. 10. 30. M. E. wicke, P. Plowman, C. xx. 204; weyke, id. B. xvii. 239; wueke, O. Eng. Homilies, ii. 47, l. 30.—A.S. weoca. 'Funalia, vel funes, candel-weoca;' Wright's Gloss., i. 41, col. 2; pl. candel-weocan, id. ii. 36, col. 1. It is said to be also spelt wecca, in a gloss (Bosworth). + O. Du. wiecke, 'a weeke of a lampe, a tent to put into a wounde; Hexham. + Low G. weke, lint, to put to a wound. + Dan. væge, a wick. + Swed. veke, a wick; Widegren. + Bayarian wickengarn, wick-yarn, Schmeller, 835; he also gives various G. forms, viz. O. H. G. wieche, weehe, with a reference to Graff, i. 728.

B. The orig. sense is simply, 'the pliant or soft part,' and it is closely allied to E. weak. This will appear, in every Teutonic language, if the word be carefully examined. The A.S. wac, weak, and weoca, a wick, are both from the same base wic, appearing in wicen, pp. of wican, to give way; see Weak. The O. Du. wiecke is allied to O. Du. weeck, soft. The Low G. weke is allied to Low G. week, soft, whence weken, to soften, also to thaw. The Dan wage is allied to veg, pliant, vige, of wield, this appears more clearly in the Norwers. yield; this appears more clearly in the Norweg. vik, a skein of thread, the same word as vik, a bend, from vika, to bend, yield. The Swed. veke, a wick, is from the adj. vek, weak, soft; cf. vekna, to soften. The Bavarian wichengarn is rightly connected by Schmeller with G. weich, soft, pliant.

γ. The present is a case where attention to the vowel-sounds is particularly useful; by ordinary phonetic laws, the A. S. weoca is for wica *, and the A. S. wac is for waic *, strengthened form of wic; and similarly in other languages. The application of soft, pliant, &c., to a piece of lint, to a twist of thread for a wick, or (as in Norwegian) to a skein of thread, is obvious enough. 8. The dimin. form appears in Bavar. wickel, a bunch of flax, as much as is put on the distaff at once; hence the G. verb wickeln, to wind up, wrap up, roll round, which is a mere derivative. See Wicker. ¶ The Icelandic word bears only a casual resemblance, and is really unconnected. It is kveykr, lit. that which is kindled, from kveykja, to quicken, kindle, allied to E. quick; see Quick. is just possible that the word has been corrupted, in Icelandic, by a mistaken notion as to the orig. sense. But it must not mislead us.

WICK (2), a town. (L.) A. S. wic, a village, town; Grein, ii, 688. Not E., but borrowed.—Lat. wicus, a village; see Vicinity.
WICK (3), WICH, a creek, bay. (Scand.) In some placenames, as in Green-wich, &c.—Icel. wik, a small creek, inlet, bay; see Viking.

It is not easy, in all cases, to distinguish between Viking. ¶ It is not easy, in all cases, to distinct this and the word above. Ray, in his Account of Salt-making Nant-wich. North-wich, Middlewick, Droit-wick; here wich - brine-pit, merely a peculiar use of Icel,

WICKED, evil, bad, sinful. (E.) The word wicked was orig. a past participle, with the sense 'rendered evil,' formed as if from a verb wikken *, to make evil, from the obsolete adj. wikke (dissyllabic), evil, once common. Again, the adj. wikke was orig. a sb., viz. A. S. wicca, masc., a wizard, wicce, fem., a witch. Hence the adj. wikke meant, literally, 'witch-like;' and wikked is precisely a doublet of the mod. E. be-witched, without the prefix, and used in the sense of was kweorfa; we find 'Vertelum [sic], hweorfa' in a list of spinning- o abandoned to evil ' rather than 'controlled by witch-craft.' M. E.

wikked, as in the adv. wikked-ly, Chaucer, C. T. 8599; spelt wickede, word has preserved an older form (presumably wigeon or wingeon def. form of wicked, Layamon, later text, 14983, where it takes the place of swicfulle (deceitful) in the earlier text. This is prob. the vingeon, gingeon, as names of the whistling duck (canard sifficur). def. form of wicked, Layamon, later text, 14983, where it takes the place of swicfulle (deceitful) in the earlier text. This is prob the earliest instance of the word.

8. The shorter form wikke is common; it occurs in Havelok, 688; P. Plowman, B. v. 229; Chaucer, C.T. 1089, 5448, 15429, &c. It became obsolete in the 15th century as an adj., but the sb. is still in use in the form witch. See further under Witch. Der. wicked-ly; wicked-ness, M. E. wikkednesse, P. Plowm. B. v. 290.

WICKER, made of twigs. (E. or Scand.) 'A wicker bottle,' Oth. ii. 3. 152 (folios, twiggen bottle). Wicker is properly a sb., meaning a pliant twig. M. E. wiker, wikir: 'Wykyr, to make wythe baskettys, or to bynde wythe thyngys [i.e. to make baskets with, or bind things with], Vimen, vituligo; Prompt. Parv. 'Wycker, osier;' Palsgrave. The A.S. form does not appear; but was prob. of the form wicor*, with suffix -or as in eald-or, an elder, hleaht-or, laughter, sig-or, victory, telg-or, a twig (= prov. E. teller, tiller), &c. The derivation is clear enough; it is formed with suffix or, -er (Aryan -ra) from wic-, base of gewic-en, pp. of wican, to give way, bend, ply; see Weak.
β. This is certified by cognate words in the ply; see Weak.

Scand. dialects; and perhaps E. wicker may even have been borrowed from Scandinavian.

We find O. Swed. wika, to bend, whence week, a fold, wickla, to fold, wrap round (Ihre); also Swed. dial. vekare, vekker, wikker (which is our very word), various names for the sweet bay-leaved willow, Salix pentandra, lit. 'the bender,' from veka, to bend, to soften, allied to Swed. vika, to fold, to double, to plait (Widegren). Wicker-work means, accordingly, 'plaited work,' esp. such that we work with alliest twint accordingly, 'plaited work,' esp. such that is made with pliant twigs, according to the common usage of the word. The word is closely allied, in the same way, to Dan. veg, pliant (with g for k, as usual in Danish), in connection with which Wedgwood cites, from various Danish dialects, vöge, vögger, vegre, a pliant rod, a withy (lit. a wicker), vögrekurv, vegrekurv, a wicker-basket, væger, vægger, a willow (= Swed. dial. vekare above). y. To go further, we find a form parallel to wicker in the Bavarian wickel, a bunch of tow on a distaff, G. wickel, a roll, whence wickeln, to wind up, roll up, wrap up; all from the fundamental notion of 'soft,' or 'bending,' or 'yielding;' see Wick. And see Witch-elm.

WICKET, a small gate. (F., -Scand.) M.E. wiket, P. Plowman, B. v. 611; Rom. of the Rose, 528. - O.F. wiket *, which is

certainly the correct form, though Littre's quotations only give us the forms wisket (with intrusive s) and viquet; mod. F. guichet, a wicket. Littré also cites the Walloon wichet, Norman viquet, l'rov. guisquet, all of them deduced from the common form wiket*. A dimin. sb. formed from Icel. vik-inn, pp. of the strong verb vikja, to move, turn, veer; so that wicket is, literally, 'a small turning thing,' which easily gives way. It was esp. used of a small door made within a large gute, easily opened and shut. Cf. Swed. vicka, to wag; Swed. dial. vekka, vikka, to totter, see-saw, go backwards and forwards (Rietz); Swed. vika, to give way, vika at sidan, to turn aside.

β. Littré and Scheler (following Diez) derive the F. word from Icel. vik, said to mean 'a lurking place; 'the Icel. Dict. only gives vik, the corner of the mouth, vik, a bay, creek, inlet; but it makes no ultimate difference, since all these are from the same strong verb vikja, and it is just as well to go back to it at once. The Icel. vikja is cognate with A. S. wican (pp. gewicen), to give way; see further under Weak. Cf. O. Du. wicket, a wicket, from wicken, to shake or to wagge, Hexham; also wincket, 'a wicket,' id., from the nasalised form of the same root; see Wink. B. In the game of cricket, the wicket was at first (A.D. 1700) lit. 'a small gate,' being a feet wide by I foot high; but the shape has so greatly altered that there is no longer any resemblance. See the diagrams in

the Eng. Cyclop. div. Arts and Sciences, Supplement; s. v. Cricket.

WIDE, broad, far extended. (E.) M. E. wid (with long i); pl.
wide (dissyllabic), Chaucer, C. T. 28.—A.S. wid, wide; Grein, ii.
690. + Du. wijd. + Icel. viôr. + Swed. and Dan. vid. + G. weit,
O. H. G. wit.

B. All from Teut. type WIDA, wide, Fick, iii. 103.

Perhaps the orig. sense is 'separated' or set apart; from the WIDH, to separate (Fick, i. 786). This is not a well-marked root, but we find Skt. vyadh, to pierce (answering to a base vidh); cf. vedha, piercing, breaking through. It is remarkable that the Skt. vedkana, lit. a piercing or perforation, also means depth, which is extension downwards instead of sideways. Der. wide-ly, -ness; wid-en, verb, Cor. i. 4. 44, with which cf. M. E. widen, Prompt. Parv., imperative wide, Palladius on Husbandry, iii, 923, though the mod. suffix en is not the same as the ending of the M. E. infin. widen (see this explained under Waken). Also wid-th, not an old word, used in Drayton's Battle of Agincourt, st. 142, as equivalent to the older sb. wideness; formed by analogy with leng-th, bread-th, &c.; cf. Icel. vidd, width. WIDGEON, the name of a kind of duck. (F., - Teut.)

wigion, bird, glaucea; Levins, ed. 1570. The suffix and form of the is 'something moving,' a moving object, an extremely convenient word shews that it is certainly French; and it is clear that the E. word for pointing to something indistinctly seen at a distance, which

The variation of the initial letter, which is either v or g, can only be accounted for by assuming an O. F. initial w, as above, and this is confirmed, past all doubt, by the E. form. β . And we can further assume that the O. F. word was of Tcut. origin, as is the case with nearly all words commencing with w. It was also prob. a Norman word, and of Scand. origin; probably from Dan. and Swed. vinge, a wing; cf. Norweg. vingla, to flutter, flap about. ¶ I will here note the curious O. F. vengeron, 'a dace, or dare-fish,' Cot. A connection is just possible. WIDOW, a woman whose husband is dead. (E.) M. E. widewe,

widwe, Chaucer, C. T. 255, 1173.—A.S. widwe, weodnwe; also widwe, widwe, wydewe, Grein, ii. 692. + Du. weduwe. + G. wittwe, O.H.G. wituwa, witewa, witiwa. + Goth. widuwo, widowo.

B. The Teut. type is WIDUWA (WIDUWAN), fem. sb., a widow, Fick, iii. 304. Further cognate with Lat. uidua, fem. of uiduus, deprived of, bereft of (whence E. void), which gave rise to Ital. vedova, Span. viuda, F. venve, a widow: also with W. gweddw, Russ. vdova, Skt. vidhavá, a y. Here the Lat. d, as in other cases, answers to Skt. dh, and the root is \(\sqrt{WIDH}, to lack, want, hence, to be bereft of. This root is preserved in the Skt. vindh, to lack (not in Benfey), for which see the St. Petersburgh Dict. vol. vi. 1070. See Fick, as above.

¶ The etymology of Skt. vidhavá in Benfey (from vi, separate from, and dhava, a husband) is unsatisfactory, as it entirely isolates the Skt. word from the rest of the series. See Cuitius, ii. 46; Max Müller, Selected Essays, i. 333. The corresponding Teut. base would be WID, to lack; as in Goth. widu-wairns, orphaned, comfortless, John, xiv. 18; from wair, a man, a husband. Der. widow, verb, Cor. v. 6. 153; widow-hood, M. E. widewehad, Holi Meidenhad, p. 23, 1. 20; widow-er, M. E. widewer, widwer, P. Plowman, A. 10. 194, B. 9.

74, formed by adding er; cf. G. wittwer. And see void.
WIELD, to manage, to use. (E.) M. E. welden, to govern, also to have power over, to possess, Wyclif, Matt. v. 4, Luke, xi. 10. xviii.
18.—A.S. geweldan, gewyldan, to have power over, Gen. iii. 16;
Mark v. This is a weak and a power over. Mark, v. 4. This is a weak verb, answering to M.E. welden, and mod. E. wield, which are also weak verbs; all are derivatives from the strong verb wealdan (pt. t. weóld, pp. wealden), to have power over, govern, rule, possess. + Icel. valda, to wield. + Dan. volde, commonly forvolde, to occasion. + Swed. vålla (for vålda), to occasion. + G. walten, O. H. G. waltan, to dispose, manage, rule. + Goth. waldan, to govern. β. All from Teut. base WALD, to govern, rule; Fick, iii. 200. Further cognate with Russ. vladiete, to reign, rule, possess, make use of, Lithuan waldyti, to rule, govern, possess. The Aryan base is WALDH, to rule, an extension of WAL, to

wife, a woman, a married woman. (E.) M. E. wif (with long i), wyf, Chaucer, C. T. 447, 1173; pl. wyues (wyves), id. 234.—
A. S. wif, a woman, wife, remarkable as being a neuter sb., with pl. wif like the singular. + Du. wijf, woman, wife; fem. + Icel. vif, neut. a woman; only used in poetry. + Dan. viv, fem. + G. viv, neut. a woman; O. H. G. wip.

B. Fick (iii. 305) gives the Teut. type as WÎBA. The form of the root is WIB=Aryan WIP; in accordance with which we find O. H. G. weibón, weipón, to waver, he irresulted Late without the quiver. be irresolute, Lat. uibrare, to quiver, Skt. vep, to tremble; so that the orig. sense of wiba would appear to be 'trembling;' cf. Skt. vepas, a trembling, which is a neuter sb. We might perhaps interpret this as an epithet of 'a bride;' but the real origin of the word remains obscure. ¶ It is usual to explain the word as 'weaver,' but this cannot be reconciled with its form. The A.S. for 'to weave' is wefan: a male weaver was called webba, and a female weaver webbestre; and to equate wif with webbestre is to give up all regard for facts. Der. wife-like, Cymb. iii. 2. 8, fixh-wife, i. e. fish-woman; mid-wife, q.v.; house-wife (see House); wive, v., A.S. wifian, Luke, xx. 34. Also wo-man, q. v.

WIG, a peruke. (Du., - F., - Ital., - L.) Wig occurs frequently in Pope; Moral Essays, iii. 65, 295, &c., and is merely a shortened form of periwig, which is much older, and occurs in Shakespeare. Cf. bus for omnibus. See further under Periwig and Peruke. Der.

wigg-ed.
WIGHT (1), a person, creature. (E.) M. E. wist, wight, Chaucer, C. T. 848. – A. S. wiht (very common), a creature, animal, person, thing; also spelt with, with, and used both as fem. and neut.; Grein, ii. 703. + Du. wicht, a child. + Icel. vættr, a wight; vætta, a whit. + Dan. vætts, an elf. + G. wicht. + Goth. waihts, fem., waiht, neut., a whit, a thing.

B. It is probable that the fem. and neut. she were orig. distinct, but they were early confused. Fick gives the Teut. type as WEHTI, fem. sb., a wight, being, elf. The orig. sense

might be a man, child, animal, or (in the imagination of the Aryan) &cer, 3403. - A. S. wile, a wile, A. S. Chron. an. 1128; also in an elf or demon. From the Teut. base WAG (A. S. wegan), to move, also to carry, represented by mod. E. weigh; see Weigh. Cf. E. wag, from the same root. The word weight is a later formation from the same A. S. verb. Whit is nothing but another spelling of wight. Doublet, whit.

WIGHT (a), nimble, active, strong. (Scand.) 'He was so wimble and so wight;' Spenser, Shep. Kal. March, 91. M.E. wight, wij, valiant, P. Plowman, B. ix. 21; Layamon, 20588.—Icel. vigr. in fighting condition, serviceable for war; the final t seems to have been caught up, in a mistaken manner, from the neut. vigt, which was used in certain phrases; 'beir drápu karla þá er vigt var at' = they smote the men that might be slain, i. e. the men who were serviceable for war; referring to the rule not to slay women, children, or helpless men. See Icel. Dict. For a similar instance of final t from Icelandic, see Want, Thwart, Tuft (2). The same word as wig, war. The Icel. vig, war, is derived from Icel. viga, to fight, warlike. smite (quite distinct from vega, to move, weigh), allied to Gott, weigan, weikan (pt. t. waik, pp. wigans), to fight, strive, contend.—
Teut. base WIH, to fight; Fick, iii. 303. Allied to Lat. uincere, to fight, conquer; see Victor.

WIGWAM, an Indian hut or cabin. (N. American Indian.) In

books relating to N. America. - 'Algonquin (or Massachusetts) wék, his house, or dwelling-place; this word, with possessive and locative affixes, becomes wekou-om-ut, in his (or their) house; contracted by

the English to weekwam and wigwam; 'Webster.

WILD, self-willed, violent, untamed, uncivilised, savage, desert. (E.) In Barbour's Bruce, we find will of red = wild of rede or counsel, at a loss what to do, i. 348, iii. 494, xiii. 477; will of wane = wild of wening or thought, at a loss, i. 323, ii. 471, vii. 225. The form will, here used as an adj., is simply due to the fact that the Icel. form for 'wild' is villr, which stands for vildr by the assimilation so common in Icelandic. By themselves, these passages would not by any means prove any connection between wild and will; nevertheless, the connection is real, as appears from a consideration of the words cognate with wild. (See further below.) M.E. wilde, very rarely wielde, though we find 'a wielde olyue tre' in Wyclif, Rom. xi. 17; spelt wylde, Rob. of Glouc. p. 57, l. 14 - A.S. wild, Grein, ii. 705. He gives the examples: se wilda fugel = the wild bird; wilde deor = wild deer or animals. + Du. wild, proud, savage + Icel. villr (for vildr), wild; also astray, bewildered, confused. + Dan. and Swed. vild. + G. wild, O. H. G. wildi. + Goth. wiltheis, wild, uncultivated, Mark, i. 6; Rom. xi. 17.

B. All from Teut. type WEL-THA, astray, wild; the Goth. form wil-theis is important, because the Goth. -th- answers to Lat. -t-, used as a suffix with pp. force; cf. Lat. rectus, right, orig. a pp. form. The orig. sense is doubtless, that which is indicated by the Icel. villr and by the common E use of the word, viz. 'actuated by will,' and by that only. A wild animal wanders at its own 'sweet will;' to act wildly is to act wilfully. Though we cannot deduce A. S. wild from A. S. willa, sb., will, we can refer them to the same verb to will, once a strong verb and of great antiquity, as shewn by the A.S. ic wol, I will. Similarly, the W. gwyllt, wild, savage, and gwyllys, the will, are from the same root. See further under Will (1). Der. wild, sb., Merch. Ven. ii. 7. 41. M. E. wilde, Rob. of Glouc., p. 553, l. 10; wild-ly; wild-ness, spelt wyyldnesse in the Prompt. Parv.; wild-fire, M. E. wylde fur, Rob. of Glouc. p. 410, l. 12; wild-ing, a wild or crab-apple, Spenser, F. Q.

iii. 7. 17. Also be-wild-er, q.v.; wild-er-ness, q.v.

WILDERNESS, a wild or waste place. (E.) M. E. wildernesse, Ancren Riwle, p. 158, l. 18. [Not found in A.S.; Somner's suggestion of an adj. wildeoren is not authorised.] Wildernesse first appears in Layamon, 3035; and stands for wildern.nesse. It is formed by adding the M.E. suffix -nesse to the shorter word wilderne, which was used in the same sense. Thus, in the Ancren Riwle, P. 160, 1. 7, one MS. has wilderne in place of wildernesse. So also in Layamon, l. 1238: 'par is wode, par is water, par is wilderne muchel' = there is wood, there is water, there is a great desert. This M. E. wilderne, a desert, clearly answers to an A. S. wildern *, adj. (not found), regularly formed with the common suffix -n (= -en, cf. silver-n gold-en) from the A.S. wilder, a wild animal; so that wildern *= of or belonging to wild animals, hence, substantively, a desert or wild place. β . The A.S. wilder, a wild animal, is given in Grein, ii. 705, and occurs in the gen. sing. wildres, nom. pl. wildro, gen. pl. wildra. It is certainly a shortened form of wild deor, a wild animal (lit. wild deer), which is also written wildeor; see examples in Grein of wild-deor or wildeor. It follows that wilderness is short for wilddeer-en-ness, -ness being added to wild-deeren, adj., of or belonging to wild deer. See Wild and Deer. And see be-wilder.

WILE, a trick, a sly artifice. (E.) M. E. wile (dissyllabic), Chau-

the comp. flyge-wil, lit. a flying wile, an arrow of Satan, Grein, i. 306. + Icel. vel., vel., an artifice, craft, device, fraud, trick, contrivance. Root unknown. Perhaps we may compare Lithuan. wylus, deceit; wilti, to deceive. Der. wil-y, M. E. wili, wely, Cursor Mundi,

11807; will-iness. Doublet, guile; whence be-guile.

WILFUL, obstinate, self-willed. (E.) M. E. wilful, Life of Beket, ed. Black, l. 1309 (Stratmann). Formed with suffix -ful (=full) from A. S. will, will; see Will (2). Der. wilful-ly, M. E. wilfulliche, in the sense 'willingly,' O. Eng. Homilies, i. 279, l. 8;

wilful-ness, M. E. wilfulnesse, O. Eng. Homilies, ii. 71.
WILL(1), to desire, be willing. (E.) M. E. willen, infin.; pres. t. wol, Chaucer, C.T. 42; pt.t. wolde (whence mod. E. would), id. 257. – A.S. willan, wyllan, Grein, ii. 708. Pres. sing. 1 and 3 p. wile, wyle (whence M. E. wul, wol), wille, wylle; 2 p. wilt; pl. willan, wyllan; pt. t. wolde, 2 p. woldest, pl. wolden wolden, or wolden. + Du. willen. + Icel. vilja; pt. t. vilda. + Dan. yille. + Swed. vilja. + G. wollen; pr. t. will, pt. t. wollte. +Goth. wiljan, pt. t. wilda. +Lithuan. weliti. +Lat. uelle; pr. t. uolo, pt. t. uolui. + Gk. βούλομαι, I will, I wish. + Skt. vri, to choose, select, preser. β . All from WAR, to choose; Fick, i. 311; iii. 296; whence also G. wahl, choice, E. well, adv., will, sb., &c. Der. will-ing, orig. a pres. part.; will-ing-ly; will-ing-ness. Also will (2), q.v. Also will-y-nill-y, answering either to will I, nill I, i.e. whether I will or whether I nill (will not), or to will he, nill he, i.e. whether he will or whether he nill (will not), as in Hamlet, v. I. 18; we also find will we, nill we, Udall, on I St. John, cap. 2 (R.); will you, nill you, Tam. Shrew, ii. I. 273; cf. A.S. nillan (short for ne willan), not to wish, Grein, ii. 296, cognate with Lat. nolle (short for ne uelle); and see **Hobnob**. From the same root are well (1), wil-ful, weal, wild, vol-unt-ar-y, vol-upt-u-ous.

WILL (2), sb., desire, wish. (E.) M. E. wille, Wyclif, Luke, ii. 14. - A. S. willa, will, Grein, ii. 706. - A. S. willan, verb, to wish;

14.—A.S. willa, will, Grein, ii. 700.—A.S. willan, verb, to wish; see Will (1). + Du. wil. + Icel. vili. + Dan. villie. + Swed. vilja. + G. wille. + Russ. volia. Cf. Lat. voluntas. Der. wil-ful, q.v. WILLOW, a tree, with pliant branches. (E.) M. E. wilow, wilwe, Chaucer, C. T. 2924.—A.S. welig; 'Salix, welig;' Wright's Voc. i. 285, col. 2. + Du. wilg; O. Du. wilge (Hexham). + Low G. wilge (another Low G. name is wichel).

B. The Low G. wichel is clearly allied to E. wicker and to A.S. wican, to give way, bend; the tree being named from the pliancy of its boughs. The name willow has a similar origin, as is commemorated in the fact that the willow has a similar origin, as is commemorated in the fact that the prov. E. willy not only means a willow, but also a wicker-basket, like the weele or fish-basket of which an illustration is given in Guillim, Display of Heraldry (1664), p. 316. The A.S. wel-ig is from the Teut. base WAL, to turn, wind, roll, appearing in G. welle, a wave (lit. that which rolls), but chiefly in various extended forms, such as E. wal-k, wel-k-in, wel-t-er, Goth. wal-wjan, to roll, &c. The exact equivalent occurs in Lithuanian, which has wel-ti, to full cloth, suwel-ti, to mat hair together. Thus a willow is a tree, the twigs of which can be plaited into baskets. \(\gamma\). A much commoner name for the tree in A. S. is widig, mod. E. withy, with just the same orig. sense. See Withy. And cf. Wicker.

WIMBERRY, the same as Winberry, q.v.

WIMBLE (1), a gimlet, an instrument for boring holes. (Scand)

M. E. wimbil, spelt wymbyl in the Prompt. Parv., where we also find the verb wymbelyn, or wymmelyn, to bore. - Dan. vimmel, an augur, tool for boring. The traces of the word are but slight, because tool for boring. vinmel (standing for vimpel) is a parallel form to, or a familiar pro-nunciation of vindel, anything of spiral shape, as in Dan. vindeltrappe, Swed. vindeltrappa, a spiral staircase. This is shewn by G. wendeltreppe, a spiral staircase, wendelbohrer, a spiral borer, a wimble or augur. Thus the real verb on which the word depends is Dan. vinde, Swed. vinda, G. winden, to turn, wind, twist; see Wind (2). B. A wimble is simply a 'winder' or 'turner.' The peculiar form (with mb for nd) is also preserved in E. gimblet or gimlet, which reached us through the French, and is, practically, merely the dimin. of wimble. See Gimlet. Y. Hexham gives O. Du. wemelen, to pearce or bore with a wimble, whence the sb. weme, 'a pearcer of wimble. See Gimlet. or a wimble,' seems to have been formed, rather than vice versa. I suppose this to be similarly corrupted from wendel, as appearing in I suppose this to be similarly corrupted from wender, we were wendel-trap, winding-stairs, and in other compounds, prob. by conwended-trap, winding-stairs, and in other compounds, prob. The fusion with wemelen, to skip about, for which see below. prov. E. whims, a windlass (Yksh., Halliwell), is a mere corruption of winch; and prov. E. wim, an engine for drawing ore (Halliwell), is perhaps short for whims, or else for windas, an engine used for raising

windlass (1). Der gimlet.

WIMBLE (2), active, nimble. (Scand.) 'He was so wimble and so wight;' Spenser, Shep. Kal. March, 91. The true sense is full of motion, skipping about. Spenser perhaps picked up the word in the North of England. The b (as often after m) is excrescent, and due to stress .- Swed. vimmel-, in comp. vimmelkantig, giddy, whimsical;

vimmla, vimmra, are frequentatives of Swed. dial. vima, to be giddy, allied to Icel. vim, giddiness, whence E. wim, misspelt whim; see Whim. So also Dan. vimse, to skip about, vims, brisk, quick. + Du. wemselen, to move about, or 'to remove often,' Hexham; a frequentative verb from the same base.

WIMPLE, a covering for the neck. (E.) In Spenser, F.Q. i. 12. 22; hence wimpled, id. i. 1. 4; Shak, L. L. L. iii. 181. M. E. wimpel, Chaucer, C. T. 151; Rob. of Glouc. p. 338, l. 4; hence ywimpled, Chaucer, C. T. 472.—A. S. winpel, the same. 'Ricinum, winpel, vel orl,' Wright's Voc. i. 17, l. 1; 'Anabala, winpel,' id. i. 26, l. 1. + Du. wimpel, a streamer, a pendant. + Icel. vimpill. + Dan. and Swed. wimpel, a pennon, pendant, streamer. + G. wimpel, a pennon (whence F. guimpe, E. gimp).

β. The Teut. winpel or wimpel is 'that which binds round,' hence a veil or covering for the head; they are nasalised forms (with suffix -el - Aryan -ra) from the Teut. base WIP, to twist or bind round; see Wisp. And see Gimp.

WIN, to gain by labour or contest, earn, obtain. (E.) orig. sense was to endure, fight, struggle; hence to struggle for orig. sense was to endure, fight, struggle; hence to struggle for gain by struggling. M. E. winnen, pt. t. wan, won, Chaucer, C. T. 444; pp. wonnen, id. 879.—A. S. winnan, to fight, labour, endure, suffer; pt. t. wann, pp. wunnen, Grein, ii, 715. + Du. winnen, pt. t. won, pp. gewonnen. + Icel. vinna, pt. t. vann, pp. unnian, to work, toil, win. + Dan. vinde (for vinne). + Swed. vinna. + G. gewinnen, O.H.G. winnan, to fight, strive, earn, suffer. + Goth. winnan, pt. t. wann, pp. unnans, to suffer.

B. All from Teut. base WAN, to work, suffer, strive; Fick, iii. 286.— WAN, to desire, hence to strive for; whence Skt. van, to ask, beg for, also to honour, Lat. Uenus, desire, love, uen-er-ari, to honour; Fick, i. 768. Der. winn-er, winn-ing; also win-some, q. v. From the same root are wean, ween, won-i. also win-some, q. v. From the same root are wean, ween, won-t, wi-sh; also ven-er-e-al, ven-er-ate

WINBERRY, WIMBERRY, a whortleberry. (E.) Whortleberries are called, in some parts, wimberries or winberries. The latter form, in Halliwell, is the more correct. - A.S. win-berie, win-berige, a grape; lit. a wine berry, Matt. vii. 16; Luke, vi. 44.

wince, wincen, winchen. 'It is the wone of wil to wysse and to kyke' = it is the wont of Will (wilfulness) to wince and to kick, P. Plowman, C. v. 22. 'Wyncyn, Calcitro;' Prompt. Parv. Spelt wynche, Allit. Morte Arthure, 2104. – O. F. winchir*, not found, but necessarily the older form of guinchir, 'to wrigle, writhe, winche a toe-side' [i. e. on the one side, aside]; Cot. Roquefort gives guincher, guinchir, to wince; also guencher, guenchir, guencir, ganchir (p. 664, misprinted ganchir clsewhere), the same; Burguy gives ganchir, guenchir, guencir. - M. H. G. wenken, wenchen, to wince, start aside; cf. also wanken, O. H. G. wankon, weak verb, the same. - M. H. G. wane, a start aside, side or back movement.—M. H. G. wank, pt. t. of winken, to move aside, to nod; the same as G. winken, to nod; cognate with E. Wink, q.v. Wince is, in fact, merely the secondary verb formed from wink. Cf. G. wanken, to totter, waver, stir, budge, flinch, shrink back.

winch, string back.

WINCH, the crank of a wheel or axle. (E.) M. E. winche; spelt wynche, Palladius on Husbandry, b. i. l. 426. Cf. prov. E. wink, a periwinkle. also a winch; Halliwell. E. Cornwall wink, 'the wheel by which straw-rope is made;' E. D. S. = A. S. wince. 'Gigrillus, wince,' Wright's Voc. ii. 42, col. 1; here Gigrillus is an error for girgillus, a winch; see Ducange. The connection with winkle is obvious; and both winch and winkle are plainly derivatives from Turk. base WANK, to bend sideways, nod, totter, &c.; see further under Wink. A winch was simply a bend, hence a bent handle; cf. A. S. wincel, a corner (Somner); M. H. G. wenke, a bending or crooking, cited by Fick, iii. 288; Lithuan. winge, a bend or turn of a river

or road. And see Winkle, Wench.
WIND (1), air in motion, breath. (E.) M. E. wind, wynd, Wyclif, Matt. xiv. 24. — A. S. wind, Grein, ii. 712. + Du. wind. + Icel. windr. + Dan. and Swed. wind. + G. wind, O. H. G. wint. + Goth. winds, winths. β. All from the Teut. type WENDA, or WENTHA, wind, Fick, iii. 279. Cognate with Lat. uentus, W. gwynt, wind; orig. a pres. part., signifying 'blowing,' and answering to the Gk. pres. part. deis (stem afev-), blowing. The Gk. deis, from anμ, to blow, deiv, to breathe, is from Aryan AW, to blow, which also appears in the form WA, to blow. From the latter form we have Skt. va, to blow, vátas, wind, Goth. waian, to blow; Russ. vieiate, to blow, vieter', wind, Lithuan. weigas, wind; as well as Lat. uentus and E. wind. See Curtius, i. 484. From the form AW we have E. air, q. v. And see Weather. Der. wind, to blow a horn, pp. winded, Much Ado, i. 1. 243, oddly corrupted to wound (by confusion with the verb to wind), Scott, Lady of the Lake, i. 1. 17; &c.; wind-age, a coined word; wind-bound, Milton, Hist. of Britain, b. ii, ed. 1695, p. 44; wind-fall, had indeed a common root for the idea of winding, twining, and

Swed. dial. vimmla, to be giddy or skittish; cf. Swed. dial. vimmra, & that which falls from trees, &c., being blown down by the wind, the same, whence vimmrig, skittish, said of horses. The verbs | hence, a piece of good fortune that costs nothing, Beaum. and hence, a piece of good fortune that costs nothing, Beaum. and Fletcher, The Captain, ii. I (Fabritio), also used in a bad sense (like Fletcher, The Captain, ii. I (Fabritio), also used in a bad sense (like downfall), Bacon, Essay 29, Of Kingdoms; wind-mill, M. E. wind-mulle, Rob. of Glouc, p. 547, l. 21; wind-pipe, spelt wyndpype in Palsgrave; wind-row, a row of cut grass exposed to the wind, Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xviii. c. 28; wind-ward; wind-y, A. S. windig, Grein, ii. 713; wind-iness. And see wind-ow, winn-ow, vent-il-ate.

WIND (2), to turn round, coil, encircle, twist round. (E.) M. E. winden, pt. t. wand, wond, pl. wonden, P. Plowman, B. ii. 220, pp. wunden, spelt winden, Havelok, 546. — A. S. windan, pt. t. wand, wond, pp. wunden: Grein, ii. 713. 4-Du. winden. + Icel, winda, pt. t. vat (for

pp. wunden; Grein, ii. 713.+Du. winden. + Icel. vinda, pt. t. vatt (for pp. wands, pp. undinn.+Dan. vinde.+Swed. vinda, to squint.+G. winden, pt. t. wand, pp. gewunden; O. H. G. wintan. + Goth. windan, only in compounds such as biwindan, dugawindan, uswindan; pt. t. wand; pp. wundans.

β. All from Teut. base WAND, to wind or bind round, hence to turn; Fick, iii. 285. This is a nasalised form of the base WAD, to bind, swathe; see Weed (2). Der. wind-ing, Der. wind-ing, sb.; also wind-lass, q.v.; wend, q.v.; wand-er, q.v.; wond-er, q.v.;

wand, q. v.

WINDLASS (1), a machine with an axle, for raising heavy weights. (Scand.) The spelling windlass is a corruption, due to weights. (Scand.) popular etymology (as if the word were from wind, verb, and lace), and to confusion with the word below. [It is worth noting that there was also a word windle, a wheel on which yarn is wound (see Halliwell), whence the pl. windles, wheels, axles, in Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxxvi. c. 15; this is from A. S. windel, of which the usual sense was a woven basket, Exod. ii. 3, though it could also mean something to wind on, a reel, from windan, to wind.] But the true M. E. form was windas, Chaucer, C. T. 10498; Rich. Cuer de Lion, l. 71; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, C. 103. 'Wyndace for an engyn, guyndas; ' Palsgrave. - Icel. vindáss, a windlass; lit. a winding-pole, i.e. a rounded pole (like an axis) which can be wound round. - Icel. vind-a, to wind; and ass, a pole, main rafter, yard of a sail, &c. **B.** Here vinda is cognate with E. wind; see Wind (2). The Icel. áss is cognate with Goth. ans, a beam, Luke, vi. 41 (the long á being due to loss of n); so that the Tcut. type is ANSA, a beam, Fick, iii. 18. The root of ass is not known; the suggested connection with Lat. assula is very doubtful. In any case, the Icel. ass has nothing to do with axis or axle, as some suggest. + Du. windas, a windlass; O. Du. windaes, a windlasse or an engine, Hexham; where aes (= Icel. áss. a beam) is quite distinct from O. Du. asse (mod. Du. as), an axis.

ass. a beam) is quite distinct from O. Du. asse (mod. Du. as), an axis, WINDLASS (2), a circuit, circuitous way. (Hybrid; E. and F., -L.) Shak has windlasses, Hamlet, ii. 1.65. 'Bidding them fetch a windlasse a great way about;' Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 206 (R.) 'And fetched a windlasse round about;' Golding, tr. of Ovid (see Wright's note on Hamlet). 'I now fetching a windlesse,' Lyly, Euphues, ed. Arber, p. 270. Apparently compounded of wind (verb) and lace; it must be remembered that the old sense of lace was a snare or bit of twisted string, so that the use of it in the sense of 'bend' is not remarkable. Thus windlass prob. = wind-lace, a winding bend, circuitous track. [Wedgwood's suggestion that windlass stands for an older form windels (with the usual A. S. suffix -els, for which

for an older form winders (with the usual A. S. suinx -ets, for which see Riddle) would be satisfactory; only, unfortunately, no trace of windels has as yet been detected; the A. S. windel means 'a woven basket;' Exod. ii. 3; see Windlass (1)] See Wind (1) and Lace. WINDOW, an opening for light and air. (Scand.) The orig. sense is 'wind-eye,' i. e. eye or hole for the wind to enter at. an opening for air and light. [The A. S. word was egyptl (=eye-thrill), Joshua, it is the second of the second of the Bosworth of the Standard of ii. 15; also eagdura (= eye-door), according to Bosworth.] M.E. windoge, Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, I. 602, windohe, Ancren Riwle, p. 50, note a; windowe, P. Plowman, B. iii. 48; Wyclif, Acts, xx. 9.—Icel. vindauga, a window; lit. 'wind-eye.'—Icel. vindr, wind; and auga, an eye, cognate with A. S. eige, an eye. + Dan. vindue, a window; cf. vind, wind, and öie, an eye; but Dan. vindue is directly from the O. Norse form. See Wind (1) and Eye. ¶ Butler has windore, Hudibras, pt. i. c. 2. l. 214, as if from wind and door; but this is prob. nothing but a corruption.

WINE, the fermented juice of the vine. (L.) M. E. win (with long i), Chaucer, C. T. 637. - A. S. win, Grein, ii. 712. - Lat. uinum, wine (whence also Goth. wein, G. wein, O. H. G. win, Du. wijn, Icel. wine (whence also Goth. wein, G. wein, O. H. G. win, Dil. wijn, Icel. vin, Swed. vin, Dan. viin). + Gk. οἶνος, wine, allied to οἶνη, the vine. — «WI, to twine; see Withy. β. 'The Northern names, Goth. wein, G. win, &c. are undoubtedly to be regarded (with Jac. Grimm, Gramm. iii. 466) as borrowed; so also O. Irish fin, wine, &c. Pott very appropriately compares the Lith. apwynys, hop-tendril, pl. apwynei, hops. The Skt. veins, a braid of hair, also belongs here. We cannot see why the fruit of the twining plant should not itself have been called originally 'twiner.' The Lith. word offers the most striking analogy. The fact is, therefore, that the Indo-Germans [Aryans]

hence derived the names of various twining plants, but that it is only & in Fick is a good one, viz. that it meant 'wet season,' and is a nasal-among the Græco-Italians that we find a common name for the grape ised form allied to E. wet, from WAD, to well (as water does). and its juice;' Curtius, i. 487; which see. Dor. wine bibber, Matt. xi. This is made more probable by the fact that we actually find nasal-

19; see Bib.

WING, the limb by which a bird flies, any side-piece, flank. (Scand.) M. E. winge (dissyllabic), Chaucer, C. T. 1966; the pl. appears as hwingen, Ancren Riwle, p. 130, last line, Layamon, 20263; we also find wenge, whenge, (dat. case) P. Plowman, B. xii. 263; 'wenge of a fowle, Ala,' Prompt. Parv.; pl. wenges, Ormulum, 8024. It is quite certain that the form wenge is Scand.; and, as there does not seem to be any authority for an alleged A.S. winge, it is simplest to suppose wings to be also a Scand form. [The A.S. word for 'wing' is folse.]—Icel. wang, a wing; Dan and Swed. wings. \$\beta\$. The sense is 'wagger' or 'flapper;' from the fluttering movement of the wing. The form is nasalised from the base WIG, as seen in Goth. gawigan (pt.t. gawag, pp. gawigans), to shake up, whence also wag; ns, to wag, shake. See Wag. Der. wing, verb, to fly, Cymb. iii. 3. 28; wing-ed, Chaucer, C. T. 1387; wing-less. And see widgeon. WINK, to move the eyelids quickly. (E.) 1. M. E. winken, pt. t.

winked, P. Plowman, B. iv. 154.—A.S. wincian, to wink. 'Conniveo, ic wincige;' Wright's Voc. i. 34, col. 1. 2. But winken also occurs as a strong verb, pt. t. wank, Ancient Met. Tales, ed. Hartshorne, p. 79 (Stratmann); also wonk, Lancelot of the Laik, ed. Skeat, l. 1058; and we may certainly conclude that there was also a strong verb, viz. A. S. wincan*, with pt. t. wanc*, pp. wuncen*; so that the true base is not WINK, but WANK. This is verified by A. S. wancol, wavering, and E. wench, q. v.; as well as by the cognate forms. + O. Du. wincken (Hexham); also wencken, 'to winke, or to give a signe or token with the eyes; 'id. Allied to O.Du. wanck, a moment, an instant,' id. (lit. the twinkling of an eye); wanckel, unsteady. + Icel. vanka, to wink; to rove. + Dan. vinke, to beckon; cf. vanke, to rove, stroll. +Swed. vinka, to beckon, wink; cf. vanka, to rove, vankelmodig, fickle minded. + G. winken, to nod, make a sign; M. H. G. winken, not only in the same sense as mod. winken, but also in the same sense β. All from as mod. G. wanken, to totter, stagger, wince, &c. \beta. All from Teut. base WANK, to go or move from side to side, hence to totter, bend aside, also to nod, beckon; Fick, iii. 288. Further allied to Lithuan. wengti, to shun, winge, a bend. WANK is a nasalised form of Teut. WAK, answering to Aryan WAG, to move aside, which is nothing but a variant of WAK, to vacillate, go or move aside, waver, &c.; see Fick, i. 761. Cf. Skt. vanch, to go, pass over; the causal form means 'to avoid,' lit. to cause to go astray (Benfey). y. The orig. sense is simply to move aside; thence to totter, nod. beckon, wink; also to flinch or wince, &c. [There certainly seems to be some ultimate connection with weak; see Weak.] From the sense of 'tottering' we have that of wench, i. e. baby, which was the Der. wink, sb., Temp. ii. 1. 285. Also orig, sense of that word. (from the same root) wench, wince, winch, winkle, peri-winkle (the fish).

Also vac-ill-ate; and cf. wag, wick-et.

WINKLE, a kind of shell-fish. (E.) Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. ix. c. 32, uses winkles to denote shell-fish and also snails. - A. S. wincle, according to Lye; the compound pl. fineuinclan, periwinkles, occurs as a gloss to torniculi in Ælfric's Colloquy; Wright's Voc. i. 6. Named from the convoluted shell; allied to Winch, q.v., and to

Wink. Der. periwinkle (2), q.v.
WINNOW, to fan grain, so as to separate the chaff from it. (E.) Winnow stands for window, if we may so write it; nn being put for nd (but without reference to the sb. window). M. E. windewen, Wyclif, Jer. xlix. 36, to translate Lat. uentilare; some MSS. have wynewen, shewing that the d was being lost just at this time. - A. S. windwian, less correctly wyndwian, Ps. xliii. 7, ed. Spelman; to translate Lat. uentilare. - A. S. wind, wind; with formative suffix u... See Wind. Cf. Goth. winthi-skauro, a winnowing fan; diswinthjan, to disperse, grind to powder; from winths *, collateral form of winds, wind. So also Icel. vinza, to winnow, from vindr, wind; Lat. uentilare from uentus; see Ventilate. Der. winnow-er. winnow-ing-fan.

wentus; see Ventilate. Der. winnow-er, winnow-ing-fan.
WINSOME, pleasant, lovely. (E.) M. E. winsom, with the sense
'propitious,' Northumb. Psalter, Ps. lxxviii. 9; also 'pleasant,' id. Ps. Ixxx. 3. = A. S. wynsum, delightful, Grein, ii. 759; formed with suffix -sum (E. -some) from wyn, joy, id. ii. 757. Wyn is formed (by vowel-change from u to y), from wun-, stem of pp. of winnan, to desire, win; see Win. Cf. G. wonne, joy (from winnen); Icel. unabr,

joy, unadsamr, winsome.

WINTER, the cold season, fourth season of the year. (E.) M. E. winter, orig unchanged in the plural; 'a thousand winter' = a thousand winters, i. e. years; Chaucer, C. T. 7233. - A. S. winter, a winter, also a year; pl. winter, or wintru. + Du. winter. + Icel. vetr; O. Icel. vetr, vittr, assimilated form of vintr. + Dan. and Swed. vinter. +G. winter, O. H. G. wintar. + Goth. wintrus. β. All from Teut. type WINTRU or WENTRU, winter, Fick, iii. 284; where -ru is evidently a suffix (Aryan -ra). Origin doubtful, but the suggestion P. Plowman, B. v. 111.—A. S. wiscan, to wish; Grein, ii. 766; less

ised forms of this root in Lat. unda, a wave, Lithuan. wandi, water, Skt. und, to wet, moisten; whilst, on the other hand, we find E. water with a similar suffix, but without the nasal sound. See Wet, Water. Der. winter, verb, to pass the winter; wintr-y (for winter-y); winter-

ly, Cymb. iii. 4. 13; winter-quarters.

WIPE, verb, to cleanse by rubbing, to rub. (E.) Chaucer, C. T. 133. - A. S. wipian, to wipe; Allfric's Homilies, i, 426, 1, 30; 'Tergo, ie wipige,' Alfric's Gram. ed. Zupitza, p. 172, 1. 8. This is a weak verb, meaning to rub over with a wisp, or to use a wisp of straw; formed, with the usual casual suffix -ian, from a sb. wip*, a wisp of straw, which does not occur in A.S. But it is preserved in Low G. wiep, a wisp of straw, or a rag to wipe anything with; Bremen Wörterbuch, v. 269; and the common E. wisp is nothing but an extended form of the same. See Wisp. Der. wipe, sb., sometimes in the sense of sarcasm or taunt, Shak. Lucrece, 537;

WIRE, a thread of metal. (E.) M. E. wir, wyr (with long i); dat. wyre, P. Plowman, B. ii. 11. - A. S. wir, a wire, Grein, ii, 717. + Icel. virr, wire; hence Swed. vire, to wind, twist. Cf. O.H.G. wiara, M. H. G. wiere, an ornament of refined gold.—Teut. type WIRA, wire, a thread of metal, properly a 'twisted' thread or an ornament of twisted metal-wire; cf. Icel. vtravirki, filagree-work, lit. 'wirework; Lat. uiriæ, armlets of metal; Lithuan. wëla, iron wire. The Russ. vir', a whirl-pool, is related; from the same notion of twisting. Formed with suffix -ra from \(\sqrt{WI}, \) to twist, twine; see Withy. Der. wire-draw, verb, to draw into wire; wire-draw-ing; wire-work;

wir-y. And see ferrule.
WIS; for this fictitious verb, see Ywis.

WISE (1), having knowledge, discreet, learned. (E.) M. E. wis (with long i), wys, Chaucer, C. T. 68.—A. S. wis, wise; Grein, ii. 718. Du. wijs. + Icel. viss. + Dan. viis. + Swed. vis. + G. weise, O. H. G. wisi. + Goth. weis, in comp. unweis, unwise.

B. All from Teut. type WISA, wise; Fick, iii. 306. The connection with the word wit, to know, cannot be doubted; the orig, sense must have been 'knowing,' or 'full of knowledge.' But, if so, t has been dropped, and wisa = witsa; the loss of t being accounted for by the length of the vowel. At the same time, a formative s has been added to the root; see Ywis.

Y. Precisely the same phenomena occur y. Precisely the same phenomena occur in the Lat. uisere, to go to see, standing for uids-ere*, from the same root, and in its derivative uisitare, to visit. Thus the root is \(\sqrt{WID} \), to know; see Wit; and see Visit. Der. wise-ly; wis-dom, A. S. wisdóm, Grein, ii. 719 (where dóm = E. doom, i. e. judgment); wiseman (one word), As You Like It, i. 2. 93, &c.; wise-ness, Hamlet, v.

wise (2). (But hardly wiseacre, q, v.)

WISE (2), way, manner, guise. (E.) M. E. wise (dissyllabic),
Chaucer, C. T. 1448. – A. S. wise, Grein, ii. 719. + Du. wijs. + Icel. -vis, in the comp. ödruvis, otherwise. + Dan. viis. + Swed. vis. + G. weise; O.H.G. wisa (whence, through French, E. guise).

β. All from Teut. type WISA, lit. 'wiseness,' i.e. skill, hence the way or mode of doing a thing; from the adj. wise. See Wise (1). Der.

like-wise, other-wise. Doublet, guise.

WISEACRE, a wise fellow (ironically), a fool. (Du.,—G.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—O. Du. wiji-segger, as if a wise-sayer, whence wija-seggen (Hexham), a verb wrongly used as if equivalent to the more usual O. Du. waerseggen, 'to sooth-say,' id., whence waersegger, 'a diviner, or a soothsayer,' id. (from O. Du. waer, true). But the O. Du. word is merely borrowed from G. weissager, a sooth-sayer, as if it meant 'a wise-sayer;' cf. weissagen, to foretell, prophesy, soothsay.

B. Oddly enough, not only is the E. form a strange travesty of the G. word, but the latter has itself suffered from the manipulation of popular etymology, and is a very corrupt form, having originally nothing to do with the verb to say, nor even precisely containing the word wise! This appears from the older forms; the G. weissagen is the M. H. G. wizagin, afterwards corrupted to wizsagen or wissagen by confusion with sagen, to say. And this M. H. G. verb was unoriginal, being formed from the sb. wizago, a prophet, which was itself afterwards corrupted into weissager. y. Now wiz-a-go is exactly parallel to A.S. wit-e-ga or wit-i-ga, a prophet (Grein, ii. 726); both words are formed (with suffixes denoting the agent) from the verb which appears as O.H.G. wizan, A.S. witan (= Lat. widers), to see; all from \(\sqrt{\text{WID}}, \text{ to know; see} \)

8. It follows that the s is for G. z, the equivalent of E. t; whilst the unmeaning suffix -acre is less objectionable than the corrupt G, suffix -sager. Moreover, the sense 'wise-sayer' is merely an erroneous popular interpretation; the true sense is simply seer

in most cognate forms. + Du. wenschen. + Icel. æskja, with the usual loss of initial v, and written for æskja. + Dan. önske. + Swed. önska. + G. wünschen; O H. G. wunscan. B. All these are verbs formed from the corresponding sb., which is really the more orig. word. But the mod. E. word has the vowel of the werb, so that it was best to consider that first; otherwise, the mod. E. word would have been vush. The A.S. sb. is wise, a wish, very rare, in Ælfred, tr. of Beda, b. v. c. 19, ed. Smith, p. 638, l. 40, where it is misprinted wiise; whence wyscan, vb., by the usual change from it to j. Cognate words to the sb. are found in O. Du. wunsch (Hexham); Icel. oisk; G. vunnsch; O. H. G. wunse; the Teut. type being WONSKA, a wish, Fick, iii. 307. All from wash, WANSK, to wish, váñchhú, a wish; he supposes the form WANSK to be a desiderative form (with the desiderative suffix sk as in E. a-sk) from w WAN, to desire, strive after, appearing in Skt. van, to sak, and in E. win; see Win. Der. wish, sb., merely from the verb, and not the same as the more orig. M. E. wusch, Prompt. Parv. p. 535, which answers to A. S. wise, as above. Also wish-sr, well-wish-ed, Meas, for Meas. ii. 4. 27; wish-ful, i.e. longing, 3 Hen. VI, iii. 1. 14; wish ful-ly, wish-ful-ness. And see wist-ful.

WISP, a small bundle of straw or hay. (E.) M. E. wisp, wips;

wish, a small bundle of straw of hay. (E.) M. E. Wisp, whys, wish, wips, id. A. v. 195; the Vernon MS. has 'Iwipet with a wesp' = wiped with a wisp. As in other cases where sp and ps are interchanged, the spelling with ps is the older; cf. hasp, clasp, &c. The A. S. form would be wips*, but it does not occur; and the final s is formative, wips being closely connected with the verb to wipe. We find also Low G. wiep, a wisp; Norweg. wippa, a thing that skips about, a wisp to sprinkle or daub with, also aswape, or machine for raising water; Swed. dial. vipp, an ear of rye, also a little sheaf or bundle; Goth. waips, also wipja, a crown, orig. a twisted wreath.

B. Thus the Teut. base is certainly WIP, of which the orig. sense was to jerk or 'move briskly to and fro,' hence to wipe or rub, and a wisp (or wips) is a rubber. The sense of the verb plainly appears in O. Du. wippen, 'to shake, to wagge,' Low G. wippen, to go up and down as on a see-saw, Dan. vippe, to see-saw, rock, bob, Swed. vipfa, to wag, jerk, G. wippen, to move up and down, see-saw, rock, jerk. — WIP, to tremble, vibrate; see Whip (in which the h is unoriginal). It has probably been confused with whish, as in Dan. vish, a wisp, a rubber; but the two words are from different roots; see Whisk.

WIST, knew, or known; see Wit (1).

WISTFUL, eager, earnest, attentive, pensive. (E.) The word appears to be quite modern, and it has almost supplanted the word wishful, which was once common. It is a reasonable inference that it is nothing but a corruption of that word. The usual explanation, that it is derived from wist, I knew, or from wist, known, is stark nonsense, since 'knew-ful' or 'known-ful' gives no sense, nor do we generally add -ful to past tenses or past participles. The most that can be said is that wistful is clearly founded on wistly, attentively, earnestly, used 4 times by Shakespeare, and apparently by no one else.

B. Now wistly cannot be fairly elucidated by wistfully, since the latter word does not occur till long afterwards; nor can be since the latter word does not occur till long afterwards; nor can be since the latter word does not occur till long afterwards; nor can be since the latter word does not occur till long afterwards; nor can be since the latter word does not occur till long afterwards; nor can be since the latter word does not occur till long afterwards; nor can be since the latter word does not occur till long afterwards; nor can be since the latter word does not occur till long afterwards; nor can be since the latter word does not occur till long afterwards; nor can be since the latter word does not occur till long afterwards; nor can be since the latter word does not occur till long afterwards; nor can be since the latter word does not occur till long afterwards; nor can be since the latter word does not occur till long afterwards; nor can be since the latter word does not occur till long afterwards; nor can be since the latter word does not occur till long afterwards; nor can be since the latter word does not occur till long afterwards; nor can be since the latter word does not occur till long afterwards; nor can be since the latter word does not occur till long afterwards; nor can be since the latter word does not occur till long afterwards; nor can be since the latter word does not occur till long afterwards; nor can be since the latter word does not occur till long afterwards; nor can be since the latter word does not occur till long afterwards; nor can be since the latter word does not occur till long afterwards; nor can be since the latter word does not occur till long afterwards; nor can be since the latter word does not occur till long afterwards; nor can be since the latter word does not occur till long afterwards; nor can be since the latter word does not occur till long afterwards; nor can be since the latter word does not occur till long afterwards; nor can be since the latter word suppose that wistly has any connection with wist, since 'knew-ly' or 'known-ly' again gives no sense. It follows that wistly is itself a y. Two solutions are possible; (1) that wistly corrupt form. stands for wishtly, i.e. in a desired manner, which is not particularly good sense, though supported by the fact that the quartos read wishtiy for wistly in Rich. II, v. 4. 7; but, on the other hand, this sense does not suit in the other passages, viz. Venus and Adonis, 343, Lucrece, 1355, Pass. Pilgrim, 82; and (2) that wistly is put (with the usual excrescent t after s) for M. E. wisly (with short i), certainly, verily, exactly, whence the senses of attentively, &c. may have arisen; see Chaucer, C. T. 1865, 3992; Havelok, 274, Ormulum, 928. This M. E. word is from Icel. viss, certain (distinct from viss, wise), which is allied to vita, to know, and E. wit, to know. 8. My belief is, then, that wistful stands for wishful, the change in form being due to confusion with wistly, which was itself a corruption of M. E. wisly. The history of the word bears this out: we find wishful in 3 Hen. VI, iii. 1. 14; 'I sat looking wishfully at the clock,' Idler, no. 67 (R.); We looked at the fruit very wishfully,' Cook, First Voyage, b. iii. c. 7; 'I was weary of this day, and began to think wishfully of being in motion,' Boswell, Tour to the Hebrides, p. 98 (Todd); 'I looked at them wishfully,' Boswell, Life of Johnson, Sept. 1, 1773. The earliest quotations for wistful appear to be these: 'Lifting up one of my sashes, I cast many a wistful melancholy glance towards the sea,' Swift (in Todd); 'Why, Grubbinol, dost thou so wistful seem? There's sorrow in thy look,' Gay, Pastorals, Friday, l. 1. It is remarkable that wishly (-wishfully) occurs in the Mirror for Magistrates, p. 863 (Todd). Dor. wistful-ly.

This verb is ill understood and has suffered much at the hands of grammarians and compilers of dictionaries. Wit is the infin. mood; to wit (as in 'we do you to wit') is the gerund; wot is the 1st and 3 pers. of the present indicative, the 3rd person being often corruptly written wotteth; wost (later form wottest) is the 2nd pers. sing. of the same tense; wiste, later wist, is the pt. t.; and wist is the pp. [The adv. ywis or Iwis, certainly, was often misunderstood, and the verb wis, to know, was evolved, which is wholly unsanctioned by grammar; see Ywis.] M. E. witen, infin.; pres. t. wot, wost, wot, pl. witen; pt. t. wiste, pp. wist; see Chaucer, C. T. 1142, 1158, 1165, 8690, 9614, &c. [There was also M. E. witen, to see (with long i); see Stratmann, who puts wot under this latter verb, as if I have seen = I know. It makes little difference, since A. S. witan, to know, and witan, to see, are closely connected; I follow the arrangement in Grein.] - A. S. witan, to know; pres. t. ic wat, þú wást, he wát, pl. witon; subj. sing. wite, pl. witon, pt. t. wiste (sometimes wisse), 2 p. wisses, pl. wiston; pp. wist; Grein, ii. 722. Allied to A. S. witan, to see; pt. t. wite, pl. witon; id. ii. 724. It is clear that ic wat is really an old past tense (prob. of witan) used as a present; causing the necessity of creating a new past tense wisse or wiste, which is, however, of great antiquity. Similar anomalous verbs are found in E., viz. can, may, shall, &c. The gerund is to witanne, whence mod. E. to wit. The form weet, in Spenser, F. Q. i. 3. 6, is nothing but a corruption of wit. + Du. weten, pt. t. wist, pp. geweten. + Icel. vita, pr. t. veit, pt. t. vissa, pp. vitaor. + Dan. vide, pr. t. veed, pt. t. vidste, pp. vidst. + Swed. veta, pr. t. vet, pt. t. visste, pp. veten. + G. wissen, pr. t. weiss, pt. t. wusste, pp. gewusst. + Goth. witan, pr. t. wait, pt. t. wissa, pp. wits (?).

β. All from Teut. type WITAN, to know, pr. t. WAIT, pt. t. WISSA; Fick, iii. 304; the base being WIT, orig. 'to see.' Further allied to Lithuan. weizdēti, to see, Russ. vidiete, to see, Lat. uidere, to see, Gk. ideir, to see, olda, I know (=E. wot), Skt. vid, to perceive, know, orig. to see. - √ WID, to see, perceive, know. Der. wit (2), q. v., wit-ness, q. v., t-wit (for at-wit); witt-ing-ly, knowingly, Haml. v. 1. 11. Also, from the same root, wise, guise; vis-ion, vis-ible, &c. (see Vision); id-ea, id-ol, and the suffix -id in rhombo-id, &c.; ved-a. And see witch, wiseare, witt-ol, wizard

WIT (2), understanding, knowledge, the power of combining ideas with a happy or ludicrous effect. (E.) M. E. wit, Chaucer, C. T. 748.—A. S. wit, knowledge, Grein, ii. 722.—A. S. witan, to know; see Wit (1). + Icel. vit. + Dan. vid. + Swed. vett. + G. witz; O. H. G. wizzi. Der. wit-less, wit-less-ly, wit-less-ness; wit-l-ing, a pretender to wit, with double dimin. suffix -l-ing; witt-ed, as in blunt-witted, 3 Hen. VI, iii. 2. 210; witt-y, A. S. witig or wittig, Grein, ii. 726; witt-i-ly, witt-i-ness. Also witt-i-c-ism, used by Dryden in his pref. to the State of Innocence, with the remark that he asks 'pardon for a new word' (R.); evidently put for witty-ism, the c being introduced to avoid the hiatus, and being suggested by Galli-cism, &c.

WITCH, a woman regarded as having magical power. (E.) Formerly used also of a man, Comedy of Errors, iv. 4, 160, Antony, i. 2. 40; but this is unusual. M. E. wicche, applied to a man, P. Plowman, B. xviii. 69; also to a woman, Sir Percival, 1. 826 (in the Thornton Romances).—A. S. wicca, masc. a wizard; wicce, fem. a witch. 'Ariolus, wicca;' Wright's Voc. i. 60, col. 2. 'Phytonessa, wicce;' Wright's Voc. i. 74, col. 2. The pl. wiccan, occurring in the Laws of Edward and Guthrum, § 11, and Laws of Cnut, secular, § 4 (Thorpe, Anc. Laws, i. 172, 378), may refer to either gender. **B.** Wicce is merely the fem. of wicca; and wicca is a corruption of A. S. witga, a common abbreviated form of witiga or witega, a prophet, soothsayer, wizard; the pl. witgan is used in the sense of magicians, or sorcerers, and we even meet with deoful-witga, a devil's prophet or wizard, shewing how completely the worse sense of the word prevailed; see Grein, ii. 727, i. 191. The corruption from witga to wicea is not difficult; but we could not be sure of it were it not for the cognate Icel. form, which is the real clue to the word. This is Icel. vitki, a wizard; whence vitka, verb, to bewitch. Now this Icel. vitki is plainly from vita, to know; just as A. S. witga, orig. a seer, is from witan, to see, allied to witan, to know. The same word occurs in O. H. G. wizago, a seer, explained under Wiseacre. It follows that witch and wiseacre are mere variants from the same base; and that wizard is likewise from the same root. y. There are two other circumstances that help to confirm the above y. Increase two other entumistances that help to commit an every early use; and (2) that there is no cognate form in other languages, except mod. Fries. wikke, a witch (cited by the author of the Bremen Wörterbuch, which was prob. borrowed, and the Low G. wikken, to predict (which is formed from Fries. wikke), with its derived sb. wikker, a soothsayer. ¶ In the Laws of Guthrum and Edward (cited above) we find mention of wiccon oothe wigheras, witches or diviners. The latter word, wighere, is plainly connected with A.S. wig, a temple (Grein), also spelt wik, and with Goth.

By way of further illustrating the change from witga to wicca, I may remark that Swed. vidga, to widen, is pronounced vikka in Norwegian (Aasen). Der. witch-craft, A. S. wiccecræft, Levit. xx. 27, from wicce,

(Assen). Der. witch-eraft, A. S. wiceseræft, Levit. xx. 27, from wicce, a witch, and eræft, craft, art. Also witch, verb, A.S. wiccian, Thorpe, Ancient Laws, ii. 274, sect. 39; hence witch-er-y, a coined word, Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 1, 1. 412. Also be-witch, q. v. WITCH-ELM, WYCH-ELM, a kind of elm. (E.) Spelt weech-elm, Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 475. There is also a witch-hasel. M. E. wyche, wiche; 'Wyche, tre, Ulmus;' Prompt. Parv.—A.S. wice, occurring in a list of trees. 'Virecta, wice; Cariscus, wice;' Wright's Voc. i. 285, col. 2. The sense is 'drooping' or 'bending;' and it is derived from A. S. wic-en, pp. of wicam, to bend; see Wicker. The fin the word is quite superfluous and due to confusion with the t in the word is quite superfluous, and due to confusion with the

word witch above. 'Some varieties of the wych-elm have the branches quite pendulous, like the weeping-willow, thus producing a most graceful effect;' Our Woodlands, by W. S. Coleman.

WITH, by, near, among. (E.) M. E. with, Chaucer, C. T. 1.—
A. S. with, governing gen., dat., and acc.; Grein, ii. 692. It often has the sense of 'against,' which is still preserved in to fight with = to fight against, and in with-say, with-stand. + Icel. vio, against, by, at, with the part of the product of the prod with. + Dan. ved, by, at. + Swed. vid. near, at, by. B. From Teut. type WITH, against; Fick, iii. 304. Fick suggests a connection with Skt. vi, asunder, a common prefix. And see Withers. We must observe that with has to a great extent taken the place of A. S. and M. E. mid, with, which is now obsolete. Der. with-al, with it, with, Temp. iii. 1. 93, M. E. withalle, Chaucer, C. T. 14130, compounded of with, prep., and alle, dat. case of al, all, and used in place of A. S. mid ealle, with all, wholly, Grein, i. 238, l. 12. Also with-in, M. E. with-inne, Wyclif, Matt. ii. 16, A. S. widinnan, on the inside, Matt. xxiii. 26; with-out, M. E. with-uten, with-outen, Chaucer, C. T. 463, A. S. widitan, on the outside of, Matt. xxiii. 25; and note that A. S. innan and útan are properly adverbial formations, extended from in and út respectively. And see with-draw, with-hold, with-say, with-stand; also with-ers.

WITHDRAW, to draw back or away, to recall. (E.) M. E. withdrawen, to draw back, take away, Ancren Riwle, p. 230, last line. Not found in A.S. From With and Draw; where with has the old sense of 'towards,' hence towards oneself, and away from another. Der. with-draw-al, with-draw-ment, late and coined words. Also withdrawing-room, a retiring-room, esp. for ladies (see example in Todd's Johnson, and in Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, ch. ix.), now cor-

rupted to drawing-room!
WITHE, WITH, a flexible twig; see Withy.

WITHER, to fade. (E.) M. E. widren, not an old form. 'Now grene as lefe, now widred and ago;' Test. of Crescide, st. 34. This M. E. widren is nothing but a variant of M. E. wederen, to expose to the weather, so that widred = wedered, exposed to weather. 'Wederyn, or leyn or hangyn yn the weder, Auro; 'Prompt. Parv. And the verb wederen is from M. E. weder, weather; see Weather. ¶ It follows that wither is properly transitive, as in 'Age cannot wither her,' Antony, ii. 2. 240; but the intrans. use is much more common. WITHERS, the ridge between the shoulder-blades of a horse.

(E.) In Hamlet, iii. 2. 253. So called because it is the part which the horse opposes to his load, or on which the stress of the collar comes in drawing. Cf. Cleveland withers, the barbs of an arrowhead, which oppose its being drawn backwards (Atkinson). The lit. sense is 'things which resist;' formed from M. E. wiver, resistance. ' Wider com to-jenes' = resistance (or an adverse wind) came against me; Layamon, 4678. Hence widerful, full of resistance, hostile, O. Eng. Homilies, ii. 51, l. 19; wiverien, wiverien, to resist. id. ii. 123, last line; and see Stratmann.—A. S. wiver, resistance; Grein, ii. 698.

—A. S. wiver, against, id. ii. 697; common in composition. An extended form of wio, against, also used in the sense of with; see With. The A.S. wider is cognate with Du. weder, Icel vior, Dan. and Swed. veder, G. wieder, Goth. withra, signifying against, or again; Fick gives the Teut. type as WITHRA, extended from WITH. This very prefix is represented by guer in Guerdon, q.v. β . The above etymology is verified by the similar word found in G. widerrist, the withers of a horse, from wider, old spelling of wieder, against, and rist, which not only means wrist or instep, but also an elevated part, the withers of a horse.

WITHHOLD, to hold back, keep back. (E.) M. E. withholden,

pp. withholdë. Chaucer, C. T. 513; and see Ancren Riwle, p. 348, l. 22. Erom With, in the sense of 'back,' or 'towards' the agent,

with and Hold. Cf. with-draw.
WITHIN, WITHOUT; see under With.
WITHSAY, to contradict. (E.) M. E. withseien, Chaucer, C. T.
807; withsiggen, Ancren Riwle, p. 86, 1. 7.—A. S. wið, against; and secgan, to say; see With and Say.

weiks, holy, from a Teut. base WIH (Fick, iii. 303). I do not see how WITHSTAND, to stand against, resist. (E.) M.E. withstonden, we can possibly attribute wicea to the same root, as some propose to do. Wyclif, Rom. ix. 19.—A.S. widstandam, to resist, Grein, ii. 699.—

WITHY, WITHE, a flexible twig, esp. of willow. (E.) Spelt withes or withs, pl., Judg. xvi. 7. M. E. widi, widde, &c.; spelt wythe, witthe, wythith, Prompt. Parv. p. 531; withhe, K. Alisaunder, 4714; wiői, Ancren Riwle, p. 86, l. 15.—A. S. wiőig, a willow, also a twig of a willow. 'Salix, wiðig;' Wright's Voc. i. 33. + O. Du. weede, 'a hoppe,' Hexham; i.e. the hop-plant, from its twining. + Icel. viðja, a withy; við, a with (shewing the different forms); vidir, a willow. + Dan. vidie, a willow, osier. + Swed. vide, a willow; vidja, a willow twig. + G. weide, a willow; O.H. G. widá. & Millow; vidja, a willow twig. + G. weide, a willow; O.H. G. widá. & Fisher gives two Teut. types, viz. WITHYA, a willow (including Icel. viðir, G. weide); and WITHI, a twig or tendril (including Icel. við, M.H. G. wit, a withe); which are, of course, closely related. Moreover, we find allied words in Lithuan. źil-wittis, the gray willow (used for basket-work), GK lréa, a willow, a wicker-shield; also in Russ. vitsa, a withe, Lat. vitis, a vine. The application is to plants that twine or are very flexible; and all these words are from the
WI, to twine, plait, as in Russ. vite, to twine, plait, Lat. ui-ere, whence also Lat. ui-men, a twig, ui-tis, a vine, ui-num, wine (orig. grape). From the same root we have vetch, wire, ferrule (for virole), wine, vine; also wi-nd (2), wi-nch, wi-cker, wy-ch-elm, wi-nkle. &c.

WITNESS, testimony; also, one who testifies. (E.) Properly an abstract sb., like all other sbs. in -ness. M. E. witnesse, Ancren Riwle, p. 68, l. 3. - A. S. witnes, testimony, Luke, ix. 5; also ge-witnes, Mark, i. 44. [The use of the word in the sense of 'witnesser' is unoriginal, and prob. not early; it occurs in Wyclif, Matt. xxvi. 60.] -A. S. wit-an, to know; with suffix -nes; see Wit (1); thus the orig, sense is 'knowledge' or 'consciousness.' Cf. M. E. witnen, to testify, Ancren Riwle, p. 30; Icel. vitna, Dan. vidne, to testify. Der. witness, vb., M. E. witnessen, P. Plowman, B. prol. 191.

WITTOL, a cuckold. (E.) In Merry Wives, ii. 1. 3. Not an old word in this sense. It occurs also in Ben Jonson, The Fox, Act v. sc. 1 (Mosca); and in Beaum, and Fletcher, Knight of Malta, iii. 2 (Gomera). 'Jannin, a wittall, one that knows and bears with, or winks at, his wife's dishonesty;' Cotgrave. This explanation of Cotgrave's seems to resolve the word at once into wit-all, one who have yet all, but this would headly be grammatical, it should rather knows all, but this would hardly be grammatical; it should rather be wot-all. It is commonly explained as equivalent to M. E. witele, knowing, a very rare word, occurring once in Layamon, 18547. And this again is supposed to be from the A.S. witol, adj., wise, sapient; formed with suffix -ol (as in sprec-ol, talkative), from wit-an, to know. In this case, the word would mean wise or knowing; or, ironically, a simpleton, a gull. β . But all this is very suspicious; the A.S. witol is unauthorised, and only known to Somner, who may have invented it; it is surprising that we have no trace of the word for nearly 4 centuries, from about 1200 to 1600. On this account, Wedgwood's suggestion is worth notice; viz. that a wittol is the bird commonly called in olden times a witwall. Florio explains Ital. godano by 'the bird called a witwal or woodwall;' ed. 1598. In a later edition, according to Wedgwood, this appears as: 'Godano, a wittal or woodwale;' and Torriano has 'Wittal, becco contento,' i.e. a cuckold. The corruption from witwall to wittal is easy and natural. wall itself is the same word as wodewale, an old name for various birds, one of which may be supposed to answer to the Low Latin curruca. 'Curruca est avis, vel ille qui, cum credat nutrire filios suos, nutrit alienos;' Supp. to Ducange, by Diefenbach. On which Wedgwood remarks: 'the origin of this name [wittol] is undoubtedly from the fact that the bird known under the name of curruca is one of

the fact that the bird known under the name of curruca is one of those in the nest of which the cuckoo drops its egg.' See further under Woodwale. Cf. gull, (1) a bird, (2) one who is deceived. WIVERN; see Wyvern.
WIZARD, WISARD, one who practises magic, a magician, (F., -Teut.) M. E. wilard; spelt wysard, wysar, Prompt. Parv. It should rather have been wishard, and I suspect this form is really with the wild really and the second of the second o preserved in the proper names Wishart, Wisheart, Wishet (all in Bohn's Lowndes' Bibliographer's Manual). O. F. wischard*, not recorded, but necessarily the older spelling of O. F. guischard, also guiscart, adj., prudent, sagacious, cunning (Burguy). [In like manner the O. F. guisarme, gisarme, was at first spelt wisarme, as recorded by Roquefort.] Hence Guiscard as a surname or epithet. - Icel. vizk-r, clever, knowing; with F. suffix -ard, due to O. H. G. suffix -hart, which is merely G. hart (= E. hard) in composition, as in numerous other words. The Icel. vizhr is a contracted form of vit-shr, formed from vit-a, to know, with suffix -sk- (= E. -ish, A.S. -isc). Hence wiz-ard is equivalent to witt-ish-ard.

WIZEN, to shrivel or dry up. (E.) Added by Todd to Johnson.
M. E. wisenen, to become shrivelled; see quotation in Halliwell, s.v.
wisened.—A. S. wisnian, to become dry, John, xv. 6 (only in the
Lindisfarne and Rushworth MSS., both Northumbrian); the word

716

translate Lat. emarcuit, Wright's Gloss. ii. 30, col. 1. + Icel. visna, to wither. β. This is an intransitive verb, with formative -n-, giving it the sense 'to become;' so that the orig. sense was 'to become dry;' see this suffix explained under Waken. The Icel. vis-na is derived from vis-inn, wisened, withered, palsied, dried up, which, by its form, is the pp. of an old lost strong verb visa * (pt. t. veis, pp. visinn); cf. risa, to rise (pt. t. reis, pp. risinn). The Icel. visinn is cognate with Dan. and Swed. vissen, withered; cf. also Swed. vissna, to fade. Y. Fick gives the Teut. type WISNA, dry, shrivelled; to which may also be referred O. H. G. wesanén, to dry (cited by Fick), G. verwesen (put for verwesnen), to putrify, corrupt, moulder. The last sense links these words with Icel. veisa, a stagnant pool, cess-pool; and (probably, as Fick suggests) with Lat. uirus, Gk. lós, Skt. visha, poison. The Skt. visha, poison, water, may be derived from Skt. vish, to sprinkle; but this verb is unauthorised. The form of the root certainly seems to be WIS, whatever may be Wedgwood connects Icel. visinn with Goth. wisans, pp. of wisan, to be, remain, dwell; but the Icel. word for 'been' verit; again, the O.H.G. wesanen, to dry, seems distinct from O.H.G. wesan, to be; see Was. This would refer wizen to WAS, to dwell. It is remarkable that we find Skt. vasu, dry; and ushita, that which has dwelt, stale, pp. of vas, to dwell; but this will not explain the Scand. forms.

WO, WOE, grief, misery. (E.) M. E. wo, Chaucer, C. T. 353, 1458.—A. S. wá, wo, used as interj. and adv., sometimes with dat. case, Grein, ii. 635; weá, wo, sb., id. 668. + Du. wee, interj. and sb. + Icel. vei, interj., used with dat. case. + Dan. vee, interj. and sb. 50. + Icel. vet, interj., used with dat. case. + Dan. vet, interj. and so. + Swed. vet, interj. + G. weh, interj. and sb. + Goth. wai, interj. β. The Teut. type is WAI, wo! orig. an interjection. Further allied to Lat. use, wo! Fick. iii. 279. The A.S. sb. weá is derived from the interjection. Der. wo-ful, M. E. woful, Chaucer, C. T. 2058; wo-ful-ly, ness. Also wo-begone, spelt woe-begon, Spenser, F. Q. iii. 7. 20, i.e. surrounded with wo, from M. E. wo begon, Chaucer, C. T. 5338, where begon is the pp. of M. E. begon, to go about, surround, studies to A. S. kegin, compounded of he prop. (F. h.) and gin. equivalent to A. S. begán, compounded of be, prep. (E. by) and gán, to go; see further in Stratmann, s.v. bigán, p. 61. Also wo worth, wo be to; for which phrase see Worth (1). Also wai-l, q.v. WOAD, a plant used as a blue dye-stuff. (E.) M. E. wod (with long

o), Chaucer, Atas Prima, l. 17, pr. in Appendix to tr. of Boething, ed. Morris, p. 180.—A.S. wád, waad. 'Sandix, wád; Fucus, waad; Wright's Voc. i. 32, col. 1. The O. F. name is spelt waisde in a Vocab. of the 13th century; id. 139, col. 2. + Du. weede. + Dan. waid, veid. + Swed. veide. + G. waid, weid, M. H. G. weit, weid (E. Müller); whence O. F. waide, waisde, gaide, mod. F. guède. Root unknown; allied to Lat. uitrum, woad.

¶ Distinct from weld (2). WOLD, a down, plain open country. (E.) Spelt old in Shak. K Lear, iii. 4. 125; wolde, woulde in Minsheu, ed. 1627. M. E. wold, Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 938; the dat. case is spelt walde in one text of Layamon, 20842, but wolde in the other; it is thus seen to be the same word as M. E. wald, a wood, which was, however, more commonly used in the sense of waste ground, wide open country (as in Norse); in Layamon, 21339, where one text has wæld, the other has feld, field, in the sense of open country. - A.S. weald,

wald, a wood, forest, Grein, ii. 669. + O. Sax, and O. Fries. wald, a wood. + G. wald, O. H. G. walt. + Icel. völlr, gen. vallar (= valdar), a field, plain.

B. All from Teut. type WALDU or WALDA, a a field, plain. β . All from Teut. type WALDU or WALDA, a wood; Fick, iii. 299. The connection, in form, with A. S. geweald, Icel. vald, dominion, is so obvious that it is difficult to assign any

other origin than Teut. WALD, to rule, possess, for which see Wield. The orig. sense may have been 'hunting-ground,' considered as the possession of a tribe. Doublet, weald, q. v.

WOLF, a rapacious beast of prey. (E.) M. E. wolf; pl. wolues (=wolves), Wyclif, Matt. x. 16. = A.S. wulf, pl. wulfas, Grein, ii. 750. +Du. and G. wolf.+Icel. ülfr (for vulfr). +Dan. ulv.+Swed. ulf.+Goth. wulfs.

B. All from Teut. type WOLFA, a wolf; Fick, iii. 307.

Enviter allied to Lith wulfar. Russ wolf. (1) Away Sket. Further allied to Lith. wilkas, Russ. volk', Gk. Auros, Lat. lupus, Skt. vrika, a wolf; the common European form being WALKA (Fick, i. 773), answering to Aryan warka (id. i. 313). The form WALKA was variously altered to wlaka, wlapa, walpa, producing Gk. Abros, Lat. lupus, A.S. wulf, &c.

y. The sense is 'tearer,' or 'render,' from his ravenous nature.

WARK, to tear; whence Skt. wracch, to tear. Gk. βήγρυμι, I break, Lithuan wilkti, to pull, &c. ¶ The suggested connection with Lat. uulpes, a fox, is not generally accepted. Der. wolf-ish, wolf-ish-ly; wolf-dog. Also wolv-er-ene, or wolv-er-ine, a coined word, a name given to an American animal resembling the glutton, a name sometimes incorrectly given to the wolverene also.

WOMAN, a grown female. (E.) That woman is a corruption of

A. S. wifman, lit. wife-man, is certain; and it must be remembered that the A. S. man (like Lat. homo) is of both genders, masc. and fem. To shew this, it is best to trace the word downwards. The A.S. an adv., but also used as an adj. 'Ye be wonders men' - ye are

appears to be Northern. We find, however, A.S. for wisnode, to a form is wifman, a woman, Grein, ii. 700. By assimilation, this form became wimman in the 10th century. In Judges, iv. 17, we have the became wimman in the 10th century. In Judges, 1v. 17, we have the dat, sing, wifmen, but in the very next verse (and in verse 22) Jael is called see wimman = the woman. [Similarly, the A. S. kláfmæsse (loaf-mass) became lammas; see Lammas.] By way of further illustration, see Mark, x. 6, where the various MSS, have wyfman, wifmon, wimman.

B. The pl. of wifman was wifmen, which was similarly reduced to wimmen, as in Gen. xx. 17, and this form has held its ground, in the spoken language, to the present day; which is the strongest possible proof of the etymology.

But the sing the strongest possible proof of the etymology. Y. But the sing form suffered further alteration; we still find wifmon (later text wim y. But the sing. mon) in Layamon, l. 1869, wimman, Havelok, l. 1168, wyfman, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 11, l. 1 [as late as A. D. 1340; the pl. being both wyfmen, p. 10, last line but one, and wymmen, according to Morris]; but we also find wummon, Ancren Riwle, p. 12, l. 11, wumman, Rich. Cuer de Lion, 3863; womman, Rob. of Glouc. p. 9, last line, P. Plowman, B. i. 71, ii. 8; so also in Chaucer, C. T. Group D. 66 [l. 5648], where 5 MSS have womman, but one has woman; after which the spelling woman is common. Thus the successive spellings are wifman, wifmon, wimman, wimmon, wumman or wummon, womman; and lastly woman, as at present. In some dialects, the pronunciation wumman [glossic wum un] is still heard. 8. The successive corruptions are probably merely due to the loss of the sense of the word; when once wifman had become wimman, there was nothing to keep the pronunciation stable. Some have thought that popular fancy connected the word with womb, as if the word were womb-man; but the change of vowel was due to the preceding w, just as in A.S. widu, later form widu, a wood; see Wood. For further discussion, see Wife and Man. ¶ Note also the word leman, which was successively leaf man, lemman, leman; here we have a similar assimilation of fm to mm, and a considerable change in sense; see Leman. Der. womanhood, M. E. womanhede, wommanhede, Chaucer, C. T. 1750, the corresponding A.S. word being wifhad, Gen. i. 27; woman-ish, K. John, i. 4. 36; woman-ish-ly, -ness; woman-kind, Tam. Shrew, iv. 2. 14; women-kind, Pericles, iv. 6. 159; woman-like, woman-ly, M.E. wum-

monlich, Ancren Riwle, p. 274, l. 9; woman-li-ness.

WOMB, the belly, the place of conception. (E.) Lowl. Sc. wame, the belly; Burns, Scotch Drink, st. 5. M. E. wombe, Wyclif, Matt. xv. 17; wambe, Pricke of Conscience, 4161. — A. S. wamb, womb, the belly, Grein, ii. 637. 'Venter, wamb;' Wright's Voc. i. 71, col. 1. + Du. wam, the belly of a fish. + Icel. vömb, the belly, esp. of a beast + Dan. vom. + Swed. vdmb, vdmm. + G. wampe, wamme, O. H. G. wampe, + Goth. wamba.

\$\begin{align*} \pma \text{Trunk} & \pma \text{Trunk} & \pma \text{MMBA} & \pma \text{Trunk} & \pma \text{Trunk} & \pma \text{MMBA} & \pma \text{Trunk} & \pma \text{

lian.) In Webster. A corruption of the native Australian name wombback or womback. 'The wombat, or, as it is called by the natives of Port Jackson, the womback;' Collins, New South Wales (1802), quoted in the Penny Cyclopædia. 'The mountain natives call it wombach;' letter from Governor Hunter, dated Sydney, 1798; in Bewick's Quadrupeds.

WON, to dwell, remain. (E.) In Milton, P. L. vii. 457. Practically obsolete, though occurring in Sir Walter Scott, Lady of the Lake, iv. 13: M. E. wonen, Chaucer, C. T. 7745. - A. S. wunian, to dwell. + Icel. una, to dwell; see further under Wont.

WONDER, a strange thing, a prodigy, portent, admiration. (E.) M. E. wonder; pl. wondris, Wyclif, Mark, xiii. 22. — A. S. wunder, a portent, Grein, ii. 751. + Du. wonder. + Icel. undr (for vundr). + Dan. and Swed. under. + G. wunder, O. H. G. wunder. Eich iii. 26. The Teut. type is WOND-RA or WUND-RA, a wonderful thing; Fick, iii. 306. The orig. sense is 'awe,' lit. that from which one turns aside, or 'that which is turned from,' from Teut. base WAND, to wind, turn; see Wind (2), and cf. A. S. wunden, pp. of windan, to wind. The connection between wind and wonder, not very apparent at first sight, is explained by A. S.

y. Thus, from A. S. windan, to wind, we not only have wendan, to turn (see Wend), but also the verb wandian, lit. to turn aside from, but usually to turn from through a feeling of fear or awe, to respect, to revere. 'bu ne wandast for nanum men' = thou respectest, or dreadest, no man; Matt. xxii. 16; Luke, xx. 21. Grein explains wandian by 'præ metu sive alicujus reverentiá omittere, cunctari;' ii. 638. Hence M. E. wonden, to conceal through fear, to falter, &c.; Will. of Palerne, 4071; Gower, C. A. i. 332, l. 7; Chaucer, Legend of Good Women, l. 1185. The suffix answers to Aryan -ra.

Der. wonder, verb, A. S. wundrian, Grein, ii. 753; wonder-ful, M. E. wonderfol, Layamon, l. 280, later text, used in place of A. S. wunderlie, lit. wonder-like, Grein, ii. 753: wonder-ful-ly, -ness.

Also wondr-ous, q. v. WONDROUS, wonderful. (E.) Spelt wonderouse in Palsgrave, and prob. not found much earlier; it is a corrupt form (like righteous for rightwise), and took the place of the older word wonders, properly

wondrous men; Skelton, Magnificence, 90. 'Where suche a solempne Withy. Der. wood-bine or wood-bynd, spelt wodbynde in Palsgrave, wondrous men; Skelton, Magnificence, 90. 'Where suche a solempne' yerely myracle is wrought so wondersly in the face of the worlde;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 134 (R.) Earlier as an adv., as 'wonders dere,' i. e. wonderfully dear, Test. of Love, b. ii; pr. in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1051, fol. 297, col. 2, l. 1.

β. Wonders is formed by adding s (an adv. suffix, as in need-s) to wonder used as an adv. or adj.; Chaucer has 'wonder diligent,' C. T. 455; Gower has 'such a wonder sight,' C. A. i. 121, l. g. Wonder became an adj. through the misuse of the A. S. wunderlie, adj., wonderful, as an adverb; thus Chaucer has 'wonderly deliver,' C. T. 84; so also 'so wonderly sore,' Tale of Gamelyn. 266 (late editions wondersy) — Hence the Tale of Gamelyn, 266 (late editions, wondrously). y. Hence the history of the word is clear; the A. S. wunderlie, adj., became M. E. wonderly, adv., whence M. E. wonder, adj. and adv., lengthened to wonders, adv. and adj., and to wondersly, adv.; the double use of -ly, both as an adjectival and adverbial suffix, being a lasting cause of The spurious poem called Chaucer's Dream has the word wondrous, l. 1898, but it was not printed till A.D. 1597. Hence wondrous-ly, wondrous-ness.

WONT, used or accustomed. (E.) Properly the pp. of won, to dwell, to be used to. When the fact that it was a pp. was forgotten, it came to be used as a sb.; and then, by way of distinction, a new form wont-ed was evolved, to keep up the pp. use. Hence won-t-ed (= won-ed-ed) has the suffix -ed twice over! [For wont, sb., and wont-ed, see the end of the article.] 'As they were woont [accustomed] to dooe; 'Sir T. More, Works, p. 1195. 'She neuer was to swiche gestes woned' = she was never accustomed to such guests, Chaucer, C. T. 8215. 'Thou wert aye world ech louer reprehend =thou wert ever wont to reprehend each lover, Chaucer, Troilus, 1511. Woned is the pp. of M. E. wonen, wonien, to dwell, be accustomed to; in Chaucer, C. T. 7745, it means simply 'to dwell,' but the sense 'to be accustomed 'was easily (in A. S. times) introduced from the related sb. wone, a custom, Chaucer, C. T. 337. — A. S. wunian, to dwell, remain, continue in, Grein, ii. 753; also gewunian, to dwell, to be accustomed to. 'Swa swa he gewinade' = as he was accustomed (lit. as he wont), Mark, x. 1; cf. 'whom we wont to fear,' I Hen. VI, i. 2. 14. A weak verb, allied to the sb. wuna, custom, use, wont, commonly spelt gewina, Luke, i. 9, ii. 27. Allied to A. S. wunn-en, pp. of winnan, to strive after; see Win. Wont is a thing won. i. e. the custom or habit due to continual endeavour. B. Similarly, from the Teut. base WAN, to strive after, we have Icel. vanr, adj., accustomed, used (to a thing), vani, a usage, whence vandi (for vanpi), a custom, habit, venja, to accustom (pt. t. vanbi, vandi, pp. vandr, vannin) = E. wean; see Wean. So also (in connection with M. H.G. gewinnen) we find M. H. G. gewon, O. H. G. giwon, adj., accustomed to, M. H. G. gewon, O. H. G. giwona, usage, M. H. G. gewonen, to be used to, gewonlich, customary; G. gewohnen, to be used to, pp. gewohnt, wont, wohnen, to dwell. See Fick, iii. 287. Der. wont, sb., Hamlet, i. 4. 6, put for M. E. wone, sb., by confusion with wont above. Also wont-ed, used as a pt. t. by Surrey instead of wont; 'Of me, that wonted to rejoice,' Complaint of the Absence of her Louer, l. 5, in Tottell's Misc., ed. Arber, p. 15; so also Palsgrave gives wont as a verb, 'I wonte or use; it is no wysdome to wont a thing that is nat honest; and hence wonted as a pp. or adj., Mids. Nt. Dr. ii. 1. 113, iii. 2. 369.

WOO, to sue, court, ask in order to marriage. (E.) Spelt we in Palsgrave; but Spenser retains the old spelling wowe, F. Q. vi. 11. 4. M. E. wojen, King Horn, ed. Lumby, 546; later wowen (by change of 3 to w), P. Plowman, B. iv. 74. — A. S. wógian, to woo, occurring in the comp. áwógian, to woo, Ælfric's Homilies, 3rd Series, vii. 14 (E. E. T. S.) Hence the sb. wogere, a wooer; 'Procus, wogere,' Wright's Voc. i. 50, col. 2. The lit. sense is simply to bend, incline; hence to incline another towards oneself. - A.S. woh (stem wog-, pl. woge), bent, curved, crooked; Grein, ii. 731. Cf. wóh, sb., a bending aside, turning aside, iniquity; woh-bogen, bowed in a curve, bent; id. B. The A.S. wok, bent, is cognate with Goth. wahs, bent, only occurring in un-wahs, straight, blameless, Luke, i. 6. — WAK, to go tortuously, be crooked; whence also Skt. vank, to go tortuously, be crooked, vakra, crooked, Lat. vacillare, to vacillate, varus, crooked, &c. Fick,

valra, crooked, Lat. uacillare, to vacillate, uarus, crooked, &c. Fick, i. 205. See Vacillate, Varicose. Der. woo-er, M. E. wowere, P. Plowman, B. xi. 71, A. S. wogere, as above.

WOOD (1), a collection of growing trees, timber. (E.) M. E. wode, Chaucer, C. T. 1424, 1524. – A. S. wudu, Grein, ii. 745; but the orig. form was widu; id. 692. + Icel. viör, a tree, wood. + Dan. ved. + Swed. ved. + M. H. G. wite, O. H. G. witu. B. The Teut. type is WIDU, wood, Fick, iii. 305. Cf. also Irish fiodh, a wood, a tree; fiodais, shrubs, underwood; Gael. fiodh, timber, wood, a wildeness, fiodhach, chrubs W. gwidd trees grandeli bushes brakes. Perhaps the orig

woodebynde in Chaucer, C. T. Six-text, 1508 (1510 in Tyrwhitt), A. S. wudebinde, used to translate kedera nigra in Wright's Voc. i. 32, col. 1; so called because it binds or winds round trees; cf. A. S. wuduwinde, it. wood-wind, used to tr. vivorna, id. i. 286, l. I. Also wood-coal; wood-coal; also to tr. vivorna, id. i. 286, l. I. Also wood-coal; wood-coal; wood-coal; wood-coal; wood-coal; wood-coal; wood-dove, M. E. wode-douve, Chaucer, C. T. 13700; wood-engraving; wood-land, M. E. wodelond, Layamon, 1699; wood-lark; wood-man, Cymb. iii. 6. 28, spelt wodman in Palsgrave; wood-nymph; wood-pecker, Palsgrave; wood-pigeon; wood-ruff, q. v. Also wood-ed; wood-en, i.e. made of wood, K. Lear, ii. 3. 16; wood-spenser, F. O. i. 6. 128. wood-y, Spenser, F. Q. i. 6. 18.

WOOD (2), mad, furious. (E.) In Mids. Nt. Dr. ii. 1. 192. M. E. wod (with long o), Chaucer, C. T. 184. — A. S. wod, mad, raging, Grein, ii. 730; whence wedan (=wodian), to be mad, 653.+Icel. oor, raging, frantic. + Goth. wods, mad. And cf. Du. woede, G. wuth, M. H. G. wuot, madness. β. The Teut. type is WODA, wood, frantic. Doubtless allied, as Fick suggests (iii. 308), to Lat. uates, a prophet, poet, one who is filled with divine frenzy; hence the name Woden, applied to the highest of the Scand. divinities. Root uncertain.

applied to the highest of the Scand. divinities. Root uncertain. Der. Wed-nes-day, q. v.

WOODRUFF, the name of a plant. (E.) Spelt woodrofe in Palsgrave. M. E. wodruffe, Wright's Gloss. i. 220, col. 2. – A. S. wuderofe, id. 30, col. 2; also wudurofe. See Cockayne's Leechdoms, ii. 412, where it is shewn that it was not only applied to the Asperula odorata (as at present), but also to Asfodelus ramosus; and it is also called assula (hassula) regia in glosses. The former part of the word is A. S. wudu, a wood; the sense of rofe is uncertain, but it is usual to connect it with Ruff (1), q.v. Certainly, the A.S. rofe may very well be from rofen, pp. of redfan, to break, cleave, as suggested under that word. Supposed to be named from the ruff or whorl of leaves round the stem.

WOODWALE, the name of a bird. (E.) Also called witwall and even wittal; see Wittol. Cotgrave explains F. oriol or oriot as 'a heighaw or witwall.' [The form witwall was not borrowed from G., but stands for widwall; the old form of A.S. wudu being widu.] M. E. wodewale, the same as wodehake (i.e. wood-hatch or wood-hack, a woodpecker), Prompt. Parv.; Rom. of the Rose, 658; used to translate O. F. oriol, Wright's Voc. i. 166 (13th century); Owl and Nightingale, 1659. Not found in A. S. + O. Du. wedwael, 'a kind of a yellow bird;' Hexham. + G. wittewal, a yellow thrush, Flügel; M. H. G. witewal, an oriole (Stratmann).

3. The former element is certainly A.S. widu, wudu, M.E. wode, a wood; just as M.H.G. witewal is from M. H. G. wite, a wood. Cf. M. E. wodehake, above, and E. wood-pecker. [Kilian's strange error in connecting it with wood was due, probably, to the loss of the cognate word to wood in Dutch.] But the sense of the latter element has not been explained; it might mean 'stranger,' from A. S. wealh. Cf. Wales, lit. 'the strangers,' but now used as the name of a country,

wittel, q. v.
WOOF, the west, the threads crossing the warp in woven cloth. (E.) In Shak. Troil. v. 2. 152. A corruption of M. E. oof, due to a supposed connection (which happens to be right, but not in the way which popular etymology would assign) with the vb. to weave and the sb. weft. 'Oof, threde for webbynge, Trama, stamen, subtegmen.' Prompt. Parv. So also in Wyclif, Levit, xiii. 47, earlier version (cited in Way's note).—A. S. ówef, a woof. 'Cladica, weft, vel ówef;' Wright's Voc. ii. 104 (8th century). Cladica is the dimin. of Low Lat. clada, a woven hurdle, and weft is clearly a variant of weft; so that there can be no doubt as to the sense of owef. Somewhat commoner is the parallel form oweb or iweb, frequently contracted to db; and this word has precisely the same sense. 'Subtimen, dweb' immediately follows 'Stamen, wearp,' i.e. the warp, in Wright's Voc. i. 282, l. 5; 'Trama, yel subtemen, dweb, vel db;' id. i. 59, col. 2; 'Linostema, linen wearp, vel wyllen [woollen] db,' id. i. 40, l. 8; where Mr. Wright adds the note: 'the yarn of a weaver's warp is, I believe, still called an abb. [For warp we should doubtless read woof.] β. The words owef, and oweb or aweb are compounds, both containing the prefix a or a, shortened form of a, preposition. Also we and web are both sbs., meaning 'web,' from we fan, to weave. Thus the word woof, put for oof, is short for on-wef, i.e. on-web, the web that is laid on or thrown across the first set of threads or warp. ¶ Most dictionaries 'explain' woof as See On and Weave. derived from weave, but care not a jot about the co, which they do not deign to notice. Yet they do not dream of deriving hoof from heave, nor roof from reave.

shrubs, W. gwyddeli, bushes, brakes. Perhaps the orig. sense was 'twig,' or a mass of twigs, a bush; I suspect a connection with E. withy. Cf. M. H. G. weten, O. H. G. wetan, to bind, fasten together. The O. H. G. wi-tu and E. wi-thy may both, perhaps, be referred to WI, to twine; whence Lat. ui-mun, wi-tis, &cc.; see \$\beta\$. The Tent. type is WOLLA (Fick, iii. 298), which is certainly an

The same assimilation appears in Lat. uillus, shaggy hair, uillus, a fleece.

The Aryan form is WAR-NA, lit. 'a covering, hence a fleece; cf. Skt. vri, to cover, whence urnd, wool. From the same WWAR, to cover, we have also Gk. "p-100, wool, elp-0s, wool; same & WAR, to cover, we have also Gk. \$\bar{e}_{\text{off}}\text{ow}, wool, \$\bar{e}_{\text{off}}\text{ow}\$, wool; and prob. \$\bar{o}_{\text{off}}\text{os}\$, in the sense of woolly, shaggy, thick, Homer, Odys. iv. 50, vi. 231, Iliad, xvi. 224, x. 134. Der. wooll-en, M. E. wollen, P. Plowman, B. v. 215, A. S. wyllen (with the usual vowel-change from u to y), Wright's Voc. i. 40, l. 7; wooll-y, Merch. Ven. i. 3. 84; wool-monger, M. E. wollenge, Rob. of Glouc. p. 539, l. 20; wool-pack, M. E. wolpak, same page, l. 18; wool-sack, 1 Hen. IV, ii. 4. 145, M. E. wollesak, Gower, C. A. i. 99, l. 6. Also wool-gathering (Halliwell), idly roving (said of the thoughts), as if gathering scattered wool on the downs. Also woolword a v.

wool on the downs. Also woolward, q.v.

WOOLWARD, clothed in wool only. (E.) 'I have no shirt, I go woolward for penance; L.L.L. v. 2. 717; on which Dr. Schmidt says: 'Woolward, in wool only, without linen, a dress often enjoined as a penance by the church of Rome.' M. E. wolward, wolleward, P. Plowman, B. xviii. 1; Pricke of Conscience, 3514; P. Plowman's Crede, 788. See four more examples in Nares, and his note upon the word. 'To goo wulward and barfott;' Amolds Chron ed 1811, p. 150. Palegrave has in his list of adverbs: 'Wole Chron. ed. 1811, p. 150. Palsgrave has, in his list of adverbs: 'Wolwards, without any lynnen nexte ones body, sans chemyse.' I have elsewhere explained this as 'with the wool next one's skin;' I should rather have said 'with the skin against the wool,' though the result is practically much the same. This is Stratmann's explanation; he gives: 'wolwarde, cutis lanam uersus.' Cf. home-ward, heaven-ward. See Wool and Ward. ¶ To the above explanation, viz. that See Wool and Ward. ¶ To the above explanation, viz. that wool-ward = against the wool, with reference to the skin, which agrees with all that has been said by Nares and others, I adhere. In an edition of books iii and iv of Beda's Eccl. History, by Mayor and Lumby, Cambridge, 1878, p. 347, is a long note on this phrase, with references to Bp. Fisher's Works, ed. Mayor, pt. i. p. 181, l. 13; Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy, pt. iii. sect. 4. memb. 1. subsect. 2, and subsect. 3; Christ's Own Complaint, ed. Furnivall (E. E. T. S.), 1. 502; Myrour of Our Lady (E. E. T. S.), p. lii, where we read of St. Bridget that 'she neuer vsed any lynen clothe though it weer in tyme of sykenes but only vpon hir hed, and next hir skyn she weer euer rough and sharpe wolen cloth.' The note further corrects my explanation 'with the wool towards the skin,' because this 'would only suit with a clothing made of the fleece as it came from the sheep's back;' and I have amended my explanation accordingly. It then goes on: 'ward is wered, the pp. of A.S. werian, to wear, and wool-ward means "wool-clad," just as in Beowulf, 606, sweglwered means "clad in brightness;" scirwered and ealdawered may be cited as other examples of this pp. in composition. It has fared with woolward, when it became a solitary example of this compound, as it did with rightwise under similar circumstances. The love for uniform orthography made this latter word into righteous, and woolwered into woolward to conform to the shape of forward, &c. The use of go is the same as in to go bare, naked, cold, &c. This is ingenious, but by no means proven, and I beg leave to reject it. The suffix -wered is extremely rare; sweglwered and scirwered each occur only once, and only in poetry, and even Grein can only guess at the sense of them; whilst ealddwered has nothing to do with the matter, as it means 'worn out by old age,' Ettmüller, p. 4. There is no such word as wullwered in A.S., nor is the spelling wolwered ever found in M.E.; and it is a long jump of many centuries from these doubtful compounds with -wered in A. S. poetry to the first appearance of wolwarde (always so spelt) in the 14th century. I can only regret that my too loose explanation gave occasion for this curious theory. The M. E. wered = mod. E. worn; and I fail to see that wool-worn is an intelligible compound.

WORD, an oral utterance or written sign, expressing thought; talk, message, promise. (E.) M.E. word, pl. wordes, Chaucer, C.T. 315.—A.S. word, neut. sb., pl. word, Grein, ii. 732. + Du. woord. + Icel. orb (for vord). + Dan. and Swed. ord. + G. wort. + Goth. waard.

B. The Teut. type is WORDA, Fick, iii. 307. Cognate with Lithuan. wardas, a name, Lat. uerbum (base uardh), a word, a verb; the Aryan type being WARDHA, Fick, i. 772.—

WAR, to speak; whence Gk. είρειν, to speak; so that the lit. sense is 'a thing spoken.' Cf. Gk. $\dot{\rho}h - \tau \omega \rho$, a speaker, from the same root. Der. word, v, to speak, Cymb. iv. 2. 240, M. E. w orden, P. Plowman, B. iv. 46; w ord-less, Lucrece, 112; w ord-ing, w ord-y, M. E. w ord-ing, w ord-iness. Also word-book, a dictionary, prob. imitated from Du. woordenboek, G. worterbuch. And see rhetoric. Doublet, verb.

WORK, a labour, effort, thing done or written. (E.) M.E. werk, Wyclif, Mark, xiv. 6; Chaucer, C. T. 481.—A.S. weore, wore,

assimilated form for WOL-NA, with Aryan suffix -na, as shewn by & verk. + G. werk, O.H.G. werch, werah.

β. All from Teut, the cognate words, viz. Lithuan. wilna, Russ. volna, Skt. úrná, wool. type WERKA, work, Fick, iii. 292; which from Teut. base WARK. The same assimilation appears in Lat. uillus, shaggy hair, uellus, - Aryan - WARG, to work, id. i. 774. Hence also Gk. έ-οργ-α, I have wrought, βέξειν (= Fρέγ-yειν), to do, work; Zend vareza, a working, varezána, a making (cited by Fick); cf. Pers. warz, gain, profit, acquisition, habit, warzad, he studies or labours, warz-kár, a pront, acquisition, habit, war and in status of labour, war habit, a ploughman (lit. work-doer), warz-gaw, an ox for ploughing (lit. work-cow), warzah, agriculture; Rich. Dict. p. 1638. Der. work, verb, M. E. werchen, wirchen, Chaucer, C. T. 2761, pt. t. wroughte, id. 499, pp. wrought, id. 16800, from A.S. wyrcan (with the usual vowel change from eo or o to y), also wircan, wercan, pt. t. workte, pp. geworkt, Grein, ii. 759. Also work-able (from the verb); and (from the sb.) work-day, M. E. werkedei (trisyllabic), Ancren Riwle, p. 20, 1.7, A. S. weorc-dag, Wright's Voc. i. 37; work-house, A. S. weorc-hus (Lat. officina), Wright's Voc. i. 58, col. 1; work-man, O. Northumb. weremonn, Matt. x. 10 (Lindisfarne MS.); work-man-like; work-manship, M. E. werkemanship, P. Plowman, x. 288; work-shop. Also wright, q.v. And see en-erg-y, lit-urg-y, metall-urg-y, chir-urg-eon,

-urg-eon, organ.
WORLD, the earth and its inhabitants, the system of things, present state of existence, a planet, society. (E.) M. E. werld, Genesis and Exodus, l. 42, world, worlde, P. Plowman, B. prol. 19; also spelt wordle, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 7, l. 10; werd, Havelok, 1290; ward, Lancelot of the Laik, 3184.—A. S. weorld, worold, world, world, world, world, world, world, Grein, ii. 684.+ Du. wereld.+ Icel. veröld gen. veraldar). + Dan. verden (for verld-en, where en is really the post-posed def. article). + Swed. verld. + G. welt, M. H. G. werld. β. The cognate forms shew clearly O.H.G. weralt, werold. that the word is a composite one. It is composed of Icel. verr, O. II. G. wer, A. S. wer, Goth. wair, a man, cognate with Lat. uir, a man; and of Icel. öld, A. S. yldo, an age, M. E. elde, old age; see Virile and Eld. Thus the right sense is 'age of man' or 'course of man's life,' whence it came to mean lifetime, course of life, experience of life, usages of life, &c.; its sense being largely extended. The sb. eld is a derivative from the adj. old, as shewn s.v.; and is well exhibited also in the curious Dan. hedenold, the heathen age, heathen times, from heden, a heathen.

y. Strictly, we have A.S. wewruld from wer and yldo; Icel. veröld from verr and öld, O. H. G. weralt from wer and a sb. formed from alt, old; but the corrupt form of the word in A. S. proves that the word is a very old one, formed in times previous to all record of any Teutonic speech. Der. world-ly, A.S. world-lic, Grein, ii. 687; world-li-ness; world-lymind-ed, world-ly-mind-ed-ness; world-l-ing, with double dimin. suffix, As You Like It, ii. 1. 48.

WORM, a small creeping animal. (E.) Formerly applied to a snake of the largest size; cf. blind-worm. M. E. worm; pl. wormes, Chaucer, C. T. 10931.—A. S. wyrm, a worm, snake, dragon; Grein, ii. 763, + Du. worm. + Icel. ormr (for vorm). + Dan. and Swed. orm (for vorm). + G. wurm. + Goth. waurms.

β. The Teut. type is WORMI, a worm, snake, Fick, iii. 307. The Gk. ξλμις, an intestinal worm, is prob. not related, see Curtius, ii. 173. But the relation of the Teut. words to Lat. uermis, a worm, cannot be doubted; and as we further find Skt. krimi, a worm (whence E. crimson and carmine), Lithuan. kirmis, a worm, O Irish cruim, a worm (cited by Curtius, cf. Irish cruimh, a maggot, W. pryf, a worm), Russ, cherve, a worm, we can hardly doubt that the Teut. WORMI has lost an initial k (= Aryan k), and stands for HWORMI, and that an initial c has been lost in Lat. uermis (for cuermis). 'All the forms may be explained from a primitive KARMI, by supposing that from this KWARMI was first developed, then, in Lat. and Teutonic, WARMI; Curtius, as above. Fick (i. 522) gives KARMI as the orig. form whence the Skt., Lat., and Lithuan. forms are derived, but pronounces no opinion as to the Teut. words, as the loss of initial A is not proved; still, as he includes Lat. uermis, we may feel little hesitation. He further compares Lat. curuus, curved, crooked, which takes us back to KAAR, to move (esp. used of circular motion); see Curve and Circle. There is even a suspicion that the orig. form of the root was \square SKAR, to move hither and thither, Fick, i. 810; which seems to be remarkably represented in English by the prov. E. squirm, to wriggle as an eel or snake; cf. prov. E. squir, to whirl round (Halliwell), unless, indeed, we are rather to connect these with E. swarm. Der. worm, verb; worm-y. Allied words are verm-ine, verm-icular, verm-icelli; also (probably) crim-son,

worm-ne. (But not wormwood.)

WORMWOOD, a very bitter plant. (E.) The suffix -wood is corrupt due to confusion with wood, in order to make it sound more intelligible. We find the spelling wormwod as early as the 15th century. 'Hoc absinthium, wormwod;' Wright's Voc. i. 226, col. I. But only a little earlier (early 15th century), we find wermode, id. i. 191, col. 2.—A. S. wermod; 'Absinthium, wermod,' in a glossary of were, Grein, ii. 677. + Du. werk. + Icel. verk. + Dan. værk. + Swed. & the 8th century; Wright's Voc. ii. 98, col. 1. + Du. wermoet, 'worm.

word is wer-mod. [It is quite distinct from A. S. wyrmwyrt, wormwort, Sedum album or villosum; Cockayne's A.S. Leechdoms, ii. 411.] Mr. Cockayne, Leechdoms, i. 217, supposes A. S. wermod to mean 'ware-moth' i. e. that which keeps off moths: this shews the right division of the word, but mod bears no resemblance to the A.S. for y. Of course, the only way to recover the etymology is to consider the A.S., Du., and G. forms all at once. Now A.S. mod, O. Du. moeds, G. muth, M. H. G. muot, muotte, O. H. G. muot, all mean the same thing, and answer to mod. E. mood, meaning formerly 'mind, courage, wrath.' The A.S. werian, O. Du. weren, weeren, M. H. G. weren, all alike mean to protect or defend; cf. G. wehren, to check, control, defend. Thus the comp. wermod unquestionably means ware-mood or 'mind-preserver,' and points back to some primitive belief as to the curative properties of the plant in mental affections. Any one who will examine the A.S. Leechdoms will see that our ancestors had great trust in very nauseous remedies, and the bitterness of the plant was doubtless a great recommendation, and invested it with special virtue. 8. This orig. sense was no doubt early lost, as we find no mention of the plant being used in the way indicated. I may add that both parts of the word appear in other compounds. Thus we have G. wehr-haft, able to defend, wehr-los, defenceless (so also O. Du. weerlos); and, on the other hand, the latter element terminates G. weh-muth, sadness, de-muth, humility. See Wary and Mood. A curious confirmation of this etymology occurs in the A.S. name for hellebore, viz. wėde-berge,

i. e. preservative against madness, Wright's Voc. ii. 32, note 2.

WORRY, to harass, tease. (E.) The old sense was to seize by
the throat, or strangle, as when a dog worries a rat or sheep. M. E. worowen, wirien; spelt wirry, Rom. of the Rose, 6267; also wyrwyn or worowen, and explained by 'strangulo, suffoco,' Prompt. Parv.; worow, used of lions and wolves that worry men, Pricke of Conscience, 1229; pp. werewed, wirwed, Havelok, 1915, 1921. The theoretical M. E. form is wurzen* (Stratmann), which passed, as usual, into wurwen, worwen, or wirwen, and other varieties; the w is always due (in such a position) to an older 3, and answers to A. S. g. The various vowels point back to A. S. y, so that the A. S. form must have been wyrgan. - A. S. wyrgan, only found in the comp. awyrgan, to harm, Grein, i. 49 (not a well-known word in this sense). + Du. worgen, to strangle; whence worg, quinsy. + O. Fries. wergia, wirgia, worgen, to strangle; whence worg, quinsy, +O. Fries. wergia, wirgia, to strangle. + G. würgen, O. H. G. wurgen, to strangle, suffocate, choke; as in Wölfe wirgen die Schafe. wolves worry the sheep, Flügel.

B. These verbs are closely allied to the sb. which appears as A. S. wearg, wearh, werg, a wolf, an outlaw, Grein, ii. 675; the vowel-change from ea to y being well exhibited in the derivative wyrgen, a female wolf, occurring in the comp. grand-wyrgen, a female wolf, occurring in the comp. grand-wyrgen, a female wolf walling in a case Grein is a Council words are Ice. wolf dwelling in a cave, Grein, 1. 531. Cognate words are Icel. vargr, a wolf, an outlaw, an accursed person, M. H. G. ware, the same; from the Teut. type WARGA, a wolf, accursed person; Fick, iii. Y. The root appears in the M. H. G. strong verb wergen, only occurring in the comp. ir-wergen (= er-wergen), to choke, throttle, strangle. pt. t. irwarg. Thus the Teut. base is WARG, to choke; whence WARGA, a strangler, a wolf, an outlaw, an accursed person; also the secondary A. S. verb wyrgan, to choke, whence E. worry.

8. It will now be seen that the much commoner A. S. wyrgan, wyrigan, to curse (Grein, ii. 763), is equally a derivative from A. S. wearg in the sense of 'accursed person;' so also A. S. wergian, wergan, to curse (id. ii. 662), is a mere variant. The latter of these became M. E. warien, to curse, Chaucer, C. T. 4792. Hence probably the mod. use of worry in the sense 'to tease, vex;' but whether this be so or not is immaterial to the etymology, since M. E. wirien, to worry, and warien, to curse, are thus seen to belong to the same base. WARGH, to choke (Fick, i. 774); whence also Gk. βρόχος, a noose, slip-knot (for hanging), Lithuan. werseti, to strangle. And prob. the ✓ WARGH is extended from ✓ WAR, to turn, twist; for which see Walk. And cf. Wrong, Wrench, Wrangle.

WORSE, comp. adj. and adv., more bad; WORSET, superl. adj.

and adv., most bad. (E.) 1. M. E. wurs, wors, wers, adv.; wurse, worse, werse (properly dissyllabic), adj. 'Now is my prison werse than before; Chaucer, C. T. 1226. [Hence perhaps the suggestion of the double comp. worse-r, Temp. iv. 27.] 'Me is the wrs' = it is the worse for me; Owl and Nightingale, I. 34. We find also M. E. werre, worse, spelt also worre, Gawayn and the Grene Knight, 1588; this is a Scand. form, due to assimilation. - A. S. wyrs, adv.; wyrsa, uirsa, adj.; Grein, ii. 765.+O. Sax. wirsa, adv.; wirsa, adv.; wirsa, adv.; wirsa, adj.+O. Fries. particular application of wort (1), meaning an infusion like that of wirra, werra, adj. (for wirsa, wersa, by assimilation).+Icel. verr, adv.; herbs when boiled.+O. Du. wort, 'wort, or new beere before it be verri, adj. (for vers, versi).+Dan. værre, adj.+Swed. værre, adj.+ clarified;' Hexham; cf. worte, 'a root or a wort, 'id.+Low G. wært.

M.H. G. wirs, adv.; wirser, adj.+Goth. wairs, adv.; wairsiza, adj. + Icel. virtr.+ Norweg. vyrt, vært, Aasen.+Swed. vært.+G. bier-

wood; Hexham. + G. wermuth, M. H. G. wermuote, O. H. G. wera-& B. Fick (iii. 296) gives the Teut. type of the adv. as WERSIS, and mote, werimuota, wermuota.

B. It is thus evident that the word is doubly corrupt, and has no more to do with worm than it has with wood; the G. forms shew clearly that the division of the A. S. word in weights of the graph of formed the adv. minz or mins, short for minnis or minis. In Gothic, -iza is a common suffix in comparatives, as in hard-iza, hard-er, from hard, hard; and it answers to mod. E. -er (Aryan -yans, explained in Schleicher, Compendium, p. 463, § 232). Hence, in the forms WERS-IS, WERS-ISA, when the comp. suffix is removed, and vowel-change is allowed for (cf. A. S. lengra, longer, from lang, long), we are led to the Teut. base WARS, to twist, entangle, bring into a confused state, whence Icel. vorr, a pull (lit. twist) of the oar in a boat, orig. the turn of the paddle, and O.H.G. werran (G. wirren), to twist, entangle, confuse, O. H. G. werre, confusion, broil, war; see War.

y. The same base WARS (assimilated to WARR) occurs perhaps in Lat. uerrere, pt. t. uerri, pp. uersus, to whirl, toss about, drive, sweep along, sweep; cf. Lucretius, v. 1226. See Fick, i. 776.

2. The superl. form presents no difficulty. M. E. worst, werst, adv.; worste, werste, adj., Gower, C. A. i. 25, l. 17. - A. S. wyrst, adv., wyrsta, adj. (Grein); this is a contracted form of wyrsesta, which appears as wyrresta (by assimilation) in Matt. xii. 45. + O. Sax. wirsista, adj. + Icel. verst, adv., verstr, adj. + Dan. værst. + Swed. värst. + O. H. G. wirsist, wirsest, contracted form wirst. The Teut. type is WERSISTA. the base or root; worse really does duty for wors-er, which was in actual use in the 16th century; and wors-t is short for wors-est. Der. worse, verb, Milton, P. L. vi. 440, M. E. wursien, Ancren Riwle, p. 326, A. S. wyrsian, properly intrans., to grow worse, A. S. Chron. an. 1085; worsen, verb. to make worse, Milton, Of Reformation in England, b. i (R.); wors-en, to grow worse (Craven dialect). Also worst, verb, to deseat, Butler, Hudibras, pt. i. c. 2. l. 878; this answers to M. E. wursien, above (A.S. wyrsian), and is a form due to the usual excrescent t after s (as in among-st, whil-st, &c.) rather than formed from the superlative.

worship, the th was not lost till the 14th century. Spelt worship, P. Plowman, B. iii. 332; but worp sipe (=worp hhipe), Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 8, l. 9 (A. D. 1340). = A. S. weord scipe, wyrd scipe, honour; Grein, ii. 683. Formed with suffix scipe (E. ship) from A. S. weord, wurd, adj., worthy, honourable; just as Lat. dignitas is from the adj. dignus. See Worth (1). Der. worship, verb, M. E. worthschipen, spelt wur ochipen in St. Katharine, 1. 55 (so in the MS., but printed wur oschipen); not found in A.S. Also worship-ful, spelt worp-sipuol, Ayen-

bite of Inwyt, p. 80, l. 22; worship-ful-ly.
WORST, adj. and verb; see under Worse.

WORSTED, twisted yarn spun out of long, combed wool. (E.) M. E. worsted, Chaucer, C. T. 264. So named from the town of Worsted, now Worsted, not far to the N. of Norwich, in Norfolk. Probably not older than the time of Edward III, who invited over Flemish weavers to improve our woollen manufactures. Chaucer is perhaps the earliest author who mentions it. 'Worsted: these first we know from Charter no. 785 in Kemble, Codex Diplomaticus, iv. 111, where the name appears as Wroestede, and w = wu, as in other instances. The A. S. wurd, weord, worth, value, was also used in the sense of 'estate' or 'manor,' and appears in place-names, such as Sawbridge-worth. Rickmans-worth; however, in the sense of 'estate,' the usual form is weorbig, and this may equally well suit the form Wroestede, the first e representing an earlier -ig. The A.S. stede = mod. E. stead, or place. Hence Worstead means 'the place of an estate;' see Worth and Stead.

WORT (1), a plant. (E.) Orig. the general E. name for plant; plant being a Latin word. M. E. wort; pl. wortes, Chaucer, C. T. 15227.—A. S. wyrt, a wort; Grein, ii. 765. +O. Sax. wurt. + Icel. urt (for vurt), also spelt jurt, perhaps borrowed. + Dan. urt. + Swed. ort. + G. wurz. + Goth. waurts. 3. All from Teut. type WORTI, a plant, herb, Fick, iii. 204. Closely allied to Wart and Root; see further under Root (1). Der. mug-wort, and other plant-names in which wort is suffixed; also orchard (= wort-yard); also see further under Root (1).

wort (2). Allied to radix, liquorice, &c.

WORT (2), an infusion of malt, new beer unfermented or while being fermented. (E.) M.E. wort or worte, Chaucer, C. T. 16281.
'Hoc idromellum, Anglice wurte;' Wright's Voc. i. 257, col. 2. Not found in A.S.; Somner gives a form wert, which is unauthorised, and can hardly be right, being inconsistent with the M. E. spelling. It does not seem to be an old word in this sense, and is prob. only a

WORTH (1), equal in value to, deserving of; as sb., desert, price. (E.) M. E. wurb, worh, worth, adj., worthy, honourable, Will. of Palerne, 2522, 2990; Rob. of Glouc. p. 364, last line. Also wurh, worh, ill-spelt worthe in P. Plowman, B. iv. 170; but wurh in Rob. of Glouc. p. 373, l. 3. — A. S. weorb, wurb, adj., honourable; worb, ill-spelt worthe in P. Plowman, B. iv. 170; but wurh in Rob. of Glouc. p. 373, l. 3. — A. S. weorb, wurb, adj., honourable; worb, ill-spelt worth, ill-spelt worth, worb, worb, worb, adj., honourable; worb, wurő, value; Grein, ii. 678. + Du. waard, adj.; waarde, sb. + Icel. verőr, adj.; verð, sb. + Dan. værd, adj. and sb. + Swed. värd, adj.; värde, sb. +G. werth, M. H. G. wert, adj. and sb. +Goth. wairths, adj. and sb. B. All from Teut. type WERTHA, as adj., valuable; as sb., value; Fick, iii. 290. This word is probably to be divided as WER-THA, and is allied to A.S. waru, wares, orig. 'valuables;' from \(\psi \) WAR, to guard, protect, keep (in store); see \(\mathbb{W} \) are (1) and \(\mathbb{W} \) ary. As to the suffix, cf. bir-th from bear, til-th from till, bro-th from brew. Der. worth-y, spelt wurrph, Ormulum, 2705, wurrph, id. 4200, suggested by Icel. verbugr, worthy (the A.S. weordig only the property of the property occurring as a sb. meaning an estate or farm); hence worthi-ly,

worth-ness; worth-less, worth-less-ly, -ness.

WORTH (2), to become, to be. (E.) Now only in the phr. wo worth the day! = evil be to the day. M. E. worpen, to become; formerly common. In P. Plowman's Crede, a short poem of 855 (long) lines, it occurs 8 times; as 'schent mote I worben' = I must be blamed, l. 9; 'wo mote 30u worben' = may evil be (or happen) to you; and see P. Plowman, B. prol. 187, i. 186, ii. 43, iii. 33, v. 160, vi. 165, vii. 51.

A. S. weordan, to become, also spelt wurdan, wyrdan; pt. t. weard, pl. wurdon; Grein, ii. 678. + Du. worden, pt. t. werd, pp. geworden. + Icel. verda, pt. t. vard, pp. ordinn, to become, happen, come to pass. + Dan. vorde. + Swed. varda. + G. werden, O. H. G. werdan. + Goth.

Der. wierd, q. v.

WOT, I know, or he knows; see Wit (1).

Der. not (2).

WOULD; see Will (1).
WOUND, a hurt, injury, cut, bruise. (E.) M. E. wounde, Chaucer, C. T. 1012. - A. S. wund, Grein, ii. 750. + Du. wond, or wonde. + Icel. und (for vund). + Dan. vunde. + G. wunde; O. H. G. wunta. β. All from Teut. type WONDA, a wound; Fick, iii. 288. We find also the same form WONDA, wounded, appearing in G. wund, O. H. G. wunt, Goth. wunds, wounded. Formed from the pp. of the strong verb signifying 'to fight' or 'suffer,' represented in A. S. by winnan, to strive, fight, suffer, pp wunnen. So also Icel. und is from unninn, pp. of vinna; and similarly in other Teut. languages. — WAN, to strive, fight; see Win. Cf. Lithuan. wotis, a sore; also Skt. van, occurring in the sense 'to hurt, kill,' as well as 'to ask, desire.'

wound, verb. A.S. wundian, Grein, ii. 751.

WRACK, a kind of sea-weed; shipwreck, ruin. (E.) Wrack, as a name for sea-weed, merely means 'that which is cast ashore,' like things from a wrecked ship. This is well shewn by mod. F. varech, which has both senses, (1) sea-weed cast on shore, and (2) pieces of a wrecked ship cast on shore; this F. word being merely borrowed from English, and pronounced as nearly like the original as F. pronunciation will admit. Cotgrave has F. varech, 'a sea-wrack or wreck, all that is cast ashore by chance or tempest.' Shak has wrack, shipwreck, destruction, ruin, Merch. Ven. iii. 1. 110; Macb. i. 3. 114, &c. M. E. wrak, a wreck, Chaucer, C. T. (Six-text edition), Group B, l. 513; where Tyrwhitt prints wrecke, l. 4933. Merely a peculiar sense of A. S. wræc, banishment, exile, misery, Grein, ii. 738. The sense is immediately due to the orig. verb, viz. A. S. wrecan (pt. t. wræc), to drive, expel, cast forth; so that wræc is here to be taken in the sense of 'that which is driven ashore.' The A. S. wrecan also means to wreak, punish; see Wreak. And see Wreck. + Du. wrak, sb., a wreck; adj., cracked, broken; cf. wraken, to reject. + Icel. rek (for wrek), also reki, anything drifted or driven ashore; from reka (for vreka), to drive. + Dan. vrag, wreck; cf. vrage, to reject. + Swed. vrak, wreck, refuse, trash. Doublets, wreck, rack (4).

WRAITH, an apparition. (Scand.) 'Wraith, an apparition in the likeness of a person, supposed to be seen soon before, or soon after death. The apparition called a wraith was supposed to be that of one's guardian angel; Jamieson. He adds that the word is used by King James. Also spelt warth, as in Ayrshire (id.) - Icel. vörör (gen. varcar), a warden, guardian; from varca, to guard, cognate with E. Ward, q.v. Cf. Icel. varca, varci, a beacon, a pile of stones to warn a wayfarer (whence the notion may have arisen that the wraith gives warning of death). Note also Norweg. varde, a beacon, pile of stones, and the curious word vardyvle [= ward-evil?], a guardian or attendant spirit, a fairy or sprite said to go before or follow a man, also considered as an omen or a boding spirit (Aasen); which is precisely the description of a wraith.

würze, beer-wort; cf. wurz, a wort, herb, whence würze, seasoning, a various reading for wrazlen (to wrestle), in P. Plowman, C. xvii. 80.

spice, würzsuppe, spiced soup, &c. See Wort (1).

WORTH (1), equal in value to, deserving of; as sb., desert, price. (E.) M. E. wurð, worth, adj., worthy, honourable, Will. of Palerne, 2522, 2990; Rob. of Glouc. p. 364, last line. Also wurp, the price is the spice vehemently. Cf. Dan. wrangle, to twist, entered to argue vehemently. Cf. Dan. wrangle, to wist, entered to argue vehemently. tangle. See Wring. Der. wrangle, sb.; wrangler, a disputant in the schools (at Cambridge), now applied to a first-class-man in the

mathematical tripos; wrangl-ing.

WRAP, to fold, infold, cover by folding round. (E.) M. E. wrappen, Chaucer, C. T. 10950; Will. of Palerne, 745. We also find wlappen (with l for r), Wyclif, Luke, ii. 7, John, xx. 7, now spelt lap; see Lap (3). Cf. Prov. E. warp, to wrap up, Somersetshire (Halli-well), also to weave. Not found in A.S. Cf. North Friesic wrappe, to press into, to stop up. The form of the word is such that it can be no other than a derivative from the sb. Warp, q.v. Perhaps the sense was due to the folding together of a fishing-net; cf. Icel. varp, the cast of a net, varpa, a cast, also the net itself; skovarp, lit. 'a shoe-warp,' the binding of a shoe; Swed. dial. varpa, a fine herring-net (Rietz). Der. wrapp-er, sb. Doublet, lap (3). Cf. en-

velop, de-velop WRATH, anger, indignation. (E.) M. E. wrappe, wratthe, P. Plowman, B. iv. 34; wraththe, Wyclif, Eph. iv. 31. Properly dissyllabic.—O. Northumbrian wravo, wravoo, Mark, iii. 21; Luke, xxi. 23; John, iii. 36 (both in the Lindisfarne and Rushworth MSS.)

The sb. does not occur in the A. S. texts, but the adj. wráb, wroth, from which it is formed, is common; see Wroth. + Icel. reiði (for vreiði), wrath; from reiðr, adj., wroth. + Dan. and Swed. vrede; from vred, adj. Der. wrath-ful, King John, ii. 87; wrath-ful-ly, -ness.

wreak, ad. Der. wrain-jui. King John, il. 37; wrain-jui-iy, ness. WREAK, to revenge, inflict (vengeance) on. (E.) M. E. wreken, Chaucer, C. T. 963; formerly a strong verb; pt. t. wrak, Tale of Gamelyn, l. 303; pp. wroken, wroke, wreken, P. Plowman, A. ii. 169, B. ii. 194.—A.S. wrecan, to wreak, revenge, punish, orig. to drive, urge, impel. Grein, ii. 741; pt. t. wræc, pp. wrecen. + Du. wreken, to avenge. + Icel. reka (for wreka), pt. t. rak, pp. rekinn, to drive, thrust, repel, toss; also, to wreak vengeance. + Swed. vrāka, to reject, refuse, throw (not a primary verb). + G. rāchen, to avenge; O.H.G. rechan. + Goth. wrikan, to wreak anger on, to persecute. β. All from Teut. base WRAK, orig. to press, urge, drive; Fick, iii. 308. Further allied to Lithuan. wargti, to suffer affliction, wargas, affliction; Russ. vrag', an enemy, foe (persecutor); Lat. uergere, to hend, turn, incline, urgere, to press, urge on, Gk. sipyeiv, to repcl, Skt vrij, to exclude, orig. to bend. All from WARG, to press, urge, repel; Fick, i. 773. Prob. identical with WARG, to work; the sense of 'drive on' being common to both. See Work. Der. wrack, q.v.;

wreck, q.v., wretch, q.v.

WREATH, a garland. (E.) M. E. wrethe, Chaucer, C. T. 2147.

-A. S. wrάδ, a twisted band, a bandage; gewriðen mid wrάδε = bound with a bandage, Ælfred, tr. of Gregory's Pastoral Care, ed. Sweet, cap. xvii. p. 122, l. 14. Formed (with vowel-change from a to a) from A. S. wráb, pt. t. of wriban, to writhe, twist; see Writhe. Der. wreathe, verb; 'together wreathed sure,' Surrey,

Paraph. of Ecclesiastes, c. iv. l. 34.

WRECK, destruction, ruin, remains of what is wrecked. (E.) Formerly wrack, as in Shak. Temp. i. 2. 26. M. E. wrak, Chaucer, C. T. 4933 (Group B, 1. 513), where Tyrwhitt prints wrecke. A. S. wræc, expulsion, banishment, misery; Grein, ii. 738. The peculiar use is due to Scand, influence; see Wrack. - A. S. wræc, pt. t. wrecan, to drive, wreak; see Wreak. + Du. wrak, wreck; cf. wrak, adj., broken. + Icel. rek (for wrek), also reki, anything drifted or driven ashore; from reka, to drive. + Dan. wrag, wreck. + Swed. wrak, refuse, trash, wreck.

B. The lit. sense 'that which is drifted or driven ashore;' hence it properly meant pieces of ships drifted ashore, also wrack or sea-weed. Secondly, as the pieces thus driven ashore were from ships broken up by tempests, it came to mean fragments, refuse, also destruction, or ruin caused by any kind of violence, as in Shakespeare and Milton. The orig. sense of A. S. wrecan was to impel, drive, persecute, expel, wreak; hence wræe in A. S. poetry commonly means banishment or misery such as is endured by an exile; but in all the various senses the word remains the same. Der. wreck, verb; also wrack, Temp. i. 2. 236; wrack-ful, Shak. Sonnet 65; wreck-ful, Spenser, F.Q. vi. 8. 36; wreck-er, one who plunders wrecks. And see wretch.

WREIN, a small bird. (E.) M. E. wrenne, Gower, C. A. iii. 349, l. 25.—A. S. wrenna, wrenna; Wright's Voc. i. 29, col. 2; 62, col. 2. The lit. sense is 'the lascivious bird.'—A. S. wrene, lascivious; Ælfred, tr. of Orosius, b. i. c. 12, § 1. Allied to Dan. vrinsk, proud, Swed. vrensk, not castrated (said of horses), Widegren; where -sk answers to E. -isk; M. H. G. reinno, wrenno, O. H. G. ranno, a stallion. Hence the Swed. vrenska, to neigh as a stallion. The form of the root is WRIN, to neigh (as a horse), to squeal (as a pig), used of WRANGLE, to dispute, argue noisily. (E.) M. E. wranglen, a & various animals; and, as applied to the wren, it may be taken to

WRENCH, a twist, sprain, side-pull, jerk. (E.) 'I wrenche my foote, I put it out of joynt;' Palsgrave. He also spells it wrinche. M. E. wrench, only in the metaphorical sense of perversion, guile, fraud, deceit. 'Withouten eny wrenche' without any guile, Robi. of Glouc. p. 55, l. 2. - A. S. wrence, wrenc, guile, fraud, deceit, Grein, ii. 742.

B. It is obvious that mod. E. has preserved the orig. sense, and that the A.S. and M.E. uses are merely metaphorical. So also G. rank, the cognate form, means an intrigue, trick, artifice, but provincially it means 'crookedness,' Flügel; hence M. H. G. renken, G. verrenken, to wrench. On the other hand, mod. E. only uses the allied word wrong in the metaphorical sense of perverse. bad. Both wrench and wrong are allied to Wring, q.v. The literal sense is 'twist.' Der. wrench, verb, A.S. wrencan, to deceive, Grein, ii. 742; so also A. S. bewrencan, to obtain by fraud, A. S. Apothegms,

no. 34, pr. in Salomon and Saturn, ed. Kemble, p. 262.

WREST, to twist forcibly, distort. (E.) M. E. wresten, in the sense to wrestle, struggle, Ancren Riwle, p. 374, l. 7. - A. S. wrastan, to twist forcibly, Grein, ii, 740; cf. Salomon and Saturn, ed. Kemble, p. 140, l. 190. We also, find A. S. wrást, adj., firm, strong (Grein); the orig. sense of which is supposed to have been tightly twisted, or rather (as I should suppose) tightly strung, with reference to the strings of a harp when tightened by the instrument called a wrest; see Shak, Troil. iii. 3. 23; and note that the word strong itself merely means strung. + Icel. reista, to wrest; cf. Dan. vriste (secondary verb), to wrest. β. The form wræst is closely allied to wræð, a wreath or twisted bandage, and stands (probably) for wradst*; in any case, it is clearly from A. S. wrab, pt. t. of wriden, to writhe or twist; see Writhe. The suffix -st is not uncommon, and occurs in E. bla-st from blow, in A.S. bló-st-ma, a blossom, from blówan, to flourish, &c.; see Wrist. Der. wrest, sb. (as above); wrest-le, q.v.

WRESTLE, to struggle, contend by grappling together. (E.) M. E. wrestlen, Gower, C. A. iii. 350; wrastlen, Ancren Riwle, p. 80, 1. 6. The frequentative of Wrest, q.v. The A.S. wræstlian, to wrestle, is rare; the form more commonly found is wrázlian. Gen. xxxii. 24, whence M. E. wrazlen, P. Plowman, C. xvii. 80, where we also find the various readings wrastle, wraskle. Still, we find: 'Luctatur [read Luctator], wræstlere; Luctatorum, wræstliendra; Wright's Voc. ii. 50, col. 1. + O. Du. wrastelen, worstelen, 'to wrestle or to struggle,' Hexham. Der. wrestl-er, wrestl-ing.

WRETCH, a miserable creature. (E.) Orig, an outcast or exile. M. E. wreche, Chaucer, C. T. 931 (or 933), where Tyrwhitt prints wretched wight, and omits which. A. S. wreca, an outcast, exile, lit. one driven out, also spelt wræcca, wreca, Grein, ii. 739. Cf. A. S. wræc, exile. A. S. wrecan, to drive out, also to persecute, wreak, avenge; see Wreak. Cf. Lithuan. wargas, affliction, misery. Der. wretch-ed, M. E. wrecched, Chaucer, C. T. 923, lit. 'made like a wretch; ' wretch-ed-ly, wretch-ed-ness.

WRETCHLESSNESS, a misspelling of rechlessness, i.e. reck-

lessness; see Reck.

WRIGGLE, to move along by twisting to and fro (E.) 'With their much winding and wrigling;' Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxxii. c. 2. § 1. The frequentative of wrig, to move about; 'The bore his tayle wrygges,' Skelton, Elinour Rumming, 1. 176. This word wrig seems to answer most closely to M. E. wrikken, to twist to and fro, Life of St. Dunstan, 1. 82; see Spec. of Eng., ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 22. Not found in A. S., but a Low G. word as well as Scand., β. We find the closely and preserved in mod. E. wrick, to twist. related A. S. wrigian, to impel, move towards, but this became M.E. wrien (with loss of g), whence mod. E. wry, adj.; see further under Wry. It is clear that M. E. wrikken and A. S. wrigian are closely related forms; both are due to the Teut. base WRIK, weakened form of WRAK, to drive, wreak; Fick, iii. 308. Cf. Goth. writan, to persecute, wraikus, wry, crooked; see further under Wreak and Wring. + Du. wriggelen, to wriggle; frequentative of wrikken, 'to move or stir to and fro,' Sewel; whence onwrikbaar, immoveable, steady. + Low G. wrikken, to turn, move to and fro, wriggle. + Dan. wrikke, to wriggle. + Swed. wricka, to turn to and fro; whence wrickning, distortion.

y. The orig, sense of Skt. vii seems to have been 'to bend;' and we may deduce the orig. sense of E. wriggle as having been 'to keep on bending or twisting about,' which is precisely the sense it has still. See Wry and Rig (2). Der. wriggler.

Also rick-ets, q. v.

WRIGHT, a workman. (E.) M. E. wrights, Chancer, C. T. 3145. - A.S. wyrhia, a worker, workman, maker, creator; Grein, ii.

mean to chirp or twitter. It appears in the Norweg. strong verb & occurs in go-wyrht, a work, Grein, i. 489, where the prefix go-makes risa, to whine, squeal, neigh, Aasen; and in the Icel. Arisa (for no appreciable difference; and it stands for wyret (by the usual vrisa), pt. t. Arein, pp. Arisio, to whine, squeal, &c., used of animals in heat, and applied to cocks, dogs, swine, horses, &c. Hence also Icel. risalit, a wren.

WRENCH, a twist, sprain, side-pull, jerk. (E.) 'I wrenche my foote. I put it out of joynt:' Palsgrave He also spells it writeshapped. wuruht, wuraht, a work, merit; which from O. H. G. wurchan, towork. Der. cart-wright, ship-wright, wheel wright.

WRING, to twist, force by twisting, compress, pain, bend aside. (E.) M. E. wringen; pt. t. wrang, wrong, Chaucer, C. T. 5026; pp. wrungen, wrongen. - A. S. wringan, to press, compress, strain, pt. t. wrang, Gen. xl. 11, pp. wrungon. + Du. wringen. + Low G. wringen, to twist together. + Dan. vringle, to twist, tangle. + Swed. vränga, to distort, wrest, pervert (secondary form). + G. ringen, to wring, to distort, wrest, pervent (secondary form). To ringen, to wring, wrest, turn, struggle, wrestle; a strong verb; pt. t. rang, pp. gerungen; O. H. G. Aringan (for wringan), strong verb.

8. All from Teut. base WRANG, to press, wring, twist; Fick, iii. 294.

Fick considers this as a nasalised form of Teut. base WARG, to worry, properly to throttle; for which see Worry. But I am convinced that this leads us astray, and introduces all kinds of difficulties. It is quite impossible to separate wring from E. wrick, to twist or sprain, and the numerous related Teutonic words quoted, under Wriggle; all these are from a base WRIK, to twist, which Fick himself (iii. 308) considers as a weakened form of WRAK, to drive, urge, wreak, treated of under Wreak. Accordingly, I look upon the Teut. base WRANG as a parallel form to WRANK (E. wrench), nasalised from WRAK, just as WRINK (base of E. wrink-le) is a nasalised form of WRIK.

7. Only thus can we wrink-le) is a nasalised form of WRIK. γ . Only thus can we connect the E. words wring and wrench, the meanings of which are almost identical, and which must not be separated. Neither the E. wring nor any of its cognates necessarily involve the sense 'to choke,' but all plainly involve the sense 'to twist' or 'to distort.' We find, then, Aryan WARG, to bend or drive = Teut. base WRAK, to drive, wreak, with a weakened form WRIK, to bend, twist, wrick. Hence, by nasalisation, we have WRANK, to wrench, and WRINK, WRANK, we have a parallel form WRANG, to twist, wring, whilst in connection with WRIK we have E. wrigg-le. All are various developments from \(\sqrt{WARG} \) in its double sense: (1) to bend, twist, as in Lat. urgere, Skt. vij; (2) to drive, urge, as in Lat. urgere, E. wreak, Icel. reka. See Fick, i. 773, where the senses of WARG are given as drehen (to twist) and drangen (to urge). Der. wrang-le, wrong; allied to wreak, wrack, wreck, wretch, wrench, wrink-le, wrigg-le, wry.

WRINKLE (1), a small ridge on a surface, unevenness. (E.) M. E. wrinkel or wrinkil. 'Wrynkyl, or rympyl, or wrympyl, Ruga; Wrynkyl, or playte [pleat] in clothe, Plica;' Prompt. Parv. [Here the spelling wrympyl stands for hrympyl; wrinkle and rimple are from different roots, as shewn under ripple (2). Elsewhere, we find, in Prompt. Parv. p. 434, the spelling rympyl, given under R.] The pl. wrinclis occurs, in the various readings of the later version, in Wyclif, Gen. xxxviii. 14. Somner gives A.S. wrincle, a wrinkle; and wrinclian, to wrinkle; both wholly unauthorised, and perhaps the wrinch form should be sureced. right form should be wryncle. β. Evidently a dimin. form, from A.S. wringan, to press, wring, hence to distort; or else from A.S. wrungen, pp. of the same verb. The sense is 'a little twist' or slight distortion, causing unevenness. See Wring; and see Wrinkle (2). + O. Du. wrinckel, 'a wrinckle;' wrinckelen, 'to wrinckle, or to crispe;' allied to wringen, 'to wreath [i. e. writhe, twist] or to wring;' Hexham. E. Müller gives the O. Du. spellings as wrynckel, which are probably more correct of the forms following. wrynckelen, which are probably more correct; cf. the forms following. + Dan. rynke, a wrinkle, pucker, gather, fold; rynke, to wrinkle. + Swed. rynka, both sb. and vb. + G. runzel, a wrinkle; rünzeln, to

wrinkle, frown. Der. wrinkle, vb.; wrinkl-y.
WRINKLE (2), a hint, small piece of advice. (E.) Prov. E. wrinkle, a new idea (Halliwell). It means 'a new idea' imparted by another, a hint; but the lit. sense is 'a small trick,' or 'little stratagem.' It is the dimin, of A. S. wrenc, a trick; for which see Wrench. Closely allied to Wrinkle (1).

WRIST, the joint which turns the hand. (E.) wrestes in Spenser, F. Q. i. 5. 6. M. E. wriste or wrist; also wirst, by shifting of r. Wryst, or wyrste of an hande; Prompt. Parv. - A. S. wrist. We find '60 pa wriste' - up to the wrist; Laws of Æthelstan, pt. iv. § 7, in Thorpe, Ancient Laws, i. 226, l. 17. The full form was hand-wrist, i. e. that which turns the hand about. We find 'betwux elbogs and handwyrste' = betwixt elbow and handwrist, Wright's Voc. i. 43, col. 2. Put for wrid-st *, and formed with suffix -st (as in bla-st from blow, &c.) from wriden, pp. of wriden, to writhe, to twist; see Writhe. Cf. Wrest, from the same verb. + O. Fries. wrises, wrist, werst; whence hondwriust, hand-wrist, foturiust, foot-wrist or instep. + Low G. wrist. + Icel. rist, the instep; from rib-inn, pp. of 763; with the common shifting of r. - A.S. wyrht, a deed, work; instep. + Low G. wrist. + Icel. rist, the instep; from rid-inn, pp. of with suffix -a of the agent, as in hunt-a, a hunter. The A.S. wyrht, rida, to twist. + Dan. and Swed. wrist, the instep; from wride, wrida.

¶ Fick (iii. 255) makes the to twist. + G. rist, instep, wrist. curious mistake of deriving the Icel. rist from the verb to rist; he happened only to observe the Icel. and G. forms, which have lost the initial w. Der. wrist-band, the band of the sleeve at the wrist.

WRITE, to form letters with a pen or pencil, engrave, express in writing, compose, communicate a letter. (E.) The orig, sense was "to score,' i. e. to cut slightly, as when one scores letters or marks on a piece of bark or soft wood with a knife; it also meant to engrave runes on stone. M. E. writen, pt. t. wroot, Chaucer, C. T. 5310; pp. writen (with short i). - A. S. writen, pt. t. wrat, pp. writen, to write, inscribe (orig. to score, engrave), Grein, ii. 743. + O. Sax. writan, to cut, injure; also to write. + Du. rijten, to tear, split. + Icel. rita, pt. t. reit, pp. ritinn, to scratch, cut, write. + Swed. rita, to draw, delineate. + G. reissen, pt. t. riss, pp. gerissen, O. H. G. rizan, to cut, tear, split, draw or delineate. Cf. Goth. writs, a stroke made with a pen. B. All from the Teut. base WRIT, to cut, scratch, hence to engrave, write; Fick, iii. 309. Cf. Skt. vardh, to cut, srana, a wound, fracture, vracch, to tear, cut, vrika, a wolf (lit. 'tearer'); all pointing back to a primitive WRA, to cut, tear. See Rich is 12. They write he A. S. Saswick and the surface See Fick, i. 213. Der. writ, sb., A. S. ge-writ, also writ, a writing, Grein, i. 486, ii. 743, from writ-en, pp. of writan, to write. Also surit-er. A. S. writere, Matt. ii. 4; writ-er-ship, writ-ing.

WRITHE, to twist to and fro. (E.) Spelt wrethe in Palsgrave.

M. E. writhen, spelt wrythen in Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. v. pr. 3. 1. 4452; pt. t. wroth (with long o), Gawain and the Grene Knight, 1. 4452; pt. t. wroth (with long o), Gawain and the Grene Angelt,
1. 1200; pp. writhen (with short i), P. Plowman, B. xvii. 174. Cf.
writhing in Chaucer, C. T. 10441.—A. S. wriðan, to twist, wind
about, pt. t. wráð, pp. wriðen, Grein, ii. 743. + Icel. riða (for wriða),
pt. t. reið, pp. riðinn. + Dan. wride. + Swed. wrida, to wring, twist,
turn, wrest. + O. H. G. ridan, M. H. G. riden; a strong verb, now
lost. β. All from Teut. base WRITH, from WARTH = Aryan

WART, to turn, as in Lat. wertere; see Verse. And see

WART, (a) Pres wrath wreath wreath wrest wrest.

WRC1, to tulin, as in Lower worth, wreath, wri-st, wre-st.

WRONG, perverted, unjust, bad; also as sb., that which is

WRONG, perverted, unjust, bad; also as sb., that which is wrong or unjust. (E.) M. E. wrong, adj., Will. of Palerne, 706; sb., P. Plowman, B. iii. 175. - A. S. wrang (a passing into o before n), occurring as a sb. in the A.S. Chron. an. 1124. Properly an adj. signifying perverted or wrung aside; as is curiously shewn by the use of wrong nose, for 'crooked nose,' in Wyclif, Levit. xxi. 19 (later version). A.S. wrang, pt. t. of wringan, to wring; see Wring. (Cf. Lat. tortus from torquere.) + Du. wrang, sour, harsh (because acids wring the mouth); from wringen. + Icel. rangr, awry; metaphorically, wrong, unjust. + Dan. wrang, wrong, adj. + Swed. wrdng, perverse. Der. wrong, verb, to injure, as in 'to wrong the wronger,' Shak. Lucrece, 819; wrong-er (as above); wrong-ly; wrong ful, Wyclif, Luke, xii. 58 (earlier version); wrong-ful-ly, -ness; wrong-head-ed, i. e. perverse. Also wrong-wise, M. E. wrongwis, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 175, l. 256 (Swed. vrangwis, iniquitous), now obsolete, but remarkable as being the converse of E.

righteous, formerly right-wise; Palsgrave actually spells it wrongeousl WROTH, full of wrath, angry. (E.) M. E. wroth, Chaucer, Parl. of Foules, 1. 504.—A.S. wroth, Grein, ii. 737.—A.S. wrab, pt. t. of wriban, to writhe; so that the orig. sense was 'wry,' i.e. twisted or perverted in one's temper. + Du. wreed, cruel. + Icel. reior. + Dan. vred. + Swed. vred. + M. H. G. reit, reid, only in the sense of twisted or curled. See Writhe and Wrath.

'With visage wry; WRY, twisted or turned to one side. (E.) Court of Love, l. 1162 (a late poem, perhaps 16th century). But the verb wrien, to twist, bend, occurs in Chaucer, C. T. 17211; and answers to A.S. wrigian, to drive, impel, also to tend or bend towards. 'Hláford mín [me] ... wrigað on wonge' = my lord drives me [i. e. a plough] along the field; Codex Exoniensis, ed. Thorpe, p. 403 (Riddle xxii, l. 9). Of a bough bent down, and then let go, it is said: 'wrigað wiþ his gecyndes' = it moves towards its kind, i. e. as it is naturally inclined; Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. met. 2 (cap. xxv). This A.S. verb is still preserved in the frequentative Wriggle, q.v. And cf. Goth. wraikws, crooked, Skt. vvij. orig. to bend, Lat. uergere. See further under Awry. Der. a-wry, q.v.; wry-neck, a small bird, allied to the woodpecker, so called from 'the writhing snake-like motion which it can impart to its neck without moving the rest of its body; Engl. Cycl. Also wry-ness.

WYCH-ELM; see under Witch-elm.

WYVERN, WIVERN, in heraldry, a kind of flying serpent or two-legged dragon. (F., -L.) The final n is excrescent after r, as in bitter-n, q.v. M. E. wivere, a serpent, Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1012. O.F. wivre, a serpent, viper, esp. in blazon; see Roquefort and Burguy; mod. F. givre, a viper. By some strange confusion between the Lat. u and the G. w, this word was improperly spelt with w, somewhat like prov. E. wiper, a viper. Burguy says it was also formerly spelt vivre, and that it is still spelt voivre in some F. dialects. - Lat. wipera, a viper; see Viper. Doublet, viper.

X.

XEBEC, a small three-masted vessel used in the Mediterranean. (Span., - Turk.) In Ash's Dict. ed. 1775. - Span. xabeque, a xebec. So also Port. zabeco, F. chebec. - Turk. sumbaki, 'a kind of Asiatic ship; Rich. Dict. p. 852. He also gives Pers. sumbuk, a small ship; Arab. sumbuk, a small boat, a pinnace; on the same page. See Devic, Supp. to Littré, s.v. chebec, which is the F. form; he gives also Port. nabeco, Ital. zambecco, the latter form retaining the nasal m. which is lost in the other languages. He adds that the word sumbaki is given in the first ed. of Meninski's Thesaurus (1680); and that the mod. Arab. word is shabah; see Dozy, Glossaire, p. 352.

Y-, prefix. (E.) This prefix is nearly obsolete, being only retained in the archaic words y-clept, y-wis. The M. E. forms are y-, i-; the latter being frequently written I (as a capital).—A. S. ge-, an extremely common prefix, both of sbs. and verbs. [In verbs it was prefixed, not only to the pp. (as in mod. G. and in Middle-English), but also to the past tense, to the infinitive, or indeed occasionally to any part of the verb, without appreciably affecting the sense. In the any part of the verb, without appreciably affecting the sense. In the word y-wis, certainly, many editors have ignorantly mistaken it for the pronoun I; see **Ywis**. It appears as ϵ - in the word ϵ -nough; and as a- in the word a-ware.] + Du. $g\epsilon$ -, prefix. + G. $g\epsilon$ -; O.H.G. ka-, ki-. + Goth. ga-. Perhaps the same as the Gk. enclitic $\gamma\epsilon$, and Skt. ka (Vedic gka), a particle laying a stress on the preceding word (as $\gamma\epsilon$), or without a distinct signification; Benfey, p. 1101; Fick, iii or

YACHT, a swift pleasure-boat. (Du.) Pron. yot. In Phillips, ed. 1706; also in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, where it is badly spelt yatcht (perhaps by a misprint). - Du. jagt, formerly spelt jacht; lacht, ofte [or] See-roovers Schip, a pinace, or a pirate's ship, Hexham. 'Jagt, a yacht;' Sewel. Named from its speed. Du. jagten (formerly jachten), to speed, to hunt; jagt (formerly jacht), a hunting. Du. jagen, 'to hunt or to chase deere, hares, &c.;' Hexham. G. jagen, to hunt; prob. allied to G. jähe, O. H. G. gahi, quick, (Hexham), to go. See Gay and Go. Der. yacht-er, yacht-ing.

YAM, a large esculent tuber, resembling the potato. (Port.)

Mentioned in Cook's Voyages (Todd; no reference). - Port. inhame, a yam; not given in Vieyra, but noted in Webster and in Littré. Littré gives the F. form as igname, which he says is borrowed from the Port. inhame; and adds: 'it was the Portuguese who first found the yam used as an object of culture, first on the coast of Africa, afterwards in India and Malacca, and gave it its name; but the language whence it was taken is unknown. Webster gives the West-Indian form as ihame, but (if Littré be right) this is merely the Port. word with n dropped. It would seem that the orig. word must be sought for in some African language. The Malay name is úbi; Marsden,

Malay Dict. p. 21.

YANKEE, a citizen of New England, or of the United States.

(Unknown.)

The word occurs as early as 1765. Webster cites:

Dortsmouth Yankee rose, And still to meanness all his conduct flows,' Oppression, A Poem by an American, Boston, 1765. We also find in the same: 'Commonly supposed to be a corrupt pronunciation of the word *English*, or of the F. word *Anglais*, by the native Indians of America. According to Thierry, a corruption of Jankin, a dimin. of John, a nickname given to the English colonists of Connecticut by the Dutch settlers of New York [which looks very like a pure invention]. Dr. Wm. Gordon, in his Hist. of the American War, ed. 1789, vol. i. pp. 324, 325, says it was a favourite cant word in Cambridge, Mass., as early as 1713, and that it meant "excellent;" as, a yankee good horse, yankee good cider, &c. He supposes that it was adopted by the students there as a by-word, and, being carried by them from the college, obtained currency in the other New England colonies, until at length it was taken up in other parts of the country, and applied to New Englanders generally as a term of slight reproach. Cf. Lowland Sc. yankie, generally as a term of singut reproach.

a sharp, clever, forward woman; yanker, an agile girl, an incessant speaker; yanker, a smart stroke, a great falsehood; yank, a sudden and severe blow, a sharp stroke; yanking, active, pushing (Jamieson).

Without the nasal, there is also Lowland Sc. yack, to talk precipitation of the property of the propert tately and indistinctly, yaike, a stroke or blow. β. If Dr. Gordon's view be right, the word yankes may be identified with the Sc. yankie, as above; and all the Scotch words appear to be of Scand. origin,

due, ultimately, to Icel. jaga, to move about, whence (reflexively) & YAWL (2), to howl. (Scand.) 'There howling Scyllas, yawling jagast, to altercate; cf. Swed. jaga, to hunt, whence Swed. dial. round about;' Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, b. iv. st. 5. Also spelt yole, jakka, to rove about (cf. Nassau jacken, to drive horses quickly, cited by Rietz). The fundamental idea is that of 'quick motion;' see

C. T. Group A, 1278 (Six-text ed.), Wyclif, Micah, i. 8; saulen, C. T. Group A, 1278 (Six-text ed.), Wyclif, Micah, i. 8; saulen, C. T. Group A, 1278 (Six-text ed.), Wyclif, Micah, i. 8; saulen, C. T. Group A, 1278 (Six-text ed.), Wyclif, Micah, i. 8; saulen, C. T. Group A, 1278 (Six-text ed.), Wyclif, Micah, i. 8; saulen, C. T. Group A, 1278 (Six-text ed.), Wyclif, Micah, i. 8; saulen, C. T. Group A, 1278 (Six-text ed.), Wyclif, Micah, i. 8; saulen, C. T. Group A, 1278 (Six-text ed.), Wyclif, Micah, i. 8; saulen, C. T. Group A, 1278 (Six-text ed.), Wyclif, Micah, i. 8; saulen, C. T. Group A, 1278 (Six-text ed.), Wyclif, Micah, i. 8; saulen, C. T. Group A, 1278 (Six-text ed.), Wyclif, Micah, i. 8; saulen, C. T. Group A, 1278 (Six-text ed.), Wyclif, Micah, i. 8; saulen, C. T. Group A, 1278 (Six-text ed.), Wyclif, Micah, i. 8; saulen, C. T. Group A, 1278 (Six-text ed.), Wyclif, Micah, i. 8; saulen, C. T. Group A, 1278 (Six-text ed.), Wyclif, Micah, i. 8; saulen, C. T. Group A, 1278 (Six-text ed.), Wyclif, Micah, i. 8; saulen, C. T. Group A, 1278 (Six-text ed.), Wyclif, Micah, i. 8; saulen, C. T. Group A, 1278 (Six-text ed.), Wyclif, Micah, i. 8; saulen, C. T. Group A, 1278 (Six-text ed.), Wyclif, Micah, i. 8; saulen, C. T. Group A, 1278 (Six-text ed.), Wyclif, Micah, i. 8; saulen, C. T. Group A, 1278 (Six-text ed.), Wyclif, Micah, i. 8; saulen, C. T. Group A, 1278 (Six-text ed.), Wyclif, Micah, i. 8; saulen, C. T. Group A, 1278 (Six-text ed.), Wyclif, Micah, i. 8; saulen, C. T. Group A, 1278 (Six-text ed.), Wyclif, Micah, i. 8; saulen, C. T. Group A, 1278 (Six-text ed.), Wyclif, Micah, i. 8; saulen, C. T. Group A, 1278 (Yacht. ¶ But the word cannot be said to be solved.

YAP, to yelp, bark. (Scand.) 'The yapping of a cur;' L'Estrange, tr. of Quevedo, p. 243 (Todd). Yap is the same as yaup, the Lowland Sc. equivalent of yelp (Jamieson). The Lowland Sc. yaff also occurs, which is a corruption of yap.—Icel. gjálpa, to yelp; allied to E. yelp; see Yelp. The F. japper, 'to bark, to yawle,' Cot., is of incidence of the proper of the pro

similar origin.

YARD (1), an enclosed space. (E.) M. E. yerd, Chaucer, C. T. 15181.—A. S. geard, an enclosure, court; Grein, i. 493. + Du. gaard, a yard, garden. + Icel. garbr (whence prov. E. garth). + Dan. gaard. + Swed. gdrd. + O. H. G. garto, M. H. G. garte, G. garten. + Russ. gorod', a town. + Lat. hortus. + Gk. χύρτος, a court-yard, enclosure. β. From the Teut. base GARDA = Aryan GHARTA, a yard, court, enclosure, lit. 'a place surrounded.' - & GHAR, to seize, hence to enclose; cf. Skt. kri, to take, seize, harana, the hand; Gk. xeip, the Der. court-yard, orchard (for wort-yard). From the same root are garden, gird (1), gird le; horti-culture; as well as chiromancy, chir-urgeon, surgeon; cohort, court, curt-ain, &c. Doublets, garden, prov. E. garth.

YARD (2), a rod, an E. measure of 36 inches, a cross-beam on a mast for spreading source sails. (E) M. E. serde marks a crick

mast for spreading square sails. (E.) M. E. 3erde, yerde, a stick, Chaucer, C. T. 149; also a yard in length, id. 1052.—A. S. gyrd, gierd, a stick, rod; Grein, i. 536. + Du. garde, a twig, rod. + G. gerte, a rod, switch; O. H. G. gerta, kerta. Allied to O. H. G. gart, a goad; Icel. gaddr (for gasdr*), a goad, spike, sting; A. S. gad (for gasd*), a goad; Goth gazds, a goad, prick, sting; see Goad, Gad
(1). Der. yard-arm, the arm (i.e. the half) of a ship's yard, from

YARE, ready. (E.) As adj. in Temp. v. 224; as adv., readily, quickly, Temp. i. 1. 7. M. E. 3are, Will. of Palerne, 895, 1963, 3265; yare, Rob. of Glouc. p. 52, l. 25.—A.S. gearu, gearo, ready, quick, prompt; Grein, ii. 493. + Du. gaar, done, dressed (as meat); gaar, adv., wholly. + Icel. gerr, adj., perfect; görva, gerva, gjörva, adv., quite, wholly. + M. H. G. gar, gare, O. H. G. garo, karo, pre-

adv., quite, wholly. + M. H. G. gar, gare, O. H. G. garo, karo, prepared, ready; G. gar, adv., wholly. β. All from Teut. type GARWA, adj., ready (Fick, iii. 102). Root unknown; perhaps from √GHAR, to seize; for which see Yard (1). Der. yare-ly, adv., Temp. i. I. 4; also gear, garb (1), gar (2). Also yarr-ow, q.v. YARN, spun thread, the thread of a rope. (E.) M. E. yarn, 3arn; '3arne, threde, Filum;' Prompt. Parv., p. 536.—A. S. gearn, yarn, Wright's Voc. i. 59, col. 2; spelt gern, id. 282, l. 2. + Du. garen. + Icel., Dan., and Swed. garn. + G. garn. β. All from the Teut. type GARNA, yarn, string, Fick, iii. 101. Further allied to Gk. χορδή, a string, orig. a string of gut; cf. Icel. görn, or garnir, guts (i.e. strings or cords). From ✓ CHAR, to seize, hence to enclose, bind; see Yard (1) and Cord. From the same root are cor-d,

chor-d, as well as cour-t, yard, garden, &c.
YARROW, the plant milfoil. (E.) M. E. 3arowe, 3arwe; Prompt. Parv. p. 536.—A.S. garuwe, gearuwe, explained by 'millefolium;' Wright's Gloss., i. 30, col. 2; i. 67, col. 2; spelt gearwe, id. i. 289, col. 1. + G. garbe; M. H. G. garbe, garwe, O. H. G. garba, karpa. B. The lit. sense of A. S. gearuwe is 'that which prepares or sets in order, from gearwian, to prepare, gerwan, to dress; we must here translate it by 'healer.' The reference is to the old belief in the curative properties of the yarrow, which was supposed to be a great remedy for wounds; in Cockayne's A.S. Leechdoms, i. 195, we are told that Achilles was the first person who applied it to the cure of sword-wounds; hence, indeed, its botanical name of Achillea milley. Again, the verb gearwian is a derivative from the adj. gearo, ready, yare; see Yare. Thus yarrow = that which makes yare. The G. garbs may be explained in a precisely similar way; cf. G. gerben, to tan, dress leather.

YAW, to go unsteadily, bend out of its course, said of a ship. (Scand.) In Hamlet, v. 2. 120. The sense is to go aside, swerve,

bend out of the course; see Phillips. - Norweg. gaga, to bend backwards, esp. used of the neck of a bird; gag, adj., bent backwards, not straight, used of a knife that is not set straight in the haft; Icel. gagr, bett back. + Bavarian gagen, to move unsteadily; Schmeller, 877. Prob. a reduplicated form of go; hence 'to keep going about.'

YAWI (1), a small boat. (Du.) In Anson's Voyages, b. ii. c. 3
(R.) 'Barges or yauls of different kinds;' Drummond's Travels

(R.) Barges or yaus of different sinds; Diaminons Lawres-toft.—Du. jol, a yawl, skiff; Sewel explains jol as 'a Jutland boat.' + Dan. jolle; Swed. julle, a yawl. Origin unknown. The Dan. jolle has been corrupted into E. jolly-boat; see Jolly-boat. Hexham records O. Du. iolleken, 'a small barke or boate.' The mod.

Icel. form is jula.

Gawain and the Grene Knight, 1453. - Icel. gaula, to low, bellow;

Gawain and the Grene Knight, 1453.—1cei. gama, to low, behow; Norweg. gaula, to bellow, low, roar (Aasen). Allied to yell, and to E. -gale in nightin-gale. See Yell.

YAWN, to gape. (E.) Spelt yane in Palsgrave. M. E. ganien, Chaucer, Six-text ed., Group H. l. 35; where Tyrwhitt (l. 16984) has galpeth.—A. S. gáman, to yawn; Grein, i. 370. By the usual change from A. S. á to long o, this became gonien, or gonen, of which ganien, ganen was a variant; accordingly, in Wright's Voc. i. 452, we have gonys as a various reading for ganes. + O. H. G. geinon, to yawn; mod. G. gühnen.

β. These are weak verbs, answering to a Teut. type GAINYAN (Fick, iii. 106) from the strong verb (base GIN) appearing in A.S. ginan (in the comp. to-ginan, to gape widely, Grein, ii. 544), pt. t. gin; also in Icel. gina, to gape, yawn, pt. t. gein. These verbs further answer to Gk. xaiven, to gape. Y. The base is GIN = Aryan GHIN, an extension from GHI, weakened form of \checkmark GHA, to gape, whence Gk. $\chi \acute{a}$ -os, a yawning gulf, Lat. hi-are, to gape, Russ. zie-vate, to yawn, &c. Der. yawn-

YE, the nom. pl. of the 2nd personal pronoun. (E.) The nom. pl. is you: the gen. pl. is is properly ye, whilst the dat. and acc. pl. is you; the gen. pl. is properly your, now only used as a possessive pronoun. But in mod. E. ye is almost disused, and you is constantly used in the nominative, not only in the plural, but in the singular, as a substitute for thou. 'Ye in me, and I in you,' John, xiv. 20; this shews the correct use. M. E. ye, 3e, nom.; your, 3our, gen.; you, 3ou, yow, dat. and acc. -A. S. ge, nom.; eower, gen.; eow, dat. and acc.; Grein, i. 263, 375.

+ Du. gij, ye; u, you. + Icel. er, ter, ye; your, your; yor, you.

+ Dan. and Swed. i, ye (also you). + G. ihr; O. H. G. ir, ye, iuwar, iuwer, your, iu, you. + Goth. jus, ye; izwara, your; izwis, you.

B. The common Teut. types are: nom. YUS, gen. YUSWARA, dat. and acc. YUSWIS, whence the various forms can be deduced; Fick, iii. 245. We also have the A.S. dual form git, ye two, answering to a Goth. form jut *, which does not, however, occur. Thus the common Aryan base is YU, whence also Lithuan. jus, ye, Gk. υ-μει̂s, ye, Skt. yú-yam, ye; Fick, i. 732.

YEA, an affirmative adverb; verily. (E.) The distinction between M. E. 3e, 3a, yea, and 3is, 3es, 3us, yes, is commonly well marked; the former is the simple affirmative, giving assent, whilst the latter

the former is the simple affirmative, giving assent, whilst the latter is a strong asseveration, often accompanied by an oath; see Will. of Palerne, &c. Spelt ye, Chaucer, C. T. 9219, &c.—A. S. geá, yea; John, xxi. 15. + Du., Dan., Swed., and G. ja. + Icel. já. + Goth. ja, jai.

B. The common base is YÂ, yea; Fick, iii. 243, allied to Goth. jah, O. Sax. gia, ja, A. S. ge, also, and; and to the Aryan pronominal base YA, that, that one, whence Skt. ya, who (in Benfey, p. 733, s.v. yad), Gk. &s, who, which were orig. demonstratives. The orig. sense was in that way, or 'just so.' Der. ye-s, q.v.

YEAN, EAN, to bring forth young. (E.) The new-yean'd lamb; Beaum. and Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1. Spelt ean in Shak. Merch. Ven. i. 3. 88; M. E. enen; 'Enyn, or brynge forthe kyndelyngys, Feto;' Prompt. Parv. p. 140. The difference between ean and yean is easily explained; in the latter, the prefixed y represents the very common A. S. prefix ge-, readily added to any verb without affecting the sense; see Y-, prefix, above.—A. S. eainian, to ean; ge-eainian, to yean; of which the only clear trace appears to be in the expression ge-eaine edwa = the ewes great with young, Gen. xxxiii. 13. expression ge-eane eowa = the ewes great with young, Gen. xxxiii. 13. There can be little doubt that gesane is here a contracted form of geseinen or geseinen, where ges is a mere prefix, so is the pl. ending, and edeen signifies 'pregnant;' Grein, i. 251. Hence the verb geseinen, to be pregnant, Luke, i. 24, which would be contracted to geseinian, as above.

B. Moreover, edeen is the pp. of the lost ge-edinian, as above.

B. Moreover, edicen is the pp. of the lost strong verb edican*, to increase, augment; the weak derivative of which was A. S. écan = mod. E. eke. The strong form appears in Goth aukan (pt. t. aiauk, pp. Icel. auka (pt. t. jók, pp. aukinn), and in Goth. aukan (pt. t. aiauk, pp. aukans), to increase. From Teut. base AUK = WAG, to be vigorous, grow; Fick, iii. 6, i. 763. See Eke (1). Thus the orig. sense of yean was merely 'to be pregnant.' Der. yean-ling, a newborn lamb; with double dimin. suffix -l-ing.

YEAR, the time of the earth's revolution round the sun. (E.) M. E. zeer, yeer, zer, yer; Chaucer, C. T. 601, where it appears as a plural. This sb. was formerly unaltered in the plural, like sheep, deer; hence the mod. phrase a two-year old colt. The pl. year is The pl. year is common in Shak. Temp. i. 2. 53, &c. — A. S. geár, gér, a year; pl. geár; Grein, i. 406.+Du. jaar.+Icel. ár.+Dan. aar, pl. aar.+Swed. dr.+G. jakr; O. H. G. jár.+Goth. jer.

\$\text{pk}\$ All from Teut. type YÂRA, a year, Fick, iii. 243. Further allied to Gk. \$\tilde{\phi}\$pos, a season, a year; \$\tilde{\phi}\$pa, a season, an hour. — \$\sqrt{Y}\$\tilde{\text{A}}\$, to go, pass; an extension from \$\sqrt{I}\$, to go; whence also Skt. \$ydtu\$, time. See Hour. Det.

3 A 2

year-ly, adj. and adv.; year-ling, an animal a year old, with double \$0. H. G. galan, kalan, to sing; see Nightingale. - & GHAR, to dimin. suffix -l-ing. Allied to hour.

YEARN (1), to desire strongly, be eager for. (E.) M. E. 3ernen, P. Plowman, B. i. 35. — A. S. gyrnan, to yearn, be desirous, Grein, i. 537. Formed (by the usual change of eo to y) from A. S. georn, adj., desirous, eager, id. i. 500. + Icel. girna, to desire; from gjarn, eager. + Goth. gairnjan, to long for; from gairns, desirous, only in the comp. faihu-gairns, covetous, lit. desirous of money. B. The verb answers to a Teut. type GERNVA (Fick, iii. 101), from the adj. GERNA, desirous of. Again, the adj. is formed (with Aryan suffix -na) from the base GER (for GAR), appearing in O. H. G. geron, keron, mod. G. be-gehren, to long for. — GHAR, to yearn; whence also Gk. yaloeu, to reioice, yaoga, iov. yaogs, Lat. gratia, grace, and YEARN (1), to desire strongly, be eager for. (E.) M. E. zernen, also Gk. χαίρειν, to rejoice, χάρα, joy, χάρις, Lat. gratia, grace, and Skt. hary, to desire. See Grace. Der. yearn-ing, -ly. connected with earnest (1).

YEARN (2), to grieve. (E.) This verb, not well explained in the Dictionaries, occurs several times in Shak.; and it is remarkable that Shak. never uses yearn in the sense 'to long for,' i.e. he never uses the verb yearn (1) above. It is often spelt earn or ern in old editions. The proper sense is intransitive, to grieve, mourn, Hen. V, ii. 3. 3, ii. 3. 6; Jul. Cæs, ii. 2. 129; it is also transitive, to grieve, vex, Merry Wives, iii. 5. 45; Rich. II, v. 7. 56; Hen. V, iv. 3. 26. Other authors use it besides Shakespeare; as in the following examples. 'I must do that my heart-strings yearn [mourn] to do;' Beaum, and Fletcher, Bonduca, ii. 4 (Judas); and see Richardson. Nares gives yernful, grievous, melancholy; so also prov. E. ernful (Halliwell, Pegge).

B. The distinction between yern (as it should be spelt) and ern (as it should be spelt) is precisely the same as the difference between yean and ean; see Yean. In other words, ern is the true word, whilst yern is a form due to the A. S. prefix ge-. Y. Again, ern is certainly a corruption of M. E. ermen, to grieve, occurring in Chaucer, C. 7. 12246. A later instance is in the following: Thenne departed he fro the kynge so heuyly that many of them ermed, i. e. mourned; Reynard the Fox, tr. by Caxton; ed. Arber, p. 48, 1. 6. - A. S. yrman, to grieve, vex, Grein, ii. 775; also ge-yrman, to grieve, vex, id. i. 40; which exhibits the prefix ge- = later E. y-. Formed (by the usual vowcl-change from ea to y) from A. S. earm, adj., miserable, wretched, poor, a common word; Grein, i. 248. + Du. arm, poor, indigent. + Icel. armr, wretched. + Dan. and Swed. arm. +

arm, poor, indigent.+Icel. armr, wretched.+Dan. and Swed. arm.+G. arm.+Goth. arms.

8. All from the Teut. type ARMA, wretched, poor, indigent (Fick, iii. 24); perhaps allied to Gk. ερῆμος, desolate (Fick, i. 496), but this is doubtful. We may, however, compare Skt. rite, wanting, except, of which the orig. sense was 'in deficiency,' Benfey.- AR, to separate; Fick, i. 496.

YEAST, the froth of malt liquors in fermentation, a preparation which raises dough. (E.) M. E. 3eest. '3eest, berme, Spuma;' Prompt. Parv., p. 537. — A. S. gist; spelt gyst, A. S. Leechdoms, ed. Cockayne, i. 118, l. 10 + Du. gest. + Icel. jast, jastr. + Swed. jüst.+Dan. giær.+G. gäscht, gischt, M. H. G. jest (cited by Fick). B. The Teut. type is YESTA, formed (with suffix ta) from the base YAS, to ferment, appearing in O. H. G. jesan, M. H. G. jesen, gesen, gern. ferment, appearing in O. H. G. jesan, M. H. G. jesen, gesen, gern, mod. G. gahren, to ferment. — γ VAS, to foam, ferment; whence Skt. nir-yasa, exudations of trees, Gk ζεειν, to boil, seethe, ζεστός, fervent.

Der. yeast-y, spelt yesty in Shak. Macb. iv. 1. 53, Haml. v.

fervent. Der. yeast-y, spelt yesty in Shak. Macb. iv. 1. 53, Haml. v. 2. 199, just as yeast is also written yest, Wint. Tale, iii. 3. 94; the sense is 'frothy.' [Not allied to A. S. sst., a storm.] And see zeal. YEDE, went. (E.) Obsolete. Also spelt yode, Spenser, F. Q. ii. 7. 2. Spenser, unaware that yede and yode are varying forms of the same past tense, and that the verb is only used in the past tense, wrongly uses yede or yeed as an infinitive mood (!); F. Q. i. 11. 5; ii. 4. 2. M. E. 3ede, yede, Chaucer, C. T. 13249; yode Sir Eglamour (Thornton Romances), 531; 3eode, 3ede, King Horn, ed Lumbu 281, 1025; sode, sede, Rob. of Glouc, pp. 52, 70. The ed. Lumby, 381, 1025; sode, seode, Rob. of Glouc. pp. 53, 79. The proper form is sode (Stratmann); it is probable that the forms yede, yode answer rather to A. S. ge-eode, with prefixed ge-, as in the case of yean and ean, see Yean, and yern and ern, see Yearn (2). A.S. eode, went, only in the past tense; pl. eodon; Grein, i. 256. Here eo corresponds (as usual) to original i; and -de is the usual ending of the weak preterite; so that it is formed from the common √I, to go, which appears also in Skt. i, to go, Lat. i-re, to go. So W Yode or yede has also Goth. i-ddja, went, from the same root. nothing to do with an imaginary go-ed, supposed pt. t. of go! Go (= A. S. gán) is from a totally different root.

YELK, the same as Yolk, q. v.

YELLK, the same as Yolk, q.v.
YELLI, to utter a loud noise, to howl. (E.) M. E. zellen, yellen, Chaucer, C. T. 2674, 15395.—A. S. gellan, giellan, gyllan, to yell, cry out, resound; Grein. i. 423. + Du. gillen. + Icel. gella; also gjalla (pt. t. gall). + Dan. gialle, gialde (for gialle). + Swed. gälla, to ring, resound. + G. gellen, to resound.

B. All from the Teut. base GALL, to resound (Fick, iii. 105); allied to GAL, to sing, as seen

O. H. G. galan, kalan, to sing; see Nightingsle. — V GHAR, to sound; as in Skt. gharghara, a gurgling, ghur, to sound; Fick, i. 581. Der. yell, sh., Oth. i. 1. 75.
YELLOW, of a bright golden colour. (E.) M. E. yelwe, Chaucer, C. T. 2168, 2172. Also spelt 3elu, 3eoluh, &c.; Stratmann. — A. S. geolo, geolu (acc fem. geolwe), Grein, i. 497. + Du. geel. + G. gelb, Ö. H. G. gelo, kelo. β. The Teut. type is GELWA, Fick, iii. 103. Further allied to Gk. χλόη, the young verdure of trees; Lat. helium. light vellow: the Arvan type being GHELWA. yellow. helium, light yellow; the Aryan type being GHELWA, yellow. - GHAL, for GHAR, to be green, to be yellow, Fick, i. 579; whence also Green, Gall (1), and Gold. Der. yellow-ness; yellow fever, a malignant fever that often turns the skin yellow; yellow-ish, spelt yelowysshe in Palsgrave; yellow-ish-ness. Also yellow-

hammer, q. v. YELLOW-HAMMER, YELLOW-AMMER, a songbird, named from its yellow colour. (E.) In Ash's Dict., ed. 1775. Beyond doubt, the & is an ignorant insertion, due to substitution of a known for an unknown word, irrespective of the sense. Yet the name is E., and very old. The former part of the word (yellow) is explained above; the latter part is the A.S. amore. In a list of birds, we find: 'Scorellus. amore,' Wright's Voc. i. 281, col. 1. Cognate words occur both in Du, and G. + O. Du, emmerick, emmerlinck, a kind of merlin or a hawke, Hexham. + Low G. geel-emerken, a yellow ammer. + G. gelb-ammer, gold-ammer, yellow ammer, gold-ammer; also emmerling, a yellow-ammer.

B. The A. S. amore (for amora, like O. Du. emmer and G. ammer) denotes an agent, and is formed from the base AM. The most likely sense is 'chirper;' since there are several traces of the & AM, to sound, make a noise; e.g. Skt. am, to sound, Icel. emja, to howl, O. H. G. amar, G. jammer, lamentation. ¶ It is probable that ousel may be similarly explained; the O. H. G. for ousel is written both amsala and amelsa, where -salá, -elsá, are mere suffixes, denoting the agent. Hence A. S. am-ore and o-sle (= am-sala) contain precisely the same base AM, probably used in both words in the same sense.

YELP, to bark, bark shrilly. (E.) M.E. zelpen, gelpen, only in the sense to boast, boast noisily; but it is the same word. I kepe not of armes for to yelpe; 'Chaucer, C.T. 2240. - A.S. gilpan, gielpan, gylfan, to boast, exult; orig. to talk noisily; Grein, i. 509. A strong werb; pt. gealp, pp. golpen; whence gilp, gielp, gelp, gylp, boasting, arrogance, id. + Icel. gjálpa, to yelp; cf. gjálfra, to roar as the sea; gjúlfr, the din of the sea.

β. From a base GALP, to make a loud noise, allied to GALL, to yell, GAL, to sing; see Yell. Der. yelp,

Doublet, yap. YEOMAN, a man of small estate, an officer of the royal household. (E.) M. E. 3eman, yeman, 30man; in Chaucer, C. T. 101, the Lansdowne MS. has 30man, whilst the rest have 3eman or 9eman. In Sir Amadas (pr. in Weber's Met. Rom. vol. iii), l. 347, it is written yomon; but the usual spelling is 3eman, as above and as in Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, A. 534 (or 535). In Will. of Palerne, l. 3649, however, we have 30men, pl.; which is one of the earliest examples of the word; I know not where to find an example earlier than the 14th century. B. The variation of the vowel in the M. E. forms is curious, but we find other examples almost as remarkable; thus M. E. heer (hair) answers to A. S. hár, but we also find hor (Havelok, 235) as if from an A. S. form hár*; again, we have mod. E. deal, from A. S. del, but also dole, from the A. S. variant dál; again, ere (before) from A.S. dr, often appears as or, as if from A.S. dr; and, once more, the mod. E. tease, from A.S. tdsan, also appears in M. E. as tosen or toosen; see Tease. Y. The word does not appear in A. S.; but it would (judging by the foregoing examples) take the form gá-man*, with a variant gá-man*; the change from g to y, even before a, presents no difficulty, for we still have the remarkable form gave where M. E. has yaf or yaf, as well as mod. E. yawn from A. S. gánian. The sense of gá is 'district' or 'village;' Kemble, Saxons in England, b i. c. 3, treats of the gá or district, though he gives no reference to shew where the word occurs; Leo (A. S. Glossar) gives gá, a district, as in Ohtga-gá, Noxga-gá, but he adds no references. 8. However, the word is cleared up by cognate languages. Cf. O. Friesic ga, go (nom. pl. gae), a district, village; whence gaman, a villager; gafolk, people of a village. Also Du. gouwe, gouwe, a province; O. Du. gouwe, 'a hamlet where houses stand scattered, a countrie village or field. vince; O. Du. gouve, a namiet where nouses stand scattered, a countrie village, or a field; geograve or gograve, a field-judge; goylieden or goy-mannen, arbitratours, or men appointed to take up a businesse betwenee man and man; Hexham. Also Low G. god, gohe, a tract of country; go-gräve, a judge in one of the 4 districts of Bremen; Brem. Wörterbuch. Cf. also G. gau, a province, O. H. G. gowi, gewi, Goth. gawi. Prob. allied to Gk, xúpa, xûpos, an open space, country, district, land. (pt. t. gall). Frank, graine, graine (to graine). Tower, graine, to ring, resound.

6. All from the Teut, base mann's derivation from the A.S. imann, from geo or in, formerly; the sense of which is totally unsuitable. Iman means a forefather, anin Icel. gala, to sing (pt. t. gol, pp. galinn), A.S. galan (pt. t. gol), cestor, or 'one who lived long ago,' which no yeoman can possibly be

during his life-time. Unsuccessful attempts have also been made to & which such phrases as 'yon house' and 'yon field' are common. derive yeoman from young man: or from A. S. guma, a man; or from Common in Shak., Mids. Nr. Dr. iii. 2. 188, &c. M. E. 30n, P. Plowderive yeoman from young man; or from A. S. guma, a man; or from A. S. gyman, to take care, &c. The worst of all is Verstegan's, from A. S. gemane, common, which could only become y-mean in mod. E., and is, in fact, represented by the adj. mean; only one who was regardless of English accent could have dreamt of such a thing. Der. veoman-ry, where -ry is used as a collective suffix. YERK, in Shak, Hen. V, iv. 7. 83; the same as Jerk, q. v.

YES, a word denoting affirmation. (E.) A much stronger form than yea, and often accompanied, in old authors, by an oath. M. E. 348, 348, P. Plowman, B. v. 125; '318, be marie,' Will. of Palerne, 1567; '318, bi crist,' id. 5149. A.S. gise, gese; 'gise, lá gese' = yes, O, yes; Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, b. ii. met. 6; cap. xvi. § 4. Probably contracted from get sy = yea, let it be so = yea, verily; where get = E. yea, and sy =let it be, is the imperative from the \sqrt{AS} , to be. See Yea and

Are. See Grimm, Gram. iii. 764.
YESTERDAY, the day last past. (E.) M. E. 3isterdai, Wyclif, John, iv. 52. – A. S. geostra, giestra, gystra (yester-), Grein, i. 501; and dæg, a day; commonly in the acc. geostran dæg, yesterday. + Du. gisteren, dag van gister. + G. gestern. + Goth. gistra-dagis.

B. From a Teut, type GES-TRA, Fick, iii. 108. The same word appears with the suffix -tra in Lat. hasternus, adj.; but without it in Icel. ger, Dan. gaar, Swed. går, Lat. heri, Gk. xôts, Skt. hyas, yesterday. All from the Aryan type GHYAS, yesterday (Fick, i. 585). The suffix -TRA The orig. sense is a comparative form, as in in-ter-ior, ex-ter-ior, &c. of GHYAS appears to have been 'morning' (Fick); and, of GHYAS-TRA, 'the morning beyond.' Der. Similarly, yester-night. YET, moreover, besides, hitherto, still, nevertheless. (E.) M. E. 3it, 3et, yet, Chaucer, C. T. 565. — A. S. git, get, giet, gyt; Grein, i. 511. + O. Fries. ieta, eta, ita, yet; mod. Fries. jiette (Richtofen). + M. H. G. iezuo, ieze; whence G. jetzt, now.

B. The M. H. G. zuo, ze, answers to A. S. to, too, and to O. Fries. to, te (of which an older

2t, answers to A. S. 10, too, and to O. Fries. 10, 12 (of which an older form would be ta). It is, accordingly, probable that A. S. get is a contraction of the compound ge tb = and too, i.e. moreover. For the latter of these words, see Too, To. For the former, see Yea, section β. YEW, an evergreen tree. (E.) Spelt yowe in Palsgrave. M. E. ew, Chaucer, C. T. 2925. — A. S. iw; to translate Lat. taxws; Wright's Voc. i. 32, 79, 285; spelt inu, id. ii. 121. + Du. ijf. + Icel. ýr. + G. eibe; O. H. G. iva.

B. The Teut. type is IWA, Fick, i. 31. Perhaps the word is of Celtic origin; we find Irish iubhar, a yew; Gael. iubhar, iughar, a yew-tree, also a bow; W. yw, ywen; Corn. hivin; Breton ivin, ivinen; so that it is found in all Celtic languages.

According to Fick, the Lithuan. jëwa is not the yew, but a kind of alder (Faulbaum), and is borrowed from a Gk. ενα; it may therefore be set

aside. ¶ Totally distinct from ivy.

YEX, to hiccough. (E.) Prov. E. yex (Halliwell); spelt yeske in Palsgrave. M. E. Jexen, 3esken, 3oxen, Chaucer, C. T. 4149 (Group A. 4151, Six-text edition). '3yzyn, yezen, Singulco, Singulco, Prompt. Parv., p. 539. — A. S. giscian, to sob, sigh; Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, b. i. met. 1. c. 2. Probably an extension from the Teut. base GI (Aryan GIII), to gape; just as Lat. hiscere, hiascere, to yawn, gape, is extended from Lat. hiare. Cf. A.S. gin, a wide space, Grein, 510; O.H.G. gién, to yawn. See Yawn, Hiatus.

i. 510; O.H.G. gién, to yawn. See Yawn, MIATUS.

YIELD, to resign, grant, produce, submit, give way. (E.) The orig. sense was 'to pay.' M. E. gelden, yelden, yelden; a strong verb; pt. t. yald, pp. yolden. Chaucer has un-yolden, C. T. 2644. In P. Plowman, B. xii. 193, we have both yald (strong) and 3elte (weak), as forms of the pt. t. — A. S. gieldan, geldan, gildan, to pay, restore, give up; pt. t. geald, pl. guldon, pp. golden, Grein, i. 508. +Du. gelden. +Icel. gjalda, pt. t. galt, pp. goldinn. +Dan. gielde. +Swed. gälla (for gälda), to be of consequence, be worth. + G. gelten, to be worth; nt t. galt, pp. gerolten. + Goth gildan, only in the compounds frapt. t. galt, pp. gegolten. + Goth. gildan, only in the compounds fra-gildan, us-gildan, to pay back.

β. All from Teut. base GALD, gildan, us-gildan, to pay back. β. All from Teut. base GALD, to be worth, to pay for, repay; Fick, i. 105. Prob. allied to Lithuan. galēti, W. gallu, to be able, have power. Der. yield, sb., yield-ing,

ly; also guild or gild; also guilt.

YOKE, the frame of wood joining oxen for drawing, a similar rame of wood joining oxen for drawing, a similar frame for carrying pails, a mark of servitude, a pair. (E.) M. E. 30k, yok, Chaucer, C. T. 7089. — A. S. geoc, gioc, ioc, a yoke; Grein, i. 497.+Du. juk. + Icel. ok. + Dan. aag. + Swed. ok. + Gath. juk. + G. jock, O. H. G. jok. + W. iau. + Lat. iugum (whence Ital. giogo, Span. yogo, F. joug). + Russ. igo. + Lithuan. jungas. + Gk. (vy6v. + Skt. yuga, a yoke, pair, couple.

B. All from the Aryan type YUGA (Teut. YUKA), a yoke; lit. 'that which joins.' — YUG (Teut. YUK), to join; see Join.

Der. yoke, verb, Two Gent. i. I. 40; yoke-fellow,

join; see Join.
companion, K. Lear, iii. 6. 39.
YOLK, YELK, the yellow part of an egg. (E.) Spelt yelks in
Palsgrave. M.E. yolks, Morte Arthure, 3283; 3elks, Prompt. Parv.

man, C. xxi. 149 (also 300n, and even 30nd, 300nd, see the footnote). -A. S. geon, yon; 'to geonre byrg' = to yon city; Ælfred, tr. of Gregory's Past. Care, ed. Sweet, p. 443, l. 25; where geon-re is the dat. iem. + Icel. enn, the (orig. that), used as the def. art., and often miswritten kinn; see Vigfusson's remarks on kinn. + Goth. jains, yon, that. + G. jener, M. H. G. gener, yon, that.

B. The Teut. type is written him; see Vigiusson's remarks on him. + Goth. jains, yon, that. + G. jener, M. H. G. gener, yon, that.

B. The Teut. type is YENA, Fick, iii. 243; extended (with Aryan suffix -na) from the Aryan pronom. base YA, that; cf. Skt. pronom. base ya, who (orig. that), Gk. 5s (for y6s). From the same base are yea, ye.s, ye.t. Der. yond, adv., Temp. i. 2. 409 (also incorrectly used instead of yon, Temp. ii. 2. 20), from A.S. geond, adv., but often used as a prep., Grein, i. 497; cf. Goth. jaind, adv., there, John, xi. 8. Hence be-yond, q. v. Also yond-er (not in A. S.), M. E. yonder, adv., Chaucer, C. T. 5438; cf. Goth. jaindre, adv., vonder, there. Luke, xi. 27. cf. Goth. jaindre, adv., yonder, there, Luke, xi. 37.

YORE, in old time, long ago. (E.) M. E. 30re, yore, Chaucer, C. T. 4594. – A. S. geára, formerly (with the usual change from á to long o, as in stán = stone); Grein, i. 496. Orig. gen. pl. of gedr, a year, so that the sense was 'of years,' i. e. in years past; the gen. case being often used to express the time when, as in dages = by day, &c. See Year.

&c. See Year.
YOU, pl. of second pers. pronoun; see Ye. Der. you-r, q.v.
YOUNG, not long born, new to life. (E.) M. E. 30ng, yong,
yung. In Chaucer, C. T. 79, we have the indef. form yong (misprinted yonge in Tyrwhitt); whilst in l. 7 we have the def. form yongö (dissyllabic). — A.S. geong, giung, iung (and even geng, ging), young; Grein, i. 499, + Du. jong. + Icel. ungr. jungr. + Dan. and Swed. ung. + G. jung; O. H. G. junc. + Goth. juggs (written for jungs); of which the alleged (but unauthorised) comparative form is juhiza. B. All from a Teut. type YONGA, a contracted form of YUWANGA or YUWANHA, answering precisely to the cognate W. ieuanc, young, and to the Lat. form invencus, an extension (with W. tetanc, young, and to the Lat. form innencus, an extension (with Aryan suffix -ka) from innen-is, young. \(\gamma\). The base YUWAN, young, occurs in Lat. innen-is, young, Skt. yuvan, young, Russ. innnii, young, Lithuan. jaunas, young. The lit. sense is perhaps 'protected,' from \(\sqrt{YU}\), to guard; cf. Skt. yu, to keep back, Lat. innare, to aid, help; Fick, i. 732. But Curtius (i. 285) derives it from \(\sqrt{DIV}\), to play. Der. young, sb.; young-ish; young-ling, Spenser, F. Q. i. 10. 57, M. E. 30nglyng, Wyclif, Mark, xvi. 5, with double dimin. suffix-l-ing young-ster as to which see Springter. Also young-see Spenser, F. Q. iv. J. 1. ster, as to which see Spinster. Also youn-ker, Spenser, F.Q. iv. 1. 11, borrowed from Du. jonker, also written jonkheer, compounded of jong, young, and heer, a lord, sir, gentleman; Hexham has O. Du. jonck-heer

YOUR, possess. pron. of 2nd person. (E.) Properly the possess. pron. of the 2nd person p/ural, but commonly used instead of thy, which was considered too familiar, and has almost passed out of use in speech. M. E. jour, your, Chaucer, C. T. 2251. Orig. the gen. pl. of the 2nd pers pronoun; a use which occurs even in M. E., as: ich. am soure aller hefd' = I am head of you all, P. Plowman, C. xxii. 473; where aller = A. S. ealra, gen. pl. of eall, all. - A. S. eower, your; orig. gen. of ge, ye; see Ye. Der. your-s, M. E. youres, Chaucer, C. T. 13204, from A. S. eówres, gen. sing. masc. and neut. of eówer, poss. pro-

noun: Grein, i. 263. Also your-self (see Self).
YOUTH, early life. (E.) M. E. youthe, Chaucer, C. T. 463; older forms zuwebe, Ancren Riwle, p. 156, l. 22; zuzebe, Layamon, 6566; peosete, id. 19837.—A. S. geógut, giógut, youth, Grein, i. 502. [The middle g first turned to w. and then disappeared.]+O. Sax. jugut. + Du. jeugd. + G. jugend, O. H. G. jugund; we also find M. H. G. jungede. Cf. Goth. junda, youth. B. The A. S. geógut stands for geongut, n being lost, as in 108, tooth (Goth. tunthus), gis, goose (G. geongut, and the coordinate), and the property of the property of the coordinate of the property of the proper gans); accordingly, we actually find M. E. sungthe, youth, Prompt. Parv., p. 539, songthe, Wyclif, Mark, x. 20; hence youth = young-th, formed from A. S. gengg, young, by means of the suffix -th (= Aryan -ta). Similarly the O. Sax. juguo is for junguo *, and O. H. G. jugund for jungund *; but the Goth. junda is different, standing for juwan-da, directly from the Aryan base YUWAN, young. Der. youth-ful, -ly, youth-ful-ness.

YULE, Christmas. (E.) 'Yu-batch, Christmas batch; yu-block or yule-block. Christmas block; yu-gams or yule-gams, Christmas games;' Ray's Gloss, of N. Country Words. Here yu is short for yule. M. E. 30le; 'the feste of 30le,' Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 65. 1. 6; whence 30le-stok, a yule-stock or yule-log, Wright's Voc. i. 197. col. 2.—A.S. iula, geola. Spelt iula, Grein, i. 148. Spelt geola in the fellows. the following: 'Se monao is nemned on Leden Decembris, and on ure geocode se ærra geola, forðan bá mondas twegen syndon nemde anum naman, ofter se derra geola, ofter se aftera, forhan de hyra ofter gangeb beforan oftera [read dere] sunnan arpon he hed cyrre hig to the deges lenge, ofter æfter, i.e. This month is named Decembris in Latin, and in our tongue the former Yule, because two months are p. 537. — A. S. geoleca, gioleca, the yolk; Grein, i. 497. Lit. 'the vellow part.'—A. S. geole, yellow; see Yellow.

YON, at a distance. (E.) Properly an adj., as in prov. E., in mamed with one name; one is the former Yule, the other the after Yule,

because one of them comes before the sun, viz. before it turns itself Pers. zadwar, zedoary; Rich. Dict. p. 971; or jadwar, zedoary, about [at the winter solstice] to the lengthening of day, whilst the other [January] comes after; MS. Cotton, Tib. B. 1, quoted in Hickes, Thesaurus, i. 212. Beda, De Temporum Ratione, cap. 13. has the same account (but in Latin), and calls the Yule-month of the heavens directly overhead. (F., — has the same account (but in Latin), and calls the Yule-month of the heavens directly overhead. (F., — has the same account (but in Latin), and calls the Yule-month of the heavens directly overhead. (F., — has the same account (but in Latin), and calls the Yule-month of the heavens directly overhead. (F., — has the same account (but in Latin), and calls the Yule-month of the heavens directly overhead. (F., — has the same account (but in Latin), and calls the Yule-month of the heavens directly overhead. (F., — has the same account (but in Latin), and calls the Yule-month of the heavens directly overhead. (F., — has the same account (but in Latin), and calls the Yule-month of the heavens directly overhead. (F., — has the same account (but in Latin), and calls the Yule-month of the heavens directly overhead. (F., — has the same account (but in Latin), and calls the Yule-month of the heavens directly overhead. (F., — has the same account (but in Latin), and calls the Yule-month of the heavens directly overhead. (F., — has the Yule-month of the heavens directly overhead. (F., — has the Yule-month of the heavens directly overhead. (F., — has the Yule-month of the heavens directly overhead. (F., — has the Yule-month of the heavens directly overhead. (F., — has the Yule-month of the heavens directly overhead. (F., — has the Yule-month of the heavens directly overhead. (F., — has the Yule-month of the heavens directly overhead.) Menses Giuli; i. e. he Latinises Fule as Giulus. Spelt geol, gehhol, gehhel, Laws of Ælfred, § 5, and § 43; in Thorpe, Ancient Laws, i. 64, note 54; i. 92, note 4. + Icel. jól; Dan. juul; Swed. jul. We may also note that, in a fragment of a Gothic calendar (pr. in Massmann's Ulfilas, p. 590) November appears to be called fruma fiuleis, which seems to mean 'the first Yule;' a name not necessarily inconsistent with the A. S. use, since November may once have also been reckoned as a Yule-month.

B. The best solution of this difficult word is that given by Fick (iii. 245). He explains yule as meaning 'noise,' or 'outcry,' esp. the loud sound of revelry and rejoicing. Cf. M. E. youlen, yollen, to lament loudly, Chaucer, C. T. Group A. 1278 (Six-text ed.), mod. E. yawl; see Yawl (2). We also find, as derived verbs, the A.S. gylan, to make merry, keep festival, Grein, i. 537, and (perhaps) Icel. yla, to howl, make a noise, though this is chiefly used of dogs and wolves; also G. jolen, johlen, jodeln, to sing in a high-pitched voice. Perhaps we may compare O. Du. jou, 'a hue, or a hooting; een jou geven, to make a noise, or to hoote at one, Hexham; Low G. jauela, to shriek, said of cats; G. jauckzen, to shout in triumph; Gk. lυγμόs, lυγή, an outcry. γ. The usual attempt to connect this word with E. wheel, A. S. hweell, Icel. hjól, with the far-fetched explanation that the sun turns at the winter solstice, cannot be admitted, since an initial h or hw makes all the difference. Besides Yule did not denote the shortest day, but a season. Der. jolly. TWIB, certainly. (E.) In Spenser, F. Q. ii. 1. 19. M. E. ywis, Chaucer, C. T. 3277; iwis, Ancren Riwle, p. 270, l. 11. — A. S. gewis, adj., certain, gewislice, adv., certainly, Grein, i. 483. The adj. came to be used adverbially. + Du. gewis, adj. and adv., certain, certainly. + Icel. wiss, certain. + Dan. vis, certain; viss, certainly. + Swed. viss, certain; visst, certainly. + G., certainly. + G. gewiss, certainly. B. The geis a mere prefix; see Y-. The adj. is from the Teut. type WISA, certain, Fick, iii. 306. Related to Wise and Wit, verb. Cf. Goth. wissa, I knew.

¶ It is particularly to be noted that the commonest form in MSS. is iwis, in which the prefix (like most other prefixes) is frequently written apart from the rest of the word, and not unfrequently the i is represented by a capital letter, so that it appears as I wis. Hence, by an extraordinary error, the I has often been mistaken for the 1st pers. pron., and the verb wis, to know, has been thus created, and is given in many dictionaries! But it is a pure fiction, and the more remarkable because there actually exists a M. E. causal verb wissien or wissen, but it means to teach, shew, instruct. The easiest test by which to guage any one's knowledge of Middle-English is to ask him to explain clearly and to parse the words wit, wot, wiste, wist, I wisse, and i-wis. If he fails, his opinion

is valueless.

ZANY, a buffoon, a mimic. (Ital., -Gk., -Heb.) In L. L. L. v. 2. 463; and in Beaum. and Fletcher, Cupid's Revenge, ii. 6 (Bacha). - Ital. Zane, 'the name of Iohn, also a sillie Iohn, a gull, a noddie; used also for a simple vice, clowne, foole, or simple fellowe in a plaie; 'Florio. Mod. Ital. Zanni. Zana and Zanni are familiar forms of Giovanni, John.—Gk. Ἰωάννης; John, i. 6.—Heb. Yöhánán, i. e. the Lord sheweth mercy.—Heb. Yö, put for Yehovah, the Lord; and hánan, to shew mercy. Der. zany, verb, Beaum. and

Fletcher, Qu. of Corinth, i. 2 (Crates).

ZEAL, fervour, ardour. (F., -L., -Gk.) Spelt zele in Palsgrave.

- F. zele, 'zeale,' Cot. Mod. F. zele. - Lat. zelum, acc. of zelus, zeal. - Gk. (ηλος, zeal, ardour, fervour; lit. 'heat.' Zηλος stands for (εσ-λος; cf. (είειν (for (εσ-γειν), poetic form of (έειν, to boil, seethe, (έσ-ις, a boiling. - ✓ YAS, to seethe, ferment, whence also E. yeast; see Yeast. Der. zeal-ous, L. L. L. v. 2. 116; zeal-ous-ly. Also zeal-ot, Selden's Table Talk, s. v. Zealot, from F. zelote, 'jealous, or zealous,' Cot., from Lat. zelotes, Gk. ζηλωτήs. And see jealous. ZEBRA, a striped animal of the horse kind. (Port., – Ethiopian?)

Added by Todd to Johnson. - Port. zebra. (Also Span. zebra, cebra.) The animal is a native of S. Africa, and the word is from some African language. According to Littré, it is Ethiopian; he cites: Pecora, congensibus zebra dicta, Ludolf, Histor. Ethiop. i. 40.

ZEDOARY, an East-Indian root resembling ginger. (F., -Low Lat., -Pers.) 'Zedoary, a spicy root, very like ginger, but of a sweeter scent, and nothing near so biting; it is a hot and dry plant, growing in the woods of Malabar in the E. Indies;' Phillips, ed. 1706. [In old F., the name was corrupted to citoal, citoual, citouart (Roquefort); whence the M. E. estswals, Chaucer, C. T. 13691 through the body like a ferment. (Gk.) Modern. – Gk. ζυμωτικός, (Group B, 1951), on which see my note.] – F. zedoaire, 'an East-ladian root which resembleth ginger;' Cot. – Low Lat. zedoaria. – Ψ ζύμη, leaven. Allied to Lat. ins, broth; see Juice.

O. F. cenith (Littre); mod. F. zenith. - Span. zenit, formerly written zenith, as in Minsheu's Span. Dict. - Arab. samt, a way, road, path, tract, quarter; whence samt-ur-ras, the zenith, vertical point of the heavens, also as-samt, an azimuth; Rich. Dict. p. 848. Samt was pronounced semt, of which Span. zenith or zenit is a corruption; in the sense of zenith, it is an abbreviation for samt-ur-ras or semt-er-ras, lit. the way overhead, from ras, the head, Rich. Dict. p. 715. The word azimuth, q. v., is from the same source. See Devic, Supp. to Littré. ZEPHYR, a soft gentle breeze. (F., = L., = Gk.) In Shak. Cymb. iv. 2. 172. Chaucer has the form Zephirus, directly from the Latin, C. T. 5. = F. zephyre, 'the west wind;' Cot. = Lat. zephyrum, acc. of zephyrus, the west wind. - Gk. ζέφυρος, the west wind. Allied

to copos, darkness, gloom, the dark or evening quarter, the west. ZERO, a cipher, nothing, denoted by o. (F.,-Ital.,-Arab.) A late word, added by Todd to Johnson.-F. zero, 'a cypher in arithmetick, a thing that stands for nothing; Cot.—Ital. zero, 'a figure of nought in arithmetike; Florio. A contracted form of zefiro or zifro*, parallel form to zifra, 'a cifre,' i.e. cipher; Florio.—Arab. sifr (with initial sad), a cipher; Rich. Dict. p. 937. See Cipher. See Devic, Supp. to Littré; he explains that the old Latin treatises on arithmetic wrote zephyrum for Arab. sifr, which became, in Italian, zefiro, and (by contraction) zero. Doublet, cipher.

ZEST, something that gives a relish or a flavour. (F., -L., -Gk.) In Skinner's Dict., ed. 1671. Phillips explains zeet as a chip of orange or lemon-peel, used for flavouring drinks. - F. zest, 'the thick skinne or filme wherby the kernell of a wallnut is divided;' Cot. Mod. F. zeste, a piece of the skin of a citron or lemon, whence zester, 'to cut up lemon rind;' Hamilton. The E. sense is due to the use of lemon or citron-peel for flavouring. - Lat. schistos (schistus), cleft, divided, used by Pliny; according to Diez, who notes that Lat. schedula became, similarly, F. cédule; there must have been a transference of sense from 'divided' to 'division.' - Gk. σχιστός, divided. - Gk. σχίζειν, to cleave. See Schism.

ZIGZAG, having short, sharp turns. (F., -G.) In Pope, Dunciad, i. 124. - F. zigzag. - G. zickzack, a zigzag; zickzack segeln, to tack, in sailing. We also find Swed. sicksack, zigzag (Widegren, 1788). Origin obscure; cf. Swed. sacka, Dan. sakke, to have sternsaid of a ship.

ZINC, a whitish metal. (G.) In Locke, Elements of Nat. Philosophy, c. 8 (R.) = G. zink, zinc; whence also F. zinc, &c. Origin uncertain; perhaps formed from zinn, tin, from the likeness between the metals. See **Tin**.

ZODIAC, an imaginary belt in the heavens, containing the twelve constellations called signs. (F., -L., -Gk.) M. E. zodiac, zodiak, Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, prol. 65. - F. zodiaque, 'the zodiack,' Cot. - Lat. zodiacus. - Gk. Sodianos, adj., of or belonging to animals, whence & Cobianos, the zodiac circle; so called from containing the twelve constellations represented by animals. - Gk. ζώδιον, a small animal; dimin. of ζωον, a living creature, an animal; where ζωον is neut. of ζωος, living; allied to ζωή, life, and ζάειν, ζῆν (Ionic ζώειν), to live. Curtius, ii. 96, says that ζάειν 'stands for διάειν, and its most natural derivation is from the \(\square\) GI (Zend ji), to live. See Victuals. Der. zodiac-al, adj.

ZONE, a belt, one of the great belts in which the earth is divided. (F., -L., -Gk,) In Hamlet. v. 1. 305. -F. zone, 'a girdle, zone;' Cot. -Lat. zona, a girdle, belt, zone. -Gk. ζώνη, a girdle. Put for ζώσνη*. -Gk. ζώννυμ (-ζωσ-ννμ), I gird. - Δ YAS, to gird, Fick, i. 731; whence also Lithuan. jósta, a girdle, jósti, to gird (Nesselmann). Der. zon-ed.

ZOOLOGY, the natural history of animals. (Gk.) See Pennant's British Zoology, London, 1766. Coined from Gk. ζώο-, crude form of ζώον, a living creature: and -λογία, allied to λόγοs, a discourse, from λέγειν, to speak. See Zodiac and Logic. Der zoologi-ε-al, zoolog-i-t.

¶ Pronounced zo-o, the o's being separate.

ZOOPHYTE, an animal plant, a term now applied to corals, &c. (F., -Gk.) In Johnson's Dict. - F. zoophyte, pl. zoophytes, 'such things as be partly plants, and partly living creatures, as spunges, &c.; Cot. – Gk. (ωφυτον, a living being; an animal-plant, the lowest of the animal tribe, Aristotle, Hist. Anim. xviii. t. 6. – Gk. lowest of the animal tibe, Aristotic, First Anim. Avin. 1.0.—Oa. (∞o., crude form of (∞os, living; and φυτόν, a plant, that which has grown, from ψbeιν, to produce, also to grow, from ψ BHU, to grow, exist, be. See Zodiac and Be.

ZYMOTIC, a term applied to diseases, in which a poison works the belief of the poison works.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF PREFIXES.

A. The following prefixes are all carefully explained, each in its due place, in the Dictionary, so that it is sufficient to enumerate them.

A- (with several values), ab-, abs- (see Abscond), ad-, ambi- or amb- (see Ambidextrous), amphi-, an-, ana-, ante-, anti- or ant-, aphor apo-, be-, cata-, circum-, co-, com-, con-, contra-, counter-, de-, di-, dia-, dis-, dys- (see Dysentery), e-, em- (see Embark), en-, epi-, ex-extra-, for- (2), for-(3), fore-.

Gain- (see Gainsay), hyper-, hypo-, i-, il- (1), il- (2), im- (1), im- (2), im- (3), in- (1), in- (2), in- (3), inter-, intro- (see Introduce), ir- (1),

ir- (2), juxta- (see Joust).

Meta-, mis- (1), mis- (2), ne- (see No (1)), non-, ob-, on-, or- (see Ordeal, Ort), out-, over-, palin- (see Palindrome), para-, per-, peri, pol- or po- (see Pollute, Position), por- (see Portend), pos- (see Possess), post-, pre-, preter-, pro-, pros-, pur-, re-, red-, retro-. Se-, sine- (see Sinecure), sub-, sus-, super-, supra-, sur- (1), sur- (2),

syn-, to- (1), to- (2), trans-, ultra-, un- (1), un- (2), un- (3), under-,

up-, with-, y-.

There are other words often considered as prefixes, which are not mere prepositions, but true words, such as al- in al-mighty, poly- in poly-gon, and the like. It is much the best way to regard such words as mere compounds. I therefore omit them from the list.

B. Some of these prefixes assume various shapes in accordance with phonetic laws. Of these, the most important are the following:

(a) The Lat. prep. ad appears as a-, ab-, ac-, ad-, af-, ag-, al-, an-, ap-, ar-. as-, at-.

- (b) The Lat. prep. cum appears as co-, col-, com-, comb-, con-, cor-.
 (c) The Lat. prefix dis- appears as de-, des-, di-, dif-, dis-, and even 4-
- (d) The Lat. prep. ex appears as a-, e-, ef-, es-, ex-, and even issand s-
- (e) The Lat. prep. in appears as am-, an-, em-, en-, il- (1), im-(1, 2), in- (2), ir- (1). (f) The Lat. negative prefix in- appears as en-, i-, il- (2), im- (3), in-
- (3), ir- (2).
- (g) The Lat. prep. ob appears as ob-, oc-, of-, o-, op-; we even find os-.
- (h) The Lat. prep. sub appears as s- (in S-ombre), so- (in So-journ), sub-, suc-, suf-, sug-, sum-, sup-, sur-
- (i) The Greek prefix apo- (dπò) also appears as aph-; cata- (κατά) also as cath-; en- (ἐν), also as em-; epi- (ἐπί), also as eph-; hypo-(ὑπό), also as hyph-; syn- (σύν), also as sy-, syl-, sym-.
 These very common variations should be observed and learnt. For

this purpose, I suggest a study of the following words:-

- (a) A-chieve, ab-breviate, ac-cede, ad-mire, af-fix, ag-gress, al-lude, an-nex, ap-pend, ar-rogate, as-sign, at-tract.
- (b) Co-agulate, col-lect, com-mute, comb-ustion, con-nect, corrode.
- (e) De-feat, des-cant, di-verge, dif-fuse, dis-pel, s-pend.
 (d) A-mend, e-normous, ef-fect, es-cape, ex-tend, iss-ue, s-ample. (e) Am-bush, an-oint, em-bellish, en-close, il-lude, im-mure, im-
- merge, in-clude, ir-ritate.

 (f) En-emy, i-gnoble, il-legal, im-mortal, in-firm, ir-regular.
- (g) Ob-long, oc-cur, of-fer, o-mit, op-press, os-tensible.
 (k) S-ombre, so-journ, sub-mit, suc-ceed, suf-fuse, sug-gest, summon, sup-press, sur-rogate.
- (i) Apo-logy, aph-æresis; cata-logue, cath-olic; en-ergy, emphasis; epi-logue, eph-emera; hypo-thesis, hyph-en; syn-onymous, sy-stem, syl-logism, sym-metry.

It may be noted here that more than one prefix may be placed at the beginning of a word, as in re-im-burse, ram-part (= re-em-part), in-ex-act, &cc.

C. Some prefixes exhibit such unusual forms in certain words that pire); ob (ob-long, oc-cur, of-fer, o-mit, op-press, os-tensible); per they can only be understood upon a perusal of the etymology of the (per-, par-son, pel-lucid, pil-grim): O. Lat. port (pol-lute, po-sition,

word as given in the Dictionary. I note here a few curious examples.

A- replaces e- (Lat. e, for ex) in a-mend.

Al-, the Arabic definite article, appears at the beginning of al-cohol, a-pricot, ar-tichoke, as-segay (explained s. v. Lancegay), el-ixir, l-ute. But the al- in al-ligator is the Span. el, Lat. ille.

The Latin ab has actually become adv- in the word adv-antage; whilst in v-an-guard it appears as v-. But, in ab-breviate, the prefix is ad. The Latin cum- appears in co-st, co-uch, cur-ry (1), cu-stom.

The d in daffodil represents the Lat. de.

The dea- in dea-con represents the Greek &iá; so also de- in de-vil.

The e- in e-lope represents the Dutch ent-.

The e- in e-squire is purely phonetic, as explained.

The ev- in ev-angelist is for Gk. eu-, as in eu-logy

The l- in louver represents the Latin ille; but in l-one it is the A.S.

The or- in or-deal and or-t is a Teutonic prefix.

The outr- in outr-age represents the Latin ultra; so also in utterance (2).

Re-but = re-a-but (prefixes re-, ad-).

The s- in s-ure (Lat. se-curus) represents the Latin se-.

The t- in t-wit represents the A.S. at; but in t-awdry it is the last letter of saint.

D. The best way of understanding prefixes is by observing their original forms. The following is a list of these (perhaps not exhaustive); the forms within marks of parenthesis shewing how they appear in modern English. See Morris, Outlines of English Acci-

dence, p. 224.
CLASS I. Prefixes of English origin, in Anglo-Saxon spelling. Forms not followed by a hyphen can also be used as separate words.

ú- (a-rise); á (see either); æfter (after); æt (a-do, t-wit); and- (along, an-swer) [an (one, a pace, on-ly, n-ewt, and see aught) not a true prefix, but a numeral]; be, bi (be-, by); for- (for-give); fore (fore-bode); for (forth); from (fro-); ge- (c-lutch, e-nough, y-wis); gegn- (gain-); in (in, im-, em-, en-); mis- (mis-); ne, whence n-, negative prefix (n-o, n-one, n-aught, &c.); niver (nether); of (of, off, a-down); ofer (over); on (on, ann-eal, [un]-an-eled, a-foot); or-deal); burk (through, thorough); to (to-brake); to (to-ward, to); un., before sbs. and adjs. (un-true, un-truth); un-, before verbs (un-do); under (under); up (up); út (out, utt-er); wið (with).
 β. To this class belong Gothic and, whence am-bassador, em-bassy;

Dutch ent-, whence e-lope; Dutch oor-, whence or-lop; Gothic, O. Friesic, and O. Saxon und, whence un-to.

CLASS II. Prefixes of Latin and French origin, in Latin spelling. Forms not followed by a hyphen can also be used as separate words.

a (a-vert); ab (ab-jure, a-bate, adv-ance, as-soil, av-aunt, v-anguard); abs- (abs-ent); ad (a-chieve, ab-breviate, ac-cede, ad-mire, af-fix, ag-gress, al-lude, an-nex, ap-pend, ar-rogate, as-sets, as-sign, at-tract); amb- (amb-ient, am-putate); ante, anti- (ante-cedent, anticipate, anci-ent, an-cestor); circum (circum-, circu-it); contra, contro-(contra-, contro-vert, contr-ol, counter-feit); cum, com- (co-agulate, col-lect, com-mute, comb-ustion, con-nect, cor-rode, coun-cil, co-unt, co-uch, co-st, cu-stom, cur-ry); de (de-, di-stil, d-affodil); dis- (de-feat, de-luge, des-cant, di-verge, dif-fuse, dis-pel, s-pend); ex, e (a-mend, e-normous, ef-fect, es-cape, ex-tend, iss-ue, s-ample); extra (extra-, stra-nge); in, prep. (am-bush, an-oint, em-bellish, en-close, il-lude, im-mure, im-merge, in-clude, ir-ritate); in-, negative (en-emy, i-gnoble, il-legal, im-mortal, in-firm, ir-regular); O. Lat. indo (indigent); inter, intro- (inter-, intro-, enter-tain, entr-ails); iusta (juxta-, joust); minus (O. F. mes-, mis-chief); ne (n-ull, ne-uter, ne-farious), nec, short for ne-que (neg-lect); non, short for ne-unum (non-age, umpor-tend, pos-sess); post (post, pu-ny); præ (pre-, pro-vost); præter (preter-); pro (pro-, prof-fer, pour-tray or por-tray, pur-vey, pr-udent); rs., red. (re., red., r-ally, ren-der); retro (retro., rear-guard, rereward); ss., ssd. (se., sed-ition, s-ober); sine, for sine (sine., sans); sub, for sup * (s-ombre, so-journ, sub-mit, suc-ceed, suf-fuse, sug-gest, sum-mon, sup-press, sur-rogate); subter- (subter-); sus-, for sups * subs * (sus-pend, su-spect); super (super-, sur-, sopr-ano, sover-eign); supra, for supera * (supra-); trans- (trans-, tran-scend, tra-duce, trespass, tre-ason); ultra (ultra-, outr-age, utter-ance, as in Shakespeare).

β. Numerals are peculiarly liable to sink into apparent prefixes; such are Lat. unus, duo (adverbially, bis), tres, &c.; hence un-animous, du et, bin ary, bi sect, bis cuit, ba lance, dou ble, tre ble, tri-ple, &c. Other note worthy Latin words are dimidium, male, pæne, semi-, vice; whence demi-, mal-treat, mau gre, pen-insula, semi-circle, vice-admiral, vis-count.

Y. The prefix a- in a-las is the French interjection Mb.
The prefix for- in for-feit and for-close (usually fore-close), is also

French; and due to Lat. foris, out of doors.

The Latin ille accounts for Spanish el, whence E. al-ligator; for French le, whence E. l-ouver or l-oover; and for Portuguese o, as in O-porto, whence E. port (4).

CLASS III. Prefixes of Greek origin, in Greek spelling. Forms not followed by a hyphen can also be used as separate words.

λμό (amphi-); ἀν, ἀ., negative prefix (an-odyne, a-byss, ambrosial); ἀνά (ana-, an-eurism); ἀντί (anti-, ant-agonist), ἀνά (apo-, aph-æresis); κατά (cata-, cath-olic); διά (dia-, di-æresis, dea-con, de-vil); δυσ- (dys-); ἐκ (ec-logue, el-lipse, ex-odus); ἐν (en-ergy, em-piric); ἔνδο- (endo-); ἐκί (epi-, eph-emeral, ep-och); ἔσω, from εls (eso-teric); εδ (eu-, ev-angelist); ἔξω (exo-); ὑπέρ (hyper-); ὑπό (hypo-, hyph-en); μετά (meta-, meth-od, met-eor); πάλνυ (palindrome pelim-press); παθ (para-, par-ody pa-lay); παθ (peri-) γεθ (para-, par-ody pa-lay); παθ (peri-) γεθ (para-) γεθ (paradrome, palim-psest); παρά (para-, par-ody, pa-lsy); περί (peri-); πρό (pro-phet); πρός (pros-); σύν (syn-, sy-stem, syl-logism, sym-metry).

B. As in Latin, numerals are peculiarly liable to sink into apparent prefixes; hence di-cotyledon, from dis, twice; tri-gonometry, tetrahedron, penta-gon, hexa-gon, &c. Other note-worthy Greek words are λετί και τος μετώς μετώς μετώς μετώς και το το το το το το το το το τος και το τος και το τος και τος

preceding classes, the most important is the Arabic definite article al, very common in Spanish, and appearing in English in nine words beginning with al; also in a-pricot, ar-tichoke, as-sagay, el-ixir, l-ute.

MUTUAL RELATION OF PREFIXES.

The prefixes in Classes i, ii, and iii above are not all independent of each other, many of those in one class being cognate with those in another. Thus the A.S. at is the same word with the Latin ad. To shew this more clearly, the conjectural Aryan forms are subjoined, each primitive form being numbered. The numbers in the following list supply an index to the thirteen Aryan forms below.

CLASS I. ANGLO SAXON. Æfter, 78; æt, 2; and (cf. Du. ent.), 6; be, bi, 8; for., 13a; fore, 13a; fore, 13b; from, 13 γ ; in, 5 β ; ne, n., 12 (and see 4); of, 10a; ofer, 10 β ; on, 5a; to., 11; un-(before adjs.), 4 (and see 12); un- (verbal), 6; under, 3, 5 γ; up, 10a; út, 9.

CLASS II. LATIN. A, ab, 7a; abs, 7B; ad, 2; amb-, 8; ante, 6; bis, 11; dis-, 11; ex, e, extra, 1; in, 5 \(\beta\); in- (negative), 4; ind-, 5 \(\beta\); inter, intra, 5 \(\gamma\); ne, n-, 12; ob, 7 \(\gamma\); per, 13 \(\alpha\); port*, 13 \(\beta\); pra, prater, 13 y; pro, 13 y; sub, sus-, subter, 10 a; super, supra, 10 β.

CLASS III. GREEK. 'Aμφί, 8; ἀν-, ἀ- (negative), 4 (and see 12); ἀνά, 5 α; ἀντί, 6; ἀπό, 7 α; διά, δίε, δι-, 11; ἐν, ἔνδον, 5 β; ἐξ, ἔξω, 1; ἐπί, 7 γ; παρά, 13 α; περί, 13 β; πρό, 13 γ; πρόε, 13 δ; ὑπό, 10α; ὑπέρ, 10β.

[N.B. The alphabetical arrangement here follows that of the Sanskrit, not of the Roman alphabet.]

1. AK, AKS, out. Fick, i. 475. Gk. in, if; L. ec., ex, e; Lithuan. isz; Russ. iz', izo, out. Hence Gk. ifw, outside; L. extra

(for exterá), abl. fem. of the comparative form exterus.

2. AD? Fick, i. 484. Lat. ad; Goth. at; A. S. at. (The Skt. adhi is not an equivalent form; but perhaps it can be referred to the

same pronominal base.)
3. ADHAS? Cf. Skt. adhas, adv., underneath; Fick, iii. 38. ADHARA (comparative); Skt. adhara, lower; L. inferus; Goth. undar; A.S. under. But Curtius, i. 384, connects A.S. under with Lat. inter. See no. 5.]

4. AN, negative prefix; Fick, i. 12. Skt. an- (before a vowel), a- (before a consonant); Gk. dv., d.; L. in.; A. S. un., before adjectives and substantives. [N.B. Perhaps identical with NA, from an orig. form ANA; so Curtius. See no. 12 below.]

5. ANA. (Apparently a pronominal stem of the third person; cf. Skt. ana, this); Fick, i. 14.

(a) ANA; Zend ana, Gk. ἀνά, Goth. ana, A. S. on.

(β) ANI (locative); Gk. ἀνί, ἐν; Lat. in; Goth. in; A. S. in.

Hence Gk. ἄν-δον; O. Lat. in-δο.

(γ) ANTAR (comparative); Skt. antar; L. inter, whence intra (=interd), intro (=intero). [To which Curtius allies A. S. under; but see no. 3.]

ANTA, sb., an end; Skt. anta, A.S. ende. Fick, i. 15.
 ANTI (locative); Vedic anti; Gk. ἀντί; Goth. and.; A.S. and.,

Du. and G. ent; also A. S. un-, as a verbal prefix. The Lat. ante

(perhaps for anted*), appears to be an ablative form.

7. ✓ AP? to obtain? Fick, i. 17. Hence was formed a sb., of which various cases remain in the form of prepositions.

(a) APA (instrumental); Skt. apa, away; Gk. ἀπό; Lat. ab, a;

Goth. af. (β) APAS (genitive); Gk. άψ; Lat. abs.

(γ) API (locative); Skt. api; Gk. ἐπί; Lat. ob.

(δ) APATARA (comparative); Zend apatara; Gk. ἀπωτέρω, Goth. aftra; A.S. æfter.

8. ABHA, both; Fick, i. 18. Skt. ubha, both; Gk. ἄμφω, Lat. ambo, Goth. bai, A.S. bá. Hence ABHI, AMBHI, on both sides,

around, on; Skt. abhi, towards; Gk. aμφί, Lat. ambi., A. S. be.
9. UD, up, out; Skt. ud, Goth. ut, A. S. út. Hence UD-TARA (comparative); Gk. vorepos, A.S. útor, uttor.

10. UPA, close to, (just) over, (just) under.

(a) Skt. upa, near, under; Gk. ὑπό, under; Lat. s-ub (for sup*); with a comparative form sub-ter; also sus- (for sub-s). Fick, i. 31; iii. 511. Allied to these are a double set of Teut. forms, viz. Goth. sup, A. S. up (G. auf), in which the original p of the base is preserved; also Goth. uf, A. S. of, in which the regular sound-shifting has taken place, together with a differentiation in the sense, the orig. sense being, however, preserved in the comparative form below.

(β) UPARA (comparative); Vedic upara, Lat. s-uperus. Hence UPARI (locative); Skt. upari, over; Gk. ὑπέρ; Lat. s-uper, ablative

fem. supra (for supera); Goth. ufar, A. S. ofer.

11. DWA, two; Skt. dva, Gk. δύο, Lat. duo, A.S. twa; Fick, i. 625. Hence Gk. &d, through; &s, &-, twice; Lat. bis (for dwis *), bi-, double; Lat. dis- (for dwis *), in twain, asunder; A.S. to-, asunder.

12. NA, negative particle; Fick, i. 122. Skt. na, not; Gk. νη-; Lat. ne, n-; Goth. ni; A. S. ne, n. See no. 4 (above).
 13.
 √PAR, to fare, go through; Skt. pri, to bring over; Gk. πόρος,

a way through; Lat. ex-per-ior, A. S. faran. Fick, i. 662, iii. 175.

(a) PARA, onward, forward, from. Skt. pará, away; Gk. παρά,

from; Lat. per; Goth. fra-, fair-; A.S. for-. Here belong also Goth. faura, A.S. fore.

 (β) PARI, around; Skt. pari, Gk. περί.
 (γ) PRA, before; Skt. pra, Gk. πρό, Lat. prö. Hence Lat. ablative prō; locative præ, with comparative præ-ter. Also Skt. param, beyond, Goth. fram, A.S. from. Here also belong Lat. pri-or, pri-stine, pri-me, A. S. forma.
(δ) PRA-TI, towards; Skt. prati, towards; Gk. πρός; O. Lat.

port- (whence Lat. por-, pol-, po-); A.S. ford.

II. SUFFIXES.

The number of suffixes in modern English is so great, and the forms of several, especially in words derived through the French from Latin, are so variable that an attempt to exhibit them all would tend to confusion. The best account of their origin is to be found in Schleicher, Compendium der Vergleichenden Grammatik der Indogermanischen Sprachen. An account of Anglo-Saxon suffixes is given at p. 119 of March, Comparative Grammar of the Anglo-Saxon Language. Lists of Anglo-Saxon words, arranged according to their suffixes, are given in Loth, Etymologische Angelsæchsischenglische Grammatik, Elberfeld, 1870. The best simple account of English suffixes in general is that given in Morris, Historical Outlines of English Accidence, pp. 212-221, 229-242; to which the reader is particularly referred. See also Koch, Historische Grammatik der Englischen Sprache, vol. iii. pt. 1, pp. 29-76. Schleicher has clearly established the fact that the Aryan languages abound in suffixes, each of which was originally intended slightly to modify the meaning of the root to which it was added, so as to express the radical idea in a new relation. The force of many of these must, even at an early period, have been slight, and in many instances it is difficult to trace it; but in some instances it is still clear, and the form of the suffix is then of great service. The difference between lover, loved, and lov-ing is well marked, and readily understood. One of the most remarkable points is that most Aryan languages delighted in adding suffix to suffix, so that words are not uncommon in which two or more suffixes occur, each repeating, it may be, the sense of that which preceded it. Double diminutives, such as parti-c-le, i.e. a little little part, are sufficiently common. The Lat. superl. suffix -is-si-mus (Aryan -yans-ta-ma) is a simple example of the use of a treble suffix, which really expresses no more than is expressed by -mus alone in the word pri-mus. The principal Aryan suffixes, as given by Schleicher, are these: -a -i, -u, -ya, -wa ', -ma, -ra (later form -la), -an, -ana, -na, -ni, -nu, -ta, -tar or -tra, -ti, -tu, -dhi, -ant or -nt, -as, -ka. But these can be readily compounded, so as to form new suffixes; so that from -ma-na was formed -man (as in E. no-min-al), and from -mana-ta or -man-ta was formed -manta (as in E. argu-ment). Besides these, we must notice the comparative suffix -yans, occurring in various degraded shapes; hence the Gk. μείζον, greater, put for μέγ-γον, the s being dropped. This suffix usually occurs in combination, as in -yans-ta, Gk. -ιστο-, superl. suffix; -yans-ta-ma, Lat. -is-si-mus (for -is-ti-mus *), already noted. The combinations -ta-ra,

¹ Schleicher writes -ja for -ya, -va for -wa, in the usual German fashion.

-ta-ta occur in the Gk. -repo-, -raro-, the usual suffixes of the comparative and superlative degrees.

One common error with regard to suffixes should be guarded against, viz. that of mis-dividing a word so as to give the suffix against, viz. that of mis-dividing a word so as to give the sumx a false shape. This is extremely common in such words as logic, civice, belliccose, where the suffix is commonly spoken of as being ic or -ic-ose. This error occurs, for instance, in the elaborate book on English Affixes by S. S. Haldemann, published at Philadelphia in 1865; a work which is of considerable use as containing a very full account, with numerous examples, of suffixes and prefixes. But the author does not seem really to have understood the matter, and indulges in some of the most extraordinary freaks, actually deriving musk from 'Welsh mus (from mw, that is forward, and ws, that is immuse from weish mus (from min, that is forward, and ms, that is impulsive), that starts out, an effluvium; p. 74. But the truth is that civi-c (Lat. ciuicus) is derived from Lat. ciui-, crude form of ciuis, a citizen, with the suffix -cus (Aryan -KA); and logi-c is from Gk. λογικόs, from λογι-, put for λογο-, crude form of λόγοs, a discourse, with the suffix -κοs (Aryan -KA) as before. Compare Lat. ciui-tas, Gk. λογο-μαχία. Belli-c-oss, Lat. bellicosus, is from Lat. belli-, put for belio-, crude form of bellum, war, with suffix -c-osus (Aryan -ka-want-a, altered to -ka-wans-a; Schleicher, § 218). Of course, words in -i-c are so numerous that -ic has come to be regarded as a suffix at the present day, so that we do not hesitate to form Volta-ic as an adjective of Volta; but this is English misuse, not Latin etymology. Moreover, since both -i- and -ka are Aryan suffixes, such a suffix as -i-kos, -i-cus, is possible both in Greek and Latin; but it does not occur in the particular words above cited, and we must be careful to distinguish between a suffixed vowel and an essential part of a stem, if we desire to understand the matter clearly.

One more word of warning may perhaps suffice. If we wish to understand a suffix, we must employ comparative philology, and not consider English as an absolutely isolated language, with laws different from those of other languages of the Aryan family. Thus the -th in tru-th is the -8 of A.S. treow-8, gen. case treow-8e, fem. sb. This suffix answers to that seen in Goth. gabaur-ths, birth, gen case gabaur-thais, fem. sb., belonging to the -i- stem declension of Gothic strong substantives. The true suffix is therefore to be expressed as Goth. -thi, cognate with Aryan -ti, so extremely common in Latin; of dotti-, down, men-ti-, mind, mor-ti-, death, mes-si- (= met-ti-), harvest, that which is mown. Hence, when Horne Tooke gave his famous etymology of truth as being 'that which a man troweth,' he did in reality suggest that the -ti- in Lat. mor-ti- is identical with the -t in mori-t-ur or in ama-t; in other words, it was a mere whim.

III. LIST OF ARYAN ROOTS.

The following is a brief list of the principal Aryan roots occurring The following is a brief list of the principal Aryan roots occurring in English. A few, of which examples are either very scanty or very doubtful, are not noticed. Many of the roots here given are of considerable importance, and can be abundantly illustrated. I have added, at the end of the brief account of each root, several miscellaneous examples of derivatives; but these lists are by no means exhaustive, nor are they arranged in any very definite order beyond the separation into groups of the words of Greek, Latin, and Teutonic

origin.

The references 'F.,' 'C.,' and 'V.,' given under each root, are.

The respectively, to 'Fick, Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der Indogermanin giving the same result as that which I here present. In a great

ischen Sprachen, 3rd ed., Göttingen, 1874;' to 'Curtius, Greek Etymology, English edition, translated by Wilkins and England;' and to 'Vaniček, Griechisch-Lateinisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch, Leipzig, 1877.' These books have been chosen as giving the results of modern comparative philology in a convenient and accessible form. It is to be remembered that the honour of achieving such results is rather due, in many instances, to their predecessors, and especially, in the field of Teutonic philology, to acob Grimm.

many cases they do so, and the result may then be considered as & Lat. cor (stem cord-) = Gk. kapbia = E. heart, from VKARD; Lat. many cases they do so, and the result may then be considered as θ Let. (at the total of the certain, or, at any rate, as universally admitted by all students who adopt the usual method of comparing the various languages of the Aryan or 'Indo-Germanic' family of languages. In other cases, one of the three differs from the views expressed by the other two; late to the three differs from the views expressed by the other two; late the considered as θ Let. θ Let θ Let. θ and I have then adopted the view which seemed to me most reasonable. Throughout, I have tried to compile a good practical list, though I am well aware that a few roots have been included of rather a speculative character, and of which the proofs are not so sure as might be wished.

The account of each root is, in every case, very brief, and mentions only a few characteristic words. Further information may be obtained in the authorities cited. The English examples are fully accounted for in the present work. Thus the reader who is curious to know how the word slave is connected with \sqrt{KRU} , to hear, has only to look out that word, and he will find the solution given. Many such examples are very curious, and afford good exercise

in philology.

Instead of giving Grimm's law in the usual form, I have adopted Fick's modification of it, as being much simpler. It saves a great deal of trouble to leave out of consideration the Old High-German forms, and to use the word 'Teutonic' as inclusive of everything but High-German (commonly called German), thus reducing the number of varying forms, as due to 'sound-shifting' of the consonants, from three to two. As far as English philology is concerned, the 'German' forms are of comparatively small consequence; and, by not attempting to account for them exactly, we are usually able, with sufficient accuracy, to bring the various spellings of a word under one 'Teutonic' form, whether the language be Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, Fisician Old Saxon Low Gorman Various Property Language is Swedish or Friesian, Old-Saxon, Low German (proper), Icelandic, Swedish, or Danish. This being premised, I proceed to give a short and casy method for the conversion of 'Aryan,' or, as they might be called, 'classical' roots into Teutonic roots; it being understood that the 'classical' forms, Greek, Latin, and Sanskrit, differ but slightly from the Aryan forms, though each language has ways of its own of representing certain original sounds. (Some of these modifications are noticed below.)

Let the student learn by heart (it is easy enough) the following

scheme

Gutturals; viz. g, k, kh, g. Dentals; viz. d, t, th, d. Labials; viz. b, p, ph, b.

This is absolutely all that need be remembered; it only remains

to explain what the scheme means.

The repetition of g, d, b, is intentional, and essential to keeping everything in due order. The scheme is to be read with the following meaning. When guttural letters occur (especially at the beginning of a word, for in other positions the rule is more liable to exception), an Aryan g answers to Teutonic (English) k; an Aryan k answers to Teutonic kh; and an Aryan kh answers to Teutonic g.

When dental letters occur, Aryan d becomes Teutonic t; Aryan t

becomes Teutonic th; Aryan th becomes Teutonic d.

When labial letters occur, Aryan b becomes Teutonic p [it is doubtful whether there is any real example of this particular change]; an Aryan p becomes Teutonic ph; and an Aryan ph becomes Teutonic b. Recurring to the scheme, we see that each 'Aryan' letter passes into the one following it in the scheme, thereby becoming 'Teutonic.' Once more, learn by heart; g, k, kh, g; d, t, th, d; and b, p, ph, b. Begin each set, respectively, with g for guttural, d for dental, and b for labial [of which word b is the middle consonant]. This is a very easy method, and can be put into practice at an instant's notice, without even any thought as to what the powers of the letters are.

In practice, inevitable modifications take place, the principal ones

being these. (I do not give them all.)

ARYAN. For k, Latin writes c (but the c is hard, like k) For kh (i. e. for kh as used in the above scheme), Sanskrit has gh;

Greek has x; Latin has & initially (which & sometimes disappears altogether), or sometimes f.

For th (as in the scheme), Sanskrit has dh; Greek has θ ; Latin

For ph (in the scheme), Sanskrit has bh; Greek has ϕ ; Latin has f. Note particularly the threefold use of the troublesome Latin

TEUTONIC. For k, Anglo-Saxon writes c (but it is hard, like k). For kk, Teutonic languages write k. For tk, Anglo-Saxon has the symbol b or b, used convertibly in the MSS. For pk, Teutonic languages write f.

Now learn the following selected examples, which include nearly

all that is practically wanted.

Gutturals (g, k, kh, g). Latin genus = E. kin, from VGAN; V. 26. Ex. ozone; odour, olfactory, redolent.

PAD; Lat. ferre = Gk. φίρειν = E. bear.

Conversely, to reduce Teutonic forms to Aryan, use the same scheme, working backwards from the end to the beginning; thus E. g = Aryan kh; E. kh (h) = Aryan k; and E. k = Aryan g.

When so much as this has been acquired, it is easy to proceed to

find the Old High German forms, if wanted; these require a second shifting, and that is all. Thus Aryan g = E. k = G. kh; or, to take an example, Lat. genus = E. kin = O. High G. chunni. But the changes into High German are found, in practice, to be much less regular, and the phenomena strongly support the theory that Old High German is merely a later development of the earliest forms of Low German. It it a great objection to the term 'Indo-Germanic' that the language specifically called 'German' is, philologically, the very worst representative of the Teutonic languages that could possibly have been chosen. The best representative is the Gothic, after which

come Anglo-Saxon and Icelandic.

This brief sketch is all that can here be given; but in order fully to understand the examples below, the peculiarities of Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Lithuanian, Russian, Gothic, &c., must be studied and allowed for. For example, when two aspirated letters appear in the same root, both aspirations disappear in Sanskrit, so that the

DHIGH appears as dih. Greek admits one aspirate, but not two; 'every school-boy knows' that the genitive of $\theta \rho i f$ is $\tau \rho i \chi$ -os, and that $\theta \mu \chi$ -ós cannot stand. And even when all the consonants are understood, the vowels have to be mastered before the truth can be fully perceived. Thus the E. word home is A. S. ham. But in this word hám, the d really stands for ai, from original i; and (the m being a mere suffix) the form of the root is not KA, but KI. This is one of the things which no school-boy knows, nor will ever know during the present century.

The roots are arranged according to the alphabetical order of the Sanskrit alphabet, by help of which we obtain an Aryan alphabet, as follows: a, i, u, ai, au; k, g, gh; t, d, dh, n; p, b, bh, m; y, r, l, w; s. If this arrangement causes any trouble in finding a root, the reader has only to consult the index appended to the list, which is arranged in the usual English order. Forms in thick type, as AK, are Aryan; forms in parenthesis, as AH, are Teutonic, 1. \checkmark AK (= \checkmark AH), to pierce, to be sharp, to be quick. Skt.

aç, to pervade, attain (a secondary sense); aç-va, a (swift) horse; Gk. άκ-ρος, pointed, άκ-όνη, whet-stone, άκ-ων, javelin, ἀκ-μή, edge, ἔπ-πος, a horse; Lat. ac-us, needle, ac-er, keen, sharp, ac-uere, to sharpen, ac-ies, edge, eq-uus, a horse; Goth. ak-ana, chaff (ear of corn), A. S. ecg, edge. F. iii. 475; C. i. 161, ii. 52; V. 4. Ex. acacia, acme, aconite, acrobat, hippopotamus; acid, acute, ague, aglet, equine, eager;

edge, egg (2), ear (2), axe. 2. \checkmark AK (= \checkmark AH), to see. (Gk. on-, for ok-.) Skt. ak-ska, eye, ik-sk, to see; Gk. $\delta\psi$ -oµaı, I shall see, $\delta\psi$ -is, sight, $\delta\phi$ -θαλμός, eye; Lat. oc-ulus, eye; Russ. ok-o, eye; Goth. aug-o, eye. F. i. 473; C. ii. 62; V. 8. Ex. optics, opthalmist, antelope, canopy; ocular;

3. . AK, to be dark. Gk. dx-λύs, darkness; Lith. ak-las, blind; Lat. aquilus, dark-coloured. Ex. aquiline, eagle.

4. . AK or ANK (= Λ AH or ANG), to bend. Skt. aūch, to bend, curve; Gk. ἀγκ-ἀν, ὄγκ-οs, a bend; Lat. unc-us, curved, ang-ulus, an angle; A. S. ang-el, a hook. F. i. 473; C. i. 160; V. 2.

Ex. anchor, angle (1); ankle, angle (2), awkward.

5.
AG (= AK), to drive, urge, conduct. Skt. aj, to drive; Gk. άγ-ειν; Lat. ag-ere; Icel. ak-a (pt. t. ók), to drive. F. i. 478; C. i. 208; V. 14. Ex. agony, axiom; agent, axis, agile; acre, acorn, ache, axle.

acte, aste.

6.

6.

AGH, to say, speak. Skt. ah, to speak; Lat. ā-io, I say, ad-ag-ium, a saying. F. i. 481; V. 20. Ex. adage, negation.

7.

AGH, to be in want. Gk. dχ-ην, poor, needy; Lat. eg-ere, to be in want. F. i. 482; C. i. 234; V. 21. Ex. indigent.

8.

AGH or ANGH (= √AG or ANG), to choke, strangle, compress, afflict, frighten. Skt. aħh-as, pain, ah-i, a snake, a sin. Gk. dancare to strangle dycana. I am wand dycar aparich, a sin. Gk. dancare to strangle dycare. sin; Gk. άγχ-ειν, to strangle, άχ-ομαι, I am vexed, άχ-ος, anguish; sin; Gr. ayres, to choke, ang-ina, quiny, ann-ius, distressed, ang-uilla, eel; Goth. ag-is, fright, awe. F. i. 48t; C. i. 234; V. 22. Ex. quinsy (= squin-anc-y); anger, anguish, annious; ail, awe, sel, ugly.

9. AD (= AT), to eat. Skt. ad, to eat; Gk. &d-sur; Lat. ed-ere; Goth. it-an, A.S. et-an, to eat. F. i. 483; C. i. 296; V. 24.

Ex. anodyne; edible; eat, fret, ort; perhaps dental and tooth.

10. Δ ΔD, to smell. Gk. δζειν (= δδ-yειν), to smell, pt. t. δδ-ωδ-α;
Lat. od-or, odour, ol-ere (for od-ere), to smell. F. i. 484; C. i. 302;

11. AN, to breathe. Skt. an, to breathe, Goth. uz-anan, to & breathe out or expire; Gk. dv-euos, wind; Lat. an-imus, spirit. F. i. 485; C. i. 380; V. 28. Ex. anemone; animal, animosity, &c. ¶ According to Fick, oral belongs here; but Curtius refers it to AS,

to be; which see

12. Base ANA, this, that; demonstrative pronoun. Skt. ana, this; Lat. ille, O. Lat. ollus (put for onu-lus); Lat. ul-tra, beyond. Here belong Gk. dva, ev, Lat. in; see the list of Prefixes. Hence the comp. form Goth. an-thar, other, second, A.S. over. Ex. ulterior,

outrage, other.

¶ For \checkmark ANK and \checkmark ANGH, see nos. 4 and 8.

13. \checkmark ANG, to anoint, smear. Skt. $a\bar{\nu}_j$, to anoint; Lat. unguere, to anoint. F. i. 479; C. ii. 306; V. 20. Ex. unguent, anoint, oint-

14.

AP, to seize, attain, bind; to work. Skt. ap, to attain, ap-ta. fit, ap-as, work; Gk. aπ-τειν, to bind; Lat. ap-ere, to join together, apisci, to seize, get, apius, fit; opius, work, opies, wealth, opitare, to wish (try to get), opitimus, best. F. i. 489; V. 32. Ex. apse; apt, adapt, adept, adopt, operate, opinion, optative, opulent, copy, copious, optimist; (probably) if.

15. AM, to take. Lat. em-ere, to take, buy; Lith. im-ti, to

take; Russ. im-iete, to have. Ex. exempt, redeem, example, præmium,

prompt, vintage.

16. ✓ AR, sometimes AL, to raise, move, go. Skt. ri, to go, move; Gk. ξρ-χομαι, I go, ήλ-υθον, I went, δρ-ννμι, I excite, stir up, бр-vis, a bird; Lat. al-acer, quick, or-iri, to arise, ad-ol-escere, to grow up, al-ere, to nourish, al-tus, raised, high, Goth. al-an, to nourish, ri-nnan, to run, Icel. er-n, vigorous; &c. F. i. 493; C. i. 432; V. 41. Ex. ornithology, proselyte, metal; aliment, allegro, adult, origin, order, abortion, altar; earnest (I), elbow, run, old, &c.; also rash (I).

17. **√AR**, to drive, to row; probably the same as the root above. Skt. ri, to go, move, ar-itra, a rudder; Gk. ερ-έσσειν, to row, $\hat{\epsilon}\rho$ - $\epsilon\tau\mu\delta$ s, an oar; Lith. ir-ti, to row; Lat. r-emus, an oar; A.S. $\acute{\alpha}r$, an oar; $r\acute{\sigma}$ -wan, to row. F.i. 495; C. i. 427; V. 49. Ex. trireme;

oar, row (2), rudder.

18. **ΔR**, to plough. Gk. άρ-δειν, Lat. ar-are, Goth. ar-jan, A.S. er-ian, to plough. F. i. 496; C. i. 426; V. 49. Ex. arable;

ear (3).

19. \checkmark AR, to gain, acquire, fit; the same as \checkmark RA, to fit, which see. Skt. ri, to gain, attain, ar-a, spoke of a wheel, Gk. άρ-μενοs, fitted, άρ-θρον, joint, limb, άρ-ιθμός, reckoning, series, number, άρ-μός, joint, shoulder, άρ-ετή, excellence, Lat ar-mus, ar-tus, a limb, ar-s, skill, Goth. ar-ms, an arm, A.S. ear-m, arm. F. i. 493; C. i. 423; V. 46. Ex. aristocracy, harmony, arithmetic; arms, art; arm (1).
20. ΔRK, to protect, keep safe. Gk. αρκ-εῦν, to keep off,

suffice, ἀλκ-ή, defence; Lat. arcere, to keep, arca, a box. F. i. 22;

V. 54. Ex. ark.
21. ✓ ARK, to shine. Skt. arch, to shine, ark-a, sun-beam; Gk. ήλεκ-τρον, amber, shining metal. F. i. 22; C. i. 168. Ex. arctic,

22. «ARG, to shine. Cf. no. 21. Skt. arj-una, white, ráj, to shine; Gk. άργ-υρος, silver; Lat. arg-uere, to make clear, arg-illa, white clay, arg-entum, silver. F.i. 23; C.i. 211; V. 57. Ex. argent, argillaceous, argue.
23. ✓ ARS, to flow, glide swiftly. Extension of ✓ AR, to

move; no. 16. Skt. rish, to flow; Lat. err-or (for ers-or *), a wander-

ing; A. S. ræs, swift flow. F. i. 499; V. 63. Ex. error; race (1). 24. AL, for original AR, to burn. A. S. æl-an, to burn, Icel. el-dr, fire; cf. Skt. ar-ana, tawny. F. i. 500. Ex. anneal. (Perhaps area (?), arena, arid, ardent belong to AR, to burn, parch; V. 53.)

53.)
¶ For another ✓ AL, see no. 16.
25. ✓ AW, to be pleased, be satisfied. Skt. av, to please, satisfy, Vedic av, to be pleased; Gk. αἰσθάνομαι (= αF-σθάνομαι), I perceive; Lat. au-ere, to desire, au-arus, greedy, ou-is, a sheep (orig. pet animal, tame), au-ris, ear, au-dire, to hear, perceive; Goth. au-i, sheep, ewe, au-so, ear. F. i. 501; C. i. 482, 487; V. 67. Ex. as-

sneep, ewe, au-so, car. F. 1. 501; C. 1. 402, 407; V. 07. Ex. asthetic; audience, avarice, ave, uncle; ear (1), ewe.

26. AW, to blow; the same as AWA, to blow; see no.
330. Gk. 4-hρ (for 4F-hρ), air, 4-ημ, I blow, Lat. au-ra, breeze,
a-er, air, au-is, a bird. C. i. 483; V. 69. Ex. air, aviary, soar.

27. AS, to breathe, live, exist, be. Skt. as-u, vital breath, as,
to exist, be; Gk. έσ-μ, εl-μ, I am; Lat. s-um, I am, es-se, to be;
ab-s-ens, being away, pra-s-ens, being present, s-ons, guilty; A. S. is, is.
468. being, i.e. true, s-ym, sin: &c. F i soa: C. i. 468; V. 78. s-off, being, i.e. true, s-yn, sin; &c. F. i, 504; C. i, 468; V. 75.

Probably Lat. ōs, Skt. ásya, the month, belongs here (Curtius).

Ex. suttee; paleontology, authentic, eu- (prefix); absent, present, essence,

entity; am, art, is, are, sooth, sin; perhaps oral, &c.
28. AS, to throw, leave (or reject). Skt. as, to throw, leave; Gk. δσ-τέον, bone (rejected), δσ-τρεον, shell, oyster; Lat. os, bone. F. i. 503; C. i. 258; V. 76. Ex. oyster, oseeous, osprey.

29. Pron. base I, indicating the 3rd person; orig. demonstrative. Lat. i-s, he; Skt. i-dam, this. Hence AINA, one. O. Lat. oinos, Lat. unus, Goth. ains, A.S. an, one; &c. F. i. 505; V. 77. Ex. unity, onion; one, only, atone.

30. 4 I, to go. Skt. i, to go; Gk. εί-μι, I go, al-ών, flux of time, time, age; Lat. i-re, to go, ce-uum, time; Goth. i-ddja, A. S. eo-de, I went. F. i. 506; C. i. 500; V. 79. Ex. isthmus; ambient, circuit, commence, count (I), exit, eyre, initial, issue, itinerant, obit, pellitory (I),

perish, prætor, preterit, proem, sedition, sudden; &c.

81. VIK (= VIG), to possess, own. Skt. 49, Goth. aigan, to

ossess. F. i. 507. Ex. owe, own (1), own (2).

32.

✓ ID (-✓ IT), to swell. Gk. olδ-άνειν, to swell; Lat.

a-midus, swollen; Russ. iad-ro, a kernel, bullet; A.S. dt-a, oats. F. i. 507; V. 84. Ex. oats.

83. IDH (I I I), to kindle. Skt. indh, to kindle; Gk. aid-su, to burn, aid-np, upper air; Lat. ad-ss, orig, a hearth, as-tas, summer; A.S. ad, funeral pile, ad-l, inflammation, disease. Ex.

ether; edify, estuary; oast-house.

34. IS, to glide, move swiftly. Skt. ish, to speed; Gk. l-os, an arrow; Icel. eis-a, to speed. F. i. 509; V. 87. Ex. ice; perhaps

35. \[IS, \] to be vigorous. Skt. ish-iras, vigorous; Gk. l-epós, vigorous, holy. F. i. 509; C. i. 409; V. 87. Ex. hierarchy.
36. \[IS, \] to seek, wish for. Skt. ish, to wish, esh, to search; Gk. l-orns, wish; Lat. as-tumare, to value; Russ. is-kate, to seek; A. S. \(\alpha \) seian, to ask. F. i. 508; C. i. 500; V. 88. Ex. aim, esteem;

¶ \(\subseteq \text{UG}, (i) to be wet, (2) to be strong; see nos. 336, 337. ¶ \(\subseteq \text{UD}, \) to wet; see no. 339. 87. \(\subseteq \text{UL}, \) to howl. Skt. \(ul \text{-} ul ka, \) an owl; Gk. \(vl \text{-} α \text{\text{0}}, \) I howl; Lat. \(ul \text{-} ul \text{-} are, \) to howl; A. S. \(\uldet ul \text{-} s, \) an owl. F. i. 511; C. i. 463; V. 93. Ex. howl; owl.

88. ✓ US, to burn; see also no. 364. Skt. ush, to burn; Gk. εὐ-εἰν, to singe, αὐ-εἰν, to kindle, ἢ-λιος, sun; Lat. ur-ere (pt. t. us-si), to burn, aur-ora, east, aur-um, gold. F. i. 512; C. i. 496; V. 945. Ex. aphelion, heliacal; aureate, austral, combustion; east, Easter.

39. Base KA (=HWA), interrogative pronoun. Skt. ka-s, ka-d, who, what; Gk. πῶs (=κῶs), how; Lat. qui, quæ, quo-d; A. S. hwá, who. Ex. quota, quotient; who, what, when, whence, whether, whither, where, why, how.

40. ✓ KA, also KI (- ✓ HI), to sharpen. See no. 70. Skt. co, to sharpen, od-na, a whetstone; Gk. κω-νος, a cone; Lat. cu-neus, a wedge. F. i. 543; C. i. 195; V. 97. Ex. cone, canopy; coin,

coign.
41.

KAK (= V HAH), to laugh, cackle, make a noise, quack

laugh, cackle, make a noise, quack

column Gk καν-άζειν. Lat. (onomatopoetic). Skt. kakk, kakh, to laugh; Gk. καχ-άζειν, Lat. cach-innare, to laugh; G. häh-er, heh-er, a jack-daw; E. cack-le, ha! ha! F. i. 515; V. 100. Ex. heron; cackle, quack, prov. E. heighaw

(a wood-pecker).

42. ✓ KAK (-✓ HAG), to surround, gird. Skt. kach, to bind, kak-sha, a girdle, kanch, to bind; Lat. cing-ere, to surround, gird;

A.S. hag-a, an enclosure, hedge. F. i. 515; V. 137. Ex. cincture; haw, hedge; perhaps cuisses (from Lat. cox-a, hip-joint). Cf. hook.

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Ex. hang, hank, hanker.

44. √KAT (=√HATH), to cover, protect. Skt. (Vedic) chat, to abscond; Gk. κοτ-ύλη, a hollow; Goth. heth-jo, a chamber (place of shelter); A. S. hód, a hood, hédan, to take care; G. hut, a hat, hüten, to guard, heed. Cf. F. i. 516, iii. 61; V. 103. Ex. cotyledon; hood, heed.

45. \checkmark KAD (= \checkmark HAT), to fall, go away.

a. Skt. gad, to fall, causal gad-aya, to drive; Lat. cad-ere, to fall, ced-ere, to go away; A.S. hat-ian, to hate (orig. to drive away); G. hetz-en, to hunt, to bait. F. iii. 60; V. 106. Ex. cadence, cede, cession, hate.

β. Another variation from the same root occurs in the Skt. pát-aya, to fell, throw down, gat-ru, hatred; A. S. head-o, war; Goth. hinth-an pt. t. hanth, pp. hunthans), to hunt after, catch, hand-us, the hand.

Ex. hunt, hand; perhaps hind (1).

46. ΚΑΝ, to ring, sing. Skt. han, hvan, to sound; Gk. καναχή, a ringing sound; Lat. can-ere, to sing; A.S. han-a, a cock (sing-er). F. i. 517; C. i. 173; V. 108. Ex. chant, canto, accent;

For **KANK**, see no. 43.
47. **KAP** (= Λ HAF), to contain, hold, seize, grasp. Gk. κώπ-η, a handle; Lat. cap-ere, to seize; Irish gabh-aim, I take; Goth. haf-jan, to lift, heave, hab-an, to have (A.S. pt. t. hag-de); A.S. hæf-ene, a haven, haf-oc, a hawk (i. e. seizer), &c. F. i. 518. iii. 63; C. i. 173; V. 111. Here we may also place Skt. kap-ála, shell, skull,

Gk. neφ-alt, Lat. cap-ut, head (orig. shell, skull); C. i. 182. Ex. & cor (crude form cord i-), heart; A. S. heort-e. heart. F. i. 47, 548; capacious; gaff; heave, have, have, haven, hawk, head, haft, behoof. Also C. i. 175; V. 1098. Ex. cardinal, cordial; heart. capsule, captive, case (2), casket, cater, capital, chapter, &c. 63. * KARM* (= \$\sqrt{HARM}\$), to be tired. Skt. cram, to toil,

capsule, captive, case (2), cashet, cater, capital, chapter, &c.
48. KAP, or KAMP, to move to and fro, to bend, vibrate, &c. Skt. kamp, to move to and fro, kap-i, an ape; Gk. κάμπ-τειν, to bend, κάμπ-η, a caterpillar. F. i. 295, 519; V. 114. Ex. ape,

gambol; and see hop (2).

49. ✓ KAM (= ✓ HAM), to bend. Skt. kmar (for kam-ar), to be crooked; Gk. καμ-άρα, vault; Lat. cam-era, vault, cam-urus, crooked; W. cam, crooked; A. S. hamm, the ham (bend), hemm, a border. F. i. 296, iii. 64; C. i. 172; V. 115. Ex. chamber; ham, hem (1), hammer-cloth.

50. ✓ KAM, to love; orig. form, KA. Skt. kam, to desire, love; Lat. am-are (for cam-are*), to love. F. i. 296; V. 117. Ex. amorous, enemy, amiable, (perhaps caress, charity). And see whore.

¶ For ✓ KAMP, see no. 48.

51. ✓ KAR, to make. Skt. kri, to make, kar-man, work, action, deed.

deed; Gk. κρ-αίνειν, to complete, αὐτο-κρά-τωρ, κρέ-ων, ruler; Lat. cre-are, to create, make, cre-scere, to grow. Cer-es, creator, producer, car-imonia, religious act. F. i. 296; C. i. 189; V. 118. Ex. autocrat; create, cereal, ceremony, crescent, increase, concrete (probably

germ, ramsons).

52. ✓ KAR, or KAL (= √ HAR), to move, speed, run. Skt. char, chal, to move, kal, to impel; Gk. βου-κύλ-os, a cattle-driver, κέλ-ης, a racer, πόλ-ος (for κόλ-ος *), axis, pole (of revolution); Lat. cur-rere, to run, cel-er, swift, Breton karr, a chariot, Irish carr, a cart; Breton gar, the shank of the leg; A. S. hor-s, a horse. F. i. 43, iii. 66; C. i. 179; V. 121. Ex. bucolic, pole (2), monopoly; current, course, celerity; car, carol, garter, garrotte; horse; calash.

53. VKAR (= VIIAL), to project, stand up (?). Skt. cir-as (orig. caras), the head; Gk. κάρ-α, the head, Lat. cer-ebrum, brain, cel-sus, lofty, col-lis, hill, cul-men, top, cul-mus, stalk, col-umna, pillar; A. S. hyll, a hill, heal-m, a stalk, hol-m, a mound. F. i. 547. iii. 70; C. i. 175; V. 125. Ex. colophon; cervical [V. 953], culminate, column; hill, holm. haulm.

54. √KAR (=√HAR), to hurt, destroy. Skt. crî, to hurt, gára, hurting, gárí, an arrow, Gk. κῆλ-ον, an arrow, Lat. cla-des, destruction, gla-dius, a sword; Russ. kar-a, chastisement, A. S. her-e, a destroying army. F. i. 45, iii. 65; V. 128. Ex. glaive, gladiator;

claymore; harbour, harry, herring.

55. VKAR (= VHAR), to be hard or rough. Skt. kar-kar-a, hard, kar-anka, hard shell, skull; Gk. κάρ-υον, a nut, κερ as, a horn, καρ-κ-ίνοs, a crab; Lat. car-ina, nut-shell, keel, cor-nu, a horn, can-cer, a crab; A. S. hor-n, a horn, heor-ot, a hart. F. i. 547; C. i. 177, 180; V. 130. Ex. careen, corner, cornet, cancer, canker; horn, hornet, hart. Here also belong calx, calculate, chalk, sugar, from √KAR-K.

56. ✓ KAR (= ✓ HAR), to curve, or to roll. Skt. cha-kra, a wheel, circle, kri-mi, a worm; Gk. κυρ-τός, κυλ-λός, bent, κύ-κλ-ος, a circle, κύλ-ινδρος, a cylinder, κρί-κος (for κίρ-κος), a ring; Lat. cir-cus, a circle, cur-uus, bent, col·lum, the neck, cor-ona, crown; Russ. kri-wite, to bend, krug', a circle; A.S. kring, a ring. Ex. crimson, cycle,

sylinder; circus, circle, collar, crown; ring.

57.

KAR (= ν HAR), to burn. Skt. grá, to boil, cook;

Gk. κέρ-αμος, a baked tile, Lat. cre-mare, to burn, car-bo, a coal, eul-ina, a kitchen; A. S. heor-8, a hearth. F. i. 44; C. i. 181; V.

138. Ex. ceramic; cremation, carbon, culinary, kiln; hearth.

58.

KAR, or KAL (=

HAL), to cry out, exclaim, call.

Skt. kal, to sound; Gk. καλ-εῦν, to call; Lat. calare, to proclaim,

Skt. kal, to sound; Gk. kal-ειν, to call; Lat. calare, to proclaim, ela-mare, to call out, ela-rus, clear-sounding, O. H. G. hal-ón, to call, G. hell, clear sounding. F. i. 41, iii. 72; C. i. 171; V. 140. Ex. calends, council, claim, clear, class; hale (2), haul.

50. ★ KARK (= √ KRAK, KLAK, HLAH, HRANG), to make a loud noise, laugh. Gk. κρέκ-ειν, to make a sharp noise; κράζειν (= κραγ-γειν), κρώζειν (= κρωγ-γειν), to croak; Lat. crocire, glocire, to croak, cluck; Goth. hlah-jan (pt. t. hloh), to laugh; E. croch erach croaks clack & C. A S. heim-can to ring. I at along cores. croak, creak, crake, clack, &c.; A. S. hring-an, to ring, Lat. clang-or, ringing sound; &c. F. i. 524. Ex. clang; croak, creak, crake, clack, click, cluck, laugh, ring, crack. crash, trash.

¶ For another ✓ KARK, see no. 55.

60. ✓ KART (= ✓ HRAND, HRAND), to cut. Skt. hrit, to cut, kart-triká, a hunting-knife; Lat. cult-er, a knife, crē-na (for eret-na), a notch; A.S. hrend-an, to cut or tear. F. i. 254, iii. 83;

C. i. 182; V. 147. Ex. coulter, cranny, crenellate; rend.

61.

KART (=

HARTH), to weave, plait. Skt. krit, to spin; Gk. κάρτ-αλος, a woven basket; Lat. crat-es, a hurdle, cras-eus

spin, Ok. kaptakos, a woven basket; Lat. trates, a induce trassus (for crateus), dense (tightly woven); Licel. kurô, a hurdle. F. i. 525, iii. 68; V. 147. Ex. crate, crass; kurdle, koarding.
62.

62.

KARD (= √ HART), to swing about, jump. Skt. kurd, to jump, krid (for grid), the heart (i. e. throbber); Gk. κραδ-άειν, to quiver, καρδ-ία, heart; Lat. card-o, hinge (on which a gate swings).

to be weary, grama, toil, fatigue; A. S. hearm, grief, harm (orig. toil).

F. i. 548, iii. 68. Ex. harm.

64. √ KAL (= √ HAL), to hide, cover. Gk. καλ-ία, a shelter, hut, κάλ-νέ, calyx; Lat. oc-cul-ere, to hide, cel-are, to hide, cel-la, a cell, cla-m, secretly, cil-ium, eye-lid, col-or, colour (orig. covering); A. S. hel-an, to hide; Irish calla, a veil, hood. F. i. 527; C. i. 171; V. 1089, 1093. Ex. calyx; conceal, occult, cell, clandestine, supercilious, colour, caul; hell, hole, hull (1), hall, helmet, holster.

¶ For another \checkmark KAL, see no. 52. 65. \checkmark KALP (= \checkmark HALP), to assist, help. Skt. klip, to be fit

for, kalp-a, able to protect; Lith. szelp-ti, to help; Goth. kilp-an, to help (pt. t. kalp). F. iii. 73. Ex. kelp.

66. KAS, to praise, report, speak. Skt. gams, to praise, report, speak; Lat. carmen (for cas-men), a song of praise, a song, of praise, contagns to speak declare. Goth kevign AS kerien to speak declare. Goth kevign AS kerien to speak declare. Goth kevign AS kerien to speak declare. Goth kevign AS kerien to speak declare. tensere, to speak, declare; Goth. hazjan, A.S. herian, to praise. F.i. 549; V. 150. Ex. charm, census.

67.
KAS, to bound along, speed. Skt. caca, for cas-a, a hare,

67. √ K.A.S., to bound along, speed. Skt. ραρα, for ças-α, a hare, lit 'jumper,' Benfey; G. has-e, A. S. har-a, a hare; O. Swed. has-t, haste. F. i. 549. Ex. hare, haste.
68. √ K.A.S., to cough, wheeze. Skt. hás, to cough; Lith. hás-ti, to cough; Icel. hós-ti, A. S. hwós-ta, a cough. F. i. 531. Ex. hushy.
69. Base K.I (= HI); pronominal base, weakened from the base K.A., who. Skt. hi-m, who; Gk. τί-s (for ns), who, Lat. qui-s, who; Goth. hi-s, this (only in dat. and acc.); A. S. hi-m, him, hi-t, it. Ex. quiddity, quillet; he, it, here, hence, hither.
70. Δ K.I (= Δ HI). to excite, stir. rouse, sharpen. Skt. ci. to

70. √ KI (= √ HI), to excite, stir, rouse, sharpen. Skt. ci, to sharpen; Gk. κί-ω, I go, κί-νυμαι, I hasten; Lat. ci-ere, to summon, ci-tus, quick, solli-ci-tus, eager; A. S. hi-gian, to hasten, hie; Icel. hein, a hone. F. i. 549; C. i. 183; V. 152. Ex. cite, solicit; hie;

also hest, q.v.; also hone.
71.
KI, to search. Skt. chi, to search; Lat. quæ-rere, to seek.

F. i. 532; V. 153. Ex. query, quest, enquire.

72. \checkmark KI (= \checkmark HI), to lie down, repose. Skt. cl, to lie, repose; Gk. $\kappa \epsilon l \cdot \mu a_l$, I lie down, $\kappa \epsilon \iota \cdot \mu a_\omega$, I sleep, $\kappa \omega \cdot \mu \eta$, a village, $\kappa \omega \cdot \mu \sigma$, a festivity; Lat. ci-uis, a townsman, qui-es, rest, tran-qui-llus, tranquil, Goth. hwei-la, rest, while, A.S. hu-m, Goth. hai-ms, home, A.S. hi-wise, a household; &c. F. i. 549, iii. 76; C. i. 178; V. 155.

The wast, a hosehold, ed. F. 1, 349, int. 70, ... 178, ... 153. Ex. cemetery, comic; eity, quiet, tranquil: hive, home, hind (2), while.

73. 4 KIT (= 111D), to perceive. Skt. kit, to perceive (Vedic), ketu, a sign by which a thing is known; Goth. haidus, a manner, way, A. S. -húd, -hood (suffix). F. i. 5,33. Ex. -hood, suffix, -head, suffix. Fick refers heath to the same root.

74. KU, to swell out; hence (1) to take in, contain, be hollow, (2) to be strong. Gk. κύ-αρ, a cavity, κοι-λος, hollow, καυ-λός, a (hollow) stalk; Lat. cu-mulus, a heap, cau-us, hollow, cau-lis, a stalk, cæ-lum, vault of heaven. F. i. 551; C. i. 192; V. 159. Ex. cyst; cumulate, cave, ceiling, colewort, coble, maroon (2); also church, q.v.; perhaps quaff.
75. KU (= VHU), to beat, strike, hew. Lat. cu-dere, to

hammer, in-cu-s, an anvil; Russ. kov-ate, to hammer; G. hau-en, to cut. Ex. hew.

76. VKUK (= VHUH), to bend, bow out. Skt. kuch, to bend, contract, kuk-shi, the (rounded) belly, kuch a, the female breast; Icel. haug-r, a mound; Goth. hauk-s, high. F. i. 534. Ex. high, hunch,

hug, how (2), hucklebone, huckster.
77.

KUDH (= V HUD), to hide. Gk. κεύθ-ειν, to hide;

Lat. ous-tos (for cud-tos*), a guardian, keeper; A.S. hýd-an, to hide. F. i. 816; C. i. 322; V. 162. Ex. custody; hide (1). 78. VEUP, or KUBH (= VHUP), to go up and down, bend oneself (to lie down), to be crooked. Skt. kup, to be excited, kubh, to be crooked (in Benfey, s.v. kumbha); Gk. κύπ-τειν, to bend down, stoop, κυφ-όs, stooping, κυφ-os, a hump; Lat. cup-a, a cup, cup-ere, to be excited, desire, cub-are, pro-cumb-ere, to lie down; A. S. hop-pian, to dance or skip, heap, a heap, hyp-e, hip. F. i. 536, iii. 77; C. ii. 142; V. 163. Ex. cup, Cupid, incumbent, incubus; hop (1), heap, hip (1), hump, hoop.

79.

KNAD or KNID (=

HNAT or HNIT), to bite, scratch, sting. Gk. κναδ-άλλειν, to bite, scratch, wib-η, a nettle, nextle, the conference of

scratch, semif. Ok. Substances, to the, scratch, when, a nettle, knowle, semif., sem of kowls, a nit; A. S. net le (for knet-le*), a nettle, hnit-u, a nit. F. i. 537, 538, iii. 81; V. 1065. Ex. nettle, nit; and see nut. 80. KRI, or KLI (= \langle HLI), to cling to, lean against, incline. Skt. ori, to go to, enter, undergo (orig. sense to cling to, lean); Gk. κλί-νεν, to make to lean, κλί-μαξ, a ladder, κλί-μα, situation, climate (slope); Lat. in-clin-are, to incline, cli-uus, a slope; A. S. Ali-nian, to lean, Ald-nan, to make to lean; A. S. Ali-nia, to lean, Ald-nan, to make to lean; A. S. Ali-nia, aclimate, climate; incline, decline, acclivity, declivity; lean (1), low (3); also lid.

81.

KRU, or KLU (= \(\sim \) HLU), to hear. Skt. gru, to hear;

listen, lumber (2); slave.

82.

KRU (= \sqrt{HRU}), to be hard, stiff, or sore. Skt. krú-ra, hard, sore, harsh, cruel; Gk. κρύ-ος, κρυ-μός, frost, κρύ-σ-ταλλος, ice; Lat. cru-or, blood (from a wound), cru-dus, raw, cru-delis, cruel, car-o, flesh, cru-s-ta, crust; A. S. hreń-w, raw; hri-m, rime, hoar-frost, hreówan, to rue, feel pain. F. i. 539, iii. 84; C. i. 190, 191; V. 173. Ex. crystal; crude, cruel, carnal, crust; raw, rime (2), rue (1).

To roots KLI and KLU, see nos. 80, 81.

καπ-bes, to breathe forth; Lith. kwsip-as, breath, fragrance, kwsp-si, to breathe, smell; Lat. uap-or, vapour, uap-pa, vapid wine. F. i. 174; C. i. 174; V. 178. Ex. vapid, vapour. 84. √ KWAS (= √ HWAS), to sigh, wheeze, pant. Skt.

guas, to breathe hard, sigh; Lat. quer-i (pt. t. ques-tus sum), to complain, lament; A. S. hwes-an or hwds-an, to wheeze. F. iii. 94; V.

80. Ex. cry, querulous; wheeze; perhaps weasand.
85. **\(\subseteq \text{KWI} (= \sqrt{HWI}) \)**, to shine; only found in the extended torms KWID, KWIT. Skt. cvet-a, white, cvit, to be white, to shine; Russ. sviet ite, to shine (from KWIT); also A. S. hwit, white (from KWID). F. iii. 94. Ex. white, wheat.

86.

4 GA or GAM (= 4 KWAM), to come, to go, walk, proceed. Skt. gai, to go, move, gam, to come, go; Gk. βαίν-ειν (= βάν-ειν). The shipper life of the game of the state of the game of the state of the game of the state of the game of the g

yew), to go, \(\beta \delta - \text{ots}, \) a going; O. Lat. bétere, to go, Lat. ar bi-ter, lit. one who comes up to, \(am-bu-lare, \) to walk about, \(ua-dum, \) a ford, uen-ire, to come; Goth. kwim-an, pt. t. kwam, A. S. cum-an, pt. t. eóm, to come. F. i. 555; C. i. 74; V. 181. Ex. base (2); arbiter, perambulate, venture (q.v.); come. And see wade, evade.

87. • GA, to beget, produce, of which the more usual form is GAN (= VKAN, to produce, allied to KI, to produce, cause to germinate). Skt. jan, to beget; Gk. γί-γν-ομαι, I am born, γέν-οs, race, γέν-εσιs, origin, γυν-ή, woman; Lat. gi-gn-ere, to beget (pt. t. gen-ui), gen-itor, father, gna-scor, na-scor, I am born, gen-us, kind; Goth, kun-i, kin, kwen-s, kwin-o, a woman, kei-an, kein-an, to germin-ten () I G sti-nd a child. A S aid child child carm local kind ate, O. H. G. chin-d, a child; A. S. ci-ld, child, ci-o, germ, Icel. ki-o, a kid; &c. Ex. Genesis, giant, bigamy, endogen, cosmogony; genus, genius, gentile, gemini, benign, cognate, indigenous, natal, nature; kin, kith, child, chit, kid, colt, chink (1), queen, &c.

88.

GAN (=

KAN), to know; also occurring as GNA (= KNA). Skt. jná, to know, ná-man, name; Gk. γι-γνώ-σκειν, to perceive, yww.ros, known; Lat. gno-seere, no-seere, to know, i-gno-rare, not to know, na-rrare, to tell; Goth. kann, I know, A.S. eunnan, to know, end-wan, to know. F. i. 559; C. i. 219, 399; V. Ex. gnostic, gnomon; ignorant, notable, note, narrate, noble;

can, ken, know, cunning, keen.

89. 4 GABH, to be deep, to dip. Skt. gabh-ira, deep; Gk. βάθ os, depth. Cf. Gk. βάπ-τειν, to dip. Sce Fick, i. 69; C. ii. 75;

V. 195. Ex. bathos; cf. baptize.

90. ✓ GABH, to snap, bite, gape. Skt. jabh, jambh, to gape, yawn, jambha, the jaws; Icel. kjap-tr (for kjaf-tr*), the jaw, A. S. ceaf-l, the jowl; Icel. gap-a (for kaf-a*), to gape; Gk. γάμφ-αι, the jaws. F. i. 561; V. 201. Ex. chaps, chops, gape, jowl, jole.

¶ For ✓ GAM, see no. 86.

91. ✓ GAR (= ✓ KAR or KAL), to cry out, make a creaking price cross phire seed!

noise, crow, chirp, call. Skt. gτί, to call, gir, voice; Gk. γηρ-ύ-ειν to call, speak, γηρ-us, speech, γέρ-avos, a crane; Lat. au-gur (?), to call, speak, γήρ-υs, speech, γέρ-ανοs, a crane; Lat. au-gur (?), explainer of the flight of birds, gru-s, a crane; gar-rire, to talk; gal-lus, a cock; Gael. gair, a shout, gair.m, to call. to crow as a cock, sluagh-ghairm, battle-cry; A. S. cear-u, lament, grief, care, ceall-ian, to call. F. i. 564; C. i. 215, 217; V. 202. Ex. garrulous, gallinaceous, augur (?); slogan; care, call, crane, jar (1). Hence also cricket (1), jargon, from J GARK or KARK; chir-p (M. E. chirken). See J KARK, no. 59.

92. J GAR, to devour, swallow, eat or drink greedily (also as GWAR). Skt. grf, to devour, gar-a, a fluid, aja-gar-a, a goatswallower or boa constrictor; Gk. βι-βρώ-σκευ, to eat, βορ-ά, food, βορ-όs, gluttonous; Lat. uor-are, to devour. Reduplicated in Skt.

Bop-6s, gluttonous; Lat. uor-are, to devour. Reduplicated in Skt. gargara, a whiripool, Lat. gurges, a whiripool, Gk. γαργαρ-ίζειν, to gargle. Also in Lat. gul-a, the throat, gullet, glu-tire, to gulp down. F. i. 562; C. i. 80; V. 204. Ex. voracious, gargle, gurgle, gorge, gangrene, gules, gullet, gully, glut, &c.; probably gramineous,

glycerine, liquorice.

33. γGAR, to assemble. Gk. α-γείρειν (= α-γέρ-γειν), to assemble, α-γορ-ά, an assembly; Lith gré-tas, neighbouring, close to another; Lat. grex, stem gre-g-, a flock. F. i. 566; V. 209. Ex.

Gk. nhb-eiv, Lat. clu-ere, to hear; Lat. cli-ens, a dependent (listener), a corn., corn., G. ker-n, kernel, ker-nen, to churn, Icel. kir-na, to churn glo-ria, fame; A.S. hlū-d, loud, kly-st, the hearing; Russ. sla-va, (cf. A.S. cer-ran, to turn). A.S. cwir-n, a hand-mill or quern. F. i. glory. F. iii. 89; C. i. 185; V. 172. Ex. client, glory; loud, lurk, 563; C. i. 216; V. 211. Ex. grain; corn. churn, kernel, quern; also

95.

GAR, to oppress; perhaps the same as the root above. Skt. gur-u (for gar-u), heavy; Gk. Bap-is, heavy; Lat. gra-uis, heavy; Goth. kaur-s, heavy. F. i. 566; V. 216; C. i. 77. Ex.

barytone, barytes; grave, aggrieve.

96. (GAR, to fall; in the form GAL. Skt. gal, to drop, distil, drip, fall; Gk. βάλ-λειν, to fall, also to let fall, to discharge, throw, Bal-avos, an acorn; Lat. gla-ns, an acorn. F. i. 568; C. ii. 76; V. 212. Ex. baluster, belemnite, parable, parley, palaver, hyperbole, carbine; gland. Perhaps ball (1), ballet.

97.

GARDH (=

GRAD), to strive after, to be greedy.

Skt. gridh, to be greedy, gridhnu, greedy; Gk. γλί-χομαι, I strive after, desire cagerly; Lat. grad-i, to stride; Russ. golod, hunger; Goth. gred-us, hunger, gred-ags, hungry. F. i. 567; V. 219. Ex. grade; greedy

98.

✓ GARBH (= ✓ GRAP), to grip, seize. Skt. grah (Vedic grabh), to seize; Lith. grëb-ti, to seize, grasp; Russ. grab-i'e, to rob; A.S. grip-an, to grip, gripe. F. i. 567; V. 219. Ex. grip, gripe,

A.S. grip-an, to grip, gripe. F. 1. 50/; v. 219. Ex. grip, grap, grab, grope, grasp; also calf, q.v.

99. Δ GAL (= √ KAL), to freeze, be cold. Lat. gel-u, frost, gel-idus, cold; A.S. cól, cool, ceald, cold; Goth. kalds, cold. F. i.
568; cf. V. 215. Ex. gelid, jelly; cool, cold, keel (2).

¶ For another Δ GAL, see no. 96.

100. Δ GAS, to bring, heap together. Gk. βασ-τάζειν, to carry, hone. Lat. grape (not a grape) to bring, con-ger-ere, to heap

bring; Lat. gerere (pt. t. ges-si), to bring, con-ger-ere, to heap together; Icel. kas-ta, orig. to cast up, throw into a heap. F. i. 569; V. 223. Ex. gerund, jest, exaggerate, congeries, congest; cast. Perhaps bator

101. \checkmark GI, to overpower, win. Skt. ji, to overpower, win; Gk. Bi-a, force, Βι-άζυμαι, I overpower; Lat. ui-s, force, strength, ui-

olare, to force, violate. F. i. 570; C. ii. 78 (who doubts the connection with Lat. uis and uiolare); V. 224. Ex. violate, violent.

102. $\sqrt{\text{GIW}} (= \sqrt{\text{KWI}})$, perhaps orig. GI, to live. Skt. jiv, to live, jiv-a, living, life; Gk. βi -os, life, perhaps also δi -\alpha (put for $\delta i \delta av$ = γi - δav), I live. δi -aira, way of life, diet; Lat. nin-ere, to live, ni-ta, life; Russ. ji-te, to live; Goth. lwiu-s, quick, living, alive; A. S. cwi-c, cu-c, alive, quick. F. i. 570; C. ii. 78; V. 225. Ex. biology; vivid,

vital, victuals; quick; probably azote, zodiae, zoology, diet.

103. \checkmark GU (= \checkmark KU), to bellow, to low. Skt. gu, to sound, go, a bull, cow; Gk. $\gamma \delta$ -os, outcry, lament. $\beta \delta$ - $\hat{\nu}$ s, ox; Lat. bo-are, to shout, bo-s, ox; A. S. cú, a cow. F. i. 572; C. i. 79; V. 228. Ex.

bucolic; bovine, beef; cow (1).

104.

GU (= \sqrt{KU}), to drive. Skt. jú, to push on, impel; Lith. gu-iti, to drive; (probably) Icel. kú-ga, to tyrannise over. F.

Ex. cow (2).

573. Ex. cow (2).
105. \checkmark GUS (= \checkmark KUS), to choose, taste. Skt. jush, to like, be pleased, enjoy; Gk. γεὐ-ομαι, I taste; Lat. gus-tus, gust, gus-tare, to taste; Goth. kius-an, to choose, kus-tus, choice. F.i. 573; C.i. 216;

Y. 231. Ex. gust (2), disgust; choose, choice.

¶ For ✓ GNA, to know, see no. 88.

108. ✓ GHA (= ✓ GA), to gape, yawn; also, to separate from, leave; see also no. 119. Skt. há, to forsake, leave; Gk. xá-os, value are to shows value (= xá-value x leave) to construction as sunder. χ ά-σμα, reft, abyss, χ αίν-ειν (= χ άν-γειν), to gape; χ ω-ρίs, asunder; A. S. gά-ma, palate, jaws, gums. F. i. 575; C. i. 241; V. 236. Ex. chasm, chaos; gum (1); also anchoret, q.v. Also goose, gannet, gander

107.

✓ GHAD (= ✓ GAT), to seize, get. Gk. χανδ-άνειν (base xab), to grasp, hold; Lat. præ-hend-ere (base hed), to grasp, seize, hed-era, ivy, præda (for præ-hed-a*), prey, booty; Goth. bi-git-an, to find; A. S. git-an (pt. t. gæt), to get. F. i. 576; C. i. 242; V.

230. Ex. prehensile, apprehend, prey, predatory; get, beget.

108. GHAN (= 4/GAN), to strike. Skt. han (for ghan), to strike, kill; Lith. gen-ëti, to poll or lop boughs from a tree; Russ. gon-iate, to chase; Icel. gunn-r, A. S. gú-o (for gun-o), battle, war; prehelully A. S. gi-o (to gun-o), to bough in to extract the present of the gunner of the present of the gunner. (probably) A. S. ginn-an (pt. t. gann), to begin, i. e. to cut into. F. i. 567, iii. 98. Ex. gonfanon, gonfalon; begin, gin (1).

109. Base GHAM-A (= GAM-A), earth. Gk. χαμ-al, on the

ground; Russ. zem-lia. earth; Lat. hum-i, on the ground, hum-us, ground, hom-o, man (son of earth); Goth. gum-a, a man; A.S. bryd-gum-a, bridegroom. F. i. 577; C. i. 243; V. 241. Ex. chameleon; homage, humble, exhume; bride-groom.

110. GHAR (= GAR, or GLA), to glow, to shine. Skt. gkri, to shine, gkar-ma, hot, warm; Gk. χλί-ειν, to be warm; θερ-μός another; Lat. grex, stem gre-g-, a flock. F. i. 566; V. 209. Ex. paregoric; gregarious, egregious.

94. GAR (= NAR), to grind, orig. to crumble, esp. with age. Skt. jri. to crumble with age, grow old, jir-na, rotten, decayed, jär-aya, to grind; Gk. yép-av, old man; Lat. gra-num, corn; A. S. gloom, glum, gloss (1), glede; GLI, as in glib, glide; GLI-M, as in

see above.

111. **GHAR** (= \(GRA \) GRA, to be yellow or green; origing to glow. See no. 110. Skt. kir-ana, gold, kar-i, yellow, green; Gk. χρι-σόs, gold, χλω-ρόs, greenish, yellowish, χλό-η, verdure, grass; Lat. hel-uus, light yellow, hol-us, ol-us, vegetables; A.S. gró-wan, to grow, gré-ne, green, geol-o, yellow, gol-d, gold; &c. F. i. 579; C. i. 249; V. 247. Ex. chlorine, choler, chrysalis; grow (probably grass), green, yellow, yolk, gall.

112. ✓ GHAR (= ✓ GAR), to rejoice, be merry, orig. to glow;

also, to yearn. See no. 110. Skt. har.y, to desire; Gk. χαίρ-εν (for χάρ-νειν), to rejoice, χαρ-ά, joy, χάρ-ις, favour; Lat. gra-tus, pleasing; Lith. gor-όti, to desire; A. S. geor-n, desirous; O. H. G. gër-ón, to desire. F. i. 578; C. i. 244; V. 242. Ex. eucharist, chervil;

gratis, grace; yearn.

113.

GHAR (=

GAR), to seize, grasp, hold, contain.

Skt. Ari (for ghar), to seize, har-ana, the hand; Zend zar, to seize; Gk. xélo, hand, xop-os, a dance in a ring or enclosure, xóp-ros, an enclosure, yard; Lat. her-es, an heir (receiver), hor-tus, a yard, garden; co-hor-s, orig. an enclosure or court; A. S. gear-d, a yard; Icel. gar-br, a yard, garth; Goth. bi-gair-dan, to enclose, begird; A. S. gil-m, a handful. F. i. 580; C. i. 246; V. 249. Ex. chiromancy, surgeon, chorus, choir; heir, horticulture, cohort, court; yard (1), garth, gird, girth, glean.

114. GHAR (= \sqrt{GAR}), to bend or wind about (?). Gk.

χορ-δή, gut, χολ-άδες, guts; Lat. har-u-spex, lit. inspector of entrails (of a victim); Lith żar-na, pl. żar-nos, guts; Icel. gar-nir, entrails; A.S. gor, dirt. F. i. 580; C. i. 250; V. 255. Ex. chord, cord; gore (1), yarn.

115. \checkmark GHAR (= \checkmark GAR), to yell, sing loudly. Skt. gharghar-a, a rattling; (perhaps) Gk. xel-16w, a swallow = Lat. hir-undo; A. S. gal-an, to sing, gel-lan, to yell. F. i. 581; V. 256. Ex. nightingale, yell. Also grim, grimace, grumble (\sqrt{GAR-M}); grin, groan (\sqrt{GAR-N}); greet (2), to lament (\sqrt{GAR-D}).

116. \sqrt{GHAR}, weaker form GHRI(=\sqrt{GRI}), to rub, grind; hence to be smear. Sht which to who cained a the to comishing the complex of the com

hence, to besmear. Skt. ghri-sh, to rub, grind, ghri, to sprinkle, ghri-ta, clarified butter, grease; Gk. χρί-ειν, to graze, to besmear; Lat. fri-are, fri-e-are, to rub; A.S. gri-nd-an, to grind. C. i. 251; V. 253. Ex. Christ, chrism; friable, friction; grind. 117. 4 GHARS, to bristle, to be rough;

117. **GHARS**, to bristle, to be rough; extended from **GHAR**, to rub. See no. 116. Skt. hrish, to bristle (cf. ghrish, to rub, scratch, grind); Gk. x/p, a hedgehog; Lat. horr-ere (for hors-ere*), to bristle, hirs-utus, bristling. F. i. 582; V. 254. Ex. horrid,

hirsute, urchin.

118. GHAS (= VGAS, GAR), to wound, strike. Skt. hims, to strike; O. Lat. hos-tire, to strike; hos-tis, a striker, an enemy (hence also a stranger, and even a guest), has ta, a spear; Goth. gaz-ds, a sting, goad, A.S. gear-d, a rod, a yard, Icel. gad-dr (for gas-dr*), a goad, A.S. gá-d, a goad, gæs-t, a guest. F. i. 182; V. 258. Ex. host (1), host (2), host (3), ostler, hotel, hospice; yard (2),

258. Ex. host (1), host (2), host (3), ostier, hotel, hospice; yaru (2), goad, gad (1), gad (2), guest.

119. ✓ GHI (= √ GI), to yawn; weaker form of ✓ GHA, to yawn; see no. 100. Lat. hi-are, to yawn; A. S. gá-nian, to yawn; Icel. gi-l, a ravine. F. i. 575. Ex. hiatus; gill (1), gill (2), yawn.

120. ✓ GHID (= √ GID), perhaps, to sport, skip. Lat. had-us, a kid; Lith. żaid-ziu, I play, sport; A. S. gát, a goat. F. i.

584. Ex. goat.

121. ✓ GHU (= ✓ GU), to pour; whence also ✓ GHU-D, to pour, ✓ GHU-S, to gush. Gk. χέ-ειν (fut. χεύ-σω), to pour; χοή. pouring, V G.H.O.S., to gush. Gk. χε-ειν (tut. χευ-σω), to pour; χο-η, a pouring, stream, χυ-μός, χυ-λός, juice; Lat. fo-ns, a fountain (lit. pouring or gushing), fu-tis, a water-vessel, re-fu-tare, to refute (lit. pour back), fu-tilis, easily emptied, futile; also fund-ere (pt. t. fud-i), to pour; haur-ire (for haus-ire), to empty, exhaust; A. S. geót-an, to pour (= G. giess-en), Icel. gjós-a, gus-a, to gush. F. i. 585; C. i. 252; V. 261. Ex. alchemy, chemist, chyme, chyle; fountain, confute, results for the grant found of the global confute, diffus an expectation of the grant found of the grant found of the grant found of the grant found of the grant found of the grant found of the grant found of the grant found of the grant grant found of the grant refute, futile, refund, found (2), fuse (1), confuse, diffuse, exhaust; ingot,

ut, gush, geysir.

122. GHAIS (= V GAIS), to stick, adhere. Lat. hær-ere (pt. t. hæs-i), to stick, adhere; Lith. gaisz-ti, to delay, tarry; Goth. us-gais-jan, to terrify, us-geis-nan, to be terrified, A.S. gas-tan, to terrify. F. i. 576; V. 265. Ex. hesitate, adhere, cohere; aghast,

123. ✓TA, to stretch; more commonly TAN; see no. 127. Gk. τέ-τα-κα, I stretched, used as perf. of τείνεω, to stretch; τη-λε, τη-λου, afar off; Lat. ta-bula, a wide board, table; cf. W. te-du, to stretch.

136. ✓ TARG, to gnaw; extension of ✓ TAR, to bore (no. 132). Gk. τρώγ-ειν, to gnaw; extension of ✓ TAR, to gnaw; extension

gleam, glimmer, glimpse; GLI-T, as in glitter, glint, glance, glister & prepare (Vedic), to cut, hew; Gk. τίκ-τειν, to produce, generate, See note to Glow. Ex. thermometer; furnace, fornicate; glow; and τέκ-νον, child, τέχ-νη, art, skill, τέκ-των, carpenter, τεύχ-ειν, to make, τάσ-σειν (=τάκ-γειν), to set in order, τόξ-ον, a bow (shaped bough); Lat. tā-lus, a die, tex-ere, to weave; Lith. tik-ras, fit, tik-ti. to suit, to be worth; Goth. theihan, to thrive, prosper, grow, thagkjan, to think. F.i. 588; C.i. 271; V. 277. Ex. pentateuch, technical, taxidermy, intoxicate, tactics, architect; text, subtle, toil (2), tassel (1);

thane, think, thing, thee (2).

125.

TAK (= \(\subseteq \) THAH), to be silent. Lat. tac-ere, to be silent; Goth. thah-an, Icel. peg-ja, to be silent. F. i. 590; V. 281.

Ex. tacit, taciturn, reticent.

126. ✓ TAK (= √ THAH), to thaw; orig. to run, flow. Gk. ταχ-ύε, swift, τήκ-ειν, to melt; Lat. ta-bes, moisture; Lith. tek-ëti, to run, flow; A.S. paw-ian or paw-an, to melt, thaw. C. i. 269; V.

80. (Otherwise in Fick. i. 602.) Ex. tabid, thaw.

127.
TAN (= \(\times \) THAN), to stretch; see \(\times \) TA above. Skt. tan, to stretch, tan-u, thin (stretched out), tan-tu, a thread; Gk. τείν-ειν (=τέν-γειν), to stretch, τόν-οs, tension, tone; Lat. ten-dere, to stretch, tenere, to hold tight, teneuis, thin; Goth. than-jan, to stretch out; A.S. byn-ne, thin. F. i. 591; C. i. 267; V. 269. Ex. hypotenuse, tone; tenacious, tender, tenuity, tend, tense (2), tent (1), tendon, tendril, tenor, tempt, tentative, toise, &c.; thin, dance; also

tether (root TA); probably temporal, temperate.

¶ ✓ TAN, to thunder; short for STAN; see no. 422.

128. ✓ TANK (= ✓ THANG), to contract, compress. Skt.

taich, to contract; O. Fries. thuing-a, to constrain. F. i. 87. Ex. twinge, thong; perhaps thick (= Lith. tank-us).

129. TAP, to glow. Skt. tap, to shine, be warm, tap-as, fire; Lat. tep-ere, to be warm; Russ. top-ite, to heat. F. i. 593; V. 282.

Ex. tepid.

130.
TAM, to choke, stifle; also to be choked, or breathless, to fear. Skt. tam, to choke (Vedic), to be breathless or exhausted, distressed, or immoveable; tam-as, gloom; Lat. tem-etum, intoxicating drink; tem-ere, blindly, rashly, tim-or, fear, ten-ebræ, darkness,

ang dillik, temete, initially, tashly, tashl a moth, tin-ca, a tench. F. i. 594; C. i. 273; V. 282. Ex. anatomy,

tome; tonsure, temple, tench.

132. \checkmark TAR (= \checkmark THAR), to pass over or through, to attain to; also to go through, to penetrate or bore, to rub, to turn. Skt. tri, to pass over, attain to, iulii; Gk. τέρ-μα, goal, τέλ-ος, end, τρησις, a boring through, τρη-μα, a hole bored, τερ-εῖν, to bore, Lat. in-tra-re, to pass into, enter, tra-ns, going through, across, ter-minus, end, boundary, ter-ere, to rub, tor-nare, to turn; Goth. thair-h, through; A. S. byr-el, pierced through, byr-lian, to thrill or pierce through, por-n, a (piercing) thorn; preó-wan, to afflict severely; &c. F. i. 594; C. i. 273; V. 286. Ex. avatar; talisman; enter, term, tardy, transom, trestle, trite, tribulation, detriment, turn, trowel; through, thrill, thirl, thorn, throe, drill, &c. Also thrust, threat (from base

TRUD); whence also extrude, protrude.

133.

TAR, to tremble; usually in the longer forms TARM or TARS. Gk. rap-rap-i(ew, to tremble with cold; rpep-ew, to tremble; Lat. trem-ere, to tremble; terr-ere (for ters-ere*), to frighten (=Skt. tras, to tremble, to be afraid); tris-tis (=Skt. tras-ta, afraid), sad, sorrowful. F. i. 600; C. i. 277; V. 308. Ex. Tartar (3),

tremble, terror; perhaps tartan.

134.

TAR or TAL (=

THAL), to lift, endure, suffer.

Skt. tul, to lift, tul-a, a balance, a weight; Gk. τάλ-αντον, a balance, talent, τλη ναι, to endure, τάλ-as, enduring, wretched; Lat. tol·lere (pt. t. sus-tul-i), to lift, bear, tol-erare, to endure; la-tus (put for tla tus = Gk, τλη-τόs), borne; tel-lus, earth (sustainer), &c.; A. S. pol-ian, to endure. F. i. 601; C. i. 272; V. 293. Ex. talent, atlas, tantalise; extol, tolerate, trot, telluric, elate, prelate, relate, oblate,

prolate, dilate, delay, collation, legislator, translate, badger; thole (2).

135.

TARK (= \(\sum \) THARH), to twist, turn round, torture, press. Extension of \(\sum \) TAR, to pass through (no. 132). Gk. τρέπ-ειν, to turn, τρόπ-ος, a turn, τραπ-ειν, to tread grapes; Lat. torqu-ere, to twist; trep-idus, fearful (turning away from), turp-is, disgraceful (from which one turns); trab-s, a beam (perhaps a lever); Goth. threih-an, A.S. pring-an, to press upon, throng, praw-an, to twist, also to throw. F. i. 597; C. ii. 68; V. 297. Ex. trope, (perhaps troubadour, contrive,) trepan (1); torture, torch, nasturtium, intrepid, turpitude, trave, travail, travel; throw, thread, throng.

draw. F. i. 598; V. 302. Ex. trace (1), q.v.; train, trait, treat, treatise, treaty, portrait, &c. Perhaps Gk. τρέχ-ειν, to run, belongs

here; whence trockee.

138. \(\square\) TARP, to be satiated, enjoy; hence, to be gorged or torpid. (But Fick separates these senses.) Skt. trip, to be satiated, enjoy; Gk. τρέφ-ειν, to nourish, τέρπ-ειν, to delight; Lith. tarp-ti, to flourish, tarp-a, growth; Lat. torp-ere, to be torpid. F. i. 599; C.

i. 276; V. 306. Ex. atrophy; torpid; perhaps sturdy.

189.
TARS (= \(\text{THARS} \)), to be dry, to thirst. Skt. trisk, to thirst; Gk. τέρσ-ομαι, to become dry, ταρσ-ιά, τρασ-ιά, dryingkiln; Lat. torr-ere (for tors-ere), to parch, terr-a (for ters-a), dry ground; Goth. thaurs-jan, to thirst, thaurs-lei, thirst. F. i. 600; C. i. 276; V. 309. Ex. torrid, torrent, terrace, tureen, test, toast, terrier,

inter, funitory; thirst.

¶ For ✓ TAL, to lift, see no. 134.

140. ✓ TITH, to burn. Skt. tith-d, fire; Gk. Tir-dv, sun-god;
Lat. tit-io, fire-brand. V. 311. Ex. Titan.

141. ✓ TU (= ✓ THU), to swell, be strong or large. Skt. tu, to increase, be powerful; Gk. τύ-λος, τύ-λη, a hard swelling; Lat. tu-mere, to swell, tu-ber, a round root, tu-multus, a tumult, Oscan tou-ta, a town, Lat. to-tus, all, whole of a thing (full assembly); Lith. tau-kas, fat of animals, tùk-ti, to become fat; A. S. beo-h, thigh, thick part of the leg, beá-w, custom (orig. muscle), bú-ma, the thumb (thick finger). F.i. 602, iii. 135; C.i. 278; V. 312. Ex. tumid, tumult, protuberance, total; thigh, thews, thumb, tungsten; Dutch, Teutonic

¶ γ TUD, to strike; put for γ STUD, to strike; see no. 431. 142. γ TWAK (= γ THWAH), to dip, to wash. Skt. tue, to sprinkle (Vedic); Gk. τέγ-γειν, to moisten; Lat. tingere, to dip; Goth. thwah-an, to wash. F. i. 606; C. i. 270; V. 319. Ex. tinge, that the control of the cont

tint, tent (3); towel.

143. 4 DA, to give. Skt. dú, to give; Zend. dú, to give; Gk. δl-δω-μ, I give, δό-σις, a gift, a dose; Lat. da-re, to give. do-num, a gift, do-s, dowry. F. i. 607; C. i. 293; V. 321.

The pt. t. of Lat. dare is dedi; hence verbs like con-dere (pt. t. con-didi) are to be considered as compounds of dare hut they seem to have taken. considered as compounds of dare, but they seem to have taken up the sense of \sqrt{DHA} , to place, put, on which account they are frequently referred to that root. The form shews that they should rather be referred hither; the other root being rightly represented in Latin only by facere and its compounds. Ex. dose; date, donation, dower, dowry; also add, edition, perdition, render, tradition, treason, traitor, vend. betray, abscond, sconce (1), sconce (2), &c.

144. \checkmark DA (= \checkmark TA), to distribute, appoint; weaker form DI. Skt. dá, to cut off (pp. di-ta), day, to allot (Vedic); Gk. &a-réoµaı, I distribute, δaí-ειν, to divide; Icel. te-ôja, to spread manure; A. S. ti-ma, (set) time, ti-d, (set) hour. F. i. 609, iii. 104; C. i. 285; V. 323. Ex. demon; time, tide, ted.

323. Ex. demon; time, tide, ted.

145. Δ DA, to know; whence Δ DAK, to teach, of which a weaker form is Δ DIK (= Λ TIII), to shew. Zend da, to know; Skt. dig, to shew; Gk. δε-δά-ως, taught, knowing, δα-ηναι, to learn, to teach, δείκ-ννικ. I shew; δίκ-η, justice; δι-δάσκειν (for δι-δάκ-σκειν*), to teach, δείκ-νυμι, I shew; δίκ-η, justice; Lat. doc-ere, to teach, di-dic-i, I learnt, in-dic-are, to point out, dic-ere, to tell, say; Goth. ga-teih-an, to teach, tell; A. S. tdc-en, a token, tde-an, to teach [abnormal forms, as if from \(\sqrt{DIG} \)]; tth-an, to point to, accuse, ted-na, accusation, injury, vexation. F. i. 610; C. i. 165, 284; V. 327. Ex. didactic, syndic; docile, indicate, dedicate, indicate,
index, condition, diction, &c.; token, teach, teen.

146. Δ DA, to bind. Skt. dá, to bind; Gk. δέ-ειν, to bind, διά-δη-μα, fillet. F. i. 610, ii. 121; C. i. 289; V. 331. Ex. diadem;

perhaps abdomen, q.v.

147. DAK (= V TAH, TANG), to take, hold. Gk. δέχ-ομαι, Ionic δέκ-ομαι, I take to myself, hold, receive, δοκ-όs, a sustaining beam, δοχ-ή, a receptacle, δάκ-τυλος, the finger (grasper), also the toe; Lat. dig-itus, the finger, dex-ter, the right hand; A. S. td, toe, tang-e, tongs. F. i. 611; C. i. 164, 143; V. 334. Ex. dock (3), synecdocke, dactyl, date (2); digit, dexterous; toe, tongs, tang (1).

tang (3).

148.
DAK, to honour, think good or fit. Skt. die, to honour, think good or fit. 86t-a. opinion; Lat. dec-et, worship; Gk. box-et, it seems good or fit, bot-a, opinion: Lat. dec-et, it is fit, dig-nus, worthy. F. i. 611; C. i. 165; V. 333. Ex. paradox,

dogma; decent, decorum, dignity, dainty, condign, indignant, deign.

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14 dae-rima, Lat. lac-rima, a tear; Goth. tag-r (for tah-r), a tear. F.i. 611; C.i. 163; V. 336. Ex. lachrymose (properly lacrimose); tear (2).

To ranother DAK, see no. 145.

150. VDAM (= VTAM), to tame. Skt. dam, to tame, dam-

ana, subduing; Gk. δαμ-άειν, to tame; Lat. dom-are, to tame, dominus, lord; Goth. ga-tam-jan, to tame; A. S. tam, tame. F. i. 613; C. i. 287; V. 340. Ex. adamant, diamond; don (2), duenna, dominion, dungeon, domino, dame, damsel; tame, also teem (2), q.v.

151. \checkmark DAM (= \checkmark TAM), to build. Gk. $\delta \ell \mu$ - $\epsilon \nu$, to build, $\delta \delta \mu$ - $\epsilon \nu$, building, room; Skt. dam-pati, master of a house; Lat. dom-us, a house; Goth. tim-rjan, tim-brjan, to build; A. S. tim-ber, timber. F. i. 613; C. i. 289; V. 343 (who connects dom us with dominus; see the preceding root). Ex. dom u, major-dom o, domicile,

domestic; timber.

152. \(\sqrt{DAR} \) (= \(\sqrt{TAR} \), to tear, rend, rive. Skt. dri, to burst open, tear asunder; Gk. δέρ-ειν, to flay, δέρ-μα, skin; Zend dar, to cut; Lat. dol-are, to cut, hew, dol-or, pain, del-ere, to destroy; Russ. dra-te, to tear, dir-a, a rent; Goth. ga-tair-an, to break, destroy, A.S. ter-an, to tear. F. i. 615; C. i. 290; V. 343. Ex. epidermis, pachydermatous; doleful, dolour, condole, delete; tear (1),

tire (1), tire (4); perhaps tilt (1) (but prob. not tree).

158. \(\sum DAB, \) to sleep. Skt. drd, to sleep; Gk. dap-blueur, to fall asleep; Lat. dor-mire, to sleep; Russ. dre-mate, to sleep. F. i.

618; V. 348. Ex. dormitory, dormant, dormer-window.

154. **ΔDAR**, to do. Gk. δρά-ειν, to do, effect, δρά-μα, a deed, act; Lith. dar-ytl, to do. F. i. 619; C. i. 294; V. 349. Ex. drama, drastic

155. ✓ DAR, also DAL (- ✓ TAL), to see, consider, regard, purpose; hence \(\sqrt{DAR-K}, \) to see. Skt. dri, to consider, \(\alpha \)-dar-a, regard, concern, care; hence drig, to see; Gk. δόλ-os, cunning, δέρκ-ομαι, I see; Lat. dol-us, cunning; Goth. ga-tils, suitable, convenient, A.S. til, profitable; O. H. G. zil (G. ziel), aim, purpose; A.S. tal-u (order), number, narrative, tale; A.S til-ian, to strive after, to till. F. i. 617; C. i. 294; V. 350. Ex. dragon; tale, till (1), till (2), until, teal.

156. \(\sqrt{DARBH} \), to knit or bind together. Skt. dribh, to bind, string, darbh-a, matted grass; A. S. turf, turf. F. iii. 119. Ex. turf.

Tor DAL, see no. 155.
167. DI, to hasten. Skt. di, to fly; Gk. δί-ω, I flee away, δι-έμαι, I hasten; whence διώκ-ειν, to pursue, διάκ-ονος, a servant (orig. a runner). F. i. 621; C. ii. 309; V. 362; Ex. deacon. Here

(ong. a runner). F. 1. 021; C. 11. 309; V. 302. 222. assubble.

also belongs dire, q. v.

For another ✓DI, see no. 144.

✓DIK, to shew; see no. 145.

158. ✓DIW (= ✓TIW), to shine. Skt. di, to shine, div, to shine, to be glad, to play, dev-a, God, div-ya, brilliant, divine, dyu-chara, an inhabitant of heaven; Gk. Zeb-s (stem Διf-), Zeus, dyu-chara, an inhabitant of heaven; Gk. Zeb-s (stem Δuf-), Zeus, dyu-chara, an inhabitant of heaven; Gk. Zeb-s (stem Δuf-), Zeus, dyu-chara, an inhabitant of heaven; Gk. Zeb-s (stem Δuf-), Zeus, dyu-chara, an inhabitant of heaven; Gk. Zeb-s (stem Δuf-), Zeus, dyu-chara, an inhabitant of heaven; Gk. Zeb-s (stem Δuf-), Zeus, dyu-chara, an inhabitant of heaven; Gk. Zeb-s (stem Δuf-), Zeus, dyu-chara, an inhabitant of heaven; Gk. Zeb-s (stem Δuf-), Zeus, dyu-chara, an inhabitant of heaven; Gk. Zeb-s (stem Δuf-), Zeus, dyu-chara, an inhabitant of heaven; Gk. Zeb-s (stem Δuf-), Zeus, dyu-chara, and dyu-chara, an inhabitant of heaven; Gk. Zeb-s (stem Δuf-), Zeus, dyu-chara, an inhabitant of heaven; Gk. Zeb-s (stem Δuf-), Zeus, dyu-chara, an inhabitant of heaven; Gk. Zeb-s (stem Δuf-), Zeus, dyu-chara, an inhabitant of heaven; Gk. Zeb-s (stem Δuf-), Zeus, dyu-chara, an inhabitant of heaven; Gk. Zeb-s (stem Δuf-), Zeus, dyu-chara, an inhabitant of heaven; Gk. Zeb-s (stem Δuf-), Zeus, dyu-chara, dyu-chara, an inhabitant of heaven; Gk. Zeb-s (stem Δuf-), Zeus, dyu-chara, dy δί-os, heavenly, εὐ-δί-a, clear sky, ἔν-δι-os, at midday; Lat. de-us, god, dis us, divine, di-es, day, Iu-piter (gen. Iou-is), Jupiter, Jove; A. S. Tiw, god of war. F. i. 622; C. i. 292; V. 353. Ex. Zeus; Jupiter, deity, divine, dial, diary, meridian, jovial, joke; Tuesday.

159.
DU (= \sqrt{TU}), to work, toil. Skt. div vas (Vedic), a

work done; Zend du, to do [see the note upon Tool]; Goth. tau-jan, to do, taw-i, work; A.S. taw-ian, to prepare, to scourge; O. H. G. zaw-jan, zou-jan, to make, to prepare. F. iii. 115. Ex.

taw, tew, tow (2), tool.

160. \checkmark DU, to go, to enter; whence \checkmark DUK (= \checkmark TUH), to lead, conduct. Gk. δύ-εσθαι, to enter; Lat. duc-ere, to lead; Goth. tiuh-an, A. S. teohan, teon, to draw, pull. F. i. 624, iii. 122; V. 364. Ex. duke, q.v.; tow (1), tie, tug. Also the latter syllable in

troglo-dyte.

161. \(\square\) DRA, to run; whence \(\square\) DRAM, to run, and \(\square\) DRAP, to run, flow; also \(\sqrare\) TRAP, to tramp, \(\sqrare\) TRAD, to Fig. 6. 18. dar-i-dra, strolling about, drá, dru, to run, dram, to run; Gk. δι-δρά-σκειν, to run, έ-δραμ-ον, I ran, δρόμ-ος, a running; δραπ-έτης, a fugitive; E. tramp, trap (1), trip; A.S. tred-an, to tread. F. i. 618; C. i. 294; V. 346. Ex. dromedary; tramp, trap (1), trip, tread; perhaps even drip, drop.

162. \checkmark DHA (= \checkmark DA), to place, set, put, do. Skt. dha, to place, put; Gk. τ i-θη-μι, I place, set, θέ-μα, a thing proposed, θέ-σις. a placing, θέ-μις, law, θη-σαυρώς, treasure; Lat. fa-cere, to do, fi-eri, to become, fa-eilis, easily done, fa-mulus, a household servant (cf. Skt. dháman, a house) A. S. dæ-d, a deed, dó-m, judgement, law, dé-man, to judge, deem. F. i. 628; C. i. 315; V. 376. Ex. anathema, hypothec, hypothesis, theme, thesis, epithet, treasure, tick (2); fact, family, fabric, forge, suffix -fy in magni-fy, lique-fy, &c.; suffix -ficent in magni-ficent, &c.; do (1), deed, doom, deem. And see creed.

in magni-ficent, &C; do (1), deed, doom, deem. And see creed. We See also note to ΔDA, to give; see no. 143.

163. ΔDHA (= ΔDA), to suck. Skt. dhe, to suck, dhe-nu, a milch cow; Gk. θη-λή, a teat, θῆ-λυς, female, θή-σατο, he sucked; Lat. fe-lare, to suck, fe-mina, a woman; (perhaps) fi-lius, fi-lia, son, daughter; Goth. da-ddjan, to suck. F. i. 630; C. i. 313, 379; V. 387. Ex. feminine, female; perhaps filial.

164. ΔDHAN, to strike. Gk. θείν-ειν (= θίν-γειν), to strike; Lat. -fen-dere, only in compounds. F. i. 632; C. i. 316; V. 391. Ex. defend, offend, infest, fust (1); probably dint, dent.

165. ΔDHAR (= ΔDAR or DAL) to support, sustain, maintain, hold, keep. Hence is ΔDHARGH (no. 166). Skt. dhri, to bear, carry, support, maintain, keep, hold, retain; Gk. θρό-νος, a

support, seat, θάλ-αμος, a secret or inner chamber (safe-room), θώρ-af, a breast-plate (keeper); Lat. fre-tus, relying upon, fre-num bridle (holder in), fir-mus, firm, secure, for-ma, beauty, form (strength). F. i. 633; C. i. 318; V. 394. Ex. throne, thorax; refrain (1), firm, farm, form. Here also belongs dale (Fick, iii. 146); also tarnish, q.v. 168. DHARGH, to make firm, fasten, hold, drag; extended from LDHARG to hold (charge).

tended from \(\sqrt{DHAR} \), to hold (above). Skt. \(\din i \text{ni ni n} \), to fasten, pp. \(\din t \text{id ha} \), hard, firm; O. Lat. \(\for \text{c-tis} \), Lat. \(\for \text{ti ni n} \), is frong; Goth. \(\din \text{drag-an} \), to pull, draw, drag. F. i. 634; C. i. 319; V. 401. Ex. drag-an, to pull, draw, drag. F. i. 634; C. i. 319; V. 401. Ex. fortitude, force (1); drag. Perhaps dram belongs here (Fick, as

167. \(\square \) DARS), to dare; extension of \(\square \) DHAR. to maintain; see no. 165. Skt. dhish, to dare; Gk. θαρσ-ειν, to be bold, θρασ-ύs, bold; Goth. dars, I dare, daurs-ta, I durst. F. i. 634; C. i. 318; V. 403. Ex. thrasonical; dare, durst.

C. i. 318; V. 403. Ex. thrasonical; dare, durst.

168.

DHIGH (= \(\sqrt{DIG} \)), to smear, knead, mould, form.

Skt. dih, to smear; θιγγ-dues, to touch; Lat. fing-ere (pp. fic-lus),

form feight fire-ulus, a potter; Goth. to mould with the fingers, form, feign, fig-ulus, a potter; Goth. deig-an, dig-an, to knead, daig-s, a kneaded lump, A.S. dic, a dike, rampart (artificially formed). F. i. 636; C. i. 223; V. 390. Ex.

fiction, fictile, feign, figure; dough, dike, ditch, dairy, lady.

169. \(\sum \text{DHU} \) (= \sqrt{DU}), to shake, agitate, fan into flame.

Skt. dhú, to shake, fan into a flame, dhú-ma, smoke, dhú-li, dust; Gk. θύ-ειν, to rush, rage, sacrifice, θύ-ος, incense, θύ-μον, θύ-μος, thyme; Lat. fu-mus, smoke; A.S. du-st, dust. F. i. 637; C. i. 321; V. 407. Ex. tunny, thyme; thurible, fume; dust; probably door

(entrance for air and exit for smoke).

170.

170.

DHUGH (=

DUG), to milk; also to yield milk, to be serviceable or strong. Skt. duk (for dhugh), to milk, also to yield milk, duk-itri, a daughter (milker of cows); Gk. θυγ-άτηρ, daughter; Goth. dug-an, A.S. dug-an, to avail, to be strong. F. i. 638; C. i. 320; V. 415. Ex. do (2), doughty, daughter; perhaps

dug.
171.

✓ DHUP (= √ DUP, DUF), to render smoky, dusty, or render smoky, dusty, or render smoky, dusty, or render smoky, dusty, or render smoky, dusty, or render smoky, dusty, or render smoky, dusty, or render smoky, dusty, or render smoky, dusty, or render smoky, dusty, or render smoky, dusty, or render smoky, dusty, or render smoky, dusty, or render smoky, dusty, or render smoky, dusty, or render smoky, dusty, or render smoky, dusty, or render smoky, dusty, or render smoky, dusty, or render smoky, dusty, or render smoky, dusty, or render smoky, dusty, or render smoky, dusty, or render smoky, dusty, or render smoky, dusty, or render smoky, dusty, or render smoky, dusty, or render smoky, dusty, or render smoky, dusty, or render smoky, dusty, or render smoky, dusty, or render smoky, dusty, or render smoky, dusty, to render smoky, dusty, to render smoky, dusty, to render smoky, dusty, to render smoky, dusty, to render smoky, dusty, to render smoky, dusty, to render smoky, dusty, to render smoky, dusty, to render smoky, dusty, to render smoky, dusty, to render smoky, dusty, to render smoky, dusty, to render smoky, dusty, to render smoky, dusty, dusty, to render smoky, dusty, dus misty; extended from & DHU, to shake (no. 169). Skt. dhúp, to fumigate, dhúp-a, incense, vapour; Gk. τυφ-os (= θῦπ-os), smoke, gloom, stupefaction; Du. and Dan. damp, vapour; Goth. daub-s, deaf, A.S. deaf, deaf (to be compared with Gk. τυφ λόε, blind, i. e. blinded with smoke); Goth. dumb-s, dumb. F. i. 637; C. i. 281;

V. 411. Ex. typhus; damp, deaf, dumb.
172. ✓ DHRAN (= ✓ DRAN), to drone, make a droning sound; shorter form ✓ DHRA. Skt. dhran, to sound; Gk.

sound; shorter form \checkmark DHKA. SKL arran, to sound; GK. $\theta\rho\hat{\eta}$ -vos, a dirge, $\theta\rho\hat{u}$ v-a\(\text{f}, a\) drone-bee (Hesychius); Goth. drun-jus, a sound; Icel. dryn-ja, to roar; A. S. dr\(dn\), a drone. F. i. 639; C. i. 319; V. 398. Ex. threnody; drone (1), drone (2).

178. \checkmark DHWAR (= \checkmark DWAL), to rush forth, bend, fell, stupefy, deceive. Skt. dhvri, to bend, to fell; Gk. θο\(\theta\rho\)-os, raging; Lat. frau-s, deceit; Goth. dwal-s, foolish. F. i. 640, iii. 155; V. 415; see C. i. 318. Ex. fraud; dull, dwell; also dwarf, q. v. Prob. also

deer, q. v. 174. ✓ DHWAS (= ✓ DWAS), to fall, to perish. Skt. dhvams, dhvas, to crumble, perish, fall; A.S. dwæs-can, to extinguish, dwæs, stupid, dys-iq, foolish. F. i. 641. Ex.: doze, dizzy, dowse (3).

175. • NAK (= «NAH), to be lost, perish, die. Skt. nac, to disappear, perish; Gk. νέκ-νς, a corpse, νεκ-ρός, dead; Lat. nex (stem nec-), destruction, nec-are, to kill; noc-ere, to hurt. Here belongs Skt. nak-ta, Gk. vvf, Lat. now, A. S. neaht, niht, night (the time of the sun's absence). F. i. 643; C. i. 199; V. 422. Ex. necromancy; internecine, pernicious, noxious, nuisance, nocturnal; night.

176. VNAK (= VNAH), to reach, attain. Skt. nag, to attain

(Vedic); Lat. nanc-is-ci (pp. nac-tus). to attain, acquire, nec-esse est (it is at hand), it is necessary; A.S. neah, nigh; Goth. ga-noh-s, enough, ga-nah, it suffices. F. i. 644; V. 421. Ex. necessary;

nigh, near, enough.

177.
NAG (= \(\subset \) NAK), to lay bare. M. E. nak-en, to lay bare, strip, whence the pp. nak-ed, A. S. nac-od; Skt. nag-na, naked, naj, to be ashamed; Lat. nū-dus (for nug-dus), naked; Goth. nakw-aths. naked. F. i. 644; V. 425. Ex. nude; naked.

178. VNAGH (= VNAG), to bite, scratch, gnaw, pierce.

Gk. νύσ-σειν (for νύκ γειν), to pierce [doubtful]; Skt. nakh-a, a nail, claw; Russ. noj, a knife, nog-ote, a nail; Lith. nag-as, a nail, neg. a. nog., a. anne, nog.o.e, a. nan; Lun. nag.as, a. nan, neg.eti, to itch; Icel. nag.a, to gnaw; A. S. nag.el, a nail. F. i. 645; C. i. 400; V. 22. Ex. nail, nag (2), gnaw. The Lat. ung.uis, Gk. övuf (stem öv(v)x.), a nail, appear to be from ANGH, a variant of the root above (Curtius).

179. VNAGH, to bind, connect. Closely related to VAGH, to compress; of which it seems to be a variant; see no. 8. Skt. nak, to bind; Lat. nectere, to bind. F. i. 645; V. 425.

180. \(\sqrt{NAD}, \) later form NUD (=\sqrt{NUT}), to enjoy, profit by. Skt. nand, to be pleased or satisfied with, nand-aya, to gladden;

Gk. δ-νί-νη-μι (prob. for δ-νί-νηδ-μι *), I benefit, profit, δ-νή-σιμος (for δ.νήδ-σιμος*), useful; Lith. naud-à, gain, produce, naud-ingas, useful; Goth. niut-an, to receive joy (or profit) from, A. S. nect-an, to use, employ, neat (domestic) cattle. F. i. 646; C. ii. 397; V. 425.

Ex. neat (1).

181. ✓ NABH (= √ NAB), to swell, burst, injure; also appearing in the form AMBH. Skt. nabh, to burst, to injure, whence (perhaps) nabh-as, the (cloudy) sky, [from the bursting of storm-clouds,] also nabh-i, the nave of a wheel, the navel; Gk. vép-os, νεφ-έλη, cloud, also δμφ-αλός, navel, boss of a shield; Lat. nub-es, neb-ula, nimb-us, cloud, imb-er, a shower, umb-ilicus, navel, umb-o, a boss; A. S. naf-a, naf-u, nave of a wheel, naf-ela, navel. F. i. 648; C. i. 366, 367; V. 429, 37. Ex. nebula, umbilical, nimbus; nave (1), navel, also auger (for nauger).

182. V NAM, to allot, count out, portion out, share, take.

162. • N.H.M., to allow, count our, portion our, snare, take. Gk. νέμ-ειν, to portion our, νέμ-ου, pasture, νόμ-ου, custom, law.; Lat. num-erus, a number; Goth. nim-an, to take. F. i. 647; C. i. 390; V. 431. Ex. nomad; number; nimble, numb.

183. • NAS, to go to, to visit, repair to. Skt. nas, to go to, join (Vedic); Gk. νίσ-σομα, I go, νόs-τος, return; A. S. nes.t, a nest (or home). F. i. 650; C. i. 391; V. 435. Ex. nest.

184. • NIK, to let fall, to wink. Lat. nictare, to wink with the eyes. Russ homilarite to let fall lower to cast down oue's eyes.

the eyes; Russ. po-nik-ate, to let fall, lower, to cast down one's eyes.

F. i. 651. Ex. connive.

185. Base NU, now; of pronominal origin. Allied to pronom. base NA (Fick, i. 642). Skt. nu, nú, now, whence nú-tana, new, fresh; Gk. νο-ν, now, also νν (enclitic), whence νι-οs (for νε-ρ-οs), new; Lat. nu-nc, now, nu-m, whether (orig. now), nou-us, new; Goth. nu, now, niu-jis, new. F. i. 652; V. 438. Ex. nevel, novice; now, new, news

¶ \(\sqrt{NUD}\), to enjoy; see \(\sqrt{NAD}\) above.

186. \(\sqrt{PA}\) (= \sqrt{FA}\), to feed, nourish, protect; extended form

PAT (= FAD). Skt. \(pa'\), to nourish, protect, preserve, \(pi\)-tri, father; Gk. πα-τήρ, father, δεσ-πό-της, master, πατ-έομαι, I eat; Lat. pa-ter, father, pa-bulum, food; pot-is, able (orig. master), whence posse, to be able, pot-ens, powerful (being master), hospes (stem hos-pit-), a protector of strangers, a host; pa-nis, bread; pa-scere (pt. t. pa-ui), to feed; Russ. pit-ate, to nourish; Goth. fa-dar, father, A. S. fúd-a, food, fúd-or, fodder. F. i. 654; C. i. 335; V. 442. Ex. despot; paternal, papa, potent, possible, fa-tor, pastern, pester, palace, papic, paguir, potent, possible, fa-tor, food finder, feed for palace, panic, fannier, pantry, host (1); father, food, fodder, feed, fur, foster (1), fester. Perhaps penetrate.

187. PA, weakened forms PI and BI, to drink. Skt. pá, to drink, pi-bami, I drink; Gk. πύ-σις, drink, πί-νειν, to drink; Lat. po-tio, drink, bi-bere, to drink, im-bu-ere, to cause to drink in, imbue. F. i. 654; C. i. 348; V. 452. Ex. symposium; potable, potion, pot,

poison, beverage, imbibe, imbibe.

188. ΥΡΑΚ (= V FAH or FAG), to bind, fasten, fix, hold fast. Skt. pag, to bind, pág-a, a fetter; Gk. πήγ-νυμι, l fasten, fix, πηγ-όs, firm, strong; πυκ-νόs, dense, πυγ-μή, fist; Lat. pac-isci, to stipulate, agree (O. Lat. pac-ere, to agree), pang-ere (base pag-), to fasten, pax (stem pac-), peace; pec-us, cattle (tethered up), pec-tus, the (firm) breast, pug-nus, the closed fist; Goth. fag-rs, good, fair (orig. firm), fah-an, to seize, hold tight. F. i. 658; C. i. 332; V. 456. Ex. Areopagus, pygmy, pyx; peace, compact, impact, impinge, pale (1), peace, pecuniary, pay (1), pack, pact, propagate, puglist, &c.; fair, fain, fadge, fang, fee. & But pygmy, pugnacious and puglist may belong to PUK, below, no. 212.

189. PAK, to cook, to ripen (perhaps originally KAK).

Skt. pach, to cook; Gk. πέπ-τειν, to cook, πέπ-ων, ripe; Lat. coqu-ere, to cook; Russ. peche, to bake. F. i. 657; C. i. 65; V. 454. Ex.: pepsine, dyspeptic, pip (2), pippin, pumpkin; cook, kitchen, pre-

cocious, apricot, cucumber

190. PAK (= $\sqrt{\text{FAH}}$), to pluck, to comb; metaphorically, to fight. Gk. πέκ-ειν, πείκ-ειν, to comb, card wool; Lat. pec-tere, to comb, pec-ten, a comb; A. S. feoh-tan, to fight, feaz, hair. F. i. 170;

191. VPAT (= VFATH), to fall, fly, seek or fly to, find or light upon. Skt. pat, to fly, fall down, fall on, alight, pat-ra, wing, feather, leaf, Gk. mi-mr-ety, to fall, mi-mr-opat, I fly, mr-épué, a wing, Lat. pet-ere, to seek, im-pet-us, attack (a flying at), pen-na, O. Lat. pes-na (for pei-na*), a wing, Russ. pe-ro, a feather, pen; A. S. feb-er, a feather, find-an (pt. t. fand), to find. F. i. 658; C. i. 259; V. 465. Ex. peri; asymptote, symptom, diptera, coleoptera, lepidoptera; compete,

impetus, perpetual, appetite, petition, propitious, pen (2); feather, find.

192.

PAT (=

FATH), to spread out, lie flat or open.

Zend. path-ana, broad, wide; Gk. πετ-άννυμ, I spread out, πέτ-αλον, flat plate, leaf, war-avn, flat dish; Lat. pat-ere, to lie open, fat-ulus, spreading, pat-ina, dish, pan, pand-ere, to spread out; A.S. fab-m, the space reached by the extended arms. F. i. 659; C. i. 260; V. 470. Ex. petal, paten; patent, expand, pass, pace, pan; fathom.

193. PAT (= \(PATH, \) abnormally), to go. Skt. path, panth, to go; Gk. πατ-εῦν, to tread, πάτ-ον, path; Lat. pons (stem pont-), passage, bridge; A. S. pæö, a path. F. i. 665; C. i. 335; V. 468. Ex. pontoon, pontiff; path, pad (2).

194. PAD (= \(FAT \), to go, bring, fetch, hold. Skt. pad, to go to obtain and a step term to path.

to go to, obtain, pad-a, a step, trace, place, abode, pid-a, a foot; Gk. πέδ-ον, ground, πέδ-η, fetter, πούς (stem ποδ-), a foot; Lat. pes (stem ped-), a foot, ped-ica, fetter; A.S. füt, foot, fet-ian, to fetch, fet-or, fetter. F. i. 660; C. i. 303; V. 471. Ex. tripod; pedal, pedestal, pedestrian, pawn (2), pioneer, despatch, (probably) impeach;

foot, fetter, fetch, vat.

195. VPAP, also PAMP, to swell out, grow round. Lith. pamp-ti, to swell, pap-as, nipple; Gk. πομφ-όs, swelling, blister, πομφ-όλυξ, a bubble; Skt. pipp-ala, pepper, fig (perhaps orig. a berry); Lat. pap-ula, a blister, pap-illa, nipple. F. i. 661; C. ii. 120;

V. 476. Ex. papillary, pimple; and see pepper, pebble, poppy.

196. VPAR (= VFAR), to fare, advance, travel, go through, experience. Skt. pri, to bring over (Vedic), par-a, far, beyond, par-as, beyond, par-á, away, pur-as, before; Gk. περ-áω, I press through, pass through, πύρ-ος, a way, πορ-θμώς, ferry, πορ-εύω. I convey, πορεύομαι, I go, travel, πείρ-α, an attempt, trial (experience); Lat. per-itus, experienced, ex-per-iri, to try, per-iculum, a danger (ill experience), por-ta, gate, por-tus, harbour; A.S. far-an, to go, fare, travel, fer, sudden peril, fear, feor, far, for, for, fore, before, &c. ¶ See & PAR in the List of Prefixes. Ex. pirate, pylorus, pore (1); peril, experience, port (1), port (2), port (3), port (4); fare, far, fear, fresh, frith, for, fore, from.

197. ✓ PAR, more commonly PAL (= ✓ FAL), to fill. Skt. pri, pri, to fill, pp. piirna, full, pur-a, filling, pur-a, a town, pur-u, much, exceedingly, púr-naka, full; Gk. πίμ-πλη-μι, I fill, πλή-θω, I am full, πλή-ρης, full, πόλ-ις, a city, πολ-ύς, much; Lat. ple-re, to fill, ple-nus, full, plu-s, more, ple-bes, (throng of) people, po-pul-us, populace, mani-pulus, a handful, am-plus, full on both sides; A.S. ful, full, fyl-lan, to fill. F. i. 665; C. i. 344. Ex. plethora, police, polity, metropolis, polygon; plenary, plural, plebeian, popular, maniple, ample, double, treble, triple, quadruple, implement, complete, replete; full, fill: (probably) folk; (perhaps) flock (1).

198. PAR, to produce, afford, prepare, share. Gk. \(\xi\)-mop-ov,

I gave, brought, πορ-σύνειν, to afford, prepare; Lat. par-ere, to produce, bring forth, par-are, to prepare, par-s, a share, part, por-tio, a share, pau-per, poor (having a little share), a-per-ire, to do open, o-per-ire, to put to, close, cover, hide, re-per-ire, to find, par-ere, to put oneself forward, appear, &c. F. i. 664; C. i. 350; V. 496. (There seems no reason for connecting this, as in F. and V., with the root 'to fill' above.) Ex. parent, pare, prepare, part, portion, pauper, aperient, cover, parturient, appear, repertory.

199. ✓ PAR, to be busy, to barter. Skt. pri, to be busy; περ-άω,

199. 4 FAR, to be busy, to barter. Skt. pri, to be busy, rep-um, rtρ-νημ. I sell, πρί-αμαι, I buy; Lith. pir-kti, to buy, pre-kis, price; Lat. pre-tium, price. F. i. 661; C. i. 339; V. 494. Ex. price, pre-cious, praise, appreciate, prize (2). Here belongs practice, q.v. (C. i. 339; V. 481).

200. √PARK, usually PRAK (= √FRAH), to pray, ask, demand. Skt. praceh, to ask; Lat. prex (stem prec-), a prayer, prec-

ari, to pray, proc-us, a wooer; posc-ere (for porsc-ere*), to ask, demand, pos-tulare, to demand; (probably) plac-are, to appease, plac-ere, to please; Goth. fraih-nan, to ask. F. i. 669; V. 517. Ex. pray, precarious, postulate; probably placable, please, placid, plea,

201.

PARD (=

FART), to explode slightly. Skt. pard; Gk. πέρδ-εσθαι; Lat. pēd-ere; Icel. freta. F. i. 670; V. 523. Ex.

petard, partridge.
202. ✓ PAL (= ✓ FAL), to cover (?). Gk. πέλ-λα, hide (prob. covering), ἐρυσί-πελ-as, inflammation of the skin; Lat. pel-lis, skin; A.S. fel, skin. F. i. 666; C. i. 337; V. 508. Ex. erysipelas; pell, pellicle, pelisse, pilch, surplice, peel (1); pillion; fell (2); perhaps

For another \(PAL\), see no. 107.

203. \(PI\) (= \(FI\)), to hate. Skt. piy, to despise, hate (Max Müller, Fick; not given in Benfey); Lat. pi-get, it irks me (?); Goth. fi-jan, to hate. F. i. 674. Ex. fiend, foe, feud (1). 204. γ PI, to swell, be fat. Skt. pi-van, fat, large; Gk. πί-ων,

fat; Icel. fei-tr, fat; A. S. fa-t, fat (perhaps with shortened diphthong, from fat). F. i. 674. Ex. fat.

205. PI, to pipe, chirp, of imitative origin; in the reduplicated form PIP. Gk. πιπίζειν, to chirp; Lat. pip-ire. pip-are, to chirp; O. H. G. pfif-en, to blow, puff, blow a fife; Lith. pep-ala, a quail. F. i. 676; V. 537. Ex. pipe, pibroch, pigeon, pimp. pivot, pipkin, pule;

ping), bitter, ποικ-ίλος, variegated, parti-coloured, Lat. ping-ere (pp. pic-tus), to paint. F. i. 675; C. i. 201; V. 534. Ex. picture, paint, pigment, orpiment, orpine.

207. ✓ PIS, to pound. Skt. pisk, to grind, to pound, bruise;

Gk. mío-os, a pea (rounded grain); Lat. pis-um, a pea, pins-ere (pp. pis-tus), to grind, pound. F. i. 676; C. i. 343; V. 537. Ex. pea,

pestle, piston, pistil.

208. ✓ PU (= ✓ FU), to purify, cleanse, make clear or evident. Skt. pú, to make pure, pp. pú-ta, pure, cleaned; Gk. πυ-ρ, fire (the purifier); Lat. pu-tus, cleansed, pu-ture, to cleanse, also to cut off puriner); Lat. pu-tus, cleansed, pu-tare, to cleanse, also to cut off superfluous boughs, to prune, clear up, think, reckon, pu-rus, pure; (probably) pu-tens, a (clear) well, spring; A. S. fy-r, fire. F. i. 677; C. i. 356, 349; V. 541. Ex. pure, purge, compute, dispute, repute; fire; perhaps pit; also penal, pain, pine (2).

209. PU (= VFU), to beget, produce. Skt. pu-tra, a son, po-ta, the young of any animal; Gk. mais (stem maf-ib-), a son, mineral colors of the start of the star

Aos, a foal; Lat. pu-er, a boy, pu-pus, pu-tus, a son, pu-ella, a girl, pu-l-lus, the young of an animal; A. S. fo-la, a foal. F. i. 679; C. i. 357; V. 549. Ex. pedagogue; puerile, puberty, pupa, pupil, puppet, pullet, poult; foal, filly.

210. \(PU,\) to strike. Skt. pav-i, the thunderbolt of Indra; Gk. maiew (for maf-yew), to strike, Lat. pau-ire, to strike, stamp on, pau-or, terror, fear. F. i. 677; C. i. 333; V. 539. Ex. anapast;

pave, pavement.

211. \checkmark PU (= \checkmark FU), to stink, to be foul. Skt. $p\acute{u}$ -ti, putrid, pus, púy, to stink, be putrid, púy-a, pus; Gk. nú-ov, pus; Lat. pu-s, matter, purulentus, purulent, pu-tridus, stinking; A. S. fú-l, foul. F. i. 678; C. i. 356; V. 546. Ex. pus, purulent, putrid; fonl. 212. PUK, weaker form PUG, to strike, pierce, prick. Lat. pung-ere (pt. t. pu-pug-i), to pierce, punc-tum, a point; Gael. pue. to push jostle. Irish page a blow a kick Company makers.

pue, to push, jostle, Irish poe, a blow, a kick, Corn. poe, a push, shove, poke. F. ii. 154; V. 535. Ex. poke (2); pungent, point, compunction, expunge, poignant, pounce (1), puncheon (1). puguacious and pugilist may be referred here, together with poniard; see / PAK, above, no. 188.

213. \(\sqrt{PUT},\) to push, to swell out (?). Gael. put, to push, thrust, put, an inflated buoy, put-ag, a pudding; W. put-io, to push, (perhaps) pwd-u, to pout, pot-en, a bag pudding; Corn. poot, to kick, pot, a bag, a pudding; Swed. dial. put-a, to bulge out (prob. of Celtic origin). Ex. put, pudding, poodle, pout, pod, pad. (Doubtful;

tentative only; see note to Pudding.)

214. Base PAU (=FAU) little, which Fick connects with PU, to beget; the sense of 'little' being connected with that of young.' See no. 209. Gk. παῦ-ρος, small, παύ-ειν, to make to cease, rati-ois, a pause; Lat. pau-cus, pau-lus, small, pau-per (providing little), poor; A. S. feá, few. F. i. 679; C. i. 336; V. 529. Ex. pause, pose (with all its compounds, as re-pose, com-pose, &c.); pauper,

poor; few.

215. \(\sqrt{PRAK}, \) commonly PLAK (= \(\sqrt{FLAH} \)), to plait, weave, fold together. Skt. prag-na, a woven basket (a doubtful word); Gk. πλέκ-ειν, to plait, πλοκ-ή, a plait; Lat. plec-tere, to plait, plic-are, to fold; plag-a, a net; Goth. flah-ta, a plaiting of the hair; O. H. G. flëh-tan, to plait, flah-s, flax; also Goth. fal-than (for falk-than*, the guttural being forced out, Curtius), to fold. F. i. 681; C. i. 203; V. 519. Ex. plagiary, plait, pleach, plash (2), ply (1), with its compounds, complex, simple, duplex, triplicate, explicate, supplicate,

suppliant, supple; flax, fold, manifold.

¶ For another ✓ PRAK, see no. 200.
216. ✓ PRAT, usually PLAT, to spread out, extend. Skt. prath, to spread out, be extended or unfolded; Gk. mhar-bs, flat, broad, πλάτ-os, breadth, πλάτ-η, blade of the oar, plate, πλάτ-ανος, a plane-tree; Lat. plant-a, sole of the foot, plant; (probably) lat-us (for platus*), the (flat) side, plat-essa, a flat fish, plaice; Lith. plat-us, broad. F. i. 681; C. i. 346; V. 552. Ex. plate, place, plaice, plante, plantain, plane, perhaps lateral.

by-form PLAD, answering to E. flat; cf. also plat (1), plot. We also require another variant PLAK, to account for place-enta, plank,

and plain.

217. ✓ PRI (= ✓ FRI), to love. Skt. pri, to love; Lith. pre-telus, Russ. priiatele, a friend: Goth. fri-jon, to love; A.S. fri-gu,

F. i. 680; C. i. 353. Ex. friend, free, Friday.

218. VPRU, to spring up, jump; the same as VPLU below,

no. 221. Skt. pru, to go, plu, to jump, to fly, plave a, a frog, a monkey; O.H.G. fró-liho, frolicsome. F. i. 190. Ex. frog, frolic.

219. PRUS (= V FRUS), to burn; also to freeze. Skt. prush, plush, to burn; Lat. pru-ina (for prus-ina*), hoar-frost; prurire, to itch; Goth. frius, frost. F. i. 680; V. 511. Ex. prurient,

220. ✓ PLAK, weaker form PLAG (= ✓ FLAK), to strike. fife.

206. γ PIK, weaker form PIG, to prick, cut, adorn, deck, paint. Skt. pig. to adorn, piāj, to dye or colour; Gk. πια-ρός (prick
ger, to strike, το lament, plāg-a, a stroke, plec-tere, to punish; Goth. flek-an, to lament; Prov. E. flack, a blow, stroke, flick, a slight smart blow. F. i. 681; C. i. 345; V. 513. Ex. plague, plaint; flick, flicker, fling, flag (1), flag (2), flag (3). OF Allied to this root is the Teut. base PLAT, to strike, A.S. plaet-tan, to strike, slap; here belong plash (1), pat, plod, patch (1), flatter, flounder; and compare

flap.

221.
PLU, for earlier PRU (= V FLU), to fly, swim, float, flow; see no. 218. Skt. plu, to swim, fly, jump, causal plav-aya, to inundate, abhi-plu-ta, pp. overflowed ; Gk. πλέ-ειν (fut. πλεύ-σομαι), to sail, float, $\pi \lambda i$ -vev, to wash; Lat. plu-it, it rains, plu-uia, rain, plo-rare, to weep, plu-ma, feather: Goth flo-dus, a flood; A.S. flo-wan, to flow, flo-ta, a ship, fleo-gan, to fly. F. i. 682; C. i. 347; V. 557. Ex. pluvial, plover. plume, explore, puddle (1); flow, fly, flee, flea, flock (2), float, flood, fleet (in all senses), flit, flutter, flotsam.

222. / BUK, to bellow, snort, puff; of imitative origin. Skt.

bukk, to sound to bark; Lat. buce-inum, the sound of a trumpet, buce-a, the puffed cheek. F. i. 151, 685. Ex. rebuke; perhaps

buffet (1), though this is doubtful.

223. BHA, to shine; whence the secondary roots BHAK, BHAN, BHAW, and BHAS, as noted below.

A. & BHA, to shine; Skt. bhá, to shine.

B. VBHAK, to shine; Lat. fax (stem fac-), a torch; fac-ies,

appearance; foc-us, the hearth.

C. ✓ BHAN, to shew; Gk. φαίν-ειν (= φαν-γειν), to shew, ίεροφάν-της, hierophant, φαν-τά(ειν, to shew, display, φά-σις (for φάν-σις*), appearance, phase; Irish ban, white.

D.

BHAW, to glow; Gk. φά-ος (for φάβ-ος), φῶ-ς, light,

φα-έθειν (for φαF-έθειν), to shine, glow.

E. & BHAS; Skt. bhás, to shine, appear; Lat. fes-tus, bright, joyful; Lith. bas-us, bare-footed, naked; A. S. bær, bare. F. i. 685; C. i. 369; V. 570. Ex. face, focus, fancy, hierophant, sycophant, phan-

tom, phenomenon, phase, phaeton, phasphorus; feast; bare.
224.

BHA, also

BHAN (=

BAN), to speak clearly, proclaim. Probably orig. the same root as the preceding. Skt. bha, a bec, bhan, to speak; Gk. φη-μί, I say, φή-μη, report, φω-νή, clear voice; Lat. fa-ri, to speak, fa-ma, fame, fa-bula, a narrative, fa-teor, I consess; A.S. ban-nan, to proclaim; bei, a bee. F. i. 686; C. i. 369; V. 570. Ex. antiphon, anthem, prophet, euphony, phonetic, eu-

309; V. 5,0. Ex. anisphor, anisem, propher, enjamy, product, enploying phenism; fate, fable, fairy, fame, affable, confess; ban, banns, bee.

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Ex. fever, febrile.

226. \checkmark BHA, or BHAN (= \checkmark BAN), to kill. Gk. $\phi o \nu - \dot{\eta}$, φών-os, murder, φων-εύs, murderer; Russ. bi-te, to kill; Irish ba-th. death; A. S. ban-a, a murderer; Icel. ban-i, death, a slayer. F. i. 690; C. i. 379; V. 585. Ex. bane.

For & BHAK, to shine, see no. 223.

227. ✓ BHAG (= ✓ BAK), to portion out. to eat. Skt. bhaj, to divide, obtain as one's share. possess, serve, bhak-sh, to eat: Gk. φαγ-είν, to eat, φηγ-όs, oak (orig. tree with cdible fruit); Lat. fa-gus, beech-tree; A.S. bóc, beech, book; Goth. and-bahts, servant. F. i. 686; C. i. 230; V. 587. Ex. anthropophagi, sarcophagus; beech, book;

228.

✓ BHAG (= ✓ BAK), to bake, roast. Skt. bhak-ta (from lhaj), cooked; Gk. φώγ-ειν, to roast, bake; A. S. bac-an (pt. t. boc),

to bake. F. i. 687: C. i. 232; V. 589. Ex. bake.

229. ✓ BHAG (= ✓ BAK), to go to, flee, turn one's back. Skt. bkaj, to go to; Lith. beg-ti, to run. flee; Russ. bieg-ate, to run, flee, flow, biej-ate, to run away; A. S. bæc, back (?); Icel. bekk-r,

stream. F. i. 687. Ex. (perhaps) back, beck (2).

280.

BHADH (= \sqrt{BAD}); also BHANDH (= BAND). to bind; weakened form BHIDH, to bind (Curtius). Skt. bandh (for bhandh), to bind, bandh-a, a binding, holding in fetters, also the body (which holds in the soul). also a bond, tie; Pers. band, a bandage, bond; Lat. fid-es, fidelity, faith, foedus, a treaty; A.S. bind-an, to bind, bod-ig, body, bæ-st (for bæd-st*), bast; Goth. bad-i, a bed (coverlet). F. i. 689; C. i. 325; V. 592. Ex. affiance, faith, fidelity, federal; bind, band, bond, body, bast, bed.

For BHAN, (1) to shine, (2) to speak, see nos. 223, 224.
For BHABH, to tremble, see no. 225.

231. \sqrt{BHAR} (= \sqrt{BAR}), to bear, carry. Skt. bkri, to bear, support, bkrá-tri, a brother, friend; Gk. $\phi \epsilon \rho - \epsilon \nu$, to bear, Lat. fer-o, I bear, fer-tilis, fertile, far, corn; for-s, chance (that which brings about), for-tuna, fortune, (perhaps) fur, a thief; A.S. ber-an, to bear. F. i. 691; C. i. 373; V. 595. Ex. fertile, farina, fortune, fortuitous, furtive; bear (1), burden, bier, barrow (2), birth, bairn, barm (2), barley, barn, brother; baron; probably berth; perhaps board, bore (3).

232.

BHAR (= 4/BAR), to bore, to cut. Zend bar, to cut.

bore, Pers. bur-enda, bur-rán, sharp, cutting; Gk. φαρ-ύω, I plough, φάρ-αγέ, ravine, φάρ-υγέ, gullet; Lat. for-are, to bore; A. S. bor-ian,

to bore; Irish bearr-aim, I shear, cut, lop, shave, barr-a, a bar (cut wood). F. i. 694; C. i. 371; V. 604. Ex. pharynx; perforate, (per-

haps) fork; bore (1), bore (2); bar; and perhaps balk.

233. BHARK or BHRAK, to shut in stop up, cram; of which there seems to have been a variant BHARGH (= of which there seems to have been a variant BHARGH (= √BARG), to protect. Gk. φράσ-σειν (= φράκ-γειν), to shut in, make fast, φράγ-μα, a fence; Lat. farc-ire, to stop up, stuff, cram, frequ-ens, crammed; Lith. bruk-ti, to constrain; Goth. bairg-an, to protect, baurg-s, a town. F. i. 696, ii. 421; C. i. 376; V. 614-Ex. diaphragm; farce, frequent; borough, borrow, bury; burgess,

burgomaster.

284.

BHARK (= \sqrt{BARH}, BRAH), to shine. Allied to \sqrt{BHARG}, to shine; see below, no. 235. Skt. bhráe, bhláe, to shine; Goth. bairh-ts, A. S. beorh-t, bright. F. i. 696. Ex. bright;

and see braid.

235. \(\shi \text{BHARG}, \text{ usually BHALG or BHLAG} (= \(\shi \text{BLAK} \), to shine, burn. Skt. bhraj, to shine, bhrajj, to fry; Gk. φλέγ-ειν, to burn, φλόξ (stem φλογ-), flame: Lat. fulg-ere, to shine, fulg-ur, ful-men (for fulg-men *), thunder-bolt, flag-rare, to burn, flam-ma (=flag-ma*), flame, frig-ere, to fry; A.S. blte-an, to shine, Du. blink-an, to shine; O.H.G. planch, shining. F.i. 697, 698; C.i. 230; V. 616. Ex. phlox; refulgent, fulminate, flagrant, flame, fry (1); bleak, blink, blank, blench; probably black.

236. & BHARB, to eat. Skt. bharb, bharv, to eat; Gk. φορβ-ή, pasture, fodder, φέρβ-ειν, to feed; Lat. herb-a, grass, herb. F. i. 607. Ex. herb.

237. \(\sqrt{BHARS} \) (= \(\sqrt{BARS} \) or BRAS), to be stiff or bristling. Skt. bhrish-ti, pointed; Lat. \(\text{ferr-um} \) (for \(\text{fers-um} * \), iron; Iccl. \(\text{brodd-r}, \) a spike = A.S. \(\text{bror-d} \) (for \(\text{bros-d} * \)), a spike, blade of grass; A.S. byrs-t, a bristle. F. i. 697; V. 619. Ex. ferreous; brad,

238. **\(\rightarrow BHAL** (= \sqrt{BAL}), to resound; extended from \(\rightarrow BHA\), to speak; see above. Lith. \(bal\)-sas, voice, sound, melody; A. S. bel-lan, O. H. G. pel-lan, to make a loud noise. F. ii. 422. Ex.

bell, bellow, bull (1).

¶ \(\subseteq \text{BHALG}, \text{ to shine: see no. 235.} \)
239. \(\subseteq \text{BHALGH} \) (=\(\subseteq \text{BALG}), \text{ to bulge, to swell out.} \) Icel. bolg-inn, swollen, from a lost strong verb; Irish bolg-aim, I blow or swell, bolg, a bag, budget, belly, pair of bellows, bulg, a bulge; Gael, bulg-ack, protuberant, bolg, bag, belly; Goth, balg-s, a bag; A.S. belg-an, to swell with anger, be angry. F. ii. 422. Ex. bole, bolled, ball, bowl, bilge, belly, bellows, bag, bulge; cf.

bulk (1).

¶ For ✓ BHAW and BHAS, to shine; see no. 223.

240. ✓ BHID (= ✓ BIT), to cleave, bite. Skt. bhid, to break.

lat find-ere (pt. t. fid-i), to cleave; A. S. blt-an, to bite, Icel. bit-a, to bite, beit-a, to make to bite, to bait. F. i. 699; V. 632. Ex. finis, finish, fissure; bite, bitter, bait, abet, bet. 241.

BHIDH, to trust; orig. to bind; weakened form of

BHADH, which see (no. 230).

242. ✓ BHU (= ✓ BU), to grow, become, be, dwell, build. Skt. bhú, to be, bhav-ana, a dwelling, house; Gk. έ-φυ, he was; Lat. fu-i, I was, fu-turus, about to be, tri-bus, tribe (one of three clans or stems, cf. Gk. φυ-λή, clan), fe-tus, that has borne young, fe-tus, offspring, fe-cundus, fruitful, fe-les, a cat (the fruitful), fe-lix, blessed (fruitsul); A. S. beó-n, to be; Goth. bau-an, to dwell; Lith. bu-ti, to be, bu-da, a booth, hut, bu-ttas, a house, &c. F. i. 699; C. i. 379; V. 633. Ex. physic, imp, euphuism; future, tribe, fetus, fawn (2),

243. A BHUG (= \(\subseteq \) BKUK), to enjoy, use. Skt. bhuj. to enjoy, possess; Lat. fung-i, to have the use of, hence to perform, also fru-i, pp. fruc-tus, to enjoy, frug-es, fruit, fru-mentum (for frug-mentum*), corn; A. S. brúc-an, to use, Goth. bruk-jan, to use. F. i. 701; V. 640. Ex. function,

fruit, frugal. furmity, fructify; brook (1).

244.

BHUGH (=
BUG), to bow, bend, turn about.

Skt. bhuj, to bend, stoop; Gk. φυγ-ή, flight, φεθγ-ειν, to flee; Lat. fug-a, flight, fug-ere, to flee, fug-are, to make to flee; A.S. bug-an, to bow, bend, bog-a, a bow. F. i. 701; C. i. 232; V. i. 642. Ex. fugitive, fugue, refuge, subterfuge; bow (1), bow (2), bow (3), bight, bout, buxom

245. ✓ BHUDH (= ✓ BUD), to awake, to admonish inform, bid; also, to become aware of, to search, to ask. Skt. budh (for bhudh), to awake, understand, become aware of, causal bodh-aya, to cause to know, inform; Gk. πεύθ-ομαι, πυνθ-άνομαι, I search, ask: Lith. bud-ëti, to watch, bund-u, I awake; Russ. bud-ite, to awake, to rouse; A.S. bedd-an, to bid. F. i. 701; C. i. 325; V. 644. Ex. bid (2)

246. ✓ BHUR (= ✓ BUR, BAR), to be active, boil, burn, rage. Skt. bhur-anya, to be active; Gk. πορ-φύρ-εος (for φορ-φύρ-εος), troubled, raging, as an epithet of the sea, also dark, purple; our eur

to mix up, φρῦ-νος, brown, δ-φρύς, eye-brow (the 'twitcher'), φρέ-αρ, a spring, well; Lat. fur-ere, to rage, de-fru-tum, must boiled down, feru-ere, to boil, be fervent, fer-mentum, leaven, ferment; A.S. bred-un, to brew, bro-o, broth. bry-d. bride, brien, brown, brei-d, bread. F. i. 163; V. 605. Ex. porphyr, purple; fury, fervent, ferment; brew, broth, bride, brown, bread. Here also (probably) belong brow, front; also burn, barm (1), and other words from a collateral

∀BHAR (F. iii. 204).

247. **∀BHRAG** (= **√**BRAK), to break. Lat. frang-ere (pt. t. freg-i, pp. frac-tus), to break, frag-ilis, fragile; Goth. brik-an, to break. F. i. 702; C. ii. 159. Ex. fragile, frail, fragment; brake (1),

brake (2), break.

248. ✓ BHRAM, to hum, to whirl, be confused, straggle. Skt. bhram, orig. applied to the humming of insects, also to whirl, stray, bhrán-ta, whirled, confused; Lat. frem-ere, to murmur; Du. brom-men, to hum, buzz, grumble; A. S. brim-sa, a gadifly, brem el, a bramble, brom, a broom (plant). F. i. 702; cf. V. 613. Ex. bree: e (gadfly), bramble, broom, brim.

249.

ABHLA (= VBLA), to blow, puff, spout forth. Lat. fla-re, to blow; A.S. blawan to blow. F. i. 703; C. i. 374; V. 622. Fx. flatulent, blow (1); allied words are bladder, bleb, blob, bubble;

also bleat, blot (1); see Curtius, i. 362, 374.

250.

BHLA (=

BLA) to flow forth. blow as a flower, bloom, flourish. (Prob. orig. identical with the preceding). Gk. φλέ-ευ, to swell, overflow; Lat. flo-s, a flower, flo-rere, to flourish, fluere, to flow, fleere, to weep; A.S. bló-ma, a bloom, bló-wan, to blow, bló-d, blood. (As above.) Ex. phlebotomy; flourish, floral, fluent, feeble, fluctuate; blow, bloom, blossom, blood, bleed, bless.

251.

BHLAGH (= VBLAG), to strike, beat. Lat. flag-

rum. a whip, flag-ellum, a scourge, flig-ere, to beat, of-flig-ere, to afflict, con-flig-ere, to dash against; Goth. bligg-wan (=bling-wan), to strike, beat, O. Du. blau-wen, to beat. F. i. 703; V. 645. Ex.

afflict, conflict. inflict, profligate, flagellate, flail, flog; blow (3).

252.

MA, to measure, shape, admeasure, compare; hence

MAD (=

MAT), to mete. Skt. má, to measure, mete; Gk.

μέ-τρον, measure, μι-μέ-ομαι, I imitate, μι-μος, imitator, actor; I.at. me-tior, I measure, me-tare, to measure out; Lith. më-ra, Russ. mie-ra, measure. Also Lat. mod-us, measure, moderation, A.S. met an to measure; Skt. má-tri, mother, má-sa, month. F. i. 704; C. i. 407; V. 648. Ex: metre, mimic, pantomime; mode, moderate, manual, matter, measure, mensuration; mete, mother, moon, month, meal (2); also firman; (probably) mature.

253.

MA, to think, more commonly MAN; hence also

✓ MADH, to learn, to heal. Skt. man, to think, to mind, believe, understand, know, man-as, mind, ma-ti, mind, thought, recollection, mn-a, to remember; Zend madh, to treat medically; Gk. μη-τις, thought, μέν-os, spirit, courage, μαν-ία, madness, μέ-μνη-μαι, I remember, μνή-μων, mindful, ε-μαθ-ον, I learnt; Lat. me-min-i, I remember, men-s, mind, men-tiri, to invent, to lie, mon-ere, to remind, med-eri, to heal, med-itari, to ponder; Goth. ga-mun-an, to think, A.S. ge-myn-d, memory, mo-d, mind, mood; O.H.G. min-na, remembrance, love. F. i. 712; C. i. 387; V. 658. Ex. automaton, amnesty, mania, mnemonic, mathematics; mental, monition, monster, monument, mendacity, medicine, meditate, comment, reminiscence; man, mind, mood, mean (1).

254. / MA, to mow. Gk. α-μά-ω, I mow; Lat. me tere, to mow; A.S. má-wan, to mow. F. i. 706; C. i. 401; V. 673. Ex.

mow (1), aftermath.

mow (1), aftermain.

¶ ✓ MA, to diminish; see ✓ MI below (no. 270).

255. ✓ MAK, to have power, be great, strong or able, to assist; appearing also in the varying forms MAGH (= ✓ MAG) and MAG (= MAK). The various bases are much commingled. Skt. magh-a, power (Vedic), mah-a, mah-ant, great, large; Zend maza, great; Gk. μέγ-as, great, μηχ-ανή, a machine, μάγγ-ανον, στεαt, μηχ-ανή, a machine, μάγγ-ανον, στεαt mā-ior, στεαter, mag-ister, mag-ister, master; a machine; Lat. mag-nus, great, mā-ior, greater, mag-ister, master; A S. mic-el, great, mac-ian, to make, mæg-en, strength; Goth. mag-us, a (growing) lad. F. i. 707; C. i. 409; V. 680. Ex. machine, mangle (2); Magi; maxim, May, major, mayor, main (2), master; may (1). maid, main (1), make, might, many, much, more, most. Also

256.

MAK (= \(\sqrt{MAH} \), to pound, to knead, macerate, Skt. mach, to pound; Gk. μάσ-σειν (for μάκ-γειν), to knead, μάζ-α, dough; Lat. mac-erare, to macerate; Russ. miak-ote, pulp. F. i. 707; C. i. 404; V. 688. Ex. macerate, mass (1), amass; also mole (1),

Also maculate, mackerel, mail (1).

q.v. Also maculate, mackeret, matt (1).

¶ For the root MAGH or MAG, see no. 255.

257.

MAT, to whirl, turn, throw, spin. Skt. mat, to whirl, turn, throw, cast, cast lots; Gk. uir-os, a thread of the woof; Lat. mit-tere, to throw, send. F. i. 710; V. 691. Ex. missile, mission, admit, commit, &c. Also mitre; probably mint (2).

258. ✓ MAD, to drip, to flow. Skt. mad, to be drunk, orig. to be wet; Gk. μαδ-αρώς, streaming, μαδ-άτεν, to dissolve; Lat mad-ere, to be wet, ma-nare (for mad-nare?), to flow, stream. 710; V. 693 Ex. mastodon; mammalia, emanate; and see amazon.

259.

MAD (= \(\sqrt{MAT} \), to chew; perhaps orig, to wet, and the same as the root above. Gk. μα-σάομαι (for μαδ-σάομαι?), I chew, μάσ-ταξ, the mouth, μασ-τάζειν, to chew, μύσ-ταξ, upper lip; Lat. mand-ere, to chew: Goth. mat-s, meat, mat-jan, to eat. F. i.

711; V. 693. Ex. mastic, moustache; mandible; meat.

For the MADH, to learn, heal; see no. 253.

260. MAN, to remain; orig. to think, to wish, dwell upon, stay, and the same as the MA above; see no. 253. Gk. µt·reir, to remain, μόν-ιμος, staying, steadfast, μέ-μον-α, I wish, strive; Lat. man-ere, to remain. F. i. 715; C. i. 387; V. 660. Ex. mansion, manor, manse, menial, menagerie, mastiff; moot, meet. Also madrigal, from stem MAND; (probably) mandrel.

261. \(\formall \text{MAN}, \text{ to project.} \text{ Lat. e-min-ere, to jut out, men-tum, chin, mon-s (stem mont-), mountain, min-\(\alpha, \text{ things threatening to fall,} \) threats; A.S. mun-d, a protection (properly, a projection before, guard). F. iii. 230; V. 698. Ex. eminent, mountain, menace, commination, amenable, demeanour, mount (1), mount (2), amount; mound.

262. / MAND, to adorn. Skt. mand, to dress, adorn: Lat.

mund-us, neat. F. i. 715; V. 700. Ex. mundane.

263. / MAR, also MAL, to grind, rub, kill, die; also, to make dirty. For extensions of this root, see nos. 266-269. Skt. mri, to die, pp. mri-ta, dead, calcined; Gk. μαρ-αίνειν, to quench, cause to wither; ἄ-μβρο-τος (for ἄ-μορ-τος*), immortal, ἀ-μαλ-ός, soft (pounded), μαλ-ακός, soft, μαλ-άσσειν, to soften, μαλ-αχή, mallow, μέλ-as, black, μέλ-os, (soft) song; Lat. mor-s, death, mar-cere, to wither, mal-us, evil, mol-a, a mill, mol-lis, soft, mor-bus, disease, mal-ua, mallow, mel, honey, mar-e, waste of ocean, sea (cf. Skt. mar-u, a desert); A.S. mear-u, tender, á-mer-ran, to waste, spoil, mar, mer-e, a mere, mol-de, mould, earth, mel-u, ground meal. F. i. 716; C. i. 405, 413; V. 707. Ex. amalgam, amaranth, ambrosia, malachite, melancholy; mortal, malign, molar, mill, marcescent, mollify, morbid, mauve, maritime, mortar (1), mallet; murder, mere (2),

mar, nightmare, meal (2), mellow, mallow.

264.
MAR, to shine; whence MARK (=
MARG), to glimmer. Skt. mar-ichi, a ray of light; Gk. μαρ-μάρ-eos, sparkling, μαρ-μαίρ-eos, to sparkle; Lat. mar-mor, (sparkling) marble, Mar-s, the 'glorious;' Lith. mérk-ti, to wink, blink; A.S. morg-en, morn (glimmer of dawn). F. i. 719; C. ii. 189; V. 714. Ex. marble,

March: morn, morning, morrow.

265.
MAR or MUR, to rustle, murmur: of imitative origin. See
MU (no. 276). Skt. mar-mar-a, rustling of leaves; Gk. μορ-μύρ-ειν, to murmur; Lat. mur-mur-are; A. S. mur-nan, to lament; G. mur-mel-n, to murmur. F. i. 719; V. 722. Ex. murmur: mourn

266. ✓ MARK, to touch, rub slightly, stroke, seize. An extension of / MAR, to rub; see no. 263. Skt. mrij, to touch, stroke; (with pará), to seize; Gk. βρακ-είν (for (μρακ-είν *), to comprehend, μάρπ-τειν (for μάρκ-τειν*), to seize, whence μορφ-ή, form, shape (a moulded form); Lat. mulc-ere, to stroke soothe. F. i. 720;

267. ✓ MARG (= √ MALK) to rub gently, wipe, stroke, milk. Extension of ✓ MAR; see no. 263. Skt. mrij, to rub, wipe, stroke, milk of the marge a trace; Gk. d-μέλγ-εν, to milk; Lat. mulg-

ere, to milk, marg.o, a boundary; A.S. mearc, a mark (stroke), boundary, G. mark, boundary, A.S. meole, milk. F. i. 720; C. i. 225; V. 720. Ex. margin; march (1), mark (1), milk, milt (2);

marque, marques, marques.

268. / MARD (= / MALT), to rub down, crush, melt. An extension of / MAR; see no. 263. Skt. mrid, to rub, grind, crush; A. S. melt-an, to melt. F. i. 721; C. i. 302. Ex. melt,

269.

MARDH (= \(\sqrt{MAI.D} \), to be soft moist, or wet. An extension of \(\sqrt{MAR} \), to grind; see no. 263. Skt. mridh, to be moist; Gk. μαλθ-ακός, soft, gentle, mild; A.S. mild, mild. F. i. 721;

V. 705. Ex. mild.

¶ For ✓ MAL, to grind, see no. 263.

270. ✓ MI, to diminish; prob. from an earlier form MA. Hence Teut. base MIT, to cut. Skt. mi, to hurt, mi pra, to diminish, causal má-paya, to cause to perish; Gk. μι-νύ-ειν, to diminish, µe-iow, less; Lat. mi-nuere, to diminish, mi-nor, less; Goth. mi-ns, less, mi-nniza, lesser; Russ. ms-niee, adv., less. F. i. 724; C. i. 417; V. 674. Ex. minor, minute, minim, diminish, minister; mutilate; minnow, probably mean (2), tit-mouse. Also (from base MIT) mite (1), mite (2); massacre; perhaps mason.

271.
MI, to go. Lat. me-are, to go, mi-grare, to migrate;
Lith. mi-nu, I tread. F. i. 725; V. 726. Ex. migrate, congée.

272.
MIK (= MIH), to mix. Skt. mig-ra, mixed, mik-sk, 3 B 2

to mix (Curtius); Gk. μίγ-νυμι, I mix, μί-σγειν (= μίκ-σκ-ειν*), to mix; Lat. mi-scere (for mic-sc-ere *), to mix; A. S. mi-scan (for mihsean*), to mix. (The forms mik-sh, μι-σγ-, mi-sc- are inchoative, with Aryan inchoative suffix -sk.) F. i. 725; C. i. 417; V. 727.

Ex. miscellaneous, mixture; mix, mash.

273.
MIGH (= \(\sqrt{MIG} \), to sprinkle, wet. Skt. mih (for migh*), to sprinkle; Gk. δ-μίχ-λη, mist; Lat. ming-ere; Goth. maih-stus, dung; A. S. mi-st (for mig-st *), mist. Ex. mist, mistletoe,

missel-thrush.

274. MITT (= \langle MID), to exchange. Skt. mith, to rival (Vedic), mith-as. reciprocally, mith-ya, falsely; Goth. mis-so (for mid-so*), reciprocally, mis-sa-, (prefix) wrongly. F. i. 723. Ex.

mis- (1), prefix : miss (1).

275. WU, to bind, close, shut up, enclose. Skt. mu, mav, to bind, mú-ka, dumb; Gk. μύ-ειν, to close the eyes or mouth, μύ-στης, initiated, μυ-στήριον, a secret; Lat. mu-tus, dumb; also (according to Vaniček) Lat. mu-rus, a wall, mu-nire, to fortify, mu-nus, an obligation, im-mu-nis, free, com-mu-nis (binding together), common. F. i. 726; C. i. 419; V. 731. Ex. mystic, mystery (1); mute (1), mural, munificence, muniment, ammunition, common, immunity; perhaps

276. ✓ MU, to utter a slight suppressed sound, to utter a deep sound, to low, to mutter; see no. 265. Gk. μύ-ζειν, to make the sound $\mu\bar{\nu}$, to mutter; Lat. $m\bar{\nu}$ -tum, a sound, mu-tire, to mutter, mumble; Russ. mui-chate, to low; E. moo, to low, mu-m, a slight sound. F. i. 726; C. i. 419; V. 679. Ex. myth, motto, mutter; mum, mumble, midge; possibly mosquito. Here also belong mock, mope,

mow (3), mop (2).

277. MU, to move, push, strip off. Skt. miv, to shove, move, pp. mi-ta, moved (Fick); Lat. mov-ere, pp. mo-tus, moved, mu-tare, to change: Lith, mau-ti, to strip, u2-mo-wa, a muss; O. H. G. muo-we, a muss. F. i. 726; C. i. 402; V. 734. Ex. move, motion, mew (3). moult, mutable, mobile, mob (1), moment, momentum; perhaps mutual;

muff. 278.

MUK, to loosen, dismiss, shed, cast away. Skt. much, to loosen, dismiss, shed, cast; Gk. μῦκ-os, mucus, μύξ-a, nozzle of a lamp; Lat. muc-us, mucus, e-mung-ere, to wipe clean. F. i. 727;

C. i. 198; V. 737. Ex. match (2); mucus.

¶ / MUR, to murmur; the same as / MAR, to rustle; see

279. ✓ MUS, to steal. Skt. mush, to steal, músh-a, a stealer, rat, mouse: Gk. µ0s, a mouse, muscle: Lat. mus, mouse, mus-culus, a little mouse, a muscle; A.S. mús, a mouse. F. i. 727; C. i. 422;

V. 742. Ex. muscle, niche (q.v.); mouse.

280. Pronominal base YA; originally demonstrative, meaning that. Skt. ya, who, orig. that; Gk. ô-s (for yô-s), who; Lat. ia-m, now; A.S. geo-n, yon, geá, yea, gie-t, ge-t, gi-t, yet. F. i. 728; V.

745. Ex. yon, yea, yet, yes.
281. YA, to go (with long a); secondary form from I, to go; for which see above; no. 30. Hence YAK, to cause to go away, which groups to the secondary form of the secondary form. to throw (Curtius). Skt. ya, to go, to pass away, pp. ya-ta, gone, yá-tu, time; Gk. wo-os, year, time, season (that which has passed away), ωρ-a, time, hour; Lat. ia-nua, a gate (way; cf. Skt. ya-na, going); Goth. je-r, A.S. geá-r, a year. Also (from YAK), Gk. lán-τειν, to throw, Lat. iac-ere, to throw. F. i. 729; C. i. 443; V. 747. Ex. hour, horary; January, year. Also iambic; jet (1), adjacent, eject, ejaculation, &c.

282.

YAG, to worship. Skt. yaj, to sacrifice, worship; Gk.

αγ-ιος, αγ-νίς, holy. F. i. 729; V. 754. Ex. hagiographa.

283.

YAS, to ferment, seethe. Skt. yas, to exert oneself, niryás-a, an exudation; Gk. (έ-ειν, perf. mid. ε-(εσ-μα, to seethe, ξέσ-μα, a decoction, Ceo-ros, sodden, Gr-hos, zeal; A. S. gis-t, yeast; O.H.G. jes-an (G. gühr-en), to ferment. F. i. 731; C. i. 471; V. 757. Ex. zeal, zealous, jealous; yeast.

284. YAS, to gird (with long a). Zend yaç-to, girt; Gk. ζών-ννμι (for ζωσ-ννμ.*), I gird, ζών-νη (for ζωσ-νη *), girdle, ζωσ-τήρ, girdle; Russ. po-ias', a girdle; Lith. jos-ta, a girdle. F. i. 731; C. ii. 263; V. 758. Ex. zone.
285. YYU, to keep back, defend, help (?). Skt. yu, to keep back;

Lat. iu-uare, to help. So Fick, i. 732, who refers hither Skt. yu-van, Lat. iu-uenis, young, and all kindred words. But Curtius (i. 285) and Vaniček refer Lat. iu-uare and iu-uenis to \(\sqrt{DIW} \), to shine, connecting them with Lat. Iu-piter. Neither theory seems quite

286. YU, to bind together, to mix; whence YUG, to join, for which see below. Skt. yu, to bind, join, mix, yū ska, pease soup, broth; Zend yūs, good (Fick); Gk. (ῦ-μη, leaven, ζῶ-μος, broth; Lat. tu-s, broth, also iu-s, justice, right (that which binds), iu-stus, just, tu-rare, to swear (bind by oath). F. i. 733; C. ii. 262; V. 759. Ex. zymotic: juice, just (1). jury, adjust, adjure, &c.

287. YUG (= VYUK), to join, yoke; an extension of

√ YU, to bind (see above). Skt. ynj, to join, connect; yng-a, a yoke, pair; Gk. ζυγ-όν, yoke, ζεύγ-νυμι, I yoke; Lat. iung-ere, to join, iug-um, a yoke, con-iux, spouse, iux-ta, near; A. S. geoc, yoke. F. i. 734; C. i. 223; V. 760. Ex. syzygy; jugular, conjugal, join, junction; yoke.

288. ARA, to fit; the same as AR, to gain, fit; see no. 19. Lat. re-or, to think, reckon (orig. to fit together); ra-tus, estimated, ra-tio, a reason; A. S. rl-m, number, rime. F. i. 737; V. 766. Ex.

rate (1), reason ration; rime (1).

289. ✓ RA, to rest, to be delighted, to love. Hence ✓ LAS, which see below; no. 324. Skt. ram, to rest, be delighted, love, sport, ra-ti, pleasure, passion, ran, to rejoice; Gk. ή-ρεμ-ia, quiet, ε-ρημ-os, lonely, desert; ε-ρω-s, love; Lith rim ti. to be quiet, ram-as, rest; A.S. ræ-s', rest. F. i. 735; C. i. 404; V. 768. Ex. erotic,

hermit; rest (1), ram.

290. ARA, also LA, to resound, bellow, roar; extended form RAS. See also ARAK below; no. 292. Skt. ras, to roar, cry loudly; Lith. re-ju, I scold; Lat. la-trare, to bark, la-mentum, a wailing; Russ. la-inte, to bark, scold; A.S. rá-rian (or rár-ian), to

par. F. i. 737; V. 771. Ex. lament. roar; also low (2), q.v. 291.

RA, another form of AR, to go, or to drive. Skt. ra-tha, a car, chariot, vehicle (from ri, to go); Lat, ra-tis, a ship, ro-ta, a wheel, whence ro-tare, to rotate, ro-tandus, round; Lith. rú-tas, a wheel, G. ra-d, a wheel. F. i. 737; C. i. 428; V. 50. Ex. rotate, rotund, round, rondeau, &c. Also barouche. the root the sense of to fit, thus making it the same as \checkmark AR, to fit. It seems much simpler to connect ratis and rota with the sense 'to go, drive, or run.' Compare also row (2), rudder, run, rash (1).

292. ✓ RAK, also LAK, to croak, to speak. Skt. lap (for lak?), to speak; Gk. έ-λακ-ον, I cracked, resounded, λακ-ερύς, resounding; Lat. rā.na (for rac-na*), a frog, loqu-i, to speak; Russ. riech', speech. F. i. 738; C. i. 196; V. 775. Ex. ranunculus, loqua-

cious, colloquy, &c.

293. ✓ RAG (= √ RAK), to stretch, stretch out, reach, make straight, rule. Skt. arj, to acquire, rij, to stretch, rij-u, straight, right, ráj-an, king; Gk. ὁ ρέγ-ειν, to stretch; Lat. reg-ere, to rule, e-rig. ere, to erect, set upright, rec. tus (for reg-tus *), right, rex (stem reg-), king; Goth. uf-rak-jan, to stretch out, raih-ts, right. 738; C. i. 226; V. 777. Ex. rajah; regal, regent (q.v.), rigid, regulate, rule; rich, right, reach (1), rack (1), rank (2), rankle, rake (3),

294.

RAG (=

RAK), also LAG, to collect; hence to put together, to read. Gk. λέγ-ειν, to pick, collect, count, tell, speak, λόγ-os, speech; Lat. leg-ere, to read, de-lec-tus, choice, lec-tus, chosen; Goth. rik-an, pt. t. rak, to collect; rah-njan, to reckon; A. S. rac-a, a rake. F. iii. 249; C. i. 454; V. 781. Ex. logic, and the suffix

-logy; legend, delight, elect, &c.; reckon, rake (1).
295. ✓ RAG (= ✓ RAK), also LAG, to reck, heed, care for. Gk. d-Aéy-ew, to regard; Lat. neg-leg-ere, not to regard, to disregard; re-lig-io, religious reverence; A. S. réc-an, to reck; O. H. G. ruok, care, heed. F. iii. 249; C. i. 454; V. 828. Ex. neglect,

religion; reck.

296. ARAGH, nasalised form RANGH or LANGH (= ALANG), to spring forward, jump. Skt. rangh to move swiftly, langh, to jump over, lagh-u, quick, light (of action), Vedic form ragh-u; Gk. è-λαχ-ύs, small (orig. quick); Lat. le-uis (for leg-uis*), light; Lith. leng-was, light, easy; Russ. leg-kie, adj., light, leg-kie, s. pl., lights, lungs; A. S. leóh-t, Goth. leih-ts, light, A. S. lung-re, quickly, lightly, lang, long. F. i. 749; C. i. 191; V. 785. Ex. levity, alleviate; light (2), long (1), lungs. lights.

297. **AAD** (= **AAT**), to split, gnaw, scratch. Skt. rad, to split is added.

to split, dig, rad-a, a tooth, vajra-rad-a, a hog; Lat. rad-ere, to scratch, rase, rod-ere, to gnaw. F. i. 739; V. 787. Ex. rase, raze,

razor, rail (2), rash (2), rodent, rostrum; probably rat.

298. ARADH, or LADH, to quit, leave, forsake. Skt. rak (for orig. radh), to quit, leave; Gk. λανθ-άνειν, λαθ-είν, to be unnoticed, lie hid, λήθ-η, oblivion; Lat. lat-ere, to lie hid. C. ii. 17;

V. 787. Ex. Lethe, latent.

299. ARADH (= ARAD), to assist, advise. interpret, read. Skt. rádh, to propitiate, be favourable to, assist; Russ. rade, ready, willing to help; Lith. rod-as, adj., willing, sb., counsel; A.S. rad-an, to advise, persuade, read. F. i. 740. Ex. read, riddle. 800. A RAP, to cover, roof over. Gk. δ-ροφ-οs, a roof, ε-ρέφ-ειν,

to cover with a roof; Icel. ráf, a roof, O. H. G. ráf-o, a roof; A. S. ræf-ter, a rafter. F. i. 741; V. 792. Ex. rafter, raft.

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809. ravine, ravish, raven (2).

802. ✓ RAB or LAB (= V LAP), to droop, hang down, slip, glide, fall. Skt. ramb, lamb, to droop, hang down; Gk. Aoß-os, lobe of the ear; Lat. lab-i, to glide, lab-are, to totter, limb-us, lap of a garment; A. S. lip-pa, lip, lap-pa, lap of a garment. F. i. 751; V.

303. \checkmark RABH (= \checkmark RAB), also LABH (= LAB), to seize, lay hold of, work, be vehement; of which the original form was ARBH (= ARB). Skt. ribhu, the name of certain deities (from arbh*), rabh, to seize, be vehement; Gk. άλφ-ανειν, to win, λαμβdrew, pt. t. ε-λαβ-ον, to take; Lat. rab-ere, to rage, rob-ur, strength, lab-or, labour, toil; Goth. arb-aith, labour; Russ. rab-ota, toil; Lith. lob-a, work. F. i. 741, 751; C. i. 363; V. 794. Ex. lemma, dilemma, catalepsy, epileptic, syllable; rage, rave, robust, labour. Also

elf, q.v. 304. ARABH (= \(RAB \), to make a noise; extended from \(RA \), to resound; no. 290. Skt. rambh, to make a noise, rambh-ú, \(RA \), to resound; no. 290. Skt. rambh to make noise; O. Du. rab-belen, lowing of a cow; Gk. ραβ-άσσειν, to make noise; O. Du. rab-belen, to chatter. F. i. 741; V. 744. Ex. rabble.

305. ✓ RI, also LI, to pour, distil, melt, flow. Hence ✓ LIK, to melt, flow. Skt. ri, to distil, ooze, drop, li, to melt, liquefy; Lat. ri-uus, a stream, li-nere, to besmear, li-nea, a line, li-tera, a letter (mark, stroke), po-li-re, to smear over, polish, liqu-re, to be liquid, liqu-i, to melt, flow; li-b-are, to pour out; A. S. li-m, lime. F. i. 752; C. i. 456; V. 798. Ex. rivulet, rival, liniment, line, letter, literature, liquid, libation, polish, prolix; lime (1). Also oil, q.v.

And perhaps rite.

808. ARIK (= ARIH), to scratch, furrow, tear. no. 309. Skt. likh, to scratch; Lith. rek-ti, to plough a field for the first time, to cut; Gk. & pein-ein, to tear, break, rend, rive; Lat. ri-ma (for ric-ma*), a cleft, chink; O. H. G. rih-an, to put into a row, rig.il. a bar; W. rhig, rhig-ol, a groove. F. i. 742; V. 807. Ex.

rail (I), rill.

307. \sqrt{RIK} , also LIK (= \sqrt{LIH}), to leave, grant. lend. Skt. rich, to leave, evacuate; Gk. $\lambda \epsilon i\pi \cdot \epsilon i\nu$, to leave; Lat. lingu-ere, to leave, lic-ere, to be allowable (orig. to be left free); Goth. leihw-an, A. S. lih-an, to lend. F. i. 753; C. ii. 60; V. 805. Ex. relinquish, license, licence; loan, lend.

308. ✓ RIGH, also LIGH (= √ LIG), to lick. Skt. rih, lih (for righ, ligh), to lick; Gk. Acix-ew, to lick; Lat. ling-ere, to lick; Russ. liz-ate, to lick; Goth. bi-laig-on, to lick. F. i. 754; C. i. 239;

V. 810. Ex. lichen; electuary; lick.

309. \checkmark RIP (= \checkmark RIF), to break, rive. A variant of \checkmark RIK, to scratch; see no. 306. Gk. ℓ - ρ (π - ν η), a broken cliff; Lat. rip-a, (steep) bank; Icel. rif-a, to rive, tear. F. i. 742; V. 808. Ex. river,

arrive; rive, rift, rip, rivel, ripple (1), rifle (2).

310. γ RU, to sound, cry out, bray, yell; whence the extended form RUG, to bellow. Skt. ru, to sound, bray, yell; Gk. ω-ρυεσθαι, to bellow; Lat. ru-mor, a noise, rau-cus, hoarse; A. S. rú-n, a rune (orig. a murmur, whisper, secret). Also Lat. rug-ire, to roar; rū-men (for rug-men*), the throat. F.i. 742, 744; C.i. 434; V. 814.

Ex. rumour, ruminate, rut (2); rune, rumble.

311.

RUK, also LUK (= VLUH), to shine. Skt. ruch, to shine, ruch, light; Gk. λευκ-όs, white, λύχ-νοs, lamp; Lat. luc-ere, to shine, lux (stem luc-), light, lū-men (for luc-men *), light, lū-na (for luc-na*), moon; Goth. liuh-ath, light, A. S. leóh-i, light, leó-ma, a gleam. F. i. 756; C. i. 196; V. 816. Ex. lynx; lucid, luminous, lunar, lucubration, (probably) illustrious, illustrate; lea, ley, light (1),

312. \(\nabla \) RUG, or LUG (=\(\sqrt{LUK} \)), to break, bend, treat harshly, make to mourn; to pull. Skt. rvj, to break, bend, pain; Gk. Auy-Iseiv, to bend, twist, writhe (in wrestling), overpower; Lat. luc-ta (for lug-ta*), a struggle, luc-tari, to wrestle, lug-re, to mourn; O. Low. G. luk-en, to pull by the hair, A. S. lyc-can, to pull up weeds. F. i. 757; C. i. 225; V. 815. Ex. reluctant, lugubrious; lug, lock (2).

Possibly luck, q.v.

313.

ARUDH (= ARUD), to redden, to be red. Skt. rudhira, blood; Gk. ε-ρεύθ-ειν, to redden, ε-ρυθ-ρός, red; Lat. ruf-us. rub-er, red, rob-igo, rust; Icel. rjód-a (pt. t. raud), to redden; A. S. reád, red. F. i. 745; C. i. 312; V. 822. Ex. rubric, rubescent,

rubric, russet, rubicund, rouge; red, ruddy 314. A RUDH or LUDH (=LUD), to grow. Skt. ruh (orig. rudh), to grow; Goth. liud-an, to grow, jugga-lauths, a young man; Irish and Gael. luth, strength, W. llawd, a youth: A.S. ród, a rod, rood (orig. a growing shoot). F. i. 757; C i. 439. Ex. lad; rood, rod. 315. ARP (= \sqrt{RUB}), also LUP, to break, tear, seize, pluck, rob. See ARP above; no. 301. Skt. rup, to confound,

lup, to break, destroy, spoil, lop-tra, plunder, loot; Lith. rup-as, rough (broken), lup-ti, to peel, scale; Goth. bi-raub-on, to rob, A.S. redf-an, to break, redf, spoil, clothing, redf-ian, to reave. F. i. 746; Ex. loot; rupture, q. v., route, rout, rut (1); reave, reap, V. 791.

ripe. ruff (1); robe, rob. Perhaps gruff.
¶ ✓ LA, to low; the same as ✓ RA, to resound; see no. 290.
316. ✓ LAK, to bend, depress. Gk. λάκ-κοε, hole, pool; Lat.

lac-us, a lake, lac-una, a hole, lanz (stem lanc-), a dish; ob-liqu-us,

tac-us, a lake, tac-una, a note, tanx (stem tanc-), a cusn; oo-uqu-us, bent; Lith. lenk-ti, to bend, lank-a, a depressed meadow. F. i. 748; C. i. 196; V. 823. Ex lake (1), lagoon, oblique.

¶ ✓ LAK, to speak; see ✓ RAK, to speak (no. 292).

817. ✓ LAG, to be lax, to be slack or languid. Gk, λαγ-αρόs, slack; Lat. lang-uere, to languish, lax-us, lax, slack; W. llag, slack. C. i. 224; V. 830. Ex. languish, languid, lax, relax, release; lax, languid, lax, relax, release;

slack. C. 1. 224; V. 030. Ex. tanguish, tanguia, tax, retax, resease, lag, laggard, lash (1).

*\[\sqrt{LAG}\], to collect; see \sqrt{RAG}\], to collect (no. 294).

*\[\sqrt{LAG}\], to reck; see \sqrt{RAG}\], to reck (no. 295).

\[\sqrt{LAG}\], to reck; see \sqrt{RAG}\], to lie down. Gk. λέχ-os, a bed; Lat. lec-tus (for leg-tus), a bed; lex (stem leg-), a law; Russ. lej-ate, to lie down; Goth. lig-rs, a couch, lig-an, to lie; Iccl. lig-rs, leg-ate, to lie as extration. His a law. F. i. 740: C. i. 228: V. 821. lying low, lag, a stratum, log, a law. F. i. 749; C. i. 238; V. 831. Ex. lecturn, litter (1), legal; lie (1), lay (1), law, lair, low (1),

log (1); also ledger, beleaguer.

819. VLAD (= VLAT), to let, let go, make slow. Lat. las-sus (for lad-tus*), wearied, tired; Goth. let-an. to let, let go; A. S. læt, slow, late. F. i. 750; V. 834. Ex. lassitude, let (1), late.

A. S. Let., slow, late. F. 1. 750; V. 834. Ex. lassitude, let (1), late.

¶ ✓ LADH, to quit; see no. 298.

¶ ✓ LANGH, to spring forward; see no. 296.

820. ✓ LAP, weakened form LAB, to lick, lap up. Gk. λάπ-τειν, to lick; Lat. lambere, to lick; A. S. lap-ian, to lap. F. i. 751; C. i. 453; V. 839. Ex. lambent; lap (1).

821. ✓ LAP, to peel; parallel form LUP. See ✓ RUP above; no. 315. Gk. λέπ-ειν, to peel, λέπ-οι. a scale, husk, λεπ-ρός, scaly, scaby; Lat. lib-er, bark of a tree; Russ. lup-ite, to scale, peel, bark: Lith libet, to scale. Gf. also Lith. libra. a leaf. Ivel. peel, bark; Lith. lup-ti, to scale. Cf. also Lith. lap-as, a leaf, Icel. lauf. A.S. leaf, a leaf. F. i. 751; V. 837. Ex. leper; library; leaf. 822.

LAP, to shine. Gk. λάμπ-ειν, to shine; Lat. limp-idus,

clear, lymph a, lymph, clear water; Lith. lep-sna, flame. F. i. 750; (C. i. 330; V. 835. Ex. lamp; limpid, lymph.

VLAB, to droop; see no. 302.

LABH, to scize; see no. 303.

323. ✓ LAS, to pick out, glean; from ✓ LAG, to collect; This root is probably due to an extension of Teutonic LAK to LAKS, with subsequent loss of s; see Curtius, i. 454. Hence Goth. lis-an, to gather, Lith. lès-ti, to gather up. Ex. lease (2).

324. ✓ LAS, to yearn or lust after, desire. Probably an extension of **ΛRA**, to rest, love; no. 289. Skt. lash, to desire, las, to embrace, sport; Gk. λά-ειν, to wish; Lat. las-e-iuus, lascivious; Goth. lus-tus, lust; Russ. las-k-ate, to flatter. F. i. 752; C. i. 450; V. 769. Ex. lascivious, lust.

✓ LI or LIK, to flow; see no. 305.

✓ LIK, to leave; see no. 307.

✓ LIGH, to lick; see no. 308.

325. ✓ LIP, for older RIP, to smear, to cleave; an extension of **A RI** or **LI**, to flow; no. 305. Skt. lip, Vedic rip, to smear, Gk. ά-λείφ-ειν, to smear, λίπ-ος, fatness; Lith. lip-ti, to stick, cleave; (hence, probably, also) Goth. bi-laib-jan, to remain behind, laib-a, a remnant, Icel. lif-a, to remain, to live. F. i. 754; C. i. 330; V. 810. Ex. syndæpha; probably leave, life, live; see life.
¶ ✓ LIBH, to desire; see no. 329.
326. ✓ LU, to wash, cleanse, expiate. Gk. λού-ειν, to wash;

Lat. ab lu-ere, to wash off, lu-tum, dirt (washed off), lau-are, to wash, lu-strum, a lustration; Icel. lau-g, a bath, A. S. led-h, lye. F. ii. 223; C. i. 460; V. 848. Ex. ablution, alluvial, deluge, lave, laundress, lava, lavender, lustration; lye, lather.

327. ✓ LU, to cut off, separate, loosen; whence Teut. ✓ LUS, to be loose, to lose. Skt. lú, to cut, clip, cut off; Gk. λύ-ειν, to loosen; Lat. so-lu-ere (= se-luere), to loosen, solve, so-lu-tus, loosened; Goth. laus, A. S. leás, loose, los-ian, to become loose. F. i. 755; C. i. 459; V. 844. Ex. loose, lose, louse; also the suffix -less; leasing (falsehood); and see note to lust.

328. LU, to gain, acquire as spoil. Gk. λε la (for λεf-la), booty, ano hab est, to enjoy; Lat. lu-crum, profit, gain; Goth. lau-n, O. H. G. 16-n, pay, reward. F. i. 755; C. i. 452; V. 846. Ex.

O. H. G. 16·n, pay, reward. F. i. 755; C. i. 452; V. 840. Ex. lucre; and see guerdon.

¶ ✓ LUK, to shine; see no. 311.

¶ ✓ LUDH, to break; see no. 312.

¶ ✓ LUDH, to break; see no. 315.

¶ ✓ LUB, to be loose; see no. 327.

S29. ✓ LUBH (= ✓ LUB), to desire, love; also in the weakened form LIBH. Skt. lubh, to covet, desire; Gk. λίπ-τειν, to strive, desire; Lat. lub-et, lib-et, it pleases, lib-er, free (at one's own will), lib-ido, lust; Goth. liub-s, dear; A. S. leóf. dear, luf-ian, to love. F. i. 758; C. i. 459; V. 851. Ex. liberal, libidinous; leave (2), lief, love; furlough.

lief, love; furlough.

830.
WA, to breathe, blow; the same as AW, to blow; see no. 26. Skt. vd. to blow, vd-ta, wind; Lat. ue-n-tus, wind.

wa-n-nus, a fan; Goth. wal-an, to blow. winds, wind; Lith. wa-jas, wind; Russ. vie-iate, to blow, vie-ter, wind; A.S. we-der, weather, wi-nd, wind; G. we-hen, to blow. F. i. 759; C. i. 483; V. 853.

B31. WA, to bind, plait, weave; commoner in the weakened form WI, to bind; see no. 366. Skt. ú-ti (for va-ti *), web, tissue; Lith. wò-ras, a spider or spinner; A.S. wa-tel, a hurdle. F. i. 203.

Ex. wattle.

332. √ WA, to fail, lack, be wanting. Skt. ú-na (for va-na *), lessened, inferior, wanting; Gk. ev-us (for Fa-us *), hereft; Goth. wa-ns, wanting, deficient. F. i. 758; C. ii. 366; V. 856. Ex. wans,

333. WAK, to cry out; hence to speak. Skt. váq, to cry (as a bird or animal), vach, to speak, vach-as, speech; Gk. έπ-os, a saying, a word, ήχ-ω, echo; Lat. uac-ca, a cow (from its lowing), uox (stem uoc-), voice, uoc-are, to call. F. i. 760, 762; C. ii. 57; V. 856. Ex. epic, echo; vaccinate, voice, vocal, avouch, advocate, invoke. &c.

834. ✓ WAK (= ✓ WAH), weaker form WAG (= ✓ WAK), to bend, swerve, go crookedly, totter, nod, wink. Skt. vak-ra, crooked, vank, to go tortuously, be crooked; also vang, to go, to limp; Lat. uacillare, to vacillate, totter; also uag-us, wandering; A.S. woh, crooked, bent, wog-ian, to woo (bend, incline); also wane-ol, tottery, unsteady, wine-ian, to wink; G. wank-en, to totter, wink-en, to wink. F. i. 761; V. 863. Ex. vacillate, vague, vagabond, vagary, vagrant; woo, wench, wink, winkle, winch, sb.

335. WAK, to wish, desire, be willing. Skt. vag. to desire,

will, vag-a, willing, tamed, fascinated, vag-á, a wife; Gk. &r-wv, willing;

Will, varya, wille, V. 861. Ex. usorious.

386. ✓ WAG (= ✓ WAK), or UG (= ✓ UK), to be strong, vigorous, or watchful, to wake; hence the extended form WAKS (=WAHS), to wax, to grow. Skt. ug-ra, very strong, oj-as, strength, vaj, to strengthen; whence vaksh, to grow; Gk. υγ-ιής, whole, sound, auf-aveiv, to increase; Lat. ueg-ere, to excite, arouse, uig-ere, to be vigorous, uig-il, watchful, aug-ere, to increase, aux-ilium, help; A.S. wac-an, to come to life, wac-ian, to wake, watch; Goth. auk-an, to eke, wahs-jan, A.S. weax-an, to wax, grow. F. i. 762; C. i. 229; V. 863. Ex. vegetable, vigour, vigilant, auction, author, augment,

august, auxiliary; wake (1), waich, wax (1), eke (1).
337.
WAG or UG (= V WAK), to wet, to be moist; whence the extended form WAKS or UKS (= VUIIS), to sprinkle. Skt. uksh, to sprinkle, to wet, whence uksh-an, a bull, ox (lit. impregnater); Gk. ὑγ·ρόs, moist; Lat. ū-dus, moist, ū-mor, moisture, perhaps ū-ua, a grape (from its softness and juiciness); Icel. vök-r. moist; Goth. auhs-a, an ox. F. i. 764; C. i. 229; V. 867. Ex. hygrometer; humid, humour; perhaps uvula; also ox, wake (2). And

see wash.

338. √WAGH (=√WAG), to carry, to remove, to wag. Skt. vah (for vagh), to carry, váh-a, a vehicle, a horse; Gk. ŏχ-os, a chariot; Lat. ueh-ere, to carry, ueh-iculum, a vehicle, ui-a (Skt. vah-a), a way, uex-are, to keep on moving, harass, vex, ue-lum, a sail (carrier), uē-na, a vein (blood-carrier); A.S. weg-an, pt. t. wæg, to bear, carry, wag-ian, to wag, weeg (mover), a wedge. F. i. 764; C. i. 236; V. 868. Ex. vehicle, viaduct, vex, veil, vein; wag, weigh, way, wain, wall-eyed, waggon, wainscot, wey; probably wight, whit; perhaps vehement.

839. ✓ WAD (= ✓ WAT), also UD, to well or gush out, to moisten, to wet. Skt. ud-an, water, und, to moisten; Gk. ΰδ-ωρ, water; Lat. und-a, wave; Lith. wand-u, water, ud-ra, an otter; Goth. wat-o, water; A.S. wat-er, water, wet, wet, ot-er, an otter. F. i. 766; C. i. 308; V. 874. Ex. hydrogen, hydra; undulate,

abound, redundant; wet, water, otter; perhaps winter.

340. WAD, to speak, recite, sing. Skt. vad, to speak, sing; Gk. υδ-ης, singer, d-(F)είδ-ειν, to sing, d-οιδ-ός, singer, d-οιδ-ή, or ψδ-η, song, ode; Lith. wad-inti, to call, name. F. i. 766; C. i. 307; V. 876. Ex. ode, melody, monody, threnody, palinode, epode.

341.
WADH (= VWAD), to carry home, to wed a bride,

to take home a pledge; hence to pledge. Skt. vadh-ú, a bride; Zend vadh-rya, marriageable, vad-emno, he who conducts home, a bridevada-rya, marriageable, vad-emno, ne who conducts nome, a bride-groom (Fick); Gk. α-εθ-λον, the prize of a contest (to be carried home); Lat. uas (stem uad-), a pledge; Goth. wad-i, A.S. wed, a pledge, A.S. wed-dian, to pledge, engage; Lith. wed-u, I conduct, I take home a bride, wdd-as, a leader, guide, wed-ys, a wooer, wed-lys, a bridegroom; Russ. ved-enis, a leading, conducting, ne-vies-ta, a bride. F. i. 767; C. i. 309; V. 878. Ex. athletic; wage, wager, gage (1), engage; wed.

342. WADH, to strike, kill, thrust away, hate. Skt. vadh-a, a stroke, a hurting, a killing; Gk. &0-siv, to repulse, thrust away; Lat. ōd-i, pt. t., I hate (have repulsed). F. i. 768; C. i. 323; V. 879. Ex. odium, anno, ennui.
343. WADH (= WAD), to bind, wind round; extension

of \(\bar{W} \bar{A}\), to bind; see no. 331. Zend vadh, to clothe oneself (Fick); Lith. aud-mi, I weave; Goth. ga-wid-an, pt. t. ga-wath, to bind, yoke together; A.S. wad, a garment. F. i. 707. Ex.

344. WAN, to honour, love, also to strive to get, to try to win; whence the desiderative WANSK; see no. 346. Skt. van. to serve, to honour, also to ask, to beg; Lat. ven-erar, to honour, uen-us, love, uin-dex, a claimant, uen-ia, favour, kindness; A.S. winn-an (pt. t. wann), to fight for, labour, endure, whence E. win. F. i. 768; V. 881. Ex. venerable, venereal, venial, vindicate; win: also ween, wean, wont.

345. \(\sqrt{WAN} \), to hurt, to wound. Orig. to attack, strive to get; merely a particular use of the verb above, as shewn by the A.S. winnan and Icel. vinna. Skt. van, to hurt, kill; A.S. winn-an, to strive for, contend, fight, suffer (pp. wunn-en); A.S. wun-d, a wound.

F. i. 768. Ex. wound. wen. 346. WANSK, to wish; desiderative form of WAN, to try to win; see no. 344 above. Skt. vánksh, to wish, vánchh, to wish, desire; O. H. G. wunse, A. S. wáse, a wish. F. i. 769. Ex.

347. ✓WABH (= ✓WAB), to weave; extended from ✓WA, to plait; see no. 331. Cf. Skt. vá, ve, vap, to weave; Gk. ὑφ-αίνειν, to weave (C. i. 76); G. web-en, A. S. wef-an, to weave. F. i. 769;

V. 855. Ex. hymn; weave, web, weft, woof.

348.

✓ WAM, to spit out, to vomit. Skt. vam, to vomit; Gk. έμ-είν; Lat. uom-ere; Lith. wem-ti. F. i. 769; C. i. 403; V. 806.

349. WAR, also WAL, to choose, to like, to will; hence, to believe. Skt. vri, to choose, select, preser, var-a, a wish; Gk. βούλ-ομαι, I wish; Lat. uol-o, I wish; Goth. wil-jan, to will, wish, wal-jan, to choose. Here probably belongs Lat. uer-ns, true (what one chooses or believes). F. i. 777; C. ii. 169; V. 887. voluntary, voluptuous, perhaps very; will (1), will (1), well (1).

350. WAR, to speak, inform. Gk. είρ-ειν, to speak, say, ρή-τωρ, an orator; Lat. uer-bum, a word; A.S. wor-d, Goth. waur-d, a word; Lith. war-das, a name. F. i. 772; C. i. 428; V. 892. Ex.

rhetoric, irony; verb; word.
351. VWAR, also WAL, to cover, surround, protect, guard, be wary, observe, see. Skt. vri, vri, to screen, cover, surround, resist, var-man, armour, var-na, colour (orig. a covering); Gk. elp-os, έρ-ιον, wool (covering), είλ-ειν, to compress, shut in, δράω, I observe, see; Lat. or-nare, to adom (cover), uel-lus, fleece, uil-losus, shaggy, uer-eri, to guard against, to fear, ual-lum, a rampart; A.S. wær ware, wary, war-u, wares (valuables), weor-o, worth, value, wull, wool, &c. F. i. 770; C. ii. 169; V. 894. Ex. diorama, panorama, aneurism, homily, pylorus; adorn, ornament, velvet, wall; ware (1), wary, warn, weir, wool, worth (1); also warrant, ward, guard, garrison, &c. Perhaps valiant, valid, &c.

352. ✓ WAR, also WAL, to wind, turn, roll; hence, to well up, as a spring. Orig. the same as WAR, to cover, surround. Skt. val, to cover, to turn here and there, val-ana, a turning, agitation, val-a, a circle, enclosure; Gk. έλ-bειν, to wind, curve, είλ-ύειν, to roll, ἀλ-έειν, to grind, ἀλ-ωή, ἄλ-ως, a threshing-floor; Lat. uol-uere, to roll; Goth. wal-wjan, to roll; O. H. G. well-a, a rolling wave; A. S. well-a, a well or spring; Russ. val-ite, to roll, val-ik', a cylinder; Lith. wél-ti, to full cloth. F. i. 776; C. i. 447; V. 912. Ex. halo, helix; voluble, revolve, &c., valve; well (2),

walk, wallow. Perhaps adulation.

353. WAR, also WAL, to drag, tear, pluck, wound; see also WARK below. Skt. vra-na, a wound, a fracture; Lat. uel-lere, to pluck, uul-nus, a wound, uul-tur, a bird of prey. F. i. 772, 777; V. 904, 908. Ex. convulse, revulsion, vulnerable, vulture. And see write, formed from an extension of this root.

354. ✓ WAR, also WAL, to be warm, to be hot, to boil. Compare \(\mathbb{W} \text{AR},\) to wind (no. 352). Skt. ul-k\(\delta \), a fire-brand (cf. var-chas, lustre); Russ. var-ite, to boil, brew, scorch, burn; Lith. wir-ti (pres. t. wer-du), to boil, also to well up, said of cold water; Lat. Uul-canus, god of fire; Goth. war-ms, warm; G. wall-en, to boil; Goth. wul-an, to boil. F. i. 772; cf. V. 918. Ex. volcano;

355.
WARK, also WALK, to drag, tear, rend; extended from WAR, to drag (no. 3,53). Skt. vraceh, to tear, cut, wound, break; Gk. έλκ-ειν, to drag, όλκ-όs, a drawing, όλκ-άs, a great ship, a hulk; Russ. vleche, vleshch, to trail, to draw; Lith. wilk-as, a wolf (tearer); Lat. ulc-us, a sore; also (probably) lac-er, tom, lac-erare, to tear, lup-us, a wolf; A.S. wulf. F. i. 773; C. i. 168; V. 904. Ex. hulk; ulcer, lacerate, lupine; wolf. της Fick refers Gk. ρήγ-νυμι, I break, to this root; it certainly seems distinct from

frangere = E. break.

856. WARG (= VWARK), to press, urge, shut in, bend, oppress, irk. Skt. vrij, to exclude, vrij-ana, crooked, bent; Gk.

espγ-ειν, to shut in, keep off; Lat. urg-ere, to drive, urge, verg-ere, to arius, supplying the place of another; Icel. vik-ja (pt. t. veik), to bend, uulg-us, a crowd; Goth. wrik-an, to persecute, wraik-ws, crooked; A. S. wring-an, to press, strain, wring; Swed. yrk-a, to urge, press, irk. F. i. 773; C. i. 222; V. 918. Ex. organ; urge, verge (2), vulgar; wreak, wring, wry, wrong, wriggle, wrinkle, irk,

rig (2), rickets.

357.
WARG (= \WARK), to work. Probably origing identical with the preceding. Gk. έργ-ον, a work, δργ-ανον, an working Pers. warz. gain; Goth. instrument; Zend varez-a, a working; Pers. warz, gain; Goth. waurk-jan, to work; A.S. weorc, work. F.i. 774; C.i. 222; V. 922.

Ex. organ, orgy, chirurgeon, surgeon; work, wrought, wright.

358. WARGH (= WARG), to choke, strangle, worry.

Extended from WAR, to wind, turn, twist (no. 352). Gk. βρόχ-os, a noose (for hanging); Lith. wersz-ti, to strangle; M. H. G.

ir-werg-en, to choke. F. i. 774; V. 925. Ex. worry.

359. WART (= VWARTH), to turn, turn oneself. to become, to be. Extended from WAR, to turn (no. 352). Skt. vrit, to turn, turn oneself, stay, exist, be, vart-is, a house; Lat. wert-ere, to turn; Goth. wairth-an, pt. t. warth, to become; A.S. weord-an, to become. F. i. 774; V. 925. Ex. verse, vertex, vortex, prose, avert, convert, &cc.; worth (2). Also writhe, wreath, wroth, wrath, wrist, wrest; from Teut. VWRITH, weakened form of WARTH.

360. ✓ WARDH, to grow, increase. Skt. vridh, to grow, increase, úrdh-va. raised, erect; Gk. δρθ-δs, Doric βορθ-δs, erect, upright. F. i. 775; V. 928. Ex. orthodox; and see rice. Perhaps vervain and verbena belong here.

¶ But hardly radix, as V. ¶ But hardly radix, as V. suggests, which is cognate with wort and root (base WARD).

361. \(\sqrt{WARP},\) to throw. Gk. \(\rho \infty = \pi_0,\) to incline downwards, \(\rho \infty = \pi_0,\) to throw; Lith. \(\text{werp-ti},\) to spin; A.S. \(\text{werp-an} \) (pt. t. \(\text{wearp} \)), to throw. F. i. 776; C. i. 437; V. 932. Ex. \(\text{rhomb},\) rhumb, rumb; warp, wrap, lap (3); cf. develope, envelop.

¶ For ✓ WAL, with various meanings, see nos. 349, 351-354; and for ✓ WALK, see no. 355.

362.

WAS, to clothe, to put on clothes. Skt. vas, to put on clothes, to wear clothes, vús-as, cloth, clothes; Gk. ἔσ-θοs, clothing, ἔν-ννμι (for Fέσ-ννμι), I clothe; Lat. nes-tis, clothing, a garment, nas, uas-um, a vase (cf. Skt. vas-úna, a receptacle, box, basket, cloth, envelope); Goth. ga-was-jan, to clothe. A. S. wer-ian, to wear clothes. F. i. 779; C. i. 470; V. 938. Ex. vest, invest, divest, vestment, vase, gaiter; wear (1). The word vesper belongs either here (C. i. 471), or to the root below.

363. ✓ WAS, to dwell, to live, to be. Prob. oig. the same root as the above. Skt. vas, to dwell, pass the night, to live, vás-tu, a house, vas-ati, a dwelling-place, a house, night; Gk. ασ-τυ, a city; Lat. uer-na, a home-born slave; Goth. wis-an, to be, remain, A. S. wes-an, to be. F. i. 779; C. i. 255; V. 939. Ex. vernacular; was, wast, were, wert. Also west, q.v.; venal, q.v. Perhaps vesper. 364. WAS, to shine; US, to burn; see no. 38. Skt. vas, to

shine, ush, to shine; Gk. έσ-τία, a hearth, αυ-ειν, to kindle; Lat. Ues-ta, goddess of fire, aus-ter, south wind; aur-or-a, dawn, aur-um, gold, ur-ere, to burn; uer, spring (time of increasing light); A. S. eas-t, adv., in the cast. F. i. 780; C. i. 490; V. 943. Ex. Vestal, aureate, or (3), oriole, combustion, vernal; east. Easter.

365. WMAS, to cut. Skt. vas, to cut, vás-i, an adze; Gk.

υν-νις, a plough-share; Lat. uō-mer, a plough-share; A. S. or-d, point of a sword, Icel. od-di, a point, triangle, point of land, odd number. F. iii. 36; V. 949. Ex. odd.

366. ✓ WI, to wind, bind, plait, weave; weakened form of WA, to weave (no. 331). Hence ✓ WIK, to bind; see no. 368. Skt. ve, to weave, ve-nu, a reed, ve-tasa, rattan cane; Gk. 1-réa, willow, of-oos, osier; Lat ui-ere, to bind, ui-men, twig, ui-tis, vine, ui-num, wine (orig. vine); A. S. wi-dig, willow-twig, willow, wi-r, a wire. F. i. 782; C. i. 486; V. 950. Ex. o ier; wine, ferrule (q.v.), vice (2); withy or withe, wire.

367. \checkmark WI, to go, to drive; extended form WIT (= \checkmark WITH). Skt. vi, to go, approach, also to drive; Lat. ue-nari (for uet-nari*), to hunt; Icel. veid-a, to hunt, O. H. G. weid-a, pasturage. F. i. 782;

10. 368. A WIK, to bind, fasten; extended from WI, to bind (no. 366). Lat. uinc-ire, to bind, uinc-ulum, a bond, fetter, uic-ia, a vetch (from its tendrils), uinc-a per-uinc-a, a periwinkle. F. i. 784; V. 953. Ex. vinculum, vetch, periwinkle (1); also cervical.

v. 053. Ex. vincutum, veica, perivinate (1); also cervical.

369. ✓ WIK, to come, come to, enter. Skt. vio, to enter, see-a, an entrance, a house; Gk. olir-os, house; Lat. vic-us, village, vic-inus, neighbouring; Goth. weih-s, a village. F. i. 784; C. i. 199; V. 055. Ex. economy, diocese; vicinage, bailiwick, wick (2).

370. ✓ WIK, to separate, remove, give way, change, yield; by-form WIG (= √ WIK), to yield, bend aside. Skt. viñck (pp. in it is to separate remove, change; Gk. electure to vield. Lat

pi-vik-ta), to separate, remove, change; Gk. είν-ειν, to yield; Lat. 885. ✓ S. ni-tare (=vic-itare *), to avoid, vic-issim, changeably, by turns, vic-see (no. 458).

turn aside, veik-r, weak; G. weck-sel, a change, turn. F. i. 784; C. i. 166; V. 958. Ex. inevitable, vicissitude, vicar; weak, wych-elm.

Perhaps ichneumon, week, wicker, wicket.

871. WIK (= WIG), to fight, to conquer, vanquish. Lat. uinc-ere, pt. t. uic-i, to conquer; Goth. weig-an, pp. wig-ans, to contend; A. S. wig, war. F. i. 783; V. 961. Ex. vanquish, victory,

convict, evince, &c.

872. ✓ WID (= ✓ WIT), to see, observe; hence, to know. Skt. vid, to know, ved-a, knowledge; Gk. είδ-ον, I saw, old-a, I know (have seen), είδ-os. appearance, είδ-ωλον, image, ίσ-τωρ (for ίδ-τωρ*), knowing, a witness; Lat. uid-ere, to see, ui-sere, to go to see, visit; Goth. wit-an, to know, wait, I wot; Russ. vid-iete, to see. F. i. 785; C. i. 299; V. 964. Ex. Veda, history, idol, idea; vision, &c.; wit (1), wit (2), witch, wiseacre, ywis, wise; also advice.

373. ✓ WIDH (= ✓ WID), to pierce, perforate. break through. Skt. vyadh, to pierce, vedh-a, a piercing, p. rforation, depth; A.S. wtd, wide (separated). F. i. 786. Ex. wide. Here we may also refer wood (A. S. wid-u, perhaps orig. cleft or cut wood, separated

from the tree); and perhaps widow, q.v. Perhaps divide.

374. WIP (= \sqrt{WlB}), to tremble, vibrate, shake. Skt. vep, to tremble; Lat. uib-rare (for uip-rare*), to vibrate, shake; Icel. veif-a, to vibrate, wave about; Dan. vip-pe, to see-saw, rock, Swed. vip-pa, to wag, jerk. F. i. 786; V. 967. Ex. vibrate; waive, waif, whip (better wip); perhaps wisp.

¶ Pronominal base SA, he; see base SAM (no. 384).

375. 4 SA, to sow, strew, scatter. Lat. se-rere (pp. sa tum), to sow; Lith. se-ti, Russ. sie-iate, Goth. sai-an, to sow. Cf. Skt. sa-sya, fruit, corn. F. i. 789; V. 976. Ex. season, secular, Saturnine, seminal; sow (1), seed.

376. ASAK, to follow, accompany. Skt. sach, to follow; Gk. επ-ομαι, I follow, έπ-έτης, attendant, δπ-λον, implement; Lat. sequ-i, to follow, sec-undus, following, favourable, soc-ius, companion; Lith. sèk-ti, to follow. F. i. 790; C. ii. 58; V. 981. Ex. panoply; sequence, &c., sect, second, sue, suit, suite, social, associate.

377. VBAK, to cut, cleave, sever; also found in the form SKA; see no. 396. Lat. sec-are, to cut; Russ. siek-ira, an axe; SAK; see no. 390. Lat. sec-are, to cut; Russ. see-tra, an axe; O. II. G. seg-ensa (G. sense), a scythe; A.S. sag-a, a saw, sig-de, st-de, a scythe, seeg, sedge. F. i. 790; V. 996. Ex. section, segment, saxifrage, scion; saw (1), scythe, sedge. Probably serrated.

378. SAK, weaker form SAG, to fasten; also to cleave to,

hang down from. Skt. sajj, saūj, to adhere, pp. sak-ta, attached; Gk. σάττειν (for σάκ-γειν), to fasten on a load, to pack, σάγ-μα, a pack-saddle; Lat. sanc-ire, to bind by a religious ceremony, to sanction, sanc-tus, sanctioned, holy; sac-er, holy. F. i. 791; V. 986. Ex. sumpter; sacred, saint, sanction, sanctify.

379. \(\sqrt{SAK}\), to say. Lith. sak-au, I say; A. S. secg-an, to say. F. i. 790; V. 995. Ex. say (1), saw (2), saga. Perhaps Lat. signum, a sign, belongs to this root.

380.
SAGH, to bear, endure, hold, hold in, restrain. Skt. sah, to bear, endure, sah-a, power; Gk. εχ-ειν, to hold, have (fut. σχή-σω), σχή-μα, form, σχο-λή, stoppage, leisure; Goth, sig-is, victory (mastery over), A. S. seg-el, a sail (resister to the wind).

C. i. 237; V. 1004. Ex. epoch, hectic, scheme, school; sail. 381. Base SAT, full; perhaps from a root SA, to sate. Lat. sat, sat-is, enough, sat-ur, full; Lith. sot-us, sot-is, sated, full; Goth. sath-s, sad-s, full. F. i. 792; V. 979. Ex. sated, satiate, satisfy,

satire, assets; sad.

382. ✓ SAD (= ✓ SAT), to sit. Skt. sad, to sit; Gk. €ζομαι (= 60-yopat), I sit; Lat. sed-ere, to sit; A.S sittan, pt. t. sæt, to sit; Russ. sied-lo, Polish siod-lo, a saddle. F. i. 792; C. i. 297; V. 1010. Ex. sedentary, subside, see (2), sell (2); saddle; sit, set, seat, settle (1), settle (2).

383. SAD, to go, travel. Russ. khod-ite, to go, khod, a way; Gk. 65-65, a way, 38-65, a05-65, a threshold; (perhaps) Lat. sol-um, ground, sol-ea, sole (cf. Lat. lacrima for dacrima). F. i. 793; C. i. 298; V. 1013. Ex. method, exodus, synod; probably soil (1), sole (1), sole (2).

384. Base SAM, also found as SA- (at the beginning of a word, together, together with. From the pronominal base SA, he, this one. The pronoun occurs as Skt. sa, he, Gk. b (for σo), def. art., Goth. sa, A. S. se, he, also as def. art. Hence, as a prefix, Skt. sa-, sam-, with, together, sam, prep. together with, with. Hence also Skt. sa-ma, the same. Sa- also means once, as in sa-krit, once. Cf. Gk. els, one, αμ-α, together with, δμ-όs, like, same, δμ-οιοs, like; Lat. sim-ul, together, sim-ilis, like, sem-el, once, sin-guli, one by one, sem-per, continually, always; Goth. sama, same; O. H. G. sam-an, together. F. i. 787; C. i. 401; V. 971. Ex. simultaneous, similar, singular, sempiternal, assemble; same, some. Also ace.

885. & SAR, to string, bind; a better form is & SWAR, which

386. ✓ SAR, also SAL, to go, hasten, flow, spring forward. See also no. 451. Skt. sri, to flow, sar-i, a waterfall, sar-a, water, salt, sal-ila, water; Gk. ἄλ-λομαι, I spring, ἄλ-μα, a leap; Lat. sal-ire, to leap, sal-tare, to dance, in-sul-a, island (in the sea), sal-ix, willow; A. S. seal-h, sallow, or willow. Also Gk. äl-s, Lat. sal, salt, A. S. sealt, salt (orig. as an adj.); Lat. ser-um, whey, Skt. sar-a, coagulum. F. i. 796; C. i. 167, 168; V. 1020. Ex. salient, salmon, saline, assail, saltation, desultory, exult, insult, result, salty, saltire, salad, salary, sausage, ser-ous, insular, consul, consult; salt,

387. V SAR, also SAL, to keep, preserve, make safe, keep whole and sound. Zend har (for sar *), to keep; Skt. sar va, all, whole: Gk. őa-os, whole, sound; Lat. ser-uare, to keep, ser-uus, slave (keeper), sal-uus, whole, sale, sal-us, health, sol-idus, entire, solid, sol-ari, to console, sol-lus, whole, sol-us, entire, alone. F. i. 797; C. ii. 171; V. 1026. Ex. holocaust; serve, servant, serjeant, salvation, salubrious, salute, solid, console, safe, sole (3), solder, soldier,

solemn, solicit.
388. ✓ SARP (= ✓ SALB), to slip along, glide, creep. Extended from & SAR, to flow (no. 386). Skt. srip, to creep, sarp-a, a snake, sarp-is, butter; Gk. έρπ-ειν, to creep; Lat. serp-ere, to creep, also repere (for srepere*), to creep; A.S. sealf, salve, ointment; Goth. salb-on, to anoint. And cf. Goth. sliup-an, to slip. F. i. 798; C. i. 329; V. 1030. Ex. serpent, reptile; salve. And see

¶ \ SAL, (1) to flow, (2) to preserve; see nos. 386, 387.

389. \ SIK (= \sqrt{SIH}), to wet, to pour out. Skt. sich, to sprinkle, pour out; Gk. ln-μάs, moisture, lχ-ώρ, juice, the blood of gods; A. S. sih-an, to filter (prov. E. sile). F. i. 799; C. i. 168, ii.

344; V. 1044. Ex. ichor.
390. ✓ SIW or SU, to sew, stitch together. Skt. siv, to sew,

unite; Lat. su-ere, to sew; Goth. siu-jan, A. S. siw-ian, to sew. F. i. 800; C. i. 477; V. 1042. Ex. suture; sew, seam. 891. SU, to generate, produce. Skt. su, sú, to generate (see Bensey), sav-itri, the sun, sav-itri, a mother, sú-nu, a son; Gk. v-s, a sow, pig, v-los, a son; Lat. su-s, pig, su-in-us, belonging to pigs; A. S. su-gu, su, sow, su-in, swine, su-nu, a son. F. i. 800; C. i. 477, 493; V. 1046. Ex. sow (2), swine, son. Also sun, q.v. 892. SU or SWA, to drive, to toss; whence SWAL, to agitate, boil up, swell (no. 460); SWAP, to move swiftly (no. 460); SWAP, to move sw

455); also Teut. ✓ SWAM, to swim, and Teut. ✓ SWAG, to sway (below). Skt. sú, to cast, send, impel; Gk. σεύ-ειν, to drive, throw, hurl; σεί-ειν (= σ f έ-yειν), to shake, toss. F. i. 800; V. 1048. Hence Teut. \(\sqrt{SWAM}\), to swim; see swim (1); \(\sqrt{SWAG}\), to sway, nasalised as SWANG, to swing; for examples, see sway, swing, swinge, swingle, swingle-tree, swink

898. ✓ SUK, also SUG (= ✓ SUK), to flow, to cause to flow, (The root shews both forms.) Gk. oπ-os, sap, juice; Lat. sue-us, juice, sug-ere, to suck; Irish sugh, juice, sugh-aim, I suck in; A. S. sug-an, to suck: Russ. sok', juice, sos-ate, to suck. F. i. 801; C. ii. 63; V. 990. Ex. opium; succulent, suction; suck; probably sap (1). Perhaps even soap.

394. VSUS, to dry, wither. Skt. oush (for sush), to become dry or withered, as shewn by Zend hush, to become dry; Gk. αὕ-ειν, αὕ-ειν, to wither, αὐσ-τηρύs, harsh; A. S. seúr, dry. F. i. 802; C. i.

490: V. 1053. Ex. austere; sear, sere.

395. SKA, to cover, shade, hide; see no. 399. Skt. chhá-yá, shade; Gk. σκι-á, shade, σκη-νή, a shelter; Irish sga-th, shade; A. S. scæ-d, shade. F. i. 805; C. i. 200; V. 1054. Ex. scene; shade,

shadow, shed

396. SKA, variant of SAK, to cut (no. 377); hence, by extension, SKAN, to cut, dig. Sec also nos. 398, 402, 403, 406, 409, 411, 416. Skt. chho, to cut; khan, to dig, pierce, khan-i, a mine, kshan, to wound; Lat. can-alis, a cutting, dike, canal. Cf. Gk. ref-eiv, to cleave. F. i. 802; V. 996. Ex. canal, channel, kennel (2); coney. Also scathe, q.v

397. ✓ SKAG (= ✓ SKAK), to shake. Skt. khaj, to move to and fro; A. S. scac-an, sceac-an, to shake, keep moving. F. i. 804;

398.
SKAD (= \$\sqrt{SKAT}\$), to cleave, scatter, commoner in the weakened form SKID, which see; no. 411. Extended from \$\sqrt{SKA}\$, to cut (no. 396). Skt. skhad, to cut; Gk. σκεδ-άνυμμ, I scatter, burst asunder, σχέδ-η, a tablet, leaf (orig. a cut piece, slice); scatter, burst asunder, σχέδ-η, a tablet, leaf (orig. a cut piece, slice); scatter, burst asunder, σχέδ-η as skingle. A S scatterant to scatter. F.i. 805; C.i. Lat. scand-ula, a shingle; A. S. scat-eran, to scatter. F. i. 805; C. i. 305; V. 998. Ex. schedule; scatter. Here also belongs shed (1), of which 'the d remained unshifted in the Teutonic languages;' Curtius,

399. ✓ SKAD (= ✓ SKAT), to cover; extension of ✓ SKA, to cover (no. 395). Skt. chhad, to cover; Lat. squā-ma. (for squad-ma?). a scale; cā-sa (for sad-sa*), a hut, cottage, cas-sis (for cad-sis*), a helmet, cas-trum (for cad-trum *), a fort (protection), pl. castra, a

set of shelters, a camp; A.S. hæt, a hat. F. i. 806; V. 1064. Ex. casino, cassock, castle; hat.

400. ✓ SKAND, to spring, spring up, climb. Skt. skand, to jump, jump upwards, ascend, also to jump down, to fall; Gk. σκάνδalor, the spring of a trap, the piece of wood which springs up and closes a trap; Lat. scand-ere, to climb, scā-la (for skad-la*), a ladder. F. i. 8c6; C. i. 204; V. 1068. Ex. scandal, slander; scan, ascend,

descend, scale (3), escalade.

401.

SKAND, to shine, glow. Skt. chand, orig. form chand, to shine, chand-ra, the moon, chand-raa, sandal-wood tree; Gk. fav0-os, bright yellow; Lat. cand-ere, to shine, cand-ela, candle, cand-idus, white. F. i. 806; V. 1068. Ex. candle, candid; also

sandal wood.

402.

SKAP, to hew, to cut, to chop; an extension from √SKA, to cut (no. 306). Skt. chap, to grind; Gk. κόπ-τειν, to cut, hew, κάπ-ων, a capon; Lat. căp-us, cāp-o, capon, scūp-æ, cut twigs, a broom of twigs; O. Du. kop-pen, to chop, Du. kap-pen, to chop, cut, G. kap-pen, to cut, chop, poll; A. S. seeúp, a sheep, cognate with Pol. skop, a sheep. F. i. 807; C. i. 187; V. 1071. Ex. comma,

apocope, capon; scullion; chop, chub, chump, sheep; also hamper (1).
408. SKAP (= \sqrt{SKAP} or SKAB), to dig, scrape, shave, shape; probably orig. the same as the preceding. Gk. σκάπ-τειν, to dig. σκάφ-η, σκύφ-os, a hollow cup; Lat. scab-ere, to scrape, scratch; Lith. skap-oti, to shave, cut; Russ. kop-ate, to dig; A.S. scap-an, sceap-an, to shape, scaf-an, sceaf-an, to shave, scab, a scab, scip, a ship. F. i. 807; C. i. 204; V. 1073. Ex. shape, shave, ship, scab, shabby,

shaft. Perhaps scoop.

404.
SKAP, to throw, to prop up. Skt. kshap, to throw; Gk. σκήπ-τειν, to throw, hurl, also to prop up, σκήπ-τρον, a staff to lean on; Lat. scip-io, a staff, scam-num (for scap-num*), prop. stool. F. i. 809; C. i. 204; V. 1076. Ex. sceptre; shambles.

refers haft here, comparing Russ. kopië, a pike, lance. 405. ✓ SKAR, to move hither and thither, to jump, hop, stagger or go crookedly. Skt. skhal, to stumble, stagger, falter; Gk. σκαίρ-ειν, to skip, σκαλ-ηνός, uneven, crooked, σκολ-ιός, crooked. F. i. 810; V. 1078. Ex. καlene; and prov. E. squir-m, to wriggle (see note to worm).

406.

SKAR or SKAL, to shear, cut, cleave, scratch, dig. Gk. κείρ-ειν, to shear, σκάλ-λειν, to hoe; Lith. skil-ti, to cleave; Lat. scor-tum, leather (flayed hide), cor-tum, leather, cor-tex, bark, cur-tus, short, cal-uus, bald (shorn); Icel. skil-ja, to separate; A.S. seer-an, to shear, seeal-e, shell, husk, scale, seell, shell. F. i. 812, 813; C. i. 181; V. 1080. Ex. scorch, cuirass, curt; shear, sl are, sheer (2), jeer, scar (2), scare, score, share, short, shore, callow, scale (1), scale (2), scall, scald (2), scalp, scallop, skill, shelf, shell. Perhaps shield.
407.
SKAR, to separate, discern, sift. Lith. skir-ti, to

separate; Gk. κρί-νειν, to separate, decide, κρί-σις, decision, σκωρ-ία, dross; Lat. cer-nere, to separate, cer-tus (set apart), decreed, certain; cri-brum, a sieve. F. i. 811; C. i. 191, 205; V. 1087. Ex. crisis, critic, scoria; concern, decree, discern, certain, garble, &c.

408. V SKAR or SKAL, to resound, make a noise; whence Teut. base SKRI, to scream. G. er-schal-len (pt. t. er-schall), to resound; Icel. skjal-la (pt. t. skal), to clatter, slam; Lith. skal-iti, to bark; Swed. skri-a, to shriek. F. i. 812. Ex. scold, scream, screech,

shriek

409. ✓ SKARP or SKALP, to cut; lengthened form of ✓ SKAR, to cut. Also found in the form SKARBH. Skt. krip. ana. a sword; Gk. σκορπ-ίος, scorpion (stinger), καρπ-ός, crop, fruit (what is cut); Lat. carp-ere, to pluck, scalp-ere, sculp-ere, to cut, scrib-ere, to write (orig. to scratch); Lith. kirp-ti, to shear; A.S. harf-est, harvest (cut crop), scearp, sharp, cutting. F. i. 811; C. i. 177; V. 1100. Ex. scorpion, scarify; scalpel, sculpture, scribe, scrofula; sharp, scarf(1), harvest. And see grave (1). Also scratch, from a form SKARD.

¶ ✓SKAL, (1) to cleave, (2) to resound; see nos. 406, 408, 410. ✓SKAW, to look, see, perceive, beware of. Skt. ka wise; Gk. ko-éw, I observe; Lat. cau-ere, to beware, cau-tio, caution, O. Lat. coira, Lat. cura, care; Lith. kaw-bii, to keep, preserve; A. S. sceaw-ian, to look, see, behold. F. i. 815; C. i. 186; V. 1110. Ex. caution, cure, secure, sure, accurate, caveat; shew, show, scavenger.

Perhaps acoustic, q.v.

411.

SKID, to cleave, part; weakened form of SKAD, to separate; see no. 398. Skt. chhid, to cut, divide; Gk. oniçur (= σκίδ-yειν), to split; Lat. scind-ere (pt. t. scid-i), to cleave, cad-ere (pt. t. ce cid i), to cut, cæ-lum (for cæd-lum *), a chisel, cæ-mentum (for cæd-mentum *), chippings of stone, homi-cida, man-slayer; A. S. scé-o, Swed. skid-a, a sheath (that parts). F. i. 815; C. i. 306; V. 998, 1001. Ex. schism, schist, zest, squill; shingle (1), cæsura, homicide, chisel (?), abscind, decide, circumcise, cement: sheath, thide, shid.

Fick separates cadere from scindere, assigning to the former a root SKIDH; this seems quite needless, see C. i. 306.

412. ✓ SKU, to cover, shelter. Skt. sku, to cover; Gk. σκευ-ή, clothing, σκῦ τος, κύ-τος, skin, κκύ-θειν, to hide; Lat. eu-tis, skin, seu-tum, a shield, ob-seu-rus, covered over, dark; O. H. G. skiu-ra, sku-ra, a shed, stable; Dan. sku-m, scum (a covering); Icel. skjó-l, a shelter, Dan. skiu-le, to hide, sku-le, to scowl (peep); A.S. hú-s, a house, ký-d, hide, skin, kýd an. to hide, ký-8, a haven (sheller); Icel. ský, a cloud. F. i. 816; C i. 207; V. 1114. Ex. obscure, cuticle, escutcheon, scuttle (1), esquire, equerry; hide (1), hide (2), house; scum, scowl, sky, sheal, shieling.

413. \(\section SKU, also extended to SKUT (= \sqrt{SKUD}), to move, shake, fly, fall, drop. Skt. chyu (for orig. cchyu), to move, fly, fall, a-chyu-ta, unshakeable, chyut, cchyut, to drop; Lat. quat-ere, to shake, con-cut-ere, to shake together; O. Sax. skud-dian, to shake. F. i. 817; V. 1122. Ex. discuss, concussion, percussion, rescue, quash; shudder

414. SKUD (= SKUT), or SKUND, to spring out, jut out, project, shoot out, shoot; weakened form of & SKAND, to spring (above). Skt. skund, the same as skand, to jump, go by leaps; Lat. caud-a, tail (projection), caud-ex, stump of a tree, cod-ex, bit of wood, tablet; Icel. skjót-a, to shoot, skút-i, a taunt, skú-ta, to jut out; A.S. scedt, a projecting corner, corner of a sail, sheet, sceot-an, to shoot, dart, rush. F. i. 806; V. 1118. Ex. code, codicil; scout (3), scout (2), skittles, skittish; shoot, shot, shut, shuttle, sheet, scot, scud. Perhaps also kite.

415. ✓ SKUBH (= ✓ SKUB), to become agitated, be shaken; hence to push, shove. Extended from ✓ SKU, to move (no. 413). Skt. kshubh, to become agitated (causal form, to agitate), kshubh-a, agitation, kshobh-ana, adj., shaking; Lith. skub-us, active, hasty; Goth. skiub-an, A.S. scif-an, to shove. F.i. 818. Ex. shove, shiffle,

scuffle, sheaf, shovel.

416. ✓ SKUR, also ✓ SKRU, to cut, scratch, furrow, flay, weakened form of ✓ SKAR, to cut (no. 406). Skt. kshur, to cut, scratch, furrow, chtur, to cut; Gk. σκορ-ον, chippings of stone, ξυρ-όν, a razor, χρο-ά, hide, χρω-μα, skin, colour, ornament, tone; Lat. scru-ta, broken pieces, scru-tari, to search into, scru-pus, a sharp stone, scru-pulus, a small sharp stone, scruple; A.S. scru-d, a garment (orig. a hide). F. i. 818; V. 1119. Ex. achromatic; scruple, scrutiny; shroud, shred; scroll.

417. ✓ SKLU, to shut (given by Fick under KLU). Gk. κλεί-ειν, to shut, κλη-is, a key, κλοι-os, a dog-collar; Lat. clau-is, a key, clau-d-ere, to shut; O. H. G. ·liuz-u, I shut; Russ. klio-ch', a F. i. 541; C. i. 184; V. 1123. Ex. clavicle, close (1),

close (2), enclose, include, seclusion, recluse, &c.

418.

STA, to stand, whence various extended forms; see the roots STAK, STAP, STABH, STAR, STU; nos. 419, 423, 424, 426, 430. Hence also the Teutonic bases STAM, to stop, STAD, to stand fast, noted just below. Skt. sthi, to stand; Gk. έ-στη-ν, I stood, ι-στη-μι, I set, place; Lat. sta-re, to stand, si-st-ere, to set; Russ. sto-iate, to stand; Lith. sto-ti, to stand. Also (from Teut. base STAD) A. S. stand-an, pt. t. stod, to stand, sted-e, a place, stead, &c.; and (from Teut. base STAM) A.S. stam-er, adj., stammering, Icel. stum-la, to stumble. Ex. stoic, statics, apostasy, &c.; stage, stamen, &cc.; see the long list given under Stand, to which add histology, store, restore, restaurant, hypostasis, imposthume.

419. VSTAK, also STAG (= VSTAK), to stick or stand fast; extension of & STA, to stand (no. 418). Skt. stak, to resist; Lith. stok-as, a post; Lat. stag-num, a still pool. F. i. 820; V. 1136. Ex. stagnate, stanch, stanchion, stank, tank. Perhaps stannary. The E. stock is better derived from & STAG, to thrust (no. 421).

420. STAG (= \sqrt{STAK}), to cover, thatch, roof over. Skt.

sthag, to cover; Gk. στέγ-ειν, to cover, στέγ-η, τέγ-η, roof; Lat. teg-ere, to cover, teg-ula, a tile; A S. bæc, thatch; Du. dak, thatch, whence dek-ken, to cover; Irish tigh, a house. F. i. 822; C. i. 228;

V. 1143. Ex. protect, tegument, tile; thatch, deck, tight.
421. STAG (= STAK, STANK, STANG), to thrust against, to touch, also to smite, strike against, smell, stink, sting. See also STIG (no. 428). Gk. re-ray-w, grasping; Lat. tang-ere (pt. t. te-tig-i), to touch, tac-tus, touch; Goth. tek-an, to touch; Icel. tak-a, to take; Irish tac-a, a peg, pin, stang, a peg, pin; also Goth. stigg-kwan (= sting-kwan), to smite, ga-stagg-kwan (= ga-stang-kwan), to knock against, A.S. stine-an (pt. t. stane), to smell (smite the nose), stac-a, a stake, stocc, a stake, G. stech-en (pt. t. stach, pp. ge-stoch-en), to pierce, sting, A.S. sting-an (pt. t. stang), to sting, Icel. stöng, a pole, F. i. 823; C. i. 269; V. 1144. Ex. tangent, q.v.; tack; take, tackle, tag; stake, stock, stink, sting, stang, &c.

422. VSTAN, to make a loud noise, stun, thunder. Skt. stan, to sound, sigh, thunder, stan-ita, thunder; Gk. στέν-ειν, to groan, Στέν-τωρ, Stentor (loud-voiced); Lith. sten-ati, to groan; Russ. sten-ate, to groan; Lat. ton-are, to thunder; A.S. pun-or, thunder, ton-ian, to thunder, pun-ian, to thunder, stun-ian, to resound. F. i. 824; C. i. 262; V. 1141. Ex. detonate; stun, thunder, q. v., astonish,

astound.

423. \checkmark STAP (= \checkmark STAB), to cause to stand, make firm. Extended from \checkmark STA, to stand; no. 418. Skt. sthuipaya, to place, establish, causal of stha, to stand; Lat. stip-es, a stake, post, stip-ulus, fast, firm, stip-ula, stubble; Goth. stab s, A.S. staf, a staff (prop), A. S. stif, stiff, stæf-n. stef-n, stem-n, a stem, tree-trunk. F. i. 820; V. 1136. Ex. stipulate, stipend; staff, stiff, stifle, stem (1), stem (2), stem (3).

424. ✓ STABH (= ✓ STAP), to stem, stop, prop. orig. to make firm; hence to stamp, step firmly. Extended from ✓ STA, to stand; no. 418. Skt. stambh. to make firm or hard, stop, block up, stambh-a, a post, pillar, stem; Gk. στίμβ-ειν, to stamp, tread upon, στείβ-ειν, to tread; Lith. stab-dyti, to hinder, stop; A. S. stemp-an, to stamp, stap-an, to step, stap-ul, a prop, support, staple. F. i. 821;

V. 1130. Ex. stamp, step, staple (1), staple (2).

425. STAR, to strew, spread out; also found in the forms STRA, STLA, STRU. Skt. str., str., to scatter, spread, tá-ra (for stá-ra*), a star (scatterer of light); Gk. στόρ-νυμι, I spread out; Lat. ster-nere (pp. stra-tus), to scatter, spread out, stra-men, straw, O. Lat. stlā-tus, Lat. lā-tus, spread out, broad, stru-ere, to lay in order, heap up, build; Lith. stra-ja, straw; A.S. strea-w, straw, s'reo-wian, to strew, steor-ra, a star. F. i. 824; C. i. 266; V. 1145. Ex. asterisk, asteroid; street, structure, instrument, latitude, consternation, stellar, stratum; strew. straw, star.

426. STAR or STAL, to be firm, also set, place; extended from STA, to stand; no. 418. Skt. sthal, to be firm, sthir-a, firm: Gk. στέλ-ειν, to place, set, appoint, send, στόλ-es, expedition, στήλ-η, pillar, στερ-εύs, firm, στεῖρ-α, barren; Lat. ster-ilis, barren, stol-idus, stolid, stul-tus, foolish (fixed); G. starr, fixed, staring, A.S. star-ian, to stare, steal, stall, station, stil-le, still. F. i. 820, 821; C. i. 261, 263; V. 1131. Ex. stereoscope, stereotype, apostle, diastole, stole; sterile, stolid, stultify; stare, stall, still, stale (1),

stale (3), stalk, stilt, stout; stallion.

427.
STARG, STRAG, to stretch tight; variants STRIG and STRUG. Extended from STAR, to spread out; no. 425. Gk. στραγγ-άλη, a halter, στραγγ-όs, twisted tightly; Lat. string-ere (pp. stric-tus), to draw tight; Lith. streg-ti, to stiffen, freeze; A. S. steare, stiff, stark, strang, strong. F. i. 826; V. 1150. Ex. strangle; stringent, strict, strait; stark, strong, string; also strike, stroke, streak, stretch, which see

428. ✓ STIG (= ✓ STIK), to stick or pierce, to sting, prick; weakened form of ✓ STAG, to pierce; no. 421. Skt. tij, to be sharp; Gk. στίζειν (for στίγ-γειν), to prick, στίγ-μα, a prick; Lat. in-stig-are, to instigate, sti-mulus (for stig-mulus*), a goad, di-sting-uere, to pierce between, i.e. to distinguish; Goth. stik-s, a point; A.S. stic-ca, a peg, stick. F. i. 823; C. i. 265; V. 1154. Ex. stigma; instigate, instinct, prestige, distinct, distinguish, extinct, stimulate, style (1); stick (2), stitch, steak, stickleback; and see tick (1), sting.

429.

*\stright{STIGH} (= \sqrt{STIG}\), to stride, to climb. Skt. stigh, to ascend, assail; Gk. στείχ-ειν, to go, march, στίχ-οs, a row; Lith. staig-us, hasty; A.S. stig-an, to climb. F. i. 826; C. i. 240; V. 1155. Ex. acrostic, distich, hemistich; sty (1), sty (2), stile (1), stair, stirrup,

stag. Probably vestige.
430. STU, to make firm, set, stop, weaker form of STA, to stand (no. 418); whence & STUP, to set fast. Skt. sthú nú, a pillar, sthú-rìn, a pack-horse, strong beast, sthú-la, strong; Gk. στύ-ειν, to erect, στῦ-λος, a pillar, στο-ά, portico, στύφ-ειν, to diaw (or force) together, στύπ-η, tow; Lat. stup-pa, tow, stup-ere, to be fixed with amazement; A. S. styb, a stub, sted-r, a steer; G. stop-pel, stubble. F. i. 822; C. i. 266, 267; V. 1133, 1138. Ex. style (2), styptic, stoic; stop, stuff, stupid; steer (1); stub, stubble. Also steer (2), q. v.;

stud (2), stubborn, stump.

481.

STU, to strike; extended forms STUD, to strike, beat, and STUP, to beat. (1) Base STUD: Skt. tud, to strike, push; Lat. tund-ere (pt. t. tu-tud-i), to strike, beat; Goth. staut-an, (2) Base STUP: Gk. τύπ-τειν, to strike, τύμπ-ανον, a drum, τύπ-os, a stroke, blow; Skt. tup, to hurt. Ex. (1) contuse, obtuse; stoat, stutter; and see toot (2), thud: also (2) tympanum, type;

thump; prov. E. tup, a ram (from its butting).
432. SNA, by form SNU, to bathe, swim, float, flow. Skt. snd, to bathe, snu, to distil, flow; Gk. vn-60s, flowing, wet, vn-xeiv, to swim, va-eiv, vab-eiv, to flow, va-is, vai-as, a naiad, va0-s, ship, vau-oia, sea sickness; Lat. nau-is, ship, nau-ta, sailor, nau-igare, to sail, na-re, na-tare, to swim; A.S. na-ca, a boat. F. i. 828, 829; C. i. 389; V. 1158. Ex. aneroid, naiad; nave (2), naval, navigate, navy, nausea, nautical, nautilus. Perhaps nourish, nurse.

433. \(\sqrt{SNA}, \text{ to bind together, fasten, especially with string or thread. Often given in the form NA; but see C. i. 393. Skt. sná-ys, tendon, muscle, string, sná-va, sinew, tendon; Gk. νέ-ειν, νή-θειν, to spin, νῆ-μα, thread; Lat. ne-re. to spin; O. Irish sná-the, thread, Irish sna-thaim, I thread or string together, snai-dhe, thread, sna-ihad, a needle; A.S. ná-dl, Goth. ne-ihla, a needle. And see

needle: probably adder, q.v.
434. \(\subseteq \text{SNAR}, \) to twist, draw tight; longer form SNARK
(= \(\subseteq \text{SNARH} \), to twist, entwine, make a noose. Extended from SNA, to bind; no. 433. Gk. veûp-ov, nerve, sinew, cord, veup-a, howstring; Lat. nor-uus, nerve, sinew; A.S. snear, a cord, string. Also Gk. νάρκ-η, cramp, numbness, νάρκ-ισσος, narcissus (from its narcotic properties); O. H. G. snerh-an, to twist, draw together; A. S. near-u, closely drawn, narrow. F. i. 829; C. i. 393; V. 1160. Ex. neuralgia, narcolic, narcissus; nerve; snare, narrow.

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48 νίφ-ει (for νειχ-Fει*), it snows; Irish sneach-d, snow; O. H. G. sniw-an, to snow; Goth. snaiw-s, A.S. snúw, snow. F. i. 828; C. i.

395; V. 1162. Ex. snow.
¶ ✓ SNU, to bathe; see no. 432.
430. ✓ SPA or SPAN, to draw out, extend, increase; to have room, to prosper; to stretch, to pain; to spin. Skt. spháy, to swell, increase, augment; Gk. σπά ειν, to draw, πέν-ομαι, I work, am in need; Lat. spa-tium, space, room, pro sper, increasing, prosperous; A.S. spó.wan, to succeed, spin-nan (pt. t. spann), to spin. F. i. 829; C. i. 337; V. 1162. Ex. spasm; space, prosperous, despair; speed, spin, spindle, spinster. Probably pathos, patient, belong here;

also spontaneous penury.

437. ✓ SPAK, to spy, see, observe, behold. Skt. spac-a, a spy; Gk. σκέπ-τομαι (a curious change of σπέκ-τομαι*), I see, σκοπ-ος, a spy, an aim: Lat. spec-ere, to see, spec-ies, appearance, kind, spec-tare, to behold; O. H. G. speh-on, to watch, espy. F. i. 830; C. i. 205; V. 1172. Ex. scope, bishop, sceptic; species, special, spectre,

speculate, suspicion. espy, spy. &c. 438. 4 SPAG or SPANG, to make a loud clear noise. Gk. φθέγγ-ομαι (for σπέγγ-ομαι*), I speak clearly, φθέγ-μα, voice, speech, φθογγ-ή, voice; Lith. speng-ti, to resound; Swed. spink, a finch; M. H. G. spah-t, a noise. Ex. diphthong, apophthegm or apothegm;

spink, finch.

439. ✓ **SPAD** or **SPAND**, to jerk, sling, swing. Skt. spand, to throb, quiver, jerk, sparça-spanda, a frog; Gk. σφενδ-όνη, a sling; Lat. pend-ère, to let swing, to weigh, pend-ère, to hang (swing). F. i. 831: C. i. 306; V. 1176. Ex. pendant (see the list under this word); perhaps paddock (1).

¶ For roots SPAN, SPANG, SPAND, see nos. 436, 438,

439. 440.

SPAR, also SPAL, to quiver, jerk, struggle, kick, fling, flutter. Skt. sphur, to throb, struggle; Gk. σπαίρ-ειν, to struggle, σφαίρ-α, a ball (to toss), πάλ-λειν, to hurl, fling, ψάλ-λειν, to twitch (esp. the strings of a harp; Lat. sper-nere, to despise to drive oul-nie dust. oul-ex, a flea (jumper), (kick away), pel-lere, to drive, pul-uis, dust, pul-ex, a flea (jumper), pal-pebra, eye-brow (twitcher), pa-pil-io, butterfly (flutterer), pō-pul-us, poplar (quiverer); A. S. speor-nan, to kick against; G. sich sper-ren, to struggle, fight. F. i. 831; C. i. 358; V. 1178. Ex. palestra, to struggle, fight. F. i. 831; C. i. 358; V. 1178. Ex. palestra, catapult, sphere, psalm; pulse (1), pulsate (which see for list of words); puce, pavilion, poplar, spar (3); spurn, &c.
441.
SPARK, to sprinkle, to bespot, to scatter. Skt. prish,

to sprinkle; Gk. $\pi \epsilon \rho \kappa \cdot \nu \delta_s$, spotted; Lat. $\epsilon \rho \nu c \cdot \nu \delta_s$, dirty (spotted), sparg-ere (for spare-ere*), to scatter, sprinkle; A. S. $\rho \nu c \cdot \nu$, a dot? F. i. 669; C. i. 340; V. 1187. Ex. $\rho \epsilon \nu c \delta_s$ (2); sparse, asperse, dis-

perse; prick?
442.

SPARG, to crack, split, crackle, spring; an extension of **\(\sigma\) BPAR**, to quiver (no. 440). Skt. sphurj, to thunder; Gk. σφάρ-αγος, a cracking, crackling; Icel. sprak-a, to crackle; A.S. sprec-an, to speak, spear-ca, a spark (from crackling wood), sprinc-an, spring-an, to start forth, spring, sprenc-an, spreng-an, to scatter, sprinkle. F. i. 832; V. 1188. Ex. speak, spark (1), spark (2), spring, sprinkle.

443. **ASPAL**, to stumble, to fall. Originally identical with **ASPAR**, to quiver (no. 440). Skt. sphal, sphul, to throb, sphal-aya, to strike; Gk. σφάλ-λειν, to trip up; Lat. fal-lere, to deceive; A. S. feal-lan, to fall, fel-lan, to cause to fall. F. i. 833; C. i. 466; V. 1191. Ex. fallible, fail, false; fall, fell. Probably pall

(2), appal.

¶ For ⟨SPAL, to quiver, see no. 44e.

444. ⟨SPU, to blow, puff. Skt. pup-pku-sa, the lungs; Gk.

ψυχή, breath, φυ-σάω, I blow, φύ-σκα, blister; Lat. pu-s-ula, pu-s-tula,

φυ-χη, oreath, φυ-σω, 1 blow, φυ-σκα, blister; Lat. pu-s-ula, pu-

over, smear, wipe; and see no. 449. Gk. σμά-ειν, σμή-χειν, to rub,

 ✓ SNAR below; no. 434.
 F. i. 643; C. i. 393; V. 1014.
 Ex. wipe; σμίρ-ις, emery for polishing, μίρ-ον, ointment; Icel. smör, needle; probably adder, q. v.
 434. ✓ bNAR, to twist, draw tight; longer form SNARK
 smar-sas, fat, smal-a, tar.
 F. i. 836; V. 1198.
 Ex. smear, besmear, smirch

> 447. ✓ SMAR, to remember, record. Skt. smri, to remember, desire, record, declare; Gk. μάρ-τυς, a witness; Lat. me-mor-ia, remembrance, me-mor, mindful. F. i. 836; C. i. 411; V. 1201. Ex.

martyr; memory remembrance, commemorate.

448. / SMARD, to pain, cause to smart. Skt. mrid, to rub, grind, crush; Gk. σμερδ-αλέος, terrible; Lat. mord-ere, to bite, pain, sting; A.S. smeort-an, to smart. F. i. 836; C. i. 406; V. 1207. (But the above analogies are doubtful; at least the Skt. word may be referred to / MARD, from / MAR, to pound, grind.) Ex.

449. ✓ SMARD or SMALD (= ✓ SMALT), to melt as butter, become oily, to melt. Extended from ✓ SMAR, to smear (no. 446). O. Du. smalt, liquid butter; O. Swed. smalt-a, pt. t. smalt, to become liquid, Swed. smält-a, to smelt. F. i. 836.

smelt, smalt, enamel, mute (2).

450.

SMI, to smile, to wonder at. Skt. smi, to smile, sme-ra, smiling; Gk. μει-δάω, I smile; Lat. mi-rus, wonderful, mi-rare, to wonder at; Swed. smi-la, Dan. smi-le, to smile; Russ. smic-kh', a laugh.

461.

SRU, also STRU, to flow, stream. Allied to SAR, to flow (no. 386). Skt. sru, to flow, sro-tas, a stream; Gk. ρί-ειν, to flow, ρεθ-μα, flood, ρυ-θμός, rhythm (flow, in music); Lith. sraw-ëti, to flow, stream, srow-e, current; Russ. stru-ia, stream; A.S. streim, stream; Irish sro-th, stream. F. i. 837; C. i. 439; V. 1210. Ex. rheum, rhythm, catarrh, diarrhoa; stream, streamer

Tor roots SWA, SWAL, SWAP, and the Teutonic bases

SWAM and SWAG, see nos. 392, 455, 400. Also no. 457.

452.

SWAD (= √SWAT), to please, to be sweet, esp. to the taste. Skt. svad, svád, to taste, eat, please, svád-u, sweet; Gk. ηδ-ύs, sweet; Lat. suā-uis (for suad-uis*), sweet; Goth. sut-s, A.S. swét-e, sweet. F. i. 840; C. i. 282; V. 1214. Ex. suasion, persuade, assuage; sweet.

453. SWAN, to resound, sound. Skt. svan, to sound, svan-a, sound; Lat, son-are, to sound; W. sain, sound; A. S. swin-sian. to sound, resound. F. i 840; V. 1217. Ex. sound (3), sonata, sonnet,

person, parson, sonorous, unison, &c.

person, parson, sonorous, unison, &c.

454.

45WAP (=

SWAB), to sleep, slumber. Skt. svap, to sleep; Gk.

50m-70s, sleep; Lat. sop-or, sleep, som-nus (for s.p-nus*), a dream; Russ. sp-ate, to sleep; A.S. swef-n, a dream. F. i. 841; C. i. 360; V. 1218. Ex. soporific, somniferous.

455.

SWAP, to move swiftly, cast, throw, strew; weakened form SWIP, to sweep; see no. 392. O. Lat. sup-are, to throw, whence the discrete teachers are settly discrete the literature to settly discrete the sup-are.

whence Lat. dis-sipare, to scatter, dissipate; Lith. sup-ti, to rock (a cradle); A.S. swif-an, to move quickly, swip-an, to sweep along, rush, to sweep. F. i. 841; V. 1051. Ex. dissipate; swift, swivel, sweep,

456. **SWAR**, to murmur, hum, buzz, speak. Of imitative origin. Skt. vvi, to sound, svar-a, sound, voice, tone; Gk. συρ-ιγς, a shepherd's pipe; Lat. su-sur-rus, a murmur, whisper; Lith. sur-ma, pipe, fife; Russ. svir-iele, pipe; G. schwir-ren, to hum, buzz; A.S. swear-m, a swarm, swer-ian, pt. t. swor, to swear (orig. to speak, affirm). F. i. 841; C. i. 442; V. 1220. Ex. syringe, syringa (probably also siren, q.v.); swarm, swear, answer. Perhaps swerve Perhaps absurd.

457. & SWAR, also SWAL, to shine, glow, burn. Skt. svar, splendour, heaven, súr-a, sun; Gk. σείρ-ιος, dog-star, Sirius, σέλ-aς, splendour, σελ-ήνη, moon; Lat. ser-enus, bright, söl, sun; A. S. swel-an, to glow, prov. E. sweal, to singe. F. i. 842; V. 1221. Ex. serens, solar; and see notes upon swart, sultry.

458. ✓ SWAR, sometimes given as SAR, to string, to bind; also to hang by a string, to swing. Skt. εar-it, thread; Gk. σειρ-ά, a rope, eip-eiv, to fasten, bind; Lat. ser-ere, to string, range, fasten, ser-ies, a series; Lith. swer-ti, to weigh (swing), swyr-ôti, also swir-ti, to dangle, swing. C. i. 441 (which see); V. 1224. Ex. series, assert, concert (q.v.), dissertation, exert, insert, desert (1).
459. ✓ SWARBH, to sup up, absorb. Gk. δοφ-έω, I sup up,

ρόφ-ημα, broth; Lat. sorb-ere, to sup up; Lith. surb-ti, to sup up, imbibe, srub-à, broth. C. i. 368; V. 1229. Ex. absorb, absorption.

460. ✓ SWAL, to toss, agitate, swell; extended from ✓ SU

(no. 392). Gk. σάλ-ος, σάλ-η, tossing, restless motion (swell of the sea); Lat. sal-um, open sea; A. S. swel-lan, to swell. F. i. 842; C.

1. 405; V. 1050. Ex. swell, swallow (1), sill, ground-sill.

¶ For root SWAL, to glow, see no. 457.

461. ✓ SWID (= ✓ SWIT), to sweat. Skt. swid, to sweat, swed-a, sweat; Gk. iδ-pws, sweat; Lat. sud-are, to sweat, sud-or, sweat; A.S. swid, sweat. F. i. 843; C. i. 300; V. 1231. Ex. sudorific; sweat.

BRIEF INDEX TO THE ABOVE ROOTS.

The following Index is merely a guide for finding the place, and does not enumerate all the forms.

ad, 9, 10. ag, 5. agh, 6-8. ak, 1-4. al, 16, 24. am, 15. an, 11. ana, 12. ang, 13. angh, 8. ank, 4. ap, 14. ar, 16-19. arg, 22. ark, 20, 21. ars, 23. as, 27, 28, aw, 25, 26. bha, bha-, 223-239. bhi-, 240, 241. bhl-, 249-251. bhr-, 247, 248. bhu, bhu-, 242-246. buk, 222. da, da-, 143-156. dha, dha-, 162-167. dhigh, 168. dhran. 172. dhu, dhu-, 169-171. dhw-, 173, 174.

di, di-, 157, 158. dra, dra , 161. du, 149, 160. ga, ga-, 86-100. gha, gha-, 106-118. ghais, 122. ghi. ghi-, 119, 120. ghri, 116. ghu, 121. gi, giw, 101, 102. gna, 88. gu, gus, 103-105. i, i-, 29-36. ka, ka., 39-68. ki, ki-, 69 73. knad, 79. kr-, 80-82. ku, ku-, 74-78. kw-, 83-85. la-, 316-324. lip, 325. lu, lu-, 326-329. ma ma-, 252-269, mi, mi-, 270-274. mu, mu-, 275-279. na, na-, 175-183. nik, 184. nu, 185. pa, pa-, 186-202.

pi. pi-, 203-207. pl., 220, 221. pr-, 215-219. pu, pu-, 208-213. ra, ra-, 288-304. гі, гі-, 305-309. ru, ru-, 310-315 sa, sa-, 375-388. sik, siw, 389, 390. sk-, 395-417. sm-, 446-450. sn-, 432-435. sp-, 436-445. sru, 451. st-, 418-431. su, su-, 391-394. sw-, 452-461. ta, ta-, 123-139. tith, 140. tu, twak, 141, 142. ud, 339. ug, 336, 337. ul, 37. us, 38, 364. wa, wa-, 330-365, wi, wi-, 366-374. ya, ya-, 280-284. yu, yug, 285-287.

IV. DISTRIBUTION OF WORDS.

The following is an attempt to distribute the words in the English language so as to show the sources to which they originally belonged. The words selected for the purpose are chiefly those given in large type in the dictionary, to the exclusion of mere derivatives of secondary importance. The English list appears short in proportion, chiefly because it contains a large number of these secondary words, such as helpful, happiness, hearty, and the like.

I have no doubt that, in some cases, the sources have been wrongly assigned, through ignorance. Some indulgence is requested, on account of the difficulty of making the attempt on a scale so comprehensive. The account of some words has been altered, by way of correction. The chief are: abyss, academy, accent, accept, accident, ace, advocate, aery, affray, agnail, agog, alabaster, albatross, alembic, allodial, ambuscade. ambush, anagram, anatomy, apocalypse, apocope, arabesque, archetype, askance, asperity, assay, assort, awe, baffle, bagatelle, balloon, ballot, balm, barouche, basil, bauble (2), beadle, beefeater, beryl, bestead, billion, blame, blaspheme, bouquet, bourn (1), bowline, braze (2), broil (1), broil (2), buffoon, bunion, burly, butler, cape (2), caricature, cassia, catamaran, chap (2), chervil, chicory, chintz, choir, chyme, cinchona, clog, closet, clove (1), cock(1), cockatrice, comb(2), compose, condense, contrive, cotton(1), counterpane (2), crochet, czar, dauphin, delta, depose, diaper, diatribe, dignify, dismay, dispose, dolphin, dome, drag, draggle, dragoon, dribble, drip, engross, entail, excuse, exhilarate, expose, fardel, felon, feud (2), feudal, fief, flatter, flout, fray (2), furnace, furbish, furl, gallias, garment, gloze, grail (2), grapple, grimalkin, groats, hale (2), haul, hobby (1), homicide, hubbub, hypotenuse, impose, ink, iota, irreconcilable, jade (2), laity, martingale, milch, mite (1), morris, orgies, overhaul, parricide (1), pate, penal, petroleum, petrify, piazza, plantain, poll, popinjay, prehistoric, punt (2), raccoon, singe, &c.

ENGLISH. With the exception of some words of imitative origin, most of the following words can be found in Anglo-Saxon or in Middle English of the earliest period.

a, aback, abaft, abed, abide (1), abide (2), ablaze, aboard, abode, about, above, abreast, abroad, accursed, ache, acknowledge, acom, acre, adder, addled, ado, adown, adrift, adze, afar, afford, affright, affoat, afoot, afore, afresh, aft, after, aftermost, afterward, afterwards, again, against, agape, aghast, agnail?, ago, agone, aground, ahead, ail, ait, ajar, akin, alack?, alder, alderman, ale, alight(1), alight(2), alike, alive, all, allay, almighty, almost, alone, along, aloud, already, also, although, altogether, alway, always, am, amain, amid, amidst, among, amongst, an (a), and, anent, anew, angle (2), ankle, anneal (1), anon, another, answer, ant, anvil, any, ape, apple, arbour, arch (2), are, aright, arise, arm (1), arrant?, arrow, arrow-root, arse, art (1), as (1), ash, ashamed, ashes, ashore, aside, ask, asleep, aspen, asp, ass, astern, astir, astonished (modified by French), astonid (modified by French), astride, asunder, at, athirst, atone, auger, aught, awake, awaken, aware, away, awl, awork, awry, axe (ax), axle, ay!, ay (aye).

baa, babble, back, bag, bairn, bake, bale (2), balk (1), balk (2), ban, banns, band (1) (bond), bandog, bane, bank (1), banns, bantling, bare, bark (3), barley, barm (1), barm (2), barn barrow (2), barton, bass (2) (barse, brasse), bast, batch, bath, bathe, be- (prefix), be, beacon, bead, beam (1), beam (2), bean, bear (1), bear (2), beard, beat, beaver (1), beck (1), beckon, become, bed, bedew, bedight, bedim, bedizen?, bedridden, bedstead, bee, beech, beer, beetle (1), beetle (2), beetle (3), befall, before, beforehand, beg, beget, begin, begone, behalf, behave, behaviour (with F. svffix), behead, behest, behind, behold, behoof, behove, belch, belie, believe, bell, bellow, bellows, belly, belong, beloved, below, belt, bemoan, bench, bend, beneath, benighted, bent-grass, benumb, bequeath, bequest, berside, besides, besom, bespeak, bestow, bestrew, bestride, bethink, betide, betimes, betoken, betroth, better, best, between, betwirth, beware, bewilder, bewitch, bewray, beyond, bid (1), bid (2), bide, bier, biestings (beestings), bill (1), bin, bind, birch, bird, birth, bisson, bit (1), bit (2), bitch, bite, bitter, black, bladder, blade, blain, blanch (2), blare, blast, blatant, blaze (1), blaze (2), blazon (1), bleach, bleak (1), bleak (2), bleat, bleb, bleed, blench, blend, bloar, board, boat, bode, bodice, body, boil (2), bold, bolster, both, bond, bone, bonfire, book, boom (1), boot (2), bore (1), bore (2), borough, borrow, bosom, bottom, bough, bounden, bourn = burn (2),

bow (1), bow (2), bow (3), bower, bowl (2), bow-window, bracken, braid, brain, brake (2)?, bramble, brand, bran new, brass, braze (2), breach, bread, breadth, break, breast, breath, breech, breeches (breeks), breed, breese, brew briar (brier), bridal, bride, bridegroom, bridge, bridle, bright, brim, brimstone, brine, bring, bristle, brittle, broad, broker, brood, brook (1), brook (2), broom, broth, brothel, brother, brow, brown, brown-bread, buck (1), bucket (or C.), buckwheat, bud?, bull (1), bum, bundle, bunting (1)?, bunting (2)?, burden (1) (burthen), burgher, burial, burn, burr (bur), burrow, burst,

den (1) (burthen), burgher, burial, burn, burr (bur), burrow, burst, bury (1), bury (2), busy, but (1), butterfly, buxom, buy, buzz, by. cackle, calf, call, callow, calve, can (1), can (2), care, carp (1)?, carve, cat, caterwaul, catkin, caw, chaser (cock-chaser), chass, chast, chatter, cheek, chew (chaw), chicken, chide, chilblain, child, chill, chin, chincough, chink (1), chink (2), chip, chirp, chit, choke, choose, chop (1), chough, chuck (2), chuckle, churl, cinder, clack, clam, clank, clash, clasp, clatter, claw, clay, clean, cleave (1), cleave (2), clew (clue), click, cliff, climb, clinch (clench), cling, clink, clod, clot, cloth, clothe, cloud, clough, clove (2), clover, cluck, clump?, cluster, clutch, clutter (1), clutter (2), coal, cobweb, cock (1), cod (1), cod (2), coddle, codling (1)?, (2), coal, cobweb, cock (1), cod (1), cod (2), coddle, codling (1)?, codling (2), cold, collier, collop?, colt, comb, come, comely, con (1), cony (coney)?, coo, cool, con (1), cot (cote), cove, cow (1), cowl (1), cowslip, crab (1), crabbed, crack, craft, crake (corn-crake), cram, cramp, cranberry, cranc, crank (1), crank (2), crank (3), crave, craven,

cramp, cranberry, cranc, crank (1), crank (2), crank (3), crave, craven, creak, creek, creep, cress, crib, crick, cricket (2), crimp, cringe, crinkle, cripple, croak, crook?, crop, crouch, croup (1), crow, crowd (1), crumb, crumple, crunch, crutch, cud, cuddle, cuff (2)?, culver (1)?, cunning (2), curse?, cushat, cuttle, cuttle-fish.

dab (1), dabble, daisy, dale, dally?, dam (1), damp, dandle, dare (1), dark, darkling, darksome, darling, daughter, daw, dawn, day, dead, deaf, deal (1), deal (2), dear, dearth, death, deed, deem, deep, deer, delve, den, dent, depth, dew, didapper, dig, dike, dilly, dim, dimple, din, ding, dingle, ding, dim, dimple, din, ding, dingle, dingy, dint, dip, distaff, ditch, dive, dizen, dizzy, do (1) (did, done), do (2), dodge?, doe, doff, dog?, dole, dolt, don (1), donkey, doom, doomsday book, door, dotage (with F. suffix), dotard (with F. suffix), dote, dought, doughty, dout, dove, dovetail, dowse (3), draff, draft, drain, drake, draught (draft), draw, drawl, dray, dread, drcam (1), dream (2), dreary, drear, drench, drift, drill (2), drink, drive, drivel (Celtic?), drizzle, drone (1), drone (2), drop, dross, drought, drove, drown, drowse (drowze), drub, drum?, drunkard (with F. suffix), drunken, drunk, dry, dub, duck (1), duck (2), dull, dumb, dump?, dumpling?, dung, dup, dusk, dust, dwale, dwarf, dwell, dwindle, dye.

each, eagre, ear (1), ear (2), ear (3), earl, early, earn, earnest (1), earth, earwig, east, easter, eat, eaves, ebb, edge, eel, egg (1), eh, eight, either, eke (1), eke (2), elbow, eld, elder (1), elder (2), eldest, eleven, elf, ell, elm, else, ember-days, embers, emmet, empty, end, enough, ere, errand, erst, eve (even), even, evening, ever, every, everywhere, evil, ewe, eye.

fadge, fag?, fag-end?, fain, fair (1), fall, fallow, fang, far, fare, farrow, farther, farthest, farthing, fast (1), fast (2), fasten, fastness, fat (1), fat (2), father, fathom, fear, feather, fee, feed, feel, fell (1), fell (2), fell (3), felly, felloe, felt, fen, fern, ferry, fester, fetch, fetter, feud (1), few, fey, fickle, field, fieldfare, fiend, fight, file (2), fill, fillip, film, filth, fin, finch, find, finger, fir, fire, first, fish, fist,

fit (2), five, flabby (perhaps Scand.), flag (1), flap (2), flax, flay, flea, fleece, fleet (1), fleet (2), fleet (3), fleet (4), flesh, flicker, flight, flint, flitch, float, flock (1), flood, floor, flow, fluke (1), flutter, fly, foal, foam, fodder, foe, fold, folk, follow, food, foot, for (1), for-(2), forbear, forbid, ford, fore, fore-arm (1), fore-bode, fore-father, fore-finger, fore-foot, forego (2), foreground, fore-hand, fore-head foreknow, foreland, fore-how, forement, fore-work, foreland, fore-how, foreland, fore-how, forement, fore-work, foreland, fore-how, foreland, fore-how, forement, fore-work, fore-how, foreland, fore-how, fore-how, foreland, fore-how, head, foreknow, foreland, forelock, foreman, foremost, forerun, foresee, foreship, foreshorten, foreshow (foreshew), foresight, forestall, foretell, forethought, foretoken, foretooth, foretop, forewarn, forget, forgive, forgo (forego), forlorn, former, forsake, forsooth, forswear, forth, fortnight, forty, forward, foster (1), foul, foundling, four, fowl, fox, fractious, frame, freak (1), freak (2), free, freeze, fresh, fret (1), fret (2), Friday, friend, fright, frog (1), frog (2)?, from, frore, frost, froward, fulfil, full (1), fulsome, furlong, furrow, further, furze, fuss,

futtocks, fuzz-ball.

green, greet (1), greet (2), gride, grim, grin, grind, gripe, grisly, grist, gristle, grit, groan, groats, groom, grope, ground, groundling, groundsell, groundsell, grout, grove, grow, grub, grunt, guest, guild

(gild), guilt, gum (1), gut.
ha, hack (1), haddock?, haft, hag, haggard (2), haggle (1), haggle (2), hail (1), hair, half, halibut, hall, halloo (halloa), hallow, halt, halter, halve, halyard (halliard), ham, hammer, hamper (1), hand, handcuff, handicap, handicraft, handiwork (handywork), handle, handsel? (hansel), handsome, handy (1), handy (2), hang, hanker, hansom, hard, hare, harebell, hark, harm, harp, harrier (1), harrier (2), harrow (harry), hart, harvest, hasp, hat, hatch (1), hatch (2), hatches, hate, hatred, haulm (halm, haum), have, haven, havoc?, hatches, hate, hatred, haulm (halm, haum), have, haven, havoc?, haw, hawk (1), hay, hazel, he, head, headlong, heal, health, heap, hear, hearken, hearsay, heart, hearth, heart's-ease, hearty, heat, heath, heathen, heather, heave, heaven, heavy, hedge, heed, heel (1), heel (2), heft, heifer, heigh-ho, height, hell, helm (1), helm (2), helmet, help, helve, hem (1), hem (2), hemlock, hen, hence, henchman, her, herd (1), herd (2), here, heriot, herring, hest, hew, hey, heyday (2), hiccough (hiccup, hicket), hide (1), hide (2), hide (3), hide (4), hie, higgle, high, highland, hight, hidling, hill, hilt, hind (1), hind (2), hind (3), hinder, hindmost, hint, hip (1), hip (2) (hep), hire, his, hiss, hist (or Scand.), hitch, hithe (hythe), hob (1) (or hub), hobble, hobnob (habnab), hockey, hold (1), hole, holibut, holiday, holiness, hollow, holly, holm, holm-oak, holt, holibut, holiday, holiness, hollow, holly, holm, holm-oak, holt, holy, home, homestead, hone, honey, honeycomb, honeysuckle, hood, -hood (-head), hoof, hook, hoop (1), hop (1), hope (1), horn, hornet, horse, hose, hot, hough (hock), hound, house, housel, hovel, hover, how (1), hub, huckle-bone, huddle, hue (1), huff, hull (1), hull (2), hun (1), hum (2), humble-bee, humbug, humdrum, hum mock (hommock), hump, hunch, hundred, hunger, hunt, hurdle, hurdy-gurdy, hufst, hush, husk, husky, hussy.

I, ice, icicle, idle, if, im-(1), imbed, imbitter, imbody, imbosom, imbower imbours impound in imp(1) inasymph inhore impound in imp(1) inasymph inhore impound in imp(1) inasymph inhore impound in imp(1) inasymph inhore impound in imp(1) inasymph inhore impound in imp(1) inasymph inhore impound in imp(1) inasymph inhore impound in imp(1) inasymph inhore impound in imp(1) inasymph inhore impound in impound in imp(1) inasymph inhore impound in impound in impound in imp(1) inasymph inhore impound in imp(1) inasymph inhore impound in imp(1) inasymph inhore impound in imp(1) inasymph inhore impound in imp(1) inasymph inhore impound in imp(1) inasymph inhore impound in impound

imbower, imbrown, impound, in, in-(1), inasmuch, inborn, inbreathed, inbred, income, indeed, indwelling, infold, ingathering, ingot, inland, inlay, inlet, inly, inmate, inn, inning, inroad, inside, insight, insnare, insomuch, instead, instep, inthral, into, intwine, inward, inweave, inwrap, inwreathe, inwrought, iron, ironmonger, is, island, it, itch, ivy, iwis.

jar (1), jaw, jerk, jingle, jole, jolt, jowl (jole).

keel (1)?, keel (2), keen, kernel, kersey, key, kin, kind (1), kind (2), kindle (2), kindred, kine, king, kingdom, kirtle (or Scand.) kiss, kit (3), kite, kith, kitten (with F. suffix), knave (perhaps C.), knead, knee, knell (knoll), knife, knight, knit, knoll (2), knot, know,

knowledge (with Scand. suffix), kythe.

ladder, lade (1), lade (2), ladle, lady, lair, lamb, lame, Lammas, ladder, lade (1), lade (2), ladle, lady, lair, lamb, lame, Lammas, land, lane, lank, lap (1), lap (2), lap (3), lapwing, larboard?, lark (1), lark (2), last (1), last (2), last (3), last (4), latch, late, lath, lathe (2), lather, latter, laugh, lavish, law, lawyer, lay (1), layer, lea (ley, lay), lead (1), lead (2), leaf, lean (1), lean (2), leap, learn, lease (2), leasing, leather, leave (1), leave (2), leech (1), leech (2), leek, leer, left, leman (lemman), lend, length, lent, less, least, less, lest, let (1), let (2), lewd, ley, lib, lich-gate, lick, lid, lie (1), lie (2), lief, life long, lift (2), light (1), light (2), light (3), lighten (2) lighten (2) lighten (3) lights like (1), like (2) ne (1), ne (2), ner, life, lifelong, lift (2), light (1), light (2), light (3), lighten (1), lighten (2), lighten (3), lightning, lights, like (1), like (2), limb(1), limber (1), lime (1), lime (2), limp (1), limp (2), linch-(pin), lind, linden, ling (1), linger, link (1), lip, lisp, list (1), list (4), list (5), listen, listless, lithe, little, live (1), live (2), livelihood, livelong, lively, liver, lo, load, loaf, loam, loan, loath, lock (1), lock (2), lode, lodestar (loadstar), lodestone (loadstone), lone, loan (1), long (2), lock loops (1), loops (2), loops loadstone), lone, loan (1), long (2), look loops (3), loops at loops (4), loops (4), loops (4), loops (4), loops (4), loops (5), loops (5), loops (6), loops long (1), long (2), look, loom (1), loose, sb., loose, vb., loosen, lord, lore, lorn, lose, loss, lot, lottery (with F. suffix), loud, louse, lout, love, low (2), low (3), lower (1), lower (2), luff, lukewarm, lung, luscious (with F. suffix), lust, -ly, lye, lynch.

mad, madder, maid, maiden, main (1), make, malt, mamma, man, manifold, mankind, many, maple, mar, march (1), mare, mark (1), mark (2), marrow, marsh, mash (or Scand.), mast (1), mast (2), match (1), mate (1), maw, may (1), me, mead (1), mead (2), meadow, meal (1), meal (2), mean (1), mean (2), meat, meed, meet (1), meet (2), mellow, melt, mere (1), mermaid, mesh, mess (2) (or Scand.), mete, methow, met, mere (1), mermaid, mesh, mess (2) (or Scand.), mete, methinks, mew (1), mew (2), mickle, mid, middle, midge, midriff, midst, midwife, might (1), might (2), mild, mildew, milk, milksop, milt (1), mince?, mind, mine (1), mingle, minnow, mis-(1) (also Scand.), misbecome, misbehave, misbelieve, misdeed, misdeem, misdo, misgive, mislay, mislead, mislike, misname, miss (1), missel-thrush (mistle-thrush), misshape, mist, mistime, mistime, mistime, misle (2), mole (2), mole (2), mole (2), mole (2), mole (2), mole (3), mole (4), mole (4 futtocks, fuzz-ball.
gainsay, gall (1), gallow, gallows, gamble, game, gammon (2),
gander, gannet, gape, gar (1), garfish, garlic, gate, gather, gawk,
gear, get, gew-gaw, ghastly, ghost, gibberish, giddy, gift, giggle,
gild, gin (1), gird (2), girdle, give, glad, glare, glass, glaze,
gleam, glean (modified by French), glede (1), glede (2), glee, glib (3),
glide, glisten, glister, gloom, glove, glow, gnarl, gnarled, gnat,
gnaw, go, goad, goat, god, goddess (with F. suffix), godfather, godhead, godwit, gold, good, good-bye, goodman, goose, gorbellied,
gorcrow, gore (1), gore (2), gorse, goshawk, gosling, gospel, gossamer, gossip, grasp, grass, grave (1), gray, graze (2), great, greedy,

mugwort, mulled, mullein, mum, mumble, munch, murder (murther), \$\Phi\$ spoke, spokesman, spoon, spot, spray (1), spread, spring, spring,

murky (mirky), must (1), mutter, my.

nail, naked, name, nap (1), narrow, naught (nought), nave (1), navel, neap, near, neat (1), neb, neck, need, needle, neese (neeze), negus, neigh, neighbour, neither, nesh, nest, nett, neete, neete, neese, neete, neether, neigh, neighbour, neither, nesh, ness, nest, nett(1), nether, nettle, never, new, newfangled, news, newt, next, nib, nibble, nick (2), nickname, nigh, night, nightingale, nightmare, nightshade, nimble, nine, nip, nipple, nit, no (1), no (2), nobody, nod, noddle, nonce, none, nor north ness nestril not(1), no (2), nothing nestril not the new next nestril not (1), no (2), nothing nestril nestril not (1), no (2), nothing nestril nor, north, nose, nostril, not (1), not (2), nothing, notwithstanding, now, noway, noways, nowhere, nowise, nozzle, nugget, numb, nut, nuzzle.

O(1), oh, O(2), oak, oakum, oar, oast-house, oath, oats, of, off, offal, offing, offscouring, offset, offshoot, offspring, oft, often, old, on, once, one (1), one (2), only, onset, onslaught, onward, onwards, ooze, ope, open, or (1), or (2), orchard, ordeal, ore, other, otter, ought (1), ought (2), our, ousel, out, outbid, outbreak, outburst, outcome, outdo, outdoor, outgo, outgrow, outhouse, outlandish, outlast, outlay, outlet, outlook, outlying, outreach, outride, outright, outroad, outrun, outset, outshine, outside, outstretch, outstrip, outstrip, outside, outstretch, outstrip, o ward, outweigh, outwent, outwit, outworks, oven, over, overalls, overbear, overboard, overburden, overcloud, overcome, overdo, overdraw, overdrive, overflow, overgrow, overhang, overhead, overhear, overlade, overland, overlap, overlay, overleap, overlie, overlive, overload, overlook, overmatch, overmuch, overreach, override, overrun, oversee, overset, overshadow, overshoot, oversight, overspread, overstep, overstock, overthrow, overtop, overweening, overweigh, overwhelm, overwise, overwork, overworn, overwrought, owe, owl, own (1),

own (2), own (3), ox, oxlip.
paddle (1), paddle (2), paddock (2), padlock?, pant?, pap (1), park, pat (1), pat (3), path, patter, paxwax, peat, pebble, peevish, periwinkle (2)?, pewet (pewit, peewit), pickle?, picnic?, pig?, pindar (pinner), pinfold, pipe, pipkin, pish, pitapat, pith, plat (1), play (perhaps L.), plight (1), plot (2), pluck, plump (or O. Low G.), pock (perhaps C.), pond, pop, pose (3)?, pound (2), pound (3), pox (perhaps C.), prance, prank (1), prank (2), prick, pride, proud, pshaw, puff, puffin, puke (1)?, pull, pun, purl (4), purr, puss.

quack (1), quack (2), quagmire, quail (1), quake, quaker, qualm, quaver, quean, queen, quell, quench, quern, quick, quicken, quid,

quiver (1), quoth.

race (1), rack (1)?, rack (4), rack (7), rack (8), rafter, rag, rail (4), rain, rake (1), ram, ramble, ramsons, rank (2), rankle, rapt (confused with L.), rat, ratch, rath, rather, rattle, raught, raven (1), raw, reach (1), reach (2), read, ready, reap, rear (1), rear (3), rearmouse, reave, reck, reckon, red, reechy, reed, reck, reel (1), reeve (2), rend, rennet (1), rent (1), reremouse, rest (1), retch or reach, rib, rich, rick, rickets, rid, riddle (1), riddle (2), ride, ridge, rig (2)?, rig (3), right, rim, rime (1), rime (2), rind, ring (1), ring (2), rink, ripe, ripple (2) rise, rivel, roach, road, roam, roar, rod, roe (1), rood, roof, rook (1), room, roost, root (2) (or rout), rope, rot, rough, roun (or rown or round), row (1), row (2), rudder, ruddock, ruddy, rue (1), ruff (1), ruff(2)?, ruff(3)?, ruffle(1), rumble, rumple, run, rune, rung, rush

sad, saddle, sail, sake, sallow (1) or sally, sallow (2), salt, salve, same, sand, sandwich, sap(1), Saturday, saw(1), saw(2), say(1), scab, scale (1), scale (2), scarf (1), scathe, scatter, schooner (or scooner), score, scot-free, scoundrel, scrabble, scramble, scrawl, scorew (2), scrub, scull (3), scullery, scurf, scurvy, scythe, sea, seal (2), seam (1), sear (or sere), sedge, see (1), seed, seem, seer, seesaw, seethe, seldom, self, self (1), send, sennight, set, settle (1), settle (2), seven, sew (1), sewer (2), shabby, shackle, shad, shade, shadow, shaft, shag, shake, shall, sham, shame, shamefaced, shank, shape, share (1), share (2), sharp, shatter, shave, shaw, she, sheaf, shear, sheath, shed (1), shed (2), sheen, sheep, sheet, sheldrake, shelf, shell, shelter, shepherd, sherd (shard), sheriff, shide, shield, shift, shilling, shimmer, shin, shine, ship, shire, shock (3), shoddy, shoe, shoot, shop, shore (1), short, shot, shoulder, shove, shovel, show (shew), shower, shred, shrew (1), shrewd, shrimp, shrink, shroud, shrub (1), shun, shut, shuttle, shuttlecock, sib, sick, side, sieve (1), sift, sigh, sight, sill, silly, silver, simmer, sin, since, sinew, sing, singe, sink, sip, sippet, sit, sith, six, skink, slack, slake, slap?, slay (1), slay (2) (sley), sledge-hammer, sleep, sleeve, slide, slime, sling, slink, slip, slit, sliver, sloe, slop (1), slope, sloth, slow, slow-worm, slumber, smack (1), smack (2)?, small, smart, smear, smell, smelt (2), smirch, smirk, smite, smith, smock, smoke, smooth, smother, smoulder, smail, snake, snare, snarl?, snatch, sneak, sneeze, snite(2), snood, snore, snow, so, soak, soap?, sob, soc, socage, sod, soft, soke, some, some, son, song, soon, soot, sooth, soothe, soothsay, sop, sore, sorrow, sorry, soul, sound (1), sound (2), sour, south, sow (1), sow (2), spade, span, spangle, spank, spar (1), spar (2), spare, spark (1), sparrow, spat, spatter, speak, spear, speck, speech, speed, speir, spell (1), spell (2), spell (3), spell (4), spelter, spew, spider, spill (1), spill (2), spin, spindle, spinster, spire, spit (1), spit (2), spittle (1), sprinkle, sprit, spur, spurn, spurt (1) (spirt), squeeze, staff, stair, staithe, stake, stale (2), stale (3), stalk (1), stalk (2), stall, stalwart, stammer, stamp, stand, staple (1), star, starboard, starch, stare (1), stare (2), stark, stark-naked, starling, start, starve, stave, stay (2), stead, steadfast (stedfast), steady, steal, steam, steed, steel, steelyard, steep (1), steeple, steer (1), steer (2), stem (1), stem (2), stem (3), stench, step, stepchild, sterling, stem (1), steward, stick (1), stick (2), stickleback, stickler, stiff, stile (1), still (1), sting, stingy, stink, stint, stir, stirrup, stitch, stock, stocking, stone, stool, stoop (1), stork, storm, stoup (stoop), stow, straddle, straggle, straight, strand (1), straw, stream, strength, stretch, strew (straw), stride, strike, string, strip, stripling, stroke (1), stroke (2), strong, stub, stubborn, stud (1), stud (2), stun, stunted, sty (1), sty (2), such, suck, suds, sulky, sully, sultry (sweltry), summer (1), sun, sunder, sup, surf, swaddle, swallow (1), swallow (2), swan, swap, sward, swarm, swart, swarthy, swath, swath, sween, sweet, sweetheart, swell, swelter, swerve, swift, swill, swim (1), swim (2), swine, swing, swinge, swingle, swingle-tree, swink, swivel, swoon, swoop, sword.

tail (1), tale, tall?, tame, tang (2), tar, tare (1), tarry, tart (1), tattle, taw (tew), tawdry, teach, teal, team, tear (1), tear (2), tease,

teasel, teat, teem (1), teem (2), teen, tell, ten, tetter.

than, thane, thank, that, thatch, thaw, the (1), the (2), thee (2), theft, then, thence, there (1), there-(2), thews, thick, thief, thigh, thill, thimble, thin, thine, thing, think, third, thirl, thirst, thirteen, thirty, this, thistle, thither, thole (1) (thowl), thole (2), thong, thorn, thorough, thorp (thorpe), those, thou, though, thought, thousand, thrash (thresh), thread, threat, three, threshold, thrice, thrid, thrill (thirl), throat, throb, throe, throng, thropple (thrapple), throstle, throttle, through, throw, thrush (1), thud, thumb, thump, thunder,

Thursday, thus, thwack, thwyte, thy. tick (1), tick (3), tick (4), tickle, tide, tidy, tie, till (1), till (3), tiller, tilt(1), tilt(2), tilth, timber, time, tin, tind, tinder, tine, tingle, tinker, tinkle, tiny, tip(1)?, tire(1), tire(4), tithe, titter, tittle-tattle, to, to-(1), to-(2), toad, today, toddle, toe, together, token, toll (1), toll (2), tomorrow, tongs, tongue, tonight, too, tool, toot (1), tooth, top (1), top (2), topple, topsyturvy, totter, tough, touse, tout, tow (1), tow (2), towards, town, trade, tramp, trample, trap (1), tray, tread, tree, trend, trickle, trim, trip, troth, trough, trow, truce, true, trundle, Tuesday, tumble, turf, tush, tusk, tussle, tut, twaddle, twang, tweak, twelve, twenty, twibill (twybill), twice, twig (1), twilight, twin, twine, twinge, twinkle, twirl, twist, twit, twitch, twitter, two, twain.

udder, un-(1), un-(2), unaneled, uncomeatable (with F. suffix), uncouth, under, under-, undern, understand, uneath, unkempt, unless, up, up-, upbraid, upholsterer, upon, upside-down, upstart, us, utmost, utter (1), utter (2).

vane, vat, vinewed, vixen.

wabble (wobble), waddle, wade, wast, wain, waist, wake (1), waken, wale (weal), walk, wallet, wallow, walnut, wan, wander, wane, wanion, wanton, war, ward, -ward, ware (1), ware (2), warlock, warm, warn, warp, wart, wary (ware), was, wast, were, wert, wash, wasp, wassail, watch, water, wattle, wave (1), waver, wax (1), wax (2), way, wayward, we, weal, weald, wealth, wean, weapon, wear (1), weary, weasand (wesand), weasel, weather, weather-beaten, weather-bitten?, weave, web, wed, wedge, wedlock, Wednesday, weed (1), weed (2), week, ween, weep, weevil, weft, weigh, wei (wear), weird, welcome (or Scand.), weld (1), welfare, welkin, well (1), well (2), wellaway, Welsh, welter, wen, wench, wend, werwolf,

west, wet, wether, wey.

whale, whap, wharf (1), wherf (2), wheal (1), wheat, wheel,
wheeze, whelk (1), whelk (2), whelp, when, whence, where, where,
wheeze, whelk (1), whelk (2), whelp, while whether, whey, which, whiff, whiffle, whig?, while, whimper, whine, whip, whipple-tree, whisper, whist, whistle, whit, whitte, whither, Whitsunday, whittle (1), whittle (2), whittle (3), whiz, who, whole,

whorl, why.

wick (1), wicked, wicker (ar Scand.), wide, widow, wield, wife, wight (1), wild, wilderness, wile, wilful, will (1), will (2), willow, wimple, win, winberry (wimberry), winch, wind (1), wind (2), wink, winkle, winnow, winsome, winter, wipe, wire, wise (1), wise (2), wish, wisp, wistful, wit (1), wit (2), witch, witch elm (wych-elm), with, withdraw, wither, withers, withhold, withsay, withstand, withy (withe), witness, wittol, wizen, wo (woe), woad, wold, wolf, woman, womb, wombat, won, wonder, wondrous, wont, woo, wood (1), wood (2), woodruff, woodwale, woof, wool, woolward, word, work, world, worm, wormwood, worry, worse, worship, worsted, wort (1), wort (2), worth (1), worth (2), wound, wrack, wrangle, wrap, wrath, wreak, wreath, wreck, wren, wrench, wrest, wrestle, wretch, wriggle, wright, wring, wrinkle (1), wrinkle (2), wrist, write, writh, wrong, wroth, wry

y-, yard (1), yard (2), yare, yarn, yarrow, yawn, ye, yea, yean

(ean), year, yearn (1), yearn (2), yeast, yede, yell, yellow, yellowhammer (yellow-ammer), yelp, yeoman, yes, yesterday, yet, yew, yex, yield, yoke, yolk (yelk), yon, yore, young, your, youth, yule, ywis.

Place-names: canter, carronade, dunce, galloway. Personal name:

kit-cat.

To the above must be added two words that seem to have been originally English, and to have been re-borrowed.

French from English: pewter. Spanish from English: filibuster.

OLD LOW GERMAN. The following words I call 'Old Low German' for want of a better name. Many of them may be truly English, but are not to be found in Anglo-Saxon. Some may be Friesic. Others may yet be found in Anglo-Saxon. Others were probably borrowed from the Netherlands at an early period, but it is difficult to assign the date. The list will require future revision, when the history of some at least may be more definitely settled.

botch (1), bounce, boy, brake (1), brake (2), bulk (2), bully, bumblebee, cough, curl, dog, doxy, duck (3), flatter, flounder (1), fob, girl, groat, hawk (2), hawker, kails, kit (1), knurr (knur), lack (1), lack (2), lash (2), loll, loon (1) (lown), luck, mazer, mud, muddle, nag (1), nick (1), notch (nock), ort (orts), pamper, patch (1), patch (2), peer (2), plash (1), plump?, pry, queer, rabbit?, rabble, rail (1), scalp, scoff, scold, shock (2), shudder, skew, slabber, slender, slight, slot (1), snot, spool, sprout, tallow, toot (2), tub, tuck (1), tug, un (3), unto.

French, from Old-Low-German: antler, border, brick, broider, choice, chuck (1), cratch, dace, dandy?, dart, fur, garment, garnish, garrison, goal, gruel, guile, hamlet, heinous, hobby (1), hobby (2), jangle, lampoon, marish, massacre, muffle, mute(2), poach(1)?, poach (2)?, pocket (or C.), pulley (or F. from L.), stout, supper, wafer.

Low Latin from Old Low German: badge.

French from Low Latin, from Old Low German: filter.

LOW-GERMAN. To the above may be added the following words, which do not seem to have been in very early use :-

Fluke (2), huckaback, touch-wood, twill.

French from Low German: fudge, staple (2), tampion.

Low Latin from Low German: scorbutic.

French from Low Latin, from Low German: quail (2). **DUTČH.** ahoy, aloof, anker, avast, bale (3), ballast, belay, beleaguer, bluff, blunderbuss, boom (2), boor, bouse (boose), brabble, brack, brackish, brandy, bruin, bum-boat, bumpkin, burgomaster, bush (2), buskin, caboose, cant (2), clamp, clinker, cope (2), dapper, delf, doily?, doit, doll?, dot, drill(1), duck (4), duffel, easel, elope, fop, frolic, fumble, gallipot, gas, glib (1), golf, groove, growl, gruff, guelder-rose, gulp, hackle (1), hatchel, hackle (2), heckle, heyday (1), hoarding, hold (2), holland, holster, hop (2), hope (2), hottentot, hoy (1), hoy (2), hustle, isinglass, jeer, jerkin, kilderkin, kink, kipper, knapsack, land-grave, landscape, lash (1), leaguer, ledger, lighter, link (2), linstock (lintstock), litmus, loiter, manikin (manakin), margrave, marline, measles, minikin, minx?, mob (2), moor (2), mop (2), mope, morass, mump, mumps, ogle, orlop, pad (2), pickle (or E.?), pink (4), quacksalver, rant, reef (1), reef (2), reeve (1), rover, ruffle, selvage (selvedge), sheer (2), skate (2) (scate), skipper, slim, sloop, sloven, smack (3), snaffle, snap, snip, snuff (1), spelicans, splice, spoor, sprat, stipple, stiver, stoker, stove, strand (2)?, stripe, sutler, swab, switch, tang(1), tattoo(1), toy, trick(1), trick(2),

trick (3), trigger, uproar, wagon (waggon), wainscot, yacht, yawl (1).

Old Dutch: crants, deck, dell, firkin, foist, hogshead, hoiden (hoyden), hoist, huckster, lollard, lop, mite (2), ravel.

Named from towns in Flanders or Belgium: cambric, spa.

French from Dutch (or Old Dutch): arquebus, clique, cracknel, cresset, cruet, dredge (I), drug, drugget, fitchet, frieze (I), friz (frizz), hackbut, hackney, hack, hoarding, hotch-pot (hodge-podge), mow (3), mummer, paletot, pilot?, placard, staid, stay (1).

French from Old Flemish: gallop.

French from Spanish, from Dutch?: trinket (2), or trinquet.

Low Latin from French, from Old Dutch: crucible. SCANDINAVIAN. aloft, already, an (-if), anger, aroint

thee, as (2), askew, awe, awn, aye.

baffle, bait, balderdash, bang (1), bark (2), bask, baste (1), bat (2), batten (1), bawl, beach, beck (2), bestead, big, bight, bilge, billow, bing, bitts, blab, blear one's eye, blear-eyed, bloat, bloater, bloom, blot (1), blot (2), blue, blunder, blunt, blur, bluster, bole, bolled, boon, booth, booty, bore(3), both, boulder, bound (3), bout, bow (4), bowline, box (3), brad, brindled, brinded, brink, brunt, bubble, build, bulge, bulk (1), bulk (3), bulkhead, bulwark, bunch, bungle, bunk, bunt, bush (1), busk (1), bustle, by-law, byre.

carp (2), cast, champ, chaps (chops), chub, chump, churn, clamber, clap, cleft, clift, clip, clog, clown, club (1), club (2), club (3), clumsy, cock(2), cow(2), cower, crab(2), crash, craw, crawl, craze, crew, cruse, cuff (1), cunning (1), cur.

daggle, dairy, dangle, dank, dapple, dash, dastard, (with F. suffix),

daze, dazzle (with E. suffix), dibber, dibble, die (1), dirt, dogcheap, douse, down (1), dowse (1), doze, drag, draggle, dregs, dribble, drip, droop, dug, dumps, dun (2).

eddy, egg (2), eiderduck, elk, eyot.
fast (3), fawn (1), fell (4), fellow, fetlock, fidget, fie, filch, filly,
fit (1), fizz, flabby, flag (2), flag (3), flag (4), flagstone, flake, flare,
flash, flat, flaunt, flaw, fleck, fledge, flee, fleer, fling, flippant, flit,
flurry, flush, (2), fluster, fond, force (3), foss, fraught, freckle, frith (firth), fro, froth, fry (2).

gabble, gaby, gad (1), gad (2), gain (1), gain (2), gainly, gait, gale, gang (1), gar (2), garish (gairish), gasp, gaunt, gaze, ged, geld, gibe, gig, giglet (with F. suffix), gill (1), gill (2), gin (2), gingerly, girth, glade, glance, glimmer, glimpse, glint, glitter, gloat, gloss (1), glum, gnath, grab, gravy, greaves (1) (graves), grey-hound, grig, grime, griskin, groin, grovel, gruesome, guess, gush, gust (1).

hail (2), hail (3), hake, hale (1), handsel (hansel), hank, hap, happen, harbour, harsh, haste, hasten, hawser (halser), haze, hinge,

hist, hit, hoot, how (2), hug, hurrah, hurry, husband, hussif,

hustings, hurrah.

ill, inkling, intrust (with E. prefix), irk.

jabber, jam (1), jam (2), jaunt, jersey, jibe, jumble, jump (1), jump (2), jury-mast.

jump (2), jury-mast.
kedge (1), kedge (2) (kidge), keel (1), keelson (kelson), keg, ken, kid, kidnap, kidney, kill, kiit, kirtle, knacker, kneel.
larboard, lash (2), lathe (1), leak, ledge, lee, leech (3) (leach), leg, lift (1), liken, limber (2), ling (2), litter (3), loft, log (1), log (2), loom (2), loon (2), low (1), low (4), lug, lull, lumber (2), lump, lunch, luncheon, lurch (1), lurch (4)?, lurk.

mane, mash (or E.), mawkish (with E. suffix), maze, meek, mees (2), (or E.), milch [mit (4)], mit mit (2), mit (3), mit (4), mit (4), mit (4), mit (4), mit (5), mit (5), mit (5), mit (5), mit (6), m

(or E.), milch, milt (2), mire, mis-(1) (and E.), mistake, mistrust,

mouldy, much, muck, muff (1), muggy. nab, nag (2), narwhal, nasty, nay, neif (neaf), niggard, Norse,

nudge (perhaps C.). oaf, odd, outlaw.

pad(1) (or C.?), paddock(1), palter?, paltry, pap(2), pash, peddle?, pedlar (pedler, pedder?), piddle?, plough, pod (or C?), pooh, prate, prog, purl (1).

quandary, queasy.

1ack (2), rait, 1aid, raise, rake (2), rake (3), rakehell, ransack, rap (1), rap (2), rape (1), rape (3), rash (1), rasher?, rate (2)?, recall (with L. prefix), recast (with L. prefix), riding, rife, rifle (2), rift, rig (1), rip, ripple (1), ripple (3), rive, roan-tree (rowan-tree), rock (2), rock (3), roe (2), root (1), rotten, rouse (1), rouse (2), row (3), ruck (1), ruck (2), rug, rugged, rump, rush (1), rustle, ruth.

sag, saga, sale, scald (2), scald (3), scall, scant, scar (2) (scaur), scare, scarf (2), scoop, scotch, scout (2), scout (3), scowl, scraggy, scrap, scrape, scratch, scream, screech, scrip (1), scud, scuffle, sculk (skulk), scull (2), scum, scuttle (3), seat, seemly, shallow, sheal, sheave, sheer(1), shelve, shingle(2), shirt, shiver(1), shiver(2), shoal(2), shore(2) (shoar), shrick, shrike, shrill, shrivel, shrug, shuffle, shunt, shy, silt, simper, sister, skewer, skid, skill, skim, skin, skirt, skittish, skittles, skull (scull), sky, slab(1), slam, slang, slant, slattern, slaughter, slaver, sleave, sleave-silk, sled, sledge, sleigh, sleek, slick, sleeper, sleet, sleight, slop (2), slot (2), slouch, slough (2), slubber, slug, slur, slut, sly, smash, smattering, smelt (1), smile, smug, smuggle, smut, sneap, sneer, sniff, snipe, snite (1), snivel, snob, snort, snout, snuh, snuff (2), snug, sough, span-new, spark (2), spick and span-new, spink, splash, splint (splent), split, splutter, spout, sprack (sprag), sprawl, spray(2), spry, spurt(2), sputter, squab (1 and 2), squabble, squall, squander, squeak, squeal, squib, squint, squirt, stack, stag, stagger, stale (1), stang, steak, steep (2), stern (2), stifle (confused with F. from L.), stilt, stith, stoat, stot, streak, stroll?, struggle, strum, strut(1), strut(2), stumble, stump, stutter, swagger, swain, swamp, swash, sway, swirl.

tackle, tag, take, tang (3), tangle, tarn, tatter, ted, teem, tern, their, they, thrall, thrave, thrift, thrive, thrum (1,) thrum (2), thrush (2), thrust, thwart, tidings, tight, tike, till (2), tip (2), tipple, tipsy, tit, tit for tat, tilling, tod, toft, toom, tram, trap (3), trash, trice (2) (trise), trill (2), trill (3), trudge?, trust, tryst (trist), tuft (2) (toft).

Valhalla, viking. wad, wag, waggle, wail, wake (2), wall-eyed, wand, want, wapentake, weak, wee?, weld (1), whelm, wherry, whim, whir, whirl, whisk, whitlow, whore, wick (3) = wich, wight (2), wimble (1 and 2), windlass, window, wing, wraith, yap, yaw, yawl (2).

Icelandic : geysir.

Swedish: dahlia, flounce (1), flounder (2), gantlet (gantlope), kink, slag, [probably smelt (1)], tungsten.

Danish: backgammon, cam, floe, fog, jib (1), jib (2), jolly-boat,

Norwegian: lemming (leming).

French from Scandinavian: abet, barbed, bet, bigot, blemish, bondage, brandish, brasier (brazier), braze(1), bun, equip, flotsam (Law F.), frisk, frown, gauntlet, grate (2), grimace, grudge, haber-dasher, hale (2), haul, hue (2), jib (3), jolly, locket, Norman, rinse, rivet, sound (4), strife, strive, waif, waive, wicket.

Dutch from Scandinavian : furlough, walrus

French from Dutch, from Scandinavian: droll. Italian from Scandinavian (through French?): bunion.

French from Low Latin, from Scandinavian: forage

GERMAN. (The number of words borrowed directly from German is very small.)

bismuth, Dutch, feldspar, fuchsia, fugleman, gneiss, hock (2), huzzah, landau, maulstick, meerschaum, mesmerise (with F. suffix plunder, poodle, quartz, shale, swindler, trull, wacke, waltz, wheedle?, zinc.

To these add (from Old German): buss (1); also German from French, from Old High German: veneer.

German (Moravian) personal name: camellia.

Dutch from Germin: dollar, etch, rix-dollar, wiseacre.

French from German: allegiance, allure, band (2), bandy, bank (2), banner, banneret, banquet, hastard, bawd, bawdy, beltry, bistre?, bivouac, blanket, blazon (2), botch (2), brach, bray (1), brunette, burnish, carouse, carousal (1), chamois, coat. coterie, cricket (1), etiquette, fautcuil, gaiety, garret, gimlet (gimblet), grumble, haggard (1), hash, hatch (3), hatchet, haversack, hod, hoe, housings, Huguenot, lansquenet, latten, lattice, lecher, list (2), lobby?, lumber (1), marque (letters of), marquee, mignonette, mitten?, motley, popinjay (with modified suffix), raffle, roast?, shammy (shamoy), spruce, spurry, ticket, wardrobe, zigzag.

Italian from German: rocket (1).

French from Italian, from German: burin, canteen, group, poltroon, tuck (2).

Latin from German: Vandal.

Low Latin from German: lobby ?, morganatic.

Low Latin from French, from German: hamper (2) (also hanaper). French from Low Latin, from German: brush, lodge, marchioness,

MIDDLE HIGH GERMAN: bugle (2).

French from Middle High German: bale (1), beadle, brewis, browze, bruise, buckram, burgess, butcher, butt (1), butt (2), buttock (with E. suffix), button, coif, cotillon (cotillion), demarcation (demarkation), gaiter, gallant, gay, gonfanon (gonfalon), grape, grapnel, grapple, grisette, grizzly, grizzled (with E. suffix), halberd (halbert), jig, marquetry, quoif, rebut (with L. prefix), sorrel (1), skiff, warble, warden (1), warden (2), wince.

FRENCH FROM OLD HIGH GERMAN: arrange, await, award, baldric, ball (2), balloon, ballot, banish, baron, baste (3), bastile, blanch (1), blank, boot (1), boss, bottle (2), brawn, bream, chamberlain, chine, cray-fish (craw-fish), dance, eclat, enamel, ermine, mail (2), marshal, minion, mushroom, ouch (nouch), partisan (2) (partizan), perform (with L. perfix), quill (1), quill (2) (or L.), quiver (2), race (2), racy (with E. suffix), range, rank (1), rasp, rasp berry (and E.), riches, riot ?, rob, robe, robin, rochet, rubbish, rubble, Salic (Saliqué), saloon, scorn, seize, skirmish, slash?, slate, slice, spy, stallion, standard, stubble, tarnish, towel, warrant, wait

French from Low Latin, from Old High German: abandon, ambassador, equerry, frank, install (instal), sturgeon, warren.

Low Latin from Old High German: faldstool.

Spanish from Old High German: guerilla (guerrilla).

French from Spanish, from Old High German: rapier.

Italian from Old High German: bandit, fresco, smalt, stucco.

French from Italian, from Old High German: decant.

French from Austrian: cravat.

TEUTONIC. This is here used as a general term, to shew that the following words (derived through French, Spanish, &c.) cannot quite certainly be referred to a definite Teutonic dialect, though

Clearly belonging to the Teutonic family.

French from Teutonic: bacon, bourd?, brawl (2), burgeon, crochet, crosier, crotchet, croup (2), crupper, crush, darnel ?, guide, hoop (2), hubbub, huge?, label, moat, mock, moraine, patrol, patten, rail (3), rally (2), ramp, random, rappee, retire, reynard (renard), ribald, riffraff, rifle (1), romp, ruffian, scabbard, scallop (scollop), screen?, scroll, seneschal, shock (1), sorrel (2), soup, spar (3), spavin, stew, tap (1), tic, tier, tire (2), tire (3), tire (5), toil (1), touch, track, trap (2), trawl, treachery, trepan (2) (trapan), tuft (1), troll, wage, wager, warison, whoop, widgeon, wizard (wisard).

Spanish from Teutonie: guy (guy-rope), stampede.
French from Spanish, from Teutonie: scuttle (2).
Italian from Teutonie: balcony, loto (lotto), stoccado (stoccata), strappado, tucket.

French from Italian, from Teutonic: bagatelle, bronze, escarpment (with L. suffix), scaramouch, scarp, tirade, vogue.

Low Latin from Teutonic: allodial, feud (2), feudal.

French from Low Latin, from Teutonic: ambush, bouquet, fief, marten, ratten.

Stanish from Low Latin, from Teutonic: ambuscade.

Latin from Gothic: Teutonic.

CELTIC. This is a general term for the family of languages now represented by Irish, Gaelic, Welsh, Manx, Breton, and (till very recently) Cornish. Many of the following words are derived

from old Celtic forms, which it is now not always easy to trace.
babe, bad, bald, bannock, bard, barrow (1), basket, bat (1), bauble (1) (with E. suffix), bicker, block, bludgeon, boast, both, bodkin, bog, boggle, bosterous, bother, bots, brag, bran, branks, brat, brawl (1), brill, brisk, brock, brogues, buck (2), bucket, bug (1), bug (2), bugaboo, bugbear, bullace, bump (1), bump (2), bung, burly (with E. suffix).

cabin, cairn, cart, cess-pool, char (3), chert, clock, clout, coax, cob (1), cob (2), cobble (2), coble, cock (3), cocker, cockle (1), cockle (2), cockle (3), cog (1), cog (2), coil (2), combe, coot, cradle, crag, crease (1), crock, croft, crone, cub, cudgel, Culdee, cuid, cut.

dad, dagger, dandriff, darn, dirk, dock (1), dock (2), docket, down (2), down (3), drab (1), drudge, druid, dudgeon (1), dun (1), dune. earnest (2)

frampold, fun.

gag, gavelkind, glen, glib (2), goggle-eyed, gown, griddle, grounds, gull (1), gull (2), gun, gyves.

hassock, hog ?.

ingle.

jag, job (1), jog. kale (kail), kex, kibe, kick, knack, knag, knave, knick-knack, knob, knock, knoll (1), knop, knuckle.

lad, lag, lass, lawn, loop, lubber.

mattock, merry, mirth, mug.

nap (2), nape, nicknack, noggin, nook. pack, package (with F. suffix), pad (1) (or Scand.?), pall (2), pang, pat (2), paw?, peak, penguin?, pert, pet (1), pet (2), pick, pie (3)?, piggin, pight, pike, pilchard?, pillion, pink (1), pink (3), pitch (2), plod, pock?, pod (or Scand?), poke(1), poke (2), pollock (pollack), pony, pool (1), posset, pot, potch, pother, pouter, pour, pout (1), pout (2), pretty, prong, prop, prowl?, puck, pucker, pudding?, puddle (1), puddle (2), pug, put.

quaff, quibble, quip, quirk.
racket (2), riband (ribband, ribbon), rill?, rub.

shamrock, shog, skein (skain), skip, slab (2), slough (1), snag, spate, spree, stab.

tache (1), tack, tall ?, taper (1) ?, taper (2) ?, tether, tripe ?, twig (2).

welt, wheal (2), whin.

Wels': bragget, clutter (3), coracle, cotton (2), cromlech, crowd (2), flamel, flimsy, flummery, funnel, hawk (3), maggot, metheglin, pawl, perk, toss?

Guelic: brose, capercailzie, clan, claymore, fillibeg (philibeg), gillie, gowan, loch, mackintosh, pibroch, plaid, ptarmigan, reel (2), slogan, spleuchan, sporran, whiskey.

Irish: gallow-glass, kern (1) (kerne), lough, orrery, rapparee,

skain (skene), spalpeen, tanist, Tory, usquebaugh.

French from Celtic (or Breton): attach, attack, baggage (1), baggage (2), bar, barrel, barrier, basin, basenet (basnet), beak, billet (2), billiards, bobbin?, boudoir?, bound (2), bourn (1), brail, branch, brave, bray (2), bribe, brisket, bruit, budge (2), budget, carriers carrier carr car, carcanet, career, carol, carpenter, carry, caul, cloak (cloke), gaff, garter, gobbet, gobble (with E. suffix), gravel, grebe, harness, hurl (with E. suffix), hurt, hurtle (with E. suffix), javelin, job (2), lay (2), lias, lockram, maim (2)?, mavis, mutton, petty?, pickaxe, picket, pip (3), pique, piquet, pottage, pottle, pouch, putty, quay, rock (1)?, rogue, sot?, tan, tawny, tetchy (techy, touchy), truant, valet, variet, vassal.

Spanish from Celtic; bravado, gabardine (gaberdine), galliard,

garrote (garrotte).

French from Spanish, from Cellic: piccadill (pickadill).
Italian from Cellic: bravo, caricature.

French from Italian, from Celtic: barracks.

French from Latin, from Celtic: carrack, charge, chariot, league (2).

French from Low Latin, from Celtic: felon?.

Spanish from Low Latin, from Celtic: cargo.

Dutch from Celtic: knap, pink (2), plug.

Old Low German from Celtic: poll.

French from Low German, from Celtic: packet.

Scandinavian from Celtic: peck (1), peck (2), peg, pore (2).

Franch from German from Celtic: polls pote (2).

French from German, from Celtic: gable, rote (2).

ROMANCE LANGUAGES. These languages, which include French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, are, strictly speaking, unoriginal, but we cannot always trace them. A large number of terms belonging to these languages will be found under the headings Latin, Greek. Celtic, &c., which should be consulted. Those in this section are those of which the origin is local or obscure.

French: abash, aery, andiron, arras, artesian, baboon, banter?, barren, barter, bass (1), baton (batoon), batten (2), battlement, bayonet, beaver (2), beguine, bevel, bice, bijou, blond, blouse, brattice, breeze (1), breeze (2), broil (1), broil (2), buffer (1), buffer (2), buffer (1), buffer (2), buffer (1), buffer (2), buffer (1), buffer (2), caliber (calibre), calipers, caliver, champagne, cheval-de-frise, chicanery, chiffonier, cockade, curlew, davit, dine, disease, drab (2), drape, dupe, case, embattle (1), embattle (2), emblazon, emboss (1), emboss (2), embrasure, embroider, embroil, entice, entrench, fribble, fricze (2), frippery, furbelow, galley, galliot, gallon, garland, gasconade, gavotte, gibbet, giblets, gill (3), gingham, gobelin, gormandize, gourmand, graze (1)?, greaves (2), grouse, guillotine, guzzle, harass, haricot (1), haricot (2), harlequin, harlot, harridan, haunt, jack (2), jacket, jostle, lees, loach, loo, lozenge, magnolia, maraud, martin, martinet, martingale, martlet, mich, mortise, musit, Nicotian, pamphlet?, pavise, pedigree?, pillory, pinch, pinchbeck (personal name), pirouette, piss, pittance, poplin, ricochet, roan, sauterne, savoy, scupper, sedan-chair, shalloon, silhouette, toper (or Ital.), valise, vaudeville, vernier.

Dutch from French: harpoon.

French from Provençal: charade.

Italian: andante, cameo, cock (4), galvanism, mantua, milliner?,

ninny, polony, rebuff, regatta, sienna, trill, voltaic.

French from Italian: bastion, bauble (2), bergamot, brigade, brigand, brigantine, brig, brusque, burlesque, bust, caprice, capuchin, carousal (2), casemate, charlatan, frigate, gala, gallery, gallias, gazette, gusset, maroon (1), pasquin, pasquinade, pistol, pistole, ravelin, rodomontade, theorbo, tontine.

Spanish: anchovy, banana, bastinado, battledoor, bilbo, bilboes, brocade, cigar, cinchona (chinchona), embargo, filigree, galleon, galloon?, imbargo, paraquito, quixotic, rusk, sarsaparilla, trice (1).

French from Spanish: barricade, bizarre, capstan, caracole, cord-wainer, morion (murrion), shallop.

Particular acces (1) dode one

Portuguese: cocoa (1), dodo, emu, yam.

LATIN. abbreviate, abdicate, abdomen, abduce, aberration, abhor, abject, abjure, ablative, ablution, abnegate, abominate, abortion, abrade, abrogate, abrupt, abscess, abscind, abscond, absent, absolute, absolve, absorb, abstemious, abstract, abstruce, absurd, accede, accelerate, acclaim, acclivity, accommodate, accretion, accumulate, accurate, acid, acquiesce, acquire, acrid, act, acumen, acute, adapt, add, addict, adduce, adept, adequate, adhere, adjacent, adject, adjudicate, adjure, adjutant, administer, admit, adolescent, adopt, adore, adorn, adult, adulterate, adumbrate, advent, adverb, advert, aerial, affect, affidavit, afflict, agent, agglomerate, agglutinate, aggravate, aggregate, agitate, agriculture, alacrity, album, albumen, alias, alibi, aliquot, alleviate, alligation, alliteration, allocate, allocution, allude, alluvial, alp, alter, alternate, altitude, amanuensis, amatory, ambidextrous, ambient, ambiguous, ambulation, amicable, amputate, angina, anile, animadvert, animal, animate, annihilate, anniversary, annotate, annul, annular, anserine, antecedent, antedate, antediluvian, antennæ, antepenultima, anterior, anticipate, anus, anxious, aperient, apex, apiary, apparatus, applaud, apposite, appreciate, apprehend, appropriate, approximate, aquatic, arbiter, arbitrary, arbitrate, arboreous, arduous, area, arefaction, arena, argillaceous, arid, ark, armament, arrogate, articulate, ascend, ascititious, ascribe, aspect, asperse, assert, assess, asseverate, assiduous, assimilate, associate, assonant, assuasive, assume, astral, astriction, astringe, astute, attenuate, *attest, attract, attribute, auction, augur, august, aureate, auricular, aurora, auscultation, author, autumn, auxiliary,

ave, avert, aviary, avocation, axis.

barnacle (1)?, barnacle (2), beet, belligerent, benefactor, bib, biennial, bifurcated, bilateral, bill (2), binary, binocular, binomial, bipartite, bijed, bisect, bissextile, bitumen, bland, boa, box (1),

box (2), bract, bull (2).

cachinnation, cack, cadaverous, cade, caducous, cæsura, calcareous, calculate, calendar, calends, caloric, calorific, calx, camera, campestral, cancer, candidate, candle, canine. canker, canorous, cant (1), canticle, capacious, capillary, capitol, capitular, capitulate, Capricorn, captive, carbuncle, cardinal, caries, carnal, carnivorous, castigate, castle, castor-(oil), castrate, caudal, caveat, cede, celebrate, celibate, cell, censor, cent, centenary, centennial,

centesimal, centigrade, centrifugal, centripetal, centuple, centurion, cere, cereal, cerebral, cerulean, cervical, cervine, chalk, chap (2), cheap, cheese, cincture, cinerary, circle, circumambient, circumambulate, circumcise, circumference, circumflex, circumfluent, circumfuse, circumjacent, circumlocution, circumnavigate, circumscribe, circumspect, circumstance, circumvallation, circumvent, circumvolve, circus, cirrus, civic, civil, clang, coadjutor, coagulate, coalesce, coction, codicil, coefficient, coerce, coeval, cogent, cogitate, cognate, cognition, cognomen, cohabit, cohere, coincide, colander, cole, collaborator, collapse, collateral, collide, collocate, colloquy, collude, column, combine, comity, commemorate, commend, commensurate, comminution, commissary, commit, commodious, commute, compact (2), compel, compendious, compensate, competitor, complacent, complement, complete, complex, complicate, component, compound, comprehend, compress, compute, concatenate, concave, conceal, concede, conciliate, conclude, concoct, concrete, concur, condemn, condiment, condole, condone, conduce, conduct, confabulate, confect, confederate, confide, confiscate, conflict, confluent, congener, congenial, congenital, conger, congeries, congestion, conglobe, conglomerate, conglutinate, congratulate, congregate, congress, congrue, conjugation, connate, connatural, connect, connubial, consanguineous, conscionable, conscious, conscript, consecrate, consequent, consolidate, consort, conspicuous, constipate, constitute, construe, consul, consume, consummate, contact, contaminate, contemplate, contemporaneous, context, contiguous, contingent, continuous, contort, contract (1), contradict, contravene, contribute, contrite, controversy, contumacy, contuse, convalesce, convenient, convent, converge, convert, convex, convince, convivial, convoke, convolve, convulse, cook, coop, cooperate, co-ordinate, copulate, cornea, cornucopia, corolla, corollary, coronation, coroner, corporal (2), corpuscle, correct, correlate, correspond, corroborate, corrugate, corrupt, cortex, coruscate, costal, coulter (colter), crass, crate, create, creed, cremation, crenate, crepitate, crescent, cretaceous, crinite, crisp, crude, crural, cubit, cucumber, culinary, culm, culminate, culprit, cultivate, culver (1), cumulate, cuneate, cup, cupid, cupreous, curate, curricle, cursive, cursory, curt, curve, cusp, custody, cuticle, cypress (2), cypress (lawn).
dab (2), debenture, debilitate, decapitate, decemvir, decennial,

deciduous, decimate, decoct, decorate, decorum, decrement, decrepit, decretal, decurrent, decussate, dedicate, deduce, deduct, defalcate, desecate, desect, deflect, defluxion, defunct, degenerate, deglutition, dehiscent, deject, delegate, delete, deliberate, delicate, delineate, delinquent, deliquesce, delirious, delude, demented, demonstrate, demulcent, denary, denominate, dense, dental, dentated, denticle, dentifrice, dentist, dentition, denude, denunciation, depict, depilatory, depletion, deponent, depopulate, deprecate, depredate, depress, depreciate, deprive, dereliction, deride, derogate, describe, desecrate, desiccate, desiderate, desk, desolate, despond, desquamation, destitute, desuetude, desultory, detect, deter, deterge, deteriorate, detonate, deraction, detrude, deuce (2), devastate, deviate, devious, devolve, devote, dexter, dial, diary, dictate, differ, diffident, diffuse, digest, dight, digrts, digness, dilacerate, diapidate, dilute, dimissory, dire, direct, dirge, disafforest, disconnect, disconsolate, discriminate, discuss, disincline, disinfect, disingenuous, disjunction, dislocate, dismiss, disparity, dispassionate, dispel, disperse, dispirit, dispossess, disquiet, disquisition, disruption, dissect, disseminate, dissent, dissertation, dissident, dissimulation, dissipate, dissociate, dissolute, dissolve, distend, distort, distract, distribute, disunite, diurnal, divaricate, diverge, divest, divide, divulsion, doctor, dominate, dormitory, dual, dubious, duct, duodecimo, duodenum, duplicate, duration.

edict, edition, educate, educe, effeminate, effervesce, effete, efficacy, effigy, effluence, effulgent, effuse, egotist, egregious, egress, ejaculate, eject, elaborate, elapse, elate, elect, element, elevate, elicit, elide, eliminate, elision, elocution, elude, emaciate, emanate, emancipate, emasculate, emendation, emerge, emigrate, eminent, emit, emotion, emulate, enervate, entity, enumerate, enunciate, equal, equanimity, equation, equestrian, equilibrium, equine, equivocal, era, eradicate, erase, erect, erratum, erroneous, erubescent, eructate, erudite, eruption, esculent, estimate, estuary, evacuate, evanescent, evaporate, evasion, event, evict, evince, eviscerate, evoke, evolve, evulsion, exacerbate, exact (1), exaggerate, exasperate, excerpt, excise (2), exclude, excogitate, excommunicate, excoriate, excrement, excruciate, exculpate, excursion, execrate, exert, exfoliate, exhaust, exhibit, exhume, exigent, exist, exit, exonerate, exordium, expand, expatiate, expatriate, expect, expectorate, expedite, expel, expend, expiate, expletive, explicate, explicit, exponent, export, expostulate, expunge, expurgate, exquisite, extant, extempore, extend, extenuate, exterminate, external, extinguish, extirpate, extol, extort, extra, extract, extradition, extramundane, extraneous, extraordinary, extravasate, extricate, extrude, exude, exult, exuviae.

fabricate, fac-simile, fact, factitious, factotum, fæces, fallible,

fan, fane, farins, farm, farrago, fascinate, fastidious, fatuous, fauces, faun, February, feline, femoral, fennel, ferment, ferreous, ferruginous, ferule, festal, festive, fetus, fiat, fiddle, fiducial, figment, filial, finial, finite, fistula, flagellate, flagitious, flamen, flog, floral, florid, floscule, fluctuate, fluent, fluor, focus, font (I), foraminated, formulated for formulated for formulated for the formulated for the formulated for the formulated for the formulated for the formulated formulated for the formulated for the formulated ceps, forensic, fork, formic, formula, formulate, fortitude, fortuitous, forum, frangible, fratricide (a), frigid, frivolous, frond, frustrate, frustum, fulcrum, fulgent, fuliginous, full (a), fulminate, fulvous, fulvid, fumigate, funicle, furcate, furfuraceous, fuscous, fuse (I), fusil (2), fusil (3), fustigate.

galeated, gallinaceous, garrulous, gaud, gelid, Gemini, generate, generic, geniculate, genius, genuine, genus, gerund, gesticulate, gesture, gibbose, gill (4), glabrous, gladiator, glomerate, glume, glut, glutinous, gradient, gradual, graduate, grallatory, gramineous, granary, grandiloquent, granule, gratis, gratuitous, gratulate, gre-

garious, gust (2).

habitat, hallucination, hastate, hereditary, hernia, hesitate, hiatus, hirsute, histrionical, hoopoe, horrid, horrify, horror, hortatory, horti-

culture, host (3), humane, humeral, humiliate.

ibex, identical, illapse, illegal, illegitimate, illimitable, illision, illiterate, illogical, illude, illuminate, illustrate, im- (2), imbricated, imbue, imitate, immaculate, immature, immerge, immigrate, imminent, immit, immoderate, immolate, impact, impeccable, impede, imped, impend, impersonate, imperturbable, impervious, impetus, impinge, implicate, impolite, imponderable, imprecate, impregnate, impress, impropriate, improvident, in-(2), in-(3), inaccurate, inadequate, inadvertent, inane, inanimate, inapplicable, inappreciable, inappropriate, inarticulate, inartificial, inaudible, inaugurate, inauspicious, incalculable, incandescent, incantation, incarcerate, incautious, incendiary, incense (1), incentive, inceptive, incessant, inch, incipient, include, incoherent, incombustible, incommensurate, incomplete, incompressible, inconclusive, incongruous, inconsequent, inconsistent, inconsumable, incontrovertible, inconvertible, inconvincible, incorporate, incorrupt, incrassate, increment, incubate, incubus, inculcate, inculpable, inculpate, incumbent, incur, incurvate, indeclinable, indecorum, indefensible, indefinable, indefinite, indemonstrable, independent, indescribable, indestructible, indeterminate, index, indicate, indigenous, indigested, indiscernible, indiscriminate, indispensable, individual, indoctrinate, indolence, indomitable, indorse, induce, induct, indue (1), indurate, inebriate, inedited, ineffective, inelegant, inert, inexact, inexpert, inexpert, infant, infant, infatuate, infinite, infirm, infatuate, infinite, infirm, infix, inflate, inflect, inflict, influx, informal, infrequent, infringe, ingenuous, ingratiate, ingress, inguinal, inhale, inherent, inhibit, inimical, initial, initiate, inject, injunction, innate, innocuous, innovate, innoxious, innuendo (inuendo), innutritious, inobservant, inoculate, inodorous, inordinate, inquire (enquire), insane, inscribe, insecure, insensate, insert, insessorial, insignia, insignificant, insinuate, insolvent, inspect, inspissate, instigate, institute, instruct, insubordinate, insufficient, insular, insuppressible, insurgent, insurrection, intact, intangible, integer, integument, intense, inter, intercalate, intercommunicate, interdict, interfuse, interim, interior, interjacent, interline, interlude, interlunar, interminable, intermit, internal, internecine, interpolate, interregnum, interrogate, interrupt, intersect, intersperse, interstellar, intestate, intimate (1), intimate (2), intramural, intransitive, intrepid, intricate, introduce, intromission, introspection, intrude, intuition, inundation, inveigh, invert, invertebrate, investigate, inveterate, invidious, invigorate, inviolate, invocate, involuntary, involute, ir-(1), ir-(2), irradiate, irrational, irreducible, irregular, irresolute, irresponsible, irrigate, irritate, italics, item, iterate, itinerant.

January, jejune, jilt, jocose, jocular, joke, jubilation, jugular, July, junction, juncture, June, junior, juniper, juridical. keep, kettle, kiln, kitchen.

labellum, labial, labiate, laboratory, laburnum, lacerate, lachry nabelium, iabiai, iabiaie, iaboratory, iaburnum, iacerate, iachrymal (lacrimal), lacteal, lake(1), lambent, lamina, lanceolate, languid, laniferous, lapidary, lapse, larva, lascivious, latent, lateral, laud, laureate, lavatory, lax, lection, legacy, legislator, legitimate, lemur, lenient, lenity, lens, leporine, levigate, levity, libel, liberate, libertine, librate, libration, licentiate, lictor, ligneous, ligule, limb (2), limbo, limbus, line, lineal, linear, linen, lingual, linguist, lining, lint, liquescent, liquidate, litigation, littoral, lobster, locate, locomotion, locus locate, locat locus, locust, longevity, loquacious, lotion, lubricate, lucid, lucubration, ludicrous, lugubrious, lumbago, lumbar, lunar, lurch (3), lurid, lustration, lustre (2), lustrum, lymph.

macerate, maculate, magisterial, magnanimous, magnificent, magniloquence, magnitude, major, malefactor, malevolent, mallow, mammalia, mamillary, mandible, mangle (1) (with E. suffix), maniple, manipulate, manse, manumit, manuscript, marcescent, March (3), margin, mass (2), mat, matriculate, matrix, mature, matutinal, maxillar (maxillary), maximum, mediate, medical, medicate, medi meditate, mediterranean, medium, medullar (medullary), meliorate, mellifluous, memento, mendacity, mendicant, menses, menstruous,

mensuration, mephitis, mere (2), meretricious, merge, mica, migrate, mile, militate, militia, mill, millennium, minor, mint (1), minus, minute, miscellaneous, miser, missal, missile, mission, mitigate, mob (1), moderate, modicum, modulate, molar, molecule, monetary, morose, mortar (1) (morter), mortuary, moult, mount (1), mucus, mulct, mule, multangular, multifarious, multiple, muriatic, muricated, muscle (2) (mussel), must (2), musty?, mutable, mutilate.
nascent, nasturtium, nebula, nefarious, neglect, negotiate, neuter,

nigrescent, node, nomenclator, nominal, nominate, non-, nondescript, nonentity, nones, nonplus, noon, normal, nostrum, notation, notorious, November, noxious, nucleus, nude, nugatory, null, numeral,

nun, nutation, nutriment, nutritious.

ob-, obdurate, obese, obfuscate, oblate, obliterate, obloquy, obnoxious, obscene, obsolescent, obsolete, obstetric, obstinate, obstreperous, obstriction, obstruct, obtrude, obverse, obviate, obvious, occiput, octangular, octant, October, octogenarian, ocular, odium, offer, olfactery, omen, omit, omnibus, omniscient, omnivorous, operate, oppidan, opponent, opprobrious, optimism (with Gk. suffix), oral, ordinal, ordinate, oscillate, osculate, osprey, osseous, ossifrage,

ostensible, oviform.

pabulum, pact, pagan, pall (1), palliate, pallid, pallor, palm (2), palpitate, pan, panicle, papilionaceous, papillary, par, parget?, parietal, parse, participate, parturient, passerine, pastor, patrician, pauper, pea, pear, peccable, pectinal, peculate, peds, pedstrian, pediment, pelt (1), pelvis, pen (1), pendulous, pendulum, penetrate, peninsula, penny (with E. suffix), pent, penultimate, penumbra, per-, peninsula, penny (with E. suffix), pent, penultimate, penumbra, per-, perambulate, percolate, percussion, perennial, perfidious, perfoliate, perforate, perfunctory, periwinkle, permeate, permit, perpetrate, perquisite, perspicuous, pervade, pervicacious, pervious, pessimist, petulant, piacular, pica, picture, pigment, pilch, pile (2), pile (3), piles, pillow, pimple, pin, pine (1), pine (2), pinnate, Pisces, pistil, pit, pitch (1), placable, placenta, plague, plank, plant, plantigrade, plaudit, plausible, play (perhaps E.), plenipotentiary, plumbago, pluperfect, plurisy (misformed), pole (1), pollen, pollute, ponder, poppy, populate, porcine, port (2), portend, posse, possess, post (1), post, post-date, posterior, post purpus, post umous), post-meridian post-, post-date, posterior, posthumous (postumous), post-meridian (pomeridian), post-mortem, post-obit, postpone, postscript, post-late, potation, potent, poultice, pound (1), Prætor (Pretor), pre-precarious, precentor, precession, precinct, preclude, precocious, precursor, predatory, predecessor, predicate, predict, predilection, predominate, pre-emption, pre-exist, prehensible, premature, premeditate, premium, preponderate, prepossess, preposterous, prescribe, preter-, pretermit, preternatural, prevaricate, prevent, previous, primeval, prior (1), private, pro-, probe, proclivity, proconsul, pro-crastinate, procreate, proctor, procumbent, produce, proficient, profligate, profuse, prohibit, prolate, prolocutor, promiscuous, promontory, promote, promulgate, propagate, propel, propensity, propinquity, propitious, propound, propulsion, proscribe, prosecute, prospect, prosperous, prostitute, prostrate, protect, protract, protrude, protuberant, provide, proviso, prurient, publican, pugilism, pugnacious, pulmonary, pulsate, pulse (2), pumice, punctate (punctated), punctuate, puncture, pungent, punt (1), pupa, puritan, pus, pusillanimous.

quadragesima, quadrant, quadrate, quadrennial, quadrilateral, quadrilion, quadruped, quarto, quaternion, querimonious, querulous, query, quiddity, quiescent, quiet, quillet, quinary, quincunx, quinquagesima, quinquangular, quinquennial, quintillion, quorum, quotient (or F., - L.).

rabid, radius, radian, radian, rancid, ranculus, rapacious,

rape (2) (or F., -L.), rapid (or F., -L.), raptorial, rapture, rasorial, ratio, re-, red- (or F., -L.), real (1) (or F., -L.), rebus, recant, recede, recess, recession, recipe, reciprocal, recline, recondite, recriminate, rectilineal (rectilinear), recumbent, recuperative, recur, redintegration, reduce, redundant, reduplicate, refel, reflect, refluent, refract, refrigerate, refulgent, refund, regalia, regenerate, regimen, regnant, regress, regular, relapse, relax, relegate, relict, reluctant, remit, remonstrate, remunerate, renovate, repel, repine, reprehend, reprobate, reproduce, repudiate, repulse, requiem, resilient, resolve, resonant, resplendent, resuscitate, retaliate, reticent, retina, retro-(or F. from L.), retrocession, retrograde, retrospect, reverberate, revolve, ridiculous, rigid, rite, rivulet, rodent, rostrum, rotary, rugose, ruminate, rush (2)?.

sacrament, sagacious, Sagittarius, salient, saliva, saltation, salubrious, salute, sanatory, sanciity, sane, sapid, saponaceous, sate, satiate, saturate, savin (savine, sabine), scale (3), scalpel, scapular, sciolist, scribe, scrofula, scrutiny, scurrile, scuttle (1), se-, secant, secede, seclude, secure, sedate, seduce, sedulous, segment, segregate, select, semi-, seminary, senary, senile, senior, sensual, separate, September, septenary, septennial, septuagenary, serene, series, serrated, serum, sexagenary, Sexagesima, sexennial, sextant, sextuple, shambles, shingle (1), shirk, shoal (1), shrine, sibilant, sicket

(siker), sickle, sidereal, silex, silvan(sylvan), simile, simious, simulate, simultaneous, sinciput, sine, sinecure, single, sinister, sinus, sir-reverence, situate, sock, solar, sole (1), sol-fa, solicitous, soliloquy, soliped, solve, somniferous, sonorous, soporiferous, soporific, sparse, species, specimen, spectator (or F. from L.), specular, spend, spike, splendor (splendour, or F. from L.), specular, space, splendor (splendour, or F. from L.), sponsor, spontaneous, spoom, spume, spurious, squalid, stagnate, stamen, stannary, status, stellar, sternutation, stertorous, still (2) (or F., -L.), stimulate, stipend, stolid, stop, strap, stratum, street, strenuous, strict, stringent, strop, student, stultify, stupendous, sub- (or F., -L.), subacid, subaqueous, subdivide, subjacent, subjugate, subjunctive, sublunar, submit, subsubdivide, subjacent, subjugate, subjunctive, subilinar, submit, subordinate, subpecna, subscribe, subsequent, subserve, subside, substratum, subtend, subter, subterranean, subterraneous, subtract,
suburb (suburbs), succinct, succumb, sudatory, suffix, suffocate,
suffuse, suggest, sulcated, sumptuary, super-, superadd, superannuate, supercilious, supereminent, supererogation, superficies,
superfluous, superstructure, supervene, supervise, supine, supplicate,
suppress, suppurate, supra-, supramundane, sur- (1), surd, surge,
surrentitions surrents aux. surreptitious, surrogate, sus-.

tabid, tacit, tact, tamarisk, tandem, tangent, Taurus, tedious, teetotum (totum), tegument, telluric, temple (I), tenacious, tenet, tentacle, tentative, tepid, ternary, terrene, terrestrial, terrific, terse, tertiary, tesselate, testaceous, testimony, textile, tibia, tile, timorous, tincture, tinge, tint, tiro (tyro), toga, tolerate, ton (tun), torpedo, torpid, tract (1), tract (2), tractable, tradition, traduce, transtranscend, transcribe, transcept, transfer, transfix, transfuse, transient, translucent, transmarine, transmit, transmute, transom, transpicuous, transpire, transmarine, transmit, transpire, turgid, turtle (1), turtle (2), tutelar.

ulterior, ultimate, ultra-, ultramundane, umbel, unanimous, uncial, undulate, unguent, uniliteral, unite, univocal, urbane, urge, ut,

uvula, uxorious.

vaccinate, vacuum, vagary, vagrant, valediction, vapid, varicose, variogate, various, vascular, vehicle, velocipede, venereal, venous, ventilate, ventral, ventriloquist, Venus, veracious, verbena, verge (2), vermicular, vernacular, vernal, verse, vertebra, vertex, vertigo, vesicle, vesper, vest, vestibule, veteran, veterinary, veto, viaduct, vibrate, vicissitude, victor, videlicet, villa, vincible, vinculum, vindicate, violate, virago, viridity, viscera, vitreous, vivid, viviparous, vivisection, vomit, vortex, vote, vulnerable, vulture.

wall, wick (2), wine.

French from Latin: abate, abeyance, able, abolish, abound, abridge, abstain, abundance, abuse, accent, accept, accident, accompany, accomplice, accomplish, accord, accost, account, accourte, accredit, accrue, accuse, accustom, acerbity, achieve, acquaint, acquit, adage, address, adieu, adjoin, adjourn, adjudge, adjust, admire, admonish, adroit, adulation, advance, advantage, adventure, adverse, advertise, advice, advice, advocate, advowson, affable, affair, affeer, affiance, affiliation, affinity, affirm, affix, affluence, affront, age, aggrandise, aggress, aggrieve, agile, aglet, agree, ague, ah, aid, aim, aisle, alas, alb, alien, aliment, allay, allege, alley, allow (1), allow (2), alloy, ally, altar, altercation, alum, ambition, amble, ambry (aumbry), ameliorate, amenable, amend, amends, amenity, a merce, amiable, amice, amity, ammunition, amorous, amount, ample, amuse, ancestor, ancient (1), ancient (2), angle (1), anguish, ani mosity, annals, anneal (2), annex, announce, annoy, annual, anoint, antic, antique, apart, appanage, apparel, appeal, appear, appease, append, appertain, appeninge, append, append, append, appertain, appenting, appertain, appertite, approach, approve, April, apron, apropos, apt, aquiline, arable, arc, arch (1), archer, ardent, argent, argue, arm (2), armistice, armour, arms, army, arraign, arrears, arrest, arrive, arson, art (2), article, artifice, artillery, ascertain, ashlar (ashler), asperity, aspire, assail, assay, assemble, assent, assets, assign, assist, assize (1), assize (2), assort, assuage, assure, atrocity, attain, attaint, attemper, attempt, attend, attorney, attrition, audacious, audience, augment, aunt, auspice, austral, avail, avalanche, avarice, avaunt, avenge, avenue, aver, average, avidity, avoid, avoirdupois, avouch, avow.

bachelor, badger, badinage, bail, bailif, bails?, baize, balance, ball (1), barb (1), barbel, barber, basalt, base (1), bate (1), bate (2), batter (1), batter (2), battery, battle, bay (1), bay (2), bay (3), bay (4), bay (5), beast, beatiful, beatitude, beau, beauty, beef, beldam, belle, benediction, benefice, benefit, benevolence, benign, benison, bestial, beverage, bevy, bezel?, bias, bile (1), billet (1), billion, biscuit, bivalve, blandish, boil (1), bonny, bound (1), bounty, bowel, bowl (1), brace, bracelet, bracket, brief (1), brief (2), broach, brochure, brocket, brooch, brute, buckle, buckler, budge (1), bull, bugle (1), bull, bullet, bullion, burbot, bureau, burglar, buss (2), bustard, buzzard.

cable, cabriolet, cadence, cage, caitiff, cajole, calamity, calcine, caldron (cauldron), calk (caulk), callous, calumny, camp, campaign, canal, cancel, candid, capable, capital (1), capital (2), capitation, capsule, captain, captious, carbon, card (2), careen, caress, Carfax, camage, carnation, carpet, carrion, carrot, cartilage, case (1), case (2), casement, cash, casket, catch, cater, caterpillar, cattle, caudle, cauliflower, cause, causeway, caution, cave, cavil, cease, ceil (ciel), celerity, celestial, cement, censer, centipede (centiped), century, ceremony, certain, certify, ceruse, cess, cessation, cession, chafe, chain, chaldron, chalice, challenge, champaign, champion, chance, chancel, chancellor, chancery, chandler, chandelier, change, channel, chant, chapel, chaperon, chapiter, chaplet, chapter, charity, charm, charmel, chase (1), chase (2), chase (3), chaste, chasten, chastise, chasuble, chateau, chattels, cheat, cherish, chevalier, chief, chieftain, chisel, chivalry, cicatrice, cinque, circuit, cistern, cite, citizen, city, cives, claim, clamour, clandestine, claret, clarify, clarion, class, clause, clavicle, clear, clef, clement, clever?, client, cloister, close (1), close (2), closet, clove (1), cloy, coarse, coast, cobble (1), code, cognisance, cohort, coign, coil (1), coin, collar, collation, colleague, collect, college, collet, colony, colour, colporteur, columbine, combat, combustion, comfit, comfort, command, commence, comment, commerce, commination, commiseration, commission, common, commotion, commune, compact (1), company, compare, compartment, compass, compassion, compatible, compatriot, compeer, competent, compile, complain, complaisant, complexion, complicity, compline, comport, compose, composition, comprise, compromise, compunction, conceit, conceive, conception, concentre, concern, concise, conclave, concomitant, concord, concordant, concourse, concubine, concupiscence, concussion, condense, condescend, condign, condition, conduit, confer, confess, configuration, confine, confirm, conflagration, conform, confound, confraternity, confront, confute, congé (congee), congeal, conjecture, conjoin, conjugal, conjure, connive, connoisseur, conquer, conscience, consecutive, consent, conserve, consider, consign, consist, console, consonant, conspire, constable, constant, constellation, consternation, constrain, consult, contagion, contain, contemn, contend, content, continent, continue, contour, contract (2), contrary, contrast, control, contumely, convene, convention, converse, convey (convoy), cony (coney), copious, copperas, copy, corbel, cordial, core, cormorant, corn (2), cornel, cornelian, corner, cornet, coronal, coronet, corps, corpse (corse), corpulent, corrode, corset, corslet (corselet), cost, costive, couch, council, counsel, count (1), count (2), countenance, counter, counterbalance, counterfeit, countermand, counterpane (1), counterpane (2), counterpart, counterpoint, counterpoise, countersign, countervail, country, county, couple, courage, courier, course, court (1), court (2), courteous, courtesy, cousin, covenant, cover, coverlet, covert, covet, covey, coward, cowl (2), coy, cozen, cranny, crape, crayon, cream, crest, crevice, crime, crinoline, erown, crucial, crucify, cruel, crust, cry, cuckold, cuckoo, cue, cuisses, cull, cullion, culpable, culture, culverin, culvert, cumber, cupidity, curb, cure, curfew, curious, current, curtail, curtain, cushion, custard, custom, cutlass, cutler, cutlet.

dainty, dam (2), damage, dame, damn, damsel, dandelion, danger, date (1), daub, daunt, dean, debate, debonair, debouch, debt, decadence, decamp, decay, decease, deceive, decent, deception, decide, decimal, declaim, declare, declension, decline, declivity, decollation, decrease, decree, decry, decuple, deface, defame, default, defeasance, defeat, defence, defend, defer (1), defer (2), defile (2), define, deflour (deflower), deforce, deform, defraud, defray, defy, degrade, degree, deify, deign, deity, delay, delectable, delicious, delight, deliver, deluge, demand, demean (1), demean (2), demeanour, demerit, demesne, demise, demolish, demoralise, demur, demure, demy, denizen, denote, denouement, denounce, deny, depart, depend, deplore, deploy, deport, deposit, deposition, depot, deprave, depute, derive, descant, descend, descry, desert (1), desert (2), deserve, deshabille, design, desire, desist, despair, despatch (dispatch), despise, despite, despoil, dessert, destine, destroy, detail, detain, detention, determine, detest, detour, detriment, deuce (1), device, devise, devoid, devoir, devour, devout, diction, die (2), difficulty, dignify, dignity, dilate, diligent, dimension, diminish, disappoint, disarm, disaster, disavow, discern, discharge, disciple, disclose, discolour, discomfit, discomfort, disconcert, discontinue, discord, discount, discountenance, discourage, discourse, discourteous, discover, discreet, discrepant, disdain, disenchant, disfigure, disgorge, disgrace, disgust, dishevel, dishonest, dishonour, disinterested, disjoin, disjoint, disloyal, dismember, dismonut, disobey, disoblige, disorder, disparage, dispense, dispeople, displace, displant, display, displease, disport, disposition, dispraise, disproportion, disprove, dispute, disqualify, dissemble, disservice, dissever, dissimilar, dissonant, dissuade, distain. distant, distemper (1), distemper (2), distil, distinct, distinguish, distrain, distress, district, disturb, ditty, diverse (divers), divert;

divine, divorce, divulge, docile, doctrine, document, dolour, domain, domestic, domicile, dominical, donation, dormant, dorsal, double, doublet, doubt, douceur, dowager, dower, dozen, dress, duchess, duchy, ductile, due, duke, dulcet, dungeon, duplicity, durance, dure, duress, duty.

eager, eagle, ebriety, ebullition, eclaircissement, edify, efface, effect,

efficient, effiorescence, effort, effrontery, eglantine, electuary, elegant, eligible, eloquent, embellish, embezzle?, embouchure, embowel, embrace, emollient, emolument, empale, empanel, emperor, empire, employ, empower, empress, emulsion, enable, enact, enamour, encase, enceinte, enchain, enchant, enchase, encircle, encline, enclose, encompass, encore, encounter, encourage, encumber, endanger, endeavour, endive, endorse, endow, endue, endure, enemy, enfeeble, enfilade, enforce, engage, engender, engine, engrain, engross, enhance, enjoin, enjoy, enlarge, enmity, ennoble, ennui, enormous, enquire, enrage, enrich, enrol, ensample, ensign, ensue, ensure, entablature, entail, enter, enterprise, entertain, entire, entitle, entomb, entrails, entrance (2), entreat, envenom, environ, envoy, envy, equinox, equipoise, equipollent, equity, equivalent, erode, err, errant, error, escape, escheat, escutcheon, especial, espouse, esquire, essence, establish, estate, esteem, estrange, eternal, evade, evident, ewer, exect (2) and explaints and executed the exact (2), exalt, examine, example, excavation, exceed, excel, except, excess, exchange, excite, exclaim, excrescence, excretion, excuse, execute, exemplar, exemplify, exempt, exequies, exercise, exhale, exhort, exile, exorbitant, experience, expert, expire, explain, explode, exploit, explore, exposition, expound, express, exterior, extravagant, extreme, extrinsic, exuberant, eyre.

fable, fabric, face, facetious, facile, faction, faculty, fade, faggot (fagot), fail, faint, fair (2), fairy, faith, falcon, fallacy, false, falter, fame, family, famine, fanatic, farce, farrier, fascine, fashion, fate, fatigue, faucet, fault, favour, fawn (2), fay, fealty, feasible, feast, feat, feature, febrile, fecundity, federal, feeble, feign, felicity, female, feminine, fence, fend, ferocity, ferrule, fertile, fervent, festoon, fête, fetid, sever, fib, fibre, fiction, fidelity, fierce, fig, figure, filament, file (1), fillet, final, finance, fine (1), finish, firm, firmament, fiscal fissure, fix, flaccid, flageolet, flagrant, flail, flambeau, flame, flange, flank, flatulent, fleur-de-lis, flexible, flinch, flock (2), flounce (2), flour, flourish, flower, flue (1), flue (2), fluid, flunkey, flush (1), flute, flux, foible, foil (1), foil (2), foin, foison, foliage, follicle, folly, foment, font (2), fount, fool, for (3), force (1), force (2), foreclose, foreign, forest, forfeit, forge, form, formidable, fort, fortalice, fortify, fortress, fortune, fosse, fossil, found (1), found (2), founder, fount, fraction. fracture, fragile, fragment, fragrant, frail, fraternal. fraternity, fratricide (1), fraud, fray (1), fray (3), frequent, fret (3), fret (4), friable, friar, fricassee, friction, frill, fringe, fritter, front, frontal, frontier, frontispiece, frontlet, frounce, fructify, frugal, fruit, fruition, frumenty (furmenty, furmety), fry (1), fuel, fugitive, full (3), fume, fumitory, function, fund, fundamental, furious, furtive, furnace, fury, fuse (2), fusee (1), fusee (2), fusil (1), fust (1), fust (2), futile, future.

gage (1), gall (2), gall (3), gammon (1), gaol (jail), garboll, gargle, gargoyle, garner, garnet, gelatine, gem, gender (1), gender (2), general, generous, genial, genital, genitive, genteel, gentian, gentile, gentle, gentry, genuflection (genuflexion), germ, german, germane, gestation, gibbous, gimbals, gin (3), gin (3), gist, gizzard, glacial, glacier, glacis, glair, glaive, gland, glebe, globe, glory, glue, glutton, goblet, goitre, golosh, gorge, gorgeous, gourd, gout (1), gout (2), grace, gradation, grade, grail (1), grail (3), gout (1), gout (2), grace, gradation, grade, grail (1), grail (3), grain, gramercy, grand, grandeur, grange, grant, gratify, gratitude, gratuity, grave (2), grease, grief, grieve, grill, grocer, grog, grogram, gross, grume, gules, gullet, gully, gurnard (gurnet, with Teut. suffix), gutter, guttural, gyrfalcon (gerfalcon).

habiliment, habit, habitable, habitant, habitation, habitude, hatchment, haughty, hearse, heir, herb, heritage, hibernal, hideous, homage, homicide, honest, honour, horrible, hospice, hospital, host (1), host (2), hostage, hostel, hostler (ostler), hotel, howl, human, humble, humid, humility, humour.

ides ignition ignoble ignominy ignore iliac illation, illegible.

ides, ignition, ignoble, ignominy, ignore, iliac, illation, illegible, illiberal, illicit, illusion, illustrious, im-(1), im-(3), image, imagine, imbecile, imbibe, imbrue (embrew), immaterial, immeasurable, immediate, immemorial, immense, immobility, immodest, immoral, imm immortal, immovable, immunity, immure, immutable, impair, impale, impalpable, imparity, impart, impartial, impassable, impassible, impassioned, impassive, impatient, impawn, impeach, impearl?, impenetrable, impenitent, imperative, imperceptible, imperfect, imperial, imperishable, impersonal, impertinent, impiety, impious, implacable, implant, implead, implore, imply, import, importable, importune, imposition, impossible, impotent, impoverish, impregnable, imprint, imprison, improbable, impromptu, improper, improve, imprudent, impudent, impugn, impunity, impure, impute, in-(2), in-(3), inability,

proachable, inapt, inattention, incage, incapable, incapacity, incar-nation, incense (2), incest, incident, incircle, incise, incite, incivil, inclement, incline, inclose, incommensurable, incommode, incommunicable, incommutable, incomparable, incompatible, incompetent, incomprehensible, inconceivable, inconsiderable, inconsolable, inconstant, incontestable, incontinent (1), incontinent (2), incontrollable, inconvenient, incorrect, increase, incredible, incrust, incombet, incurable, incursion, indebted, indecent, indecision, indefatigable, indelible, indelicate, indemnify, indemnity, indict, indiction, indifferent, indigent, indignation, indirect, indiscreet, indisposed, indisputable, indiscoluble, indistinct, indite, indivisible, indocile, indubitable, industriet, industriet, indistinct, indite, indivisible, indecile, indubitable, indue (2), indulgence, industry, ineffable, ineffaceable, inefficacious, ineligible, ineloquent, inept, inequality, inestimable, inexusable, inexorable, inexpedient, inexperience, inexpert, inexpiable, inexplicable, inextinguishable, inextricable, infallible, infamy, infect, infelicity, infer, inferior, infernal, infest, infidel, infirmary, infirmity, inflame, inflexible, inflorescence, influence, inform, infraction, infrangible, infuse, infusible, ingender, ingenious, inglorious, ingrain, ingratitude, ingredient, inhabit, inherit, inhospitable, inhuman, inhume, inimitable, iniquity, injudicious, injure, injustice, inkle, innavigable, innocent, innumerable, inoffensive, inofficial, inoperative, inopportune, inorganic, inquest, inquietude, insatiable, inscrutable, insect, insensible, inseparable, insidious, insincere, insipid, insist, insobriety, insolent, insolidity, insoluble, inspire, instability, instance, instate, instil, instinct, instrument, insubjection, insufferable, insult, insuperable, insupportable, insure, insurmountable, intellect, intelligence, intemperance, intend, intent, inter, intercede, intercept, interchange, intercostal, intercourse, interest (1), interest (2), interfere, interjection, interlace, interlard, interlocution, intermeddle, intermediate, interpellation, interposition, interpret, interstice, interval, intervene, interview, intestine, intituled, intolerable, intomb, (with E. prefix), intractable, intreat (with E. prefix), intractable, intend (with E. prefix), intrigue, intrinsic, intumescence, inure, inurn, inutility, invade, invalid, invaluable, invariable, invasion, invent, inverse, invest, invincible, inviolable, invisible, invite, invoice, invoke, involve, invulnerable, ir- (1), ir- (2), ire, irreclaimable, irreconcilable, irrecoverable, irrecuperable, irredeemable, irrefragable, irrefutable, irrelevant, irreligious, irremediable, irremissible, irremovable, irreparable, irreprehensible, irrepressible, irreproachable, irreprovable, irresistible, irrespective, irretrievable, irreverent, irrevocable, irrision, irruption, isle, issue, ivory.

jail, jamb, jargon, jaundice, jelly, jeopardy, jesses, jest, jet (1), jetty, jewel, jocund, john dory, join, joint, joist, jonquil, journal, journey, joust (just), jovial, joy, judge, judicature, judicial, judicious,

journey, joust (just), jovial, joy, judge, judicature, judicial, judicious, juggler, juice, jurisdiction, jurisprudence, jurist, juror, jury, just (1), just (2), justice, justify, justle, jut, juvenile.

kennel (1), kennel (2), kerchief, kickshaws.
laborious, labour, lace, lament, lamprey, lance, lancet, language, languish, languor, lanyard (laniard), larceny, lard, large, largess, lassitude, latchet, lateen, Latin, latitude, launch (lanch), launder (3), language, languag laurel, lave, lawn (2)?, laxative, lazy, league (1), leal, lease (1), leash, leaven, lecture, legal, legate, legend, legerdemain, legerline (ledger-line), legible, legion, legist, legume, leisure, lentil, lentisk, lesion, lesson, lethal, letter, lettuce, levec, level, lever, leveret, levy, liable, libation, liberal, liberty, libidinous, library, licence, license, licentious, lien, lieu, lieutenant, ligament, ligature, limit, limpid, line, lineage, lineament, liniment, linnet, lintel, lineage, lineament, liniment, lintel, lintel, lineage, lineament, lintel, liquefy, liqueur, liquid, liquor, lists, literal, literature, litigious, litter (1), litter (2), livery, livid, lizard, local, loin, longitude, loriot, lounge, louver (loover), lovage, loyal, luce, lucre, luminary, luminous, lunatic, lunge, lupine, lurch (2)?, lustre (1), lute (2), luxury.

mace (1), mackerel, madam, mademoiselle, magistrate, magnanimity, magnate, magnify, mail (1), main (2), maintain, majesty, maladministration, malady, malapert, malcontent (malecontent), male, malediction, malformation, malice, malign, malinger, malison, mall (1), mall (2), mallard, malleable, mallet, maltreat, malversation, manacle, mandate, mange, manger, manifest, manner, manceuvre, manor, mansion, mantel, mantle, manual, manufacture, manure, map, marble, march (2)? (or G.?), marine, marital, maritime, market, marl, marmoset, marry, mart, martial, marvel, masculine, master, mastery, material, maternal, matins (mattins), matricide, matrimony, matron, matter (1), matter (2), maugre, maul, maundy, mauve, maxim, may (2), mayor, meagre, mean (3), measure, meddle, mediation, mediator, medicine, mediocre, medley, member, membrane, memoir, memory, menace, mend, meniver (minever, miniver), -ment, mental, mention, mercantile, mercenary, mercer, merchandise, merchant, mercury, mercy, meridian, merit, merle, merlin?, mess (1), message, messenger, messuage, mew (3), milfoil, millet, million, mine (2), mineral, minim, minish, minister, minstrel, minuet, miracle, impudent, impugn, impunity, impure, impute, in-(2), in-(3), inability, mirage, mirror, mis-(2), misadventure, misalliance, mischance, inaccessible, inaction, inadmissible, inalienable, inanition, inapmischief, miscount, miscreant, miscreant, mischance, misnomer, misprise (mismischief, miscount, miscreant, miscreant, miscount, misco prize), misprision, miss (2), missive, Mister (Mr.), mistress, mobile, mode, modern, modest, modify, moiety, moil, moiet, mole (3), molest, mollify, mollusc, moment, money, monition, monster, monument, mood (2), mop?, moral, morbid, mordacity, morsel, mortal, mortar (2), mottgage, mortify, mortmain, motion, motive, mould (2), mount (2), mountain, move, mucilage, mullet (1), mullet (2), mullion, multiply, multitude, mundane, municipal, munificence, muniment, munition, munnion, mural, murmur, murrain, murrey, muscle (1), muse (1), mustard (with Teut. suffix), muster, mute (1), mutiny, mutual, muzzle, mystery (2) (mistery).

naive, napery, napkin (with E. suffix), narration, nasal, natal, nation, native, nature, naval, nave (2), navigable, navigation, navy,

naive, napery, napkin (with E. suffix), narration, nasal, natal, nation, native, nature, naval, nave (2), navigable, navigation, navy, neat (2), necessary, negation, negligence, nephew, nerve, net (2), newel, nice, niece, noble, nocturn, noisome (with E. suffix), nonpareil, notable, notary, note, notice, notify, notion, notoriety, noun, nourish, novel, novice, nuisance, number, numeration, numerous, nuncupative,

nuptial, nurse, nurture, nutritive.

obedient, obeisance, obey, obit, object, objurgation, oblation, oblige, oblique, oblivion, oblong, obscure, obsequies, obsequious, observe, obstacle, obtain, obtuse, occasion, occident, occult, occupy, occur, odour, offend, office, ointment, omelet, omnipotent, omnipresent, onerous, onion, opacity, opal, opaque, opinion, opportune, opposite, oppress, oppugn, optative, option, opulent, or (3), oracle, oration, orator, orb, ordain, order, ordinance, ordinary, ordination, ordance, ordure, oriel, orient, orifice, Oriflamme, origin, oriole, orison, ormolu, ornament, orpiment, orpine (orpin), ostentation, ostler, ounce (1), oust, outrage, oval, ovation, overt, overture, oyer,

oyes (oyez).

pace, pacify, page (2), pail, pain, paint, pair, palace, palate, palatine, pale (1), pale (2), palisade, pallet (1), palliasse, palm (1), palpable, pane, panel (pannel), pannier, pansy, pantry, papa, papiermaché, parachute, paraffine, paramount, paramour, parboil, parcel, pardon, pare, parent, parity, parlous, parricide, parry, parsimony, parsner (parsnip), parson, part, partene, partial, participle, particle, particiton, partner, party, parvenu, pass, passage, passion, passive, passport, pastern, pastille, patent, paternal, patient, patois, patrimony, patristic, patron, pattern, paucity, paunch, pave, pavilion, pawn (1), pawn (2), pay (1), paynim (painim), peace, peach (2), peal, pearl, peasant, peccant, pectoral, peculiar, pecuniary, pedicel (pedicle), peel (1), peel (2), peel (3), peep (1), peep (2), peer (1), peer (3), pelf?, pelisse, pell, pellet, pellicle, pellitory (1) (paritory), pell-mell, pelt (2), pellucid, pen (2), penal, penance, pencil, pendant, penitent, pennon (pennant), penny-royal, pensile, pension, pensive, penthouse, penury, people, peradventure, perceive, perch (1), perchance, perdition, peregrination, peremptory, perfect, perforce, perfume, peril, perish, perjure, permanent, permutation, pernicious, peroration, perpendicular, perpetual, perplex, perry, persecute, persevere, persist, person, perspective, perspicacity, perspiration, persevete, person, person, personative, personation, personation, personation, pertain, pertinacity, pertinent, perturb, pervert, pest, pest, pestellent, pestle, petard, petitole, petition, pie (1), pie (2), piece?, Piepowder Court, pierce?, piety, pigeon, pile (1), pilfer?, pilgrim, pill (1), pill (2), pillar, pimp, pimpernel, pinion, pinnacle, pioneer, pious, pip (1), pity, placid, plagiary, plaice, plain, plaint, plaintiff, plaintive, plait, plan, plane (1), plane (2), plantain, plat (2), platoon, plea, pleach (plash), plead, please, pleasure, plebcian, pledge, toon, plea, pleach (plash), plead, please, pleasure, plebeian, pleage, plenitude, plenty, pliable, pliant, pliers, plight (2), plot (1), plover, plumage, plumb, plume, plummet, plump (2), plunge, plural, plush, pluvial, ply, poignant, point, poise, poison, poitrel (peitrel), polish, pomegranate, pommel, ponent, poniard, pontiff, pool (2), poop, poor, poplar, popular, porch, porcupine, pork, porpoise (porpess), porridge, portinger (with E. suffix), port (1), port (3), portcullis, Porte, porter (1), porter (2), porter (3), port-esse (portos, portious), portion, portrait, portray, position, positive, possible, post (2), posterity, postern, postil, posture, potable, potion, poult, pounce (1), pounce (2), pourtray, poverty, powder, power, prairie, praise, pray, pre- (or L.), preach, preamble, prebend, precaution, precede, precept, precious, precipice, precise, preconceive, prefestine, predetermine, pre-eminence, pre-engage, prelace, prefect, prefer, prefigure, prefix, pregnant, prejudge, prejudice, prelate, premininary, prelude, premier, premise (premiss), premonish, prentice, preoccupy, preordain, prepare, prepay, prepense, preposition, prepreoccupy, preordain, prepare, prepay, prepense, preposition, pre-rogative, presage, prescience, presence, present (1), present (2), presentiment, preserve, preside, press (1), press (2), prestige, presume, pretend, preter- (or L.), preterit (preterite), pretext, prevail, prey, prial, price, prim, prime (1), prime (2), primitive, primogeniture, primordial, primrose, prince, principal, principle, print, prior (2), prise (prize), prison, pristine, privet?, privilege, privy, prize (1), prize (2), prize (3), pro- (or L., or Gk.), probable, probation, probity, proceed, proclaim, procure, prodigal, prodigy, profane, profess, proffer, profit, profound, progenitor, progeny, progress, project, prolike, prolike, prolike, promenade, prominent, promise, prompt,

prone, pronoun, pronounce, proof, proper, proportion, proposition, propriety, prorogue, prose, protest, prove, provender, proverb, province, provision, provoke, provost, prowess, proximity, prude, prudent, prune (1)?, puberty, public, publication, publish, puce, puerile, puisne, puissant, pule, pullet, pulley?, pulp, pulpit, pulse (1), pulverise, pummel, punch (1), punch (2), puncheon (1), puncheon (2)?, punctual, punish, puny, pupil (1), pupil (2), puppe, puppy, purpurchase, pure, purge, purity, purity, puri (2), puri (3), puriieu, purloin, purport, pui pose (2), purslain (purslane), pursue, pursy, purtenance, purulent, purvey, push, pustule, putative, putrefy, putrid,

quadrangle, quadruple, quaint, qualify, quality, quantity, quarantine, quarrel (1), quarrel (2), quarry (1), quarry (2), quart, quartan, quarter, quartern, quash, quarternary, quatrain, quest, question, queue, quilt, quintain?, quintessence, quintuple, quire(1), quit, quite,

quoin, quoit (coit)?, quote, quotidian, quotient (or L.).

rabbet (partly G.), race (3), raceme, rack (3)?, radical, radish, rage, ragout, rail (2), raisin, rally (1), ramify, rampart, rancour, ransom, rape (2) (or L.), rapid (or L.), rapine, rare, rascal?, rase, rash (2), rash (3), rate (1), ratify, ration, ravage, rave, raven (2), ravine, ravish, ray (1), ray (2), raze, razor, re-, red- (or L.), real (1) (or L.), realm, rear (2), reason, rebate, rebel, rebound, rebuke, receive, recent, receptacle, recite, reclaim, recluse, recognise, recoil, recollect, recommend, recompense, reconcile, reconnoitre, record, recount, recourse, recover, recreant, recreation, recruit, rectangle, rectify, rectitude, recusant, reddition, redeem, redolent, redouble, redoubtable, redound, redress, refection, refer, refine, reform, refrain (1), refrain (2), refuge, refuse, refute, regal, regale?, regent, regicide, regiment, region, register, rehearse, reign, rein, reins, reject, rejoice, rejoin, relate, relay (1)?, release, relent, relevant, relic, relieve, religion, relinquish, reliquary, remain, remand, remedy, remember, reminiscence, remnant, remorse, remote, remount, remove, renal, rencounter (rencontre), render, rendezvous, rennet (2), renounce, renown, rent (2), renunciation, repair (1), repair (2), repartee, repast, repay, repeal, repeat, repent, repercussion, repertory, replace, replenish, replete, replevy, reply, report, repository, represent, repress, reprieve, reprimand, reprint, reproach, reprove, reptile, republic, repugnant, repute, request, require, requite, reredos, rescind, rescript, rescue, research, resemble, resent, reserve, reside, residue, resign, resist, resort, resound, resource, respect, respire, respite, respond, rest (2), restaurant, restive, restitution, restore, restrain, result, resume, resurrection, retail, retain, retard, retention, reticule, retinue, retort, retract, retreat, retrench?, retribution, retrieve, return, reveal, reveillé, revel, revenge, revenue, revere, reverie (revery), reverse, revert, review, revile, revise, revisit, revive, revoke, revulsion, risible, rival, river, robust, rogation, roil (rile)?, roistering, roll, romance, romaunt, rondeau, rosemary, rote (1), rotundity, roué, rouge, rouleau, roulette, round, roundel, rout (1 and 2), route, routine, rowel, royal, rubric, ruby, rude, ruin, rule, rumour, runagate, rundlet (runlet), rupture, rural, ruse, russet, rustic, rut (1), rut (2).

sacerdotal, sack (3), sacred, sacrifice, sacrilege, sacristan (sexton), safe, sage (1), sage (2), saint, salary, saline, sally, salmon, salter, salutary, salvage, salvation, sample, sanctify, sanctimony, sanction, sanctuary, sanguine, sans, sapience, sash (1), satellite, satin, satire, satisfy, saturnine, sauce, sausage, savage, save, savour, saxifrage, scald (1), scan (or L.), scarce, scent, schedule (or F. from L. from Gk.), science, scintillation, scion, scissors, sconce (2), scorch, scour, scourge, scout (1), screw (1; or Teut.?), scrip (2), script, scripture, scrivener, scruple, scullion, sculpture, scutcheon, scutiform, seal, search, season, second, secret, secretary, sect, section, secular, sedentary, sediment, sedition, see (2), seel, seignior, sell (2), semblance, seminal, sempiternal, senate, sense, sentence, sentiment, sept, sepulchre, sequel, sequence, sequester, serf, sergeant (serjeant), serious, sermon, serpent, serried, serve, session, seton, sever, severe, sewer (1), sex, shingles, siege, sign, signal, signet, signify, silence, similar, similitude, simnel, simple, simpleton, sincere, singular, sir, sire, site, sizar, size (1), skillet, sluice, soar, sober, sociable, socket, soil (1), soil (2), soil (3), soirée, sojourn, solace, solder, soldier, sole (2), sole (3), solemn, solicit, solicitude, solid, solitary, solitude, solstice, soluble, solution, sombre, somnolence, sorcery, sordid, sort, sortie, sou, sound (3), source, souse, souvenir, sovereign, space, spawn, special, specify, specious, spectacle, spectre, spencer, spice, spine, spinney, spiracle, spire (2), spirit, spite, spittle (2), splay, spoil, spoliation, sport, spouse, sprain, sprite (spright), spurge, square, squash, squat, squire (1 and 2), stable (1), stable (2), stage, stain, stamin (tamine, taminy, tamis, tammy), stanch (staunch), stanchion, stank, state, station, statue, stature, statute, stencii, sterile, stipulation, store, story (2), stover?, strain, strait, strange, stray, stress, structure, strumpet, study, stuff, stupefy, stupid, sturdy? style (1), suasion, suave, subaltern, subdue, subject, subjoin, sublime, submerge, suborn, subsidy, subsist, substance, substitute. subterfuge, subtle, subvert (or L.), succeed, succour, succulent, suction, sudorific, sudden, sue, suet, suffer, suffice, suffrage, suicide, suit, suite, sullen, sum, summit, summon, sumptuous, superabound, superb, superexcellent, superintendent, superior, superlative, supernal, supernatural, supernumerary, superscription, supersede, superstition, supplant, supple, supplement, suppliant, supply, support, supposition, supreme, sur- (2), surcease, sure, surface, surfeit, surloin, surmise, surmount, surpass, surplice, surplus, surprise, surrender, surrejoinder, surround, surtout, surveillance, survey, survive, susceptible, suspect, suspend, sustain, suture, suzerain.

tabernacle, table, tail (2), tailor, taint, tally, talon, tamper, tangible, tantamount, tardy, tart (2), task, tassel (1), taste, taunt, tavern, tax, temerity, temper, tempest, temple (2), temporal, tempt, tenable, tenacity, tenant, tench, tend (1), tend (2), tender (1), tender (2), tender (3), tendon, tendril, tenebrous (tenebrious), tenement, tenon, tenor, tense (1), tense (2), tent (1), tent (2), tent (4), tenter, tenuity, tenure, tercel, tergiversation, term, termination, terreen (tureen), terrible, terrier, territory, terror, tertian, test, testament, tester, testicle, testify, testy, text, texture, tierce (terce), timid, tinsel, tissue, titillation, title, tittle, toast (1), toast (2), toil (2), toilet (toilette), toise, tonsil, tonsure, torch, torment, tormentil, torrent, torrid, torsion, tortoise, tortuous, torture, total, tour, tournament, tourney, tourniquet, tower, trace (1), trace (2), traffic, trail, trailbaston, train, trait, traitor, trajectory, trammel, trance, tranquil, transaction, trans-alpine, transfigure, transform, transgression, translate, transmigration, transparent, transpierce, transplant, transport, transposition, transubstantiation, travail, trave, travel, traverse, travesty, treason, treat, treble, trefoil, trellis, tremble, trench?, trental, trepidation, trespass, trestle (tressel), tret, trey, triangle, tribe, tribulation, tribune, tribute, tricolor, trident, triffe, trillion, Trinity, trinket?, triple, triumph, trivet (trevet), trivial, tron, troop?, trot, trouble, trounce, trousers (trowsers), trousseau, trowel, truculent, truffle, trump (1), trump (2), trumpery, truncheon, trunk, trunnion, truss, try, tube, tuition, tumefy, tumult, tunnel, turbulent, turbot, turmeric, turmoil (F.?-L.?), turn, turpitude, turret, tutor.

ubiquity, ulcer, ullage, umbilical, umbrage, umpire, uncle, unction, unicorn, uniform, union (1), union (2), unique, unison, unit, unity, universal, urbanity, urchin, ure, urine, urn, use, usher, usurp, usury,

utas, utensil, uterine, utilise, utility, utterance (2).

vacation, vacillation, vade, vagabond, vague, vail (2), vail (3), vain, vair, valance, vale, valentine, valerian, valetudinary, valiant, valid, valley, valour, value, valve, vamp, van (1), van (2), vanish, vanity, vanquish, vantage, vapour, variety, varnish, vary, vase, vast, vault (1), vaunt, veal, veer, vegetable, vehement, veil, vein, vellum, velocity, venal, vend, venerable, venery, venew (venue), veney, vengeance, venial, venison, venom, vent (1), vent (2), ventail, ventricle, venture, venue, verb, verdant, verdict, verdigris?, verge (1), verify, verisimilitude, verity, verjuice, vermillion, vermin, versatile, versify, version, vert, vervain, very, vessel, vestal, vestige, vestment, vestry, vesture, vetch, vex, viand, vicar, vice (1), vice (2), vice-gerent, vicinage, victim, victory, victuals, vie, view, vigil, vignette, vigour, vile, villain, vindictive, vine, vinegar, vintage, vintner, viol, violent, violet, viper, virgin, virile, virtue, virulent, visage, viscid, viscount, visible, vision, visit, visor (vizor, visard, vizard), visual, vital, vitriol, vituperation, vivacity, vivify, vocable, vocal, vocation, vociferation, voice, void, volant, volition, volley, voluble, volume, voluntary, voluptuous, volute, voracity, vouch, vouchsafe, vow, vowel, voyage, vulgar, vulpine.

wyvern (wivern).

Low Latin from French from Latin: crenellate.

Norman-French from Latin: fitz, indeseasible.

Dutch from French from Latin: cruise, domineer, excise (1), flout, sconce (1).

German from French from Latin: cashier.

French from Low Latin from Latin: cadet, identity, mastiff, menagerie, menial, page (1).

Italian from Low Latin from Latin: falchion.

French from Italian from Low Latin from Latin: medal.

Provençal from Latin: cross, crusade.

French from Provençal from Latin: barnacles, corsair.

Icelandic from Provençal from Latin: sirrah.

Italian from Latin: allegro, askance, attitude, belladonna, breve, broccoli, canto, canzonet, caper (1), casino, cicerone, comply, contraband, contralto, cupola, curvet, dilettante, ditto, doge, duel, duet, ferret (2), floss, grampus, granite, gurgle, incognito, influenza, infuriate, intaglio, isolate, Jerusalem artichoke, junket, lagoon (lagune), lava, levant, macaroni (maccaroni), madonna, malaria, manifesto, marmot, Martello tower, mezzotinto, miniature, monkey, motto, nuncio, opera, pianoforte, piano, portico, profile, punch (4), punchinello, quartet (quartette), quota, redoubt, semi-breve, seraglio, signor (signior), size (2), soda, solo, sonata, soprano,

spinach (spinage), stanza, stiletto, trio, trombone?, umbrella, velveta vermicelli, vista, volcano,

French from Italian from Latin : alarm (alarum), alert, apartment, arcade, artisan, auburn, battalion, bulletin, cab (1), cabbage (1), cape (2), capriole, carnival, cascade, casque, cassock, cavalcade, cavalier, cavalry, citadel, colonel, colonnade, compliment, compost, concert, concordat, corporal (1), corridor, cortege, costume, countertenor, cuirass, douche, ducat, escort, esplanade, facade, florin, fracas, fugue, gabion, gambol, improvise, incarnadine, infantry, lavender, lutestring, macaroon?, manage, manege, mien, mizen (mizzen), model, motet, musket, niche, ortolan, palette, pallet (2), model, motet, musket, finene, ortonan, panaum, panette, panet (2), parapet, partisan (1), pastel, peruke, pilaster, pinnace, piston, pomade (pommade), pontoon, populace, porcelain, postillion, preconcert, reprisal, revolt, rocket (2), salad, sallet, salmagundi, saveloy (cervelas), scamper, sentinel?, sentry?, somersault (somerset), sonnet, spinet, squad, squadron, termagant, terrace, tramontane,

ultramontane, umber, vault (2), vedette (vidette).

Dutch from French from Italian from Latin: periwig, shamble

(verb), wig.

German from Italian from Latin: barouche.

Spanish from Latin: alligator, armada, armadillo, booby, capsize, carbonado, cask, commodore, comrade, cork, courtesan, disembogue, domino, don (2), duenna, dulcimer, flamingo, flotilla, funambulist, gambado, grandee, hidalgo, jade (2), junta, junto, matador, merino, mosquito (musquito), negro, olio, pay (2), peccadillo, primero, punctilio, quadroon, real (2), renegade (renegado), salver, sherry, stevedore, tent (3), tornado, ultramarine, vanilla.

French from Spanish from Latin: calenture, creole, doubloon, escalade, farthingale (fardingale), grenade, ogre, ombre, parade, paragon, petronel, pint, punt (2), quadrille, risk, sassafras, spaniel, tartan?.

Portuguese from Latin: binnacle, caste, junk (2), lasso,

moidore, molasses, pimento, port (4), tank.

French from Portuguese from Latin: corvette, fetich (fetish), parasol.

Dutch from Latin: buoy, tafferel (taffrail).

Old Dutch from Latin: chop (2). Scandinavian from Latin: cake, skate (1).

Scandinavian from English from Latin: kindle. German from Latin: drilling.

French from Old High German from Latin: waste.

French from Teutonic from Latin: pump (1)?. Dutch from German from Latin: rummer?.

Celtic from Latin: spigot.

Russian from Latin: czar.

French from Portuguese from Arabic from Greek from Latin: apricot.

French from Spanish from Arabic from Latin: quintal.

Low Latin: baboon, barrister, campaniform, cap, capital (3), dominion, edible, elongate, elucidate, embassy, fine (2), flask, flavour, funeral, grate (I), hoax, hocus-pocus, implement, indent,

intimidate, pageant, plenary, proxy.

French from Low Latin: abase, ballet, barbican, bargain, bass (1), bittern, borage, burden (2), burl, camlet, canton, cape (1), cope (1), cygnet, felon?, ferret (1), festival, flagon, frock, gash, gauge (gage),

gouge, hutch, oleander, palfrey.

French from Provençal from Low Latin: ballad.

French from Italian from Low Latin: basement, bassoon, pivot.

French from Spanish from Low Latin: caparison.

GREEK. acacia, acephalous, achromatic, acme, acoustic, acrobat, acropolis, acrostic, æsthetic, allopathy, alms, aloe, amazon, ambrosia, amethyst, ammonia, ammonite, amorphous, amphibious, amphibrach, amphitheatre, an-, a-, ana-, anabaptist, anachronism, anæsthetic, analyse, anapest (anapæst), anemone, aneroid, aneurism, anomaly, anonymous, antagonist, antelope, anther, anthology, anthracite, anthropology, anthropophagi, antichrist, anticlimax, antinomian, antipathy, antiphrasis, antipodes, antiseptic, antistrophe, antithesis, antitype, aorta, apathy, aphæresis, aphelion, aphorism, apocrypha, apogee, apology, apophthegm (apothegm), apotheosis, archæology, archaic, archaism, areopagus, aristocracy, arsenic, asbestos, ascetic, asphalt (asphaltum), asphodel, asphyxia, aster, asterisk, asterism, asteroid, asthma, asymptote, atheism, athlete, atlas, atmosphere, atrophy, attic, autobiography, autocracy, automaton, autonomy, autopsy, axiom, azote.

barometer, baryta, basilisk, bathos, belemnite, bibliography, bibliolatry, bibliomania, biography, biology, bronchial, bucolic. cacophony, caligraphy (calligraphy), calisthenics (callisthenics),

calomel, carotid, caryatides, cataclysm, catalepsy, catarth, catastrophe, catechise, category, cathartic, catholic, catoptric, caustic, ceramic, chaos, chemist (chymist), chiliad, chirography, chlorine, Christ, chromatic, chrome, chromium, chronology, chronometer,

chrysalis, church, clematis, climax, clime, coleoptera, collodion, colocynth, coloquintida, colon (1), colon (2), colophon, colophony, colossus, coma, cosmetic, cosmic, cosmogony, cosmography, cosmo logy, cosmopolite, cotyledon, crasis, creosote, crisis, critic, croton, cryptogamia, cyst.

decagon, decahedron, decasyllabic, deleterious, demotic, dendroid, derm, diabetes, diacritic, diagnosis, diaphanous, diaphoretic, diastole, diatonic, dicotyledon, didactic, digraph, dioptrics, diorama, diphtheria, dipsomania, diptera, dodecagon, dodecahedron, dogma,

drastic, dynamic, dynasty.

eclectic, elastic, eleemosynary, empyreal (empyrean), enclitic, encomium, encrinite, encyclical, encyclopædia, endemic, endogen, enthusiasm, entomology, ephemera, epiglottis, episode, erotic, esoteric, euphemism, euphony, euphrasy, euphuism, Euroclydon, euthanasia, exegesis, exogen, exoteric.

glossographer, glottis, glyptic, gnostic, Gordian, gynarcny. Hades, hagiographa, hector, heliocentric, helminthology, hemi-, hendecagon, hendecasyllabic, heptagon, heptahedron, heptarchy, hermeneutic, hermetic, heterodox, heterogeneous, hierophant, hippinghaphan, hemography, homography, homography. lossographer, glottis, glyptic, gnostic, Gordian, gynarchy. hippocampus, histology, homeopathy (homeopathy), homogeneous, homologous, hydrangea, hydrodynamics, hydrogen, hydropathy, hydrostatics.

ichor, ichthyography, iconoclast, icosahedron, idiosyncrasy, iodine,

isochronous, isothermal.

kaleidoscope.

lepidoptera, lexicon, lithography, logarithm.

macrocosm, malachite, mastodon, megalosaurus, megatherium, mentor, meta-, metaphrase (metaphrasis), metempsychosis, miasma, microscope, miocene, misanthrope, mnemonics, mono-, monochord, monocotyledon, monody, monomania, monotony, morphia, morphine, myriad, myth.

necrology, neology, nepenthe (nepenthes), neuralgia, nomad,

, octagon, octahedron, omega, onomatopeia, ophidian, ophthalmia, ornithology, ornithorhyncus, orthoepy, orthopterous, osmium, osteo-

logy, ostracise, oxide, oxygen, oxytone, ozone.

pachydermatous, pædobaptism, palæography, palæology, palæontology, palimpsest, palindrome, pan-, pandemonium, panic, panoply, panorama, pantheism, para-, parallax, parenthesis, Parian, paronymous, pathos, pedobaptism, peri-, pericarp, perigee, perihelion, petal, petroleum, phantasm, philharmonic, phlox, phonetic, photography, phrenology, pleiocene, pleistocene, pneumonia, polemical, polyglot, polyhedron, polysyllable, polytheism, pro- (or L.; or F. from L.), pros-, pyrotechnic.

saurian, schist, semaphore, skeleton, sporadic, spore, stalactite, stalagmite, statics, stenography, stentorian, stereoscope, stereotype, stethoscope, strophe, strychnine, style (2), synchronism, systole,

tactics, tantalise, taxidermy, telegraph, telescope, tetrahedron, theism, theocracy, theodolite, thermometer, tonic, toxicology, trigonometry, trihedron, triphthong, threnody.

Utopian.

zoology, zymotic.

Latin from Greek: abyss, amaranth, anathema, angel, anodyne, antarctic, anthem, antiphon, apocalypse, apocope, apostle, apostrophe, apse, argonaut, aroma, artery, asylum, atom.

bacchanal, barbarous, basilica, bishop, bison, blaspheme, Boreas,

bronchitis, bryony, butter.

calyx, camelopard, canister, canon, capon, castor, cataract, cathedral, cedar, cemetery, cenobite (coenobite), centaur, centaury, cephalic, cetaceous, chalcedony, chalybeate, chameleon, character, chart, chasm, chervil, chest, chimæra (chimera), chord, chorus, chrysolite, chrysoprase, chyme, cist, cithern (cittern), clyster, colure, comma,

conch, copper, cranium, crater, crocus, crypt, cynic, cynosure. dactyl, deacon, devil, diabolic, diabolical, diæresis, diagram, diapason, diarrhœa, dilemma, diploma, diptych, disc (disk, dish),

distich, dithyramb, doxology, drama, dryad, dysentery, dyspepsy, ecclesiastic, echo, eclogue, ecumenic (ecumenical), electric, ellipse, elysium, emetic, emphasis, emporium, enigma, epic, epicene, epicure, epidemic, epidermis, epithalamium, epithet, epitome, epoch, erysipelas, esophagus, ether, ethic, ethnic, etymon, eucharist, eulogy, eunuch, exodus, exorcise, exotic.

ganglion, gastric, genesis, Georgic, geranium, gigantic, glaucous, gloss (2), glossary, gnomon, goby, Gorgon, graphic, gymnasium,

halcyon, halo, hamadryad, hebdomadal, heliacal, helix, helot, hematite, hemistich, hermaphrodite, heteroclite, hexagon, hexameter, hieroglyphic, hippopotamus, history (story), holocaust, homily, homonymous, hybrid, hydra, hydrophobia, hyena, hymen, hypallage, hyper-, hyperbole, hyphen, hypochondria, hypostasis, hypothesis.

iambic, ichneumon, idea, idyl (idyll), iliad, impolitic, iris, isosceles, isthmus.

kit (2).

laconic, laic, laical, larynx, lemma, Leo, lethe, lichen, ligure,

lily, lithotomy, lotus, lynx.

mandrake, mania, marsupial, martyr, masticate, mausoleum, meander, medic, mesentery, metamorphosis, metaphysics, metathesis, metonymy, metropolis, mimic, minotaur, minster, mint (2), moly, monad, monastery, monk, monogamy, monogram, monopoly, museum, myrmidon, mystery (1).

naiad, narcissus, nauseous, nautical, nautilus, nectar, nemesis, neophyte, neoteric, Nereid, numismatic.

obolus, octosyllabic, oleaginous, oleaster, onyx, opium, orchestra, orchis, orphan, orthodox (or F. from L. from Gk.), oxalis, oxymel.

Pæan, palestra, palladium, panacea, pancreas, pander (pandar), panegyric, pantheon, paraclete, paragoge, parallelopiped, paralysis, paraphernalia, pard, paregoric, parhelion, parochial, parody, Pean, pentameter, pentateuch, Pentecost, pericardium, perimeter, peripatetic, paragoge, parallelopiped, paralysis, paraphernalia, pard, paragoge, parallelopiped, paragoge, parallelopiped, paragoge, parallelopiped, paragoge, parallelopiped, paragoge, pa periphery, periphrasis, petroleum, phalanx, pharynx, phase (phasis), phenix (phœnix), phenomenon, philanthropy, philippic, philology, phocine, phosphorus, phthisis, plaster, plastic, pleonasm, plethora, plinth, plum, pneumatic, poly-, polyanthus, polygon, polypus, pope, presbyter, priest, prism, proboscis, prolepsis, proscenium, prosopoceia, Protean, prothalamium, psalm, psychical, pylorus, pyramid, pyre, pyrites, pyx.

rhinoceros, rhododendron, rhombus.

sapphic, sarcophagus, sardine (2), sardonyx, scalene, scene, scheme, school, scirrhous, scoria, shark?, sibyl, siren, smaragdus, spatula, sphinx, spleen, spondee, stoic, stole, storax, strangury, sybarite, sycamore, sycophant, symposium, syn-, synæresis, synalœpha, syncopate, synecdoche, synopsis, syntax, synthesis, system.

tape, tartar (3), tautology, terebinth, tetrarch, theogony, theorem, thesaurus, thesis, theurgy, thorax, thrasonical, thurible, tick (2), tippet, tisic, Titan, trachea, trapezium, tribrach, triglyph, trimeter, tripod (or Gk.), triton, trochee, trope, trout, truck (2), truckle,

tympanum, typhus.

French from Latin from Greek: academy, ace, aconite, adamant, agate, agony, air, alabaster, almond, almoner, amalgam, amass, anagram, analogy, anatomy, anchor, anise, antidote, archetype, architect, archives, arctic, asp, aspic, assay, astrology, astronomy, austere, authentic.

balm, baptize, base (2), basil, bible, blame, bolt (boult), bomb, bombard, bombardier, bombazine, bumper.

cane, cannon, canvas (canvass), cataplasm, celery, cenotaph, centre, chair, chaise, chamber, charter, cheer, cherry, chestnut (chesnut), chicory, chime, chimney, chirurgeon, choir, choler, chrism, chyle, citron, clerk, coach, cock (5), cockboat, cocoon, coffer, coffin, colic, comedy, comet, cone, coppice, coppy, copse, coquette, coral, cord, coriander, crocodile, crystal, cube, currant, cycle, cylinder, cymbal, cypress (1).

daffodil, daïs, date (2), dauphin, decalogue, demon, despot, diaconal, diadem, diagonal, dialect, dialogue, diameter, diamond, diaphragm, diet (1), diet (2), dimity, diocese, dissyllable, dittany, diuretic, dolphin, dragon, dragoon, dram (drachm), dromedary, dropsy, drupe.

eccentric, eclipse, economy, ecstasy, elegy, emblem, emerald, empiric, epaulet, epicycle, epigram, epilepsy, epilogue, epiphany, episcopal, epistle, epitaph, epode, essay, evangelist.

fancy, frantic, frenzy.

galaxy, gangrene, genealogy, geography, geometry, giant, gilly-flower, gloze, goblin, govern, graft (grafi), grail (2), grammar, grammatical, griffin (griffon), grot, gudgeon, guitar, gum (2).

harmony, harpy, hecatomb, hectic, heliotrope, hellebore, hemisphere, hemorrhage, hemorrhoids (emerods), hepatic, heresy, heretic, hermit, hero, heroine, hilarity, horizon, horologe, horoscope, hour, hyacinth, hydraulic, hymn, hypocrisy, hypogastric, hypothec, hypotenuse, hysteric.

idiom, idiot, idol, imposthume, ingraft (engraft), inharmonious,

ink, irony.

jacinth, jealous, jet (2). labyrinth, laity, lamp, lantern, larch, lay (3), laic, leopard, leper, leprosy, lethargy, licorice (liquorice), limpet, lion, litany, litharge, logic, lyre.

machine, magnet, marjoram, mass (1), mastic (mastich), match (2), mathematic, mechanic, medlar, megrim, melancholy, melilot, melody, melon, metal, metallurgy, metaphor, method, metre (meter), mettle, microcosm, mitre, monarchy, monosyllable, Moor (3), mosaic, muse (2), music, mystic, mythology.

necromancy, noise?, nymph.

obelisk, ocean, ochre, octave, ode, oil, oligarchy, olive, oppose (with L. prefix), organ, orgies, origan (origanum), orthodox (or L., -Gk.), orthography, oyster.

painter, palinode, palsy, pandect, panther, pantomime, papal, parable, paradigm, paradox, paragraph, parallel, parallelogram, paralogism, paralyse, paraphrase, parasite, parchment, parish, parley, parable, para paralogism, paralyse, paraphrase, parasite, parament, parasi, paracy, parliament (with L. suffix), parole, paroxysm. partot, parsley, partridge, paste, paten, patriarch, patronymic, patty, pause, pedagogue, pelican, pentagon, peony (pæony), perch (2), period, pew, phaeton, phantom, pharmacy, pheasant, phial, philosophy, philtre, phlebotomy, phelgm, phrase, phylactery, physic, physiognomy, physiology, pier, pilcrow, piony, pip (2)?, pippin?, pirate, place, plane (3) (plane-tree), planet, pleurisy, poem, poesy, poet, pole (2), police. polygamy, pomp. pore (1), porphyry, pose (1), posy, practice, police, polygamy, pomp, pore (1), porphyry, pose (1), posy, practice, pragmatic, problem, proem, prognostic, programme (program), prologue, prophecy, prophet, propose, proselyte, prosody, protocol, protomartyr, prototype, prow, prune (2), psaltery, pump (2), pumpion (pumpkin), purple, purpose (1) (with F. prefix), purse, pygmy (pigmy).

quince, quire (2).

recoup, resin (rosin), rhapsody, rhetoric, rheum, rhomb, rhubarb,

salamander, samite, sandal, sap (2)?, sarcasm, sardine (1), sardonic, satyr, say (2), say (3), scammony, scandal, scar (1), scarify, sceptic, sceptre, schism, sciatic, scorpion, shallot (shalot), shawm (shalm), sinople, siphon, slauder, solecism, sophist, spasm, sperm, sphere, sponge, squill, squirrel, stomach, story (1), strangle, stratagem, styptic, succory, summer (2), sumpter, surgeon, surgery, syllable, syllogism, symbol, symmetry, sympathy, symphony, symptom, syna-

gogue, syndic, synod, synonym, syringe.
tabard?, talent, tankard?, tansy, tapestry, tetragon, tetrasyllable, theatre, theme, theology, theory, therapeutic, throne,
thyme, timbrel, tomb, tome, tone, topaz, topic, topography, tragedy, treacle, treasure, trepan (1), triad, trisyllable, trophy, tropic, trover,

tune, tunny, turpentine, type, tyrant.

vial (phial).

zeal, zephyr, zest, zodiac, zone.

Low Latin from Latin from Greek: intone.

Italian from Latin from Greek: balustrade, grotto, madrigal, orris, piazza, torso.

French from Italian from Latin from Greek: canopy, cornice, espalier, grotesque, piastre.

Dutch from Italian from Latin from Greek: sketch.

Spanish from Latin from Greek: buffalo, cochineal, morris, pellitory (2) (pelleter), savanna (savannah).

French from Spanish from Latin from Greek: maroon (2), rumb

Portuguese from Latin from Greek: palaver. French from Portuguese from Latin from Greek: marmalade.

Provençal from Latin from Greek: troubadour. Old Low German from Latin from Greek: beaker.

Old Dutch from Latin from Greek: gittern.

French from German from Latin from Greek: petrel (peterel).

Celtic from Latin from Greek: spunk.

Low Latin from Greek: apoplexy, apothecary, bursar, cartulary, catapult, chamomile (camomile), comb (coomb), hulk, imp, im-

practicable, intoxicate, lectern (lecturn), magnesia, pericranium.

French from Low Latin from Greek: acolyte, allegory, almanac (almanach), anchoret (anchorite), apostasy (apostacy), apostate, barge?, bark (1)?, barque?, bottle (1), butler, buttery, bushel, calender, calm, carbine, card (1), carte, catalogue, cauterise, celandine, chronicle, clergy, climacter, climate, clinical, cockatrice, dome, embrocation, fleam, galoche, liturgy, lobe, mangonel, patriot, pitcher, policy.

Dutch from Low Latin from Greek: dock (3), mangle (2).

French from Greek: amnesty, anarchy, anecdote, apologue, arithmetic, autograph.

botany.

decade, demagogue, democracy, diphthong, dose.

embolism, embryo, emerods, encaustic, energy, epact.

glycerine, gnome, gulf. hierarchy.

malmsey, mandrel? melodrama (melodrame), meteor, monologue. narcotic.

oolite, ophicleide, optic, osier?

pepsine, plate, plateau, platitude, platter, pseudonym.

quinsy.

stigmatise, sylph.

tress, tressure, troglodyte.

zoophyte.

Spanish from French from Greek: platina.

Italian from Greek: archipelago, barytone, bombast, catacomb, .gondola, scope (or L. from Gk.).

French from Italian from Greek: baluster, banisters, cartridge

Spanish from Greek: argosy?
French from Spanish from Greek: truck (1).

German from Greek: cobalt, nickel?. French from German from Greek: pate.

Spanish from Arabic from Greek: talisman.

French from Spanish from Arabic from Greek: alembic, limbeck.

French from Arabic from Greek: alchemy, carat.

Spanish from Persian from Greek: tarragon.

Hebrew from Greek; sanhedrim. Turkish from Greek: effendi.

Scandinavian from English from Greek: kirk.

SLAVONIC. This is a general term, including Russian,
Polish, Bohemian, Servian, &c.

French from Slavanic: sable.
French from German from Slavonic: calash, slave.

Dutch from Slavonic: eland.

Bohemian: polka.

German from Bohemian: howitzer.

French from German from Servian: vampire.

Russian: drosky, knout, morse, rouble (ruble), steppe, verst.

French from Russian: ukase.

LITHUANIAN. Like Slavonic, this language is of Aryan

Scandinavian from Lithuanian: talk

ASIATIC ARYAN LANGUAGES.

Persian: awning, bang (2), bazaar, caravan, caravansary, curry (2), dervis (dervish), divan, durbar, firman, ghoul, houri, jackil, jasmine (jessamine), Lascar, mohur, nylghau. Parsee, pasha (pacha, pashaw, bashaw), peri, sash (2), sepoy, shah, shawl, tartar (2), van (3).

Greek from Persian: cinnabar (cinoper).

Latin from Greek from Persian: asparagus, gypsum, laudanum,

Magi, tiara?.

French from Latin from Greek from Persian: caper (2), jujube, magic, myrtle, paradisc, parvis, satrap, tiger.

French from Italian from Latin from Greek from O. Persian: rice. Spanish from Latin from Greek from Persian: pistachio (pistacho).

French from Latin from Persian: peach (1). French from Low Latin from Persian: zedoary.

Italian from Persian: giaour?, scimetar (cimeter)?.
French from Italian from Persian: carcase (carcass), jargonelle mummy, orange, rebeck, taffeta (taffety), turquoise (turkoise).

French from Spanish from Persian: julep, sarahand.

Portuguese from Persian: pagoda, veranda (verandah)?.

French from Portuguese from Persian: bezoar. French from Persian: check, checker (chequer), checkers (chequers), chess, exchequer, jar (2), lemon, lime (3), ounce (2)?, rook (2),

scarlet, turkey.

Dutch from Persian: gherkin.

Low Latin from Arabic from Persian: borax.

French from Spanish from Arabic from Persian: hazard, tabour (tabor) ?, tambour ?, tambourine ?.

Spanish from Turkish from Persian: lilac. French from Turkish from Persian: horde.

Sanskrit: avatar, banyan, brahmin (brahman), jungle, pundit, rajah, Sanskrit, suttee, Veda.

Latin from Greek from Sanskrit: hemp, pepper.

French from Latin from Greek from Sanskrit: beryl, brilliant, ginger, mace (2), saccharine.

French from Latin from Greek from Persian from Sanskrit: nard.

French from Spanish from Latin from Greek from Persian from Sanskrit: indigo.

French from Latin from Persian from Sanskrit: musk.

French from Italian from Latin from Persian from Sanskrit: muscadel (muscatel), muscadine.

Latin from Sanskrit: sulphur?.

French from Low Latin from Sanskrit: sendal (cendal).

Persian from Sanskrit: lac (1).

French from Portuguese from Persian from Sanskrit: lacquer (lacker). French from Persian from Sanskrit: lake (2), sandal (wood).

French from Spanish from Arabic from Persian from Sanskrit: sugar.

Arabic from Sanskrit: kermes. French from Arabic from Sanskrit: crimson.

Hebrew from Sanskrit : algum.

Hindi from Sanskrit: loot, punch (3), punkah, rupee. Hindustani from Sanskrit: chintz, lac (2), palanquin.

Portuguese from Malay from Sanskrit: mandarin. EUROPEAN NON-ARYAN LANGUAGES.

Hungarian: hussar, tokay.

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French from Hungarian: shako.
    French from German from Hungarian: sabre.
    Turkish: bey, caftan, chouse, dey, ketch.
   French from Turkish: janizary, ottoman, shagreen [perhaps chagrin]. French from Italian from Turkish: caviare.
    Spanish from Turkish: xebec.
German from Polish from Turkish: uhlan.
SEMITIC LANGUAGES. The principal Semitic languages are Hebrew, Arabic, Chaldee, Syriac, &c.; the borrowed words in
English being somewhat numerous.
   Hebrew: alleluia (allelujah), bdellium, behemoth, cab (2),
Cherub, cinnamon, corban, ephod, gopher, hallelujah, hin, homer, Jehovah, jug, log (3), Messiah, Nazarite (with Gk. suffix), Sabaoth, Satan, Selah, seraph, shekel, Shekinah (Shechinah), shibboleth, shittah (tree), shitting (wood), teraphim, thummim, urim.
    Greek from Hebrew: alphabet, delta, hosanna, iota
   Latin from Greek from Hebrew: amen, cumin (cummin), Jacobite,
 Jesus, jot, Levite, manna, Pasch, Pharisee, rabbi (rabbin), sabbath,
Sadducee, sycamine?, Tom.

French from Latin from Greek from Hebrew: camel, cider, ebony,
elephant, Hebrew, hyssop, jack (1), Jacobin, Jew, jockey, lazar,
maudlin, sapphire, simony, sodomy.

French from Spanish from Latin from Greek from Hebrew: Jesuit.
   Italian from Greek from Hebrew : zany.
   Latin from Hebrew : leviathan.
    French from Latin from Hebrew: jubilee.
   French from Hebrew: cabal.
    French from places in Palestine: bedlam, gauze.
    Syriac: Maranatha.
    Latin from Greek from Syriac: abbot, damask, mammon.
   French from Latin from Greek from Syriac: abbess, abbey, damson.
   French from Italian from Syriac: muslin.
   Chaldee: raca, talmud, targum.
Arabic: alkali, alkoran, amber, arrack, attar of roses, azimuth, azure, carob-tree, elixir, emir, harem, hegira, hookah (hooka), houdah
 (howdah), jerboa, koran, Mahometan (Mohammedan), moslem,
muezzin, musti, nadir, otto, rack (5), rajah, ryot, salaam (salam), sheik, sherbet, shrub (2), simoom, sofa, taraxacum, visier (vizier).
   Latin from Greek from Arabic: jordan, naphtha, rose.
French from Latin from Greek from Arabic: jasper, myrrh, nitre.
French from Italian from Latin from Greek from Arabic: diaper.
   Spanish from Greek from Arabic: dragoman.
   French from Latin from Arabic: amulet, chemise, sarcenet
   Low Latin from Arabic: algebra, saracen.
    French from Low Latin from Arabic: tartar (1).
   Italian from Arabic: artichoke, felucca, senna, sirocco.
   French from Italian from Arabic: alcove, arabesque, candy, maga-
zine, sequin, zero.
   Spanish from Arabic: alguazil, arsenal, bonito, calabash?, cara-
 way (carraway), carmine, maravedi, minaret.
   French from Spanish from Arabic: cotton (1), fanfare, garble, gar-
bage, genet, jennet (gennet), lackey (lacquey), mask (masque), masquerade, mosque, ogee (ogive), racket (1) (raquet), realgar, ream, sumach, syrup (sirup), tabby, talc, tare (2), tariff, zenith.

Portuguese from Arabic: calabash?
   French from Portuguese from Arabic: albatross.
   French from Arabic: admiral, alcohol, assassin, barberry (berberry),
hedouin, calif (caliph), cipher, civet, fardel?, furl?, gazelle, lute (1),
Mamaluke (Mameluke), mattress, mohair (moire), saffron, sultan.
   Persian from Arabic: mussulman.
   French from Persian from Arabic: mate (2).
Turkish from Arabic: coffee.
    Hindi from Arabic; nabob.
   Italian from Malay from Arabic: monsoon.

ASIATIC NON-ARYAN LANGUAGES (not SE-
MITIC).
   Hindustani: coolie (cooly), cowry, shampoo, thug, toddy.
French from Italian from Turkish from Persian from Hindustani:
tulip, turban.
   E. Indian place-names: calico, cashmere (kerseymere).
   Hindi: rum (2).

French from Low Latin from Hindi: bonnet.

Persian from Bengali: bungalow.

Portuguese from Malabar: betel.
    Malayalam: teak.
    Tamil: catamaran.
    Malay: bamboo, caddy, cassowary, cockatoo, crease (2) or creese,
 dugong, gong, gutta-percha, lory (lury), mango, muck (amuck),
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orang-outang, proa, rattan, rum (1), sago, upas.

French from Malay: ratafia.

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French from Arabic from Malay: camphor.
   Chinese: china, Chinese, nankeen, tea, typhoon.
   Portuguese from Chinese: junk (1).
Latin from Greek from Chinese: silk.
French from Latin from Greek from Chinese: serge.
   Japanese: japan, soy.
Portuguese from Japanese: bonze.
   Java: bantam.
   Annamese: gamboge.
   Russian from Tatar: cossack, mammoth.
   Persian from Tatar: khan.
   Mongolian: mogul.
   Thibetan: lama (1).
   Australian: kangaroo, paramatta, wombat.
   Tahitian: tattoo (2).
Polynesian: taboo.
   AFRICAN LANGUAGES.
   Hebrew from Egyptian: ephah.
   Latin from Greek from Hebrew from Egyptian: sack (1).
French from Latin from Greek from Hebrew from Egyptian: sack
(2), satchel.

Latin from Greek from Egyptian: ibis, oasis, paper ?, papyrus ?.

French from Latin from Greek from Egyptian: barge?, gypsy.
   French from Spanish from Arabic from Egyptian : giraffe
   French from Italian from Low Latin from Egyptian: fustian.
   French from Barbary: barb (2).
   Morocco: morocco.
   Portuguese from Ethiopian: zebra?.
    West African: baobab, canary, chimpanzee, guinea; also gorilla
(Old African).
   Hottentot: gnu, quagga.
   From a negro name: quassia.
AMERICAN LANGUAGES.
North-American Indian: hominy, moccasin (mocassin), moose, opossum, racoon (raccoon), skunk, squaw, tomahawk, wampum,
wigwam.

Mexican: jalap, ocelot.
    Spanish from Mexican: cacao, chocolate, copal, tomato?.
   Spanish from Hayti: guaiacum, maize, manatee, potato, tobacco. Caribbean (or other West Indian languages): hammock, macaw.
   Spanish from West Indian: cannibal, canoe, guava, iguana, hurricane.
   French from West Indian: buccaneer, caoutchouc, pirogue.
   Peruvian: jerked (beef), llama, pampas, puma. Spanish from Peruvian: alpaca, condor, guano.
   French from Peruvian : quinine.
   Brazilian: jaguar, tapioca, tapir.
    Portuguese from Brazilian: ipecacuanha.
    French from Brazilian: toucan
   South American: mahogany, tolu.
   French from South American: peccary.

HYBRID WORDS. English abounds in hybrid words, i.e.
in words made up from two different languages; and the two lan-
guages compounding the word are often brought into strange con-
junction, as in the case of interloper, which is half Latin and half Dutch. The complexity thus caused is such as almost to defy classi-
fication, and, as the words are accounted for in the body of the work,
each in its due place, I content myself with giving a list of them, in
alphabetical order.
abroach, abut, across, affray, agog, akimbo, allodial, allot, amaze, amiss, apace, apiece, appal, architrave, around, arouse, array, asafeetida, attire, attune, awkward.
bailiwick, bandylegged, bankrupt, becalm, because, bechance, beefeater, befool, beguile, belabour, besiege, besot, betake, betray, bigamy, bilberry, blackguard, brickbat, bum-bailiff.
 cannel-coal, chaffer, chapman, Christmas, cock-eyed, cockloft, commingle, commix, compose, contradistinguish, contrive, coster-
monger, counteract, counterscarp, court-cards, courtier, coxcomb, coxswain, cudweed, cupboard, curmudgeon, curry (1).

Daguerrotype, dastard, debar, debark, debase, debauch, debris, de-
but, decipher, decompose, decoy, defile (1), depose, derange, detach, dethrone, develop, disable, disabuse, disadvantage, disaffect, disagree,
 disallow, disannul, disappear, disapprove, disarrange, disarray, disband, disbelieve, disburden, disburse, discard, disclaim, discommend,
 discommon, discompose, discontent, discredit, disembark, disembroil,
discommon, discompose, discontent, discredit, disembark, disembroil, disencumber, disengage, disenthrall, disentrance, disfranchise, disguise, dishearten, disinherit, disinter, dislike, dislodge, dismantle, dismask, dismay, disown, dispark, dispose, disregard, disrelish, disrepute, disrespect, disrobe, dissatisfy, dissimilitude, distaste, distrust, disuse, doleful, dormer-window, dormouse.

embalm, embank, embark, embarrass, emblazon, embody, embolden, emboss (1), emboss (2), embosom, embower, encroach,
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endear, enfeost, enfranchise, engrave, engulf, enkindle, enlighten, enlist, enliven, enshrine, enslave, ensuare, entangle, enthral, enthrone, entrap, entrust, entwine, entwist, envelop, enwrap, escarpment, exhilarate, expose, eyelet-hole.

fore-arm (2), forecast, forecastle, foredate, forefront, forejudge, forenoon, fore-ordain, forepart, forerank, foretaste, forfend (forefend), fournart, frankincense, fray (2).

gaffer, gamut, gier-eagle, gimcrack, gooseberry, grateful, grimalkin,

guerdon, gunwale.

Hallowmass, hammercloth, harpsichord, hautboy, heirloom, hobby-

horse, holly-hock, hurly-burly.

icicle, imbank, imbark, imbed, imbitter, imbody, imborder, imbosom, imbower, imbrown, impark, imperil, impose, ingulf, inshrine, interaction, interleave, interlink, interloper, intermarry, intermingle, intermix, intertwine, interweave.

jetsam, juxtaposition.

kerbstone.

lancegay, life-guard, lign-aloes, linseed, linsey-woolsey, logger-

head, lugsail.

macadamise, madrepore, magpie, marigold, Martinmas, Michaelmas, misapply, misapprehend, misappropriate, misarrange, miscall, miscalculate, miscarry, misconceive, misconduct, misconstrue, misdate, misdemeanour, misdirect, misemploy, misfortune, misgovern, misguide, mishap, misinform, misinterpret, misjudge, misplace, misprint, mispronounce, misquote, misrepresent, misrule, misspend, misterm, misuse, monocular, mountebank, mulberry, muscoid, mystify.

nonage, nonconforming, nonsense, nonsuit, nunchion, nutmeg oboe, ostrich, outbalance, outcast, outcry, outfit, outline, outpost,

outpour, outrigger, outskirt, outvie, outvote, overact, overarch, overawe, overbalance, overcast, overcharge, overcoat, overdose, overdress, overhaul, overjoyed, overpass, overpay, overplus, overpower, overrate, overrule, overstrain, overtake, overtask, overturn, overvalue.

Pall-mall, partake, pastime, peacock, peajacket, pedestal, pentroof, peruse, petrify, piebald, piece-meal, pink-eyed, pismire, planisphere, platform, pole-axe, polynomial, portly, potash, potassium, potwalloper, predispose, pose (2), prehistoric, press-gang, presuppose, prewarn, propose, purblind, puttock, puzzle.

rabbet, raiment, ratlines, rearward, re-echo, refresh, regain, regard, regret, reimburse, reindeer (raindeer), relay (2), relish, rely, remark,

remind, renew, repose, reward, rigmarole, rummage.
sackbut, salt-cellar, salt-petre, samphire, scaffold, scantling, scapegoat, scavenger, scribble, seamstress (sempstress), Shrove-tide, Shrove-Tuesday, sillabub (syllabub), skewbald, smallage, snubnosed, sobriquet, solan-goose, somnambulist, spikenard, sprightly, sprucebeer, squeamish, statist, suppose, surcharge. tamarind, target, tarpaulin, technical, tee-totaller, teil-tree, titlark,

titmouse, tocsin, tomboy, tomtit, train-oil, transpose. unaneled, undertake, ungainly, unruly, until. vaward, venesection, vulcanise.

wagtail, windlass (2).

chord-yarn, 114.

dual-two.

chorus-yard (1), 113.

host (2)—guest, 118.

demon-time, 144.

docile-teach, 145. diction-token, 145.

dactyl-toe, 147.

diamond-tame, 150.

eu-charist-yearn, 112.

ETYMOLOGY UNKNOWN: antimony, bamboozle, baste (2), beagle, cockney, coke, dismal, doggerel, dudgeon (2), flush (3), gibbon, hickory, inveigle, jade (1), jenneting, kelp, noose, parch, pole-cat, prawn, puke (2), saunter, shout, tennis, Yankee.

Of many other words the etymology is very obscure, the numerous

solutions offered being mostly valueless.

V. SELECTED LIST OF EXAMPLES OF SOUND-SHIFTING, AS ILLUSTRATED BY ENGLISH.

On p. 730, I have given the ordinary rules for the sound-shifting of consonants, as exhibited by a comparison of Anglo-Saxon with Latin and Greek. I here give a select list of co-radicate words, i.e. of words ultimately from the same root, which actually illustrate Grimm's law within the compass of the language, owing to the numerous borrowings from Latin and Greek. Probably English is the only language in which such a comparison can be instituted, for which reason the following examples ought to have a peculiar interest. That the words here linked together are really co-radicate, is shewn in the Dictionary, and most of the examples are the merest common-places to the comparative philologist. The number (such as 87, &c.) added after each example refers to the number of the Aryan root as given on pp. 730-746.

1. Gutturals. Latin g becomes English k, often written as c. This k, in the word *choose*, has become ch; but the A.S. form is *cedsan*. The old word ake is now written ache, by a popular etymology which wrongly imagines the word to be Greek.

In the following examples, the first column contains words of Latin or Greek origin, whilst the second column contains words

that are pure English.

genus-kin, 87. (i)gnoble-know, 88. garrulous-care, 91. grain—com, 94.

gelid-cold, 99. gerund-cast, 100. gust (2)-choose, 105. agent-ache, 5.

Latin k (written c) answers to English kh, written k. In the last five examples the initial k has been dropped in modern English. caul (Celtic)-hull (1), 64.

cincture-hedge, 42. canto-hen, 46. capacious-have, 47. capital-head, 47. current-horse, 52. culminate-hill, 53.

kiln-hearth, 57.

cite-hie, 70. cemetery—home, 72. custody—hide, 77. cup—hoop, 78. circus—(h)ring, 56. cranny—(h)rend, 6o. in-cline—(h)lean (1), 8o. client—(h)loud, 81.

calends—haul, 58. crate—hurdle, 61. cell-hall, 64. crude-(h)raw, 82.

Greek χ (written ck in English) answers to English g, which (in modern English) often becomes y initially. The corresponding Latin letter is k, sometimes f; see the last five examples. chaos—goose, 106. choler—gali, 111. chrism - grind, 116, chyme-gush, 121.

the following. tenuity—thin, 127. trite—thrill, 132. tolerate-thole (2), 134. letter is f. theme-doom, 162. thrasonical—dare, 167. fact-do, 162. force-draw, 166.

 Labials. Latin and Greek p answers to English f.
paternal—father, 186. pullet—foal, 209. pastor-food, 186. pen-feather, 191. petition-find, 191. patent-fathom, 192. pedal-foot, 194. pore (1)—fare, 196. polygon—full, 197. The Greek ph, written ϕ , or Latin f, answers to English b. pharynx—bore (1), 232. dia-phragm—borough, 233.

phlox—bleak, 235. physic—be, 242. phlebotomy—blood, 250. fate—ban, 224. federal—band, 230. fertile—bear (1), 231.
farina—barley, 231. per-forate—bore (1), 232. farce—borough, 233.

hesitate—gaze, 122. hiatus—yawn, 119. furnace—glow, 110. fuse (1)—gush, 121.

2. Dentals. Latin and Greek d answers to E. t. dome—timber, 151. dolour—tear (1), 152. divine—Tuesday, 15& duke-tow (1), 160. dromedary-tramp, 161. ed-ible-eat, 9.

Latin t answers to English th, as in tres, i.e. three. So also in

torture—throw, 135. torrid—thirst, 139. tumid—thumb, 141.

Greek th, written θ , answers to E. d; the corresponding Latin

fictile—dough, 168. fume—dust, 169. fraud-dull, 173.

putrid-foul, 211. poor-few, 214. plait-flax, 215 tri-ple—three fold, 215. prurient-frost, 219. plover—flow, 221. plume—fly, 221.

flame-blink, 235. ferreous - brad, 237. fissure — bite, 240. future—be, 242. fruit-brook (1), 243. fugitive-bow (1), 244. fervent-brew, 246. fragile-break, 247. flatulent—blow (1), 249. flourish—bloom, 250.

flail-blow (3), 251.

VI. LIST OF HOMONYMS.

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cases, I include different uses of what is either exactly, or nearly,
 the same word, at the same time noting that the forms are allied;
 but in most cases, the words are of different origin.
Abide (1), to wait for. (E.)
Abide (2), to suffer for a thing. (E.)
Allow (1), to assign, grant. (F., -L.)
Allow (2), to approve of. (F., -L.)
An (1), the indef. article. (E.)
An (2), if. (Scand.)
 Ancient (1), old. (F.,-L)
Ancient (2), a banner, standard-bearer. (F., -L.)

Angle (1), a bend, corner. (F., -L.)

Angle (2), a fishing-hook. (E.)

Arch (1), a construction of stone or wood, &c., in a curved form.
      (F..-L.)
 Arch (2), roguish, waggish, sly. (E.? but see Errata.)
 Arch-, chief; used as a prefix. (L., - Gk.)
 Arm (1), s., the limb extending from the shoulder to the hand. (E.)
 Arm (2), verb, to furnish with weapons. (F., - L.)
 Art (1), 2 p. s. pres. of the verb substantive. (E.)
Art (2), skill, contrivance. (F., -L.)
 As (1), conj. and adv. (E.)
As (2), rel. pronoun. (Scand.)
 Ay! interj. of surprise. (E.)
  Ay, Aye, yea, yes. (E.)
 Aye, adv., ever, always. (Scand.)
 Baggage (1), travellers' luggage. (F., -C.)
 Baggage (2), a worthless woman. (F.)
Bale (1), a package. (F., -M. H. G.)
Bale (2), evil. (E.)
Bale (3), to empty water out of a ship. (Du.)
Balk (1), a beam; a ridge, a division of land. (E.)
Balk (2), to hinder. (E.) Allied to Balk (1).
Ball (1), a dance. (F., -L.)
Ball (2), a spherical body. (F., -G.)
Band (1), also Bond, a fastening. (E.)
Band (2), a company of men. (F., -G)
Bang (1), to beat violently. (Scand.)
 Bang (2), a narcotic drug. (Persian.)
Bank (1), a mound of earth. (E.)

Bank (2), a place for depositing money. (F., -G.)

Barb (1), the hook on the point of an arrow. (F., -L.)

Barb (2), a Barbary horse. (F., -Barbary.)

Bark (1), Barque, a sort of ship. (F., -Low L., -Gk.)
Bark (2), the rind of a tree. (Scand.)
Bark (3), to yelp as a dog. (E.)
Barm (1), yeast. (E.)
Barm (2), the lap. (E.)
Barnacle (1), a species of goose. (L.?)
Barnacle (2), a sort of small shell-fish. (L. or C.)
Barrow (1), a burial-mound. (C.?)
Barrow (2), a wheelbarrow. (E.)
Base (1), low, humble. (F., -L.)
Base (2), a foundation. (F., -L., -Gk.)
Bass (1), the lowest part in a musical composition. (F.)
Bass (2), Barse, Brasse, a fish. (E.)
Baste (1), vb., to beat, strike. (Scand.)
Baste (2), to pour fat over meat. (Unknown.)
Baste (3), to sew slightly. (F., = O. H. G.)
Bat (1), a short cudgel. (C.)
Bat (2), a sinor eutiger. (C.)
Bat (2), a winged mammal. (Scand.)
Bate (1), to abate, diminish. (F., -L.)
Bate (2), strife. (F., -L.) Allied to Bate (1).
Batten (1), to grow fat; to fatten. (Scand.)
Batten (2), a wooden rod. (F.)
Batter (r), to beat. (F., -L.) Whence Batter (2).
Batter (n), a compound of ergs flow, and milk
Batter (2), a compound of eggs, flour, and milk. (F., -L.)
Bauble (1), a fool's mace. (C.? with E. suffix:)
Bauble (2), a plaything. (F., -Ital.)
Bay (1), a reddish brown. (F., -L.)
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Homonyms are words spelt alike, but differing in use. In a few

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Bay (2), a kind of laurel-tree. (F.,-L.)
Bay (3), an inlet of the sea; recess. (F.,-L.)
Bay (4), to bark as a dog. (F.,-L.)
Bay (5), in phr. at bay. (F.,-L.) Allied to Bay (4).
Beam (1), a piece of timber. (E.)
Beam (2), a ray of light. (E.) The same as Beam (1).
Bear (1), to carry. (F.)
 Bear (1), to carry. (E.)
 Bear (2), an animal. (E.
Beaver (1), an animal. (E.)
Beaver (2), the lower part of a helmet. (F.)
Beck (1), a nod or sign. (E.)
Beck (2), a stream. (Scand.)
Beetle (1), an insect. (E.) Allied to Beetle (3).
 Beetle (2), a heavy mallet. (E.)
 Beetle (3), to jut out and hang over. (E.)
Bid (1), to pray. (E.)
Bid (2), to command. (E.)
 Bile (1), secretion from the liver. (F., -L.)
Bile (2), a boil. (E.)
Bill (1), a chopper, battle-axe, bird's beak. (E.)
Bill (2), a writing, account. (F.,-L.; or L.)
Billet (1), a note, ticket. (F.,-L.)
 Billet (2), a log of wood. (F., -C.)
Bit (1), a small piece, a mouthful. (E.)
 Bit (2), a curb for a horse. (E.) Allied to Bit (1).
 Blanch (1), v., to whiten. (
 Blanch (2), v., to blench. (E.)
 Blaze (1), a flame; to flame. (E.)
Blaze (2), to proclaim. (E.)
 Blazon (1), a proclamation; to proclaim. (E.) Allied to Blazon (2). Blazon (2), to pourtray armorial bearings. (F.,-G.)
 Bleak (1), pale, exposed. (E.)
Bleak (2), a kind of fish. (E.) The same as Bleak (1).
 Blot (1), a spot, to spot. (Scand.)
Blot (2), at backgammon. (Scand.)
Blow (1), to puff. (E.)
Blow (2), to bloom, flourish as a flower. (E.)
Blow (3), a stroke, hit. (E.)
Boil (1), to bubble up. (F.—L.)
 Boil (2), a small tumour. (E.)
 Boom (1), to hum, buzz. (E
 Boom (2), a beam or pole. (Dutch.)
 Boot (1), a covering for the leg and foot. (F., = O. H. G.)
 Boot (2), advantage, profit. (E.)
Bore (1), to perforate. (E.)
 Bore (2), to worry, vex. (E.) The same as Bore (1).
 Bore (3), a tidal surge in a river. (Scand.)
Botch (1), to patch, a patch. (O. Low G.)

Botch (2), a swelling. (F., = G.)

Bottle (1), a hollow vessel. (F., = Low Lat., = Gk.)

Bottle (2), a bundle of hay. (F., = O. H. G.)

Bound (1), to leap. (F., = L.)

Bound (2), a boundary, limit. (F., = C.)

Bound (3), ready to go. (Scand.)
 Bourn (1), a boundary. (F., -C.)
 Bourn, Burn (2), a stream. (E.)
Bow (1), vb., to bend. (E.)
Bow (2), a bend. (E.) Allied to Bow (1).
Bow (3), a weapon to shoot with. (E.) Allied to Bow (1).
Bow (4), the bow of a ship. (Scand.)
Bow (1), a round wooden ball. (F., - L.)
Bowl (2), a drinking-vessel. (E.) Box (1), the name of a tree. (L.)
Box (2), a case to put things in. (L.) Allied to Box (1), Box (3), to fight with fists; a blow. (Scand.) Brake (1), a machine for breaking hemp, &c. (O. Low G.)
Brake (2), a bush, thicket, fern. (O. Low G.; perhaps E.)
Brawl (1), to quarrel, roar. (C.)
Brawl (2), a sort of dance. (F.)
Bray (1), to bruise, pound. (F., = G.)
Bray (2), to make a loud noise, as an ass. (F., = C.)
Braze (1), to harden. (F., = Scand.)
Braze (2), to ornament with brass. (E.) Allied to Braze (1).
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Breeze (1), a strong wind. (F.)
Breeze (2), cinders. (F.)
Brief (1), short. (F., -L.)
    Brief (2), a letter, &c. (F., -L.) The same as Brief (1). Broil (1), to fry, roast over hot coals. (F., -Teut.)
    Broil (2), a disturbance, tumult. (F.)
   Brook (1), to endure, put up with. (E.)
Brook (2), a small stream. (E.)
Budge (1), to stir, move from one's place. (F.,-L.)
   Budge (1), to stri, move from one's place. (F.,=1.)
Budge (2), a kind of fur. (F.,=C.)
Buffer (1), a foolish fellow. (F.) Perhaps allied to Buffer (2)
Buffer (2), a cushion with springs used to deaden concussion. (F.)
Buffet (1), a bide board (F.)
  Buffet (2), a side-board. (F.)
Bug (1), Bugbear, a terrifying spectre. (C.)
Bug (2), an insect. (C.) The same as Bug (1).
Bugle (1), a bind of ornament. (M. H. G.)
  Bugle (1), a wind ox; a norn. (F.-L.)
Bugle (2), a kind of ornament. (M. H. G.)
Bulk (1), magnitude, size. (Scand.)
Bulk (2), the trunk of the body. (O. Low G.)
Bulk (3), a stall of a shop. (Scand.)
Bull (1), a male bovine quadruped. (E.)
Bull (2), a papal edict. (L.)
Bump (1), to thump, beat; a blow, knob. (C.)
Bump (2), to make a noise like a hitten (C.)
  Bump (2), to make a noise like a bittern. (C.)
Bunting (1), the name of a bird. (E?)
   Bunting (2), a thin woollen stuff, of which ship's flags are made. (E.?)
Bunting (2), a thin woollen stuff, of which ship's flags are made Burden (1), Burthen, a load carried. (E.)
Burden (2), the refrain of a song. (F., = Low Lat.)
Bury (1), to hide in the ground. (E.)
Bury (2), a town, as in Canterbury. (E.) Allied to Bury (1).
Bush (1), a thicket. (Scand.)
Bush (2), the metal box in which an axle works. (Dutch.)
Busk (1), to get oneself ready. (Scand.)
Busk (2), a support for a woman's stays. (F.)
Buss (1), a kiss, to kiss. (O. prov. G.; confused with F., = L.)
Bus (2), a herring-boat. (F., = L.)
But (1), prep. and conj., except. (E.)
  But (1), prep. and conj., except. (É.)
  But (2), to strike; a but-end; see below.
  Butt (1), an end; a thrust; to thrust. (F., -M. H. G.)
Butt (2), a large barrel. (F., -M. H. G.)
  Cab (1), an abbreviation of cabriolet. (F., -L.)
Cab (1), an abbreviation of cabriolet. (F., -L.)
Cab (2), a Hebrew measure, 2 Kings vi 25. (Heb.)
Cabbage (1), a vegetable with a large head. (F., -Ital., -L.)
Cabbage (2), to steal. (F.)
Calf (1), the young of the cow. (E.)
Calf (2), a part of the leg. (Scand.?)
Can (1), I am able. (E.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     Corn (1), grain. (E.)
  Can (2), a drinking vessel. (E)
  Cant (1), to talk hypocritically. (L.)
Cant (2), an edge, corner. (Dutch.)
 Cape (1), a covering for the shoulders. (F., -Low Lat.)
Cape (2), a headland. (F., -Ital., -L.)
Caper (1), to dance about. (Ital., -L.)
Caper (1), to dance about. (Ital.,=L.)

Caper (2), the flower-bud of the caper-bush, used for pickling. (F.,=L.,=Gik.,=Pers.)

Capital (1), relating to the head; chief. (F.,=L.)

Capital (2), wealth, stock of money. (F.,=L.)

Capital (3), the head of a pillar. (Low Lat.,=L.)

Card (1), a piece of paste-board. (F.,=Gk.)

Card (2), an instrument for combing:wool. (F.,=L.)

Carousal (2), a kind of pageant. (F.,=Ital.)

Carp (1), a fresh water fish. (E.)

Carp (2), to cavil at. (Scand.)

Case (1), that which happens; an event, &c. (F.,=L.)

Case (2), a receptacle, cover. (F.,=L.)

Chap (2), a fellow; Chapman, a merchant. (Of L. origin.)

Char (1), to turn to charcoal. (E.)
Chap (2), a fellow; Chapman, a merchant. (Of L. origin.)
Char (1), to turn to charcoal. (E.)
Char (2), a turn of work. (E.) Allied to Char (1).
Char (3), a kind of fish. (C.)
Chase (1), to hunt after, pursue. (F., = L.)
Chase (2), to enchase, emboss, (F., = L.)
Chase (3), a printer's frame for type. (F., = L.)
Chink (1), a cleft, crevice. (E.)
Chink (2), to jingle. (E.)
Chop (1), to cut suddenly. (E.)
Chop (2), to barter, exchange. (O. Du., = L.)
Chuck (1), to strike gently; to toss. (F., = O. Low Ger.)
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Chuck (2), to cluck as a hen. (E.)

Chuck (3), a chicken. (E.) Allied to Chuck (2).

Cleave (1), strong verb, to split asunder. (E.)

Cleave (2), weak verb, to stick, adhere. (E.)

Close (1), to shut in, shut make close. (F., -L.) Whence Close (2).

Close (2), adj., shut up, confined, narrow. (F., -L.)

Clove (1), a kind of spice. (F., -L.)

Clove (2), a bulb or tuber. (E.)

Club (1), a heavy stick, a cudgel. (Scand.)

Club (2), an association of persons. (Scand.)
     Club (2), an association of persons. (Scand.) Allied.
     Club (3), one of a suit at cards. (Scand.)
 Club (3), one of a suit at cards. (Scand.)
Clutter (1), a noise, great din. (E.)
Clutter (2), to coagulate, clot. (E.)
Clutter (3), a confused heap; to heap up. (W.)
Cob (1), a round lump, or knob. (C.)
Cob (2), to beat, strike. (C.) Prob. allied to Cob (1).
Cobble (1), to patch up. (F., = L.)
Cobble (2), a small round lump. (C.)
Cock (1) the male of the domestic fowl. (E.)
   Cock (1), the male of the domestic fowl. (E.)
Cock (2), a small pile of hay. (Scand.)
   Cock (3), to stick up abruptly. (C.)
Cock (4), part of the lock of a gun. (Ital.)
Cock (5), Cockboat, a small boat. (F., -L., -Gk.)
   Cockle (1), a sort of bivalve. (C.)
   Cockle (2), a weed among corn; darnel. (C.)
Cockle (3), to be uneven, shake or wave up and down. (C.)
  Cocoa (1), the cocoa nut palm-tree. (Port.)
Cocoa (2), corrupt form of Cacao. (Span., – Mexican.)
Cod (1), a kind of fish. (E.?)
  Cod (1), a kind of inst. (E.?)
Cod (2), a husk, shell, bag, bolster. (E.)
Codling (1), a young cod. (E.?)
Codling (2), Codlin, a kind of apple. (E.)
Cog (1), a tooth on the rim of a wheel. (C.)
   Cog (2), to trick, delude. (C.)
Coil (1), to gather together. (F., -L.)
 Coil (1), to gather together. (F.,-L.)
Coil (2), a noise, bustle, confusion. (C.)
Colon (1), a mark printed thus (:). (Gk.)
Colon (2), part of the intestines. (Gk.)
Compact (1), close, firm. (F.,-L.) Allied to Compact (2).
Compact (2), a bargain, agreement. (L.)
Con (1), to enquire into, observe closely. (E.)
Con (2), used in the phrase pro and con. (L.)
Contract (1), to draw together, shorten. (L.) Allied to Contract (2)
Contract (2), a bargain, agreement. (F.,-L.)
Cope (1), a cap, hood, cloak, cape. (F.,-Low Lat.)
Cope (2), to vie with, match. (Du.)
Com (1), grain. (E.)
Com (1), grain. (E.)

Corn (2), an excrescence on the foot. (F., = L.)

Corporal (1), a subordinate officer. (F., = Ital., = L.)

Corporal (2), belonging to the body. (L)

Cotton (1), a downy substance. (F., = Arabic.)

Cotton (2), to agree. (W.)

Count (1), a title of rank. (F., = L.)

Count (2), to enumerate, compute. (F., = L.)

Counterpane (1), a coverlet for a bed. (F., = L.)

Counterpane (2), the counterpart of a deed. (F., = L.)

Count (1), a yard, enclosed space, tribunal, &c. (F., = L.)

Court (1), a yard, enclosed space, tribunal, &c. (F., = L.)

Court (1), to woo, seek favour. (F., = L.) Allied to Court (1).

Cow (1), the female of the bull. (E.)

Cow (2), to subdue, dishearten. (Scand.)

Cowl (1), a monk's hood, a cap, hood. (E.; or L.?)

Cowl (2), a vessel carried on a pole. (F., = L.)

Crab (2), a kind of apple. (Scand.)

Crank (1), a common shell-fish. (E.)

Crank (2), liable to be upset, said of a boat. (E.)

Crank (3), lively, brisk. (E.)

Crease (1), a wrinkle, small fold. (C.?)

Crease (2) Crease a Malay dogree. (Malay)
  Crease (1), a wrinkle, small fold. (C.?)
Crease (2), Creese, a Malay dagger. (Malay.)
Cricket (1), a shrill-voiced insect. (F., -G.)
Cricket (2), a game with bat and ball. (E.)
Croup (1), an affection of the larynx. (E.)
  Croup (1), an anection of the larynx. (E.)
Croup (2), the hinder parts of a horse. (F., - Teut.)
Crowd (1), to push, press, squeeze. (E.)
Crowd (2), a fiddle, violin. (W.)
Cuff (1), to strike with the open hand. (Scand.)
Cuff (2), part of the sleeve. (E.?)
Culver (1), a dove. (E. or L.)
Culver (2), another form of Culverin. (F., - L.)
Cunning (1) knowledge skill (Scand.)
    Cunning (1), knowledge, skill. (Scand.)
   Cunning (2), skilful, knowing. (E.) Allied to Cunning (1).
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Curry (1), to dress leather. (F., -L. and Teut.)
Curry (2), a kind of seasoned dish. (Pers.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           Excise (2), to cut out. (L.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           Fair (1), pleasing, beautiful. (E.)
Fair (2), a festival, market. (F., - L.)
    Cypress (1), a kind of tree. (F., -L., -Gk.)
    Cypress (2), Cypress-lawn, crape. (L.?)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            Fast (1), firm, fixed. (E.)
   Dab (1), to strike gently. (E.)
Dab (2), expert. (L.?)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            Fast (2), to abstain from food. (E.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            Fast (3), quick, speedy. (Scand.)
Fat (1), stout, gross. (E.)
Fat (2), a vat. (North E.)
Dab (2), expert. (L.?)

Dam (1), an earth-bank for restraining water. (E.)

Dam (2), a mother, chiefly applied to animals. (F., -L.)

Dare (1), to be bold, to venture. (E.)

Date (2), a dace. (F., -O. Low G.)

Date (1), an epoch, given point of time. (F., -L.)

Date (2), the fruit of a palm. (F., -L., -Gk.)

Deal (1), a share, a thin board of timber. (E.)

Deal (2), to distribute, to traffic. (E.) Allied to Deal (1).

Defer (1), to put off, delay. (F., -L.) Allied to Defer (2).

Defic (2), to submit, submit oneself. (F., -L.)

Defile (1), to make foul, pollute. (Hybrid; L. and E.)

Defile (2), to pass along in a file. (F., -L.)

Demean (1), to conduct; refl. to behave. (F., -L.)

Demean (2), to debase, lower. (F., -L.)

Desert (1), a waste, wilderness. (F., -L.)

Desert (2), merit. (F., -L.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           Fat (2), a vat. (North E.)

Fawn (1), to cringe to. (Scand.)

Fewn (2), a young deer. (F., = L.)

Fell (1), to cause to fall, cut down. (E.)

Fell (2), a skin. (E.)

Fell (3), cruel, fierce. (E.)

Fell (4), a hill. (Scand.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            Ferret (1), an animal of the weasel tribe. (F., -Low Lat.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            Ferret (2), a kind of silk tape. (Ital., -L.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           Ferret (2), a kind of silk tape. (Ital., = L.)
Feud (1), revenge, hatred. (E.)
Feud (2), a fief. (Low L., = O. H. G.)
File (1), a string, line, list. (F., = L.)
File (2), a steel rasp. (E.)
Fine (1), exquisite, complete, thin. (F., = L.)
Fine (2), a tax, forced payment. (Law L.)
Fit (1), to suit; as adj., suitable. (Scand.)
Fit (2), a part of a recent, a gradue attack of
   Desert (2), merit. (F., -L.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            Allied to Fine (1).
 Descet (2), merit. (F., = L.)

Deuce (1), a two, at cards or dice. (F., = L.)

Deuce (2), an evil spirit, devil. (L.)

Die (1), to lose life, perish. (Scand.)

Die (2), a small cube, for gaming. (F., = L.)

Diet (1), a prescribed allowance of food. (F., = L., = Gk.)

Diet (2), an assembly, council. (F., = L., = Gk.) See Diet (1).

Distemper (1), to derange the temperament. (F., = L.)

Distemper (2), a kind of painting. (F., = L.) From Distemper (1).
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            Fit (2), a part of a poem; a sudden attack of illness. (E.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           Filag (1), to droop, grow weary. (E.)
Flag (2), an ensign. (Scand.)
Flag (3), a water-plant, reed. (Scand.)
Flag (4), Flagstone, a paving-stone. (Scand.)
Fleet (1), a number of ships. (E.)
Fleet (2), a creek, bay. (E.)
All from Fleet (4).
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           Fleet (2), a creek, bay, (E.)

Fleet (3), swift. (E.)

Fleet (4), to move swiftly. (E.)

Flock (1), a company of birds or sheep. (E.)

Flock (2), a lock of wool. (F., - L.)

Flounce (1), to plunge about. (Swed.)

Flounce (2), a plaited border on a dress. (F., - L.?)

Flounder (1), to flounce about. (O. Low G.)
  Do (1), to perform. (E.)
Do (2), to be worth, be fit, avail. (E.)
Dock (1), to cut short, curtail. (C.?)
Dock (1), to cut short, curtail. (C.?)
Dock (2), a kind of plant. (C.?)
Dock (3), a basin for ships. (Du., - Low Lat., - Gk.?)
Don (1), to put on clothes. (E.)
Don (2), a Spanish title. (Span., - L.)
Down (1), soft plumage. (Scand.)
Down (2), a hill. (C.) Whence Down (3).
Down (3), adv. and prep., in a descending direction. (A.S.; from C.)
Dowse (1), to strike in the face. (Scand.)
Dowse (2), to plunge into water. (Scand.)
Dowse (3), to extinguish. (E.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           Flue (1), a nair-passage, chimney-pipe. (F., -L.)

Flue (1), an air-passage, chimney-pipe. (F., -L.)

Flue (2), light floating down. (F., -L.?)

Flue (1), a flounder, kind of fish. (E.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           Fluke (2), part of an anchor. (Low G.?)
 Dowse (3), to extinguish. (E.)
Drab (1), a low, sluttish woman. (C.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          Flush (1), to flow swiftly. (F., -L.)
Flush (2), to blush, to redden. (Scand.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          Flush (3), level, even. (Unknown.) Perhaps from Flush (1). Foil (1), to disappoint, defeat. (F., -L.)
Foil (2), a set-off, in the setting of a gem. (F., -L.)
Font (1), a basin for baptism. (L.) Allied to Font (2).
   Drab (2), of a dull brown colour. (F.)
   Dredge (1), a drag-net. (F., - Du.)
   Dredge (2), to sprinkle flour on meat, &c. (F., - Prov., - Ital., - Gk.)
  Drill (1), to pierce, to train soldiers. (Du.)
Drill (2), to sow corn in rows. (E.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            Font (2), Fount, an assortment of types. (F., -L.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           For (2), Fount, an assortment of types. For (1), in the place of. (E.) For- (2), only in composition. (E.) For- (3), only in composition. (F., -L.) Force (1), strength, power. (F., -L.) Force (3), Foss, a waterfall. (Scand.)
Drone (1), to make a murmuring sound. (E.)
Drone (2), a non-working bee. (E.) From Drone (1).
Duck (1), a bird. (E.) From Duck (2).
Duck (2), to dive, bob the head. (E.)
Duck (3), a pet, darling. (O. Low G. or Scand.)
Duck (4), light canvas. (Du.)
Dudgeon (1), resentment. (C.)
Dudgeon (2), the haft of a dagger. (Unknown.)
Dun (1), of a dull brown colour. (C.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        Force (3), Foss, a waterfall. (Scand.)
Fore arm (1), the fore part of the arm. (E.)
Fore-arm (2), to arm beforehand. (Hybrid; E. and F.)
Forego (1), to relinquish; better Forgo. (E.)
Forego (2), to go before. (E.)
Foster (1), to nourish. (E.)
Foster (2), a forester. (F., - L.)
Found (1), to lay the foundation of. (F., - L.)
Found (2), to cast metals. (F., - L.)
Fount (1), a fountain. (F., - L.) Allied to Fount (2).
Fount (2), an assortment of types. (F., - L.)
Fratricide (1), a murder of a brother. (F., - L.)
Fratricide (2), murder of a brother. (L). Allied to Fratricide (1).
Fray (1), an affray. (F., - L.)
Dun (2), to urge for payment. (Scand.)
Ear (1), the organ of hearing. (E.) Fra Ear (2), a spike, or head, of corn. (E.)
Ear (3), to plough. (E.)
Earnest (1), eagerness, seriousness. (E.)

Earnest (2), a pledge, security. (C.)

Egg (1), the oval body from which chickens are hatched. (E.)

Egg (2), to instigate. (Scand.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        Fratricide (2), murder of a brother. (L). Allied to I Fray (1), an affray. (F., = L.) Aray (2), to terrify. (F., = L., and O. H. G.)
Fray (3), to wear away by rubbing. (F., = L.)
Freak (1), a whim, caprice. (E.)
Freak (2), to streak, variegate. (E.)
Fret (1), to eat away. (E.)
Fret (2), to ornament, variegate. (E.)
Fret (3), a kind of grating. (F., = L.) See Fret (4), Fret (4), a stop on a musical instrument. (F., = L.)
Frieze (1), a coarse, woollen cloth. (F., = Du.)
Frieze (2), part of the entablature of a column. (F.)
Eke (1), to augment. (E.)
Eke (2), also. (E.) From Eke (1).
Elder (1), older. (E.)
Elder (2), the name of a tree. (E.)
Embattle (1), to furnish with battlements. (F.)
Embattle (2), to range in order of battle. (F.)
Emboss (1), to adorn with raised work. (F.)
Emboss (2), to shelter in a wood. (F.)
Entrance (1), ingress. (F., -L.)
Entrance (2), to put into a trance. (F.,-L.)

Exact (1), precise, measured. (L)

Exact (2), to demand, require. (F.,-L.) From Exact (1).

Excise (1), a duty or tax. (Du.,-F.,-L.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          Frieze (2), part of the entablature of a column. (F.)
Frog (1), a small amphibious animal. (E.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          Frog (2), a substance in a horse's foot. (E.?)
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Fry (1), to dress food over a fire. (F.,-L.)
                                                                                                                                                         Hackle (1), Hatchel, an instrument for dressing flax. (Du.)
                                                                                                                                                        Hackle (1), Hatchel, an instrument for dressing flax. (Du.)

Hackle (2), any flimsy substance unspun. (Du.)

From Hackle (1).

Haggard (1), wild, said of a hawk. (F.,—G.)

Haggard (2), lean, hollow-eyed, meagre. (E.)

Haggle (1), to cut awkwardly, mangle. (E.)

Haggle (2), to be slow in making a bargain. (E.)

From Haggle (1).

Hail (1), frozen rain. (E.)

Hail (2), to greet, call to, address. (Scand.)

Hale (1), whole, healthy, sound. (Scand.)

Hale (2). Haul. to dray, draw violently. (F.,—Scand.)
Fyl (2), the spawn of fishes. (Scand.)
Full (1), filled up, complete. (E.)
Full (2), to whiten cloth, to bleach. (L.)
Full (3), to full cloth to felt. (F., -L.) Allied to Full (2).
Fuse (1), to melt by heat. (L.)
Fuse (2), a tube with combustible materials. (F., -L.)
Fusee (1), a fuse or match. (F., -L.)
Fusee (2), a spindle in a watch. (F., -L.)
                                                                                                                                                        Hale (1), whole, heathy, sound. (Scand.)
Hale (2), Haul, to drag, draw violently. (F., - Scand.)
Hamper (1), to impede, hinder, harass. (E.)
Hamper (2), a kind of basket. (Low Lat., - F., - G.)
Handy (1), dexterous, expert. (E.)
Handy (2), convenient, near. (E.) Allied to Handy (1),
Harrier (1), a hare-hound. (E.)
Harrier (2), a kind of buzzard. (E)
Hatch (1), a half-deor, wicket. (E.) Whence Hatch (2).
Fusil (2), a spindle in a watch. (F., = L.)
Fusil (2), a spindle, in heraldry. (L.)
Fusil (3), easily molten. (L.)
Fusil (1), to become mouldy or rusty. (F., = L.)
Fust (1), to spindle for column (F. = L.)
Fust (2), the shaft of a column. (F., -L.)
 Gad (1), a wedge of steel, goad. (Scand.)
Gad (1), a wedge of steel, goad. (Scand.)

Gad (2), to ramble idly. (Scand.) From Gad (1),

Gage (1), a pledge. (F., = L.)

Gage (2), to guage. (F., = Low Lat.)

Gain (1), profit, advantage. (Scand.)

Gain (2), to acquire, get, win. (Scand.) From Gain (1),

Gall (1), bile, bitterness. (E.)

Gall (2), to rub a sore place, to vex. (F., = L.)

Gall (3), Gall-nut, a vegetable excrescence produced by insects.

(F., = L.)
                                                                                                                                                         Hatch (1), a half-door, wicket. (E.) Whence Hatch (2). Hatch (2), to produce a brood by incubation. (E.)
                                                                                                                                                         Hatch (3), to shade by minute lines. (F., =G.)
Hawk (1), a bird of prey. (E.)
Hawk (2), to carry about for sale. (O. Low G.)
Hawk (3), to clear the throat. (W.)
                                                                                                                                                          Heel (1), the part of the foot projecting behind. (E.)
                                                                                                                                                          Heel (2), to lean over, incline. (E.)
                                                                                                                                                           Helm (1), the instrument by which a ship is steered. (E.)
  Gammon (1), the pickled thigh of a hog. (F., -L.)
                                                                                                                                                           Helm (2), Helmet, armour for the head. (E.)
 Gammon (2), nonsense, a jest. (E.)
Gang (1), a crew. (Scand.) From Gang (2).
                                                                                                                                                           Hem (1), the border of a garment. (E.)
                                                                                                                                                           Hem (2), a slight cough to call attention. (E.)
                                                                                                                                                          Herd (1), a signt cough to call attention. (E.)
Herd (1), a flock of beasts, group of animals. (E.)
Herd (2), one who tends a herd. (E.) From Herd (1).
Hernshaw (1), a young heron. (F., = O. H. G.) See below.
Hernshaw (2), a heronry. (Hybrid; F. = O. H. G.; and E.)
Heyday (1), interjection. (G. or Du.)
Heyday (2), frolicsome wildness. (E.)
Hide (1), to cover concept (F.)
 Gang (2), to go. (Scand.)
Gantlet (1), the same as Gauntlet, a glove. (F., - Scand.)
 Gantlet (2), also Gantlope, a military punishment. (Swed.)
Gar (1), Garfish, a kind of pike. (E.)
  Gar (2), to cause. (Scand.)
  Garb (1), dress, manner, fashion. (F., -O. H. G.)
                                                                                                                                                          Hide (1), to cover, conceal. (E.)
Hide (2), a skin. (E.)
 Garb (2), a sheaf. (F., -O. H. G.)
Gender (1), kind, breed, sex. (F., -L.)
  Gender (2), to engender, produce. (F., -L.) From Gender (1). Gill (1), an organ of respiration in fishes. (Scand.)
                                                                                                                                                          Hide (3), to flog, castigate. (E.)
Hide (4), a measure of land. (E.)
Hind (1), the female of the stag. (E.)
  Gill (2), a ravine, yawning chasm. (Scand.) Allied to Gill (1).
  Gill (4), with g soft; a quarter of a pint. (F.)
Gill (4), with g soft; a woman's name; ground-ivy. (L.)
                                                                                                                                                          Hind (2), a peasant. (E.)
Hind (3), adj., in the rear. (E.)
Hip (1), the haunch, upper part of the thigh. (E.)
Hip (2), also Hep, the fruit of the dog-rose. (E.)
  Gin (1), to begin; pronounced with g hard. (E.)
Gin (2), a trap, snare. (1. Scand.; 2. F., -L.)
Gin (3), a kind of spirit. (F., -L.)
                                                                                                                                                           Hob (1), Hub, the nave of a wheel, part of a grate. (E.) Hob (2), a clown, a rustic, a fairy. (F., -O. H. G.)
   Gird (1), to enclose, bind round, surround, clothe. (E.)
                                                                                                                                                           Hobby (1), Hobby-horse, an ambling nag, a favourite pursuit, (F., -O. Low G.) Allied to Hobby (2).

Hobby (2), a small species of falcon (F., -O. Low G.)

Hock (1), Hough, back of the knee-joint. (E.)
   Gird (2), to jest at, jibe. (E.)
Glede (1), the bird called a kite. (E.)
   Glede (2), a glowing coal; obsolete. (E.)
  Glib (1), smooth, slippery, voluble. (Du.)
Glib (2), a lock of hair. (C.)
Glib (3), to castrate; obsolete. (E.)
Gloss (1), brightness, lustre. (Scand.)
                                                                                                                                                           Hock (2), the name of a wine. (G.)
Hold (1), to keep, retain, defend, restrain. (E.)
Hold (2), the 'hold' of a ship. (Du.) Put for Hole.
Hop (1), a pliant strip of wood or metal bent into a band. (E.)
   Gloss (2), a commentary, explanation. (L., - Gk.)
Gore (1), clotted blood, blood. (E.)
                                                                                                                                                            Hoop (2), to call out, shout. (F., - Teut.)
   Gore (2), a triangular piece let into a garment; a triangular slip
                                                                                                                                                            Hop (1), to leap on one leg. (E.)
  Gore (2), a triangular piece let into a garment; a triangula of land. (E.) Allied to Gore (3).

Gore (3), to pierce, bore through. (E.)

Gout (1), a drop, a disease. (F.,-L.)

Gout (2), taste. (F.,-L.)

Grail (1), a gradual, or service-book. (F.,-L.)

Grail (2), the Holy Dish at the Last Supper. (F.,-L.,-Gk.)

Grail (3), fine sand. (F.,-L.)

Grate (1), a framework of iron bars. (Low Lat.,-L.)

Grate (2), to rub, scrape, scratch, creak. (F.,-Scand.)
                                                                                                                                                            Hop (2), the name of a plant. (Du.)
                                                                                                                                                            Hope (1), expectation; as a verb, to expect. (E.)
Hope (2), a troop; in the phr. forlorn hope. (Du.)
Host (1), one who entertains guests. (F., -L.) From Host (2).
                                                                                                                                                             Host (2), an army. (F., -L.)
Host (3), the consecrated bread of the eucharist. (L.)
                                                                                                                                                             How (1), in what way. (E.)
How (2), a hill. (Scand.)
    Grate (2), to rub, scrape, scratch, creak. (F., -Scand.)
                                                                                                                                                             Hoy (1), a kind of sloop. (Du.)
    Grave (1), to cut, engrave. (E.)
Grave (2), solemn, sad. (F.,-L.)
                                                                                                                                                             Hoy (2), interj., stop? (Du.)
                                                                                                                                                             Hue (1), show, appearance, colour, tint. (E.)
                                                                                                                                                             Hue (2), clamour, outery. (F., -Scand.)
Hull (1), the husk or outer shell of grain or of nuts. (E.)
Hull (2), the body of a ship. (E.) The same as Hull (1)
Hum (1), to make a low buzzing or droning sound. (E.)
Hum (2), to trick, to cajole. (E.) From Hum (1).
    Graze (1), to scrape slightly, rub lightly. (F.?)
Graze (2), to feed cattle. (E.)
    Greaves (1), Graves, the sediment of melted tallow. (Scand.) Greaves (2), armour for the legs. (F.)
    Greet (1), to salute. (E.)
    Greet (2), to weep, cry, lament. (E.)
Gull (1), a web-footed sea-bird. (C.)
Gull (2), a dupe. (C.) The same as Gull (1).
Gum (1), the flesh of the jaws. (E.)
                                                                                                                                                              Il-(1), a form of the prefix in-= Lat. prep. in. (L.; or F., = L.)
                                                                                                                                                             Il- (2), a form of the prefix in used negatively. (L.; or F., -L.)
                                                                                                                                                             Im. (1), prefix. (F., -L.; or E.)

Im. (2), prefix. (L.)

Im. (3), negative prefix. (F., -L.)

In. (1), prefix, in. (E.)

In. (2), prefix, in. (L.; or F., -L.)
    Gum (2), the hardened juice of certain trees. (F., -L., -Gk.)
Gust (1), a sudden blast or gush of wind. (Scand.)
    Gust (2), relish, taste. (L.)
                                                                                                                                                              In- (3), prefix with negative force. (L.; or F.-L.)
    Hack (1), to cut, chop, mangle. (E.)
    Hack (2), a hackney. See Hackney. (F., - Du.)
                                                                                                                                                              Incense (1), to inflame. (L.) Hence Incense (1).
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Incense (2), spices, odour of spices burned. (F., -L.)
Incontinent (1), unchaste. (F., -L.)
Incontinent (2), immediately. (F., -L.) Same as the above.
                                                                                                                            Lay (3), Laic, pertaining to the laity. (F., -L., -Gk.)
                                                                                                                           Lead (1), to bring, conduct, guide, precede, direct. (E.)
Lead (2), a well-known metal. (E.)
                                                                                                                           League (1), a bond, alliance, confederacy. (F., -L.)
League (2), a distance of about three miles. (F., -L., -C.)
Lean (1), to incline, bend, stoop. (E.)
Lean (2), slender, not fat, frail, thin. (E.) From Lean (1).
   Indue (1), to invest or clothe with, supply with. (L.) Indue (2), a corruption of Endue, q.v. (F., -L.)
   Interest (1), profit, premium for use of money. (F., -L.)
   Interest (2), to engage the attention. (F.,-L.) Allied to Interest (1).
                                                                                                                            Lease (1), to let tenements for a term of years. (F., -L.)
   Intimate (1), to announce, hint. (L.)
  Intimate (2), familiar, close. (L) Allied to Intimate (1).

Ir- (1), prefix. (L; or F., -L.)

Ir- (2), negative prefix. (F.; or F., -L.)
                                                                                                                           Lease (2), to glean. (E.)
Leave (1), to quit, abandon, forsake. (E.)
                                                                                                                            Leave (2), permission, farewell. (E.)
                                                                                                                           Leech (1), a physician (E.)
Leech (2), a blood-sucking worm. (E.) Same as Leech (1).
  Jack (1), a saucy fellow, sailor. (F., -L., -Gk., -Heb.)
Jack (2), a coat of mail. (F.) Perhaps from Jack (1).
Jade (1), a sorry nag, an old woman. (Unknown.)
Jade (2), a hard dark green stone. (Span., -L.)
Jam (1), to press, squeeze tight (Scand.) Hence Jam (2)?
                                                                                                                           Leech (3), Leach, the edge of a sail at the sides. (Scand.)
Let (1), to allow, permit, suffer, grant. (E.)
                                                                                                                           Let (2), to hinder, prevent, obstruct. (E.) Allied to Let (1). Lie (1), to rest, lean, lay oneself down, be situate. (E.)
   Jam (2), a conserve of fruit boiled with sugar. (Scand.?)
                                                                                                                           Lie (2), to tell a lie, speak falsely. (E.)
Lift (1), to elevate, raise. (Scand.)
   Jar (1), to make a discordant noise, creak, clash, quarrel. (E.)
                                                                                                                           List (2), to steal. (E.)
   Jar (2), an earthen pot. (F., - Pers.)
   Jet (1), to throw out, fling about, spout. (F., -L.)
                                                                                                                           Light (1), illumination. (E.)
                                                                                                                           Light (2), active, not heavy, unimportant. (E.)
Light (3), to settle, alight, descend. (E.) From Light (2).
Lighten (1), to illuminate, flash. (E.)
  Jet (2), a black mineral. used for ornaments. (F., -L., -Gk.)
  Jib (1), the foremost sail of a ship. (Dan.)
Jib (2), to shift a sail from side to side (Dan.)
                                                                                               Allied.
  Jib (3), to move restively, as a horse. (F., Scand.) )

Job (1), to peck with the beak, as a bird. (C.?)
                                                                                                                           Lighten (2), to make lighter, alleviate. (E.) See Light (2).
Lighten (3), to descend settle, alight. (E.) See Light (3).
                                                                                                                           Like (1), similar, resembling. (E.)
   [ob (2), a small piece of work. (F., - C.) From Job (1).
    ump (1), to leap, spring, skip. (Scand.)
ump (2), exactly, just, pat. (Scand.) From Jump (1).
                                                                                                                           Like (2), to approve, be pleased with. (E.) From Like (1).
                                                                                                                           Limb (1), a jointed part of the body, member. (E.)
    unk (1), a Chinese three-masted vessel. (Port., - Chinese.)
                                                                                                                           Limb (2), the edge or border of a sextant, &c. (L.)
  Junk (2), pieces of old cordage. (Port., -L.)
Just (1), righteous, upright, true. (F., -L.)
                                                                                                                           Limber (1), flexible, pliant. (E.)
                                                                                                                           Limber (2), part of a gun-carriage. (Scand.)
Lime (1), viscous substance, mortar, oxide of calcium. (E.)
  Just (2), the same as Joust, to tilt. (F., - L.)
                                                                                                                           Lime (2), the linden-tree. (E.)
Lime (3), a kind of citron. (F., - Pers.)
  Kedge (1), to warp a ship. (Scand.)
                                                                                                                           Limp (1), flaccid, flexible, pliant, weak. (E.)
Limp (2), to walk lamely. (E.) Compare Limp (1),
Ling (1), a kind of fish. (E.)
Ling (2), heath. (Scand.)
 Kedge (2), Kidge, cheerful, lively. (Scand.)
Keel (1), the bottom of a ship. (E. or Scand.)
  Keel (2), to cool. (E)
 Kennel (1), a house for dogs, pack of hounds. (F.,-L.)
Kennel (2), a gutter. (F.,-L.)
Kern (1), Kerne, an Irish soldier. (Irish.)
                                                                                                                           Link (1), a ring of a chain, joint. (E.)
                                                                                                                           Link (2), a torch. (Du.)
List (1), a stripe or border of cloth, selvage. (E.)
 Kern (2), the same as Quern, a hand-mill. (E.)
Kind (1), adj., natural, loving. (E.)
Kind (2), sb., nature, sort, character. (E.) From Kind (1).
                                                                                                                           List (2), a catalogue. (F., -G.) Allied to List (1).
List (3), gen. in pl., Lists, space for a tournament. (F., -L.)
Kindle (1), to set fire to, inflame. (Scand., - E., - L.)

Kindle (2), to bring forth young. (E.)

Kit (1), a vessel, milk-pail, tub; hence, an outfit. (O. Low G.)

Kit (2), a small violin. (L., - Gk.)

Kit (3), a brood, family, quantity. (E.)

Knoll (1), the top of a hill, a hillock, mound. (C.)

Knoll (2), Knell, to toll a bell. (E.)
                                                                                                                           List (4), to choose, to desire, have pleasure in. (E.)
                                                                                                                           List (5), to listen. (E.)
                                                                                                                           Litter (1), a portable bed. (F., - L.) Hence Litter (2).
                                                                                                                           Litter (2), materials for a bcd, a confused mass. (F., -L.)
                                                                                                                            Litter (3), a brood. (Scand.)
                                                                                                                           Live (1), to continue in life, exist, dwell. (E.)
Live (2), adj., alive, active, burning. (E.) Allied to Live (1).
                                                                                                                           Lock (1), an instrument to fasten doors, &c. (E.)
Lock (2), a tuft of hair, flock of wool. (E.)
 Lac (1), a resinous substance. (Pers., -Skt.)
 Lac (2), a hundred thousand. (Hind., -Skt.) Allied to Lac (1).
                                                                                                                           Log (1), a block, piece of wood. (Scand.)
                                                                                                                          Log (1), a block, piece of wood. (Scand.)

Log (2), a piece of wood with a line, for measuring the rate of a ship. (Scand.) The same as Log (1).

Log (3), a Hebrew liquid measure. (Heb.)

Long (1), extended, not short, tedious. (E.)

Long (2), to desire, yearn; to belong. (E.) From Long (1).

Loom (1), a machine for weaving cloth. (E.)
 Lack (1), want. (O. Low G.)
 Lack (2), to want, be destitute of. (O. Low G.) From Lack (1).
 Lade (1), to load. (E.)
Lade (2), to draw out water, drain. (E.) Same as Lade (1).
 Lake (1), a pool. (L.)
Lake (2), a colour, a kind of crimson. (F., - Pers., - Skt.)
Lama (1), a high priest. (Thibetan.)
Lama (2), the same as Llama, a quadruped. (Peruvian.)
                                                                                                                           Loom (2), to appear faintly, or at a distance. (Scand.)
Loon (1), Lown, a base fellow. (O. Low G.)
Loon (2), a water-bird, diver. (Scand.) From Loon (1)?
Lap (1), to lick up with the tongue. (E.)
Lap (2), the loose part of a coat, an apron, part of the body covered by an apron, a fold, flap. (E.)

Lap (3), to wrap, involve, fold. (E.)

Lark (1), the name of a bird. (E.)
                                                                                                                          Low (1), inferior, deep, mean, humble. (Scand.)
Low (2), to bellow as a cow or ox. (E.)
Low (3), a hill. (E.)
Low (4), flame. (Scand.)
Lark (2), a game, sport, fun. (E.)
Lash (1), to fasten firmly together. (Du.)
                                                                                                                           Lower (1), to let down, abase, sink. (E.)
                                                                                                                           Lower (2), to frown, look sour. (E.?
Lash (2), a thong, flexible part of a whip, a stroke, stripe. (O. Low G. or Scand.) From Lash (1).

Last (1), latest, hindmost. (E.)
                                                                                                                           Lumber (1), cumbersome or useless furniture. (F., -G.)
                                                                                                                          Lumber (2), to make a great noise, as a heavy rolling object. (Scand.)

Lurch (1), to lurk, dodge, steal, pilfer. (Scand.)

Lurch (2), the name of a game. (F., - L.?)

Lurch (3), to devour; obsolete. (L.)
Last (2), a mould of the foot on which shoes are made. (E.)
Last (3), to endure, continue. (E) From Last (2).
Last (4), a load, large weight, ship's cargo. (E.)
Lath (1), a machine for 'turning' wood and metal. (Scand.)
                                                                                                                           Lurch (4), a sudden roll sideways. (Scand.) See Lurch (1).
Lustre (1), splendour, brightness. (F., - L.)
                                                                                                                          Lustre (1), a period of five years. (L.)
Lute (1), a stringed instrument of music. (F., -Arab.)
Lute (2), a composition like clay, loam. (F., -L.)
Lathe (2), a division of a county. (E.)
Lawn (1), a smooth grassy space of ground. (F., - G. or C.)
Lawn (2), a sort of fine linen. (F., -L.?)
Lay (1), to cause to lie down, place, set. (E.)
Lay (2), a song. lyric poem. (F., -C.)
                                                                                                                          Mace (1), a kind of club. (F., -L.)
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Mace (2), a kind of spice. (F.,-L.,-Gk.,-Skt.?)
Mail (1), steel network forming body-armour. (F.,-L.)
Mail (2), a bag for carrying letters. (F.,-O.H.G.)
Main (1), sb., strength, might. (E.) Allied to Main (2).
Main (2), adj., chief, principal. (F.,-L.)
Mall (1), a wooden hammer or beetle. (F.,-L.) Hence Mall (2).
Mall (2), the name of a public walk. (F.,-Ital.,-L)
Mangle (1), to render maimed, tear, mutilate. (L.; with E. suffix.)
Mangle (2), a roller for smoothing linen. (Du.,-Low L.,-(ik.)
                                                                                                                                          Mow (2), a heap, pile of hay or corn. (E.)
                                                                                                                                         Mow (3), a grimace; obsolete. (F., -O. Du.)
Muff (1), a warm soft cover for the hands. (Scand.)
                                                                                                                                        Muff (1), a warm soft cover for the nanos. (Scand.)

Muff (2), a silly fellow, simpleton. (E.)

Mullet (1), a kind of fish. (F., -L.)

Mullet (2), a five pointed star. (F., -L.)

Muscle (1), the fleshy part of the body. (F., -L.)

Muscle (2), Mussel, a shell-fish. (L.) The same as Muscle (1).

Muse (1), to meditate, be pensive. (F., -L.)

Muse (2), one of nine fabled goddesses. (F., -L., -Gk.)

Must (7) part of a vert implying 'obligation' (E.)
Mangle (2), a roller for smoothing linen. (Du., -Low L., -Gk.)
March (1), a border, frontier. (E.)
March (2), to walk with regular steps. (F., -L.? or G.?) March (3), the name of the third month. (L.)
                                                                                                                                         Must (1), part of a verb implying 'obligation.' (E.) Must (2), new wine. (L.)
Mute (1), dumb. (F., -L.)
Mark (1), a stroke, outline, bound, trace, line, sign. (E.)

Mark (2), the name of a coin. (E.) From Mark (1).

Maroon (1), brownish crimson. (F., - Ital.)

Maroon (2), to put ashore on a desolate island. (F., - Span., -

L., - Gk.)
                                                                                                                                        Mute (2), to dung; used of birds. (F., -O. Low G.)

Mystery (1), anything kept concealed, a secret rite. (L., -Gk.)

Mystery (2), Mistery, a trade, handicraft. (F., -L.)
Mass (1), a lump of matter, quantity, size. (F., -L., -Gk.)
Mass (2), the celebration of the Eucharist. (L.)
                                                                                                                                         Nag (1), a small horse. (O. Low G.)
                                                                                                                                         Nag (2), to worry, tease. (Scand.)
                                                                                                                                        Nap (1), a short sleep. (E.)
Nap (2), the roughish surface of cloth. (C.)
Mast (1), a pole to sustain the sails of a ship. (E.)
Mast (2), the fruit of beech and forest-trees. (E.)
Match (1), an equal, a contest, game, marriage. (E) Match (2), a prepared rope for firing a cannon. (F., -L., -Gk.)
                                                                                                                                         Nave (1), the central portion or hub of a wheel. (E.)
                                                                                                                                         Nave (2), the middle or body of a church. (F., -L.)
Mate (1), a companion, comrade, equal. (E.)

Mate (2), to check-mate, confound. (F., - Pers., - Arab.)

Matter (1), the material part of a thing, substance. (F., - L.)

Matter (2), pus, a fluid in abscesses. (F., - L.) Same as Matter (1).

May (1), 1 am able, 1 am free to act, 1 am allowed to. (E)
                                                                                                                                        Neat (1), black cattle, an ox, cow. (E.)

Neat (2), tidy, unadulterated. (F, -L.)

Net (1), an implement for catching fish, &c. (E.)

Net (2), clear of all charges. (F., -L.)

Nick (1), a small notch. (O. Low G.)
                                                                                                                                         Nick (2), the devil. (E.)
May (2), the fifth month. (F., -L.)
Mead (1), a drink made from honey. (E.)
                                                                                                                                         No (1), a word of refusal or denial. (E.)
Mead (2), Meadow, a grass-field, pasture ground. (E.)
                                                                                                                                         No (2), none. (E.)
                                                                                                                                         Not (1), a word expressing denial. (E.)
Not (2), I know not, or he knows not. (E.)
Meal (1), ground grain. (E.)
Meal (2), a repast, share or time of food. (E.)
Mean (1), to have in the mind, intend, signify. (E.) Mean (2), common, vile, base sordid. (E.)
                                                                                                                                          O (1), Oh, an interjection. (E.)
Mean (3), coming between, intermediate, moderate. (F., -L.)
Meet (1), fitting, according to measure, suitable. (E.)
Meet (2), to encounter, find, assemble. (E.)
                                                                                                                                          O (2), a circle. (E.)
                                                                                                                                          One (1), single, undivided, sole. (E.) Hence One (2).
                                                                                                                                         One (2), a person, spoken of indefinitely. (E.)
Or (1), conjunction, offering an alternative. (E.)
Mere (1), a lake, pool. (E)
                                                                                                                                         Or (2), ere. (E.)
Or (3), gold. (F., -L.)
Mere (2), pure, simple, absolute. (L.)
Mess (1), a dish of meat, portion of food. (F., -L.)
Mess (1), a dish of meat, portion of food. (F., -)
Mess (2), a mixture, disorder. (E. or Scand.)
Mew (1), to cry as a cat. (E.)
Mew (2), a sea-fowl, gull. (E.) From Mew (1).
Mew (3), a cage for hawks, &c. (F., -L.)
Might (1), power, strength. (E.)
Might (2), was able. (E.) Allied to Might (1).
Milt (1), the spleen. (E)
Milt (2), soft roe of fishes. (Scand.)
                                                                                                                                          Ought (1), past tense of Owe. (E)
Ought (2), another spelling of Aught, anything. (E.)
                                                                                                                                          Ounce (1), the twelfth part of a pound. (F., -L. Ounce (2), Once, a kind of lynx. (F., - Pers.?)
                                                                                                                                          Own (1), possessed by anyone, belonging to oneself. (E.) Own (2), to possess. (E.) From Own (1). Own (3), to grant, admit. (E.)
Milt (2), soft roe of fishes. (Scand.)
Mine (1), belonging to me. (E.)
Mine (2), to excavate, dig for metals. (F., -L.)
                                                                                                                                          Pad (1), a soft cushion, &c. (Seand.? or C.?)
                                                                                                                                          Pad (2), a thief on the high road. (Du.)
                                                                                                                                          Paddle (1), to finger; to dabble in water. (E.)
Mint (1), a place where money is coined. (L.)
                                                                                                                                          Paddle (2), a little spade, esp. for cleaning a plough. (E.)
Paddock (1), a toad. (Scand.)
Paddock (2), a small enclosure. (E.)
Mint (2), the name of an aromatic plant. (L., - Gk.)
Mis-(1), prefix. (E. and Scand.)
Mis-(2), prefix. (F., = L.)
Miss (1), to fail to hit; omit, feel the want of. (E.)
                                                                                                                                          Page (1), a young male attendant. (F., -Low Lat., -L.?) Page (2), one side of the leaf of a book. (F., -L)
Miss (2), a young woman, a girl. (F., -L.)
                                                                                                                                          Pale (1), a stake, enclosure limit, district. (F.,-L.)
Pale (2), wan, dim. (F.,-L.)
Mite (1), a very small insect. (E.)

Mite (2), a very small portion. (O. Du.) Allied to Mite (1).

Mob (1), a disorderly crowd. (L.)
                                                                                                                                          Pall (1), a cloak, mantle, archbishop's scarf. shroud. (L.)
Mob (2), a kind of cap. (Dutch.)

Mole (1), a spot or mark on the body. (E.)
                                                                                                                                          Pall (2), to become vapid, lose taste or spirit. (C.)
                                                                                                                                          Pallet (1), a kind of mattress or couch. (F., -L.)
Mole (2), a small animal that burrows. (E.)
Mole (3), a breakwater. (F., -L.)
Mood (1), disposition of mind, temper. (E.)
Mood (2), manner, grammatical form. (F., -L.)
                                                                                                                                          Pallet (2), an instrument used by potters, &c. (F., -Ital., -L.)
                                                                                                                                          Pap (1), food for infants. (E.)
                                                                                                                                          Pap (2), a teat, breast (Scand.) Allied to Pap (1).
                                                                                                                                         Partisan (1), an adherent of a party. (F., -Ital., -I..)
Partisan (2), Partizan, a kind of halberd. (F., -O.H.G.?)
Pat (1), to strike lightly, tap. (E.)
Pat (2), a small lump of butter. (C.)
Pat (3), quite to the purpose. (E.) Allied to Pat (1).
Moor (1), a heath, extensive waste ground. (E.)
Moor (2), to fasten a ship by cable and anchor. (Du.)
Moor (3), a native of North Africa. (F., -L., -Gk.)
Mop (1), a implement for washing floors, &c. (F.,-L.!)
Mop (2), a grimace, to grimace. (Du.)
Mortar (1), Morter, a vessel in which substances are pounded. (L.)
Mortar (2), cement of lime, &c. (F.,-L.) Allied to Mortar (1).
Mother (1), a female parent. (E.)
                                                                                                                                          Patch (1), a piece sewn on a garment, a plot of ground. (O. Low G.)
Patch (2), a paltry fellow. (O Low G.) From Patch (1).
                                                                                                                                          Pawn (1), a pledge, security for repayment of money. (F.-L.)
Pawn (2), one of the least valuable pieces in chess. (F.-L.)
                                                                                                                                         Pay (1), to discharge a debt. (F.,-L.)
Pay (2), to pitch the seam of a ship. (Span.?-L.)
Peach (1), a delicious fruit. (F.,-L.,-Pers.)
Mother (2), the hysterical passion. (E)
Mother (3), lees, sediment. (E.)
Mould (1), earth, soil, crumbling ground. (E.) Mould (2), a model, pattern, form, fashion. (F., -L.)
                                                                                                                                          Peach (2), to inform against. (F., -L.)
Mount (1), a hill, rising ground. (L.)

Mount (2), to ascend. (F., -L.) From Mount (1).
                                                                                                                                          Peck (1), to strike with something pointed, snap up. (Scand., -C.)
Peck (2), a dry measure, two gallons. (Scand., -C.) From Peck (1).
                                                                                                                                          Peel (1), to strip off the skin or bark. (F., -L.)
Mow (1), to cut down with a scythe. (E.)
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Peel (2), to pillage. (F., -L.)
Peel (3), a fire-shovel. (F., -L.)
Peep (1), to cry like a chicken. (F., -L.)
Peep (2), to look through a narrow aperture, look slily. (F., -L.)
Peer (1), an equal, a nobleman. (F., -L.)
Peer (1), to look paragonly to pry (0.1 or G.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                Prank (1), to deck, adorn. (E.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   Prank (1), to deck, adorn. (E.)
Prank (2), a trick, mischievous action. (E.) From Prank (1).
Present (1), near at hand, in view, at this time. (F., -L.)
Present (2), to give, offer, exhibit to view. (F., -L.) From Present (1).
Press (1), to crush strongly, squeeze, push. (F., -L.)
Press (2), to hire men for service. (F., -L.)
Prime (1), first, chief, excellent. (F., -L.)
Prime (2), to make a gun quite ready. (F., -L.)
Prior (1), former, coming before in time. (L.) Hence Prior (2).
Prior (2), the head of a priory or convent. (F., -L.)
Prize (1), a thing captured or won. (F., -L.)
      Peer (2), to look narrowly, to pry. (O. Low G.)
     Peer (2), to 100k narrowly. to pry. (O. Low G.)

Peer (3), to appear. (F., -L.)

Pellitory (1), Paritory, a wild flower. (F., -L.)

Pellitory (2), Pelleter, the plant pyrethrum. (F., -L., -Gk.)

Pelt (1), to throw or cast, to strike by throwing. (L.)

Pelt (2), a skin, esp. of a sheep. (F., -L.)

Pen (1), to shut up, enclose. (L.)

Pen (2), an instrument used for writing. (F., -L.)

Perch (1), a rod for a bird to sit on: a measure. (F., -L.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     Prize (1), a thing captured or won. (F., -L.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   Prize (1), a tang captured or won. (F.,=L.)

Prize (2), to value highly. (F.,=L.)

Prize (3), Prise, to open a box. (F.,=L.)

From Prize (1).

Prune (1), to trim trees, &c. (F.,=L.?)

Prune (2), a plum. (F.,-L.,-Gk.)

Puddle (1), a small pool of muddy water. (C.)

Puddle (2), to close with clay, to work iron. (C.)

From Puddle (1).
    Perch (1), a rod for a bird to sit on; a measure. (F., -L.)
Perch (2), a fish. (F., -L., -Gk.)
Periwinkle (1), a genus of evergreen plants. (L.)
Periwinkle (2), a small univalve mollusc. (E.; with L. (?) prefix.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   Puke (1), to vomit. (E.?)
Puke (2), the name of a colour; obsolete. (Unknown.)
     Pet (1), a tame and fondled animal or child. (C.)
    Pet (2), a sudden fronted animal or clind. (C.)

Pet (2), a sudden fit of peevishness. (C.) From Pet (1).

Pie (1), a magpie; mixed printer's type. (F., -L.) Hence Pie (2).

Pie (2), a book which regulated divine service. (F., -L.)

Pile (3), a pasty. (C.)

Pile (1), a roundish mass, heap. (F., -L.)

Pile (2), a pillar; a large stake to support foundations. (L.)

Pile (3), a hair, fibre of wool. (L.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    Pulse (1), a throb, vibration. (F., -L.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  Pulse (1), a throb, vibration. (F., - L.)

Pulse (2), grain or seed of beans, pease, &c. (L.)

Pump (1), a machine for raising water. (F., - Teut., - L.?)

Pump (2), a thin-soled shoe. (F., - L., - Gk.)

Punch (1), to pierce with a sharp instrument. (F., - L.)

Punch (2), to beat, bruise. (F., - L.)

Punch (3), a beverage. (Hindi, - Skt.)

Punch (4), a hump-backed fellow in a puppet-show. (Ital., - L.)

Puncheon (1), a steel tool for stamping; a punch. (F., - L.)

Puncheon (2), a cask, a measure of 84 gallons. (F., - L.?)

Punt (1), a ferry-boat, a flat-bottomed boat. (L.)

Punt (2), to play at basset. (F., - Span., - L.)
     Pill (1), a little ball of medicine. (F., -L.)
    Pill (2), to rob, plunder. (F., -L.)
Pine (1), a cone-bearing, resinous tree. (L.)
Pine (2), to suffer pain, be consumed with sorrow. (L.)
   Pine (2), to suner pain, be consumed with sorrow. (L.)

Pink (1), to pierce, stab, prick. (C.)

Pink (2), half-shut, applied to the eyes. (Du., -C.)

Pink (3), the name of a flower and of a colour. (C.)

Pink (4), a kind of boat. (Du.)

Pip (1), a disease of fowls. (F., -L.)

Pip (2), the seed of fruit. (F., -L.? - Gk.?)

Pip (3), a spot on cards. (F., -C.)

Pitch (1) a block sticky substance (L.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   Punt (1), a terry-boat, a nat-bottomen boat. (L.)
Punt (2), to play at basset. (F., -Span., -L.)
Pupil (1), a scholar, a ward. (F., -L.)
Pupil (2), the central spot of the eye. (F., -L.)
Puppy (1), a whelp. (F., -L.)
Puppy (2), a dandy. (F., -L.)
Purl (1), to flow with a murmuring sound. (Scand.)
Purl (2), spiced or medicated beer or ale. (F., -L.)
    Pitch (1), a black, sticky substance. (L.)

Pitch (2), to throw, fall headlong, fix a camp, &c. (C.)

Plane (1), a level surface. (F., -L.) Hence Plane (2).

Plane (2), a tool; also to render a surface level. (F., -L.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   Purl (4), to form an edging on lace. (F., -L.)
Purl (4), to upset. (E.) Allied to Purl (1).
Purpose (1), to intend. (F., -L., -Gk.; with F. prefix.)
Purpose (2), intention. (F., -L.)
    Plane (3), Plane-tree, the name of a tree. (F., -L., -Gk.)
Plash (1), a puddle, a shallow pool. (O. Low G.)
Plash (2), another form of Pleach, to intertwine. (F., -L.)
Plat (1), Plot, a patch of ground. (E.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    Quack (1), to make a noise like a duck. (E.)
Quack (2), to cry up pretended nostrums. (E.) From Quack (1).
  Plat (1), Plot, a patch of ground. (E.)

Plat (2), to plait. (F., = L.)

Plight (1), dangerous condition, condition, promise. (E.)

Plight (2), to fold; as sb., a fold. (F., = L.)

Plot (1), a conspiracy, stratagem. (F., = L.)

Plot (2), Plat, a small piece of ground. (E.)

Plump (1), full, round, fleshy. (E. or O. Low G.)

Plump (2), straight downwards. (F., = L.)

Poach (1), to dress eggs. (F., = O. Low G.?)

Poach (2), to intrude on another's preserves of game.

O. Low G.) Perhaps allied to Poach (1).

Poke (1), a bag, pouch. (C.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     Quail (1), to cower, shrink, fail in spirit. (E.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    Quail (2), a migratory bird. (F., -Low Lat., -Low G.)
Quarrel (1), a dispute, brawl. (F., -L.)
Quarrel (2), a square-headed cross-bow bolt. (F., -L.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   Quarry (1), a square-neaded cross-bow both (F., = L.)
Quarry (1), a place where stones are dug for building. (F., = L.)
Quill (1), a feather of a bird, a pen. (F., = O. H. G.)
Quill (2), to pleat a ruff. (F., = O. H. G. or L.)
Quire (1), a collection of so many sheets of paper. (F., = L.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   Quire (2), a choir, a band of singers. (F., -L., -Gk.)
Quiver (1), to tremble, shiver. (E.)
    Poke (1), a bag, pouch. (C.)
   Poke (2), to thrust or push, esp. with something pointed. (C.)
Pole (1), a stake, long thick rod. (L.)
Pole (2), a pivot, end of the earth's axis. (F., -L., -Gk.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    Quiver (2), a case for arrows. (F., -O. H. G.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   Race (1), a trial of speed, swift course, swift current. (E.) Race (2), a lineage, family, breed. (F.,-O. H. G.) Race (3), a root. (F.,-L.)
   Pool (1), a pond, small body of water. (C.)
Pool (2), the receptacle for the stakes at cards. (F.,-L.)
Pool (2), the receptacle for the stakes at cards. (F.,-L.)
Pore (1), a minute hole in the skin. (F,-L.,-Gk.)
Pore (2), to look steadily, gaze long. (Scand.,-C.)
Port (1), demeanour, carriage of the body. (F.,-L.)
Port (2), a harbour, haven. (L.)
Port (3), a gate, port-hole. (F.,-L.)
Port (4), a dark purple wine. (Port.,-L.)
Porter (1), a carrier. (F.,-L.)
Porter (2), a gate-keeper. (F.,-L.)
Porter (3), a dark kind of beer. (F.,-L.)
Pose (1), a position, attitude. (F.,-L.,-Gk.)
Pose (2), to puzzle, perplex by questions. (F.,-L. and Gk.)
Pose (3), a cold in the head. (E.?)
Post (1), a stake set in the ground, a pillar. (L.) Allied to Post
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   Rack (1), a grating above a manger for hay, an instrument of tor-
ture; as a verb, to extend on a rack, to torture. (E.?)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   Rack (2), light vapoury clouds, the clouds generally. (Scand.)
Rack (3), to pour off liquor. (F., = L.?)
Rack (4), another spelling of Wrack, i.e. wreek. (E.)
Rack (5), a short form of Arrack. (Arab.)
Rack (6), &c. We find (6) prov. E. rack, a neck of mutton; from
A. S. hracea, neck, according to Somner. Also (7) rack, for reck,
to care; see Reck. Also (8) rack, to relate, from A. S. receas;
see Reckern. Also (7) rack e proce of a horse (Palgraper) in
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          see Reckon. Also (9) rack, a pace of a horse, (Palsgrave), i.e. a rocking pace; see Kock (2). Also (10) rack, a track, cart-rut; cf. Icel. reka, to drive; see Rack (2).
   Post (1), a stake set in the ground, a pillar. (L.) Allied to Post (2). Post (2), a military station, a stage on a road, &c. (F., -L.) Pounce (1), to seize with the claws, as a bird, to dart upon. (F., -L.) Pounce (2), fine powder. (F., -L.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   Racket (1), Raquet, a bat with a blade of net-work. (F., - Span., -
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            Arab.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   Racket (2), a noise. (C.)
Rail (1), a bar of timber, an iron bar for railways. (O. Low G.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   Rail (2), to brawl, to use reviling language. (F., -L.)
Rail (3), a genus of wading birds. (F., - Teut.)
Rail (4), part of a woman's night-dress (E.)
   Pound (1), a weight, a sovereign. (L)
    Pound (2), an enclosure for strayed animals. (E.)
   Pound (3), to beat, bruise in a mortar. (E.)
   Pout (1), to look sulky or displeased. (C.)
Pout (2), a kind of fish. (C.) Perhaps from Pout (1).
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    Rake (1), an instrument for scraping things together. (E.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   Rake (2), a wild, dissolute fellow. (Scand.)
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Rake (3), the projection of the extremities of a ship beyond the keel; the inclination of a mast from the perpendicular. (Scand.)
Rally (1), to outher together again, reassemble, (F., -L.)
Ruff (3), a kind of frill. (E.)
Ruff (3), a kind of frill. (E.)
   Rally (2), to banter. (F., -Teut.)

Rank (1), row or line of soldiers, class, grade. (F., -O. H. G.)

Rank (1), row or line of soldiers, class, grade. (F., -O. H. G.)

Rank (2), adj., coarse in growth, strong-scented. (E.)

Rap (1), to strike smartly, knock. (Scand.)

Ran (2) to spatch saize hostily. (Scand.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                  Ruffle (1), to wrinkle, disorder a dress. (E.)
Ruffle (2), to be turbulent, to bluster. (O. Du.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                  Rum (1), a kind of spirit. (Malay?)
Rum (2), strange, queer. (Hindi.)
    Rap (2). to snatch, seize hastily. (Scand.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                  Rush (1), to move forward violently. (Scand.)
    Rape (1), a seizing by force, violation. (Scand.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                 Rush (2), a plant. (E. or L.)
Rut (1), a wheel-track. (F.,-L.)
    Rape (2), a plant nearly allied to the turnip. (F., -L.; or L.)
  Rape (2), a plant nearly allied to the turnip. (F., = L.; Rape (3), a division of a county, in Sussex. (Scand.)

Rash (1), hasty, headstrong. (Scand.)

Rash (2), a slight eruption on the body. (F, = L.)

Rash (3), to pull, or tear violently. (F., = L.)

Rate (1), a proportion, allowance, price, tax. (F., = L.)

Rate (2), to scold, chide. (Scand.?)

Raven (1), a well-known bird. (E.)

Raven (2), to plunder with violence devour. (F. = L.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                 Rut (2), to copulate, as deer. (F., -L.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                Sack (1), a bag. (L., = Gk., = Heb., = Egypt.?)
Sack (2), plunder: to plunder. (Same.) From Sack (1).
Sack (3), an old Spanish wine. (F., = L.)
Sage (1), discerning, wise. (F., = L.)
Sage (2), a plant., (F., = L.)
Sallow (1), Sally, a willow. (E.)
Sallow (2), of a wan colour. (E.)
Sap (1), juice of plants. (E.)
Sap (2), to undermine. (F., = Low L., = Gk.)
Sardine (1), a small fish. (F., = L., = Gk.)
Sardine (2), a precious stone. (L., = Gk.)
   Raven (2), to plunder with violence, devour. (F., -L.)
   Ray (1), a beam of light or heat. (F., -L.)
Ray (2), a class of fishes, such as the skate. (F., -L.)
  Reach (1), to attain, extend to, arrive at, gain. (E.)
Reach (2), Retch, to try to vomit. (E)
Real (1), actual, true, genuine. (F., -L.; or L.)
Real (2), a small Spanish coin. (Span., -L.)
Rear (1), to raise. (E.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                  Sardine (2), a precious stone. (L., -Gk.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                  Sash (1), a frame for glass. (F., -L.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                  Sash (2), a scarf. (Pers.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                Saw (1), a cutting instrument. (E.)
Saw (2), a saying. (E.)
Say (1), to speak, tell. (E.)
Say (2), a kind of serge. (F., -L, -Gk.)
Say (3), to essay. (F., -L, -Gk.)
  Rear (2), the back part, last part, esp. of an army. (F., -L.) Rear (3), insufficiently cooked. (E.)
  Reef (1), a ridge of rocks. (Du.)
Reef (2), portion of a sail. (Du.) Allied to Reef (1).
   Reel (1), a small spindle for winding yarn. (E.)
   Reel (2), a Highland dance. (Gaelic.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                 Scald (1), to burn with hot liquid. (F.,-L.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                Scald (2), scabby. (Scand.)
Scald (3), a poet. (Scand.)
Scale (1), a shell. (E.)
Scale (2), a bowl of a balance. (E.) From Scale (1).
   Reeve (1), to pass a rope through a ring. (Du.)
 Reeve (1), to pass a rope through a ring. (Du.)
Reeve (2), a steward, governor. (E.)
Refrain (1), to restrain, forbear. (F., -L.)
Refrain (2), the burden of a song. (F., -L.)
Relay (1), a fresh supply. (F., -L.?)
Relay (2), to lay again. (E.)
Rennet (1), a substance for coagulating milk. (E.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                Scale (3), a ladder, gradation. (L.)
Scar (1), mark of a wound. (F.-L.,-Gk.)
Scar (2), Scaur, a rock. (Scand.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                 Scarf (1), a light piece of dress. (E.)
   Rennet (2), a kind of apple. (F., -L.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                Scarf (2), to join timbers together (Scand.)
Sconce (1), a small fort. (Du., -F., -L.)
   Rent (1), a tear. (E.)
 Rent (1), a teal. (L.)
Rent (2), annual payment. (F., -L.)
Repair (1), to restore, mend. (F., -L.)
Repair (2), to resort, go to. (F., -L.)
Rest (1), repose. (E.)
Rest (2), to remain remainder. (F., -L.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                Sconce (2), a candle-stick. (F., -L.) Allied to Sconce (1). Scout (1), a spy. (F., -L.) Scout (2), to ridicule an idea. (Scand.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                Scout (3), a projecting rock. (Scand.)
Screw (1), a mechanical contrivance. (F., -L. ? or Teut. ?)
Screw (2), a vicious horse. (E.)
 Riddle (1), an enigma. (E.)
Riddle (2), a large sieve. (E.)
Rifle (1), to plunder. (F., = Teut.)
Rifle (2), a kind of musket. (Scand.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                  Scrip (1), a small wallet. (Scand.)
Rifle (2), a kind of musket. (Scand.)
Rig (1), to fit up a ship. (Scand.)
Rig (2), a frolic. (E.?)
Rig (3), a ridge. (E.)
Rime (1), Rhyme, verse. (E.)
Rime (2), hoar-frost. (E.)
Ring (2), to tinkle, resound. (E.)
Ripple (1), to pluck the seeds from flax. (Scand.)
Ripple (2), to shew wrinkles. (E.)
Ripple (3), to scratch slightly. (Scand.) Allied to Ripple (1),
Rock (1), a mass of stone. (F., -C.?)
Rock (2), to cause to totter, to totter. (Scand.)
Rock (3), a distaff. (Scand.) Perhaps from Rock (2).
Rocket (1), a kind of fire-work. (Ital., -G.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                 Scrip (2), a piece of writing. (F., - L.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                  Scull (1), Skull, the cranium. (Scand.)
                                                                                                                                                                                               Scull (1), Skull, the tranum. (Scand.)

Scull (2), a small, light oar. (Scand.) Allied to Scull (1).

Scull (3), a shoal of fish. (E.)

Scuttle (1), a shallow vessel. (L.)

Scuttle (2), an opening in a ship's hatchway. (F., -Span., -Tcut.)

Scuttle (3), to hurry along. (Scand.)

Scal (1), a stamp for impressing wax. (F., -L.)

Scal (2), a searcal (F.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                Seal (2), a sea-calf. (E.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                Seam (1), a suture. (E.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                Seam (2), a horseload. (E.?)
                                                                                                                                                                                                 See (1), to behold. (E.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                 See (2), the seat of a bishop. (F., -L.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                Sell (1), to deliver for money. (E.)
Sell (2), a saddle. (F., -L.)
Settle (1), a long bench; also to subside. (E.)
Settle (2), to adjust a dipartel. (E.)
 Rocket (1), a kind of fire-work. (Ital., -G.)
Rocket (1), a kind of irre-work. (Ital., = G.)
Rocket (2), a plant. (F., = Ital., = L.)
Roe (1), a femiale deer. (E.)
Roe (2), spawn. (Scand.)
Rook (1), a kind of crow. (E.)
Rook (2), a castle, at chess. (F., = Pers.)
Root (1), part of a plant. (Scand.)
Root (2), Rout, to grub up. (E.) From Root (1).
Rote (1), routine. (F., = L.)
Rote (2), an old massical instrument. (F. = G., = C.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                Sew (1), to fasten together with thread. (E.)
Sew (2), to follow. (F., -L.)
Sewer (1), a large drain. (F., -L.)
Sewer (2), an officer who arranged dishes. (E.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                Sewer (2), an other who arranged dishes. (E.)
Share (1), a portion. (E.)
Share (2), a plough-share. (E.) Allied to Share (1).
Shed (2), to part, scatter. (E.)
Shed (2), a slight shelter. (E.)
Sheer (1), bright, clear, perpendicular. (E.)
Sheer (2), to deviate from a course. (Du.)
 Rote (2), an old musical instrument. (F., -G., -C.)
Rouse (1), to excite. (Scand.)
Rouse (2), a drinking bout. (Scand.)
Row (1), a line. rank. (E.)
Row (2), to propel with bars. (E.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                Shingle (1), a wooden tile. (L.)
Shingle (2), coarse round gravel. (Scand.)
Shiver (1), to shudder. (Scand.)
Shiver (2), a splinter. (Scand.)
Shoal (1), a troop, crowd. (L.)
 Row (3), an uproar. (Scand).
Ruck (1), a fold, crease. (Scand.)
Ruck (2), a heap. (Scand.)
 Rue (1), to be sorry for. (E.)
Rue (2), a plant. (F., - L., - Gk.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                Shoal (2), shallow; a sand-bank. (Scand.)
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Shock (1), a violent concussion. (F., - Teut.)
Shock (2), a pile of sheaves. (O. Low G.)
       Shock (3), a shaggy-coated dog. (E.)
Shore (1), the strand. (E.)
       Shore (2), Shoar, a prop. (Scand) Allied to Shore (1). Shore (3), Sewer, a sewer. (F., - L.)

Shrew (1), a scolding woman. (E.) The same as Shrew (2). Shrew (2), Shrewmouse, a quadruped. (E.)

Shrub (1), a low dwarf tree. (E.)
       Shrub (1), a low dwarf fiee. (2.,)
Shrub (2), a beverage. (Arab.)
Size (1), a ration; magnitude. (F., -L.)
Size (2), weak glue. (Ital., -L.) Allied to Size (1).
Skate (1), a large flat fish. (Scand., -L.)
Shate (2). Scate a continuous for allighing on ice. (D
        Skate (2), Scate. a contrivance for sliding on ice. (Du)
      Skate (2), Scate. a contrivance for sliding on ice. (D Slab (1), a thin slip of timber, &c. (Scand.)
Slab (2), viscous, slimy. (C.)
Slay (1), to kill. (E.)
Slay (2), Sley, a weaver's reed. (E.) From Slay (1),
Slop (1), a puddle (E)
Slop (2), a loose garment. (Scand.)
Slot (1), a broad, flat wooden bar. (O. Low G.)
Slot (2), track of a deer. (Scand.)
Smack (1), taste sayour. (E.)
      Smack (1), taste, savour. (E.)
Smack (2), a sounding blow. (E.?)
Smack (3), a fishing-boat. (Du.)
Smelt (1), to fuse ore. (Scand.)
Smelt (2), a fish. (E.)
     Snite (1), to wipe the nose. (E.)
Snite (2), a snipe. (E.) Allied to Snite (1),
Snuff (1), to sniff, draw in air. (Du.)
Snuff (2), to snip a candle-wick. (Scand.)
      Soil (1), ground, mould, country. (F., -L.)
Soil (2), to defile. (F., -L.)
     Soil (2), to defile. (F., = L.)
Soil (3), to feed cattle with green grass. (F., = L.)
Sole (1), the under side of the foot. (L.)
Sole (2), a flat fish. (F., = L.) Allied to Sole (1).
Sole (3), alone, only. (F., = L.)
Sorrel (1), a plant. (F., = M. H. G.)
Sorrel (2), of a reddish-brown colour. (F., = Teut.)
Sound (1), whole perfect (F.)
Sound (1), whole, perfect. (E.)
Sound (2), strait of the sea. (E.)
Sound (3), a noise. (F., -L.)
    Sound (3), a noise. (F., -L.)

Sound (4), to try the depth of. (F., -Scand.) From Sound (2),

Sow (1), to scatter seed. (E.)

Sow (2), a female pig. (F.)

Spark (1), a small particle of fire. (E.)

Spark (2), a gay young fellow. (Scand.) Allied to Spark (1).

Spell (1), an incantation. (E.) See above.

Spell (2), to tall the letters of a word. (F.) From Spell (1)
      Spell (2), to tell the letters of a word. (E.) From Spell (1).
   Spell (2), to tell the letters of a word. (E.) Fr. Spell (3), a turn of work. (E.) Spell (4), Spill, a splinter, slip. (E.) Spill (1), Spell, a splinter, slip. (E.) Spill (2), to destroy, shed. (E) Spire (1), a tapering sprout, a steeple. (E.) Spire (2), a coil, wreath. (F., -L.) Spit (1), a pointed piece of wood or iron. (E.) Spit (2), to eject from the mouth. (E.) Spittle (1), saliva. (E.) Spittle (2), a hospital. (F., -L.) Spray (1), foam tossed by the wind. (E.?)
     Spray (1), foam tossed by the wind. (E.?)
Spray (2), a sprig of a tree. (Scand.)
    Spurt (1), Spirt, to spout, jet out as water. (E) Spurt (2), a violent exertion. (Scand.) Allied to Spurt (1).
   Squire (1), an esquire (F., -L.)
Squire (2), a carpenter's rule. (F., -L.)
Stale (1), too long kept, vapid. (Scand.)
Stale (2), a decoy, snare. (E.)
Stale (3), Steal, a handle. (E.)
Stalk (1), a stem. (E.)
    Stalk (2), to stride along. (E.) Allied to Stalk (1).
    Staple (1), a loop of iron. (E.)
   Staple (1), a toop of iron. (E.)

Staple (2), a chief commodity. (F., -Low G.) From Staple (1).

Stare (1), to gaze fixedly. (E.)

Stare (2), to shine. (E.) The same as Stare (1).

Stay (1), to remain. (F., -O. Du.)

Stay (2), a large rope to support a mast. (E.)

Stem (1), trunk of a tree. (E.)
   Stem (2), prow of a vessel. (E.) Allied.
Stem (3), to check, resist. (E.)
Stern (1), severe, harsh. (E.)
    Stern (2), hinder part of a ship. (Scand.)
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Stick (1), to stab, pierce; to adhere. (E.)
Stick (2), a small staff. (E.) From Stick (1).
Stile (1), a set of steps at a hedge. (E.)
Stile (2), the correct spelling of Style (1). (L.)
Still (1), motionless, silent. (E.)
Still (2), to distil; apparatus for distilling. (L.)
Stoop (1), to bend the body, condescend. (E.)
Stoop (2), a beaker, also Stoup. (E.)
Story (1), a history, narrative. (F, -L., -Gk.)
Story (2), the height of one floor in a building. (F., - L.)
Strand (1), the beach of a sea or lake. (E.)
Strand (2), part of a rope. (Du, ?)
 Strand (2), part of a rope. (Du.?)
 Stroke (1), a blow. (E.
 Stroke (1), a blow. (E.)
Stroke (2), to rub gently. (E.) Allied to Stroke (1).
Strut (1), to walk about pompously. (Scand.)
Strut (2), a support for a rafter. (Scand.) Allied to Strut (1).
Stud (1), a collection of horses. (E.)
Stud (2), a nail with a large head, rivet. (E.)
Sty (1), an enclosure for swine. (E.)
Sty (2), a small tumour on the eye-lid. (E.) Allied to Sty (1).
Style (1), a mode of writing. (F., - L.)
Style (2), the middle part of a flower's pistil. (Gk.)
Summer (1), a season of the year. (E.)
Summer (a), a cross-beam. (F., -L., -Gk.)
Swallow (1), a migratory bird. (E)
Swallow (a), to absorb, engulf. (E.)
Swim (1), to move about in water. (E.)
 Swim (2), to be dizzy. (E.)
 Tache (1), a fastening. (C.)
Tache (2), a spot, blemish. (F., -C.) Allied to Tache (1).
Tail (2), a short, otenish. (F., -L.)

Tail (2), a law-term, applied to an estate. (F., -L.)

Tang (1), a strong taste. (Du.)

Tang (2), to make a shrill sound. (E.)

Tang (3), part of a knife or fork. (Scand.)

Allied to Tang (1).
 Tang (4), sea-weed. (Scand.)
Tap (1), to knock gently. (F., - Teut.)
 Tap (2); a plug to take liquor from a cask. (E.)
 Taper (1), a small wax-candle. (C.)
Taper (2), long and slender. (C.) From Taper (1).
Tare (1), a vetch-like plant. (E.)
Tare (2), an allowance for loss. (F., - Span., - Arab.)
 Tart (1), acrid, sour, sharp. (E.)
Tart (2), a small pie. (F., - L.)
Tartar (1), an acid salt; a concretion. (F., - Low L., - Arab.)
Tartar (2), a native of Tartary. (Pers.)
 Tartar (3), Tartarus, hell. (L., -Gk.)
 Tassel (1), a hanging ornament. (F., -L.)
Tassel (2), the male of the goshawk. (F., -L.)
 Tattoo (1), the beat of a drum. (Du. or Low G.)
Tattoo (2), to mark the skin with figures. (Tahiti.)
 Tear (1), to rend, lacerate. (E.
 Tear (2); a drop of fluid from the eye. (E.)
 Teem (1), to be fruitful. (E.)
 Teem (2), to think fit. (E.)
 Teem (3), to empty, pour out. (Scand.)
Temple (1), a fane, divine edifice. (L.)
Temple (2), the flat part above the cheek-bone. (F.,-L.)
 Temporal (1), pertaining to time. (F., -L.)
Temporal (2), belonging to the temples. (F., -L.)
 Temporar(2), belonging to the temples. (F.,-L.)
Tend (1), to aim at, move towards. (F.,-L.)
Tend (2), to attend to. (F.,-L.) From Tend (1).
Tender (1), soft, delicate. (F.,-L.)
Tender (2), to proffer. (F.,-L.) Allied to Tender (3).
Tense (1), part of a verb. (F.,-L.)
Tense (2), tightly strained. (L.)
Tent (1), a payilion, (F.,-L.)
  Tent (1), a pavilion. (F., -L.)
Tent (2), a roll of lint. (F., -L.)
 Tent (3), a kind of wine. (Span., -L.)
Tent (4), care, heed. (F., -L.) Allied to Tent (1).
Terrier (1), a kind of dog. (F., -L.) Allied to Terrier (2).
Terrier (2), a register of landed property. (F., -L.)
The (1), def. article. (E.)
   The (4), in what (or that) degree. (E.) From The (1). Thee (1), personal pronoun. (E.)
 Thee (2), to thrive, prosper. (E.)
There (1), in that place. (E.)
There- (2), as a prefix. (E.) Allied to There (1).
  Thole (1), Thoul, an oar-pin. (E.)
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Union (1), concord. (F., -L.)
Union (2), a large pearl. (F., -L.)
Utter (1), outer. (E.)

Allied to Union (1).
Thole (2), to endure. (E.)
Thrum (1), end of a weaver's thread. (Scand.)
Thrum (2), to play noisy music. (Scand.)
Thrush (1), a small singing-bird. (E.)
Thrush (2), a disease in the mouth. (Scand.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                           Utter (2), to put forth. (E.) Allied to Utter (1).
                                                                                                                                                                                                           Utterance (1), a putting forth. (E.)
Tirck (1), an insect infesting dogs. (E.)

Tick (2), part of a bed. (L., = Gk.)

Tick (3), to beat as a watch. (E.)

Tick (4), to touch lightly. (E.)

Tick (5), credit. (F., = G.)

Till (1), to cultivate. (E.)

Till (2), to the time when. (E.)

Allied to Till (1).

Till (2), a drawer for money. (F.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                          Utterance (2), extremity. (F., -L.)
Vail (1), Veil, a slight covering. (F., -L.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                           Vail (2), to lower. (F., -L.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                          Vall (2), to lower. (F., -L.)
Vall (3), a gift to a servant. (F., -L.)
Van (1), the front of an army. (F., -L.)
Van (2), a fan for winnowing (F., -L.)
Van (3), a caravan. (F., -Span., -Pers.)
Vault (1), an arched roof. (F., -L.)
Vault (2), to leap or bound. (F., -Ital., -L.)

Allied to Vault (1).
Till (3), a drawer for money. (E.)
Tilt (1), the cover of a cart. (E.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                         Vent (1), an opening for air. (F, -IL.)

Vent (2), sale, utterance, outlet. (F, -L.)

Vent (3), to snuff up air. (F, -L.)

Verge (1), a wand of office. (F, -L.)

Verge (2), to tend towards. (L.)

Vice (1), a blemish, fault. (F, -L.)

Vice (2), an instrument for holding fast. (F, -L.)
 Tilt (2), to ride in a tourney. (E.)
Tip (1), to ride in a tourney. (E.)

Tip (1), the extreme top. (E.)

Tip (2), to tilt over. (Scand.)

Tire (1), to exhaust, fatigue. (E.)

Tire (3), a head-dress. (F., - Teut.) Allied to Tire (3)?

Tire (3), a hoop for a wheel. (F., - Teut.?)

Tire (4), to tear a prey. (E.) Allied to Tire (1).

Tire (5), a train. (F., - Teut.)
 To- (1), prefix, in twain. (E.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                          Wake (1), to cease from sleep. (E.)
Wake (2), the track of a ship. (Scand.)
Ware (1), merchandise. (E.) Allied to Ware (2).
 To- (2), prefix, to. (E.)

Toast (1), roasted bread. (F., -L.) Hence Toast (2).

Toast (2), a person whose health is drunk. (F., -L.)
 Toil (1), labour, fatigue. (F., -Teut.?)
Toil (2), a net, a snare. (F., -L.)
Toll (1), a tax. (E.)
Toll (2), to sound a bell. (E.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                           Ware (2), aware. (E.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                           Wax (1), to grow, increase. (E.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                            Wax (2), a substance in a honeycomb. (E.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                            Weed (1), a useless plant. (E.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                           Weed (2), a plant: (E.)
Weld (1), to beat together. (Scand)
Weld (2), a plant; dyer's weed. (E.)
Well (1), in a good state. (E.)
Well (2), to boil up. (E.)
 Toot (1), to peep about. (E.)
Toot (2), to blow a horn. (O. Low G.)
Top (1), a summit. (E.)
Top (2), a child's toy. (E.) From Top (1).
Tow (1), to pull along. (E.)
Tow (2), the coarse part of flax. (E.)
Trace (1), a mark left, footprint. (F., -I.) Allied to Trace (2).
Trace (2), a strap to draw a carriage. (F., - L.)
Tract (1), a region. (L.)
Tract (2), a short treatise. (L.) Allied to Tract (1)
                                                                                                                                                                                                            Wharf (1), a place for lading and unlading vessels. (E.) Wharf (2), the bank of a river; in Shakespeare. (E.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                             Wheal (1), a swelling, a pimple. (E.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                           Wheal (2), a mine. (C.)
Wick (1), the cotton of a lamp. (E.)
Wick (2), a town. (I..)
Wick (3), a bay. (Scand.)
 Tract (2), a short treatise. (L.) Allied to Tract (1). Trap (1), a kind of snare. (E.)
Trap (1), a kind of snare. (E.)

Trap (2), to adorn, decorate. (F., = Teut.)

Trap (3), a kind of igneous rock. (Scand.)

Trepan (1), a small cylindrical saw. (F., = L., = Gk.)

Trepan (2), Trapan, to ensnare. (F., = Teut.)

Trice (1), a short space of time. (Span.)

Trice (2), Trise, to haul up, hoist. (Scand.)

Trick (1), a stratagem. (Du.)

Trick (2), to dress out. (Du.)

Trick (3), to emblazon arms. (Du.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                            Wight (1), a creature, person. (E.)
Wight (2), nimble. (Scand.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                            Will (1), to desire, to be willing. (E.)
Will (2), desire, wish. (E.) From Will (1).
Wimble (1), a kind of auger. (F., - Teut.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                             Wimble (2), quick. (Scand.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                            Wind (2), quest. (Scand.)
Wind (1), air in motion, breath. (E.)
Wind (2), to turn round, coil. (E.)
Windlass (1), a machine for raising weights. (Scand.)
Windlass (2), a circuitous way. (E.; and F., -L.)
Wise (1), having knowledge. (E.)
 Trick (3), to emblazon arms. (Du.) Trill (1), to shake. (Ital.)
Trill (2), to turn round. (Scand.)
Trill (3), to trickle. (Scand.)
Trill (3), to trickle. (Scand.)
Trinket (1), a small ornament. (F.,-I..?)
Trinket (2), the highest sail of a ship. (F.,-Span.,-Du.?)
Truck (1), to barter. (F.,-Span.,-Gk.?)
Truck (2), a small wheel. (L.,-Gk.)
Trump (1), a trumpet. (F.,-L.)
Trump (2), one of the highest suit at cards. (F.,-L.)
Tuck (1), to fold or gather in a dress. (O. Low G.)
Tuck (2), a rapier. (F.,-Ital.,-G.)
Tuft (1), a small knot, crest. (F.,-Teut.)
Tuft (2), Toft, a green knoll. (Scand.)
Turtle (1), a turtle-dove. (L.)
Turtle (2), a sea-tortoise. (L.) Confused with Turtle (1).
                                                                                                                                                                                                             Wise (2), way, manner. (E.) From Wise (1).
                                                                                                                                                                                                            Wit (1), to know. (E.)
Wit (2), insight, knowledge. (E.) From Wit (1).
Wood (1), a collection of trees. (E.)
Wood (2), mad. (E.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                             Wood (2), mad. (E.)
Wort (1), a plant, cabbage. (E.)
Wort (2), infusion of malt. (E.) From Wort (1).
Worth (1), value. (E.)
Worth (2), to be, become. (E.)
Wrinkle (1), a slight ridge on a surface. (E.)
Wrinkle (2), a hint. (E.) Allied to Wrinkle (1).
   Turtle (2), a sea-tortoise. (L.) Confused with Turtle (1). Twig (1), a small branch of a tree. (E.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                              Yard (1), an enclosed space. (E.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                              Yard (2), a rod or stick. (E.)
   Twig (2), to comprehend. (C.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                               Yawl (1), a small boat. (Du.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                             Yawl (2), to howl, yell. (Scand.)
Yearn (1), to long for. (E.)
Yearn (2), to grieve for. (E.)
   Un- (1), negative prefix. (E.)
   Un- (2), verbal prefix. (E.)
Un- (3), prefix in un-to. (E.)
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VII. LIST OF DOUBLETS.

Doublets are words which, though apparently differing in form, are nevertheless, from an etymological point of view, one and the same, or only differ in some unimportant suffix. Thus aggrieve is from L. aggravare; whilst aggravate, though really from the pp. aggravatus, is nevertheless used as a verb, precisely as aggrieve is used, though the senses of the words have been differentiated. In the following list, each pair of doublets is entered only once, to save space, except in a few remarkable cases, such as cipher, zero. When a pair of doublets is mentioned a second time, it is enclosed within square brackets.

abbreviate-abridge. aggrieve-aggravate. ait-eyot. alarm-alarum. allocate-allow (1). amiable-amicable. ancient (2)-ensign. announce-annunciate. ant-emmet. anthem-antiphon. antic-antique. appeal, sb. - peal. appear-peer (3). appraise-appreciate. apprentice—prentice.
aptitude—attitude. arbour-harbour. arc-arch (1). army-armada. arrack—rack (5). assay-essay. assemble-assimilate. assess-assize, vb. attach-attack.

balm-balsam. barb (1)—beard. base – basis. baton - batten (2). bawd-bold. beak-peak; and see pike. beaker-pitcher. beef-cow. beldam-belladonna. bench-bank (1), bank (2). benison -benediction. blame—blaspheme. blare—blase (2). block—plug. boss—botch (2). bound (2)-bourn (1). bower-byre. box (2)—pyx, bush (2). breve—brief. briar-furze? brother—friar. brown—bruin. bug-puck, pug.

eadence—chance.
caitiff—captive.
caldron, cauldron—chaldron.
calumny—challenge.
camera—chamber.
cancer—canker.
card (1)—chart, carte.
case (2)—chase (3), cash.
cask—casque.
castigate—chasten.
catch—chase (1).
cattle—chattels, capital (2).
cavalier—chevalier.
cavalry—chivalry.
cave—cage.
cell—hall.
chaise—chair.

chalk-calx. champaign-campaign. [chance—cadence.] channel—canal, kennel. chant-cant (1). chapiter-capital (3). chariot-cart. chateau-castle. check, sb .- shah. chicory-succory. chief-head. chieftain -- captain. chirurgeon-surgeon. choir-chorus, quire (2). choler—cholera. chuck (1)—shock (1). church—kirk. cipher-zero. cithern - guitar. clause -close, sb. climate-clime. clough-cleft. coffer-coffin. coin—coign, quoin. cole—kail. collect-cull. collocate-couch. comfit-confect. commend-command. complacent - complaisant. complete, vb .- comply. compost —composite. comprehend—comprise. compute—count (2). conduct, sb.—conduit. cone-hone. confound-confuse. construe-construct. convey-convoy. cool—gelid. [cord—chord.] core-heart. corn (1)—grain. corn (2)—horn. costume-custom. cot, cote-coat. [couch-collocate.] couple, vb.—copulate. [cow—beef.] coy-quiet, quit, quite. crape—crisp. crate—hurdle. crevice-crevasse. crimson-carmine. crook-cross. crop-croup (2). crypt—grot. cud—quid. cue-queue. [cull-collect.]

dace—dart. dainty—dignity. dame—dam, donna, duenna.

curricle—curriculum.

date (2)—dactyl. dauphin—dolphin. deck—thatch. defence-fence. defend-fend. delay—dilate. dell—dale. dent-dint. deploy-display, splay. depot-deposit, sb. descry-describe. desiderate-desire, vb. despite-spite. deuce (1)—two. devilish—diabolic. diaper—jasper. die (2)—dado. dimple—dingle. direct - dress. dish-disc, desk, daïs. [display-deploy, splay.] disport—sport. distain—stain. ditto-dictum. diurnal-journal. doge—duke. dole—deal, sb. doom -- dom (suffix). dray-dredge (1)."
drill-thrill, thirl. dropsy-hydropsy. due-debt. dune-down (2).

eatable-edible. éclat-slate. emerald-smaragdus. emerods-hemorrhoids. [emmet-ant.] employ—imply, implicate. endow—endue. engine-gin (2). [ensign—ancient (2).] entire—integer. envious—invidious. enwrap—envelop. escape-scape. escutcheon-scutcheon. especial-special. espy-spy. esquire—squire (1). [essay—assay.] establish—stablish. estate-state, status. etiquette-ticket. evil—ill. example—ensample, sample. exemplar—sampler. extraneous—strange.
[eyot—ait.]

fabric—forge, sb.
fact—feat.
faculty—facility.
fan—van (1).
fancy—fantasy, phantasy.

fashion-faction. fat (2)—vat. feeble—foible. fell (2)—pell.
[fence—defence.]
[fend—defend.] feud (2)-fief. feverfew-febrifuge. fiddle-viol. fife-pipe, peep (1). finch—spink. finite—fine (1). fitch-vetch. flag (4)-flake. flame—phlegm. flower—flour. flue (1)-flute. flush (1)-flux. foam—spume.
font (1)—fount.
foremost—prime. fragile—frail. fray (1)—affray. [friar—brother.] fro-from. fungus-sponge. fur-fodder. furl-fardel. [furze—briar?.]
fusee (1)—fusil (1).

gabble-jabber. gad (1)-goad, ged. gaffer—grandfather. gage (1)—wage. gambado-gambol. game—gammon (2). gaol—jail. gaud—joy. gay-jay. gear—garb (1). [gelid—cool.] genteel—gentle, gentile. genus—kin. germ—germen.
gig—jig.
[gin (2)—engine.]
gird (2)—gride. girdle-girth. goal-weal, wale. [grain—corn (1).] granary-garner. grisly—gruesome. [grot—crypt.] grove-groove. guarantee, sb .- warranty. guard-ward. guardian-warden. guest-host (2). guile—wile. guise—wise (2). [guitar—cithern.] gullet—gully. gust (2)—gusto. guy—guide, sb. gypsy-Egyptian.

raid-road.

rase—raze.

reave-rob.

regal—royal. relic—relique.

rail (2)-rally (2).

ramp—romp.
ransom—redemption.

ratio-ration, reason.

ray (1)—radius.
rayah—ryot.
rear-ward—rear-guard.

renegade-runagate.

reprieve—reprove. residue—residuum.

reconnaissance-recognisance.

renew—renovate. [ring, rank (1)—harangue.]

rapine-ravine, raven (2).

raise—rear (1).
rake (3)—reach.

paynim—paganism. [peal—appeal, sb.]

hale (1)—whole. [hall—cell.] hamper (2)—hanaper. harangue—ring, rank (1). [harbour—arbour.] hash—hatch (3). hautboy—oboe. [head—chief.] heap—hope (2). [heart-core.] helix—volute. hemi-—semi-. [hemorrhoids-emerods.] history—story (1). [hone—cone.] | hone—cone. |
hoop (2)—whoop.
[horn—corn (2).]
hospital—hostel, hotel, spital.
[host (2)—guest.]
human—humane.
[hurdle—crate.]
hurl—hurtle. hyacinth—jacinth. hydra—otter. [hydropsy—dropsy.] hyper-—super-. hypo-—sub-.

[ill-evil.] illumine—limn. imbrue—imbue. [imply—implicate, employ.]
inapt—inept.
inch—ounce (1). indite-indict. influence—influenza. innocuous-innoxious. [integer-entire.] invidious-envious.] invite-vie. invoke-invocate. iota—jot. isolate-insulate.

[jabber—gabble] [jacinth—hyacinth.] [jail-gaol.] [jay—gay.] jealous—zealous. jeer-sheer (2). [jig—gig.] joint—junta, junto. jointure—juncture. [jot—iota.] [journal—diurnal.] [joy—gaud.] jut—jet (1).

[kail-cole.] [kennel-channel, canal.] [kin-genus.]
[kirk-church.]
kith-kit (3).
knoll (1)-knuckle.
knot-node.

label—lapel, lappet. lac (1)—lake (2). lace—lasso.
lair—leaguer; also layer?
lake (1)—loch, lough.
lap (3)—wrap.
launch, lanch—lance, verb.
leal—loyal, legal.
lection—lesson.
levy—levee.
licu—locus.
limb (3)—limba lace-lasso. limb (2)—limbo.
[limn—illumine.]
lineal—linear.
liquor—liqueur.

listen--lurk. load-lade (1). lobby-lodge. locust—lobster. lone-alone.

madam-madonna. major-mayor. male-masculine malediction-malison. mangle (2)-mangonel. manœuvre-manure. mar—moor (2). march (1)—mark (1), marque. margin—margent, marge. marish—marsh. mash, sb.-mess (2). mauve—mallow. maxim—maximum. mean (3)-mizen. memory—memoir. metal—mettle,
milt (2)—milk,
minim—minimum,
minster—monastery. mint (1)-money. mister-master. [mizen, mizzen-mean (3).] mob (1)—mobile, moveable. mode—mood (2). mohair-moire. moment-momentum. movement. monster-muster. morrow-morn. moslem-mussulman. mould (1)—mulled. musket-mosquito.

naive-native. naked-nude. name-noun. naught, nought-not. neither-nor. [node-knot.] nucleus-newel.

[oboe-hautboy.] obedience-obeisance. octave--utas. of-off. onion-union (2). ordinance-ordnance. orpiment-orpine. osprey—ossifrage. [otter—hydra.] otto-attar. outer-utter (1). [ounce (1)—inch.] overplus—surplus.

paddle (1)—patter. paddle (2)—spatula. paddock (2)—park. pain, vb.—pine (2). paladin—palatine. pale (2)—pallid. palette—pallet (2). paper—papyrus. paradise—parvis. paralysis—palsy. parole—parable, parle, palaver. parson—person. pass—pace.
pastel—pastille.
pate—plate. paten—pan. patron—pattern. pause—posc. pawn (1)—pane, vane.

peer (2)—pry.
[peer (3)—appear.]
pelisse—pilch.
[pell—fell (2).] pellitory (1)—paritory. pen (2)—pin.
penance—penitence.
peregrine—pilgrim.
peruke—periwig, wig. peruke—periwig. wig.
phantasm—phantom.
[phantasy—fancy.]
[phlegm—flame.]
plazza—place.
pick—peck (1), pitah (verb).
picket—piquet.
picty—pity. pigment - pimento. [pike - peak, pick, sb., pique, sb., beak, spike, pip (3).] pipe—fife, peep (1).]
pistil—pestle.
pistol—pistole.
[pitcher—beaker.]
plaintiff—plaintive. plait—pleat, plight (2). plan—plain, plane (1). plateau - platter. plug-block.] plum-prune (2). poignant-pungent. poignant—pungent.
point—punt (2).
poison—potion.
poke (1)—pouch.
pole (1)—pale (1), pawl. pomade, pommade - pomatum. pomp—pump (2). poor—pauper. pope—papa. porch—portico. porch – portico.
posy – poesy.
potent – puissant.
poult – pullet.
pounce (1) – punch (1).
pounce (2) – pund.
pound (3) – pun, wb.
power – posse.
praise – price.
preach – predicate.
premier – primero.
[prentice – apprentice.]
priest – presbyter.
[prime – foremost.]
private – privy. private-privy. probe, sb.—proof. proctor—procurator. prolong—purloin. prosecute—pursue. provide-purvey. provide—purvey.
provident--prudent.
[pry—peer (2).]
[puck—pug, bug.]
puny—puisne. purl (3)—profile. purpose (1)—propose. [pyx—box (2), bush (2).] quartern—quadroon. queen-quean.

queue—cue.] [quid—cud.]

raceme-raisin.

rack (1)-ratch.

wort (I).

[quiet, quit, quite-coy.]

[rack (5)—arrack.] radix,—radish, race (3), root (1),

[quoin—coin, coign.]

respect—respite.
revenge—revindicate.
reward—regard. rhomb, rhombus-rumb. ridge—rig (3). [road—raid.] rod-rood. rondeau—roundel.
[root (1)—radix, radish, race (3),
wort (1).] rote (1)—route, rout, rut. round—rotund.
rouse (2)—row (3).
rover—robber. sack (1)—sac. sacristan—sexton. saliva—slime. [sample—example, ensample.] [sampler-exemplar.] saw (2)—saga. saxifrage - sassafrass. scabby—shabby. scale (1)—shale. scandal—slander. [scape—escape.] scar (2), scaur—share. scarf (1)—scrip, scrap. scatter-shatter. schools-hoal, scull (3). scot(free)-shot. scratch—grate (2). screech—shriek. screw (2)—shrew (1). [scutcheon—escutcheon.] scuttle (1)—skillet. sect, sept—suite, suit. [semi-—hemi-.] separate-sever. sergeant, serjeant-servant. settle (1)—sell (2), saddle. [shah—check, sb.] shamble—scamper. shawm, shalm—haulm. shed (2)—shade. shirt—skirt. [shock (1)—chuck (1).] [shot—scot.] shred—screed. [shrew (1)—screw (2).] shrub (2)—syrup. shuffle—scuffle. sicker, siker-secure, sure. sine-sinus. sir, sire-senior, seignior, señor, signor. skewer-shiver (2). skiff—ship. skirmish—scrimmage, scaramouch.

slabber-slaver. [slander - scandal.] [slate—éclat.] sloop—shallop?. [smaragdus—emerald.] snub-snuff (2). soil (1)—sole (1), sole (2). snivel—snuffle. sop—soup. soprano – sovereign. souse—sauce. [spatula—paddle (2).] [special—especial.] species—spice. spell (4)—spill (1). spend—dispend. [spink—finch.] [spink—men.]
spirit—sprite, spright.
[spite—despite.]
[spittle (2), spital—hospital,
hostel, hotel.] [splay-display, deploy.] [sponge-fungus.] spoor—spur. [sport—disport.] spray (2)-sprig (perhaps asparagus). sprit—sprout, sb. sprout, vb.—spout. spry—sprack. [spume—foam.] [spy-espy.] squall - squeal. [squinancy—quinsy] [squire (1)—esquire] squire (2)—square. [stablish—establish.]

[stain—distain.]
stank—tank.
[state—estate, status.]
stave—staff.
stock—tuck (2).
[story (1)—history.]
stove—stew, sb.
strait—strict.
[strange—extraneous.]
strap—strop.
[sub-—hypo-, prefix.]
succory—chicory.]
suit—suite, sect, sept.]
superficies—surface.
superficies—surface.
superficies—surface.
suppliant—supplicant.
[surgeon—chirurgeon.]
sweep—swoop.
[syrup—shrub (2).]

tabor—tambour.
tache (1)—tack.
taint—tent (3), tint.
tamper—temper.
[tank—stank.]
task—tax.
taunt—tempt, tent (2).
tawny—tenny.
tease—touse, tose.
tend (1)—tender (2).
tense (2)—toise.
tercel—tassel (2).
[thatch—deck.]
thread—thrid.
[thill, thirl—drill.]
[ticket—etiquette.]

tight—taut.
tithe—tenth.
to—too.
ton—tun.
tone—tune.
tour—turn.
track—trick (1).
tract (1)—trait.
tradition—treason.
treachery—trickery.
trifle—truffle.
tripod—trivet.
triumph—trump (2).
troth—truth.
tuck (1)—tug, touch.
[tuck (2)—stock.]
tulip—turban.
[two—deuce (1).]

umbel—umbrella.
[union (2)—onion.]
unity—unit.
ure—opera.
[utas—octave.]
[utter (1)—outer.]

vade—fade.
valet—varlet.
[van (2)—fan.]
[vane—pane, pawn (1).]
vast—waste.
[vat—fat (2).]
veal—wether.
veneer—furnish.
venew, veney—venue.
verb—word.
vertex—vortex.

[vetch—fitch.]
viaticum—voyage.
[vie—invite.]
[viol—fiddle.]
viper—wyvern, wivern.
visor—vizard.
vizier, visier—alguazil.
vocal—vowel.
[volute—helix.]

[wage—gage (1).]
wain—wagon, waggon.
[wale, weal—goal.]
[ward—guard.]
[warden—guardian.]
[wartenty—guarantee.]
[waste—vast.]
wattle—wallet.
weet—wit (1).
[wether—veal.]
whirl—warble.
[whole—hale (1).]
[whoop—hoop (2).]
[wig—peruke, periwig.]
wight (1)—whit.
[wile—guile.]
[wile—guile.]
[wise (2)—guise.]
wold—weald.
[word—verb.]
[wort—root (1), radix.]
wrack—wreck, rack (4).
[wrap—lap (3).]

yelp—yap.

[zealous—jealous.] [zero—cipher.]

ERRATA AND ADDENDA.

THE following notes and additions contain corrections of printer's errors, corrections of errors of my own, fresh quotations illustrative of the history of certain words, and additional illustrations of etymologies. It will be found that, of a few words, I entirely withdraw the account already given, whilst in other cases I have found fresh evidence to confirm results that before were somewhat doubtful. I have also added a few words, not mentioned in the body of the work. These are marked by an asterisk preceding them.

The following list of after-thoughts is, I regret to say, still incomplete, partly from the nature of the case. Fresh evidence is constantly being adduced, and the best which I can do at present is to mention here such things as seem to be most essential. There must still be several corrections needed which, up to the present time, have escaped my notice.

KEY TO THE GENERAL PLAN, p. 1, 1. 1. For 'is,' read 'are.' In 1. 4, for 'supply,' read 'supplies.' (Corrected in some copies.)

A-, prefix, l. 20. For abridge, read abate. In abridge, the prefix = Lat. ad, though written ab.

AB-, prefix, il. 3 and 4. Dele abbreviate and abridge.
ABACK. I give the M. E. abakke as it stands in the edition.

Abak is better, answering exactly to A. S. onbæc.

ABDICATE, l. 4. For 'dicare is an intensive form of dicere,' read 'dicare is from the same root as dicere.'

ABIDE (2), ll. 11 and 17. For 'A.S. ábicgan' and 'bicgan,' read 'A.S. ábicgan' and 'bycgan,' such being the better spelling.
ABLUTION. Perhaps French; Cotgrave gives 'Ablution, a washing away.' However, he does not use the E. word.

ABOUT; p. 5, col. 1, 1, 2. For 'Similiar,' read 'Similar.'

ABOVE. For 'A. S. ufan,' read 'ufan;' the u is short. In the word abufan, the u might be expected to be long, as resulting from the coalescence of i and u, but was doubtless shortened to agree with ufan, the i being simply elided.

*ABS-, prefix. (L.) L. abs; cf. Gk. a\psi. See Of. ABSCOND, l. 4. The root is rather DA than DHA; see List

of Roots, no. 143, and the note upon it.

ABUT. 'The southe hede therof abbuttyth vppon the wey leadyng from, &c.; Bury Wills, ed. Tymms, p. 52; in a will dated

ABYSS. For (Gk.), read (L., -Gk.). The context shews why. ACACIA. See Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xiii. c. 9, which treats

of the Egyptian thorne acacia.'

ACADEMY. Not (F., -Gk.), but (F., -L., -Gk.); as the context shews. The same correction applies to Alabaster, Almond, Amalgam, Anagram, Analogy, Anise, Antidote, Archetype, Assay, Baptize, Cataplasm, Celery, Centre, Chamber, Chimney, Chirurgeon, &c.; which are unfortunately not marked (within brackets) with sufficient accuracy.

ACCENT. Probably from the French; viz. F. accent, 'an accent;' Cot. - L. accentum, acc. of accentus, &c.

ACCEPT. Not (L.), but (F.,-L.). From F. accepter, 'to accept;' Cot. - L. acceptare, &c.

ACCIDENT. Not (L.), but (F.,-L.). From F. accident, 'an accident;' Cot.-L. accident-, &c.

ACCOUTRE. I find O. F. acoutrer in the 12th century, which is earlier than any quotation given by Littré. 'Les hardeillons moult bien acoutre Desor son dos,' i.e. he (Renard) arranges the bundles very comfortably upon his back; Bartsch, Chrestomathie Française, 202, 23.

ACE. Not (F., -L.), but (F., -L., -Gk.). The context shews this. The reference to One at the end is wrong, as Gk. els and E.

one are not connected.

ACHE. The A.S. word is also written ece, A.S. Leechdoms, iii. 6, l. 19. We may go further, and derive the sb. from the strong acan (pt. t. oc, pp. acen), corresponding to the strong M. E. verb aken, already spoken of; we find acap mine eigan = my eyes ache, Ælfric's Gram., ed. Zupitza, p. 216, 1, 13 (various reading in footnote). Further, the orig. sense of acan was to drive, urge; it is cognate with Icel. aka, to drive, pt. t. ok, pp. ekinn, and with Lat. agere, to drive. From AAG, to drive; see Agent. From the same root are acre and acorn.

ACHIEVE, 1. 3. Dele the mark - in the second instance. ACID. We find also F. acide, 'soure;' Cot. But it is more likely that the word was taken directly from Latin, considering its use by Bacon.

ACOLYTE. Not (F., -Gk.), but rather (F., -Low L., -Gk.). The same remark applies to Allegory, Almanac, Auchoret, Apostasy, Apostate, Barge, Bark (1), Calender, Calm, Carbine, Card (1), Carte, Catalogue, Cauterise, Celandine, Chronicle, Clergy, Climacter, Climate, Clinical, &c. But see remark on Bark (1) below.

ACORN. I forgot to add that the Goth. akran, fruit, as a neut.

sb. occurs several times; see, e. g. Matt. vii. 17, 18, 20.

ACRE, l. 1, 'M. E. aker, akre;' dele akre.

AD-, prefix. This article is incomplete; add that Lat. ad further becomes ar- before r, as- before s, and at- before t. Examples, arro-

gate, assist, attet.

ADDLED. I have copied the etymology from former dictionaries without sufficient heedfulness. The etymology from A. S. adl is not right; this word would have passed into a mod. E. odle, with long o. Addle corresponds to M. E. adel, as in the expression adel eye, i. e. addle egg, Owl and Nightingale, 133. From A.S. adela, mud, Grein, i. I (with a reference to Grimm, Deutsches Wörterbuch, i. 177). Thus the orig. sense of addle, adj., was simply 'muddy,' a sense still retained in prov. E. addle-pool. Stratmann also cites the O. Low G. adele, mud, from the Mittelniederdeutsches Wörterbuch by Schiller and Lübben, Bremen, 1875. Cf. also Lowl. Scotch addle dub, a filthy pool (new ed. of Jamieson); O. Swed. adel, urine of cattle (Ihre); E. Friesic adel, dung, adelig, foul, adelpol, an addle pool (Koolman). Q. ite distinct from A. S. adl, though Koolman seems to confuse these words, as many others have done.

ADJUST. 'Littré makes two O.F. ajuster: 1 = * adjuxtare,

2 = * adjustare (both common in Med. Lat.). Mr. H. Nicol in private letter had pointed out that O. Fr. had only ajuster, ajoster = adjustare. and that Med. Lat. adjustare was a purely artificial word formed later on Fr. ajuster. Ajuster, later Ajouster, adjouster, gave a M.E. aiust, adjoust common in "adjoust feyth," Fr. adjouster foy. This was already observable to Palsgrave. Fr. adjouster became adjouter, ajouter, whence a 16th cent. Eng. adjute, to add, explained by Dr. Johnson as from Lat. adjutare. In 16th cent. a new Fr. adjuster, ajuster was formed probably from Med. Lat. adjustare, but perhaps from Ital. aggiustare (= adjustare), or even from Fr. à + juste. This English has adopted as adjust. Note by Dr. Murray, Phil. Soc. Proceedings, Feb. 6, 1880. The result is that my explanation of M. E. aiusten is quite right; but the mod. E. adjust appears to be not the same word, the older word being displaced by a new formation from Lat. iustus.

Ameer, commander, imperator, cf. amara, to order. In opposition to recent suggestions, he maintained that the final -al was the Arabic article, present in all the Arabic and Turkish titles containing the word, as Amir-al-umrin, Ruler of rulers, Amir-al-bahr, commander of the sea. The first instance of such a title is Amir-al-mumūnim, commander of the faithful, assumed by the Caliph Omar, and first mentioned by Eutychius of Alexandria among Christian writers. Christians ignorant of Arabic, hearing Amir-al- as the constant part of all these titles, naturally took it as one word; it would have been curious if they had done otherwise. But, of course, the countless perversions of the word, Amiralis, Amiralius, Amiraldus, Amiraud, Amirand, amirandus, amirante, almirante, admirabilis, Admiratus, etc., etc., were attempts of the "sparrow grass" kind to make the foreign

ADMIRAL. 'Also Amiral, ultimately from Arabic Amir, Emir,

word more familiar or more intelligible. As well known, it was used in Prov., O. Fr., and Eng. for Saracen commander generally, a sense common in all the romances, and still in Caxton. The modern marine sense is due to the Amir-al-bahr, or Ameer of the sea, created

by the Arabs in Sicily, continued by the Christian kings as Admiralius maris, and adopted successively by the Genoese, French, and

English under Edw. III. as "Amyrel of the Se" (Capgrave), or "Admyrall of the navy" (Fabyan). But after 1 (00, when it became obsolete in the general sense, we find "the Admiral" used without "of the Sea" as now. The ad- is well known to be due to popular confusion with admirari; a common title of the Sultans was Admirabilis mundi; and vice versa in English admiral was often used as an adjective = admirable.' Note by Dr. Murray, Phil. Soc. Proceedings,

ADVENTURE, 1. 7. The O. F. aventure is derived rather from Low L. aduentura, an adventure, a sb. analogous to Lat. sbs. in -tura. Latin abounds with such sbs., ending (nearly always) in -tura or -sura; see a list of some in Roby's Latin Grammar, 3rd ed. pt. 1. § 893. Roby describes them as 'Substantives; all feminine, with similar formation to that of the future participle. These words denote employment or result, and may be compared with the names of agents in -tor.' I regret that, in the case of a great many words ending in -ure, I have given the derivation as if from the future participle. This is, of course, incorrect, though it makes no real difference as to the form of the word. I must ask the reader to bear this in mind, and apply suitable corrections in the case of similar words, such as Feature, Garniture (s. v. Garnish), Gesture, Judicature, Juncture. To the list of derived words add percature, Juncture. adventure

ADVOCATE. Perhaps not (L.), but (F., - L.). Cf. O. F. advocat, 'an advocate;' Cot. - L. advocatus, &c.

AERY. Dele sections β , γ , and δ . The whole of this is beside the mark, and out of the question. I withdraw and regret it. The derivation of Low Latin area remains obscure. The word may be described as simply '(F.)', as little more is known about it. Note that Drayton turns aery into a verb. 'And where the phenix airies'

[builds her nest]; Muses' Elysium, Nymphal 3.

AFFRAY. I print Mr. H. Nicol's excellent remarks in full. Affray (and fray), obs. verb (whence afraid), to frighten; affray (and fray), subst., a quarrel, fight. In this word it is the remoter derivation I have to correct, and the correction is not my own, being due to Prof. G. Paris (Romania, 1878, v. 7, p. 121); the reason of my bringing it forward is that it explains the Mod. Eng. meaning of the substantive. (Parenthetically let me remark that afraid, in spite of its spelling, has not become an adjective, as stated in Mahn's Webster, but remains a participle; it is not used attributively, and it forms its absolute superlative with much, not with very.) The derivation of F. effrayer, to frighten, effroi, fright, given by Diez, and generally accepted, is from a hypothetical Lat. exfrigidare, and this was corroborated by Provençal esfreidar; the original meaning would therefore be "to freeze" or "chill." But, as M. Paris has pointed out, exfrigidare, though satisfactory as to meaning, is the reverse as to sounds. First, frigidus keeps its d in all its known French derivatives, the loss of the unaccented i, by bringing the g in contact with the d. having (as in roide from rigidum) protected the latter consonant from weakening and subsequent disappearance. This difficulty is met by M. Scheler's proposal of exfrigere instead of exfrigidare; but this involves the change, unparalled in Old F. to the first conjugation of a Lat. verb of another conjugation, and fails to meet the equally serious second objection. This is, that the Old French verb at first has the diphthong ei only in the stem-accented forms, the others having simple e, and has simple \acute{e} for Lat. \ddot{a} in accented inflexions; thus while the 1st sing, pres. ind. is *esfrei*, the infinitive is *esfree*, with two simple vowels. This shows that the original stem-vowel was followed by simple d or t, not by g or k, with which it would have given the diphthong ei in the stem-syllable whether accented or unaccented, and the diphthong $i\dot{e}$ for Lat. \bar{a} in accented terminations; thus O. Fr. freier (Mod. F. frayer, E. fray, to rub) from Lat. fricare, has the two diphthongs ei and ie. Similarly, the Prov. verb is not esfreidar, but esfredar, with simple e; a fact equally excluding freit from frigidum, which, like F. froid, has the diphthong in compounds whether accented or unaccented. The only primitive, M. Paris points out, which satisfies these conditions, is the Late Lat. exfridare, from Teutonic friou, peace; so that the original meaning of the O. F. word is "to out out of peace," "disturb," "disquiet." This etymology explains the frequent use of the O. F. participle esfree with the meaning "disturbed in mind," "angry," and the still later use of effraye de peur to express what effraye now does alone. The primary meaning is better kept in the O. F. subst. esfrei, which often means "tumult," "noise;" but for its literal espres, which often means "tumult," "noise; "but for its interal preservation we must look to the Mod. Eng. subst. affray (fray), which means now, as it did when it was formed, "a breach of the peace." One little point deserves mention. Friou, in the Old Teutonic technical sense, like "the king's peace" in considerably later days, was applied specially to highways and other public places; and to this day affray, as a law term, is used only of private fighting in a public place, not of a disturbance inside a house.—H. Nicol.

AFFRONT. It has been suggested to me that the O. F. afronter is more likely to be from the very common Lat. phrase a fronte, in front,

to one's face, than from ad frontem, which is comparatively rare.

*AFTERMATH, a second crop of mown grass. (E.) In Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xvii. c. 8. Somner gives an A.S. form me's, but it is unauthorized. Allied to Mead (2), q v. Cf. G. mahd, a

mowing, nachmath, aftermath.

AGGREGATE. Dele from 'The Mid. E. has the form aggreggen' to 'nothing to do.' Richardson is quite right; the M. E. agreggen has nothing to do with F. agreger or Lat. aggregate, but answers to O.F. agregier, really a derivative of Latin grauis, and therefore allied to aggravate. The O.F. agregier answers to a Low Lat. type aggraviare*, not precisely to aggravare; see Burguy,

AGNAIL. I now suspect that this article is incorrect, and that the F. angonaille has had little to do with the matter except in extending the meaning to a corn on the foot, &c. See Catholicon Anglicum, p. 4, note 4. It is better to consider the word, as commonly used, as E., since there is authority for A. S. angnagl. In monly used, as E., since there is authority for A. S. anguagi. In Gascoigne, ed. Hazlitt, ii. 313, we are told that hartshorn will 'skinne a kybed [chilblained] heel, or fret an anguayle off,' where the word is absurdly misprinted as anguayle.—A. S. anguagi, A. S. Leechdoms, ii. 81, § 34. The form agnail corresponds with O. Fries. ogneil, variant of ongueil, a misshapen nail due to an injury. The prefix anging from A. S. ange, in the orig. sense of 'compressed,' whence the compounds anguing sorrow anguish &c. see Angar. The A. S. compounds anguiss, sorrow, anguish, &c.: see Anger. The A.S. nægl = mod. E. nail. It remains true that hang-nail is either a corrupted form, or merely made up, at a later period, from hang and nail.

AGOG. This article is entirely wrong: I was misled by Vigfusson's

translation of Icel. gægjask as 'to be all agog.' We may first note an excellent example of on gog in Gascoigne's Poems, ed. Hazlitt, ii. 288, viz. 'Or, at the least, yt setts the harte on gogg,' i. e. astir; The Griefe of Joye, thyrde Songe, st. 21. As an additional example, take the following: 'Being set agog to thinke all the world otemele;' Udall, tr. of Erasmus' Apophthegms, Phocion, § 11. The etymology is easy enough, the word gog being Celtic.—W. gog, activity; cf. W. gogi, to agitate. Thus a-gog = on gog, in agitation, in a state of activity. We must quite set aside Icel. gagjask and gagjur, G. gucken, and probably also the F. à gogo.

AGONY, 1. 8. Insert — before 'Gr.,' which is a misprint

*AGRIMONY, a plant. (F., - L., - Gk.) M. E. agremoine, egremoine, Chaucer, C. T. 16268. - O. F. agrimoine, aigremoine, 'agrimony, or egrimony;' Cot. - Low L. agrimonia, corruption of L. argemonia, a plant, Pliny, xxv. 9 (White). We also find L. argemone, Pliny, xxvi. 9, answering to a Gk. άργεμώνη. So called, in all probability, from being supposed to cure white spots in the eye. L. argema, a small ulcer in the eye, Pliny, xxv. 13, xxviii. 11 (White). - Gk. δργεμον, δργεμος, a small white speck or ulcer on the eye (Liddell and Scott). - Gk. δργός, white, shining. - ✓ ARG, to See Argent.

*AIR (2), an affected manner. (F.) In the phrase 'to give oneself airs, &c. In Shak. Wint. Tale, v. 1. 128. - F. aire, mien. The same as Ital. aria, mien. See Debonair; and see note on Mal-

aria (below)

AISLE. It appears, from the quotations made for the Phil. Soc. Dict., that the s in the E. aisle was suggested by the s in E. isle, and was introduced, curiously enough, independently of the s in the F. spelling aisle. Both E. and F. spellings are various and complicated. See Phil. Soc. Proceedings, June 18, 1880.

AIT. Add: M. E. eit, spelt æit, Layamon, 23873; whence eitlond,

an island, Layamon, 1117.

AJAR. It is worth adding that the A.S. cyrre (better cerre), dat. of cerr, a turn, usually appears in adverbial phrases. Thus æt sumum cyrre, at some time, Luke xxii. 32; æt dorum cerre, at another time. Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, cap. xxxv. § 2; æt ánum cierre, at the same time, Ælfred, tr. of Gregory's Past. Care, cap. lxi., ed.

Sweet, p. 455, last line.

AKIMBO. To be marked as (E. and Scand.), the prefix abeing the common E. prefix marked A-(2). Mr. E. Magnusson has kindly given me the right solution of the word. Starting from the M. E. phrase in kensbows, which may be considered to represent in kenbowe, he compares this with Icel, keng-boginn, crooked, bent-into a crook, compounded of Icel, kengr, a crook, a staple, bend, bight, and boginn, pp. of the lost strong verb bjuga, to bow, just as A. S. bogen is the pp. of bugan; see Bow (1). The Icel. kengr is allied to Swed. kink, a twist in a rope, mod. E. kink; see Kink. Note the phrase beygoi kenginn, i. e. he bent the staple, Edda, ii. 285. Cf. Norweg, kink, a bend, kjeng, a staple, kinkutt, crooked, bowed, B. Thus kimbo (for kin-bo, M. E. kenbowe) is, in fact, kink-bowed, bent into a staple-like form. Hence Dryden well uses it to express the curved handles of a cup, translating the Lat. ansa, Virgil, Ecl. AMAZON. The usual derivation of Gk. duasaw, which I give, iii. 45. To place the arms akimbo is to place them with the back of the knuckles against the side, so that the elbows stick out like the a popular craving for an etymology. handle of a jug. I may here add that Richardson actually uses kembo as a verb. 'Oons, madam, said he, and he kemboed his arms, and strutted up to me... "Kemboed arms! my lord, are you not sorry for such an air?" Sir C. Grandison, ed. 1812, iv. 288, 290

ALABASTER. Not (L., = Gk.), but (F., = L., = Gk.). From O. F. alabastre, for which see Littré, s. v. albâtre.
ALBATROSS. (Port., = Span., = Arab., = Gk.) F. albatros, formerly algatros; but this F. form was prob. borrowed from English. - Port. alcatraz, a cormorant, albatross; Span. alcatraz, a pelican. -Port. alcatruz, Span. arcaduz, a bucket. - O. Span. alcaduz, a bucket (Minsheu). = Arab. al-qádús, lit. the bucket. = Arab. al, the; Gk. κάδοs, a water-vessel. Similarly the Arab. saqqá, a water-vessel. carrier, means a pelican, because it carries water in its pouch. See Devic, Supp. to Littré. Note also that Drayton uses the Port. form: 'Most like to that sharp-sighted alcatraz;' The Owl.

ALBUM. The mod. E. use of the word, in the sense of a white

book, is of course a modification. The Lat. album, like Gk. λεύκωμα,

meant a tablet covered with gypsum for writing public notices on.

ALCOHOL. 'Applied to the black sulphid of antimony, which is used as a collyrium. Cf. Ezek. xxiii. 40 in Heb. and LXX. The idea of fineness and tenuity probably caused this word to be applied also to the rectified spirit. "They put betweene the eye-lids and the eye a certaine blacke powder ... made of a minerall brought from the kingdome of Fez, and called Alcohole;" Sandys' Travels, 1632, p. 67. (T. L. O. Davies, Supplementary Glossary.)

ALDER, l. 12. For 'Russ, lecka,' read 'oleka;'

ALE, l. 4. For Kluss, one of Fick, iii. 27, 'ead 'Fick, iii. 27, 'ALEMBIC, l. 1. Read (F., Span, Arab., Gk.). The context shews why. In Rich. Dict. p. 175, is a note that Arab. anbik is pronounced ambik, which accounts for the m in Spanish, &c.

ALLAY. Instead of calling this (F., - L.), it is much better to mark it as (E.). The M. E. alaien (also aleggen) is precisely the A. S. aleegan, to lay down, hence to put down. — A. S. a. (prefix); lecgan, to lay; see **Lay** (1). Note particularly: 'Thy pryde we wolle alaye,' i. e. put down, Arthur, ed. Furnivall (E.E.T.S.), p. 219. The confusion with the O. F. derivative of L. alleuiare is duly noted by Matzner, who gives several examples.

ALLODIAL. Dele from beginning of § y to the end of the article. The derivation quoted from Vigfusson's Icel. Dict. cannot well be accepted. The abl. pl. alodis or allodis occurs in the Lex Salica, ed. Hessels and Kern; on which Hessels remarks, on this word cf. Monumenta Germaniæ historica, Legg. III. p. 104, 282, 312; Diez, Wörterbuch, s. v. allodio.'

ALLURE. Not (F., -G.), but (F., -L. and G.). A hybrid word, as explained.

ALMOND. Not (F., -Gk.), but (F., -L., -Gk.); as the context shews. Dr. Murray explains the spelling with al by supposing that, in the Span. almendra, the al was put for a by confusion with the Arabic article al. In this case, there must have been an O. F. form almande as well as amande, though it is not given in Littré,

Burguy, or Roquefort.

ALONE, l. 11. Dele all following the symbol 65. The con-

trary is the fact, as shewn under Lone.

ALREADY. Probably (E.), not (Scand.).
ALSO, 1. 3. For 'A. S. eal swa, ealswa,' read 'A. S. eal swa, ealswa

ALTAR. The word occurs, in the dat. case altare, in the A.S. Gospels, Matt. v. 24; but only in one MS., all the rest (including MS. B., which Kemble has not noted) have wefede, weofede, wighed, &c. I therefore adhere to my opinion, that the M. E. alter was borrowed from O. French, and that the spelling altar (with a few exceptions) is comparatively late. Of course the opposite view, that the word was borrowed (like O. Sax. altari) directly from Latin,

is perfectly tenable. Fortunately, it does not much matter.

ALTERCATION. The O.F. altercation is quite right; I now observe that Littré gives an example of it as occurring in the

13th century.

ALTOGETHER. M. E. altogedere, Ancren Riwle, p. 320, l. 25.

*ALTRUISM, regard for others. (Ital., -L.; with Gk. suffix.) I have frequently been asked for the etymology of this queerlycoined word, the sense of which is obvious to the student of Italian, and (apparently) to no one else. It is coined (with the Greek suffix ism) from Ital. altrui, another, others.—Ital. altro, nom. sing. masc.; altra, nom. sing. fem.; altri, nom. pl.; which, when preceded by any preposition, is changed into altrui for both genders and numbers (Meadows).—L. alterum, acc. of alter, another. See Alter.

a popular craving for an etymology.

AMBASSADOR, l. 10. The form ambactia is not the form in the MSS. of the Salic Law, but the forms ambascia, ambascia, ambascia, ambassia, ambassia, all occur there, and the word there signifies a charge, office, or employment; see Lex Salica, ed. Hessels and Kern, 1880. Ambactia* is the theoretical form whence all the others proceed.

AMBER. Perhaps (F.-Span., - Arabic) instead of from the Arabic directly. We find M. E. aumbre, Prompt. Parv. - F. ambre; Cot. - Span. ambar. - Arab. ambar, ambergris, a rich perfume and cordial; Rich. Dict. p. 1031. Dele the mark of quotation after

perfume in 1. 8.

AMBRY. Add: M. E. awmery, awmebry, Prompt. Parv. p. 18; which assists the etymology.

AMITY. Spelt amyte in Skelton, Why Come ye Nat to Courte,

AMMONIA. Peyron gives the Coptic amoun, the name of a great tower in Egypt; the name of a mountain; also, glory, height, high. And see Smith's Classical Dictionary. 'In the writings of Synesius, bp. of Pentapolis, we have an account of the preparation of the sal ammoniacus by the priests of Jupiter Ammon, and its transmission [from the Libyan desert] to Egypt in baskets made of the leaves of palms; 'I. Taylor, Words and Places.

AMMUNITION. Probably (F., -L.), not (L.) The Low L.

adminitio, not in common use, appears to have nothing to do with it. The E. ammunition appears to be an E. spelling of the old popular F. amunition, given by Littre as an archaic form of F. munition, and possibly due to misunderstanding la munition as l'amunition. See theresore Munition.

AMONG. Last line but one. Dele the mark -, and read: 'Cf. A.S. mengan,' &c. The A.S. mengan (= mang-ian*) is itself a

derivative of the form mang, as explained under Mingle.

AMULET, 1. 7. In the later edition of Richardson, the word

occurs on p. 580.

*ANA, ANNA, the sixteenth part of a rupee. (Hindustani.) Hind, dina (written dina in Skt.), the sixteenth of a rupee, commonly, but incorrectly, written anna. Also used as a measure, to express a sixteenth part of a thing; H. H. Wilson, Gloss. of Indian Terms, p. 24. ANAGRAM. Not (F., -Gk.), but (F., -L., -Gk.). The con-

text so explains it.

ANATOMY. Correct as in Anagram (above).

ANCHORITE. Not (F., -Gk.), but (F., -Low Lat., -Gk.).

ANDIRON, 1. 5. For 'at p. 197, A aundyre, andena,' read at p. 176, we find a aundyre as a gloss to Lat. andena, and again, at p. 170, we find Hec andena, Anglice awndyren, the latter being a later form.' See also Catholicon Anglicum, p. 16, note 1.

ANGLE (2), l. 2. For 'G. angle,' read 'G. angel.'

ANISE. Not (F.,-Gk.), but (F.,-L.,-Gk.). The context beautiful.

shews this.

ANKLE, l. 12. For dyκων, read dyκών. ANT. 'Chameleon, æmete;' Wright's Voc. ii. 15 (11th cent). But it is spelt æmette in the place to which I refer. The M. E. form

amte occurs in Wyclif, Prov. vi. 6.

ANTARCTIC, l. 1. For (L.,-G.) read (L.,-Gk.). The context shews why

ANTHROPOPHAGI, l. 2. For ἀνθροποφάγος read ἀνθρω-

ANTICHRIST. It occurs as M. E. Antecrist, Mandeville's Travels, ch. xxvi.; see Spec. of English, ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 173, l. 83

ANVIL. 'Incus, anfilte,' Wright's Voc. i. 34, col. 2 (this is the same as the ref. to Ælf. Glos. ed. Somner, p. 65). Also 'Cudo, anfilte,' id. i. 286, col. 2. 'Incuda [sic], onfilti,' Wright's Voc. ii. 111 (8th cent.). Quite distinct from Du. aanbeeld; and the curious spelling onfilti, found so early as in the 8th century, seems to me entirely to preclude the possibility of considering it as a formation from A. S. fealdan, to fold, in order to make it answer to O. H. G. aneualz, A. S. fealdan, to fold, in order to make it answer to O. II. G. ansualz, an anvil (from O. H. G. valdan, to fold). We also find the curious and obscure gloss (also of the 8th century): 'Cudo, i. Jercutio, cedo, vel onfilte;' Wright's Voc. ii. 137, col. I. The spelling anfeld occurs as late as 1502, in Arnold's Chron. ed. 1811, p. 245.

APOCALYPSE, APOCOPE. Not (Gk.), but (L., = Gk.).

APPLE, 1. 2. Cf. 'Prunelle, the ball, or apple, of the eie;' Cot.

See Catholicon Anglicum, ed. Herrtage, p. 11, note 5. In l. 7, read Russ. iabloko, Lithuan. obolys.'

ARABESQUE. Not (F., - Ital.), but (F., - Ital., - Arabic).

ARBOUR. The common use of this word in provincial English, as applied to a karbour or rustic shelter clearly points to the deriva-

tion from harbour, to which I adhere. Dr. Stratmann puts it as equivalent to M. E. herber, a garden of herbs, &c.; and there is no doubt that, in the passage which he cites, arber = M. E. herber. But this only proves a confusion between M. E. herber, of F. origin, and M. E. hereberze, a harbour; a confusion which I have already pointed out. The passage cited by Stratmann is curious and worthy of notice. It runs thus: 'In the garden, as I wene, Was an arber fair and grene, And in the arber was a tre;' Squire of Low Degree, 1. 28 (Ritson). As to the prov. E. arbour, a shelter, a sort of small hut without a door, a summer-house, I cannot be mistaken, having frequently heard it in Shropshire (where initial & does not exist), and, I believe, in Norfolk (where initial & is often misused).

*ARCH (1). Add: Hence the Court of Arches, 'originally held in the arches of Bow Church-St. Mary de Arcubus-the crypt of which

was used by Wren to support the present superstructure; I. Taylor, Words and Places. And see Todd's Johnson.

ARCH (2). Stratmann suggests that arch is nothing but the prefix arch- (as in arch-bishop, arch-fiend, arch-traitor), used alone. No doubt this explains the form of the word correctly, but I cannot understand how it acquired its peculiar sense, unless it were partly confused with M. E. argh, as I suggest, though this M. E. form would certainly have become arrow, by rule. This is one of the points which the Philological Society's Dictionary will (I suppose) See argh in Catholicon Anglicum, p. 12

ARCHETYPE. Not (F.,-Gk.), but (F.,-L.,-Gk.).

the context.

*ARCHIMANDRITE. (L., -Gk.) 'Archimandrite, an abbot, prior, or chief of an hermitage; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. -Late L. archimandrila, a chief or principal of monks, an abbot; Sidonius Apollinaris, Ep. 8. 14 (White). — Late Gk. ἀρχιμανδρίτης, the same. — Gk. ἀρχι-, chief (see Archi-); μάνδρα, an enclosed space, fold, (in late Gk.) a monastery; see Madrigal.

ARCHITTECT Also in Shale Time Adding A.

ARCHITECT. Also in Shak., Titus Andron. v. 3. 122.

ARE. As to art, it is best derived from A. S. eart, putting the O. Northumb. form aside. Both the -t, in A. S. ear-t, and the -o in O. North. ar-5, are survivals of 5u, the second personal pronoun. Cf. A. S. sceal-tu, i. e. shalt thou, in Grein, s. v. sculan.

*ARECA, a genus of palms, of which one species produces the areca-nut or betel-nut (Canarese.) From the Kamata (Canarese) adiki, adike, betel or areca-nut; Wilson, Indian Terms, p. 7. The cerebral d is mistaken for r. 'Areca is corrupted from the Canarese adike. In Tamil, which has borrowed it, veil adeka is 'betel and areca,' the leaf and the nut of one and the same tree.' (F. Hall.)

ARENA, l. 4. Arena is also spelt hărena, O. Lat. has-ena, as-ena. The old (and usual) derivation from L. arere is very doubtful, and

will probably have to be abandoned. See Vaniček, p. 630.

AROINT THEE. Add, at the end: the Icel. rýma is from

Icel. rům, room (by vowel-change of ú to ý); see Room.

AROUSE. For '(See Rouse),' read '(Scand.; with E. prefix).'

ASAFOETIDA. Spelt azafedida, Arnold's Chron. (ab. 1502),

ed. 1811, p. 234.

ASK. The remark following the mark ¶ is partly wrong. The Icel. æskja is certainly cognate with E. wish, not with E. ask; the æ is properly an æ. See Wish.

ASKANCE, obliquely. (Ital., - L.) Only the first five lines of this article can stand. The rest is wholly wrong. There is no O. F. a scanche. I unfortunately copied this, without verification, from Wedgwood's second edition (it is corrected in the third), not having access to Palsgrave at the moment, and forgetting to revise the statement. Palsgrave really has: 'A scanche, de trauers, en lorgnant;' but a scanche is here the English word, not the French. It is the earliest spelling of E. askance which I have as yet found. Here a is the usual E. a., prefix, in the sense of 'on' or 'in; see A. (2); and skance I take to be borrowed from Ital. scanso, verbal sb. of the verb seansare, explained by Florio to mean 'to cancell, to blur, or blot foorth, to go a slope or a sconce, or a skew, to go sidelin, to stagger or go reeling, to avoide or shun a blow.'

S. The Ital. scansare is compounded of s., prefix (= L. ex, out, out of the way), and cansare, 'to go aslope, to give place,' Florio. This Ital. verb is probably derived from L. campsare, to turn or go round a place the band stide of the white. Allied to City for the stage of the search of the searc (hence, to bend aside); see White. Allied to Gk. κάμπτειν, to bend, W. cam, crooked.

*ASSEGAI, ASSEGAI (Port., - Moorish.) A word (like fetish) introduced into Africa by the Portuguese. - Port. azagaia, a dart, javelin. See Lancegay.

ASSAY. Not (F., -Gk.), but (F., -L., -Gk.).

ASSIZE (1), 1. 13. Add: the Low L. assidere also means 'to impose a tax

ASSONANT. Probably (L.), rather than (F., -L.).

be right about this; for Littre gives an example of F. assortir in the

15th century.

ASSUME, 1. 8. For subemere, read subimere.

ASTONISH, l. g. Dele 'which seems to be the earliest instance;' for earlier instances have been given just above. (A singular oversight.)

ATONE, 1. 32. For 'written in 1553,' read 'written in 1513.'
ATTACH. See further under Tack.
ATTIRE. I entirely withdraw my etymology of this word, written under a false impression which I now can hardly believe myself to have entertained. Mr. Nicol's remarks upon my article are so excellent, that I here print them entire, with the exception of a few prefatory remarks. 'Even the assertions respecting the subst. atir in Mid. E. and O. F. require an important qualification; they should read, "in Mid. E. and O. F. texts, as far as they have been read and glossed, the Mid. E. subst. atir is found earlier than the verb, and an O. F. subst. atir has not been found." The inferences that the Mid. E. subst. existed earlier than the verb, and that the O. F. subst. did not exist at all, are, at least in the present state of our lexicography, especially of O. F., entirely unwarranted. The non-connection, on the other hand, of O. F. atirer, to adorn, with tirer, to draw, though now well known to O. F. scholars, is not recognised in the dictionaries of Diez, Littré, and Scheler, so that in maintaining it Mr. Skeat has independently hit upon the truth. The O. F. words are, indeed, distinct in form as well as in meaning, "to adorn," or rather "to arrange," being really attrier with the diphthong is in the infinitive, while the Mod. F. attirer, to draw, is O. F. attrer with simple ℓ . In his other propositions, Mr. Skeat has sometimes merely followed his predecessors, but in several cases he is solely responsible. As to all traces of O. F. atirier having utterly and long ago died out in France, not only was the word common in the 14th century, but it is nearly certain (only the i of the Ital. attiraglio raising a slight doubt) that the Mod. F. attirail, "apparatus," "implements," is one of its derivatives, and it is still more certain that in the heraldic term tire, a row (applied to the rows of the fur vair), and in the colloquial expression tout d'une tire, " at one go, "at a stretch," there survives the O. F. substantive from which atirier is derived. For the O. F. verb tirer, to adorn, which Mr. Skeat supposes to be the missing primitive of attrier, is a fiction; the verb atirier, to arrange, is what is termed a parasynthetic compound, that is, formed direct from the prep. a and the subst. tire, row-just as aligner, embarquer, come direct from a ligne, en barque, not from imaginary verbs, ligner, barquer. But even if atirier, with its derivatives, had long been extinct in French, that is no argument against its having been both common and of early introduction; still less does it give reason to believe that it was a purely Anglo-Norman word posterior to the Conquest. As a matter of fact, it must have been a very old word in the Romanic languages; the verb (and doubtless the primitive subst.) existed in Eastern French, the subst. in Italian, and both of them in Provençal, in each case with their special forms, showing that they cannot have been borrowed from Norman French, but must have developed independently from a common primitive, and have gone through a whole series of phonetic changes. Ital. tiera means "an assemblage," but an earlier meaning is preserved in the phrase correre a tiera, "to run in file; while the Prov. tieira, besides being applied to the person in the senses of "get-up" (if I may use a colloquial expression), "de-meanour," is the regular word for "row," "scries," and exists at this day, with unchanged meaning, in the form tieiro. The Old F. subst. tire (which, as already mentioned, survives in Mod. F.) means "file" (of persons), "series," the phrase a tire meaning "in order," in succession;" the word no doubt, as stated in glossaries, also meant "dress" (as distinguished from mere "clothing") "ornaments," though no example is given. The possible dialectal O. F. forms tiere, tieire, found in Roquefort, also unfortunately want corroboration. The verb-Prov. atieirar, East. F. ateirieir, Norm. and Paris. F. atirier—means "to arrange" (literally and figuratively), "adjust," "put in order," "prepare" (a meaning attire also had in English); when reflexive it means "to dress," "get one's self up." An excellent parallel to atirier, "to arrange," from tire, "row," is afforded by arrange itself, which derives from rank, "row," "ring;" while the change from "arranging" to "dressing" is equally well exemplified by dress, originally "to put straight," from Lat. directus. All this shews that the original meaning of the words was not "to adorn," and makes any connection with the Teutonic str, "splendor" or "glory," extremely doubtful; and the origin is definitely excluded by the forms of the words, which are incompatible with the i of sir, and (to a less extent) with its absence of final vowel. The most primitive form is exhibited by the Prov. tieira, whose triphthong ièi is reduced in other Prov. dialects to ie or ei; from the same prehistoric ASSORT. Not (F., - Ital., - L.), but (F., - L.). Brachet cannot | F. triphthong ièi are contracted the i of ordinary F. tire, atirier, the ii

ef the stem-syllable of East. F. ateirieir. This ièi is the ordinary first two quotations in Littré belonging to advotare, the rest to diphthong ie plus an i derived from a following guttural or palatal, advocare. Both verbs were adopted in Eng.; No. 1 before 1200, diphthong it plus an i derived from a following guttural or palatal, the existence of which is further shown by its having converted in French the ordinary é, East. F. èi, from Lat. accented à of the verbendings, into the diphthong ié, East. F. ièi (seen in the -ier, East. F. -ieir, of the infin.). An example of the first phenomenon is Prov. pieitz (peitz), ordinary F. piz (now pis), East. F. peis (Mod. Burgundian pei) from pectus (iè from \tilde{e} , i from c=k); of the second, O. F. meitie (now moitie), East. F. moitieit, from medietatem (where the di formed a palatal consonant), whose tie contrasts with the ordinary te of clarte (claritatem), &c. These phonetic conditions are perfectly satisfied by an Early Teutonic feminine teurja, the predecessor of Middle Low Germ. tiere, O. H. G. ziari; the é of Teut. éu is regularly diphthongised to iè, and its u lost before a consonant, while the following j supplies the final i of the triphthong iei in the stem-syllable, and the initial one of the F. $i\acute{e}$ in the final syllable of attrier. This Early Teut. teurja, O. H. G. ziari, has, however, nothing to do with the Early Teut. (Old E., Old Saxon, and Old Norse) tir; it has a different root-vowel, a different suffix, and a different gender, as well as a different meaning. The supposed change of meaning from "glory" to "ornament" must therefore be rejected, and with it must go the identification of the Early Mod. E. tire, "head-dress," with the O. E. str, "glory;" as abundantly shown by the Prompto-rium "atyre or tyre of women, redimiculum" (chaplet, fillet), it is merely (as was to be expected) a contraction of attire—a substantive which may well have existed in O. F., though it may equally well be an Engl. formation from the verb, perhaps under the influence of the simple O. F. subst. tire. What has really occurred in German, and perhaps in Romanic (for the secondary meanings of the Rom. words may have developed independently) is the change of meaning from "row," "order," to "ornament," demeanour;" the Romanic languages, indeed, preserve in Ital. tiera, Prov. tieiro, F. tire, the oldest ascertainable meaning of the word, of which meaning we have, I believe, no example in O. H. German. In the Old Engl. tiér, "row," of whose form and meaning (though Grein has but one example) there can be little doubt, and which is the real cognate of O. H. G. ziari, we find, however, the original meaning; whether this word, as is often said, survives in the Mod. E. tier, "row," is doubtful. [I hold that it does not.—W. W. S.] I will only remark that tier used also to be spelt tire, though, according to Walker, tire meaning "row," and tier, were both pronounced as tear (of the eye); and that the O. F. form tiere, often given as the origin of tier, could hardly have occurred (if at all) in any dialect from which English has borrowed.'-H. Nicol.

AUGER. Add: -- cf. Swed. nafvare, an auger (Widegren). Here nafvare is for nafgare*, from naf, a nave, and a word allied to Icel. geirr, a spear; see gere in Rietz; and see Garfish.
*AUK, a sea-bird. (Scand.) Swed. alka, an auk; Icel. alka,

álka. Hence Lat. alca; merely a Latinised form.

AUTOCRACY, 1. 4. For 'stem,' read 'crude form.'
AVALANCHE. Spelt valanche, Smollett, France and Italy,

letter xxxviii (Davies).

AVAST. Dr. Stratmann suggests Ital. abbasta, or Span. abasta. The Ital. abbasta is out of the question; our sea-words are only Scandinavian, Spanish, or Dutch, when not English. The Span. abastar is obsolete; Minsheu gives it only in the sense to be satisfied; at this rate, the imperative abasta would mean 'be satisfied,' or 'be content.' This is not at all the sense of avast; it is precisely equivacontent. In is is not at all the sense of auast; it is precisely equivalent to the common every-day English 'hold-fast a bit,' or 'hold hard,' i.e. wait a bit. The word is clearly, to my mind, Dutch, because the Dutch use vast for fast, and say hou for houd. Thus Sewel gives vast houden, to hold fast, and the sb. houvast, a hold-fast, a cramp-iron, a pinch-penny. How easily the Du. hou vast would become avast with English sailors (who would probably not perceive that hold fast would do as well), needs not to be told

AVERAGE. The following quotation is of importance. 'And ouer that to pai or doo pay [cause to be paid] all maner auerays as well for Burdeux as for Thames; i.e. (as I suppose) to pay all customs or dues [on certain wines] both at Bordeaux (where the wines were shipped) and at the quays on the Thames (where they were unshipped. This is from Arnold's Chron. (about 1502), ed. 1811, p. 112; and again, at p. 180, we have mention of the king's

custumes, or subsidyes, or auerage.'

AVOCATION, last line. For 'stem uoci,' read 'stem uoc.'

AVOW. The following note, by Dr. Murray, is from the Phil.

Soc. Proceedings, Feb. 6, 1880. 'Diez takes F. avouer from advocare, Littre, Burguy, and Brachet from advotare. Without presuming to "pose as an O. F. scholar," he thought there were certainly two Q. F. avouer; 1:—Lat. advocare, cf. louer, jouer:—locare, jocare; 2:—Lat. ad-volare*, cf. vouer, devouer, Lat. volāre*, devolāre; the

and still in use; senses to appeal to, call upon (as lord), acknowledge (as lord, or in any relation), own, confess; hence Avowal, and the obs. Avoury, Avowe, avow, an acknowledged patron, mod. Advowee and Advowson (Advocationem); No. 2 before 1300, in senses to bind with a vow, dedicate, take a vow, make a vow, now obs. From this the obs. n. avow, "An avow to God made he." The F. aveu belongs to avouer 1. In later Eng. they may have been looked upon as senses of one word, and were occasionally confused, as when a man avowed (advocavit) his sins, and avowed (advotavit) AWAY. Cf. Icel. afvega, astray, lit. off the way, out of the way. This may have influenced the sense of the E. word.

AWE. For (E.), read (Scand.). It cannot possibly be from A.S. \(\delta g a, \) but only from Icel. \(ag i, \) awe, terror. The A.S. forms became obsolete. The rest is right.

AWKWARD. The forms \(af g r, \) \(\delta f g r, \) which have been questioned, are in Vigiusson's Dictionary; the O. Sax. word which I show the Clearn the Clear the University of the Company of the Comp print as avuh is given in the Glossary to the Heliand, where the letter which I print as v is denoted by a b with a line drawn through the upper part of the stem. Prof. Stephens calls attention to a passage too important to be passed over. In the Prologue to St. Matthew's Gospel, in the Northumbrian version, ed. Kemble, p. 2, 1. 11, the Lat. word peruersa is glossed by widirworda vel afulic. Comparison with the Icel. and O. Sax. forms shews that afulic here stands for afullic (or afuglic), i. e. awk-like, with the sense of perverse. This is clear evidence that the mod. E. awk in awk-ward was represented by afuh in O. Northumbrian. Palsgrave has: 'auke

stroke, reuers'; also: 'men rynge aukewarde, on sonne en bransle.'

AWN, 1. 3. For agun read agune; the form really given in the passage cited is the pl. agunes. We also find awene, awne, Prompt. Parv. p. 18. The cognate Gk. word is axva, which comes nearer to

AWORK. Stratmann says: 'not set awork, but only a work, occurs in Shakespeare.' This is hypercritical; as a fact, aworke occurs in the first folio, in Troil. v. 10. 38, which I actually cite; in the other three passages which I cite, it occurs as a-worke. Thus the criticism fails in all four instances; I do not know what is meant by it.

AWRY, l. 15. For 'swa de8,' read 'swa de8.'

AZURE. Add: So called from the mines of Lajwurd; see

Marco Polo's Travels, ed. Yule.

BABBLE. Otherwise, babble may be taken as the frequentative of blab; see under Bubble. Since bab, blab, are of imitative origin, it makes little difference.

BACON. Stratmann says the M. H. G. form is backe, not backe;

Wackernagel gives both forms.

BADGER, subst. Mr. Nicol's note upon this word is as

BADGER, subst. Mr. Nicol's note upon this word is as follows. 'This word, which originally meant "corndealer," is generally derived from the now obsolete F. bladier, with the same sense. Mätzner and E. Müller remark that this derivation offers serious phonetic difficulties; in fact, not only is there the loss of l, which is not unexampled, but there is the consonantification of the i of the O.F. diphthong ie to dzh, a change of which no instance is known, though O. F. words with ie are very common in English. An even more serious difficulty, already pointed out in the Romania (1879, v. 8, p. 436)—I presume by Prof. G. Paris, not by Mr. Wedgwood—is that bladier, like many other words in Cotgrave, is a Provençal form, and consequently could not have got into Mid. Engl.; vengal form, and consequently could not have got into Mid. Engl.; the real French word is blaier (Cotgr. blayer), of which Mod. F. blaiream, "badger" (the animal), is a diminutive. Now blaier would have given Mid. E. blayeer, Mod. E. blair, just as chaiere gave chayere, chair; whether blayeer, blair has anything to do with the Scotch name Blair, I do not know, but it clearly is not badger. Assuming the loss of l, badger can hardly be anything but a derivative of Old F. blaage, which means both "store of corn" and "tax on corn." I do not find an Old F. blaagier recorded, but it probably existed, especially as there is, I think, no trace of the simple substantive (which would have been blage) in Engl.: the simple substantive (which would have been blage) in Engl.; the word, transliterated (or rather trans-sonated) into Latin, would be ablātāticārium. It is very possible that examples of an Old F. word blaggier, and of a Mid. E. form blagger, may yet be found; in any case the ordinary derivation from Prov. bladier (= Lat. ablā-tārium) is historically and phonetically impossible. —H. Nicol. Mr. Wedgwood points out that there is actual evidence for a belief that the badger does lay up a store of corn. Herrick calls him the gray farmer,' alluding to his store of corn.

Some thin Chipping the mice filcht from the bin Of the gray farmer.' King Oberon's Palace. BAFFLE. May be simply described as (Scand.). Jamieson also othese words to Gk. Bagrásev, to support, not to G. bast, bast. gives bachle, as a variant of bauchle, which is much to the purpose.

BAG. 'Bulga, balge odde bylge'; Wright's Voc. ii. 12 (11th bast. The matter is as yet hardly settled.

century).

BAGATELLE. Not (F., - Ital.), but (F., - Ital., - Teut.).

BAGATELLIE. Not (r., - Ital.), but (r., - Ital., - Ital.).

BAILS. But we also find Low L. badallum, a gag; which makes it probable that the etymology of baillon is from Low L. badare, to gape, open the mouth, because a gag keeps the mouth open (Scheler). See Abeyance.

BAIT. Add: So also Swed. beta, to bait, graze, feed, causal of

bita, to bite; bete, pasture, grazing, also a bait; Dan. bed, a bait. The Icel. beita, to bait, is formed from beit, pt. t. of bita, to bite.

BAIZE. So also bays, i.e. baize, in Arnold's Chron. ed. 1811,

p. 235 (about 1502).

BALE (3), last line. Dele Pail; I now think pail is unrelated.

BALK (1). Stratmann gives the Icel. form as balki; I copy

BALK (1). Stratmann gives the rect. total as some, balker from Vigfusson.

BALLOON. Not (Span.), but (F., = G.). The form balloon may be fairly deduced from F. ballon, like Shalloon from F. Chalons, and batoon from F. baton. Hence the etymology is from F. ballon, augmentative form of F. balle; see Ball (2).

BALM. Not (F., = Gk.), but (F., = L., = Gk.).

BALSAM. Perhaps a Semitic word. Cf. Heb. básám, balsam.

BAMBOO. The Canarese word is banbu; Wilson, Gloss. of

Indian Terms, p. 57.

BAN, ll. 7 and 8. Read 'bá . . ábannan út ealne þeódscipe;'

BANDY-LEGGED. Not (F. and E.), but (F. and Scand.). *BANGLE, a kind of bracelet. (Hind.) 'The ankles and wrists ornamented with large rings or bangles;' Archaeologia, vol. viii. p. 256, an. 1787 (Davies). From Hindustani bangri, 'a bracelet, an ornament for the wrist; corruptly, a bangle;' Wilson, Gloss. of

Indian Terms, p. 59.

BANK. 'Sponda, hó-banca;' i. e. a couch; Wright's Voc. i. 290.

BANTER. 'Occasions given to all men to talk what they please, especially the banterers of Oxford (a set of scholars so called, some M.A.), who make it their employment to talk at a venture, lye, and prate what nonsense they please; 'A. Wood, Life, Sept. 6, 1678 (Davies). Explained by 'to jest or jeer 'in Phillips, ed. 1706. BANYAN. Sir T. Herbert, Travels, ed. 1665, p. 123, says that the English so named the tree because the bannyans (merchants) used to adorn it according to their fancy. This explains the reason for the name more fully, and confirms the etymology.

BARE, l. 2. For 'A. S. bær, bare,' read 'A. S. bær, bare;' of

course bare is not the A. S. form, but modern English.

BARGE. The Coptic bari, a boat, is given in Peyron's Coptic Lexicon.

BARK (1), not (F., - Gk.), but (F., - Low L., - Gk.); or perhaps (F., - Low L., - Gk., - Egyptian.). There is certainly a Coptic word bari, a boat; for which see Peyron's Lexicon. The ultimate Egyptian origin of barge, bark (1), and barque, is, consequently, almost certain.

BARK (3). Cf. also Swed. bräka, Dan. bræge, Icel. brækta, to

bleat (said of sheep).

BARNACLE (2). We also find Irish bairneach, barneach, a limpet. Possibly Celtic; see Ducange, who cites Giraldus Cambrensis, so that the word (in Celtic) is old.

BARNACLES. In Neckam's treatise De Utensilibus (12th cent.), pr. in Wright's Vocab., i. 100, the O.F. bernae occurs as a gloss upon Lat. camum. If this can be connected with E. branks, q. v., the word may prove to be Celtic, in the particular sense of instrument put on the nose of unruly horses.' But, in the sense of spectacles, we find the spelling barnikles, in Damon and Pithias, Dodsley's Old Plays, i. 279 (Davies). It is not improbable that bar-

macles, spectacles, from prov. F. berniques, is distinct from barnacles in the other sense; though confusion between them was easy.

BARBICADE. Generally given as (F., - Ital.). Florio has baricata, barricada, 'a barricada, 'Barricada looks like a borrowing from Spanish; and it is important to notice that there does not seem to be an Ital. sb. barrica, from which the verb could be made:

whereas, in Spanish, barrica is a barrel.

BARTER. Littré also suggests a Celtic origin, but refers to a different set of words. Cf. Irish brath, treachery, bradach, roguish, brathaim, I betray, Gael. brath, advantage by unfair means, treason, bradag, thievish; W. brad, treason, bradu, to plot.

BARALT, 1. 2. For 'an African wood,' read 'an African

word.

BATHE. For barian, read barian.

BATHEN (1). Cf. also Swed. batnad, profit, advantage; from bata, to profit. But these forms have a different vowel-sound, and are more closely allied to Icel. bæta than to batna.

BAUBLE (2), l. 1. For (F., - Ital., - C.), read (F., - Ital.).

See the context.

BAULK, the same as BALK, q. v.

BE. For 'Gael. bi, to exist,' read 'Gael. bu, was;' and for 'W.

byw, to live, exist,' read 'W. bod, to be.'

BEADLE. For (E.), read (F.,-M. H. G.). Certainly not

BEADLE. For (E.), read (F., M. H. G.). Certainly not English; but a French form. The A.S. bydel [not bydel, as printed] would only have given a M. E. form budel or bidel. Both these forms, in fact, occur; budel in the Owl and Nightingale, 1167; bidel forms, in fact, occur; budel in the Owl and Nightingale, 1167; bidel in the Ormulum, 633, 9189, 9533. Bedel is a later form, borrowed from O. F. bedel (later bedeau, as in Cotgrave).—M. H. G. bütel (mod. G. büttel), a beadle; O. H. G. putil.—O. H. G. put-, stem of the pt. t. pl. of piutan, piotan, to offer, shew, proclaim, cognate with A. S. beódan, to bid, proclaim; see Bid (2). In precisely the same way the A. S. bydel is derived (by vowel-change of u to y) from bud-on, pt. t. pl. of beódan, to bid. The adoption of O. F. bedel in place of the native word is remarkable. This O. F. bedel was stinized as healing whence the term sequine healill as used in Latinised as bedellus, whence the term esquire bedell, as used in

Cambridge University.

BEAGLE. M. E. begle. Squire of Low Degree, 771. It is printed as bogelle in Wright's Voc. i. 251, col. 1, which looks like

a mistake for begelle.

BEAKER. So also Swed. bägare, Dan. bæger, a beaker; though these forms are of small value, being likewise borrowed from Low Latin.

BEAN, 1. 2. For 'A.S. bean,' read 'A.S. bean.'
BEAR (2), 1. 2. Dele Lat. fera, which is cognate with E. deer.
BEARD, 1. 1. Dele berde; the M.E. form is berd.
BECKON. See Luke i. 22, where we find the A.S. pres. part. bicniende, beacniende, bécnende.

BED, l. I. For '291,' read '295, or in the six-text edition, 293,' where the form used is beddes, gen. case. The nom. is bed, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 31, l. 13.

*BEDELL; see remarks upon Beadle (above).

BEDRIDDEN, l. 6. The reference is to the first edition; in

the second edition the suggestion is withdrawn.

BEECH, l. I. For 'M. E. beech,' read 'M. E. beche,' which is the form given, in the passage referred to, in Tyrwhitt's edition; beech being a mere misprint. The A.S. beee is not 'unauthenticated'; we find 'Fagus, beee' in Wright's Vocab. i. 285, col. I, as is pointed out in Stratmann's Dictionary. I also find 'Esculus, beee,' id. ii. 29 (11th cent.).

BEEFEATER. It occurs in the Spectator, no. 625 (1714); and in the old play of Histriomastix, iii. I. 99; see Simpson, School of Shakespeare, ii. 47. The word is wrongly marked (E.), as it is a hybrid. It is to be particularly observed that the word 'loaf-eater' to signify a servant occurs even in Anglo-Saxon! So little is it a new term. 'Gif man ceorlæs hlåf-ætan ofslæho' = if any one slays

new term. 'Gif man ceorlæs hláf-ætan ofslæhō'=if any one slays a churl's loaf-eater; Laws of King Æthelberht, § 25; in Thorpe's Anc. Laws, i. 8. Mr. Thorpe notes: 'lit. the loaf-eater, and consequently a domestic or menial servant.'

BEER, ll. 9 and 11. 'In l. 9, for barley, read barm (1), yeast; and in l. 11, for Barley, read Barm (1). The word beer may perhaps be referred to & BHUR, by-form of & BHAR, to be unquiet (hence, to feriment); see Fick, i. 695. But barley is allied to L. far, from & BHAR, to bear. I did not intend to suggest a connection between the words beer and barley, as I believe them to be elybetween the words beer and barley, as I believe them to be etymologically distinct, whatever other connection there may be between

motogradity distinct, whatever other connection there may be them. I wrote barley for barm, by mistake.

BEGUINE; p. 58, l. 18. By the expression '-alt is an O. F. suffix that is interchangeable with -ard,' I merely mean to compare -alt and -ard as to their use and force. Etymologically, they are not all the control of different origin, being allied, respectively, to G. wald, power, and hart, hard.

BEHAVE, l. 5. For '1566,' read '1567.' Cf. also 'the whiche .. behauyd bym relygyously,' Monk of Evesham, c. 47, p. 95; 'Wyth an enarrabulle gestur and behauing of gladnes'; id. c. 19, p. 47.

BELEAGUER, l. 8. For 'Swed. beläggra,' read 'Swed.

BASALT, 1. 2. For 'an African wood,' read 'an African word.'

BASIL. Not (F., – Gk.), but (F., – L., – Gk.).

BASILISK. For βασιλίσκος, read βασιλισκός.

BASTILE, BASTION, BATTLEMENT. Diez refers (J. H. Hessels).

BELLOW, l. 6. For 'Fick, ii. 442,' read 'Fick, ii. 422.'

BELLY, l. 5. For 'Dan. bölg,' read 'Dan. bolg.'

BELT. The A. S. belt appears in a Glossary pr. in Mone's Quellen und Forschungen, Aachen, 1830, p. 341, where we find: 'baltheus, belt.' Also: 'Balteum, gyrdel, oboe belt'; Wright's Voc. ii v. (v.th. cert.)

Voc. ii. 11 (11th cent.).

BERYL. The original of Gk. βήρυλλος may be the Skt. vaidúrya. 'Vaidúrya has been recognised as the original of the Greek Bhowles, a very ingenious conjecture, either of Weber's or of Pott's, considering that lingual d has a sound akin to r, and ry may be changed to ly and ll (Weber, Omina, p. 326). The Pers. billaur or ballur, which Skeat gives as the etymon of βήρυλλοs, is of Arabic origin, means crystal, and could hardly have found its way into Greek at so early a time'; Selected Essays, by Max Müller,

1881, ii. 352.

BESOM, l. 3. Stratmann objects to the A.S. besem; perhaps
I should have said besema. It occurs in one of the passages referred to. In Matt. xii. 44, most MSS. have besmum, dat. pl., but two

MSS. have besemum.

BESTEAD. Add: So also Swed. stadd, circumstanced; vara stadd i fara, to be in danger; &c.

BEVEL. Mod. F. biveau (Littré). **BIAS.** Add: if this be right, the etymology is from bi-, double; and facies, a face.

BID (1). Add: So also Swed. bedja, to pray, pt. t. bad; Dan. bede, to pray, pt. t. bad.

BID (2). So also Icel. bjóða, to bid, pt. t. bauð; Swed. bjuda,

Dan. byde; &c.

BIESTINGS, Il. 3, 4. Read bysting, byst, beost, with accents.

*BIGGIN, BIGGEN, a night-cap. (F.) In Shak. 2 Hen.

IV, iv. 5. 27. - O. F. beguin, 'a biggin for a child'; Cot. He also gives beguiner, to put on a biggin. Doubtless named from a resulted to the cape winer but the purp called Riemings who are semblance to the caps worn by the nuns called Beguines, who, as Cotgrave remarks, 'commonly be all old, or well in years.' See Beguine. ¶ Biggin also occurs as a spelling of piggin.

BIGHT. M. E. bist, a bend; spelt byst, Gawain and the Grene

Knight, 1340. Stratmann also gives a reference to Reliq. Antiq. i. 190. The A.S. form is byht, but this only occurs in a vague and extended sense; see Grein. The modern sense is due to Scand.

BIGOT. The view here advocated was combated by Mr. Wedgwood in a letter which appeared in the Academy, Aug. 9, 1879. **BILLION**. To be marked as (F., -L.). See Million.

BIRD. Stratmann challenges the derivation of A.S. brid or bridd from brédan; but I do not give that derivation. I merely suggest a connection; and I still hold that the Teut. base is BRU, whence also A.S. breowan, to brew, briw, broth, broth, broth, bread, bread, bród, a brood, brédan, to breed, &c.; see Fick, iii. 217. If this be not the right form of the base, what is?

BISSON. Dr. Stratmann well suggests that the right form of the A. S. word is bisene, not a corruption of the pres. part. biseond, but a correct form; compounded of bi, prefix, and the A.S. séne, visible, manifest, clear, usually written gesone or gesone (the prefix ge-making little difference); see Grein, i. 462. Thus bisone would mean 'clear when near at hand,' hence short-sighted. The A.S.

gesýne is allied to seón, to see. BIT, (1) and (2). Bit (1) is A.S. bita, masc., gen. bitan; but A.S. bite, gen. bites, is mod. E. bite (Stratmann). As to the former, cf. 'æfter þám bitan,' after the bit (morsel), John xiii. 27; 'Frustum,

cf. 'efter pam bitan,' after the bit (morsel), John XIII. 27; 'Frustum, bita,' Wright's Voc. ii. 151.

BITCH. 'Canicula, bicee;' Wright's Voc. ii. 23 (11th cent.).

BITTERN. Cf. Lat. butire, bubere, to cry as a bittern; baubari, to yelp. Almost certainly of imitative origin.

BIZABRE. Spelt bizarr, Gentleman Instructed, p. 559, 10th ed. 1732 (Davies). Probably from Basque bizar, a beard; so that Span, bizarro may have meant bearded, and hence valiant; just as them bixed means a moustable but bearded therets means a moustable but bearded therets means a moustable but bearded. Span. bigote means a moustache, but hombre de bigote means a man of spirit and vigour.

of spirit and vigour.

BLAIN, 1. 6. For blawan, read blawan. For A. S. blégen, see

A. S. Leechdoms, i. 280, l. 1; ii. 128, l. 21.

BLAME. Not (F.,—Gk.), but (F.,—L.,—Gk.).

BLARE. Cf. O. Du. blaren, 'to lowe as a cowe;' Hexham.

HLASPHEME. Not (Gk.), but (L.,—Gk.).

BLAST. So also Swed. blast, wind, blowing weather; blasa, to blow. Widegren also has the form blast, a blast or gust of wind.

BLAZE. In Mone's Quellen und Forschungen, we find in a glossary the entries: 'facula, blas' (sic), p. 402; 'facula [abl.], blasan,' p. 351; 'flamme, blasen' (pl.), p. 393; 'faculis, blasum,' p. 403. Note also: 'Lampas, blase,' Wright's Voc. i. 26, col. 2.

BLEACH, 1l. 1 and 2. For 'M. E. blakien ... Grein, i. 124,' read 'M. E. bleken, Ancren Riwle, p. 324, l. 1.—A. S. blacan, to

bleach; Ælfred, tr. of Beda, ed. Smith, i. 1, 1. 20. - A. S. bldc, pale; see Eleak (1). It may be added that blecan and blacian are equivalent forms, the former resulting from the latter by the usual

vowel-change of a to a, when i follows. **BLEAK** (1), l. 2. For bleike, read bleik; the form bleike is plural. In l. 4, the form bleg is not 'Du.' but 'Danish.' **BLEAR**, and **BLEAR**-EYED. Under both these words, for

'Swed. plire,' read 'Swed. plira.'

BLESS. The etymology is entirely wrong. In Anglia, iii. 1.

156, Mr. Sweet has completely solved this word. The old spelling is bledsian (with a d) in the Kentish Psalter, iii. 9, v. 12, ix. 4, xv. 7, &c. The fullest form is bloedsian, occurring in the O. Northumb, glosses, Matt. xi. 9, xxiii. 39, xxv. 34, xxvi. 26. 'These forms point to an orig. blodison*, which cannot be anything else than a derivative of blod, blood. The orig. meaning of bless was therefore to redden with blood, and in heathen time it was no doubt primarily used in the sense of consecrating the altar by sprinking it with the blood of the sacrifice. This solution is certain. The Durham Ritual, ed. Stevenson (Surtees Soc.), has gibloedsunge, blessing, bloetsung, blessing, gibloedsudest, didst bless, all on p. 117; and the word is common in the Ritual.

BLISTER, l. 9. For 'Swed. blasa,' read 'Swed. bldsa.'
BLITHE. So also Du. blijde, blijd, blij, glad, cheerful; Dan. and Swed. blid, mild, gentle. The connection with blink is doubtful. Dele section B of this article. The Teut. type is BLITHA, Fick, iii. 222. Root unknown.

BLOND, 1. 6. Before 'hair of mingled colour,' insert 'having.' BLOTCH. Add: Cockayne renders A. S. blæce (dat. case) by 'blotch;' see A. S. Leechdoms, ii. 8, 1. 1. Blotch might answer to an A. S. verb blacian, formed from blace, black. Indeed, Ettmüller gives blacian, with two references, but he has been misled; in both

places, the word is blácian, to grow bleak or pale; see Ælfric's Grammar, ed. Zupitza, p. 154, l. 7; p. 212, l. 7.

BLUSH, l. 3. It answers still better to A. S. blyscan, to glow, for which Stratmann refers us to Mone, Quellen und Forschungen (Aachen, 1830), p. 355, where we find: 'Rutilare, bliscan,

blyscan.

BLUSTER. Stratmann cites M. E. blusteren, Allit. Poems, ii. 886, P. Plowman, B. v. 521; but the sense of this verb is to wander aimlessly about, and it does not at all answer to bluster in the modern sense. It means nearly the same as blunder.

BOAR, 1. 3. For 'Russ. borob',' read 'borov'.'
BODE. It should have been explicitly stated that the A.S. bon, a message, is derived from the stem of bod-en, pp. of beodan, to bid. So also Icel. boo, a bid, offer, is derived from the stem of boo-ind, pp. of bjoda, to bid. So also Swed. bud, an offer, bud, a messenger, message, are from bud-en, pp. of bjuda, to bid; and Dan. bud, a message, is from bud-et, pp. of byde, to bid. Thus the precise rela-

message, is from bud-et, pp. of opue, to bud. Thus the process the tionship of bode to bid, is completely made out.

BOIL (2). The A. S. byle (or byle) occurs in a gloss. 'Fruncus, wearte [wart], byle;' Wright's Voc. ii. 151. Add Swed. böld, a boil, tumour (where the d is excrescent); also Swed. bula, a bump, swelling. All the forms cited are from a base BUL, whence Goth. ufbauljan, to puff up. The Icel. beyla, a swelling, also belongs here; since the Icel. ey (by the usual vowel-change) is due to au. The mod. E. word ought rather to be bile, as it is provincially; the diphthong oi is a substitution due to confusion with the verb to boil, of F. origin. I now doubt the connection with bulge.

BOLE, l. 1. The M. E. bole cited is the dat. case. Stratmann

gives the nom. as bol, but without a reference.

gives the nom. as bol, but without a reference.

BOLT. 'Catapultas, speru, boltas;' Wright's Voc. ii. 18 (11th cent.). The Low L. catapulta means a bolt as well as a catapult.

BONFIRE. The explanation is right; but the word is older than I thought. The entry 'Banefire, ignis ossium' occurs in the Catholicon Anglicum, A.D. 1483, ed. S. J. Herrtage (E. E. T. S.).

BORROW. It should have been explicitly stated that the A. S. borg, a pledge, is derived from the stem of borg-en, pp. of beorgan, to protect. So also Du. borg is from the stem of ge-borg-en, pp. of Du. bergen, to save.

BOUND(2). The Breton bôden, a cluster of trees, a thicket, is given in Legonidec. and is derived from Bret. bôd. a tuft of trees.

given in Legonidec, and is derived from Bret. bôd, a tult of trees, a cluster, clearly the same word as Irish bot, a cluster, bunch. The suggested connection with Gael. bonn and E. bottom must be given up.

BOUQUET. To be marked as (F., -Low L., -Teut.).

BOURN. To be marked as (F., -C.).

BOUT, BOUGHT. The Dan. bugt, sb., a bend, is not derived from bugne, to bend; but bugt, sb., and bugne, intrans. verb, are both alike derived from the base bug-, occurring in Icel. bug-usk, read 'M. E. blecken, Ancren Riwle, p. 324, l. I. = A. S. blecan, to | pt. t. pl. (reflexive) of the lost strong verb bjuga*, cognate with

pt. t. pl. of beigan (as before). We also find bigt in Swedish, meaning 'bend, curve, bent, direction, gulf, bay;' and the Swed. weak

verb buga, to bow, make a bow, bend down. **BOW** (1). Add Swed. buga, to bow down, though this is only a weak verb; more important are the Icel. boginn and bugusk, occurring as the pp. and pt. t. pl. (reflexive) of a lost strong verb bjúga* (cognate with the A. S. beógan), of which the pt. t. must have been baug, and the Teut. base BUG, answering to Aryan

BHUGH, as already given. In the list of derived words, strike out bow (of a ship), bow-line, bow-sprit, bow-er, which belong to Bow (4). See Bowline (below).

BOWER, l. 1. For 'M. E. boure,' read 'M. E. bour, spelt bowr, Havelok, 2072.' In the passage cited from Chaucer, the form is

BOWLINE, l. 1. The definition 'a line to keep a sail in a bow' cannot be right, though it agrees with what is commonly given in Webster's Dictionary and elsewhere. The Icel. form of the word, bog-lina, distinctly links it with Icel. bogr, the how of a ship; see **Bow** (4). It follows that it has no etymological connection with the verb bow, to bend, a fact which seems never to have been hitherto suspected by any writer of an English dictionary. As a fact, the bow line keeps a sail straight, and prevents it from the bow the keeps a san straight, and prevents it not being bowed. Webster defines it as 'a rope fastened near the middle of the leech or perpendicular edge of the square sails by subordinate parts called bridles, and used to keep the weather edge of the sail tight forward, when the ship is close-hauled. The true sense is 'side-line,' and it takes its name from being attached to the side or shoulder of the sail. See the Icel. Dict., s. v. bogr, which is explained as 'the shoulder, shoulder-piece, bow of a ship; also used of the side of a person or thing; a hinn boginn, on this side, á báða bóga, on both sides.' It follows that the words which take the form bow require special care. On the one hand, we have bow (1), bow (2), bow (3), all from the ABHUGII; on the other, we have bow (4) and bow-line, allied to bough and to the Skt. bahus, an arm, from a different root.

*BOX (4). In the phr. 'to box the compass,' the word is probably Spanish. - Span. boxar, to sail round an island (Mcadows). The Span. sb. box means a box tree, a piece of box-wood, and the act of doubling a cape. Diez points out that Span. bruxula or brujula, a sea-compass, has an intrusive r, and is derived from Lat. buxus, box-tree. It is therefore probable that there is a real connection

between box (4) and box (1).

BRACE. The O.F. brace once actually meant 'the two arms; see Bartsch, Chrestomathic Française. This explains E. brace in

the sense of 'pair.'

BRACELET. An example of O. F. bracel, a defence for the

arm, may be found in Bartsch, Chrestomathic Française.

BRACKET. The word actually occurs as early as in Minsheu's Dict., ed. 1627, with the remarkable spelling bragget, and is explained to mean 'a corbell.' This completely alters the case, and suggests a totally different origin. It seems to be allied to O.F. braguette, 'a codpiece,' Cot., and to Span. bragueta, 'the opening of the forepart of a pair of breeches, in architecture, a kind of quarter or projecting mould,' Newman. If so, it must be allied to E. breeches. Phillips, ed. 1706, explains brackets as small knees, or pieces of wood used to support galleries in ships, like Span. bragada de una curva, the throat of a knee of timber (as a nautical term), derived from Span. braga, breeches.

BRAD, 1. 1. We actually find M. E. brad, used to gloss L. aculius (= aculeus) in Wright's Voc. i. 234, col. 2, l. 2. But this is a Northern form; the same Vocabulary has gat for 'goat,' and ra for 'roe,' p. 219. This is one more proof of its Scand, origin.

BRAG, l. 10. For & BHRAGH, read & BHRAG.

BRAHMIN, l. 7. For Skt. brahman, &c., read Skt. brahmana,

a brahman; allied to Skt. brahman, &c.

BRAID, 1. 8. This is wrong; the Icel. bregna is not from brago, sb., but conversely; for bragoa is a strong verb, pt. t. bra, pp. brugoinn. This does not much affect the argument in section C; the Teut, base is still BRAGD, as in Fick, iii. 215. Fick remarks that the combination gd does not occur in any other Teut. base; whence I conclude, as before, that BRAGD is probably an extension from a base BRAG or BRAH, answering to \$\square\$ BHRAK, to shine, closely allied to \$\square\$ BHRAG, Fick, i. 152.

BRAIL. On p. 74, for RRAIL, read BRAIL.
BRAKE. Cf. also Swed. linbråka, i. e. a flax-brake, from lin, flax. 'Tredgold, in his treatise on Railroads, London, 1825, gives a full account of the use of the brake-wheel as applied to locomotives;'

N. and Q. 4 S. xi. 428.

BRAVADO. Strike out the words between square brackets in 1. 3. Minsheu's Span. Dict., 1623, gives Span. bravada, 'a brauado.'

A. S. beigan, to bend. The same base occurs again in A. S. bug-on, The fact seems to have been that the English turned -ada into -ado

in certain words, such as barricado, ambuscado, &c.

BRAZE (2). To be marked as (E.). We actually find 'aero, ie brasige,' in Ælfric's Grammar, ed. Zupitza, p. 215, l. 17.

BREED. The A.S. Dictionaries do not properly authorise this word. Yet it occurs (as Mr. Sweet points out) in Ælfric's Homilies, ii. 10, in a passage which also has the rare sb. bród. It is there said of bees, that 'of vam hunige hi brédav heora bród,' i. e. with the honey they nourish their brood. This fixes the word beyond dispute; so that A. S. bredan is derived from brid, a brood (by vowel-

change from δ to δ), precisely as fédan, to feed, is from fod, food. **BREESE**. Stratmann's Dictionary greatly helps us here; the M. E. form is brese, Wright's Voc. i. 255, col. 2 (where crestrum must surely be a misprint for oestrum). The A. S. forms briosa, breosa, are both authorised, occurring in glosses; see Leo's Glossar. Leo takes briosa to result from brimsa by loss of m, and the words are obviously very closely related. Hence the greater part of my article may stand. Cf. also Swed. broms, a horse-fly.

BREEZE, subst., cinders. The following note is by Mr. Nicol. 'Mr. Skeat, who explains breeze as a name given in London to ashes and cinders used instead of coal in brick-making, identifies the word with the Devonshire briss, "dust," "rubbish," which he and his predecessors derive, no doubt correctly, from F. bris, "breakage," formerly also "fragments." The meanings, however, of breeze and briss do not agree, for breeze, far from being dust or rubbish, is the valuable ashes and cinders separated from dust and rubbish heaps; and though F. bris du charbon de terre is "coaldust" "small coal," bris alone has not this meaning. The forms differ still more, both the vowels and the final consonants of breeze and briss being irreconcilable. On the other hand, breeze agrees phonetically exactly with O. F. brese, originally "live coals," afterwards also "cinders," whose ϵ corresponds regularly to the accented a of its Teutonic primitive brasa (which exists in the Swedish brasa, "fire," and in the verb brasa, found, with slightly varying meanings, in all the Scand languages). The original vowel being kept when unaccented, appears in the F. verb braser, and in the derivative from which, as is well known, comes the Eng. brasier (brazier), "a pan to hold live coals." Having only recent examples of Engl. breeze, I do not know whether the spelling with ee is Early Mod., and consequently shows that in Mid. Engl. the word had éé (close), the invariable representative of the identical O. F. sound; if it is, it makes the formal identity of E. breeze and O. F. brese certain. The Mod. F. spelling braise with ai is, like clair, pair, aile for O. F. cler, per, ele, simply an orthographical recognition of the Late Old or Early Mod. F. change of é to è in these words; Palsgrave, in translating "cynders of coles" by breze, keeps the O. F. vowel-letter. Any difficulty as to the meaning is, I think, removed by the fact that (as may be seen in Bellows's excellent little pocket dictionary, 1877, under braise), F. braise is still the correct technical translation of Engl. breeze, cinders.—H. Nicol. Mr. Nicol subsequently sent me the following note. It turns out that in some O. F. dialects there really was a form braise with the diphthong ai, corresponding to a primitive brasia (Ital. bragia).

BREW, 1. 3. For gebrówen, read gebrowen. **BROIL** (1), to fry, roast over hot coals. (F., – Teut.) Dele section β of this article. The M. E. broylen, or broilen clearly answers, as Stratmann points out, to O. F. bruiller, to broil, grill, roast, given in Roquefort with a quotation from the Image du Monde. And this O. F. verb can hardly be other than an extension of O. F. bruir (mod. F. brouir) used in the same sense, for which see Littré and Roquefort; the mod. F. brouir merely means 'to blight.' This O. F. bruir is of Teut. origin; from the verb represented by M. H. G. brüejen, brüeigen, brüen, to singe, burn, G. brühen, to scald, Du. broeijen, to brew, hatch, grow very hot; which are clearly allied to E. brew. See Brew. ¶ That the F. word is difficult, appears from the dictionaries. Brachet gives it up; Roquefort tries to get brouir out of Lat. urere (!); Hamilton connects it with L. pruina. But see Littre, Scheler, and Burguy.

BROIL (2), a disturbance, tumult. (F.) Dele section β of this article. As to the etymology of F. brouiller, to disorder, I am at a loss. We must connect it with Ital. broglio, 'a hurlie burlie, a confusion, a huddle, a coyl,' Florio; and with brogliare, 'to pill, spoile, marre, waste, confound, mangle, toss, disorder, id. Diez connects broglio with Low L. brogilus, also broilus, brolium, a park, or enclosure where animals were kept for the chase, which agrees with O. Ital. broilo or brollo, explained by Florio as a kitchen-garden, mod. Ital. bruolo, a garden. Cf. also Port. brulka, the knob out of which a bud rises, abrolkar, to bud, blossom, G. brükl, a marshy place overgrown with bushes. The notion seems to be that, from a substantive meaning a park or grove, also a thicket, or overgrowth of bushes, was formed a verb signifying to

be confused or entangled. The reader must consult Diez, Scheler, and Littre. In Mahn's Webster a heap of supposed cognates are given, many of which I cannot find, and others do not seem to agree with the interpretation given. I cannot think that the word

agree with the interpretation given. I cannot think that the word is, as yet, fully solved.

BROOD. See note on Breed (above).

BROOM, l. 1. For 'M. E. brome,' read 'M. E. brome.'

BROTHER, l. 4. For 'G. brüder,' read 'G. bruder, pl. brüder.'

BROW. Also A. S. bræw. We find acc. pl. bræwas, dat. pl. bræwam, in A. S. Leechdoms, ii. 38. Also A. S. breæw; 'Palpebræ, breæwas,' Wright's Voc. 1. 42, col. 2. The pl. bræwas also occurs in Ælfred, tr. of Gregory's Past. Care, c. 28, ed. Sweet, p. 192.

BRUISE, l. 7. The remark is wrong. The A. S. brýsan is thoroughly authorised; not only does it occur in Be Domes Dæge, ed. Lumby, l. 49, but in Matt. xxi. 44, we have both tú-brýsed, i. e.

ed. Lumby, l. 49, but in Matt. xxi. 44, we have both to-brysed, i.e. utterly crushed, and to-bryst, 3 p. s. pr. t. of the compound verb to-brysan. Yet there is no A. S. word from which brysan can well be derived, and it is tempting to suppose it of Celtic origin, from Gael. and Irish bris, to break. Indeed, the F. briser may be of Celtic origin also; see Littré. More light is desired.

BUFFALO. Perhaps the Gk. βούβαλος is a foreign word in Gk., its Gk. form being merely influenced by βοίς. Βούβαλος was orig. an antelope, not a wild ox. Perhaps N. African. See N. and

BUFFOON. Not (Span.), but (F.). From F. bouffon.

remarks on Balloon (above).

BUILD. I now find that the A.S. byldan, to build, is authorised; but I do not think it is at all an early word. It makes little ultimate difference, but enables us to trace the word quite clearly. Thus mod. E. build = A.S. byldan, to build, formed (by vowel-change of o to y) from A.S. bold, a dwelling. This A.S. bold has been shewn to be of Scand. origin. The verb and sb. occur together in the very first line of the short poem entitled 'The Grave,' pr. in Thorpe's Analecta Anglo-Saxonica, p. 153. 'De was bold gebyld' = for thee was a dwelling built. Just below, the pp. is spelt ibyld, which is quite a late spelling.

BULB. Prof. Postgate takes L. bulbus to be merely borrowed from Gk. βολβός, and says that we may then assign to 'bulb' or 'onion' the sense of 'edible root,' from

GAR, to devour, eat, whence Gk. βορός, gluttonous, βορά, meat; cf. γορ-άπιες, explained βάρανοι, by Hesychius, from the same

GAR. See Vora-

cious.

BULLACE, 1.4. For 'Irish bulos, a prune,' read 'Irish bulistair,

a bullace, a sloe; the form bulos, quoted by O'Reilly, is taken from Shaw's Gaelic Dictionary, and is Gaelic, not Irish.'

BULLION, sect. B. I am asked to explain this. I find mod. BULLION, sect. B. I am asked to explain this. I find mod. F. billon explained in Hamilton as copper coin, base coin, also, the place where base coin is carried to be melted and coined again. This last sense precisely agrees with that of O. F. bullione, the mint. It is remarkable that, as shewn in Trench, Select Glossary, the E. bullion was once used as an equivalent for F. billon in the sense of debased coin. There is thus abundant confusion between E. bullion and F. billon, obviously due to the similarity in sound, and to the preservation of the O. F. word in E., while it was lost in French. We may also note that one sense of bullion in Blount's Nomolexicon is 'sometimes the King's Exchange or place, whether [whither] gold in the lump is brought to be tryed or exchanged; 27 Edw. 3. Stat. 2. cap. 14; 4 Hen. 4. cap. 10.' Spelt bolion, Arnold's Chron., ed.

BULRUSH; see under Rush (2).
BULWARK. Spelt bullwarek; Life of Lord Grey of Wilton (C. S.), p. 24; date, before 1562. Spelt bulwarke in Holinshed (see the same page). It also occurs in Skelton, Erle of Northumber-lande, 1, 48; ed. Dyce, i. 8; and the pl. bulwerkis is in Arnold's

Chronicle, ed. 1811, p. 287. **BUMPKIN.** This is right. We find Du. boom, '(1) a tree, (2) a barre,' Hexham; also O. Du. boomken, 'a little tree,' id.; proving

that boomken was in use as the dimin, of boom.

BUN. The word occurs rather early; see bonnes, pl. buns, in Myrour of Our Lady, p. xxxiii. l. 3. Bunne, a kind of white bread; Liber Albus (Rolls ed.), iii. 423, 468, Edw. iii. anno xlvto, i.c. A.D. 1371-2. (A. L. Mayhew.)

BUNGALOW. The Bengáli word is bánglá, a thatched cottage,

from Ranga, i. e. Bengal; Wilson, Indian Terms, p. 59.

BUNION. Not (Ital, -F., -Scand.), but (Ital, -Scand. or

Teut.). In l. 4, read 'a boil or blain; the same as O. F. bugne, &c.

BUNTING (1), l. 10. For 'W. buntin, buntinog,' read 'W. bontin,

bontinog.'
BURDEN (2). See bourdon in Littré. Perhaps we ought to separate bourdon, a droning sound, from bourdon in the sense of pilgrim's staff. If so, the view taken by Diez requires some correction.

BURLY. Not (E.), but (C.?, with E. suffix.).
BUSKIN. Sewel gives Du. brooskens, 'buskins.'
BUTLER. Not (F., -Gk.), but (F., -Low L., -Gk.).

CAD. That this is short for cadie, has been disputed. But any one who will read the article on cadie in the larger edition of Jamieson's Dict., ought to be satisfied. We there find 'the cadies are a fraternity who run errands,' &c. 'I had then no knowledge of the caudys, a very useful black-guard, who.. go of errands; and though they are wretches, that in rags lye upon the streets at night, yet are they often considerably trusted, &c.

CADET. M. Paul Meyer informs me that capdet is probably a Gascon form, and that it does not represent Low Lat. capitetium, but Low Lat. capitellum, by a habit of Gascon which puts final t for

final !!.

CALLOW. The lost initial s appears in Swed. skallig, bald, allied to skala, to peel, from the SKAR, to shear, as already stated. See further under Scall.

CALM. Cf. Port. calma, heat.

*CALTHROP, CALTRAP, a star-thistle, a ball with spikes for annoying cavalry. (L. and Teut.?) Calthrop is gen. used to denote a ball stuck with four spikes, so arranged that one of them points upwards while the other three rest on the ground. 'Caltrappe, chaussetrappe;' Palsgrave. 'Tribulus marinus, calketrappe, sea-pistel;' Reliq. Antiq. i. 37. M. E. kalketrappe, P. Plowman, C. xxi. 296. A. S. calcetreppe, star-thistle, A. S. Leechdoms, iii. 316. The most likely solution of this difficult word is to derive it from Lat. calci-, crude form of calz, the heel, and a Latinised form of the Teutonic word trap. Scheler explains F. chaussetrappe from a barbarous Lat. calcitrapa, that which entraps the heel, which will equally well explain the A.S. calcetreppe. Florio gives O. Ital. calcatrippa, star-thistle, where calca is plainly supposed to be allied to calcure, to tread, the form of the Ital. word being slightly altered in order to suggest this sense. See further under Calk and Trap. The usual Ital. word for calthrop, viz. tribolo, is a totally different word, and plainly derived from tribulus, a calthrop, also a kind of thistle. We cannot possibly derive the F. -trappe in chaussetrappe from L. tribulus, which is what Mahn seems to suggest. See my note to P. Plowman, C. xxi. 296; also Catholicon Anglicum, p. 52,

note 3.

CALVE. The A.S. cealfian really occurs. Mr. Sweet refers me to Ælfric's Homilies, ii. 300, last line, q.v. It is properly formed,

from A.S. cealf, a calf.

CAMLET. Of Arabic origin; not from camel, but from Arab.

khamlat, from khaml, pile, plush; Marco Polo, ed. Vule, i. 248. We find Arab. khamlat, khamalat, 'camelot, silk and camel's hair, also, all silk or velvet,' Rich. Dict. p. 628; khaml, 'the skirts or flaps of a garment, a carpet with a long pile, a cushion on a saddle, plumage of an ostrich;' ibid. Thus it appears that camel's hair was sometimes used for making it, so that confusion with camel was inevitable. CAMPHOR. Spelt camfere in Arnold's Chron. ed. 1811, p. 235 (about 1502)

CANDY. But the Arab. word may be of Aryan origin. Cf. Skt. khand, to cut or break in pieces, to bite, khanda, a piece;

whence khándava, sweet-meats.

CANNEL-COAL. Occurs in 1673; see N. and Q. 3 S. vii. 485. 'The Canel, or Candle, coal;' North, Life of Lord Guildford, i. 278, 2nd ed. 1808 (Davies); Defoe, Tour through Gt. Britain, iii. 248, 4th ed. 1748 (id.).

*CANTLE, a piece. (F., - Teut.) In Shak. 1 Hen. IV, iii. 1. 100. M. E. cantel, Chaucer, C. T. 3010. - O. F. cantel (mod. F. chanteau), a piece, corner, bit; see Littré, s. v. chanteau. The same cantically, a piece, corner, bit; see lattre, s. v. canteau. The same as Low L. cantellus, a piece; formed with dimin. suffix cellus from G. kante. a corner; cf. Du. kant, a border, edge, corner. See Cant (2). And see Canton.

CAPSIZE. To be marked as (F., - Ital., - L.).

CAPSIZE. The Span. capuzar, mentioned at the end of the article, comes nearest to the E. form.

CAPSIAN . Pact in a chapter called capstagne callestain.

CAPSTAN. 'Post in a shyppe called cabstayne, cabestain;' Palsgrave.

CARICATURE. Not (Ital., -L.), but (Ital., -C.).

*CARK, solicitude, anxiety. (C.) In Spenser, F. Q. i. 1. 44. M. E. cark (spelt carks), Gamelyn, 760. [Somner gives an A. S. carc, but it is a doubtful word; if it be right, the word seems nevertheless to be Celtic, and unallied to E. care.] = W. care, anxiety, solicitude; whence carcus, adj., solicitous. Perhaps the same word as Bret. karg. a load, burden, and allied to Charge.

CARNATION. To be marked as (F., - Ital., - L.). Littré gives carnation, but without any earlier authority than Fénelon. It was

merely borrowed from Ital. carnagione.

CARRIAGE. I give the etymology under carry. I have been

taken to task for not mentioning that the use of the modern E. in building, a rafter, or sparre'; Cot. Augmentative form of chevre, carriage has been affected by confusion with F. carrosse, a carriage, a she-goat, id.—L. capra, a she-goat; see Caper (1). In the frequently spelt caroche in old authors. It seemed to me hardly same way the Lat. caprealus meant a prop or support of timber. worth while to mention a fact so obvious, as I had given the reference to Trench's Select Glossary, and I presuppose some knowledge of English literature on the part of readers and critics. All this has nothing to do with the etymology of carriage, which I have given

quite correctly from the only possible source.

CASSIA. Not (L., - Heb.), but (L., - Gk., - Heb.).

CAST. The orig. word for 'heap' is still better preserved in the very common Swed. dial. kas, a heap, cognate with Icel. kus, a pile,

heap. See Rietz.

CATAMARAN. See Davies, Supplementary Glossary, where extracts are given. It seems to have sometimes meant a fire-ship, and hence a cantankerous old woman. For '(Hindustani), '(Hindustani - Tamil).' I have already said the word is of Tamil origin, and means 'tied logs.' I am informed that the Malayalam form of the word is kettamaram, where the derivation is easily traced; viz. from Malayálam ketta, a tie or bond, and Malayálam and Tamil maram, timber. These words are given in H. H. Wilson,

Gloss of Indian Terms, pp. 273, 331.

CATARACT, last line. It is much better to separate δήγνυμι from Lat. frango, and to refer the former to
WARK (no. 355,

p. 742).
CATCH. Some have said that catch must be Teutonic, because the pt. t. causte occurs in Layamon. Not so; for the pt. t. causte was merely formed by analogy with lauste from M. E. lacchen, used with nearly the same sense as cacchen. That the word was borrowed from Picard cacher (Littré, s. v. chasser) is clear from the fact that we also find O. Du. kaetse, a chase at tennis, kaets-spel, tennis, kaets-bal = E. eatck-ball; see Hexham. These are not true Dutch words, but borrowed from Picard.

*CATENARY, belonging to a chain. (L.) Chiefly in the math. phr. a catenary curve, which is the curve in which a chain hangs when supported only at the ends. Formed from L. caten-a,

a chain, with suffix -arius.

*CATERAN, a Highland soldier or robber. (Gaelic.) In Waverley, c. xv, Sir W. Scott defines caterans as being 'robbers from the Highlands;' see also Jamieson. - Gael. ceatharnach, a soldier,

fighting man; see remarks upon Korn (1) below.
*CATES, provisions. (F.,-L.) In Baret's Alveary, 1580, we find: 'A Cater, a steward, a manciple, a provider of cates, ... qui emit opsonia.' Again: 'the Cater buyeth very dere cates;' Horman's Vulgaria. Thus the cates were the provisions bought by the cater, or, as we now say, the caterer, and were thence so called. This is better than deriving cate from O. F. acate immediately. See further under Cater. We may note that Ben Jonson uses the full form acates, Staple of News, Act i, sc. 1, l. 16.

CHAFER, 1. 6. Dele reference to cockchafer.

CHAIN; see Catenary (above).
*CHAMPAK, a tree. (Skt.) 'The champak odours fail; Shelley, Lines to an Indian Air, II.-Skt. champaka, a tree, the

Michelia champaka of Linnæus (Benfey).

CHAR (2), I. 4. In calling chore a modern Americanism (which it is, see Miss Wetherell's novel called Queechy, ch. 25), I by no means meant to imply that it is not also an old word in English. An American reader has kindly sent me the following quotation: God knows how to make the devil do a good choar for a saint; A Prospect of Divine Providence, by T. C., M.A., London, 165-, p. 379. I dare say other instances may easily be found; in fact, I have already given house from Proposition 1771-1781. have already given chewre from Beaumont and Fletcher.

CHATEAU, 1. 2. For 'F. chateau,' read 'F. château.' A derivative

is châtelaine, used instead of chaîne châtelaine, a chain to which keys, &c. are suspended, orig. a chain to which a warder or castellan fastened his keys. Here chatelaine is fem. of chatelain, adj.; from châtelain, sb., a keeper of a castle = Low Lat. castellanus, adj., from

eastellum, a castle.

CHEEK. The Swedish word is properly kak, with the sense of

'jaw' only. *CHEQUE. *CHEQUE. A modern spelling of check, from a connection (which is real) with the word exchaquer. For the etymology, see Check. CHERT. The etymology given is made yet more probable by comparing Swed. dial. kart, a pebble, borrowed, like the E. word, from the Celtic. Rietz assigns no etymology for it; and it is plainly not Teutonic.

CHEVIL. Not (Gk.), but (L.,—Gk.).

*CHEVRON, an honourable ordinary in heraldry, in the shape of a reversed V. (F.,—L.) Usually said to represent two rafters of the roof of a house; I think it must, in heraldry, rather have had reference to the (gable-like) peak of a saddle, as there is nothing highly honourable in a house-roof.—F. chevron, 'a kid, a chevron bulation,

CHICKEN. The A.S. form being cicen, not cycen, we cannot fairly explain cicen as being modified from A.S. cocc, which could only have given cycen. The right explanation is rather, that cock, church (a chicken) and chicken, are all from the same imitative base KUK or KIK, intended to denote the chuckling sound made by domestic fowls. See Chuck (2), and note Shakespeare's use of chuck in the

chicken, Macb. iii. 2. 45, and in seven other passages.

CHICORY. Not (F., -Gk.), but (F., -L., -Gk.).

CHIDE. Cf. (perhaps) Dan. kiede, to tire, harass, weary. kied. tired; Swed. dial. keda, to make sorry. But the connection is not clear. Note that the A.S. pt. t. is not cad, as said in most dictionaries, but cidde, Mark, i. 25, viii. 33.
• CHIGNON, an arrangement of hair at the back of the head.

"CHILGNOIN, an arrangement of nair at the back of the head.

(F.,-L.) F. chignon, properly the back of the neck, lit. a little chain, from the projections of the vertebrae (Littré); the same word as F. chaînon; see Chain.

CHILL. 'Chill, Du. kil, is quite different from M.E. chile, chile; as to the verb chill, M.E. chillen, cf. Grimm's Wörterb. v. 511; 'Stratmann. It is better then to put aside the M. E. chele, and to keep to chill. I have already given a reference to Trevisa, i. 51, 16 where we find 'for all he chill and great colds'. But I now 1. 16, where we find 'for all be chil and greet colde.' But I now observe that the usual form is not the sb., but the verb chillen, for which Stratmann gives three references besides the one which I give to P. Plowman, C. xviii. 49. This corresponds to O. Du. killen, kellen. kilden, or kelden, 'to be chill and coldish,' Hexham. Here Mr. Sweet comes to our assistance. He observes: 'Chill is generally derived from O. E. [A. S.] cele, which could only give keel*. But cele=coele does not exist. The oldest texts write celi, cele, pointing to kali*. Chill comes from the West Saxon ciele, cyle; Philolog. Soc. Proceedings, June 3, 1881. Cf. 'Frigus, ciele;' Wright's Voc. ii. 36, col. 2. See note on Cool (below).

CHIMÆRA. Ben Jonson has the pl. chimæræ; Discoveries, de

progressu picturæ.

CHINE, 1. 8. Thorpe prints tocinen; it should be tocinen.
CHINTZ. Not (Hind.), but (Hind., Skt.). The Hindustani chhit, a spot, is obviously derived from Skt. chitra, spotted, variegated, orig. visible, clear; from chit, to perceive.
CHISEL. Mr. Nicol remarks that E. chisel is from North F. chisel, not from the form cisel. The etymology given (from Diez) is very forced. It seems much better (with Litra and Mr. Nicol) to

very forced. It seems much better (with Littre and Mr. Nicol) to take the standard form to be that seen in Ital. cesello, a chisel, answering to a Low Lat. cæsellum* or cæsellus*, from cæsus, pp. of cædere, to cut. Diez' sole objection seems to be that cæsus is a passive participle; but the Low Lat. casura meant the right of cutting trees, and the objection is of small weight. In section γ , there is a remarkable oversight; for though we certainly use the spelling scissors (proving a confusion with Lat. scindere), it is equally certain that E. scissors is a corruption of cizars, and is, in fact,

nothing but a plural of chisel. See Scissors.

CHOCOLATE. For the Mexican chocolatl, see also Clavigero, CHOUGHTE. For the Mexican encount, see also exigers, Hist. of Mexico, tr. by Cullen, i. 433. Spelt jacolatt, Evelyn's Diary, Jan. 24, 1682. Introduced in England ab. 1650 (Haydn). CHOIR. Not (F., -L.), but (F., -L., -Gk.). CHOUGH. Occurs in Chaucer, Parl. of Foules, 345. CHOUGH. Not (Gk.), but (L., -Gk.). CHYME. Not (Gk.), but (L., -Gk.).

CIDER. As to the derivation of F. cidre from L. sicera, all the F. etymologists are agreed. The Lat. sicera became sic'ra by rule, then sis'ra, and (with excrescent d after s) sisdre; lastly sidre or cidre. See Brachet and Scheler.

CINCHONA. Not 'Peruvian,' but really 'Spanish.' Although quinine is of Peruvian origin, Cinchona is not so. The usual account is quite true. Linnœus, in 1742, named the Peruvian bark Cinchona after the countess of Chinchon; he should rather have spelt it Chinchona; but probably thought the initial ch awkward in a Latinised word, especially as the Span. ch is like E. ch in chin. The countess was cured in 1638. See A Memoir of the Lady Ana de Osorio, Countess of Chinchon and Vice-queen of Peru; by C. R. Markham, 1874. Also a note on p. 33 of Peruvian Bark; by the same author, 1880, where he says that 'quina signifies "bark" in Quichua, [Peruvian], and quinquina is a bark possessing some medical property. Quinine is derived from quina, [but] chinchonine from chinchona. Spaniards corrupted the word quina into china, and in homoeopathy the word china is still retained. In 1735, when M. de la Condamine visited Peru, the native name of quina-quina was almost entirely replaced by the Spanish term cascarilla, which also means bark.'
CIRCUMAMBULATE, l. 3. For Ambulance, read Am-



CLAMP, 1. 6. For klampa, read klampen.
CLAP. Not (Scand.), but (E.). There is no authority for A. S. clappan. We do, however, find the sb. clappeting. 'Pulsus, clappating;' Wright's Voc. i. 45. Also the verb clappetian, to pulsate, A. S. Leechdoms, ii. 68, l. 8. This is sufficient; we may assume a

verb clappan.
CLAW. Dele section β. 'Claw is related neither to clew nor cleave; the root is to be found in Icel. klá, to claw, strong verb, pt. t. klo, pp. kleginn; Stratmann. However, Fick (iii. 52) refers both clew and claw to the common Teut. base KLU, which he compares

with Lat. gluere, to draw together (whence gluten and E. glue).

CLEAN, ll. 3 and 4. For 'Keltic,' read 'Celtic.'

CLEAVE (2). There may also have been an A.S. strong verb

elifan, pt. t. claf, pp. clifen, but it is extremely hard to trace it. The clearest trace seems to be in the infinitive obolifan, Grein, it. 305.

* OLERESTORY. (F., - L.) 'And all with clere-story lyghtys;' Arnold's Chron. ed. 1811, p. li. 'Englasid glittering with many a clere story; Skelton, Garland of Laurel, 479. It might as well be spelt clear story, since clere is merely the old spelling of clear. So called because is is a story furnished with windows, rather than because 'it rises clear above the adjoining parts of the building,' as Webster has it. 'The triforium, or series of arches between the nave and clerestory are called le blyndstoris in the life of Bp. Cardmey; Oxford Gloss. p. 57; quoted in Bury Wills, ed. Tymms, note on p. 253. See Clear and Story.

p. 253. See Clear and Story. CLING. Cf. Swed. klänge, a tendril, a clasper; klänge, to Climb. This suggests an ultimate connection with Climb and Clamber, as well as with Clump, as already suggested. It is clear that cramp, clamp, clip, climb, clamber, all belong ultimately to a Teut. base KRAP, sometimes weakened to KLIP or KLIB; and cling is little more than a variant from a base KLIK, allied to KLIP.

CLOD. Cf. Swed. dial. kladd, a lump of dough, klodd, a lump of snow or clay. The particular form clod, as a variant of clot, may have been of Scand. origin.

CLOT. Cf. 'massa, clyue (sic; for clywe?), clottum;' Mone,

Quellen, p. 403.

CLOVE (1). Mr. Nicol points out that the supposed derivation

The part (Span - 1), but (F. - Le). from Spanish is untenable. It is not (Span., - L.), but (F., - L.). It must be a modification of F. clou. We find the pl. clowys, cloves, in the Paston Letters, Nov. 5, 1471 (letter 681); also clowes, Arnold's Chron. ed. 1811, p. 99; clewes, id. p. 234; clowe, sing., Catholicon Anglicum, p. 68. Here clow = F. clow; and it is not difficult to see that the pl. clowys may have become cloves. Possibly the form clove arose from a misreading of clove, the form in which the F. clou

was sometimes written in English.

CLOVE (2). Add: M. E. clove, spelt 'clove of garlek,' Prompt.

Parv. p. 84. The A. S. form was prob. clufe; we only find the pl. clufe, A. S. Leechdoms, ii. 336, l. 3. Perhaps the etymology is from A. S. cluf-on, pt. t. pl. of cleofan, to cleave or split off. If so, the

name has reference to cleavage, and the word cannot be connected with A.S. cliwe or with L. globus.

CLUCK. The A.S. is cloccian; cf. A.S. Leechdoms, ii. 220,

COARSE. An earlier example occurs in the phrase 'curse wadmoll,' i. e. coarse wadmol, in Arnold's Chronicle (about 1502), ed. 1811, p. 236. See Wad, l. 11. Cf. also 'homely and course cloth;

Udall, tr. of Erasmus' Apophthegms, b. i. Aristippus, § 4.

COCK (1). Not (F., - L., - Gk.), but (E.). The A.S. coc or cocc is not borrowed from F. coq, but occurs early; see Ælfred, tr. of Gregory's Pastoral Care, c. 63, ed. Sweet, p. 459; and see Matt. xxvi. 74. The fact is, that the word is of imitative origin, and therefore appears in the same form in E., F., and Gk. Cf. the extract from Chaucer, already given; also the note on Chicken

COCKLE (1). We find A. S. séc-coccas, acc. pl., sea-cockles, in Ælfric's Colloquy (Piscator). The word is, however, borrowed

from Celtic.

COCKNEY, 1. 5. For B. x. 207, read B. vi. 287. The W. coeginaidd, being accented on the second syllable, can hardly be compared with M. E. cokeney. But M. E. cockney answers precisely to a F. coquind Low L. coquinatus*, and I suspect that Mr. Wedgwood has practically solved this word by suggesting to me that it is founded on L. coquina, a kitchen. We might imagine coquinatus* to have meant, as a term of reproach, a vagabond who hung about a kitchen of a large mansion for the sake of what he could get to eat, or a child brought up in the kitchen among servants. We may particularly note F. coquineau, 'a scoundrell, base varlet,' Cot.; coquiner, 'to begge, to play the rogue;' coquinerie, 'beggery;'

CIVIL. We find M. E. civilian, Wiclif's Works, ed. Arnold, coquin, 'a beggar, poor sneak.' This suggests that the F. coquin is connected with L. coquin, as to which Littre and Scheler seem agreed. I think we are now certainly on the right track, and may mark the word as (F., - L.). I would also suggest that the F. coquin, sb., was really due to the verb coquiner, which answers to Low L. coquinare, to cook, i. e. to serve in a kitchen. The transition in sense from 'serve in a kitchen,' to 'beg in a kitchen,' is very slight, and answers only too well to what we know of human nature, and the filching habita of the lowest class of scullions, &c. Coquinatus might mean 'attached to a kitchen,' without any great violence being done to the word.

*COCKROACH, a kind of beetle. (Port., - L., - Gk.)
Cockrockes, a kind of insect; Phillips, ed. 1706. Without question, it is from the Portuguese caroucha, chafer, beetle, and was introduced into our language by sailors; F. Hall, Modern English, 1873, p. 128. I suppose it to be allied to Span. carabo, a sort of crab, occasionally used in the sense of earth-beetle. If so, it is a derivative of L. carabus, a kind of sea-crab. — Gk. κάραβοs, a stag-beetle, a prickly kind of crab. Prob. allied to L. scarabæus, a beetle.

a beetle.

*COLLIE, COLLY, a kind of shepherd's dog. (C.) 'Coaly, Coley, a cur dog;' Brockett's Glossary of N. Eng. Words, 1825; Shepherd-dogs 'in the N. of England are called coally dogs;' Recreations in Nat. History, London, 1815. — Gael. cuilean, cuilein, a whelp, puppy, cub; Irish cuileann, a whelp, a kitten. Perhaps from Irish and Gael. cu, a dog.

COLONEL. 'Hee was...coronell of the footemen, thougher that tearns in those down award.' Life of Lord Grey (Camden)

that tearme in those dayes unuzed;' Life of Lord Grey (Camden

Soc.), p. 1; written A.D. 1575, and referring to 1544.

COMB (2), COOMB, a measure. (Low L., - Gk.) The A.S. cumb is, I find, not a fictitious word, but occurs in the sense of 'cup' or 'vessel' in A. S. Leechdoms, iii. 28, l. 9; and again, in the sense of 'coomb' or vessel of certain capacity, in Thorpe, Diplomatarium Ævi Saxonici, p. 40, l. 5. It is the same as Du. kom, 'a hollow vessel or dish to put meate in;' Hexham; G. kumpf, a hollow vessel, a trough. Not a Teutonic word, but borrowed from Low L. cumbu, a tomb of stone (i. e. a stone trough, and doubtless also used in other senses), which is merely a Latinised form of Gk. κύμβη, a drinking vessel, hollow cup, bowl, boat; cf. κύμβος, a hollow vessel, cup, basin. This is nothing but a nasalised form of cup; see further under Cup and Cymbal. The article, in the Dictionary, is completely wrong in every way, which I regret. COMPASSION, ll. 4 and 6. For compatiri and patiri, read

compati and pati.
COMPATIBLE, ll. 6 and 8. For compatiri and patiri, read

compati and pati.

COMPOSE. The derivation of F. poser is wrong, because pausare and ponere are unrelated. See Pose (1). I was misled by Brachet, who says that pausaus is 'a participle of poners,' which I be does not say where he found now hold to be impossible. He does not say where he found pausus. Similar corrections must be applied to depose, dispose,

CONCEPTION, CONCENTRE. Not in alphabetical order. CONCILIATE, l. 3. For 'concilitate,' read 'conciliate.'
CONDENSE. (L., - F.) is a misprint for (F., - L.).
CONSECRATE. The word consecrat = consecrated, occurs in

Chaucer, C. T. Group B, 1. 3207 (Samson).

CONSTABLE, 1. 6. 'For conestabulus, read conestabulum; the

document quoted is the Chronicon Regimonis abbatis Prum, who died A.D. 915; at the year 807.' J. H. Hessels.

CONTRAST. The sb. seems to have been first introduced, and the orig. sense was 'a dispute,' answering to F. contraste, 'withdradies stated as 'a dispute,' answering to F. contraste, 'withdradies stated as 'a dispute,' answering to F. contraste, 'withdradies stated as 'a dispute,' answering to F. contraste,' which standing, strife, contention, difference, repugnance; Cot. Daniel has 'contrasi and trouble;' Hist. of Eng. p. 26 (1618). Howell (Letters, vol. i. sect. 6. tet. 8) has contrasto, from Ital. contrasto, exceptions of the contrast of the con

plained as 'strife' by Florio. See Davies, Supp. Glossary.

CONTRIVE. Not (F., -L.), but (F., -L. and Gk.). Dele 1. 9, about the derivation of O. F. trover. The right derivation is given under Trover. The hint came to me from a note (doubtless by Mr. Nicol) in The Academy, Nov. 9, 1878, p. 457; 'we may note G. Paris's satisfactory etymology of trouver = tropare (from tropus, a song), instead of F. turbare, which presents phonetic difficulties, and does not explain translation.

does not explain troubadour.

*CONUNDRUM. 'I must have my crotchets! And my conundrums!' Ben Jonson, The Fox, Act v. sc. 7. It here means a conceit, device. 'I begin To have strange conundrums in my head; 'Massinger, Bondman, Act ii. sc. 3. Again, in Ben Jonson's Masque, called News from the New World, Fact says: 'And I have hope to erect a staple of news ere long, whither all shall be brought, and thence again vented under the name of Staple News, and not trusted to your printed conundrums of the Serpent in Sussex, or the

witches bidding the devil to dinner at Derby; news that, when a COULTER, not 'a plough-share,' but 'the fore iron of a plough, man sends them down to the shires where they are said to be done, were never there to be found.' Here conundrum means a hoax or a canard. The etymology seems hopeless; as a guess, I can imagine it to be a corruption of Lat. conandum, a thing to be attempted, a problem; somewhat as quillet is a corruption of quidlibet.

COULTER, not 'a plough-share,' but 'the fore iron of a plough, with a sharp edge to cut the earth or sod;' Webster.

COUNTERPANE (2). To be marked (F., -L.). In 1. 6, for 'quite a distinct word from,' read 'the same word as.'

COURTESAN. It is actually used in the old sense of 'betempted, a problem; somewhat as quillet is a corruption of quidlibet. tempted, a problem; somewhat as quillet is a corruption of quidlibet. It might thus be an old term of the schools. For the later sense,

see Spectator, no. 61, May 10, 1711.
COOL. Note particularly the Icel. strong verb kala, to freeze, pt. t. kól, pp. kalinn. The adj. cool is from the pt. tense. celi, cold, sb., is clearly from the same strong verb. See note to

Chill (above).
COOLIE, COOLY. 'Tamil kúli, daily hire or wages, a daylabourer, a cooly; the word is originally Tamil, whence it has spread into the other languages [Malayálim, Telugu, Bengáli, Karnata]; in Upper India, it bears only its second and apparently subsidiary meaning; H. H. Wilson, Gloss. of Indian Terms,

CORDUROY. Noticed under Cord. The following should be noted. 'Serges, Duroys, Druggets, Shalloons,' &c.; Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, i. 94, 4th ed. 1748 (Davies). Here duroy certainly seems put for F. du roi.

COSTERMONGER. As to the etymology of costard, an apple, I find an excellent suggestion in R. Hogg's Fruit Manual, 4th ed. 28. He save: 'The costard is one of our oldest English

4th ed. p. 38. He says: 'The costard is one of our oldest English apples. It is mentioned under the name of "Poma Costard" in the fruiterer's bills of Edw. I, in 1292, at which time it was sold for a shilling a hundred... Is it not.. probable that it is derived from costatus (Anglicé costate, or ribbed), on account of the prominent ribs or angles on its sides?' This idea, as given by a man of practical experience, is worth having, and needs but slight modification. We may, accordingly, derive costard from O. F. coste, a rib (= Lat. costum), with the usual O. F. suffix -ard (= O. H. G. -hart), as in drunk-ard, &c.; and we may explain it as 'the ribbed apple.' The jocular use of costard (as in Shakespeare) in the sense of 'head,' is secondary, and not (as Johnson supposed) original; the name being applied to the head from its roundness, just as it is called a nob (i.e. knob). Mr. Hogg also notes that costermonger = costard-

nger; which no one doubts.

COSTIVE, adj. 'Mahn and E. Müller suggest Ital. costipativo, or Span. constipativo (which, however, mean "constipating," "constrictive," not "constipated") as the immediate origin of this word; Prof. Skeat rightly thinks F. constipé more probable (or, rather, less improbable). His remark, s.v. cost, that F. coster is from L. constare, gives the key to the problem. It is, indeed, obvious that the only language in which Lat. constipatum would have given a form closely resembling E. costive is F., where it would become costevé, the Mod. F. constipé being of course a learned word. The loss of the final -é of costevé in E. has numerous parallels, as trove (in treasure trove) from trové, prepense (in malice prepense) from purpensée, square from esquarré; and the syllable -ev is so like the common termination -ive (or rather Mid. E. -if), that its assimilation to this was almost unavoidable. I had, therefore, no hesitation in assuming the existence of a non-recorded O. F. costevé as the source of E. costive; and I have since found a 14th century example of the O. F. word in Littré (under the verb constiper), in the plural form costevez. The E. example given by Mr. Skeat, and presumably about the earliest he had, is from Ben Jonson; but I suppose Richardson's quotation from Drant (whose exact date I do not know) is a little older. The word must have been Mid. E., though the earliest instance I know is in Palsgrave (1530), who spells it with the Mid. E. f, and after clearly explaining "Costyfe, as a person is that is no[t] laxe or soluble," mistranslates it by F. coustengeus, which meant "costly." A phonetic feature which I cannot well account for, in the words cost and costive, is that they have δ , instead of u; as the O.F. vowel comes from Lat. ō (constare, constipatum), and gives u (spelt ou) in Mod. F. coûter, we should have expected u, just as in custom, Mod. F. coutume (costume is Italian) from cons-

**Homina (Class. Lat. -tudinem).'—H. Nicol.

COT. In l. 3, for 'A. S. cote,' read 'A. S. cote;' and, in l. 6, for 'A. S. cote,' read 'A. S. cote,' That is, the right A. S. forms are

"A. S. cýte,' read 'A. S. cyte.' That is, the right A. S. forms are cote and cyte. We also find Icel. kyta, kytra, Swed. dial. kôta, a cot, cottage. The common orig. Teut. form is KOTA, a cot; Fick, iii. 47. OOTTON (1). Not (F.,—Arab.), but (F.,—Span.,—Arab.). COTTON (2), l. 2. For 'W. cytenu,' read 'W. cytuno.' We also find W. cytun, of one accord, unanimous; cyttyn, accordant, cyttynu, to pull together, concur. Cf. W. cy, together; tynu, to pull. For examples of the word, see 'If this geare cotten,' in Stanyhurst, tr. of Virgil, b. i., ed. Arber, p. 19, l. 8; also, 'John a Style and I cannot cotton,' Play of Stucley (ab. 1598), l. 290, pr. in Simpson's School of Shakespeare, i. 169.

of the Court of Rome; Paston Letters (let. 7), i. 24.

COWL (1). 'I should think all the words cited must have been borrowed from L. cucullus, as certainly the Irish cochal (a cowl) was. Doubtless an ecclesiastical word. The Icel. kufl looks as if it had come through the Irish cochal, the ch becoming f, as in E. laugh.— A. L. Mayhew. A more probable solution is that Icel. kuft is borrowed (like other ecclesiastical terms) from A.S. cufle, and that A. S. cufte was borrowed from the ancient British form of L. cucullus. In either case, cowl is not E., but L.

COWRY. In H. H. Wilson's Gloss. of Indian Terms, p. 271, he gives the Hindi form as kauri, corruptly called coury or courie; Bengálí kari, Guzeráthí kori; explained as a small shell used as

coin. Four kauris = 1 ganda, and 80 kauris = 1 pan.

COWSLIP. The M. E. form is actually cousloppe; Wright's Voc. i. 161, 1. 9; cowslop, Prompt. Parv. Cf. Swed. oxlägga, a cowslip. CRACK. Particularly note the gloss: 'crepante, craciendum, cearciendum;' Mone, Quellen, p. 331. Also: 'sió eorpe eall cracode,' the earth all cracked; A. S. Psalter, ed. Thorpe, Ps. xlv. 3.

CRAM. There was certainly an A. S. strong verb crimman, pt. t. cramm, pp. crummen. The pp. occurs; for I find 'Farsa, dcrummen;' Wright's Voc. ii. 35. col. I. Also 'Farcire, dcrymman,' id. 37, col. 2; where acrymman is probably merely a misspelling for

acrimman, as the gloss is only of the 11th century. Cf. crumb. CRAVAT, l. 13. For 's. v. corvette,' read 's. v. corvee.'

eye caught the wrong word.

CRAVEN, adj. 'Mr. Skeat, agreeing with Mahn, derives this word from E. crave, but, unlike him, adds that it was a translation or accommodation of Mid. E. creaunt for recreaunt, O. F. recreant; Mätzner and E. Müller simply identify it with creaunt. Mr. Skeat says that the Mid. E. word was really cravand, the Northern participle of crave, and supports this by the forms cravant in the St. Katharine of about 1200, and crauaunde in the 15th century Morte Arthur. But neither -ant with t, nor -aunde with au, is the ending of the Northern participle; on the contrary, they point clearly to O F. ant with nasal a. The meaning, too, does not suit; craven originally did not mean "begging quarter," "suing for mercy," as Mr. Skeat says, but "conquered," "overcome"—al ha cneowen ham crauant and onercumen is the phrase in St. Katharine. The sense of creaunt (for recreaunt) agrees fairly with that of craven; the form, however, is very unsatisfactory. The hypothesis of assimilation to North E. cravand is inadmissible, as cravand and cravant (or cravaund) are, as just shown, distinct in Mid. E. both in sense and form; and as the O. F. recreant, corresponding to a Lat. form recrêdantem, never shows a for its second e, nor v between e and a, cravant cannot come from it. There can, I think, be little doubt that cravant is the O. F. participle cravante, or perhaps rather its compound acravante, with the frequent Mid. E. loss of final -é (mentioned before, in treating of costive). As this O. F. word corresponds to a Lat. crepantare, its primitive form, which is not uncommon, was clearly crevanter with e (as in Span. quebrantar, and in F. crever from the simple crepare); but the form with a in the first syllable, though anomalous, is at least as common, and is the only one in the Roland (which, unlike most texts, has e in the second syllable—craventer). The meaning of the O. F. word, originally "to break," agrees as exactly as its form with that of the Mid. E. word, We have in the Roland, "he strikes him who carries the dragon (flag), so that he overthrows both "—ambure cravente; and Philippe de Thaun [Bestiary, 1, 248] uses diable acravantad to express that

Christ, after his crucifixion, overcame the devil.'—H. Nicol. CREAM. Dele section β. The vowel-sounds in Lat, cremor and

A. S. reám do not agree.

CREATE. We actually find the form create used as a pt. t. as early as 1482; see Warkworth's Chron. ed. Halliwell (Camd. Soc.), p. 1, l. 4.
CRIMP, l. 1. For 'made crisp,' read 'make crisp.'

CRIMSON, 1. 5. The O. F. cramoisyne occurs in the 16th

century (Littré)

*CRINGLE, an iron ring strapped to the bolt-rope of a sail.
(Scand.) 'Cringle, a kind of wrethe or ring wrought into a rope for the convenience of fastening another rope to it; 'Ash's Dict., ed. 1775. Prob. a Northern E. word, of considerable antiquity. - Icel. kringla, a circle, orb, disk (hence, simply a circle or ring); cf. kringiotit, circular, kringar, pl., the pullies of a drag-net (whence the E. sense). Allied to kring, acv., around, kringia, to encircle, surround; Swed. kring, prep., around about; Du. kring, a circle, circuit, orb, sphere. Allied to Crinkle, Cringe, and Crank Tatin Casar, and the connection does admit of direct proof, as has

CRIPPLE. The true A. S. form should be crypel, not crypel. The dat. crypte actually occurs in the Northumbrian version of Luke v. 24, as a gloss to Lat. paralytico. We also find A. S. creopere, a cripple, lit. a creeper; this form occurs in St. Swithun, ed. Earle, p. 12. l. 17. In l. 9, for bydel, read bydel. CROSS. Instead of (F., - L.), read (Prov., - L.). There are two

M. E. forms of the word, crois and cros; the former is obviously derived from O. F. crois, a cross, from Lat. acc. crucem. But this will not account for the form cros, and consequently, the derivation of the mod. E. cross has long been a puzzle. Stratmann compares E. cross with Icel. kross, but this is not to the purpose; for the word kross is merely a borrowed word in Icelandic, and I think it obvious that the Icel. kross was borrowed, like some other ecclesiastical terms, directly from English. Vigfusson remarks that the earliest poets use the Latin form, so that in the Edda we find helgum cruci; but later the word kross came in, clearly (in my opinion) as a borrowing from English and not as a mere modifica-tion of cruci or crucem. It remains to point out whence we borrowed tion of cruce or crucem. It remains to point out whence we borrowed this remarkable form. My solution is, that we took it directly from Provençal, at the only period when such a borrowing was possible, viz. during the reign of Richard I, who encouraged the study of that language, and himself composed songs in it which are still extant; and, what is even more to the purpose, himself undertook a crusade. Accordingly, the form eros occurs as early as in Layamon, l. 31386, and in the very early Legend of St. Katharine, l. 727; the earlier text of Layamon takes us back at once to within a few years of Richard's death. That this is the right solution appears to be fully confirmed by the fact that crusade is also Provençal; see remarks on Crusade below. Accordingly, the etymology of cross is from Prov. cros or crotz, a word in early use; see Bartsch, Chrestomathie Provençale. Lastly, the Prov. cros is from the Lat. crucem, acc. of crux, or possibly from the nom. crux itself. I hope this solution may decide a point of some difficulty.

CROTCHET. M. E. crochet, apparently as a musical term;

Catholicon Anglicum, p. 83; Towneley Mysteries, 116.

CRUCIBLE. Not (Low L., -F., -Du.), but (Low L., -F., -C.). The F. crucke is from Celtic, viz. from the word which appears in E. as crock; see Crock. What I have given is the derivation of F. creuset, which is from Du. kroes, but is unrelated to crucke. See

CRUET. M. E. cruet, Catholicon Anglicum, p. 84, note 4;

Paston Letters, i. 470 (A.D. 1459); Gesta Romanorum, p. 189. • CRUMPET, a kind of soft bread-cake. (W.) In Todd's Johnson. Prob. an E. corruption of W. crempog, also crammwyth, a pancake or fritter. (D. Silvan Evans.) This is much more likely than Todd's derivation from A. S. crompeht, wrinkled, which is merely

an adj., and much the same as E. crumpled.

CRUSADE. Instead of (F., - Prov., -L.), I think we may read (Prov., -L.). Though the word crusade does not appear in literature, I think we may safely suppose that it dates, in popular speech, from the time of the *crusades*, and, in particular, from the time of Richard I. In the quotation given from Bacon, the spelling croisado is evidently a mere adaptation of F. croisade, which again is a word adapted to F. spelling from the Prov. crosada, by turning the o of the Prov. form cros into the oi of the F. croin. But the spelling of the E. word points directly to the Prov. crosada itself, and was (I believe) introduced directly from Provençal in company with the remarkable form cross; see remarks on Cross (above). Further, the Prov. crosada does not seem to have meant 'crusade' in the first instance, but merely 'the mark of the cross.' It is properly formed as if from the fem. of a pp. of a verb crosar*, to mark with a cross,

to cross, from the sb. cros, a cross.

CUB, l. 4. Dele 'cf. W. cenau, a whelp, from ci, a dog;' the
W. cenau (not cenau), properly means 'offspring,' and is more likely

to be related to W. cenedl, generation, kindred.

CULIDEE, 1. 9. Dele the words 'E. gillie;' for gillie is not the

same word.

*CURTILAGE, a court-yard. (F., -L.) 'All the comedities (sic) wythyn the seid gardyn and curtelage; 'Bury Wills, ed. Tymms, p. 46 (A.D. 1467). Formed, with suffix age, from O. F. courtil, 'a back-yard; Cot. - Low L. cortillum, an enclosure, small yard, occurring A.D. 1258 (Ducange); also eertile, the same. Dimin. of Low L. cortis, a court-yard; see Court (1).

CUSTARD. For the loss of r, cf. buskin, put for bruskin.

CZAR. The argument quoted from the Eng. Cyclopædia, as to the distinction made by the Russians between ezar and kesar, is not sound; two derivatives from the same source being often thus differentiated. What is more to the point is, that it is also wrong. The Russian word exar or tear is nothing but an adaptation of the

been pointed out to me by Mr. Sweet. In Matt. xiii. 24, 'the king-dom of heaven,' is, in modern Russian. tsarstvo nebesnoe; but the corresponding passage, in the Old Bulgarian version printed at p. 275 of Schleicher's Indogermanische Chrestomathie, has césarstvo nebesnoe. Here is clear evidence that tsar is for Casar. Consequently, czar is not Russian, but Latin.

*DADO, the die, or square part in the middle of the pedestal of a column, between the base and the cornice, also, that part of an apartment between the plinth and the impost moulding. (Ital. - L.) So defined by Gwilt, in Webster; see also Gloss. of Architecture, Oxford, 1840. The word is old, and occurs in Phillips, ed. 1706. Like some other architectural terms, it is Italian. - Ital. dado, a die, cube, pedestal; spelt dada in Meadows' Dict., but the Eng. Ital. part, s. v. die, gives dado. The pl. dadi, dice, is in Florio, from a sing. dado. The same word as Span. dado, O. F. det; see further under Die (2), which is a doublet.

DAFFODIL, DAFFADILI. 'An unexplained var. of Affa-

dyll, affodylle, adaptation of Med. Bot. Latin Affodillus, prob. late Lat. asfodillus, * cl. Lat. Asphodilus, Asphodelus, from Greek. Another med. Lat. corr. was Aphrodillus, whence F. afrodille. Half-a-dozen guesses have been made at the origin of the initial D: as playful variation, like Ted for Edward, Dan (in the north) for Andrew: the variation, he return to Edward, pain (in the northern article th' affodill, in Kent de affodill, or, (?) d' affodill (Cotgr. actually has th'affodill); the Dutch bulb-growers de affodil, the F. (presumed) fleur d'afrodille, &c. The F. was least likely, as there was no reason to suppose that the F. afrodille and Eng. affadyll ever came into contact. Some who saw allusion to Aphrodile in Aphrodillus, also saw Daphne in Daffodil; already in 16th cent. Daffadoundilly was given to the shrub Daphne Mezereon, as still in the North. Affadyl was properly Asphodelus; but owing to the epithet Laus tibi being loosely applied both to spec. of Asphodelus and Narcissus, these very different plants were confused in England, and Asphodelus being rare, and Narcissus common, it tended to cling to the latter. Turner, 1551, "I could neuer se thys ryght affodil in England but ones, for the herbe that the people calleth here Affodill or daffodill is a kynd of Narcissus." Botanists calleth nere Affoatt or adjoatt is a kynd of Narcissus. Botanists finding they could not overthrow the popular application of daffodil, made a distinction. In Lyte, Gerarde, &c., all the Asphodeli are Affodils, and all the Narcissi Daffodils. But the most common Narcissus in Eng. was the "Yellow Daffodil" of our commons, to which as our wild species "Daffodil" has tended to be confined since Shakespeare; "White Daffodil" or "Poet's Lily" is no longer called a daffodil. Daffadilly, daffadowndilly, &c., are all early variants; they show the will varieties and surgest that this had to do with they show playful variation, and suggest that this had to do with the first appearance of *Daffodil* itself. At least all early evidence shows it was of purely English rise.' Note by Dr. Murray, in Phil.

Soc. Proceedings, Feb. 6, 1880.

DAINTY. The etymology is confirmed by the use of M. E. deynous in the sense of O. F. desdaigneux, disdainful, which see in Cotgrave; and of M. E. digne in just the same sense; see Catholicon Anglicum, p. 95, note 4. Observe that the word dis-dain gives precisely the same formation of -dain from Lat. dignus.

DALLE, l. 9. Read 'See Dell.' But deal is unrelated.

DALLY. The etymology here given is strongly supported by

the occurrence of the prov. E. dwallee or tell doil, to talk incoherently. A man in his cups who talks in a rambling style, is said, in Devonshire, to dwallee. 'Dest dwallee, or tell doil?' i. e. are you talking incoherently, or speaking nonsense? Exmoor Scolding, Bout the First, last line.

DAMP. The Swed. dialects actually have the strong verb dimba, to steam, emit vapour, pt. t. damb, pl. dumbu, supine dumbit; whence dampen, damp (Rietz). The mod. Swed. dimma, mist, haze, was formerly dimba, as in Widegren.

DANGLE. Cf. also Swed. danka, to saunter about, and the

phrase siå dank, to be idle.

DARN. For section β, substitute: Perhaps from ✓ DAR, to tear, so that darn would mean a fragment; cf. W. darnio, to tear.

DARNEL. 'The Swed. ddr-reta, cited from Wedgwood, is

badly spelt; it ought to be darrepe, lolium; vide Ordbok öfver Svenska växtnamnen, by E. Fries, edited by the Swedish Academy. (Dr. J. N. Grönland.) In fact, repe is the ordinary Swed. word for darnel, and darrepe is the same word, with the prefix dar-, i.e.

stupefying.

DASTARD. See further in Rietz, who gives Swed. dial. data, to lie idle, daska, to be lazy, dasig, idle.

DAUPHIN Not (F., -L.), but (F., -L., -Gk.).

*DECEMBER, the twelfth month. (L.) In Chaueer, On the Astrolabe, pt. i. § 10, l. 10. -L. December, the tenth month of the Roman year, as at first reckoned. -L. decem, ten, See Ten. 3 E 2

to the Roman year, as at first reckoned. **DECOY.** An etymology from Du. eende kooi, a duck-coy, or decoy for ducks, has been suggested; this Du. word is given in Sewel. I cannot think it is right, for several reasons. In the first place, we should not have dropped an accented syllable; dropped syllables are unaccented, as every one must have noticed. Next, sende-kooi is, like the E. duck-coy (given in Todd's Johnson), a compound word of which the essential part kooi appears to me to be nothing but a borrowing from French, or, not improbably, from English, so that we are taken back to the same original as before. The derivation of accoy in Spenser, is obvious; and we must remember that the verb to coy, in English, is older than 1440. I merely quoted 'coyyn, blandior,' from the Prompt. Parv., because I thought it amply sufficient; but it is easy to add further evidence. We also find, at the same reference: 'Coynge, or styrynge to done a werke, Instigacio;' which is very much to the point. Again, Palsgrave has 'I coye, I styll or apayse, Ie acquoyse; I can nat coye hym, je ne le puis pas acquoyser.' In the Rom, of the Rose, l. 3564, we find: 'Which alle his paines mighte accoie.' i. e. alleviate. 'As when he coyde The closed nunne in towre, said of Jupiter and Danae; Turbervile, To a late Acquainted Friend. Hence the sb. cay or decoy, and the verb to decoy. See coy duck in Davies, Supplementary Glossary. I adhere to the derivation given, which will, I think, be acquiesced in by such as are best acquainted with the use of the M. E. word. See striking examples of coy, verb, to court, to entice,

in Todd's Johnson.

DELINQUENT, l. 6. For 'See Leave,' read 'See Licence. DELTA. For (Gk.), read (Gk., - Heb.). See the context.

DEPOSE: see note to Compose (above).

DERELICTION. For 'See Leave,' read 'See Licence.'

*DERRICK, a kind of crane for raising weights. (Du.) Applied to a sort of crane from its likeness to a gallows; and the term derrick crane had special reference to a once celebrated hangman of the name of Derrick, who was employed at Tyburn. He is mentioned in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, and Mr. Tancock sends me the following clear example. 'The theele that dyes at Tyburne . . is not halfe so dangerous . . as the Politick Bankrupt. I would there were a Derick to hang vp him too; T. Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins of London (1606); ed. Arber, p. 17. The name is Dutch; Sewel's Du. Dict. (p. 523) gives Diederik, Dierryk, and Dirk as varying forms of the same name. This name answers to the G. Dietrick, A.S. Deódric, i. e. chief of the people. The A.S. peòd is cognate with Goth. thiuda, people; see Dutch. The suffix -ric answers to Goth. reike as in Frithgreiks Irederick; cp. Goth weike add chief -reiks, as in Frithareiks, Frederick; cp. Goth. reiks, adj., chief, mighty, hence rich; see Rich.

DESPISE. In Bartsch, Chrestomathie Française, several parts of the verb despire are given. The 3 p. pl. of the pres. tense is despisent. The E. verb was formed from the stem despise here seen,

rather than from the pp. despiz (really = despits). **DETONATE**, l. 4. The root is prob. STAN; see Stun, Thunder.

DEXTER, 1. 4. For 'Skt. dakshina,' read 'Skt. dakshina.'

DIATRIBE. Not (Gk.), but (L., -Gk.).

DICTION, 1. 3. The derivation of L. dictio from the L. pp. dictus calls for a remark. Dict-io is, more strictly, from the stem of the supine dict-um. But the supine is so unfamiliar a form as company to the L. but the property of the L. but the L. but the property of the L. but the property of the L. but the L. but the property of the L. but the property of the L. but the property of the L. but the property of the L. but the property pared with that of the pp., that I have, throughout the dictionary, given the pp. form instead. As the stem of the supine is the same

piven the pp., form instead. As the stein of the sapine is the same as that of the pp., it makes no practical difference.

DIGNIFY. To be marked (F., - L.).

DIP, l. 4. Instead of 'dip is a weakened form of the Teut. root DUP,' read as follows. The A.S. dypan stands for dup-ian*, regularly formed as in firom a strong verb deopan*, pt. t. pl. dupon*, which does not, however, appear. The Teut. base is DUP, whence also Deep, q. v. See Ettmüller's A. S. Dictionary, p. 566.

DIRK. The relationship of Irish duire to Du. dolk, suggested by Mahn, who takes Du. dolk, &c., to be of Celtic origin, is very doubtful. Some suppose Du. dolk, G. dolch, to be of Slavonic origin; cf.

Polish tulich, a dagger (which, however, may be a non-Slavonic

DISMAL. The frequent occurrence of the phrase dismal day must be noted. 'Her disemale daies, and her fatal houres;' Lydgate, Story of Thebes, pt. iii (How the wife of Amphiorax, &c.); In Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. 370, l. 3. 'One only dismall day;' Gascoigne's Works, ed. Hazlitt, i. 404. 'Some dismold day;' id. i. 89. 'A crosse or a dismall daie;' Holinshed, Descr. of Iteland, ed. 1808, p. 24. Cf. also Span. rentas decimales, tithe-rents, dezmar, to tithe; diezmal, tenth. diezmar, to decimate, to tithe. I believe I am right. If so, no one else is right as to this word.

¶ Under November and October, note that the reckoning only applies Dispenders means to weigh out, hence to weigh out or spend money; cf. Lat dispendium, expense. - Lat. dis-, apart; and pendere, to weigh. See Pendant. Doublet, spend, q. v.

DISPOSE. See note on Compose (above).

DIVE, 1. 3. Read: 'A. S. d'sfan, to dive, Grein, i. 214, a weak verb due to the strong verb dufan, id. 213.' See Ettmiller, p. 570. DOCK (1). Cf. Swed. docka, a skein (of silk); perhaps a length cut off.

DOGGEDLY. Occurs in the Tale of Beryn, ed. Furnivall,

DOILY. I now find that there is authority for attributing this word to a personal name. 'The famous Doily is still fresh in every one's memory, who raised a fortune by finding out materials for such stuffs as might at once be cheap and genteel; Spectator, no. 283, Jan. 24, 1712 (written by Budgell). This is hardly to be gainsaid; especially when taken in conjunction with the quotations given from Congreve (1700), and Dryden's Kind Keeper (1679), which last seems to be the carliest example. It becomes clear that, as applied to a stuff, the name is certainly from 'the famous Doily,' whilst it is probable that the present use of the word, as applied to a small napkin, is (as already said) due to Du. dwaal, a towel, Norfolk dwile, a napkin. Further information regarding Mr. Doily is desired. **DOLL**. Another suggestion is that doll is the same word as Doll

for Dorothy; this abbreviation occurs in Shakespeare. 'Capitulum, or Doromy; this appreviation occurs in Snakespeare. 'Capitulum, wox blandientis, Terent. O capitulum lepidissimum, O pleasant companion: o little pietie doll poll;' Cooper's Thesaurus, 1565. 'Drink, and dance, and pipe, and play, Kisse our dollies [mistresses] night and day;' Herrick, Hesperides, A Lyric to Mirth, ed. Hazlitt, p. 38 (Davies); or. ed. Walford, p. 53. Perhaps further quotations may settle the question. Cf. Bartholomew Fair, by H. Morley, c. xvii., where the suggestion here given is thrown out, but without

any evidence

DOLPHIN. Not (F., -L.), but (F., -L., -Gk.). **DOME.** This requires alteration; it should be described as (F., -Low L., -Gk.). The O.F. dome (Cotgrave) is not from Italian, but represents the Low L. doma, a house; cf. in angulo domatis, Prov. xxi. 9 (Vulgate). - Gk. δωμα, a house; allied to Gk. δόμος, a building. - V DAM, to raise, build. See Scheler and

DONKEY, 1. 2. For 'vary,' read 'very.' 'Or, in the London phrase, thou Devonshire monkey, Thy Pegasus is nothing but a

donkey; Wolcot, P. Peter, ed. 1830, p. 116 (Davies). In use between 1774 and 1785; N. and Q. 3 S. vi. 432, 544.

DOOMSDAY-BOOK. The following quotation, sent me by Mr. Tancock, is worth notice. 'Hic liber ab indigenis Doubleteid's an indigenis point distriction. nuncupatur, id est, dies judicii, per metaphoram; sicut enim districti et terribilis examinis illius novissimi sententia nulla tergiversationis arte valet cludi: sic ... cum ventum fuerit ad librum, sententia ejus infatuari non potest vel impune declinari;' Dialogus de Scaccario, i. cap. 16; Select Charters, ed. Stubbs, 1881, p. 208. That is, the

book was called *Doomsday* because its decision was final. **DOT.** This sb. may be referred to the strong verb seen in Icel. detta, pt. t. datt, pp. dottinn, to drop, fall; Swed. dial. detta, pt. t. datt, supine duttit, to drop, fall. This is shewn by the Swed. dial. dett, sb., properly something that has fallen, also a dot, point (in writing), a small lump, dett, vb., to prick (Rietz). This makes clear the relationship to Du. dot, a little lump; orig. a spot made

DOUCHE, l. 5. For 'derivation,' read 'derivative.'

DOUGH, l. 3. For 'A.S. dah,' read 'A.S. dah.' 'Massa, bloma, oobe dah;' Wright's Voc. i. 85, tol. 1. 'Massa, dab, vel bloma;' id. 1. 34, col. 2, where div is clearly an error of the scribe for dih. The dat. dage occurs in A.S. Leechdoms, ii. 342, l. 18. Formed as if from dih*, pt. t. of a strong verb digan*, to knead;

this verb has not been found in A. S., but appears in Gothic.

DOWAGER. The O. F. douagiere, a dowager, actually occurs in the 14th century; Littré, s. v. douairière, cites an example from

Ducange, s. v. doageria.

DRAG, DRAW. The accounts of these words are wrongly: pract, Draw. The accounts of these words are wrongly given. All that is said under Drag belongs to Draw. Strike out 'Draw is a later spelling of drag;' for the truth is, that drag is a secondary verb, due to draw, which is more original. The accounts should be rewritten, thus: 'DRAG, to pull forcibly. (Scand.) We find 'draggys or drawyn,' Prompt. Parv. Drag is a secondary verb, derived from the sb. arag, and the word is not E., but Scand.;' this accounts for the double form — Swed. draggs. day; Gascoigne's Works, ed. Hazlitt, i. 404. "Some dismold day; this accounts for the double form.—Swed. dragga, to search with the grapnel; from dragg, sb., a grapnel. The sb. also occurs as ed. 1808, p. 24. Cf. also Span. rentas decimales, tithe-rents, dezmar, to tithe; diezmal, tenth, diezmar, to decimate, to tithe. I believe 1 am right. If so, no one else is right as to this word.

DISPENSE, 11, 5 to 7. After (pp. dispensus); read as follows:

| DISPENSE, 11, 5 to 7. After (pp. dispensus); read as follows:

The A.S. g passes into M.E. 3, and afterwards into w, as usual. Hence drawen is a later spelling of drazen; see Layamon, 10530.—
A.S. dragan, &c.; the rest of the article being as given under Drag, p. 178. Note esp. that draw is a primary, or strong verb; drag is a secondary, or weak verb; as is still the case.

DRAGOON. Probably not (Span,—L,—Gk.), but (F,—L,—Gk.). See note on Balloon (above). From F. dragon, a dragon, a standard, a dragoon. Littré gives the date of the sense 'dragoon' sa 1882 and the quotations which he gives make it quite clear that

as 1585, and the quotations which he gives make it quite clear that the name arose (as already suggested) from dragon in the sense of standard, which is much earlier, as shown by my quotation from Rob. of Gloucester, and by a quotation given on p. 786 above, s. v.

DRAY. 'Traine, a sled, a drag, or dray without wheels:'

Cotgrave.

DRIBBLE. Rather (Scand.) than (E.). See Drip (below).

DRIFT. Cf. Swed. snödrifva, a snow-drift.

DRIP, DROP. The accounts of these words are confused. It is drop which is the older word, drip being formed from it by vowel-change; drop, in its turn, is derived from the strong verb dreopan, obsolete. Moreover, drip is probably Scand., not E., thus accounting for the double form, as in the case of drag and draw. The articles should be thus read: 'DRIP, to fall in drops. (Scand.) M. E. dryppen, Prompt. Parv., from the sb. dryppe, a drop, id. - Dan. dryppe, to drip, from dryp, a drop; cf. Icel. draypa, to let drop, from draup, pt. t. of drjúpa, strong verb. The Dan, dryp answers to formed from drop-en, pp. of the strong verb dreopan, to drop, pt. t. dreap, given by Ettmiller with a reference to Proverb. 19, which I cannot verify (but this A. S. verb is precisely equivalent to Icel. drjúpa). So also the Icel. dropi, a drop, is from drop-iδ, pp. of the strong verb drjúpa, pt. t. draup; and the O. H. G. tropfo, a drop, is similarly from the O. H. G. strong verb triufan. γ . These strong verbs are from the Teut. base DRUP, to drop, Fick iii. 155.

DRIVEL. Cf. Swed. drafvel, nonsense; fara med drafvel, to

tell stories

DRIZZLE. Note particularly Dan. drysse, to fall in drops, cited

under Dross.

DROLL. Dr. Stratmann objects that the Icel. form is tröll; but Vigfusson expressly says that the form is troll, of which the later but erroneous form is tröll. (Similarly, to Dr. Stratmann's suggestion that the Icel. for dough is 'deigr, masc.,' I reply that I copied 'deig' (neuter) from Vigfusson's Dictionary.)

DROSS. We find dat dros given as an Old Westphalian gloss of I. fax; Mone, Quellen, p. 298. Cf. 'Auriculum, dros,' Wright's Voc. ii. 8, col. 2 (11th cent.); where auriculum is prob. allied to Low Lat. auriacum, put for L. aurichalcum, brass.

DROUGHT. Dr. Stratmann objects that the A.S. word is not

DROUGHT. Dr. Stratmann objects that the A.S. word is not drugade, but drugad. I do not give the theoretical, but the actual form. I now find the reference. 'Siccitas, vel ariditas, drugade;' Ælfric's Gloss., in Wright's Voc. i. 53, col. 2.

DUDGEON (1). We also find endugine. 'Which she. taking in great endugine;' Gratice Ludentes, 1638, p. 118 (in Nares, ed. Halliwell and Wright). The W. en. is an intensive prefax that enwyn means very white, from gwyn, white. This clinches the suggested Celtic origin of the word.

DULL. That A.S. dol, foolish, stands for dwol (earlier dwal), is

proved by the occurrence of dwollie, adj. in the same sense. 'Nan

dwollie sagu, no foolish story, Judges xv. 19.

DUMB. The M. E. form dombe is plural; the sing is domb.

DUMP. The root-verb is seen in Swed. dial. dimpa, to fall down

plump; pt. t. damp, supine dumpio (Rietz).

DUN. Also M. E. donne. Chaucer, Parl. of Foules, 334.

DWELL, 1. 5. For gedwelen, read gedwelan. Both gedwelan and gedwislan occur in Grein.

DYE. 'Bis tincto cocco, twi gedeagadre deage,' i.e. with twice-

'dved dye; Mone, Quellen, p. 352. 'Fucare, deagian,' id. p. 356.

EASE. Several correspondents refer me to A.S. eate, easy, the well-known word which appears in Uneath, q.v. It has nothing whatever to do with ease, which is plainly from the French. It is the etymology of the F. aise which is obscure; and, as to deriving the O.F. aise from A.S. eabe, I take it to be wholly out of the question. See what Diez has written about the Ital. form agio.

EASEMENT. 'Esement of the kechene to make in her meate,' use of the kitchen to cook her meat in; Bury Wills (1463), ed. Tymms, p. 22. The pl. easmentis occurs in Arnold's Chron. ed. 1811,

p. 138.

ECLAT, II. 3, 4. Omit 'O. F. es - Lat. ex, forth, and a form (skleitan?) of the.' The O. F. esclater may be derived directly from a form schleizan (Littré) of O. H. G. schlzan. The prefixed e is merely due (as in esprit from L. spiritus) to the difficulty experienced by the French in pronouncing words beginning with sp and sk, **ECLIPSE**, 1. 5. For 'See Leave,' read 'See Licence.' **ELBOW**, 1. 11. For armbdga, read armbdge. The Swed. dialects

ELBOW, 1. 11. For armbdga, read armbdge. The Swed. dialects also have alboge, albugā (Rietz).

*ELECAMPANE, a plant. (F.,-L.) In Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xix. c. 5. Shortened from F. enule-campane, 'the hearbe called helicampanie;' Cot.-L. inula campana; where inula is the Lat. name for elecampane in Pliny, as above. Campana, fem. of campanus, is a Low Lat. form, and perhaps means merely growing in the fields; cf. Lat. campaneus, of or pertaining to the fields (White), though the proper L. word for this is campestris; see Campestral. Mahn, in Webster, explains campana as meaning a bell, and compares the G. glockenwurz. This is doubtful, for the resemblance to a bell is by no means striking, and the G. for the resemblance to a bell is by no means striking, and the G. for elecampane is alant, founded on the Cik. name therior. In any case, campana is derived from L. campus, a field.

ELF. The Swed, is alf, not elf, also elfva (J. N. Grönland). Widegren's Dictionary only gives elfver, pl. elves: elfdans, a dance of elves. I took the form elf from the Tauchnitz Dict., though it is only given in the Eng.-Swed, part, as a translation of E. elf.

EMBERS. Dr. Stratmann kindly refers me to: 'Eymbre, hote

aschys, eymery or synder, Pruna;' Prompt. Parv. p. 136. This is

clearly a Scand. form, from Icel. eimyr, a.

EMBEZZIE. I have now little doubt that the etymology proposed, and explained at greater length s.v. imbecile, is quite right. Mr. Herriage sends me a reference which strengthens the supposition. In a letter from Reginald Pole to Hen. VIII, dated 7 July, 1530, he speaks of a consultation, in which the adverse party used every means to 'embecyll' the whole determination, that it might not take effect. See Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII, ed. Brewer, vol. iv. pt. 3. p. 2027. Mr. R. Roberts sends me some very curious instances. 'I have proposed and determined with myself to leave these bezelings of these knights, determined with myself to leave these bezelings of these knights, and return to my village; Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, 1652, fol. 158, back. 'They came where Sancho was, astonisht and embeseld with what he heard and saw;' id. fol. 236. 'Don Quixote was embeseld,' i. c. perplexed; id. fol. 262. Imbezil, to take away, occurs A. D. 1547; see N. and Q. 5 S. xi. 250. 'A feloe... that had embeseled and conucied awaye a cup of golde;' Udall, tr. of Erasmus'

embesled and conucied awaye a cup of golde; Udan, Ir. of Erasinus Apophthegms; Diogenes, § 83.

ENCROACH. 'And more euer to incroche redy was I bent;' Skelton, Death of Edward IV, l. 51; ed. Dyce, i. 3. 'Yf ony persone make ony encroching;' Arnold's Chron. ed. 1811, p. 92.

ENGROSS. Not (F.), but (F., = L.).

ENIGMA, l. 3. For 'to speak,' read 'I speak,' &c.

ENOUGH, l. 7. For 'Swed. nok,' read 'Swed. nog.'

ENTAIL. Not (F.), but (F., = L.).

ERRAND. For 'Swed. ærende, Dan. ärende,' read 'Swed. ärende. Dan. ærende.'

ärende, Dan, ærende.

ESPALIER. Not (F., - Ital., -L.), but (F., - Ital., -L., - Gk.). ESSAY. A remarkably early use of this word occurs in the Dialogus de Scaccario, i. 3, pr. in Stubbs, Select Charters, 4th ed. 1881, p. 174, where it refers to the assay of money: 'examen, quod vulgo essayum dicitur' (O. W. Tancock).

* ESTOP, to bar, impede, stop up. (F., - L.) See Stop.

EUTHANASIA, l. 2. Read Gk. εὐθανασία.

EXCREMENT. The use, in Shakespeare, of excrement in the

sense of hair, &c., seems to be due to a false etymology from excrescere, as if excrement meant 'out-growth.'
EXCUSE. To be marked as (F., -L.).

EXECUTRIX. Occurs in 1537, in Bury Wills, ed. Tymms,

p. 131.

EXHILARATE. Not (L.), but (Hybrid of L. and Gk.). EXPEND: Strike out 'Doublet, spend.' Spend is short for

dispend; see Spend,
EXPOSE. See note on Compose (above).

EXTRA, l. 2. Omit ex before extera parte.

EXTRAVAGANT, l. 4. For uagare, read uagari.

FADGE. We must dismiss the connection with M.E. fezer, A.S. fegan. The form answers rather to M.E. fagen, to flatter, coax, fawn upon; for which see Catholicon Anglicum, p. 120, note 3. I think fadge may certainly be derived from A.S. fegian, to fit or adom, allied to fager, fair; see Fair. This leads to the same of PAK, to fit, as before. The A.S. fagian only occurs in the comp. afagian, to depict; 'anlicnesse drihtnes on brede afagda,' i.e. the likeness of Christ depicted on a board; Ælfred, tr. of Beda, i. 25. The changes of sense from 'fit' to 'depict,' and from 'fit' to 'speak fair,' or 'flatter' can readily be imagined to be probable

FAITH, 1. 1. Dele 'with E. suffix.' The word is wholly French; the M. E. form fey is due to O. F. fei, whilst the M. E. form feith represents the O. F. feid, which is the earliest O. F. form, the d being due to L. acc. fidem. On the final -th, see H. Nicol's article in The Academy, no. 435, Sept. 4, 1880, p. 173, where this view is maintained. The fact that 14 is a common ending for abstract nouns (such as health, wealth) may account for the change from d to th.

In l. 9, for Curtius, i. 235, read 'Curtius, i. 325.'

FARDEL. Besides O. F. fardel, we actually find the curious form hardel, and the dimin. hardeillon, for which see Bartsch. These forms go far to settle the etymology. They are clearly Spanish, and due to the common substitution of h for f in that language. Consequently, the word is probably Moorish, and the Arabic origin

is almost certain.

FARROW. Add: 'M. E. farzen; the pp. ivarzed occurs in the Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 61, l. 29; spelt iueruwed, p. 204, l. 12.'
FATHOM. M. E. fadom in Tyrwhitt's spelling; fadome would be

better; the Six-text edition has the readings fadme, fademe, fadmes,

fabone. For the d sound, cf. M. E. fader, father.

FEATHER, l. 3. For 'Swed. faæder,' read 'Swed. fjæder.'

FELL (2). Cf. Swed. fäll, a fell, fur-skin; Icel. fjall, a fell, skin.

FELL (3). Cf. Dan. fæl, hideous, grim, horrid.

FELL (3). Cf. Dan. fal, hideous, grim, horrid. FELLY. The A.S. nom. is not felgu, but felga. 'Cantus, felga;'

Wright's Voc. i. 16, col. 1.

FRILON, 1. 9. In saying that 'the Irish feall is clearly cognate with L. fallers,' it is as well to add, 'because an initial s has been lost in both cases.' Otherwise, this would not be the case, since an initial Irish f = Lat, u, as in fear = L, uir. A reference to the article Fail (to which I duly refer), will shew this. I think we may mark the word as (F., -Low Lat., -C.). FELT. Add: Swed. and Dan. filt.

FERRULE. Still earlier, we have E. vyroll, to explain F. wirolle, in Palsgrave.

FERRY. Add: Dan. færge, to ferry; also a ferry. + Swed.

fürja, the same.

FETCH. This article is wholly wrong; the derivation given belongs to M. E. feten, pt. t. fette, pp. fet, to fetch, or bring (see Stratmann, p. 201), which has certainly been confused with fetch. Thus Shak. has fet in the sense of fetch, Hen. V, iii. 1. 18. But it is remarkable that, notwithstanding the similarity in sense and form between fetch and fet, there is probably no etymological connection between these words. Fet has been explained; viz. from A.S. fetian and the PAD. It remains to explain fetch, the article of which should stand thus:—'FETCH, to bring. (E.) M. E. fecchen, P. Plowman, B. ii. 180, &c.; pt. t. fehte, spelt feight, Rob. of Brunne (Stratmann), fehte, Layamon, 6460.—A. S. feccan, Gen. xviii. 4, Luke, xii. 20. Allied to A.S. facian, to wish to get, Ælfred, Orosius, b. iii. c. 11. § 10; a verb derived from the sb. fee (stem fae-), a space of time (hence prob. opportunity), Grein, i. 267; orig. a distance or space of length Luke xviii. a distance or space of length, Luke, xxiv. 13. β. This A.S. fac is cognate with G. fach, a compartment (space), department, province; from the Teut. base FAH = \(\sqrt{PAK}, \) to fit, suit; Fick, iii. 109. Allied to Fair. It would seem, from this, that the orig. sense of A. S. fac was suitable space or time; hence facian, to seize an opportunity, to try to get, and so to fetch.'

FEUD (1). Add: Dan. feide, a quarrel; feide, to war upon. +

Swed. fegda, to make war against; fejd, a feud (Tauchnitz, Eng.-Swed. portion), formerly spelt fegd (Widegren). ¶ This fegd is Swed. portion), formerly spelt fegd (Widegren). ¶ This fegd is quite distinct from Swed. fegd, fatality, which is allied to E. fey. **FEUD** (2). Dele all following Low Lat. feudum, a fief. I en-

That the Low Lat. feudum is partly founded on O. H. G. fiku, feko, cattle, goods (cognate with E. fee), seems to be generally agreed upon. The difficulty is with the d, which possibly occurs again upon. The difficulty is with the d, wit in allodial. I cannot pretend to solve it.

FEY. Add: Swed. feg, cowardly, fegd, fatality, decree of fate;

Dan. feig, cowardly.

FIEF; see remarks on Foud (2) above.

FILE (2), l. 2. For 'A. S. feol,' read 'A. S. feol.' There is good authority for it; see Grein, i. 294. 'Lima, fedl;' Mone, Quellen,

p. 367.

FILIAI, Il. 3, 4. For 'a filia, daughter,' read 'filia, a daughter.'

FILL, l. 4. For 'Swed. fylle,' read 'Swed. fylla.'

FIN. The M. E. form is finne; Stratmann gives 5 references, so

that it is not so rare as I thought. 'Fynne of a fysche, pinna; Prompt. Parv.

FINE. M. E. fin (with long i); written fyn, K. Alisaunder, 2657; in the passage cited, from P. Plowman, B. ii. 9, the form is fineste, superlative.

FIR. The Swed. is fur or fura; furu is only used in composition, and in oblique cases (J. N. Grönland). Furu is the only form given

and in Oblique cases (1. A. Oromana).

in Widegren (1788).

FLAKE. Cf. Swed. dial. flag, a thin slice, also spelt flak (Rietz);

Dan. sneeflage, snow-flake; sneeflokker, small flakes of snow.

FLAMINGO. See N. and Q. 6 S. ii. 326, 450, 478; iii. 35, 75,

110, 131; especially at the last reference. It is remarkable that, in Span. flamenco, the -enco is not a usual Span. suffix. The name seems to have arisen in Provence, where the bird was called flammant or flambant, i.e. flaming (from its colour). This Prov. flammant must have been confused with F. Flamand, a Fleming, a native of Flanders, because the Span. famenco and Port. flamengo properly mean a Fleming. In Bluteau's Port. Dict. (1713), we find famengo, a native of Flanders, and flamengo or flamenco, a flamingo, which he wrongly imagines to have come from Flanders, whereas it is abundant chiefly in Still Carrier and the Span State of the Span in Sicily, Spain, and the S. of France. See the whole of Mr. Picton's article. The word may be marked as (Span. or Port., — Prov.,—L.). In Urquhart's Rabelais, II. i., the bird is called a flaman (Davies).

FLARE. Note also Swed. flasa, to frolic, sport; answering to

E. dial. to flare up.

FLATTER. It may be better to consider this as a Low G. form. O. Du. fatteren, fletteren, 'to flatter or to sooth up one;'
Hexham. Allied to Icel. flatra, to fawn upon. The O.F. flater
is, of course, closely allied, but may likewise be considered as of Low G. origin. I still think that the bases FLAK and FLAT are equivalent; and that the forms cited from Swedish are to the

FLEA, l. 2. For 'A. S. flea, fleo,' read 'A. S. fled, fleo.' The pl. flean (=Shropshire E. flen) occurs in A. S. Leechdoms, i. 264, l. 14,

i. 266, l. 2.

FLEE. Dr. Stratmann remarks that flee may be the M. E. fleon; and the pt. t. fledde requires an infinitive fleden, for which we actually find fiede, Myrc, Duties of a Parish Priest, I. 1374. But I suspect that this infinitive was coined from fiedde, and that fiedde was suggested by the Icel fifth, pt. t. of fifth, to fly. In any case, fie is

but a variant of fly.

FLEECE. For 'A.S. flys,' read 'A.S. flys.' It is spelt fliese (neut. accus.), with the various readings flys (=flys) and fleos, in

Laws of Ine, § 69, in Thorpe, Anc. Laws, i. 146, note 23. FLEER. Under flina, Rietz gives flira as an equivalent form in Swed. dialects.

FLIRT. Note also the A.S. glosses: 'fraude, colludio, flearde, getwance;' Mone, Quellen, p. 362; 'deliramenta, gedofu, gefleard, id. p. 340; indruticans, luxurians, ticgende, broddiende, tolcedende, fleardiende;' id. p. 356. Also the cognate Swed. flärd, 'deceit, artifice, vanity, frivolousness; fara med flärd, to use deceitful dealing' (Tauchnitz Dict.). This is plain speaking as to what to flirt means. FLOAT. The pres. pt. flotigende of the rare A.S. verb flotian, to float (as a ship), occurs in the Parker MS. of the A. S. Chronicle, anno 1031. The verb *flotian*, to float, and the sb. *flota*, a ship, are both derived from flot-en, pp. of the strong verb flectan, already

FLOUT. Not (Du.), but (Du., -F., -L.).

FLUMERY, 1. 4. For llymous read llymus.

FLUSH (1). M. E. flosch, a flood, or flow of blood, Alexander, ed. Stevenson, 2049. We there read that, in a battle, there was so much bloodshed that 'foles [foals, horses] ferd in the flosches to the

fetelakis. FLUSH (3). See the note to Flush (1) above.

FLY. In the sense of carriage for hire, it seems to have been first applied to 'a nouvelle kind of four-wheel vehicles drawn by a man and an assistant . . they are denominated flys, a name first given by a gentleman at the Pavilion [at Brighton] upon their first intro-duction in 1816; Wright's Brighton Ambulator, 1818, quoted in Davies, Supp. Glossary.

FOAM. The A.S. fam answers better to M. H. G. feim, foam,

given under the form veim in Wackernagel. Cf. also Russ. piena, foam. The A.S. fám, Russ. piena, Skt. phena, seem to be due to a root \sqrt{SPI} ; the L. spuma is explained by Fick, iii. 169, as standing for spoima. May not \sqrt{SPI} have been a by-form of

✓ SPU!

FOE, l. 2. For 'A.S. feogan,' read 'A.S. feogan.'
* FOLD. The word fold, used as a sb., in the sense of sheep-fold, is not in any way allied to the verb to fold. It occurs as A. S. fold, in John, x. 1, as already cited; but this is contracted from an older form falod; see Leo's Glossar. Perhaps falod meant 'protected by palings,' and is connected with Icel. fjol (gen. fjalar), a thin board,

FORFEND. For (Hybrid; F. and E.), read (Hybrid; E.

FORGE. The old sense is curiously illustrated by the mention

of Joseph, Mary's husband, as being 'a forgere of trees, that is to seie, a wrighte;' Wiclif, Works, ed. Arnold, ii. 19.

FORLORN. In the phr. forlorn hope, hope means a troop; see Hope (2). The F. phrase enfans perdus is also represented by 'axl. or 50 forlorn boyes,' Life of Lord Grey (Camden Soc.), p. 19.

FORMIDABLE. Prof. Postgate suggests the & GHAR, a simpler form of CHARS to bristle. For which see Horror.

simpler form of \(\sigma \) GHARS, to bristle; for which see Horror. This gives to \(\sigma \) GHAR the sense 'to bristle,' as distinct from \(\sigma \) GHAR, to grind. This is probable; and is well supported by well supported by the Lat. δτ, for ker, a hedgehog, Gk. χήρ. See Urchin, which ought, accordingly, to be referred to GHAR, to bristle, not to the longer form GHARS.

FORTY. For 'Swed. fratie,' read 'Swed, fyratio.'

FOUNT (1). After this word, insert 'Fount (2); see Font (2).'

FRAMFOLD. Add that W. ffromfol is compounded of W. ffrom, testy and fol foolish: sfol is not a were suffix. (A. I. Maychey)

testy, and fol, foolish; -fol is not a mere suffix. (A. L. Mayhew.)

FRAY (2). For the correction of the etymology, see note on

Affray (above).

FRICASSEE. Can F. fricasser be derived from Ital fracassare,
to break in pieces? See Fracas.

FRIEZE (1). 'Thycke mantels of fryse they weare;' Roy, Rede

Me, ed. Arber, p. 82, l. 14 (A.D. 1528); spelt frese and fryse in Paston Letters, i. 83 (about A.D. 1449). See note on Friz (below).

*FRITILLARY, a genus of liliaceous plants. (L.) In Phillips,

ed 1706. Called Frettellaria in Bacon, Essay 46 (Of Gardens). So called because the corolla is shaped something like a dice-box. Englished from late Lat. fritillaria, coined from L. fritillus, a dicebox. Root uncertain.

FRIZ. See Catholicon Anglicum, ed. Herrtage, p. 58, note 1, p. 142, note 2. The quotations there given render the derivation of

friz from frieze (1) absolutely certain.

FRY (2), spawn of fishes. Dele the remark in the last line. The

F. frai is a verbal sb. from frayer = L. fricare; see Scheler, &c. Thus, notwithstanding the remarkable coincidence in form and sense between E. fry and F. frai, there is absolutely no etymological connection. It adds one more to the number of such instructive

FUMBLE. For 'Swed famle,' read 'Swed. famla.' There is also Swed. fumla, to fumble, answering exactly to the E. word.

FUN. In N. and Q. 3 S. viii. 77, a correspondent endeavours to shew that fun was in use 'before 1724' by quoting two lines without any reference whatever! (The etymology there given from M. E. fonnen can hardly be right; as I have already said.) Its Celtic origin is further suggested by the expression 'sic fun ye never saw' in what professes to be the original version of 'The Battle of Harlaw,'

formerly sung in Aberdeenshire. For this ballad, see N. and Q. 3 S. vii 302, where it was first printed, in 1865.

FUNNEL. M. E. funelle, Catholicon Anglicum (about 1483).

FURBISH. To be marked as (F., - O. H. G.). The pp. fourboshid (better fourbishid) occurs as early as in Wyclif, Works, ed.

FURL. Not (F.), but (F., - Arab.).
FURNACE. To be marked as (F., - L.).
FURROW. Add: Dan. fure, a furrow, also as verb, to furrow.

+Swed. fdra, the same.

FURZE. The comparison with Gael preas is probably wrong.

Swed framfusig. pert, sau FURZE. The comparison with Gael preas is probably wrong. FUSS. Cf. Swed. dial. fus, eager, Swed. framfusig, pert, saucy. The Swed. verb fuska, to bungle, Dan. fuske, to bungle at, seems to

GALINGALE, the pungent root of a plant. (F., - Span., - Arab.) M. E. galingale, Chaucer, C. T. 383. - O. F. galingal, not authorised, but it must have occurred, as the form garingal is common, and the usual later F. form is galangue, as in Cotgrave. - Span. galanga, the same. - Arab. khalanján, galingale; Rich. Dict. p. 625. Said to be of Pers. origin. See Devic, Supp. to Littré; Marco Polo, ed. Yule, ii. 181.

GALLANT, 1. o. The form of the base of Goth. gailjan is rather GIL.

GALLIAS. Not (F.), but (F.,—Ital.).
GALLION. See also Gill (3).
GALLOON. Prob. from F. galos, as in Cotgrave; the F. word being, apparently, borrowed from Spanish. To be marked as (F., -Span.).

*GALORE, abundantly, in plenty. (C.) Also spelt gelore, gilore in Jamieson, and golore in Todd's Johnson. 'Galloor, plenty, North;' Grose (1790). — Irish goleor, sufficiently; where go is a particle which, when prefixed to an adjective, renders it an adverb, and leor. adj, means sufficient; Gael. gu leor, or gu leoir, which is precisely the same.

GALT, also GAULT, a series of beds of clay and mark. (Scand.) A modern geological term. Prov. E. galt, clay, brickearth, Suffolk (Halliwell). [Of Scand origin; the spelling gault is phonetic.] - Norweg gald, hard ground, a place where the ground is trampled hard by frequent treading, also a place where snow is rodden hard; Icel. gald, hard snow, also spelt galdr, gaddr. In no way allied to Icel. gaddr (for gasdr), a goad.

GANG (2), to go. (Scand.) In Barbour's Bruce, ii. 276, iv. 193, x. 421.—Icel. ganga. to go; see Go.

GARMENT. For '(F., — O. H. G.),' read '(F., — O Low G.).'

See Garnish.

GAS. For this word, see Van Helmont, Ortus Medicinæ, Am-

sterdam, 1648, p. 73 (N. and Q. 3 S. vii. 111).

GATE. This article is not sufficiently explicit. There are really two words of this form, close related; one being E., the other of Scand. origin. They should be thus distinguished. A. Mod. E. gate, Scand. origin. Iney should be thus distinguished. A. Mod. E. gate, a door, opening, M. E. 3ate, yate, A. S. geat, cognate with Icel. gat, Du. gat; from the common Teut. type GATA, a neuter noun. B. Mod. E. gate, chiefly in the North, a way, path, street; Icel. gata, Swed. gata, Dan. gade, cognate with Goth gatwo, G. gasse, a way, street; from the common Teut. type GATWAN, a feminine noun. The distinction appears in the Low! Scotch 'gang yer gate, and teak the patt shirt wa'. (Suggested by A. I. Maykow: I had already steek the yett ahint ye.' (Suggested by A. L. Mayhew; I had already

made the distinction, but it is worth while to make it still clearer.)

GENET, l. 6. For '1859,' read '1849.'

GERM. Vaniček refers it to KAR, to make, which seems better. This allies it to L. creare, &c.

*GERMANDER, a plant. (F., -Ital., -L., -Gk.) In Bacon, Essay 46 (Of Gardens). - F. germandrée, germander (Cotgrave). - Ital. calamandrea, germander (by the common change from l to r). A corrupt form of L. chamædrys, wall-germander, Pliny (White). -Gk. χαμαίδρος, germander, lit. ground-tree, or low-growing tree.—
Gk. χαμαί, on the ground; δρῦς, tree. See Chameleon and Tree

GHOST. Add: Swed. gast, evil spirit, ghost; gastar skola där springa, 'satyrs shall dance there,' Isaiah xiii. 21 (Widegren).

GIAOUR. Add: another view is that the word is of Semitic origin. Thus Zenker, in his Dictionnaire Turc-Arabe-Persan, gives Turk. kissir, an insidel, adding 'vulgarly jaur.' It would thus appear that Giaour is a Turkish corruption of the Arab. kissir, whence the Turk. kissir is plainly borrowed. Rich: Arab. Dict. has kissir, denying God, an insidel, pagan, impious wretch. Cf. Arab. kasr, denying God, which is (I suppose) the root; Rich. Dict. pp. 1163, 1195. See N. and Q. 6 S. ii. 252.

GIBBET. It seems reasonable to connect this word with Swed.

dial. gippa, to jerk; for which see Jib (2).

GIFT. Add: cf. Dan. gifte, to give away in marriage, giftes, to be married, tilgift, something given in addition; Swed. tillgift, par-

don, hemgift, a dower.

don, hemgift, a dower.

GILD, l. 2. The statement that A. S. gyldan is 'only found in the sense to pay,' is wrong; nor is gildan, to pay, the same word. We find gegyldum, gilt, used to translate the Lat. deaurato, Ps. xliv. 11, ed. Spelman. Gyldan is regularly formed (by vowel-change of o to y) from A. S. gold, gold; the vowel o standing for original u, as in Goth. gulth, gold. In l. 5, dele the reference to guild.

GILLIE, l. 5. Dele 'cf. Irish ceile, &c.;' there is no relation between Irish giolla and Irish ceile.

GINGER. The earliest forms are A. S. gingiber, gingifer, borrowed directly from Latin; see Gloss. to A. S. Leechdoms, vol. iii.

GIRD (1). Add: Swed. giorda, to gird.

GIRD (1). Add: Swed gjorda, to gird.
GIRDLE, l. 3. For 'G. görtel,' read 'G. gürtel.'
GIRTH. Add: Swed gjord, a girth.
GLEAM, l. 2. Dele 'or glæm, accent uncertain.' It is certainly glæm, both as coming from a base gli- and as answering to Mod. E.

gleam with a long vowel.

GLEAN. Cf. the A. S. gloss: 'manipulos, gilman;' Mone,
Quellen, p. 379. See also Catholicon Anglicum, p. 158, note 4.

GLITTER. Cf. A. S. glitian. 'Rutilare, glitian;' Mone, Quellen,

GLOSS (2), l. 4. For 'P. Plowman, B.,' read 'P. Plowman, C.' GLOW. Though the A.S. glowan is rare, we find examples of it. The pres. part. glowends occurs in Ælfric's Homilies, i. 424, last line, and in A.S. Leechdoms, ii. 216, l. 1. It is not a weak verb, as is sup-

GLOZE. Not (F., -L.), but (F., -L., -Gk.).
GLUT, 1. 4. For 'Skt. grt,' read 'Skt. grt.'
GNARL. The A.S. verb is rather gnyrian than gnyrran; the pres. part. gnyrende occurs, to translate Lat. stridentes; A.S. Leechdoms, iii. 210, l. 12. But the word is not quite certain; Mr. Cockayne adds the note, 'I read grinende.'

GOAL, 1. 10. It may be better to leave out the reference to prov. E. wallop, which appears to be, etymologically, much the same

as gallop; see Gallop.
GOOD, last line. Dele good-bye; for it is allied to god, q. v. GOSPEL. There is an earlier instance of the alteration of godspell into godspell than the one given from the Ormulum. In a Vocabulary of the 11th century, we find: 'Euvangelium (sic), id est, bonum nuntium, god-spel,' the accent being unmarked; Wright's Voc. i. 75. Doubtless, this reasonable alteration is very old, but Grein's argument remains sound, viz. that we must account for the Icel. and O. H. G. forms.

GRACE, 1. 7. Dele Doublet, charity.
GRAIL (2). Not (F., -L.), but (F., -L., -Gk.).
GRAPPLE. Not (F.), but (F., -M. H. G.).
GRAVY, ll. 3 and 4. For '167' read '166; 'and for '63' réad '62.'
*GREENGAGE, a kind of plum. This stands for green Gage,
where Gage is a personal name. It is the French plum called Where Gage is a personal name. It she Friedin plum caned la grosse Reine Claude, and is written as Green Gage in P. Miller, Gardener's Dictionary, 7th ed. 1759, s.v. Prunus. There is also a blue Gage and a purple Gage. 'Plum; of the many sorts, the following are good: Green and blue gage, Fotheringham, &c.; C. Marshall, Introd. to Gardening, 1796, p. 350. In R. Hogg's Fruit Manual, 4th ed. 1875, it is said to have been introduced 'at the beginning of the last century, by Sir T. Gage, of Hengrave Hall, near Bury, who procured it from his brother, the Rev. John Gage, a Roman Catholic priest then resident in Paris.' The following account is more explicit, and gives the name as Sir William Gage. In Hortus Collinsonianus, p. 60, are some Memoranda by Mr. Collinson, written 1759-1765, where is the following entry. On Plums. Mem. I was on a visit to Sir William Gage, at Hengrave, near Bury: he was then near 70. He told me that he first brought over, from France, the Grosse Reine Claude, and introduced it into England; and in compliment to him the Plum was called the Green Gage; this was about the year 1725. (J. A. H. Murray.)

β. It must be added, that Mr. Hogg shews that there is reason for supposing that this plum was known in England at least a century earlier than the above date, but was then called the Verdock, from the Ital. verdochia, obviously derived from verde (L. uiridis), green. But this does not affect the etymology of the

GRIDDLE. The spelling gredyron, for gridiron, occurs in Bury

Wills, ed. Tymms. p. 153 (A.D. 1559).

GRIMALKIN. Not (E.; partly from Heb.), but (E.; and O. H. G.). By a singular oversight I have given M. E. Malkin as being a dimin. of Mary, but it is certainly a dimin. of Maud, as explained in my note to Piers Plowman, C. ii. 181. 'Malkyne, or Mawt, propyr name, Molt, Mawde, Matildis, Matildia;' Prompt. Parv. Thus the word is of O. H. G. origin; from O. H. G. maht-hilt, used as a proper name. Here with means 'might' cognate with E. might:

proper name. Here make means 'might,' cognate with E. might; and hilt means 'battle,' cognate with A.S. hild, battle.

GRISLY. There is a difficulty about the A.S. forms; there are forms which point to a base GRUS, viz. begrorene, gryre, gryrelic, whilst others point to a base GRIS, viz. agrisan. My supposition that agrisan is put for agrysan, is hardly tenable; for we find the pt. t. agros in Rob. of Glouc. p. 549, l. 13, and agras in Layamon, l. 11976; see Stratmann, s. v. agrisen. Other languages support the theory that there must have been two forms of the base. 1. From the base GRUS we have G. graus, horror, grausen, to cause to shudder, M. H. G. grus, horror, &c.; also, from a shorter base GRU, we have G. grauen, M. H. G. gruen, impers. verb, to shudder, graulich, graülick, hideous, Dan. gru, horror, terror; see Gruesome. 2. Again, from the base GRIS we may deduce O. Du. grijselick, horrible (Hexham), O. H. G. grisenlick (Graff, iv. 301); and cf. Swed. gräslig, Dan. græsselig, hideous, horrible. Richthofen gives O. Fries. grislik in his Dictionary, but gryslik in his text. There has evidently been considerable conficience of the forms considerable confusion of the forms.

GRIST, l. 5. For gristbitan, read gristbitian.
GROATS. For (Scand.), read (E.). Prof. Toller refers me to
A. S. gratan, acc. pl., groats; A. S. Leechdoms, iii. 292, l. 24. This is very satisfactory, since it accounts for the o in M. E. grotes and the oa in E. groats, these vowels being regularly derived from A. S. á. But the whole of the article, except the first two lines, becomes valueless, and the connection with growts must be given up. The base of A. S. gratan is GHRI; see Grind.

posed; for I have found the pt. t. gleów in Ælfric's Lives of Saints, GROUNDSEL, l. 1. For 'spelt grounsoyle, grunsel, greneswel in vii. 240. See my edition, p. 184.

GLOZE. Not (F., -L.), but (F., -L.), but (F., -L.).

grunsel are forms of groundsill, a threshold, as shewn by their Latin equivalents hypotheron, hypothyron. The editor's interpretation is, for

once, wrong.

GUILD, l. 9. Dele the reference to gold, which is not related.

The A. S. gildan should have been described as being a strong verb,

pt. t. geald, pp. golden, as explained under Yield.

HACK (1). The pt. t. tó-haccode, from an infin. tó-haccian, occurs in S. Veronica, ed. Goodwin (Cambridge, 1851), p. 36, l. 22. (T. N. Toller.)

*HAGGIS, a dish commonly made in a sheep's maw, of the minced lungs, heart, and liver of the same animal. (E.; with F. suffin.) M. E. hagas, hageys, hakkys, Prompt. Parv. Also spelt haggas, hagges, hakeys; see notes to Prompt. Parv., and to the Catholicon Anglicum, p. 169; also the account in Jamieson. It answers to the F. hachis, 'a hachee, a sliced gallimaufry, or minced meat;' Cot. And it appears to have been formed, in imitation of this F. sb., directly from the E. hack, to cut small, of which a common Lowland Sc. form is hag appearing also in the E. frequentative haggle; see Haggle (1). And see Hash. Cf. also Du. hakset, minced meat, and Low G. haks un plüks, a kind of hash or mince. The Gael. taigeis, a haggis, is merely borrowed from English, t being put for he (Lowing). (Iamieson).

HAIL (1), l. 2. For 'Later hayl (by loss of 3 or w)' read 'Later hayl (by loss of e, as in A. S. hægl, for hagal, and vocalisation of 3). In l. 4, insert accents on the first syllables of the Gk, words.

HAIL (2), l. 5, first word. For heil, read heill. HALE (2), HAUL. Not (E.), but (F., - Scand.). The vowel shews that it must have been borrowed from F. haler, to hale or haul. This F. word was borrowed, in its turn, from Scandinavian; cf. Swed. hala, Dan. hale, also O. H. G. halón, as already given. It makes no difference in the ultimate result, or in the root, the A.S. holian being cognate with the Scand. and G. words. The F. haler

*HALT. Dele 'hall!, interj., orig. imp. of verb.' See below.

*HALT (2), as sb., a sudden stop; as a verb, to stop quickly at the word of command. (Ital., -G.) 'And in their march soon made a hall;' Sir W. Davenant, The Dream, st. 19. A military term. Dr. Murray says it first came in as an Ital. term, without initial h; and Richardson quotes the form alt from Milton, P. L. vi. 532, where mod. editions have halt. - Ital. alto; as in fare alto, to make a halt, to stop. - G. halt, halt! lit. hold! from halten, to hold, check, cognate with E. Hold (1), q.v. The word has passed, from G.,

HAM. Add: Icel. höm, the ham or haunch of a horse. + Swed.

dial. ham, hind part of the knee. + Du. ham, the ham. HAMMER-CLOTH. Orig. spelt with only one m. 'Hamerclothes, with our armes and badges of our colours and all other things

elothes, with our armes and badges of our colours and all other things apperteinynge unto the said wagon; 'Archæologia, xvi. 91 (Document of the time of Q. Mary). See N. and Q. 2 S. xi. 66.

HANDY (2), l. 6. For 'Luke, xii. 30,' read 'Luke, xxi. 30.'

HARROW. It does occur in A. S., the form being hearge, I find the gloss: 'Herculus, hearge;' Wright's Voc. ii. 43, col. 2. This is precisely the right A. S. form; I suppose the Low Lat. herculus is a derivative of Low Lat. hercia, a harrow, due to Lat. irpex.

HATCH. The dat herce occurs in Thorne's Diplomatarium.

HATCH. The dat. hæcce occurs in Thorpe's Diplomatarium Ævi Saxonici, p. 395, l. 11. (T. N. Toller.)

HECTOR, l. 3. For Έκτωρ, read Έκτωρ.

HEDGE. The M. E. hegge properly answers to A. S. hecg *, like edge = A. S. ecg; but the form has not been found. The closely allied A. S. hege does not account for the form hedge, but only for the M. E. hei or hai, spelt hay in the Rom. of the Rose, l. 54; see hay in

HELL, 1. 2. For 'A. S. hel, helle, gen. helle,' read 'A. S. hel, hell,

gen. helle.

into several languages.

HEPTARCHY, 1. 5. For ἐπτα, read ἐπτά.

HERONSHAW. In the first sense, it may be marked as (F., – O. H. G.) In the second, as (Hybrid; F., – O. H. G.; and Scand.). I owe to Mr. Nicol two important corrections; (1) that O. F. herongeau, though not found, is a perfectly correct and possible formation, like lionyeau, a young lion, from lion; (2) that the F. suffix -pau might easily become M. E. -sewe; cf. M. E. bewtee (still pronounced beu-ti) from F. beauté. Since I first wrote this note, I find that Mr. Herrtage has at last actually found the O.F. herouncel (the true original of herongeau) in the Liber Custumarum, p. 304. See Cath-

olicon Anglicum, p. 184, note 8.

HERRING. If herring is so called with reference to the fish appearing in large shoals, cf. W. ysgadan, herrings, from cad, a host or army. (D. Silvan Evans.)

Northumberlande, 211.

Northumberlande, 211.

HIVE. But we actually find an A.S. hife, prob. for hife. 'Alvearia, hyfa; alvearii, hyfe;' Mone, Quellen, pp. 333, 334.

HOBBY (2). Not (F.), but (F., -O. Low G.).

HOG. The Celtic origin of this word is, after all, very doubtful, though it is the one most usually given. I think it is better to adopt the suggestion of E. Müller, who connects it with the verb to hack. It seems to me to be derived from the Lowland Scotch hag, to cut (a weakened form of hack), whence also haggle and haggis. This is well borne out by M. E. hopere. 'maialis. est enim porcus This is well borne out by M. E. hogge, 'maialis, est enim porcus carens testiculis;' Catholicon Anglicum, p. 187. Mr. Herrtage cites from Baret: 'a barrowe hog, a gilt or gelded hog, maialis;' also hog-pigs, barrow-pigs, Whitby Glossary. Hence we may explain hog, a young sheep, hog-colt, a yearling colt, and the other similar prov. E. forms in Halliwell, such as hogat, a two-year old sheep, hoggaster, a boar in its third year, hogget, a sheep or colt after it has passed its first year, hoggerel, which Palsgrave explains by 'a yong shepe,' hoglin, a boar. So also prov. G. hacksh, a boar (Flügel); from hacken, to cut. The suggested W. origin is plainly inadequate. At the same time, the derivation from

Holls. I think section γ may be omitted; and I doubt whether Curtius can be right. The A.S. hol follows so easily from A.S. hol-en, pp. of helan, to hide, that it seems best to keep to the solution

in section β .

HOLLAND. I am told that Dutch etymologists explain the word as kolt-land, i. e. woodland; see Holt. The word occurs as early as 1502. 'A pece [of] kolland or ony other lynnen cloth contempts the list: 'Arnold's Chron. ed. 1811, p. 206.

HOLLYHOCKS. Spelt holyhocks, Ben Jonson, Pan's Anni-

versary, l. 29.

HOMICIDE. To be marked as (F., - L.). In l. 6, for Scissors, read Schism.

HONEY. Haning is the Swed form given in Widegren (1788); he also gives honing. The Tauchnitz Dict. gives honing in the Swed. Eng. part, but haning in the Eng. Swed. part. Usually (I am told) honing.
HONEYSUCKLE. Spelt honi-soukil; Wyclif, Works, ed.

Amold, ii. 5, 1. 6.

HOOP (2), 1. 5. Dele 'which is the true E. form.'

HOP (2). We find: 'volubilis major, hoppe;' where hoppe is an Old Westphalian (Old Saxon) form; Mone, Quellen, p. 292. The word appears as early as in Arnold's Chronicle, (ab. 1502), in the pl. form hoppis or hoppys, ed. 1811, pp. 236, 246; and they are frequently mentioned in the Northumberland Household Book, 1512. See Catholicon Anglicum, p. 28, note 8. In the first instance, it occurs in what seems to be a list of imports, doubtless from Holland.

HOUSINGS. The term kouss, is of rather early occurrence. It

occurs in the Catholicon Anglicum, spelt house (A.D. 1483). Mr. Herrtage refers to the Household and Wardrobe Expenses of Edw. II., ed. Furnivall, p. 43; but the MS. referred to is only a very late translation from the French, made in 1601.

HOVER. I understand that Prof. Rhys takes the W. hofio to be

borrowed from E. Thus the derivation given is quite correct.

HOW (1). March makes A.S. hu and A.S. huy precisely the same word. See Why.

HOWL. Add: Du. huilen. + Icel. yla. + Dan. hyle. + Swed. yla,

HUBBUB. Not (E.), but (F., -Teut.). In l. 4, for 'A. S. wép, an outcry,' read 'F. houper, to hoop unto, or call afar off; Cot. See

Whoop and Hoop (2).

HUMILITY, l. 2. For humeliteit, read humiliteit.

HURDYGURDY. Compare 'harryng and garryng,' i. e. snarlng and growling, used by Trevisa; see Spec. of English, ed. Morris

und Skeat, p. 241.

HURLYBURLY. It first occurs (probably) in Bale, Kynge

Ohan, ed. Collier, p. 63, l. 21.

HUSBAND. For 'see Bondman,' read 'see Bondage.'

HUSSAR. The Hungarian word húsz, twenty, will be found in HUSSAR. The Hungarian word húsz, twenty, will be found in Dankovsky, Magyar Lexicon, ed. 1833; see pp. 462, 469. He also rives Hung. huszár, meaning (1) a keeper of geese, and (2) a hussar rorseman. It is worth noting that these appear to be quite distinct rords; huszár, a hussar, is from húsz, twenty, as already given; but 1 the sense of keeper of geese, the word is not Hungarian, but Slaonic, being plainly allied to Russ. gues, a goose.

HUSSIF. Correctly spelt hussy in Richardson's Pamela (1741), 1.1811, i.162: 'I.. dropt purposely my hussy.' (Davies.) The

HEYDAY (2). Smollett actually writes: 'in the high-day of youth and exultation;' Humphrey Clinker, 1771, ii. 50 (Davies).

HIDE (4), l. 8. For 'no 240,' read 'no. 243.'

HIERARCHY. Spelt yerarchy, Skelton, Dethe of the Erle of

IGUANA. Called a guano in 1588; see Arber's English Garner, ii. 123, last line. **ILIAD**, 1. 3.

For 'crude form,' read 'stem.'

ILIAD, 1.3. For 'crude form,' read 'stem.'

*IMBROGLIO. (Ital.) Modern; in Webster. = Ital. imbroglio,
perplexity, trouble, intrigue. = Ital. imbrogliore, to entangle, perplex,
conluse. = Ital. im- (for in), in; broglio, a broil, confusion; see

Broil (2), remarked upon at p. 782 above.

IMPAIR, 1. I. For 'weaker,' read 'weaken.'
IMPOSE. See note on Compose (allove).

IMPOSTHUME. We also find aposteme; see Davics, Supp.
Glossary. This is directly from the Lat. form.

INDERT '(certain indentures transported indentuals' Brown Wills.

INDENT. 'Certain indenturez trypartyte indentyd;' Bury Wills,

ed. Tymms, p. 57 (A.D. 1480).

INDICTION, 1. 5. For 'Mezentius,' read 'Maxentius.' The

mistake is in Haydn, whom I quote correctly.

INFAMY. Cf. M. E infamous, apparently in the sense of dark, non-illustrious; Wyclif, Works, i. 271, l. 16.

INGOT, l. 8. For ingjúta, read ingjúta.

INK. For '(F., -L.), read '(F., -L., -Gk.).' See the context.

INKLE. 'Threde [thread] and Inkyll;' Arnold's Chron. p. 237

INSOLENT, l. 5. Dele See Solemn.
INSTIL, l. 4. For Still (3), read Still (2).
INTOXICATE. The root is TAKSH, extension of TAK. See Technical.

IOTA. Not (Gk.), but (Gk., - Heb.).

IPECACUANHA. The Brazilian name is said to be i-pe-caaguen, or 'smaller road-side sick-making plant;' Athenæum, Jan. 18,

IRON-MOULD; see MOULD (3), p. 795.
IRRECONCILABLE. To be marked as (F., - L.).

JABBER, l. 1. For 'Former,' read 'Formerly.

JACKAL, l. 4. The reference to Heb. shu'al would be better omitted. The suggestion is in Mahn's Webster, but is valueless.

JADE (2), a hard dark-green stone. (Span., -L.) This word has been completely solved by Prof. Max Müller, in a letter to The Times, Jan. 15, 1880. He says: 'The jade brought from America was called by the Spaniards piedra de sjada [or ijada], because for a long time it was believed to cure pain in the side. For similar reasons it was afterwards called lapis nephritis, nephrite, &c. This ijada became jada by loss of initial i, and lastly jade, the present Span. form. Again, ijada is a derivative from Lat. ilia, pl., the groin, flank

JAUNTY. The spelling jaunty is due to the verb jaunt, with which it was easily linked, but it seems better to suppose that the true origin of jaunty was French, and it may be marked as (F., -L.). In this case, it is not really related to jaunt at all, but was merely confused with it. It was formerly spelt janty, the earliest example being that given in Todd's Johnson, which perhaps points to a supposed French origin. Not every one that brings from beyond seas a new French origin. 'Not every one that brings from beyond seas a new gin, or janty device, is therefore a philosopher;' Hobbes Considered (1662). So also: 'This jantee Sleightness to the French we owe;' T. Shadwell, Timon, p. 71 (1688). In the Spectator, no. 203, 'a janty part of the town' means 'a genteel part.' Mr. Davies notes that it is often spelt janté or jantée, as if it were a F. word, and 'still wore its foreign dress.' Thus Farquhar has: 'Turn your head about with a janté air;' The Inconstant, Act 1. B. The explanation that it 'wore its foreign dress' is really no explanation, since there is no such word in French, and it is not easy to say how it came about. The F. jante means a felly of a wheel, which has clearly nothing to do with the matter, but Cotgrave notes that this jante was also spelt gente, matter, but Cotgrave notes that this jante was also spelt gente, shewing confusion between initial gen- and jan. The suffix -e is mere pseudo-French, and the word is not a pp. from a verb genter (there pended Floring and the word is not a pp. norm a very genter (there being no such verb).

Y. The original is the F. gent, masc., gente, fem., 'neat, spruce, fine, compt, well arranged, quaintly dressed, also gentle, pliant, soft, easie;' Cot. Or else we may suppose that janty is short for jantyl, an occasional F. spelling of genteel.

8. These two explanations are practically identical, since Littre shows that F. gent

dicitur.' And again, from Tragus, Hortorum, p. 522, 'Quæ apud nos prima maturantur, Sanct Johans Oppfell (sic), Latine, Præcocia mala dicuntur.' Cotgrave has: 'Pomme de S. Jean, or Hastivel, a soon-ripe apple called the St. John's apple.' This leaves little doubt as to the ultimate origin being from F. Jean. There is also a pear called Amiré Joannet, or Admiré Joannet, also Joannet, Jeanette, Petit St. Jean, in German Johannisbirn, which 'ripens in July, so called from being ready for use in some parts of France about St. John's day, the 24th of June;' Hogg's Fruit Manual, p. 361. Similarly the jeaneting must have received its name from being in some places ripe on St. John's day, though in England it is not ripe fill July. As to the form of the word, it answers best to F. Jeanneton; for, although this is a feminine form, we have just seen that the early for, although this is a feminine form, we have just seen that the early pear is called both Joannet and Jeanette. It is much more likely that jenneting = Jeanneton, than that the suffix -ing was afterwards added, for no intelligible reason.

JOUST, l. 6. Dele See Adjust.
JUNGLE. (Hind., - Skt.) 'Hind. Jangal, jungul (also in other dialects), a forest, a thicket, any tract overrun with bushes or trees; H. H. Wilson, Gloss. of Indian Terms, p. 230. - Skt. jangala, adj.,

dry, desert (as already given).

JUNK (1). 'Even whole junks' full, being a kind of barks made like unto our barges;' An Eng. Garner, ed. Arber, ii. 125. This occurs in the account of Cavendish's voyage in 1586, written in 1588.

The said junks were seen near Java.

*JUTE, a substance resembling hemp. (Bengáli. -Skt.) 'The jute of commerce is the product of two plants of the order of Tiliacea, viz. Corchorus capsularis and Corchorus olitorius . . the leaves . are employed in medicine . dried leaves prepared for this purpose being found in almost every Hindu house in some districts of Bengal . . Its recognition as a distinct plant [from hemp] dates from the year 1795, when Dr. Roxburgh, Superintendent of the East India Company Botanical Garden at Seebpoor, forwarded a bale prepared by himself, under its present name of jute; Overland Mail, July 30, 1875, p. 17 (which contains a long article on Jute). - Bengáli júi, joot, 'the fibres of the bark of the Corchorus olitorius, much used for making a coarse kind of canvas, and the common ganni bags; it is also sometimes loosely applied to the plant; H. H. Wilson, Gloss. of Indian Terms, p. 243. — Skt. jata (with cerebral t), matted hair, as worn by the god Çiva and by ascetics, hence a braid; of which a less usual form is juta. It appears, from the Dict. by Böhtlingk and Roth, that this Skt. word was sometimes applied to the fibrous roots of a tree, descending from the branches, as in the case of the banyan, &c. Hence the extension of meaning to fibrous substances, and to jute. Cf. Malayálim jat, (1) the matted hair of Shiva or of Hindu ascetics, (2) the fibrous roots of a tree descending from the branches; Bailey, Malayálim Dict., p. 304. See also a letter by J. S. Cotton in The Academy, Jan. 17, 1880.

KERN (1), an Irish soldier. Dele the last 4 words. The derivation is not from Irish cearn, a man, but from Irish ceatharnach, a soldier (the th and ch being hardly sounded). — Irish cath, a battle, whence also cathfear, a soldier (from fear, a man). So also Gael. whence also cathfear, a soldier (from fear, a man). So also Gael. ceatharnach, a soldier, fighting man (E. cateran), from cath, battle. And cf. W. cadarn, powerful. The Irish and Gael. cath, W. cad, battle, is cognate with A. S. headu, battle; see Fick, i. 56.

KIBE. The W. forms are cibi (fem. y gibi), and cibwst. In N. Wales it is generally called llosg eiria, snow-burning or inflammation. (D. Silvan Evans.)

KICK. The W. cic occurs in the Mabinogion in the sense of foot; cicio, to kick, is colloquial. (D. Silvan Evans.)

KILT. Otherwise, it may be Celtic; see Cormac, Gloss. 47, s. v. celt. Celt, vestis, raiment. Cf. Irish cealt, clothes. (A. L. Mayhew.) I confess I doubt this; the vowel is not the same, and the explanation I have already given seems worth notice, as explaining both the

tion I have already given seems worth notice, as explaining both the Scottish kilt, to tuck up, and the Dan. kilte. The kilt is not exactly clothes, but only a particular part of the dress.

KNAP. Cf. also Swed. knapp, a crack, fillip, snap; knappa, to

snap the fingers, to fillip, to crack

KNEEL. Compare A. S. hnylung, a kneeling. 'Accubitus, hnylung,' Wright's Voc. i. 41, col. I.

KNUCKLE. We may particularly remark the O. Du. knoke.

Hexham gives: 'De knoest, knoke, ofte Weere van een boom, the knobb or knot of a tree.' So also G. knocken, a knot, bunch.

LABURNUM. Perhaps Lat. laburnum is a variation of alburnum. Cf. 'F. aubour, the cytisus, laburnum, from Lat. alburnum; Brachet. And see Catholicon Anglicum, p. 6, note 3.

TIAC (2). The sense of lakska, viz. 100,000, has reference to the number of lac-insects in a nest; H. H. Wilson, Gloss, of Indian Terms, p. 308. See Lac (1). Wilson adds that the insect constructs Voc. ii. 7 (11th cent.).

shell-lac.

LAITY. Not (L., = Gk.), but (F., = L., = Gk.).

LANDRAIL, For 'see Rail (2),' read 'see Rail (3).'

LANDSCAPE. 'I give also vnto her La! dishipp the landshipp inamiled vpon gold which is in the Dutch cabinett in my closett;'

Bury Wills, ed. Tymms, p. 216 (a.d. 1648).

LANYARD. Spelt langer, Catholicon Anglicum, p. 208. M.E. layner, Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, v. 369.

LAP (1). The A. S. lapian occurs in Ælfric's Grammar, ed. Zupitza, p. 177, l. 11: 'Lambo, ic liceige office lapige,' i.e. I lick or lap. Cf. also Du. leppen, to sip: Swed lippia, to lap.

LAST (1), l. 4. Dele 'Icel. à lesti, at last, from latr, late.' Curiously enough, the particular phrase at last did not originate from the adj. last, but last is here a totally different word, and belongs to last (2). The phr. at last is due to A. S. on last, or on lást. See the phr. on lást. = at last, in Gregory's Pastoral Care, ed Sweet, p. 21, phr. on lds0 = at last, in Gregory's Pastoral Care, ed Sweet, p. 21, 1. 10, and Mr. Sweet's note at p. 474, where he distinctly points out that at last has nothing to do with late. This suggests that Icel.

A lesti stands for à leisti, leisti being dative of leistr.

LATHER. 'Nitrum, leάδοr;' Wright's Voc. ii. 62, col. 1.

LAWN (2). Stow is wrong. Lawn is enumerated among the 'wares of Flanders' as early as 1502, in Arnold's Chron., ed. 1811, p. 205. This is a clear half century before Stow's mention of its use in 1562. Perhaps the corruption from F. linon to E. lawn may have

been helped on by some confusion with Du laken, cloth.

LAY (1), l. 8. For 'Swed. lägge,' read 'Swed. lägga.'

LAYER. I now suspect (and I find Dr. Stratman is of the same opinion) that layer is nothing but another (and worse) spelling of lair, due to that confusion between lay and lie in popular speech which every one must have observed; the spelling layere for 'lair' has been already noted, s. v. Lair. Thus for 'distinct from lair,' we should read 'the same as lair,' and amend the article accordingly.

'LEAGUE (2). 'Xvi. furlong make a French leuge;' Arnold's Chron., 1811, p. 173. The spelling leuge verifies the etymology from

LEAK. Cf. 'pæt hlece scip' = the leaky ship; Ælfred's tr. of Gregory's Past. Care, ed. Sweet, p. 437, l. 15. The initial h is

remarkable, and prob. original.

LEAN (1). By the Swed. läna, I mean Swed. läna sig, to lean, given in Widegren (1788), and copied into the Tauchnitz Dict. The usual Swed. läna means to lend. Cf. however, länstol, an easy chair, chair to lean back in.

LEASH, 1. 8. For 'lease' read 'leash.'

LEES. 'Put thereto lyes of swete wyne;' Arnold's Chron., ed. 1811, p. 189. Thus the word was at first spelt lyes [=lies], in strict accordance with its derivation from F. lies, pl. of lie.

LEFT. I unfortunately omitted to state that the etymology here given was derived from Mr. Sweet. See Anglia, vol. iii. p. 155 (1880), where the same account is given by him. He notes that lyst is an i- stem=lupti*, from the ARUP, to break; see Schmidt, Vocalismus, i. 159. From the same root we have lop and lib, as

Vocalismus, i. 159. From the same root we have lop and lib, as already pointed out.

LEGAL, 1. 6. For 'κεῖμαι, to lie,' read 'κεῖμαι, I lie.'

LEMMING, 1. 5. For '-Swed.,' read '+Swed.'

LEMON. The pl. lemondis occurs as early as in Arnold's Chronicle, p. 234 (ab. 1502). Limon-trees; Bacon, Essay 46.

LEPER, 1. 10. Dele comma after 'skin.'

LET (1), 1. 5. For 'pp. letten,' read 'pp. leten.'

LEVY. Both the sb. and vb. occur rather early. 'That the [they] make levy of my dettys;' Bury Wills, ed. Tymms, p. 43 (A.D. 1463). 'Aftyr the seyde money is levyed,' id. p. 49 (A.D. 1467). LIBATION, 1. 6. For River, read Rivulet.

LID. The A.S. klid is directly derived from kliden, pp. of klidan, to shut, cover, as already given.

hlidan, to shut, cover, as already given.

LIEF, last line. Dele deliberate.

LIEUTENANT. The pronunciation as leftenant is nothing new. The pl. lyeftenauntis occurs in Arnold's Chron., ab. 1502 ed. 1811, p. 120; and liefetenaunt in the Book of Noblesse, pr. in 1475, as quoted in the Catholicon Anglicum, p. 223, note I.
LILAC. Bacon mentions the Lelache Tree; Essay 46. 'The

LILAC. Bacon mentions the Lelacke Tree; Essay 46. 'The Persian lilac was cultivated in England about 1638, the common lilac about 1597; Davies, Supp. Glossary.

LIME (1), 1. 12. For River, read Rivulet.

LIMP (2). I have found the A.S. word. It occurs in a gloss of the 8th century. 'Lurdus, lemp-halt;' Wright's Voc. ii, 113, col. I. I suppose that lurdus here represents Gk. λορδός, stooping, bending forward, with reference to a decrepit gait. In any case, the word is thus proved to have been in very early use in English.

LINCH-PIN. 'Axredo, lynis; Axredones, lynisas;' Wright's Voc. ii. 7 (11th cent.).

LINNET. 'Carduelis, linet-wige;' Wright's Voc. ii. 13 (11th cent.). This explains the form linetwige as compounded of linet (from A.S. lin, L. linum, flax), and wige, a creature that moves quickly about, as if it were 'flax-hopper.' Perhaps our linnet is merely this word shortened. It makes little difference, since linnet is ultimately Latin.

LIQUID, l. 6. For River, read Rivulet.

LISTEN. Cf. also Swed. lyssna, to listen: prob. put for lystna *. On the other hand, we find Dan. lytte, to listen, prob. by assimila-

LITMUS. Spelt lystmose in a receipt for 'The Craste to make

corke for diars; in Arnold's Chron., ed. 1811, p. 187.

LIVELIONG, l. 1. For 'long as it is,' read 'long as life is.'

LO, interj. Mr. Sweet remarks: Lo cannot come from O. E.

[A.S.] lá, because of the rime lo: do in the Cursor Mundi [no reference]. The form low in the oldest text of the Ancren Riwle [no reference, but lo occurs at p. 52, l. 21] points to an O. E. low* or log*, which latter may be a variation of loe, which occurs in the Chronicle, 'hi ferdon loc hu hi woldon,' an. 1009, Laud MS., ed. Earle, p. 142, where the other MSS. have loca, the imperative of lócian, to look.—Phil. Soc. Proceedings, June 3, 1881.

LOAD. It can hardly be quite the same word as lade. Perhaps load was formed from blod, pt. t. of bladan, to load. Cf. we loden = we did lade, Ormulum, 19319. If so, it ought rather to have taken the form lood, but was easily confused in sound with the old word lode, a course; see Lode. I cannot agree with Dr. Stratmann in entirely dissociating load from A. S. hladan, and regarding it merely as another form of lode; the difference in sense is too great; and the association of load with lade is felt by us to be very intimate.

As to the confusion between A. S. \dot{a} and \dot{a} , see note on **Lo** (above). **LOATHSOME**. Mr. Sweet remarks: the O. E. [A.S.] $l\dot{a}$ has simply the meaning of hostility, and there does not appear to be any such word as lacoum. Loathsome was probably formed from wlatsum, by substitution of the familiar lactor wlatsum. Phil. Soc. Proceedings, June 3, 1881. This is probable enough; since M. E. wlatsom went out of use, though occurring in Chaucer, C. T., Group B, 3814; whilst loathsome does not occur, according to Stratmann, earlier than in the Promptorium Parvulorum, A.D. 1440. At the same time, I have already remarked that the A.S. látilæ = E. loathly; and I may add that Stratmann gives 15 references for M. E. lablic, which had as nearly as possible the same sense as our loathsome. Cf. 'Lothsum, idem quod lothly;' Prompt. Parv. Hence the argument from the original sense of A. S. láð is really of no force.

LOBSTER. The etymology given is strongly corroborated by the 8th century A.S. gloss: 'Locusta, lopust;' Wright's Vocab. ii. 113, col. 1. Here lopust is manifestly a mere attempt at pronouncing Lat. locusta, and the later A S. forms lopystre, loppestre are

mere extensions of logust.

LOCKRAM. A new rayle [night-dress] and a lockerom

kercher; Bury Wills, ed. Tymms, p. 147 (A.D. 1556).

LOGC, 1. 4. For τέκνη, read τέχνη.
LONG (1), 1. 4. For τέκνη, read τέχνη.
LONG (1), 1. 4. For 'Swed. läng,' read 'Swed. läng, adj., long.'
The ä appears in the adv. länge, long, and the sb. längd, length.
LOT. There seem to have been two distinct forms, viz. A.S. klot.

and A. S. hlyte or hlyt; the Icel. hlutr was orig. hlautr. The forms hlyte and hlautr, together with G. loos and Goth. hlauts, are from a diphthongal base HLAUT.

LUKEWARM. Cf. Swed. dial. ly, tepid; the ordinary Swed. The Danish word is lunken, corresponding to Swed. word is ljum.

dial. ljunken (Rietz).

LUMP, l. 14. For 'Lap (1),' read 'Lap (2).'
LURCH (1). Lorcher = pilferer. 'Ye, but thorowe falce lorchers;' Roy. Rede Me, ed. Arber, p. 98 (A.D. 1528).
LYE. 'Lixa, leáh;' Wright's Voc. ii. 52, col. 1.

MAD. Note the following glosses. Ineptus, gemédid; Wright's Voc. ii. 111, col. 2. 'Fatue, geméd,' id. 72, col. 2. 'Amens, geméd,' id. 5, col. 2. 'Vanus, gemaeded; Vecors, gemaad,' id. 123, col. 1

MADRIGAL, last line. For 'the suffix -gale = L. -calis,' read

'the suffix -ig-ale = Lat. -ie-alis. Cf. E. vert-ie-al.'

MAJORDOMO. Puttenham, in his Art of Poesie, 1589, b. iii. C. 4 (ed. Arber. p. 158) notes that Maior-domo' is borrowed of the Spaniard and Italian, and therefore new and not vsuall, but to them that are acquainted with the affaires of Court.' The Ital. is majordomo, but the E. word was more likely borrowed from Spanish, being in use at the court of Elizabeth, and perhaps of Mary.

MALARIA. The reference to Debonair requires a word of

comment, since the Ital. aria is there used in a very different sense. Under aria, Florio refers to aere; and he explains aere to mean 'the element aire, a countenance, a look, a cheere, an aspect, a

presence or app[e]arance of a man or woman; also, a tune, a sound, a note or an ayre of musicke or any ditty.' This great range of meanings is very remarkable.

MALL (2). Rightly marked as (F.,-L.); but pall-mall is really (F.,-Ital.,-G. and L.).

MAMMA. 'The babe shall now begin to tattle and call hir Mamma;' Euphues and his Ephœbus, ed. Arber, p. 129 (A.D. 1579). MAMMOTH, 1. 17. The quotation is quite correctly made, but horns' should certainly be 'bones.' The Russian for a bone is

*MANCHINEEL, a W. Indian tree. (Span.,-L.) chinelo-tree, a tree that grows wild in the woods of Jamaica, the fruit of which is as round as a ball; Phillips, ed. 1706. [Mahn gives an Ital. form mancinello, but I cannot find it; it must be quite modern, and borrowed from Spanish; the name, like many W. Indian words, is certainly Spanish, not Italian.] - Span. manzanillo, a little apple-tree; hence, the manchineel tree, from the applelike fruit; dimin. of Span. manzana, an apple, also a pommel. Cf. Span. manzanal, an orchard of apple-trees.—Lat. Matiana, fen. Cr. Span. manzanal, an orchard of apple-trees.—Lat. Matiana, fen. of Matiana, and Matiana, fen. applied to certain kinds of apples. The adj. Matianus, Matian, is from Lat. Matius, the name of a Roman gens (White).

MARCESCENT. Prof. Postgate remarks that the funda-

mental meaning of marcescere is not so much "to begin to die" or "to decay" as "to become soft, flabby, squashy, to begin to rot," which is the sign of decay.' This agrees still more closely with Gk. μαλκός, which (as we learn from Hesychius) was the orig. form of μαλακός, soft. The orig. sense of μαλκός was 'beaten soft,' from the base MARK, to beat, pound, as already given. The same base accounts for Lat. marcus, a hammer; see March (2).

mane base accounts for Lat. marcus, a nammer; see March (2).

MARGRAVE. As to the etymology of G. graf, see the long note in Max Müller, Lect. on Language, ii. 281. On p. 284, we read, 'whatever its etymology,' says Waitz, no mean authority, 'the name of graf is certainly German.' My suggestion amounts to this, that the supposed Teutonic origin of graf seems to depend, in some measure, on the assumption that the G. graf and the A S. geréfa are related words, an assumption which renders the whole question much more obscure, and appears to me to be entirely unwarranted. In the A.S. geréfa, ge- is a mere prefix, whilst the German word appears to begin with gr. How to reconcile the A.S. é with the G. a is a difficulty which is most easily solved by not attempting it. MARTINET. The word occurs in Wycherley, Plain Dealer,

iii, 1 (Davies). This agrees with the account already given, since Wycherley's life (1640-1715) just coincides with the reign of Louis

XIV (1643-1715).

MARTINGALE. To be marked as (F.).

MASH, l. 15. For 'Swed. mäske,' read 'Swed. mäska.'
MATE (1). We also find Low G. maat, a companion, O. Swed. mat, mit, a companion, comrade (Ihre).

MATTRESS. 'Lego eidem Roberto j. matras et j. par. blanketts;' Bury Wills, ed. Tymms, p. 11 (A.D. 1441).

* MAUND, a basket. (E.) This word, now nearly obsolete, Wright's Voc. i. 118, col. 2. + Du. mand, a basket, hamper. + Prov. G. mand, mande, manne, a basket (Flügel); whence F. manne. Root obscure.

ME, 1. 5. Before Lat. mihi, for -, read +.

MEMENTO: 'To have mynde [remembrance] on vs . . in his [the priest's] memento; Bury Wills, ed. Tymms, p. 18. 'Remembrynge you in oure memento; 'Roy, Rede Me, p. 85. It was thus an ecclesiastical term, having reference to the remembrance of benefactors in the priest's saying of mass.

MERE (1), last line. Omit this line; for mere and moor are

prob. not related.

METHINKS, 1. 6. For 'Icel. Sykja (= Synkja),' read 'Icel.

bykkja (= bynkja*).'
METROPOLIS, 1.'3. The statement 'except in modern popular usage' is objected to; I am quite ready to give it up. I believe I adopted the idea from an article in the Saturday Review, written in a very decisive tone. The original meaning is well known. And therof is metropolis called the chief citee, where the Archbishop of any prouince hath his see, and hath all the other diocesses of that prouince subject to him, as Caunterbury and Yorke here in Englande;' Udall, tr. of Erasmus' Apophthegms, Diogenes,

MILCH. Not (E.), but (Scand.).
MILDEW. 'Nectar, hunig, odde mildedw;' Wright's Voc. ii.

MINIM, 1. 7. For 'Lat. minimum, minumum, acc. of minimus, read 'Lat. minima, fem. nom., or minimam, fem. acc. of minimus,' &c. MINX. Also applied to a lap-dog or pet dog, in accordance

with the derivation given. 'A little mynne [pet dog] ful of playe; "NINEPINS. Ben Jonson speaks of 'nine-pins or keils;' Chlo-Udall, tr. of Erasmus' Apophthegms, 1542 (ed. 1877, p. 143).

MITE (1). To be marked as (E.).

MITE (2). In Arnold's Chron. ed. 1811, p. 204, it is expressly said that a mite is a Dutch coin, and that 'viij mytis makith an Eng: d.;' i. e. a mite is half a farthing; cf. Mark, xii. 42.

MIX, last line. For 'from mixturus,' read 'formed similarly

MIZZLE. 'To miselle, to mysylle, pluuitare;' also 'a miselynge, nimbus; Catholicon Anglicum, p. 241.

MOAT. The Romansch word muotta, a lower rounded hill, is

interesting, as being still in very common use in the neighbourhood of Pontresina. It is the same word as F. motte.

of Pontresina.

*MOONSHEE, a secretary. (Arab.) 'A writer, a secretary; applied by Europeans usually to teachers or interpreters of Persian and Hindustani;' H. H. Wilson, Gloss. of Indian Terms, p. 356. Arab. munshi, a writer, secretary, tutor, language-master; Rich.

MORRIS. To be marked as (Span., -L., -Gk.).

MORRIS. To be marked as (Span., -L., -Gk.).

MOTET. This actually occurs as early as in Wyclif, English Works, ed. Matthew (E. E. T. S.), p. 91, l. 4 from bottom.

MOULD (1), l. 9. The adj. mould y is only related to mould, crumbling earth, when used with direct reference to such mould.

which is very seldom the case. The word mouldy, as commonly used, is a different word altogether. See Mouldy (below).

MOULD (3), rust, spot. (E) Perhaps only in the compound iron-mould. Here mould is a mere corruption of mole, a spot; the added d was prob. due to confusion with moled, i. e. spotted. 'One droppe of poyson infecteth the whole tunne of Wine; . . one yron Mole defaceth the whole peece of Lawne; Lyly, Euphues, ed. Arber, p. 39. See further under Mole (1).

p. 39. See further under MODE (1).

*MOULDY, musty, fusty. (Scand.) In Shak. 1 Hen. IV, ii. 4.

124: iii. 2.119. This is an extremely difficult word. It has probably 134; iii. 2.119. This is an extremely difficult word. It has probably been confused with mould (1), supposed to mean dirt, though it properly means only friable earth. It has also probably been confused with mould (3), rust, spot of rust. But with neither of mould (1) the standard from the shadely shadely the standard from the shadely shade words has it anything to do. It is formed from the sb. mould, fustiness, which is quite an unoriginal word, as will appear. For an example of this sb., compare: 'we see that cloth and apparell, not aired, doe breed moathes and mould;' Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 343. This sh, is due to the M. E. verb moulen, to become mouldy, to putrify or rot, as in: 'Let us not moulen thus in idlenesse;' Chaucer, C. T. Group B. 1. 32. The pp. mouled was used in the precise sense of the mod. E. mouldy, and it is easy to see that the ab. was really of the mod. E. mouldy, and it is easy to see that the sb. was really due to this pp., and in its turn produced the adj. mouldy. Stratmann cites 'bi mouled metc,' i.e. thy mouldy meat. Political Poems, &c., ed. Furnivall, p. 181; moulid bred, i.e. mouldy bread, Reliquiæ Antiquæ, i. 85. So also mowled, moulde, mucidus; from mowle, mucidare, Catholicon Anglicum, q.v. Todd cites: 'Sour wine, and mowled bread;' Abp. Cranmer, Ans. to Bp. Gardiner, p. 299. With which compare: 'Very coarse, hoary, moulded bread,' Knollys, Hist of the Turks (Todd).

B. The oldest spelling of the M. E. verb is muwlen. 'Ober letch pinges muwlen over ruster' are tell to first grow mouldy or rusty: Ancren kingle p. 244. 14. We also first grow mouldy or rusty; Ancren Riwle, p. 344, l. 4. We also find 'mulede pinges' = mouldy things, id. p. 104, note h. — loel. mygla, to grow musty. Formed, by vowel-change of w to y, from loel. mugga, mugginess. See Muggy. Thus mould is mugginess; the notions of muggy and mouldy are still not far apart. Cf. also Swed. mögla, to grow mouldy, mögel, mouldiness or mould; möglig, mouldy. Der. mouldi-ness; also mould, verb, put for moul, Spenser, F. Q. ii. 3. 41. See note on Mould (1) above.

MOUTH. To the cognate forms add G. mund.

MUMBLE. Add: Dan. mumle, Swed. mumla, to mumble.

MUSCLE (2). The A.S. muscle actually occurs. Conchá, musclan, scille; Mone, Quellen, p. 340.

MUTTON. If we reject the Celtic origin, we may fall back upon the explanation given by Diez. The Celtic words may all have been borrowed from Low Latin, and they cannot be satisfactorily explained as Celtic. See Ducange, s. v. castrones, who has: oves, moltones, castrones, vel agnellos. (A. L. Mayhew.) MYRIAD. From the swarming of ants; see Pismire.

NAG. Owing to the derivation from Du. negge, we actually find the spelling neg, in North's Life of Lord Guildford, ed. 1808, i. 272

(Davies).

NEAP. Cf. also Swed. knapp, scanty, scarce, narrow, sparing; knappa, to pinch, stint.

NEGRO. It is suggested that this is from Port. negro, black, not

from Span. negro, black. It is surely very hard to decide, and cannot greatly matter.

ridia, The Antimasque.

NIT. The A.S. knitan is also used in the sense to dash or strike.

as in speaking of the collision of armed hosts; see Grein.

NOCTURN. The Lat. nocturnus may also be divided as nocturnus; cf. di-ur-nus. Roby divides it as nocturnus, from noctu, by night,

nus; ct. di-ur-nus. Roby divides it as noctur-nus, from noctu, by night, but enters it under the suffix -ur-no. My division as noc-tur-nus = Gk. www.rep.wos, is that given by Vaniček.

NOSEGAY. The use of gay in the sense of a gay or showy object occurs in a quotation from N. Breton, ed. Grosart, given by Davies in his Supp. Glossary. Breton says: 'And though perhaps most commonly each youth is given in deede to follow every gaye;'

Toys of an Idle Head, p. 28. NOWISE, l. 4. For 'wise is dat. case of A. S. wise,' read 'wise is

for wisan, dat. case of A.S. wise.

NOZZLE. Cf. 'Ansa, nostle,' Wright's Voc. ii. 6 (11th cent.). This looks like the same word.

NUZZLE. So also Swed. nosa, to smell to, to snuff; nosa på all ting, to thrust one's nose into every corner (Widegren).

OAKUM. That the orig. sense of A. S. ácumba was 'that which is combed away,' appears from the fact that it occurs as a gloss to L.

pulamen, i. e. that which is cut away; Mone, Quellen p. 407.

OBSTACLE. For the suffix -culo, see Roby, 3rd ed. pt. 1, § 862.

2 (c) 2. So also in Oracle, Receptacle.

OGLE. The verb to ogle is used by Dryden (Todd; no reference); the sb. occurs in The Spectator, no. 46. 'The city neither like us nor our wit, They say their wives learn ogling in the pit; T. Shadwell, Tegue o Divelly, Epilogue, p. 80 (1691). A sidenote says: 'A foolish word among the canters for glancing.' It is thus one of the cant words introduced from Holland.

one of the cant words introduced from Holland.

ONE. For the modern pronunciation, cf. Wone that is nether flesshe nor fisshe; Roy, Rede Me, ed. Arber, p. 117 (A.D. 1528), Roy also has wother for other; id. p. 60, l. 17.

ORAL, l. 5. Instead of ✓AN, Vaniček refers us to ✓AS, to breathe, to be, whence also E. is.

ORGIES. Not (F., -L.), but (F., -L., -Gk.).

ORISON. I have received the following criticism. 'Treat -tio

as -tor; there is no need of interposing the passive participle, which contributes nothing to the sense.' My reason for mentioning the passive participle is that it is better known than the supine, and for all practical purposes does just as well. I think there is certainly a need to mention the [form of the] passive participle, as it contributes something to the form. Thus Roby, in his Lat. Grammar, 3rd ed. the form. Thus Rooy, in his late of animal, six of the point is § 854, well explains the suffix tion- as helping to form 'abstract feminine substantives formed from supine stems,' and instances accusatio (from accus-at-um, supine). This is precisely what I intend, and I am convinced that it is right.

ORLE, in heraldry, an ordinary like a fillet round the shield, within it, at some distance from the border; in architecture, a fillet. (F., - L.) F. orle, fem. 'a hem, selvidge, or narrow border; in blazon, an urle, or open border about, and within, a coat of arms; Cot. - Low Lat. orla, a border, edge; in use A.D. 1244 (Ducange). This answers to a Lat. form orula, not found, dimin. of ora, border,

edge, margin. **ORRERY.** 'And makes a universe an orrery;' Young, Night Thoughts, Night 9. The barony of Orrery derives its name from the people called *Orbraighs*, descendants of *Orb*; see Cormac's Glos-

overhaul. Not (E.), but (Hybrid; E. and F., -G.). OWN (3). Add: Swed. unna, to grant, allow, admit.

PACT, l. 3. For paciscere, read pacisci.

•PADDY, rice in the husk. (Malay. – Skt.) Malay. pádi, rice in the husk; the same as Karnáta (Canarese) bhatta, bhuttu, 'rice in the husk; commonly called by Europeans in the S. of India batty, in the N. paddy, both derived apparently from this term, which again is de-N. paddy, both derived apparently from this term, which again is derived from the Skt. bhakta, properly, not raw, but boiled rice; 'H. H. Wilson, Gloss. of Indian Terms, pp. 79 and 386.—Skt. bhakta, food, boiled rice; orig. pp. of bhaj, to divide, take, possess (Benfey).

PAGEIANT. An important example of this word; without the added d, occurs in Wyclif. 'And less pagyn playen pei' — and this pageant they play; Works, ed. Arnold, i. 129, l. 5.

PALTRY. Cf. C. spalten, to split.

PAMPHLET. A curious instance of Low Lat. partietus occurs:

PAMPHLET. A curious instance of Low Lat. panfletus occurs: Revera libros non libras maluimus, codicesque plusquam florenos, ac panfietos exiguos incrassatis prætulimus palfridis; Rich. de Bury, Philobiblon, c. 8.

PAPA, last line. For 'infantive,' read 'infantine.'
*PARIAH, an outcast. (Tamil.) Spelt paria in the story called NESH. The A.S. nom. is knesce rather than knesc. (T. N. Toller.) The Indian Cottage, where it occurs frequently. From Tamil

paraiyan, commonly, but corruptly, pariah, Malayálım parayan, a Wedgwood; he did not intend to connect the Du. sb. mier with the man of a low caste, performing the lowest menial services; one of his duties is to beat the village drum (called parai in Tamil), whence, various names for the ant, one of which, viz. Low G. miegemke, he no doubt, the generic appellation of the caste; 'H. H. Wilson, Glossary of Indian Terms, p. 401.

PARRICIDE. Not (F., -L., -Gk.), miscopied from the preceding word, but (F., -L.).

PARTAKE. We find partetaker as late as in Roy, Rede Me, ed.

Arber, p. 85 (A.D. 1528).

PASTOR, 1. 9. See note on Mix (above).

PATE. Not (F., -G.), but (F., -G., -Gk.).

PATOIS. Occurs in Smollett, France and Italy, Letter xxi (Davies). Smollett gives a comic etymology from Lat. patavinitas (1),

and accuses Livy of writing patois.

*PAWNEE, drink; as in brandy-pawnee. Thackeray, Newcomes, ch. i. (Hind.,—Skt.) Hind. pání, water (also in Bengáli, and other dialects); Wilson, Gloss. of Indian Terms, p. 397.—Skt. páníya (Wilson), allied to pána, drinking, beverage (Benfey).—Skt. pá, to

drink; cf. E. potation.

PEA-JACKET, last two lines. Still, the W. pais can hardly be a related word. Prof. Rhys derives W. pais, formerly peis, from Lat. pexa, i. e. pexa uestis or pexa tunica. The Lat. pexus, combed, having

the nap on, is the pp. of pectere, to comb.

PEAL. 'Of the swete pele and melodye of bellys;' Monk of

Evesham, c. lvii; ed. Arber.

PEDIGREE. The spelling petit degree occurs in Stanyhurst, tr. of Æneid, ed. Arber, p. 14, l. 14; but this is probably a form of Stanyhurst's own, and proves nothing; for he also writes pettegrye, p. 30, l. 2. At three lines from the end, for 'predigree' read 'pedigree.'

PEEP (2). Cf. 'by the pype of daye; 'Life of Lord Grey, Camden

Soc., p. 23. Clearly peep = pipe.

PENAL. To be marked as (F., -L.).

PERENNIAL. Or we might explain Lat. perennis as 'lasting through the year.' **PERIWIG.** 'Galerus, an hatte, a pirwike;' Cooper's Thesaurus

(1565).

PERUSE. I am confirmed in the etymology given by the use of this word in Fitzherbert's Book of Husbandry, first printed in 1523, so that he is a very early authority for it. He uses it just in the sense to use up, or go through, as if from per and use. Thus a shepherd is instructed to examine all his sheep, and thus peruse them all tyll he haue done; '§ 40, 1. 23. The farmer is to number his sheaves, setting aside a tenth for tithes, 'and so to pervse from lande to lande, tyll he haue trewely tythed all his come,' § 40, 1. 7; &c. As a good instance of a similar word take perstand, to understand, of which Davies says

that it occurs several times in Pcele's Clyomon and Clamydes. **PETRIFY**. Not (F., -L., -Gk.), but (F., -Gk. and L.). **PETROLEUM**. Not (Hybrid), but (L., -Gk.).

PHANTOM. 1.0. Dele comma after 'cause.'

PHILHARMONIC, 1.3. For ἀρμονία, read ἀρμονία.

PIAZZA. Not (Ital., -L.), but (Ital., -I.., -Gk.).

*PICE, a small copper coin in the E. Indies. (Maráthí.) From Maráthí paisá, a copper coin, of varying value; the Company's paisá is fixed at the weight of 100 grains, and is rated at 4 to the ana, or 64 to the rupee; H. H. Wilson, Gloss, of Indian Terms, p. 389.

PICNIC. That the latter syllable is connected, as I supposed,

with knick-knack, appears from the fact that nicknack was another name for a picnic. 'Janus. I am afraid I can't come to cards, but name for a piente. Yanus. I am airaid I can't come to cards, out shall be sure to attend the repast. A nick-nack, I suppose? Cons. Yes, yes, we all contribute as usual; the substantials from Alderman Surloin's; Lord Frippery's cook finds fricassees and ragouts; &c. Foote, The Nabob, Act I. See Davies, Supp. Glossary.

PICTURE, 1.4. Instead of calling pictura orig. the fem. of picturus, the fut. part. of pingere, it is better to describe pic-tura as a feminine sb., with similar formation to that of the future participle, as in Roby, Lat. Grammar, pt. i. § 893. It makes no difference as to the form of the word, but makes some difference in the

principle of formation. So also under Puncture and Rapture.

PINCH. Dante has picchia, Purg. x. 120. (A. L. Mayhew.)

Florio gives only picciare in the sense to pinch; but both picciare and

picchiare in the sense 'to knock at a door.'
PINCHBECK. There are two villages, East and West Pinch. beck, near Spalding, in Lincolnshire. Mr. Pinchbeck may have taken his name from one of these. If so, we should expect beck to mean stream; see **Beck** (2). Pinch might then mean 'narrow;' and, as

stream; see BOCK (2). Pinch might then mean 'narrow; and, as this word is of F. origin, we can hardly suppose this place-name to be much older than the fourteenth century.

PIPPIN. The probability that a pippin is an apple raised from a pippin or pip is borne out by the following. 'To plante trees of greynes and pepins;' Arnold's Chron., ed. 1811, p. 167.

PISMIRE. I much regret that I misunderstood the article in

Du. veib mijgen. He is therefore quite right, and only enumerates various names for the ant. one of which, viz. Low G. miegemke, he

rightly derives from Low G. miegen.

PISS, 1. 3. Dele, 'a nursery word,' as cited from Wedgwood. What Wedgwood really says is that 'the Lettish pischet is a nursery word.' The remark was not intended to apply to the E. word.

PLAINTAIN. To be marked as (F., -L.).
PLASTER. We find emplastur, sb., in The Monk of Evesham, ed. Arber, last page; and the pl. emplasters at p. 22.

PLATE. This even appears in A. S., borrowed from Low Latin.

'Obrizum, platum, smeete gold;' Mone, Quellen, p. 403.

PLAYHOUSE. The existence of this word even in A. S. is

remarkable. 'Cælestis theatri, þæs heofonlican pleghúses;' Mone,

remarkable. 'Calestis theatri, Jaes heofonlican pleghúses;' Mone, Quellen, p. 366.

PLIGHT (1), ll. 9, 13. For plion, plio, read plión, plió. Cf. also Dan. and Swed. pligt, a duty.

PLY, l. 14. Dele com-ply.

POACH (1), 7th line from end. For 'yoke' read 'yolk.'

POLL. To be marked as (O. Low G., -C.?).

POOR. I have already said that I understand the M. E. poure to stand for poure. We actually find 'The power and nedy;' Roy, Rede Me. ed. Arber. p. 76.

Me, ed. Arber, p. 76.

POPINJAY, 1. 1. For (Bavarian), read (F., - Bavarian).

PORRINGER. The statement that n was inserted can be proved. The spelling 'peregers of pewter' occurs in Bury Wills,

ed. Tymms, p. 115 (A.D. 1522).

POSE (1), section 3. The true derivatives of Lat. ponere do not only appear in the sbs. such as position, but also in the verbs compound, expound, propound, and the adjectives ponent, component, &c. POSE (3), a cold in the head. For (E.?), read (C.). T

word is certainly Celtic, from W. pas, a cough; cf. Corn. pas, Bret. paz, a cough, Irish casachdas, a cough, Skt. kús, to cough, Lithuan. ko ti, to cough. $-\sqrt{KAS}$, to cough; see note upon A.S. hwistan at the end of the article on **Wheeze**. (Suggested by A. L. Mayhew.) POTASH. Mentioned as early as 1502. 'Xiij. ll. pot-asshes;

Arnold's Chron., ed. 1811, p. 187.

PRESAGE, l. 5. For Sage (1), read Sagacious.

PRETTY. We can trace this word still further back. Spurrell explains W. praith by 'practice,' as well as 'act or deed,' and Proc. Rhys points out that W. -ith = Lat. -et, as in W. rhaith = Lat. rectum, &c.; see his I.ectures on Welsh Philology, p. 64. Hence W. praith answers to, and was prob. borrowed from, Low Lat. practica, execution, accomplishment, performance. And this Lat. word is, of course, merely borrowed from Greek; see further under Practice. It is clear that the same Low L. practica will also account for Icel. prettr, a trick, piece of roguery, which answers to it both in form and sense; for practica also meant 'trickery,' like the E. practice in Elizabethan writers. The suffix y in pretty is, accordingly, English; but the rest of the word was borrowed from British, which in its turn was borrowed from Latin, and ultimately from Gk. Thus the word may (probably) be marked as (L., -Gk.; with E. suffix.). Sug-

prick le. 'Stimulis, pricelsum;' Mone, Quellen, p. 417.

PRIM. In paragraph marked ¶, read: The sense of thin' may be due to the idea of new or first-grown, with reference to new

PROCREATE, 1. 3. For 'L. pro-, beforehand,' read 'L. pro-, forth.' The Lat. for beforehand is præ-.

PROGENITOR, l. 5. For 'before,' read 'forth.'
PRONE, l. 4. For Prônus read Prônus.
PROPENSITY. To be marked as (L.).

PROPER, l. 6. Read: also proper-ty. M. E. propreté, &c. PRUNE (1), l. 18: For 'As do than hauke,' read 'As doth an

PUDDLE. The Welsh is pwdel, not in the dictionaries; whence

pudelog, adj., full of puddles (D. Silvan Evans).

PUGNACIOUS, 1. 6. For 'Lat. pugnus,' read 'Lat. pugnu, a battle, allied to Lat. pugnus,' &c.

PUNCTURE. See notes on Mix and Picture (above). PUNT (2). Not (F., -Span., -Ital.), but (F., -Span., -L.). See

PURSLAIN, 1. 5. After Prompt. Parv., p. 417, insert: -F. porcelaine, pourcelaine, 'the herb purslane;' Cot.

QUARRY (2), a heap of slaughtered game. (F., -L.) The account of F. curée given in Littré shews decisively that the explanation given under this word is wrong. The point is one of difficulty, and turns on the fact that the O.F. cures and cores, given by Burguy as variants of the same word, are in fact, totally different

words. I have correctly given the etymology of O. F. cores. formed from Lat. cor, the heart; unfortunately, this is not the E. word. B. The O.F. curee appears, in its oldest form, as cuiree, and this form is given by Roquefort, with a correct derivation. He explains cuiree as meaning 'la curée des chiens de chasse. de corium.' it is precisely this O. F. cuiree which explains our word; it was naturally written as querre (dissyllabic) in Middle English, as in the quotation already cited; and afterwards became quarry, precisely as we have clark for clerk, dark for M. E. derk, &c., &c. Littré gives a long quotation from Modus, fol. 23 back (of the 14th century), shewing that the quarry, as given to the dogs, was prepared and given to them in the skin of the slain animal. Hence O. F. cuires is formed (with suffix -es = L. -ata) from cuir, skin hide. -L. corium, hide, skin. See Cuirass. Scheler accepts this explanation as decisive; the old etymology, as given in Brachet, must be set aside. QUICKSAND. 'Aurippus. cwece-sond,' lit. quake-sand. Wright's

Voc. ii. 8 (11th cent). It has been shewn that quake and quick are

closely related: and see Quagmire.

'Argentum uiuum, cwicseolfor;' Wright's QUICKSILVER.

Voc. ii. 8 (11th cent.).

QUININE. In the neighbourhood of Loxa, S. of Quito, the tree is called quina quina, bark of barks. (Reference lost; but see the book on Peruvian Bark by C. R. Markham.)

QUINSY, 1. 6. The prefixed s may be explained as due to

O. F. es. = Lat. em, used as an intensive prefix.

QUIRK, l. 3. Dele And tal-k from tell.

QUOTA, l. 4. Lat. quotus means 'what in the order of num-

QUOTE. See note above.

RABBI, 1. 3. The Jewish word is rabbi (not rabi), which, strictly speaking, is not 'extended' from rab, but is rab together with i, the pronominal suffix; and this suffix requires the doubling of the

consonant, dagesh forte. (A. L. Mayhew.) **BACCOON**. The account given of this word is entirely wrong. It is a native N. American word. 'Arathkone, a beast like a fox;' in a glossary of Indian words at the end of A Historie of Travaile into Virginia, by Wm. Strachey; pub. by the Hackluyt Society in 1849. The date of this is about 1610-12. Spelt rackoon in Bailey's Dict., 1735. It follows that it is the F. name raton which is the corrupt form. (Communicated.)

RACK (1), 1. 10. Insert) after bar.

RAG, 1. 8. Dele See Rug.

RAISE, i. 5. By 'the simple verb,' I mean the form answering to E. rise; i. e. there is no Swed risa, nor Dan rise.

*RAJPOOT, a prince. (Hind, -Skt.) Hind. rajpút, a prince lit. the son of a rajah; Wilson, Gloss. of Indian Terms, p. 434. Hind. rajpút, a prince, Skt. rájá, a king; putra, a son; so that the lit. sense is 'son of a

RAP (2). Rap and rend occurs in Roy, Rede Me, ed. Arber, p. 74. RAPE (3). In the sense of division of a county, it occurs in Arnold's Chron., (about 1502), ed. 1811, p. 181.

RAPT. 'Here y selte my-selse syrst rapte in spyryte;' Monk of Evesham, ed. Arber, c. xiii., p. 33. 'He was rapte,' id. c. vi., p. 26. REBATE, last line. Explain rabattre as to turn back, lessen, &c. RECOUNT. This word is really a modification of F. raconter, compounded of re-, a-, and couter; so that it really stands for

re-account. So also rebate = re-abate. **RELY.** In his book On English adjectives in -able, Dr. F. Hall supposes rely to be connected with M.E. relye, to rally (already noticed by me under **Rally**) and M.E. releven, to lift up again, from F. relever, which seem to have been confused. The numerous instances of these verbs given in his notes, at pp. 158-160, should be consulted. It is certainly possible that these verbs, now both obsolete, had something to do with suggesting our modern verb. But it clearly took up a new sense, and is practically, as now used, a compound of reand lie (1)

REREDOS. Spelt rerdoos in 1463; Bury Wills, ed. Tymms, p. 39. RETRIEVE. See note on Contrive (above).

REVERY. The connection between revery and rave is well illustrated by the use of the word ravery in the sense of 'raving,' which occurs in Gauden, Tears of the Church, 1659, p. 366. See Davies,

Supp. Glossary.

BOAN. We find 'a ronyd colte,' i.e. roan-coloured colt, as early as A.D. 1538; Bury Wills, ed. Tymms, p. 132. Surely the deriva-

tion from Rouen is mere rubbish.

ROCK (1). There seems to have been an A.S. rocc, gen. pl. rocca; so that the E. word may have been borrowed directly from Celtic. This strengthens the evidence for a Celtic origin. 'Scopulorum, stánrocca,' i. e. of stone-rocks; Mone, Quellen, p. 367.

RUBBISH. Another extract, shewing that the word was orig.

already said.

SLOUGH (2). 'A slughe, squama; slughes of eddyrs [snakes], exemie;' Catholicon Anglicum, p. 345; and see the note.

SOCK. A better quotation for the A.S. word, shewing its adoption from Latin, is the following. 'Soccus, socc, slebs-scoh,' i. e. sock, slip-shoe; Wright's Voc. ii. 120, col. 2 (8th century).

a plural form, is: 'ony *rubyes*, dung, or rycsshes' [rushes]; Arnold's Chron., ed. 1811, p. 91.

*SAND-BLIND, semi-blind, half blind. (E.) In Shak., Merch. Ven. ii. 2. 37. A corruption of sam-blind, i. e. half-blind. M. E. sam-, as in sam-rede, half red, sam-ripe, half ripe, P. Plowman, C. ix. 311, and footnote. A.S. sam-, as in sam-cuc, half alive, Luke, x. 30. The A. S. sám- is cognate with L. sēmi-, Gk. 1µ-; see Semi-, Hemi-, SCALE (1). For A. S. scale, cf. Glumula, scale, hule, egle, Mone, Quellen, p. 360. 'Quisquilia, fyrinpa, bean-scalu,' i. e. bean-

shells; id. 343.

SCRAMBLE. Scrabble for scramble occurs in the Pilgrim's Progress. We also find scribble in the sense of a hasty walk. See

SCREW (1). It has been shewn that E. screw is from O. F. escroue, a screw, orig. used of the hole in which the male screw works. Also that the O. F. escroue answers in form to the Lat. acc. scrobem, a ditch, groove. All that is now needed is to supply the train of thought which connects screw with Lat. scrobs. This I can now do. The explanation is that the Low Lat. scrobs was particularly used of the hole made by swine when routing up the ground; so that screwing was, originally, the boring action of these animals. 'Hic scrobs, Anglice, a swyn-wrotyng;' Wright's Voc. i. 271, col. 1,

last line; and see Catholicon Anglicum, p. 99, note 11.

SCULLERY. The etymology is strongly confirmed by the actual use of scullery in the sense of off-scourings. The black pots among which these doves must lie, I mean the soot and skullery of vulgar insolency;' Gauden, Tears of the Church, 1659, p. 258.

SCUTTLE (3). Cf. 'llow the misses did huddle, and scuddle. and run!' Anstey, New Bath Guide, letter 13 (Davies). Davies also gives scutter, a hasty, noisy run; scuttering, a hasty pace.

*SET. When we speak of 'a set of things,' this is a peculiar

use of Sept, q.v. Not allied to the verb to set, in my opinion. A set = a suit; see Suit.

SHAM. In North's Examen, 1740, p. 256, he mentions 'a pure and pute sham-plot; where pute represents Lat. putus. Again, at p. 231, he says: 'This term of art, sham plot, should be decyphered. The word sham is true cant of the Newmarket breed. It is contracted of ashamed. The native signification is a lady of diversion in country maid's cloaths, who, to make good her disguise, pretends to be so 'sham'd. Thence it became proverbial, when a maimed lover was laid up, or looked meager, to say he had met with a sham. But what is this to plots? The noble Captain Dangerfield, being an artist in all kinds of land piracy, translated this word out of the language of his society to a new employment he had taken up of false plotting. And as with them, it ordinarily signifies any false or counterfeit thing, so, annexed to a plot, it means one that is fictitious and untrue; and being so applied in his various writings and sworn depositions . . . it is adopted into the English language.' β We must here distinguish between fact and guess. North's explanation, that sham is short for asham'd, is a guess which I do not believe. On his own shewing the phrase ran, that a man had 'met with a sham,' i.e. with a shame or disgrace, hence, a trick, and, finally, 'any false or counterfeit thing,' to use North's words. This is at once a simpler and a more intelligible explanation and agrees with all the other evidence, as I have already shewn. (For the extracts, see Davies, Supp. Glossary.)

SHOG. The pp. schoggid, i. e. shaken about, occurs as early as

in Wyclif, Matt. xiv. 24.

SHOVEL. Oldest spelling scobl, in the 8th century. 'Vatilla, tsern scobl,' i.e. iron shovel, Wright's Voc. ii. 123, col. 1. Cf. 'Ba-SHY. The verb exactly answers to Swed. sky, to shun.

SIBYL. Prof. Postgate takes Ξίβυλλα to be from a stem σιβ-υλο-,

with a fem. suffix ya. He remarks that the root would appear to be σιβ-; cf. persibus in Festus, who has: callidus sive acutus, persibus; from the SAP, to be wise, seen in Lat. sapere, Gk. aop-6s. This Sibyl would mean 'the wise woman,' or perhaps 'the little wise woman:' so named because she knows the secrets of destiny. I may add that this etymology agrees with the fact that F. sage can only be derived from sabius, not from sapius; see Sage (1).

SIREN. See 'A Philological Examination of the Myth Sirens,' by J. P. Postgate, in the Journal of Philology (Cambridge), vol. ix. The conclusion is that siren meant orig. 'a bird,' and that the root is SWAR, to sound. This confirms what I have

already said.

SOOTHE. 'That's as much as to say you would tell a monstrons . . . lie, and I shall sooth it,' i.e. I am to bear witness to its truth; Faire Em, Act. iii. sc. 11; in Simpson's School of Shakespeare, ii. 443, 1. 866. 'What better way than this? To sooth his purpose and to draw him on With expectation;' Play of Stucley, 1.1316; id. i. 219.

SPELL (1). 'Relatu, spelli;' Wright's Voc. ii. 118 (8th cent.).

SPINET. Spelt espinette (the F. form) in Pepys' Diary, July 15,

STORE. The derivation from Lat, instaurare is further shewn by the occurrence of instore. 'All his lande instored of husbondry and of all other thingis;' Arnold's Chron., ed 1811, p. 215.

SURCEASE. A clear example of this word as a sb. is as follows. 'There was now a surcease from war;' Life of Lord Grey

(about 1575), Camden Soc., p. 3.

SWARM. The A.S. swearm is authorised. 'Examen apium, swearm;' Mone, Quellen, p. 374.

TANK. In Wilson's Glossary of Indian Terms, p. 508, we find Maráthi tánken, Guzerathi tánki, a reservoir of water, commonly known to Europeans in India as a tank. Wilson remarks that the word is said to be Guzerathi. But it may very well be Portuguese, as already shewn.

TARE (2). Tare and trete [tret] are both mentioned in Arnold's

Chron., ed. 1811, pp. 128, 237.

TASSEIL. In an A.S. glossary of the 8th century we actually find the entry: 'Tessera, tasul;' Wright's Vocab. ii. 122. Here tasul must have been taken directly from the Lat. taxillus, and the entry is particularly interesting as shewing that tasul was used in the sense of 'die;' which corroborates the derivation already given.

THURSDAY. The following gloss is interesting. 'Joppiter, punor, odde | or | pur;' Wright's Voc. ii. 47, col. 1.

*TOMTOM, a kind of drum. (Bengáli.) From Bengáli tantan,

vulgarly tom-tom, a small drum, esp. one beaten to bespeak notice

to a public proclamation; laxly applied to any kind of drum; H. H. Wilson, Gloss. of Indian Terms, p. 509.

TRICK (1). The assumed loss of initial s is proved also by the occurrence of A. S. trica and strica, both in the same sense of mark

occurrence of A. S. trica and strica, both in the same sense of mark or stroke. 'Caracteres, trican, mærcunge;' Mone, Quellen, p. 388. 'An strica,' i. e. one stroke, Judges, xv (at end).

TURN. We even find A. S. tyrnan, so that the word was (at first) introduced directly from Latin. 'Rotunditate, tyrninege;' Mone. Quellen, p. 342. 'Vertigo, tyrning,' id. 345. 'Rotantis, turniendre,' id. 345. But the M. E. tornen is French.

TURNPIKE. It occurs early. Jamieson cites turn-pyk from Wyntown, viii. xxxviii. 74. In Boutell's Heraldry, figures no. 266 and 267 well illustrate the difference between a turnpike and a turnstile; in particular, the former shews the reason for the name turnpike, in particular, the former shews the reason for the name turnpike, inasmuch as its three horizontal bars resembled pikes, and terminated at one end in sharp points.

UNANELED. Cf. anoil, to anoint (the same as anele); see Davies, Supp. Glossary.

URCHIN. See note on Formidable (above).

VERANDA. 'The other gate leads to what in this country [India] is called a veranda or feranda. which is a kind of piazza or landing-place before you enter the hall or inner apartments;' Archæologia, viii. 254 (1787). A very early instance; in Davies, Supp. WEE. We actually find the spelling wea-bit for way-bit; and it was, further, actually turned into wee-bit. I think this clinches the etymology. 'In the North parts . . there is a wea bit to every mile;' Howell, Famil. Letters, iv. 28. It is used also metaphorically. 'I have heard him prefer divers, and very seriously, before himself, who came short a mile and a way-bit; Hacket, Life of Williams, i. 59. 'General Leslie, with his Scottish, ran away more than a Yorkshire mile and a Wee bit; Fuller, Worthies, Yorkshire (ii. 404). These extracts are from Davies, Supp. Glossary.

WHORL. We also find wherve, of which whirl (-whervel) is the diminutive. Moreover, wharrow is a mere variant of wherve. A spider is said to use 'the weight of her owne bodie instead of a wherue; Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xi. c. 24. See other examples in Davies, Supp. Glossary, and in Catholicon Anglicum, note 4.

WORT (2). The A.S. form occurs. It is not wert, as in Somner, but wyrte. We find max-wyrte (lit. mash-wort), wort, new beer, Cockayne's A.S. Leeckdoms, ii. 87, 97, 107; see Mash. This form settles the etymology; for wyrte is clearly from A.S. wyrt, a wort or plant, as already suggested.

YACHT. It first occurs (probably) in Evelyn's Diary, Oct. 1,

1661. See Davies, Supp. Glossary.

YANKEE. We also find Low G. jakkern, to keep walking about, certainly connected with Du. jagen and jacht. Also Norw. janka, to totter, belonging to the same set of words. I have now little doubt that yankee is connected with these words, and not with English nor with Du. Jankin, both obviously guesses, and not good guesses. In his Supplem. Glossary, Davies quotes: 'Proceed in thy Smollett, Sir L. Greaves, ch. iii. Davies explains yanky as meaning 'a species of ship,' I do not know on what authority. If right, it goes to shew that yanky, in this instance, is much the same as yacht. I conclude that yanky or yankee orig, meant 'quick-moving,' hence, active, smart, spry, &c.; and that it is from the verb yank, to jerk, which is a nasalised form from Du. and G. jagen, to move quickly, chase, hunt, &c., cf. Icel. jaga. to move to and fro, like a door on its hinges, Swed. jaga. Dan. jage, to chase, hunt. The Dan. jage is a strong verb, with pt. t. jog. The verb to yank, meaning 'to jerk,' was carried from the North of England or Scotland to America, where Mr. Buckland heard it used in 1871, and thought 'we ought to introduce it into this country;' quite forgetting whence it came. In his Logbook of a Fisherman and Naturalist, 1876, p. 129, he gives the following verses, 'composed by one Grumbo Cuff.' 'A grasshopper sat on a sweet-potato vine, Sweet-potato vine, A big wild turkey came running up behin', And yanked the poor grasshopper Off the sweet-potato vine, The sweet-potato vine.'

*ZAMINDAR, ZEMINDAR, a land-holder, occupant of land. (Hind., -Pers.) Hind. zamindúr, vernacularly jamindúr, corruptly zemindúr, an occupant of land, a land-holder; Wilson, Ind. Terms, p. 562. -Pers. zamin, earth, land, soil; dár, holding, possessing, Rich. Dict. pp. 782, 646. Here Pers. zamin is allied to Lat. humus, ground; and Pers. dár to Skt. dhri, to hold; see Homeros and Elvern. age and Firm.

*ZANANA, ZENANA, female apartments. (Hind.,-Pers.) Hindustani zanána, vernacularly janána, incorrectly zenana, the female apartments; sometimes, the females of a family. - Pers. zanán, women; pl. of zan, a woman. Cognate with Gk. yurn, a woman, and E. queen. H. H. Wilson, Gloss. of Indian Terms, p. 564; Rich.

Dict. p. 783.

